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CONTENTS / SOMMAIRE :

Climate Change (Article) / Change- ments climatiques (article)	1
Town of Okotoks (Article) / La municipalité d'Okotoks (article)	8
Climate Change (Documents) / Change- ments climatique (Documents)	11
Upcoming Confer- ences / Colloques et Conférences	13
Information Requests / Demandes d'informa- tion	15
New Documents / Nouveaux documents	16

Climate Change / Changements climatiques

Municipalities and higher levels of government alike are becoming more and more interested and concerned with climate changes issues. With climate change being intrinsically linked to municipal structures and processes such as built and natural systems, local economies and human health, local governments increasingly recognize that climate change is an important local issue that needs to be dealt with quickly. Consequently, municipalities have begun adopting integrated planning approaches that will be more apt to face these ever growing challenges. It is no longer acceptable to consider landscape design as an issue to be dealt solely within the mandate of parks and recreation departments (Lefebvre, and Wiley, 2006). In fact, integrated planning approaches depend on the collaboration of almost all departments in order to better take into account all dimensions of planning (economic, social, environment, etc.). This short article presents an overview of such practices and other climate change related measures taken by Canada's large cities. Although climate change is not exclusive

À l'instar des autres paliers de gouvernements, les municipalités sont de plus en plus concernées par les enjeux liés aux changements climatiques. Il faut reconnaître qu'étant donnée les impacts potentiels des changements climatiques sur les infrastructures municipales, l'économie locale, sur l'environnement naturel et bâti ainsi que sur la santé, les municipalités réalisent l'importance d'agir rapidement. Plusieurs réalisent également l'importance d'adopter une approche de planification intégrée. En effet, dans le contexte de la lutte aux changements climatiques, il est nécessaire de sortir de la planification en silo et de considérer l'ensemble des dimensions de la planification de façon cohérente et intégrée. De fait, l'aménagement du territoire ne devrait plus être la responsabilité exclusive d'un seul service administratif, mais plutôt interpeller des intervenants de tous les départements. Plusieurs administrations municipales ont déjà adopté de telles pratiques. Le court article qui suit propose un survol des mesures prises, en partie, pour lutter contre



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- Anholt, S. (2007). *Competitive identity : the new brand management for nations, cities and regions*. New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan. (GH958)
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Climate Change (continued from previous page)

to Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal, these case studies should provide a general overview of the types of initiatives being implemented by Canadian municipalities.

Toronto

In the last few years, Toronto has stepped up efforts to become a leader among local governments in environmental sustainability, the reduction of greenhouse gases, and the improvement of local air quality. For example, the city intends to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 6% from 1990 levels by 2012, 30% by 2020, and 80% by 2050 (City of Toronto, *Climate Change, Clean Air and Sustainable Energy Action Plan: Moving from Framework to Action. Phase 1*, 2007). The action plan includes initiatives such as developing a business plan for a model green-industry park and establishing an eco-roofs program to make a minimum of 10% of industrial, commercial, and institutional roof space more environmentally friendly by 2020, increasing the tree canopy from 17% to 34%, and targeting the city's 1,500 buildings and landfill sites for renewable energy initiatives. Toronto has also drafted the Transit City Plan, an ambitious endeavor to build a sustainable transportation system and wishes to expand its 300 kilometres of bike lanes and trails to 1,000 kilometres.

Toronto has partnered with Enwave Energy Corporation to create a Deep Lake Water Cooling system to cool Metro Hall using water from 83 metres below Lake Ontario. Forty six other high-rise buildings in Toronto have signed onto the project, with 27 already connected, including the Air Canada Centre and the Metro Toronto Convention Centre. The project reduces carbon dioxide emissions as well as energy consumption by 90% in comparison to conventional chillers. Over the past four years, the city's Green Fleet Transition Plan has been used effectively to reduce its fleet emissions by 23% by switching to alternative fuel and hybrid gas/electric vehicles. The city's Retrofit Program, using low-interest loans for funding, updates older city buildings so that they use more energy efficient materials and processes, and consume less water and natural resources. The program will use the savings generated to pay back the loans over an eight year period (City of Toronto, *What's the City Doing to Shrink It's Footprint?*, 2007).

The City of Toronto has also developed a strategy to invest and support a strong green economic sector. The strategy and action plan, "People, Planet and Profit: Catalyzing Economic Growth and Environmental Quality in the City of Toronto" offers a vision of how Toronto can become globally recognized as a green industry hub. Proposed initiatives include stimulating green market demand, marketing the advantage Toronto has in key economic clusters (e.g. the environment and renewable energy technology) and promo-

Changements climatiques (Suite de la page précédente)

place par les trois grandes villes canadiennes. Cela dit, les initiatives « vertes » ne sont pas exclusives à Toronto, Montréal et Vancouver, au contraire, mais les exemples choisis permettent à tout le moins de donner un aperçu général de ce qui se fait au niveau municipal dans ce domaine.

Toronto

Au cours des dernières années, la Ville de Toronto a redoublé d'efforts afin de figurer parmi les leaders en matière de développement durable, de réduction des gaz à effet-de-serre et d'amélioration de la qualité de l'air. Parmi les mesures mises de l'avant par la Ville de Toronto, notons l'objectif de réduire la production de gaz à effets de serre de 6% des niveaux de 1990 d'ici à 2012, de 30% d'ici 2020 et de 80% d'ici 2050 (Ville de Toronto, *Climate Change, Clean Air and Sustainable Energy Action Plan: Moving from Framework to Action. Phase 1*, 2007). Le plan d'action comprend une série d'initiatives comme celles de développer un plan d'affaires pour un projet de parc industriel vert et mettre sur pied un programme pour encourager l'utilisation de toits verts de façon à atteindre l'objectif de transformer, d'ici 2020, 10% des espaces sur les toitures des établissements commerciaux, industriels et institutionnels en toits verts 2020. D'autre part, 1 500 bâtiments de la Ville et les sites d'enfouissement seront ciblés afin d'y instaurer différentes mesures visant à récupérer l'énergie. La Ville de Toronto a aussi mis l'emphase sur le volet transport grâce à un ambitieux plan de transport en commun visant à améliorer et à étendre le réseau torontois. Dans la même veine, la Ville souhaite également faire passer son réseau de pistes cyclables de 300 à 1000 km. Les espaces verts font également l'objet de cibles précises, puisque la Ville souhaite planter deux fois plus d'arbres et faire passer la superficie d'espaces verts de 17% à 34% de son territoire (ibid).

Parmi les mesures déjà en place, la Ville de Toronto innove grâce à son partenariat avec la firme *Enwave Energy Corporation* qui consiste à utiliser les eaux profondes du Lac Ontario pour climatiser certains bâtiments du centre-ville. Jusqu'à maintenant, 46 édifices ont confirmé leur intérêt pour le projet et 27 sont déjà connectés, dont le Metro Hall, l'Air Canada Centre le Metro Toronto Convention Centre. Le système a comme caractéristique de réduire la consommation d'énergie de 90% comparativement aux systèmes de climatisation conventionnels tout en réduisant les émissions de dioxyde de carbone. Au cours des quatre dernières années, la mise en œuvre du plan de réduction des émissions de la flotte de véhicules municipaux a permis

Climate Change (continued from previous page)

ting green business practices to existing companies (City of Toronto, Green Economic Sector Development Strategy, 2007).

Finally, Toronto has incorporated pollution prevention planning requirements within its sewer use by-law, which requires companies that discharge certain metals and organic compounds into the sewer system to have detailed pollution prevention plans. Failure to comply will result in heavy fines applied daily. Surcharge agreements are utilized in order to recover the related costs for caring for those treatable wastes that come from industries and as a result approximately \$8 million annually is recovered (Duncan, 2007).

Vancouver

In the case of Vancouver, the city is developing an innovative neighbourhood energy utility that uses sustainable heat in its South East False Creek redevelopment area. The first phase of the project, to be completed by May 2009, involves recovering heat from its municipal sewer system in order to heat water. It will be a local, renewable energy source that significantly reduces greenhouse gases at the same time as being cost-competitive with traditional building heat and hot water systems (City of Vancouver, Neighbourhood Energy Utility, 2007). Vancouver has also created an EcoDensity Draft Charter to guide future development, which is also referred to as ecological densification. The idea is to ensure that the city is liveable, competitive, adaptable and healthy in the face of climate change challenges. One of its guiding principles is to “use ecological sustainability as the primary consideration in making decisions about planning and development in the City.” Ecological sustainability insists that development planning be based around densification, sustainable transportation, and energy and affordable housing, and that high quality amenities and services must be provided along with densification. Tax shifting from property towards pollution, sprawl, and waste is being considered in order to encourage sustainable business practices (City of Vancouver, 2007, The EcoDensity Charter – Draft: Creating an Eco-City, 2007, p. 3).

Vancouver is also greening its fleet by using alternative fuels, electric cars and hybrid vehicles, and pursuing energy-saving retrofits for its 400,000 square feet of city-owned facilities. The city is embarking on its Still Creek Enhancement Plan, which involves rehabilitating one of only two creeks that are visible in urban Vancouver. By beautifying, protecting and restoring the creek, issues such as improving water quality, reducing flooding and reconnecting people to the creek will be addressed (City of Vancouver, Sustainability, 2007). Moreover, between 2000 and 2003, the City of Vancouver implemented a large scale landfill

Changements climatiques (Suite de la page précédente)

de réduire 23% des émissions grâce à l'utilisation de combustibles alternatifs et des véhicules hybrides. La Ville a aussi mis en place un programme de rénovation de ses vieux bâtiments afin de les rendre moins énergivores. La Ville finance les coûts de ces rénovations par des emprunts à faible taux d'intérêt. Les économies réalisées grâce à l'utilisation des matériaux écologiques servent ensuite à rembourser les prêts contractés sur une période de huit ans (Ville de Toronto, 2007b).

La Ville de Toronto a aussi développé une stratégie visant à faire la promotion et soutenir l'économie verte sur son territoire. La stratégie et le plan d'action intitulé *People, Planet and Profit: Catalyzing Economic Growth and Environmental Quality in the City of Toronto* offre une vision qui met de l'avant des moyens susceptibles de faire de Toronto une plaque-tournante de l'industrie verte. Parmi les mesures proposées dans cette stratégie, notons celle de stimuler la demande du marché vert, de faire la promotion des avantages comparatifs dont dispose Toronto dans les secteurs économiques stratégiques, comme l'énergie renouvelable et les technologies énergétiques. Le document de vision propose également de faire la promotion de procédés d'affaires écologiques auprès des entreprises (Ville de Toronto, *Green Economic Sector Development Strategy*, 2007).

Finalement, Toronto oblige maintenant par règlement les entreprises qui déversent certains résidus de métaux et certaines composantes organiques dans les égouts à se doter d'un plan de prévention de la pollution détaillé. Les entreprises sont tenues de se conformer sont assujetties à de lourdes amendes. Des ententes peuvent être réalisées avec des entreprises qui dépassent leur quota alloué. Les fonds ainsi amassés qui sont de l'ordre d'environ 8 millions \$ annuellement, permettent de recouvrer une partie des coûts attribuable au traitement des eaux usées industrielles (Duncan, 2007).

Vancouver

La Ville de Vancouver a, quant à elle, développé une petite compagnie de production d'énergie qui utilise une source de chaleur renouvelable dans le quartier en redéveloppement de South East False Creek. La première phase du projet qui sera terminée d'ici mai 2009, consiste en la récupération de la chaleur s'échappant du système d'égout municipal pour chauffer l'eau. Une fois qu'il sera fonctionnel, le système sera une source d'énergie renouvelable qui permettra à la fois de diminuer les émissions de gaz à effet-de-serre et de réduire les coûts de chauffage et d'eau chaude (Ville de

Climate Change (continued from previous page)

gas recovery and cogeneration project that reduced solid waste related greenhouse gas emissions by 75% (a reduction of 200,000 tonnes per year) while simultaneously generating enough electricity to power 11,000 homes and to heat a nearby greenhouse (City of Vancouver, Community Change Action Plan, 2007, p. 8).

The Greater Vancouver Regional District's Stormwater Management Program has been the result of coordinated approaches that have created a "template for Integrated Stormwater Management Plans, which are water-shed specific, flexible, and adaptive strategies. These plans integrate water management issues including watershed health, land use planning, engineering, community values, and climate change and variability" (Medhi, Mrena, & Douglas, 2006, p. 17). Member municipalities will implement such strategies to address flood control, potential drainage and erosion, and ensure no net loss to environmental quality is caused by storm water plans by 2014. While expanding urbanization and intensive agriculture are the main factors behind the plans, climate change has been effectively linked with the process (ibid).

Montréal

Montréal has successfully transformed a 200 hectare garbage dump filled with 35 million tonnes of waste into a major park called Saint-Michel environmental complex. The new location of the Cité des Arts du Cirque (known as TOHU) is known as an innovative case of green building construction. Moreover, the city used waterfront land acquisitions and agreements to create 15 new water contact projects, and Montréal planted 9,000 trees, of a wide variety, to increase its urban forest in 2006 (The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2007). The city's First Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development was partly produced in order to incorporate sustainability within its planning initiatives. With implementation dates running through 2009, actions include minimizing automobile through traffic in certain areas, promoting car sharing, and reducing and recovering waste.

