**Resilient Ponce Inlet**

Glossary of Terms

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| **Adaptation** | Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities. |
| **Adaptation Action Areas** | Areas identified as being vulnerable to flooding and serve as priority areas for adaptation strategies/actions and funding. |
| **Density**  | Number of dwelling units on an acre of land. |
| **Disadvantaged Communities** | Areas which are affected by a combination of economic, health, and environmental burdens. |
| **Equity** | Fair and impartial delivery of services and resources.  |
| **Green Infrastructure** | An approach to water management incorporating natural and manmade features designed to function as natural systems to protect and support urban development from environmental impacts such as inland flooding, stormwater discharge, and storm surge.  |
| **Grey Infrastructure** | The built environment including roads, buildings, and stormwater management structures.  |
| **Hardening** | Making improvements to a structure to increase resilience. This could include elevating, floodwalls, hurricane windows, etc. |
| **Living Shoreline** | A type of green infrastructure used to protect and stabilize shorelines, made of natural materials such as plants, sand, or rock. As an alternative to sea walls and bulkheads, they provide numerous benefits including remediation of [nutrient pollution](https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/nutpollution.html), essential fish habitat, and buffering of shorelines from waves and storms. |
| **Managed Relocation** | The purposeful, coordinated movement of people and buildings away from risks. This may involve the movement of a person, infrastructure (e.g., building or road), or [community](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community). It can occur in response to a variety of hazards such as flood, wildfire, or drought. |
| **Mixed Use** | Development that includes a variety of uses such as commercial, residential, office, etc. in one building or area. |
| **Mitigation** | The management and control of flood water movement focused on reducing damage to buildings, property, and people, rather than trying to prevent floods altogether. Examples include redirecting flood run-off with floodwalls and flood gates, dry/wet proofing structures, and evacuation.  |
| **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** | An observed increase in the average local sea level or global sea level trend.  |
| **Storm Surge** | An abnormal rise of water generated by a storm over and above the predicted astronomical tides.  |
| **Vulnerable Populations** | Populations that suffer from a combination of economic, health, and environmental burdens; includes the elderly, the transit-dependent, and those with limited English proficiency. |