APA-IN
Professional Development
Conference
Muncie, October 10, 2013

A Presentation of

AICP Exam Prep

By Bruce Frankel, Ph.D., A.I.C.P
Professor of Urban Planning
Ball State University
Welcome

1. Adam French, CHA
2. Bryn Keplinger, Huntingdon
3. Mark Mussman, Huntingdon
4. Kevin Scotts, Fishers
PART 1: ORIENTATION

Can take full 15 [spring] or 5-week [summer] course at BSU on-line
Course Outline
topical + pedagogic template + exam administration + exam strategy
2 of 19 topical areas outlined in content
Practice exam covering all 19 areas in 76 questions [slides 80-118]
Ball State offers credit & non-credit course “AICP Exam Prep”
School of Extended Education + Building Better Communities
Online “Independent Learning” [e.g., all PowerPoints have optional audio]
Summer Session, ~May 13 – July 19, 2014 [10 weeks as two 5-week]
Expected registration fees

Credit [3] @ Tuition of $897; Tech Fee of $58 = $955 [in-state]
No Credit @ $410

http://eventpayment.bsu.edu
/profile/form/index.cfm?
PKformID=0x2538583

http://cms.bsu.edu/Academics/CollegesandDepartments/distance.aspx

Practice exams from 2005 exam +
my examination of AICP study materials =
642 questions
2. Course Requirements, Credit, Grading

• Requirements
  1. Attend each session  [log-in/ log-out]
  2. Complete each practice exam
  3. Complete the course final exam

- OR
  - Complete the course final exam with satisfactory grade of 80% in lieu of 1,2,3 [“test-out”]

• Earn credit
• Alternate
  - Incomplete
  - Retake as Independent Learning

For credit toward the MURP a grade of 74 [C] is required
Course Format

• 30 hours instruction + homework assignments
• 15 hours practice exams + final exam
• = 45 contact hours = 3 credit hours

• Email and office contacts
  – individually or in group conference
  – bfrankel@bsu.edu
  – 765-285-5869

• Course documents + grades on blackboard
3. Topical Outline

• Planning Functions
  1. Natural Resources/Environment
  2. Land Use
  3. Infrastructure
  4. Transportation
  5. Parks/Recreation
  6. Economic Development
  7. Historic Preservation
  8. Urban Design
  9. Housing
  10. Community Development
  11. Rural/Small Town
  12. Spatial Areas of Practice

• Planning Process
  1. Plan Making
  2a. Data Analysis
  2b. Secondary Data
  2c. Maps & Graphs
  3. Program Implementation & Evaluation
  4. Management
  5. Ethics
  6. History
  7. Law

Links to greater study

One Topic

History & Law permeate
Non-Substantive Topics

1. Strategies for this exam
   a. How to prepare?
   b. How to take?
2. Becoming Eligible for the AICP Exam/Membership
3. Certification Maintenance
4. Blackboard Docs

• Frankel PowerPoints [with audio narration]
• Key Documents
  – Essential Planning Library [Frankel + APA]
  – Primers
    • Planning History [by theme, by decade]
    • Planning/ Land Use Law [cases, Frankel’s notes, links to full case]
    • AICP Code of Ethics
    • APA Policy Guides [23]
    • APA Exam Prep Materials
  – Practice Exams inQsit
  – Final Exam inQsit
PART 3: Knowledge of Planning

Cross-Functions
- Session 4 History

Process
- Session 6 Plan Making
- Session 7 Data Analysis Secondary Data Maps & Graphs
- Session 8 Program Implementation & Evaluation
- Session 9 Management
- Session 10 Ethics

Functions [1]
- Session 11 Natural Resources/Environment
- Session 12 Land Use
- Session 13 Infrastructure
- Session 14 Transportation
- Session 15 Parks/Recreation
- Session 16 Economic Development

Functions [2]
- Session 17 Historic Preservation
- Session 18 Housing
- Session 19 Community Development
- Session 20 Rural/Small Town
- Session 21 Spatial Areas of Practice
- Session 22 Urban Design
Template for Each Area of Planning Knowledge

1. Essential Concepts
2. Key People/Facts/Events
3. Planning Typology
4. Legal Benchmarks
5. Federal Programs
6. Local Toolkit
7. Relevant APA Policy Guides

History
Case Law
Legislation
Illustrate

1. Key Facts/ People/ Events
2. Concepts/ Terms
3. Legal Benchmarks
4. Federal Programs/ Laws
5. Local Tools
6. APA Policy Guides
# 1. Key Facts: Air Quality/Noise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutants regulated Clean Air Act</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nitrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Carbon Monoxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sulfur Dioxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Ozone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Determinants Air Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind Speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot + Stagnant air = smog</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65 decibels = standard maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measured by either single event or average level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Key People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Range</th>
<th>Person/Role</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1801-1882  | George Perkins Marsh | • *Man & Nature*, 1864  
• Began conservation movement |
| 1834-1902  | John Wesley Powell | • *Report on the Lands of the Arid Regions of the U.S.* 1878  
• Regional plan for settlement of arid west & conserve water |
| 1838-1914  | John Muir | • 1892 Founder Sierra Club  
• Yosemite |
| 1858-1919  | Theodore Roosevelt | • 26th President [1901] support conservation [Grand Canyon]  
• 1907 Inland Waterway Commission |
| 1865-1946  | Gifford Pinchot | • 1st professional forester  
• 1st Director U.S. Forest Service 1905 under TR |
| 1917-1999  | William Whyte | • 1959 coined “greenway” in *The Last Landscape* |
| 1901-1964  | Rachael Carson | • 1962 *Silent Spring* on pesticides |
| 1920-2001  | Ian McHarg | • 1969 *Design with Nature* landscape architecture + land use planning + precursor to GIS [informational layering]  
• LA at University of Pennsylvania in 1957; WMRT in 1963 [Wallace, Roberts, Todd] |

Session 11 Natural Resources & Environmental Planning
# 1. Key Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>U.S. Geological Survey [USGS]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Classify all public lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Pelican Island Nation Wildlife Refuge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1st Wildlife Refuge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• TR to protect Brown Pelican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>National Park Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• “America’s Best Idea” by Ken Burns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Metropolitan Water District of Southern California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Water to LA from Colorado River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• William Mulholland engineered project basis for the 1974 Roman Polanski film</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Chinatown starring Jack Nicholson, Faye Dunaway and John Huston and destroyed Owens Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Civilian Conservation Corps [CCC]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Built national parks until WW II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• New Deal stimulus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Tennessee Valley Authority [TVA]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• New Deal river basin regional planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Hydroelectric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Taylor Grazing Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Conserved western ranges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Natural Resources Planning Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1st attempt national comprehensive planning for public works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Abolished 1943 [Supreme Court]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Grand Coulee Dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Columbia River, Washington State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Regional plan comparable to TVA [irrigation, flood control, power]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 22, 1970</td>
<td>1st Earth Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Terribly relevant then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Movement for environmental legislation of 1970’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Landsat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Earth Resolution Technology Satellite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To conserve natural resources [used in Al Gore’s “Inconvenient Truth” PowerPoints</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Session 11 Natural Resources & Environmental Planning
1. Key Environmental Movement Timeline

