Brownfields Jeopardy!

An interactive lesson for Neighborhood Voices Curriculum
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Stands for "Americans with Disabilities Act", a federal law that requires businesses, public facilities and conveyances to be fully accessible to individuals with disabilities.

- ADA
The ability to live in one’s own home and community safely, independently, and comfortably, regardless of age, income, or ability level.

“Aging in place”
Community - $300

- People who conserve, manage use and care of land, water and other natural resources for the benefit of the earth, its ecological balance, and that of the people who live there

- Environmental Stewards
An acronym for “Not-In-My-Backyard" used to characterize opponents of development projects, with the implication that opposition is based on personal self-interest instead of the interests of the larger community.

NIMBY
Community - $500

- Any person or group that has an interest in the outcome of a project, proposal or planning process

- Stakeholder
Land Use Planning - $100

- The process of evaluating and assessing land to decide how it should be used

- Land Use Planning
The amount of development per acre permitted on a parcel (common measures of density include population per acre or dwelling units per acre)

Density
Land Use Planning - $300

- Commercial use of land dedicated to the presence of a factory in which a product is made; may be classified as "heavy" (involving heavy machinery or equipment) or "light“ (typically involving human labor and production of small consumer goods like clothing or electronics)

- Industrial Use
Land Use Planning - $400

- Regulations that divide a city or county into areas, or zones, where allowable land uses for real property and size restrictions for buildings are specified

- Zoning
The purchase or acquisition of land by local government to assure maintenance (in the case of vacant and abandoned property), or for use or resale at a later date; banked lands have been used for development of low- and moderate-income housing, expansion of parks or food production, and development of commercial centers.

Land Banking
Vacant or underutilized land (usually individual lots or leftover properties) within areas that are already largely developed and land is filled in to expand development

Infill development
Low Impact Development

- Systems and practices that use or mimic natural processes to infiltrate or use stormwater runoff in order to protect water quality and associated aquatic habitat and reduce environmental impact.

- Low Impact Development
Development - $300

- Building new construction on a site that has pre-existing uses, or renovating existing uses on a site; a strategy to rehabilitate blighted urban areas through renovation

- Redevelopment
Development located within easy walk of a major transit stop, generally including a mix of residential, employment, and shopping opportunities designed for pedestrians without excluding motor vehicles

Transit Oriented Development
A development approach that reduces unfairness and unequal opportunities among people and groups by creating healthy, vibrant communities of opportunity accessible to all

Equitable Development
The US Environmental Protection Agency defines a brownfield as "real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant."

Brownfield
Clean Up - $200

- A process used to treat soil contaminated by heavy metals or other pollutants by removing or transforming them into less harmful materials.

- Select soil remediation
A method of using plants, mushrooms or soil organisms to filter, consume, and break down environmental pollutants in order to clean up the soil on a contaminated piece of land

Bioresmediation
Clean Up - $300

- An official research and reporting process led by environmental engineers which officially documents the potential presence of environmental contamination on a piece of property

- Environmental Site Assessment (ESA)
Clean Up - $500

- The process of examining the official records associated with a parcel of land to uncover information about the potential presence of environmental contaminants in the soil or groundwater beneath it; typically takes place before a property is purchased by a potential buyer

- Environmental due diligence
Streets designed to accommodate all modes of travel and enable safe access for all users, including pedestrians (walkers), bicyclists, motorists and bus riders of all ages and abilities.

Complete Streets
Significant differences from one population to another in the overall rate of disease incidence, prevalence, morbidity, mortality or survival

Health Disparity
Any piece of land accessible to the public and undeveloped (no buildings or other built structures); may include parks, playgrounds, community gardens, public plazas, public seating areas, conservation land and school yards

Open Space
A map that show the shape of the land surface form using a variety of symbols to describe both natural and human made features such as buildings, quarries, lakes, streams, roads and vegetation

Topographic map
Avoiding the depletion of natural resources in order to maintain balanced ecosystems, meeting the resource needs of the current population without compromising the needs of future generations; usually referred to when discussing a combined concern for environmental, economic and social well-being

Sustainability
This term describes a wide array of urban problems, which can range from physical deterioration of buildings and the environment, to health, social and economic problems in a particular area. The damage to physical property is outwardly visible.

Blight