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Exam

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QUESTION 1

What two cities does Jean Gottman\\'s book discuss?

- A. Dallas and Fort Worth
- B. Philadelphia, PA and Trenton, NJ
- C. Washington DC and Alexandria, VA
- D. Washington DC and Boston, MA

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Which of the following is not part of the AICP Code of Ethics?

- A. Assist in the clarification of community goals, objectives and policies in plan-making.
- B. A planner must have special concern for the long range consequences of present actions.
- C. A planner must strive to expand choice and opportunity for all persons, recognizing a special responsibility to plan for the needs of disadvantaged groups and person, and must urge the alteration of policies, institutions and decisions which oppose such needs.
- D. A planner must strive to give citizens the opportunity to have a meaningful impact on the development of plans and programs. Participation should be broad enough to include people who lack formal organization or influence.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Scenario

You are a planner for a city planning department and you have an old friend who runs a planning consulting firm in the same city. Your friend submits a competitive proposal to work as a consultant for your department to you on Friday and while in your office, asks you to be her guest for dinner at a very fancy restaurant on Saturday evening. What might you do if you actually have no influence about awarding the contract?

A. Answer: See the solution below

Correct Answer: A

You should worry about the appearance of a conflict of interest, even if the invitation for dinner is not intended to enhance your friend\\'s chances of being awarded the contract (Rules of Conduct 5, 8, 19) Because you have no influence about the decision to award the contract, which would include having no professional contact with the decision-makers, you might have dinner with your friend, but it might be safer to postpone the dinner until after the contract has been awarded.

QUESTION 4

Scenario

A site application is complete and is about to go before the planning commission. As a member of the planning staff, you believe there is the appearance of a conflict of interest for a planning commissioner who owns property near the proposed site and stands to benefit from the increase in property value that the new development is projected to generate. What might you do?

A. Answer: See the solution below

Correct Answer: A

First, consider what should already have happened before the application was about to go before the planning commission. Clearly, you should know about any laws in your state or jurisdiction that apply to such a situation and should follow the law. The potential conflict should have been identified well before this. After noticing the conflict, based on office protocol, it must be decided who will approach (or confront) the commissioner about the conflict of interest. If your boss is unwilling to explain the conflict of interest, you must decide how you will handle this. You might ask the APA Ethics Officer for informal advice on what you should do (Procedure 2). Whoever brings the conflict to the attention of the commissioner should recommend that the commissioner recuse himself or herself from the planning commission meeting. Suppose the potential conflict only became apparent at the time of the meeting. At that point in time, you should explain the problem to the planning director. Then, the planning director and the commissioner might consult privately and decide what to do; if the law is clear, obviously the decision must be to follow the law. If the decision is made that the commissioner should recuse himself or herself from the decision-making process, then the commissioner should leave the room. Recusing oneself means more than just sitting there quietly. In addition, the commissioner must not engage in future discussions with the board or planning staff about the application (Ethical Principle 2). Suppose the law on what constitutes a conflict of interests is not clear or does not exist and suppose that the commissioner says that this is silly and that there is no conflict of interest. Then you might go to the jurisdictional attorney for guidance. If the commissioner continues to participate in the process, you should clearly state the conflict in your report (Rule of Conduct 19).

QUESTION 5

Who promoted a dream city "Radiant City"?

- A. Frank Lloyd Wright
- B. LeCorbusier
- C. Louis Wirth
- D. James Rouse

Correct Answer: B

- A. promoted auto oriented development with Broadacre City
- C. Louis Wirth ?wrote Urbanism as a Way of Life
- D. influenced urban design with indoor shopping malls in 1950\\'s

QUESTION 6

Who wrote "Edgeless City in 2002?

A. Robert Lang

B. Joel Garreau

C. Allan Jacobs

D. Andres Duany

Correct Answer: A

B. wrote Edge Cities in 1991

C. wrote Making City Planning Work in 1985

D. advocate for new urbanism or neotraditional design

QUESTION 7

Where was the first urban growth boundary established in the US?

A. Portland, Oregon

B. Lancaster, Pennsylvania

C. Los Angeles, California

D. Lexington, Kentucky

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

Scenario

In one area of your community the population consists largely of relatively recent immigrants to this country. Population density in the entire community has risen, and the planning department is under pressure from some members of the

community to reduce density. In response to this pressure, a regulation to prevent subdividing existing residences into apartments is currently under consideration. You hold a community meeting to discuss the proposed regulation, and it is

denounced as being discriminatory to the generally low-income, immigrant population who rent units in subdivided buildings.

What might you do?