1 of 3 slides
2. Fundamental Terms [1]

1. Biota
   - total collection of organisms of a geographic region

2. Biomes or Ecosystems
   - Similarly defined [climatically and geographically] communities of
     • flora [plants]
     • fauna [animals] and
     • soil organisms

3. Abiotic factors
   - Physical factors of the environment, such as rocks and soil

4. Bitoic factors
   - Organic factors, such as plants and animals, within the same habitat
     • These [3+4] function together in an ecosystem

   e.g., mid-West; Indiana

   e.g., forest cf. grassland; tropical cf. temperate rain forest
### 3. Law Cases [1 of 2 slides]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Citation</th>
<th>Salient Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
• City of Triburon, CA, open space requirement in zoning was not a “taking” as it advanced a legitimate public interest  
• See Lingle case below |
• Ignorant landlord held responsible partially for pollution caused by lessee |
• Validated CERCLA [Superfund]  
• Only open to interpretation due to force majuer, acts of war, or unusual acts of 3rd parties |
• Upheld application of Endangered Species Act by way of habitat modification or degradation that injures wildlife |
• Palazzolo purchased land after state regulations adopted to protect wetlands and regulations did not remove economic value  
• Thus, not a taking and regs upheld |
• The *Agins* principle was not appropriate in evaluating a regulatory taking claim |
## 4. Federal Laws [1 of 3 slides]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Act</th>
<th>Salient Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Reclamation Act</td>
<td>• Proceeds from sale of Federal lands in western states funded irrigation &amp; water storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Forest Service</td>
<td>• Gifford Pinchot, 1st Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Soil Conservation Act</td>
<td>• Soil Conservation Service [now NRCS] under USDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Wilderness Act</td>
<td>• Preserves on Federal lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>NEPA [National Environment Policy Act]</td>
<td>• The mother of environmental policies, requires EA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• EIS for Federally-funded projects w/o FONSI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• EIS includes social, cultural educational, economic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>EPA</td>
<td>• Environmental Protection Agency for enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Clean Air Act</td>
<td>• Created NAAQS [National Ambient Air Quality Stds.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• States have primacy for enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Clean Water Act</td>
<td>• Lakes &amp; rivers permit process under NPDES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Sec. 404 protects wetlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Coastal Zone Management Act</td>
<td>• NOAA [National Oceanic &amp; Atmosphere Admin.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Voluntary among coastal states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>NPDES [Natl. Poll. Discharge Elimination System]</td>
<td>• Authority Clean Water Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Polluters must obtain NPDES permit for water quality stds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Session 11 Natural Resources & Environmental Planning
5. Local Tools
Potential Responses

1. Land trust/ conservancy
2. Land purchase/ leaseback
3. Conservation easement
   a. TDR
   b. PDR
4. Deed restrictions
   a. by developer
   b. Undivided interest in realty [estate in common with land conservancy]
5. Farm Support + Land Conservation programs
6. EPA [national & state]
6. Zoning
   a. Large Lot or frontage
   b. PUD/ Mega PUD
7. Environmental Review
   a. Development of Regional Impact [DRI] [FL, GA]
   b. EIS
   c. Exactions/ Impact Fees
8. Growth Management
9. Green
   a. Infrastructure
   b. LEED Buildings & Neighborhoods
6. APA Policy Guides & Key References

1. Endangered Species & Habitat Protection
2. Energy
3. Solid & Hazardous Waste Management
4. Water Resources Management
5. Wetlands
6. Planning for Sustainability

Course Doc:
1. Planning History [course docs]
2. Cases in Planning & Environmental Law [course docs]
3. Top 25 Cases in Planning & Environmental Law with Link to Full Case
PART 2
EXAMINING THE EXAM
ADMINISTRATION OF THE EXAM

1. Eligibility
2. Application
3. Exam Schedule
4. Exam Structure & Content
5. Passing & its Determinants
Regulations for the AICP Exam

On blackboard course docs
1. Eligibility [Membership]

1. **Be a member of the APA**
   - The AICP is a professional institute within the APA
   - “AICP” is only a designation for current members of the Institute
   - Applying for the exam, or applying for certification, *is applying to become a member of the Institute (the only exception is for NJPP licensing candidates).*

*Note Well: Ensure APA dues are paid before applying for exam!*
1. Eligibility [Education/ Experience]

1. 2 years of professional planning experience:
   – Master’s planning degree from a PAB Program

2. 3 years of professional planning experience:
   – Bachelor’s planning degree from a PAB Program
   – Master’s planning degree from a non-PAB Program
   – PhD planning degree

3. 4 years of professional planning experience:
   – Bachelor’s planning degree from a non-PAB Program
   – Bachelor’s, Master’s, or PhD non-planning degree

4. 8 years of professional planning experience:
   – No degree required

Note: A List of PAB Planning Programs can be found at:
http://www.planningaccreditationboard.org/

As of January 1, 2013, PAB accredits 72 master’s and 15 bachelor’s programs at 76 North American Universities.
Definition “Professional Experience”

• 4 Criteria [all apply]
  1. Apply a Planning Process Appropriate to the Situation
     • 1.1 Plan Making and Implementation
     • 1.2 Functional Areas of Practice
     • 1.3 Research, Analysis, and Teaching
  2. Employ a Comprehensive Point of View
  3. Involve a Professional Level of Responsibility and Resourcefulness
  4. Influence Public Decision Making In the Public Interest
2. AICP Exam Application [online]

- Write a series of 250-500 word essays
  - AICP professional planning criterion for each employment position
  - How your work experience engaged planning knowledge and skills
- Submit verification documents
  - Employer verifies employment and responsibilities
  - University verifies degree
- Receive approval via email
- Schedule Exam with Prometric

http://www.prometric.com/AICP/default.htm
# Schedule of Fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fee Purpose</th>
<th>2010 Fee Amount</th>
<th>Cumulative Fees [Low]</th>
<th>Cumulative Fees [High]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APA Dues [varies with salary]</td>
<td>$130-320</td>
<td>$130</td>
<td>$320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AICP Exam Application</td>
<td>$60</td>
<td>One Time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AICP Exam [applies to re-exam]</td>
<td>$425</td>
<td>[hopefully]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AICP Dues [varies with salary]</td>
<td>$90-175</td>
<td>$220</td>
<td>$495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AICP Certification Maintenance [32 hours every 2 years] [based on one APA National Conference; varies by new member, early to late registration]</td>
<td>$295-695</td>
<td>$515</td>
<td>$1,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APA Chapter Dues [not required] [varies by state chapter]</td>
<td>$15-85</td>
<td>$530</td>
<td>$1,275</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Exam Schedule

• Each year exams administered: May & November

• Application Deadlines & Testing Windows
  – Apply + Certification of Education/ Employment: in January
  – Final Notification Deadline: April early
  – Late Cancellation/Transfer Deadline: April late [$100]
  – Testing Window May [14 days]

  – Applications will be accepted beginning in mid-June
  – Testing Window November [14 days]
2013 Dates

Important Dates [as of March 15]

MAY 2013 EXAM

The exam application window is now closed.

