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The Recession: the Impacts on Canadian Municipalities and the Governments' Responses/ Les impacts de la récession sur les municipalités et les effets des mesures de relance

The current recession has hit economies worldwide. While the Canadian financial system is hailed as one of the soundest, closely integrated economic, financial, and trade relations between Canada and its trading partners have led to an economic downturn that has quickly affected Canadian municipalities from coast to coast. The OECD Economic Outlook predicts that the economies of the 30 most industrialized countries will shrink by 4.1 per cent in 2009 (OECD).

Local governments are faced with the challenge of retaining revenues, maintaining employment, and paying for services. It is expected that

La récession qui s'achève a sévèrement frappé l'économie des pays occidentaux au cours des derniers mois. Bien que le système financier canadien soit reconnu comme un des plus solides, l'intégration des marchés et la baisse des échanges commerciaux avec des pays plus durement touchés ont néanmoins eu un impact négatif sur l'économie canadienne. Les Perspectives économiques de l'OCDE prédisent que les économies des 30 pays les plus industrialisés vont décroître de 4,1% en 2009 (OECD).

Dans cette optique, les municipalités, tout comme les autres paliers de gouvernement, doivent trouver des

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ICURR / CIRUR

Intergovernmental Committee on Urban
and Regional Research
Comité intergouvernemental de recherches
urbaines et régionales
40 Wynford Drive, Suite 206
Toronto, ON, M3C 1J5

Tel./Tél. : (416) 952-1437

Fax/Télécopieur : (416) 973-1375

E-mail/Courriel : icurrlib@icurr.org

Prepared by:

Diana DiGirolamo
Mark Phillip Rose
Mathieu Rivard
Mila Khodskaya
Monika Ruffolo
Richard Copeland

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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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municipal tax bases and collections will decline in 2009 while inflationary factors such as energy and fuel prices will continue to rise, putting more pressure on the local governments as the purchasing power of city revenues will decrease (Pagano, 2008). There is a wide debate on what the role of the federal government should be and the best way to support provincial and municipal governments. The Canadian government has taken a proactive approach to deal with the current recession and adopted a number of programs to increase employment and accelerate infrastructure investments to help municipalities.

Declining Property Values in the United States

In the United States, local governments face extra challenges with the sub-prime and housing mortgage crisis. When housing prices began to decline in early 2007, the adjustable rate mortgage interest rates began to increase, making it difficult for homeowners to refinance their properties. The necessary payments no longer reflected the true values of homes. Homeowners began to default on their mortgages. Once the number of foreclosures began to increase, it further dragged down the values of nearby properties, significantly decreasing the property tax revenue bases of communities. At the same time, property-tax revenues represent 40% of general revenue for municipalities (Pagano, 2008). The National League of Cities survey reported that 40 cities in the United States saw the number of foreclosures increase by 60% from 2006 to 2008 (Pagano, 2008). In the community of Chandler, AZ, for example, the median home values in the city are 18% lower than last year for 2009 and 30% below 2007 (Jensen, 2009).

Even in states with annual property assessments, it can be difficult for homeowners to understand and accept that at the end of 2009, they will have to pay municipal taxes based on the value of their property assessed in January of this year. It means that they will be paying taxes on a property, the value of which has gone down substantially since its assessment. "Not surprisingly, the discrepancy between assessed and market values is leading to a leap in the number of property appeals" (Lemov, 2009). This phenomenon, matched with a misunderstanding of the property tax system by homeowners, is expected to result in a record number of property tax appeals. For example, Harris County in Texas had 350,000 appeals out of 1.8 million parcels and they expect to receive over 400,000 in 2009. In New Jersey, the number of appeals more than doubled between 2005 and 2008 (Lemov, 2009).

In order to maintain the desirable level of revenues some communities across the United States have been compensating by raising property-tax rates or appraisals, even where laws cap property tax growth (Hart, 2009). Spring Valley, New York approved a 9.7% increase in property tax rate to balance its budget. Memphis, Tennessee Mayor Willie Herenton proposed a 17% increase in the property-tax rate to close a budget gap. The City of Plymouth is looking at partnerships with other communities to save funds (Spielman, 2009). Lastly, Portland, Maine considered raising property-tax rates as well as laying off city workers last year (Daugherty, 2008). The other consequence that is anticipated by the National League of Cities is an increase in user fees by municipalities for services that used to be funded through property tax revenues (Lemov, 2009).

The weakening US housing market had implications for the Canadian economy and Canadian municipalities. The slowing US growth, partly due to the sub-prime and mortgage crisis, will

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decrease exports in the manufacturing, natural resources, and automobile sectors, decreasing the ability of Canadian municipalities to sustain revenues. In addition, while the Canadian housing market is not directly exposed to the US sub-prime and mortgage crisis, the issue of falling property values remains a concern.

Economic Downturn in Canada

Not surprisingly, none of Canada's governments have been spared by the economic crisis and this situation has caused substantial stress on their revenues. For example, income tax revenues decreased by 7.7% in 2009. The level of consumption tax revenues decreased by 4.1% in 2009 (Statcan, 2009d).

Table 1. Change in Tax Revenues

	Revenue sources and expenditure functions, consolidated governments		2008-2009
	2008	2009	
Income taxes	269,467	248,655	-7.7
Consumption taxes	111,684	107,150	-4.1
Property and related taxes	53,882	54,862	1.8

Statcan. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/090616/t090616a1-eng.htm>

Local governments across Canada have been affected differently. The Conference Board of Canada has documented the effects of recession of 14 medium- to small-sized Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA). Communities across Canada have been experiencing declines in real GDP (Conference Board, 2009). The steepest declines are expected in Windsor, ON at 5.6 percent in real GDP, St. John's, NF at 3.6 percent, London at 2.8 percent, and in St. Catherine's at 2.7 percent. The economies of Kingston, ON; Trois-Rivières, QC; Sherbrooke, QC; and Saguenay, QC can expect the smallest economic declines in real GDP in 2009 (Conference Board, 2009), while, Saint John, NB was able to avoid the steep decline and is expected to record a 0.9% growth in real GDP in 2009.

The majority of the steepest declines occurred in the single industry regions (Conference Board, 2009). The slowing economic growth worldwide weakens the demand for exports leaving certain communities idle. Declines in Manitoba have been affected by the shutdown of large primary metal operations, which was prompted by the drop in global base metal demand (RBC, 2009). Sales of metal products have decreased by 25.2% in April 2009 from April 2008 levels (Statcan, 2009c). The sales of lumber and millwork products dropped by 19.6 percent in April 2009 from April 2008 levels (Statcan, 2009c). In reality, this translates to real decline in some regions' economies. For example, the CMA of Saguenay's real GDP is expected to decline by 1.2 percent in 2009 due largely to the struggling aluminum and lumber and millwork industries (Conference Board, 2009).

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In order to cope with slowing growth and declining revenues, municipalities have three main options: reduce expenditures, increase property taxes and increase user fees. It is tempting for municipalities to increase property tax rates. However, increasing property taxes can be a sensitive issue when housing prices are falling, the labour market is weakening and household budgets are strained by the rising cost of food and gasoline. Some local elected officials have voiced their opposition to such measures. Chandler, Arizona, Mayor Boyd Dunn notes that it might be a mistake to raise the city's property tax rate during an economic downturn even if the rate increase wouldn't raise residents' tax bills.

Table 2. Wholesale merchants' sales, by industry

	April 2008	April 2009	April 2008 to April 2009
Motor vehicles	5,529.00	4,013.10	-27.4%
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	1,586.30	1,485.10	-6.4%
Building supplies	3,851.50	3,484.60	-9.5%
Metal products	1,547.30	1,157.00	-25.2%
Lumber and millwork	885.5	712.3	-19.6%
Machinery and equipment	4,886.40	4,451.00	-8.9%
Computers and other electronic equipment	2,739.30	2,481.30	-9.4%

Retail sales, by industry (monthly) (28 July 2009). *Statistics Canada*.

<http://www40.statcan.ca/l01/cst01/trad08a-eng.htm>

Reducing all expenditures could do more harm than good to the future growth of the municipality and slow down the recovery process. That's why some economists suggest that increasing property taxes might be a better overall option than "across-the-board cuts" (Slack, 2009). Municipalities should also use the opportunity to increase user fees to bring prices for services closer to their actual costs.

The Housing Sector

The housing sector was hit less severely in Canada than in the United States. Canada did not experience the sub-prime crisis to the same extent as their American counterparts, but falling property values remain an issue for municipalities.

That being said, for municipalities the worst may yet be to come due to the lag between economic and city fiscal conditions. Because property tax bills usually refer to the value of property on the roll, the fallen market price of houses is not being assessed. In the United States, the low point for city revenues and expenditures after the 1991 recession occurred in 1993, after the trough of the U.S. recession (Pagano, 2008). This is an important issue for all levels of government as property taxes are an increasingly important source of revenue in Canada. Property tax revenues collected went from \$3 billion in 1971 to \$51 billion in 2009 (Kitchen, 2002; ICURR, 2009). Property taxes are of particular relevance for municipalities as they account for about 50% of their revenues (Statcan, 2009a).

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Table 3. Property tax revenues as a percentage of total municipal revenues

	Local Government Revenue	Property and Related Taxes Revenues	Share of Property Tax Revenues
Canada	73,758,738	36,519,419	49.5%
Newfoundland	722,672	293,184	40.6%
Prince Edward Island	131,368	53,250	40.5%
Nova Scotia	1,488,770	961,663	64.6%
New Brunswick	909,570	518,833	57.0%
Quebec	13,502,621	8,810,786	65.3%
Ontario	35,506,087	16,017,022	45.1%
Manitoba	1,750,388	677,207	38.7%
Saskatchewan	1,762,240	788,746	44.8%
Alberta	10,163,946	4,496,705	44.2%
British Columbia	7,433,871	3,830,456	51.5%
Yukon	72,704	28,064	38.6%
Northwest Territories	226,852	98,476	43.4%
Nunavut	134,516	73,536	54.7%

Local general government revenue and expenditures, current and capital accounts, by province and territory (10 July 2009). *Statistics Canada*. <http://www40.statcan.gc.ca/101/cst01/govt46d-eng.htm>

Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area (monthly) (20 July 2009). *Statistics Canada*. <http://www40.statcan.gc.ca/101/cst01/econ67b-eng.htm>

Housing starts and home purchases have been delayed as well due to the economic downturn. CMHC reports that housing starts decreased in February but have since increased in May. In addition to delays, Statcan indicates that the value of building permits has been declining in several CMAs across Canada. Kingston has experienced a decline of 78.5% in May 2009 compared to May 2008. Vancouver has experienced a decline of 64.7% over the same period. On the other hand, Trois-Rivières and Windsor have experienced steep increases in building permits, 102% and 508% relatively, from May 2008 to May 2009 (Statcan, 2009e).

