AICP AGGIE STUDY GUIDE

Essential Knowledge for Passing the American Institute of Certified Planners Exam



MUP Program

Landscape Architecture & Urban Planning | Texas A&M University

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Introduction

The American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP) exam is a rigorous exam designed to assess knowledge and competency of planning professionals. It is important to be well prepared for the exam to ensure success. To do this, it is important to select the best materials to study for the AICP exam. One of the best materials to study for the AICP exam is the American Planning Association's (APA) AICP Candidate's Guide. This guide is updated annually and provides an overview of the exam content and format. It also includes a detailed list of references and study materials that can be used to prepare for the exam. Additionally, the guide provides strategies for taking the exam, as well as tips for studying and test-taking strategies.

In addition to the AICP Candidate's Guide, the APA also provides an online study aid called AICP Exam Prep. This online program provides study guides, practice exams, and other resources to help prepare for the exam. It also includes a comprehensive list of exam topics and references that can be used to supplement your studying. Other excellent materials for studying for the AICP exam include textbooks and study guides specifically designed for the exam.

In addition, specialized books such as the American Planning Association's Planning and Urban Design Standards, the Institute for Transportation Engineers' Transportation Planning Handbook, and the Association of Environmental Professionals' Environmental Planning Handbook are beneficial for those studying for the exam. These materials typically cover the exam content in detail and provide practice questions and other study tools. Additionally, some textbooks and study guides are available in both print and electronic formats, making them extremely convenient to use.

The best materials to study for the AICP Exam are those that are specifically focused on the exam content. First and foremost, it is important to have a comprehensive understanding of the American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP) Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct, which outlines the professional standards of behavior for AICP members. Additionally, the exam focuses on the principles and practices of planning, including topics such as land use planning, community development, urban design, transportation planning, environmental planning, and economic development.

Additionally, many planning organizations and universities offer AICP Exam preparation courses. These courses provide an opportunity to review the material in a structured setting and gain valuable feedback on exam performance.

Finally, it is important to stay current with the latest developments in the planning profession. This can be accomplished through reading planning journals, attending professional conferences, and participating in discussion forums. Doing so will enable candidates to stay abreast of the latest trends in planning practice and to make sure their understanding of the material is up to date.

History

Introduction

Candidates preparing for the history portion of the AICP exam should become familiar with key topics including the history of the planning profession, city planning firsts, key planning books, key planning figures, significant planning movements, history of land settlement, and history of comprehensive and regional planning. The American Planning Association provides a historical timeline of major events in planning history which candidates should utilize while studying. Additionally, they should be able to identify the milestones and how they contribute to the trends in planning, as well as be able to put historical events in context and understand how they affect planning today. Names, dates, and locations of major historical events are also important to know.

Approximately 15% of questions on the AICP exam will be related to history, theory, and law. Candidates should anticipate approximately 25 questions related to these topics, which will generally ask for recall of information rather than application. To prepare for these questions, it is recommended that candidates memorize key figures and events in planning history, major theories, and components of planning. To help with this, this section will provide the information required to prepare the History section of the exam.

Example Questions

1. The Washington, D.C. greater mall area is an example of:
    - **a.** City Beautiful
    - **b.** Garden Cities
    - **c.** City Functional
    - **d.** City Efficient

The answer is a. The Washington, D.C. greater mall area is an example of City Beautiful, with grand public buildings, meticulously planned green spaces, and wide roads.

2. Who is credited as the first municipal planner?
    a. Daniel Burnham
    b. Le Corbusier
    c. Harland Bartholomew
    d. Frederick Law Olmsted

The answer is c. Harland Bartholomew became the first full-time employee for a city planning commission when Newark, New Jersey hired him in 1914.

The Planning Profession

In 1909, the first national planning conference was convened in Washington, D.C. at the National Conference on City Planning and Congestion Relief. The same year, Walter Moody published Wacker's Manual of the Plan of Chicago, which was adopted as an eighth-grade textbook by the Chicago Board of Education, marking the first known formal instruction in city planning below the college level. In 1912, Flavel Shurtleff wrote Carrying Out the City Plan, the first major textbook on city planning. Three years later, the American City Planning Institute of Planners (ACIP) was founded and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., became its first president. In 1939, the organization was renamed the American Institute of Planners (AIP). The American City Planning Institute and the National Conference on City

Planning published the first issue of City Planning, the predecessor to the current Journal of the American Planning Association, in 1925. The American Society of Planning Officials (ASPO) was established in 1934. In 1971, AIP adopted a Code of Ethics for professional planners and administered its first exam for membership in 1977. The American Planning Association was formed in 1978 through a merger of AIP and ASPO. Lastly, The Journal of Planning Education and Research was published by the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning in 1981.

Planning Firsts

In 1867, San Francisco passed the first land use zoning restrictions on the location of obnoxious uses, and in 1903, Cleveland created the first local civic center plan in the U.S., developed by Daniel Burnham, John Carrere, and Arnold Brunner. Afterward, San Francisco applied the City Beautiful in 1906, and Hartford, Connecticut established the first town planning board in 1907. In 1909, Chicago saw the first metropolitan regional plan from Burnham, while Wisconsin passed enabling legislation and Los Angeles began using land use zoning to guide development.

Harland Bartholomew became the first full-time employee for a city planning commission when Newark, New Jersey hired him in 1914. Edward Bassett, who wrote the first comprehensive zoning code for New York City in 1916, was recognized as the father of zoning. Two years later, Los Angeles County formed the first regional planning commission, and in 1924, Secretary Herbert Hoover of the U.S. Department of Commerce issued the Standard State Zoning Enabling Act. The City of Cincinnati adopted the first comprehensive plan, which was produced by Alfred Bettman and Ladislas Segoe, in 1925, and the U.S. Department of Commerce, under Hoover, released the Standard City Planning Enabling Act in 1928.

The following year, the first U.S. National Planning Board was created and was later renamed the National Resources Planning Board before being abolished in 1943. In 1934, federally supported public housing was constructed in Cleveland, although the first to be occupied was located in Atlanta. Hawaii became the first state to introduce statewide zoning in 1961, which was later amended in 1978.

Historical Planning Movements

City Beautiful Movement: During the late 1800s and early 1900s, U.S. cities were facing a range of issues, such as poverty, crime, and blight. To address these issues, the City Beautiful movement was born, under the leadership of Daniel Burnham. This movement sought to create beautiful cities that would inspire residents to lead virtuous lives and be more civic-minded. As a result, the movement introduced the Beaux-Arts style of civic centers, of which the White City created by Daniel Burnham in Chicago for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition is a prime example. The McMillan Plan of 1901 for Washington D.C. is another example of City Beautiful design. Many cities around the U.S. adopted some form of this design in creating their downtown civic centers. Daniel Burnham is remembered for his inspiring words, "Make no little plans. They have no fire to stir men's blood."

Garden City Movement: In 1898, Ebenezer Howard wrote the book Tomorrow: A Peaceful Path to Real Reform, which was later reissued in 1902 as Garden Cities of Tomorrow. This book explained the principles behind the Garden City, which is self-contained and houses 30,000 people on 1,000 acres, with the remaining land and population in farming areas and land ownership held by a corporation. After publishing the book, Howard formed the Garden City Association in England in 1899, which was able to secure funding for the development of two garden cities. In 1903, Letchworth became the first English city of its kind, and its influence spread to the New Town Movement in the United States. Although Letchworth and the other garden city did not become self-contained, they did become residential suburbs. The idea of the Garden City caught on in the United States, with the Regional Planning Association of America promoting the concept. In 1922, the first effort at building an American Garden City began in Sunnyside Gardens, New York, and then in 1928 Radburn, New Jersey was constructed. During the Depression, President Roosevelt established the Resettlement Administration in 1935, which was responsible for the New Towns program that developed three cities based on Howard's ideas. Following World War II, Great Britain passed the New Towns Act in 1946 which led to the development of more than a dozen new communities based on Howard's Garden City concept. Additionally, Park Forest, Illinois was developed as a New Town after World War II. Although most of the Garden Cities failed to attain Howard's ideal due to lacking industry and true city centers, the concept of the Garden City has been influential in residential suburb development.

Comprehensive Planning

The comprehensive plan of cities has evolved significantly over the past 100 years, beginning with the McMillan Plan of 1901 and the Chicago Plan of 1909, both of which incorporated principles of the City Beautiful movement. The Cincinnati Plan of 1925 was the first to focus on infrastructure projects, and it called for a citizen-led planning commission. During the 1930s, few comprehensive plans were developed, although the Resettlement Administration was creating plans for greenbelt towns. After World War II, the rapid growth of suburban areas led to a resurgence in comprehensive planning. The U.S. Housing Act of 1954, which provided funding for plans under Section 701, was a major factor in the increased popularity of comprehensive plans. In the 1970s and 1980s, the emphasis shifted from infrastructure to social concerns, such as equity, neighborhood preservation, affordable housing, environmental protection, and historic preservation. This was exemplified by the Second Regional Plan of New York and Environs of 1970, which addressed transit and commercial rehabilitation. During this time, Oregon, Minnesota, and Florida all passed laws that required communities to create comprehensive plans. Finally, Maryland adopted Smart Growth legislation in 1997, which ties state-level capital investment to specific areas of development.

History of Land Settlement

The settlement of land in the United States has been shaped by a variety of laws and acts passed by Congress over the years. In 1785, the Land Ordinance of 1785 provided for the rectangular land survey of the Old Northwest, which divided and distributed land to the public upon the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. In 1862, the Homestead Act was passed, granting 160 acres of land to settlers for a mere $18 fee and a five-year residency agreement. This Act resulted in the settlement of 270 million acres, or 10% of the land area

of the United States. The same year, the Morrill Act was passed, allowing the establishment of colleges in new western states. In 1891, the General Land Law Revision Act gave the President the power to create forest preserves by proclamation, while the Forest Management Act of 1897 enabled the Secretary of the Interior to manage them. In 1902, the U.S. Reclamation Act allowed the funds raised from public land sales in arid states to be put towards the construction of water storage and irrigation systems. The Antiquities Act of 1906 was the first law to protect archaeological sites by designating them as National Monuments. In 1935, the Resettlement Administration was formed to carry out experiments in population resettlement and land reform, resulting in the development of Greenbelt towns. In 1944, the GI Bill, also known as the Serviceman's Readjustment Act, offered home loans to veterans, which drove the rapid development of suburbs.

Key people

Charles Abrams created the New York Housing Authority and in 1965 published The City is the Frontier, a book that harshly criticized U.S. federal policies on slum clearance, urban renewal, and public housing. ***Thomas Adams*** was a key figure in the Garden City movement. He was the secretary of the Garden City Association and the first manager of Letchworth, developing several garden suburbs in England before teaching city planning at MIT and Harvard. ***Saul Alinsky*** was an advocate of community organizing who in the late 1930s and 1940s organized Chicago's poor and published Reveille for Radicals in 1946, encouraging those in poverty to become involved in American democracy. He also wrote Rules for Radicals, which outlined thirteen rules for community organizing. ***Sherry Arnstein*** wrote "A Ladder of Citizen Participation" for the Journal of the American Planning Association in 1969, which described the levels of involvement by citizens depending on the form of participation utilized. ***Rachel Carson*** wrote Silent Spring, a very important work in environmental planning. ***Robert Moses*** transformed New York City's public works from the 1930s through the 1950s, expanding the state's park system and building numerous parkways, parks, playgrounds, highways, bridges, tunnels, and public housing. ***Rexford Tugwell*** headed the Resettlement Administration and worked on the greenbelt cities program, which sought construction of new, self-sufficient cities. He was heavily involved in the development of Arthurdale, West Virginia, a Resettlement Administration community, and later served on the New York City Planning Commission and as governor of Puerto Rico. ***Sir Raymond Unwin*** was an English town planner and designer of Letchworth who lectured at the University of Birmingham in England and Columbia University. ***Catherine Bauer Wurster*** was a founder of American housing policy, working to reform policy related to housing and city planning. She served as executive secretary of the Regional Planning Association of America and wrote Modern Housing, which was influential in the passage of the Housing Act of 1937.

Key Planning Books

Important books that have had a significant impact on planning include Jacob Riis' ***How the Other Half Lives*** (1890), which led to housing reform in New York City; Ebenezer Howard's ***Tomorrow: A Peaceful Path to Real Reform*** (1898), which initiated the Garden City movement; Walter Moody's ***Wacker's Manual of the Plan of Chicago*** (1912), which was adopted as a textbook for eighth graders in Chicago; Flavel Shurtleff's ***Carrying Out the City Plan*** (1914), the first major textbook on city planning; Patrick Geddess' ***Cities in***

Evolution (1915), which focuses on regional planning; Nelson Lewis' Planning of the Modern City (1916); Ladislas Segoe's ***Local Planning Administration*** (1941), the first in the Green Book Series produced by the International City/County Management Association; F. Stuart Chapin's ***Urban Land Use Planning*** (1957), a common textbook on land use planning; Kevin Lynch's ***Image of the City*** (1960), which defines basic concepts within the city; Jane Jacobs' ***The Death and Life of Great American Cities*** (1961), which provided a critical look at planners and planning; Rachel Carson's ***Silent Spring*** (1962), which focuses on the negative effects of pesticides on the environment; TJ Kent's ***The Urban General Plan*** (1964); Alfred Reins' With Heritage So Rich (1966), a seminal book in historic preservation; Ian McHarg's ***Design with Nature*** (1969), which focuses on conservation design; and William Whyte's ***The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces*** (1980), which promotes the use of environmental psychology and sociology in urban design.

Theory

Introduction

The AICP exam requires candidates to become familiar with the topics included in the theory portion of the exam. This includes understanding theories of urban development and theories of planning practice, as well as major historical events and their significance to planning today.

Candidates should be aware that 15% of the questions on the AICP exam will require them to recall information related to planning history, theory, and law. Approximately 25 questions will be devoted to these topics, so it is essential that they memorize key figures and events and theories. Through this knowledge, candidates will gain an understanding of the Theory subject area of the exam.

Sample Exam Questions

1. Which of the following land-use models describes the pattern of axial growth along lines of least resistance?
   - **a.** Multiple nuclei model
   - **b.** Concentric zone model
   - **c.** Sector model
   - **d.** Negative exponential population density model

The best answer is c, the sector model, because this model describes the pattern of axial growth along lines of least resistance. This model uses straight lines to divide a city into sectors radiating from the central business district or city center. These sectors are typically divided by major roads or highways. This model is typically created from a single center, or nucleus, from which the development radiates out along major transportation corridors, such as highways and railroads.

2. What was Paul Davidoff's primary contribution to the field of urban planning?
   a. Advocating for the building of more public housing
   b. Developing the concept of 'advocacy planning'
   c. Pioneering the use of Geographic Information Systems
   d. Establishing the first zoning regulations in urban areas

The correct answer is b. Paul Davidoff's primary contribution to the field of urban planning was developing the concept of 'advocacy planning'. This concept focuses on the idea that urban planners should not simply be neutral facilitators of the planning process but should actively advocate for the needs of marginalized and vulnerable communities.

Theories of Urban Development

Concentric Circle Theory is based on the idea that a city's growth is organized in a series of rings that stretch outward from the center. The rings are organized according to land use, with the central business district, industrial areas, and residential neighborhoods extending outward in concentric circles. Burgess's theory argued that the further away from the center, the more homogenous the land use would be. This theory is still used today to explain the structure of cities, and it has been used to inform urban planning and development.

Sector Theory was developed by Homer Hoyt in 1939 as an alternative to the Concentric Zone Theory proposed by Burgess. Hoyt's theory held that the city was made up of sectors divided by transportation routes. He believed the sectors were more important than the concentric rings and that they determined the type of land use and development that would occur in a particular area. Hoyt argued that the sectors were the primary driver of city growth and development, and that development along transportation routes was key to successful urban growth. Hoyt's theory was influential in the development of modern urban planning and continues to influence city development today.

The ***Multiple Nuclei Theory*** proposed by Harris and Ullman in 1945 suggests that cities develop with multiple land use nuclei instead of one centralized area. These nuclei are formed due to various factors such as accessibility to natural resources, clustering of similar uses, land prices, and the repelling power of land uses. This theory explains how cities are organized into multiple distinct districts, each with their own unique pattern of land use. It is an important concept in urban planning and has been used to explain the structure of cities worldwide.

Walter Christaller first proposed ***Central Place Theory*** in 1933 as an explanation of the size and spacing of cities. According to the theory, there is a minimum market threshold that must be met in order for a business to be profitable in a city, as well as a maximum range of people who are willing to travel to receive goods and services.

Theories of Planning Practice

Rational planning assumes that a planner can make decisions based on pure rationality, which is not possible. Even with the best of intentions, a planner may lack the complete knowledge and resources needed to make the most informed decision. Consequently, limits of time and money may make it difficult to consider all alternatives when deciding. Instead, planners "satisfice" by finding solutions that are satisfactory rather than optimal, based on the public interest. Furthermore, it fails to specify who sets the goals and is not suitable if there is not a consensus within the community.

Herbert Simon developed the concept of bounded rationality as an alternative to the rational model of planning. This concept accepts that the human mind has limits to its ability to solve problems, and instead focuses on finding solutions that are good enough. Satisficing, or choosing alternatives that are good enough, is the main principle of this model and is used when we cannot have perfect knowledge of the situation. This model of planning has been criticized for not being able to solve "wicked" problems, which are complicated and difficult to solve, as well as not specifying who sets goals based on the public interest. Rational planning was popular in the 1950s but has since been largely discredited. Despite these critiques, bounded rationality remains a widely practiced theory and can be seen in action in many areas of planning. Rational planning has 5 main steps:

1. ***Set Goals:*** The first step in rational planning is to determine the goals or objectives of the plan. This involves specifying the desired outcomes and the timeframe in which they should be achieved.

2. ***Determine Alternatives:*** The next step is to identify potential solutions or alternatives which could help achieve the desired goals. This involves researching and analyzing the available data and resources to determine the most viable and cost-effective option.
3. ***Evaluate the Alternatives:*** Once the alternatives have been identified, each one needs to be evaluated in terms of its potential effectiveness in meeting the desired goals. This includes an assessment of the costs, benefits, and risks associated with each option.
4. ***Choose an Alternative:*** After evaluating the alternatives, the best option can be selected. This decision should be based on the analysis of the available data, as well as the organization's objectives and values.
5. ***Implement the Alternative:*** Once the best alternative has been chosen, it must be implemented. This involves creating a plan of action and allocating resources to ensure that the solution is implemented in a timely and effective manner.
6. ***Evaluate the Results:*** The last step in rational planning is to evaluate the results of the chosen.

Incremental Planning

In 1959, Charles Lindblom introduced the concept of incrementalism in his article "The Science of Muddling Through", in which he argued that people make their plans and decisions in an incremental manner. He proposed that instead of a rational and comprehensive approach, planning in the real world is piecemeal, opportunistic, and pragmatic. Lindblom suggested that people achieve their goals through a series of small, successive comparisons.

Lindblom argues that decision makers tend to focus on incremental changes and evaluate alternatives based on how they differ from current practices or each other. They also limit the number of considered policy alternatives and the consequences taken into consideration. Consequently, the planning process is more geared towards solving existing issues than achieving a future state. It is broken down into a series of small policies implemented at different points in time, instead of all at once.

Incremental planning is a common practice among planners, in which they make small, reactive adjustments to policy. This is often seen in the zoning ordinances of many communities, where the ordinance is tweaked to support the goals of the comprehensive plan. While this approach is oftentimes effective, there are certain situations that call for a major overhaul rather than incremental changes. Furthermore, due to its non-prescriptive nature, incremental planning does not dictate whose values should be used to create goals.

Mixed Scanning

Amitai Etzioni proposed the concept of mixed scanning to serve as a compromise between the rational and incremental planning theories. This approach considers planning decisions at two levels: big-picture and small-picture. Etzioni argued that fundamental policy-shaping decisions should be based on a more careful rational analysis of alternatives, while implementation decisions should be made using an incremental approach. As a result, mixed scanning improved upon incrementalism by recognizing the distinction between

policy-changing decisions and implementation decisions. For instance, a comprehensive plan would be created using the rational planning approach, while its implementation would be handled using an incremental approach. Mixed scanning assumes a centralized decision-making process; however, it does not specify who is involved in the process or which values are considered.

Advocacy Planning
In the 1960s, Paul Davidoff developed advocacy planning as an alternative to traditional planning practice, which was based on the public interest. Davidoff's approach focused on representing the interests of different groups within the community, rather than being guided by the good of the whole. As a result, advocacy planners are responsible for creating plans that accurately reflect the values and objectives of the group they represent. This could include working directly for an interest group, or as an inside advocate at city hall. For example, downtown building owners, homeless advocates, and the merchants association could each have their own plan for revitalizing downtown, which would then be put forward for public consideration.

Advocacy planning shifted the focus of whom the planner plans for, but not what the planner does. The planner still utilizes rational and incremental approaches to planning, though it can lead to conflict among interest groups. Norman Krumholz's equity planning in Cleveland during the 1970s aimed to make the needs of the low-income groups a priority, advocating for the redistribution of power, resources, and participation away from the elite and towards the poor and working-class residents of the community. This concept of planning emphasizes the process of personal and organizational development, rather than specific objectives, and plans are evaluated on improvements to quality of life, not the delivery of services.

Transactive Planning
In 1973, John Friedmann introduced transactive planning theory in his book Retracking America: A Theory of Transactive Planning. This theory served as an alternative to Advocacy Planning, which focused on working with specific groups in a community. Transactive planning encourages planners to meet with citizens to facilitate a mutual learning process, wherein the planner shares technical expertise, and the citizens provide community knowledge. The objective of this process is to create a plan that all involved parties can agree upon. However, there are criticisms of transactive planning, such as the amount of time it takes to complete the process, the difficulty of evaluating the importance of each citizen's knowledge, and its inability to work in situations with significant differences of opinion or many stakeholders.

Radical Planning
In 1987, John Friedmann published a book titled Planning in the Public Domain: From Knowledge to Action, in which he discusses the concept of radical planning. This form of planning takes the power away from the government and gives it to the people, enabling citizens to come together to develop and implement their own plans. However, due to the current governmental structure, this is not possible to do in its entirety. Nevertheless, there have been instances of certain aspects of radical planning being put into practice. For

example, some public housing authorities have given their tenants the autonomy to make management decisions and propose changes in policy, allowing more control to the people living in public housing.

Community Organizing

Community organizing is an important part of urban planning because it allows citizens to be active participants in the development of their own communities. By engaging citizens in the decision-making process, urban planners can ensure that their plans reflect the needs and desires of the local population. This also helps to ensure that plans are sustainable, equitable, and effective. Saul Alinsky was an American political activist and community organizer. He is best known for his work in developing the field of community organizing and for his book, Rules for Radicals. Alinsky believed that people could be empowered to take control of their own lives by organizing into groups and taking collective action to confront the power structures that were preventing them from achieving their goals. Alinsky's approach to community organizing and radical planning has been widely adopted and adapted by organizers around the world.

Communicative Planning

Communicative planning has become the most popular approach among planners across the nation, as it involves a more open planning process that allows for greater citizen participation. This theory considers the fact that planning is a highly political process with many stakeholders with different interests. It aims to use a rational model to facilitate mutual understanding between all stakeholders. Planners are responsible for providing the necessary information and bringing people together to discuss the issues. This approach is rooted in American pragmatic philosophy and European critical theory, and it has grown out of advocacy planning and transactive planning. The communicative planner’s role is to listen to all the stories shared and help form a consensus among different perspectives. Rather than planning for different groups of people, the planner acts as a mediator between stakeholders by encouraging conversation and discussion. Through this social interaction, understanding and consensus can be encouraged.

Law

Introduction

History, theory, and law is 15% of the AICP exam. This portion of the exam is designed to test a planner's knowledge of planning history and theory, as well as their ability to interpret and apply planning law. To prepare for the law portion of the AICP exam, candidates should become familiar with major legal cases and the constitutional concepts related to the practice of planning. Focus on understanding the underlying legal principles and the influence of each case on planning, rather than memorizing the court that ruled on each case and its exact ruling. However, a first step towards application it will be to memorize the cases specially where they fall under: first, fifth, or fourthteen amendment, etc. as you will also be tested on this. Detailed information on each of the cases can be found on websites such as Findlaw.com and Oyez.org.

Sample Exam Questions

1. Nectow v. City of Cambridge is a case of:
    a. Takings
    b. First amendment
    c. Zoning
    d. Fifth amendment

The best answer is c. Nectow v. City of Cambridge is a case of zoning. The case was about the plaintiff claiming that the zoning regulations of the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

2. Orange County is quickly losing its prime agricultural lands to new suburban development. Among the planning tools your Planning Director wishes to utilize to help protect agricultural lands is a TDR program. The potential use of this tool for agricultural protection will likely involve you in a discussion of the legal principles established in:
    I. Penn Central Transportation Co. v. The City of New York (1978)
    II. Spur Industries v. Del Webb Development Co. (1972)
    III. Village of Euclid v. Ambler Realty (1926)
    IV. Fred F. French lnvesting Co. v. City of New York (1976)
        a. I
        b. II
        c. II, III
        d. I,IV

The best answer is d. Penn Central Transportation Co. v. The City of New York (1978) and Fred F. French Investing Co. v. City of New York (1976) both involve legal principles related to the use of transfer of development rights (TDR) programs.

