Shane Cincotta POSC 9/19/18

* **Early Communities**
  + Social Surplus
    - Enabled social classes to emerge
  + No longer hunter/gatherer
* **Pre-Industrial Cities**
  + Only had a few thousand people
  + Closed class system
    - Caste system esque
  + Hella religion running your everyday life
* **Industrial Cities**
  + Open Class System
  + More free competition
  + Specialization in manufacturing goods
  + Religion still exists but doesn’t run people’s lives
    - Becoming more Secular
  + More standardization
    - Weights, currency etc.
  + Formal Schooling opened up to the masses
* **US Cities**
  + Cities fueled by immigration
    - Irish/German
    - Former Slaves
  + Kinda hella corruption
    - Reforms
      * Secret Ballots
      * City manager form of government
      * Stronger Mayors
  + People were mobile AF
  + Racial tensions with all these immigrants so densely populated
  + Great Depression caused need for welfare
    - Housing
    - Labor and political activism
  + Roosevelt started a new way of thinking
    - More federal government to take care of everyone
    - Local government didn’t have enough resources because of the urbanization of the city itself
    - Stopping exploitation of labour
      * Factories
  + After WWII, economy started booming
    - Whites starting moving into suburbs with their GI bill
  + Great Migration occurred from 1916-1970
    - Involved blacks moving from the south to the north and Midwest
  + Whites began to desert downtown areas to move into suburbs
    - This was provided by the GI Bill, which allowed soldiers from the war to do so
    - Racial tension began to grow
      * Blacks and poor whites were the ones that stayed
  + Blacks started to become more powerful politically
  + Gentrification
    - Gentrification is a process of renovating deteriorated urban neighborhoods by means of the influx of more affluent residents. This is a common and controversial topic in politics and in urban planning.
  + New wave of immigrants is arriving
    - First wave was white Europeans in the early 1900’s
    - This wave is called the “brown wave”.
      * Many people from the southern border and SEA
  + Security Consciousness is becoming more important
    - Says something about trust
    - Brings with it a human cost
      * Over-abundance of low skilled works and shortage of middle-skilled jobs

**Influential Actors in Urban Growth and Change**

* **Property Capitalists**
  + Specializes in shaping property and reselling it
    - Real estate developers
    - Speculators
* **Local Government Officials**
  + Passing regulations, offering incentives or erecting barriers to it
  + Gov agencies attempt to channel certain land use into certain areas
    - Does this through planning and zoning regulations
* **Corporations**
  + They decide where to locate, increase or decrease their operations
    - Several factors are considered while planning where to open an office/plant
      * Abundance of labor
      * Wages
      * Location of suppliers
      * Location of markets
      * Access to technology

**Notes 10/1/18**

* 1956 Interstate Highway Act
* Jobs moved into the suburbs
  + Led to segregation
    - Urban riots in the 60’s
* Growing disparities of wealth
* Suburban political ity
* Aging of the baby boomers
* Perpetual “underclass” in central cities and inner-ring suburbs

**Notes 10/8/18**

* **Human Ecology**
  + How humans are using their space
    - What structures they build
    - What this can tell us about them
* **Concentric-Zone Theory**
  + Developed in 1920s
  + Tries to explain the socioeconomic divides in and out of the city
  + Model was based on Chicago’s City layout
  + First theory tried to explain the distribution of social groups in industrialized cities
  + Comprised of 5 zones
    - Zone 1
      * Central business districts
    - Zone 2
      * Zone in transition
    - Zone 3
      * Zone of the working man
    - Zone 4
      * Better residences
    - Zone 5
      * Commuter zones
        + Suburbs and upper-class workers
  + Invasion and succession
    - People leavings their zones and moving outward to other zones
      * Invading the next level
        + People in the level being invaded, would then move to their level
  + Competition and segregation
    - Each land use tended to find the location it could afford
      * The results were areas of homogeneous land use or natural areas
  + Criticisms of Concentric Zone Theory
    - The theory didn’t apply to all cities
      * Best applied to North American cities
    - Assumes an unchanging landscape
* **Hoyt’s Sector (model) Theory**
  + According to this model, cities grew around several important transport facilities
    - Railroads
    - Sea port
    - Public transportation
  + Sectors were produced within a capitalist market and that causes real estate to translate into the functional needs of business and determined land prices
  + Argued that cities grew in wedge-shaped areas
    - Like chunks in a pie
* **Multiple-Nuclei Theory**
  + Theory formed on the idea that cities don’t grow from a single nucleus, but serval separate nuclei
  + Formed based on the idea that people have greater movement due to increased car ownership