Final Notification Deadline: April 10, 2013
Transfer Deadline: April 23, 2013
Testing window: May 6-20, 2013

NOVEMBER 2013 EXAM

Exam application window opens: June 4, 2013
Early Bird Application Deadline: June 18, 2013
Final Application Deadline: July 30, 2013
Testing Window: November 4-18, 2013

Can complete AICP Exam course in ~ 1 week
4. Exam Structure

– 170 multiple-choice questions
  • 150 scored; 20 are pretest items
  • 74 seconds per

– 3.5 hours [210 minutes]
  • 15 minute orientation before you begin
  • Plan to arrive 30 minutes early!

– No penalty for wrong answers
  • Guess, don’t leave any blank!

– Thomson ProMetrics sample site

http://www.planning.org/_offsite/certification/tutorial
Exam Content by 6 Areas

www.planning.org/certification/examprep/subjectmatter.htm
5. Passing

- ½ pass first time
- **Strongest Determinants**
  - higher education, such as a master’s or doctorate
  - PAB accredited planning degree
  - Repeat examinees (failed at least once before)
- **Pass = ~ 108-110/ 150 = ~ 75% [2012 = 72%]**
- **BSU Pass Rate 88% [23/26 MURP’s]**
Passing

• Test takers receive an unofficial score immediately after completing the computerized exam. Official Score Reports are mailed to all exam takers approximately six weeks after the “window” closes. Scores are reported on a scale of 25-75, with 55 as a passing score. To find out more about scaled score, read the blackboard doc Exam Candidate Bulletin.

• The weight is based on the difficulty of the testee’s [viz. test taker’s] version of the exam, as there is variation in the questions for the same exam period and “difficulty” is measured statistically by average scores [the lower, the more difficult]. **As a guide you should use 75% and 108 to 110 of the total 150 questions as a passing grade. Feel comfortable if in practice exams you earn 80% or better.**
PART 3
REFERENCES & STRATEGIES
Study Guides / Relevant Texts Beyond this Course

REFERENCES
Text References

Encyclopedia

List $235
New on-line ~ $160

Student Edition
List $95
New on-line ~ $67

Follows 2005 Exam

ISBN 0-13-193068-0
Prentice Hall, 2006
370 pp
List $110; New on-line ~ $65-90; used ~ $10
### Table of Contents

#### I. THE BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT OF CONTEMPORARY PLANNING.
1. An Overview.
2. The Urbanization of America.
3. The History of Planning: Part I.
4. The History of Planning: Part II.

#### II. THE STRUCTURE AND PRACTICE OF CONTEMPORARY PLANNING.
5. The Legal Basis of Planning.
6. Planning and Politics.
8. The Comprehensive Plan.

#### III. FIELDS OF PLANNING.
10. Urban Design.
11. Urban Renewal and Community Development.
12. Transportation Planning.
16. Planning for Metropolitan Regions.

#### IV. LARGER QUESTIONS.
18. Planning in Other Nations.

Selected Bibliography.

Index.
APA/ AICP Study Guides

AICP Exam Prep 2.0


   AICP Exam Prep
   APA/ AICP, 2009
   188 pp + CD
   List APA $195
   New on-line ~$325

3. APA Chapter Presidents Council
   AICP Exam Study Manuals

   American Planning Association
   New Jersey Chapter

   Making Great Communities Happen

downloadable

- Virtually evident every state
Online Help

**Planetizen** ([www.planetizen.com](http://www.planetizen.com))
- Planetizen – Planning Website (Free, but requires membership)

**Cyburbia** ([www.cyburbia.org](http://www.cyburbia.org))
- Cyburbia – planning website (Free, but requires membership)

**Planning Prep** ([www.planningprep.com](http://www.planningprep.com))
- Planning Prep – AICP Exam Prep website. (Free question of the week, but costs $120.00 to join)

**ICPE** ([www.icpeweb.com/tips.html](http://www.icpeweb.com/tips.html))
- Institute of Continuing Planning Education (Cost $$ to Enroll)
Online Help at StudyStack

- *planning* theory study tools.
- Oct 24, 2006 ... aicp *planning* theory flashcards, matching games, crossword, hangman and other study tools. www.studystack.com/menu-52969
- AICP Theory 2008 study tools.
- Feb 27, 2008 ... This type of "*planning*" theory was developed in the 1970s as a way to get the ... The current theory of choice among *planning* practitioners. ... www.studystack.com/menu-122391
- AICP *Planning* Law 2 study tools.
- General/Miscellaneous *planning* law questions for AICP Exam Prep flashcards, matching games, crossword, hangman and other study tools. www.studystack.com/menu-32140
- Flashcards about AICP *Planning* Law 3
- Flashcards about AICP Planning History3
- Flashcards to help facts about *Planning* History during the 1920s. ... What book is about the "Concentric Zone Model" of city *planning*? Authors? Year? ... www.studystack.com/flashcard-33961
- Flashcards about AICP *Planning* Ethics
- Flashcards to help facts about AICP Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct. www.studystack.com/flashcard-14636
AICP Exam Official Tutorial

APA (www.planning.org/tutorial/index.htm)
- Practice test by APA (Free to APA members)
• **http://www.aboutplanning.org/**

• Very comprehensive and useful

• Yet, a cultural disrespect for AICP, as in:  
  AICP means "Any Idiot Can Plan"

**Planning Links**
Wasting Time & Money?

Unofficial Guides

AICP Exam Secrets
Study Guide
Your Key to Exam Success

AICP Test Review for the
American Institute of Certified Planners Exam

Published by Mometrix Media LLC

$50

AICP Exam Flashcard Study System

AICP Test Practice Questions & Review for the
American Institute of Certified Planners Exam