Supreme Court Landmark Zoning Cases

1909: State ex rel. St. Paul v. Kinny; Minnesota. This case established the concept of “spot zoning”, where a small area within a city is zoned differently from the surrounding area.

The court ruled that the City of St. Paul had the authority to zone a small area for a specific use.
1909: Welch v. Swasey; 214 U.S. 91. The Supreme Court established the right of municipalities to regulate building height by upholding a zoning ordinance that regulated the height of buildings in a particular area of a city.
1910: Meyer v. City of Portland Oregon. This case established the concept of "uniformity" in land use regulation. The court ruled that zoning ordinances must be applied uniformly throughout a city, and that the government cannot grant special privileges or exemptions to certain individuals.
1912: Eubank v. City of Richmond. This case involved a challenge to the City of Richmond's zoning ordinance which mandated certain setbacks. Although the Court approved the use of setback regulations, the ordinance was overturned in this case.
1915: Hadacheck v. Sebastian. This case was the first to approve the regulation of the location of land uses. The Court found that the zoning ordinance was a reasonable exercise of the police power of the city.
1926: Village of Euclid v. Ambler Realty C. The Supreme Court found that zoning ordinances served a valid public purpose and should be upheld if the community believed that there was a threat of a nuisance. The court's ruling was based in part on an influential brief filed by Alfred Bettman.
1928: Nectow v. City of Cambridge. In this case, the Supreme Court used a rational basis test to assess the validity of a zoning ordinance. The Court ultimately struck down the ordinance because it did not have a valid public purpose, such as promoting the health, safety, morals, or welfare of the public.
1954: Berman v. Parker. The Supreme Court held that the power of eminent domain could be used to implement a city's zoning regulations. The court also held that the power of eminent domain could be used to promote the public welfare, even if the area was not blighted.
1974: Village of Belle Terre v. Boraas. Held that a zoning ordinance enacted by the Village of Belle Terre, New York, which limited the number of unrelated persons living in a single-family dwelling did not constitute a taking of property without just compensation. The Court found that the ordinance, which included Transferable Development Rights (TDRs) as an option to allow more people to live in a single-family residence, was a legitimate exercise of the village's police power and did not constitute a taking. The Supreme Court held that zoning ordinances can be used to regulate residential behavior and can be used to protect neighborhoods from activities that are incompatible with the character of the area. The Court also established the standard of "substantial harm" when determining the validity of a zoning ordinance.
2003: Yee v. City of Escondido. This case established the concept of "economic impact" in land use regulation. The Supreme Court ruled that local governments must consider the economic impact of proposed zoning ordinances before they are adopted.

First Amendment Cases
The First Amendment guarantees freedom of speech, press, religion, assembly, and petition, allowing citizens to express their opinions freely and without fear of government interference. The First Amendment is important for urban planners because it allows for freedom of speech and expression in public spaces. The First Amendment also helps to

ensure that citizens can engage in peaceful protest and assembly in public areas, which can help to ensure that all voices in a city are heard. The First Amendment is important for urban planners when it comes to the city's ability to regulate signage, as this could potentially violate the rights of citizens. By protecting the rights of religious groups to build places of worship, the First Amendment helps promote diversity and inclusion in urban planning, as well as making sure that all religions have access to the same resources and services. Additionally, this amendment also protects the right of religious groups to practice their faith in a public setting. Additionally, zoning restrictions and other regulations must not discriminate based on the content of expression. The First Amendment also requires that urban planners cannot place more restrictions on bars or adult places than on other types of establishments.

1979: Young v. American Mini Theaters, Inc. This case involved a challenge to a Detroit ordinance that prohibited the operation of adult movie theaters within 1,000 feet of any residential area, church, school, or park. The Supreme Court held that the ordinance violated the First Amendment.

1981: Metromedia, Inc. v. City of San Diego. This case involved a challenge to a San Diego ordinance that prohibited the outdoor advertising of signs larger than 32 square feet. The Supreme Court struck down the ordinance, holding that it violated the First Amendment.

1984: Members of City Council v. Taxpayers for Vincent. This case involved a challenge to a Los Angeles ordinance that prohibited the posting of signs on public property without permission from the city council. The Supreme Court held that the ordinance violated the First Amendment.

1986: City of Renton v. Playtime Theatres, Inc. This case involved a challenge to a Renton, Washington ordinance that prohibited the operation of adult movie theaters within 1,000 feet of residential areas, churches, parks, and schools. The Supreme Court held that the ordinance did not violate the First Amendment.

2000: Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act. This case involves a federal law that prohibits state and local governments from imposing land use regulations that impose a substantial burden on the free exercise of religion. The Court held that the law does not violate the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment.

Fifth Amendment Cases

The Fifth Amendment is an important part of the US Constitution that protects against the potential abuse of government power. It provides citizens with the right to due process, fair compensation for property taken for public use, and other protections. For urban planners, this Amendment is particularly important as it pertains to eminent domain, which is the power of the government to take private property for public use. Urban planners must understand the legal implications of eminent domain and the protections afforded to citizens by the Fifth Amendment to ensure that they are designing and executing plans in a way that is fair and equitable.

1896: United States v. Gettysburg Electric Railway Company. This case established that the federal government could use the power of eminent domain to take private property for public use, even if the property was not being use for federal purposes. This set a precedent for future cases in which the government could take land for public use, such as in the construction of highways or other public works. This case is important for planners as it

establishes the power of the federal government to take land for public use, which is a key component of urban planning.

1922: Pennsylvania Coal Co. v. Mahon. This case established the concept of "regulatory taking", which is when a regulation restricts the use of a property so much that it amounts to a taking of private property. This concept was important for planners as it allowed them to use regulations to restrict the use of property to achieve public policy goals.

1954: Berman v. Parker. This case established the concept of "urban renewal", which is the use of eminent domain to take private property to redevelop it for the benefit of the public. This case is important for planners as it established the power of the government to take private property for public use, which can be used for a variety of urban planning initiatives.

1976: Fred French Investing Co. v. City of New York. This case established that a city could use eminent domain to take private property for economic redevelopment purposes, such as the construction of a shopping mall. The case centered around the City of New York's Transferable Development Rights (TDR) law. The court found that the TDR law was a valid exercise of the city's police power and a valid use of the power of eminent domain. The court also held that the city had properly balanced the interests of private property owners with the public interest in preserving open spaces and parks. The court concluded that the city's TDR law did not constitute a taking of private property for public use without just compensation and was therefore valid.

1978: Penn Central Transportation Co. v. The City of New York. This case established the legal basis for transfer of development rights (TDR). The court ruled that if a government's zoning regulations reduce the value of a property, the owner can be compensated for their losses. This case established the legal precedent for TDR, which is when a property owner gives up the right to develop their land in exchange for a payment or transferable credits. These credits can then be used to develop other properties, allowing for more redevelopment and growth within a community.

1980: Agins v. City of Tiburon. This case established the "nexus test", which is a legal test to determine whether a taking of private property is for a public use. This test is important for planners as it establishes the criteria for determining whether a taking of private property is for a legitimate public purpose.

1982: Loretto v. Teleprompter Manhattan CATV Corporation. This case established the concept of "per se takings", which is when a regulation restricts the use of a property so much that it amounts to a taking of private property. This concept is important for planners as it allows them to use regulations to restrict the use of property to achieve public policy goals.

1987: FCC v. Florida Power Corporation. This case established the concept of "takings", which is a legal term for when the government takes private property for public use. This concept is important for planners as it allows them to use the power of eminent domain to acquire land for public projects, such as the construction of highways or other public works.

1987: First English Evangelical Lutheran Church of Glendale v. County of Los Angeles. This case established the concept of "temporary takings", which is when the government takes private property for a limited period for a public purpose. This concept is important for planners as it allows them to use the power of eminent domain to acquire land for temporary projects, such as the construction of temporary roads or other public works.

1987: Keystone Bituminous Coal Association v. DeBenedictis. This case established the concept of "substantially advances", which is when a regulation is deemed to be a taking of private property if it substantially advances a legitimate public purpose. This concept is important for planners as it allows them to use regulations to restrict the use of property to achieve public policy goals.

1987: Nollan v. California Coastal Commission. This case established the Nollan Test which requires governments to demonstrate a reasonable nexus between the condition they impose and the impacts of the proposed development. This is an important case for planners, as it sets a precedent for the limits of government power and helps to ensure that conditions imposed are reasonable, legitimate, and are required to address the impacts of the proposed development.

1992: Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council. This case established the Lucas Test which states that a total deprivation of economic use of land is a taking of private property for public use and requires just compensation. This case is important for planners as it sets a precedent for governments to provide just compensation when a total deprivation of economic use of land is required.

1994: Dolan v. Tigard. This case set the Dolan Test which requires that exactions are roughly proportional to the impacts of the proposed development, with an added requirement of special benefits. This case is important for planners, as it helps to ensure that governments are not overburdening developers with unjustified exactions.

1997: Suitum v. Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. This case established the Suitum Test which states that when a regulation diminishes the economic value of a landowner's property, it must be substantially related to the public health, safety, or welfare. This case is important for planners, as it helps to ensure that regulations are reasonable, legitimate, and are required to address the impacts of the proposed development.

1999: City of Monterey v. Del Monte Dunes at Monterey Ltd. This case established the Penn Central Test, which looks at the economic impact of the regulation as well as the character of the governmental action, when evaluating whether an action constitutes a taking. This case is important for planners, as it helps to ensure that governments are not overburdening developers with unjustified regulations.

2001: Palazzolo v. Rhode Island. In this case, the Supreme Court of the United States held that a Rhode Island statute which allowed the state to limit development on certain parcels of land based on environmental concerns did not constitute a taking of property without just compensation. The Court found that the statute, which included Transferable Development Rights (TDRs) as an option to allow development on certain parcels of land, was a legitimate exercise of the state's police power and did not constitute a taking. This case established the Palazzolo Test, which states that a regulation can constitute a taking if it has a significant economic impact on the landowner, even if the regulation has a legitimate public purpose. This case is important for planners as it helps to ensure that governments are not overburdening developers with unjustified regulations.

2002: Tahoe Sierra Preservation Council, Inc. et al. v. Tahoe Regional Planning Agency et al. This case established the Penn Central Test, which looks at the economic impact of the regulation as well as the character of the governmental action, when evaluating whether an action constitutes a taking. This case is important for planners, as it helps to ensure that governments are not overburdening developers with unjustified regulations.

2005: City of Rancho Palos Verdes v. Abrams; U.S. Supreme Court. This case addressed a challenge to a zoning ordinance which limited the height of buildings in a certain area. The court held that the zoning ordinance did not constitute a taking of property without just compensation, as it did not interfere with a property owner's fundamental rights. This case is important for planners as it establishes the principle that governments can impose zoning regulations that affect the value of property without having to provide compensation.
2005: Kelo v. City of New London; US Supreme Court. This case involved a challenge to the city of New London's use of eminent domain to take private property for economic development. The court held that the city's use of eminent domain was constitutional, as it fell within the scope of the public use clause of the Fifth Amendment. This case is important for planners as it sets forth the principle that governments can take private property for economic development purposes without having to provide compensation.
2005: Lingle v. Chevron USA, Inc.; U.S. Supreme Court. This case involved a challenge to Hawaii's Act 221, which allowed landlords to recover rent when a tenant's rent was reduced by the government. The court held that the law did not constitute a taking of property without just compensation, as it did not interfere with a landlord's fundamental property rights. This case is important for planners as it establishes the principle that governments can impose regulations that affect the value of property without having to provide compensation.
2009: Stop the Beach Renourishment Inc v. Florida Department of Environmental Protection; U.S. Supreme Court. This case involved a challenge to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's issuance of a permit that authorized the construction of a beach renourishment project. The court held that the issuance of the permit did not constitute a taking of property without just compensation, as it did not interfere with a property owner's fundamental rights. This case is important for planners as it establishes the principle that governments can impose regulations that affect the value of property without having to provide compensation.

Fourteenth Amendment

The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified on July 9, 1868. The amendment ensures that all citizens, regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, are guaranteed equal protection under the law. The amendment was passed in response to the passage of state laws that denied African Americans their civil rights and privileges and was part of the Reconstruction era reforms. The Fourteenth Amendment is important for planners because it guarantees the civil rights of all citizens, regardless of race or color. This means that planners must ensure that their policies and programs are fair and equitable for all individuals, regardless of their race or color. This helps to ensure that all individuals have access to the same opportunities and services and helps to ensure that no one group is discriminated against. The amendment also ensures that all citizens have access to the same legal protections and privileges.
2006: SD Warren v. Maine Board of Environmental Protection. This was a civil case argued under the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. The amendment states that no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." The case involved a dispute between Steven D. Warren and the Maine Board of Environmental Protection over an order from the board requiring Warren

to stop construction on his property. Warren argued that the order constituted a taking of his property without due process and sought compensation for the taking. The Maine Supreme Judicial Court sided with Warren, and the case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court held that Warren had been deprived of his property without due process and that the board had failed to prove that the order was necessary to protect public health or safety. The Court also held that the board's order constituted a taking of private property without just compensation, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Other U.S. Constitution or Supreme Court Cases

Commerce Clause is found in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution, which reads: "The Congress shall have Power…To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."

2006: Rapanos v. United States was a Supreme Court case decided in 2006 that challenged the scope of the Clean Water Act and the scope of the federal government's power to regulate wetland areas. At stake was the Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution, which grants the federal government the power to regulate commerce between the states. The Supreme Court upheld the government's power to regulate and protect wetlands, but the ruling was split 5-4, indicating significant disagreement among the justices.

Other Non-U.S. Supreme Court Cases

1972: In Golden v. Planning Board of the Town of Ramapo. This is not a Supreme Court case. It is a New York Court of Appeals case, which is the highest court in the state of New York. The case involved a violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution. The New York State Court of Appeals upheld a growth management system that awarded points to development proposals based on the availability of public utilities, drainage facilities, parks, road access, and firehouses. A proposal would only be approved upon reaching a certain point level, and developers could increase their point total by providing the involved facilities themselves.

1976: Associated Home Builders of Greater East Bay v. City of Livermore. This is not a Supreme Court case. It was a case heard by the California Court of Appeals which ruled in favor of the city of Livermore, upholding the city's temporary moratorium on building permits. The decision marked a significant victory for local governments, giving them the power to impose temporary restrictions on building permits to protect public health, safety, and welfare. The Court found that the moratorium was a valid exercise of the city's police power, and that it was not an unconstitutional taking of private property, since the restrictions were of a temporary nature. The Court also noted that the moratorium did not significantly interfere with the property owners' ability to develop their land, as they still had the option to apply for a building permit once the moratorium was lifted. The decision also established the legal precedent that local governments can impose temporary moratoriums on building permits to protect the public interest.

1975: the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit. Ruled in the case of Construction Industry of Sonoma County v. City of Petaluma. The Court upheld the city's quota system, which limited the total number of building permits issued each year. The plaintiffs argued that the quotas were unconstitutional, as they violated the Equal Protection Clause of the

Fourteenth Amendment. The Court found that the quotas were reasonable and necessary for the city to manage its growth and protect its resources. The Court also noted that the quotas provided for reasonable exceptions for those whose interests were legitimately affected by the system. It was the first time a Court had sanctioned the use of quotas to regulate growth. The ruling set an important precedent for similar cases across the United States. Note the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit is not a Supreme Court case. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the United States and is the court of last resort. The U.S. Court of Appeals is a lower court and hears appeals from district courts. It does not hear cases involving violations of the Constitution.

2006: Massachusetts v. EPA, Inc. This is not a U.S. Supreme Court Case this case was heard in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. This case involved a challenge to the Environmental Protection Agency's refusal to regulate greenhouse gas emissions from new motor vehicles. The Court held that the EPA had the authority to regulate greenhouse gas emissions under the Clean Air Act. The ruling was a major victory for environmental groups, as it allowed the EPA to set limits on the emission of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases from automobiles under the Clean Air Act. The decision also set a legal precedent for the federal government to act on climate change.

1990: Village of Pinehurst, Inc. v. Village of Westbury, 898 F.2d 121 (2d Cir. 1990). In this case, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the Village of Pinehurst, New York, could use Transferable Development Rights (TDRs) to limit development on certain parcels of land and ensure that the character of the village would remain largely unchanged. The court found that this was a legitimate exercise of the village's police power and did not amount to a taking of property without just compensation.

Introduction

Public participation is an essential element of the American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP) exam for urban planners. This exam is designed to assess a planner's ability to effectively engage with stakeholders to create successful planning outcomes. By requiring candidates to demonstrate their knowledge and skill in public participation, the AICP exam helps ensure that planners understand how to effectively involve the public in their work. Such public participation is essential for the success of urban planning initiatives; without the input of the community, planners cannot gain the necessary insight and feedback necessary to create plans that benefit the greater good. Public participation is also vital to ensure that plans are implemented in an equitable, inclusive, and transparent manner. The AICP exam helps to ensure that planners can effectively engage with the public to ensure that planning efforts are successful both for the community and for the planner.

Sample Exam Questions

1. Public participation is an important part of the AICP process. What is the primary purpose of public participation?
    a. To increase public awareness of the planning process
    b. To provide input on plans and projects
    c. To increase public funding for planning projects
    d. To improve the quality of the planning process

Answer: B. Public participation is an important part of the AICP process, as it provides a valuable opportunity for members of the public to provide input and feedback on plans and

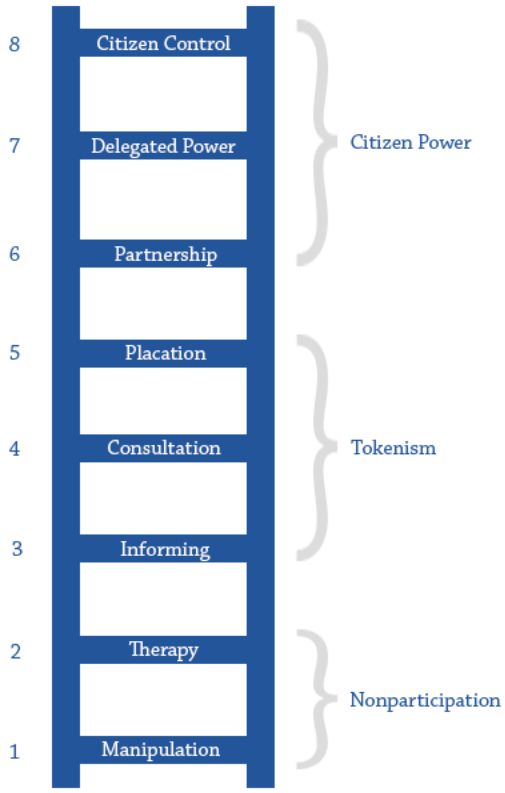
projects being considered. By involving the public in the process, it allows planners to gain a better understanding of the needs of the community and to make more informed decisions.

2. What is the highest rung of Sherry Arnstein's "Rungs of Power/Participation"?
    a. Non-participation
    b. Manipulation
    c. Therapy
    d. Citizen control

Answer: D. The highest rung is Citizen Control, which is a situation in which citizens, not government or other outside forces, take action to solve their own problems and make their own decisions.

Sherry Arnstein – Rungs of Power

Sherry Arnstein was a government official who wrote the influential article "A Ladder of Citizen Participation" in 1969. In this article, she outlined the "Rungs of Power/Participation", which is a ladder of eight possible levels of citizen participation. The rungs represent a continuum from non-participation to tokenism to citizen power. At the bottom of the ladder is ***non-participation***, or the lack of any involvement in the decision-making process. Above that is ***manipulation***, which occurs when citizens are given the illusion of participation, but their input has little to no bearing on the decision-making process. Next is ***therapy,*** which is characterized by public expression of feelings but no actual decision-making power. The fourth rung is ***consultation***, which is an improvement over the previous levels of participation because it involves citizens in the decision-making process. Above that is ***placation***, which is an even higher level of participation where citizens are given a voice but no actual power to influence decisions. The sixth rung is ***partnership,*** where citizens have a real say in the decision-making process and can influence the outcome. The seventh rung is ***delegated power***, where citizens have the authority to make decisions. Finally, the highest rung is citizen control, which is the highest level of citizen participation and grants citizens the power to make decisions and policy changes. Arnstein's "Rungs of Power/Participation" has become a widely accepted model in the field of participatory democracy. It has been used to analyze and evaluate different participatory models of democracy and to identify where improvements can be made. It is also seen as a useful tool for evaluating the effectiveness of civic engagement initiatives. APA prefer the higher levels in the ladder.



International Association for Public Participation

The International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) is a global organization that works to promote and improve public participation in government decision-making processes around the world. IAP2's "Spectrum of Public Participation" provides a framework for planners to use when engaging with the public and outlines different levels of engagement ranging from information sharing to collaboration and empowerment. This spectrum allows planners to choose the type of engagement that is best suited to each project, while also giving stakeholders a clear understanding of the level of involvement they can expect. The APA prefers the higher levels in the spectrum.

Inform

In any attempt to engage a community, the first step must be informing the community that they are invited and encouraged to participate. This can be done through various forms of media such as social networking, traditional media, websites, open houses, and flyers. It is important to ensure that all forms of communication are not seen as manipulative or persuasive of any agenda and to ensure that all members of the community have access to the information.

1. Pros
    a. Basic information about the initiative can be shared with the public.
    b. Methods can create publicity for an event or issue.
    c. Cost effective and less demanding of time.
2. Cons

a. Often low level of engagement.
b. Hard for the public to provide feedback or voice their ideas.

Consult

Consultation is an important step in the development process that can help planners and policy-makers to gain a better understanding of the community's needs, and to help facilitate dialogue between the community and the project. However, it is important to be aware of the potential for consultation to become a means of placating a community, and thus it is important to ensure that diverse perspectives are included in the process.

1. Pros
    a. Feedback can be collected.
    b. Cost and time effective way of making decisions about key issues.
2. Cons
    a. Short and limited engagement.
    b. Can result in community exhaustion if overused.

Involve

It stresses that the involvement stage is the transition from direct intervention to inclusion and takeover of the project. Charrettes, workshops, surveys, and polling are suggested as ways to inspire deeper involvement from community members.

1. Pros
    a. Decisions makers take time to understand the needs and wants of residents and make more informed decisions.
    b. Shows to the public some level of transparency in the engagement process.
2. Cons
    a. May be time consuming.
    b. Involvement could be derail a planning process if the process becomes confrontational.

Collaborate

Collaboration should take place during the implementation phase of a project, with policy-makers working with local developers, engineers, attorneys, and community leaders. It also suggests that organizations and committees should be formalized within the community to facilitate collaboration and development efforts.