It is predicted that the housing market will continue to slump well into 2009. The Canadian Real Estate Association (CREA) projects that in 2009 the average residential resale price will decline 2.1% across Canada, with western provinces experiencing the steepest price declines (globalpropertyright, 2008).

The International Monetary Fund's Survey also indicates that Canada's housing market will be worse this year than markets in many industrialized nations. The Survey estimates that Canadian real market prices will have declined 5.2%, compared to 4.8% in the U.S (Kirby, 2008). Canada's house prices, when adjusted for inflation, posted the sixth-worst performance out of 17 countries (Kirby, 2008). That being said, a senior economist with the IMF, Marcello Estevao pointed out that "Prices have been in free fall since 2006 in the U.S. ... Meanwhile, Canadian prices have only just begun to drop (Kirby, 2008)." The Canadian housing market,

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Table 4. Property Tax Revenues and Growth Rates 1981–2009

	Property Tax Revenues* (in \$ millions)						Property Tax Revenues Growth Rates		
	1981	1991	2000	2007	2008	2009	Property tax revenue growth 2000–08	Average annual growth 2000–08	Property tax revenue growth 2008–09
Newfoundland	59	146	198	271	291	303	47.0%	5.9%	4.1%
Prince Edward Island	19	52	79	117	128	141	62.0%	7.8%	10.2%
Nova Scotia	210	437	746	979	1,005	1,030	34.7%	4.3%	2.5%
New Brunswick	137	362	625	854	896	926	43.4%	5.4%	3.3%
Quebec	2,193	4,884	9,464	11,090	11,498	11,432	21.5%	2.7%	-0.6%
Ontario	4,137	11,493	18,913	23,465	24,425	24,941	29.1%	3.6%	2.1%
Manitoba	548	1,009	1,390	1,543	1,554	1,627	11.8%	1.5%	4.7%
Saskatchewan	437	832	1,470	1,631	1,663	1,714	13.1%	1.6%	3.1%
Alberta	1,114	2,236	3,474	5,093	5,778	6,156	66.3%	8.3%	6.5%
British Columbia	1,647	2,536	4,553	6,139	6,544	6,485	43.7%	5.5%	-0.9%
Total/average**	10,548	24,026	40,984	51,277	53,882	54,862	37.3%	4.7%	3.5%

*Provincial, school board, and local property taxes.

** Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and Nunavut.

Statcan. http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.pgm?regtk=&C2Sub=&ROOTDIR=CII%2F&RESULTTEMPLATE=CII_&LANG=E&SRCHLAN=E&SDDSLOC=%2F%2Fwww.statcan.gc.ca%2Fcgi-bin%2Fimdb%2Fp2SV.pl%3Ffunction%3DgetSurvey%26SDDS%3D%*%26lang%3Den%26db%3Dimdb%26adm%3D8%26dis%3D2&ChunkSize=50&SrchCont=*127&CII_SuperSrch=385-0001&CII_SuperBtn=%A0+Search+%A0&SrchType=1&Trace.

however, is expected to recover much earlier than the American one, due to much stronger housing and financial fundamentals (globalpropertyright, 2008). As a matter of fact, several signs already point to a recovery.

The Auto Sector

The decreasing demand in the auto sector and the restructuring of the auto industry in North America further strain the collection of municipal revenues. According to the Canadian Auto Workers Union (CAW), the auto industry contributes \$8.8 billion in personal income (direct jobs only) and \$2.2 billion in personal income taxes (direct jobs only), and generates around \$430 million in municipal taxes (CAW). The CAW estimates that Canada's Auto industry contributes 135,000 direct jobs and 440,000 jobs including spin-offs.

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Table 5. Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area (\$ millions)

	May 2008	May 2009	May 2008 to May 2009
Newfoundland			
St. John's	37.1	34.3	-7.5%
Nova Scotia			
Halifax	83.5	80.1	-4.1%
New Brunswick			
Moncton	23.8	17.8	-25.5%
Saint John	54.5	16.4	-70%
Quebec			
Quebec	117.2	153.7	31.2%
Sherbrooke	36.3	22.7	-37.4%
Trois-Rivières	17.4	35.3	102.8%
Montréal	572.8	408.2	-28.7%
Ontario			
Kingston	123.7	26.6	-78.5%
Oshawa	55.6	36.1	-35.1%
Toronto	1,012.70	914.2	-9.7%
Hamilton	89.1	41.4	-53.5%
St. Catharines-Niagara	32.7	35.9	9.9%
Barrie	195	16.4	-91.6%
London	182.4	76.8	-57.9%
Windsor	16.6	103.6	522.8%
Manitoba			
Winnipeg	79.2	71	-10.3%
Saskatchewan			
Saskatoon	62.1	43.7	-29.6%
Alberta			
Calgary	499.9	626.3	25.3%
Edmonton	365.9	234.2	-36%
British Columbia			
Kelowna	63	38	-39.7%
Abbotsford	34.7	6.6	-81.1%
Vancouver	698.4	246.7	-64.7%
Victoria	66.9	44.5	-33.5%

Statcan. <http://www40.statcan.gc.ca/l01/cst01/econ67b-eng.htm>

Falling vehicle sales in North America and the lack of consumer confidence weakens the viability of the auto sector and threatens its future as one large manufacturer has had to file for bankruptcy and more manufacturing jobs are shed. Ontario has had severe setbacks to its economy because of its dependency on the auto sector. The Royal Bank of Canada Provincial Outlook estimates that the restructuring at GM and Chrysler may account for between 0.5% and 1% point of the decline in Ontario's GDP in 2009 (RBC, 2009, p. 6).

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New vehicle sales have been decreasing across the country. Total car sales (including cars, light trucks, medium/heavy trucks) in Canada in the first quarter of 2009 decreased by 82,019 units, a drop of 22% compared to 2008. In the United States, total car sales decreased by 1,393,713, which represents a significant 38% decline (Industry Canada, 2009). For the second quarter of 2009, the decline is even steeper in Canada (88,411 less units were sold) (Industry Canada, 2009). Vehicle sales declines have been the steepest in British Columbia. The monthly level of new motor vehicle sales decreased by 23.4% in April 2009 compared to the level of sales in April 2008. Prince Edward Island is the only province that seems to be unaffected (Statcan, 2009b). In addition, gasoline stations have reported a 26.2% decrease in sales in April 2009 compared to April 2008 (Statcan, 2009c). However, this decline is due in most part to the decline of gas prices compared to 2008.

Table 6. New motor vehicle sales by province

	April 2008	April 2009	April 2008 to April 2009 (%)
Canada			
New motor vehicles	142,464	121,290	-14.9
Provinces			
Newfoundland	2,516	2,348	-6.7
Prince Edward Island	468	469	0.2
Nova Scotia	3,980	3,720	-6.5
New Brunswick	3,555	2,852	-19.8
Quebec	36,662	33,023	-9.9
Ontario	51,776	43,795	-15.4
Manitoba	3,985	3,739	-6.2
Saskatchewan	4,103	3,698	-9.9
Alberta	19,616	15,543	-20.8
British Columbia	15,803	12,103	-23.4

Statcan. <http://www40.statcan.ca/l01/cst01/econ58a-eng.htm>

Governments' Response

Under the 2009 Budget, the Canadian government is committed to rolling out new infrastructure spending initiatives for provincial, territorial and municipal infrastructure to renew infrastructure and create jobs. The Federation of Canadian Municipalities and the Department of Finance suggest that the \$12-billion investment over three years in infrastructure for municipalities will generate between 120,000 and 132,000 jobs. Since January 2009, a total of \$1 billion has been approved for 971 projects in communities of less than 100,000 people.

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Under Canada's Economic Action Plan, Canada will invest a total of \$7.8 billion in job-creating housing-related projects, which includes social housing, on-reserve housing, and housing for low-income seniors and Canadians with disabilities. The plan will provide \$1 billion over the next two years to address the need for renovation and energy retrofits.

The government has also taken steps to speed up spending from the Building Canada Plan by fast tracking priority projects and streamlining decisions and approvals for all infrastructure projects. In order to accelerate spending commitments with provinces and territories, the government sped up project approvals by making changes to the federal regulatory framework through legislative, regulatory and administrative actions. As a result of this acceleration, up to \$1 billion in additional federal funding is available over the next two years to kick-start more infrastructure projects across the 13 jurisdictions (Action Plan).

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) has launched a consumer outreach campaign to help borrowers if they are facing financial difficulties in repaying their mortgage loans. The CMHC campaign offers tools including temporary short-term payment deferral; extending the original repayment period (amortization) in order to lower the monthly mortgage payments; adding any missed payments (arrear) to the mortgage balance and spreading them over the remaining mortgage repayment period; and offering a special payment arrangement unique to an individual's particular financial situation.

A number of actions taken by provinces have impacts on municipalities. For example, Ontario is expected to spend \$32 million on infrastructure over the next two years (Blackwell, 2009). Newfoundland has increased capital program funding levels. The provincial government is expected to increase its capital budget commitment by \$34.4 million annually, for a total provincial commitment of \$84.3 million per year (GovNL, 2008). This will result in a provincial investment in municipal infrastructure of \$252.9 million for 2008-2011 (GovNL, 2008). The BC government is investing close to \$14 billion in infrastructure projects in every region of the province, generating as many as 88,000 jobs (BC Government, 2008). Alberta is providing \$174 million toward 95 projects ranging from roadwork to wastewater treatment projects for communities of fewer than 100,000 residents (Mason, 2009). On the provincial level, Alberta's Capital Plan includes \$23.2 billion in infrastructure spending over three years that is expected to support more than 80,000 jobs throughout the economy (Mason, 2009).

However, the key to recovery and future municipal growth will be determined by how effectively the funding is administered and how soon local governments will have access to the money. It remains uncertain when municipalities will be able to take advantage of the federal and provincial financial assistance. Questions also remain whether the funds will be sufficient and administered properly to create new jobs in order to sustain growth.

