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Ontario Ministry of the Environment goes Web 2.0 / Le ministère de l'Ontario fait le virage « Web 2.0 »

The Ontario Ministry of Environment has jumped on the Web 2.0 bandwagon and recently launched two new websites, one aimed at children and one aimed at young adults. The interactive website E-Zone (<http://www.ontario.ca/e-zone>) is intended to be used by children and their parents/teachers. It aims to teach children about air quality, conservation, climate change and waste/recycling. The website obviously.ca (<http://www.obviously.ca>) is aimed at a young adults and it deals with environmental issues and more specifically at what they can do rehabilitate the planet. Contributions are made by the "20-something-year-old Ontario government employees". The site provides information on current events and what's green in main stream media as well as "Green Hollywood." It has a number of short articles, contests, music and videos. Visitors can post comments on each article, ask questions and submit their own information, similar to that in a personal blog. The websites were launched in March 2007.

Le ministère de l'Environnement de l'Ontario a récemment procédé au lancement de deux nouveaux sites web : le premier s'adresse aux enfants et le second aux jeunes adultes. En effet, le site *Écozone* (<http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/fr/ezone/index.php>) vise à informer les enfants, parents et professeurs des enjeux environnementaux de l'heure comme la qualité de l'air, la protection de l'environnement, les changements climatiques ainsi que le recyclage et les déchets et le tout, de façon interactive. Le site *naturellement.ca* (<http://www.obviously.ca/fr>) vise quant à lui les jeunes adultes en leur proposant des actions à réaliser pour améliorer l'état de la planète. Des contributions au site ont été apportées par les employés du gouvernement ontarien âgés d'entre vingt et trente ans. Le site aborde également l'actualité environnementale et le traitement qu'en font les principaux médias. De plus, le site comprend de courts articles, des concours et une section « musique et vidéo ». Les internautes peuvent tel un blog, commenter chaque article, poser des questions et y ajouter des informations. Les deux sites ont été mis en ligne en mars 2007.



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For complete information, please see page #15 / Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez vous référer à la page #15.

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- Benedict, Mark A. & McMahon, Edward T. (2006). *Green infrastructure: Linking landscapes and communities*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press. (EG546)
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Going Bagless for the Environment

Canadian priorities are shifting. Increasingly, more Canadians see the Environment as an important issue. Sustainable development and green building are two very hot issues in the urban planning sector. However, that is not the only means at municipalities disposal to protect the environment. There is an increasing global trend towards waste reduction.

Shopping bags, a staple at most retail stores, have become the norm in most communities in North America. Some communities have instituted bag recycling programs with retailers. The city of London and the city of Ottawa have partnered with LOEB and A&P to encourage the recycling of plastic shopping bags. However, two communities in Canada are presently implementing or planning to institute a total ban in order to reduce their waste production.

The town of Leaf Rapids (population 539), which presently charges a levy of three cents on plastic bags, enacted a bylaw on Monday, April 2, 2007, local bylaw 462, that bans commercial establishments from selling or giving away plastic shopping bags. The town gave out 5,000 reusable bags on April 2nd to support the needs of the residents. Violators will have to pay a fine of \$1000 per day. The reusable bags are being supplied through a partnership with the Instore Group of Companies, located in Toronto. The town was first approached with the idea of going bagless back in September 2006 by Bring Your Own Bag™, an In Store Products program aimed at reducing bag usage through the use of reusable bags (<http://www.bringyourbag.com/>). By-law no. 462 can be viewed at <http://www.townofleafrapids.ca/aboutus.htm>.

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PR Newswire. (2007, April 2). An environmental first for Canada: Manitoba town first in Canada to ban plastic bags; Leaf Rapids challenges other North American communities to follow suit. PR Newswire.

The town of Rossland, BC, is contemplating a voluntary ban on "single-use bags", prompted by community-based support for the initiative. The Rossland initiative is inspired by similar bans in Australia.

These will be the first such bans in Canada. Plastics bags are presently banned in South Africa, Bangladesh and Taiwan. Non-biodegradable plastic bags will be banned in France as of 2010. Fourteen communities in Australia already ban plastic bags and their second largest state, Victoria, is contemplating an outright ban as well. In North America, approximately 30 Alaskan communities presently ban plastic bags. The City of San Francisco passed a bylaw on Tuesday, March 27, 2007 prohibiting the use of non-recyclable and non-biodegradable plastic bags in large grocery stores and drug stores .

Pour un environnement sans sac de plastic

Les priorités des canadiens changent. De plus en plus de Canadiens considèrent l'Environnement comme un enjeu important. Le développement durable et l'architecture "verte" sont maintenant l'objet d'intérêt toujours de plus en plus des décideurs et planificateurs municipaux. Il ne s'agit toutefois pas des seules sphères d'activité où les municipalités peuvent poser des gestes en faveur de l'environnement. On note aussi une prise de conscience des décideurs vis-à-vis des politiques de réduction des matières résiduelles.

Les sacs de plastique sont, de nos jours, présents dans la quasi-totalité des magasins de vente au détail nord-américains. Certaines municipalités se sont penchées sur leur utilisation et ont décidé de mettre en place des programmes de recyclage des sacs de plastique, en collaboration avec les détaillants. La Ville de London et la Ville d'Ottawa collaborent avec les magasins LOEB et A&P pour encourager le recyclage des sacs de plastique. Deux municipalités canadiennes ont décidé d'aller encore plus loin et étudient la possibilité de bannir complètement l'utilisation des sacs de plastique afin de diminuer la quantité de matières résiduelles produites sur leur territoire.

La petite municipalité de Leaf Rapids (539 habitants) qui avait auparavant levé une taxe de trois cents pour chaque sac de plastique utilisé a décidé d'aller encore plus loin en votant un règlement qui interdit maintenant les commerçants de vendre ou de donner des sacs de plastique (règlement 462 entériné le 2 avril 2007). La municipalité a donc décidé de donner 5 000 sacs réutilisables le 2 avril dernier. La municipalité a prévu des

amendes de 1 000\$ par jour pour les commerçants récalcitrants. Les sacs réutilisables sont fournis grâce à un partenariat avec le groupe Instore, situé à Toronto.

La première fois que les élus de Leaf Rapids furent approchés à propos d'une interdiction des sacs de plastique remonte à septembre 2006 par *Bring Your Own Bag™*, un programme de *In Store Products* qui vise à réduire l'utilisation des sacs de plastique en faisant la promotion des sacs réutilisables (<http://www.bringyourbag.com/>). Le règlement de Leaf Rapids peut être consulté à l'adresse suivante: <http://www.townofleafrapids.ca/aboutus.htm>

La municipalité de Rossland, CB, étudie l'idée d'une « interdiction volontaire » des sacs à usage unique suite à des propositions des citoyens. Ce projet s'inspire aussi de mesures volontaires qui existent déjà en Australie.

Les exemples de Leaf Rapids et Rossland sont les premiers dans le genre, au Canada. Par contre, les sacs de plastique sont maintenant bannis en Afrique du Sud, au Bangladesh et à Taiwan. Les sacs qui ne sont pas biodégradables seront aussi interdits en France à partir de 2010. Quatorze communautés en Australie l'ont banni et l'État de Victoria, le deuxième en importance, étudie la possibilité de faire de même. Finalement, en Amérique du Nord, trente municipalités de l'Alaska interdisent les sacs de plastique et la Ville de San Francisco a passé une résolution le 27 mars 2007 qui bannit l'usage des sacs non recyclables et non-biodégradables dans les supermarchés et les pharmacies.

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PR Newswire. (2007, April 2). An environmental first for Canada: Manitoba town first in Canada to ban plastic bags; Leaf Rapids challenges other North American communities to follow suit. *PR Newswire*.

Change is in the Air: Toronto's Green Plan

In March 2007, the city of Toronto released a framework of 27 proposed actions that if implemented would reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality in the City of Toronto. The document, titled *Change is in the Air*, is a framework for public review and engagement and is intended to get people involved in environmental change. The City is determined to commit to the new targets of a 6% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2012, 30% by 2020, and an 80% reduction by 2050, thereby meeting Kyoto targets. The framework provides strategies, policies and programs that need to be met to achieve the proposed goals. The specific steps and recommended actions can be included for both the public and private sectors and the set targets are consistent with those set by the European Union and with those suggested by the FCM Big City Mayors' Caucus.

The framework presents details on the 27 actions that cover areas such as natural gas, gasoline, diesel, electricity reductions as well as methane collection from solid waste. There are also other actions and strategies, all of which will collectively contribute to meeting the set reduction targets. Some initiatives are already in place and some of those are being adapted to meet the new targets. Some examples of the proposed initiatives include: the implementation of an annual parking or motor vehicle fee to fund retrofits and renewable energy, the elimination of incandescent bulb usage in all city-owned buildings, the conversion of municipal vehicles running on diesel to biodiesel, the expansion of deep lake water cooling along the waterfront and in the downtown core, and the installation of methane collectors at the Thackery Landfill.

The plan calls for individuals, businesses, and institutions to be encouraged by the city to join climate action teams and to make climate change neighbourhood action plans that can be implemented at the neighbourhood level. The framework also has a number of tips on how each individual can take action right away to reduce global warming and improve the air quality; these include information on how to reduce emissions at home, on the road, at work, and in the community (e.g. slightly lower temperature settings at home during winter, purchasing energy efficient appliances, turning off office equipment including photocopiers and printers when not in use, etc.).

In April 2007, Toronto will host consultation sessions where citizens can learn more about the issues, provide input on the plan, and identify opportunities to take action. A wide variety of stakeholders such as residents, businesses, environmental groups, community groups, the financial sector, professional associations, and institutions are encouraged to attend.

Du changement dans l'air : Le plan vert de Toronto

En mars 2007, la ville de Toronto a présenté son plan d'action de 27 actions qui vont permettre de réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre et améliorer la qualité de l'air à Toronto. Le document intitulé *Change is in the air* est un plan qui vise à mobiliser la communauté afin de les inciter à changer certaines de leurs actions. La Ville est déterminée à respecter les nouvelles cibles, soit une réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serres de l'ordre de 6% d'ici 2012, de 30% d'ici 2020 et de 80% d'ici 2050 afin de rencontrer les objectifs de Kyoto. Le plan d'action englobe des stratégies, politiques et programmes qui vont permettre l'atteinte de ces cibles. Les étapes et les actions recommandées peuvent être mises en œuvre autant par le secteur public que par le secteur public et les cibles vont de pair avec celles de l'Union européenne et celles proposées par le Caucus des maires des grandes villes de la FCM.

Le plan présente aussi en détail 27 actions qui couvrent des domaines tel que le gaz naturel, l'essence, le diesel, les réductions de consommation d'électricité ainsi que la collecte de méthane à partir des déchets solides. Parmi les actions suggérées par le plan d'action, notons la mise en place de frais de stationnement ou d'immatriculation supplémentaire pour diminuer les émissions de gaz à effet de serre et dont les fonds serviraient à financer d'autres programmes « verts ». À cela s'ajoutent, le remplacement des ampoules incandescentes dans les immeubles de la Ville, convertir tous les véhicules municipaux au bio-diesel, augmenter l'utilisation de l'eau du lac pour desservir les systèmes de climatisation des édifices des secteurs du Waterfront et du Centre-ville et installer des mécanismes de collecte du méthane au site d'enfouissement de Thackery. Certaines des initiatives contenues dans le plan sont déjà en place alors que d'autres qui contribueront à rencontrer les cibles fixées seront progressivement mis en œuvre.

Un des aspects intéressant de *Change is in the air* appelle les individus, les entreprises et les institutions à répondre à se joindre aux équipes locales pour réaliser des initiatives qui seront réalisées à l'échelle des quartiers. Le plan d'action comprend aussi des suggestions d'actions pour les citoyens sur comment réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre à la maison, sur la route, au travail et dans la communauté (réduire la température ambiante à la maison, acheter des appareils électroménagers à haute efficacité énergétique, fermer les appareils électroniques comme les photocopieurs lorsqu'ils ne sont pas utilisés, etc.)

En avril 2007, Toronto sera l'hôte de sessions de consultation où les citoyens pourront en apprendre davantage sur les enjeux du plan d'action, faire des commentaires et prendre connaissance de certaines actions potentielles à entreprendre. Des représentants de toutes les sphères de la société civile intéressés sont invités à prendre part à l'événement.

This short article is the second of a series of three on the Canadian municipal scenery.