The City of Montréal's 2004 Master Plan outlines numerous ambitious endeavors to protect and enhance the environment and further sustainable planning. For example, in order to reduce automobile dependency and help further densification, Montréal is promoting and advancing the use of public transportation. Two Metro line extensions were planned and one is already undertaken. The City is studying the possibility to improve the access the Old-Montréal from a metro station. Real estate development will be intensified near metro and commuter train stations and public transit corridors, and the city will introduce preferential reserved lanes for public modes of transportation. Wider sidewalks, more trees, and the redesign of public spaces will help make the city more pedestrian-friendly. Bicycle parking facilities and additional bike lanes will be created to further

Changements climatiques (Suite de la page précédente)

Vancouver, *Neighborhood Energy Utility*, 2007). La Ville de Vancouver a aussi élaboré une charte d'éco-densité (EcoDensity Draft Charter) qui sert à guider les développements futurs en selon des critères de densification. Le but de la démarche consiste à s'assurer que la Ville est viable, compétitive et capable de faire face aux enjeux des changements climatiques. Un des principes directeurs de cette approche est l'importance de considérer en premier lieu, la durabilité écologique (*ecological sustainability*) lors de l'évaluation des choix en matière de planification et de développement de la Ville (Ville de Vancouver, 2007, *The EcoDensity Charter – Draft: Creating an Eco-City*, 2007, p. 3). La durabilité écologique met l'emphase sur le fait que le développement doit s'appuyer sur la densification, le transport et l'énergie durable ainsi que le logement abordable et qu'il doit être accompagné de services et d'équipements de qualité. De plus, afin de l'aider dans sa lutte contre les changements climatiques, la Ville envisage également l'instauration de mesures fiscales qui feraient en sorte de transférer une partie du fardeau fiscal du champ foncier vers les pollueurs dans le but d'encourager le développement de comportements plus responsables vis-à-vis l'environnement (ibid).

La Ville de Vancouver est également en train de changer sa flotte de véhicules pour se munir de véhicules fonctionnant avec des combustibles alternatifs ainsi que des véhicules hybrides ou exclusivement électriques. De plus, Vancouver prévoit également de rénover ses installations d'une superficie de 400 000 pieds carrés. Parmi les autres mesures mises en place par la Ville, notons le plan de réhabilitation du secteur Still Creek. Le plan prévoit l'amélioration de la qualité de l'eau, la réduction des risques d'inondation et de redonner l'accès à la source d'eau aux résidents (Ville de Vancouver, *Sustainability*, 2007). Puis, entre l'an 2000 et 2003, Vancouver a réalisé un important projet de récupération et de cogénération qui a permis de réduire de 75% les émissions de gaz à effets-de-serre produits par un site d'enfouissement (une réduction de 200 000 tonnes par année) tout en générant suffisamment d'électricité pour fournir 11 000 maisons et chauffer une serre située à proximité (Ville de Vancouver, *Community Change Action Plan*, 2007, p. 8).

Le Métro Vancouver (anciennement le Greater Vancouver Regional District) a mis sur pied un programme de récupération des eaux de ruissellement qui est le résultat d'une approche intégrée qui prend en compte l'ensemble des bassins hydrographiques de la région. Le programme consiste en l'élaboration de plans de gestion des eaux de ruissellement qui seront ensuite implantés en suivant l'ordre de priorité des bassins. « Le processus cherche activement, pour chaque bassin hydrographique, à obtenir et à utiliser la contribution des divers groupes de parties intéressées, et à réunir, en une méthodologie de gestion adaptative, les considérations relatives à l'aménagement du territoire, à l'ingénierie, à l'écologie et à la protection contre les

Climate Change (continued from previous page)

bicycles as a full-fledged means of transportation. Eleven square kilometers of vacant land will be developed throughout the city, underutilized sectors such as railyards and brownfields will be reclaimed, and older industrial areas will be converted to new uses that are more compatible to residential areas (City of Montréal, Master Plan, 2004).

Conclusion

Climate change is occurring and municipalities are strategically positioned to adopt adaptive measures and initiate environmentally sustainable practices. This article has reviewed some examples and suggested practices within Toronto, Vancouver, and Montréal that have taken the ramifications of their policies on climate change and the environment very seriously. Positive, active, practical measures are being utilized to reduce further damage and, instead, enhance natural and built environments. Mehdi, Mrena, & Douglas, (2006) of the Canadian Climate Impacts and Adaptation Research Network addressed a variety of adaptive methods that municipalities can undertake to address climate change. The researchers note that “anticipatory adaptation is the most cost-effective and efficient plan of action” rather than reactive adaptation. For example, Halifax has implemented an initiative called ClimateSmart, which includes a toolkit of preventive measures called the Sustainable Mitigation and Adaptation Risk Toolkit. These measures include vulnerability assessments of municipal infrastructure to weather-related events, a climate change risk management plan and an emission management methodology. Clearly, cities have a large role to play in developing and implementing policies that address climate change and its impact and their success in this area will have a direct impact on the quality of life for their inhabitants.

Changements climatiques (Suite de la page précédente)

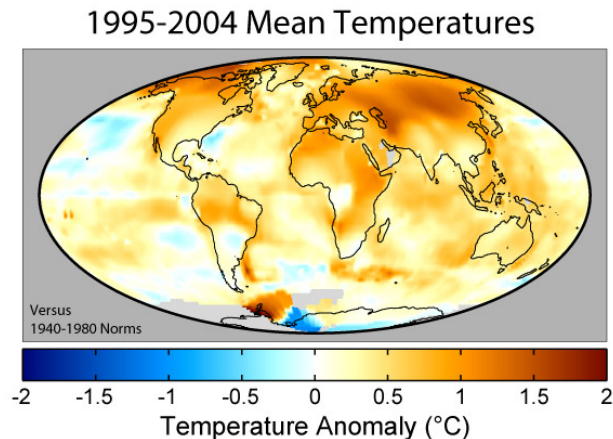
les inondations et l'érosion » (Medhi, Mrena et Douglas, 2006, p. 17). Les municipalités membres s'engagent à mettre en place leur plan de gestion des eaux de ruissellement pour tous les bassins hydrographiques urbanisés d'ici 2014 et plusieurs d'entre eux sont en cours d'élaboration. Bien qu'ils ne soient pas motivés par les enjeux liés aux changements climatiques, ces stratégies de gestion des eaux de ruissellement vont faire en sorte que les municipalités du Metro Vancouver seront plus aptes à faire face aux impacts des changements (ibid).

Montréal

De son côté, la Ville de Montréal a réalisé la transformation du complexe environnemental St-Michel, où se trouve notamment la nouvelle Cité des Arts du Cirque (TOHU), situé sur un ancien site d'enfouissement de près de 200 hectares qui contenait plus de 35 millions de tonnes de déchets. D'autre part, la Ville a également mis en valeur certains espaces riverains et a élaboré 15 nouveaux projets qui visent à redonner ou améliorer l'accès des citoyens au fleuve. De plus, en 2006, la Ville de Montréal a planté pas moins de 9 000 arbres de plusieurs variétés afin d'augmenter l'espace boisé urbain (Secrétariat de la convention sur la diversité biologique, 2007). Montréal a aussi mis de l'avant plusieurs initiatives de planification dont son premier *Plan stratégique de développement durable* qui vise notamment à s'assurer que toutes les initiatives de planification tiennent compte de la dimension développement durable. Le plan couvre la période 2005-2009 et met de l'avant, entre autres, des objectifs de réduction de l'utilisation de l'automobile en faisant la promotion du co-voiturage et un engagement de réduction de la quantité de matières résiduelles qui vont à l'enfouissement. Finalement, le plan stratégique prévoit la création d'un fonds énergie pour réduire les gaz à effet de serre.

Les préoccupations environnementales de l'administration montréalaise sont également manifestes dans le plan d'urbanisme de la Ville de Montréal. Celui-ci comporte d'ambitieux objectifs de protection et de mise en valeur de l'environnement. Par exemple, dans le but de réduire la dépendance à l'automobile et accroître la densification, Montréal fait la promotion de l'utilisation du transport en commun. Par exemple, la Ville a prévu dans son plan d'urbanisme, le prolongement de deux lignes de métro et étudie la possibilité de réaménager l'accès au Vieux-Montréal à partir d'une station de métro (action 3.1 du Plan d'urbanisme de la Ville de Montréal). Il est également prévu de densifier le développement résidentiel à proximité des stations de métro et de trains de banlieue ainsi que le long des principaux corridors de transport en commun. De plus, la Ville prévoit introduire des voies réservées pour les modes de transport public. Des trottoirs plus larges, plus

Climate Change (continued from previous page)



“Mean surface temperature anomalies during the period 1995 to 2004 with respect to the average temperatures from 1940 to 1980” (www.wikipedia.org)

« Températures moyennes anormales pendant la période allant de 1995 à 2004 sur la base des températures moyennes enregistrées entre 1940 et 1980 » (www.wikipedia.org).

The image is prepared by Robert A. Rohde / Cette image a été réalisée par Robert A. Rhode

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/8/8c/Global_Warming_Map.jpg

Changements climatiques (Suite de la page précédente)

d'arbres et le réaménagement d'espaces publics font également partie des mesures prises par la Ville pour rendre Montréal plus accessible aux piétons. La Ville fait également le nécessaire pour accommoder les cyclistes en créant des pistes cyclables additionnels. Finalement, la Ville de Montréal prévoit construire sur l'équivalent de 11 kilomètres carrés de terrains vacants à travers la métropole. L'administration montréalaise a aussi des projets sur les planches qui devraient permettre de développer une cour de triage et des terrains contaminés et prévoit aussi revitaliser d'anciens secteurs industriels pour les rendre compatibles avec les développements résidentiels situés à proximité (Ville de Montréal, Plan d'urbanisme, 2004).

Conclusion

Tout comme les autres paliers de gouvernements, les grandes villes réalisent l'ampleur des enjeux liés aux changements climatiques et sont passées à l'action en adoptant un éventail de mesures inspirées des pratiques de développement durable. Nous avons présenté ici les initiatives réalisées par les grandes villes, mais on retrouve pareil mesures d'un bout à l'autre du pays. Mehdi, Mrena, et Douglas (2006) du Réseau canadien de recherche sur les impacts climatiques ont relevé une série de moyens que les municipalités peuvent prendre pour lutter contre les changements climatiques. Les plus efficaces, sont ceux qu'ils appellent « adaptation préventive » qui consistent en l'ensemble des moyens que peuvent prendre les municipalités avant que ne surviennent les phénomènes climatiques (ibid. p. 8). À ce sujet, Halifax a élaboré son programme ClimateSMART, ce qu'elle appelle une « boîte à outils d'adaptation et d'atténuation viable des risques (*Sustainable Mitigation & Adaptation Risk Toolkit*). Ces « outils » consistent en une série de mesures de prévention et de mitigation des impacts des changements climatiques. La Ville réalise en effet, des évaluations de la vulnérabilité et de la durabilité de ses infrastructures, un plan de gestion des risques liés aux changements climatiques et une méthodologie de gestion des émissions et d'adaptation. Il ne s'agit là que de quelques exemples, mais cela démontre tout de même, pour ceux qui en doutaient encore, que les villes ont un rôle à jouer dans le développement et la mise en œuvre de politiques et de mesures de lutte contre les changements climatiques.

Climate Change (continued from previous page)

Changements climatiques (Suite de la page précédente)

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Town of Okotoks

The Town of Okotoks, Alberta has been referred to as the greenest community in Canada for a variety of reasons, including the town being one of the first communities in the country to establish a linkage between its growth targets and its infrastructure and carrying capacity. Heavily dependent on the Sheep River for water and sewage treatment the town has identified approximately 30,000 people as its ecological carrying capacity¹. By doing so, it won't have to rely upon having access to regional infrastructure. Targets, initiatives, and a built-out municipal boundary have been established based on principles such as environmental stewardship, economic opportunity, social conscience, and fiscal responsibility (Town of Okotoks, *Sustainable Okotoks*, 2006).

The town has reduced per capita water use by 30% since the year 2000, and its consumption of residential and non-residential water use is 36% less than Calgary. Okotoks has also created an Integrated Waste Water Treatment Plant in order to process sewage into compost so that resource recovery and zero impact principles replaced the previous waste disposal concept. By removing bio-solids at the front end of the treatment process the plant has been able to treat the liquids more efficiently, thereby discharging effluent into Sheep River that meets or exceeds upstream water quality standards (Town of Okotoks, *Sustainable Okotoks*, *Waste Matters*, 2006). Moreover, the town has been purchasing 60% of its energy from renewable resources, and in 2004 it reduced its conventional electrical generation by 3.8 million Kwh (Town of Okotoks, *Sustainable Okotoks Air*, 2006).

Also, the Town of Okotoks is building North America's first solar powered subdivision, and while Europe already uses solar seasonal storage technology the new Drake Landing Community in the town will be the first in the world to use solar energy to meet 90% of its space and water heating requirements. This will be accomplished after 5 years of project initiation, while its first year will provide 60% of its heating requirement. Garages for each house will be equipped with solar collectors that are linked to a network of pipes connected to a district energy centre which distributes the thermal energy. Each home will also have its own solar water heater and low water usage appliances, and construction materials will be sustainable, recycled, and energy efficient. Much of the \$19 million project cost will be recovered through home sales (Town of Okotoks, *Sustainable Okotoks North America First*, 2006). The Town's pursuit of solar energy earned it the Federation of Canadian Municipalities 2006 Sustainable Community Award for Energy/Renewable Energy, which recognized Drake Landing's 52 home

1. The ecological carrying capacity is the amount of water that can be drawn and released without impacting the ecological health and water quality (Infrastructure Canada, 2006, p. 25)

La municipalité d'Okotoks

La municipalité d'Okotoks en Alberta, se classe, selon certains observateurs, parmi les plus « vertes » au Canada, et ce, pour plusieurs raisons. Parmi celles-ci, notons le fait qu'Okotoks est la première collectivité à s'être dotée de cibles de croissance et à avoir estimé la capacité de ses infrastructures à supporter cette croissance. La municipalité a fait parlé d'elle suite à l'élaboration d'une limite écologique fondée sur la capacité de charge de son bassin hydrographique. En effet, Okotoks est fortement dépendante de la Rivière Sheep pour son approvisionnement en eau potable et les responsables de la municipalité ont évalué à 30 000 habitants, la capacité de charge de la rivière¹. La municipalité d'Okotoks ne s'est pas limitée à fixer une limite écologique, elle a également passé à l'action afin de réduire l'utilisation d'eau potable et a aussi été la première municipalité à mettre sur pied une division de production d'énergie solaire.