Infrastructure spending is seen as one of the most efficient stimulus schemes, while tax cuts may reduce fiscal capacity permanently, making it difficult for Canada to pull out of deficit in the future (Policyalternatives, 2009). That being said, the additional funding can also put a stress on municipal finances, since most infrastructure programs require municipalities to contribute one third of each project's total cost. In some cases, municipalities don't receive the money until projects are completed.

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Internationally, a number of countries have allocated resources for transit. The United States allocated \$10.5 billion for transit projects, the United Kingdom approved \$117.6 million, Germany approved \$6.273 billion, and France approved \$1.115 billion over 3 years for transit and transit related projects.

Table 7. Transit Funding Included in Stimulus Investment Packages by some Industrialized Countries

Funding Allocated to Public Transit	
Australia	Australia does not allocate any money to transit in its stimulus package. Australia is the only Western country where the central government does not contribute any money to transit.
Canada	The federal government has an infrastructure component, but no breakdown is provided for transit.
France	€ 710 million over 3 years (CAD 1.115 billion)
Germany	€ 4 billion (CAD 6.273 billion)
United Kingdom	£65,7 million (CAD 117,6 million)
United States	USD 8.4 billion (CAD 10.5 billion)

Conclusion

Economic conditions are volatile and adverse economic growth is bound to happen and affect the budgeting process for all levels of government. It remains imperative for governments to address the issues and implement relevant policies and actions that will aid local communities to ease the effects of recession and increase people's confidence.

The OECD has a positive outlook for 2010 and expects economies to return to weak growth. It is anticipated that the U.S. economy will be in recovery mode and commodity markets will be on a stronger footing by the time the Canadian fiscal stimulus will be in full swing next year, accelerating increases in demand for Canadian commodities (RBC, 2009).

Meanwhile, Canadian municipalities should take advantage of government initiatives and other resources in order to accelerate their emergence from recession.

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façons de maintenir leur niveau de revenu, conserver les emplois et payer pour des services. Malheureusement, les prévisions avancent que l'assiette fiscale des municipalités et leurs revenus auront diminué en 2008 et 2009, alors que le prix de l'énergie, y compris des carburants, aura augmenté considérablement, mettant ainsi de la pression sur les municipalités afin qu'elles trouvent des revenus additionnels pour combler l'écart (Pagano, 2008). À ce sujet, un débat subsiste sur ce que doit être le rôle des gouvernements et de quelle façon doivent-ils supporter les municipalités locales au pays. Pour accélérer la reprise économique, les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux ont adopté une approche qui mise sur des investissements en infrastructure et des programmes pour stimuler l'emploi.

Le déclin de la valeur des propriétés aux États-Unis

C'est certainement aux États-Unis que les municipalités ont été le plus durement touchées. En effet, les gouvernements locaux doivent composer avec les effets de la crise des prêts hypothécaires à risque (*subprime*). Comme on le sait maintenant, des institutions offraient des prêts hypothécaires à des ménages ayant de mauvais dossiers de crédit. Lorsque les prix des maisons ont commencé à chuter au début de l'année 2007, les taux hypothécaires ont, quant à eux, commencé à augmenter. Cela a eu pour conséquence de rendre de plus en plus difficile pour les propriétaires de renégocier leur hypothèque à des taux raisonnables. Par la suite, plusieurs propriétaires ont été incapables de rencontrer leurs obligations de paiements, entraînant ainsi un nombre important de saisies immobilières et une baisse de la valeur des propriétés. Une étude de la *National League of Cities* rapporte que le nombre de saisies a augmenté de 60% entre 2006 et 2008 dans 40 grandes villes américaines (Jensen, 2009).

Dans le but de maintenir leurs revenus à un niveau acceptable, des municipalités états-uniennes ont décidé de hausser les taux des impôts fonciers, y compris dans les états dont les hausses sont plafonnées (Hart, 2009). Par exemple, Spring Valley dans l'état de New York a approuvé une hausse de ses taux fonciers de 9,7% afin de pouvoir présenter un budget équilibré. Le maire de Memphis au Tennessee, Willie Herenton, a quant à lui, proposé une augmentation de 17% des taux d'impôt foncier afin de réduire le déficit de la ville. La Ville de Plymouth au Michigan est à étudier des projets de partenariats avec des localités avoisinantes afin de réduire ses dépenses (Spielman, 2009). Finalement, Portland, la plus grande ville du Maine, a étudié la possibilité d'augmenter les taxes municipales et de procéder à des mises à pied (Daugherty, 2008).

La situation canadienne

Aucun des différents paliers de gouvernement n'a été épargné par la crise économique et celle-ci a causé un stress important sur les finances publiques. À titre d'illustration, on prévoit que les entrées provenant des impôts sur le revenu diminueront de 7,7% en 2009 et les revenus de taxes de vente auront quant à eux diminué de 4,1% en 2009 (Statcan, 2009d).

Les municipalités canadiennes, bien qu'affectées différemment,

Tableau 1. Évolution des revenus de taxation

Revenus en millions (\$)			
	2008	2009	2008-2009 (%)
Impôts sur le revenu	269 467	248 655	-7,7
Taxes à la consommation	111 684	107 150	-4,1
Impôts fonciers	53 882	54 862	1,8

Statcan. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/090616/t090616a1-eng.htm>

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n'ont pas été épargnées par la crise pour autant. D'un point de vue macroéconomique, les effets de la récession se sont fait ressentir au niveau local et ont ainsi forcé les municipalités à réagir. Le Conference Board du Canada a observé les effets de la crise dans 14 petites et moyennes régions métropolitaines de recensement (RMR) du pays. Il en ressort que des régions de partout au pays ont connu des baisses absolues de leur PIB. La baisse la plus marquée a été enregistrée dans la région de Windsor en Ontario où le PIB réel a chuté de 5,6%; la région de St. John's à Terre-Neuve a quant à elle connue une baisse de 3,6%. Les RMR de London et St. Catherine's en Ontario, ont elles, enregistré des chutes de 2,8% et 2,7% de leur PIB régional respectif. À l'opposée, on prévoit que les économies de Kingston en Ontario, Trois-Rivières et Sherbrooke au Québec vont subir les plus faibles baisses de leur PIB réel en 2009, alors que la RMR de Saint Jean au Nouveau-Brunswick pourrait même enregistrer une hausse de l'ordre de 0,9% de son PIB cette année.

Les régions les plus durement touchés sont celles dont l'économie repose principalement sur une seule industrie (Conference Board, 2009). Le ralentissement généralisé de l'économie a eu pour effet d'entraîner une baisse des exportations dont dépendent plusieurs régions. De fait, chaque province a été touchée de façon différente. Au Manitoba, la baisse de la demande extérieure de certains métaux a provoqué la fermeture de plusieurs usines (RBC, 2009). À cet effet, les ventes de produits métalliques ont diminué de 25,2% en avril par rapport au même mois l'an dernier au Canada (Statcan, 2009c). Les autres secteurs ont également été touchés: les ventes de bois d'œuvre et menuiseries ont diminué de 19,6% pour la même période (Statcan, 2009c). Concrètement, ces diminutions d'exportations de ressources naturelles et produits transformés se traduisent par des baisses des PIB régionaux de certaines RMR. Par exemple, les analystes prévoient que le PIB réel de la RMR de Saguenay va connaître une baisse de 1,2% en 2009, en raison des problèmes que connaissent les industries de

Tableau 2. Ventes des grossistes par industrie (en millions \$)

	avril 2008	avril 2009	avril 2008 à avril 2009
Véhicules automobiles	5 529,00	4 013,10	-27,4%
Pièces et accessoires automobiles	1 586,30	1 485,10	-6,4%
Matériaux de construction	3 851,50	3 484,60	-9,5%
Produits métalliques	1 547,30	1 157,00	-25,2%
Bois d'oeuvre et menuiseries	885,5	712,3	-19,6%
Machines et équipement	4 886,40	4 451,00	-8,9%
Ordinateurs et autres appareils électroniques	2 739,30	2 481,30	-9,4%

Statcan. <http://www40.statcan.ca/102/cst01/trad08a-fra.htm>

l'aluminium et forestières (Conference Board, 2009).

Dans ces temps d'incertitude, les municipalités ont trois options qui s'offrent à elles afin de boucler leur budget : réduire les dépenses, augmenter les taxes foncières et augmenter les tarifs. Augmenter le fardeau fiscal des propriétaires lorsque les valeurs des maisons baissent, que le marché de l'emploi s'affaiblit et que les ménages doivent composer avec des hausses de certains de prix de la nourriture et du carburant peut s'avérer périlleux. Certains élus, comme le

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maire de Chandler (Arizona), Boyd Dunn ont fait part de leur désaccord à propos des augmentations de taxes. Il mentionne qu'il serait une erreur de la part de la municipalité d'augmenter les taux, et cela, même si la hausse ne fait pas augmenter le compte de taxes municipales global des contribuables (Jensen, 2009).

Par contre, réduire les dépenses peut causer plus de torts que de bien en ce qui a trait à la croissance future de la municipalité et ainsi ralentir la sortie de crise. C'est pourquoi certains économistes préfèrent l'option d'augmenter les taxes foncières que celle des coupures généralisées (Slack, 2009). Les municipalités devraient également profiter du ralentissement économique pour hausser le prix de certains services afin qu'ils reflètent plus adéquatement leurs coûts réels.