Ce court article est le deuxième d'une série de trois sur le paysage municipal canadien.

Medium size agglomerations in Canada

Medium-size cities usually are less polluted, offer a cheaper cost of living and usually rely on a more specialized economy compared the large metropolises. If those larger agglomerations have been the subject of numerous books and academic articles over the years, the same cannot be said for medium-size cities. However, they have been facing similar challenges and underwent similar institutional changes (amalgamations, creation of metropolitan/regional agencies, etc.) and they also play a vital role in the country's economic development. However, medium-size agglomerations in Canada are also facing their own specific challenges to which they are responding with interesting and sometimes ground-breaking initiatives. In this short article, we will focus on two dimensions: downtowns revitalization and environment and we will put forward some examples of actions undertaken by Canadian cities.

Downtown Revitalization

In addition to the typical urban issues, medium-size cities are facing their own specific challenges, which can sometimes be at the complete opposite end of the spectrum from what larger cities have to deal with. For example, medium-size cities' downtown had a fairly different evolution: "From the 1960's, medium-size city downtowns fell victim to a profound land-use and transportation transformation of their urban areas, which involved near-universal automobile use and an attendant decentralization of activities" (Bunting and Filion, 1999; Filion and al. 1999 in Filion and Gad, 2006, p. 178). In fact, as Filion and Gad mentioned, the decentralization of activities was less pronounced in larger urban cities in part because of the level of employment, while in medium-size cities the retail activities were more affected by the suburbs' competition (p. 178). This competition had obviously negative impacts on several medium cities' downtowns which were progressively deserted to the benefit of cheaper and newer suburbs.



City Hall / Hôtel de ville
Kingston, Ontario

Les agglomérations canadiennes de taille moyenne

Les villes de taille moyenne sont souvent moins polluées, offrent un coût de la vie moins élevé et misent sur une économie plus spécialisée que les grandes métropoles. Si ces grandes villes ont fait l'objet d'une quantité remarquable d'ouvrages et d'articles scientifiques, ce n'est cependant pas le cas des agglomérations de moindre taille. Pourtant, tout comme les grands centres, les agglomérations de taille moyenne doivent également composer avec des réformes institutionnelles imposées par les gouvernements provinciaux (fusions municipales, création d'agences métropolitaines ou régionales, etc.), gérer la croissance urbaine, et améliorer leur compétitivité, le tout dans une perspective de développement durable. À l'instar des grandes villes, les agglomérations de taille moyenne au Canada ont aussi mis en place plusieurs des initiatives intéressantes. Dans ce court article, nous allons nous pencher sur deux enjeux principaux dans lesquelles les villes ont innové: les politiques de revitalisation des centres-villes et l'environnement.

La revitalisation des centres-villes

Certaines des préoccupations des villes de taille moyenne diffèrent de celles des grandes villes. Par exemple, c'est le cas de l'évolution et du développement des centres-villes. « From the 1960's, medium-size city downtowns fell victim to a profound land-use and transportation transformation of their urban areas, which involved near-universal automobile use and an attendant decentralization of activities » (Bunting et Filion, 1999; Filion et al. 1999 in Filion et Gad, 2006, p. 178). Comme le fait remarquer Filion, cette décentralisation des activités fut moins marquée dans les grandes villes, en partie parce que l'on y retrouve davantage d'emplois, alors que les centres-villes des villes de taille moyenne misent davantage sur des activités de ventes au détail pour lesquelles la compétition provenant des nouvelles banlieues a été particulièrement dommageable (2006, p. 178). Cette transformation a eut à long terme des effets néfastes sur les centres-villes qui ont été

Medium size agglomerations in Canada

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That is why cities develop downtown revitalization strategies. Different strategies were implemented place with different level of success. In some cases, efforts were made to bring in cultural amenities and/or public institutions that would serve as development catalysts and engender successful residential and commercial development projects. Examples of that type of initiative are Québec city's downtown revitalization around the École nationale d'Administration publique and the Institut national de la Recherche scientifique. Other cases are listed by Filion and Gad and are at different stages of completion: Cambridge with the School of Design of Waterloo University; Brantford and Wilfrid Laurier University as well as Kitchener which will host the new Waterloo University Pharmaceutical School (p.179-180).

As mentioned by Filion and Gad (2006), one of the main assets of lively downtowns is the fact that people are not as car-dependent as in suburban cities. They present an alternative to the living options offered elsewhere within the metropolitan area for people who seek a different lifestyle, like those portrayed by Richard Florida as the "creative class". However, only few like Halifax, Kingston and Victoria managed to offer an attractive walking environment and a diversity of activities and amenities at walking distance. "It's noteworthy that while the vast majority of medium-size city downtown areas are struggling, the few that are performing well, stand out by the quality of their pedestrian environment. This is indeed the case of Halifax, Kingston and Victoria » (Filion and Gad, 2006, p. 184).

Environmental Issues and Sustainable Development

Preserving the environment while continuing to grow in a sustainable fashion is another important challenge for medium-size cities. This is an even more complex issue in the context that car emissions are one of the main sources of air pollution and that Canadian cities are often planned and organized in such a way that they command more than they discourage the use of cars. In fact, the David Suzuki Foundation reports that road transportation emissions have grown by 31% since 1990 and Canada is second behind only the U.S.A for average automobiles kilometers per capita annually with 9,400, which is more than 40% over the OECD average. However, cities are concerned and willing to do their share. We'll see later that several of them have already taken several environmentally sustainable initiatives, thanks in part to the Green Municipal Fund, the Federal Gas Tax Fund and where available, Provincial Gas Tax transfers or other green infrastructure funding and Transit programs. For example, numerous cities, including Hamilton have purchased low-emissions transit vehicles; others like Kingston, Guelph and Saskatoon are at different stages in the process of implementing more transit-oriented transportation plans with important cycling and walking dimensions (City of Kingston, 2004).

Les agglomérations canadiennes de taille moyenne

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Certaines villes ont donc entrepris différentes stratégies de revitalisation de leur centre-ville. Par exemple, des efforts ont été mis à implanter des équipements culturels et des institutions publiques qui ont agité comme catalyseur de développement et ont engendré un re-développement intéressant de certaines zones. Le cas du développement du centre-ville de Québec autour de l'École nationale d'administration publique et de l'Institut national de la Recherche scientifique est un exemple intéressant. D'autres cas de revitalisation semblables sont en cours, à des stades plus ou moins avancés, à Cambridge grâce à l'implantation de l'école de design de l'Université de Waterloo, à Brantford autour de l'Université Wilfrid Laurier et éventuellement à Kitchener qui accueillera un nouveau campus de l'Université de Waterloo au centre-ville (Filion et Gad, 2006, p. 179-180).

Comme le mentionnent Filion et Gad (2006), un des principaux facteurs à l'origine de l'attrait de ces centres-villes est le fait que l'utilisation de l'automobile n'est pas aussi nécessaire que dans les banlieues. Ils offrent donc une alternative à ceux qui recherchent ce genre de style de vie qui est différent des choix qu'offrent les banlieues et qui attire en particulier ceux que Richard Florida appelle la « classe créative ». Par contre, peu de villes ont réussi à incorporer cette dimension avec succès dans la planification de leur centre-ville: « It's noteworthy that while the vast majority of medium-size city downtown areas are struggling, the few that are performing well, stand out by the quality of their pedestrian environment. This is indeed the case of Halifax, Kingston and Victoria » (Filion et al. 2004 in Filion et Gad, 2006, p. 184).

L'environnement et le développement durable

Un autre défi important qui se présente aux villes est celui de la préservation de l'environnement. Comme on le sait, les émissions des automobiles sont une des principales sources de pollution atmosphérique et la conception des villes canadiennes incite, plus qu'elle ne décourage, l'utilisation de l'automobile. D'ailleurs, la *David Suzuki Foundation* a observé que les émissions attribuables aux automobiles ont augmenté de 31% depuis 1990 et le Canada est au deuxième rang parmi les pays de l'OCDE, derrière les États-Unis, en ce qui a trait au nombre de kilomètres per capita parcourus annuellement avec 9 400 km per capita par année, soit plus de 40% au-delà de la moyenne de l'OCDE (David Suzuki Foundation, 2007 et 2005). Les villes sont prêtes à faire leur part pour améliorer la qualité de l'air. Nous verrons plus bas que plusieurs d'entre elles ont profité des nouveaux mécanismes de financement qui leur sont disponibles comme le Fonds municipal vert, le programme de transfert de la taxe d'essence fédérale et des programmes similaires de certaines provinces ainsi que d'autres programmes destinés aux infrastructures « vertes » ou au transport en commun.

Medium size agglomerations in Canada

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Medium-size cities' environmental concerns are not limited to air quality. Waste management, water quality and quantity as well as wastewater treatment are also major policy topics. Concerning the latter, medium-size cities are doing better than their larger counterparts as shown by a 2004 Sierra Club report. Looking at wastewater treatment facilities in 22 Canadian cities, the Sierra Club observed that Calgary, Edmonton, Whistler, Yellowknife and Regina are faring a lot better than the Cities of Toronto, Vancouver and especially Montreal, who came up last among the cities in the sample (Sierra Club, 2004).

These are indeed complex and important issues that municipal decision makers in Canada and elsewhere have to deal with and for certain authors, environmental issues have now topped more traditional regional issues such as fiscal equity or public services quality in terms of planning priorities. "One of the most significant present-day urban reform challenges is that of improving the quality of life, economic viability, sense of community and environmental amenities of metropolitan regions" (Wesley Scott, 2007, p. 17). That is why we are now observing the emergence of new planning approaches based on sustainable principles and that propose, among other things, to increase density and thus limit the dependence on cars. Moreover, these approaches that include smart growth are also compatible with downtown revitalization strategies. That is something that is more and more common in Canadian cities. In their article that looked into Canadian metropolitan strategic planning experiences, Collin *et al.* observed that among the four main themes that recur, two are directly related to environmental concerns: growth management and sustainable development (Collin *et al.* to be published). Moreover, certain cities have already prepared their own energy plan, as is the case for the Barrie (City of Barrie, 2006).



View of the Legislature / Vue de l'Assemblée législative
Regina, SK

Les agglomérations canadiennes de taille moyenne

(Suite de la page précédente)

Par exemple, plusieurs villes dont Hamilton, ont profité de l'occasion pour faire l'acquisition d'autobus qui produisent peu d'émissions et d'autres villes comme Kinston, Guelph et Saskatoon sont en train ou ont déjà mises en place des stratégies de transport qui mettent l'emphase sur le transport en commun, les voies cyclables et pédestres (Ville de Kingston, 2004; Ville de Guelph, 2001).

Les préoccupations environnementales des villes ne se limitent pas aux enjeux liés à la qualité de l'air, les villes sont également concernées par la gestion des matières résiduelles, la qualité de leurs ressources en eau potable ainsi que par le maintien des infrastructures de traitement des eaux usées. D'ailleurs, à ce chapitre, les villes de taille moyenne font, règle générale, mieux que les grandes villes. Le rapport du Sierra Club paru en 2004 et qui évaluait la qualité du traitement des eaux usées de 22 villes canadiennes montrent que Calgary, Edmonton, Whistler, Yellowknife et Regina obtiennent une meilleure évaluation que Toronto, Vancouver et surtout Montréal qui arrive bonne dernière (Sierra Club, 2004).

Il s'agit là d'enjeux complexes qui interpellent les décideurs politiques au Canada et ailleurs et pour certains auteurs, ces enjeux ont pris le dessus sur les traditionnelles préoccupations d'équité fiscale et de qualité des services publics. « One of the most significant present-day urban reform challenges is that of improving the quality of life, economic viability, sense of community and environmental amenities of metropolitan regions » (Wesley Scott, 2007, p. 17). Pour faire face à ces défis environnementaux, on a noté l'émergence de nouvelles stratégies de planification axée sur le développement durable qui vise notamment à réduire la dépendance à l'automobile. De plus, ces nouvelles approches, y compris celles de type smart growth, sont souvent compatibles avec les objectifs de densification et redéveloppement des centres-villes. Dans leur étude sur les exercices de planification stratégique des régions métropolitaines canadiennes de taille moyenne, Collin *et al.* soulignent que des quatre thèmes qui reviennent le plus souvent, deux sont directement reliés à des préoccupations environnementales, soit la gestion de la croissance et le développement durable (Collin *et al.* à paraître, p. 22). Certaines villes ont aussi préparé leur propre stratégie énergétique, c'est le cas notamment de la Ville de Barrie (Ville de Barrie, 2006).