Published by Mometrix Media LLC

$50
1. Preparation
2. Attitude
3. Strategies
= PAS

Preparing & Taking the Exam

STRATEGIES [FRANKEL’S COMMON SENSE RULES]
Preparation

1. The exam tests your comprehensive and **superficial** understanding of planning – study accordingly
   – Flash cards
     • concepts distinctly defined; word associations; dates & events

2. Beware of **nuances** in the question
   – 2 or more answers with slight & telling distinction

3. Although proximately the exam test what you know, the preparation strategy is to **know what AICP knows**
   – Hence, study:
     • APA Policy Guides [23]
     • Planning & Urban Design Standards, 2006
     • AICP Exam Prep 2.0, 2009
     • Actual 2005 AICP Exam
     • This course attends to all
1. **CRAM**... at least 2 days in advance, then **relax**
   - = clear head
2. Positive attitude; in control; refuse intimidation
3. Good night’s **sleep**
4. Out of town stay in a **hotel** the night before
5. **Don’t work** the day of the exam
6. **Don’t** drink a lot of **coffee** or eat a lot of **Sugar**
7. **Bring only yourself** – no adults, kids, books, laptop [locker]
8. Prepare a **survival kit**:
   - Water, snack/protein bar
   - Tylenol/Advil/Ibuprofen
   - Bring a Doctor’s note for other medication, etc.
   - Layered clothes for 4-hour temperature change
9. **Know where** the test center is in advance; know travel time
10. **Two forms of ID** [primary + secondary in Bulletin] + **testing slip**
11. Show up **30 minutes before** scheduled exam
   - 15 minute orientation [online tutorial] before you begin
12. Examiner provides **calculator + scratch paper**
13. Binge Drinking **after** rather than **before** the exam

**Attitude**

**Strategy for exam** [13]
1. Electronic Exam
2. Designed for speed
   - 170 multiple-choice questions in 3.5 hours [210 minutes]
   - \textbf{Pace} = \textbf{74 seconds per answer}
     • 150 scored; 20 are pretest items [for future exams]

3. No penalty for wrong answers
   • \textbf{Guess, don’t leave any blank!}

• Post-exam 15 minute assessment survey
• Instant results of your score!

\textbf{Attitude Strategy during exam}
1. 80-100 hours to prepare
   – this course is 45
2. Skim/ review notes more effective than “reading”
3. Study in order:
   a. Concepts and distinctions
   b. Facts [closer to exam]
   c. what, when, where, why, who and what effect
   d. Forget **how**

**Strategy**

**Prepare to Become Smarter**
Exam Content

Functions = 12
Process = 5
Cross-Functions = 2
Blackboard Folders

- Course Outline & Syllabus
- APA Policy Guides
- Primers per Area of Knowledge
- AICP Exam Administration Prep Materials
- Planning History By Theme By Decade
- Links to References
- Essential Planning Library
- Planning & Land Use Law By Legal Issue
- Practice Exams
- Frankel PowerPoints
- AICP Code of Ethics
- Final Exam for Grade

Gradebook course evaluation
19 Topical Areas

Most Important: Planning History & Law

PART 4 SAMPLES
PowerPoints with Audio
19 Comprehensive Study Guides
Samples here = 2 [History & Law]

PART 4A
STUDY GUIDES
Study Guides

E.G., PLANNING HISTORY
References

• Levy, Part 1

• Blackboard Course Document:
  *Planning History Study Guide [33 pp]*

*Link for APA members:*
https://myapa.planning.org/pathways/default.htm
“Planning History Study Guide”

• By Time Period
  a. 1682-1899
  b. 1901-1919
  c. 1920-1939
  d. 1940-1959
  e. 1960-1999
  f. 2000-2009

• By Planning Theme
  a. Landmark Publication
  b. Planned Communities
  c. Conservation & Environment
  d. History of Planning Profession
  e. Housing
  f. Regional Planning
  g. Landmark Laws
  h. Economic Development
  i. Urban Structure, Form & Design
Practical Guide

• These are quick facts, study last [= cram]
• Emphasize these themes [w/o ignoring the others]
  1. Landmark Publications
  2. History of the Planning Profession
  3. Landmark Laws and Cases
• Emphasize more recent time periods
• Fill-in since 2000
  – E.g., Kelo decision in 2005
Planning Movements

1. Landscape Tradition
2. Livable Cities
3. Garden Cities
4. City Beautiful
5. Practical Planning
6. Regionalism
7. Public Housing & Urban Renewal
8. Measuring & Modeling
9. Advocacy & Equity Planning
10. Urban Growth & Environmentalism
11. Statewide Land Use Planning
12. Downtown Redevelopment
13. New Towns/ New Urbanism
14. New Regionalism
15. Environmental Justice
16. Sustainable Cities/ LEED
17. Health By Design

Planning & Urban Design Standards, pp. 68-96
An intellectual history of planning movements

Session 4 Planning History
Study Guides

E.G., PLANNING & LAND USE LAW
Blackboard Study Guides

• Planning & Land Use Law Texts [1 pp]
• Chronology of Key Laws & Cases [4 pp]
• Frankel Case Law Study Guide [48 pp] [next slide]
## Frankel Case Law Study Guide

### Contents

1. Zoning and the Rights of Developers
2. The Planning Process
3. Zoning Flexibility – Administrative
4. Constraints on Zoning Changes by Legislative Bodies
5. Zoning and Plan Conformity
6. Substantive Due Process
7. Regulatory Takings
8. Vested Rights and Nonconforming Uses
9. Procedural Aspects of Regulatory Takings
10. Subdivision Controls
11. Exactions
12. Regional Controls
13. Growth Control
14. Urban Renewal
15. Historic Preservation
16. Information Forcing
17. Urban Regeneration
Landmark Cases
(general factual situation; ruling; implications for planning)

5. City of Cleburne v. Cleburne Living Center 105 S. Ct 3249 (1985)
CHRONOLOGY & BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF KEY LAWS
Chronology of Keys Laws [1]

• 1862
• Homestead Act opened the lands of the Public Domain to settlers for a nominal fee and five years residence.

• 1862
• Morrill Act. Congress authorizes land grants from the Public Domain to the states. Proceeds from the sale were to be used to found colleges offering instruction in agriculture, engineering, and other practical arts.
Chronology of Keys Laws [2]

- **1901**
  - New York State Tenement House Law. The legislative basis for the revision of city codes that outlawed tenements such as the "Dumbbell Tenement." Lawrence Veiller was the leading reformer.

- **1902**
  - U. S. Reclamation Act. Created fund from sale of public land in the arid states to supply water there through the construction of water storage and irrigation works.

- **1906**
  - Antiquities Act of 1906: First law to institute federal protection for preserving archaeological sites. Provided for designation as National Monuments areas already in the public domain that contained "historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and objects of historic or scientific interest."
Chronology of Keys Laws [3]

• **1916**
  Nation's first comprehensive zoning resolution adopted by New York City Board of Estimates under the leadership of George McAneny and Edward Bassett, known as the "Father of Zoning."