Depuis 2000, Okotoks est parvenue à réduire sa consommation d'eau potable per capita de 30% et sa consommation d'eau résidentielle et non résidentielle per capita est maintenant de 36% moins élevée qu'à Calgary, située à une vingtaine de km d'Okotoks. La municipalité a aussi construit une nouvelle usine de traitement des eaux usées qui dépasse les normes en vigueur et qui a comme caractéristique de transformer les résidus en compost. Ainsi, le processus de traitement des eaux usées se fait maintenant selon les principes de réutilisation complète de zéro impact sur l'environnement. Le fait de traiter différemment certaines matières organiques permet un traitement plus efficace qui nécessite moins d'eau et donc en décharge moins dans la rivière (Ville d'Okotoks, *Sustainable Okotoks*, *Waste Matters*, 2006).

La municipalité d'Okotoks innove également dans le domaine de l'énergie. En effet, 60% de l'énergie utilisée par la municipalité provient de sources renouvelables et en 2004, Okotoks a réduit sa production d'électricité conventionnelle de 3,8 millions de kw/h (Ville d'Okotoks, *Sustainable Okotoks Air*, 2006). De plus, la municipalité est présentement en train de mettre en place des installations de production d'électricité à l'aide d'énergie solaire, une première pour une collectivité nord-américaine. Bien que des municipalités européennes utilisent déjà la technologie de stockage saisonnier pour emmagasiner l'énergie solaire, le secteur de 52 habitations, *Drake Landing Community* sera le premier à

1. La capacité de charge est la quantité d'eau qui peut être soutirée et déchargée sans conséquences sur l'état de l'environnement et la qualité de l'eau (Infrastructure Canada, 2006, p. 33)

Town of Okotoks (continued from previous page)

subdivision, the Town's solar powered ice resurfacing system, district solar heating systems, and solar wall heating system (Federation of Canadian Municipalities, 2006). It will be interesting to see if more municipalities adopt similar initiatives in the near future.

La municipalité d'Okotoks (Suite de la page précédente)

en chauffage. Le système fonctionne de la façon suivante : la chaleur est captée par des panneaux solaires installés sur les garages de toutes les maisons qui fonctionneront au printemps, en été et en automne. La chaleur est alors emmagasinée sous le sol pour être utilisée pendant l'hiver. Les responsables du projet estiment qu'il faudra cinq ans pour que le système soit complètement opérationnel et en mesure de rencontrer les cibles fixées. Cela dit, le système devrait fournir 60% des besoins en chauffage du quartier dès la première année. Chacune des maisons de ce développement résidentiel sera munie de son propre chauffe-eau solaire, d'appareils à faible consommation d'eau et les matériaux de construction seront durables, recyclés et efficaces du point de vue énergétique. L'essentiel des coûts du projet, estimés à 19 millions \$ seront couverts par la vente des propriétés (Ville de Okotoks, *Sustainable Okotoks North America First*, 2006).

Ce projet de domestication de l'énergie solaire a valu à Okotoks, un prix des communautés viables de la Fédération canadienne des municipalités en 2006 (Fédération canadienne des municipalités, 2006). Il y a fort à parier que de plus en plus de municipalités adopteront des initiatives semblables au cours des prochaines années.



Solar Panels on the Roof of a building in Okotoks / Panneaux solaires sur le toit d'un édifice d'Okotoks
<http://www.okotoks.ca/sustainable/solar/images/Solarpanelpic.jpg>

Town of Okotoks (continued from previous page)

La municipalité d'Okotoks (Suite de la page précédente)

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Infrastructure Canada. (2006). *The paths toward Sustainability. An Evaluation of the “Sustainability-ness” of Selected Municipal Plans in Canada = La voie de la durabilité. Une évaluation du «caractère durable» de certains plans municipaux du Canada*. Retrieved on October 31, 2007 from http://www.infrastructure.gc.ca/research-recherche/alt_formats/pdf/rn08_e.pdf (english) and/ et http://www.infrastructure.gc.ca/research-recherche/alt_formats/pdf/rn08_f.pdf (français).

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Okotoks. (2006). *Sustainable Okotoks: Perspectives and targets*. Okotoks, AB: Town of Okotoks. Retrieved on August 24, 2007 from <http://www.okotoks.ca/sustainable/Water/perspective.asp>.

Okotoks. (2006). *Sustainable Okotoks: Waste matters*. Okotoks, AB: Town of Okotoks. Retrieved on August 24, 2007 from <http://www.okotoks.ca/sustainable/Water/wastematters.asp>.

Climate Change (Documents) / Changements climatique (Documents)

Each month we will highlight a particular subject and illustrate what recent materials we have in the library to support it. This month, we have selected items that focus on climate change.

Chaque mois, nous allons mettre en évidence un sujet particulier accompagné d'une liste de documents de référence récents disponibles à la bibliothèque. Ce mois-ci, nous nous intéressons aux changements climatiques.

Boston, A. (2007, August). Climate roadmap must feature local governments. *Municipal world*. 117(8), 37-40. (EH972)

Ewing, R., Bartholomew, K. & Winkelman, S. (2007). *Growing cooler: The evidence on urban development and climate change*. Chicago, IL: Urban Land Institute. (EH980)

Frenkel, B. (2007, March). Vulnerabilities to climate change: Vulnerability assessment of a resource-based community. *Municipal world*. 117(3), 35-36, 62. (EH957)

Hoover, G. & Roberts, J. (2007). *Operationalizing adaptation to climate change*. Ottawa, ON: Conference Board of Canada. (EH954)

Larrivé, C. & Simonet, G. (2007, June). Testing the assumptions: Assessing infrastructures vulnerability to climate change. *Municipal world*. 117(6), 27-28, 44. (EG555)

Millard-Ball, A. (2007, August/September). Pollution solutions: Reducing emissions in your own city is an important first step in helping the globe. *Planning*. 73(8), 10-17. (EH973)

Squamish. (2007, August). District of Squamish, British Columbia: Actively committed to combating climate change. *Municipal world*. 117(8), 23, 25, 30. (EF160)

Toronto. Toronto Environment Office & Toronto. Energy Efficiency Office. (2007). *Change is in the air: Climate change, clean air and sustainable energy plan " moving from framework to action: phase 1 : highlights*. Toronto, ON: City of Toronto. (EF159)

Local Government Association of Queensland. (2007). *Adapting to climate change: A Queensland local government guide*. Newstead: Local Government Association of Queensland. (EG556)

Auld, H., Klaassen, J. & Comer, N. (2006). *Weathering of building infrastructure and the changing climate: Adaptation options*. Toronto, ON: Adaptation and Impacts Research Division, Environment Canada. (EI432)

Bulkeley, H. & Kern, Kristine. (2006, November). Local government and the governing of climate change in Germany and the UK. *Urban studies*. 43(1), 2237-2259. (EI441)

Hodgson, G. (2006). *Sustainability: A winning merger of growth and the environment*. Ottawa, ON: Conference Board of Canada. (EH944)

Mehdi, B., Mrena, C., & Douglas, A. (2006). *Adapting to climate change: An introduction for Canadian municipalities = S'adapter aux changements climatiques : une introduction à l'intention des municipalités canadiennes*. [Ottawa, ON]: Canadian Climate Impacts and Adaptation Research Network = Réseau canadien de recherché sur les impacts climatiques et l'adaptation. (EG529)

Mirza, M. (2006). *Mainstreaming climate change for extreme weather events and amangement of disasters: An engineering challenge*. Toronto, ON: Adaptation and Impacts Research Division, Environment Canada. (EI430)

Noble, D. (2006, March). Getting started on adaptation to climate change. *Municipal world*. 116(3), 5-7, 56. (MG1040)

Ruth, M. (2006). *Smart growth and climate change: Regional development, infrastructure and adaptation*. Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar. (EI425)

Climate Change (Documents) / Changements climatique (Documents)

Wakeford, C. & McGillivray, G. (2006, August). Climate change: The changing municipal risk environment. *Municipal world*. 116(8), 17-19. (EH941)

Bulkeley, H. & Betsill, M. M. (2005). *Cities and climate change: Urban sustainability and global environmental governance*. New York, NY: Routledge. (EA298)

Choo, K. (2005, August/September). Heatwave: Global warming is more than a threat. *Planning*. 71(8), 8-13. (EH920)

Collins, N. (2005, Spring). What planners need to change to prepare for climate change: Response to a questionnaire. *Plan Canada*. 45(1), 31-34. (EI407)

Roaf, S., Crichton, D., & Nicol, F. (2005). *Adapting buildings and cities for climate change: A D.S.T. Century survival guide*. Oxford: Architectural Press. (EH917)

Robinson, P. J. & Gore, C. D. (2005). Barriers to Canadian municipal response to climate change. *Canadian Journal of Urban Research*. 14(1), Supplement 2005, 102-120. (EI415)

Stone, Brian. (2005, Winter). Urban heat and air pollution: An emerging role for planners in the climate change debate. *Journal of the American Planning Association*. 71(1), 13-25. (EI403)

Lemmen, D. S., Warren, F. J., & Barrow, E. (2004). *Climate change impacts and adaptation : a Canadian perspective = Impacts et adaptation liés au changement climatique : perspective canadienne*. Ottawa, ON: Government of Canada = Gouvernement du Canada. (EH898)

Aubin, P., Auger, G., & Perreault, C. (2003). *Climate change and greenhouse gas awareness study = Étude sur la sensibilisation au changement climatique et aux gaz à effet de serre*. Ottawa, ON: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada = Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada. (EI367)

Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment. Indicators Task Group = Conseil canadien des ministres de l'environnement. Group de travail sur les indicateurs de changements climatiques. (2003). *Climate, nature, people : indicators of Canada's changing climate = Climat, la nature, les gens : indicateurs d'évolution du climat au Canada*. Winnipeg, MB: Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment = Conseil canadien des ministres de l'environnement. (EA278)

Cool Vancouver Task Force. (2003). *Discussion paper on greenhouse gas reduction planning for the City of Vancouver*. Vancouver, BC: Cool Vancouver Task Force. (EH882)

Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee on Climate Change and Environmental Assessment = Comité federal-provincial-territorial sur le changement climatique et l'évaluation environnementale. (2003). *Incorporating climate change considerations in environmental assessment : general guidance for practitioners = Intégration des considérations relatives au changement climatique à l'évaluation environnementale : guide général des praticiens*. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency = Agence canadienne d'évaluation environnementale. (EG495)

New Brunswick. Department Of Natural Resources And Energy = Nouveau-Brunswick. Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de l'énergie & New Brunswick. Department Of The Environment And Local Government = Nouveau-Brunswick. Ministère de L'environnement et des gouvernements locaux. (2003). *Discussion paper : New Brunswick and climate change = Document de discussion : le Nouveau-Brunswick et le changement climatique*. [Fredericton, NB]: The Ministry = Le Ministère. (EF138)

Silsbe, E. (2003, Spring). Road after ratification: Making the connection between land-use planning and climate change. *Plan Canada*. 43(1), 37-40. (EH857)

Waters, D., Watt, W. E., & Marsalek, J. (2003, September). Adaptation of a storm drainage system to accommodate increased rainfall resulting from climate change. *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*. 46(5), 755-770. (EI380)

Weber, M. & Hauer, G. (2003, June). Regional analysis of climate change impacts on Canadian agriculture. *Canadian public policy*. 29(2), 163-179. (AI087)

Upcoming Conferences (2007) / Colloques et conférences (2007)

October 17-20, 2007 / 17-20 octobre 2007

Digby (Nova Scotia / Nouvelle-Écosse)

Pathways for People: 2007 Annual Conference & Trade Show

Information: [Recreation Nova Scotia](#),

5516 Spring Garden Road, Suite 309, Halifax NS B3J 1G6.

Tel.: (902) 425-1128. Fax: (902) 422-8201.

Email: info@recreationns.ns.ca

Internet: <http://www.recreationns.ns.ca/conference>

October 18-19, 2007 / 18-19 octobre 2007

Montréal (Québec)

Canadian Brownfields 2007

Information: Canadian Urban Institute,

402-555 Richmond St. W., PO Box 612, Toronto, ON M5V 3B1.

Tel: (416) 365-0816 ext. 221. Fax: (416) 365-0650.

Email: shossein@canurb.com

Internet: http://www.canurb.com/events/event_details.php?id=176

October 19-20, 2007 / 19-20 octobre 2007

Greater Sudbury (Ontario)

Northern Leaders' Summit of the Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities

Information: [Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities](#),

Tel: (705) 752-2783. Fax: (705) 752-1138.

Email: fonom_info@hotmail.com

October 23-26, 2007 / 23-26 octobre 2007

Las Vegas (Nevada)

2007 ULI Fall Meeting

Information: [Urban Land Institute \(ULI\)](#),

1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, Suite 500 West, Washington, DC 20007, USA.

Tel.: (410) 626-7505 or 1-800-321-5011.

Email: customerservice@uli.org

Internet: <http://www.uli.org/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Meetings1&Template=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=81780>

October 25, 2007 / 25 octobre 2007

Toronto (Ontario)

Property Tax in Ontario

Information: [Lorman Education Services](#),

P.O. Box 509, Eau Claire, WI, 54702-0509, USA.

Tel.: (866) 352-9539. Email: customerservice@lorman.com

Internet: http://www.lorman.com/seminars/seminar_details.php?sku=374783&searchterms=property%20tax%20ontario&results=4&subset=Seminar

October 25-27, 2007 / 25-27 octobre 2007

Lake Louise (Alberta)

Alberta Recreation and Parks Association Conference / La conférence de l'Alberta Recreation and Parks Association

Information: Alberta Recreation and Parks Association,

11759 Groat Road, Edmonton, AB, T5M 3K6.

Tel.: (780) 415-1745. Fax: (780) 422-2663.