Medium size agglomerations in Canada

(continued from previous page)

Finally, it is also important to note that cities can now benefit from additional funding and have more tools that allow them to realize innovative projects. Funding, for instance, is available through federal and provincial infrastructure funding programs, gas tax funds (federal and in some cases, provincial as well) that provide stable funding for municipal infrastructures and transit. Municipalities can also propose projects to the Green Municipal Fund managed by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM). Created in 2000, the Green Municipal Fund was put in place to stimulate the development of environmentally sustainable infrastructures. Here are a few examples of projects that benefited from funding under the GMF: the city of Laval, Quebec received \$40,000 to build an inventory of green house gas emissions; Whitehorse received \$30,000 to develop a green house gas reduction strategy; Bathurst, New Brunswick also received \$30,000 to realize a study on the technical and financial feasibility of urban transit project on its territory and Banff in Alberta was given \$100,000 for an improvement project of a wastewater treatment facility (Centre for Sustainable Community Development, Green Municipal Funds project database, 2007).

References :

BROMLEY, Rosemary D. F., Andrew TALLON and Collin J. THOMAS, 2005, « City Centre Regeneration through Residential Development: Contributing to Sustainability », *Urban Studies*, 42 (13), 2407-2430.

City of Barrie, 2006, *GHG Inventory and Community Energy Plan*.

City of Guelph, 2001, *Transportation Strategy Update*. Guelph, City of Guelph. http://guelph.ca/uploads/ET_Group/engineering/TSU_April2001.pdf

City of Kingston, 2004, *Kingston Transportation Plan. Final Report*. Kingston: City of Kingston. http://www.cityofkingston.ca/pdf/transportation/ktmp/KTMP_FinalReport_July04.pdf

COLLIN, Jean-Pierre, Sandra BREUX and Mathieu RIVARD, to be published in 2007, "Metropolitanization and the Rescaling of Metropolitan Public Policies in Canada: Strategic Planning in Medium-Size City-Regions", In Jean-Pierre COLLIN and Mélanie ROBERTSON (dir.), *Governing Metropolises: Profiles of Issues and Experiments on Four Continents*, Québec: Presses de l'Université Laval.

Les agglomérations canadiennes de taille moyenne

(Suite de la page précédente)

En terminant, il est aussi important de souligner que les villes disposent maintenant de financement et de plus d'outils leur permettant de mettre en œuvre des projets concrets. En plus des programmes de financement des infrastructures du gouvernement fédéral et des provinces et des fonds provenant du transfert de la taxe d'accise fédérale sur l'essence, notons la création du Fonds municipal vert administré par la Fédération canadienne des municipalités (FCM). Le Fonds municipal vert, été créé en 2000, vise à encourager le développement d'infrastructures municipales écologiquement viables. Depuis sa mise en place, les villes ont profité des fonds disponibles pour réaliser d'intéressants projets. En voici quelques exemples : la Ville de Laval au Québec a reçu près de 40 000\$ pour réaliser un inventaire des émissions de gaz à effet de serre; la Ville de Whitehorse a reçu 30 000\$ pour élaborer une stratégie de réduction de ces mêmes gaz à effet de serre; la Ville de Bathurst au Nouveau-Brunswick a elle-aussi reçu 30 000\$ pour réaliser une étude de faisabilité technique et financière portant sur l'implantation d'un système de transport public urbain sur son territoire et la Ville de Banff en Alberta a bénéficié de 100 000\$ pour un projet d'amélioration d'une station d'épuration des eaux (Collectivités viables, base de données des projets du Fonds vert, 2007).

Références :

BROMLEY, Rosemary D. F., Andrew TALLON et Collin J. THOMAS, 2005, « City Centre Regeneration through Residential Development: Contributing to Sustainability », *Urban Studies*, 42 (13), Glasgow, p. 2407-2430.

BUNTING, Trudi et Pierre FILION (edit.), 2006, *Canadian Cities in Transition. Local Through Global Perspectives. Third Edition*, Toronto, Oxford Press, 532 p.

COLLIN, Jean-Pierre, Sandra BREUX et Mathieu RIVARD, à paraître en 2007, « Métropolisation et renouvellement des politiques publiques métropolitaines au Canada : la planification stratégique dans les villes-régions de taille moyenne », In Jean-Pierre COLLIN et Mélanie ROBERTSON (dir.), *Le gouvernement des métropoles : enjeux et portraits des expériences sur quatre continents*, Québec, Presses de l'Université Laval,

David Suzuki Foundation, 2005, La feuille d'érable au sein de l'OCDE. Une comparaison des progrès vers la durabilité, 52 p.

<http://www.davidsuzuki.org/files/WOL/OECD-French.pdf>

Medium size agglomerations in Canada

(continued from previous page)

References (continued) :

FILION, Pierre and Gunter GAD, 2006, "Urban and Suburban Downtowns: Trajectories of Growth and Decline", BUNTING, Trudi and Pierre FILION (edit.), 2006, *Canadian Cities in Transition. Local Through Global Perspectives. Third Edition*, Toronto: Oxford Press

David Suzuki Foundation, 2005, *The Maple Leaf in the OECD. Comparing Progress Toward Sustainability*, 52 p.
<http://www.davidsuzuki.org/files/WOL/OECD-English2-FINAL.pdf>

David Suzuki Foundation, 2007, *Sustainability within a Generation. Drive Green. Company Car Shift*, 36 p.
http://www.davidsuzuki.org/files/WOL/DriveGreen_final.pdf

Sierra Club, 2004, *The National Sewage Report Card. Grading the Sewage Treatment of 22 Canadian Cities*, Vancouver: Sierra Club.

WESLEY SCOTT, James, 2007, "Smart Growth as Urban Reform: A Pragmatic "Recoding" of the New Regionalism", *Urban Studies*, 44 (1), 15-37.

Les agglomérations canadiennes de taille moyenne

(Suite de la page précédente)

Références (suite) :

David Suzuki Foundation, 2007, *Sustainability within a Generation. Drive Green. Company Car Shift*, 36 p.
http://www.davidsuzuki.org/files/WOL/DriveGreen_final.pdf

FILION, Pierre et Gunter GAD, 2006, « Urban and Suburban Downtowns: Trajectories of Growth and Decline », BUNTING, Trudi and Pierre FILION (edit.), 2006, *Canadian Cities in Transition. Local Through Global Perspectives. Third Edition*, Toronto, Oxford Press, 532 p.

Sierra Club, 2004, *The National Sewage Report Card. Grading the Sewage Treatment of 22 Canadian Cities*, Vancouver, 76 p.

Ville de Barrie, 2006, *GHG Inventory and Community Energy Plan*, 277 p.

Ville de Guelph, 2001, *Transportation Strategy Update*, 30 p. http://guelph.ca/uploads/ET_Group/engineering/TSU_April2001.pdf

Ville de Kingston, 2004, *Kingston Transportation Plan. Final Report*, 102 p.
http://www.cityofkingston.ca/pdf/transportation/ktmp/KTMP_FinalReport_July04.pdf

WESLEY SCOTT, James, 2007, « Smart Growth as Urban Reform: A Pragmatic « Recoding » of the New Regionalism », *Urban Studies*, 44 (1), Glasgow, p. 15-37.

LEED Certification / Certification LEED

Each month we will highlight a particular subject and illustrate what recent materials we have in the library to support it. We have selected eleven items that focus on Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification.

Chaque mois, nous allons mettre en évidence un sujet particulier accompagné d'une liste de documents de référence récents en notre possession. Nous avons sélectionné onze items portant sur le certification « Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) ».

- Kirk, Patricia L. (2007, February). Looking back to plan the future. *Urban Land*. 66(2), 94-101. (UH765)
- Taylor, Yann & Anderson, Rob. (2007, January). A moving target. *Urban Land*. 66(1), 92-97. (HH803)
- Congress for New Urbanism, Natural Resources Defense Council, & U.S. Green Building Council. (2007). *Pilot version: LEED for neighborhood development rating system*. [Washington, D.C.]: U.S. Green Building Council. (HC227)
- Kirk, Patricia L. (2006, November/December). Designing the way to green. *Urban Land*. 65(11/12), 73-79. (HG354)
- Grenier, Nancy. (2006, November). Building capacity for sustainability: Canada Green Building Council introduces new education program for municipal leaders. *Municipal World*. 116(11), 21-25. (MC192)
- Rush, Richard D. (2006, June). Coevolution. *Urban Land*. 65(6), 48-53. (EH939)
- Lefebvre, Michelle & Wiley, Patrick. (2006, May). Effective landscape design helps solve municipal issues. *Municipal World*. 116(5), 17-20. (EG531)
- Gorgolewski, Mark. (2006, February). Sustainability and heritage conservation. *Municipal World*. 116(2), 13-16. (EG522)
- Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation = Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement. (2006). Multi-residential natural resource conservation and energy efficiency. [Ottawa, ON]: the Corporation = le Société. (HG344)
- Stromberg, Meghan. (2005, July). Green grow the buildings: from high-tech to low-tech, sustainable technologies are blossoming. *Planning*. 71(7), 16-21. (HH726)
- Gensler, Douglas & Brill, Eric. (2005, June). Green moves mainstream. *Urban Land*. 64(6), 60-65. (HH728)



Entry View of the White Rock Operations Building, a Gold LEED certified building, in White Rock, BC.
Vue de l'entrée de l'édifice White Rock Operations, un bâtiment certifié LEED or, White Rock, CB.



View of the trellis of the White Rock Operations Building, a Gold LEED certified building, in White Rock, BC.
Vue des trellis de l'édifice White Rock Operations un bâtiment certifié LEED or, White Rock, CB

LEED Certification / Certification LEED

- Macht, William P. (2005, June). Building greener cities. *Urban Land* 64(6), 112-113, 117-118, 120-122. (EH918)
- Tarnay, Stella. (2005, May) Green neighborhoods. *Urban Land*. 64(5), 63-68. (HH715)
- Kozloff, Howard. (2005, February). Refining mixed use. *Urban Land*. 64(2), 92-98. (HH708)
- Canada Green Building Council = Conseil du bâtiment durable du Canada. (2005). Application guide for multi-unit residential buildings : for new construction and major retrofits : Canada-NC version 1.0 = Guide d'application pour les immeubles résidentiels à logements multiples de faible et de grande hauteur : de Canada pour nouvelles constructions et rénovations importantes 1.0. Ottawa, ON: Canada Green Building Council = Conseil du bâtiment durable du Canada. (HC224)
- Kilbert, Charles J. (2005). *Sustainable construction: green building design and delivery*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons. (HG335)
- Browning, William D. (2002, November/December). Green way. *Urban Land*. 61 (11/12), 78-81.
- Lockwood, Charles. (2002, November/December). Going for the green. *Urban Land*. 61(11/12), 86-93. (EM136)



Ottawa Paramedic Service Headquarters, the first LEED certified building in the City of Ottawa.
 Quartier general des service ambulanciers de la Ville d'Ottawa
http://www.cagbc.ca/green_building_projects/leed_certified_buildings.php?id=42&press=1&draw_column=3:3:2

Upcoming Conferences (April and May 2007) / Colloques et conférences (avril et mai 2007)

April 14-18, 2007 / 14-18 avril 2007

Philadelphia, United States

Philadelphie, États-Unis

APA's 2007 National Planning Conference

Information: American Planning Association (APA),
122 S. Michigan Ave., Suite 1600, Chicago, IL, 60603, USA.

Tel.: (312) 786-6389. Email: dalongi@planning.org

Internet: <http://www.planning.org/2007conference/>

April 16-17, 2007 / 16-17 avril 2007

Toronto, Ontario

2007 Canadian Environmental Conference and Tradeshow

Information: Environmental Science & Engineering Magazine,
Tel.: 1-888-254-8769 or (905) 727-4666. Fax: (905) 841-7271.

Email: steve@esemag.com

Internet: <http://www.esemag.com/conferen/compliance.html>

April 22-25, 2007 / 22-25 avril 2007

Toronto, Ontario

8th Annual Administrative Professionals Conference

Information: Canadian Management Centre,
c/o Diversified Business Communications, unit 1, 421 Bentley Street,
Markham, ON L3R 9T2.

Tel.: 1-800-913-1961. Email: info@apccanada.com

Internet: <http://www.APCcanada.com>

April 22-25, 2007 / 22-25 avril 2007

Saint Paul, United States

Saint Paul, États-Unis

2007 APWA North American Snow Conference

Information: American Public Works Association,
2345 Grand Blvd., Suite 700, Kansas City, MO 64108, USA.
Tel.: 1-800-848-2792 or (816) 472-6100. Fax: (816) 595-5372.

