

GLOSSARY

Best Management Practices: State of the art practices, often shared by entities trying to achieve similar goals. It is a method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means, and that is used as a benchmark.

Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA): The Coastal High Hazard Area is Storm Surge Area 1 as defined in Florida Statutes. Limitations apply in this area to ensure that residents and vulnerable populations are protected. Section 163.3177(6)(a)10.a., Florida Statutes, requires Local governments to designate Coastal High Hazard Areas (CHHA) on their future land use map series. The CHHA is an area particularly vulnerable to the effects of coastal flooding from disasters and is defined according to Section 163.3178(2)(h)9, Florida Statutes, as the area below the elevation of the category 1 storm surge line as established by a Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) computerized storm surge model.

163.3177(6)6, Florida Statutes, requires local governments to limit public expenditures that subsidize development in coastal high hazard areas. Many local comprehensive plans have objectives and policies that limit or restrict residential density, the type of development allowed, establish special building requirements, and place limits on the use of public funds within the CHHA.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMP): These Plans are the master operations documents and framework through which emergencies and disasters are handled by the State of Florida and its counties. A CEMP is a written basic plan with elements to address all natural and man-made emergencies and disasters to which a political subdivision is vulnerable. The CEMP specifies the purpose, organization, responsibilities and facilities of agencies and officials of the political subdivision in the mitigation of, preparation for, response to, and recovery from emergencies and disasters

Familiar Climate: The climate as expected based on prior years in Northeast Florida.

Food Deserts: Any area in the Region where healthy, affordable food is difficult to obtain. It includes areas that lack access to affordable fruit, vegetables, whole grains, low fat milk, and other foods that complete the full range of a healthy diet. Such areas are associated with a variety of diet-related health problems.

Green Infrastructure: Green infrastructure is a concept originating in the United States in the mid-1990s that highlights the importance of the natural environment in land use

planning decisions with a particular emphasis on the "life support" functions provided by the network of natural ecosystems, with an emphasis on interconnectivity, with an emphasis on support of long-term sustainability. Examples include clean water, healthy soils, and functions such as providing shade and shelter in and around towns and cities.

The United States Protection Agency (EPA) has extended the concept to apply to the management of storm-water runoff at the local level through the use of natural systems, or engineered systems that mimic natural systems, to treat polluted runoff. This use of the term "green infrastructure" refers to urban "green" best management practices (BMPs) contributes to the overall health of natural ecosystems. The concept includes the assets of the Region that support natural ecosystems including: natural areas, areas that perform dual functions (flood plains that are farmed and used for recreation, for example), and the built environment that is designed to support ecosystems (pervious parking lots and sidewalks, rain gardens, or constructed wetlands).

Land Development Entitlements: Land entitlements are the backbone of development. Entitlements dictate the governmentally permitted and approved building types that may be constructed on a property. They determine a property's value. A property that is limited in its use is not as valuable as a property that has an array of possibilities for use as a site that is governmentally approved for its proposed use except for building permits.

Land Development Regulations (LDRs)/Codes: Local laws controlling land development.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC): These committees bring together related agencies in Florida regions to address safety issues related to hazardous materials.

Incident Management Systems: Generally, the operational framework used to respond to emergencies by agencies.

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS): Systems that add and apply data and communications technology to transportation infrastructure and vehicles to improve the efficiency or safety of transportation.

Multi-modal Transportation Network: A network for optimizing transportation improvements and investments across all modes of transport and the connections between them. The network will take into account all planning efforts in the region, transportation priorities, natural resource priorities, and neighborhood context. It is designed to be an implementation mechanism to achieve a sustainable region, frequently reviewed, and not abandoned until its goals are met.

Mutual Aid Agreements: Agreements signed by jurisdictions that agree on when and how they will support each other in the event of an emergency.

NPDES: The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System regulates point sources that discharge pollutants into US waters.

Regional Atlas: A series of images, lists, and maps that identifies environmentally sensitive lands, built and planned major roadways, commercial and industrial lands, military bases, residential lands, and other land uses. It includes at a minimum, green infrastructure, facilities and resources of regional significance, the multi-modal transportation framework, and vulnerability maps.

Regional Domestic Security Task Forces: Teams of local representatives, who prepare for, prevent and respond to terrorist events.

Resources of Regional Significance: Resources or facilities meeting the criteria in Section 27E-5.002(7), F.A.C.

Shovel-ready: A site that is governmentally approved for its proposed use, including building permits.

Sustainable: Consisting of a balance of the goals for economic vitality, resources for the long term, and the quality of life of people who live and work in the region.

Transit Oriented Development: Mixed-use areas designed to maximize access to public transportation and encourage transit ridership.

Universal Design: Design that produces building products and environments that are accessible to both the able-bodied and the physically challenged.

Vulnerability Maps: Maps that indicate the physical characteristics of the land, the physical, socio-economic, and language characteristics of the people and the characteristics of buildings and the built environment that make parts of the region vulnerable to emergencies and disasters.

Walk Scores: Assessment from the website walkscore.com of the walkability (measure of how friendly an area is to walking) of an address or neighborhood.