

Term	Definition
Adaptation	Taking actions to avoid, benefit from, or deal with current and future climate change. Adaptation can take place in advance (by planning before an impact occurs) or in response to changes that are already occurring.
Adaptation plan	Plans that identify actions to avoid, benefit from, or deal with current and future climate change. Adaptation can take place in advance (by planning before an impact occurs) or in response to changes that are already occurring.
Agriculture/forestry	How community or regional agriculture and/or forestry industries will be impacted or proposed strategies or plans to mitigate impacts to agriculture and/or forestry.
Air temperature	Air temperature in RAINE refers to changes over time not extreme temperature events
Built infrastructure	
By-laws / ordinances / codes	Local legislative action to promote town or regional resilience
Capital improvement plan	These plans identify and prioritize capital project needs and equipment, including purchases, schedules and options for financing.
Case study	Provides an in-depth examination of a situation, project, report or plan.
Climate Action plan	Consists of an assessment of greenhouse gas emissions through an inventory and provides a set of strategies intended to guide efforts for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, it focuses on (environmental) mitigation.
Coastal infrastructure	Hard (seawalls, revetments) and/or soft (beach nourishment, dune restoration) engineering of or within an environment with the intent of reducing damage to a natural or human community.
Coastal plan or coastal element in other plan	Plans that address natural and man-made conditions that threaten the health of coastal ecosystems or communities and opportunities to address them. This includes restoring shorelines (coastal or inland) and/or protecting shorelines from impacts of climate change.
Coastal protection	Addresses coastal ecosystem vulnerabilities to climate change, such as sea level rise affecting marsh migration, and/or how communities plan to mitigate, become more resilient to, or adapt to these vulnerabilities.
Communication infrastructure	The technology and network, including the physical structures, for information transmission.
Continuity of operations plan	Ensures that essential functions continued to be performed during a wide range of emergencies, including acts of nature, accidents and technological or attack-related emergencies. Whatever you want to do but it's on you between women worrying and i and
Cost/benefit analysis	Provide a comparison of the expected cost of implementing or not

	implementing various aspects of a plan versus the benefits of implementation.
Cultural / historical resources	Cultural resources include buildings, objects, features, locations that a community values; historical resources can include documents, buildings, etc.
Debris management	Plans addressing disposal of materials, including vegetative, construction and demolition, hazardous or infectious, soil, mud, sand, garbage, and/or chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear contaminated debris.
Disaster recovery plan	Minimizes the destruction of mission-critical operations and ensures organizational stability and orderly recovery in the event of a disaster within a given community.
Downscale climate modeling	Uses large-scale (global or regional) climate data to predict local and backs.
Drinking water infrastructure	Includes collection and distribution systems, treatment plants and other systems that collect, treat and deliver potable water.
Drought	Severe decrease in precipitation or a period of unusually dry weather lasting long enough to cause serious shortages of water for ecosystems and human use (such as drinking water and agriculture) in the affected are
Economic development plan or strategy	A plan of action or policy designed to address a community's business, finance or budgeting to set future direction.
Economic resilience	The potential to withstand disturbances to economic systems, including critical infrastructure (communications, drinking water, wastewater and energy close parentheses, resources, businesses and services.
Ecosystem services	The economic value of maintaining or creating natural processes or systems would provide and regulate clean air, water and soil.
Ecosystems	Any portion of a natural community of plants, animals, and other living organisms and the physical environment in which they live and interact.
Emergency response plan	Identifies the plan of action for the efficient deployment and

	coordination of services, agencies and personnel to provide the earliest possible response to an emergency.
Energy infrastructure	Includes the natural gas and electric power network, including generation (power) plants, electrical grid (transmission close parentheses, substations and local distribution.
Environmental justice	The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.
Erosion	When soils are depleted or reduced by wind or water.
Evacuation plan	Identifies the protocol for the movement of people away from a threat or occurrence of a hazard.
Extreme heat	Episodic temperature increases (not average temperatures)
Extreme storm event	A storm event that has sufficient intensity to cause loss of life, injuries, significant property damage, and/or disruption to commerce.
FEMA hazard mitigation plan	A plan that identifies policies and actions that can be implemented to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people in their property from a variety of hazards.
Flood zone mapping	Visualization of flooding impacts of all causes, either past, present, or projected.
Flooding	When a usually dry area is covered or submerged by water.
Floodplain management plan	Outlines the operation of a community program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage. These measures include zoning, subdivision, court building requirements and codes and special-purpose floodplain ordinances.
Food security	The reliable access to sufficient affordable, nutritious food. Climate issues can include changes to food systems, such as impact to agricultural systems and transportation.
Green infrastructure	Encompasses many practices to protect, restore or mimic natural processes to reduce impact to communities from flooding or excessive heat and to improve air, soil, and water quality.
Greenhouse gas mitigation	Actions a community has considered or taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Harbor management plan	Provides a comprehensive evaluation of municipal harbor management activities; a detailed assessment of current and/or proposed municipal harbor management programs, ordinances or regulations and delegate authority for harbor management.
Historic preservation	A process that organizes preservation activities include, identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of historic properties.
Housing	Residential housing can also include consideration up emergency housing such as sheltering and refugee accommodations.

