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311 Access: Municipal Non-Emergency Service / Le 311 : Accès aux services municipaux autres que les services d'urgence

What is 311?

One of the most exasperating experiences for a citizen is trying to determine whom at City Hall to call about such matters as hazardous road conditions, a marriage license, or permit applications. While it may be confusing to the citizen which department within a municipality looks after which service, the problem is only compounded by the fact that there is no standardized structure at the local governmental level with similar departments having different responsibilities in neighbouring jurisdictions. A citizen complaining about pot holes would not know where to call without some guidance. Are they to call the

Qu'est-ce que le 311?

Y a-t-il expérience plus exaspérante pour un citoyen que d'essayer de déterminer quel service de la ville appeler pour signaler des conditions routières dangereuses, obtenir une licence de mariage ou faire une demande de permis. S'il peut être déconcertant d'arriver à comprendre qui fait quoi au sein de la municipalité, le fait qu'il n'y ait pas de structure organisationnelle uniforme parmi les administrations locales avoisinantes ne fait qu'aggraver le problème. Comment un citoyen désirent se plaindre des nids-de-poule sur sa rue saurait-il à qui s'adresser? Doit-il appeler le service d'urbanisme, le bureau chargé de

Complaints or concerns? **3-1-1**

Des plaintes ou des inquiétudes? **3-1-1**

Ottawa's web advertisement for their 3-1-1 service. http://ottawa.ca/info/contactus/index_en.html
Annonce du service 3-1-1 sur le site Internet d'Ottawa. http://ottawa.ca/info/contactus/index_fr.html



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For complete information, please see page 16 / Pour de plus amples renseignements, voir page 16.

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311 Access: Municipal Non-Emergency Service

planning department, the bylaw enforcement office, or the Ombudsman to have the divot mended? This is exacerbated by the large number of options presented to the caller. Just as a website has a main page and search engine to direct traffic on the website, municipalities have begun to offer a centralized area for users to begin their interaction with City Hall.

A municipal non-emergency service line functions very much like its emergency service (911) equivalent. Instead of the three options of ambulance, fire, and police services, the operator will direct the caller to the appropriate municipal service. A centralized system has many advantages. By removing the impetus to locate the specific service from the caller, their time is saved. They automatically know which number to call as it is standard for all municipal services, i.e. 311. The operator will attempt to answer the question directly, eliminating the need to consult with the department, or initiate the request for services. Municipalities can also consolidate existing call centres, reducing staffing redundancy and lowering operational costs. Most importantly, the municipality can log all calls and track the frequency of calls to services. This data can be used for performance measurement and fiscal decisions (Eichenthal, August 2008, p. 47). Prior to 311 service, a number of municipalities in Canada had already implemented a centralized number, but these were not uniform and varied in structure between local governments. It is important to note that calls to 311 are only accessible within municipal boundaries.

The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) assigned the N11 code of 311 for non-emergency municipal government services on November 5, 2004; 311 was the last N11 code that had not been allocated. Additionally, telecommunications service providers were instructed to take on the costs of basic switch modifications and network changes that were required for the implementation of a 311 service (CRTC, 2004, para. 1). The application for the assignment of 311 to the CRTC was filed by six municipalities on October 31, 2003. The joint applicants included: the City of Calgary, the City of Gatineau, the City of Montréal, the City of Toronto, Halifax Regional Municipality, and the Regional Municipality of Halton (CRTC, 2004, 1). While the CRTC questioned whether the 911 and 311 service could not be combined, the applicants argued that a 311 service would prevent misuse of the 911 service, improving the efficiency of the latter and Telus, the national telecommunications firm, noted that integration may violate present 911 privacy of information agreements (CRTC, 2004, 88).

United States

Centralized non-emergency municipal service has been offered by selected municipalities in the United States for

Le 311 : Accès aux services municipaux autres que les services d'urgence

l'application des règlements ou l'ombudsman pour faire réparer le trou béant dans la chaussée? D'ailleurs, quelle option choisir parmi la myriade proposée quand on compose le numéro de la ville? À l'instar des sites Web qui sont munis d'une page d'accueil et d'un moteur de recherche pour diriger la circulation sur leur site, les municipalités ont commencé à offrir un service centralisé pour faciliter les interactions entre la ville et ses citoyens.

Une ligne téléphonique pour les services municipaux fonctionne de façon très semblable à son équivalent pour les services d'urgence (911). Au lieu de diriger le demandeur vers l'une des trois options, soit services d'ambulance, d'incendie ou de police, le téléphoniste le dirigera vers le service municipal approprié. Un système centralisé offre plusieurs avantages. Les citoyens économisent un temps précieux, car ils n'ont plus qu'un seul numéro à composer, soit le 311, pour tous les services municipaux. Le téléphoniste essaie de répondre directement aux questions, éliminant ainsi le besoin de consulter un service précis, ou encore fera une demande de service. Les municipalités peuvent également regrouper leurs centres d'appels existants, réduisant ainsi le double emploi et leurs coûts de fonctionnement. Plus important encore, elles peuvent tenir un registre de tous les appels afin de déterminer la fréquence des appels selon les services. Ces données peuvent servir à mesurer le rendement et à appuyer les décisions d'ordre financier (Eichenthal, août 2008, p. 47). Avant la mise en place du service 311, un certain nombre de municipalités au pays avait déjà établi un numéro centralisé, toutefois il n'y avait pas d'uniformité ni de structure organisationnelle cohérente entre les différentes administrations locales. Il est important de noter que le service 311 est seulement disponible à l'intérieur des limites municipales.

Le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes (CRTC) a attribué l'indicatif N11 311 pour les services municipaux autres que les services d'urgence le 5 novembre 2004. Il s'agissait du seul indicatif N11 qui n'avait pas encore été attribué. Le Conseil avait alors ordonné aux fournisseurs de services de télécommunication de payer les coûts de modification de base des commutateurs et du réseau qu'il était nécessaire d'engager pour mettre en œuvre le service 311 (CRTC, 2004, paragr. 1). La demande pour l'attribution de l'indicatif 311 avait été déposée conjointement par six municipalités le 31 octobre 2003, soit la ville de Calgary, la ville de Gatineau, la ville de Montréal, la ville de Toronto, la municipalité régionale de Halifax et la municipalité régionale de Halton (CRTC, 2004, 1). Bien que le CRTC se soit demandé si les services 311 et 911 ne devaient pas être intégrés, les demandeurs ont avancé que la mise en place d'un

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over a decade. Baltimore's call center began operation on October 2, 1996 (Wikipedia, n.d., para. 3). The initial incentive to setup the system was to alleviate the problem of callers using 911 service for non-emergency calls (Perlman, July 2008, p.46). It wasn't until 1997 that the Federal Communications Commission formally designated 311 for the use of government information and non-emergency services (Eichenthal, August 2008, p. 47). Other cities were swift to follow Baltimore's lead. In January 1999, Chicago switched from a series of numbers for services such as community policing and graffiti removal to a city-wide 311 system that operates 24 hours a day (Government Innovators Network, 2005, para. 1-2). Chicago's system won a government innovation award in 2003.

San Antonio integrated its four legacy systems using an overlay application to create a single call centre. The center's annual budget is 1.6 million USD and staffs 38 FTEs (Fleming & Barnhouse, December 2006, p. 15). The monthly call volume as of July 2006 had nearly doubled since 2000 (Fleming & Barnhouse, December 2006, p. 17). Some of the reported benefits of call centre implementation include: improvements in garbage collection productivity, improvements in sewage report response time, reductions in non-urgent calls received by 911, and the consolidation of call centres. Approximately 70% of all calls were resolved by the 311 centre (Warburton, December 2005, p. 7).

Citizens are not the only beneficiaries of a 311 service. Chattanooga, TN, implemented their 311 system in 2003. What sets Chattanooga's implementation apart from the others is the focus on performance management from the start. The data generated from 311 calls has been used as part of the Chattanooga RESULTS program to assess staffing need and fill vacancies selectively (Eichenthal, August 2008, p. 49).

Many jurisdictions are now undertaking regional applications of 311 service and there has even been some talk about implementing state-wide services. However with multiple municipalities involved, there are issues of privacy of information, cost-sharing, and formal service agreements (Perlman, July 2008, p. 45-46). 311 service is currently being offered in at least 70 American cities with New York City being the largest 311 service in North America (Wikipedia, n.d., para. 10, Eichenthal, August 2008, p. 47).

Canada

In Canada, there are presently more than 10 municipalities offering a 311 service. The first Canadian 311 call centre was Calgary's, which commenced May 18, 2005. Gatineau was the second city in Canada to initiate a call

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service 311 distinct préviendrait un usage abusif du 911 et en améliorerait l'efficacité. Telus, la société nationale de télécommunications, avait également souligné que l'intégration des deux services pourrait contrevenir aux ententes sur la protection des renseignements personnels liées au service 911 (CRTC, 2004, 88).

États-Unis

Aux États-Unis, un certain nombre de municipalités offre un numéro centralisé pour leurs services non urgents depuis plus d'une décennie. Le centre d'appels de Baltimore est en place depuis le 2 octobre 1996 (Wikipedia, s.d., paragr. 3). Ce service a été mis sur pied afin de réduire le trop grand nombre d'appels non urgents au numéro 911 (Perlman, juillet 2008, p. 46). Ce n'est qu'en 1997 que la commission fédérale des communications a officiellement attribué l'indicatif 311 pour les services gouvernementaux et de renseignements non urgents (Eichenthal, août 2008, p. 47). D'autres villes n'ont pas tardé à emboîter le pas. En janvier 1999, Chicago troquait une série de numéros d'assistance téléphonique, notamment pour ses services de police communautaire et de nettoyage des graffitis, pour un numéro 311 centralisé accessible 24 heures sur 24 (Government Innovators Network, 2005, paragr. 1-2), qui a d'ailleurs mérité un prix d'innovation en 2003.

La ville de San Antonio a intégré ses quatre systèmes en une application unique afin de créer un seul centre d'appels. Le centre est doté d'un budget annuel de 1,6 million de dollars US et emploie 38 personnes à temps plein (Fleming & Barnhouse, décembre 2006, p. 15). Entre 2000 et juillet 2006, le volume d'appels a presque doublé (Fleming & Barnhouse, décembre 2006, p. 17). Voici certains des avantages observés depuis la mise en place du centre : meilleure productivité des services de collecte des ordures, réduction du délai d'intervention pour les problèmes d'égout, réduction du nombre d'appels non urgents au 911 et regroupement des centres d'appels. Dans environ 70 % des cas, le service 311 a pu donner réponse aux demandeurs (Warburton, décembre 2005, p. 7).

Les citoyens ne sont pas les seuls bénéficiaires du service 311. Chattanooga, au Tennessee, a mis en place son service 311 en 2003. Ce qui distingue le système de Chattanooga des autres villes est l'accent qui a été mis dès le départ sur la gestion du rendement. Les données recueillies sur les appels au service 311 servent à évaluer les besoins en personnel de la ville et à pourvoir aux postes vacants de façon sélective grâce à son programme RESULTS (Eichenthal, août 2008, p. 49).

Bon nombre de territoires sont en train de faire des demandes pour un service 311 à l'échelle régionale, et

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centre for non-urgent requests, called CANU. (Gatineau, February 27, 2008). While Toronto was one of the initial CRTC applicants, they have not yet launched their own 311 service.

Windsor launched its system on August 22, 2005 (Wikipedia, n.d., para. 12). Windsor's call centre does not transfer emergency calls received on the non-emergency service lines automatically, but directs users to hang up and dial 911, nor does it operate 24 hours a day. To accommodate callers whose primary language is other than English, the Windsor system offers language interpretation through Language Line Services.

The Regional Municipality of Halton also offers multi-lingual services as part of its 311 service. Halton's 311 service provides access to government services including: Halton Region, City of Burlington, Town of Halton Hills, Town of Milton, Town of Oakville, Halton Catholic District School Board, and Halton Regional Police Services. The service is available during regular business hours. However, it is up to each municipality within the region to determine how the 311 service will be offered (Halton, March 19, 2008). The Halton system is one of the few to include school boards, both secular and Catholic (Halton, March 18, 2008, p.1; Spears, June 4 2008, para. 7).