• **1924**
  U.S. Department of Commerce under Secretary Herbert Hoover issues a Standard State Zoning Enabling Act.

• **1928**
  U.S. Department of Commerce under Secretary Herbert Hoover issues a Standard City Planning Enabling Act.
Chronology of Keys Laws [4]  
“New Deal” Under FDR

• 1933
  The Tennessee Valley Authority, a public corporation with some of the freedom of a private corporation, is created to provide for the unified and multipurpose rehabilitation and redevelopment of the Tennessee Valley. Senator George Norris of Nebraska fathered the idea and David Lilienthal, "Father of Public Power," serves as its long-term director.

• 1934
  National Housing Act. Established FSLIC for insuring savings deposits and the FHA for insuring individual home mortgages.

• 1937
  U.S. Housing Act (Wagner-Steagall). Set the stage for future government aid by appropriating $500 million in loans for low-cost housing. Tied slum clearance to public housing.

• 1937
  Farm Security Administration established, successor to the Resettlement Administration and administrator of many programs to aid the rural poor.

• 1944
  Serviceman’s Readjustment Act ("G.I. Bill"). Guaranteed loans for homes to veterans under favorable terms thereby accelerating the growth of suburbs.

• 1947
  Housing and Home Financing Agency (predecessor of HUD) created to coordinate federal government's various housing programs.

• 1949
  Housing Act (Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill). First U.S. comprehensive housing legislation. Aimed to construct about 800,000 units. Inaugurated urban redevelopment program.
Chronology of Keys Laws [5]

IKE

• 1954
  - Housing Act of 1954. Stressed slum prevention and urban renewal rather than slum clearance and urban redevelopment as in the 1949 act. Also stimulated general planning for cities under 25,000 population by providing funds under Section 701 of the act. "701 funding" later extended by legislative amendments to foster statewide, interstate, and substate regional planning.

• 1955
  - The Air Pollution Control Act issues a national wakeup call on the dangers of air pollution and grants $5 million annually for five years of research on the problem. Later congressional acts (1963, 1970, and 1990) will be concerned with types of pollution source, standards, and deadlines.

• 1956
  - Congress passes multibillion dollar Federal Aid Highway Act to create interstate highway system linking all State Capitals and most cities of 50,000 population or more.

• 1959
  - Congress establishes the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) with members from various branches of government. Serves primarily as a research agency and think tank in area of intergovernmental relations.

• 1961
  - Hawaii becomes first state to institute statewide zoning.
1964
President Lyndon Johnson signs into law a Wilderness Act establishing a National Wilderness Preservation System "to be composed of federally owned areas designated by Congress as 'wilderness areas.'" Their pristine character is to be maintained by prohibiting development, settlement, road-building and all forms of mechanized transport within the boundaries of such areas.

1965
Housing and urban policy achieve cabinet status when the Housing and Home Finance Agency is succeeded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Robert Weaver becomes HUD's first Secretary and nation's first African-American cabinet member.

1965
Congress passes the Water Resources Management Act authorizing Federal-Multistate river basin commissions.

1965
The Public Work and Economic Development Act passes Congress. This act establishes the Economic Development Administration to extend coordinated, multifaceted aid to lagging regions and foster their redevelopment.

1965
The Appalachian Regional Planning Act establishes a region comprising all of West Virginia and parts of 12 other states, plus a planning commission with the power to frame plans and allocate resources.

1966
The Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act launched the "model cities" program, an interdisciplinary attack on urban blight and poverty. A centerpiece of President Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society" program.

1968
To implement Intergovernmental Relations Act of 1968 the Office of Management and Budget issues Circular A-95 requiring state and substate regional clearinghouses to review and comment on federally assisted projects in order to foster and facilitate planning coordination among the three levels of government.
Chronology of Keys Laws [5]

EPA

• 1969
  National Environmental Policy Act requires an "environmental impact statement" for every federal or federally aided state or local major action that might significantly harm the environment.

• 1970

• 1972
  The Coastal Zone Management Act creates a voluntary National Coastal Management Program in which participating states undertake to develop coastal management programs meeting minimal federal standards.

• 1972
  The Clean Water Act is passed to keep pollutants from point sources out of navigable waters.

• 1973
  Endangered Species Act. Authorized Federal assistance to state and local jurisdictions to establish conservation programs for endangers plant and animal species.
Chronology of Keys Laws [6]

RMN ->

- 1974
  - The Housing and Community Development Act reshapes housing policy by replacing the customary categorical grant with the block grant as the principal form of federal aid for local community development, and by creating a rental assistance program for low- and middle-income families.
- 1978
  - The Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act is passed by Congress, authorizing $725 million for matching grants to rehabilitate parks and other recreational facilities in impoverished local communities.
- 1980
  - Superfund Bill passed by Congress as CERCLA (Comprehensive Response, Compensation and Liability Act). Creates liability for persons discharging hazardous waste into the environment. Taxes polluting industries to establish a trust fund for the cleanup of polluted sites in cases where individual responsibility is not ascertainable.
- 1991
  - Passage of Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) includes provisions for a National Scenic Byways Program and for transportation enhancements, each of which includes a historic preservation component.
CHRONOLOGY & BRIEF
DESCRIPTION OF KEY CASES
Chronology of Key Cases [1]

1922

- **Pennsylvania Coal Co. v. Mahon.**
  - The first decision to hold that a land use restriction constituted a taking. The U.S. Supreme Court (Justice Brandeis dissenting) noted "property may be regulated to a certain extent, [but] if regulation goes too far it will be recognized as a taking," thus acknowledging the principle of a "regulatory taking."

1926

- **Village of Euclid v. Ambler Realty Co.**
  - Constitutionality of zoning upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court. (Case argued by Alfred Bettman.)
Chronology of Key Cases [2]

1954

• *Berman v. Parker*, U.S. Supreme Court upholds right of Washington, D.C. Redevelopment Land Agency to condemn properties that are unsightly, though non-deteriorated, if required to achieve objectives of duly established area redevelopment plan.

1972

• *Golden v. Planning Board of Ramapo*, New York high court allows the use of performance criteria as a means of slowing community growth.
Chronology of Key Cases [3]

1983
- **Burlington County N.A.A.C.P. v. Mount Laurel Township**
  - Mt. Laurel I [1973] in re-challenged in Mt. Laurel II that leads to the New Jersey Fair Housing Act. In a case focusing on Mt. Laurel, New Jersey, the New Jersey Supreme Court rules that all 567 municipalities in the state must build their "fair share" of affordable housing. A precedent-setting blow against racial segregation. Frankel is one of the five founders of this movement.