Le secteur de l'habitation

Le secteur de l'habitation a été frappé moins sévèrement au Canada comparativement aux États-Unis. Cependant, la baisse de la valeur des propriétés est suffisamment importante pour

Tableau 3. Revenus d'impôts fonciers en pourcentage des revenus municipaux totaux (en milles \$)

2008	Revenus municipaux	Revenus d'impôts fonciers	% des revenus d'impôts Fonciers
Canada	73 758 738	36 519 419	49,5%
Terre-Neuve	722 672	293 184	40,6%
IPE	131 368	53 250	40,5%
Nouvelle-Écosse	1 488 770	961 663	64,6%
Nouveau-Brunswick	909 570	518 833	57,0%
Québec	13 502 621	8 810 786	65,3%
Ontario	35 506 087	16 017 022	45,1%
Manitoba	1 750 388	677 207	38,7%
Saskatchewan	1 762 240	788 746	44,8%
Alberta	10 163 946	4 496 705	44,2%
Colombie-Britannique	7 433 871	3 830 456	51,5%
Yukon	72 704	28 064	38,6%
TNO	226 852	98 476	43,4%
Nunavut	134 516	73 536	54,7%

Statcan. <http://www40.statcan.gc.ca/l01/cst01/govt46d-eng.htm>

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Tableau 4. Revenus d'impôts fonciers et taux de croissance 1981-2009

	Revenus d'impôts fonciers* (en millions \$)						Taux de croissance des revenus		
	1981	1991	2000	2007	2008	2009	Croissance de l'impôt foncier 2000-08	Taux de croissance moyen 2000-08	Croissance de l'impôt foncier 2008-09
Terre-Neuve	59	146	198	271	291	303	47,0%	5,9%	4,1%
Ile-du Prince-Édouard	19	52	79	117	128	141	62,0%	7,8%	10,2%
Nouvelle-Écosse	210	437	746	979	1 005	1030	34,7%	4,3%	2,5%
Nouveau-Brunswick	137	362	625	854	896	926	43,4%	5,4%	3,3%
Québec	2 193	4 884	9 464	11 090	11 498	11 432	21,5%	2,7%	-0,6%
Ontario	4 137	11 493	18 913	23 465	24 425	24 941	29,1%	3,6%	2,1%
Manitoba	548	1 009	1 390	1 543	1 554	1 627	11,8%	1,5%	4,7%
Saskatchewan	437	832	1 470	1 631	1 663	1 714	13,1%	1,6%	3,1%
Alberta	1 114	2 236	3 474	5 093	5 778	6 156	66,3%	8,3%	6,5%
Colombie-Britannique	1 647	2 536	4 553	6 139	6 544	6 485	43,7%	5,5%	-0,9%
Total/moyenne**	10 548	24 026	40 984	51 277	53 882	54 862	37,3%	4,7%	3,5%

*Revenus des provinces, commissions scolaires et municipalités.

** Incluent Yukon, Territoires-du-Nord-Ouest et Nunavut.

Statcan. http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgl.pgm?regtk=&C2Sub=&ROOTDIR=CII%2F&RESULTTEMPLATE=CII_&LANG=F&SRCHLAN=E&SDDSLOC=%2F%2Fwww.statcan.gc.ca%2Fcgi-bin%2Fimdb%2Fp2SV_f.pl%3FFunction%3DgetSurvey%26SDDS%3D*%26lang%3Dfr%26db%3Dimdb%26adm%3D8%26dis%3D2&ChunkSize=50&SrchCont=*127&CII_SuperSrch=385-0001&CII_SuperBtn=%A0+Search+%A0&SrchType=1&Trace

causer des maux de tête aux municipalités canadiennes.

Le pire est sans doute à venir pour les municipalités en raison du système d'impôt foncier qui fait en sorte que les municipalités ressentent le gros des effets des cycles économiques après la révision des rôles d'évaluation. En effet, les municipalités pourront mesurer pleinement l'impact de la récession sur leurs finances lors de la prochaine révision des rôles. À titre d'exemple, c'est en 1993 que les municipalités aux États-Unis ont ressenti l'essentiel des effets de la récession qui a sévit en 1991 (Pagano, 2008). Il s'agit là d'un enjeu important pour tous les administrations publiques du pays, puisque l'impôt foncier représente une source de revenu de plus en plus importante et dont les revenus sont passés de 3 milliards \$ en 1971 à 54 milliards en 2009 (Kitchen, 2002; ICURR, 2009). Évidemment, de tous les paliers, ce sont les municipalités qui sont de loin les plus dépendantes de l'impôt foncier puisque celui-ci représente environ 50% de leurs revenus (Statcan, 2009a).

La crise a également eu pour effet de retarder les mises en chantier et a ralenti l'achat de

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maisons par les ménages. La SCHL rapporte cependant que les mises en chantier avaient diminué en février, mais ont repris en mai. Selon les données de Statcan, la valeur des permis de construction est aussi à la baisse dans plusieurs RMR canadiennes. La région de Kingston a enregistré un déclin de l'ordre de 78.5% de la valeur des permis en mai 2009 comparativement à la même période l'an passé. À Vancouver, la valeur des nouveaux permis de construction était de 64.7% moins élevée en mai 2009 par rapport à mai 2008. Par contre, les régions de Trois-Rivières et Windsor ont connu de fortes hausses, soit 102% et 508% pour les mêmes périodes

Tableau 5. Valeur des permis de construction par région métropolitaine de recensement (en millions \$)

	Mai 2008	Mai 2009	Mai 2008 à mai 2009 (%)
Terre-Neuve			
St. John's	37,1	34,3	-7,5%
Nouvelle-Écosse			
Halifax	83,5	80,1	-4,1%
Nouveau-Brunswick			
Moncton	23,8	17,8	-25,5%
Saint-Jean	54,5	16,4	-70%
Québec			
Québec	117,2	153,7	31,2%
Sherbrooke	36,3	22,7	-37,4%
Trois-Rivières	17,4	35,3	102,8%
Montréal	572,8	408,2	-28,7%
Ontario			
Kingston	123,7	26,6	-78,5%
Oshawa	55,6	36,1	-35,1%
Toronto	1 012,70	914,2	-9,7%
Hamilton	89,1	41,4	-53,5%
St. Catharines-Niagara	32,7	35,9	9,9%
Barrie	195	16,4	-91,6%
London	182,4	76,8	-57,9%
Windsor	16,6	103,6	522,8%
Manitoba			
Winnipeg	79,2	71	-10,3%
Saskatchewan			
Saskatoon	62,1	43,7	-29,6%
Alberta			
Calgary	499,9	626,3	25,3%
Edmonton	365,9	234,2	-36%
Colombie-Britannique			
Kelowna	63	38	-39,7%
Abbotsford	34,7	6,6	-81,1%
Vancouver	698,4	246,7	-64,7%
Victoria	66,9	44,5	-33,5%

Valeur des permis de bâtir, par région métropolitaine de recensement (mensuel). Statcan
<http://www40.statcan.gc.ca/l01/cst01/econ67b-eng.htm>

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(Statcan, 2009e).

Les analystes prévoient que le marché de l'immobilier va être éprouvé pour la meilleure partie de 2009. La Canadian Real Estate Association (CREA) avait anticipé que le prix moyen des reventes de propriétés résidentielles diminuera de 2,1% cette année au Canada et que les provinces de l'Ouest enregistreront les baisses les plus marquées (globalpropertyright, 2008). Un rapport du Fonds monétaire international (FMI) estimait en 2008 que le marché immobilier canadien connaîtra une année plus difficile que plusieurs pays industrialisés. L'enquête du FMI faisait état de chutes de l'ordre de 5,1% de la valeur du marché immobilier comparativement à 4,8% aux États-Unis (Kirby, 2008). Les prix des maisons au Canada, en tenant compte de l'inflation, présentent la sixième pire performance parmi les 17 pays à l'étude (Kirby, 2008). Cependant, Marcello Estevo, économiste senior au FMI, a fait remarquer la chute marquée du prix des maisons aux États-Unis s'était amorcée dès 2006, alors qu'au Canada, les prix n'ont commencé à baisser que l'an dernier (Kirby, 2008). Il est également intéressant de noter que la reprise au Canada devrait se faire beaucoup plus rapidement qu'aux États-Unis (globalpropertyright, 2008). D'ailleurs, certains signes laissent déjà présager un regain du marché.

Le secteur automobile

Il n'y a pas que les déboires du marché immobilier qui affecte les municipalités, la baisse de la demande de voitures neuves a également porté un coup dur à certaines municipalités nord-américaines, en raison notamment, des pertes d'emplois annoncées par les manufacturiers. Selon le syndicat des travailleurs canadiens de l'automobile (TCA, 2008), l'industrie de l'automobile paie 8,8 milliards \$ en salaires directs et 2,2 milliards \$ sont perçus en impôt sur ces revenus (emplois directs seulement). En tout, le TCA évalue à 135 000 les emplois directs de l'industrie automobile et incluant les emplois indirects, c'est plus 440 000 emplois qui dépendent de l'automobile au Canada. Pour les municipalités, cela représente environ 430 millions \$ en revenus fonciers (TCA, 2008).

La baisse des ventes de véhicules neufs en Amérique du Nord et la baisse de confiance des consommateurs ont accentué les problèmes de l'industrie automobile qui ont dû procéder à une réorganisation importante. Celle-ci s'est traduit notamment, par de nombreuses pertes d'emploi et la faillite d'un grand constructeur. L'Ontario, en raison de l'importance de son secteur automobile, a été la province la plus affectée par les déboires des constructeurs de voitures. Un rapport de la Banque Royale du Canada estime que la restructuration de GM et Chrysler s'est traduit par un déclin de l'ordre de 0,5% à 1% du PIB de l'Ontario en 2009 (RBC, 2009, p.6).

Cela dit, les ventes de véhicules neufs ont connu une baisse partout au pays. Au Canada, les ventes totales de véhicules (automobiles, camions légers et camions lourds) ont diminué de 82 019 unités depuis le début de 2009, soit une baisse de 22%. Aux États-Unis, les ventes ont enregistré une baisse de 1 393 713 pour la même période, ce qui représente une baisse impressionnante de 38% (Industrie Canada, 2009). Pour le deuxième quart de 2009, la baisse des ventes de véhicules est encore plus prononcée au Canada (88 411 unités vendues en moins) (Industrie Canada, 2009). Au pays, c'est en Colombie-Britannique où la baisse a été la plus importante. En effet, les ventes ont baissé de 23,4% en avril 2009 par rapport aux ventes d'avril 2008. Seule l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard semble avoir été épargné (Statcan, 2009b).

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Par ailleurs, les ventes de carburant ont également enregistré une baisse de 26.2% en avril 2009 par rapport aux niveaux de la même période en 2008 (Statcan, 2009b). Cette baisse est cependant attribuable, en grande partie, à la baisse du prix de l'essence comparativement à la

Tableau 6. Vente de véhicules neufs par province

	Avril 2008	Avril 2009	Avril 2008 à avril 2009 (%)
Canada			
Total pour le pays	142 464	121 290	-14,9
Provinces			
Terre-Neuve	2 516	2 348	-6,7
Ile-du Prince-Édouard	468	469	0,2
Nouvelle-Écosse	3 980	3 720	-6,5
Nouveau-Brunswick	3 555	2 852	-19,8
Québec	36 662	33 023	-9,9
Ontario	51 776	43 795	-15,4
Manitoba	3 985	3 739	-6,2
Saskatchewan	4 103	3 698	-9,9
Alberta	19 616	15 543	-20,8
Colombie-Britannique	15 803	12 103	-23,4

New motor vehicle sales, by province (monthly) (27 July 2009). *Statistics Canada.*

<http://www40.statcan.ca/101/cst01/econ58a-eng.htm>

même période l'an passé.