**Notes 10/10/18**

**Central Place Theory**

* + 2 assumptions
    - Humans will buy goods from the closest place that offers what they need
    - When demand for a certain good is high, it will be offered near the population
  + Goods can be thought of as low-order and high-order
    - Low-order things are not very important things
      * Not a necessity for life
        + Ex ice cream
    - High-order are things are necessary for life
      * Groceries
  + If people can’t find what they want, they are willing to travel to the next closest place
  + Many small communities are served by larger towns and cities

**Notes 10/15/18 EXAM 2 STARTS HERE**

* **Public policy**
  + An intentional course of action followed by a government institution or official for solving an issue of public concern
* **Urban Public Policy**
  + Draws on economic, political and sociological theory to yield insights about improving the well-being of groups living in urban areas
* **Three key issue areas**
  + Economic development
  + Social development
  + Geographical issues
* **Urban Policy distinguished by 3 modes of activity**
  + Area Based
    - Often concentrated on deprived areas within cities
  + Joint or partnership
    - Working, drawing together a range of agencies
  + Community work
    - Including community education and social development and political organization
* **Contexts of the study of urban policy**
  + Social context
  + Economic context
  + Political context
  + Governing context
    - Administrative offices that make decisions about implementation
  + Cultural context
* **Intergovernmental framework for urban politics, federalism**
  + Federalism
    - A way of organizing a nation so that two levels of government have formal authority over the same land and people
      * Shared power between units of government
  + Relationships between the federal and state government systems
    - Central government shares some power with the states
    - Some powers are reserved for the state government
      * May be shared with central gov
        + Ex the power to tax
    - Citizens vote for both state and central gov officials
* **Constitutional foundations of urban affairs**
  + Power distributed to states
    - Establish local government
    - Regulate commerce within a state
    - Conduct elections
  + Ratify amendments to the federal constitution
  + Take measures to deal with things such as education, public health, safety and morals
  + Except powers not delegated to the national government or prohibit the states from using
* **Dillion’s Rule**
  + Gives sub governments the power to create even smaller governments
    - Ex letting cities makes its own laws within a state
      * As long as the powers are not in violation of the federal and state laws
* **Phases of federalism and integumental relations**
  + Dual federalism (1787-1932)
    - Power divided between federal and state
    - Basically separate
      * One did its thing, the other did its thing
  + Cooperative federalism (1933-1963)
    - Federal and state work together
      * Still independent
  + Centralized federalism (1964-1980)
    - More power given to federal government
      * Tries to take away power from state government
    - Federal gov more involved in telling what the states to do
      * Ex national standards
  + New federalism (1981-1992)
    - States’ rights
  + Empathetic federalism (1993-2000)
    - Federalism getting even bigger
    - Carrot on a stick to get states to do shit
      * Ex giving funding to states if the state does X
  + Pragmatic federalism (2001-2008)
    - Federal government only being involved where it REALLY needs to be
    - States still have power
      * Some areas where states really need to be involved
    - Less of the incentives
  + Empathetic federalism revisited (2008-2016)
    - Bigger carrot and bigger stick
* **Fragmented system of federal government**
  + Units of local government
    - County
      * Administrative arm of the state
      * Provide essential services required statewide for all the people
      * Traditionally responsible for property tax assessment and collection and deed recording
    - Municipalities
      * Larger than counties
      * Political unites incorporated for local self-government
      * Provide public services for a specific concentration of population in a defined area
      * The services provided most frequently are-
        + Public safety and corrections
        + Environmental protection
        + Education
        + Social services
        + Transportation
        + Housing
    - Townships
      * Functions as local governments for residents of areas without regard to population concentration
      * Most townships are rural and they have limited responsibilities
    - School districts
      * Provide public education and have enough administrative and fiscal autonomy to qualify as a separate government
      * Most school districts exclusively make policy for and manage their public schools
    - Special districts
      * Organized local entities authorized by state or local law to provide only one or a limited number of designated services
      * Many are chartered as government corporations
      * Some are multipurpose districts
      * Nearly half get their income from user fees