1987
- **First English Evangelical Lutheran Church v. County of Los Angeles**, U.S. Supreme Court finds that even a temporary taking requires compensation.

1987
- **Nollan v. California Coastal Commission**, U.S. Supr Ct. finds that land-use restrictions, to be valid, must be tied directly to a specific public purpose; thus, the principle of *rational nexus* is established in exactions.
Chronology of Key Cases [4]

1992

- **Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council**, the U.S. Supreme Court limits local and state governments' ability to restrict private property without compensation.

1994

- **Dolan v. City of Tigard**, the U.S. Supreme Court rules that a jurisdiction must show that there is a "rough proportionality" between the adverse impacts of a proposed development and the exactions it wishes to impose on the developer. Thus, both rational nexus and rough proportionality are established as judicial doctrines in the imposition of developer fees and other exactions.

2005

- **Kelo v. New London**
  - U.S. Supr. Ct. affirms the 5th Amendment application of just compensation of private property for a public use as including economic development, a private to private transfer of property and to allow the condemnation of 8 non-blighted homes, of which Suzanne Kelo is the owner of one. Political backlash generates anti-condemnation for a similar purpose in ~ 20 states.
Key Legal Concepts

- Property Rights
- Police Power
- Nuisance & Common Law
- Vested Rights
- Due Process & Equal Protection
- Freedom of Religion & Expression
- Eminent Domain, Takings & Exaction
- State Enabling Legislation
Other Key Legal Concepts

1. bundle of rights which constitutes property.
2. cash-in-lieu
3. cluster zoning
4. comprehensive plan and the zoning ordinance, and how this differs among states
5. dedication
6. deed restrictions (covenants), and easements, as forms of “private land use control”
7. equal protection
8. floating zone
9. freedom of speech or religion apply in the case of billboards, adult uses, churches
10. impact fee
11. non-conforming uses, and how they are dealt with, including amortization
12. nuisance - both public and private.
13. overlay zone
14. Police Power and Eminent Domain as they affect land use control
15. procedural and substantive due process
16. PUD
17. reservation
18. roles of Plan Commission, Legislative Body, zoning enforcement officer, and BZA in implementing, amending, and enforcing zoning
20. special exception
21. specific constitutional limits (what language, what amendment?) which affect land use
22. variance
PART 4B
PRACTICE EXAMS

19 Topical Areas/ 4 questions each
76 questions
57 to “pass” [75%]
70 seconds per slide + record your answer
Track Score re. each area on the handout

Bias:
1. Short questions and choices to fit on slide
2. Light on court cases [requires study]
3. 19 topics are not covered evenly on the AICP Exam
1. Planning History

1. Who is the author of “Cities in Evolution” regarding a foundation for regional planning theory?
   a. Ebeneezer Howard
   b. Lewis Mumford
   c. Patrick Geddes
   d. Clarence Perry

2. Which of the following historic planning movements was denounced by Jane Jacobs in “Death and Life of Great American Cities?”
   a. Livable Cities
   b. Regionalism
   c. Advocacy and Equity Planning
   d. Urban Renewal

3. The Standard State Zoning Enabling Act of 1924 is associated with what historic person?
   a. Clarence Stein
   b. Calvin Coolidge
   c. Herbert Hoover
   d. Alfred Bettman

4. This person pioneered indoor shopping malls, developed the new town of Columbia, MD, Baltimore’s Harbor Place, and Boston’s Fanueil Hall.
   a. Melvin Simon
   b. James Rouse
   c. Trammell Crowe
   d. Edward DeBartolo, Sr.
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2. Planning & Land Use Law

• 1. Apropos to the landmark Mount Laurel doctrine, the Fair Share Housing movement in New Jersey was co-founded by what planner?
   a. Bruce Frankel
   b. Christine Todd Whitman
   c. William Brennan
   d. Charles Evans Hughes

• 2. In upholding zoning in 1926, the United States Supreme Court based its ruling on:
   a. The equal protection clause of the Constitution.
   b. The Interstate commerce clause of the Constitution.
   c. An extension of the nuisance doctrine.
   d. Eminent domain powers of the states.

• 3. In which case did the court determine that permit/entitlement conditions of approval that require the deeding of portions of property to the government can be justified only if the required dedication is related to the nature and extent of the impact of the proposed development?
   a. First English Evangelical Lutheran Church v. County of Los Angeles (1987)
   b. Dolan v. City of Tigard (1994)
   d. Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council (1992)

• The power given to government to intervene in the lives of private citizens for the protection of public health, safety and welfare is called
   a. Zoning
   b. Police Power
   c. Subdivision Ordinance
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3. Plan Making & Planning Theory

• 1. As a general rule, citizens that challenge a zoning ordinance must do which of the following to be successful in a court of law?
   a. Prove *ripeness*
   b. Exhaust all administrative remedies
   c. Establish *rough-proportionality*
   d. Demonstrate a *rational nexus*

• 2. Which of the following may be utilized by some citizen groups or neighborhood organizations to legally oppose group homes in a community?
   b. Establishing the definition of a *family* in local zoning ordinances.
   c. Building code occupancy standards.
   d. Peaceful demonstrations.

• 3. The essential differentiation between a community development plan and a comprehensive plan is:
   a. Geographic scope
   b. The number of elements
   c. By nature advisory
   d. Devotion to problems of the poor

• 4. Which is false concerning the role of the Board of Zoning Appeals [BZA]?
   a. Appellant body for parties aggrieved by the rulings of the Zoning Officer
   b. Appeals of Plan Commission decisions
   c. Use variance rulings
   d. Quasi-judicial body
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4. Data Analysis Planning Methods

1. Sanborn Insurance Maps are typically used for which of the following:
   a. To determine where flood insurance policies are in effect
   b. To trace historic changes to buildings and districts
   c. To determine location of recent fires
   d. To determine flood hazard areas

2. In distributions of numeral data, the median is equivalent to:
   • a. The average
   • b. The most
   • c. The 50th percentile
   • d. Standard Deviation

3. The height of a building is an illustration of what type of data ranking?
   a. Ordinal
   b. Ratio as a cardinal number
   c. Nominal value
   d. Categorical value

4. A confounding variable is:
   a. Rival explanation of the treatment variable on the dependent variable
   b. Independent variable that is manipulated
   c. Variable not manipulated, but may impact dependent variable
   d. Determined by the independent variable
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   b. Independent variable that is manipulated
   c. Variable not manipulated, but may impact dependent variable
   d. Determined by the independent variable
5. Program Implementation & Evaluation

1. Impact analysis excludes which of the following impacts:
   a. Social, infrastructure, environmental
   b. Social, infrastructure, environmental, and economic
   c. Fiscal and employment consequences of a proposed development
   d. Market feasibility of proposed development