Email: arpa@arpaonline.ca

October 28-31, 2007 / 28-31 October 2007

Nashville (Tennessee)

IMLA's 72nd Annual Conference

Information: International Municipal Lawyers Association,

7910 Woodmont Avenue, Suite 1440, Bethesda, MD 20814, USA.

Tel.: (202) 466-5424. Fax: (202) 785-0152.

Internet: <http://www.imla.org/conference/index.html>

November 3, 2007 / 3 novembre 2007

Saint-Hyacinthe (Québec)

Colloque 2007 : « L'avenir du patrimoine rural québécois »

Information: [Fédération des sociétés d'histoire du Québec](#),

Collège Antoine-Girouard

700, Girouard Est, Saint-Hyacinthe, QC J2S 2Y2.

Tel.: (514) 252-3031. Fax: (514) 251-8038.

Email: fshq@histoirequebec.qc.ca

Internet: <http://www.histoirequebec.qc.ca/colloque/StHyacinthe2007/accueilcolloque2007.htm>

November 4-6, 2007 / 4-6 novembre 2007

London (Ontario)

2007 MISA Security Conference

Information: Municipal Information Systems Association (MISA) of Ontario,

Suite 309, 14845 - 6 Yonge Street, Aurora, ON L4G 6H8.

Email: misa@london.ca

Internet: <http://misa.london.ca/>

November 5-7, 2007 / 5-7 novembre 2007

Laval (Québec)

INFRA 2007: Municipal Infrastructure: Preserving Our Heritage / INFRA 2007 : Les infrastructures municipales : un patrimoine à préserver

Information: Centre for Expertise and Research on Infrastructures in Urban Areas (CERIU),

321, De la Commune Street West, Suite 200, Montréal, QC H2Y 2E1.

Tel.: (514) 848-9885. Fax: (514) 848-7031.

E-mail: info@ceriu.qc.ca

Internet: <http://www.ceriu.qc.ca/en/infra.asp?pageID=513>

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).

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

Upcoming Conferences (2007) / Colloques et conférences (2007)

November 6-9, 2007 / 6-9 novembre 2007

Halifax (Nova Scotia / Nouvelle-Écosse)

2007 Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities Conference

Information: Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities (UNSM),

Suite 1106, 1809 Barrington Street, Halifax, NS B3J 3K8.

Tel.: (902) 423-7417. Fax: (902) 425-5592.

Email: jwebber@eastlink.ca

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

November 10-14, 2007 / 10-14 novembre 2007

Québec City (Québec)

CUTA 2007 Fall Conference & Trans-Expo: The Way Forward / Congrès

d'automne de l'ACTU 2007 et Trans-Expo : En route vers la modernité

Information: Canadian Urban Transit Association (CUTA),

55 York Street, Suite 1401, Toronto, ON M5J 1R7.

Tel.: (416) 365-9800. Fax: (416) 365-1295.

Internet: <http://www.cutaactu.ca/en/quebec>

November 11-14, 2007 / 11-14 novembre 2007

Reno (Nevada)

IAEM 55th Annual Conference & EMEX 2007: "Partners in Emergency Management: Working Together"

Information: International Association of Emergency Managers,

201 Park Washington Court, Falls Church, VA, 22046-4527, USA.

Tel.: (703) 538-1795. Fax: (703) 241-5603. Email: info@iaem.com

Internet: <http://www.iaem.com/events/annual/intro.htm>

November 15-16, 2007 / 15-16 novembre 2007

Ottawa (Ontario)

CWWA "Window on Ottawa" and Annual General Meeting / Fenêtre sur Ottawa et l'Assemblée générale annuelle de l'ACEPU

Information: Canadian Water and Wastewater Association (CWWA),

Unit 11, 1010 Polytek Street, Ottawa, ON K1J 9H9.

Tel.: (613) 747-0524. Fax: (613) 747-0523.

Email: admin@cwwa.ca

Internet: http://www.cwwa.ca/windowonottawa_e.asp

November 16-18, 2007 / 16-18 novembre 2007

Edmonton (Alberta)

From Crisis to Hope: Building Just and Sustainable Communities Conference: Parkland Institute's 11th Annual Fall Conference

Information: Parkland Institute,

11045 Saskatchewan Drive, Edmonton, AB T6G 2E1.

Tel.: (780) 492-0417. Fax: (780) 492-8738.

Email: parkland@ualberta.ca

November 18-20, 2007 / 18-20 novembre 2007

Toronto (Ontario)

ONPHA's 2007 Annual Conference & Trade Show: Leading the Way

Information: Ontario Non-Profit Housing Association,

489 College Street, Suite 400, Toronto, ON M6G 1A5.

Tel.: (416) 927-9144 or 1-800-297-6660.

Fax: (416) 927-8401. Email: mail@onpha.org

Internet:

http://www.onpha.on.ca/conference_training_meetings/annual_conference_trade_show/

November 26-29, 2007 / 26-29 novembre 2007

Brandon (Manitoba)

9th Annual Association of Manitoba Municipalities Convention

Information: Association of Manitoba Municipalities (AMM),

1910 Saskatchewan Ave. West, Portage la Prairie, MB

R1N 0P1.

Tel.: (204) 857-8666. Fax: (204) 856-2370.

Email: amm@amm.mb.ca

Internet: http://www.amm.mb.ca/events_convention.html

November 28-29, 2007 / 28-29 novembre 2007

Vancouver (British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique)

Canadian Waste & Recycling Expo

Information: Messe Frankfurt (Canada),

1600 Parkwood Circle, Suite 615, Atlanta, GA 30339 USA.

Tel.: (770) 984-8016. Fax: (770) 984-8023. E-mail:

cwre@usa.messefrankfurt.com

Internet: <http://www.cwre.ca/>

November 28-30, 2007 / 28-30 novembre 2007

Calgary (Alberta)

2007 Alberta Urban Municipalities Association Annual General Meeting

Information: Alberta Urban Municipalities Association,

10507 Saskatchewan Drive NW, Edmonton, AB T6E 4S1.

Tel.: (780) 433-4431. Fax: (780) 433-4454.

Email: main@auma.ca

Internet: <http://www.munilink.net/live/MuniLink/Convention/2007+Convention>

Information Requests (September - October 2007) / Notes de recherche (septembre - octobre 2007)

(examples of research work undertaken for our Muniscope clients and SOS-List requests / exemples de travaux de recherche réalisés pour des abonnés Muniscope et SOS-List)

- Encouraging the building of family-sized condo units in privately built highrise buildings / Incitatifs à la conversion de condos pour familles dans des immeubles privés
- Municipal corporate writing standards / Normes de présentation de documents officiels mises en place par les municipalité
- Work from home policy in the case of a pandemic Influenza / Politiques municipales de travail à domicile en cas d'épidémie d'Influenza
- Industry standards for convention centres, including esthetic aspects, location, services required, etc... / Normes s'appliquant aux centres des congrès pour ce qui touche à l'aspect esthétique, à l'emplacement, aux services requis, et autres
- Rights to disclosure of what took place at an *in camera* meeting / Droits d'accès au contenu des rencontres in *camera*
- Planning for Snow Dumps / Dispositions de planification portant sur les dépôts à neige
- Zoning provisions for wind turbines, zoning provisions for photovoltaics, energy efficient land-use planning, and planning for peak oil / Règlements de zonage pour les éoliennes et les panneaux photovoltaïques, des mesures d'efficacité énergétique dans le domaine de l'aménagement ainsi que la dispositions de planification s'appliquant aux pics pétroliers
- Cost-sharing arrangements for regional services in Canada and the United States / Formules de partage des coûts pour certains services régionaux
- Metropolitan governance models and fiscal issues / Modèles de gouvernance métropolitaine et enjeux fiscaux
- Use of selected municipal own-source revenues in Canadian Provinces and Territories / Étude sur l'utilisation de certaines sources de revenus autonomes par les municipalités canadiennes

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>)

Economic Development / Développement économique

EC526 Arts, culture, heritage as a branding point-of-differentiation : winning the branding race.

/ LOO, Glen.
2007.

From/Tiré de: *Municipal World* 117:9, September 2007, p. 31-33.

[3] p.

The article stresses the importance of a community's art, culture, and heritage when considering a branding strategy. It then offers suggestions on the steps to preparing a branding strategy, considering who should be involved and the importance of municipal government being at the helm.

EC528 Creating destinations in rural communities.

/ WATERHOUSE, Kelly.
2007.

From/Tiré de: *Municipal World* 117:9, September 2007, p. 35-36, 42.

[3] p.

Offers advice on rural community development from Sean Kelly, an assistant professor of landscape architecture at the University of Guelph's School of Environmental Design and Rural Development. Kelly recommends that rural municipalities build on the past through refurbishment and heritage preservation, advocates for the creation of community amenities, maintains that there should be a formal project coordinator position, and discusses the multiplier effect. Kelly illustrates his points with examples from Madoc, ON, and Kincardine, ON.

Environment / Environnement

EH976 Beyond the guidebook : context for rainwater management and green infrastructure in British Columbia.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PARTNERSHIP INTER-GOVERNMENTAL PARTNERSHIP.

S.l. : Inter-Governmental Partnership, 2007.

10, 5 p. : col. ill., appendices

Provides context for comprehensive rainwater management by examining the connections between the guidebook, Stormwater planning: A guidebook for British Columbia (2002), and the rainfall spectrum, performance targets, adaptive management, the Water Balance Model, the Green Infrastructure Partnership, the UBC Tree Canopy Research Project, and the Beyond the Guidebook initiative. Its aim is to protect and/or restore stream health in B.C. urban watersheds. The term "rainwater management" is used in place of stormwater management B.C. as it captures a more integrated and comprehensive perspective. The document was developed as part of the Water Sustainability Action Plan for British Columbia. See also: Stormwater planning : a guidebook for British Columbia (EG562).

EH979 Cities of the future : towards integrated sustainable water and landscape management.

/ NOVOTNY, Vladamir & BROWN, Paul R. (ed.).

London : IWA Publishing, 2007.

xii, 427 p. : ill., tables, graphs, maps, appendices, index, bibl.

Explores the links between urban water quality and hydrology, and the broader concepts of green cities and smart growth. It also addresses legal and social barriers to urban ecological sustainability and proposes practical ways to overcome those barriers. The book is broken up into six parts: urban water sustainability; impact of extreme events; monitoring, urban observatories and total mass balance of pollution in cities; hydrologic and pollution stresses; response of receiving waters; integrated solutions - water and landscape; and implementing future urban hydrological and ecological systems. Developed from and includes the presentations from the Wingspread Workshop, held the 12-14 July, 2006 in Racine, WI.

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

EG567 Environmental assessment : a best practice = Évaluation environnementale : une règle de l'art.

NATIONAL GUIDE TO SUSTAINABLE MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE = GUIDE NATIONAL POUR DES INFRASTRUCTURES MUNICIPALES DURABLES LORIMER & ASSOCIATES MARBEK RESOURCE CONSULTANTS LTD. DILLON CONSULTING LIMITED.

[Ottawa] : National Guide to Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure = Guide national pour des infrastructures municipales durables, 2004.

xiv, 36 / xiv, 41 p. : ill., tables / tableaux, glossary / glossaire, bibl.

(Environmental protocols ; no. 4 = Protocoles environnementaux ; n. 4)

The best practices paper on environmental assessment (EA) provides an overview of the rationale and benefits of undertaking EAs as part of project planning and development activities; describes an overview of a typical EA process; introduces some methodologies for undertaking EAs; provides some guidance on how a municipality can support the use of EAs; and describes the importance of follow-up by senior-level management of EA processes.

La présente règle de l'art se veut un aperçu du processus d'ÉE. Le papier couvre ce qui suit : la justification donne un aperçu de la raison d'être et des avantages des ÉE dans le contexte de la planification de projets et d'activités de développement; la méthodologie décrit un processus d'ÉE type et présente quelques méthodes d'exécution d'une ÉE, la mise en œuvre explique comment une municipalité peut appuyer l'utilisation de l'ÉE et l'évaluation explique en quoi il importe que les autorités supérieures participent au suivi des processus d'ÉE.

EH980 Growing cooler : the evidence on urban development and climate change.

/ EWING, Reid & BARTHOLOMEW, Keith & WINKELMAN, Steve.

Chicago : Urban Land Institute, 2007.

[172] p. : col. ill., tables, graphs, col. maps, bibl.

The report focuses on mitigating climate change through reducing the vehicle miles travelled and green-house gas emissions by means of compact urban development. It provides evidence on and insights into how much transportation-related CO2 savings can be expected with compact development, how compact development is likely to be received by consumers, and what policy changes will make compact development possible. Chapters cover: the VMT/CO2/Climate connection; the urban environment/VMT connection; environmental determinism versus self selection; induced traffic and induced development; the residential sector; and policy and program recommendations.

EG569 Pay-as-you-drive pricing in British Columbia : backgrounder.

/ LITMAN, Todd Alexander.

Victoria : Victoria Transport Policy Institute, 2007.

10 p. : tables, graphs, bibl.

Describes pay-as-you-drive (PAYD) pricing, summarizes PAYD history in British Columbia, examines how this pricing scheme can help achieve provincial emission reduction objectives, and looks at the potential pitfalls and risks associated with PAYD pricing. PAYD pricing systems, sometimes titled distance-based or per-mile pricing, operate by basing insurance premiums and vehicle registration fees on the amount driven.

EI461 A quantitative analysis of consensus building in local environmental review.

/ SCHIVELY, Carissa.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Journal of Planning Education and Research 27:1, Fall 2007, p. 82-98.

[17] p. : tables, graphs, appendices, bibl.

Reports on a study documenting one effort under the Alternative Urban Areawide Review (AUAR) process, a consensus building effort in environmental review conducted in Lino Lakes, MN. It looks at the outcomes of consensus-based planning processes, methodological issues in evaluating consensus-based planning processes, and the AUAR.

TG262 Roadscape guide : tools to preserve scenic road corridors.

CHAMPLAIN VALLEY GREENBELT ALLIANCE.

Burlington VT : Champlain Valley Greenbelt Alliance, 2006.

vii, 67 p. : ill., maps, plans, glossary, bibl.