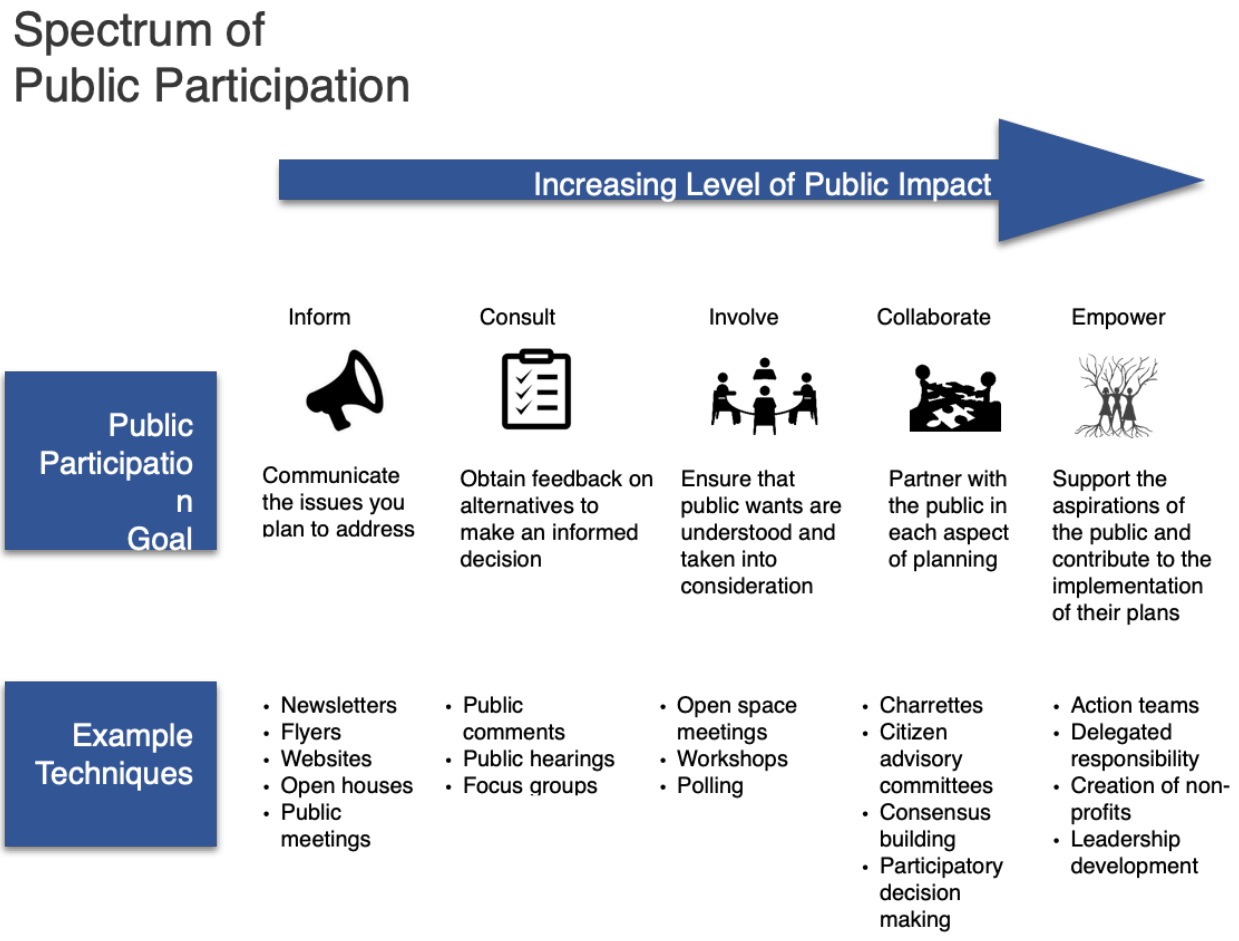
1. Pros
    a. Conflicts can be managed.
    b. The inception of a common vision can be created.
2. Cons
    a. Specific outspoken individuals can dominate discussions.

b. An experienced facilitator is needed to keep collaborators on track; a method to follow up on the issues discussed also is usually needed.

Empower

The goal of empowerment is to create an environment where community members can take ownership of their environment and become active participants in their own development. This can be done through providing resources and tools that enable individuals to become informed and empowered decision makers, as well as creating a sense of ownership and responsibility within the community. By doing this, planners and policy-makers can help to create an environment where citizens can take control of their own destiny and become actively engaged in creating a vibrant and diverse community.

1. Pros
    a. Creates community ownership.
    b. Encourages residents to become leaders and work in the in the long run.
2. Cons
    a. Could arouse new conflicts and disagreements.
    b. Would need a manager, staff, and a sustainable source of finance.



Popular Planning Techniques in Public Participation

Public Hearing
A public hearing is a meeting where members of the public can participate in and provide input on proposed initiatives or policies that are being considered by a government body or local municipality. Public hearings provide a platform for dialogue and debate and allow citizens to hold their elected officials accountable for their decisions. A public hearing is an open meeting.

Open Meeting
An open meeting is a meeting that is open to the public. It is usually held by a governmental body or other public organization, such as a school board, to discuss and vote on matters that affect the public. Generally, anyone is allowed to attend an open meeting and may even be able to ask questions or give comments.

Open House
Open House in urban planning or government is an event held by a local government or planning agency in which the public is invited to learn about and provide input into an upcoming project or policy. Attendees typically view displays, hear presentations, and ask questions about the project or policy. Open Houses are meant to provide an opportunity for the public to become informed and engaged in the government's decision-making process.

Facilitation
Facilitation is the process of making something easier or simpler. It is typically used in the context of helping individuals or groups to achieve their goals, such as making a decision or learning a new skill. Facilitation can involve activities such as brainstorming, problem solving, and conflict resolution.

Mediation
Mediation is a form of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in which a neutral third party (the mediator) facilitates communication between two parties who are in conflict to help them reach a mutually acceptable resolution. The mediator does not decide on the outcome, but rather helps the parties to reach their own voluntary agreement.

Negotiation
Negotiation is a process of discussion between two or more parties to reach an agreement. It is a process of give-and-take, with the aim of achieving mutual acceptance and a resolution that is beneficial to all involved. Negotiation involves understanding and analyzing the interests of the parties involved, identifying common ground and potential solutions, and reaching an agreement.

Dispute Resolution
Dispute resolution is the process of resolving legal disputes between two or more parties without the need for a trial or litigation. It involves mediation, arbitration, or negotiation to come to an agreement that is mutually beneficial to all parties involved.

Design Charette
A charrette is usually done in urban design and come from the architecture tradition. A charrette is a collaborative workshop held usually between a planning team and stakeholders to discuss, brainstorm, and develop ideas for a particular plan. During a charrette, the team and stakeholders work usually over one or several dates, in a highly interactive atmosphere to generate ideas and agree on these ideas through consensus. The charrette typically begins with the planning team presenting their initial ideas, which the stakeholders then review and provide feedback on. After the initial presentation, the stakeholders and design team engage in a small group discussion. These discussions help to shape the overall design concept by allowing the stakeholders to contribute their individual perspectives. People come together to agree on design concepts. This iterative process can happen several times, depending on the length of the charette. At the end of the design charrette, the design team presents a final design plan to the stakeholders, who then agree on it through consensus.

Focus Groups
Focus groups are a type of qualitative research method in which a small group of people discuss a particular issue or topic to gain insight from their collective experience. The participants are usually chosen to represent a specific demographic or to have characteristics in common. The discussion is moderated by a researcher who can ask questions, probe further, and gain a better understanding of the group's collective opinion. Focus groups can provide insight that can be used to inform decision making in a variety of fields.

Delfi Method
The Delfi Method is a predictive risk assessment and decision-making process used to identify and reduce uncertainty in complex and dynamic situations. The Delfi Method relies on a structured, iterative process that combines qualitative and quantitative approaches to risk assessment, decision-making, and problem-solving. It is a decision-making process that involves three stages: exploration, prediction, and evaluation. During the exploration stage, experts are asked to provide their experience and perspective on a given issue. During the prediction stage, their input is used to develop an initial set of scenarios that represent the range of potential outcomes. Finally, during the evaluation stage, the scenarios are evaluated, and the most likely outcome is chosen.

Visual Preference Survey
A Visual Preference Survey in urban planning is a tool used to assess the public's preferences for the physical appearance of their built environment. This survey typically consists of a series of questions about the aesthetics of a particular area, such as building materials, colors, and design elements. The survey results can then be used to inform the design of future urban development projects.

Engaging Diverse Communities and Under-represented Groups
The AICP exam is important for understanding how to engage under-represented groups because it provides an opportunity to examine the impact of existing policies and programs

on the communities they are designed to serve. Understanding how to engage underrepresented groups is essential for an organization to ensure that their policies and programs are effective and equitable. These might include immigrants, low-income individuals, older adults, youth, English learners, women, people of color, people experiencing homelessness, etc.

Examples of Engaging Particular Groups

An example from the AICP Exam would be to identify strategies to better engage English Learner. This might include:

1. Hiring bilingual staff.
2. Providing interpreters for meetings and public hearing.
3. Conducting meeting entirely in the primary language of participants.
4. Ensuring that information on the website is provided in multiple languages.
5. Create a dedicated phone line to provide feedback on the city's plans by telephone in multiple languages.
6. Develop printed materials, such as pamphlets and brochures, in the main languages used in your community.
7. Partner with the refugee center, churches or other community organizations.

There might be a scenario of a city undertaking a planning initiative to engage older adults in the urban planning process. As part of the initiative, the city is asking you the city planner to come up with strategies to ensure that older adults are meaningfully engaged in the planning process. You might consider the following:

1. Given that many older adults are house bond, develop mailers, door hangers or door-to-door surveys (in addition to an online version) to collect feedback.
2. In addition to social media, use traditional media, such as radio and television, to advertise the outreach program and generate interest.
3. Partner with the local senior center to host events at times that older adults visit.
4. Since many older adults have mobility barriers, it would be important to host events in places that are wheelchair-accessible, in a space that people who are hard hearing can participate.
5. Printed materials available in large print.
6. Provide reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities upon request.

Although we can't provide here examples for all under-represented groups, to ensure effective inclusion in participatory processes, planners should consider the following checklist:

1. Evaluate the time commitment required for the event and any future efforts. Make sure that people can choose to participate for 5 minutes (e.g., a survey) to months (e.g., as a representative in an advisory groups).
2. Determine if the event venue would be accessible for people with mobility issues being needing public transit, walking or wheelchairs, and it is already frequented by the community.
3. Ensure the venue is neutral, not intimidating, and that time conflicts such as work, prayer, holidays, and celebrations are taken into account.

4. Investigate the accessibility of the location and whether video or phone conference options are possible.
5. Consider providing or reimbursing travel expenses, such as bus passes or parking tickets.
6. Research childcare options.
7. Determine the food budget and whether it can accommodate dietary cultural norms.
8. Identify the preferred methods of communication (word of mouth, social media, radio).
9. Seek out potential collaborators to gain trust and buy in.
10. Asset your ability to hire community leaders or trusted organizations to facilitate engagement.
11. Look into the availability of interpreters or signers.
12. Assess the capacity to conduct the meeting entirely in a different language.
13. Consider the various literacy levels of the audience (e.g., some people might not be able to write or read in any language, so not embarrassed them by making them to read or write something, always provide alternatives).
14. Make the event engaging, relevant, and hands-on.
15. Provide ways for attendees to learn more, further engage, and stay connected.
16. Always take an asset-based community development approach, where you assess the social capital and strengths of the community and build on that.
17. Whenever possible lead stepping back and among everything do no harm.

Non-traditional Engagement Techniques

Planners can improve participation from under-represented voices by utilizing various techniques and strategies. Intercepting and pop-ups are two techniques that can be used to engage a wider range of community members. Through intercepting (approaching someone on a public place), planners can actively seek out under-represented voices, such as youth or those experiencing homelessness to ask questions, hear their stories, and gain insights on their views. Similarly, pop-ups, on the other hand, can be used to solicit feedback and ideas from the public in a more casual and accessible setting.

In addition to traditional outreach tactics, planners can also use non-traditional techniques to engage the community. Tactical urbanism and guerilla placemaking are two such methods that can be used to improve participation from under-represented voices. Tactical urbanism is a tool that can be used to temporarily modify public spaces to create a more inviting and accessible environment. Guerilla placemaking is another way of creating space that is open and inviting to all community members. These approaches can be used to create low-cost, temporary changes in the physical environment that can have a positive impact on under-represented voices.

Finally, planners can also enlist the help of paid community facilitators to increase participation from under-represented voices. Community facilitators can be hired to lead interactive workshops, focus groups, and other activities that can help foster meaningful conversations and provide an opportunity for the public to share their stories and perspectives. All these tactics can be used to create a more inclusive environment and

ensure that all voices are heard in the planning process as well as increase the social capital of under-represented communities.

Types of Cities

1. **Activity-Based City:** An activity-based city is designed to make it easy for people to engage in activities outside of their homes. This includes providing public spaces for people to gather, investing in arts and culture, and creating pedestrian-friendly streets and sidewalks.
2. **Broadacre City:** Developed by Frank Lloyd Wright's, the outermost ring being for agriculture. The next ring for residential, industrial, and other commercial uses. The innermost ring for government and cultural activities. The central business district would be the hub of the city and would be surrounded by parks, green spaces, and other recreational areas.
3. **Car-Free City:** These cities are designed to be free of cars, with the majority of transportation being done by foot, bike, or public transit. The goal is to reduce air and noise pollution and encourage physical activity.
4. **Compact City:** The compact city concept focuses on creating cities that are dense and efficient, with limited sprawl. It emphasizes the use of mixed-use developments to reduce the need for automobile transportation.
5. **Connected City:** Connected cities are cities that are designed to be connected to each other through digital infrastructure. This includes the use of digital networks to facilitate communication, transportation, and other services.
6. **Creative City:** Developed by Richard Florida, cities should be designed to attract highly educated, white-collar professionals in the fields of science, technology, engineering, arts, design, and business. This means creating a vibrant cultural and social life that appeals to creative workers, increasing access to education and training opportunities, providing access to creative and artistic workspace, and investing in public transport and infrastructure that supports mobility and connectivity.
7. **Culinary Cities:** These cities are designed to attract visitors and residents with their unique culinary offerings. They feature restaurants, food trucks, farmers markets, and other food-related amenities.
8. **Digital City:** A digital city is an urban area that uses digital technology to improve the efficiency, safety, and convenience of its citizens. This includes using data to improve urban planning, using automation to provide better public services, and using smart devices to allow citizens to interact with their environment.
9. **Eco-Cities:** These are cities designed with the environment in mind, where sustainable practices are built into their very fabric. They are designed with energy efficiency in mind and feature green spaces, renewable energy sources, efficient transportation systems, and other environmentally friendly features.
10. **Edge City:** Developed by Joel Garreau in 1991 and suggests that suburban commercial centers, or “edge cities”, have become the primary centers of urban growth and development in modern cities.
11. **Flexible City:** This concept, developed by architect and urban planner Rem Koolhaas, advocates that cities can adapt to ever-changing circumstances. This is achieved through a system of flexible planning which encourages a multiplicity of development options.
12. **Garden City:** The Garden City Movement, founded by Ebenezer Howard in 1898, sought to create communities that combined the best of urban and rural living. The vision was

to create cities of limited size that would provide a healthier lifestyle than the overcrowded, industrialized cities of the time.

13. **Green City:** The green city concept focuses on creating cities that are sustainable and environmentally friendly. This includes elements such as green roofs, urban gardens, energy-efficient buildings, and efficient public transportation.
14. **Greenbelt City:** The Greenbelt Movement of 1929, spearheaded by conservationist and urban planner Clarence Perry, advocated for the development of greenbelt communities that would act as a buffer between urban sprawl and parks, open spaces, and farmland. These greenbelt communities would protect the environment and promote sustainable development.
15. **Healthy City:** A healthy city is designed to promote physical and mental health among its citizens. This includes elements such as access to healthy foods, public parks and recreation spaces, and mental health services.
16. **Just City:** A Just City is a city designed to ensure fairness, equity, and justice for all its residents. It means providing quality public education, affordable housing, safe and secure neighborhoods, access to healthcare, and meaningful employment opportunities. It also means investing in public transport and infrastructure that meets the needs of all its citizens, protecting the environment and natural resources, and promoting public participation in decision-making processes.
17. **Livable City:** A livable city is designed to provide a high quality of life to its citizens. This includes elements such as green spaces, low crime rates, and good public services.
18. **Radiant City:** Corbusier's radiant city was an ambitious vision to bring humanity back into harmony with its surrounding environment, characterized by a linear structure inspired by the shape of the human body. It featured amenities such as roof terraces and running tracks on the rooftop.
19. **Resilient City:** Resilient cities are cities that are designed to be able to withstand and recover from disasters. This includes the development of infrastructure that is designed to be resilient in the face of extreme weather events, as well as strategies to mitigate the effects of climate change.
20. **Shared City:** A shared city is designed to make it easy for people to share resources and reduce waste. This includes initiatives such as car-sharing, bike-sharing, time-banks, co-ops, and food-sharing.
21. **Smart City:** Smart cities are designed to be more efficient and responsive to the needs of their citizens. This is achieved using technology such as sensors and data analysis to monitor and manage resources such as energy and water.
22. **Sustainable City:** A sustainable city is one that is designed to meet the needs of current residents without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. These cities feature renewable energy sources, green spaces, efficient transportation systems, and other sustainable features.
23. **Urban Villages:** This type of city is designed to create a sense of community and connectedness. These cities feature mixed-use development, green spaces, and pedestrian-friendly features.
24. **Walkable City:** This type of city is designed to make it easy for people to walk from one place to another. The most walkable cities feature narrow, winding streets, wide sidewalks, and pedestrian-friendly features such as benches and bike racks.

Theories of Urban Development

1. **Aesthetics of Everyday Life:** Developed by Michel de Certeau in 1980, this theory suggests that cities can be understood by looking at the everyday experiences of the people who inhabit them.
2. **Bid-rent Theory:** Bid-rent theory suggests that the price of land is determined by the amount of money that people are willing to pay for it, which is determined by potential returns from development or use of the land. This theory is used to explain the spatial patterns of land use and land values in cities.
3. **Bourdieu's Field Theory:** Developed by Pierre Bourdieu in 1991, this theory proposes that urban spaces are composed of multiple social fields, each with its own networks, rules, and logic of action.
4. **Broken-Window Theory:** It suggests that if a broken window is not fixed, it will give the impression that no one cares about the area and that it is acceptable to commit more serious crimes. This theory has been used to inform urban planning and design decisions.
5. **Central Place Theory:** Developed by Walter Christaller in 1933 and suggests that cities are formed when people group together in locations that provide access to goods and services, and that the hierarchy of settlements is based on the range of goods and services each offers.
6. **Concentric Zone Theory:** Developed by sociologist Ernest Burgess in 1925, this theory suggests that cities are made up of a series of rings, with each ring having its own distinct characteristics.
7. **Conflict Theory:** This theory suggests that conflict between groups is a natural and inevitable part of society, and that these conflicts are caused by different interests and values between social classes.
8. **Containment Theory:** Developed by Jane Jacobs in 1961, this theory proposes that cities should be designed in a way that encourages pedestrians and discourages car traffic.
9. **Creative City Theory:** Developed by Richard Florida in 2002 and suggests that cities should focus on creating an attractive environment for creative people to stimulate economic growth.
10. **Dependency Theory**: Developed by Raquel Rolnik in 1984 and suggests that the relationship between the global north and the global south is one of dependency, where the global north holds the power, and the global south is dependent on the global north.
11. **Divided City Theory:** Developed by John Logan in 1988, it suggests that cities are becoming more divided along social, cultural, and economic lines, leading to increased urban inequality.
12. **Dual City Theory:** Developed by French geographer Jean Gottman in 1957 and suggests that cities are divided into two distinct parts: a center of wealth and power and a periphery of poverty and powerlessness.
13. **Ecological Theory:** This theory emphasizes the physical environment and its effects on social behavior. It suggests that people living in deprived neighborhoods are more likely to be involved in criminal activities due to the lack of resources and opportunities.

14. **Edge City Theory:** Developed by Joel Garreau in 1991 and suggests that large suburban areas with a mix of offices, stores, and entertainment that do not rely on a city center for their economic or social life, can be considered their own cities.
15. **Environmental Justice Theory:** Developed by Robert Bullard in 1990, this theory suggests that environmental hazards are disproportionately located in low-income and minority communities.
16. **Fragmented City Theory:** Developed by Edward Blakely in 1992, this theory suggests that cities are becoming increasingly fragmented as a result of social and economic inequality, racial and ethnic segregation, and the growth of suburban sprawl.
17. **Gentrification Theory:** Developed by Ruth Glass in 1964 and suggests that a process of displacement is occurring in cities, as wealthy residents move into low-income neighborhoods and drive up the cost of living.
18. **Global City Theory:** Developed by Saskia Sassen in 1991 and suggests that certain cities in the world, such as New York, London, and Tokyo, have become "global cities" where they serve as global centers of business and capital.
19. **Growth Machine Theory:** Developed by John Logan and Harvey Molotch in 1976 and suggests that local governments, business elites, and real estate interests form a "growth machine" where they work together to promote new development and growth.
20. **Hyper-Density Theory:** Developed by urbanist Enrique Penalosa in 2012 and suggests that cities should be designed to promote density to reduce traffic congestion and increase the efficiency of public services.
21. **Inner-City Decentralization Theory:** This theory suggests that cities are becoming increasingly decentralized, with people and businesses moving away from the inner-city and into suburban areas.
22. **Just City Theory:** Developed by Don Mitchell in 2003, this theory focuses on the idea of creating cities that are socially just and equitable. This theory was further developed by *Susan Fainstein in 2010.*
23. **Labeling Theory:** This theory suggests that criminal behavior is caused by the negative labels that are placed on people by the criminal justice system and society in general.
24. **Locational Theory:** Developed by Walter Christaller in 1933, this theory suggests that cities can be understood by looking at their location and their relationships to other cities.
25. **Monocentric City Theory:** Developed by economist Alfred Weber in 1929, this theory suggests that cities are made up of a single activity center, or "central business district."
26. **Multiple Nuclei Theory:** Developed by sociologist C.D. Harris in 1945 and refined by Chauncy Harris and Edward Ullman in 1945, this theory suggests that cities can be made up of multiple activity centers, or "nuclei."
27. **Neoliberalism Theory:** Developed by David Harvey in 1989 and suggests that cities are increasingly being governed by neoliberal policies which seek to reduce the power of the state and promote the interests of the private sector.
28. **Neotraditionalism Theory:** Developed by architect and planner Andres Duany in 1981 and suggests that cities should be planned in a more traditional manner, with emphasis on pedestrian-friendly streets, walkable neighborhoods, and a mix of uses.
29. **Network City Theory:** Developed by Manuel Castells in 1989, it suggests that society is becoming increasingly reliant on computer networks, and that cities are beginning to resemble one another as a result. Saskia Sassen also wrote about it in 1991 and

suggested that cities are becoming increasingly networked, with a growing importance of global connections and flows.

30. **New Urbanism:** Developed by Andrés Duany in the 1980s, this theory suggests that cities can be shaped by new approaches to urban design, such as walkable neighborhoods, mixed-use development, and public spaces.
31. **Paved the Cow Path Theory:** Developed by Lewis Mumford in 1938 and suggests that cities are developed along paths of least resistance, often in the same locations that had been used by people in the past.
32. **Polycentric Metropolis:** Developed by Michael Dear in 1984, this theory suggests that cities are made up of multiple "cores," or centers of activity, that are connected by transportation networks.
33. **Postmodern Urbanism Theory:** Developed by Richard Florida in 1989 and suggests that cities are increasingly becoming places of lifestyle choices and not just places of work and production.
34. **Power Geometry Theory:** Developed by Neil Smith in 1984 and suggests that the spatial structure of cities is shaped by the distribution of power and resources.
35. **Public Space Theory:** Developed by William Whyte in 1968, it suggests that public spaces are an important part of the urban experience and should be designed with people in mind.
36. Rational Choice Theory: This theory suggests that people make rational decisions about criminal behavior based on the perceived rewards and risks of the activity.
37. **Re-Urbanism Theory:** Developed by sociologist Ray Oldenburg in 1989, this theory suggests that cities should be made up of multiple public spaces, such as parks, plazas, and public squares, which can be used for social interaction.
38. **Rent-Gap Theory:** Neil Smith in 1979 develop this that theory suggests that cities can be shaped by the economic forces of gentrification, or the process of affluent people moving into lower-income neighborhoods.
39. **Resilient City Theory:** Developed by urbanist Daniel Aldana Cohen in 2013 and suggests that cities should be designed to be resilient in the face of climate change and other global issues.
40. **Sector Theory:** Developed in 1939 by Homer Hoyt and argued that cities don't develop in simple rings, but instead in sectors, and that the transportation needs that connect those sectors determine how those areas develop.
41. **Smart City Theory:** Developed by urbanist Tim Campbell in 2011 and suggests that cities should be designed to be efficient and responsive to their citizens through the use of technology and data.
42. **Social Area Analysis:** Developed by John U. Farley in 1967, this theory suggests that cities can be understood by studying the social characteristics of the people who live in them, such as age, race, and socio-economic status.
43. **Social Capital Theory:** Developed by Robert Putnam in 1995 and suggests that there is a positive correlation between the level of social capital in a city and the health and well-being of its citizens.
44. **Social Learning Theory:** This theory suggests that criminal behavior is learned through observation and imitation of others.