Email: snow@apwa.net

Internet: <http://www.apwa.net/Events/eventdetail.asp?ID=613>

April 25-28, 2007 / 25-28 avril 2007

Dryden, Ontario

25th Annual Northwestern Ontario Regional Conference

Information: Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association (NOMA),
161 East Brock Street, Thunder Bay, ON P7E 4H1

Tel.: (807) 626-0155. Fax: (807) 626-8163

May 2, 2007 / 2 mai 2007

Montréal, Québec

L'avenir démographique du Montréal métropolitain : défis et enjeux

Information: [Université du Québec à Montréal \(UQÀM\)](http://www.usherbrooke.ca/urba),
Colloque Démographie et ville – URBA 2015, Département
d'études urbaines et touristiques, Université du Québec à Mon-
tréal,

PO Box 8888, succursale Centre-ville, Montréal, QC H3C 3P8.

Tel.: (514) 987.3000 ext. 7883. Fax: (514) 987-7827.

Email: paquin.stephanie@courrier.uqam.ca

May 2-4, 2007 / 2-4 mai 2007

Midland, Ontario

**54th Annual Ontario Small Urban Municipal Conference Confer-
ence**

Information: Ontario Small Urban Municipal Conference (OSUM),
Tel.: (705) 526-4275. Email: swalton@town.midland.on.ca

Internet: [http://www.amo.on.ca/Content/NavigationMenu4/](http://www.amo.on.ca/Content/NavigationMenu4/Events/2007SmallUrbanMunicipalConferenceOSUM/default.htm)

[Events/2007SmallUrbanMunicipalConferenceOSUM/
default.htm](http://www.amo.on.ca/Content/NavigationMenu4/Events/2007SmallUrbanMunicipalConferenceOSUM/default.htm),

May 9-11, 2007 / 9-11 mai 2007

Kirkland Lake, Ontario

**Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities / Ministry of Mu-
nicipal Affairs and Housing Conference**

Information: [Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities](http://www.fnom.org),
3 Kirkland Street, PO Bag 1757, Kirkland Lake, ON P2N 3P4.
Tel: (705) 567 9361 ext. 243. Fax: (705) 567 3535. Email:

wilfred.hass@tkl.ca

Internet: [http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/userfiles/HTML/
nts_1_22699_1.html](http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/userfiles/HTML/nts_1_22699_1.html)

May 10-11, 2007 / 10-11 mai 2007

White Point, Nova Scotia

2007 Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities Spring Workshop

Information: [Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities \(UNSM\)](http://www.unsm.ca),
Suite 1106, 1809 Barrington Street, Halifax, NS B3J 3K8.

Tel.: 902-423-7417. Email: jwebber@eastlink.ca

Internet: <http://www.unsm.ca/events.html>

May 14-16, 2007 / 14-16 mai 2007

Lyon, France

**Global City Creating a Sustainable Future for Our Cities Confer-
ence**

Information: [Reed Midem](http://www.reedmidem.com),
11 rue du Colonel Pierre Avia, 75726 Paris Cedex 15, France.
Fax: +33 (0)1 41 90 45 30. Email:

info.globalcity@reedmidem.com

Internet: [http://www.globalcityforum.com/App/homepage.cfm?
moduleid=399&appname=100527](http://www.globalcityforum.com/App/homepage.cfm?moduleid=399&appname=100527)

ICURR will publish, at no cost, brief descriptions of upcoming events of interest to its readers in the Liaison and on the Muniscope website. Submissions should be sent to the attention of Mark Rose (mrose@icurr.org).

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Upcoming Conferences (April and May 2007) / Colloques et conférences (avril et mai 2007)

May 22-26, 2007 / 22-26 mai 2007

New Orleans, Louisiana

61st International Institute of Municipal Clerks Annual Conference

Information: [International Institute of Municipal Clerks \(IIMC\)](#),

8331 Utica Avenue, Suite 200, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730.

Tel.: (909) 944-4162 or (800) 251-1639. Fax: (909) 944-8545. Email:

chriss@iimc.com

Internet: http://www.iimc.com/Conference/Current_conf.shtml#

May 24-27, 2007 / 24-27 mai 2007

Dawson City, Yukon

Association of Yukon Communities (AYC) General Meeting

Information: [Association of Yukon Communities \(AYC\)](#),

#15-1114 1st Avenue, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 1A3.

Tel.: (867) 668-7574. Email: ayc@northwestel.net

Internet: <http://www.ayc.yk.ca/ayc-meetings.htm>

May 28-30, 2007 / 28-30 mai 2007

Calgary, Alberta

36th Canadian Association of Municipal Administrators Conference

Information: [Canadian Association of Municipal Administrators \(CAMA\)](#),

PO Box 128, Station A, Fredericton, NB E3B 4Y2.

Tel.: (866) 771-2262. Email: admin@camacam.ca

Internet: http://camacam.ca/conference_2007.asp

May 31 - June 1, 2007 / 31 mai—Le première de juin 2007

Toronto, Ontario

SB07 Toronto: New Capacity for Sustainable Technology, Communities and Construction: Toronto Regional Sustainable Building and Construction Conference

Information: [Canadian Urban Institute](#)

555 Richmond Street West, Suite 402, P.O. Box 612, Toronto, ON M5V 3B1.

Tel.: (416) 365-0816 ext. 221. Email: sb07toronto@canurb.com

Internet: <http://www.sb07toronto.org/>

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Le CIRUR publiera gratuitement une courte description des événement à venir dnas le site Muniscope et le bulletin Liaison. Tout avis d'événement doit être adressé au Mark Rose (mrose@icurr.org).

Information Requests (March-April 2007) / Notes de recherche (mars-avril 2007)

(examples of work research work undertaken for our Muniscope clients / exemples de travaux de recherche réalisés pour des abonnés Muniscope)

- Municipal regulations requiring low flow (6L) toilets for new development and residential retrofitting / Réglementation municipale demandant l'installation de toilettes à bas niveau d'eau dans les nouveaux développement ainsi que dans les projets de rénovations
- Operating procedures on issuing sidewalk occupancy permits / Procédures d'émission de permis d'utilisation des trottoirs
- Public-private partnerships (P3) in Canada / Partenariats public-privé au Canada
- Alternative municipal revenue sources / Sources de revenue alternatives pour les municipalités
- Improvement District infrastructure and issues related to the merger of Improvement Districts with local governments in British Columbia / Infrastructures des Improvement District et enjeux relatifs à la fusion de districts et des municipalités
- Protection or guard requirements being enforced by Canadian municipalities for window wells in excess of 600mm deep / Réglementation municipale sur les dispositifs de protection pour les margelles qui ont plus de 600 mm de profondeur.
- Water and wastewater infrastructure funding / Financement des infrastructures d'eau et de traitement des eaux usées

New Documents in the ICURR Library / Nouveaux documents à la bibliothèque du CIRUR

To borrow the items listed in this bibliography, please contact the ICURR Library at icurrlib@icurr.org or log-on to the Muniscope website (<http://www.muniscope.ca>) / Pour emprunter les documents figurant sur cette bibliographie, veuillez communiquer avec la bibliothèque du CIRUR (icurrlib@icurr.org) ou aller sur le site de Muniscope (<http://www.muniscope.ca>)

Communications & Technology / Communication & technologie

QH053 Local wireless networks – a prerequisite for the future.

/ NEFF, Dianah.
2007.

From/Tiré de: *Public Management* 89:2, March 2007, p. 10-13.
4 p. : tables

Discusses the role that local governments can play in the mass deployment of wireless networks. Topics include: the basis for the Wi-Fi project objectives (economic development, social improvements, and government efficiency); government, residential, and business uses for wireless access; feasibility study characteristics; contents of the request for proposal (an understanding of the applications, a description of the municipality's intention for the network, an inventory of local government assets, and a study of geographic and physical characteristics); wireless business models and private sector partnership opportunities; five local wireless business models (cooperative wholesale, public utility, nonprofit, and grass roots public community); and future trends for Wi-Fi technology and provision.

QG057 Metro Wi-Fi networks : what are they and how can they benefit your community?

/ WILLIAMS, Bert.
2007.

From/Tiré de: *Public Management* 89:2, March 2007, p. 16-19.
4 p. : bibl.

Explains the basic fundamentals of community-wide Wi-Fi network and its applications. Sometimes labelled as municipal Wi-Fi, mesh networking, and metro-scale Wi-Fi, community-wide Wi-Fi is essentially a connection of Wi-Fi enabled mesh routers that are networked together and installed on street furniture with an electrical source, e.g. lampposts and telephone poles. It covers metro Wi-Fi business models; network access for consumers, small to medium businesses, and local government; mobile device driven applications; advertising and content distribution; and the economics of metro scale Wi-Fi.

Economic Development / Développement économique

EC512 European cities in the knowledge economy : towards a typology.

/ WINDEN, Willem van & BERG, Leo van den & POL, Peter.
2007.

From/Tiré de: *Urban Studies* 44:3, March 2007, p. 525-549.
25 p. : ill., tables, graphs, bibl.

Discusses the shift towards a knowledge-based economy in a variety of types of European cities with commentary on national and local policy and how well each type meshes with this movement. Includes a study of the development of the knowledge-based economy in some north-western European cities and a study on related governance issues.

EC511 Proforma 101 : getting familiar with a basic tool of real estate analysis.

/ LEMMON, Wayne A.
2007.

From/Tiré de: *Planning Commissioner's Journal* 65:1, Winter 2007, p. 8-17.
10 p. : ill., tables, graphs

Describes the proforma analysis process, which projects the financial return that a proposed real estate development is likely to create, estimating revenues, costs, and the net financial return to the developer. It goes through the process using a hypothetical case step-by-step, covering such variables as: gross sales, land acquisition, planning and design, approvals, sitework and building construction, management, amenities and off-site costs, and overhead. It then looks at the effects of adjusting critical variables, such as costs, time, and home affordability on the final financial return to the developer.

New Documents in the ICURR Library / Nouveaux documents à la bibliothèque du CIRUR

Environment / Environnement**EG549 Canadian water sustainability index (CWSI) : project report = Indice canadien de la durabilité des ressources hydriques (ICDRH) : rapport de projet.**

/ POLICY RESEARCH INITIATIVE = PROJET DE RECHERCHE SUR LES POLITIQUES.
[Ottawa] : Policy Research Initiative = Projet de recherche sur les politiques, 2007.
ii, 27 / ii, 30 p. : tables / tableaux, appendices, bibl.

(PRI project : sustainable development)

Presents the Canadian Water Sustainability Index (CWSI) framework and methodology, a composite index that evaluates a number of indicators to give the holistic well-being of Canadian communities with respect to fresh water. The indicators address the following policy categories: fresh water resources, ecosystem health, water infrastructure, human health and well-being, and community capacity. The report also presents case studies results for the following communities: District of Chetwynd, BC; Town of Three Hills, AB; Tsuu T'ina First Nation, AB; Pelican Lake First nation, SK; Rural Municipality of Gimli, MB; and Moose Cree Nation, ON.

L'équipe du développement durable du Projet de recherche sur les politiques (PRP) a commencé des travaux sur l'Indice canadien de la durabilité des ressources hydriques (ICDRH). Le PRP a élaboré un cadre provisoire d'indice composé sur les ressources hydriques qui servirait à évaluer les différents éléments liés à l'état général de l'eau douce dans les collectivités canadiennes. Les indicateurs portent sur les catégories de politiques suivantes : ressources en eau, santé des écosystèmes, infrastructures d'eau, santé et bien-être public et les ressources des collectivités. Le rapport présente également les résultats d'études de cas réalisées auprès des communautés suivantes : le District de Chetwynd (C-B), la Ville de Three Hills (AB), les premières nations Tsuu T'ina (AB), Pelican Lake (AB) et Moose Cree (ON), ainsi que la municipalité rurale de Gimli (MB).

EF157 Change is in the air : Toronto's commitment to an environmentally sustainable future : framework for public review and engagement.