Vancouver city council approved the implementation of a consolidated citizen service centre and 311 call centre on November 30, 2006. A steering committee was established in the spring 2007 to oversee implementation (Vancouver, May 29, 2008b, p.2). The first phase will consist solely of an internal telephone re-direction to the 311 Contact Centre with the public continuing to use the old numbers and operational hours remaining the same. This phase is scheduled to launch January 2009. The public launch of the 311 Call Centre will occur in June 2009. This phase will include a publicity campaign to educate the public and the hours will be extended to 24 hours a day and seven days per week (Vancouver, May 29, 2008a, p.2). The estimated annual 311 operating budget for the Vancouver system in the year 2011, which reflects the first full year of operation after the launch of phase 3 in April 2010, is 5.15 million CAD (Vancouver, May 29, 2008b, p.4).

The City of Edmonton undertook a feasibility study, an opportunity evaluation study and public consultations concerning the provision of a centralized non-emergency call centre. The studies found that the city would greatly benefit from the introduction of a 311 service. The 311 call centre is still scheduled to launch in 2008 after missing the April 2008 targeted launch date due to delays. The one centre will replace the ten present call

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certain songent même à la mise en place d'un service à l'échelle de l'État. Toutefois, vu le nombre de municipalités impliquées, cela soulève une foule de questions sur le plan de la protection des renseignements privés, du partage des coûts et des ententes officielles de services (Perlman, juillet 2008, p. 45-46). Le service 311 est actuellement offert dans au moins 70 villes américaines, le plus important en Amérique du Nord étant celui de la ville de New York (Wikipedia, s.d., paragr. 10; Eichenthal, août 2008, p. 47).

Canada

À l'heure actuelle, il y a plus de dix municipalités au Canada offrant un service 311. Calgary a été la première à lancer cette initiative le 18 mai 2005. Gatineau a suivi en mettant en place son Centre d'appels non urgents (CANU) (Gatineau, 27 février 2008). Bien que Toronto ait été parmi les requérants initiaux de la demande au CRTC, elle n'a pas encore mis sur pied son service 311.

Windsor a son système depuis le 22 août 2005 (Wikipedia, s.d., paragr. 12). Le centre d'appels de Windsor n'est pas accessible 24 heures sur 24 et ne transfère pas automatiquement les appels urgents reçus aux numéros pour les services non urgents, mais les personnes sont priées de raccrocher et de composer le 911. Il offre également aux personnes dont la langue maternelle n'est pas l'anglais des services d'interprétation par l'intermédiaire d'une ligne d'assistance linguistique.

La municipalité régionale de Halton offre aussi des services bilingues dans le cadre de son service 311 en plus de l'accès aux services de la région de Halton, des villes de Burlington, de Halton Hills, de Milton et d'Oakville, du conseil scolaire catholique du district de Halton et de la police régionale de Halton. Le service est accessible durant les heures de bureau normales. Il incombe toutefois à chaque municipalité de la région de décider de la façon d'offrir le service 311 (Halton, March 19, 2008). Le système de Halton est l'un des rares à inclure les conseils scolaires, tant laïques que catholiques (Halton, 18 mars 2008, p.1; Spears, 4 juin 2008, paragr. 7).

Le conseil de la ville de Vancouver a approuvé le regroupement d'un centre de services aux citoyens et du centre d'appels 311 le 30 novembre 2006. Un comité de direction, formé au printemps 2007, veillera à sa mise en œuvre (Vancouver, 29 mai 2008b, p.2). La première phase, qui est prévue pour janvier 2009, consistera uniquement à rediriger les appels vers le centre de service 311; les numéros de téléphone et les heures d'ouverture resteront les mêmes. L'inauguration officielle

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centres, allowing the city to reduce call centre staff (Edmonton, March 2006).

The City of Toronto began the planning of a 311 call centre in 2003, but was not implemented. Once again in 2006, during Mayor Miller's second campaign, the promise was made to launch an integrated non-emergency call system. The present launch date for Toronto's call centre is June 2009 with a \$32 million estimated cost for the entire project (Spears, June 4, 2008).

Web Applications

Many municipalities are using Motorola's Customer Service Request software for managing the 311 call centre. Some municipalities have applied the 311 telephone line concept to their online communication as well. The City of Windsor offers a 311 Online service (https://windsor-cwi.motorola.com/web_intake_wind/Controller) for requesting municipal service information. The City of Fort St. John, the first community in British Columbia to offer a 311 service, will also be offering a 3-1-1 Online service to accompany its present 311 telephone service (Fort St. John, 2005). The City of Gatineau has combined the website with their centre to allow citizens to request information via their website (Gatineau, February 27, 2008). The proposed Toronto 311 service, to be the second largest in North America, will feature a corresponding 311 page on the city website (Toronto, n.d., para. 3). New York's online system allows users to track the status of a request. The city recently announced that users can now upload up to 3 photos or videos per service request through the website (Govtech, Sept. 10, 2008).

Privacy of Information

It is important to note that, in Ontario, while personal information relating to a 311 call may be collected in compliance with the Municipal Act (Municipal Act 2001, c. 10, s.1), the information is protected under the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (c. 29, s. 2) (Windsor, n.d., para. 10).

Conclusion

North American local governments are continuing to centralize non-emergency service call centres along the 311 model. The benefits, such as lower staffing requirements, one point of access, and easier citizen recognition, are certainly outweighing the costs of setup and maintenance. These services are beginning to extend to web and email offerings as well. With some talk of state-wide integration in the United States and further municipal undertakings, the time may very well come where 311 is as synonymous with municipal services as 911 is with emergency services.

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du centre d'appels 311 est prévue, elle, pour juin 2009 et sera accompagnée d'une campagne de sensibilisation. Le service sera alors accessible 24 heures sur 24, sept jours sur sept (Vancouver, 29 mai 2008a, p.2). Le budget de fonctionnement annuel du service 311 de Vancouver pour 2011, qui sera la première année complète d'activité une fois la phase 3 terminée en avril 2010, est de 5,15 millions de dollars CAN (Vancouver, 29 mai, 2008b, p.4).

La ville d'Edmonton a entrepris une étude de faisabilité, une étude d'évaluation et des consultations publiques concernant la possibilité d'offrir un service centralisé d'appels pour les services non urgents. Ces études ont démontré que la mise en place d'un service 311 serait très avantageuse pour la ville. Malgré les délais qui ont empêché son lancement en avril, le centre d'appels 311 devrait être inauguré cette année. Le centre remplacera les dix centres existants, ce qui permettra à la ville de réduire le personnel affecté à ces services (Edmonton, mars 2006).

La ville de Toronto planifie son service 311 depuis 2003, mais ne l'a pas encore mis sur pied. Durant sa deuxième campagne à la mairie en 2006, David Miller avait réitéré sa promesse de créer un système intégré d'appels pour les services non urgents. La date prévue pour le lancement du centre d'appels à Toronto est le mois de juin 2009. Le coût total estimé du projet est de 32 millions de dollars (Spears, 4 juin, 2008).

Applications Web

Un grand nombre de municipalités utilisent le logiciel Customer Service Request de Motorola pour gérer leur centre d'appels 311. Certaines ont aussi appliqué le concept du service téléphonique 311 à leurs communications en ligne. La ville de Windsor offre un service 311 en ligne (https://windsor-cwi.motorola.com/web_intake_wind/Controller) qui permet aux gens d'obtenir de l'information sur les services municipaux. La ville de Fort St. John, qui a été la première à lancer le service 311 en Colombie-Britannique, offre elle aussi un service 3-1-1 en ligne en complément de son service téléphonique (Fort St. John, 2005). La ville de Gatineau a combiné son centre d'appels et son site Web pour permettre aux citoyens de demander de l'information en ligne (Gatineau, 27 février 2008). Le projet de service 311 à Toronto, qui sera le deuxième en importance en Amérique du Nord, offrira une page 311 correspondante sur le site Web de la ville (Toronto, s.d., paragr. 3). Le système en ligne de New York permet aux usagers de vérifier le statut de leur demande. La ville a par ailleurs annoncé récemment que les usagers pouvaient télécharger jusqu'à trois photos ou vidéos par demande de service sur son site Web (Govtech, 10 septembre 2008).

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Web advertisements for Windsor's 311 services.
Annonces du service 3-1-1 du site Internet de la Ville
de Windsor.
<http://www.citywindsor.ca/001702.asp>



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Protection des renseignements personnels

Il est important de souligner qu'en Ontario, si la *Loi sur les municipalités* (2001, chap. 10, art. 1) autorise la collecte de renseignements personnels en rapport avec les appels au service 311, cette information est protégée en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information municipale et la protection de la vie privée* (Windsor, s.d., paragr. 10).

Conclusion

Les administrations locales en Amérique du Nord continuent de centraliser leur centre d'appels pour les services non urgents en s'appuyant sur le modèle du service 311. Les avantages de ce modèle, notamment les besoins moindres en personnel, un point d'accès unique et la facilité d'utilisation pour les citoyens, contrebalancent sans aucun doute les coûts d'installation et d'entretien. Ce type de service commence également à s'étendre au Web et au courriel. Avec les discussions d'intégration à l'échelle des États chez nos voisins du Sud et le lancement de futurs services 311 par les municipalités canadiennes, le temps pourrait être venu où le 311 sera associé aux services municipaux au même titre que le 911 est associé aux services d'urgence.

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Oakville Sign Bylaw Ruling

The Court of Appeal for Ontario has rendered a judgement in the Oakville sign bylaw case reported on in the April 2008 issue of Liaison. In its November 10th ruling, the Court has clarified the municipality's options regarding the restriction of third-party outdoor signage.

Oakville has been embroiled in this case since 2000 when Vann Media Group (formerly Vann Niagara), a local area firm, applied to erect 86 billboards in Oakville despite a 1994 ban imposed by the town. In 2001, a series of court battles began which has gone all the way to the Supreme Court once already and may well end up there again. At stake are the competing interests of the Town's right to regulate signage and a private company's commercial right to freedom of expression as protected by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Oakville appealed a January 2008 ruling, which had quashed the latest version of Oakville's Bylaw 2006-005 in its entirety. This decision had also instructed the Town to immediately grant permits to Vann Media to erect 11 billboards (subsequently revised to 22). In a ruling on that appeal dated November 10, the Ontario Court of Appeal has overturned the lower court ruling but left the door open to further litigation depending on how Oakville and Vann Media in turn will respond. In rendering his decision, Justice J. A. Rouleau inserted a measure of precision that will likely move this complex case toward a conclusion. He left most of Oakville's sign bylaw intact, finding that only selected clauses of Bylaw 2006-005, section 39 needed to be addressed. Section 39 specifies the restrictions that would apply to third-party advertising signs. Justice Rouleau let stand three clauses in Section 39: one which dealt with a specific parcel of land, one respecting signage in residential areas, and one subjecting signage to normal setback requirements. However, he struck down four other provisions of section 39 stating that he did not support Oakville's contention that they only minimally impaired Vann's Charter rights. Within his ruling, Justice Rouleau provided some insight into how Oakville and other municipalities finding themselves in similar situations might remedy this failing in their bylaws. He suggested that each clause could be rewritten in such a way as to provide the 'minimal impairment' to rights under the Charter. Specifically, he noted:

"Section 39(1) could be adjusted to allow for more than one sign per property where the property has a very large frontage.

Section 39(3) could be adjusted to allow third party signs in 'non-prestige' industrial zones located outside of the E2 zones.

Décision concernant la réglementation sur l'affichage d'Oakville

La Cour d'appel de l'Ontario a rendu sa décision dans la cause portant sur la réglementation de l'affichage d'Oakville, dont *Liaison* avait fait mention dans son numéro d'avril 2008. Dans son jugement du 10 novembre dernier, la Cour a clarifié les options de la municipalité concernant la restriction de l'affichage extérieur de tierces parties.

Oakville est impliquée dans cette affaire depuis 2000, année où la compagnie locale Vann Media Group (auparavant Vann Niagara) avait demandé l'autorisation d'installer 86 panneaux-réclames dans la ville malgré un règlement municipal de 1994 interdisant ce type d'affichage. Depuis 2001, une série de batailles juridiques se sont succédé pour éventuellement aboutir à la Cour suprême, ce qui pourrait de nouveau se produire. Cette affaire met en cause les intérêts opposés des deux parties, soit le droit de la ville de réglementer l'affichage et le droit à la liberté d'expression commerciale d'une entreprise privée, qui est protégé par la *Charte canadienne des droits et libertés*.