45. **Social Network Theory:** Developed by Mark Granovetter in 1973, this theory suggests that cities can be understood by looking at the social networks of people who inhabit them.
46. **Social Polarization Theory:** This theory suggests that cities are becoming increasingly divided between rich and poor, and that this divide is widening.
47. **Social Segregation Theory:** Developed by Ernest Burgess and Robert Park in 1925, this theory suggests that larger cities are characterized by concentric zones, with more affluent groups living in the inner parts of the city and less affluent groups living in the outer parts.
48. **Socialization Theory:** This theory explains how people learn the behavior, values, and norms of their society. It proposes that people learn these things through interactions with family, peers, and other members of their social environment.
49. **Socio-Spatial Theory:** Developed by Pierre Bourdieu in 1977, this theory suggests that cities can be viewed as spaces of social interaction and exchange.
50. **Space Syntax Theory:** Developed by Bill Hillier and Julienne Hanson in 1984, this theory suggests that cities can be understood by studying the spatial relationships between buildings and streets.
51. **Strain Theory:** This theory suggests that criminal behavior is a response to a gap between the goals people want to achieve and the resources they have to achieve them.
52. **Structuralism:** This theory suggests that all social structures have underlying patterns and meanings that determine how society functions. It proposes that social structures, such as language and gender roles, are shaped by the underlying structure of society.
53. **Suburbanization Theory:** This theory suggests that cities are increasingly becoming suburbanized, as people move out of the city centre in search of suburban living.
54. **Theory of Fragmented Urbanism:** This theory suggests that cities are becoming increasingly fragmented, with different neighborhoods having different characteristics and disparities in terms of wealth, crime, and access to services.
55. **Urban Cultural Theory:** Developed by anthropologist Clifford Geertz in 1973, this theory suggests that cities are made up of distinct cultures that are determined by the presence of different ethnic and socioeconomic groups.
56. **Urban Decline Theory:** Developed by Christopher Jencks in 1972 and suggests that cities are experiencing economic and social decline due to the outflow of capital, people, and jobs.
57. **Urban Development Theory:** Developed by Sharon Zukin in 1988 and suggests that cities are becoming more and more dependent on the development of real estate, cultural industries, and the presence of the global economy.
58. **Urban Ecological Theory:** Developed by human ecologist Robert Park in 1925, this theory suggests that cities are made up of complex, interrelated systems that interact with each other in an ecological manner.
59. **Urban Ecology Theory:** Developed by Lewis Mumford in 1938, this theory suggests that cities can be understood by looking at the environmental interactions between people and their urban environment.
60. **Urban Growth Machine Theory:** Developed by John Logan and Harvey Molotch in 1976, this theory suggests that urban decision-making is driven by a coalition of interests including business, real estate, and government, who have a vested interest in promoting urban growth.

61. **Urban Heat Island Theory:** Developed by atmospheric scientist Luke Howard in 1810, this theory suggests that cities are made up of areas that are warmer than surrounding rural areas due to the presence of buildings and pavement. Later on, Alan Oke in 1964 studied again as well as S. Chang in 1972.
62. **Urban Marginalization Theory:** Developed by Saskia Sassen in 1991, this theory suggests that cities have the potential to marginalize certain groups of people, such as minorities and the poor.
63. **Urban Morphology Theory:** Developed by Swiss architect and town planner Charles-Edward Amory Winslow in 1936 and suggests that cities are made up of distinct shapes and structures which can be analyzed and studied to understand how cities function.
64. **Urban Morphology:** Developed by Gordon Cullen in 1961, this theory suggests that cities can be understood by looking at their physical form and development. Christian Norberg-Schulz in 1963 also studied it.
65. **Social Disorganization Theory:** This theory suggests that crime and delinquency are caused by the lack of social ties and the inability of social institutions in a given area to provide effective social control.
66. **Urban Political Ecology Theory:** Developed by David Harvey in 1973 and suggests that cities are shaped by the complex interaction of social, political, and environmental forces.
67. **Urban Political Economy Theory:** Developed by political economist Manuel Castells in 1977, this theory suggests that cities are made up of complex networks of power and control that are determined by economic and political forces.
68. **Urban Regime Theory:** Developed by John Mollenkopf and Michael Dear in 1984 and suggests that cities are managed by coalitions of powerful actors who shape and influence urban development.
69. **Urban Renewal Theory:** Robert Moses in 1945 suggested that urban areas should be redeveloped and revitalized through large-scale projects such as highways and public housing. Meanwhile, Jane Jacobs in 1961 suggested that cities should be renewed from within by focusing on the needs of residents and creating vibrant neighborhoods with a mix of uses.
70. **Urban Segregation Theory:** Developed by Douglas Massey in 1989, this theory suggests that cities can be shaped by the unequal distribution of people by race and class, leading to residential segregation.
71. **Urban Social Construction Theory:** Developed by Neil Brenner in 2005, this theory suggests that cities are socially constructed and that the shape and form of cities are the result of the political, economic, and social forces that shape them.
72. **Urban Social Geography:** Developed by Kevin Lynch in 1960, this theory suggests that cities can be understood by looking at their physical structure, such as roads, parks, and buildings.
73. **Urban Social Movement Theory:** Developed by John Lofland in 1973, this theory suggests that urban social movements are a response to the problems associated with urban life, such as poverty, crime, and inequality.
74. **Urban Spatial Structure Theory:** Developed by geographer Richard Harris in 1987, this theory suggests that cities are made up of distinct spatial structures that are determined by the availability of land and other resources.

75. **Urban Sprawl Theory:** Developed by Lewis Mumford in 1938 and refined by Jane Jacobs in 1961, this theory suggests that cities become more spread out and disconnected as they grow.
76. **Urban Transformation Theory:** Developed by Manuel Castells in 1989, this theory suggests that cities are undergoing a process of transformation due to the impact of globalization, technological change, and the emergence of new social movements.
77. **Urban Villages Theory:** Developed by urbanist Peter Hall in 1966 and suggests that cities are made up of small, localized clusters of activity and life, or "urban villages".

Major Planning Movements

1. **Anti-Racism:** The anti-racism movement is a social movement in opposition to racism, particularly in the form of discrimination and prejudice against minority ethnic and racial groups.
2. **Complete Streets:** This movement, which was started by the National Complete Streets Coalition in 2004, seeks to create streets that are designed to safely accommodate all users, including pedestrians, cyclists, and motorists. This urban planning movement seeks to accommodate all users of a street, including pedestrians, cyclists, and motorists, by creating an environment that is safe and accessible for all.
3. **Congestion Pricing:** This movement, which began in the late 1990s, is focused on reducing traffic congestion by charging fees for vehicles entering certain areas, such as downtowns.
4. **Eco-Cities:** This urban planning concept focuses on creating cities that are environmentally friendly, sustainable, and resilient, with an emphasis on green technologies, renewable energy sources, and efficient transportation.
5. **Environmental Justice:** A growing social movement advocating for the fair treatment of people of color and low-income communities when it comes to environmental regulations and standards. The movement seeks to address the disproportionate environmental impacts of pollution, climate change, and other environmental hazards on low-income and minority communities. It calls for environmental laws, regulations, and policies that are equitable and protective of these communities.
6. **Equitable Development:** This movement focuses on providing access to economic opportunities and services to all residents of a city, regardless of race, income, or other factors.
7. **Equity Planning:** This movement seeks to make urban planning more equitable, often through initiatives such as participatory planning and the inclusion of marginalized voices in decision making.
8. **Food Systems:** The goal is to ensure that all people have access to safe, healthy, and culturally appropriate food.
9. **Form-Based Code:** This urban planning tool focuses on the physical form of a city, rather than land use, creating codes with specific regulations for the design of buildings and public spaces.
10. **Garden City:** This movement, led by Ebenezer Howard in 1898, proposed the combination of urban and rural living in self-contained communities of limited size. The Garden City Movement aimed to provide a healthy alternative to the densely populated, industrialized cities of the era.
11. **Green Cities:** This movement promotes sustainable urban development, often through low-impact, green infrastructure such as bike lanes, green roofs, and rain gardens.
12. **Green Infrastructure:** This urban planning approach seeks to integrate greenspaces, such as parks and green roof systems, into the urban environment to improve air and water quality and provide recreational benefits.
13. **Greenbelt Movement:** This movement, led by conservationist and urban planner Clarence Perry in 1929, proposed the creation of greenbelt communities around urban areas to provide a buffer from urban sprawl. These greenbelt communities would be surrounded by parks, open spaces, and farmland.

14. **Healthy City:** This is a global initiative to promote the health and well-being of people living in cities. It seeks to address the social and environmental factors that affect the health of urban populations, such as air pollution, access to green space, and access to healthy food.
15. **Neo-Traditionalism:** This late 20th century planning movement, which was an offshoot of New Urbanism, sought to recapture the architectural and design elements of traditional neighborhoods.
16. **New Pedestrianism:** This movement, which was founded by urban planner Jeff Speck in the early 2000s, calls for the development of walkable cities that prioritize pedestrian safety and convenience.
17. **New Urbanism:** This movement, led by architect Andres Duany in the 1980s, proposed the development of walkable, mixed-use neighborhoods that draw on the design principles of traditional urban planning. The goal of New Urbanism is to create vibrant, livable communities that are designed for people, not cars.
18. **Open Streets:** This movement works to open up streets to activities such as walking, cycling, and playing.
19. **Park Equity:** A growing movement advocating for equal access to parks and green spaces for all communities, regardless of race, class, or income. The movement works to ensure that all communities have access to safe, well-maintained, and well-funded parks, and that parks are adequately staffed and maintained. The movement also calls for more equitable access to recreational facilities, such as playgrounds, community gardens, and sports fields.
20. **Participatory Planning:** This movement encourages citizens to be involved in the planning process for their cities.
21. **Placemaking:** This movement focuses on creating vibrant public spaces that promote social interaction and a sense of community.
22. **Preservation:** This movement, which began in the late 19th century, is focused on preserving and restoring historic buildings and neighborhoods to protect them from demolition or renovation.
23. **Public Space Activism:** This movement advocates for the protection and activation of public spaces, such as parks and plazas, as an essential part of urban life.
24. **Right to Housing:** The right of every person to have access to safe, affordable, and adequate housing. This includes the right to live in security, peace, and dignity, free from threats of forced evictions, violence and harassment.
25. **Right to the City:** Global movement of urban social justice activists and advocates working to reclaim cities from corporate control, to create communities of justice, inclusion, and equity.
26. **Sharing Economy:** This movement encourages people to use shared resources and services instead of buying new products.
27. **Slow Streets:** Focused on creating safe, car-free streets for walking, biking, and other forms of active transportation. The movement advocates for the implementation of traffic-calming measures, such as speed bumps, traffic diverters, and dedicated bike lanes, to make streets safer for pedestrians and cyclists. Slow Streets also works to reduce car traffic in neighborhoods and promote more active forms of transportation.
28. **Smart Growth:** This movement, led by urban planner and architect Peter Calthorpe in the 1990s, proposed the development of compact, walkable communities that

emphasize public transportation, green spaces, and sustainable development. Smart Growth seeks to limit urban sprawl and promote economic growth.

29. **Social Justice:** This movement seeks to create equitable access to resources and services for all members of society.
30. **Streets for All:** Streets that are designed to accommodate all users, including pedestrians, cyclists, and motor vehicles.
31. **Sustainable Development:** This movement, which began in the 1990s, encourages the development of communities that are designed to be economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable.
32. **Transit Equity:** The Transit Equity Movement is a growing movement focused on increasing public transportation access and affordability for low-income and marginalized communities. The movement works to ensure that transportation systems are designed to serve the needs of these communities, and that transit services are equitable and accessible. This includes advocating for improved transit infrastructure, better public transit services, and more affordable fares.
33. **Transit-First:** This movement, which was launched by U.S. transportation planner Tom Downs in the 1990s, calls for the prioritization of public transit over private automobiles.
34. **Transit-Oriented Development:** This movement, which began in the 1990s, calls for the development of mixed-use neighborhoods that are served by public transit.
35. **Urban Agriculture**: This movement seeks to improve access to fresh, healthy food in urban areas and to create job opportunities in the agricultural sector.
36. **Urban Resiliency:** This movement focuses on creating cities that are prepared for challenging conditions, such as extreme weather events, by investing in infrastructure and social networks that can help a city to survive and recover.
37. **Urban Villages:** This movement, which was pioneered by British architect and urbanist Gordon Cullen in the 1960s, calls for the development of compact, mixed-use neighborhoods.
38. **Walkability Movement:** This movement, which began in the 1990s, seeks to make cities more walkable by creating pedestrian-friendly streets and sidewalks.
39. **YIMBY (Yes, In My Backyard) Movement**: A growing movement advocating for the construction of more affordable housing in urban areas. The movement works to challenge restrictive zoning laws that limit the construction of new housing and promote more inclusive, equitable, and affordable housing options. YIMBYs also work to increase access to housing for low-income and marginalized communities and push for more affordable housing options in all neighborhoods.

Planning Paradigms

1. **Adaptive Planning:** A process that involves developing plans and strategies that can be quickly adapted in response to changing circumstances. This type of planning is often used in situations where rapid changes can occur and where the environment or context may be unpredictable.
2. **Advocacy Planning:** A type of urban planning that emphasizes community involvement and empowerment, as well as the needs of marginalized and underrepresented groups. Advocacy planners focus on developing community capacity and improving the social, political, and economic conditions of disadvantaged communities.
3. **Collaborative Planning:** Collaborative planning is a process in which multiple stakeholders, including citizens, businesses, government, and nonprofit organizations, come together to identify and address local issues. This type of planning seeks to create a mutually beneficial outcome that considers the interests of all involved.
4. **Communicative Planning:** A process that seeks to bring together multiple stakeholders and citizens to discuss and develop solutions to local problems. This type of planning promotes collaboration and dialogue between different stakeholders, including public officials, private sector representatives, and community members.
5. **Comprehensive Planning:** Comprehensive planning is a type of urban planning which takes a holistic approach to developing a city or region. It is an interdisciplinary approach that considers the multiple factors and stakeholders influencing the development of an area, including land use, infrastructure, economic development, social services, and environmental protection. The goal of comprehensive planning is to create a plan that meets the needs of all stakeholders and leads to a livable and sustainable environment.
6. **Creative Planning:** A process that focuses on developing innovative solutions to address complex problems. This type of planning often incorporates divergent thinking and encourages the use of non-traditional methods to generate ideas.
7. **Ecological Planning:** A type of planning that takes into account the environmental implications of a project or plan, and seeks to minimize or mitigate any negative environmental impacts that may occur.
8. **Equity Planning:** Equity planning is an urban planning approach that focuses on creating equitable access to resources and opportunities for all members of a given community, regardless of race, gender, socio-economic status, or any other factors. This type of planning recognizes the unique needs of different groups of people in the community and seeks to create a more equitable distribution of resources in order to improve the quality of life for everyone.
9. **Feminist Planning:** A type of planning that takes into account the gendered needs and perspectives of individuals and seeks to create equitable and inclusive plans that benefit all stakeholders.
10. **Incremental Planning:** A type of planning that focuses on breaking down a large project or goal into smaller, manageable steps. This type of planning emphasizes the importance of completing each step of the process, as well as assessing progress as the project moves forward.
11. **Insurgent Planning:** The goal of insurgent planning is to develop a strategy for how to achieve the desired outcome of the insurgency in a manner that is effective and efficient.

Insurgent planning should include elements such as setting objectives, determining resources available, assessing the environment, and determining a course of action. Insurgent planning should also consider the end goals of the insurgency, such as political, social, or economic objectives. Additionally, insurgent planning should account for potential risks and counterinsurgency efforts.

12. **Marxist Planning:** A type of planning that is based on the ideas of Karl Marx, and focuses on creating plans that seek to achieve economic and social justice.
13. **Network Planning:** Network planning is an urban planning methodology based on the idea that physical infrastructure networks should be designed and structured to meet the needs of a city's population most efficiently. It involves creating a network of roads, public transportation, parks, and other public amenities that are interconnected and designed to provide the most access with the least number of resources.
14. **Participatory Planning:** A type of planning process that involves the active involvement of stakeholders in the decision-making process. The goal of this type of planning is to ensure that all stakeholders have an equal say in the decision-making process and that their ideas and perspectives are taken into consideration.
15. **Post-positivist Planning:** Post-positivist planning is a term that is used to describe a planning process that is focused on increasing the quality of the decisions that are made. This planning process is often characterized by an emphasis on understanding the complexities of the environment, as well as a focus on developing creative solutions to address problems. The post-positivist planning process often involves the use of qualitative and quantitative tools, as well as more structured decision-making techniques.
16. **Radical Planning:** A form of community-based planning that focuses on the empowerment of individuals and communities. It is a process that encourages people to become active participants in the decision-making process and to challenge existing systems of power and privilege. This type of planning is often used to address issues of social justice, environmental protection, and economic development.
17. **Rational Planning:** A type of urban planning that relies on systematic analysis and decision-making techniques to identify and evaluate the best solutions to urban problems. Rational planning involves the use of technical and scientific knowledge to plan for the future of cities. It emphasizes objectivity, efficiency, and cost-efficiency.
18. **Resilient Planning:** A type of planning process that focuses on creating systems and strategies that are capable of dealing with unpredictable events or changes in the environment. The goal of resilient planning is to create systems that are capable of adapting to changes in the environment without compromising the overall objectives of the plan.
19. **Strategic Planning:** A type of planning process that seeks to create long-term plans that are based on an understanding of the current environment and the desired future state. The goal of strategic planning is to create a plan that will enable organizations to achieve their long-term objectives.
20. **Sustainable Planning:** Sustainable planning is an approach to planning that focuses on developing strategies and solutions that are designed to create a more sustainable future. Sustainable planning involves incorporating environmental, social, and economic considerations into the decision-making process. This type of planning seeks to create long-term solutions that will benefit current and future generations.

21. **Systems Planning**: Systems planning is a type of urban planning that focuses on the development and implementation of strategies to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the various components of a city or region. It analyzes the interdependencies between different elements of the city or region, such as physical infrastructure, transportation, land use, housing, economic development, and social services.
22. **Transactive Planning:** Involves a dialogue between the neighborhood specialists, activists, and local governments. It is a process that seeks to identify and address the needs of the local community. The process includes engaging stakeholders and citizens, understanding the current and potential needs of the community, and developing strategies to address those needs. This type of planning is based on an understanding of the complex and interconnected relationships between people, resources, and the environment.
23. **Transformative Planning:** Transformative planning is an approach to planning that focuses on creating dramatic and long-term changes in the way that organizations, communities, or societies are structured or operate. This type of planning seeks to create systemic and structural changes that will lead to improved outcomes for all stakeholders. This type of planning often involves looking at the underlying problems and finding ways to create new systems that are better suited to the current environment.
24. **Visionary Planning:** Visionary planning is an approach to planning that focuses on envisioning and creating a better future. This type of planning often involves looking at long-term trends and anticipating what the future could look like to create a plan that will help to create that desired future. Visionary planning is often focused on creating strategies that are innovative and forward-thinking in order to create a better future.

Key Figures

- **Herbert A. Simon:** Argued that decision-making is a process of "bounded rationality," which means that decisions are made within the context of limited information and resources. He argues that decision-making is a process of searching through options to find the best solution, given the constraints of a situation.
- **Charles E. Lindblom:** Argued that decision-making is a process of incrementalism and muddling through that involves making a series of small, successive decisions rather than leaping to a single, grand solution.
- **Amitai Etzioni:** Argued for a mixed scanning decision-making strategy that combines rational decision-making with intuition and values to make better decisions.
- **Walter Christaller's:** Develop the central place theory is a geographic theory that explains the spatial structure of settlements in a market area. It states that settlements will form a network of central places that are evenly spaced in a hexagonal pattern and offer services to the surrounding population.
- **Manuel Castells:** Urban Political Economy was developed by Manuel Castells in 1977, this theory suggests that cities are shaped by the economic forces of capital, labor, and production.
- **David Harvey:** Urban Political Ecology was developed by David Harvey in 1973, this theory suggests that cities are shaped by the political, economic, and environmental forces that act on them.
- **Robert Park:** developed in 1925 Urban Ecology Theory which suggests that cities should be studied and understood as complex systems, and that they are shaped by the interaction between social, economic, and environmental factors.
- **Joel Garreau:** Developed in 1991 the Edge City Theory which suggests that cities are rapidly changing, and that new suburban nodes of activity (edge cities) are emerging in the metropolitan landscape.
- **Walter Christaller:** Developed Central Place Theory in 1933, this theory suggests that cities are made up of a series of central places, or “hubs,” that provide services to their surrounding areas.
- **Ruth Glass:** Developed the gentrification theory in 1964 and suggests that certain neighborhoods undergo a process of displacement and renewal as new residents move in and poorer residents are pushed out.
- **Ernest Burgess:** Urban Sociologist who developed the Concentric Zone Theory in 1925, this theory suggests that cities develop in a series of rings that originate from the city's main center. The rings move outward, and each ring is characterized by different activities and land uses, such as commercial, industrial, and residential.
- **Frank Lloyd Wright's** – Developed the broadacre city concept was a ring model that depicted urban land usage in concentric rings with the center being a central business district.
- **Alexandre Aïda** – French urbanist, responsible for the development of the concept of sustainable cities and the notion of resilient cities.
- **Alexis Stephens** – American urban planner and author who has focused on public engagement and community-based planning initiatives.

- **Alice Paul** – American suffragist and women's rights activist who organized the National Woman's Party and fought for the passage of the 19th Amendment.
- **Alison A. Healey** – Canadian urban planner and professor whose work has focused on the effects of climate change on urban areas.
- **Andres Duany** – American architect and urban planner who is known for his advocacy of New Urbanism, which promotes the creation of walkable, mixed-use communities.
- **Anna Julia Cooper** - American educator, author, and civil rights advocate who fought for equal rights for African-American women.
- **Bertrand de Jouvenel** – French political philosopher who wrote extensively on urban planning and the use of public space.
- **Blanche Lemco van Ginkel** – Canadian architect, urban planner, and educator, best known for her role in the design of the SkyDome in Toronto.
- **Carl Freidrich von Weizsaecker** – German physicist and urban planner who developed the concept of the Energetic City.
- **Catherine Bauer Wurster** – An American urban planner, housing reformer, and social activist. She was a pioneering leader in the field of housing and urban development, advocating for public housing and other solutions to the housing crisis in the United States during the Great Depression era. Her work, most famously the 1934 book Modern Housing, helped shape the development of public housing in the United States, and she was an advocate for tenants' rights and for the integration of public housing projects.
- **Cesar Chavez** – American labor leader and civil rights activist who fought for the rights of Mexican-American farmworkers.
- **Charles Abrams** – American housing reformer, author, and the first director of the New York City Housing Authority.
- **Christopher Alexander** – Austrian-American architect and urbanist who wrote extensively on the importance of creating organic, living cities, responsible for the development of the Pattern Language theory.
- **Clara Barton** – American nurse and social reformer who founded the American Red Cross.
- **Cornelia Hahn Oberlander** – Canadian landscape architect, urban designer, and environmentalist, best known for her work on the Vancouver skyline.
- **Cynthia Ann Parker** – Comanche woman who became a symbol of the 19th century Native American struggle to preserve their way of life against the encroachment of white settlers.
- **Daniel Burnham** – American architect and urban planner who developed the Chicago Plan of 1909, the San Francisco Civic Center plan, and principal designer of the 1893 Chicago World's Fair.
- **Darrell Hammond** – American urban planner and professor who has focused on the implementation of smart growth principles.
- **Denise Scott Brown** – American architect, planner, and urban designer, best known for her work on the urban planning of Philadelphia. **Adrian Benepe** – American urban planner and former New York City Parks Commissioner, responsible for the development of over 20,000 acres of parkland in New York City.

- **Diana Lind** – Director of the national non-profit organization Next City and advocate for more equitable cities.
- **Dolores Huerta** – Mexican-American labor leader and civil rights activist who co-founded the United Farm Workers Union and championed the rights of migrant farm workers.
- **Dorothea Dix** – American social reformer who fought for better treatment of the mentally ill.
- **Ebenezer Howard** – British urban planner who developed the Garden City Movement, which proposed the creation of self-contained cities surrounded by greenbelts.
- **Edmund Bacon** – American city planner and architect who made major contributions to urban planning in the mid-twentieth century, including the development of Center City Philadelphia.
- **Edward Bassett** – American lawyer and urban planner, responsible for the first comprehensive zoning code in New York City.
- **Edward James Blakely** – Professor Blakely has written extensively on urban and regional planning, with a particular focus on urban development, economic development, resiliency, and urban governance.
- **Eliza Pennypacker** – Canadian urbanist and sustainability expert, known for her work on environmental conservation and urban resilience.
- **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** – American suffragist and women's rights activist who helped organize the Seneca Falls Convention and wrote the Declaration of Sentiments.
- **Elizabeth Peratrovich** – Tlingit civil rights leader who successfully lobbied for the passage of the Anti-Discrimination Act in Alaska, the first anti-discrimination law in the United States.
- **Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk** – American urban planner and architect who is a co-founder of the New Urbanism movement and the Duany Plater-Zyberk & Company (DPZ) architectural firm.
- **Ellen Dunham-Jones** – Professor of architecture and urban design at the Georgia Institute of Technology and co-author of Retrofitting Suburbia.
- **Ellen Shoshkes** – Professor of landscape architecture and urban planning at the University of Pennsylvania and leader in creating urban public spaces.
- **Elpidio Rocha** – Mexican American from Kansas City, Missouri who worked in the Parks Department and went on to establish his own architecture firm. He was a mentor and teacher, who worked with Cesar Chavez and the farmworkers and founded the Artist, Activists and Designers in A.D.O.B.E LA. He actively worked to challenge the dominant paradigm and create a more sustainable future for the Mexican American community.
- **Emma Goldman** – American anarchist, feminist and political activist who fought for labor rights and women's rights.
- **F. Kaid Benfield** – American urbanist and environmentalist who has worked to promote sustainable development.
- **Frank Villalobos** – An urban planner based in Los Angeles, where he worked for the Department of City Planning. He founded in 1970, Barrio Planners Incorporated

(BPI) a non-profit design firm with the mission to provide design and planning service to the underserved needs of the Eastern Los Angeles region.