/ CITY OF TORONTO, Toronto Environment Office.
Toronto : City of Toronto, 2007.
i, 27 p. : col. ill., tables, graphs

The document is a framework of ideas concerning the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and other air pollutants to stimulate input as to what should be included in Toronto's Climate Change and Clean Air Action Plan. It set targets for greenhouse gas and criteria air contaminant reduction for the Toronto area for 2012, 2020, and 2050. It recommends an integrated approach to climate change and clean air. It then presents 27 potential actions for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving the air quality in seven categories: natural gas, gasoline, diesel, electricity, solid waste, comprehensive actions, and adaptation strategies. Some of these initiatives include: home retrofitting; methane collection from landfill; reduce small engine use; improve bikeways; implementing the Transit City Plan; promote locally produced product; require city fleets and haulage companies to use biodiesel; foster green economic development clusters; conserve electricity; double tree canopy; conduct vulnerability scans; and annual reports of greenhouse gas emissions and smog-causing pollutants.

EB145 Considering the source : the dramatic implications of Ontario's new Clean Water Act.

/ PICKFIELD, Peter.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Municipal World 117:3, March 2007, p. 21-26.
6 p.

Outlines the general framework of Ontario's Clean Drinking Water Act (CWA) and describes the process for establishing Source Protection Plans. It identifies the implications of this new legislation for municipalities and municipal implementation and enforcement of the Act, including the need to appoint Risk Management Officials, the preparation of risk management plans, the enforcement powers given to municipal council, and the impact on applications for changes to land use, building permits, or changes to building use.

EG548 Factor-2 communities : the face of the future, now?.

/ CHURCH, Ken.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Municipal World 117:3, March 2007, p. 31-34.
4 p.

In light of Natural Resources Canada's planning guide and other tools on becoming a Factor-2 Community, the article looks at the steps communities can now take to become less reliant on non-renewable resources. Factor-2 Communities are defined as communities that apply design practices, policies, and technologies to reduce their demand on non-renewable resources, such as oil and gas. It addresses drafting a community energy plan and the areas that a Factor-2 Community will have to deal with: energy in infrastructure and services, energy in food production, energy in retail, energy in manufacturing, energy in transportation, and energy in power generation.

New Documents in the ICURR Library / Nouveaux documents à la bibliothèque du CIRUR

EI447 Green cities : urban growth and the environment.

/ KAHN, Matthew E.

Washington : Brookings Institution, 2006.

vii, 160 p. : tables, graphs, index, bibl.

A survey of the environmental consequences of urban growth. It discusses the environmental Kuznets curve, which theorizes that the relationship between environmental quality and per capita income follows a bell-shaped curve. It traces the environmental effects of income growth, population growth, and spatial growth, i.e. suburban sprawl. It considers how cities can deal with the environmental challenges produced by growth and achieve sustainability. The book has a predominantly American focus with some international examples.

EG546 Green infrastructure : linking landscapes and communities.

/ BENEDICT, Mark A. & MCMAHON, Edward T.

Washington : Island Press, 2006.

xx, 299 p. : ill., tables, maps, glossary, index, bibl.

Presents a concept for the conservation of green areas, "green infrastructure." Green infrastructure for this work is defined as an interconnected network of natural areas and other open spaces that conserves natural ecosystem values and functions, sustains clean air and water, and provides a wide array of benefits to people and wildlife. It offers the benefits of green infrastructure, the basics of network design, as well as examples of implementation.

EK007 Human activity and the environment : annual statistics 2006 = L'activité humaine et l'environnement : statistiques annuelles 2006.

/ STATISTICS CANADA, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, System of National Accounts = STATISTIQUE CANADA, Division des comptes et de la statistique de l'environnement, Système de comptabilité nationale.

Ottawa : Statistics Canada = Statistique Canada, 2006.

[153] / [167] p. : col. ill., tables / tableaux, graphs / graphiques, col. maps / cartes col.

(Human activity and the environment : annual statistics = L'activité humaine et l'environnement : statistiques annuelles)

The feature article focuses on transportation trends, the environmental impact of transportation, and what is presently being done to mitigate the effects of transportation on the environment. The following three sections cover the annual statistics for the physical environment (physiography and climate), the pressures on the environment (driving forces, population, economy, transportation, natural resources, ecosystems), and the socio-economic response to environmental conditions (legislation, protected areas, environmental protection expenditures, environmental practices, environment industry, and research and development).

L'article de fond examine les tendances principales en matière de transport et sur les répercussions environnementales pouvant en découler. L'article se termine par un regard sur les interventions des gouvernements, des entreprises et des citoyens afin d'atténuer les effets des transports sur l'environnement. La section deux présente de l'information et des statistiques sur la physiographie et le climat du pays. La section trois présente de l'information sur les facteurs de changement qui forment le rapport entre l'activité humaine et l'environnement (la population, les conditions économique et les transports). La section quatre examine la façon dont les gouvernements, les entreprises et les ménages essaient de réagir et de s'adapter à l'évolution des conditions environnementales.

EI446 Right answers, wrong questions : environmental justice as urban research.

/ SCHWEITZER, Lisa & STEPHENSON, Max, Jr.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Studies 44:2, February 2007, p. 319-337.

19 p. : bibl.

A literature summary that explores and critiques environmental justice literature while identifying methodological and ideological improvements for future research on urban environments. The term, environmental justice, refers to the notion that citizens from different ethnic backgrounds and classes experience varying states of environmental quality.

EH957 Vulnerabilities to climate change : vulnerability assessment of a resource-based community.

/ FRENKEL, Brian.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Municipal World 117:3, March 2007, p. 35-36, 62.

3 p.

Presents details of a pilot vulnerability assessment for the impact of climatic changes for the forestry-based community of Vanderhoof, BC. It looks at the local survey component of the assessment, implications for the forestry sector and the community, including the need to introduce new species that are better suited to the new climate and the potential increase in wildfires, and potential adaptation strategies.

New Documents in the ICURR Library / Nouveaux documents à la bibliothèque du CIRUR

EI445 What parameters influence the spatial variations in CO2 emissions from road traffic in Berlin? implications for urban planning to reduce anthropogenic CO2 emissions.

/ RECKIEN, Diana & EWALD, Maren & EDENHOFER, Ottmar.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Land 44:2, February 2007, p. 339-355.
17 p. : tables, graphs, maps, bibl.

Summarizes a study that looked at the forces influencing the production of man-made CO2 emissions from road traffic, i.e. the CO2 emissions from fossil-fuel burning vehicles, in Berlin. It finds that the influencing variables include: number of jobs per district, the share of higher income citizenry, the number of residents, the total built area, the number of cars, and the amount of traffic area. It concludes that the only parameter that would fall under the direct influence of planning authorities would be the amount of space dedicated to traffic.

Finance / Finances

MG1088 At the tipping point : has tax increment financing become too much of a good thing?.

/ KROHE, James, Jr.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Planning 73:3, March 2007, p. 20-21, 23-25.
5 p. : ill.

Briefly follows the history of tax increment financing (TIF) since its introduction in the 1950s to the present in the United States and assesses TIF effectiveness as a municipal revenue development tool. It looks at why TIF is attractive to local governments, TIF performance, the realities of TIFs and gentrification and downtown rejuvenation, and its possible over use. It highlights the differences between State TIF implementation in the United States.

HH805 Financing walkable urbane projects.

/ LEINBERGER, Christopher B.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Land 66:1, January 2007, p. 122-125.
4 p. : ill., tables, graphs

Discusses the funding of walkable urbane projects with patient equity—the capital committed to a development or redevelopment budget that does not have a defined payback—and the difficulties associated with funding new urbanist/walkable projects.

GG295 Impact fees : practical guide for calculation and implementation.

/ ROSS, Dennis H. & THORPE, Scott Ian.
[Fullerton CA] : Revenue & Cost Specialists, [1992]
16 p. : bibl.

Covers the history of development impact fees for the financing of public facilities to accommodate growth in the United States, the philosophy, statewide legislation enacting public agencies to levy impact fees, information on how to calculate impact fees (inductive and deductive), and the rights of developers. Originally presented at the September 9-11, 1991, ASCE Successful Land Management II: Managing and Paying for Growth Conference, held in San Diego. It appeared in the Journal of Urban Planning and Development, September 1992.

GI213 The incidence of development fees and special assessments.

/ YINGER, John.
1998.

From/Tiré de: National Tax Journal 51:1, March 1998, p. 23-41.
19 p. : bibl.

Investigates the incidence of development fees and special assessments as a means of financing new public infrastructure. It uses a model of household bids for housing in alternative locations.

TH544 The political calculus of congestion pricing.

/ KING, David & MANVILLE, Michael & SHOUP, Donald C.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Transport policy 14:2, March 2007, p. 111-123.
13 p. : tables, bibl.

Explores the politics of congestion pricing and proposes that in order to generate political support for congestion pricing at the local level, the toll revenue should be distributed to the cities through which the freeway passes. It addresses two political barriers to congestion pricing, loss aversion and free rider problems, and provides an explanation of San Diego's conversion of high occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes into high occupancy/toll (HOT) lanes. It concludes by looking at how congestion pricing might work for: Los Angeles County, Minneapolis-St. Paul, New York, and San Francisco.

New Documents in the ICURR Library / Nouveaux documents à la bibliothèque du CIRUR

EC513 Tapping the value of density.

/ MOEDER, Nathan.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Land 66:2, February 2007, p. 124-126.

3 p. : ill.

Examines the use of a density recapture program (special assessment tax) for upzoning communities to generate additional revenue as well as the challenges associated with encouraging higher density development, especially for urban infill. The challenges addressed include: financing public projects, land acquisition and site costs, and community resistance to high density.

General / Général

GI214 Community participants in the real world : opportunities and pitfalls in new governance spaces.

/ TAYLOR, Marilyn.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Studies 44:2, February 2007, p. 297-317.

21 p. : bibl.

Examines studies of community participation in neighbourhood renewal programs, primarily in England, to consider the implications for government and the communities, using governmentality theory. It also looks at New Labour's recent policies on community engagement in England.

Housing / Habitation

HI513 Housing as a heuristic condition in the simultaneous projection of population and households.

/ AKKERMAN, Abraham.

2006.

From/Tiré de: Environment and Planning A 38:4, April 2006, p. 765-790.

26 p. : tables, bibl.

Examines the simultaneous projection of population and households in a metropolitan area under feasibility constraints and analyzes housing market for the Cleveland Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, 1990.

HG359 Moho modules modernize Manchester.

/ MACHT, William P.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Land 66:2, February 2007, p. 114-117.

4 p. : ill.

Details Urban Splash's Moho (Modular Housing) project in Manchester, which utilizes single-apartment modular construction. The units are constructed prior to installation and come complete with interior bearing fixtures, plumbing, appliances, cabinets, and built-in furniture. They are then stacked around a courtyard with 17 units per story, six stories high.

HI511 Reassessing gentrification : measuring residents' opinions using survey data.

/ SULLIVAN, Daniel Monroe.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Affairs Review 42:4, March 2007, p. 583-592.

10 p. : tables, bibl.

Presents the results of a study that asked residents in the Eliot and Alberta neighbourhoods of Portland, OR, for their opinions of the gentrification of their neighbourhoods. The study found that homeowners generally like the effects of gentrification while renters and Black residents are less likely to view the changes in a positive light.

New Documents in the ICURR Library / Nouveaux documents à la bibliothèque du CIRUR

HH804 Smart & sustainable built environments.

/ YANG, Jay & BRANDON, Peter S. & SIDWELL, A. C. ed.
Oxford ; Malden MA : Blackwell Publishing, 2005.
xviii, 346 p. : ill., index, bibl.

A collection of papers presented at the first International Conference on Smart and Sustainable Built Environments held in Australia in 2003. Topics covered: smart sustainable office design, perspectives for implementation of sustainable development in Latin America, New Zealand's future residential buildings, Hong Kong as a smart and sustainable city, the Southern European intelligent city of the future, the building as power plant, the development of a self contained micro-infrastructure appliance, a DC-low voltage house, development of phase change thermal storage wallcoverings in buildings, the energy efficiency of double-skin glass facades for an office building in Istanbul, reducing energy-related greenhouse gas emissions in homes and offices in New Zealand, the potential for prefabrication in UK housing to improve sustainability, estimating the increasing cost of commercial buildings in Australia because of greenhouse emissions trading, raised floor systems for the sustainable fit-out of office buildings, sustainable deconstruction of buildings, time and the sustainable development agenda, sustainability and smart in building design and construction, sustainability assessment methods, sustainability criteria for housing, the development of a building environmental assessment tool on a website, managing the time factor in sustainability - a model for the impact of the building lifespan on environmental performance, constructability knowledge management in sustainable design, sustainability, the built environment and the legal system, simple and smart SCADA, sustainable building and construction: contributions by international organizations, the UK experience of gauging progress on introducing sustainable business practices in the construction sector, developing a sustainable development approach for buildings and construction processes, local councils views on sustainability initiatives, sustainability assessment considering asset and building life cycles, and energy efficiency uptake within the project home building industry.