Demonstrates how towns, predominantly in rural areas, can preserve the scenic greenbelts of road corridors and ensure that the development that does occur fits into the natural landscape. It uses examples from the preservation efforts of nonprofit groups in Vermont. It introduces a visual analysis technique for road corridors and explains regulations that preserve these corridors and guide development decisions. It also includes project review pointers for residential and commercial development, as well as tips on establishing a scenic road corridor program or organization.

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

EG566 Strategic commitment to the environment by municipal corporations : a best practice = Engagement stratégique des municipalités envers l'environnement.

NATIONAL GUIDE TO SUSTAINABLE MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE = GUIDE NATIONAL POUR DES INFRASTRUCTURES MUNICIPALES DURABLES MARBEK RESOURCE CONSULTANTS LTD.

[Ottawa] : National Guide to Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure = Guide national pour des infrastructures municipales durables, 2003.

x, 34 / x, 38 p. : tables / tableaux, glossary / glossaire, bibl.

(Environmental protocols ; no. 1 = Protocoles environnementaux ; n. 1)

The best practice provides guidance to municipalities wanting to protect quality of life by creating a strategic commitment to the environment within the municipal corporation. It provides an overview of why it is important for municipalities to establish environmental protocols in a strategic and in their operations, outlines the benefits and risks of doing so, describes the underlying principles of best practice, describes the elements of a strategic commitment to the environment, and provides an overview for evaluating the process and how it works.

La présente règle de l'art propose une orientation aux municipalités qui désirent protéger la qualité de vie en prenant un engagement stratégique envers l'environnement. Le guide présente un aperçu des raisons pour lesquelles il est important pour les municipalités d'établir des protocoles environnementaux de façon stratégique et dans le cadre de leurs activités; décrit les principes fondamentaux d'une règle de l'art; décrit les éléments d'un engagement stratégique envers l'environnement; et donne un aperçu de l'évaluation du processus et décrit la façon dont celui-ci fonctionne.

Finance / Finances

TI412 Deep discount group pass programs : innovative transit finance.

/ NUWORSOO, Cornelius.

2005.

From/Tiré de: Berkeley Planning Journal 18, 2005, p. 151-165.

[15] p. : tables, graphs, bibl.

Examines the financial feasibility of deep discount group pass (DDGP) programs by measuring their revenue-increasing potential. The DDGP programs offer unlimited-ride transit passes in exchange for a contractual payment by an employer or organizing body. It covers the general features of DDGP programs and then focuses on three DDGP program case studies: the Denver Regional Transportation District ECO Pass Program; the City of Berkeley ECO Pass Program; and the University of California, Berkeley Student Class Pass Program. It concludes by building a model for successful DDGP program pricing.

MH1255 Engineering depreciation as an asset management tool.

/ MARSH, Paul C.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Municipal World 117:9, September 2007, p. 43-47.

[5] p. : tables, graphs

In light of PSAB changes to municipal accounting practices, the article explores the background of the accounting practice of tracking capital costs, depreciation, and current book value for existing assets. It discusses the aspects of this that will be unique for public works, i.e. capital costs, design life, service life, rate of depreciation, and sunk cost. It addresses the role of depreciation in public works.

MR3905 Fiscal impact analysis : how today's decisions affect tomorrow's budget.

/ BISE, L. Carson.

Washington : International City/County Management Association (ICMA), 2007.

15 p. : tables, graphs

(ICMA IQ report ; v. 39, no. 5)

Defines fiscal impact analysis, discusses the applications of fiscal impact analysis, and reviews common methodologies used to collect and analyze information in the United States. It presents five case studies to illustrate how fiscal impact analysis can be utilized by local governments. A fiscal impact analysis projects the net cash flow to the public sector resulting from new development.

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

General / Général

GH958 Competitive identity : the new brand management for nations, cities and regions.

/ ANHOLT, Simon.

New York : Palgrave Macmillan, 2007.

xiii, 134 p. : ill., tables, index

Discusses the creation and maintenance of public sector identities, covering nations, cities, and regions. It stresses the importance of basing brands on tangible outcomes. It introduces the "hexagon of competitive identity" as a model for the flow of information through six channels: tourism, brands, policy decisions, investment, culture, and people. It also presents another six for cities and regions: presence, potential, people, prerequisites, pulse, and place.

Housing / Habitation

HI539 Evaluating a new urbanist neighborhood.

/ DILL, Jennifer.

2006.

From/Tiré de: Berkeley Planning Journal 19, 2006, p. 59-78.

[20] p. : bibl.

Compares a new urbanist development in Portland, OR, with two nearby conventional subdivisions to assess how well the former is meeting the three sustainable objectives of new urbanism: (1) reduced automobile use and increased walking and cycling activity; (2) increased diversity of land uses and people; and (3) increased social capital, through citizens taking responsibility and strengthened personal and civil bonds.

HI538 The formalization of informal neighborhood relationships and spaces : gated housing developments, community, and control.

/ SNYDER, Mary Gail.

Berkeley : University of California at Berkeley, 2003.

[272] p. : tables, graphs, appendices, bibl.

Examines the formalization of informal spaces and relationships through exploratory and descriptive field study of gated developments across the United States, including focus group and informant interviews and a survey of homeowner association boards. Chapters include: communities and gates; leisure, status, and security development types; control and community; and formalizing exclusion.

HI537 Is zoning a barrier to multifamily housing?.

/ KNAAP, Gerrit-Jan & RHODES, Megan.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Zoning Practice 24:7, July 2007, p. 2-7.

[6] p. : ill., tables, maps

Examines whether local zoning limits the development of multi-family and high-density housing by researching the effects of zoning on housing density and type. The research focuses on six areas in the United States: Boston, MA; Miami-Dade County, FL; Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN; Portland, OR; Sacramento, CA; and Washington, D.C.

HG374 Solar energy for buildings : introduction : solar design issues.

/ ROBERTSON, Keith & ATHIENITIS, Andreas K.

[Ottawa] : Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) = Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement (SCHL), [2007]

34, [1] p. : col. ill., tables, graphs, glossary, bibl.

Presents basic information on solar building design; the differences between passive, active and hybrid solar technologies, including passive solar heating, ventilation air heating, solar domestic water heating and shading; and the design opportunities available for multi-unit residential buildings.

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

HH835 Transit-oriented development case study : Short Street Project, Saanich, B.C. = Étude de cas : aménagements axés sur le transport en commun : ensemble Short Street, Saanich, C.-B.

CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION = SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE D'HYPOTHÈQUES ET DE LOGEMENT.

[Ottawa] : Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) = Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement (SCHL), 2007.

[8] / [8] p. : col. ill., tableaux, cartes col., bibl.

(Transit-oriented development case studies = Étude de cas : aménagements axés sur le transport en commun)

Provides an overview of the transit system, regional planning, and project context of the Short Street project, a small, mixed-use, residential enclave of 72 residential units and three commercial retail units surrounded by arterial streets in the core of the District of Saanich. The project strategy includes a co-op vehicle program, free transit passes to residents for two years, shared parking with commercial units, and secured bicycle storage to increase public transit ridership and reduce the need for parking. The case study presents: (1) developer's perspectives on: parking and bicycle storage, the success of the project and costs, municipal support for the project, barriers and obstacles experienced, and lessons learned; (2) municipal planner's perspective on: planning objectives, municipal process and support, public consultation, the challenges faced, and the success factors; and (3) residents' perspectives, covering: reasons to choose this location and travelling to work, shopping, and school. It concludes with a discussion of the lessons learned from the Short Street project.

Cette étude de cas nous donne un aperçu du système de transport en commun, des mécanismes de planification régionale ainsi que du contexte dans lequel s'inscrit le projet Short Street, une enclave résidentiel de 72 unités de logements à usage mixte, entouré par des artères importants au centre du District de Saanich. La stratégie comprend une coopérative d'automobiles, le transport en commun gratuit pour les résidents pendant deux ans, des stationnements partagés avec les commerces ainsi qu'un entrepôt sécuritaire pour les bicyclettes, le tout pour inciter les résidents à utiliser le transport en commun et à réduire les besoins en stationnement. Par la suite, le document comporte une section portant sur le point de vue du promoteur en ce qui concerne : le stationnement et l'entreposage des vélos; le succès du projet et ses coûts; le soutien au projet de la municipalité; les barrières et les obstacles rencontrés et les leçons apprises. La section suivante porte sur le point de vue d'un urbaniste municipal sur les sujets suivants : les objectifs de la planification; le processus et le soutien de la municipalité; la consultation publique; les défis rencontrés et les éléments de succès. Puis, une troisième section porte sur le point de vue des résidents en ce qui concerne : les éléments qui les ont amené à s'établir à cet endroit ainsi que sur les transports vers le travail et l'école ainsi que comment se rendre faire les courses. Finalement, le document conclut sur une discussion portant sur les leçons apprises du projet Short Street.

HH834 Transit-oriented development case study : Time, North Vancouver, British Columbia.

CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION = SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE D'HYPOTHÈQUES ET DE LOGEMENT.

[Ottawa] : Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) = Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement (SCHL), 2007.

[10] p. : col. ill., tables, col. maps, bibl

(Transit-oriented development case studies = Étude de cas : aménagements axés sur le transport en commun)

Provides an overview of the transit system and project context of Time, a 265 unit, two tower, mixed use project located within walking distance of the SeaBus passenger ferry terminal and associated market at Lonsdale Quay in North Vancouver that is part of the redevelopment of former industrial lands. It then presents (1) the developer's perspectives on: parking and bicycle storage, transit-oriented design considerations, the success of the project and costs, municipal support for the project, barriers and obstacles experienced, and lessons learned; (2) the municipal planner's perspective on: planning objectives, municipal process and support, public consultation, the challenges faced, and the success factors; and (3) the residents' perspectives, covering: reasons to choose this location and travelling to work, shopping, and school. It concludes with a discussion of the Time project's demographics and a summary of the project and lessons learned.

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

Infrastructure / Infrastructures

EG565 Accounting for environmental and social outcomes in decision making = La prise en compte des résultats environnementaux et sociaux dans la prise de décision.

NATIONAL GUIDE TO SUSTAINABLE MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE = GUIDE NATIONAL POUR DES INFRASTRUCTURES MUNICIPALES DURABLES MARBEK RESOURCE CONSULTANTS LTD. GARDNER PINFOLD CONSULTING ECONOMISTS. [Ottawa] : National Guide to Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure = Guide national pour des infrastructures municipales durables, 2003.

40 / 42 p. : tables / tableaux, glossary / glossaire, appendices

(Environmental protocols ; no. 2 = Les protocoles environnementaux ; n. 2)

Outlines how to estimate the economic value of environmental implications stemming from infrastructure decisions and how to integrate those values into municipal decision making.

Le guide aborde la façon d'estimer la valeur économique des incidences environnementales découlant de décisions liées aux infrastructures et la façon d'intégrer cette valeur dans le processus décisionnel à l'échelon municipal.

MG1113 Demand management = Gestion de la demande.

NATIONAL GUIDE TO SUSTAINABLE MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE = GUIDE NATIONAL POUR DES INFRASTRUCTURES MUNICIPALES DURABLES MARBEK RESOURCE CONSULTANTS LTD. [Ottawa] : National Guide to Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure = Guide national pour des infrastructures municipales durables, 2004.

48 / 52 p. : tables / tableaux, glossary / glossaire, appendices, bibl.

(Environmental protocols ; no. 3 = Protocoles environnementaux ; n. 3)

The best practice guide explains demand management as an essential strategy for municipal infrastructure management. It provides guidance on the concepts behind demand management, current best practices, and information needs and tools for initiating and implementing demand management programs. It is intended for application to any type of municipal infrastructure, including transportation, water, wastewater, and storm water services. The emphasis is on managing demand through promotion of behavioural changes and alternatives for resident and businesses.

La présente règle de l'art a pour objet de bien faire comprendre la gestion de la demande en tant que stratégie essentielle de gestion des infrastructures municipales. Le document offre aux hauts fonctionnaires municipaux des conseils relativement aux concepts qui sont à l'origine du processus, aux règles de l'art actuellement en usage ainsi qu'aux besoins en information et aux outils de lancement et de mise en oeuvre de programmes connexes. Le présent document est rédigé de manière à s'appliquer de façon générique à tout type d'infrastructures municipales, c'est-à-dire qu'il est applicable aux services de transport, d'eau potable, d'eaux usées ou d'eaux pluviales et aux autres services municipaux. L'accent est surtout sur la gestion de la demande au moyen de la promotion de modifications du comportement, et de certains choix pour les résidents et les entreprises de la collectivité.

TG266 Dust control for unpaved roads = Dépoussiérage des routes non revêtues.

NATIONAL GUIDE TO SUSTAINABLE MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE = GUIDE NATIONAL POUR DES INFRASTRUCTURES MUNICIPALES DURABLES EBA ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS LTD. [Ottawa] : National Guide to Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure = Guide national pour des infrastructures municipales durables, 2005.

42 / 42 p. : glossary / glossaire, bibl.

(Roads and sidewalks ; no. 10 = Chaussées et trottoirs ; n. 10)

Explains how to control dust from unpaved roads in rural and urban areas by using a dust suppressant. It also covers when additions or modifications to dust control programs may be effective and cost efficient. It provides a cost-benefit analysis comparing the costs of implementing a dust control program to the additional costs that would occur without one for replacement materials and maintenance.

La présente meilleure pratique est une source de renseignements facilement utilisables sur la lutte contre les poussières produites par les routes non revêtues dans les régions rurales et urbaines en utilisant un dépoussiérant. L'analyse coût-avantages compare les coûts associés à la mise en oeuvre d'un programme de réduction des poussières et les dépenses additionnelles qu'entraînerait l'absence d'un tel programme, compte tenu des coûts de remplacement de matériel et d'entretien.

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

EG568 Environmental management systems for municipal infrastructure = Systèmes de management environnemental des infrastructures municipales.