La réponse des gouvernements

Dans le Budget 2009, le Gouvernement fédéral s'est engagé à investir dans le domaine des infrastructures afin de remettre à neuf les infrastructures désuètes et de créer des emplois. La FCM et le ministère des Finances anticipent que les investissements de 12 milliards \$ sur trois ans pour les municipalités vont permettre de créer entre 120 000 et 132 000 emplois. Depuis janvier 2009, en tout, 1 milliard \$ en dépenses ont été approuvé pour un total de 971 projets dans des collectivités de moins de 100 000 habitants.

Dans le cadre du Plan d'action économique du Canada, le gouvernement fédéral va investir un total de Canada 7,8 milliards \$ dans des projets en matière d'habitation, y compris des projets de logement social, des projets de logements sur des réserves des Premières nations ainsi que des projets de logement pour des personnes âgées à faible revenus et pour personnes atteintes de handicaps. Parmi les autres mesures annoncées, le plan prévoit 1 milliard \$ en crédit aux

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propriétaires au cours des deux prochaines années pour la rénovation et pour la rendre les logements plus éco-énergétiques.

Le gouvernement a aussi pris en charge d'accélérer les décisions relatives aux projets d'investissements prioritaires prévus dans le Plan Chantier Canada. Dans le but d'accélérer les investissements auxquels s'est engagé le gouvernement fédéral avec les provinces et territoires, Ottawa a décidé d'apporter des modifications aux cadres législatif et administratif afin de faciliter l'approbation des projets. Par conséquent, jusqu'à 1 milliard \$ en fonds additionnels seront disponibles au cours des deux prochaines années et contribueront à financer des projets dans les 13 juridictions (Gouvernement fédéral, 2009).

La Société canadienne d'hypothèque et de logement (SCHL) a aussi lancé une campagne pour rejoindre les emprunteurs qui éprouvent des difficultés à rencontrer leurs obligations. La campagne de la SCHL offre des outils dont un sursis à court-terme pour les emprunteurs, l'étalement de la période d'amortissement réduisant ainsi le montant des mensualités ainsi que des arrangements de paiement particuliers pour certains ménages aux prises avec des situations financières difficiles.

Les gouvernements provinciaux ont également mis en place plusieurs initiatives pour accélérer la reprise économique qui ont des impacts sur les municipalités. Par exemple, l'Ontario s'est engagé à dépenser 32 millions \$ additionnels en infrastructure au cours des deux prochaines années (Blackwell, 2009). Terre-Neuve a, de son côté, augmenté l'enveloppe de son programme d'immobilisation de 34 millions \$ annuellement, pour un total de 84,3 millions \$ (GovNL, 2008). Ces investissements supplémentaires vont porter le montant des investissements pour 2008-2011 à 252,9 millions \$ (GovNL, 2008). Le gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique injectera près de 14 milliards \$ en projets d'infrastructure à travers l'ensemble des régions de la province, ce qui devrait créer environ 88 000 nouveaux emplois (BC Government, 2008). L'Alberta a prévu déboursier 174 millions \$ dans 95 projets de travaux publics et d'infrastructure de traitement des eaux dans des collectivités de moins de 100 000 habitants (Mason, 2009). À l'échelle de la province, l'*Alberta's Capital Plan* comprend 23,2 milliards \$ d'investissement en infrastructure sur trois ans (Mason, 2009).

En ce qui a trait à la reprise et à un retour à la croissance pour les municipalités, la relance passe par l'accès aux fonds promis. Il arrive en effet, dans certains cas que l'argent tarde à être acheminer aux municipalités. Des questions demeurent également quant à savoir si les fonds seront suffisants et permettront de créer assez d'emplois pour maintenir et stimuler la croissance.

Les dépenses en infrastructure sont perçues comme un stimulus particulièrement efficace comparativement aux baisses de taxes qui peuvent s'avérer nuisibles pour la croissance à long terme des municipalités et les rendre plus vulnérables à une prochaine récession (Policyalternatives, 2009). Cela étant dit, l'augmentation des subventions relativement aux infrastructures a également comme effet de mettre de la pression sur les finances municipales. En effet, afin de pouvoir bénéficier des programmes d'infrastructure, les municipalités doivent généralement contribuer à la hauteur du tiers de la valeur des projets subventionnés. De plus, certains programmes ne déboursent les montants que lorsque le projet est complété. Ce qui force les municipalités à financer les projets et à se faire rembourser ensuite.

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Ailleurs dans le monde, plusieurs pays ont choisi d'injecter de l'argent dans les transports collectifs comme moyen de se sortir du marasme économique qui prévaut. Par exemple, dans le cadre de son plan d'action pour se sortir de la crise, le gouvernement fédéral des États-Unis a dégagé 10,5 milliards \$ pour des projets en transport en commun. Au Royaume-Uni, le

Tableau 7. Mesures relatives au transport en commun comprises dans les plans de relance de certains pays industrialisés.

Montants alloués au transport en commun	
Australie	Le gouvernement central australien ne finance pas le transport en commun (responsabilité des états et des administrations locales)
Canada	Une part des dépenses en infrastructure annoncées ira au transport en commun
France	710 millions € sur 3 ans (1,115 milliard CAD)
Allemagne	4 milliards € (6,273 milliards CAD)
Royaume-Uni	65,7 millions £ (117,6 millions CAD)
États-Unis	8,4 milliards USD (10,5 milliards CAD)

gouvernement central est à investir 117,6 millions \$, l'Allemagne, 6,273 milliards \$ et la France, 1,115 milliard \$ sur 3 ans.

Conclusion

Les remous des cycles économiques et les périodes de faible croissance présentent des défis de taille pour tous les paliers de gouvernement lorsque vient le temps d'élaborer un budget. Dans ces conditions, il est impératif pour les gouvernements de mettre en place des mesures qui vont venir en aide aux administrations locales aux prises avec les effets de la récession et de faire en sorte d'augmenter la confiance des consommateurs.

L'OCDE prévoit un retour, bien que faible, à la croissance en 2010. On prévoit que l'économie américaine continuera de se relever et le marché des matières premières sera en meilleure position d'ici à ce qu'on soit mieux en mesure d'évaluer les impacts du plan d'action canadien (RBC, 2009).

Pendant ce temps, les municipalités canadiennes ont intérêt à profiter des initiatives gouvernementales mises en place par les différents gouvernements ainsi que les autres outils à leur disposition afin de les aider à passer plus facilement à travers cette crise.

Les impacts de la récession sur les municipalités et les effets des mesures de relance

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Coping with Economic Crisis (Documents) / Composer avec la crise économique (documents)

With each issue, we will highlight a particular subject and illustrate what recent materials we have in the library to support it. For this issue, we have selected items that deal in whole or in part with the subject of local governments coping in an economic downturn or crisis.

Dans chaque numéro, nous mettons en évidence un sujet particulier accompagné d'une liste de documents de référence récents disponibles à la bibliothèque. Ce numéro-ci, nous vous proposons des titres qui portent sur comment les municipalités peuvent composer avec un ralentissement de l'économie.

Blajchman, A. (2009, August). Green projects: The time for municipal investments is now. *Municipal World*. 119(8), 13-16. (MG1190)

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Upcoming Conferences (2009–2010) / Colloques et conférences (2009–2010)

September 13–15, 2009 / 13–15 septembre 2009

**Whistler (British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique)
Share the Knowledge: BC Municipal Occupational Health & Safety Conference 2009**

Information: [BCMSA Safety](#),
Box 317, 185-9040 Blundell Road, Richmond, BC V6Y 1K3.
Tel.: (604) 233-1842. Fax: (604) 233-1942.
Email: bcmsasafety@uniserve.com
Internet: http://www.municipalsafety.bc.ca/Documents/2009_BCMSA_brochure.pdf

September 13–16, 2009 / 13–16 septembre 2009

**Montréal (Québec)
ICMA's 2009 Annual Conference: Leading Successful Communities in the New Global Economy**

Information: [International City/County Management Association](#),
777 North Capitol Street, NE, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20002-4201, USA.
Tel.: (202) 289-4262. Fax: (202) 962-3500.
Email: customerservices@icma.org
Internet: <http://www.icma.org/main/bc.asp?bcdid=365&hsid=1&ssid1=47&ssid2=2221&ssid3=2946&t=0>

September 13–16, 2009 / 13–16 septembre 2009

**Louisville (Kentucky)
75th International Conference on Assessment Administration**

Information: [International Association of Assessing Officers](#)
314 West 10th Street, Kansas City, MO, 64105, USA.
Tel.: (816) 701-8109. Fax: (816) 701-8149.
Email: harlan@iaao.org
Internet: <http://www.iaao.org/events/AnnualConference.cfm>

September 13–16, 2009 / 13–16 septembre 2009

**Minet (Ontario)
AMTCO 2009 Annual Fall Conference**
Information: [Association of Municipal Tax Collectors of Ontario](#)
14845-6 Yonge Street, Suite 119, Aurora, ON L4G 6H8.
Email: amtco@sympatico.ca
Internet: <http://www.amtco.on.ca/upcoming/fall.html>

September 14–17, 2009 / 14–17 septembre 2009

**Guelph (Ontario)
2009 MLEOA Annual Training Seminar and General Meeting**
Information: [Municipal Law Enforcement Officers' Association](#)

Doug Godfrey, Supervisor Parking Regulation and Enforcement, Operations Department, City of Guelph
59 Carden Street, Guelph, ON N1H 3A1.
Tel.: (519) 837-5612. ext. 2520. Fax: (519) 837-2191.
Email: Doug.Godfrey@guelph.ca
Internet: <http://www.mleo.ca/welcome.htm>

September 14–18, 2009 / 14–18 septembre 2009

**Copenhagen / Copenhagen (Denmark / Danemark)
Migration and Mobility: 14th International Metropolis Conference: National Responses to Cultural Diversity / Quatorzième conférence internationale Metropolis : Migration et mobilité : Mesures nationales relatives à la diversité culturelle**

Information: [Metropolis International / Le projet Metropolis](#),
DIS Congress Service Copenhagen A/S,
Herlev Ringvej 2C, 2730 Herlev, Denmark.
Tel.: (+45) 44 92 44 92. Fax: (+45) 44 92 50 50.
E-mail: metropolis@discongress.com
Internet: <http://www.metropolis2009.org/>

September 15–18, 2009 / 15–18 septembre 2009

**Kamloops (British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique)
Better the 3rd Time Around : MISA WEST Conference 2009**
Information: [Municipal Information Systems Association BC](#),
101-1001 West Broadway, Suite 758, Vancouver, BC V6H 4E4.
Email: misa2009@kamloops.ca
Internet: <http://www.kamloops.ca/conferences/misa/>

September 16–18, 2009 / 16–18 septembre 2009

**Kingston (Ontario)
2009 Ontario East Municipal Conference**
Information : [Ontario East Economic Development Commission](#),
1500 Blakey Point Road East, R.R.1, Prescott, ON K0E 1T0.
Tel.: (613) 925-1498. Fax: (613) 925-1498.
Email: info@municipalevents.com
Internet: <http://www.oemc.ca/>

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 dnas le site Muniscope et le bulletin Liaison. Tout avis d'événement doit être adressé au Mark Rose (mrose@icurr.org).

