AICP Exam Prep

Spring 2012

Exam Overview & Spatial Areas of Practice

FYI...

Technical Help: Use the question box on your Gotowebinar menu or **call 1-800-263-6317**

Content Question: Use the question box on your Gotowebinar menu

The session will begin at 9:00 AM

AICP Exam Prep

Spring 2012

Exam Overview & Spatial Areas of Practice



Professional Development Committee

Exam Prep Chapters:

Illinois Maryland North Carolina Pennsylvania



Today's Agenda

- What & Why of AICP
- Exam Overview Test Background & Tips
 - Spatial Areas of Practice
 - History, Theory & Law
 - Functional Areas of Practice
 - Plan Making & Implementation
 - Public Participation & Social Justice
 - AICP Code of Ethics & Professional Conduct
- Spatial Areas of Practice

Where are you in the process?

AICP – American Institute of Certified Planners

- APA's professional institute
- ❖ To be AICP, a planner must:
 - meet requirements for education and experience,
 - pass the AICP exam,
 - pledge to uphold ethical standards (AICP Code of Ethics), and
 - engage in ongoing professional development (Certification Maintenance)



Why AICP?

Demonstration to elected officials, community leaders, and employers of a commitment to excellence

Potential employment

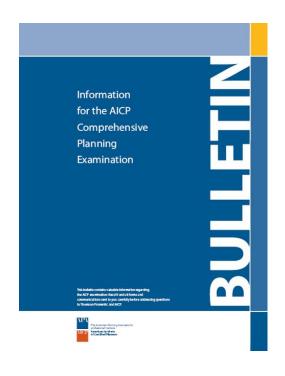
Salary survey



Eligibility

- Current APA member
- Submit online application meeting education and experience criteria
- Fee of \$495
- Pass exam

APA website –
www.planning.org and the
Exam Candidate Bulletin for
all the details





Education and Experience Criteria

Education

- Graduate planning degree (PAB): 2 years
- Bachelors planning degree (PAB): 3 years
- Graduate planning degree (non-PAB): 3 years
- Other degree: 4 years
- No college degree: 8 years
- Experience Professional Planning as defined by AICP
 - Apply a planning process appropriate to the situation
 - Employ an appropriately comprehensive point of view
 - Involve a professional level of responsibility and resourcefulness
 - Influence public decision making in the public interest



Education and Experience

- Verifications!!!
 - For degrees and all employment you are claiming as professional planning experience
 - Check dates carefully



Test Windows – 2 weeks

- May: Application due in January after being open for approximately 5 weeks; response in March
- November: Application due in July after being open for approximately 5 weeks; response in September
- Early bird: earlier deadline, earlier notification
- Approvals (ATT) and incompletes notified by email
- Denials issued by letter



Need to know...

- Schedule on your own with Prometric
- Approvals are good for 4 exam cycles, but need to inform APA if not taking the exam in the next window
- Test centers
 - Arrive 30 minutes early for paperwork
 - Take required IDs make sure name and spelling is matching
 - Calculator/paper/pencil provided
- APA Exam Bulletin and APA staff for any questions don't wait until it's too late



Test Background

- 170 multiple choice questions, including 20 sample questions
- Scoring on a scale, questions are weighted
- Pass rate is approximately 65%
- ❖ Must answer approximately 110 115 of the 150 "real" questions correct in order to pass
- 55 is typically the passing score (range is 25 to 75)
- 3 ½ hours to complete (brief tutorial before exam)
- Test questions last updated in 2008...so no 2010 Census data yet...updates possible in 2013



How Should You Prepare?

Review the APA outline of material

Allocate study time according to the APA outline

AND

your own background

- Study early and often
 - > Identify weak areas
 - > Study groups
 - Practice exams



Test Content

- ❖ Spatial Areas of Practice 15%
- ❖ History, Theory & Law 15%
- ❖ Functional Areas of Practice 25%
- ❖ Plan Making & Implementation 30%
- ❖ Public Participation & Social Justice 10%
- ❖ AICP Code of Ethics & Professional Conduct 5%

These 3 areas make up
70% of the exam –
expect lots of
approach & process
questions

So How Many Questions?