- **Frederick Douglass** – American abolitionist and civil rights leader who fought against slavery and for the rights of African Americans.
- **Frederick Law Olmsted** – American landscape architect and urban planner who designed the grounds of the U.S. Capitol, Central Park, and the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago.
- **Giancarlo De Carlo** – Italian architect and urbanist, known for his research on the importance of community involvement in urban design.
- **Hans Blumenfeld** – German architect and urban planner who proposed the concept of pedestrian precincts in the 1950s.
- **Harriet Tubman** – American abolitionist and humanitarian who helped conduct escaped slaves to freedom via the Underground Railroad.
- **Helen Keller** – American author, political activist, and lecturer who was deaf and blind and became an advocate for the disabled and the poor.
- **Herbert Hoover** – U.S. Secretary of Commerce, responsible for the Standard State Zoning Enabling Act and Standard City Planning Enabling Act.
- **Hilary French** – American author, responsible for the development of sustainable cities.
- **Hilary Sample** – Partner at the architecture firm MOS, where she has led the charge for an innovative approach to urban planning.
- **Ian McHarg** – Landscape architect and author of Design with Nature, which introduced the concept of ecological planning.
- **Ida B. Wells** – American journalist and civil rights activist who fought against lynching and for the rights of African Americans.
- **Jan Gehl** – Danish architect and urban design consultant, known for developing the concept of "life between buildings".
- **Jane Addams** – American social worker, suffragist and peace activist who founded Hull House and fought for social reform.
- **Jane Drew** – British modernist architect, planner and teacher who was influential in post-war planning, particularly in India.
- **Jane Jacobs** – American-Canadian urbanist and activist, author of The Death and Life of Great American Cities.
- **Janette Sadik-Khan** – American urban planner and transportation expert, responsible for the development of the public transportation system in New York City.
- **Jeff Speck** – American urban planner and designer, best known for his work on walkability and city planning.
- **Jeffrey Tumlin** – San Francisco-based urban planner and policymaker who has worked on projects ranging from urban revitalization to transportation and public health.
- **Jennifer Keesmaat** – Former Chief Planner for the City of Toronto and author of The Shape of the City: Toronto Struggles with Modern Planning.
- **Jill Grant** – Professor of urban planning at Dalhousie University and author of numerous books on the topic of urban planning.

- **John Muir** – American naturalist, author and conservationist who founded the Sierra Club and fought to preserve the environment.
- **John Nolen** – American landscape architect, city planner, and author of City Planning: A Series of Papers Presenting a Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Winston-Salem.
- **June Manning Thomas** – An African American city planner and professor of urban planning at the University of Michigan. She is a leading expert in the areas of urban planning, urban and regional development, racial and economic inequality, public policy and social justice.
- **Karen Black** – Former American urban designer, architect, and planner, widely recognized for her development of master plans for new cities and towns.
- **Karen Parolek** – Co-founder of Opticos Design and leader in the form-based code movement.
- **Kathe Kollwitz** – German artist, architect, and urban planner, widely known for her modernist designs.
- **Kathy Madden** – American urban planner and sustainability expert who has worked with cities around the world to develop strategies to reduce their environmental impact.
- **Kevin Lynch** – Author of The Image of the City, which focused on how people perceive and interact with their surroundings.
- **Ladislas Segoe** – Hungarian born American urban planner, responsible for the Green Book Series.
- **Laurie Olin** – Landscape architect, author, and professor at the University of Pennsylvania School of Design.
- **Le Corbusier** – Swiss-French architect, urbanist, and pioneer of modernist architecture responsible for the design of high-rise buildings and urban planning.
- **Leo Estrada** – Internationally renowned urban geographer and former Dean of the UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs. He has written extensively on urban planning, social justice, and Latino urbanism.
- **Lewis Mumford** – American historian of science, technology, and urban studies, best known for The City in History.
- **Luis Barragán** – Mexican architect, responsible for the design of public spaces.
- **Martin Luther King Jr**. – American civil rights leader and minister who fought against racial injustice and segregation through non-violent protests and civil disobedience.
- **Mary Harris Jones** – American labor and community organizer who fought for rights of workers and children.
- **Mary Wollstonecraft** – British writer, philosopher, and feminist who argued for the rights of women to be educated and to participate in the public sphere.
- **Octavia Hill** – British social reformer who was an early proponent of housing reform and open spaces for urban dwellers.
- **Patrick Geddes** – Scottish biologist and planner, responsible for the concept of regional planning.
- **Paul Davidoff** – American urban planner, professor, and activist. He is known for his advocacy of civil rights and civil liberties in the planning process, and for his work in the areas of environmental justice and environmental racism. He was a pioneer of

the “equity planning” movement, which seeks to ensure that all segments of society benefit from planning decisions. He is also credited with coining the term “advocacy planning”.

- **Peter Calthorpe** – American architect, urban designer, and advocate for sustainable land use planning.
- **Phyllis Lambert** – Canadian architect, urban planner, and philanthropist, best known for her role in the restoration of the landmark building, the Seagram Building in New York City.
- **Ralph Waldo Emerson** – American essayist, lecturer and poet who advocated for individualism and freedom of thought.
- **Raul Escobedo** – Los Angeles first Chicano planner, helped preserve the barrio’s existing stock of inexpensive housing and sought to protect it against expanding downtown redevelopment during the 1960s.
- **Raymond Unwin** – English urban planner and architect who helped create the Garden City Movement.
- **Reies Lopez Tijerina** – Mexican-American civil rights leader who championed the rights of Mexican Americans in the United States and fought for the return of local land grants.
- **Rem Koolhaas** – Dutch architect and urbanist, responsible for the development of the “Delirious New York” theory.
- **Rexford Guy Tugwell** – American economist and public official who served as a member of Franklin D. Roosevelt’s “Brain Trust” and was instrumental in developing the New Deal. He was appointed to the position of Undersecretary of Agriculture in 1933 and was largely responsible for the creation and implementation of the Resettlement Administration (RA).
- **Richard Florida** – American urban theorist, responsible for the Creative Class Theory.
- **Richard Sennett** – American sociologist and urbanist who wrote extensively on the impact of cities on social and economic life.
- **Robert D. Bullard** – Professor Bullard is widely recognized as the father of environmental justice in the United States. He has authored or co-authored 18 books, including the groundbreaking book Dumping in Dixie: Race, Class and Environmental Quality, which has been credited with launching the environmental justice movement.
- **Robert Moses** – American public official who was responsible for the construction of much of New York City's infrastructure including highways, bridges, parks and public housing.
- **Rosa Parks** – American civil rights activist who refused to give up her seat on the bus, launching the Montgomery Bus Boycott.
- **Saul Alinsky** – Best known for his book Rules for Radicals, which has become a foundational text for activists and community organizers.
- **Sherry Arnstein** – American social psychologist and researcher best known for her 1969 ladder of citizen participation.
- **Sir Patrick Geddes** – Scottish biologist, sociologist, geographer, philanthropist and urban planner who developed the concept of “regionalism” and pioneered the idea of conservation-based town planning.

- **Sir Raymond Unwin** – was an English town planner and urban designer. He was a key figure in the Garden City Movement which aimed to create a model for social and economic development in towns and cities.
- **Sojourner Truth** – African American abolitionist and women's rights activist.
- **Sophie Vandebroek** – Chief Technology Officer for Xerox and former President of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.
- **Susan B. Anthony** – American suffragist and women's rights activist who fought for women's right to vote.
- **Thomas Adams** – American lawyer and urban planner who was a major figure in the Garden City movement.
- **Tony Hiss** – Author of The Experience of Place, which outlined the importance of creating a sense of place in cities.
- **Vanessa Lee** – Chinese-American civil rights activist and co-founder of Asian Americans Advancing Justice.
- **Victor Gruen** – Austrian-American architect and urban planner known for his work in the creation of shopping malls. Jeff Speck – American urban planner, designer, and author.
- **Vincent Scully** – Historian, critic, and teacher of architecture and urbanism.
- **W.E.B. Du Bois** – American civil rights activist and sociologist who fought for the rights of African Americans.
- **Walter Gropius** – German architect, founder of the Bauhaus school, and pioneer of modernist architecture.
- **William H. Whyte** – American urbanist and social scientist, known for his research on public spaces and pedestrian behavior, responsible for the Street Life Project.

Key Books

1. ***Carrying Out the City Plan*** by Flavel Shurtleff, published in 1914. This book was the first comprehensive guide to the practice of city planning.
2. ***Cities and Automobile Dependence: An International Sourcebook*** by Peter Newman and Jeffrey Kenworthy, published in 1989. This book explores the impact of automobile-centric planning on cities, and provides solutions for creating more sustainable urban environments.
3. ***Cities for People*** by Jan Gehl, published in 2010. This book looks at how cities can be designed to better serve people's needs.
4. ***Cities in Evolution*** by Patrick Geddess, published in 1915. This book centers on the study of the growth of cities and their role in the evolution of societies.
5. ***City Rules*** How Regulations Change the Face of Urban America by Sarah M. Kaufman, published in 2014. This book is an exploration of how regulations and policies shape the urban landscape.
6. ***City: Rediscovering the Center*** by William H. Whyte, published in 1988. This book examines how people use public spaces in cities and how this usage can inform urban planning.
7. ***Design with Nature*** by Ian L. McHarg, published in 1969. This book explores the principles of ecological planning and design and how they can be applied to urban settings.
8. ***How the Other Half Lives*** by Jacob Riis, published in 1890. This book resulted in housing reform and inspired a new wave of social activism.
9. ***Just Space: The City's Right to a Future*** by John Friedmann, published in 2006. This book focuses on the role of citizens in the planning process.
10. ***Local Planning Administration*** by Ladislas Segoe, published in 1941. This book was the first in the Green Book Series produced by the International City/County Management.
11. ***Planet of Slums*** by Mike Davis, published in 2006. This book examines the challenges of urban planning in the world's slums, and the social and economic issues associated with them.
12. ***Planning for the Urban Future*** by Lewis D. Hopkins, published in 2012. This book examines urban planning from historical, economic, and political perspectives, and includes detailed case studies.
13. ***Planning of the Modern City*** by Nelson Lewis, published in 1916.
14. ***Planning Theory*** by Patsy Healey, published in 1996. This book focuses on perspectives of planning theory and the different approaches to planning.
15. ***Silent Spring*** by Rachel Carlson, published in 1962. This book focuses on the negative effects of pesticides on the environment.
16. ***The City in History: Its Origins, Its Transformations, and Its Prospects*** by Lewis Mumford, published in 1961. This book covers the history of cities, their development, and the underlying principles of urban planning.
17. ***The City in Mind: Notes on the Urban Condition*** by James Howard Kunstler, published in 2001. This book offers a critique of modern cities and their planning practices.

18. ***The City Shaped: Urban Patterns and Meanings Through History*** by Spiro Kostof, published in 1991. This book looks at the history of urban planning, its influence on modern cities, and the role of architecture in urban design.
19. ***The City: A Global History*** by Joel Kotkin, published in 2005. This book provides an overview of urban planning around the world, from ancient times to the present.
20. ***The Economy of Cities*** by Jane Jacobs, published in 1969. This book looks at the economic forces that shape cities, and how cities can be used to create economic growth.
21. ***The City: Ideas and Forms of the Urban*** by Alice Coleman, published in 1985. This book examines the history and forms of the city, and analyzes urban planning and design.
22. ***Urban Planning and Design Criteria*** by Michael E. Bayer, published in 2006. This book provides a comprehensive and detailed overview of urban planning and design.
23. ***The Death and Life of Great American Cities*** by Jane Jacobs, published in 1961. This book is a classic text on urban design and planning, focusing on the importance of vibrant, pedestrian-friendly neighborhoods.
24. ***The Ecology of Place*** by Timothy Beatley, published in 1992. This book is an exploration of sustainable urbanism and how it can be used to create places that are more livable and environmentally friendly.
25. ***The Exploding Metropolis*** by John R. Logan and Harvey L. Molotch, published in 1987. This book examines the growth of cities in the United States and its implications for urban planning.
26. ***The Exploding Metropolis*** by Robert Fishman, published in 1978. This book offers a comprehensive examination of urban problems and solutions.
27. ***The Geography of Nowhere*** by James Howard Kunstler, published in 1993. This book critiques the effects of suburban sprawl and calls for a more human-centered approach to urban planning.
28. ***The Greenest City: Sustainable Cities and the Struggle for the Future*** by Greg Shaw, published in 2014. This book explores the challenges and opportunities of urban planning and sustainability.
29. ***The Image of the City*** by Kevin Lynch, published in 1960. This book looks at how people perceive and understand the physical form of cities.
30. ***The Nature of Cities: The Science of Urban Ecology*** by Richard T.T. Forman, published in 2017. This book examines the ecological aspects of urban planning and the role of biodiversity in city design.
31. ***The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces*** by William H. Whyte, published in 1980. This book is an observational study of how people use public spaces in cities and how it can inform urban design.
32. ***The Urban Design Companion*** by Jonathan Barnett, published in 2002. This book is an introduction to the principles and concepts of urban design.
33. ***The Urban Design Reader*** by Edward T. White, published in 2007. This book provides a comprehensive overview of the urban design field, covering topics such as the history of urban design, urban regeneration, and sustainability.
34. ***The Urban General Plan*** by TJ Kent, published in 1964.

35. ***The Urban Idea: A Critical Survey of Urban Theory, Planning and Policy*** by Roderick J. Lawrence, published in 2006. This book is a comprehensive overview of the various theories, approaches, and policies related to urban planning and development.
36. ***The Urban Revolution*** by Henri Lefebvre, published in 1970. This book looks at the history of urban planning and examines the role of the state in urban development.
37. ***Urban Design: The American Experience*** by Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk, published in 1997. This book explores the history of urban design in the United States, and examines its impact on public life.
38. ***City Sense and City Design: Writings and Projects of Kevin Lynch*** by Kevin Lynch, published in 1990. This book explores the mental maps people form of their cities and how to design effective urban spaces.
39. ***The Urban Village: A Charter for Democracy*** by Peter Kageyama, published in 2012. This book focuses on the importance of community engagement in urban planning and explores the potential of urban villages.
40. ***City: Urbanism and Its End*** by Douglas Rae, published in 2003. This book examines urbanism from social, economic, and environmental perspectives and explores the future of cities.
41. ***Tomorrow: A Peaceful Path to Real Reform*** by Ebenezer Howard, published in 1898. This book is about a vision for an improved society, based on the idea of creating "garden cities" that are an ideal combination of the urban and rural.
42. ***Urban Design: The Architecture of Cities*** by Alexander Garvin, published in 2003. This book introduces the principles and practices of urban design.
43. ***Urban Land Use Planning*** by F. Stuart Chapin, published in 1957. This book became a
44. ***Urban Planning and Design Standards*** by American Planning Association, published in 2018. This book provides comprehensive guidelines for urban planning and design.
45. ***Urban Planning Theory*** since 1945 by Nigel Taylor, published in 2009. This book provides a comprehensive overview of urban planning theory from 1945 to present.
46. ***Urban Planning: A Conceptual Approach*** by Michael Wehler, published in 2006. This book discusses the principles and techniques of urban planning, including land use, transportation, and infrastructure.
47. ***Urban Planning: A Political-Economic Approach to the Organization of Space*** by Stephen Wheeler, published in 1997. This book provides an in-depth look at the political, economic, and cultural aspects of urban planning.
48. ***Urban Transportation Planning*** by Paul S. Wright, published in 1986. This book explores the elements of urban transportation and the design of transportation networks.
49. ***Visions of the City: Utopianism, Power, and Politics in Urban Design*** by Alan Harding, published in 2005. This book looks at utopian visions of cities, their planning and associated power dynamics.
50. ***Wacker's Manual of the Plan of Chicago*** by Walter Moody, published in 1912. This book was adopted as a textbook for eighth graders in Chicago.

51. ***With Heritage So Rich*** edited by Alfred Reins, published in 1966. This is a seminal book in the field of Canadian history and contains essays from some of the most famous historians of the time.

Key Dates

- **10000 BCE:** Evidence of the world's first known cities, Jericho and Çatalhöyük, in the Middle East.
- **1000 BCE:** Jerusalem, Israel was a major center of religious and cultural activity, with the first temple of Solomon being built in the city in 957 BCE.
- **1000–1500 BCE:** The Inca Empire, located in the Andes Mountains, was the largest pre-Columbian empire in the Americas and its capital city, Cusco, was a major political and cultural center
- **10000 BCE:** Damascus.
- **1300–1500 BCE:** Aztec civilization, based in the Valley of Mexico, was one of the most influential pre-Columbian civilizations in the Americas and its capital city, Tenochtitlan.
- **150-600 BCE:** El Mirador, Guatemala: One of the largest Maya cities, it was a major political and economic center.
- **1500–1800 BCE:** Manila, Philippines, was the capital of the Spanish East Indies and a major trading port for Chinese and other Asian goods.
- **200-600 BCE:** Teotihuacan is an ancient Mesoamerican city located in the Basin of Mexico, about 40 miles northeast of modern-day Mexico City. It is one of the largest pre-Columbian cities and is the most visited archaeological site in Mexico.
- **200–900 BCE:** Teotihuacan, Mexico was one of the most influential ancient cities of Mesoamerica, it was a major center of culture and commerce during the Classic period
- **2300 BCE:** Babylon, Iraq.
- **2600 BCE:** Caral, Peru is the oldest known civilization in the Americas in the Supe Valley.
- **2600 BCE:** Mohenjo-daro, Pakistan.
- **4,000 BCE:** City of Uruk in Mesopotamia is founded; considered the first true city.
- **400 BCE–250 BCE:** Tikal, Guatemala: An important Maya city-state, it was inhabited from the Preclassic period and was a major power in the region.
- **486 BCE:** Roman Republic is founded; Roman cities are built on the grid plan.
- **500 BCE:** Monte Albán, Mexico, a Zapotec city founded around, it was the political and economic center of its region and a major religious center.
- **600 BCE:** Greek philosopher Hippodamus of Miletus designs the Hippodamian grid, developing the first planned city.
- **7000 BCE:** Athens, Greece.
- **800 BCE:** Emergence of Iron Age in India, China, and the Middle East.
- **969 BCE:** Cairo, Egypt, was founded in 969 CE by the Fatimid dynasty of the Shia Islam sect.
- **1066:** The Norman Conquest of England.
- **1452:** Italian engineer Leon Battista Alberti publishes De re aedificatoria, the first treatise on architecture and city planning.
- **1453:** The Fall of Constantinople.
- **1492:** Christopher Columbus' landing in the Americas.
- **1521:** Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire.
- **1532:** Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.

- **1590:** Italian architect Andrea Palladio publishes I quattro libri dell'architettura, establishing the Italian Renaissance style of architecture.
- **1625:** Plans for the New Amsterdam settlement are created by the Dutch West India Company.
- **1666:** The Great Fire of London destroys much of the city and leads to new city planning regulations.
- **1711:** A plan is drawn up for the reconstruction of St. Petersburg, Russia, based on the French system of town planning.
- **1736:** French landscape architect André Le Nôtre designs the gardens of Versailles.
  1749: British philosopher and social reformer Jeremy Bentham publishes Panopticon, outlining the concept of a prison designed for surveillance and control.
- **1776:** Declaration of Independence was signed, creating the United States of America.
- **1780:** German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder publishes Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit, proposing a new approach to city planning.
- **1783:** French engineer Claude-Nicolas Ledoux designs the ideal city of Chaux.
- **1785:** The Land Ordinance of 1785 established the first organized system for the survey and sale of public lands in the United States. It was passed by the Continental Congress in order to provide a framework for the orderly and equitable distribution of lands in the newly formed United States.
- **1790:** Pierre Charles L'Enfant produces a plan for the city of Washington, D.C.
- **1790:** The US Congress passes the Organic Act, creating the first federal planning agency in the United States.
- **1799:** English theorist Thomas Malthus publishes An Essay on the Principle of Population, outlining a demographic theory of population growth.
- **1804:** The Abolition of the Slave Trade.
- **1811:** German architect Karl Friedrich Schinkel designs the industrial city of Berlin.
- **1825:** The first national housing survey in England is conducted.
- **1811:** The plan for the grid street pattern of Manhattan is adopted.
- **1825:** The first steam-powered railroad, the Stockton and Darlington Railway in England, began operating. This railway used locomotives to pull carriages of passengers along a track.
- **1828:** The first public park in the United States, Boston Common, is established.
- **1832:** The first omnibus service, the New York and Harlem Railroad, began operating in New York City. This service used horse-drawn carriages to transport passengers along a fixed route.
- **1840:** The emergence of the suburban home began in the 1840s with the development of railroads.
- **1844:** British philosopher and social reformer Jeremy Bentham publishes Principles of Morals and Legislation, outlining the concept of utilitarianism.
- **1845:** US annexation of Texas, making it the 28th state in the Union.
- **1848:** The Mexican–American War, also known as the Mexican War in the United States and in Mexico as the American intervention in Mexico, was an armed conflict between the United States and Mexico from 1846 to 1848. It followed in the wake of

the 1845 U.S. annexation of Texas, which Mexico considered part of its territory despite the 1836 Texas Revolution.
- **1848:** The Public Health Act is passed in the United Kingdom, establishing the first government-level public health system.
- **1850:** The Architecture of Country Houses was written by Andrew Jackson Downing and it is one of the most influential books on American architecture.
- **1851:** The Great Exhibition in London displays the world's first model of a planned city.
- **1852:** The plan for Central Park is approved in NYC.
- **1853:** The first zoning law in the United States is enacted in New York City.
- **1858:** English theorist and sociologist Henry Mayhew publishes London Labour and the London Poor, providing a detailed survey of working-class life in the city.
- **1861:** Civil War began, leading to the freedom of enslaved African-Americans.
- **1862:** The Homestead Act of 1862 allowed individuals to claim up to 160 acres of public land to use as a farm if they met certain eligibility requirements. The Act provided a path to home-ownership and economic opportunity for hundreds of thousands of Americans.
- **1863:** The Emancipation Proclamation was issued, declaring all enslaved persons in the Confederacy as free.
- **1865:** The Thirteenth Amendment was passed, officially abolishing slavery in the United States.
- **1867:** San Francisco passed the first land use zoning restrictions on the location of obnoxious uses.
- **1867:** The City of Chicago adopts its first comprehensive zoning ordinance.
- **1867:** The Garden City Movement is founded in England by Ebenezer Howard.
- **1867:** US purchases Alaska from Russia.
- **1868:** Riverside, IL was designed by the famous landscape architects Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux.
- **1868:** The Fourteenth Amendment was passed, granting African-Americans citizenship and equal protection under the law.
- **1870:** The Fifteenth Amendment was passed, guaranteeing African-Americans the right to vote.
- **1873:** The first national park, Yellowstone, is established.
- **1875:** British theorist and sociologist Karl Marx publishes The Communist Manifesto, outlining his theories of communism and class struggle.
- **1876:** Jim Crow laws were state and local laws in the United States enacted between 1876 and 1965.
- **1876:** The German book "Grundzüge der städtischen Baupolizei" (Fundamentals of Urban Building Regulations), written by Heinrich Baumeister and published by Verlag von Johann Ambrosius Barth in Leipzig in 1876, is considered one of the first comprehensive treatises on zoning.
- **1877:** German architect and urban planner Georg Simmel publishes The Philosophy of Money, introducing his theories of social and cultural psychology.
- **1881:** The first electric car was produced in 1881 by Scottish inventor Robert Anderson. Thomas Davenport, an American blacksmith, also built an electric car in

1834, but it was not commercially successful. The first commercially successful electric car was produced in 1890, by William Morrison of Des Moines, Iowa.

- **1882:** Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, which prevented Chinese immigrants from entering the United States and denied Chinese immigrants the right to become naturalized citizens.
- **1885:** Thanks to the electric car, commuter homes become very popular among people who work in the city but want to live in a quieter, more peaceful environment.
- **1885:** The first skyscraper was the Home Insurance Building, built in Chicago.
- **1890:** How the Other Half Lives by Jacob Riis was published. This book resulted in housing reform in New York City.
- **1890:** The Garden City Movement is founded in England.
- **1891:** Baumeister's idea of a department store first became reality in Frankfurt Germany.
- **1891:** The General Land Law Revision Act of 1891 was an effort to streamline the laws governing public lands in the United States. The Act abolished the pre-emption system, which had been used to grant settlers the right to purchase land at reduced rates and replaced it with a system of land sales and homesteads.
- **1895:** The first Garden City, Letchworth, is established.
- **1896:** The Supreme Court ruling in Plessy v. Ferguson established the "separate but equal" doctrine that would be used to justify racial segregation in the United States for the next 60 years.
- **1897:** The Forest Management Act of 1897 was passed to help protect the nation's forests from over-exploitation and preserve them for future generations. The Act established the United States Forest Service, which was responsible for managing the nation's forests and ensuring their sustainability.
- **1898:** Spanish-American War was fought over the independence of Cuba from Spanish rule. The US ultimately declared victory in the war, securing the independence of Cuba and establishing US control of the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico.
- **1898:** The City Beautiful Movement is launched in the United States. The Garden City movement was a social and environmental reform movement that began in 1898 with the publication of Ebenezer Howard's book, Tomorrow: A Peaceful Path to Real Reform.
- **1898:** The City of New York is consolidated.
- **1899:** Olmsted, Jr., served as the first president of ASLA from, and during his tenure, he helped to establish the organization and its mission to promote the profession of landscape architecture.
- **1900:** Era of racial control. The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw a period of increased racial control and white supremacy in the United States. This period was marked by Jim Crow laws which legalized the racial segregation of African Americans, and the continued disenfranchisement of African American citizens.
- **1900:** The Landscape school of Architecture is a design philosophy and approach to architecture that emerged in the late 19th century, and continues to be influential today.