Upcoming Conferences (2009–2010) / Colloques et conférences (2009–2010)

September 16–18, 2009 / 16–18 septembre 2009

Winnipeg (Manitoba)

WCW Conference and Trade Show

Information: [Western Canada Water](#),

Box 1708, 126 3rd Avenue West, Cochrane, AB T4C 1B6.

Tel.: 1-877-283-2003. Fax: 1-877-283-2007.

Email: wwall@city-plap.com

Internet: <http://www.wcwwa.ca/rakbase/events/displayEvent.php/20>

September 20–23, 2009 / 20–23 septembre 2009

Toronto (Ontario)

CanWEA 2009 Annual Conference and Trade Show /

CanWEA 2009 : Congrès annuel et salon professionnel

Information: [Canadian Wind Energy Association \(CanWEA\)](#),

170 Laurier Avenue West, Suite 810, Ottawa, ON K1P 5V5.

Tel.: 1-800-922-6932. Fax: (613) 234-5642.

Email: janicetaylor@canwea.ca

September 22–24, 2009 / 22–24 septembre 2009

Toronto (Ontario)

2009 Forum on Social Housing and Homelessness

Information: [Ontario Municipal Social Services Association](#)

5720 Timberlea Blvd., Unit 100, Mississauga, ON L4W 4W2.

Tel.: (905) 629-3115. Fax: (905) 629-1633

Internet: [http://www.omssa.com/evts/result.asp?](http://www.omssa.com/evts/result.asp?track=vs&eventsess=3406)

[track=vs&eventsess=3406](http://www.omssa.com/evts/result.asp?track=vs&eventsess=3406)

September 23–25, 2009 / 23–25 septembre 2009

Huntsville (Ontario)

MFOA Annual Meeting

Information: [Municipal Finance Officers' Association \(MFOA\)](#),

2169 Queen Street East, 2nd Floor, Toronto, ON M4L 1J1.

Tel.: (416) 362-9001 ext. 225. Fax: (416) 362-9226.

Email: suzanne@mfoa.on.ca

September 24–25, 2009 / 24–25 septembre 2009

Toronto (Ontario)

Cities and Public Policy Conference

Information: [Institute of Public Administration of Canada](#),

Suite 401, 1075 Bay Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2B1.

Tel.: (416) 924-8787 ext. 225. Fax: (416) 924-4992.

Internet: <http://www.ipac.ca/cities2009/home>

September 24–26, 2009 / 24–26 septembre 2009

Toronto (Ontario)

Heritage Canada 36th Annual Conference: The Heritage

Imperative: Old Buildings in an Age of Environmental Crisis /

La conférence annuelle de la fondation Héritage Canada :

L'impératif patrimonial : Les bâtiments anciens à l'ère de la

crise de l'environnement

Information: [Heritage Canada](#),

5 Blackburn Avenue, Ottawa, ON K1N 8A2.

Tel.: (613) 237-1066 or 1-866-964-1066.

Fax: (613) 237-5987.

Email: heritagecanada@heritagecanada.org

Internet: [http://www.heritagecanada.org/eng/](http://www.heritagecanada.org/eng/conference.html)

[conference.html](http://www.heritagecanada.org/eng/conference.html)

September 25–27, 2009 / 25–27 septembre 2009

Québec (Québec)

Occuper le territoire : une dynamique de concertation : 67e

édition des Assises annuelles de la FQM

Information: [Fédération Québécoise des Municipalités](#),

2954, boul. Laurier, bureau 560, Québec, QC G1V 4T2.

Tel.: (418) 649-5233 or 1 866 951-3343.

Internet: <http://congres.fqm.ca/>

September 28–October 2, 2009 / 28 septembre au

2 octobre 2009

Vancouver (British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique)

2009 UBCM Convention

Information: [Union of British Columbia Municipalities](#),

Suite 60 10551 Shellbridge Way, Richmond, BC V6X 2W9.

Tel.: (604) 270-8226. Fax: (604) 270-9116.

Email: ubcm@civicnet.bc.ca

Internet: [http://www.civicnet.bc.ca/siteengine/](http://www.civicnet.bc.ca/siteengine/ActivePage.asp?PageID=375)

[ActivePage.asp?PageID=375](http://www.civicnet.bc.ca/siteengine/ActivePage.asp?PageID=375)

September 29–October 4, 2009 / 29 septembre au 4

octobre 2009

Vaughan (Ontario)

Communities in Bloom National Symposium on Parks &

Grounds and Awards Ceremony 2009 / Symposium na-

tional sur les parcs et espaces verts et les cérémonies de

remise des prix nationaux 15e anniversaire

Information: [Communities in Bloom](#)

112 Terry Fox Kirkland QC H9H 4M3.

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

Email: bloom.fleurs@sympatico.ca

Internet: [http://www.city.vaughan.on.ca/index.php?](http://www.city.vaughan.on.ca/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=185&Itemid=355)

[option=com_content&task=view&id=185&Itemid=355](http://www.city.vaughan.on.ca/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=185&Itemid=355)

Information Requests (Summer 2009) / Travaux de recherche (été 2009)

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

- What legislation empowers a municipality in Ontario to request a Road Occupancy Permit / Cadre législatif entourant la demande de permis d'occupation des rues en Ontario
- Examples of municipally owned and/or indirectly supported multi-tenant arts centres / Exemples d'établissements artistiques qui sont la propriété ou sont supportés par des municipalités
- Regulation of the interior garage size and dimensions are used / Réglementation concernant la superficie des garages intérieurs
- Official plan policies and locational criteria for institutional uses, and related zoning provisions for these uses / Politiques, critères de localisation et autres dispositions en matière de zonage concernant les usages institutionnels
- Examples of standards and benchmarks for recreation and parks services / Normes en matière d'équipements de loisir et de parcs
- Regulations regarding residential care facilities / Réglementation concernant les maisons de soins
- By-laws and policies regarding encroachment of municipal right-of-ways / Règlementation et politiques concernant les empiètements sur les emprises municipales
- Multiple restructuring examples / Exemples de réorganisation municipale impliquant plus de deux municipalités
- Federal and provincial grants compilation / Compilation des programmes de transfert provinciaux et fédéraux
- Municipal business practices pertaining to certain issues such as loan of equipment and human resources / Pratiques des municipalités dans des domaines tel que les prêts d'équipement et les ressources humaines
- Municipal reporting requirements / Mesures de reddition de compte
- Municipal Contracts with non-profit organizations / Contrats entre municipalités et OBNL

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

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Housing / Habitation	page 37
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New Documents in the ICURR Library / Nouveaux documents à la bibliothèque du CIRUR

Communications & Technology / Communication et technologie

QG102 Hidden treasure : mapping groundwater with GIS helps Saskatchewan's farmers protect their resources.

/ MONTGOMERY, Priya.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Canadian Water Treatment 9:3, May/June 2009, p. 28-29.

[2] p. : col. maps

Describes the mapping of groundwater in the Regional Municipality of Gull Lake, SK, using GIS, in order to create an inventory map of local groundwater resources. It also relates how the inventory is being used to decommission abandoned wells and for wintering site management.

QG101 Wiki government : how technology can make government better, democracy stronger, and citizens more powerful.

/ NOVECK, Beth Simone.

Washington : Brookings Institution, 2009.

xxii, 224 p. : ill., index

Discusses how governments can employ wiki software to encourage active and collaborative democracy. It provides a demonstration of how collaborative democracy can be designed, opening policy making to greater participation. It focuses on the Peer-to-Patent method, first employed by the US Patent Office in 2005, whereby social networking is used to assess applications. It discusses the role of information technology in fostering collaborative democracy through group enrichment of information used for decision-making and problem solving. It also examines citizen participation beyond the Peer-to-Patent model.

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

Economic Development / Développement économique

EC638 The consequences of the creative class : the pursuit of creativity strategies in Australia's cities.

/ ATKINSON, Rowland, & EASTHOPE, Hazel.

2009.

From/Tiré de: International Journal of Urban and Regional Research 33:1, March 2009, p. 64-79.

[16] p. : tables, bibl.

Examines the position of Richard Florida on the positioning of creative economies within the global economy for Australia. It conducts an international literature review on the use of creativity as a strategy of urban economic and social development, focusing on the work of Landry and Florida. It looks at the strategic engagement of the creative economy concepts within five Australian capitals based on survey results, policy documents, and state budgets, as well as the connected consequences around four issues: arts projects and gentrification, housing affordability, policies regulating public space so as to exclude undesirable elements, and relative rates of social investment.

EC643 Creative cities, creative spaces and urban policy.

/ EVANS, Graeme.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Urban Studies 46:5-6, May 2009, p. 1003-1040.

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

Provides an introductory look at the use of creative industries to drive economic development. It presents the results of an international survey of public-sector creative city initiatives and plans and their underlying rationales, as well as interviews with policy-makers. It includes a table listing the economic contribution and growth in creative industries for major cities, including Toronto and Montréal. It looks at the policy rationales, creative sectors involved, and types of intervention.

EC640 Creative small cities : rethinking the creative economy in place.

/ WAITT, Gordon, & GIBSON, Chris.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Urban Studies 46:5-6, May 2009, p. 1223-1246.