A. Answer: See the solution below

Correct Answer: A

Clashing values are not uncommon in the planning process, so you might work to gather sufficient facts to distinguish

between the perception of the problem and the reality and to fully understand the history of the community. While you are committed to serving the public interest, this can be difficult when you are serving a public with opposing points of view You might write a report that includes arguments for and against the proposed regulatory changes along with relevant facts that clarify the situation, including a discussion of housing affordability in your community and how the proposed regulation may affect the supply of affordable housing. In your report you might balance concerns about affordable housing with concerns about preserving the integrity of the built environment You might recommend that additional meetings be scheduled to ensure opportunity for further public input that will be seriously considered in making a final recommendation. Based on these meetings, your report may contain a recommendation that the jurisdiction develop and support regulations that allow higher density development on the grounds that such regulations would expand housing choice, particularly for those of low to moderate income

QUESTION 9

What case did Alfred Bettman argue?

- A. South Burlington County NAACP v Township of Mount Laurel
- B. Fasano v Board of Co. Commissioners of Washington Co.
- C. Golden v Planning Board of the Town of Ramapo
- D. Village of Euclid v Ambler Realty Co.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 10

A MSA includes:

- A. At least 2,500 but less than 50,000 and a population density of 1,000 persons per square mile
- B. Urban nucleus of 50,000 or more with a core density of 1,000 persons per square mile
- C. Population of 2,000 to 8,000 people
- D. At least one city with 50,000 or more and a total metropolitan population of 100,000

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 11

Scenario

You are a planner in a city that has recently opened a new shelter for homeless people. The shelter opens each evening during the winter and provides a place for people to sleep during the night in dormitory-style rooms with cots. Some community members would like the shelter closed because they feel that the large number of people who congregate on the sidewalks near the shelter as they wait for it to open pose a threat to public safety. Your planning director decides to address these concerns by classifying the shelter as a hotel. The planning director knows that the zoning ordinance specifies that a hotel must provide private sleeping quarters, which the shelter does not. By classifying the shelter as a hotel, the planning director is taking steps to close the shelter based on the ground that it is in violation of the zoning ordinance. Suppose you believe that the planning director has assumed a position that is not politically feasible and

consequently will be reversed. What might you do?

A. Answer: See the solution below

Correct Answer: A

You might choose to take no action. However, waiting until a higher authority reverses poor or unethical planning decisions is not the best course of action for a professional planner. Also, remember that a professional planner does have a special responsibility to plan for the needs of the disadvantaged (Ethical Principle 1)

QUESTION 12

Scenario

The owner of the local NFL football team tells the mayor through the press that he will relocate his team unless the city builds a new stadium and practice field. The mayor wants the team to stay because his campaign platform included a promise to keep the team in the community. He asks you, the planning director, to evaluate the costs and benefits of building a new stadium. The planning staff does the analysis and demonstrates that large- scale public investment in a new stadium makes no economic sense and may lead to bankruptcy. What might you do?

A. Answer: See the solution below

Correct Answer: A

As with any analysis, verify the facts and assumptions made in the analysis and be sure that all appropriate procedures were used. Write the report accurately despite the fact that it may be embarrassing to the mayor. However, before presenting the report publicly, as with any report and because you are sensitive to the mayor\\'s dilemma, it would be best to first to reveal its contents to the mayor. Should the situation be politically charged, you might recommend having a consultant revisit the analysis and present the findings to the mayor. The mayor may be more willing to consider alternatives when they are presented by a paid, independent, expert consultant rather than by staff (Ethical Principle 2) Suppose the mayor, upon learning about your report, refuses to make it public and makes plans to go ahead with the construction of a new stadium. Then, it may be time to resign. Or, it may be time to release the information to the media because of your responsibility to the public regarding the long-range consequences of actions, which may obviously put your job in jeopardy (Ethical Principle 1; Rule of Conduct 7) Suppose the mayor pressures you to alter your findings and report favorably on the potential impacts of the stadium. Then you might engage in a frank discussion with the mayor and suggest some alternatives. The mayor may, for example, discard the idea in favor of a proposal to conduct significant renovations to the existing facility. Suppose you see that the information about how bad the new stadium might be for the community as a whole as well as information about the pressure being applied by the mayor might be helpful in preventing the mayor from winning reelection. And suppose you do not personally want to see this mayor reelected. As a planning director, you may NOT use the information to your personal advantage, and, for example, go directly to the press with the results of the analysis (Rule of Conduct 7) Suppose you are indifferent as to the mayor\\'s election but believe that this course of action will bankrupt the community. To prevent a substantial injury to the public, you could still go to the press after verifying all facts and seeking reconsideration of the matter