- **1901:** The New York State Tenement House Act of 1901, or “New Tenement Law,” was a housing reform law aimed at improving living conditions in New York's tenement buildings.
- **1902:** American architect and urban planner Daniel Burnham publishes Plan of Chicago, the first comprehensive city plan for an American city.
- **1902:** Cleveland's chapter of the Architectural Institute of America and the city's Chamber of Commerce presented a bill to form a “Board of City Planning for Ohio Cities.” Ohio Gov. George Nash fulfilled the bill by appointing Daniel Burnham, John Carrere, and Arnold Brunner as the Group Plan Commission for Cleveland. Although not technically a city planning commission, this group essentially acted like one, with the power to give advice about many broad planning improvements in the city.
- **1902:** The first professional planning organization, the American City Planning Institute, is founded.
- **1902:** The Senate Park Commission wrote the *McMillan Plan*, a landmark comprehensive planning document, to revive and update the L'Enfant Plan for Washington, D.C. The *McMillan Plan* focused on the city's parks and monuments.
- **1902:** The US Reclamation Act of 1902 authorized the construction of dams and reservoirs to provide irrigation water to arid and semi-arid regions of the West. The Act provided a way to bring much-needed water to the dry regions of the country, transforming desert landscapes into productive agricultural areas.
- **1902:** The Zoning Enabling Act is passed in New York State allowing cities and towns to create zoning regulations to regulate the use of land.
- **1903:** Cleveland created the first local civic center plan in the U.S. Daniel Burnham, John Carrere, and Arnold Brunner were responsible for the plan's development.
- **1903:** Construction commenced on Letchworth, England, the first Garden City, based on the principles of Ebenezer Howard. The Garden City Movement focused on creating self-contained communities with residences, industry, and agriculture, surrounded by undeveloped green areas. These planned communities inspired the similar New Town movement in the United States.
- **1903:** President Theodore Roosevelt appointed the second Public Lands Commission to study public land policy and laws for open range and federal lands.
- **1903:** The Public Lands Commission of 1903 was created in order to investigate and report on the status of the public lands in the United States. The Commission’s report was the first comprehensive look at the public lands and provided a blueprint for future land management policies.
- **1904:** Thomas Horsfall published a book subtitled ‘The Example of Germany.’
- **1906:** President Theodore Roosevelt signed the Antiquities Act into law to preserve archeological sites on public lands. The act also authorized the president to protect landmarks, structures, and objects of historic or scientific interest by designating them as national monuments.
- **1906:** San Francisco was the first major American city to apply the City Beautiful.
- **1906:** The Antiquities Act of 1906 was passed to protect archaeological sites and artifacts from destruction by providing federal protection for them. The Act also expanded the National Park System by authorizing the President to designate national monuments.

- **1907:** Florence Kelley and Mary Simkhovitch, two veterans of New York's settlement house movement, founded the Committee on Congestion of Population in New York to look at solutions for overcrowding in poor parts of the city. The organization hired Benjamin Marsh as its first executive secretary. The reform coalition recruited from more than two dozen organizations and had a broad focus, but its first project was the New York Congestion Exhibit of 1908.
- **1907:** Hartford, Connecticut, became the first city in the United States with an official and permanent City Planning Commission. Prior to this, planning commissions were generally disbanded once a plan had been developed. A planning commission makes recommendations about the planning and zoning of a city or town to the local council.
- **1908:** Ford began production of the Model T. Assembly line production for the car kept its price relatively low ($850 in 1908, but down to less than $300 in 1925). Its affordability opened up car ownership to a much wider range of Americans and spurred the country's car culture. In turn, planners had to find a way to fit more cars on roads and in communities.
- **1908:** The New York Congestion Exhibit began at the Museum of Natural History in New York City. The event was organized by social reformers, including Florence Kelley, Lillian Wald, Mary Simkhovitch, and Gaylord White, who believed that urban congestion was the primary cause of problems with housing, child labor, and poverty. After three weeks at the museum, the exhibit toured around the country, gradually pushing city administrators to launch commissions to look into congestion.
- **1909:** Daniel Burnham created the first metropolitan regional plan for Chicago. In the same year, Wisconsin was the first state to pass enabling legislation and Los Angeles was the first city to use land use zoning to guide development.
- **1909:** The City of Los Angeles adopts its first general plan.
- **1909:** The City of New York passes the Greater New York Charter, establishing the first professional city planning commission in the United States.
- **1909:** The first city planning course was taught in Harvard's Landscape Architecture Department.
- **1909:** The first national planning conference was organized by the National Conference on City Planning and Congestion Relief in Washington D.C. and was chaired by Daniel Burnham, the leader of the City Beautiful movement.
- **1909:** The Russell Sage Foundation commissioned the design and construction of Forest Hill Gardens, the first planned “garden suburb” in the United States, with the goal of providing mixed-income housing surrounded by green spaces. Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. planned the community.
- **1910:** Baltimore became the first US city to pass a zoning ordinance that specifically separated people by their race.
- **1910:** The City of San Francisco adopts its first zoning ordinance.
- **1910:** The first public housing projects in the United States are constructed in New York City.
- **1911:** First racially restrictive zoning ordinance in Baltimore after this it spread to many cities.
- **1911:** The City of Boston adopts its first zoning ordinance.

- **1911:** Wacker's Manual of the Plan of Chicago by Walter Moody was published. This book was adopted as a textbook for eighth graders in Chicago.
- **1912:** Rise of the real estate developer (community builder).
- **1913:** Birmingham became the first English city to adopt a zoning-like instrument called a 'planning scheme.'
- **1913:** Land Act set aside distinct parts of South Africa for blacks and whites.
- **1913:** Legislatures in New York, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois separately allowed some cities to create residential districts where no manufacturing or commercial establishments could operate. Although the governor of Illinois vetoed the act in that state, the moves are now seen as an early version of zoning.
- **1913:** Report of the Heights of Buildings Commission described apartment buildings as something non-residential, something threatening to single-family homes.
- **1913:** The first federal highway designated by the United States was the Lincoln Highway.
- **1914:** At the request of Frederick Law Olmsted Jr., Boston attorney Flavel Shurtleff wrote Carrying Out the City Plan, the first text on the legal framework for city planning.
- **1914:** Newark, New Jersey hired the first fulltime employee for a city planning commission, Harland Bartholomew. Bartholomew went on to become one of the most famous planning consultants.
- **1914:** The beginning of World War I.
- **1915:** Cities in Evolution by Patrick Geddess was published. This book centers on regional planning.
- **1916:** Berkeley's ordinance elevated the status of the pure single-family zone by making it one of eight principal land-use districts.
- **1916:** New York City adopted the first comprehensive zoning code, written by Edward Bassett.
- **1916:** Planning of the Modern City by Nelson Lewis was published.
- **1916:** President Woodrow Wilson signed a bill creating the National Park Service within the U.S. Department of the Interior, which was tasked with preserving natural and historic areas in the United States.
- **1916:** The American Institute of Planners is founded.
- **1916:** The Federal Aid Road Act is passed.
- **1916:** The Great Migration was a period of time between 1916 and 1970 when millions of African Americans moved from the rural Southern United States to the urban Northeast, Midwest, and West.
- **1917:** Buchanan v. Warley was a landmark Supreme Court case in 1917 that revolved around racial segregation. The case involved an African-American man named Arthur Warley, who attempted to purchase a home in Louisville, Kentucky, but was refused due to a city ordinance that prohibited African-Americans from purchasing homes in white-only neighborhoods.
- **1917:** The American City Planning Institute (ACPI) was founded, becoming the first professional organization in the United States dedicated to city planning. This latter became the American Institute of Planners (AIP). Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., was the first president of the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA).

- **1917:** This period also saw a rise in anti-immigrant sentiment, with laws such as the Immigration Act of 1917 banning certain immigrants from entering the country.
- **1918:** World War I ended, and the 19th Amendment was passed, granting women the right to vote.
- **1919:** The City Club of Chicago publishes its first issue of the Plan of Chicago, which becomes the first comprehensive plan for a major American city.
- **1920:** The 1920 U.S. Census was the first to report that more than half of the nation's population was living in urban areas, showing a shift away from rural regions.
- **1920:** The American Society of Planning Officials is founded.
- **1920:** The City Planning Commission of New York City was established.
- **1921:** Pioneering conservationist, forester, and planner Benton McKaye published an article in the *Journal of the American Institute of Architects* proposing the construction of the Appalachian Trail. "An Appalachian Trail: A Project in Regional Planning" highlighted the benefits of the trail as recreation, health and recuperation, and employment opportunities.
- **1922:** Developer J.C. Nichols established Country Club Plaza, which eventually grew into a 14-block shopping center. The Kansas City, Missouri, development is considered the first car-oriented shopping center, as it included gas stations and a significant amount of free parking. It was also one of the first shopping centers to be located outside of a downtown central business district.
- **1922:** Los Angeles County formed the first regional planning commission.
- **1922:** The Atlanta city government created the districts in 1922 to segregate its population. District R1 was designated for white people, District R2 was designated for African Americans, and District R3 was designated for people of mixed or unknown race.
- **1922:** The Euclid v. Amber case was a 1922 landmark United States Supreme Court decision which established the concept of "economic nuisance". The case involved a zoning dispute between Euclid, Ohio, and the owners of the Amber Realty Company. The Amber Realty Company claimed that a zoning ordinance passed by the city of Euclid that limited the use of their land to single-family dwellings was unconstitutional.
- **1922:** The Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs is published, outlining the first comprehensive regional plan for an American city.
- **1922:** The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in Pennsylvania Coal Company v. Mahon that changes in the value of property have an impact on whether a regulatory act is a taking that requires compensation.
- **1923:** Elisabeth May Herlihy guided Boston in adopting its first comprehensive zoning ordinance, making her one of the first women to be seen as an expert in planning. She was secretary and a member of the Boston City Planning Board, and she later guided the effort to build the city's Central Artery. Herlihy was the first woman to join the American City Planning Institute.
- **1923:** The Regional Planning Association of America held its first meeting. The organization was a collaborative group of New York City-based thinkers on city and regional planning, including Clarence Stein, Benton MacKaye, Lewis Mumford, Henry Wright, and Alexander Bing.

- **1924:** Robert Moses was named chairman of the New York State Council of Parks. This, along with positions as commissioner of the New York City Department of Parks, commissioner of the New York City Planning Commission, and chairman of the New York State Power Authority, among many others, made Moses one of the most influential and powerful people in urban development.
- **1924:** Secretary Herbert Hoover of the U.S. Department of Commerce issued the Standard State Zoning Enabling Act.
- **1924:** The first federal housing act is passed in the United States. It established the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to supervise and charter Federal Home Loan Banks.
- **1925:** Rise of the urban planner (community builder).
- **1925:** the American City Planning Institute and the National Conference on City Planning published the first issue of City Planning, the predecessor to the current Journal of the American Planning Association.
- **1925:** The City of Cincinnati was the first major U.S. city to adopt a comprehensive plan, produced by Alfred Bettman and Ladislas Segoe.
- **1925:** The New York City Zoning Resolution is passed, establishing the city's first comprehensive zoning code.
- **1925:** The New York State Housing and Regional Planning Commission, chaired by Clarence Stein, published the first state-level land-use plan in the United States. The plan, which was primarily written by Henry Wright, focused on providing transportation corridors and settlement areas, as well as on preserving rural land.
- **1926:** The Corrigan vs. Buckley court case took place in 1926 in the United States Supreme Court. The case concerned the constitutionality of a Massachusetts law that prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays. The Court ruled in favor of Buckley and found the law unconstitutional as it violated the religious freedom of the people under the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment. This ruling established that states cannot pass laws that interfere with the religious beliefs of individuals.
- **1926:** The first city planning textbook, City Planning, was published by the American Institute of Planners.
- **1926:** The first zoning code for the City of Los Angeles is enacted, setting the stage for many of the modern zoning regulations seen today.
- **1927:** The U.S. Department of Commerce, under Secretary Herbert Hoover, released the Standard City Planning Enabling Act.
- **1928:** Construction began on Radburn, New Jersey, a community designed with the intention of adapting the British Garden City concept to American legal and social standards. Radburn was a Regional Planning Association of America project designed by Clarence Stein and Henry Wright, with landscape architecture by Marjorie Sewell Cautley.
- **1929:** Clarence Perry published his monograph "The Neighborhood Unit," which provided a framework for the concept of a neighborhood within a city.
- **1929:** The American Institute of Certified Planners is founded.
- **1930:** The Department of City and Regional Planning at the University of California, Berkeley was established, becoming the first university-level department of city planning in the United States.
- **1930:** The first land-use zoning ordinance was adopted in New York City.

- **1931:** Charleston, South Carolina, became the first city in the United States to pass an ordinance to protect a historic district.
- **1932:** The Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs is published.
- **1932:** Volume Planning for Residential Districts was a series of reports written by American architect Clarence Stein in 1932. The reports outlined a framework for the development of residential districts that emphasized the importance of creating green spaces, as well as providing access to public transportation.
- **1933:** German geographer Walter Christaller developed his Central Place Theory in order to model patterns in the spatial arrangement, size, and numbers of communities in a region.
- **1933:** President Franklin Roosevelt signed the TVA Act, creating the Tennessee Valley Authority in the Tennessee River Valley across seven states. The corporation was federally owned in response to distrust of privately owned utility companies. The TVA built 16 hydroelectric dams between 1933 and 1944, using hydropower to improve electricity access to more than 40,000 square miles of the region, which in turn attracted industry and jobs.
- **1933:** The American City Planning Institute was established.
- **1933:** The first U.S. National Planning Board was created. It was later renamed the National Resources Planning Board and then abolished in 1943.
- **1933:** The Home Owners' Loan Corporation was a government-sponsored corporation created by the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933. The HOLC also helped to stabilize home prices by purchasing existing mortgages and restructuring them into 15-year loans with lower interest rates.
- **1933:** The National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) was a U.S. labor law and consumer law passed by Congress in 1933 in response to the Great Depression. It was an attempt to stabilize the economy and make it easier for employers and workers to negotiate wages and working conditions. The NIRA was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1935.
- **1933:** The National Planning Board was established under the authority of the Public Works Administration. The board, which included Frederick Delano, Charles Merriam, Wesley Mitchell, and Charles Eliot, worked to promote the idea of planning in public works and push for comprehensive regional plans.
- **1933:** The US Housing Act of 1933 is passed, providing the federal government with the authority to provide funding for public housing.
- **1934:** President Franklin Roosevelt signed the National Housing Act into law. The law created the Federal Housing Administration and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation as part of a broader attempt to revive the housing market during the Great Depression. The FHA standardized the 30-year, low-interest mortgage, spurring a post-war housing boom in which national home ownership rate jumped to almost 70 percent of households and more and more Americans moved to suburbs.
- **1934:** Representatives of the planning boards of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana formed the first multistate regional planning commission. Multistate regional planning commissions can tackle planning-related issues that have an impact across a broader region than just one state.

- **1934:** The American Society of Planning Officials was formed with Walter Blucher as executive director. The group's membership primarily consisted of public officials involved in planning, such as citizen planning commissioners and city managers. ASPO aimed to improve communication among professional planners and better distribute information about planning. ASPO was one of two organizations that merged in 1978 to form the American Planning Association.
- **1934:** The first federally supported public housing was constructed in Cleveland, although the first to be occupied was located in Atlanta.
- **1934:** The Regional Plan Association was formed in New York, becoming the first regional planning organization in the United States.
- **1935:** President Franklin Roosevelt established the Resettlement Administration with the goal of helping Americans from struggling urban and rural areas. The RA focused on providing financial aid for these Americans, improving land conservation, and building new infrastructure.
- **1935:** The American Institute of Planners published the first volume of The Planners' Journal. The publication became Journal of the American Institute of Planners in 1945 and Journal of the American Planning Association in 1979.
- **1935:** The Federal Home Loan Bank Board commissioned the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to appraise real estate risk levels in 239 cities. The HOLC created maps, along with similar resources developed by private firms, institutionalized the already existent practice of "redlining." Redlining is the practice of refusing services (such as banking, insurance, or mortgage loans) to certain neighborhoods based on the racial or ethnic composition of the area. This practice was made illegal by the Fair Housing Act of 1968.
- **1935:** The US Congress passes the National Housing Act, which establishes the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and creates the nation's first long-term mortgage program.
- **1936:** The first comprehensive regional planning organization, the Regional Plan Association, was formed in the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut region.
- **1937:** President Franklin Roosevelt signed the United States Housing Act into law. The act, also known as the Wagner-Steagall Act, focused primarily on improving housing for poor Americans. It created the U.S. Housing Authority, which loaned about $800 million between 1937 and 1941 to build low-rent housing developments. Much of the act was drafted by public housing advocate and planning educator Catherine Bauer Wurster, who also served as Director of Research and Information of the Housing Authority for two years.
- **1938:** The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, also known as the Wages and Hours Bill, is a federal law that established a national minimum wage, guaranteed overtime pay for certain workers, prohibited oppressive child labor, and established the 40-hour work week.
- **1939:** Telesis, a group of architects, landscape architects, and urban planners, formed with the intention of preserving and enhancing the environmental and cultural qualities of the San Francisco Bay region. The group, with members including T.J. Kent, Catherine Bauer Wurster, Corwin Mocine, and William Spangle, also looked to use social criteria to solve physical problems and include the public in planning. Telesis produced an exhibit on planning at the San Francisco Museum of

Modern Art and helped develop the planning program at the University of California at Berkeley.

- **1939:** The American City Planning Institute of Planners (ACIP) was renamed to American Institute of Planners (AIP).
- **1939:** The American Institute of Planners produced a documentary film called The City and screened it at the New York World's Fair. The documentary compared the congestion and stress of urban living with the more relaxed environment of planned communities. It was based on an idea by Catherine Bauer Wurster, written by Lewis Mumford and Pare Lorentz, and scored by Aaron Copeland. The City was selected for the United States National Film Registry by the Library of Congress in 1998.
- **1939:** The first comprehensive zoning ordinance was adopted in Euclid, Ohio.
- **1939:** The National Planning Board was established to coordinate national planning efforts. The Euclid zoning ordinance was based on a model that had been developed by the National Planning Commission and was the first of its kind in the country.
- **1939:** The Public Housing Act of 1937 was a United States federal law passed as part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal that authorized the construction of public housing projects for lower-income families.
- **1940:** For the first time, the U.S. Census showed more population growth in suburbs than in central cities.
- **1940:** The Federal Housing Administration published a book entitled Successful Subdivisions.
- **1941:** Local Planning Administration by Ladislas Segoe was published. This book was the first in the Green Book Series produced by the International City/County Management Association.
- **1941:** The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development was established by President Lyndon B. Johnson.
- **1942:** The Federal-Aid Highway Act is passed. The Act authorized the construction of a 41,000-mile system of interstate highways.
- **1943:** The Housing and War Production Board is established. The agency was tasked with developing housing plans to provide housing for defense workers, as well as providing financial assistance to private developers, constructing housing units on military installations, and managing rent control policies. The HWPB was abolished in 1945.
- **1944:** The GI bill signed into law by President Franklin Roosevelt provided a range of benefits for returning World War II veterans, including tuition, and living expenses for college or vocational education, low-interest home and business loans, unemployment compensation, and job placement services.
- **1945:** Post-war-suburbanization and Levittown expansion. After World War II, the United States saw an unprecedented surge in suburban growth. The creation of Levittown, a planned community located in Long Island, New York, was a major factor in this growth.
- **1945:** World War II ended, leading to the formation of the United Nations.The United Nations is founded, including a commission on urban planning. The United Nations Charter is signed, establishing the modern international system of human rights.

- **1946:** Nathan Manilow, Carroll Sweet, and Philip Klutznick held a press conference to announce the development of Park Forest, Illinois, as a new self-governing community. The planned community was designed by Elbert Peets to attract veterans returning from World War II, and included a large park system, an outdoor shopping center, and a town hall. Park Forest was emblematic of the new suburbs that sprang up following the G.I. Bill of 1944.
- **1947:** Construction began on Levittown, New York, using mass-production strategies that built a house every 16 minutes during the peak of development. Levitt and Sons built the town between 1947 and 1951, and another near Philadelphia between 1952 and 1958, to capitalize on veterans returning from World War II and looking for housing. Like many suburban communities, Levittown was segregated, with a clause in the standard lease for homes limiting use and occupation to "members of the Caucasian race." The Committee to End Discrimination in Levittown fought against the clause, leading to it being removed in 1949, although the community remained primarily white.
- **1947:** The National Security Act is passed and established the modern framework for the organization of the U.S. military, including the U.S. Air Force, and created the position of the Secretary of Defense.
- **1948:** Shelly vs. Kramer. This case was a landmark decision in antitrust law. In this case, the Supreme Court held that the Sherman Act prohibited a practice known as "exclusive dealing" in which companies required customers to buy their products exclusively.
- **1948:** The American Institute of Planners published an early code of professional conduct for planners, focusing on the profession's responsibility to the public, the client, and other planners. This code of conduct was revised many times, but eventually became the current AICP Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct.
- **1948:** The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that racially restrictive covenants that prohibit people of a certain race from renting or owning real property in a specific area are unenforceable in court. The case centered around an African American family that moved into a neighborhood with a racially restrictive covenant and was sued by a white family that wanted to enforce the covenant. The court found that although such covenants did not violate the 14th Amendment, their enforcement by state courts did.
- **1948:** The Urban Renewal Act is passed by President Harry S. Truman. The act provided federal funding and assistance for the demolition, redevelopment, and renewal of blighted areas of cities, and was the first comprehensive national urban renewal program in the United States.
- **1949:** Prince George's County, Maryland, created what could be considered the first planned unit development, or planned combination of multiple land uses within one development. The Prince George's County community permitted "the development of a large tract of land as a complete neighborhood unit," including housing, shopping, parking, schools, parks, and other community facilities.
- **1949:** The American Society of Planning Officials (ASPO) was founded, becoming the third professional organization dedicated to city planning.

- **1949:** The Federal-Aid Highway Act was passed and allocated federal funds for the construction and maintenance of the highways. It also established the Highway Trust Fund, which uses gas taxes to fund the highways.
- **1949:** The Housing Act of 1949 is passed, providing federal funding for urban renewal projects, and creating the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
- **1949:** The Housing Act of 1949, part of President Harry Truman's Fair Deal initiative, allocated funding to improve housing in urban areas, especially for America's poor, in hopes of countering the effects of suburbanization. The act's main elements included slum clearance and urban renewal, building more public housing, and expanding Federal Housing Authority mortgage insurance. The act has been criticized for ultimately eliminating more housing than it created, as well as for destroying cheaper housing in minority neighborhoods and replacing it with more expensive alternatives that residents could not afford. However, it also made open-space land, neighborhood facilities, and basic water and sewer facilities eligible for federal assistance.
- **1950:** The Air Pollution Control Act is passed.
- **1950:** The Population Bomb is published, outlining the dangers of population growth.
- **1952:** Samuel Cullers was possibly the first African American to earn a graduate degree in city planning, receiving his master's from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1952. Cullers was later involved in a discrimination complaint against McKinley Park Homes in Hartford, Connecticut, after his apartment rental application was rejected despite evidence that there were apartments available. He also worked as a planner in Thailand, Canada, and Chicago.
- **1953:** The American Planning Association (APA) was founded, becoming the fourth professional organization dedicated to city planning.
- **1954:** In Berman v. Parker, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Congress can seize property for any public purpose under eminent domain. The case centered around the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency seizing property for the purpose of beautification, which the appellants had argued violated the Fifth Amendment's taking clause.
- **1954:** The Federal-Aid Highway Act marked the beginning of federal involvement in urban planning.
- **1954:** The first modern freeway system is opened in Los Angeles, California.
- **1954:** The Housing Act of 1954, managed by the Federal Housing Authority, provided funding to support urban renewal and slum prevention, as opposed to redevelopment. The legislation also created the 701 program, which funded planning assistance for communities, contributing to the spread of planning and comprehensive plans throughout the United States. The 701 program originally targeted small local governments, but it was so popular that it was gradually expanded to cover almost all jurisdiction types in the country.
- **1954:** The Supreme Court ruled in the landmark case of Brown v. Board of Education that racial segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.
- **1955:** Martin Meyerson and Edward Banfield published *Politics, Planning, and the Public Interest: The Case of Public Housing in Chicago*, a landmark case study on race

and public housing. They found that attempts by urban planners to implement progressive policies were subverted by societal racism.