Oakville a interjeté appel de la décision rendue en janvier 2008, qui cassait complètement la plus récente version du règlement 2006-005 de la ville. Cette décision ordonnait également à la ville d'autoriser immédiatement 11 permis d'affichage à Vann Media (nombre qui a éventuellement été porté à 22). Dans le jugement prononcé en regard de cet appel le 10 novembre, la Cour d'appel de l'Ontario a renversé la décision du tribunal inférieur, mais a laissé la porte ouverte à un éventuel litige, selon la réaction d'Oakville et de Vann Media. Dans le prononcé de son jugement, le juge J. A. Rouleau a apporté une clarification qui fera probablement aboutir cette cause complexe. Il a laissé la plupart des clauses du règlement sur l'affichage d'Oakville intactes, jugeant que seules certaines dispositions de l'article 39 du Règlement 2006-005 devaient faire l'objet d'un examen. L'article 39 précise les restrictions qui s'appliquent aux annonces publicitaires de tierces parties. Trois clauses de l'article 39 ont été épargnées par le juge Rouleau : celle traitant d'une parcelle de terrain précise, celle concernant l'affichage dans les secteurs résidentiels, et celle précisant les exigences normales en matière de retrait. Toutefois, il a invalidé quatre autres dispositions de l'article 39 indiquant qu'il n'acceptait pas l'argument d'Oakville voulant que ces dispositions entravaient minimalement les droits de Vann Media prévus en vertu de la Charte. Dans sa décision, le juge Rouleau a donné des pistes sur la façon dont Oakville et d'autres municipalités faisant face à des situations similaires peuvent remédier à ce manquement dans leur réglementation. Il a suggéré que chaque clause doit être

Oakville Sign Bylaw Ruling

(continued from previous page)

Section 39(4) could be adjusted to allow third party signs on very large properties where there is a large portion consisting of open space.

Section 39(5)(b) could be adjusted to allow for signs near some of the listed north-south roads or portions of the listed roads.”

Not only has Justice Rouleau provided some guidance to the Town of Oakville on how it could draft an acceptable bylaw, he has granted them six months to do so. He also found that the ruling ordering Oakville to issue 22 sign permits was made in error. Therefore, Vann Media must continue to bide its time until it sees the amended bylaw before deciding how the revised restrictions may affect its business prospects.

This most recent decision highlights the difference between prohibition and restriction in a sign bylaw in the context of the Charter and the particular community involved. In some cases, the courts may find that a prohibition is warranted ([Nichol \(Township of\) v. McCarthy Signs Co. Ltd., 1997](#)), while in others, such as Oakville, some compromise may be required. Ontario’s Court of Appeal has provided the Town of Oakville an opportunity to find that balance between all of the competing interests in this complex case. Ultimately, neither Oakville nor Vann Media might actually realize their original objectives, but it would appear that the final outcome will be a compromise that gives equal weight to the municipality, the citizens, the business interests, and the law.

Décision concernant la réglementation sur l’affichage d’Oakville (Suite de la page précédente)

réécrite de façon à ce qu’elle « atteigne de façon minimale » les droits prévus en vertu de la Charte. Plus particulièrement, il a indiqué ce qui suit :

« Le paragraphe 39 (1) pourrait être modifié pour autoriser plus d’une affiche par bien-fonds lorsque le bien-fonds a une très large façade.

Le paragraphe 39 (3) pourrait être modifié pour autoriser les affiches de tierces parties dans les secteurs industriels « non prestigieux » situés à l’extérieur des zones E2.

Le paragraphe 39 (4) pourrait être modifié pour autoriser les affiches de tierces parties sur les très grands biens-fonds dont une large portion est constituée d’espace non bâti.

L’alinéa 39 (5) (b) pourrait être modifié pour autoriser l’installation d’affiches à proximité de certaines des routes nord-sud désignées ou tronçons de ces routes. »

Le juge Rouleau a non seulement fourni une orientation à la ville d’Oakville sur la façon de rédiger un règlement acceptable, il lui a accordé six mois pour le faire. Il a également conclu que la décision ordonnant à Oakville d’autoriser 22 permis d’affichage avait été rendue par erreur. Par conséquent, Vann Media doit attendre de voir le règlement modifié avant de déterminer les répercussions que ces nouvelles restrictions remaniées auront sur ses perspectives d’affaires.

Cette récente décision met en lumière la distinction entre les notions d’interdiction et de restriction dans le cadre d’un règlement sur l’affichage en prenant en considération la Charte et la collectivité concernée. Dans certains cas, les tribunaux pourraient juger qu’une interdiction est justifiée ([Nichol \(Township of\) v. McCarthy Signs Co. Ltd., 1997](#)), tandis que dans d’autres, tels que celui d’Oakville, un compromis peut être la voie à suivre. La Cour d’appel de l’Ontario a donné à la ville d’Oakville l’occasion de trouver un équilibre entre les intérêts opposant les parties de cette cause complexe. Au bout du compte, il semble que ni Oakville ni Vann Media ne pourront atteindre leurs objectifs initiaux, mais que l’issue de cette affaire soit un compromis qui prend également en considération les intérêts de la municipalité, des citoyens, de l’entreprise et de la loi.

Oakville Sign Bylaw Ruling

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Décision concernant la réglementation sur l'affichage d'Oakville (Suite de la page précédente)

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Vann Media Group Inc. v. Oakville (Town) (2008), ONCA 752. Retrieved on November 21, 2008, from <http://www.ontariocourts.on.ca/decisions/2008/november/2008ONCA0752.htm>

Nichol (Township of) v. McCarthy Signs Co. Ltd. (1997), CanLII 1680 (Ont. C.A.). Retrieved November 21, 2008, from <http://www.canlii.org/eliisa/highlight.do?language=en&searchTitle=Ontario&path=/en/on/onca/doc/1997/1997canlii1680/1997canlii1680.html>

Rural Partnerships (Documents) / Partenariats en milieu rural (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 deal in whole or in part with the subject of rural partnerships.

Chaque mois, nous mettons en évidence un sujet particulier accompagné d'une liste de documents de référence récents disponibles à la bibliothèque. Ce mois-ci, nous vous proposons des titres portant sur les partenariats en milieu rural.

Ministère des Affaires municipales et des Régions du Québec. (2006). *National policy on rurality, 2007-2014 : a source of strength for Québec = Politique nationale de la ruralité, 2007-2014 : une force pour tout le Québec*. [Québec, QC] : Ministère des Affaires municipales et des Régions du Québec. (AF009)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development = Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économiques. (2006). *The new rural paradigm: Policies and governance = Le nouveau paradigme rural : politiques et gouvernance*. [Paris]: OECD. (AI110)

Rural Secretariat = Secrétariat rural. (2005). *Urban / rural dialogue session " an urban / rural dialogue on community development issues approaches" : rural dialogue summary report = Séance du dialogue rural-urbain « une séance du dialogue rural-urbain sur les enjeux et les approches liés au développement communautaire » : rapport sommaire du dialogue rural*. Ottawa, ON: Government of Canada = Gouvernement du Canada. (AH136)

Bengs, C., Schmidt-Thome, K. (2004). *Urban-rural relations in Europe: ESPON 1.1.2: Final report*. Helsinki: Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, Helsinki University of Technology. (AI097)

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City of Portage La Prairie. Administration. (1998, May). *Tax sharing and sewage and water supply agreements*. Portage La Prairie, MB: City of Portage La Prairie. (MD008)

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Reimer, B., & Young, G. (1994). *Development strategies for rural Canada: Evaluating partnerships, jobs and communities*. Guelph, ON: Canadian Rural Restructuring Foundation, University School of Rural Planning and Development, University of Guelph. (EC096)

Bakers, H.R. (1993). *Restructuring rural communities: Parts 1 and 2*. Saskatoon, SK: University of Saskatchewan. (AH062)

Rounds, R.C. (1993). *Structure, theory and practice of partnerships in rural development*. (ARRG Working Paper Series; no. 5). Brandon, MB: Rural Development Institute. (AH087)

Choy, K.A., & Rounds, R.C. (1992). *Community development strategies on the northern plains*. Brandon, MB: Rural Development Institute. (RI012)

Rural Partnerships (Documents) / Partenariats en milieu rural (documents)

Bryant, C.R. (1991). *Sustainable community development: Partnerships and winning proposals = Développement communautaire durable, les partenariats et la préparation de propositions de projets réussies*. (Good Idea Series; no. 1 = La série bonnes idées ; n. 1). Sackville, NB: Rural and Small Towns Research and Studies Program, Department of Geography, Mount Allison University. (MG851)

Alberta. Department of Municipal Affairs. Municipal Services Branch. (1990). *Drumheller Valley local government study*. Edmonton, AB: Department of Municipal Affairs. (MI104)

Elected Officials of the Mackenzie Regional Planning Commission. (1990). *Future of rural Alberta: A submission to the Local Development Initiative Council*. Berwyn, AB: Mackenzie Regional Planning Commission. (AH066)

Schwab, J. (1990, January). Hanging together: Small town clusters. *Planning*. 24-25. (RH430)

Upcoming Conferences (2008-2009) / Colloques et conférences (2008-2009)

December 8-9, 2008 / 8-9 décembre 2008

Toronto (Ontario)

Global Cities in Challenging Times: Transportation, Energy, Finance and Innovation

Information: International Economic Forum of the Americas
110 Eglinton Avenue West, Suite 201, Toronto, ON M4R 1A3.

Tel.: (416) 968-2451. Fax: (416) 968-0488.

Email: registration@forumforglobalcities.com

Internet: <http://www.forumforglobalcities.com/en/index.php?page=program>

January 8, 2009 / 8 janvier 2009

Toronto (Ontario)

Shaping the Region: Part 2: Planning for Intensification

Information: Institute on Municipal Finance and Governance (IMFG),
Munk Centre for International Studies, University of Toronto
1 Devonshire Place, Room 366S, Toronto, ON M5S 3K7.

Tel.: (416) 946-0328. Email: info.imfg@utoronto.ca or

enid.slack@utoronto.ca

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

February 1-4, 2009 / Le 1ère - 4 février 2009

Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)

"It's Our Time!" - SUMA's 104th Annual Convention

Information: Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association (SUMA),
200 - 2222 13th Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3M7.

Tel.: (306) 525-3727. Fax: (306) 525-4373. Email: suma@suma.org

Internet: <http://www.suma.org/siteengine/activepage.asp?PageID=467>

February 3, 2009 / 3 février 2009

Toronto (Ontario)

EDCO's 52nd Annual Conference and Showcase

Information: Economic Developers Council of Ontario (EDCO),
Box 8030, Cornwall, ON K6H 7H9.

Tel.: (613) 931-9827 Fax: (613) 931-9828.

Email: edco@sympatico.ca

Internet: <http://www.edco.on.ca/events/eventdetailpopup.aspx?eventID=58>

February 8-11, 2009 / 8-11 février 2008

Charleston (South Carolina)

13th Annual GIS/CAMA Technologies Conference

Information: Urban and Regional Information Systems Association,
1460 Renaissance Drive, Suite 305, Park Ridge, IL 60068, USA.

Tel.: (847) 824-6300. Fax: (847) 824-6363.

Email: harlan@iaao.org

Internet: <http://www.urisa.org/conferences/cama/program>

February 9-10, 2009 / 9-10 février 2008

Toronto (Ontario)

15th Annual Provincial / Municipal Government Liability

Information: The Canadian Institute,
1329 Bay Street, Toronto, ON M5R 2C4.

Tel.: 1-877-927-7936 or (416) 927-7936.

Fax: 1-877-927-1563 or (416) 927-1563.

Internet: [http://webserv.c5groupinc.com/www_secure/search_mask.php?](http://webserv.c5groupinc.com/www_secure/search_mask.php?mode=basic&method=conf&company=ci&type=keyword&keywords=municipal+liability)

[mode=basic&method=conf&company=ci&type=keyword&keywords=municipal+liability](http://webserv.c5groupinc.com/www_secure/search_mask.php?mode=basic&method=conf&company=ci&type=keyword&keywords=municipal+liability)

February 19-20, 2009 / 19-20 février 2008

Toronto (Ontario)

International Conference on Stormwater and Urban Water Systems Modelling

Information: Computational Hydraulics,
CHI, 36 Stuart St., Guelph, ON N1E 4S5.

Tel.: (519) 767-0197. Fax: (519) 489-0695.

Email: info@computationalhydraulics.com

February 19-22, 2009 / 19-22 février 2008

Prince George (British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique)

WinterLights Celebration Symposium and Awards Ceremony /

Célébrations Hiver en fête - symposium et remise des prix annuels

Information: WinterLights Celebrations / Célébrations Hiver en fête,
112 Terry Fox, Kirkland, QC H9H 4M3.

Tel.: (514) 694-8871. Fax: (514) 694-3725.