Infrastructure / Infrastructures

MH1236 The changing face of power : Ontario's electricity distribution sector and its impact on municipally-owned utilities.

/ MACALUSO, Charlie.
2007.

From/Tiré de: *Municipal Monitor* 11:2, March/April 2007, p. 17-19.
3 p. : ill.

Examines three issues within the electrical sector that will have a significant impact on local distribution companies, the majority of which are owned by local municipalities. These issues include: rationalization of the sector, sufficient cost of capital, and conservation, demand management, and the smart metre initiative.

MG1087 Edmonton's Gold Bar Wastewater Treatment Plant.

/ EVANS, Michael.
2007.

From/Tiré de: *Municipal World* 117:3, March 2007, p. 37-38, 54.
3 p. : ill.

Provides details on Edmonton's Gold Bar Wastewater Treatment Plant, the largest biological nutrient removal-based (BNR) wastewater treatment plant in the northern hemisphere. It describes the BNR process, the partnership between the City of Edmonton and Petro-Canada due to the latter's exorbitant water needs, best practice recognition for the facility, and continued research and training in wastewater treatment.

MI676 Local governments as policy entrepreneurs : evaluating Florida's "concurrency experiment".

/ CHAPIN, Timothy S.
2007.

From/Tiré de: *Urban Affairs Review* 42:4, March 2007, p. 505-532.
28 p. : tables, maps, bibl

Evaluates Florida's concurrency mandate, looks at previous research into concurrency, and investigates different aspects of concurrency in 66 local governments in Florida. The three aspects analysed include: local level of service standards for the six types of public facilities and urban services required as part of Florida's mandate (roads, potable water, wastewater, solid waste, parks and recreation, and storm water); the timing of the provision of public facilities for each type of infrastructure or service; and the form of de minimis standards in each jurisdiction. The concurrency experiment, sometimes called an adequate public facilities ordinance, refers to Florida's Growth Management Act requirements that development is not to proceed unless infrastructure capacity and specific urban services are in place to service the new development.

New Documents in the ICURR Library / Nouveaux documents à la bibliothèque du CIRUR

EH958 A new view of water security : thinking beyond pipes and pumps.

/ BRANDES, Oliver M. & MAAS, Tony & REYNOLDS, Ellen.

2007.

From/Tiré de: *Municipal World* 117:3, March 2007, p. 27-28, 30.

3 p.

Examines emerging Canadian water challenges in the 21st century given climate changes, particularly water scarcity, and how communities will be addressing their long-term water security through managing water demand. It also includes a brief discussion of the University of Victoria's Polis Project, titled Thinking beyond pipes and pumps: Top 10 ways communities can save water and money, including a list of the top 10 ways that communities can save water and money. See also: Thinking beyond pipes and pumps: Top 10 ways communities can save water and money (EG547).

EG547 Thinking beyond pipes and pumps : top 10 ways communities can save water and money.

/ BRANDES, Oliver M. & MAAS, Tony & REYNOLDS, Ellen.

Victoria BC : POLIS Project on Ecological Governance, 2006.

53 p. : ill.

Presents an expanded definition of urban water infrastructure that includes innovative physical components, water sensitive urban design, and conservation programs designed to complement existing water supply networks. It begins with the POLIS top 10 list of immediate opportunities for communities to save water and money. The next part establishes the context and rationales for this new approach to urban water management. It explains, from ecological and business perspectives, the reasons for integrating water efficiency and conservation into daily activities, emphasizes the importance of managing water demand as a fundamental element of sustainable water management, and presents a portrait of water management in the 21st century.

UA160 Urban water resources toolbox : integrating groundwater into urban water management.

/ WOLF, Leif & MORRIS, Brian & BURN, Stewart. ed.

London : IWA Publishing, 2006.

xi, 297 p. : ill. (chiefly col.), tables, graphs, col. maps, bibl.

Describes holistic approaches for the quantification and balancing of urban water and solute fluxes that have been developed by the joint Euro-Australian research project AISUWRS. It covers a number of models that deal with: urban volume and quality, network exfiltration and infiltration, contaminant transport through the unsaturated zone, balancing transient unsaturated soil processes, numerical urban groundwater modelling, and decision support. It also presents four examples of aquifer systems—a matrix-flow aquifer (Rastatt, Germany), a sandstone aquifer (Doncaster, UK), a layered aquifer system (Ljubljana, Slovenia), and a karstic aquifer system (Mt. Gambier, Australia)—and a report on socio-economics and sustainability of urban water systems.

Municipal / Questions municipales

MI678 2006 Ontario municipal elections AMCTO post-election survey : interim report.

/ NICHOLSON, Frank.

Mississauga : Association of Municipal Clerks and Treasurers of Ontario, 2007.

[51] p. : tables, graphs, appendices

An interim look at the results of an Internet survey conducted by the AMCTO on January 10 and February 8, 2007 of 415 Ontario municipalities responsible for conducting council and school trustee elections. Question topics include: incidence of elections, presence of ballot questions, ward or at large system, vote casting methods, vote counting methods, advance vote dates, vote anywhere in the municipality, voters list management, usefulness of Municipal Property Assessment Corporation's enumeration data, candidate information sessions, regulation of campaign signs, voter identification requirements and acceptable identification, cooperation with school boards for use of facilities, measures to address accessibility concerns, election financing, election staffing, and sources of support. The appendices provide: a list of the vote casting methods used on voting day for respondents; a list of vote counting methods used on voting day for respondents; measures to ensure qualified temporary staff; and the survey questionnaire.

MB992 Alberta municipal law & commentary.

/ WAKEFIELD, Kim Donald.

Markham ON : LexisNexis Canada, 2007.

lv, 681 p. : index

Includes the texts of Alberta's Municipal Government Act, the Local Authorities Election Act, the Expropriation Act, the City Transportation Act, and excerpts from the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act with commentary on key features of the Acts and references to applicable case law and other authorities.

New Documents in the ICURR Library / Nouveaux documents à la bibliothèque du CIRUR

MI674 Big city, big turnout? electoral participation in American cities.

/ CAREN, Neal.
2007.

From/Tiré de: *Journal of Urban Affairs* 29:1, February 2007, p. 31-46.
16 p. : tables, bibl.

Examines variation in voter turnout in 332 mayoral elections in 38 large American cities over 25 years. It compares the turnout rate with other types of elections and tests the relative importance of institutional, demographic, and campaign-specific effects on turnout.

MB993 British Columbia municipal law and commentary.

/ MCDANNOLD, Guy & STEWART, Colin.
Markham ON : LexisNexis Canada, 2007.

lxv, 711 p. : index

Includes the texts of British Columbia's Community Charter and Regulations, the Local Government Act and Regulations, and excerpts from the the Financial Disclosure Act, the Land Title Act, the Environmental Management Act, and the Motor Vehicle Act. It includes commentary on the scheme of municipal legislation in British Columbia, interpretation of municipal legislation in British Columbia, each part of the Community Charter, each part of the Local Government Act, other relevant legislation, and recent constitutional issues.

MF231 City of St. John's submission to Commissioner John Roil, Q.C. on the Mount Pearl municipal boundary extension feasibility study.

/ CITY OF ST. JOHN'S.

St. John's : City of St. John's, 2007.

Var. pag. : col. ill., tables, col. maps, appendices

A brief prepared in response to a proposal to extend Mount Pearl's municipal boundaries sent to the Minister of Municipal Affairs on behalf of the City of Mount Pearl. The brief demonstrates the importance of St. John's retaining municipal jurisdiction over these lands. It covers: the impact of development in the feasibility study area on the City of St. John's and on the City of Mount Pearl, regional impacts, and alternative boundary proposals. The appendices include: a list of commission reports and studies, an aerial photograph showing the limits of the Feasibility Study Area, capital allocations by the City of St. John's for Amalgamated Areas (1985 and 1992) through 2006, St. John's Amalgamation Review Report, and an aerial photograph depicting the alternative boundary proposal "B" as suggested by the City of St. John's.

MA573 Duties and responsibilities of members of council in Ontario.

/ LONGO, Leo F. & YERXA, Kelly G.
2007.

From/Tiré de: *Municipal World* 117:2, February 2007, p. 25-28 *Municipal World* 117:3, March 2007, p. 43-48, 64.
11 p.

The first article examines the statutory duties of members of council and the sanctions that exist if these duties are not properly exercised in Ontario. It covers: eligibility, declaration of office, duty to attend meetings, financial management duties, the nature of the relationship with the municipal corporation, conduct in meetings, and the relationship between members of council and local boards. The second article explores the legal responsibilities as determined to pertain to members of council by judicial rulings applying common law principles in Ontario. It covers: duty to declare conflicts of interest, duty not to mislead and negligent misrepresentation, disruptive and improper statements during meetings, release of information discussed in camera, and the duty to keep an "open mind."

MA572 Making a difference : Cuff's guide for municipal leaders : volume 2 : the case for effective governance.

/ CUFF, George B.

St. Thomas ON : *Municipal World*, 2007.

v, 116 p.

*Builds a framework for effective municipal governance, discussing: leadership tools and processes; what governance is not; job descriptions of a council, mayor, councillor, and chair of committee; the qualities that make for a good council member; council orientation; the impact of a CAO on governance; the council-CAO relationship; and establishing a council's vision and priorities. See also: *Making a difference: Cuff's guide for municipal leaders: A survival guide for elected officials (MA548).**

New Documents in the ICURR Library / Nouveaux documents à la bibliothèque du CIRUR

MH1238 Provincial-Territorial charrette on municipal performance and its measurement : report on proceedings = Conférence-charrette provinciale-territoriale sur le rendement des municipalités et son évaluation.

/ BRACEGIRDLE, Peter.

/ PROVINCIAL-TERRITORIAL CHARRETTE ON MUNICIPAL PERFORMANCE AND ITS MEASUREMENT (2004 : Toronto, Ontario) = CONFÉRENCE-CHARRETTE PROVINCIALE-TERRITORIALE SUR LE RENDEMENT DES MUNICIPALITÉS ET SON ÉVALUATION (2004 : Toronto, Ontario)

Toronto : Institute of Public Administration of Canada (IPAC) = Institut d'administration publique du Canada (IAPC), 2004.

[68] / [81] p. : ill., tables / tableaux, graphs / graphiques, maps / cartes, appendices

The proceedings of a charrette held in Toronto, May 17-18, 2004, that brought representatives from across Canada to discuss the enhancement of municipal performance and its measurement. The presentations covered the following topics: municipal performance measurement promotion by the provinces and territories; municipal performance measurement in the United Kingdom; municipal performance indicators in Québec; local government capacity and performance measurement in New Brunswick; the Nova Scotia Municipal Indicators Program; the Ontario Municipal Performance Measurement Program; Australian municipal performance measurement; annual progress reporting in British Columbia; measuring performance through the FCM Quality of Life Reporting System; performance measuring in Calgary; and performance measuring in Winnipeg. The Charrette was organized by the Institute of Public Administration of Canada (IPAC) on behalf of the Government of Ontario.

Le compte-rendu de la charrette tenue à Toronto, les 17 et 18 mai 2004 qui a rassemblé des représentants de partout au Canada pour discuter de l'amélioration de la performance des municipalités et comment la mesurer. Les présentations portaient sur les sujets suivants : pourquoi les provinces et les territoires font-elles la promotion de l'évaluation du rendement des municipalités?; le rendement des municipalité britannique; les indicateurs de rendement des municipalités au Québec; vers une évolution du rendement et des capacités des gouvernements locaux au Nouveau-Brunswick; le programme d'indicateurs municipaux de la Nouvelle-Écosse; le programme de mesure de la performance des services municipaux de l'Ontario; l'administration locale efficace dans la fédération australienne; la responsabilisation au moyen de rapports annuels d'activités en Colombie-Britannique; l'évaluation du rendement avec le Système de rapports sur la qualité de vie de la FCM; évaluation du rendement de la Ville de Calgary et la mesure du rendement à Winnipeg. L'Institut d'administration publique du Canada (IAPC) a organisé la conférence-charrette pour le compte du gouvernement de l'Ontario.

MH1235 Re-thinking the megacity.

/ SAMS, Scott.