- **1956:** President Dwight Eisenhower signed the Federal Aid Highway Act, or National Interstate and Defense Highways Act, into law, with a plan to fund 41,000 miles of interstate highways over a period of 10 years. Under the act, 90 percent of construction costs came from a Highway Trust Fund, while states paid the remaining 10 percent. The act contributed to an increase in driving by Americans, as well as to the growth of suburbs and the decline of cities.
- **1956:** The Federal-Aid Highway Act is passed in the United States, establishing the Interstate Highway System.
- **1957:** Urban Land Use Planning by F. Stuart Chapin was published. This book became a common textbook on land use planning.
- **1958:** Lexington, Kentucky, became the first city to enact an urban growth boundary, a growth management initiative that limited new development to a specific area in the city. An urban growth boundary is intended to prevent urban sprawl into agricultural and rural land. In Lexington, the goal was to protect bluegrass and horse farms that were considered part of the city's identity.
- **1959:** The General Plan Guidelines was published by the California Department of Planning and Research in 1959 and is the first comprehensive set of guidelines for the preparation of local general plans in California.
- **1960:** Kevin Lynch published The Image of the City, a groundbreaking look at how a city is viewed by its residents. He conducted a study in Boston, Los Angeles, and Jersey City, and found that people used five components to process their city: paths, edges, districts, nodes, and landmarks. Planners have used this information to make cities more legible and improve wayfinding.
- **1960:** The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) was passed in the United States. This act required the consideration of environmental impacts when making federal decisions.
- **1961:** Hawaii passed the Land Use Law, which classified all state lands as urban, rural, agricultural, or conservation, with a statewide Land Use Commission created to oversee the law. The Land Use Law is seen as the start of the “quiet revolution” that shifted the emphasis from local to statewide land-use planning in order to tackle cross-regional issues such as environmental concerns. It also is considered to have kicked off the first wave of growth management, which also included the rulings in Golden v. Ramapo in 1972 and Construction Industry Association, Sonoma County v. City of Petaluma in 1975, as well as Oregon's launch of comprehensive growth management in 1973.
- **1961:** Jane Jacobs, a journalist with no professional architectural or planning experience, published The Death and Life of Great American Cities, one of the best-known books about urban planning. She described the book as “an attack on current city planning and rebuilding,” which she criticized for losing touch with the people who live in cities. Jacobs's book eventually led the urban planning field to see urban renewal more critically and develop more appreciation for existing structures and street patterns. It also directly inspired the New Urbanism movement in planning.

- **1961:** The Death and Life of Great American Cities by Jane Jacobs. Jacobs provided a critical look at planners and planning, with a special focus on the mistakes of urban renewal, destroying mixed-uses and thus, walkability.
- **1961:** The first comprehensive zoning code in the United States is enacted in Houston, Texas.
- **1961:** The first statewide zoning law was passed in Hawaii. It was later amended in 1978. The state's zoning laws are based on the concept of "planned unit development" (PUD), which allows for flexibility in land use.
- **1961:** The Housing Act is passed as a landmark legislation in the United States that aimed to improve the quality of housing and encourage urban renewal.
- **1961:** The Housing Act of 1961 was approved by President John Kennedy, authorizing $4.9 billion in new funding for a wide array of housing programs. This included funding for acquiring open-space land, improving mass transportation, urban renewal, and building farm housing. The American Society of Planning Officials hailed the act as "provid[ing] opportunities never before possible for coordinated planning of community development."
- **1961:** The publication of The City in History by Lewis Mumford.
- **1962:** Rachel Carson published *Silent Spring*, which described the negative impacts of pesticides on nature. The book popularized the concept that humans can damage the environment, sparking a growth in interest in environmentalism and sustainability in many arenas of American life. This included the field of planning, which saw the birth of sustainable development and smart growth. It also led to the creation of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- **1962:** Silent Spring by Rachel Carson. Carson wrote about the environmental damage caused by the irresponsible use of pesticides, leading to a major shift in public opinion and regulations regarding their use.
- **1962:** The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Baker v. Carr* that federal courts can review how seats are distributed in a state legislature and whether they are disproportionate. The ruling shifted power from rural to urban representatives in state legislatures. This led to "urban issues" like mass transportation, civil rights, and slum housing taking priority in following years.
- **1963:** The Feminine Mystique by Betty Friedan. Friedan's groundbreaking work helped to expand the public discourse about gender roles, and sparked the second-wave feminist movement.
- **1964:** A group of planners influenced by backlash to urban renewal movements and broader social change founded Planners for Equal Opportunity to push the profession toward social reform. The group thought that planners should take a more active role in countering racial discrimination, poverty, and oppression. PEO conducted its own conferences, but also held meetings during American Institute of Planners conferences and worked to influence AIP policy and practices. PEO disbanded in 1974, but the Planners Network carried many of its priorities and activities forward.
- **1964:** President Lyndon Johnson's Urban Mass Transportation Act provided funding for mass transportation projects in cities. It also created the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, later the Federal Transit Administration. The act

shifted the primary mode of financing mass transportation projects to federal grants and loans.

- **1964:** Robert Simon, Jr., planned Reston, Virginia, as a 6,750-acre new town based on seven principles, including walkability, density, access to nature and green space, and racial and wealth diversity. The original design included seven village centers (reduced to five in development), each with its own architectural design and central plaza, as well as a town center. Reston's unique design required Simon to get Fairfax County, Virginia, to create a new zoning designation: the planned residential community. Reston's development cost forced Simon to bring in Gulf Oil as a funder in 1967, and the company eventually fired him.
- **1964:** T.J. Kent, Jr. published his seminal planning textbook *The Urban General Plan*, which he also intended as a guide for nonplanners and government officials. The book lays out the history of the use, characteristics, and purpose of the urban comprehensive plan, as well as its status at the time of publication. Kent also served as city planning director and deputy mayor for development for San Francisco, and founded and chaired the Department of City and Regional Planning at the University of California at Berkeley.
- **1964:** Gentrification Theory was developed by Ruth Glass in 1964, it suggests that certain neighborhoods in cities are undergoing a process of gentrification, where wealthier residents move into poorer neighborhoods, causing displacement of poorer residents.
- **1964:** The Architects' Renewal Committee in Harlem, one of the first community design centers, was founded. Community design centers are organizations dedicated to putting the philosophy of advocacy planning into practice by helping with and getting residents involved in the planning, design, and development of low- and moderate-income communities. Other important CDCs include Barrio Planners, which worked in Hispanic communities in Southern California starting in 1971, and Asian Neighborhood Design, which has been active in San Francisco's Chinatown community since 1973.
- **1964:** The Autobiography of Malcolm X by Malcolm X and Alex Haley. This book provided an intimate and powerful look at the life of the civil rights leader and his views on race, identity, and social justice.
- **1964:** The Civil Rights Act is passed in the United States.
- **1964:** The Civil Rights Act was passed, prohibiting segregation in public places and banning employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.
- **1964:** Title II of the federal Economic Opportunity Act established Community Action Programs, which were aimed at eliminating poverty. The programs were controversial because they gave the power for deciding how money would be allocated to a community's impoverished population as opposed to elected officials. Although CAPs were generally ineffective because of high expectations and insufficient funding, among other issues, they raised awareness in the planning field of the need to include the community and look beyond mere physical redevelopment to social, economic, and political development as well.
- **1965:** The Department of Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 created the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as a cabinet-level agency.

Robert Weaver was the first secretary of the department, making him the first African American appointed to a cabinet position in the U.S. government. HUD's mission is to make sure that there is equal access to housing and community-based employment opportunities, as well as to fund new housing, public housing, and housing rehabilitation projects. The department also insures mortgages and protects consumers. HUD is an important source of financing for planning projects.

- **1965:** The Housing and Urban Development Act is passed. The goal of this legislation was to improve housing conditions and to expand the availability of housing. It provided funds for urban renewal projects, established standards for the construction of public housing, and provided federal assistance to low-income families.
- **1965:** The *Journal of the American Institute of Planners* published "Advocacy and Pluralism in Planning" by Paul Davidoff, which laid out the concept of advocacy planning. He argued that planners needed to advocate for the poor and powerless, which became an influential concept among activist planners in the 1960s and 1970s. Davidoff later founded the Suburban Action Institute to take legal action against exclusionary zoning. APA's Advancing Diversity and Social Change in Honor of Paul Davidoff award continues his legacy.
- **1965:** The Voting Rights Act was passed, eliminating barriers to voting for African-Americans.
- **1965:** The Wealth of Nations by Adam Smith. Smith's classic work laid the groundwork for modern economic theory and is still widely studied and discussed today.
- **1966:** Martin Luther King, Jr. spoke at a rally in Soldier Field in Chicago in support of the Chicago Freedom Movement. The movement was aimed at eliminating racially discriminatory practices in Chicago, including housing issues like mortgage and loan discrimination. The next day, King presented a list of demands to Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, who was hostile to the movement. Daley eventually agreed to collaborate on an open-housing agreement, which is considered a forerunner to the Civil Rights Act of 1968, but King continually criticized Daley for not taking action on the agreement.
- **1966:** Sen. Robert Kennedy, New York City Mayor John Lindsay, and Sen. Jacob Javits established the Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation, one of the first community development corporations in the United States. CDCs are nonprofit organizations focused on revitalizing a specific community through initiatives such as affordable housing, economic development, and neighborhood planning. Since they are locally focused and community controlled, CDCs theoretically have a better understanding of a community's problems and how to fix them.
- **1966:** The Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 was signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson. The act, which was aimed at urban renewal, established grants that would pay as much as 80 percent of the cost of developing city demonstration programs and technical assistance from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The act's Model Cities Program funded the costs of developing and implementing comprehensive plans, as well as providing education, job, recreation, and leadership opportunities for inner-city residents.

- **1966:** The National Environmental Policy Act was passed, requiring federal agencies to consider environmental impacts before taking any action.
- **1966:** The National Historic Preservation Act was passed by Congress and signed into law by President John F. Kennedy. The Act established the National Register of Historic Places and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The Act also created a system of federal and state grants to help fund the preservation of historic sites, and established the National Trust for Historic Preservation, an independent nonprofit organization dedicated to the preservation of historic buildings and sites.
- **1966:** The National Historic Preservation Act was signed to protect historic sites from development. It was a response to the impacts of urban renewal and highway construction on important landmarks in urban areas. The act also established the National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmarks Programs. Many communities now consider historic preservation through stand-alone plans or as part of a larger comprehensive plan.
- **1966:** The National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act is passed. The Act required the Secretary of Transportation to set and administer federal motor vehicle safety standards. It also allowed the Secretary to recall vehicles which did not meet the standards and to issue penalties for manufacturers who failed to recall vehicles.
- **1968:** Fair Housing Act. The Act makes it illegal to discriminate against individuals in the sale, rental, and financing of dwellings based on race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin.
- **1968:** Kerner Commission Report: "one black, one white-separate and unequal."
- **1968:** National Commission on Urban Problems Report. The report argued that centralizing decision-making at the federal level could help alleviate the economic, social, and political problems of cities.
- **1968:** Redlining was made illegal by the Fair Housing Act of 1968.
- **1968:** The Fair Housing Act was passed, making it illegal to discriminate against people in housing based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.
- **1968:** The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 established Ginnie Mae to provide additional mortgage funding for moderate-income families. The act also allocated $250 million in funding for New Town projects. The towns funded under this initiative were Jonathan, Minnesota; Park Forest South, Illinois; Flower Mound, Texas; and St. Charles, Maryland.
- **1968:** Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, also known as the Fair Housing Act, was signed into law. The act prohibited discrimination against a property renter or buyer on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin; gender was added in 1974 and disability and familial status in 1988. The act was heavily and contentiously debated in Congress, but President Lyndon Johnson put pressure on legislators to pass it after the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. Although the Fair Housing Act and other initiatives helped reduce racial segregation by community slightly over the following decades, many studies continue to show heavy segregation even now.
- **1969:** Ian McHarg, a Scottish landscape architect, published *Design With Nature*, a landmark work on considering the natural environment when planning. It took the English philosophy of garden design and applied it more broadly to the connection between the human world and the natural world. The book influenced the concepts

of environmental impact assessments, coastal zone management, and sustainability, among others.

- **1969:** Neil Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin became the first humans to walk on the moon.
- **1969:** Operation Breakthrough was initiated in Chicago in response to a lack of quality educational and recreational opportunities in the city's African American communities. The project was designed to increase resources in low-income communities, including the establishment of new educational and recreational programs, job training, and housing assistance.
- **1969:** Sixty black students walked out of the National Conference on Urban Planning Education in protest and formed the National Black Planning Network. The group demanded $10 million from the American Institute of Planners and the American Society of Planning Officials for projects aimed at integrating city planning curricula with the realities of black communities. AIP established a task force to work with the NBPN, while ASPO responded to the organization's issues both directly and indirectly through editorials in *Planning* magazine.
- **1969:** The Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning was established, creating a consortium of university departments and programs offering planning degrees and degrees affiliated with planning. The organization started holding its own meetings separately from the American Planning Association in 1981.
- **1969:** The *Journal of the American Institute of Planners* published "A Ladder of Citizen Participation" by Sherry Arnstein, a seminal article in the field of community engagement. The ladder of citizen participation is a model representing the relationship between government and community, with eight steps ranging from "manipulation" to "citizen control." The steps are placed under three categories: nonparticipation, tokenism, and citizen power. Arnstein's influential paper affected the thinking on power dynamics in decision making, not just in the field of urban planning but on many other fields as well.
- **1969:** The National Environmental Policy Act was passed, which required environmental impact assessments for major federal projects.
- **1969:** The U.S. Department of Transportation was established.
- **1970:** President Richard Nixon proposed the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency to examine and counter the impact of humans on the natural environment. The EPA administers federal environmental regulations that can impact planning projects, such as an environmental impact statement or an environmental assessment.
- **1970:** The Clean Air Act is passed.
- **1970:** The first Earth Day is celebrated in the United States.
- **1970:** The Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission in Dayton, Ohio, adopted the first fair-share regional allocation plan for low- and moderate-income housing. The plan established common housing goals for local governments and included a detailed housing policy package. It successfully led to the spread of affordable housing to Dayton's surrounding counties and townships.
- **1970:** The National Environmental Policy Act created a mandate for federal agencies to consider environmental impacts when making decisions on any project that involves federal funding, work performed by the federal government, or permits

issued by a federal agency. NEPA is considered to have opened the door for later environmental legislation, such as the Clean Air Act of 1970, the Clean Water Act of 1972, the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and the Superfund Act of 1980, among others. Collectively, these acts established significant new national requirements for environmental protection.

- **1971:** In Oakwood at Madison, Inc. v. Township of Madison, a New Jersey judge ruled that Madison Township's zoning ordinance was illegal because it prevented as many as 90 percent of the region's residents from getting housing in the township. This was the first time that a zoning ordinance was completely invalidated for being exclusionary.
- **1971:** The American Institute of Planners (AIP) adopted a Code of Ethics in 1971 to guide professional planners in their work. The Code includes principles such as respect for the public interest, respect for the law, and respect for the rights of others.
- **1971:** The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is established.
- **1972:** Demolition of the Captain WO Pruitt Homes and William L. Igoe Apartments in St. Louis began only 16 years after construction was completed on the public housing complex, due to a range of factors including crime, poverty, racial segregation, public welfare and housing policies, and changes to St. Louis as a whole. The demolition has been seen as a rejection of the high-density high-rise model of public housing and government participation in urban renewal.
- **1972:** The Clean Air Act is passed in the United States.
- **1972:** The Clean Water Act was passed in the United States. This act required the implementation of pollution control measures to protect water resources.
- **1972:** The Clean Water Act was passed, regulating pollutant discharge into navigable waters.
- **1972:** The Coastal Zone Management Act is passed.
- **1972:** The first United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat I) was held in Vancouver, Canada, leading to the establishment of the UN-Habitat agency.
- **1972:** The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment is held in Stockholm, Sweden; the conference leads to the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme.
- **1973:** The California Supreme Court, in 1973, declared laundry zoning in California to be unconstitutional. This ruling was a result of a challenge to a San Francisco ordinance that restricted the number of laundromats to one per block.
- **1973:** The Endangered Species Act is passed in the United States, establishing the legal framework for species conservation.
- **1973:** The Endangered Species Act was passed, protecting endangered species of plants and animals.
- **1973:** The Environmental Protection Agency was established in the United States, bringing federal funding and oversight to city planning efforts.
- **1973:** The first comprehensive land use plan was developed in Portland, Oregon.
- **1974:** The Housing and Community Development Act is passed.
- **1974:** The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 created the Community Development Block Grant program. Under CDBG, a block of flexible community development funds is distributed annually using a formula that

considers community population, poverty, age of housing, housing overcrowding, and growth lag. The act also created Section 8 housing support, which provides housing rental assistance to low-income households, and the first federal urban homesteading initiative.

- **1974:** The Los Angeles Community Analysis Bureau published "The State of the City: A Cluster Analysis of Los Angeles," which has come to be seen as an early approach to computer-assisted data processing for urban analysis and improvement. The report was based on digitized information from the U.S. Census Bureau, the Los Angeles Police Department, the Los Angeles County Assessor, and other private and public sources, and divided the city into clusters determined by 66 social and physical characteristics. The report's lack of traction implied that data analysis needed to be connected to planning, policy, and advocacy to be effective.
- **1975:** Chester Hartman launched Planners Network, a network of progressive planners, when he sent a letter to about 300 planners and activists, including former members of Planners for Equal Opportunity. The network initially worked primarily through a newsletter in which members discussed radical and socialist approaches to urban planning. Starting in the late 1970s, Planners Network started to hold conferences and local activities, as well as form local chapters.
- **1975:** Cleveland City Planning, led by City Planning Director Norman Krumholz, published the *Cleveland Policy Planning Report*, a groundbreaking comprehensive plan that reframed planning with a focus on social issues. The plan, steeped in the concepts of equity planning and advocacy planning, looked for planning-based solutions to problems like poverty, unemployment, crime, and neighborhood deterioration. The controversial document raised questions about the role of the city planner and the comprehensive plan.
- **1975:** In *Southern Burlington County N.A.A.C.P. v. Mount Laurel Township*, the New Jersey Supreme Court upheld a lower-court ruling that Mount Laurel Township must have an affordable housing plan for residents and people who work in the township. The ruling established that municipalities must meet a fair share of their affordable housing need. The case was the first in the U.S. to ban exclusionary zoning practices that prevent the development of affordable housing. However, it was not well implemented, requiring a second ruling in 1983 that created a formula for determining a municipality's fair share, as well as an avenue for developers to sue if a municipality didn't provide enough affordable housing.
- **1975:** The Energy Policy and Conservation Act is passed.
- **1975:** The Energy Policy and Conservation Act was passed, authorizing the Department of Energy and setting national energy conservation standards.
- **1976:** The Housing and Community Development Act is passed in the United States.
- **1976:** The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1976 is enacted in the United States, providing the first federal funding for urban development projects.
- **1976:** The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act is passed.
- **1976:** The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act was passed in the United States. This act regulated the disposal of hazardous waste.
- **1976:** The Toxic Substances Control Act is passed.
- **1976:** The United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat I) in Vancouver, Canada.

- **1977:** Smart Growth Theory was developed by the Smart Growth Network in 1997, this theory suggests that cities should be designed to reduce urban sprawl, promote economic development, and conserve natural resources.
- **1977:** President Jimmy Carter signed the Community Reinvestment Act into law to address discriminatory lending practices, including redlining practices that prevented racial minorities from getting housing loans. The issue was brought to the fore by community activist groups led by the Chicago-based National People's Action. Research has shown that the CRA was successful in increasing loans in low- to moderate-income neighborhoods, although it is not clear to what degree.
- **1977:** The Clean Water Act is amended.
- **1977:** The Community Reinvestment Act was passed, requiring banks to meet the credit needs of low- and moderate-income people in their communities.
- **1977:** The Federal Land Policy and Management Act was passed in the United States. This act established the Bureau of Land Management and required the management of public lands for multiple uses.
- **1977:** The first Comprehensive Plan for a U.S. city is adopted in Seattle, Washington.
- **1977:** The first exam for AIP membership was administered.
- **1977:** The National Parks and Recreation Act is passed.
- **1977:** The publication of A Pattern Language by Christopher Alexander.
- **1977:** The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act is passed.
- **1978:** The American Institute of Planners and American Society of Planning Officials merged to become the American Planning Association. At the time, ASPO Executive Director Israel Stollman said the merger would "build a unified, strong planning organization that will serve the interests of the profession and the public."
- **1978:** The American Planning Association was created through a merger of AIP and ASPO.
- **1978:** The Hawaii State Planning Act made Hawaii the first state to institute zoning across the state. The statewide planning system created under the act included policy, planning, implementation, and monitoring.
- **1978:** The state's zoning laws are based on the concept of "planned unit development" (PUD), which allows for flexibility in land use.
- **1978:** The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Penn Central Transportation Co. v. New York City* that restrictions on development due to historic landmark status do not constitute takings. Penn Central Transportation had planned to build an office structure on top of Grand Central Terminal in New York City, but was prevented from doing so because the proposal involved demolishing part of the historic building and changing its character. The company argued that it deserved recompense because the city's decision constituted a regulatory "taking," or denial of a reasonable economic use.
- **1979:** The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act was passed, creating over 100 million acres of protected land in Alaska.
- **1979:** The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act is passed.
- **1979:** The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women is adopted.
- **1980:** The Department of Housing and Urban Development was established.

- **1980:** Planning and the Black Community Division within the American Planning Association was founded.
- **1980:** The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) was passed in the United States. This act established the Superfund program to clean up hazardous waste sites.
- **1980:** The National Association of City and Regional Planners (NACRP) was founded, becoming the fifth professional organization dedicated to city planning.
- **1980:** The Women & Planning Division within the American Planning Association was founded.
- **1981:** Construction began on Seaside, Florida, the first town built completely to New Urbanist principles. New Urbanism is focused on walkable neighborhoods, sustainability, traditional neighborhood design, transit-oriented development, and other practices intended to encourage a sense of community. Seaside was designed by Andres Duany and Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk based on research into other southern coastal towns.
- **1981:** The Air Quality Act is passed.
- **1981:** The Journal of Planning Education and Research (JPER) was first published in 1981, and since then it has become an influential source of research on planning education and research.
- **1982:** The Coastal Barrier Resources Act is passed.
- **1982:** The National Endangered Species Act of 1973 was amended to allow possible exemptions when developers create a Habit Conservation Plan to protect wildlife while developing a protected area. They are submitted as part of an application for an incidental take permit and describe anticipated effects of the development, how developers will minimize these effects, and how it will be funded.
- **1982:** The United Nations World Charter for Nature was adopted. This document articulated the principles of sustainable development.
- **1984:** The National Park System Improvement Act is passed.
- **1985:** Florida passed the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Act of 1985, requiring that local government plans be consistent with state and regional plans or risk losing funding. The act is seen by some as the start of the second wave of the "quiet revolution" in land-use laws in the United States, which included Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont passing growth management laws.
- **1985:** The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act is passed.
- **1986:** The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act is passed.
- **1986:** The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit was created under the Tax Reform Act of 1986, giving tax incentives to companies that develop affordable housing. By some estimates, the credit is responsible for about 90 percent of all affordable housing built in the United States.
- **1986:** The National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act is passed.
- **1987:** The Montreal Protocol is adopted, setting global limits on the production of ozone-depleting substances.
- **1987:** The World Commission on Environment and Development (TWCED), also known as the Brundtland Commission, publishes its report, Our Common Future,

which focuses on sustainable development, including sustainable urban development.
- **1988:** The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act was passed, allowing Native American tribes to conduct gaming activities on designated tribal lands.
- **1989:** End of the Cold War.
- **1989:** The Americans with Disabilities Act is passed.
- **1990:** President George H. W. Bush signed the Americans with Disabilities Act into law, protecting Americans from discrimination based on their physical or mental disabilities. Title II of the law prohibited disability discrimination by local public entities, including public transportation and state and local public housing. Title III covered places of business, though it made some allowances for historic properties. ADA compliance popularized the planning concepts of accessibility and universal design.
- **1990:** The Americans with Disabilities Act was passed, prohibiting discrimination against individuals with disabilities.
- **1990:** The Americans with Disabilities Act was passed, requiring public facilities to be accessible to people with disabilities.
- **1990:** The establishment of the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI).
- **1992:** The National Environmental Education Act is passed.
- **1992:** The National Parks and Recreation Act is amended.
- **1992:** The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development introduced the HOPE VI program, which offered grants to revamp public housing development into mixed-income housing and provided housing vouchers for apartment rentals. The program followed the tenets of New Urbanism, including promoting pedestrianism and transit access and developing low-rise buildings instead of larger apartment buildings. While critics took aim at HOPE VI for encouraging gentrification of lower-income neighborhoods and reducing the amount of available housing, proponents cited research indicating that it effectively replaced dangerous public housing units with safer, better-designed options.
- **1992:** The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit, is held in Brazil, leading to the adoption of Agenda 21, an action plan for sustainable development.
- **1993:** The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 included legislation creating empowerment zones and enterprise communities for the first time at the federal level. These designations applied to specific distressed urban and rural communities and were intended to encourage comprehensive planning and investment by providing tax incentives and social service funds.
- **1994:** Moving to Opportunity (MTO) project.
- **1994:** North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).
- **1995:** Dean Pomerleau and Todd Jochem of Carnegie Mellon University's Robotics Institute traveled 2,850 miles across the United States with a computer controlling their car for more than 98 percent of the journey, making it the longest continuous test of an autonomous vehicle in a real-world environment. Their video-based system used visual identifiers in the road and the position of the car ahead to

identify the center of the lane and control the vehicle's steering. CMU's Robotics Institute had developed a series of autonomous vehicles since 1986.

