

# Key Definitions

## Creating Healthy Neighborhoods SALTA Curriculum

TERM	DEFINITION
Land Use/Discriminatory Land Use	Land use is a key term in the language of "city planning." Commonly, cities will undertake land use planning and regulate the use of land. Discriminatory Land use is when cities and other local government entities implement land division and use ordinances and regulations, such as zoning regulations to exclude or discriminate against residents of a specific community.
Environmental Justice	The right of all people and communities to live, work, and play in a clean and safe environment.
Community Driven Land Use Planning	A process that builds community power to ensure the development of healthy neighborhoods, maintaining and creating affordable housing, preserving community character and culture, and promoting a sustainable community.
Green Zones	A Green Zone is a community undergoing an organized transition from a toxic hotspot to a vibrant and healthy place to live, work and play. This transition is led by the community itself, and achieved through an innovative model of collaboration among community leaders, government allies, and green businesses.
Toxic Pollution	Are substances known to cause or are suspected of causing cancer, birth defects, reproduction problems, and other serious

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	illnesses.
Community Action Team	In each EHC community, a Community Action Team comprised of residents who are EHC leaders has been established. These leaders develop the community vision and priorities that direct EHC's efforts.
SALTA (Salud Ambiental Líderes Tomando Acción)	Is EHC's leadership development training program that identifies common values, facilitates the acquisition of knowledge and skills to empower community leaders achieve justice for their communities.
General Plan vs. Specific Plan	Under California law, all municipalities are required to complete General Plans which provides a long term vision of 10 to 15 years for cities. Specific Plans are intended to apply General Plan standards enabling communities to determine the density, building height, zoning and amenities for their neighborhoods.
Buffer Zones	The importance and function of a buffer zone is used as a protective measure to avert the effect of industries emitting hazardous materials in the community.
Mixed Zoning	Allows industrial, commercial and residential areas to be in the same zone/location.
Zoning	Determines where industrial, commercial and residential areas will be located.
Gentrification	Occurs when an older neighborhood is rehabilitated or revitalized and more affluent families relocate to this area. Lower-income residents are often forced to move to surrounding areas and displaced from their communities.
Amortization	Phases out industries currently allowed to operate near sensitive uses, when amortization is initiated a process for relocation of prioritized industries is

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	established.
Power Analysis	Creates a map, and defines a strategy for change. It is a tool to help plan for short and long-term strategies that are attainable. It helps us WIN social justice in our communities.
Community Principles	Examples of Community Principles include: To 1) Ensure healthy neighborhoods; 2) Create affordable housing; 3) Preserve community character; and 4) Promote a livable community.
Community Vision	When residents in a specific community becomes aware of the importance of community planning they develop detailed plans including zoning changes, volume and affordability levels of new housing units, identification of industries for relocation, park acreage, school requirements and more.
Community Survey	Community Surveys are used as a method for collecting and documenting the needs and priorities of the community.
Community Organizing	A values-based process which educates, empowers and brings people together to jointly act in the interest of their communities and the common good.
Demographic Maps	Are advocacy tools used to address environmental justice illustrating demographics for a given community.
Policy Advocacy	The process of influencing policy makers to take action to protect public health and the environment.
PSA Model	Problem, Solution, Action Model is an EHC framework that allows community members address issues of social and environmental justice.