2007.

From/Tiré de: *Municipal World* 117:2, February 2007, p. 31-32, 44.

3 p.

Explores whether the megacities created from municipal amalgamations have satisfied the key roles of municipal government. It discusses the consolidationist (fewer, larger municipalities) and the public choice perspective (large number of smaller municipalities), the myth that amalgamation produces less government with examples from the US and UK, and the adoption and implementation of blended structures to meet service delivery roles (e.g. British Columbia's regional district system).

MH1237 Small town breaks legal ground to clean up odour problem.

/ GLENN, William M. & SPIEGEL, Barry.

2007.

From/Tiré de: *Municipal World* 117:3, March 2007, p. 17-20.

4 p.

Details how the city of Newmarket made use of the public nuisance provisions in the Municipal Act, 2001, to legally combat a waste recycling plant that was producing foul odours. It provides background on the odour complaints and on the Halton Recycling Ltd. plant, the public nuisance approach, the involvement of the Ministry of the Environment, the legal proceedings before Superior Court Justice Alan Bryant, and the present state of affairs with a court-ordered shut down should the odours problems persist after remediation.

MK096 Statistical information 2005 = Information statistique 2005.

/ MUNICIPALITIES OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA = MUNICIPALITÉS DE LA PROVINCE DU MANITOBA & MANITOBA INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS, Municipal Finance and Advisory Services = MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INTERGOUVERNEMENTALES DU MANITOBA, Services de développement des administrations locales.

[Winnipeg : Manitoba Intergovernmental Affairs = Ministère des Affaires intergouvernementales du Manitoba, 2007]

64 p. : tables / tableaux, graphs / graphiques

Statistics compiled from the 2005 audited financial statements of all 199 municipalities. The executive summary covers: changes in municipal population; changes in budgeted municipal expenditures for 2005-2006; municipal expenditures by category as a percent of total expenditures and per capita; municipal expenditures on general government administration; municipal revenues by major source; municipal property tax changes 2005-2006; total taxable assessment and municipal taxes (excluding education). The financial statistics detail: population, area and assessments; tax assets and tax collections; general operating fund and general capital and loan fund, and trust fund balance sheets; general operating fund revenue and expenditure; water and sewer utility operating fund balance sheet and revenue and expenditure; source and application of capital funds for the general fund and utility funds; an analysis of capital debt; an analysis of investments; an analysis of funded reserves, and other utility and enterprise funds balance sheet and revenue and expenditure. Financial statistics for the City of Selkirk reflect 2004 data as 2005 data was unavailable at the time of printing. While the title and foreword are bilingual, the document is exclusively in English.

New Documents in the ICURR Library / Nouveaux documents à la bibliothèque du CIRUR

Ce document présente une compilation des statistiques des corporations municipales de la province du Manitoba, pour l'année 2005, réalisée sur la base des rapports financiers vérifiés. Le document expose les changements démographiques dans les municipalités; les changements apportés aux dépenses dans la population municipale, les revenus municipaux selon la source exprimés en pourcentage des revenus totaux et per capita, les dépenses municipales par type exprimées en pourcentage des dépenses totales et per capita, les revenus municipaux en fonction des principales sources, les changements apportés aux impôts fonciers municipaux en 2005-2006; l'évaluation de l'assiette fiscale ainsi que le total des revenus provenant des taxes municipales (à l'exception de l'Éducation). La partie consacrée aux statistiques financières regroupe les municipalités par type et en fonction de leur population et de leur location. Cette partie contient aussi les informations statistiques relativement à l'assiette foncière et la perception des taxes; au fonds général d'opération et au fonds général d'immobilisation; aux montants en prêts accordés; au fonds en fiducie; aux opérations des corporations municipales responsables de l'eau et du traitement des eaux usées ainsi que des analyses portant sur la dette, les investissements et les réserves financières. Finalement, le document contient aussi le bilan financier d'autres corporations et entreprises municipales. Les données pour la Ville de Selkirk datent de 2004 puisque celles de 2005 n'étaient pas disponibles au moment de l'impression. Même si le titre et l'avant-propos sont bilingues, le document lui, est exclusivement en anglais.

MI675 Understanding and meeting the needs of municipal managers.

/ CLIFFORD, Curry.
2007.

From/Tiré de: *Municipal World* 117:3, March 2007, p. 49-52.
4 p. : tables

Highlights the findings of a joint research project undertaken by the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH); the Association of Municipal Managers, Clerks and Treasurers of Ontario (AMCTO); the Municipal Finance Officers' Association (MFOA); and the Ontario Municipal Administrators' Association (OMAA) on the needs for municipal management information, advisory products, and services and how they want them met.

Planning & Development / Aménagement & développement

HI510 Adaptive re-use study, Memorial Stadium.

/ A. SANDY GIBBONS & ASSOCIATES INC. & MARTEK MORGAN FINCH & HANSCOMB INC. & PROVINCIAL CONSULTANTS LTD.
St. John's : City of St. John's, 2003.
[189] p. : tables, col. maps, appendices

Presents three adaptive reuse scenarios for St. John's Memorial Stadium and the immediate surrounding area: as a community market with mixed use, as open space (including discussion of soil contaminants and demolition), and as a non-ice recreational facility. The report also provides a facility analysis on the state and adequacy of the site and an environmental report analysis. Running title: *Functional study: St. John's Memorial Stadium, community market/recreational facility*

HH806 Changing the green paradigm.

/ LOCKWOOD, Charles.
2007.

From/Tiré de: *Urban Land* 66:2, February 2007, p. 153-155.
3 p. : ill.

Relates the planning and construction of the Lend Lease headquarters, a Five-Star Green Star certified building by the Green Building Council of Australia and a Five-Star Australian Building Greenhouse Rating recipient. The building incorporated green building technologies while not increasing the construction costs. Includes a small piece on green regulations in Australia, covering the Green Building Council of Australia, the national building code, the Australian Building Greenhouse Rating, and other Australian initiatives.

HG358 Determining optimal building height.

/ CHAU, Kwong-Wing & WONG, S. K. & YAU, Y. & YEUNG, A. K. C.
2007.

From/Tiré de: *Urban Studies* 44:3, March 2007, p. 591-607.
17 p. : tables, graphs, bibl.

Examines how building height can be determined in the absence of building height regulatory restrictions. It presents a literature review of the effect of building height on construction costs and property prices. It describes the strategies in estimating marginal construction costs and marginal revenue. It then simulates optimal building heights in a number of settings using an empirical data set from Hong Kong.

New Documents in the ICURR Library / Nouveaux documents à la bibliothèque du CIRUR

HG357 Hybrid redevelopment.

/ SHAPIRO, Seth A.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Land 66:1, January 2007, p. 73-76.
4 p. : ill.

Looks at the pressures of newer commercial facility competition on regional malls, including lifestyle centres, power centres, and mixed-use town centres, and proposes that a portion of medium-sized regional shopping malls that are still thriving should be redeveloped for mixed-use to support the surrounding suburban community. It then examines two American examples of these hybrid malls, Echelon Mall and Orlando Fashion Square, both owned and operated by the Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust (PREIT).

HH802 Inside out.

/ BEACH, Darrell.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Land 66:1, January 2007, p. 66-72.
7 p. : ill.

Discusses the "de-malling" of American retail development, replacing tradition shopping mall design with a more open, community-based lifestyle centre model. It looks at four projects in the western United States that demonstrate the range of projects presently being undertaken. These include an all-outdoor regional retail centre in Gilbert, AZ; an all-outdoor mixed use retail centre in Boulder, CO; an indoor-outdoor hybrid shopping centre in Thousand Oaks, CA; and the adaptive reuse of a mall in Santa Monica, CA.

HH803 A moving target.

/ TAYLOR, Yann & ANDERSON, Rob.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Land 66:1, January 2007, p. 92-97.
6 p. : ill.

The article discusses the evolution of the open air shopping centre, emulating traditional main streets, and recent commercial facility trends in the United States. It contemplates: what uses are best served for the stories above the ground floor retail, office or residential; the architectural design for these European and traditional main street inspired retail centres; the pedestrian friendly layout; sustainable design (LEED certification and green buildings); and mall layout with and without large big-box and department store anchors.

HI509 Rezoning/redevelopment land use assessment report : Memorial Stadium site, Lake Avenue, St. John's, NL.

/ PHB GROUP INC.
St. John's : City of St. John's, 2004.
[118] p. : col. ill., maps, plans, appendices
(PHB project ; no. 1834)

A proposal for the reuse of Memorial Stadium in St. John's by Loblaw's Properties Ltd. into a mixed-use development, preserving the stadium façade. The plan addresses: occupancies of the redeveloped site, the design of the redeveloped building, parking, landscaping, traffic, municipal servicing, and environmental concerns. The appendices include: the terms of reference, plans and elevations, site plan, truck turning, gatekeeping system, and a traffic study.

TI399 Smart growth and development reality : the difficult co-ordination of land use and transport objectives.

/ FILION, Pierre & MCSPURREN, Kathleen.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Studies 44:3, March 2007, p. 501-523.
23 p. : tables, maps, bibl.

Focuses on the conditions required to enable the formulation and implementation of smart growth strategies that prevail over an entire metropolitan region and over a long period of time. It examines the achievements and shortcomings of policy initiatives aimed at coordinating high density development with the presence of public transit services in Toronto from the 1950s to the present. It identifies a number of obstacles, including NIMBYism, the lack of an institutional structure capable of carrying out metropolitan-scale planning, fluctuations in housing construction trends, and the government's capacity to fund public transit development.

HA168 Visualizing density.

/ CAMPOLI, Julie & MACLEAN, Alex S.
Cambridge MA : Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, 2007.
vii, 152 p. : col. ill., plans, bibl. + 1 CD-Rom (19.5 mb)

Describes the density challenge in the United States of accommodating growth while reversing the trend of increasing rates of land consumption; outlines good patterns of density, bringing both quantitative and qualitative aspects of residential development; and includes a set of reference images. The CD-Rom includes the density catalog portion of the book, which shows both physical qualities and numerical measures. It contains aerial photographs of more than 250 neighborhoods across the U.S., noting the density in housing units per acre for each site. It grew out of a series of courses taught by Campoli and MacLean since 2003. Systems requirements: Adobe Acrobat Reader 5+.

New Documents in the ICURR Library / Nouveaux documents à la bibliothèque du CIRUR

Protective Services / Services de protection

UI463 Surveillance in urban Japan : a critical introduction.

/ WOOD, David Murakami & LYON, David & ABE, Kiyoshi.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Studies 44:3, March 2007, p. 551-568.
18 p. : bibl.

Provides an introduction to the development of surveillance in urban Japan. It compares and contrasts the Japanese situation with the West. Much of the discussion focuses on the historical and cultural origins of surveillance in Japan. It addresses internal surveillance, bureaucratic surveillance of aliens and criminal elements, recent intensification of surveillance, the use of close circuit television, the regulation of surveillance, and the reaction and resistance to surveillance.

Public Administration / Administration publique

GI215 You get what you pay for : comparing public and private sector salaries.

/ GARTNER, Brett.
Calgary : Canada West Foundation, 2007.
7 p. : graphs, bibl.

(Canada West Foundation occasional paper ; 2007-2)

Compares public sector salaries for high level officials, such as the federal Deputy Minister of Finance, Deputy Ministers in Alberta, and employees of the City of Calgary, including the Mayor, with those of the CEO's of major banks. It argues that Canada must reconsider how senior level public officials are compensated in order to ensure that the best candidates are attracted and retained.

Recreation / Loisirs

RC274 Assessing the environmental consequences of major sporting events : the 2003/04 FA Cup Final.

/ COLLINS, Andrea & FLYNN, Andrew & MUNDAY, Max.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Studies 44:3, March 2007, p. 457-476.
20 p. : tables, bibl.

Provides a literature review on the effects of sporting and cultural events and background on the 2004 Football Association Cup Final held in Cardiff. It then uses environmental input-output tables and ecological footprint analysis to assess the environmental and economic consequences of the final in Cardiff. It concludes with a discussion on the merits of the approach and the value of major events to a local economy.

RC275 Slaying the Olympic elephants.

/ KOZLOFF, Howard.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Land 66:2, February 2007, p. 83-87.
5 p. : ill.

Provides an overview of the three most recent Summer Olympic Games, looking at the opportunities and pitfalls associated with being a host city. It discusses the funding of the games, area redevelopment and upgrades, and the legacy of the Olympic facilities for Atlanta (1996), Sydney (2000), and Athens (2004).