- **1995:** The Smart Growth Network was founded, promoting sustainable development and smart growth practices in cities and regions.
- **1996:** The Telecommunications Act of 1996 was passed, deregulating the telecommunications industry, and promoting competition.
- **1997:** The adoption of the Smart Growth Network Principles.
- **1997:** The Faculty Women's Interest Group (FWIG) within Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning (ACSP) was founded.
- **1997:** The LGBTQ and Planning Division within the American Planning Association was established.
- **1998:** The Global Planning Educators Interest Group (GPEIG) within the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning is formally accepted as an interest group by ACSP and established as such. Co-Chairs elected: Tridib Banerjee and Ruth Yabes.
- **1999:** The American Institute of Certified Planners announced the first class of the College of Fellows, established to honor professional planners who have made notable contributions to AICP, the profession, and society. Recipients of the honor can use the honorific FAICP as part of their title. AICP is APA's professional institute and provides the only nationwide, independent verification of planners' qualifications.
- **1999:** UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Santiago, Chile.
- **2000:** The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 was the first disaster relief bill to emphasize mitigation, or taking a proactive approach to reducing the impacts of a disaster before it happens, in its name. Under the act's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program section, communities that had received presidential declarations of disaster could apply for grants for disaster mitigation. The act also included new requirements for state, local, and tribal entities to coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts.
- **2000:** The Energy Policy Act is passed.
- **2000:** The United Nations Millennium Summit is held in New York, leading to the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, which includes commitments to improve urban living conditions.
- **2001:** The No Child Left Behind Act is passed.
- **2001:** The USA PATRIOT Act was passed, increasing government powers to fight terrorism. This was a response to the September 11 attacks in 2001.
- **2002:** Richard Florida's book *The Rise of the Creative Class* suggested that cities can revive their economies by working to attract residents who work in creative, scientific, and engineering fields. He proposed developing amenities that would draw these types of residents, such as coffee shops and art venues. Although some communities have benefited from this approach, it has also been criticized for encouraging gentrification and shifting urban problems to the suburbs, which Florida himself acknowledged in later works.
- **2002:** The Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Act is passed.
- **2004:** The first Grand Challenge issued by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency took place in California's Mojave Desert. Builders were challenged to create autonomous vehicles that could traverse a 150-mile course. Although none of the

vehicles successfully completed the course in 2004, the Challenge was repeated in 2005 and shifted to a simulated urban environment in 2007. The challenges highlighted and pushed forward autonomous technologies seen in self-driving vehicles today.

- **2005:** In his landmark book *The High Cost of Free Parking*, Donald Shoup, FAICP, argued that reducing subsidies for parking would reduce air pollution and traffic congestion as well as improve land use.
- **2005:** In *Kelo v. City of New London*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that private redevelopment plans qualify as a public use for takings if they provide sufficient economic growth benefits to a community. The case centered on the use of eminent domain on properties in New London, Connecticut, as part of an economic development plan based around a pharmaceutical research facility. State laws based on the ruling made planning more publicly visible and suggested that eminent domain needs to be tied to the broader planning process when used.
- **2005:** The World Urban Forum is launched, bringing together experts from around the world to discuss urban development issues.
- **2007:** The Latinos in Planning Division within the American Planning Association was established.
- **2007:** The Planners of Color of Interest Group adopted its bylaws, becoming an official interest group within the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning.
- **2011:** U.S. Census Bureau data showed cities growing faster than suburbs for the first time in decades. The research revealed 1.1 percent population growth from 2010 to 2011 in metro areas with a million or more people, compared with 0.9 percent growth in the suburbs. The shift was attributed to the economic recession of the mid-2000s cutting into the suburban housing market and causing families to grow more slowly. However, this trend appeared to be slowing already by 2016, suggesting it may have been a short-term change.
- **2012:** General Electric announced plans to begin mass production of self-driving cars, with sales scheduled to begin in 2019. The company said its cars will be utilized as a fleet of autonomous robo-taxis. Planners across the country are working to accommodate the impending reality of self-driving cars in their transportation plans.
- **2012:** The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development published the rule Equal Access to Housing in HUD Programs Regardless of Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity. The rule prohibited discrimination in HUD-funded housing and programs on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. It also prevented judgment on homeless assistance housing based on a person's marital status, sexual orientation, or gender identity.
- **2015:** The adoption of the Paris Climate Agreement.
- **2015:** The adoption of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.
- **2016:** The adoption of the New Urban Agenda at Habitat III in Quito, Ecuador.
- **2019:** An LBGTQAI+ special interest group, INCLUSION, was formed during the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning at the Annual Conference in Greenville, SC.

- **1991:** Edge City Theory was developed by Joel Garreau in 1991, this theory suggests that cities are made up of large concentrations of office and retail space located at the edges of existing urban areas.
- **1990:** Environmental Justice Theory was developed by Robert Bullard in 1990, this theory suggests that cities can be shaped by environmental injustices, or unequal access to resources, services, and public amenities.
- **1925:** Urban Ecology was developed by Robert Park in 1925, this theory suggests that cities are shaped by the ecological forces of environment, infrastructure, and technology.
- **1976:** Urban Growth Machine Theory was developed by John Logan and Harvey Molotch in 1976, this theory suggests that cities are driven by powerful interests, such as real estate developers, which shape urban growth and development.
- **2010:** For the 2010 census, the long form was discontinued and thousands of groups worked to remind people of the importance of participating in the count. Additionally, 158 urban clusters and 3000 primary metropolitan statistical areas were established.
- **1867:** The New York City Tenement House Law was passed in response to the overcrowded, unsanitary living conditions in the city's tenement housing. This law established standards for ventilation, light, sanitation, and fire safety, among other areas.

Key Concepts

- **Adaptive Planning:** The practice of creating plans that can adapt to changes in the environment or other challenges.
- **Affordable Housing:** Housing that is available at a price low enough to be affordable for people with low- or moderate-incomes.
- **Alternative Transportation:** The practice of creating plans for alternative transportation systems such as public transit, walking, and biking.
- **Brownfield Redevelopment:** The process of converting formerly contaminated land into usable and safe spaces.
- **Budgeting:** The practice of creating a budget to support planning initiatives.
- **Citizen Engagement:** The practice of involving citizens in the decision-making process of planning and development.
- **Citizen Involvement:** The practice of engaging citizens in the planning process.
- **Citizen Participation:** The practice of involving citizens in the decision-making process.
- **Citizen Science:** The practice of involving citizens in the scientific process.
- **Civic Engagement:** The practice of engaging citizens in the planning process to ensure that their voices are heard and taken into account.
- **Climate Change Adaptation:** The process of preparing for and responding to the effects of climate change on a city.
- **Climate Change Planning:** The practice of creating plans for responding to climate change.
- **Code Enforcement:** The practice of enforcing local, state, and federal regulations to ensure compliance.
- **Codes and Ordinances:** The practice of creating local laws and regulations.
- **Collaboration:** The practice of working with stakeholders and other entities to achieve shared goals.
- **Collaborative Governance:** The practice of creating plans through collaboration between government and citizens.
- **Collaborative Planning:** The practice of engaging stakeholders in a collaborative process to create a plan.
- **Community Capacity Building:** The practice of strengthening the capacity of a community to achieve its goals.
- **Community Design:** The practice of developing plans that meet the needs of a community.
- **Community Development:**. The process of empowering residents to improve their quality of life through the promotion of economic and social opportunities.
- **Community Engagement:** The practice of engaging citizens in the planning process to ensure that their voices are heard and taken into account.
- **Community Facilities Planning:** The practice of creating plans that address the needs of public facilities.
- **Community Health Assessment:** The practice of assessing the health of a community to inform planning decisions.
- **Community Health:** The practice of creating plans to improve the health of a community.

- **Community Planning:** The practice of creating plans that address community needs.
- **Community Resilience:** The practice of creating plans that ensure a community's ability to withstand and recover from disasters.
- **Community Visioning:** The practice of creating plans to articulate and achieve a shared vision for the future.
- **Complete Streets**: The practice of designing streets and roadways to accommodate all users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, and vehicles.
- **Comprehensive Land Use Strategies**: The practice of creating plans for the use of land over a long-term period.
- **Comprehensive Plan Implementation:** The practice of implementing a comprehensive plan to achieve desired goals.
- **Comprehensive Planning:** The practice of creating a unified plan and long-term plans that address the needs of an entire community.
- **Conflict Resolution:** The practice of resolving conflicts or disputes between stakeholders to ensure that their voices are heard and taken into account.
- **Consensus Building:** The practice of engaging stakeholders in a collaborative process to achieve agreement on a plan or project.
- **Conservation Planning:** The practice of creating plans that promote the conservation of natural resources.
- **Consultation:** The practice of consulting with stakeholders.
- **Contract Administration:** The practice of managing and monitoring contracts to ensure they are properly executed.
- **Cost Estimation:** The practice of estimating the costs associated with a project.
- **Cost/Benefit Analysis:** The practice of assessing the costs and benefits of a project.
- **Creative Problem Solving:** The practice of using creative methods to solve problems.
- **Crisis Management:** The practice of creating plans to respond to emergencies.
- **Cultural Competency:** The practice of understanding and respecting diverse cultures.
- **Cultural Heritage Preservation:** The practice of preserving cultural heritage sites and artifacts.
- **Cultural Planning:** The practice of creating plans that address cultural issues.
- **Cultural Resource Management:** The practice of protecting and preserving cultural resources.
- **Data Analysis:** The practice of analyzing data to inform decision making.
- **Data Collection and Analysis:** The practice of collecting and analyzing data to inform planning decisions.
- **Data-Driven Decision Making:** The practice of using data to inform planning decisions.
- **Decision Making:** The practice of making decisions based on data and evidence.
- **Demographic Analysis:** The practice of analyzing population data to inform planning decisions.
- **Demographics:** The study of population characteristics such as age, gender, race, and income.

- **Designing for Disadvantaged Communities:** The practice of creating plans that meet the needs of disadvantaged communities.
- **Development Regulations:** The practice of regulating and controlling the development process.
- **Development:** The practice of promoting economic growth and development in a city.
- **Disaster Planning:** The practice of creating plans for responding to disasters.
- **Disaster Planning:** The practice of creating plans to prepare for and respond to disasters.
- **Disaster Recovery Planning:** The practice of creating plans that address the needs of a community in the aftermath of a disaster.
- **Diversity:** The representation of a variety of backgrounds, perspectives, and experiences that, when combined, create an environment of acceptance, respect, and understanding. It includes but is not limited to race, gender, religion, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, and culture.
- **Economic Development Planning:** The practice of creating plans that foster economic growth and development.
- **Economic Development:** The process of creating opportunities for businesses and individuals to increase their wealth and improve their quality of life. The process of developing a city's economy through investments, incentives, and other strategies.
- **Economic Redevelopment:** The practice of creating strategies to revitalize economically distressed areas.
- **Ecosystem Services:** The practice of creating plans to promote the protection and restoration of natural ecosystems.
- **Emergency Management Planning:** The practice of creating plans for emergency management.
- **Eminent Domain:** The power of a government to take private property for public use.
- **Environmental Impact Assessment:** The practice of assessing the potential impacts of a project or plan on the environment.
- **Environmental Justice:** The concept of ensuring that all people have access to a healthy and safe environment, regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, or income level.
- **Environmental Planning:** The practice of creating plans to protect natural resources and promote environmental sustainability.
- **Environmental Protection:** The practice of protecting the environment from pollution and other forms of degradation.
- **Equity and Social Justice:** The concept of ensuring that all people have access to resources and services, regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, or income level.
- **Equity Planning:** The practice of creating plans that ensure equitable access to resources and opportunities.
- **Equity:** A commitment to fairness and justice for all members of a community, regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, income, or other factors.
- **Ethics:** The practice of adhering to professional codes of conduct and moral principles.
- **Evaluation and Monitoring:** The practice of evaluating and monitoring projects.

- **Facilitation:** The practice of facilitating meetings and workshops to ensure that stakeholders have a voice in the planning process. The main goal is helping groups and individuals reach consensus.
- **Feasibility Analysis:** The practice of analyzing the feasibility of a project to inform planning decisions.
- **Financial Planning:** The practice of creating plans for managing finances.
- **Food Security:** The availability of nutritious, affordable food for all citizens.
- **Gentrification:** The process of renovating and developing a deteriorating urban neighborhood, typically resulting in the displacement of lower-income residents.
- **GIS:** Geographic Information Systems, which are used to store, analyze, and manipulate spatial and geographic data.
- **Governance:** The practice of organizing and managing public agencies.
- **Grant Writing:** The practice of preparing grant applications and proposals to secure funding for planning initiatives.
- **Grants Management:** The practice of managing grants to ensure that they are properly administered and used.
- **Green Building:** The practice of constructing buildings that are energy-efficient and environmentally-friendly.
- **Green Infrastructure:** A network of natural areas, parks, and green spaces within a city that provide environmental benefits, such as stormwater management, air quality improvement, and habitat protection.
- **Growth Management:** The practice of managing growth in a community.
- **Hazard Mitigation Planning:** The practice of creating plans that minimize the impacts of hazards on a community.
- **Hazard Mitigation:** The practice of creating plans to reduce the impact of hazards.
- **High-Rise Building:** A tall building with multiple stories and typically over 30 feet tall.
- **Historic Preservation:** The practice of preserving historic sites, buildings, and cultural resources.
- **Housing Affordability:** Making sure that housing is affordable for all residents.
- **Housing Choice:** The availability of a variety of housing types and price points to accommodate a range of incomes and needs.
- **Housing Planning:** The practice of designing and managing housing in a community.
- **Housing Policy:** The development of policies and regulations to ensure adequate, affordable housing for all residents.
- **Implementation:** The practice of carrying out plans.
- **Infill Development:** The development of vacant or underused land within existing urban areas.
- **Information Technology:** The practice of understanding and applying information technology.
- **Infrastructure Planning:** The practice of creating plans that address the infrastructure needs of a community.
- **Infrastructure:** The networks of roads, bridges, water systems, sewer lines, power lines, and other structures needed to support modern life.

- **Innovation Districts:** Neighborhoods that are designed to attract entrepreneurs, startups, and other innovative businesses.
- **Intergovernmental Cooperation:** The practice of working with other governments to achieve shared objectives.
- **Intergovernmental Relations:** The practice of creating plans to coordinate between different levels of government.
- **Land Acquisition:** The practice of acquiring land for public and private use.
- **Land Use Conflict Resolution:** The practice of resolving conflicts between competing land uses.
- **Land Use Planning:** The practice of creating plans for the use of land in a city, county, region, or state.
- **Landscape Architecture:** The practice of designing outdoor spaces to be aesthetically pleasing and functional.
- **Landscape Ecology:** The practice of managing the landscape to promote biodiversity and sustainable development.
- **Landscaping:** The process of creating and maintaining gardens, parks, and other green spaces.
- **Law and Ethics:** The practice of understanding and adhering to laws and ethical standards.
- **Leadership:** The practice of leading a team and inspiring others.
- **Legal Aspects of Planning:** The practice of understanding planning laws and regulations.
- **Mixed-Use Development:** The development of a space that includes both residential and commercial uses.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** The practice of monitoring and evaluating plans to ensure that they are achieving their desired outcomes.
- **Multi-Modal Transportation:** The practice of considering all modes of transportation, such as walking, biking, public transit, and motor vehicles, when designing transportation systems.
- **Natural Resource Management:** The practice of creating strategies to manage and protect natural resources.
- **Negotiation and Mediation:** The practice of negotiating and mediating disputes between two or more parties to create mutually beneficial agreements.
- **Open Space Planning:** The integration of green spaces, parks, and open areas into a city's landscape to provide environmental, economic, and health benefits.
- **Organizational Behavior:** The practice of understanding and applying organizational behavior principles.
- **Organizational Development:** The practice of creating plans to improve the effectiveness of organizations.
- **Outreach and Education:** The practice of engaging the public in the planning process to ensure that their voices are heard and taken into account.
- **Park Planning:** The practice of creating strategies to develop and maintain public parks.
- **Parking Management:** The regulation and management of parking spaces to increase efficiency and reduce traffic.
- **Pedestrianization:** The conversion of a street or area to pedestrian-only use.

- **Performance Measurement:** The practice of measuring the performance of a plan or project to ensure that it is meeting its desired objectives.
- **Placemaking:** The practice of creating and managing public spaces that foster community engagement and connection.
- **Plan Implementation:** The practice of putting plans into action.
- **Plan Monitoring and Evaluation:** The practice of assessing the progress of a plan.
- **Planning Law:** The practice of understanding and applying local, state, and federal planning laws.
- **Planning Theory:** The practice of understanding and applying planning theories.
- **Policy Analysis:** The practice of analyzing policies and their effects. Data Analysis: The practice of collecting and analyzing data.
- **Presentation Skills:** The practice of delivering effective presentations.
- **Procurement:** The practice of obtaining goods and services for planning projects.
- **Professional Ethics:** The practice of understanding and adhering to professional ethical standards.
- **Program Evaluation:** The practice of assessing the effectiveness of programs.
- **Project Cost Estimation:** The practice of estimating the costs associated with a project to inform planning decisions.
- **Project Management:** The practice of managing the development of a project from conception to completion.
- **Property Taxation:** The practice of creating plans that determine property taxes.
- **Public Art Planning:** The practice of creating strategies to design and implement public art.
- **Public Education and Awareness:** The practice of educating the public on planning initiatives and the planning process.
- **Public Facilities Planning:** The practice of creating plans that address the needs of public facilities.
- **Public Finance:** The practice of creating budgets and financial plans for public projects and initiatives.
- **Public Health Planning:** The practice of creating plans that address health and safety issues in a community.
- **Public Information Management:** The practice of managing information for the public.
- **Public Input:** The practice of allowing members of the public to provide input on proposed plans and projects.
- **Public Interest Litigation:** The practice of using the courts to protect the public interest.
- **Public Opinion Research:** The practice of collecting and analyzing public opinion data.
- **Public Outreach:** The practice of engaging the public in the planning process to ensure that their voices are heard and taken into account.
- **Public Participation:** The involvement of citizens in the decision-making process of urban planning.
- **Public Policy Analysis:** The practice of analyzing public policies to inform planning decisions.

- **Public Policy Development:** The practice of creating public policies to address community needs.
- **Public Policy:** The practice of creating laws, regulations, and other forms of government action.
- **Public Realm:** The public spaces that are shared by all members of the community, such as streets, parks, and plazas.
- **Public Relations:** The practice of engaging the public in planning processes.
- **Public Safety Planning:** The practice of creating plans that address public safety concerns.
- **Public Space:** The public areas within a city, including parks, plazas, and sidewalks, that are available for use by all.
- **Public Transportation:** Services such as buses, trains, and other forms of transportation that are available to the public.
- **Public Works Administration:** The practice of managing public works projects to ensure that they are properly implemented.
- **Public Works Planning:** The practice of creating plans that address the public works needs of a community.
- **Public-Private Collaboration:** The practice of forming partnerships between government and private entities to pursue shared objectives.
- **Public-Private Partnerships:** The practice of creating collaborations between public and private entities.
- **Quality of Life:** The measure of how desirable it is to live in a given area.
- **Regional Coordination:** The practice of coordinating plans and projects across multiple municipalities to ensure consistency.
- **Regional Planning:** The process of planning for a larger area, such as a state or region, to coordinate land use, transportation, and economic development.
- **Regulatory Analysis:** The practice of analyzing laws and regulations to ensure they are in line with a community's needs.
- **Regulatory Compliance:** The practice of ensuring that plans and projects are in compliance with local, state, and federal regulations.
- **Regulatory Planning:** The practice of creating plans to regulate activities.
- **Research Methods:** The practice of understanding and applying research methods.
- **Resilience Planning:** The practice of creating plans that address the needs of a community in the face of uncertainty.
- **Resource Management:** The practice of managing resources such as land, water, and energy to ensure sustainability.
- **Resource Planning:** The practice of creating plans that address the use of natural resources.
- **Risk Analysis:** The practice of assessing potential risks and developing strategies to mitigate them.
- **Risk Management Planning:** The practice of creating plans that minimize the potential risks associated with a particular project or plan.
- **Rural Development Planning:** The practice of creating plans for rural development.
- **Site Planning:** The process of organizing the layout and infrastructure of a building or group of buildings.

- **Smart City Planning:** The practice of creating plans that use technology to improve the quality of life in a city.
- **Smart Growth:** A strategy for managing growth in cities that emphasizes the preservation of open space, the promotion of mixed-use development, and the use of public transportation.
- **Social Equity Planning:** The practice of creating plans that address social equity concerns.
- **Social Impact Assessment:** The practice of assessing the potential impacts of a project or plan on the social environment.
- **Social Inclusion:** The practice of creating and maintaining an inclusive environment in cities and urban areas.
- **Social Justice Planning:** The practice of creating plans that address the needs of disadvantaged populations.
- **Social Media Planning:** The practice of creating plans to use social media platforms to engage the public in the planning process.
- **Social Planning:** The practice of creating plans that address social issues.
- **Social Sustainability:** The practice of creating systems that are socially equitable and responsible.
- **Socially Responsible Development:** The practice of creating development that is beneficial for the community.
- **Stakeholder Analysis:** The practice of analyzing the interests and opinions of stakeholders.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** The practice of involving stakeholders in the planning process.
- **Stormwater Management:** The practice of creating strategies to manage stormwater runoff.
- **Strategic Communications:** The practice of creating plans to communicate effectively with stakeholders.
- **Strategic Planning:** The practice of creating plans that align with an organization's mission, goals, and objectives.
- **Street Network:** The interconnected system of streets and roads in an urban area.
- **Subdivision Planning:** The practice of creating plans for subdivisions.
- **Suburban Sprawl**: The development of low-density housing in outlying areas surrounding a city.
- **Sustainability Planning:** The practice of creating plans that address sustainability needs.
- **Sustainability:** The practice of creating and maintaining systems that are economically, socially, and environmentally sound.
- **Technology Integration:** The practice of incorporating technology into planning decisions.
- **Technology Planning:** The practice of creating plans that address the use of technology.
- **Transit-Oriented Development:** Development that is located around public transport hubs.
- **Urban Agriculture:** The practice of creating plans to promote urban farming.

- **Urban Design:** The design of public spaces in cities, including parks, streetscapes, plazas, and other public spaces.
- **Urban Ecology:** The study of relationships between living organisms and their environment in an urban area.
- **Urban Farming:** The practice of growing food in urban areas. Displacement Analysis: The practice of assessing the impact of development on existing residents.
- **Urban Forestry:** The practice of managing trees in urban environments to ensure their health and sustainability.
- **Urban Heat Island Effect:** The phenomenon of cities being hotter than surrounding rural areas, due to the presence of more heat-absorbing surfaces. Walkability: The degree to which an urban environment is conducive to walking.
- **Urban Landscaping:** The practice of creating public spaces that are aesthetically pleasing and functional.
- **Urban Planning:** The practice of creating plans for the development and management of urban areas.
- **Urban Regeneration:** The practice of revitalizing urban areas to improve living conditions and promote economic development.
- **Urban Renewal:** The process of revitalizing and redeveloping blighted or underutilized areas of a city.
- **Urban Resilience:** The practice of creating plans that address the needs of communities in the face of change.
- **Urban Sprawl:** The spread of development beyond what is necessary, resulting in lower-density development patterns.
- **Visioning:** The practice of creating a shared vision for the future of a community.
- **Visualization:** The practice of using maps and other visuals to represent data and illustrate planning concepts.
- **Walkability:** The degree to which a city is pedestrian-friendly, with easy access to parks, stores, services, and other destinations.
- **Writing Skills:** The practice of writing reports and other documents.
- **Zoning Regulations:** The practice of creating and enforcing regulations that determine the use of land.
- **Zoning:** The practice of creating laws and regulations to control the development of a community.