Email: programcoordinator@cib-cef.com

Internet: <http://www.winterlights.ca/Default.aspx?ID=90>

February 22-25, 2009 / 22-25 février 2008

Toronto (Ontario)

2009 OGRA/ROMA Combined Conference

Information: Ontario Good Roads Association (OGRA),
6355 Kennedy Road, Unit 2 Mississauga, ON L5T 2L5.

Tel.: (905) 795-2555. Fax: (905) 795-2660.

Internet: <http://www.ogra.org/OneltemPage.asp?itemcode=OGRA-CONF-GENERAL>

March 3-4, 2009 / 3-4 mars 2009

Toronto (Ontario)

7th Annual Urban Transportation Summit

Information: Strategy Institute,

401 Richmond Street West, Suite 401, Toronto, ON M5V 3A8.

Tel.: 1-866-298-9343. Fax: 1-866-298-9344.

Email: registrations@strategyinstitute.com

Internet: http://www.strategyinstitute.com/030309_uts7/dsp.php

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 événement 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 (2008-2009) / Colloques et conférences (2008-2009)

March 4-7, 2009 / 4-7 mars 2009

Chicago (Illinois)

39th Annual Meeting of the UAA: Contesting and Sustaining the City: Neighborhood, Region, or World

Information: Urban Affairs Association (UAA),
298 Graham Hall, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware
19716, USA.

Tel.: (302) 831-1681. Fax: (302) 831-4225. Email: kaydela@udel.edu

Internet: http://www.udel.edu/uaa/annual_meeting/index.html

March 8-12, 2009 / 8-12 mars 2009

Ottawa (Ontario)

Aboriginal Policy Research Conference / Conférence sur la recherche en matière de politiques autochtones

Information: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
275 MacLaren Street, Ottawa, ON K2P 0L9.

Tel.: (613) 799-4375. Email: souellet@aprc-crmpa.ca

Internet: <http://www.aprc-crmpa.ca>

March 19-22, 2009 / 19-22 mars 2009

Calgary (Alberta)

11th National Metropolis Conference: Frontiers of Canadian Migration / 11^{ème} Conférence nationale Metropolis : Aux confins de la migration canadienne

Information: Prairie Metropolis Centre,
2-060 RTF Building, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB T6G 2E1.
Tel: (780) 492-6600. Fax: (780) 492-2594.

Email: prairiemetropolis@ualberta.ca

Internet: <http://www.metropolis2009.net/>

March 23-25, 2009 / 23-25 mars 2009

(Alberta)

AAMDC Spring 2009 Convention

Information: Alberta Association of Municipal Districts & Counties (AAMDC),

2510 Sparrow Drive, Nisku, AB T9E 8N5.

Tel.: (780) 955.3639. Fax: (780) 955.3615. Email: aamdc@aamdc.com

Internet: http://www.aamdc.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=432&Itemid=301

March 25-26, 2009 / 25-26 mars 2009

Victoria (British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique)

MFA 2009 Financial Forum & Annual General Meeting (AGM)

Information: Municipal Finance Authority of BC,
737 Fort Street, Victoria, BC V8W 2V1.

Tel.: (250) 383-1181. Fax: 250-384-3000. Email: allison@mfa.bc.ca

Internet: <http://www.mfa.bc.ca/ffagm.htm>

March 29-31, 2009 / 29-21 mars 2009

Toronto (Ontario)

9th Annual BIA National Conference

Information: Ontario Business Improvement Area Association,
P.O. Box 23, Collingwood, ON L9Y 3Z4.

Tel.: 1-866-807-2227. Fax: (705) 445-5495. Email: info@obiaa.com

Internet: <http://www.bia2009.com/>

April 15-18, 2009 / 15-18 avril 2009

Toronto (Ontario)

41st Annual CHRA Congress / Le Congrès 2009 du ACHRU

Information: Canadian Housing and Renewal Association (CHRA) / Association canadienne d'habitation et de rénovation urbaine (ACHRU),

130 Slater Street, Suite 310, Ottawa, ON K1P 6E2

Tel: (613) 594-3007. Fax:(613) 594-9596.

Email: barbd@chra-achru.ca

Internet: <http://www.chra-achru.ca/english/view.asp?x=1012>

April 22-24, 2009 / 22-24 avril 2009

Corner Brook (Newfoundland and Labrador / Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador)

NLAMA's 37th Annual Convention and Trade Show

Information: Newfoundland and Labrador Association of

Municipal Administrators (NLAMA),

460 Torbay Road, St. John's, NL A1A 5J3.

Tel: (709) 726-6405. Fax: (709) 726-6408.

Email: nlama@nlama.ca

Internet: <http://www.nlama.ca/conv09.htm>

April 24-26, 2009 / 24-26 avril 2009

Watson Lake (Yukon)

2009 Association of Yukon Communities Annual General Meeting and Conference

Information: Association of Yukon Communities (AYC),
15-1114 1st Avenue, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 1A3.

Tel.: (867) 668-4388. Fax: (867) 668-7574.

Email: ayc@northwestel.net

Internet: <http://www.ayc.yk.ca/new-page-4.htm>

April 26-29, 2009 / 26-29 avril 2009

Winnipeg (Manitoba)

MMAA 2009: 78th Annual Conference

Information: Manitoba Municipal Administrators' Association (MMAA),

533 Buckingham Road, Winnipeg, MB R3R 1B9.

Tel.: (204) 255-4883. Email: mmaa@mts.net

Internet: http://www.mmaa.mb.ca/sched/default.asp?tb_Date=4/26/2009

April 26-29, 2009 / 26-29 avril 2009

Des Moines, Iowa

2009 APWA North American Snow conference

Information: American Public Works Association (APWA)

2345 Grand Blvd., Suite 700, Kansas City, MO, 64108-2625.

Tel.: (816) 595-5240. Fax: (816) 595-5340.

Email: bshaver@apwa.net

Internet: <http://www.apwa.net/snow>

May 10-14, 2009 / 10-14 mai 2009

Freeport (Bahamas)

Commonwealth Local Government Conference 2009

Information: Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF),
16a Northumberland Avenue, London WC2N 5AP, UK.

Tel: +44 20 7389 1490. Fax: +44 20 7389 1499.

Email: clgc2009@clgf.org.uk

Internet: <http://www.clgc2009.org/index.cfm/pageid/280/Home>

Information Requests (November and December 2008) / Notes de recherche (novembre et décembre 2008)

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

- Infrastructure Programs Ranking Tools / Outils d'évaluation utilisés dans les différents programmes d'infrastructure
- Incentives for the Adoption of Regional Plans / Incitatifs à l'adoption de plans régionaux
- Municipal Goods and Services Expenditures / Dépenses municipales en matière de biens et services
- Woodstove Regulations / Réglementation concernant les poêles à bois
- Taxation of Mines / Imposition des mines

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New Acquisitions by Subject Class / Nouvelles acquisitions par sujet

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Communications & Technology / Communication et technologie

QG091 GIS and planning.

/ MILLETTE, Thomas L.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Planning Commissioners Journal 72:4, Fall 2008, p. 14-19.

[6] p. : ill., maps

The article looks at the hardware, software, database, and infrastructure components of GIS as it applies to local and regional planning. It then focuses on three practical GIS applications: GIS and build-out analysis as part of comprehensive planning, GIS for public safety (emergency medical services response and traffic accident data), and vernal pool mapping and assessment.

QH065 Government 2.0 : building communities with Web 2.0 and social networking.

/ SANDER, Todd.

Folsom CA : Digital Communities, 2008.

[16] p. : col .ill.

Begins by defining Web 2.0 and identifying government workforce changes in the United States. It identifies the tools that comprise Web 2.0 and their possible use within government, including dynamic online collaboration. Some liabilities related to online participation are identified as well as the cautious approach of IT decision-makers. It offers some examples of Web 2.0 implementation and site blocking at the local level in the US, including the use of RSS feeds, web avatars, social networking sites, and maps and the blocking of social networking sites, such as Facebook and MySpace for employees. It concludes with CIO reservations and strategies for adoption, social networking challenges, and a social networking preparedness checklist for local government.

QH064 Planning support systems for cities and regions.

/ BRAIL, Richard K. (Ed.).

Cambridge MA : Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, 2008.

xix, 292 p. : col. ill., tables, graphs, col. maps, index, bibl.

An examination of the computer-based tools available to support planning and the challenges surrounding their effective implementation. It provides a discourse on the history and future of planning support systems and the dissemination of spatial decision support systems in urban planning. It then describes a number of regional planning (SLEUTH and the Land-use Evolution and impact Assessment Model (LEAM)) and urban planning (UrbanSim, INDEX, CommunityViz, and development control planning support systems) systems. It concludes with a look at what planners are looking for in planning support systems and what they think of current products.

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

Economic Development / Développement économique

EC603 Containing Prince Rupert.

/ BERGSMAN, Steve.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Urban Land 67:10, October 2008, p. 148-151.

[4] p. : col. ill.

Describes the origins and economic history of Prince Rupert, BC. It focuses on the creation of the container Port, the cruise ship industry, and the positive economic impacts they have had for the community.

EC604 The economic performance of cities : a Markov-switching approach.

/ OWYANG, Michael T., & PIGER, Jeremy M., & WALL, Howard J.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Journal of Urban Economics 64:3, November 2008, p. 538-550.

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

Applies Hamilton's Markov-switching approach, in which an economy's growth path is characterized as having a low and high phase with their own rates, to examine the determinants of employment growth in American metropolitan areas. It provides estimates of high- and low-phase growth rates for six cities and estimates of growth regressions.

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

Environment / Environnement

MH1308 Canadian cities in a climate of change.

/ DRIEDGER, Michael, & BUSBY, Peter.

2008.

From/Tiré de: *Municipal World* 118:11, November 2008, p. 9-10, 12.

[3] p.

Looks at what the 25 largest cities in Canada are presently doing to address climate change at the local level. It notes that few cities have greenhouse gas reduction plans, energy efficiency requirements for buildings, a clean air plan, a rain water harvesting program, or purchase green energy. It makes note of the City of Toronto's light pollution reduction program, and the City of Port Coquitlam's green roof regulation. It concludes with examples, including Seattle with its density bonuses for LEED certified buildings.

EI504 Carbon neutrality at the local level : achievable goal or fantasy?

/ WILSON, Richard W., & BROWN, Kyle D.

2008.

From/Tiré de: *Journal of the American Planning Association* 74:4, Autumn 2008, p. 497-504.

[8] p. : tables, graphs

Reports on a study testing the efficacy and cost effectiveness of a series of capital and operational strategies intended to reduce greenhouse gas emissions for the California State Polytechnic University, Pomona campus, a suburban neighbourhood.

EF163 Cities in a climate of change : leading policies and programs 2008 : municipal handbook.

BUSBY PERKINS AND WILL.

[Vancouver] : Busby Perkins and Will, 2008.

[190] p. : col. ill., graphs, col. maps

A collection of municipal climate change policies from Canada and the United States grouped into five sections: sites, materials, energy and atmosphere, water, and green operations and policies. The policies include: a light pollution reduction policy (Toronto, ON); green roof incentive programs; green building incentive programs; an alternative transportation plan (Portland, OR); an open space policy (Fredericton, NS); a composting program (Halifax, NS); a recycling program (Hamilton, ON); construction waste diversion (Paola Alto, CA); a building energy efficiency code (Albuquerque, NM); a GHG reduction program (Vancouver, BC); a renewable energy purchasing program (Calgary, AB); a low emitting products policy (Albany, CA); a clean air plan (Toronto, ON); a rainwater harvesting program (Austin, TX); greywater reuse in buildings (Port Adelaide, AU); greywater reuse in irrigation (Portland, OR); a stormwater and erosion control policy (Portland, OR); the Architecture 2030 Challenge (Vancouver, BC); LEED certification for city buildings (Scottsdale, AZ); a green procurement policy (Calgary, AB); a parking zoning policy (New York, NY); and staffing for green building (Seattle, WA).

EC599 Fostering green communities through civic engagement : community-based environmental stewardship in the Portland area.

/ SHANDAS, Vivek, & MESSER, W. Barry.

2008.

From/Tiré de: *Journal of the American Planning Association* 74:4, Autumn 2008, p. 408-418.

[11] p. : maps, bibl.

Describes the factors that were important to the success of the Community Watershed Stewardship Program in Portland, a civic engagement program, in order to identify what engages citizen groups and is effective at improving the ecological health of the region. It examines how levels and types of participation are shaped by locally distinctive rules-in-use. Some of the lessons learned include: how can citizens become more involved, what is the optimal mix of local technical expertise and community capacity, and what innovations and accommodations must public agencies make.