New Documents in the ICURR Library / Nouveaux documents à la bibliothèque du CIRUR

Regional / Questions régionales

RI420 Rational choice and regional governance.

/ FEIOCK, Richard C.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Journal of Urban Affairs 29:1, February 2007, p. 47-63.

17 p. : bibl.

Presents a "second generation" rational choice explanation for voluntary regional governance, i.e. the cooperation among local governments in metropolitan areas, taking into account the context of collective decisions. It explains how specific community characteristics and formal and informal institutional arrangements reduce transaction costs of information/coordination, negotiation, enforcement and agency, and presents sets of propositions regarding how these contextual factors influence the transaction costs of cooperative actions.

RC273 Sullivan renaissance : creating tomorrow's heritage today.

/ PONTIER, Glenn.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Municipal World 117:2, February 2007, p. 13-14, 16-18.

5 p. : ill.

Provides details on the Sullivan Renaissance aesthetic improvement program for Sullivan County, NY. It covers the historical background of Sullivan County and its tourism legacy, its decline once the tourism boom ended, and government efforts to revitalize the county's physical image, focusing on the Sullivan Renaissance program. The beautification program provides seed grants of between \$1000 to \$5000 with the possibility for more money from a second round of grants. It requires that a minimum of two organization must work together and that they must engage youth in the community. The projects cover public parks and gardens, welcome signs and gazebos, or main street cleanups and building renovations.

Rural & Agricultural / Milieu rural & agricole

AC008 Picking up the pace : a road map for accelerating farmland protection in New York.

/ BROCK, Liz & HAIGHT, David & COSGROVE, Jerry.

[Washington] : American Farmland Trust, 2007.

iii, 24 p. : graphs, maps

Examines farmland protection in New York state, including discussion of the New York State Farmland Protection Program and recommendations for accelerating farmland protection.

Service Delivery / Prestation de services

MI677 Initiatives municipales prenant en considération les intérêts particuliers des femmes.

/ VÉZINA, Ghislaine.

/ MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES MUNICIPALES ET DES RÉGIONS DU QUÉBEC.

[Québec] : Ministère des Affaires municipales et des Régions du Québec, 2005.

[56] p. : tableaux, appendices

A study of municipal initiatives that take into account the particular interests of women in Québec. The first part presents municipal initiatives under five themes: the political and administrative organization, safety, housing, leisure, and the conciliation between family and work, with the results broken down according to the size of the municipalities. The second part consists of a table describing municipal initiatives to meet the needs and expectations of women.

Une étude des initiatives municipales qui prennent en considération les intérêts particuliers des femmes. La première partie de l'étude rend compte de cinq thèmes : l'organisation politique et administrative, la sécurité, l'habitation, les loisirs et la conciliation travail-famille ainsi que des résultats ventilés en fonction de la taille des municipalités. La deuxième partie décrit, par thème, les initiatives prises par les municipalités dans le but de répondre aux besoins et aux attentes des femmes au Québec. Les annexes contiennent : Le tableau synthèse des mesures répertoriées selon la taille des municipalités; le tableau de la fréquence des mesures; et le questionnaire envoyé aux municipalités.

New Documents in the ICURR Library / Nouveaux documents à la bibliothèque du CIRUR

Social Issues / Questions sociales

MG1086 City of Surrey crime reduction strategy : improving the quality of life for the citizens of Surrey : a problem solving approach.

CITY OF SURREY, Mayor's Task Force on Crime Reduction and Public Safety

Surrey BC : City of Surrey, 2007.

45 p. : col. ill., appendices

The strategy contains Surrey's approach to combating crime in the community. It focuses on four primary objectives: reducing crime and increasing community safety; increasing public involvement in reducing crime; increasing integration between all stakeholders involved in crime reduction; and improving public awareness around the reality and perception of crime. Each of these objectives is addressed in the following actions in the strategy: preventing and deterring crime; apprehending and prosecuting offenders; rehabilitating and reintegrating offenders; and the realities and perceptions of crime.

HI512 Housing, gangs, and homicide : what we can learn from Chicago.

/ HAGEDORN, John & RAUCH, Brigid.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Affairs Review 42:4, March 2007, p. 435-456.

22 p. : tables, graphs, bibl.

Presents a study on homicide in Chicago over the last 35 years, supplementing the criminological analysis on homicide with urban and globalization research. It reviews literatures on violence, and discusses global violence, gang-related problems and the impact of urbanization, housing and displacement on criminal activity.

UI460 The impact of neighbourhood on the income and mental health of British social renters.

/ PROPPER, Carol & BURGESS, Simon & BOLSTER, Anne.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Studies 44:2, February 2007, p. 393-415.

23 p. : tables, graphs, bibl.

Examines the impact of neighbourhood on the income and mental health of adult renters living in social housing in the UK over a ten year period from 1991 to 2001.

UG337 Safe streets, sound communities.

/ PROSCIO, Tony.

New York : Local Initiatives Support Corporation, 2007.

[16] p. : col. ill.

The report details a number of initiatives, including the Community Safety Initiative, by the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), that focused on promoting community safety and urban revitalization through partnerships between police and community organizations in three American neighbourhoods: Olneyville in Providence, Columbia City in Seattle, and Franklin Avenue in Minneapolis.

Transportation / Transports

TI398 Congestion tolls and parking fees : a comparison of the potential effect on travel behavior.

/ ALBERT, Gila & MAHALEL, David.

2006.

From/Tiré de: Transport Policy 13:6, November 2006, p. 496-502.

7 p. : tables, graphs, bibl.

Presents an analysis of attitudes towards congestion tolls and parking fees and forecasts their effect on trip demand and travel behaviour. The study is based on a stated preference survey of 240 people from the staff of Technion-Israel Institute of Technology.

TE104 Green fleet transition plan, 2004-2007.

/ CITY OF TORONTO, Corporate Services.

Toronto : City of Toronto, [2004]

[36] p. : tables, glossary, appendices

The Green Fleet Transition Plan outlines the implementation schedule for moving the City of Toronto's municipal fleet towards environmentally friendlier alternatives, particularly lower carbon dioxide and criteria air contaminant reductions. It provides background information on Toronto's environmental plan, low-sulphur fuel purchase, emissions trading considerations, vehicle and equipment replacement requirements, the Comprehensive Corporate Air Quality Strategy, and the Greater Toronto Area Clean Air Council. It then addresses the fleet services activities and reports on the testing of new technologies (biodiesel, natural gas vehicles, hybrid-electric vehicles, current trends, and future prospects). It includes an implementation schedule and a discussion of air quality in Toronto. The appendices include: environmental plan recommendations, a gap analysis at 832 Eastern Avenue, the Fleet Challenge to reduce engine idling, a list of the top ten NOx and SOx sources in Toronto, fuel savings calculations for hybrid-electric and natural gas vehicles.

New Documents in the ICURR Library / Nouveaux documents à la bibliothèque du CIRUR

TH545 Trail-making not for the faint of heart.

/ HARRIES, Kate.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Ontario Planning Journal 22:1, January/February 2007, p. 3-5.

3 p. : ill.

Looks at waterfront trail development in Ontario during the 15 years of the Waterfront Regeneration Trust. It details cases of opposition to trail development in Kingston and Oakville.

TE103 Transit city – light rail plan.

/ TORONTO TRANSIT COMMISSION.

Toronto : Toronto Transit Commission, 2007.

[17] p. : col. ill., tables, col. maps

Contains the recommendations for light rail expansion in Toronto along the Don Mills Corridor, the Eglinton Crosstown Corridor, the Etobicoke-Finch West Corridor, the Jane Corridor, the Scarborough Malvern Corridor, the Sheppard East Corridor, and the Waterfront West Corridor. The report contains background information on the light rail plan and a discussion of the importance of transit to Toronto, especially in light of climate change, and the Big City Mayors' Caucus's call for a national transit strategy.

Urban / Questions urbaines

UI462 Boomburb "buildout" : the future of development in large, fast-growing suburbs.

/ LANG, Robert E. & LEFURGY, Jennifer.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Affairs Review 42:4, March 2007, p. 533-552.

20 p. : tables, maps, bibl.

Reports on a survey of 140 suburban governments in 50 US metropolitan areas whose jurisdictions are fast growing and close to capacity about their buildout plans, including future density, the amount of available space for development, and the designated land uses for this area. It concludes with a discussion of annexation and local governance.

UH764 Retail in inner cities.

/ MIARA, James.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Land 66:1, January 2007, p. 98-101, 105.

5 p. : ill.

Discusses the decision by Wal-Mart to begin operating retail stores in blighted inner city neighbourhoods, the difficulties associated with inner city retail markets, and the benefits of retail development to downtown neighbourhoods and residents. It summarizes the results of retail studies conducted by the Initiative for a Competitive Inner City (ICIC) looking at inner city retail markets in the United States. It concludes by providing details on two retail developments, one in the Harlem area of New York City and the other in Roxbury, MA.

UI461 Spatial definitions of the city : four perspectives.

/ PARR, John B.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Studies 44:2, February 2007, p. 381-392.

12 p. : bibl.

Contemplates the definition of city, putting forward four different perspectives: the physical area devoted to urban uses (Built City); the area of consumption within the built environment (Consumption City); the area of employment where the bulk of the workforce works (Employment City); and the workforce area, which constitutes the area from which the built city draws from to meet the majority of its labour requirements (Workforce City). It cites examples from the United Kingdom and the United States.

New Documents in the ICURR Library / Nouveaux documents à la bibliothèque du CIRUR

Waste Management / Gestion des déchets

EH956 Canada's report card on composting shows room for improvement.

/ CANT, Michael & WERF, Paul van der.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Municipal World 117:3, March 2007, p. 5-8.

4 p. : graphs

Looks at the diversion potential of organic waste material in Canada, the current situation and trends by region in Canada, and composting trends.

GK075 Waste management industry survey : business and government sectors, 2004 = Enquête sur l'industrie de la gestion des déchets : secteurs des entreprises et des administrations publiques, 2004.

/ STATISTICS CANADA = STATISTIQUE CANADA.

[Ottawa] : Statistics Canada = Statistique Canada, 2007.

[46] / [48] p. : tables / tableaux

Presents the results of the 2004 Waste Management Industry Survey for the business and government sectors. The surveys gathered information on the financial characteristics and waste management activities undertaken by companies, local governments, and other public waste management bodies. The services included the collection and transportation of wastes and materials destined for recycling, the operation of non-hazardous and hazardous waste disposal facilities, the operation of transfer stations, and the treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes.

Le présent rapport contient les résultats de l'Enquête sur l'Industrie de la gestion des déchets : secteur des entreprises de 2004, et de l'Enquête sur l'Industrie de la gestion des déchets : secteur des administrations publiques de 2004. Ces enquêtes ont permis de recueillir des données sur les aspects financiers et les activités de gestion des déchets des entreprises, des administrations locales et d'autres organismes publics de gestion des déchets. Les services dont il est question comprennent la collecte et le transport des déchets et des matières destinées au recyclage, l'exploitation d'installations d'élimination des déchets dangereux et non dangereux, l'exploitation de stations de transfert ainsi que le traitement et l'élimination des déchets jugés dangereux.

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The Intergovernmental Committee on Urban and Regional Research (ICURR) was formed in 1967 at the meeting of First Ministers for the purpose of exchanging information on urban and regional matters between all levels of government.

ICURR is funded by the ministries responsible for local government in the provinces and territories as well as by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). The Committee provides support to subscribing local and regional governments as well as private and non-profit companies through its library and research services. In the past, the Committee has also funded and printed special research projects, which are presently available for purchase from Muniscope.

Le Comité intergouvernemental de recherches urbaines et régionales (CIRUR) a été créé lors d'une rencontre des Premiers ministres en 1967 dans le but de faciliter l'échange et le partage d'information sur les questions urbaines et régionales entre tous les niveaux de gouvernement au Canada.

Le CIRUR est financé par les ministères responsables pour gouvernement local dans les 10 provinces et les 3 territoires ainsi que par la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement (SCHL).

Le Comité, par l'entremise des services offerts qu'il finance en grande majorité, soutient les administrations locales et régionales ainsi que le secteur privé et les entreprises sans but lucratif. Les frais d'abonnement aux usagers assurent le reste des coûts liés aux services d'information et de réseautage.

Antérieurement, le Comité finançait des projets de recherche qui ont été publiés et sont aujourd'hui offerts en vente par l'entremise de Muniscope.



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