Plan Making: 45

Functional: 38

History, Law, & Theory: 23

Spatial: 22

Public Participation & Social Justice: 15

Ethics: 7

An urban municipality has received grant funding to restore riparian buffers in order to improve the untreated water quality of the municipality's public water, which is drawn partially from surface waters. Which of the following steps is not necessary to get the project underway?

- A. Research existing databases for information on water quality within the source waters' watershed.
- B. Determine ownership of parcels along all surface waters within the municipality.
- C. Review aerial photography to assess conditions adjacent to waterways within the source waters' watershed.
- D. Research the most effective riparian buffer restoration methods for water quality improvement (such as differing buffer widths and vegetation type).
- E. Contact adjacent municipalities that contain any of the source waters' watershed.

Answer: B. This exact step is not needed. Determining ownership for certain parcels in the source watershed will likely be needed later in the process.

Advocacy planning is associated closely with Paul Davidoff and Saul Alinsky. Which of the following was the significant effect of the advocacy movement?

- A. Assisted single women with children find employment.
- B. Caused social planning to move from back room negotiations into the public forum.
- C. Reduced the need for more environmental documentation.
- D. Created economic stability.

Answer: B. Questions related to people will not necessarily ask what they wrote or what year it was – they can ask how those people impacted planning.

Which of the following court case(s) is/are concerned with takings:

- I. Renton v. Playtime Theatres Inc.
- II. Pennsylvania Coal Co. v. Mahon
- III. Metromedia, Inc. v. City of San Diego
- IV. Agins v. City of Tiburon
- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. I and III
- D. II and IV

Answer: D. Three points here — one, question format. Two, court case questions can be important to mark, or make notes from, since they can overlap somewhat (see next slide/question). Three — this is a simple case law question. See the next slide for a more difficult case law question.

The landmark case Agins v. City of Tiburon (1980) established a test: a regulation is a taking if it can be shown that it:

- I. Prompts a property owner to file a lawsuit.
- II. Deprives property of all economically viable use.
- III. Creates a nuisance on the affected property.
- IV. Fails to advance a legitimate governmental interest.
- A. I and II
- B. II and IV
- C. II and III
- D. III and IV

Answer: B. Similar points as the prior slide. One – question format. Two – marking (or notes) can help you answer questions due to potential overlap of questions. Three – this is an example of a more difficult case law question, focused on the details of the ruling.

This Supreme Court decision removed the "substantially advances" test for takings cases:

- A. Village of Euclid v. Ambler Realty Co. (1926)
- B. Agins v. City of Tiburon (1980)
- C. Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council (1992)
- D. Lingle v. Chevron USA (2005)

Answer: D. Agins v Tiburon had created the "substantially advances" test, but Lingle v Chevron removed it.

Which of the following pieces of federal legislation focused on slum clearance?

- A. 1906 Antiquities Act
- B. 1934 Federal Housing Act
- C. 1949 Housing Act
- D. 1968 New Communities Act



How Should You Prepare? Get a Comprehensive Study Source

- PA Chapter PDC Study Notes
- ❖ PLAN 310 Planetizen AICP Exam Preparation Course (\$129)
- ❖ APA AICP Exam Prep 2.0 (\$195)

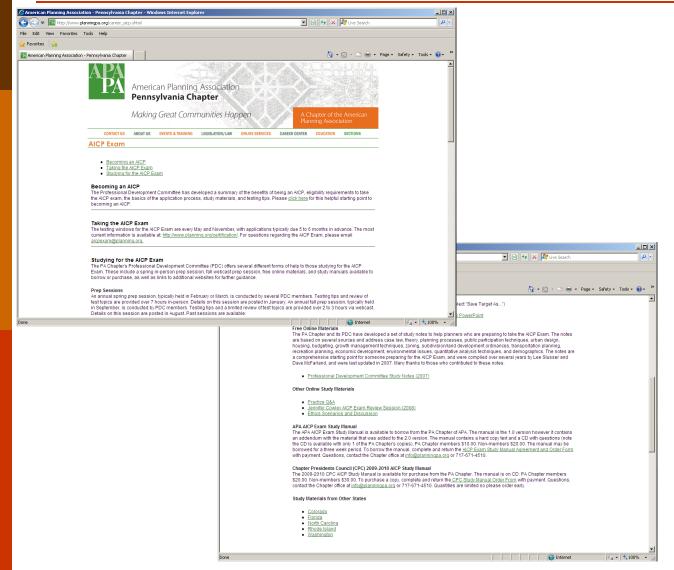
These generally review all topics noted in the APA outline of test content