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

Environment / Environnement

AV187 From impacts to adaptation : Canada in a changing climate 2007 = Vivre avec les changements climatiques au Canada : édition 2007.

/ LEMMEN, Donald S., & WARREN, Fiona J., & LACROIX, Jacinthe. (Eds.).

Ottawa : Government of Canada = Gouvernement du Canada, 2008.

1 CD-ROM (6 files : 41.6 mb) : col.

Reflects the advances made in understanding Canada's vulnerability to climate change during the past decade. Through a primarily regional approach, this assessment discusses current and future risks and opportunities that climate change presents to Canada, with a focus on human and managed systems. It is based on a critical analysis of existing knowledge, drawn from the published scientific and technical literature and from expert knowledge. The current state of understanding is presented, and key knowledge gaps are identified. Advances in understanding adaptation, as well as examples of recent and ongoing adaptation initiatives, are highlighted throughout the report. Title from title screen. System requirements: IBM PC or 100% compatible; Microsoft Excel and Adobe Acrobat Reader; CD-ROM DataDrive.

Le rapport rend compte des progrès accomplis au cours des dix dernières années dans l'étude de la vulnérabilité du Canada au changement climatique. Au moyen d'une optique essentiellement régionale, cette évaluation prend en considération à la fois les risques et les possibilités qui accompagnent le changement climatique au Canada, en mettant l'accent sur les systèmes humains et les systèmes gérés. Elle s'appuie sur une analyse critique des connaissances actuelles, tirées de documents scientifiques et techniques, et du savoir des experts. Le rapport établit l'état actuel des connaissances et cerne les principales lacunes. Il fait état des progrès accomplis dans le domaine de l'adaptation et présente des exemples d'initiatives récentes et en cours. Le titre est tiré du document électronique. Exigences techniques : PC IBM ou 100% compatible; lecteur CD-ROM; Adobe Acrobat Reader 5.0+.

EH1022 Post carbon cities : planning for energy and climate uncertainty : a guidebook on peak oil and global warming for local governments.

/ LERCH, Daniel.

Sebastopol CA : Post Carbon Press, 2007.

xii, 99 p. : col. ill., tables, graphs, col. maps, appendices, index

An international examination of the impact of peak oil and global warming on cities and the local responses to peak oil. It recommends steps to address these changes at the local level. It includes case studies of Portland, Hamilton, and Willits, as well as other Canadian and American examples. Topics include: oil supply and demand, oil flow, global warming and climate uncertainty, energy uncertainty, and post carbon cities.

EI503 State and municipal climate change plans : the first generation.

/ WHEELER, Stephen M.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Journal of the American Planning Association 74:4, Autumn 2008, p. 481-496.

[16] p. : tables, maps, appendices, bibl.

A study of state and local climate change planning actions to date in the United States. It focuses on the targets being set, the measures included or omitted, implementation issues, and the strengths and weaknesses of the plans. The appendices contain tables summarizing the characteristics and content of state, large city, and small city plans.

EI505 Statistical analysis of drinking water treatment plant costs, source water quality, and land cover characteristics.

/ FREEMAN, Jade, & MADSEN, Rebecca, & HART, Kelley.

[San Francisco : Trust for Public Land, 2008]

[30] p. : bibl.

Revisiting an earlier study conducted by TPL in 2004, the white paper looks at the impact on drinking water treatment costs of the decline of forest cover and agriculture and urban cover. It also assesses whether treatment costs increase as water quality decreases.

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

Environment / Environnement

EG597 Valuing ecosystem services : the case of multi-functional wetlands.

/ TURNER, R. Kerry, & GEORGIU, Stavros, & FISHER, Brendan.

London ; Sterling VA : Earthscan, 2008.

vi, 229 p. : ill., tables, maps, appendices, index, bibl.

Provides guidance on the valuation of ecosystem services, using the case of multi-functional wetlands to illustrate and make recommendations regarding the methods and techniques that can be applied to appraise management options. It presents policy appraisal perspectives and socio-economic appraisal approaches, including the policy contexts. It describes the ecosystem services approach to the valuation of multi-functional wetlands and an economic valuation of wetland ecosystem services in practice. It also includes case studies illustrating the valuation of multi-functional wetlands. The appendices include economic valuation techniques and an overview of empirical studies.

EI506 What carbon studies tell us – so far.

/ SPIVAK, Jeffrey.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Urban Land 67:10, October 2008, p. 194, 196, 198-199.

[4] p.

Summarizes the results of three studies looking at the carbon gas emissions of metropolitan areas in the United States and the connection with the built environment and compact development. The studies examined include: Shrinking the carbon footprint of metropolitan America by Marilyn A. Brown; The greenness of cities by Edward Glaeser, and The impact of urban form on U.S. residential energy use by Reid Ewing.

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

Finance / Finances

GH997 Development in value-based property taxation in Central and Eastern Europe.

/ MALME, Jane H., & YOUNGMAN, Joan.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Land Lines 20:4, October 2008, p. 8-13.

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

The article looks at the steps taken to establish property tax systems based on uniform and equitable value-based assessments in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Slovenia. It provides details on the land tax in Estonia, cadastres and registries, land information systems in Latvia and Lithuania, and fiscal decentralization in Estonia. It also identifies challenges to come and lessons learned for these Baltic states, covering: revaluation, taxes on housing, introducing or changing taxes, tax rate determination, and increasing local autonomy. A table provides the GDP per capita, tax on real property, tax base, tax rate, tax rate determination, tax as a % of local tax revenue, tax as % of all local revenue, number of local governments, transfer tax, valuation administration, and tax administration.

MH1310 Provincial-municipal fiscal and service delivery review.

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AND HOUSING = MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES MUNICIPALES ET DU LOGEMENT DE L'ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPALITIES OF ONTARIO CITY OF TORONTO.

[Toronto] : Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2008.

[62] p. : tables, graphs, col. maps, appendices

Presents the results of a review of provincial-municipal arrangements conducted by the provincial government, the Association of Municipalities of Ontario and the City of Toronto. The review focused on achieving a consensus on a new fiscal and service delivery partnership between the Province and Ontario municipalities, covering fiscal relationships, infrastructure, and the delivery of human services. It also looked at how the partnership between the provincial and municipal governments could be updated to achieve a stronger, more competitive Ontario economy and a higher quality of life for the people of Ontario. The appendices include infrastructure charts and maps and indicators of municipal fiscal health.

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

Housing / Habitation

HI622 Better off in a shelter? : a year of homelessness & housing among status immigrant, non-status migrant, & Canadian-born families.

/ PARADIS, Emily, & NOVAC, Sylvia, & SARTY, Monica.

Toronto : Centre for Urban and Community Studies, Cities Centre, University of Toronto, 2008.

[97] p. : tables, bibl.

(Research paper ; 213)

Presents the results of a panel study following 91 women-led homeless families in Toronto who were divided into two groups: (1) homeless immigrant and refugee families and (2) Canadian-born homeless families. It assesses whether there are differences in perceived discrimination and other sources of individual and family stress between the two groups and their shelter usage. The report concludes with recommendations for service providers, including shelters, social assistance and child welfare authorities, the provincial and municipal governments, and human rights organizations.

HI620 Changes in the distribution of house prices over time : structural characteristics, neighborhood, or coefficients?

/ MCMILLEN, Daniel P.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Journal of Urban Economics 64:3, November 2008, p. 573-589.

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

Presents the results of a hedonic study on the distribution of single-family house prices in Chicago between 1995 and 2005, focusing on the changes in the full distribution of prices and the source of the change. It decomposes the change in the house price distribution into the portion due to changes in the distributions of the explanatory variable and their coefficients. It finds that location and housing attributes are not to account for the change, but a shift causing higher-priced homes to rise in value faster.

HH915 Debunking myths about demand for typical suburban development.

/ VAN LOON, Josh.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Plan Canada 48:3, Autumn = Automne 2008, p. 40-42.

[3] p.

The article explores the actual demand for traditional suburban development and alternative development in Canada and the United States, including the developer rationale for continued low-density housing; the role of planners' personal values and expertise in shaping the supply of alternative development; the impact of availability on housing type selection; and overcoming the stereotypes held about high density housing.

HI614 Differential semantics as a Kansei engineering tool for analysing the emotional impressions which determine the choice of neighbourhood : the case of Valencia, Spain.

/ LLINARES, Carmen, & PAGE, Alvaro F.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Landscape and Urban Planning 87:4, September 2008, p. 247-257.

[11] p. : ill., tables, maps, bibl.

An analysis of the structure of the emotional impressions of citizens and their influence on neighbourhood choice. It reports on a study of Valencia, Spain, that identifies the semantic axes of neighbourhoods, ranked the axes according to importance in the choice of neighbourhoods, and compared the results for two neighbourhoods in the city.

HI613 Gentrification and the racialized geography of home equity.

/ GLICK, Jonathan.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Urban Affairs Review 44:2, November 2008, p. 280-295.

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

Presents an examination of the effects of gentrification on the racial disparity in home equity building in seven metropolitan statistical areas in the United States: Denver, Miami, New Orleans, Oklahoma City, Phoenix, Portland, and Seattle. Each of these gentrifying areas had a relatively high concentration of Black or Latino homeowners at the onset.

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

Housing / Habitation

HH914 Less is more.

/ SHERIDAN, Mike.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Urban Land 67:10, October 2008, p. 242-245, 254.

[5] p. : col. ill.

Looks at trends in multifamily building design in the United States, noting that sustainability, mixed-uses, compactness, and local amenities are large real estate market drivers.

HI619 Local amenities and life-cycle migration : do people move for jobs or fun?

/ CHEN, Yong, & ROSENTHAL, Stuart S.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Journal of Economics 64:3, November 2008, p. 519-537.

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

Examines a number of questions related to migration and related effects on the local supply of labour focusing on the extent that families balance employment and family structure versus consumer amenities when making migration decisions. These questions include: how does migration vary with the level of an individual's human capital? how does migration vary with marital status, particularly for younger married couples with high levels of education? and are retirees drawn to cities with high levels of consumer amenities? It presents models for measuring the quality of life and quality of the business environments and addresses these questions using the 1970-2000 US Census.

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

Infrastructure / Infrastructures

MI730 2008 municipal water pricing report : municipal water pricing : 2004 statistics = Rapport 2008 sur la tarification municipale de l'eau : tarification municipale de l'eau : statistiques de 2004.

ENVIRONMENT CANADA = ENVIRONNEMENT CANADA.

Ottawa : Environment Canada = Environnement Canada, 2008.

[17] / [19] p. : tables / tableaux, bibl.

The report highlights key findings from the "pricing" portion of Environment Canada's 2004 Municipal Water and Wastewater Survey (MWWS). It collected information from municipalities with more than 1000 residents. It reports on water metering, water conservation measures to manage demand, water efficiency plans, the use of flat rate structures, volume-based rates, residential water prices, wastewater collection and treatment charges, and commercial/industrial prices.

Le rapport porte sur les principales conclusions de la section sur la tarification de l'Enquête sur l'eau potable et les eaux usées des municipalités 2004 (EEPEUM) d'Environnement Canada. L'enquête visait des municipalités de moins de 1 000 habitants. Ce document traite également les mesures de conservation de l'eau visant à gérer la demande, le recours à des plans officiels sur l'économie de l'eau, les structures tarifaires fixes, la tarification fondée, les tarifs résidentiels du Canada, la tarification fondée sur la consommation, les coûts de collecte et de traitement des eaux usées, et les tarifs commerciaux et industriels.

HI616 Greening local energy : explaining the geographic distribution of household solar energy use in the United States.

/ ZAHRAN, Sammy, & BRODY, Samuel D., & VEDLITZ, Arnold.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Journal of the American Planning Association 74:4, Autumn 2008, p. 419-434.

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

The article begins by recounting the Carter administration's policies to encourage home solar energy adoption. It then presents the results of a study investigating the spatial distribution of American households using solar technologies to heat their homes and analyzing the mechanisms that encourage or discourage the spread of solar technology at the county scale. It concludes with insights for communities to support wider uptake of solar heating.

GG332 How Canadian municipalities can take advantage of the bioenergy boom.

/ BRADLEY, Douglas.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Municipal World 118:11, November 2008, p. 39-42.

[4] p. : ill.

