

CHAPTER 12 - POLICIES STEMMING FROM GROWTH

TEST BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. After World War II, a host of building projects resulted from
 - A. a major tax increase.
 - B. a de facto pro-growth policy.
 - C. a new influx of immigrants.
 - D. divided government.

2. In recent years, the highest population growth rates have occurred in
 - A. inland counties.
 - B. coastal counties.
 - C. San Francisco county.
 - D. San Diego county.

3. In the 1970s, the dominant growth consensus
 - A. began to be questioned.
 - B. continued through new projects.
 - C. fueled new economic growth.
 - D. led to coastal protection legislation.

4. Californians perceive they are overcrowded as so many
 - A. own cars.
 - B. breathe smog.
 - C. buy condominiums.
 - D. live along the coast.

5. Developers mitigate the costs of new development by
 - A. bribing public officials.
 - B. paying impact fees.
 - C. funding general plan changes.
 - D. designing high density projects.

6. A general plan is a land use planning instrument that
 - A. divides an area into districts.
 - B. dictates division of land parcels.
 - C. provides a blueprint for future development.
 - D. provides tools for commercial projects.

7. Construction requirements are contained in the
 - A. general plan.
 - B. uniform building code.
 - C. subdivision regulations.
 - D. zoning ordinance.

8. Research shows that those who prefer growth controls are
 - A. lifeboat elitists.
 - B. extreme environmentalists.
 - C. big business.
 - D. a mix of communities and income groups.

9. The top prerequisite for California's growth has been
 - A. the provision of water.
 - B. the pro-growth consensus.
 - C. an adequate infrastructure.
 - D. enough housing.

10. Complicating water management in California, the Central Valley Project is owned by
 - A. the state Department of Water Resources.
 - B. the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.
 - C. a collection of local water districts.
 - D. a consortium of private purveyors.

11. To deal with ecosystem degradation in the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta, Governor Brown proposed
 - A. twin tunnels that would go under the Delta.
 - B. a tunnel around the Delta.
 - C. to add more ocean water to the Delta.
 - D. to strengthen the waterways around the Delta.

12. A filter down housing policy involves private building
 - A. for the haves.
 - B. on large lots.
 - C. for the have-nots.
 - D. through private financing.

13. The lack of affordable housing is caused by imbalance of
 - A. jobs and housing.
 - B. water and population.
 - C. general plans and demand.
 - D. housing supply and demand.

14. The “fiscalization” of land use refers to project approvals that generate high
 - A. land use fees.
 - B. income tax payers.
 - C. sales tax revenue.
 - D. property taxes.

15. The author claims traffic congestion is a matter of
 - A. personal choice.
 - B. too few highways.
 - C. no carpool opportunities.
 - D. unaffordable mass transit.

16. Historically, California’s transportation policy
 - A. regulates the automobile.
 - B. accommodates the automobile.
 - C. levies taxes for highways.
 - D. slowly approves mass transit.

17. The state’s largest and most controversial transportation project is the
 - A. expansion of the highway system.
 - B. expansion of airports.
 - C. new urban light rail system.
 - D. high-speed rail system.

18. A command and control approach to pollution is to
- A. levy fines.
 - B. create market incentives.
 - C. issue regulations and set standards.
 - D. tax the worst polluters.
19. A new market approach to environmental pollution involves
- A. environmental television advertisements.
 - B. giving it a monetary value.
 - C. heavy taxation of it.
 - D. selling it to neighboring states.
20. Most disagreements on growth control involve
- A. reducing population growth.
 - B. defiscalizing development.
 - C. rethinking the concept of home rule.
 - D. developing a state-wide growth strategy.