Planetizen and APA both include practice exams

Planetizen is more interactive



Test Tips Study Materials from PA Chapter

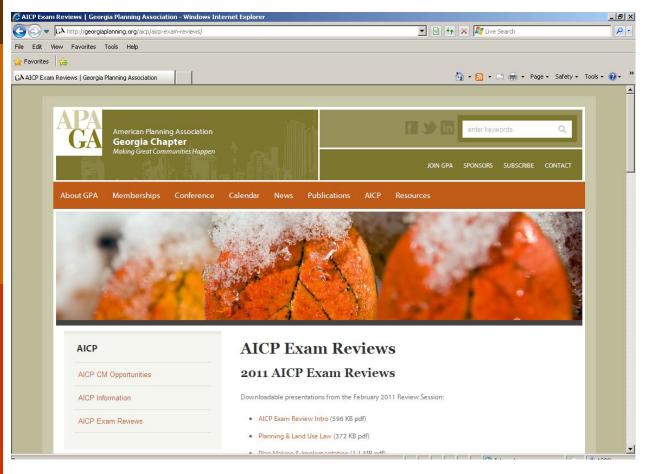


AICP Exam under Career Center

- PDC Study Notes
- Prior Prep Session PowerPoints
- Ethics presentation and scenarios
- How to obtain the CPC Manual (most chapters have)



Test Tips Study Materials from Other Chapters



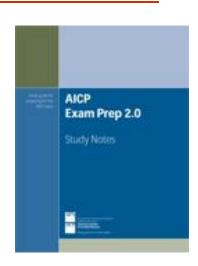
- North Carolina law
- Washington
- Rhode Island
- Florida
- Georgia



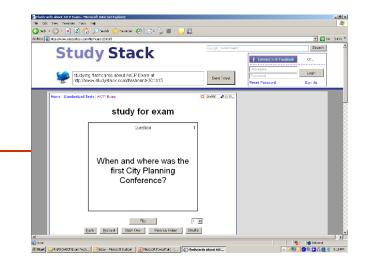
Test Tips Study Materials from APA

www.planning.org and www.planning.org/certification/examprep

- AICP Exam Prep 2.0
- Ethics Code and Information/PowerPoints
- Policy Guides (www.planning.org/policy/guides/index.htm)
- Legislative Information
- Top 25s 25th Anniversary (http://myapa.planning.org/25anniversary or Google)
 - Planning Stories,
 - Cases in Planning and Environmental Law,
 - APA Award Winners,
 - Most Significant Planning Laws (1978 2003),
 - Individuals Who Influenced Planning Before 1978
- Timeline (or Pathways) of American Planning History APA website or Google to find this listing from 1785 to 2000



Test Tips Other Sources



- www.planetizen.com
- www.planningprep.com (free now, perhaps dated?)
- Electronical flashcards: www.studystack.com (search AICP) and gFlash app for mobile devices
- www.oyez.org (legal)
- Colorado Chapter link: http://plannersreference.com/aicp/ ...this seems to be gone
- Cyburbia: http://www.cyburbia.org/forums/
- Chapter Presidents Council manual