Looks at recent progress in biomass forestry projects in Canada, which utilize leftover organic matter and waste. It relates the value of biomass combustion for generating energy with examples and the growth of the wood pellet industry. It provides practical examples of biomass and district heating, and describes how municipalities are partnering with advanced technology companies, in Canada or in Europe, to hasten project development. It concludes by identifying the barriers that must be lifted if Canada's forest industry is to profit from bioenergy, and listing the Canadian Bioenergy Association's nine-point mandate to ensure bioenergy is a viable option.

EC600 Infrastructure as economic stimulus : investing in municipal infrastructure as a contra-cyclical measure = Les infrastructures comme stimulants économiques : le pouvoir anticyclique des investissements dans les infrastructures municipales.

/ SONNEN, Carl.

Ottawa : Federation of Canadian Municipalities = Fédération canadienne des municipalités, 2008.

[4] / [4] p. : tables / tableaux

Provides notes on: the probability that the Canadian economy is in or will be in a recession in coming months; the extent to which current budgetary commitments on infrastructure could alter economic prospects; and a comparison of infrastructure spending with other initiatives.

La présente étude actualisée porte sur les aspects suivants : la probabilité d'une récession économique qui touche déjà le Canada ou le touchera dans les prochains mois; la portée que peuvent avoir les engagements dans les infrastructures déjà budgétisés sur les perspectives économiques; la comparaison des dépenses dans les infrastructures à d'autres mesures possibles de stimulation de la croissance.

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

Infrastructure / Infrastructures

GG335 Integrated energy systems in Canadian communities : a consensus for urgent action : executive summary.

QUALITY URBAN ENERGY SYSTEMS OF TOMORROW.

[Ottawa] : Canadian Gas Association, 2008.

[10] p. : col. ill., graphs,

Describes present urban energy consumption in Canada and advocates for an integrated systems approach to land use, energy, transport, water, and waste management to reduce energy consumption. Integrated urban energy systems include: district energy / utility grids, energy efficient construction, and increasing reliance on renewable energy production at the local level. It briefly describes integrated energy systems in Victoria (Dockside Green), Montréal, (Green Energy Benny Farm Redevelopment), Guelph (Community Energy Plan), and London (Riverbend Heights Community Energy System).

GG334 Integrated water meter management.

/ ARREGUI, Francisco, & CABRERA, Enrique, Jr., & COBACHO, Ricardo.

London ; New York : IWA Publishing, 2006.

xi, 272 p. : ill., tables, graphs, index, bibl.

Reviews and compares global water meter technologies, covering the following water meter issues: management and maintenance, the decisions behind their use, replacement, which system suits which use, meter testing, and quality control.

EC601 Municipal infrastructure : macroeconomic impacts of spending and level-of-government financing = Infrastructures municipales : impacts macroéconomiques des dépenses et du financement au niveau de l'ordre de gouvernement.

/ SONNEN, Carl, & HAKYEMEZ, Can, & MCCracken, Michael.

Ottawa : Federation of Canadian Municipalities = Fédération canadienne des municipalités, 2008.

[10] / [11] p. : tables / tableaux

Measures the impact on the economy of additional spending on infrastructure. The method employed focuses on how the additional demand on economic resources is transferred through from construction of the new infrastructure to the rest of the economy. Estimates include "multiplier" effects that account for linkages from the construction industry to all others, and the extent to which additional wage and business incomes induce further spending. Included in this is an examination of the "fiscal offsets" to different orders of government of investment in local infrastructure.

Le présent projet vise à mesurer l'impact sur l'économie de dépenses additionnelles consacrées aux infrastructures. La méthode utilisée met l'accent sur la façon dont la demande économique en matière de ressources économiques est transférée de la construction de la nouvelle infrastructure au reste de l'économie. Les estimations tiennent compte d'effets « multiplicateurs » qui justifient la présence de liens entre le secteur de la construction et les autres secteurs et la mesure dans laquelle des revenus salariaux et d'entreprise engendrent des dépenses additionnelles. Le projet comprend une analyse des « écarts fiscaux » pour d'autres ordres du gouvernement en ce qui concerne les investissements dans les infrastructures locales.

GH998 Ravensview Water Treatment Control Plant : partnering approach for largest municipal capital project in Kingston's history.

/ STUTT, Catherine.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Municipal World 118:11, November 2008, p. 23-27.

[5] p. : ill.

Describes the history of the Ravensview Water Treatment Control Plant in Kingston and its updating, which includes flawless odour control, biosolids containment, a thermophilic digester, and an accompanying LEED certified administration building. It looks at the stakeholder engagement, intergovernmental cooperation involved in the update, the new technology, the environmental aspects of the redesigned plant, and labour involved.

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

Municipal / Questions municipales

MH1309 Amalgamation and community identity.

/ SLEGTENHORST, Hendrik.

2008.

From/Tiré de: *Municipal World* 118:11, November 2008, p. 43-46.

[4] p.

The article, which examines the persistence of municipal identities after amalgamation, begins by presenting arguments for and against amalgamation. It focuses on the erosion of local identity and illustrates this through the experience in Miramichi, which was created by the amalgamation of the towns of Newcastle and Chatham in 1995. It provides information on the merger, the realized benefits of amalgamation, and how the distinct communities have remained post-amalgamation. It concludes with a summary of other New Brunswick amalgamations.

MG1152 Divided loyalties : challenge of membership on local boards.

/ TINDAL, C. Richard, & TINDAL, Susan Nobes.

2008.

From/Tiré de: *Municipal World* 118:11, November 2008, p. 47-51, 64.

[5] p.

Looks at public boards operating at the local level focusing on the divided and conflicting loyalties experienced by the board members. It examines why loyalties are divided and offers hypothetical conflicts of loyalty. It concludes with a discussion of fiduciary duty and the benefits of a code of conduct in reminding members of their responsibilities.

MI731 Re-thinking local autonomy : perceptions from four rural municipalities.

/ JACOB, Benoy, & LIPTON, Becky, & HAGENS, Victoria.

2008.

From/Tiré de: *Canadian Public Administration = Administration Publique du Canada* 51:3, September = septembre 2008, 407-427.

[21] p. : ill., tables, bibl.

Looks at the move towards greater autonomy in Canadian municipal reform and the capacity for municipalities, particularly rural municipalities, to respond to local issues if granted these potential powers. It examines the perceptions of local decision-makers in Hampsen and Hollow Corner, Saskatchewan, and Shannon and Lawrencetown, Ontario. It reports on the capacity for each municipality to address issues in a long-term strategic fashion for three areas: citizen participation and support, expertise, and access to revenue.

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

Planning & Development / Aménagement et développement

HG420 The architectural pattern book : a tool for building great neighborhoods.

/ GINDROZ, Ray, & ROBINSON, Robert.

New York ; London : W.W. Norton and Company, 2004.

230 p. : ill. (some col.), plans, index, bibl.

Presents the use and development of the Urban Design Associates (UDA) pattern books approach as a tool for implementing master plans for neighborhoods, new towns and villages. It traces the precedents of 21st century manuals from the Renaissance to Georgian and Parisian urban assembly kits and colonial American pattern books. It documents the revival of the traditional architectural pattern book as a means of implementing urban design in large-scale developments and describes techniques and working methods of preparing guides for current design and construction processes. The second part of the book provides exemplars of community and architectural patterns to serve as models for contemporary designers.

HH912 Big box reuse.

/ CHRISTENSEN, Julia.

Cambridge MA ; London : MIT Press, 2008.

viii, 231 p. : col. ill., plans, bibl.

Examines ten cases in the United States where big box retail buildings have been reused once vacated by the original tenants. It describes, through pictures and text, the process of redeveloping the sites into new uses, such as libraries, a kart racing track, seniors' resource centres, and museums. The case studies include: the Nelson County Justice Center; the RPM Indoor Raceway; the Centralia Senior Resource Center; the Charter School; the Head Start Early Childhood Center; the Spam Museum; the Lebanon-Laclede County Library; the Calvary Chapel; the St. Bernard Medical Center; and the Peddler's Mall.

RH737 The chill factor : land use conflicts and resistance to growth in the Toronto region.

/ WEKERLE, Gerda R.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Plan Canada 48:3, Autumn = Automne 2008, p. 14-17.

[4] p. : ill., maps, bibl.

Looks at the land use planning conflicts over development in proximity to lands protected under the Green Belt between environmentalist and homeowner groups, Towns, and developers in the Toronto region. It describes the pressures these groups experience from developers and the lack of support for local and citizen enabled growth management policies from the province. It focuses on the Save Lake Simcoe campaign in the Town of Innisfil and the Town of Caledon's attempt to direct growth.

UH861 The code of the city : standards and the hidden language of place making.

/ BEN-JOSEPH, Eran.

Cambridge MA : MIT Press, 2005.

xxi, 241 p. : ill., tables, graphs, maps, plans, index, bibl.

(Urban and industrial environments)

Traces the history of the subdivision of land from the ancient world to modern day America. It discusses the role and importance of surveying and neighbourhood-planning models in determining the shape of cities. The second part addresses urban infrastructure, including the technology of wastewater, subdivision regulation and regulating developers, and site development. The final section examines the means to mitigate the constraining effects of increasingly numerous and rigid urban regulations and current and future modelling and virtualization planning tools.

HG419 Conserving a sense of the past : built heritage and adaptive reuse.

/ KOVACS, Jason, & SCHATZ, Laura.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Plan Canada 48:3, Autumn = Automne 2008, p. 38-39.

[2] p. : ill.

The article briefly discusses whether a city should be more actively involved in the adaptive reuse of its built heritage and the importance heritage buildings play in creating a sense of place. It describes the adaptive reuse strategy of the Region of Waterloo as well as the redevelopment of the Seagram distillery.

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

Planning & Development / Aménagement et développement

AG055 Cost of community services study as a planning tool : a Canadian pilot study in Red Deer County, Alberta.

/ QUINN, Michael, & SANDERS, Stephanie.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Plan Canada 48:3, Autumn = Automne 2008, p. 43-46.

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

Presents the Cost of Community Service (COCS) method for analyzing unique land use patterns in rural communities to estimate the costs incurred by four land use categories: commercial, industrial, residential, and working landscapes. COCS compares total municipal revenues to expenditures, by land use category, per annum. The article summarizes Red Deer County's COCS study, relates the limitations of COCS, and offers recommendations on the planning application of COCS. The article includes a separate piece on the consideration of using transfer of development credits to achieve planning goals in Red Deer County.

HA176 Costs and benefits of green/sustainable development : selected references.

URBAN LAND INSTITUTE.

Washington : Urban Land Institute, 2008.

Var. pag. : ill., tables, graphs, bibl.

(ULI infopacket ; no. 3033)

A collection of magazine articles, unpublished reports, sections from ULI books and reports, project descriptions, and title/tables of contents from relevant books focusing on the costs and benefits of green and sustainable development. Some of the topics covered in the volume include: Energy Star and LEED compliance, profiles of green developers, the costs and benefits of green buildings to developers, green buildings and first costs, and high performance building design.

HI615 Cultural heritage in suburban landscape planning : a case study in southern Norway.

/ SWENSEN, Grete, & JERPÅSEN, Gro B.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Landscape and Urban Planning 87:4, September 2008, p. 289-300.

[12] p. : ill., tables, maps, bibl.

Examines how the planning process that coordinates the interests of various sectors on a municipal level affects the cultural heritage assets in two suburban areas in Norway, Madla and Nannestad. It also provides an overview of heritage management in Norway.

RH738 The empty space machine : how slow growth exacerbates the ills of sprawl.

/ LEO, Christopher.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Plan Canada 48:3, Autumn = Automne 2008, p. 34-37.

[4] p. : tables, maps, bibl.

The short article discusses the impacts of leapfrog development and low density land use for slow growth urban areas on infrastructure deficits and service costs. It begins with a comparison of Vancouver, a rapid growth CMA, with Winnipeg, a slow growth CMA. It then focuses on Winnipeg as an example of an urban area experiencing slow growth where large parcels of land may sit undeveloped for some time as more distant areas are developed along the urban fringe. It argues that the City is not regulating location to capture the property taxes of these new suburbs, effectively offering services and infrastructure for free.

HI617 The evolution of green community planning, scholarship, and practice : an introduction to the special issue.

/ BERKE, Philip R.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Journal of the American Planning Association 74:4, Autumn 2008, p. 393-407.

[15] p. : bibl.

Reviews the influence of planning practice and scholarship during the twentieth century on green communities. It discusses the five primary dimensions of green communities described in the history of American environmentalism (harmony with natural systems; human health; spiritual well being and renewal; liveable built environments and fair-share community). It then examines how these visions were advanced by urban form concepts through the last century. The last portion of the paper serves as an introduction to the eight papers in the special JAPA issue on green communities.