NATIONAL GUIDE TO SUSTAINABLE MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE = GUIDE NATIONAL POUR DES INFRASTRUCTURES MUNICIPALES DURABLES JACQUES WHITFORD ENVIRONMENT LIMITED.

[Ottawa] : National Guide to Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure = Guide national pour des infrastructures municipales durables, 2005.

56 / 60 p. : tables / tableaux, glossary / glossaire, appendices, bibl.

(Environmental protocols ; no. 5 = Protocoles environnementaux ; n. 5)

Examines the most effective and efficient means of developing and implementing environmental management systems (EMS), with a special focus on their application to roads, potable water, stormwater and wastewater, and transit. It describes common themes of EMS implementation from a municipal perspective; provides a description of an EMS framework; details issues that must be taken into consideration at the outset of EMS development to ensure an effective and efficient development and implementation process; describes the phases of EMS implementation and the plan-do-check-act cycle; and describes the continual improvement concept used to enhance the EMS over time.

Cette meilleure pratique a été créée dans le but de donner aux municipalités un aperçu des moyens les plus efficaces d'élaborer ainsi que de mettre en oeuvre un système de management environnemental (SME), en portant une attention particulière à sa mise en application relativement aux réseaux de voirie, d'eau potable, d'eaux pluviales et d'eaux usées et de transport en commun. Ce document présente les thèmes courants de la mise en oeuvre d'un SME du point de vue municipal ainsi qu'un cadre de travail pertinent; décrit les éléments dont on doit tenir compte au moment d'élaborer un SME afin de garantir l'efficacité des processus de création et de mise en oeuvre; décrit les étapes de mise en oeuvre et traite en profondeur du cycle « planifier faire vérifier agir »; et décrit le concept d'amélioration continue utilisé pour améliorer le SME au fil du temps.

GI226 From roads to rinks : government spending on infrastructure in Canada, 1961 to 2005 = Des routes et des jeux : dépenses des administrations publiques en infrastructures au Canada de 1961 à 2005.

/ ROY, Francine.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Canada Economic Observer = L'observateur économique canadien 20:9, September = septembre 2007.

22 p. : tables / tableaux, graphs / graphiques

Analyzes government investment in infrastructure from 1961 to 2005 by all three levels and type of asset by region. The types of asset covered include: the road system, the environment and water systems, office buildings, recreation and culture, marine construction and other transportation and communications equipment, research laboratories and engineering, institutional and commercial construction, and security.

Le présent article analyse l'investissement des administrations publiques en infrastructures par région, de 1961 à 2005, selon le palier d'administration publique et le type d'actif. Les types d'actif incluent : le réseau routier, l'environnement et les systèmes d'eau, construction de bureaux, loisirs et culture, construction marine, autre équipement de transport et communications, laboratoires de recherche et génie, construction institutionnelle et commerciale, et sécurité.

MG1115 Infrastructure and land use planning = Infrastructures et aménagement du territoire.

NATIONAL GUIDE TO SUSTAINABLE MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE = GUIDE NATIONAL POUR DES INFRASTRUCTURES MUNICIPALES DURABLES.

[Ottawa] : National Guide to Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure = Guide national pour des infrastructures municipales durables, 2006.

54 / 54 p. : ill., tables / tableaux, graphs / graphiques, glossary / glossaire, appendices, bibl.

(Environmental protocols ; no. 6 = Protocoles environnementaux ; n. 6)

Focuses on best processes for integrating municipal infrastructure and land use planning and discusses how the land use planning process influences municipal infrastructure at the policy and implementation levels.

Met l'emphase sur les meilleurs procédés qui permettent d'intégrer la planification des infrastructures et de l'utilisation du sol et présente ensuite comment le processus de planification de l'aménagement du territoire influence l'élaboration et la mise en oeuvre des politiques relatives aux infrastructures.

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

MG1111 Managing risk = Gestion du risque.

NATIONAL GUIDE TO SUSTAINABLE MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE = GUIDE NATIONAL POUR DES INFRASTRUCTURES MUNICIPALES DURABLES CH2M HILL.

Ottawa : National Guide to Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure = Guide national pour des infrastructures municipales durables, 2006.

42 / 50 p. : ill., tables / tableaux, glossary / glossaire, appendices, bibl.

(Decision making and investment planning ; no. 10 = Prise de décision et planification des investissements ; n. 10)

Provides an overview of the risk management process and its value in the development of efficient management programs and corporate policies for sustainable municipal infrastructure assets. It recommends the principles of a best practice to incorporate risk management into an asset management strategy.

Le présent document donne un aperçu du processus de gestion du risque et de la valeur qu'il représente dans l'élaboration de programmes de gestion efficaces et de politiques générales de gestion d'infrastructures municipales durables. On y recommande les principes propres à la meilleure pratique relative à l'incorporation de la gestion du risque dans une stratégie de gestion de l'actif.

GG312 Preservation of bituminous pavement using thin surface restoration techniques : a best practice = Préservation du revêtement bitumineux au moyen de techniques de réfection par couche mince : une règle de l'art.

NATIONAL GUIDE TO SUSTAINABLE MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE = GUIDE NATIONAL POUR DES INFRASTRUCTURES MUNICIPALES DURABLES APPLIED RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC. ERES CONSULTANTS DIVISION.

[Ottawa] : National Guide to Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure = Guide national pour des infrastructures municipales durables, 2005.

[62] / [53] p. : ill., tables / tableaux, graphs / graphiques, glossary / glossaire, bibl.

(Roads and sidewalks ; no. 9 = Chaussées et trottoirs ; n. 9)

Outlines best practice for the use of thin surface restoration techniques for the preservation of bituminous pavements. It describes the technology of thin surface restoration techniques for bituminous pavement, including materials and construction techniques, expected service life and costs, surface preparation requirements, detailed procedures for choosing between alternative treatments, examples of use by Canadian municipalities, potential challenges, and new developments. It also provides guidelines for the systematic evaluation of the performance of new treatments.

Cet ouvrage décrit brièvement la règle de l'art touchant l'utilisation des techniques de réfection par couche mince aux fins de la préservation du revêtement bitumineux. Il décrit les techniques de réfection par couche mince pour les revêtements bitumineux, notamment les matériaux et procédés de construction, la durée de vie prévue et les coûts, les exigences inhérentes à la préparation du revêtement, les procédures détaillées pour choisir parmi les divers traitements, des exemples d'emploi par les municipalités canadiennes, les défis possibles et les faits nouveaux. La présente règle de l'art fournit des lignes directrices aux fins de l'évaluation systématique de l'efficacité des nouveaux traitements.

TG264 Road drainage, design alternatives and maintenance = Drainage des routes, variantes de conception et entretien.

NATIONAL GUIDE TO SUSTAINABLE MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE = GUIDE NATIONAL POUR DES INFRASTRUCTURES MUNICIPALES DURABLES TOTTEN SIMS HUICKI ASSOCIATES.

[Ottawa] : National Guide to Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure = Guide national pour des infrastructures municipales durables, 2003.

46 / 48 p. : ill., tables / tableaux, glossary / glossaire, appendices, bibl.

(Roads and sidewalks ; no. 7 = Chaussées et trottoirs ; n. 7)

Outline the best practices for road drainage, selection of design alternatives, and maintenance of road systems. It is based on a literature review and a detailed survey pertaining to road drainage elements and their associated planning for 11 Canadian municipalities.

Le présent document donne un aperçu des règles de l'art relatives au drainage des routes ainsi qu'au choix de variantes de conception et à l'entretien des réseaux routiers. Le présent guide de règles de l'art repose sur l'analyse de la documentation pertinente existante, de même que sur un sondage détaillé mené auprès de 11 municipalités situées dans différentes régions géographiques du Canada tout entier. Le questionnaire de sondage comportait en 35 questions se rapportant aux divers éléments clés du drainage des routes et aux étapes connexes de planification, de conception et de mise en oeuvre (PCM).

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

TG265 Sidewalk design, construction, and maintenance : a best practice = Conception, construction et entretien des trottoirs : une règle de l'art.

NATIONAL GUIDE TO SUSTAINABLE MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE = GUIDE NATIONAL POUR DES INFRASTRUCTURES MUNICIPALES DURABLES R. V. ANDERSON ASSOCIATES LIMITED.

[Ottawa] : National Guide to Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure = Guide national pour des infrastructures municipales durables, 2004.

[48] / [52] p. : ill., glossary / glossaire, bibl.

(Roads and sidewalks ; no. 8 = Chaussées et trottoirs ; n. 8)

Describes the best practices for the design, construction and maintenance of sidewalks within the public right of way, including inventory and assessment of current conditions, universal design and sidewalk location guidelines, and the basis for material selection. It covers: intersection and driveway locations, sidewalks for users with mobility and visual impairments, minimizing tree root damage, winter design considerations, construction procedures and materials specifications for poured concrete, asphalt and interlocking pavers, various failure mechanisms with remedial measures, winter sidewalk maintenance, and preventative maintenance.

On présente des recommandations liées à divers aspects techniques de la conception des trottoirs, notamment l'emplacement des intersections et des voies d'accès pour autos. Le document inclut les lignes directrices relatives à l'amélioration de l'accessibilité aux trottoirs pour les usagers ayant une déficience visuelle ou à mobilité réduite. On y donne un aperçu des techniques qui permettent de minimiser les dommages causés aux trottoirs par les racines d'arbres, de même que des considérations relatives à la conception en fonction de l'hiver. Le document contient les grandes lignes des méthodes de construction et des spécifications de matériau recommandées relativement au béton coulé en place, à l'asphalte et aux pavés autobloquants. Après leur construction, il se peut que les trottoirs se soulèvent, s'inclinent ou se fissurent suivant divers motifs et ce, pour diverses raisons. On décrit divers mécanismes de défaillance et les mesures correctives pertinentes. On présente dans le document une recommandation quant à la manière d'aborder l'entretien d'hiver. Parmi les mesures connexes, on retrouve un drainage adéquat de la surface du trottoir et de l'accotement, l'émondage des racines d'arbres et la réparation des défauts localisés avant que le problème prenne de l'ampleur.

EG564 Source and on-site controls for municipal drainage systems : a best practice = Contrôles à la source et sur le terrain des réseaux de drainage municipaux.

NATIONAL GUIDE TO SUSTAINABLE MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE = GUIDE NATIONAL POUR DES INFRASTRUCTURES MUNICIPALES DURABLES SNC-LAVALIN INC. AQUAPRAXIS INC.

[Ottawa] : National Guide to Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure = Guide national pour des infrastructures municipales durables, 2003.

x, 48 / x, 54 p. : ill., tables / tableaux, glossary / glossaire, appendices, bibl.

(Storm and wastewater ; no. 3 = Eaux pluviales et eaux usées ; n. 3)

Provides a brief overview of the rationale behind stormwater management programs and explains why implementing run-off controls is important in a sustainable development context. It defines five levels of control: pollution prevention planning, source control, on-site control, conveyance control, and end-of-pipe control.

Le document offre un bref aperçu de la raison d'être des programmes de gestion des eaux pluviales et explique les raisons de l'importance de mettre en application des mesures de maîtrise des eaux de ruissellement dans un contexte de développement durable. On fait appel à la notion de chaîne de traitement pour définir cinq niveaux distincts de contrôle : la planification de la lutte contre la pollution, le contrôle à la source, le contrôle sur le terrain, le contrôle au niveau du réseau de drainage et le contrôle à la sortie de l'émissaire.

EG563 Stormwater management planning : a best practice = Planification de la gestion des eaux pluviales : une règle de l'art.

NATIONAL GUIDE TO SUSTAINABLE MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE = GUIDE NATIONAL POUR DES INFRASTRUCTURES MUNICIPALES DURABLES DELCAN CORPORATION.

[Ottawa] : National Guide to Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure = Guide national pour des infrastructures municipales durables, 2005, c2004.

xii, 40 [2] / xii, 44 p. : ill., maps / cartes, glossary / glossaire, bibl.

(Storm and wastewater ; no. 11 = Eaux pluviales et eaux usées ; n. 11)

Outlines some guiding principles that should be used in implementing stormwater management planning, including: sustainability, an hierarchical planning approach, public consultation, and adaptive management. It presents a framework for stormwater management planning based on a survey of municipal engineers and administrators at four planning levels: watershed, subwatershed, neighbourhood, and site.

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

Le document donne un aperçu de certains des principes directeurs qui doivent guider la planification de la gestion des eaux pluviales. Parmi les principes présentés, on retrouve : le développement durable, l'approche axée sur la planification hiérarchique, la consultation publique, et la gestion adaptative. Le cadre de planification de la gestion des eaux pluviales s'appuie sur les principes directeurs mentionnés plus haut, ainsi que sur les préoccupations ressortant d'un questionnaire mené au préalable auprès d'ingénieurs et d'administrateurs municipaux. On identifie quatre niveaux de planification distincts : bassin versant, sous-bassin, secteur d'aménagement, lotissement.

EG562 Stormwater planning : a guidebook for British Columbia.

/ STEPHENS, Kim A. & GRAHAM, Patrick & REID, David.
[Victoria] : Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection, [2002]
[244] p. : col. ill., tables, graphs, col. maps, bibl.

The guidebook provides a general introduction to integrated stormwater management, examples of how to achieve integrated stormwater management at planning and site levels, and definitions for the roles, methods, means, and timing for integrated stormwater management for British Columbia. The guidebook approach is designed to eliminate the root cause of negative ecological and property impacts of stormwater by addressing the spectrum of rainfall events. It draws heavily on case study material from local governments in British Columbia, including the City of Chilliwack, the City of Coquitlam, the District of Maple Ridge, the Greater Vancouver Regional District, and the Regional District of Nanaimo. See also: Beyond the guidebook : context for rainwater management and green infrastructure in British Columbia (EH976).

EH977 Water Sustainability Action Plan for British Columbia : framework for building partnerships.

BRITISH COLUMBIA WATER AND WASTE ASSOCIATION, Water Sustainability Committee BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTRY OF WATER, LAND AND PROTECTION.