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

Uses empirical materials from a case study of Wollongong, NSW, to argue that creative class theory must consider the significance of place in the process of urban regeneration and deindustrialization. It questions whether creativity-led urban regeneration is successful outside of metropolitan centres, and explores the displacement effects and social exclusion fuelled by gentrification.

EC635 Develop a destination branding strategy.

DOWNTOWN PROMOTION REPORTER.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Downtown Promotion Reporter 34:5, May 2009, p. 1, 8-9.

[3] p. : ill.

Looks at the branding process for downtowns, and an example of a successful branding strategy for a small downtown (Sebastopol, CA) and one promoting the downtown as a cultural hub for local residents and college students (Spartanburg, SC).

EC634 Endogenous job destruction and job matching in cities.

/ ZENOU, Yves.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Journal of Urban Economics 65:3, May 2009, p. 323-336.

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

Proposes a search-matching model where job creation and job destruction are endogenous and the land market is explicitly modeled based on the European case where high income households tend to live closer to jobs and lower income households reside in suburbs. It finds that workers with higher productivities and wages reside closer to their place of employment, have lower commuting costs, but pay higher land rents, and that higher commuting costs lead to greater job destruction.

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

Economic Development / Développement économique

EC633 Feasibility of a biosciences and technology park in Oakville, Ontario.

GEORGE HENRY GEORGE PARTNERS.

McLean VA : George Henry George Partners, 2008.

[96] p. : col. ill., tables, graphs, col. maps, plans

The report assesses the capacity for the Town of Oakville to capitalize on its Toronto-Hamilton-Waterloo corridor location and create a biosciences and technology park. It utilizes a scaling approach to analyze the success of comparable projects and identifies and examines key locational criteria related to the Oakville project. The report includes the Research Park Site Development Control Guidelines for the University of Guelph.

EC639 The niche city idea : how a declining manufacturing center exploited the opportunities of globalization.

/ SCHLICHTMAN, John Joe.

2009.

From/Tiré de: International Journal of Urban and Regional Research 33:1, March 2009, p. 105-125.

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

An examination of the economic restructuring of High Point, NC, from 1963 to 2003. It describes the creation of an economic specialization and transformation of the downtown into a centre for the international furniture industry. It describes the transformation of downtown buildings, including the recycling of the built environment, from office and other uses to furniture showrooms that are used twice annually, but rented year round. It concludes with a discussion on the niche city, comparing the service industry niches to factory-based single industry towns, and the benefits of globalization for small communities in the service economy.

EC636 Places to shop and places to grow : power retail, consumer travel behaviour, and urban growth management in the Greater Toronto Area.

/ BULIUNG, Ron, & HERNANDEZ, Tony.

Toronto : Neptis Foundation, 2009.

[67] p. : tables, graphs, col. maps, appendices, bibl.

(Neptis studies on the Toronto metropolitan region)

Describes the changing spatial structure of retail and the rise of power centres in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) from 1996-2005, examines their geographical distribution within the GTA, and tracks consumer travel patterns associated with shopping. It looks at the implications of power centre development for the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe and the future of power retailing.

EC641 Public-sector intervention in embodying the new economy in inner urban areas : the Barcelona experience.

/ CASELLAS, Antònia, & PALLARES-BARBERA, Montserrat.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Urban Studies 46:5-6, May 2009, p. 1137-1155.

[19] p. : maps, bibl.

Examines the key features of Barcelona's urban and economic redevelopment of a working-class neighbourhood into an area based around knowledge-based economic activities. It discusses the role of the public sector as the agent behind the transition to the new economy, questions whether public sector involvement would fail to shift the economy to high value-added activities in the district, and evaluates the economic outcomes of the 22@district project.

EC642 The social viability of culture-led urban transformation processes : evidence from the Bicocca district, Milan.

/ SACCO, Pierluigi, & BLESSI, Giorgio Tavano.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Urban Studies 46:5-6, May 2009, p. 1115-1135.

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

The paper begins with a discussion of the relationship between urban transformation and culture and between culture and human/social capital. It then focuses on the case study of the transformation of the Bicocca district in Milan from a primarily industrial economy towards a culturally-driven economy. It stresses the importance in supporting cultural activities as well as cultural venues.

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

Economic Development / Développement économique

EC637 The top seven intelligent communities of 2009 : local growth in a global economic crisis.

INTELLIGENT COMMUNITY FORUM.

New York : Intelligent Community Forum, 2009.

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

Based on analysis of intelligent community indicators, the report identifies seven communities that have excelled in five categories: broadband deployment, the ability to create and sustain a knowledge-based workforce, digital inclusion, innovation, marketing, and advocacy. It also considers their resistance to the global economic recession. The seven communities honoured include: Bristol, VA; Eindhoven, Netherlands; Fredericton, NB; Issy-les-Moulineaux, France; Moncton, NB; Stockholm, Sweden; and Talinn, Estonia. Each case study lists the population, labour force size, top industries, key leaders, and describes the qualities that singled that city apart, including leadership, call centres, Internet connectivity, telecommunications networks, economic development efforts, fostering a broadband culture, and building a knowledge economy.

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

Environment / Environnement

EG622 Can you see green? assessing the visibility of urban forests in cities.

/ YANG, Jun, ZHAO, Linsen, & MCBRIDE, Joe R.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Landscape and Urban Planning 91:2, June 2009, p. 97-104.

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

Presents the Green View index, a means to evaluate the visibility of urban forests. The article reports on a test of the index in Berkeley, CA. The index could be used to assess the visual impact of planning and management practice on urban forests.

EG623 Canadian communities' guidebook for adaptation to climate change : including an approach to generate mitigation co-benefits in the context of sustainable development.

/ BIZIKOVA, Livia, NEALE, Tina, & BURTON, Ian.

Toronto : Environment Canada = Environnement Canada, University of British Columbia, 2008.

[104] p. : col. ill., tables, glossary, appendices, bibl.

Promotes adaptation and mitigation in the context of sustainable development at the local level. It provides the steps of a local government sustainable adaptation and mitigation (SAM) initiative: identify the focus and objectives, assess present status and trends, develop a vision, set trajectories to meet priorities, and monitor and adjust actions. The appendices discuss methods, the consequences of climate change impacts, and provincial mechanisms to promote local sustainability. Brief case studies focus on specific actions, such as photovoltaics, forest renewal strategies, ice monitoring, storm surge mapping, water management, economic diversification, heat health alert system, and tank loading facilities.

EF166 Greenest city : quick start recommendations.

CITY OF VANCOUVER, Greenest City Action Team.

Vancouver : City of Vancouver, 2009.

[32] p. : col. ill.

Offers a number of green actions that can be implemented in Vancouver, including green economic development, green procurement, green building retrofits, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, priority permitting process for green buildings, offer neighbourhood grants, encouraging landscaping with native plants, encouraging active transit, implementing city-wide composting and biweekly garbage collection, reducing packaging waste, discourage bottled water usage, expand community gardens and orchards, create an edible landscaping policy, enacting a toxin disclosure bylaw, and reducing pesticide usage.

EI527 Indicators for a sustainable San Mateo County : thirteenth annual report card.

SUSTAINABLE SAN MATEO COUNTY.

San Mateo CA : Sustainable San Mateo County, 2009.

[91] p. : col. ill.

(Indicators for a sustainable San Mateo County ; 13)

The report evaluates San Mateo County's performance in 33 indicators to assess the sustainability of the community according to a triple bottom line approach (environment, economy, and social equity). It also provides sustainability updates of cities and towns within the county. Indicators cover: agriculture, air quality, carbon dioxide emissions, child abuse, child care, children's health, contaminated sites, crime, disaster preparedness, ecological footprint, income distribution and poverty, jobs, unemployment, education, energy use, green buildings, habitat protection, community health, health care insurance and cost, housing affordability, homelessness, land use, parks and open space, pesticide use, demographics, public library use, solid waste, gasoline use and fuel efficiency, vehicle travel and public transit, voter participation, bay and ocean water quality, and water supply and demand.

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

Environment / Environnement

EI531 Preferences for riparian buffers.

/ KENWICK, Rebecca A., SHAMMIN, Md. Rumi, & SULLIVAN, William C.
2009.

From/Tiré de: *Landscape and Urban Planning* 91:2, June 2009, p. 88-96.

[9] p. : ill., tables, graphs, maps, bibl.

A photo-questionnaire study of individual attitudes towards a number of riparian management strategies (three in urban and two in suburban areas) adjacent to waterways in Illinois. It discusses land use impacts on Illinois waterways, the role of riparian buffers, channel alignment, and riparian buffer vegetation.

EI529 The sustainable management of groundwater in Canada = La gestion durable des eaux souterraines au Canada.

COUNCIL OF CANADIAN ACADEMIES, Expert Panel on Groundwater = CONSEIL DES ACADÉMIES CANADIENNES, Comité d'experts sur les eaux souterraines au Canada.

Ottawa : Concil of Canadian Academies = Conseil des académies canadiennes, 2009.

[337] / [360] p. : col. ill., tables / tableaux, graphs / graphiques, col. maps / cartes col., appendices, bibl.

The report provides context, beginning with some highlights of the importance and value of groundwater in Canada, as well as some basic facts about groundwater. It examines the concept of sustainable management of groundwater based on five goals: quantity, quality, ecosystem support, socio-economic benefit, and good governance. It highlights a number of trends and emerging critical issues for groundwater, and establishes an agenda of challenges that are urgently in need of management based on sustainability principles. These goals are then used as an analytical construct to identify the science and engineering needed to underpin sustainable groundwater management. It addresses groundwater management and decision making in Canada, encompassing jurisdiction, policy and regulation, and economic instruments, in order to assess the degree to which the current governance of groundwater reflects principles of sustainability. It includes a number of Canadian and American case studies. The report concludes with an overview of the key findings and a summary response to the questions posed in the original charge to the panel. The report was prepared for the Government of Canada in response to a request from Natural Resources Canada via the Minister of Industry.