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

Planning & Development / Aménagement et développement

EC602 Getting greener : on the path of sustainability : City of Ottawa directory of environmental initiatives = Pour une ville plus verte : sur la voie de la durabilité : le répertoire des initiatives environnementales de la Ville d'Ottawa.

CITY OF OTTAWA, Environment Working Group = VILLE D'OTTAWA, Groupe de travail sur l'environnement.

Ottawa : City of Ottawa = Ville d'Ottawa, 2007.

44 / [48] p. : ill.

An overview of environmental initiatives and programs undertaken by the City of Ottawa, as outlined in the 2003 Environmental Strategy. The introduction lays out the goals of Ottawa's Environmental Strategy. It then briefly describes the sustainable initiatives according to their theme, which include: tree planting and forest cover; acquiring and protecting natural areas; building a greenspace network; community action; providing an environmental framework for development; urban intensification; reducing transportation demand; improving public transit; encouraging more active modes of transportation, i.e. walking and cycling; air quality; renewable energy; water quality and conservation; water pollution prevention; waste diversion and recycling; and energy conservation.

Un rapport sur les initiatives et les programmes environnementaux de la Ville d'Ottawa avec les objectifs décrits dans la Stratégie environnementale approuvée par le Conseil municipal en 2003. L'introduction décrit les principaux objectifs de la stratégie environnementale. Il détaille brièvement les initiatives selon leur thème, qui incluent : la plantation d'arbres et couverture forestière; l'acquisition et protection des espaces naturels; la création d'un réseau d'espaces verts; l'action communautaire; l'établissement d'un cadre environnemental en matière d'aménagement; la densification des secteurs urbains; la demande; la réduction de l'augmentation de la marche et du cyclisme; un meilleur transport en commun; l'énergie renouvelable; la qualité de l'air; la qualité et conservation de l'eau; la prévention de la pollution; le recyclage des déchets; et l'économie d'énergie.

HH913 Green building assessment systems : a framework and comparison for planners.

/ RETZLAFF, Rebecca Coleen.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Journal of the American Planning Association 74:4, Autumn 2008, p. 505-519.

[15] p. : tables, bibl.

Presents a framework that planners, primarily in the United States, could use to analyze and implement building assessment systems into planning and development regulation. It examines nine building assessment systems: EarthCraft, Enterprise Community Partners Green Communities Criteria, Green Globes, American Lung Association Health House Program, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (for homes, for neighbourhood development, and for new construction), and the National Association of Home Builders Green Building Guidelines. The framework considers: major themes, scale, scope, communication, local adaptation, interfacing issues, and prioritization and development.

MG1153 Holistic strategic planning : achieving sustainable results.

/ PLANT, Thomas E.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Public Management 90:10, November 2008, p. 17-20.

[4] p. : col. ill.

The article describes the development of a holistic strategic planning model whereby all system elements are interrelated and interdependent. It profiles some localities that have implemented components of a holistic system (Coral Springs, FL; Westminster, CO; Nashville, TN; and Austin, TX) and provides a review of gaps in the process and recommended solutions.

HA175 Hotel development/management : selected references.

URBAN LAND INSTITUTE.

Washington : Urban Land Institute, 2008.

Var. pag. : ill., tables, graphs, plans, bibl.

(ULI infopacket ; no. 382)

A collection of magazine articles, unpublished reports, sections from ULI books and reports, project descriptions, and title/tables of contents from relevant books focusing on hotel development and management. Some of the topics addressed include: capital sector investment, condominium hotels, property taxes and hotels, green hotels, hospitality design trends, reusing old houses as hotels, boutique hotels, emerging hotel markets, and trends in tourism and lodgings.

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

Planning & Development / Aménagement et développement

UH862 Invented edens : techno-cities of the twentieth century.

/ KARGON, Robert H., & MOLELLA, Arthur P.

Cambridge MA ; London : MIT Press, 2008.

viii, 190 p. : ill., maps, index, bibl.

(Lemelson Center studies in invention and innovation)

An examination of twentieth century town-building projects that were planned and developed in conjunction with large technological or industrial projects and that attempted to combine new technology and a nostalgic quest for a reformed industrial village. It begins with a look at the garden city concept and covers the following innovative urban projects: Torviscosa, Italy; Salzgitter, Germany; Oak Ridge, Tennessee; and Celebration, Florida.

UI544 Making small towns age-friendly : what seniors say needs attention in the built environment.

/ HALLMAN, Bonnie, & MENEK, Verena, & KEEFE, Janice.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Plan Canada 48:3, Autumn = Automne 2008, p. 18-21.

[4] p. : ill.

The article defines an "age-friendly community," and reports what seniors in focus groups associate with age-friendly outdoor built environment, specifically addressing: walking trails, sidewalks, wheelchair accessibility, and transportation options. The focus groups were conducted as part of the Age-friendly Rural and Remote Communities Initiative of the Federal, Provincial and Territorial Ministers Responsible for Seniors.

HG416 Managing storm runoff with pervious concrete.

/ OOI, Oon-Soo.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Municipal World 118:11, November 2008, p. 19-22.

[4] p. : ill.

Describes pervious concrete and its drainage benefits. It summarizes research and development of standards and procedures for construction. It concludes with an explanation of what is required to lay pervious concrete, including support for septic tanks, the presence of a drainable aggregate base, pore clogging prevention, and areas when use would be best suited.

UH863 New urbanism and beyond : designing cities for the future.

/ HAAS, Tigran. (Ed.).

New York : Rizzoli, 2008.

349 p. : ill. (chiefly col.), graphs, maps (some col.), plans, index

Based on an October 2004 conference in Stockholm, the book includes 61 papers discussing new urbanism and its potential future iterations, including studies from America, Australia, (Sydney and Melbourne), and Europe. The papers are organized in the following 11 groupings: theories of urban form; exploring new urbanism; suburbia, sprawl, and urban decline; streets, transport, and the public realm; the elements of urban design; real estate, city marketing, and culture; sustainability, technology and the environment; urban digital spaces and cyber cities; social capital and mutual benefit; complexity science and new urban forms; and beyond urbanism and the future of cities. The papers explore different aspects of new urbanism, e.g. transit-oriented development, the impact of connectivity and the Internet on urban design, combating urban sprawl, sustainable suburban design, common urban spaces, and traditional neighbourhood design.

EG607 Positive development : from vicious circles to virtuous cycles through built environment design.

/ BIRKELAND, Janis.

London ; Sterling VA : Earthscan, 2008.

xxii, 408 p. : ill., glossary, index, bibl.

Discusses the eco-retrofitting of the built environment and sustainable building practices. It provides a critique of methods, tools and processes in building design, in environmental management, and of sustainability strategies and incentives. It concludes with a framework for eco-governance and management, a look at reversing resource transfers, and a presentation of the SmartMode process.

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

Planning & Development / Aménagement et développement

HG417 Pattern books : a planning tool.

/ SOUZA, Amy.
2008.

From/Tiré de: Planning Commissioners Journal 72:4, Fall 2008, p. 4-9.

[6] p. : ill., plans, bibl.

Using the case of Norfolk, VA, and select American examples, the article relates the benefits of using a pattern book to guide infill development and to maintain the character of a community. It describes the process of developing a pattern book, the importance of public input, the visuals of a pattern book, and the costs and time associated with developing a pattern book. The bibliography lists the websites of a number of pattern books in the United States, including Norfolk's. The article includes a small off-set piece on pattern books in Conway, AR; Gulf Coast pattern books; the history of pattern books; and things to consider when developing a pattern book.

ME563 Planning for the seniors surge - one municipality's response : City of Richmond's Older Adults Service Plan : active and healthy living in Richmond 2008 to 2012.

/ TOMPKINS, Lucy.
2008.

From/Tiré de: Plan Canada 48:3, Autumn = Automne 2008, p. 30-33.

[4] p. : ill., tables

Provides demographics for the City of Richmond, lists the strategies and policies that address seniors' issues, and describes the factors the City needed to consider when planning for the future delivery of parks, recreation and cultural services to seniors. It then details the Older Adults Service Plan, adopted in 2008, and its nine strategic directions. It also provides a table listing the general characteristics of various older adult age groups and their expected increase to 2032.

AG054 Rural zoning : return to the village.

/ DANIELS, Thomas L.
2008.

From/Tiré de: Zoning Practice 25:11, November 2008, p. 2-7.

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

Relates how rural zoning can promote village development as places to live and work, limit sprawl, and ensure the livelihood of the commercial centre with examples from the north eastern United States. It examines the role of rural zoning and villages in growth management, the use of transfer of development rights programs, and rural zoning in conjunction with village growth boundaries.

EG608 The Sustainable Sites Initiative : guidelines and performance benchmarks : draft 2008.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center
UNITED STATES BOTANIC GARDEN.

[S.I.] : Sustainable Sites Initiative, 2008.

[180] p. : col. ill., tables, graphs, glossary, appendices

Discusses sustainable land practices that will enable built landscapes to support natural ecological functions by protecting existing ecosystems and regenerating ecological capacity where it has been lost. It presents the guiding principles of a sustainable site, the concept of ecosystem services and their economic value, criteria for a sustainable site, a case study of High Point, and 59 draft prerequisites and credits and their associated benchmarks with five case studies: Clinton Beach Park, Point Fraser, Queens Botanical Garden, Pearl Brewery, and Malolepsy/Battershell Residence. The Sustainable Sites Initiative is an interdisciplinary partnership, led by the American Society of Landscape Architects, the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center, and the United States Botanic Garden, working to foster a transformation in land development and management practices.

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

Planning & Development / Aménagement et développement

UH860 Water views : Europe.

/ HOADLEY, Gregory.
2008.

From/Tiré de: Urban Land 67:10, October 2008, p. 132-137.

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

The article highlights waterfront redevelopment in Western Europe, showcasing mixed-use development projects in Hamburg, Aalborg and Norresundby, the Lower Lea Valley, and Dublin. The uses include: residential development, cultural facilities, and sports facilities, e.g. the Olympic venues in London.

HG418 Where do we want to go? : how development best fits in your community.

/ SEGEDY, Jim, & HOLLINGSWORTH-SEGEDY, Lisa.
2008.

From/Tiré de: Planning Commissioners Journal 72:4, Fall 2008, p. 10-11.

[2] p. : ill.

The article looks at the importance of deciding how development fits in with a community's identity as part of the comprehensive planning process. It discusses how developers can accommodate local design standards to better mesh with the community. It provides a checklist for planning commissioners to use to foster this type of entrepreneurship.

HI618 Whistle Bend planning study.

CITY OF WHITEHORSE, Planning and Development Services.

[Whitehorse : Planning and Development Services, City of Whitehorse], 2007.

[41] p. : col. ill., maps

Describes the results of the Porter Creek Bench Sustainable Community Design Charrette, which was held November 5-9, 2006. It provides background information on Porter Creek Bench; details the charrette process, results and guiding principles; and presents the main features and next steps in the development process. The planning study was prepared as per the requirements of Bylaw 2006-11, which required that a planning study and a green space map be prepared in the preliminary development process for any new residential development.

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

Public Administration / Administration publique

GH999 Canada : the state of the federation 2006/07 : transitions : fiscal and political federalism in an era of change.

/ ALLAN, John R., & COURCHENE, Thomas J., & LEUPRECHT, Christian. (Eds.).

Montréal ; Kingston : McGill-Queen's University Press, 2008.

xii, 367 p. : tables, graphs, appendices, bibl.

(Canada : the state of the federation)

A collection of papers examining fiscal federalism and equalization in the Canadian context. Papers cover topics such as: the role and use of the federal spending power; an examination of whether the needs of the Canadian federation might better be met by a new approach, networked federalism; a consideration of the implications of transitions affecting the role and place of cities in the Canadian federation with particular attention given to the role of the information revolution that has made cities the new, dynamic drivers of growth, innovation, and trade; reconciling the fiscal imbalance; and natural resource revenues and fiscal federalism.

MR4006 Managing employee performance : planning an effective approach.

/ RISHER, Howard.

Washington : International City/County Management Association (ICMA), 2008.

15 p.

(ICMA IQ reports ; v. 40, no. 6)

Builds a case for managing employee performance in a way that supports efforts to improve organizational performance. It addresses and proposes recommended actions regarding: the purpose of performance reviews; developing a culture of performance management; employee engagement; the manager's role in the performance management paradigm; connecting mission, vision, and performance management; developing a framework for employee performance management; defining performance standards and goals; the use of rating scales; and reinforcing the importance of performance.