[Burnaby BC] : British Columbia Water Sustainability Committee, 2004.
[37] p. : ill., appendices

Focuses on the framework for building partnerships within the scope of the Water Sustainability Action Plan for British Columbia for obtaining funding for implementation of the plan. It articulates the vision and the desired outcomes for a watershed / landscape-based approach to development. Does not include appendices B and C.

GH959 Wind turbines and sound : review and best practice guidelines.

HOWE GASTMEIER CHAPNIK LIMITED.

Ottawa : HGC Engineering, 2007.

24, [4] p. : col. ill. graphs, bibl.

A best practice guide for the development of wind turbine generation facilities in Canada with respect to noise. It discusses noise in general and the noise produced by wind turbine generators, reviews international and Canadian guidelines on noise and experience with the assessment of wind turbine generator noise, and concludes with best practice guidelines.

Municipal / Questions municipales

MH1252 Limited exposure : effective risk management programs reduce liability.

/ SGABELLONE, Rick.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Municipal Monitor 11:5, September/October 2007, p. 10-14.

[5] p.

Looks at the reasons behind and importance of risk management for Ontario municipalities, the importance of maintaining a paper trail, IT risk exposure, emerging risks, and employee focused risk management programs.

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

MG1108 Managing special events risk : minimizing risk at municipal facilities.

/ JACKSON, Joy.
2007.

From/Tiré de: *Municipal World* 117:9, September 2007, p. 21-24.

[4] p.

Provides key points to consider when working with event organizers to facilitate community-focused events at municipal facilities and minimize the risk. The recommendations include: develop an event manual for prospective event holders, ensure that there is a written agreement, consult with a risk insurance representative, and delineate who is responsible for managing the event.

MG1109 Road map to citywide quality.

/ LARSEN, Amy & MYERS, Terry & POMERANZ, Jeff.
2007.

From/Tiré de: *Public Management* 89:8, September 2007, p. 26-28, 30-31.

[5] p. : ill.

Relates how West Des Moines, IA, implemented a quality management initiative for improving city processes through more direct input from employees in the decision-making process. It describes the structure of the initiative, challenges in implementing the initiative, and the processes improved through the deployment of process action teams (development review, budget process, and workers' compensation).

MG1112 Selecting a professional consultant = Sélection d'une société d'experts-conseils.

/ BREMNER, John & GALE, Chuck. NATIONAL GUIDE TO SUSTAINABLE MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE = GUIDE NATIONAL POUR DES INFRASTRUCTURES MUNICIPALES DURABLES.

Ottawa : National Guide to Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure = Guide national pour des infrastructures municipales durables, 2006.

48 / 52 p. : tables / tableaux, graphs / graphiques, glossary / glossaire, appendices

(Decision making and investment planning ; no. 11 = Prise de décision et planification des investissements ; n. 11)

A best practice guide for aiding public sector officials in selecting professional consultants. It covers a research review, justification for the best practices, the methodology of the best practices, and the potential limitations associated with the application of the methods described.

Un guide des meilleures pratiques pour aider les décideurs publiques dans le processus de sélection des consultants. Il couvre une revue de la recherche, le raisonnement derrière l'utilisation de ces meilleures pratiques, leur méthodologie et les limites potentielles des méthodes décrites.

MH1254 Why city brands can fail.

/ GRIFFITH, Ted.
2007.

From/Tiré de: *Municipal World* 117:9, September 2007, p. 25-26, 48.

[3] p.

Briefly addresses what constitutes municipal branding and why municipal brands fail. It recounts the recently failed brand of the City of Hull in England and the successful rebranding of Oshawa.

Native Issues / Questions autochtones

QG064 GIS : a useful tool for First Nations housing management, planning, maintenance and safety.

/ SUTTON, Jeff.

[Ottawa] : Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) = Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement (SCHL), 2006 [i.e. 2007]

viii, 70 p. : tables, col. maps, appendices

(CMHC external research program Research report)

Describes the implementation and ongoing use of GIS by the Cree First Nation of Mistissini in northern Québec for community housing and public safety needs. The case study discusses and compares a number of options for organizing information (both for GIS and non-GIS applications such as spreadsheet, database, word processing, graphics and computer-aided drafting programs) that have met many of the information needs of the other James Bay Cree communities. Running title: GIS for First Nations housing and public safety.

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

Planning & Development / Aménagement & développement

UI483 The compact city fallacy.

/ NEUMAN, Michael.

2005.

From/Tiré de: Journal of Planning Education and Research 25:1, Fall 2005, 1-16.

[16] p. : bibl

Reviews empirical evidence as to whether compact cities, based around eliminating urban sprawl through high density urban planning, are sustainable. It then discusses the characteristics of sprawl and its associated costs. It looks at urban sprawl and compact design considering urban desirability and suburban livability; the five intellectual traditions behind modern notions of sustainability; and a comparison of sustainability principles with the application of the compact city for current planning and building practices. The article is a draft version. It erroneously states that it appeared in the Journal of Planning Education and Research 22:1, Fall 2004 issue, but it actually appeared a year later.

MI691 Evaluating smart growth : implications for small communities.

/ EDWARDS, Mary M. & HAINES, Anna.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Journal of Planning Education and Research 27:1, Fall 2007, p. 49-64.

[16] p. : tables, graphs, bibl.

Evaluates the use of smart growth principles in the plan goals and policies of 30 comprehensive local plans in Wisconsin, which were developed under the State's new comprehensive smart growth planning law.

HI529 Green roof : a case study : Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates' design for the headquarters of the American Society of Landscape Architects.

/ WERTHMANN, Christian.

New York : Princeton Architectural Press, 2007.

159, [1] p. : col. ill., graphs, plans, bibl.

The book contains an essay on roof reclamation for green purposes, discusses the American Society of Landscape Architect's green roof in Washington, D.C., designed by Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates in collaboration with the Conservation Design Forum, and examines components of roof gardens. The latter include: air handlers, biodiversity, building, construction cost, context, drainage, education, erosion, existing roof, grating, insulation, load capacity, maintenance, mock-up and models, monitoring, motives, planting, roof section, schedule, spontaneous vegetation, stair town, visibility, and waves.

EH978 Green roofs : a resource manual for municipal policy makers = Toits verts : manuel de ressources destiné aux décideurs municipaux.

/ LAWLOR, Gail & CURRIE, Beth Anne & DOSHI, Hitesh.

[Ottawa] : Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) = Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement (SCHL), 2006.

146 / 146 p. : ill., tables / tableaux, graphs / graphiques, maps / cartes, bibl.

It begins with an introduction to green roofs, including policy, tools to encourage development, FLL guidelines for roof design and maintenance, and the history of the green roof movement in Germany. It then provides an overview of international and Canadian green roof policies and programs. Part 3 features 13 jurisdictions in Canada, the United States, and internationally that demonstrate leadership in green roof policy development, and shows how other cities are developing supportive policies.

Ce manuel débute par un survol des politiques et des programmes allemands portant sur les toits verts, y compris les incitatifs, les directives de la FLL pour la conception, la construction et l'entretien ainsi qu'un historique des expériences de toits verts en Allemagne. Par la suite, le manuel présente un survol des politiques et programmes canadiens en matière de toits verts. Finalement, il dépeint 13 villes au Canada et aux États-Unis qui font preuve de leadership dans l'élaboration de politiques de toits verts et décrit aussi comment d'autres villes élaborent présentement des politiques semblables.

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

TI411 The impact of urban form on travel behavior : a meta-analysis.

/ LECK, Eran.

2006.

From/Tiré de: Berkeley Planning Journal 19, 2006, 37-58.

[22] p. : tables, bibl.

Presents a statistical meta-analysis of 17 different primary studies in an attempt to settle the contradictory findings surrounding the role that the built environment plays in determining travel behaviour. It considers the impact of residential and employment densities, land use mix, street pattern, and the potential for and problems with meta-analysis.

TG261 Parking lots.

/ GIBBONS, Jim.

Haddam CT : Nonpoint Education for Municipal Officials, 2002.

5, [1] p.

(Technical paper ; no. 5)

Briefly addresses the impact of parking lots on storm water runoff. It then discusses and makes recommendations on parking lot placement and design in the context of reducing the impact on storm water runoff. It covers: parking lot location; parking lot size; parking spaces required by zoning; parking space size required by zoning; parking lot drives, curb cuts, and stall arrangements; and parking lot design.

PAS545 Planned unit developments.

/ MANDELKER, Daniel R.

Chicago : American Planning Association, 2007.

138 p. : col. ill., tables, plans, bibl. + 1 CD-ROM (26 files : 139 mb) : col.

(Planning Advisory Service report ; no. 545)

Begins by examining planned unit developments as a zoning concept, including early reports, model regulations, and design issues. It then provides recommendations on how planned unit development ordinances can be drafted, a checklist for drafting planned unit development and master-planned community ordinances, a review and approval process, and standards for the approval. It also includes a review of case law and state statutes. The accompanying CD-ROM supplement includes process illustrations, maps, photographs, development plans, agreements, articles, and statutory materials related to planned unit developments. System requirements: IBM PC or 100% compatible; CD-ROM player and drive; Adobe Acrobat Reader 5.0+.

GI225 Planning for people : integrating social issues and processes into planning practice.

/ HOERNIG, Heidi & LEAHY, Danielle & ZHUANG, Zhi Xi.

2005.

From/Tiré de: Berkeley Planning Journal 18, 2005, p. 35-55.

[21] p. : tables, bibl.

The article argues that planning has a social focus and is not merely concerned with land use. It discusses several shifts in the social sciences and examines the integration of social dimensions into planning through three Canadian case studies: ecosystem planning and management in a UNESCO biosphere reserve; infrastructure planning in a northern resource town; and regional planning for homelessness in a medium-sized metropolitan region.

HH836 Preserving resources from the recent past.

/ LAMBIN, Jeanne.

Washington : National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2007.

28 p. : ill.

Looks at the historic context of the postwar building boom (1940s to 1960s), the special challenges of preserving buildings from this era, and case studies illustrating community successes from an American perspective. Topics: threats to recent past resources, modern architecture, alteration and demolition of postwar buildings, engaging the public and policymakers, surveying, evaluating historical significance, and historical designation.

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

MG1110 Smart growth : the opportunity for managers to lead.

/ COLE, Rick.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Public Management 89:8, September 2007, p. 8-10, 12.

[4] p.

Advocates for American municipal managers to follow sustainable paths, such as smart growth, to curb sprawl among other problems associated with present development practices. It describes seven ways that local government managers can introduce and implement best practices for smart growth.

PAS546 The transportation/land use connection.

/ MOORE, Terry & THORSNES, Paul & APPELYARD, Bruce S.

Chicago : American Planning Association, 2007.

ix, 409 p. : col. ill., tables, graphs, glossary, appendices, index, bibl.

(Planning Advisory Service report ; no. 546/547)

Examines the need for public-sector investment in land-use and transportation development and how to integrate transportation and land use. It looks at the forces shaping cities and their transportation systems (urban development prior to and with cars and trucks and the evolution of surface transportation policy), frameworks for evaluating transportation and land-use policies, and the role of regional comprehensive plans in integrating transportation. Appendices discuss: a framework for evaluating public policy; the basic concepts and tools of microeconomic analysis; how surface transportation works; cost-benefit analysis and project selection; models used in transportation planning; congestion pricing case studies; and institutions and agents of the transportation/land use connection. This edition updates: Transportation/land use connection : a framework for practical policy (PAS448).

RH711 Urban complexity and spatial strategies : towards a relational planning for our times.

/ HEALEY, Patsy.

London ; New York : Routledge, 2007.

xiv, 328 p. : ill., tables, appendices, index, bibl.

(Royal Town Planning Institute library series ; 14)

Describes and synthesizes the governance implications of strategic regional planning, spatial strategy-making for urban areas, and the nature of spatial strategy-making in complex urban agglomerations. It examines three case studies of spatial strategy-making for the Amsterdam area, the Milan area, and the Cambridge sub-region.

Protective Services / Services de protection

MH1253 First responders : sending the right people for the job.

/ FRASER, J. Lynn.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Municipal Monitor 11:5, September/October 2007, p. 16-19.

[4] p. : ill.

The article discusses: the number and roles of land ambulance and fire services in Ontario, Ontario tiered response guidelines for the implementation of formal tiered response agreements by multiple agencies for systematic coordination in response to medical emergencies, the liability of emergency medical response services for fire departments and municipalities, and the need for fire departments to be part of first response.

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

Recreation / Loisirs

RC282 Creative connections : Saskatoon builds its creative city.

/ BAEKER, Greg.
2007.

From/Tiré de: *Municipal World* 117:9, September 2007, p. 9-12, 60.

[5] p. : ill.

Summarizes the Creative Connections: Building Our Creative City project undertaken by Saskatoon as part of their designation as a Cultural Capital of Canada in 2006. It focuses on the three types of cultural capacity building addressed in the project: cultural mapping (resource mapping, community identity mapping, and the future of cultural mapping in Saskatoon); cultural governance; and network and engagement.

RC283 Cultural facilities and spaces : catalysts in Canadian communities.

/ DUXBURY, Nancy & SCHULTZ, Erin & JOHNSON, Kelsey.
2007.

From/Tiré de: *Municipal World* 117:9, September 2007, p. 17-20.

[4] p.

Describes the trends of a study undertaken by the Centre on Culture and Communities looking at the relationships of cultural facilities to their communities. It provides snapshots of cultural facilities in Courtenay, BC; Bouctouche, NB; Edmonton, AB; and Winnipeg, MB. The general patterns discussed include: integrated clustering, gentrification and densification challenges, cultural tourism, and addressing population needs.

RC281 Ipsos Reid / Municipal World survey : Canadians assess arts and culture in their communities.

/ KNAUS, Catherine.
2007.

From/Tiré de: *Municipal World* 117:9, September 2007, p. 5-7.

