

Resilient Brevard

Glossary of Terms

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 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 for concentrated adaptation strategies. |
| Density Receiving Areas | Areas identified as suitable for development that can buy or accept densities from sending areas. |
| Density Sending Areas | Areas where development is projected to be in peril from which development densities can be sold or transferred to another parcel in a more compatible location. |
| Equity | Fair and impartial delivery of services and resources. |
| 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 a green space, coastal dunes, native vegetation, bioswales, etc. |
| Grey Infrastructure | The built environment including roads, buildings, and stormwater management structures. |
| 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. 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. |
| 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. |