Test Tips

Comprehensive Study Sources

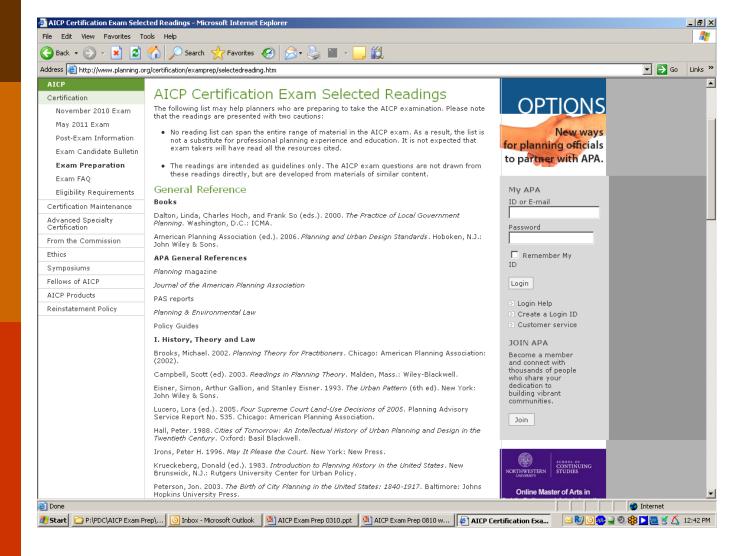
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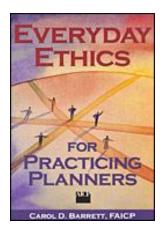
Practice exams are critical, but don't memorize the specific questions – use them to understand your grasp of the topic.

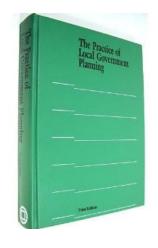
Real questions are likely to require a mix of professional judgment and technical knowledge.



Test Tips Reading Materials







Test Tips

- Get plenty of rest for the exam
- Dress in layers
- Eat before the exam
- Arrive early
- Answer every question
- Use the "marking" option
- Think of answer before reviewing choices
- Skim answers before reading long questions
- Do math twice
- Think national
- Think APA



Questions on the Exam Overview?



Spatial Areas of Practice – 15%

- Planning at national level
- Planning for multi-state or bi-state regions
- Planning for state
- Planning for sub-state region
- Planning at county level
- Planning for urban areas
- Planning for suburban areas
- Planning for small town
- Corridors
- Neighborhoods
- Waterfronts
- Historic districts or areas
- Downtowns

Why plan at all of these different levels?

Because the resource demands it.



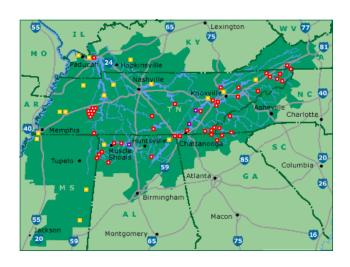
PLANNING AT NATIONAL LEVEL

- Federal housing, transportation and environmental programs
 - Clean Air Act (1970)
 - Clean Water Act (1972)
 - SAFETEA-LU (Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users)

PLANNING FOR MULTI-STATE OR

BI-STATE REGIONS

- Environmental and transportation
- Tennessee Valley Authority
 - Established in 1933 to convert 2 WW1 munitions factories and 1 Hydro electric plant into a regional power authority and a factory producing fertilizer. First example of multistate planning for power and flood control



Spatial Areas of Practice Multi- or Bi-State Planning, cont.

Chesapeake Bay Watershed TMDL

 Subject of a recent Executive Order and a famous Lawsuit between Sierra Club and EPA (ongoing – filed in MD)

Port Authority of NY & NJ

- Created 1921, run most regional transportation infrastructure (bridges, tunnels, airports, seaports) within NY-NJ Port District along Hudson and East Rivers
- In charge World Trade Center plaza rebuilding lack of staff & multitude of approving agencies is holding up plans

Hoover Dam, a.k.a. Boulder Dam

- On border of Nevada and Arizona, completed in 1936
- Apportioned the waters of the Colorado River between AZ, CA, CO, NV, NM, UT, and WY.
- Environmental impacts were and are significant.







PLANNING FOR STATE

- Floodplain, environmental, Dillon's Rule or Home Rule (39 states use Dillon's Rule in whole or in part)
 - Dillon's Rule narrowly defines the power of local governments, from a judge from lowa who made a ruling in 1868. The first part of Dillon's Rule states that local governments have only three types of powers:
 - those granted in express words,
 - those necessarily or fairly implied in or incident to the powers expressly granted, and
 - those essential to the declared objects and purposes of the corporation, not simply convenient, but indispensable.
 - The second part of Dillon's Rule states that if there is any reasonable doubt whether a power has been conferred on a local government, then the power has NOT been conferred.
- Hawaii, Maryland, Florida and Tennessee states who have passed statewide Planning and/or Smart Growth laws.