[3] p. : graphs

Summarizes a 2007 survey conducted by Ipsos Reid, in partnership with Municipal World, examining Canadian attitudes towards arts and culture in their local community. The issues discussed include: recognition of the economic potential of the arts, perceptions of local cultural offerings, increased support of the arts at the local level within financial limitations, the performance of local governments in supporting the arts, and maintaining cultural facilities and heritage buildings.

Regional / Questions régionales

RH710 Guiding Perth's growth : a regional perspective.

/ HILL, Louis R., Jr.
2005.

From/Tiré de: *Berkeley Planning Journal* 18, 2005, p. 119-149.

[31] p. : maps, bibl.

Examines historic and current regional planning in the Perth metropolitan region that has defined its current development form. It looks at the geography and context of Perth, major plans, environmental constraints to urban development, corridor planning, public transportation, land grants, future planning initiatives, and the planning process in Western Australia.

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

Service Delivery / Prestation de services

TI410 Privatization of public transit : a review of the research on contracting of bus services in the United States.

/ SCHOLL, Lynn.

2006.

From/Tiré de: Berkeley Planning Journal 19, 2006, p. 143-161.

[19] p. : bibl.

Reviews the research and debates on contracting out bus service provision, including its effects on the cost-efficiency and quality of public transit provision, and on transit labour in the United States.

MI690 Public-private partnerships (P3s) and municipalities : beyond principles, a brief overview of practices = Les partenariats public-privé (PPP) et les municipalités : au-delà des principes, un bref survol des pratiques.

/ HAMEL, Pierre J.

[Ottawa] : Federation of Canadian Municipalities = Fédération canadienne des municipalités, 2007.

[1], 103 / [1], 109 p.

Explores how well public-private partnerships (P3) work at the municipal level in Canada. It covers: the nature of P3s, the boom in P3s among provincial and federal levels of government, the role of the private sector in municipalities, the problem of funding municipal infrastructure, risk sharing, flexibility of P3s, accountability in P3s, transparency of P3s, and competition. It concludes with comments from the author as to whether P3s are beneficial or not to municipalities as a funding tool. Includes a summary of the report titled "Municipal public-private partnerships : how well do they work?". Produced for FCM by the Groupe de recherche sur l'innovation municipale of the Institut national de la recherche scientifique.

Le rapport jette un regard sur le fonctionnement des partenariats public-privé (PPP) à l'échelle des municipalités au Canada : le rapport couvre la formule des PPP; l'engouement des gouvernements supérieurs pour les PPP; la présence du privé dans les municipalités; le problème du financement des infrastructures municipales; le partage des risques; la flexibilité; l'imputabilité; la transparence; la concurrence et si, en bout de ligne, les PPP sont avantageux en tant que mécanisme de financement. Le rapport comprend une fiche d'information intitulée : les partenariats public-privé municipaux : sont-ils efficaces? L'étude a été réalisée pour la FCM par le Groupe de recherche sur l'innovation municipale (GRIM) de l'Institut national de la recherche scientifique.

MH1256 Public-private partnerships : understanding the challenge : a resource guide.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE CENTRE FOR CIVIC GOVERNANCE.

Vancouver : Columbia Institute Centre for Civic Governance, [2007]

iii, 66, [1] p. : tables, glossary, appendices

Provides an overview for British Columbia local government on public-private partnerships (P3). It covers: the background of P3 arrangements; basic components of P3s with some emphasis on issues applicable to BC local governments; BC's Capital Asset Management Framework (CAMF) and Partnerships BC; the advantages and disadvantages of P3s and some broader implications; and suggestions on evaluating P3s prior to the procurement process, including questions to ask when determining whether to pursue a P3. The appendices include transcripts of the presentations made at the P3 forum in Victoria held in February 2007 and a table of local-level P3 projects and cancelled projects in BC.

UI484 The religious sector's presence in local community development.

/ BOTCHWEY, Nisha D.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Journal of Planning Education and Research 27:1, Fall 2007, p. 36-48.

[13] p. : tables, graphs, maps, bibl.

Measures the extent of service offerings, and location similarities or differences among secular community-based organizations, religious congregations, and faith-based organizations that engage in service delivery in low-income urban communities in lower North Philadelphia.

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

Social Issues / Questions sociales

UI485 The characteristics and location of home workers in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

/ MOOS, Markus & SKABURSKIS, Andrejs.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Studies 44:9, August 2007, p. 1781-1808.

[28] p. : tables, graphs, maps, bibl.

Examines the characteristics and location of home workers in Montréal, Toronto, and Vancouver based on 1991, 1996, and 2001 census data. It conducts a brief literature review on the scope of home workers' occupations.

UI487 Does walking in the neighbourhood enhance local sociability?.

/ DU TOIT, Lorinne & CERIN, Ester & LESLIE, Evie.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Studies 44:9, August 2007, p. 1677-1695.

[19] p. : tables, bibl.

Examines the proposition that more walkable neighbourhoods are also more sociable due to higher walking levels and social interaction as opposed to shared socio-demographic characteristics. It reviews definitions of the terms: walkability, sociability, and assumptions of causal pathways. It analyzes how aspects of community design influence habitual physical activity, including walking behaviours, for the Physical Activity in Localities and Community Environment study in Adelaide, South Australia.

Tourism / Tourisme

RC284 Cultural tourism : developing local flavour.

/ WHITE, Jason.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Municipal World 117:9, September 2007, p. 27-30.

[4] p.

Relates what constitutes cultural tourism and what communities should be aware of that wish to pursue new tourist markets. It offers preliminary considerations to be asked and a five step process for developing a cultural tourism development strategy. It concludes by stressing the importance of taking a long-term approach.

RC285 Ghost tours attract with spooky storytelling of downtown folklore and legend.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Downtown Promotion Reporter 32:9, September 2007, p. 1-4.

[4] p.

Relates how reportedly haunted downtown sites can be marketed for cultural tourism promotion through ghost tours. It discusses the examples of the Illinois Haunting Tour Co. in Alton, IL; ghost tours in Ventura, CA; and ghost tourism in downtown Savannah, GA. It contains a smaller piece on developing a ghost tour.

Transportation / Transports

TI415 GreenApple Canada 2007 : SMART transportation ranking report.

APPLETON CHARITABLE FOUNDATION.

Toronto : Appleton Foundation, 2007.

v, 50 p. : tables, graphs

Assesses the sustainability of urban transportation policies undertaken by 27 of Canada's largest urban areas against 17 indicators tracked in 4 policy categories: air quality (emissions and number of registered vehicles), public policy (% living under an anti-idling bylaw, % of housing starts in high density housing, discounted/reduced fair programs, and hybrid automobile incentives), transportation policy (housing stock % of row and apartment, public transit usage in distance, % of labour force using public transit, walking, or cycling, free transit, % of labour force with employer-issued transit passes and adult monthly transit pass costs), and technology adoption (% of fleet using alternative fuel vehicles, number of alternative fuel taxis, % of municipal road fleet using alternative fuel vehicles). The study is based on Statistics Canada data for census metropolitan areas (CMA's).

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

TI414 Identifying the characteristics of successful local transit circulator systems in residential areas of southeast Florida.

/ CHAVARRIA, Marlo & VOLINSKI, Joel.

Tampa FL : Center for Urban Transportation Research, 2004.

81 p. : tables, graphs, maps, appendices, bibl.

(Public transportation synthesis series)

Identifies key factors that determine the success of a community shuttle system by focusing on the Community Bus Program in Broward County, FL. It includes a literature review; feedback from passengers, bus operators and service administrators; ridership and census data analysis and GIS mapping.

TI408 Metropolitan travel forecasting : current practice, future direction.

TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD, Committee for Determination of the State of the Practice in Metropolitan Area Travel Forecasting.

Washington : Transportation Research Board, 2007.

ix, 98 p. : tables, graphs, appendices, bibl.

(Transportation Research Board special report ; 288)

Explores what improvements are required to travel forecasting models and how federal, state, and local agencies in the United States can achieve them. It finds that travel forecasting models in current use are not adequate for many of today's necessary planning and regulatory uses.

TG263 Sustainable campus transportation through transit partnership and transportation demand management : a case study from the University of Florida.

/ BOND, Alex & STEINER, Ruth L.

2006.

From/Tiré de: Berkeley Planning Journal 19, 2006, p. 125-142.

[18] p. : tables, graphs, bibl.

Details how the University of Florida utilized four transportation demand management policies to stimulate non-automobile commuting: parking restrictions, parking pricing, unlimited-access transit with the Gainesville, FL, local transit system, and transit-service improvements.

TI409 Sustainable transport in Canadian cities : cycling trends and policies.

/ PUCHER, John & BUEHLER, Ralph.

2006.

From/Tiré de: Berkeley Planning Journal 19, 2006, 97-123.

[27] p. : tables, graphs, bibl.

Examines cycling trends over time and geographic differences in Canadian cycling levels and injury rates. It then examines cycling trends, promotion, and policies in eight cities: Montréal, Québec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary, and Edmonton. It briefly contrasts the Canadian cycling experience with European and American policies and trends.

TI413 Transportation market distortions.

/ LITMAN, Todd Alexander.

2006.

From/Tiré de: Berkeley Planning Journal 19, 2006, 19-36.

[18] p. : tables, graphs, bibl.

Investigates the degree to which current transportation markets reflect market principles, the degree to which current transport activity is socially optimal and economically efficient, and related land use market distortions. Transportation market distortions include: underpricing of motorized travel, planning practices that favor automobile travel, and land use development practices that create automobile-dependent communities. Topics: market principles and distortions, pricing (current market conditions, fixed internal costs, external costs, and land use pricing), economic neutrality (current market trends, transport planning, transport investments, tax policies, and automobile-oriented land use development policies), potential market reforms (pricing reforms, transportation planning reforms, and land use planning reforms), and possible justification for distortions.

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

TH556 Virtual exclusive busways : improving urban transit while relieving congestion.

/ POOLE, Robert W. & BALAKER, Ted.
Los Angeles : Reason Foundation, 2005.
44 p. : tables, graphs, bibl.

Discusses the history of American busways and HOV lanes, the evolution and impact of carpooling and vanpooling, the potential for bus rapid transit, Houston's prototype virtual exclusive busway (VEB), and possible obstacles facing VEBs.

Urban / Questions urbaines

UE067 CentrePlan development framework.

HILDERMAN THOMAS FRANK CRAM CITY OF WINNIPEG, Property and Services Department, Planning and Land-Use Division.

Winnipeg : City of Winnipeg, 1999.
45, [3] p. : ill., col. maps

The CentrePlan development framework is a coordinated plan based primarily on the physical environment, incorporating social and economic dimensions. It depicts the CentrePlan's visions for the physical evolution of downtown Winnipeg. The report conveys with maps, graphics and text, proposed development directions and opportunities identified by CentrePlan for Winnipeg's residential neighbourhoods, proposed pedestrian network, transportation, two-way street network, road access, high technology corridor, heritage and conservation, and public-private partnerships.

UI486 Intrametropolitan employment structure : polycentricity, scatteration, dispersal and chaos in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, 1996-2001.

/ SHEARMUR, Richard & COFFEY, William J. & DUBÉ, Christian.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Studies 44:9, August 2007, p. 1712-1738.
[27] p. : ill., tables, maps, bibl.

Explores the distribution and growth of employment at a fine spatial scale based on the 1996 and 2001 census data covering the census metropolitan areas of Montréal, Toronto, and Vancouver. It examines the issue of spatial form of the intrametropolitan space-economy, identifies employment zones in the three cities, and analyzes the geography of employment zones. Focuses on the similarities of the three cities, rather than their differences.

UG348 True urbanism : living in and near the center.

/ HINSHAW, Mark L.
Chicago : Planners Press, 2007.

xiii, 226 p. : ill., graphs, maps, appendices, index, bibl.

Addresses what constitutes true urbanism and how cities can achieve it and open up neighbourhoods through mixed land use, a variety of housing types, architectural creativity, tall buildings, and cultural institutions. The examples are exclusively American. Contents: Preface : the case for true urbanism – Demography, density, and diversity – Different cultures, different values – Constant change, many choices – Commerce, culture, and quirkiness – Streets as public living rooms – Urbanism and active living – Density and children – Public-sector investment, private-sector response – Re-forming regulations – New imperatives for a new era – Epilogue.

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

Waste Management / Gestion des déchets

TG267 Reuse and recycling of road construction and maintenance materials = Réutilisation ou recyclage des matériaux de construction de routes.

NATIONAL GUIDE TO SUSTAINABLE MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE = GUIDE NATIONAL POUR DES INFRASTRUCTURES MUNICIPALES DURABLES JOHN EMERY GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING LIMITED.

[Ottawa] : National Guide to Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure = Guide national pour des infrastructures municipales durables, 2005.

50 / 58 p. : ill., tables / tableaux, graphs / graphiques, glossary / glossaire, bibl.

(Roads and sidewalks ; no. 11 = Chaussées et trottoirs ; n. 11)

Describes the current practices in use by municipal agencies to reuse and recycle asphalt and concrete recovered during road construction and maintenance work carried out within the public right-of-way. It discusses the current practices for recycling of winter sand spread to enhance road surface friction during winter maintenance activities and collected by road sweepers during spring maintenance, and potential reuse of pavement and earth or similar materials encountered during service trench/utility cut installations/restorations.

Ce document décrit les pratiques utilisées à l'heure actuelle par les municipalités pour réutiliser ou recycler les vieilles chaussées en asphalte et le vieux béton récupérés durant les travaux de construction ou d'entretien de routes. La meilleure pratique traite des pratiques actuelles de recyclage du sable épandu l'hiver pour améliorer l'adhérence à la surface des chaussées durant les activités d'entretien d'hiver et ramassé par les balayeuses de rue au cours des travaux d'entretien exécutés le printemps, et de la réutilisation possible des chaussées et de la terre ou des matériaux similaires rencontrés durant le creusage ou la remise en état des coupes et des tranchées destinées aux services municipaux.

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