**Notes 10/24/18**

* **Tools local gov can use to reach policy objectives**
  + Direct provisions of services or goods
  + Intergovernmental grants
    - Categorical grants
      * Given as a broad category
        + E.g transportation
    - Project grants
      * Ear marked for a project
        + E.g, within transportation there might be a project to improve roads and highways
    - Block grant
      * Used for a specific purpose
        + Money from grant can’t be used for anything else
  + The tax system
  + Law
  + Loans and loan guarantees
    - A loan guarantee is like having a cosigner
      * Guarantees loan is paid back
  + Contracting out
    - E.g, at an event, the city gives a contract to a private security team
      * As opposed to have local police do it
* **Mechanisms of Democracy in an Urban setting**
  + General elections
  + Referendums
    - General referendums
      * People’s vote becomes law
    - Advisory referendums
      * People’s vote is more of an opinion
  + Initiative elections
    - Individuals petition the legislature to put the issue on the ballot
    - 2 types
      * Direct
      * Indirect

**Notes 10/24 cont.**

* **Structural Constraints**
  + Limited authority
  + Fragmentation
    - Who has responsibility to address this issue?
  + Capital mobility
    - Ability of government to get resources/fund to do what it needs to do
    - Need good bond rating
  + Economic and demographic issues
    - Location of the city itself
      * E.g, who tf comes to DE?
* **Influence systems in the urban areas: Power structure**
  + Business leaders
  + Formally organized interest groups
    - HOA
  + Government officials
  + Local gov employees
  + Unorganized voting blocks
  + Urban social movements

**Notes 10/29/18**

* **Who sets the agenda?**
  + Elite perspective
    - Only a small number of people decide policy
      * Power is concentrated in the hands of an economic elite
        + These elite are usually upper class
    - Elites want to keep the economic and social systems
      * Feed off voter apathy so they can do whatever they want
  + Pluralist perspective
    - Power centers exist in the community and compete democratically
    - Power centers are powerful only within a function area
    - Power exists only when specific individuals exercise it through specific decisions
    - Individuals can influence public policy by choosing among competing elites in elections
    - Not a direct democracy, but can have influence by joining groups
      * E.g Future farmers of America Association
  + Key Tenants of Elitist and Pluralist Theory

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Issue** | **Pluralist** | **Elitist** |
| Locus of political power | Individual action and competence | In positions of economic and institutional leadership |
| Scope of influence | Highly Specialize | Covert Integration |
| Structure of power | Divided among competing power centers | Pyramid like form |
| Nature of power | Power is not cumulative. Power in one area doesn’t mean power in another area | Power is cumulative. The opposite of pluralist. |
| Most common approach to identifying power holders | Decision making analysis | Reputational analysis |
| Role of business community | Only one of many competing power centers | Dominant interest in community |
| Number of power holders | Potentially many | Few |
| Visibility | Overt- We know who they are | Covert integration- don’t really know who they are |
| Beliefs on issues | Competitive | Consensual |