Impacts	The direct environmental effect of climate change that may be addressed in a RAINE plan or product.
Indoor air quality	Refers to how indoor air quality will be impacted by climate change.
Land use planning	The process of evaluating and categorizing different activities occurring in a particular area, the human behavior patterns they create, and their effects on the environment.
Land use regulations	Includes requirements, permits, codes / regulations two uses of land, includes matters related to zoning and land acquisition.
Measurement and evaluation	Reports that provide an evaluation of actions, activities, or implementation of programs or plans.
Municipal master or comprehensive plan	A plan that determines community goals and aspirations for community development. a comprehensive or master plan usually covers a wide range of issues, including transportation, utilities, land use, recreation, and housing.
Natural resources	Includes groundwater, surface water and forests that does not include the financial consequences of losing a particular natural resource.
Ocean acidification	Increased concentrations of carbon dioxide in seawater causing an increase in acidity of ocean water. Decrease in pH in coastal waters can be caused by dissolved inorganic carbon, dissolved in and particulate organic carbon, and nutrients from riverine and estuarine sources.
Open space plan	A plan that identifies needs and actions to develop and/or protect areas for recreation, green spaces, such as parks and playing fields, as well as areas for habitat protection and land conservation.
Outdoor air quality	Refers to how outdoor air quality will be impacted by climate change.
Outreach / communications / education	How climate change related issues are communicated to the public in an effort to create a widespread understanding.
Precipitation	Average and extreme rates of rain, hail, missed, sleet, snow, or any other moisture.
Public health	Organized measures to prevent disease, promote health and prolong life.
Resilience	A capability to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from significant multi-hazard threats with a minimum damage to social well-being, the economy, and the environment.
Resiliency plan	Addresses a community's capability to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from significant multi-hazard threats with a minimum damage to social well-being, the economy, and the environment.
Riverine	Issues related to rivers such as fluvial geomorphology, erosion and riparian buffer protection.
Saltwater intrusion	Advancements of salt water causing displacement of fresh or groundwater (due to salt waters greater density) when encroaching on freshwater boundaries.

Sea level rise	The increase in ocean water levels at a specific location, taking into account both Global sea-level rise and local factors, such as local land subsidence and uplift.
Seasonal shift	Includes changes in the timing of natural events, such as flower blooms and animal migration, which is influenced by changes in climate.
Small septic systems	An on-site sewage system consisting of a septic tank that collects all the sewage.
Soils	Impacts on the loose top layer of the earth's surface, consisting of rock and mineral part particles mixed with decayed organic matter, and capable of retaining water, providing nutrients for plants, and supporting a wide range of biotic communities.
Storm surge	Abnormal rise of water generated by a storm
Stormwater management	Stormwater runoff is generated when precipitation from rain and snow melt events flows over land or impervious surfaces and does not percolate into the ground. Communities can manage stormwater using structural and non-structural best management practices, including green infrastructure.
Stormwater management plan	A plan that describes how runoff from precipitation events and related water quality issues will be managed for regulatory or non-regulatory purposes.
Transportation	The physical network and service is needed for transportation, can include roads, highway, rail and air transportation.
Transportation plan	A plan that provides strategies for the operation, provision, and management of facilities and services for any modes of transportation.
Vectors	Changes in number, type or occurrences of organisms that transmit disease or parasite from one organism or plant to another
Vulnerability assessment	Characterize the degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes. Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude, and rate of climate variation to which a system is exposed; its sensitivity; and its adaptive capacity.
Vulnerable population	Groups of people particularly impacted, may include children, people with disabilities, people who are chronically ill, the elderly, environmental justice populations or people living in an area prone to impacts such as flooding.
Wastewater infrastructure	This includes the plant or network for the collection, treatment and disposal of sewage.
Water temperature	Changes in average water temperature
Watershed management plan	A strategy and/or work plan for achieving water resource goals that provides assessment and management information for a geographically define watershed. It includes analysis, actions and resources related to its implementation and development.

Wind	Movement of air relative to the surface of the earth.
Zoning ordinance	Regulations and laws that define how property in specific geographic zones can be used for residential or commercial purposes, and may also regulate lot size, placement, bulk (or density) and height of structures.