2. Fiscal impact involves which set of factors?
   a. Host local government’s revenues and costs associated with a proposed development
   b. The revenues and costs of all units of government as associated with a proposed development
   c. Both capital and operating costs of the municipal budget
   d. Only capital costs as reflected in the CIP and as generated by a development

3. Growth management programs may include each of the following EXCEPT:
   a. Regulating the location of New Development
   b. Halting population growth
   c. Controlling the timing of New Development
   d. Regulating the character of New Development

4. In a planning office, PERT stands for
   a. Planning Evaluation and Renovation Technology
   b. Program for Electronic Recovery Tracking
   c. Program Evaluation and Review Technique
   d. Permanent Environmental Rural Tract
5. Program Implementation & Evaluation

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6. Management

1. Funds from a municipal Capital Improvement Program (CIP) budget may be used for which of the following?
   a. To purchase new uniforms for police and fire department staff.
   b. To construct permanent public structures, capital facilities, and streets.
   c. For the renovation of older homes in the city’s redevelopment area.
   d. All of the above.

2. As applied in cost/benefit analysis, “discounting” is used to find which of the following?
   a. What the cost of borrowing will be.
   b. How cheaply resources can be found.
   c. The present value of net benefits.
   d. The total value of all benefits.

3. Detailed information about a community’s debt would be vital for carrying out which of the following tasks?
   a. Establishing assessed values for property in the coming year.
   b. Applying to HUD for Section 8 funds.
   c. Presenting a venture-capital fund to area financial institutions.
   d. Requesting a change in bond rating.

4. A decision matrix involves which set of factors?
   a. Scoring and weights.
   b. Task sequencing and critical path.
   c. Budgetary resources and expenses.
   d. None of above.
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7. AICP Code of Ethics

1. The AICP Code of Ethics obliges the professional planner to the following plans, EXCEPT:
   a. Equal opportunity
   b. Sustainability in the natural environment
   c. Historic preservation
   d. TOD

2. The AICP Code of Ethics obliges a professional planner to abridge confidentiality with his/her employer under what circumstances, EXCEPT:
   a. An illegal act is anticipated or has occurred
   b. An act presenting substantial injury to the public is anticipated or has occurred
   c. An illegal act has occurred, but not before
   d. If ordered by a court of law to testify

3. According to the AICP Code of Ethics, a professional planner must aspire to the following behavior, EXCEPT:
   a. Share research
   b. Help students and interns
   c. Work to increase opportunities for women and protected minorities
   d. Attend APA conferences

4. Which of the following rulings of the AICP requires a simple majority vote of its Ethics Committee?
   a. Expel
   b. Exonerate
   c. Publicly censure
   d. Suspend
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8. Natural Resources & Environment

1. Which ecological effects of impervious surface from urbanization does NOT apply?
   a. Increase in downstream flooding
   b. Increase in groundwater contamination
   c. Reduced infiltration, accompanied by dry stream beds, and reduced groundwater
   d. Increase in evapotranspiration

2. Maximum population of a given species that can be supported indefinitely in a defined habitat without permanently impairing the productivity of that habitat
   a. Succession
   b. Carrying Capacity
   c. Biomagnification
   d. Eutrophication

3. Which of the following is considered the “Father of the Modern Environmental Policy?”
   a. Paul Davidoff
   b. Allan Jacobs
   c. Jane Jacobs
   d. Ian McHarg

4. A “FONSI” is related to which of the following?
   b. TEA - 21.
   c. NEPA
8. Natural Resources & Environment

1. Which ecological effects of impervious surface from urbanization does NOT apply?
   a. Increase in downstream flooding
   b. Increase in groundwater contamination
   c. Reduced infiltration, accompanied by dry stream beds, and reduced groundwater
   d. Increase in evapotranspiration

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Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century
9. Land Use

1. Concurrency laws were included in a package of growth management laws enacted in Florida in 1985. What do concurrency laws require?
   a. Deposits of substantial currency as bond for required improvements for new developments.
   b. The processing and approval of multiple entitlements to streamline the permitting process.
   c. New development to be prohibited unless adequate infrastructure is, or soon will be, in place to support new growth.
   d. All of the above.

2. Which of the following groups is likely to review an appeal of a zoning board of appeals denial of variance?
   a. Planning Commission.
   b. Superior Court.
   c. Zoning Board of Appeals.
   d. Metropolitan Planning Organization.

3. Where all floors of a building are the same area, a maximum FAR of 3.00 would permit maximum construction on the gross site of a:
   a. 16-story building occupying 15%
   b. 3-story building occupying 100%
   c. 6-story building occupying 50% of the gross site
   d. All of the above.

4. A building set back is:
   a. The distance established by ordinance that must be provided between buildings.
   b. The distance at which buildings are located from the street.
   c. The distance established by ordinance that is provided between the property line and the building line.
   d. The distance backward from the property line at which all buildings must be located.
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10. Infrastructure

1. The percentage of voids in soil is a measure of:
   a. Texture  
   b. Permeability  
   c. Porosity  
   d. Consistence

2. Which of the following soil types is worst for drainage?
   a. Clay  
   b. Gravel  
   c. Silt  
   d. Sand

3. A sewage treatment plant utilizes what common method in the purification process:
   a. Stain-be-gone  
   b. Sand filtering  
   c. Bacteria  
   d. Grey water

4. The Federal Clean Water Act mandates:
   a. Federal standards for water quality  
   b. Federal standards for packaged drinking water  
   c. Compliance with Federal water quality standards by 2000  
   d. States to set own water quality standards in accordance with national goals and to monitor progress
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11. Transportation

1. Traffic Level of Service [LOS] is determined by which set of variables?
   a. Average travel speed, density, maximum service flow rate
   b. Roadway conditions, traffic, signal controls
   c. Established periodically by the Secretary of DOT
   d. Degree of congestion, urban or rural contexts, flow rates

2. The following are transportation studies, EXCEPT:
   a. Road inventory and capacity
   b. Duration and turnover of parking
   c. Multi-modal splits
   d. LBCS

3. Headway is used as a concept in describing:
   a. The overhead clearance of an underpass or road bridge.
   b. The average speed of a transit schedule
   c. The density of highway traffic
   d. The frequency of a transit schedule

4. This identified the proportion of trips in an area that will occur by automobile, transit or bicycle.
   • a. Multivariate Analysis
   • b. Multi-modal Level of Service
   • c. ALOS, TLOS, BLOS
   • d. Modal Split
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1. Along with Calvert Vaux, the designer of New York’s Central Park was
   a. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.
   b. Robert Moses
   c. Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.
   d. John Muir