**Notes 11/5/18**

* **Forms of Local Government**
  + Council Manager
    - Oversees the general administration, makes policy, sets budget
      * Has most of executive power
    - Appoints a professional city manager to carry out day to day operations
    - The mayor is chosen from among the council on a rotating basis
      * More of a figure-head in this form
        + Doesn’t have executive power
  + Mayor-Council
    - Mayor is elected separately from the council with significant administrative and budgetary authority
    - Mayor could have weak or strong powers
    - Council is elected and maintains legislative powers
    - Some cities appoint a professional manager who maintains limited administrative authority (usually with a weak mayor system)
  + Commissioner
    - Voters elect individual commissioners to a small governing board
    - Each commissioner is responsible for one specific aspect, such as fire, police. Public works, health and finance
    - One commissioner is designated as chairman or mayor, who presides over meetings
    - Commissioner has both legislative and executive powers
  + Town meeting/Manager
    - All voters meet to decide basic policy
    - Have a paid city manager or elect officials to carry out those policies
    - Usually for smaller towns, so everyone can participate
* **Strategies for Urban Economic Development**
  + **Public relations**
    - Used to promote the state and local community as a good place
    - A major development in efforts involves using the newer information and communication technologies
    - Basically, making a pitch of their community to developers
  + **Promoting Business Climate**
    - Taxing and spending policy
    - Labor Costs
      * Right to work laws
        + Don’t HAVE to be in a union to work
    - Uncontrollable Factors
  + **Creating incentives for business growth**
    - Urban enterprise zones
      * Incentive to for business to move into a zone
        + Maybe a low tax zone
    - Empowerment zones
      * Designed for people who live in that zone, not the business
    - Micro-enterprises
      * Government will give small loans to people
        + Generally, a small loan

E.g a loan to start up a food-truck

* + - **Assisting firms in boosting revenue**
      * Direct purchases of firm’s product or service by local or state municipality
      * Lobbying of federal gov for federal contracts for local firms to produce good or services for the federal government
    - **Assisting firms in reducing capital cost**
      * State issuance of tax-exempt industrial revenue bonds with the proceeds used to provide low-interest loans
      * Urban development action grants to subsidize private capital investments in distressed neighborhoods
      * State provision of venture capital to new startup firms
      * Tax increment financing to underwrite cost of infrastructure in neighborhoods
    - **Assisting firms in reducing labor costs**
      * State and local investment in primary, secondary and post-secondary education
      * State and local investments in community colleges and technical training
      * State subsidies for specialized training for individual firms or industries
    - **Assisting firms with pother public provisions**
      * Local provisions of water and sewer system
      * State or local investment in highways and on-off expressway ramps to meet individual company needs
      * State and local investments in airports, seaport facilities
      * Local development of industrial parks for new business sites

**More Notes on When the Levees Broke**

* Extremely hot and humid
  + 95-100 degrees
* FEMA didn’t really provide to the best of their abilities
* Brown couldn’t help because of the director of FEMA
  + The director didn’t mark it was a federal interest
    - This would have opened the disaster up to federal funds
  + People got pissed at him, but it wasn’t really his fault
    - Fucking bureaucracy, man
* Lots of looting happening
  + Even some cops were looting
* All the people in the superdome created a lot of humidity
* People were mad at the delayed military response
* Mississippi Bridge Incident
  + People from NO were trying to cross the bridge to Jefferson County
    - Stopped by police saying they couldn’t cross
      * Police said it wasn’t them, and that it was armed citizens
        + The citizens were supposedly rich white ppl from Jefferson County who didn’t want the poor blacks to come to their neighborhood
* Exiting the superdome was a cluster fuck
* People packed into airport
  + Hygiene was a huge issue
  + There was a lack of oxygen from all the people
  + Trash was everywhere
* People were flown across the country by military
  + Oklahoma
  + Alabama
  + Texas
* President didn’t go to NO until 2 weeks after
  + He stayed on holiday instead
  + The media turned power back on just for Bush to have lights
    - They turned it off after he left
* FEMA stopped paying out at the end of November?
  + It was paying for people’s hotels
  + Caused a “refugee” crisis
    - People were pissed they were called refugees
* Waves of violent crime occurred in the months following Katrina
  + National guard had to be called in
* There were suicides post-Katrina
  + Obituaries 30% higher than normal after Katrina
* FEMA lied about searching some of the houses
* A lot of people died from reasons other than the flood
  + Heatstroke
    - People trapped in attics
  + Lack of medication
  + People who needed electricity for medical purposes
    - E.G respirators
* Took a long time to get the bodies/autopsies back
  + Only were doing autopsies based on finger prints and dental records
  + Month long backlogs
* Levees were not deep enough, the water went underneath them
  + They fell like dominoes
  + A piece of plastic was the only thing holding the levees together
    - Water was able to seep below and push them apart
    - Levees were not deep enough
      * Were built by corps of engineers
* Culture played a big part of grieving and come back together as a community