GG333 Recruit, train, and recognize volunteers.

DOWNTOWN PROMOTION REPORTER.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Downtown Promotion Reporter 33:11, November 2008, p. 1, 8-9.

[3] p.

Presents three steps in building a strong volunteer program to support the goals of downtown revitalization organizations based on the experiences of Virginia Main Street. The steps provide advice on: finding and recruiting volunteers, training and retaining volunteers, and recognizing the contributions of volunteers.

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

Recreation / Loisirs

RC315 The benefits of parks : why America needs more city parks and open space.

/ SHERER, Paul M.

San Francisco : Trust for Public Land, 2006.

[33] p. : bibl.

Outlines how desperate the need is for city parks in the United States, particularly in inner-city neighbourhoods, and describes the social, environmental, economic, and health benefits parks bring to a city and its people. The paper is a reprint of the 2003 white paper, Parks for people.

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

Regional / Questions régionales

RH736 The limits of boundaries : why city-regions cannot be self-governing.

/ SANCTON, Andrew.

Montréal ; Kingston : McGill-Queen's University Press, 2008.

xiv, 173 p. : maps, index, bibl.

An examination on how to structure city-regions for effective governance. Sancton argues that city-regions in western liberal democracies cannot be self-governing. The book demonstrates that difficulties in reaching agreements on boundaries fatally limits the capacity of city-regions to be self-governing. It considers municipal boundaries, discussing the need for boundaries, expanding municipal boundaries, two-tier systems of urban governments, local approval for boundary change, and the statistical use and definition of metropolitan areas. It also looks at the theory and practice of city-states, including city-states in Europe. The book concludes with a look at self-government for the City of Toronto.

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

Rural & Agricultural / Milieu rural et agricole

AG053 Civic agriculture : reconnecting farm, food, and community.

/ LYSON, Thomas A.

Medford MA ; Hanover : Tufts University Press, University Press of New England, 2004.

xv, 136 p. : tables, index, bibl.

(Civil society : historical and contemporary perspectives)

The first part describes the history of the farming industry in the United States, including agricultural developments and industrializations. It then examines the global food system. The second half of the book focuses on civic agriculture, including its underpinnings, models, and community agricultural development, e.g. restaurant agriculture, community-support agriculture, farmers' markets and roadside stands, and city farming.

AI119 Structure and change in Canada's rural demography : an update to 2006 = Structure et évolution de la démographie rurale du Canada : mise à jour jusqu'en 2006.

/ BOLLMAN, Ray D., & CLEMENSON, Heather A.

[Ottawa] : Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada = Division de l'agriculture, Statistique Canada, 2008.

[29] / [29] p. : tables / tableaux, graphs / graphiques, bibl.

(Rural and small town Canada analysis bulletin ; v. 7, no. 7 = Bulletin d'analyse - régions rurales et petites villes du Canada ; v. 7, n. 7)

Updates and summarizes information on the structure and trends for the rural population of Canada, using three major definitions of rural Canada: the "census rural" definition, the "rural and small town" definition and the OECD "predominantly rural region" definition. This analysis is entirely based on data from the Census of Population from 1981 to 2006.

Dans le présent bulletin, nous mettons à jour et résumons l'information sur la structure et les tendances de la population rurale du Canada en utilisant trois principales définitions du Canada rural : la définition « rural selon le recensement », la définition « régions rurales et petites villes » et la définition « régions essentiellement rurales » de l'OCDE. Il fonde l'analyse entièrement sur les données tirées du Recensement de la population de 1981 à 2006.

AI120 Using land inventories to plan for urban agriculture : experiences from Portland and Vancouver.

/ MENDES, Wendy, & BALMER, Kevin, & KAETHLER, Terra.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Journal of the American Planning Association 74:4, Autumn 2008, p. 435-449.

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

Reviews two public land inventory studies used to integrate urban agriculture into planning and policy-making processes and enhance sustainability in Portland and Vancouver. The inventories identify opportunities for urban agriculture initiatives on city-owned land and could be used for policy promoting urban agriculture and to analyze and display the potential for urban agriculture. The article provides the local political and regional context for each city and then describes the urban agriculture inventory projects.

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

Service Delivery / Prestation de services

MI732 Municipal shared service collaboration in the Alberta Capital Region : the case of recreation.

/ LESAGE, Edward, Jr., & MCMILLAN, Melville L., & HEPBURN, Neil.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Canadian Public Administration = Administration publique du Canada 51:3, September = septembre 2008, p. 455-473.

[19] p. : tables, bibl.

Presents the results of an empirical examination of shared service arrangements for recreational and cultural service among municipalities within the Edmonton metropolitan region. It identifies the factors that promote or discourage municipal participation in inter-municipal agreements for service delivery. It reports on four decision-making motivation hypotheses: (1) potential cost-/service-delivery economies expected to be closely related to population; (2) municipal fiscal well being; (3) concerns for local control motivated by the desire to have services corresponding well to local preferences; and (4) available and appealing partners.

GI264 When markets fail to deliver : an examination of the privatization and de-privatization of water and wastewater services delivery in Hamilton, Canada.

/ OHEMENG, Frank K., & GRANT, John K.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Canadian Public Administration = Administration Publique du Canada 51:3, September = septembre 2008, p. 475-499.

[25] p. : bibl.

Provides an examination of privatization as a method of alternative service delivery and Wolf's theory of non-market failure. It describes the rationale behind Hamilton's decision to privatize water and wastewater service delivery in the early 1990s. It then discusses the reasoning behind and issues arising from the subsequent abandonment of the privatization model and return to public-sector delivery.

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

Social Issues / Questions sociales

HI621 Fear of crime and housing prices : household reactions to sex offender registries.

/ POPE, Jaren C.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Journal of Urban Economics 64:3, November 2008, p. 601-614.

[14] p. : tables, maps, bibl.

Investigates households' reactions to the information in sex offender registries through their impact on housing prices in Hillsborough County, FL, finding evidence of use of the registry and a positive correlation between the presence of a sexual offender and lower housing prices. It includes background on sex offender risks and perceptions and questions whether households may be misinterpreting the information provided there is no distinction of predators from other sexual offenders.

UH858 From the ground up : community's role in addressing street level social issues.

/ DIERS, Jim.

Calgary : Canada West Foundation, 2008.

[18] p.

(Core challenges initiative)

The report addresses neighbourhood actions to remove social problems from the street and integration of the marginalized into the community. It includes examples from both Canada and the United States. It also describes actions to stimulate broad and inclusive community engagement and effective government-community partnerships.

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

Transportation / Transports

TK022 Canadian transit fact book : 2007 operating data = Résumé statistique du transport urbain au Canada : données d'exploitation de 2007.

/ SIU, Tammy.

Toronto : Canadian Urban Transit Association = Association canadienne du transport urbain, 2008.

50, 169 / 50, 169 p. : ill., tables / tableaux, graphs / graphiques, glossary / glossaire

(Canadian transit fact book = Résumé statistique du transport urbain au Canada)

Contains operating statistics collected from 105 CUTA member transit systems that provide transit services for the public. It provides detailed data for 2006 and 2007, along with key performance indicators, for each transit system, including summaries of: revenue buses by category and accessibility, revenue buses by fuel type, and revenue vehicles. It also includes summary information for each province and population group, and for Canada, as well as graphs comparing key indicators.

Le document présente les données d'exploitation recueillies auprès de 105 réseaux de transport en commun, membres de l'ACTU. Le répertoire présente les données détaillées d'exploitation pour 2006 et 2007, ainsi que les principaux indicateurs de performance, pour chaque réseau, qui inclut également un résumé statistique des autobus actifs par catégorie et accessibilité, un résumé statistique des autobus actifs par type de carburant, et un résumé statistique des véhicules. Le rapport présente aussi un tableau sommaire pour chaque province et groupe de population, et pour le Canada, ainsi que des graphiques comparant les principaux indicateurs de performance.

TI455 GreenApple Canada 2008 : SMART transportation ranking report.

APPLETON CHARITABLE FOUNDATION UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Sauder School of Business.

Toronto : Appleton Foundation, 2008.

[44] p. : tables, graphs

Assesses the sustainability of urban transportation policies undertaken in 2008 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, and % of municipal road fleet using alternative fuel vehicles). The study is based on Statistics Canada data for census metropolitan areas (CMA's).

TH579 Public transportation : benefits for the 21st century.

AMERICAN PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

Washington : American Public Transportation Association, 2007.

[20] p. : col. ill., bibl.

Provides an overview of the benefits that public transportation brings to individuals, communities and the United States as a whole. It discusses how transportation benefits the economy, reduces oil dependence and encourages energy conservation, relieves traffic congestion, improves air quality and health, provides support during emergencies and disasters, increases mobility for small urban and rural areas, acts as a catalyst for increased real estate values, and delivers essential health and human services.

TH580 Report to Joint Transportation and Transit Committee and Council : Transportation Master Plan (TMP) update, 2008.

/ SCHEPERS, Nancy.

Ottawa : City of Ottawa = Ville d'Ottawa, 2008.

[70] p. : tables, col. maps

Summarizes the technical work undertaken since May 2008 leading to the development of the Transportation Master Plan (TMP) document including proposed 2031 comprehensive transit network, proposed implementation plan for transit, road, cycling and walking projects, multi-modal transportation policies, as well as public feedback received. The report also responds to the motions raised in May 2008, including results of financial risk assessment study and identifies next steps.

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

Transportation / Transports

TK021 Summary of Canadian transit statistics : 2007 operating data = Résumé statistique du transport urbain au Canada : données d'exploitation de 2007.

CANADIAN URBAN TRANSIT ASSOCIATION (CUTA) = ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DU TRANSPORT URBAIN (ACTU).

Toronto : Canadian Urban Transit Association = Association canadienne du transport urbain, 2008.

34 / 34 p. : tables / tableaux, graphs / graphiques, glossary / glossaire

(Summary of Canadian transit statistics = Résumé statistique du transport urbain au Canada)

The summary presents statistical trends in the urban transit industry for the year 2007. The statistics covered include: transit systems reporting by province and population group; transit stats on the Canadian urban transit industry; operating statistics; financial statistics; operating funding; capital expenditures; capital funding; vehicle statistics; vehicles purchased; revenue buses by accessibility; fuel, taxes, and vehicle license fees; adult fares; number of employees (full- and part-time); and operators and mechanics wage rates. It also contains a separate section on specialized transit services. Title on cover: 2007 transit stats : summary of Canadian transit statistics 2007 operating data.

Ce résumé présente les statistiques relatives aux tendances pour le transport en commun pour l'année 2007, sous forme de tableaux par province. Les données incluent : les systèmes de transport en commun par province et selon la population, fait saillants du transport en commun au Canada, les statistiques d'opération, les statistiques financières, les données sur les parcs de véhicules, sur les véhicules achetés, les dépenses en immobilisations, le nombre d'employés, les taux de salaires des opérateurs et des mécaniciens, le carburant, les taxes et les tarifs. Ce document comprend également une section sur le transport adapté. Titre sur la couverture : Résumé 2007 : résumé statistique du transport urbain au Canada données d'exploitation de 2007.

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

Urban / Questions urbaines

UG374 Integral city : evolutionary intelligences for the human hive.

/ HAMILTON, Marilyn.

Gabriola Island BC : New Society, 2008.

xxiv, 295 p. : ill., tables, graphs, maps, glossary, index, bibl.

The book applies a four quadrant, multilevel integral framework to describe urban processes, capacities, and tools for change from a global, holistic approach. Chapters explore ecosphere intelligence and ecological awareness in the city; viewing the city as a whole system; urban renewal; charting patterns in the city; human life cycles and the city; the conscious capacity in the city; biophysical necessities for well-being; the external elements of the city; cultural importance and social bonds in the city; enabling order and creativity through meshworking; integral vital signs monitors; the future for human hives; and how to thrive in a human hive.

UH859 A new future.

/ CLARK, Greg.

2008.

From/Tiré de: Urban Land 67:10, October 2008, p. 101-105.

[5] p. : col. ill., tables

Discusses the redevelopment of Europe's historic industrial cities. It looks at the grouping of the 33 industrial cities in the State of the European Cities Report (2007) and provides a table listing the core city population, large urban zone population, GDP per capita in PPS (2001), employment rate-older workers index, and multimodal accessibility. It describes large-scale projects implemented in former industrial zones, including the examples of Manchester and Lille.

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Intergovernmental Committee on Urban
and Regional Research
Comité intergouvernemental de recherches
urbaines et régionales

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

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

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

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

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

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



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