2. The Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 provided
   a. $725 million in matching grants for parks in low income communities
   b. Establishment of the Alaska national park system
   c. Little League facilities in cities of 50,000 or more in population
   d. None of the above

3. Robert Moses directed New York State and New York City public works, parks and public housing for what period of time in years?
   a. 25
   b. 45
   c. 120
   d. 8

4. The Prevention of Significant Deterioration policy in the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments applies to the degradation of environmental quality in:
   a. all international parks, national memorial parks larger than 5,000 acres, and national parks larger than 6,000 acres that were in existence when the Amendments were passed
   b. any national park where the Secretary of the Interior determines there is a threat to air quality
   c. any national park where a Section 106 environmental assessment determines that is a threat to air quality
   d. all Federal lands where the Secretary of the Interior determines there is a threat to air quality
12. Parks & Recreation

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13. Economic Development

1. Business-to-business transactions are surveyed in what economic study?
   a. Economic base
   b. Shift-Share
   c. Input-Output
   d. Location Quotient

2. The following is FALSE regarding Shift-Share Analysis:
   a. Measures economic performance [changes over time]
   b. Compares local to a larger reference economy
   c. Measures economic conditions [at a point in time]
   d. Considers three factors of in the structure of the local economy [industry mix], the performance of the larger economy, and some strictly local economic factors

3. Which are NOT steps in determining retail capacity?
   a. Compare spending patterns of similar trade areas
   b. Determine functional population in primary trade area [PTA]
   c. Determine consumer spending by retail categories
   d. Calculate impact on retail space in PTA from spending by functional populations outside PTA

4. Bank redlining is examined under what Federal statute?
   a. Federal Deposit Insurance Act of 1950
   b. Bank Holding Company Act of 1956
   c. Community Reinvestment Act of 1977
   d. Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989
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14. Historic Preservation

1. The provision of the National Historic Preservation Act that requires a public review of any Federal funds planned for historic districts is Section:
   a. 106
   b. 8
   c. 221d3
   d. 208

2. The first historic preservation plan in the United States was adopted in this city in 1925.
   a. New Orleans
   b. Charleston
   c. New York
   d. Boston

3. Which U.S. Supreme Court case in 1978 upheld local zoning for historic preservation?
   a. Village of Euclid v. Ambler Realty
   b. Penn Central Transportation Co. v. City of New York
   c. Village of Belle Terre v. Boras
   d. Moore v. City of Cleveland

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15. Housing

1. The Gautreaux program in Chicago performed what housing action?
   a. Section 8 certificates for public housing tenants to find suburban rental dwellings
   b. Demolished the Pruitt-Igoe public housing project, as the national worst example
   c. Was the first HOPE VI housing project, replacing public housing
   d. A community organization program for better landlord-tenant relations lead by the then young lawyer Barack Obama

2. The Section 701 Federal planning grants were a provision of
   a. 1949 Housing Act
   b. 1954 and 1959 Housing Acts
   c. 1968 Housing and Urban Development Act
   d. 1974 Housing and Community Development Act

3. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 under President Reagan instituted:
   a. Rapid depreciation of investment housing as a tax shelter
   b. HOME program and CHAS [Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy]
   c. LIHTC [Low Income Housing Tax Credits] for rental units affordable to tenants with lower incomes
   d. Section 8 vouchers and project-based certificates

4. The Federal housing program of new construction support for income qualified elderly and disabled persons is:
   a. Section 202
   b. Section 221 [d][3] and [4]
   c. Section 108
   d. Title I
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b. insures mortgage loans for multifamily properties
d. Housing Act 1949
16. Community Development

1. The Community Development Block Grant limits entitlement to cities with
   a. Track record of redevelopment
   b. Population of at least 50,000
   c. Population of at least 100,000
   d. Housing Authority

2. The New Deal land reform that provided housing for victims of the Dust Bowl in 1935 was
   a. Resettlement Act
   b. Housing Act
   c. Housing and Urban Development Act
   d. Demonstration Cities Act

3. Cleveland’s Planning Director 1969-1979 and promoter of equity planning [choices for the poor] was:
   a. Paul Davidoff
   b. Robert Moses
   c. Norman Krumholz
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4. Which Federal program limits grants to qualified local general purpose government and eligible activities to homesteads for low income families and payment assistance for first-time homebuyers?
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17. Rural & Small Town

1. Which set of facts is true of small, rural communities in comparison to cities?
   a. Manufactured housing is more prominent
   b. Septic is more prominent
   c. Environmental planning for CAFO’s is more prominent
   d. All of the above

2. Free claim to 160 acres subject to a five-year residency and active farming of the land was authorized by which Federal program?
   a. Farm and Ranchland Protection Program of 1996
   c. Homestead Act of 1862
   d. Emancipation Proclamation of 1863

3. Traditional small towns feature each of the following characteristics EXCEPT:
   a. An incremental growth outward from a core
   b. Low to very low density
   c. Open space around the edges
   d. Streets scaled for routine daily use rather than rush hour demand

4. In The Small Town Planning Handbook a small town is defined as a place of
   a. Less than 100,000 population
   b. 1,000-10,000 persons, typically, and with a maximum of 25,000 persons
   c. Sustainable places
   d. Similar to a city neighborhood in a metropolitan area
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18. Spatial Areas of Practice

1. An example of a multistate plan is NOT one of the following:
   a. Watershed management
   b. High speed rail transit
   c. MPO
   d. Plans of interstate compacted governments

2. Of the following, which would be an independent legal entity organized to perform a specific governmental or urban function?
   a. Special district.
   b. County Service Area
   c. Special Assessment.
   d. Planning Unit Development.

3. Developments occurring on Native American trust lands, within a designated reservation are subject to:
   a. State regulations.
   b. Local regulations.
   c. Federal regulations.
   d. Tribal Council.

4. COG stands for?
   b. Community Organization Groups.
   c. Clearinghouse of Government.
   d. Committee on Growth.
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19. Urban Design

1. A building that is considered “native” to a particular location, county, state or nation is often referred to as?
   a. Indigenous architecture.
   b. Victorian architecture.
   c. Local design.
   d. Vernacular architecture.

2. The author of The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces [1980] is
   a. Louis Wirth
   b. Kevin Lynch
   c. William Whyte
   d. Frank Lloyd Wright

3. Which of the following criteria are typically used to judge urban design: I] Degree of conflict between pedestrians and vehicles, II] Compatibility of land uses, III] Availability of places to rest, observe, and meet, IV] Creation of a sense of security.
   a. I and II
   b. II, III, and IV
   c. I and IV
   d. I, II, III, IV

4. Signage is an instrument of what design factor?
   a. Streetscape
   b. Urban analysis
   c. Wayfinding
   d. Walkability
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The End

THANK YOU & GOOD LUCK