❖ PLANNING FOR SUB-STATE REGION

- Parks, environmental, transportation
- Outer Banks
- Olmstead Parkway in Louisville KY
- Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs)
 dealing largely with transportation; also RPOs

PLANNING AT COUNTY LEVEL

- Hazard mitigation plans, growth management
- Do Not Think State Specific!!





- ❖ PLANNING FOR URBAN AREAS
 - Infill, redevelopment, traffic management, urban heat islands, food access
- ❖ PLANNING FOR SUBURBAN AREAS (OLD AND NEW)
 - Sprawl, connectivity, infrastructure, aging-in-place
- PLANNING FOR SMALL TOWN
 - Access to infrastructure and social services, town character, economic opportunity



❖ NEIGHBORHOODS

- Neighborhood unit concept Clarence Perry
- Defined by history, geography, culture...
- Access to services, walkability, or visitibility
- Know about 1996 Symposium on Neighborhood Collaborative Planning (from the APA Policy Guides)

Downtowns

- Business improvement district (BID/TIF)
- Traffic circulation
- Mixed use Density Issues
- Wayfinding signage
- Greening the urban area
- Events / Tourism
- AgriTourism



Corridors

- Transportation
- Greenway



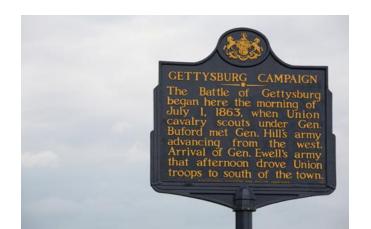


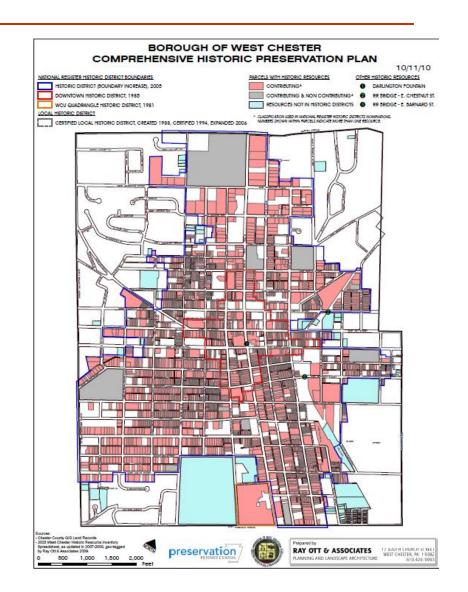
Waterfronts

Environmental, hazard mitigation, accessibility and economic opportunity



- Historic districts or areas
 - National Register districts, landmarks, etc.
 - HARB
 - Local designations





Traditional small towns feature each of the following characteristics EXCEPT:

- A. Incremental growth outward from a core
- B. Low to very low density of development
- C. Open space around the edges
- D. Streets scaled for routine daily use rather than rush hour demand



Neighborhood, rather than regional, planning may be more likely to address:

- A. Wetland and floodplain protection
- B. Airport accessibility
- C. Availability of grocery stores
- D. Provision of overnight parking for 18-wheelers



The benefits of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) project including power generation and flood control extend to which type of area:

- A. National
- B. Multi-State
- C. County
- D. Urban



Which of the following is not true about a Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)?

- A. They are federally mandated for urbanized areas with a population over 250,000.
- B. They channel federal funds for transportation projects.
- C. They maintain a long-range transportation plan for a region.
- D. Their decision-making committees can be comprised of a mix of local, state, and federal representatives.



- Categories are not exclusive
- Complexity of planning process generally grows as the planning area grows
- Study within other topic areas, particularly functional





Questions?

Making Great Communities Happen

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Mark Stivers, AICP
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Next Week: Functional Topics

Registration: PA Chapter - www.planningpa.org/events

Archived Presentations: Utah Chapter - http://www.utah-apa.org/webcast-archive

Exam Prep Chapters:

Illinois Maryland North Carolina Pennsylvania