Le chapitre 1 donne le contexte de la question en exposant quelques points saillants sur l'importance et la valeur des eaux souterraines au Canada, de même que certaines données fondamentales sur les eaux souterraines, présentées du point de vue de la question posée au comité. Le chapitre 2 présente le concept de gestion durable des eaux souterraines en fonction des cinq objectifs définis par le comité. Ces objectifs se rapportent à des considérations de développement durable concernant la quantité, la qualité, le soutien des écosystèmes, les bénéfices socio-économiques et la bonne gouvernance. Le chapitre 3 expose un certain nombre de tendances et de problèmes cruciaux qui surgissent concernant les eaux souterraines, et dresse par conséquent une liste de défis urgents sur la base des principes de gestion durable. Au chapitre 4, les objectifs énoncés au chapitre 2 servent d'outil d'analyse pour définir les moyens scientifiques et techniques nécessaires à l'appui d'une gestion durable des eaux souterraines. Les données et les connaissances requises pour un processus décisionnel efficace font l'objet d'une attention particulière. Le chapitre 5 aborde ensuite la gestion des eaux souterraines et la prise de décision au Canada — notamment les compétences, les politiques et la réglementation, ainsi que les instruments économiques —, afin d'évaluer dans quelle mesure la gouvernance actuelle des eaux souterraines respecte les principes de gestion durable. Le chapitre 6 présente un certain nombre de cas qui illustrent et mettent à l'épreuve les objectifs de gestion durable des eaux souterraines dans des circonstances concrètes. Le chapitre 7 énonce les principales conclusions du rapport et répond succinctement aux questions posées au comité. Ce rapport a été préparé pour le gouvernement du Canada en réponse à une demande soumise par Ressources naturelles Canada par l'intermédiaire du ministre de l'Industrie.

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

Finance / Finances

EC644 Récession, reprise et redéploiement : quel modèle de financement municipal et quelles politiques pour une occupation dynamique et équilibrée du territoire ?

/ PROULX, Pierre-Paul.

[Québec] : Union des Municipalités du Québec, 2009.

17 p. : ill.

The article discusses the challenges for large cities that resulted from the economic downturn with respect to access to financing, where municipalities are undertaking more social and economic functions. The author puts forward a new municipal financing model and reviews their fiscal regime. The paper was presented at the Annual Meeting of the UMQ in Gatineau, May 14, 2009.

L'article traite des défis que pose le ralentissement économique pour les grandes villes, notamment en ce qui a trait au financement dans le contexte où les municipalités assument davantage de responsabilités sociales et économiques. L'auteur propose un nouveau modèle de financement municipal et une révision du régime fiscal des municipalités. Communications présentée aux Assises Annuelles de l'UMQ, Gatineau, le 14 mai 2009.

HI642 Three-rate property taxation and housing construction.

/ LYYTIKÄINEN, Teemu.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Journal of Urban Economics 65:3, May 2009, p. 305-313.

[9] p. : tables, bibl.

Estimates the impact of property tax incentives on housing construction under weak assumptions and on landowner's development decisions. It describes the Finish property tax system and uses data from Finish municipalities, 30% of which adopted a three-rate property tax system in 2007 constituting a rate for land before development, land after development, and buildings.

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

Housing / Habitation

HA179 Courtyard houses : a housing typology.

/ PFEIFER, Günter, & BRAUNECK, Per.

Basel ; Boston ; Berlin : Birkhäuser, 2008.

112 p. : ill., plans, bibl.

An examination of the various types of the courtyard house, a form that utilizes the courtyard or atrium as part of the living space. A presentation of the courtyard as a building block of the city is followed by coverage of the complete spectrum of floor plan types: garden courtyard house, shared courtyard house, L-shaped house, group of L-shaped houses, patio house, and atrium-type house. Each type and storey configuration includes floor plans and some include pictures. Translated from the German.

HH940 Established areas : growth & change 2007.

CITY OF CALGARY, Land Use Planning and Policy, Planning, Development and Assessment.

Calgary : City of Calgary, 2007.

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

(Monitoring growth and change)

Summarizes census data to highlight recent demographic trends and residential development activity in established areas of Calgary. The first part provides summaries and profiles of growth and change in the established areas based upon urban structure or specific geographic area. The second part provides a detailed look at individual demographic and redevelopment activity indicators: population, dwelling units, occupancy rates, vacancy rates, and density.

HI640 Housing tenure and labor market impacts : the search goes on.

/ COULSON, N. Edward, & FISHER, Lynn M.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Journal of Urban Economics 63:3, May 2009, p. 252-264.

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

The article reviews theoretical models that link immobility (housing tenure) and labour market outcomes; presents two search-theoretic models accounting for the role firms play in the labour market; and analyzes existing empirical evidence on the link between housing tenure and labour market outcomes based on US census data. It finds that, while homeowners are less likely to be unemployed, they realize lower wages compared to renters.

HG454 Towards modern urban housing : redefining Shanghai's lilong.

/ ARKARAPRASERTKUL, Non.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Journal of Urbanism 2:1, March 2009, p. 11-29.

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

An examination of lilong neighbourhood housing in Shanghai, both its traditional and modern versions. It discusses how the lilong encompasses traditional Chinese design and western modern design. It argues that lilong could be utilized to accommodate higher densities.

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

Infrastructure / Infrastructures

EF167 Canada-wide strategy for the management of municipal wastewater effluent = Stratégie pancanadienne pour la gestion des effluents d'eaux usées municipales.

CANADIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE ENVIRONMENT = CONSEIL CANADIEN DES MINISTRES DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT.
[Winnipeg] : Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment = Conseil canadien des ministres de l'environnement, 2009.

[22] / [23] p. : tables / tableaux, appendices

The Strategy articulates the collective agreement reached by the 14 ministers of the environment in Canada to ensure that wastewater facility owners will have regulatory clarity in managing municipal wastewater effluent under a harmonized framework that is protective of human health and the environment. It requires that all facilities achieve minimum national performance standards and develop and manage site-specific effluent discharge objectives. It also outlines risk management activities to be implemented to reduce the risks associated with combined and sanitary sewer overflows, and requires that overflow frequencies for sanitary sewers not increase due to development or redevelopment. Endorsed by CCME Council of Ministers, February 17, 2009, Whitehorse, excluding Newfoundland and Labrador, Nunavut and Québec.

La Stratégie expose le contenu de l'entente conclue par les 14 ministres de l'environnement au Canada afin que les propriétaires d'ouvrages d'assainissement dispose d'une réglementation claire en matière de gestion des effluents d'eaux usées municipales, dans un cadre harmonisé qui assure la protection de la santé humaine et de l'environnement. La Stratégie exige que tous les ouvrages respectent des normes de performance nationales minimales et établissent des objectifs environnementaux de rejet propres à chaque site. La Stratégie expose également les mesures de gestion du risque qui devront être mises en oeuvre pour réduire les risques que présentent les débordements d'égouts unitaires et domestiques. Elle précise en outre que les opérations de développement ou de redéveloppement ne devront en aucun cas augmenter la fréquence des débordements d'égouts domestiques. Approuvé par le Conseil des ministres du CCME, le 17 février 2009, à Whitehorse. À date, Terre-Neuve et le Labrador, Nunavut et Québec n'ont pas encore ratifié la Stratégie pancanadienne pour la gestion des effluents d'eaux usées municipales.

EH1037 Drinking water quality : 2008 annual report.

CITY OF THUNDER BAY, Environment Division - Water Authority.

Thunder Bay : City of Thunder Bay, 2008.

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

Details the City of Thunder Bay's water quality results for 2008. It addresses: the quality management system policy, the water treatment process and water delivery, water quality facts and monitoring, water quality highlights (alkalinity, bacteriological test, dissolved organic carbon, free chlorine residual, Calcium Carbonate, Nitrate-N, Nitrite-N, odour, pH, sodium, taste, temperature, colour, and turbidity), source water protection, tips for water conservation, and a list of current initiatives (asset management, a lead sampling program, a cross-connection and backflow prevention program, the Earthwise Water Group, and the soft-path approach to water resource management). The report also includes a completed optional annual report form in compliance with the Drinking-Water Systems Regulation for the Bare Point Water Treatment Plant and Distribution Subsystem and Loch Lomond Water Treatment Plant in Thunder Bay with greater detail of inorganic and organic parameters tested. Running title: Thunder Bay water quality 2008 annual report.

HI644 The folly of building-integrated wind.

/ WILSON, Alex.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Environmental Building News 18:5, May 2009, p. 1, 9-15.

[8] p. : ill. (some col.)

Examines the pros and cons of integrating wind turbines into buildings, showcases a number of implemented cases, and offers the opinion that it is usually not a good idea. It provides a narrative on the context for building-integrated wind, and describes a number of challenges that turbines must overcome, viz. turbulent air flow, noise and vibration, safety, poor turbine performance and incongruities with manufacturer predicted performance, cost-effectiveness, and the inability to use as an environmental message due to turbine down-time. It also provides details on a number of commercially available wind turbines.

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

Infrastructure / Infrastructures

EI528 Going green for less : cost-effective alternative energy sources.

/ SAMSON, Roger A., & STAMLER, Stephanie Bailey.

Toronto : C. D. Howe Institute, 2009.

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

(C. D. Howe Institute commentary ; no. 282 Economic growth and innovation)

Analyzes the cost effectiveness of federal and provincial incentive programs to reduce Canadian greenhouse gas emissions and identifies the most and least cost-effective uses to mitigate GHGs. The federal and provincial renewable energy initiatives discussed include: liquid biofuels, renewable electrical power, renewable residential and industrial heating, and energy retrofit and technology initiatives.

EH1038 Safe drinking water remains a challenge for small communities.

/ BINKLEY, Alex.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Forum 33:2, March/April 2009, p. 16-18, 20-21.

[5] p. : col. ill.

The article looks at the reasons behind the lack of safe potable water in Canada given the Walkerton tragedy. It discusses: creating national standards for small communities, who cannot afford the cost of meeting the requirements under the regular guidelines; using an ecosystem approach to source water protection; the activities of Health Canada to address water quality; and municipal water treatment solutions, including the Town of Cartwright's use of a constructed wetland to treat sewage, Edmonton's EPCOR utility, and a system being devised for small communities at Sault College. It concludes with a brief look at the initiatives of the Canadian Water Network and the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment.

GG343 Smart meters, smart investment : case study : AMI in Miramichi, New Brunswick.

/ CHEUNG, Raymond.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Canadian Water Treatment 9:3, May/June 2009, p. 12-14.

[3] p. : col. ill.

The brief article details the introduction of advanced water meter infrastructure in the City of Miramichi. It relates some of the benefits of the smart meter system, including quantifying total consumption, instant notification of leaks, enhanced customer service through data provision, improved operational efficiencies, and water conservation. It is accompanied by a short side piece on non-mechanical water meters by Chris Jay.

EH1039 'Urban ecological security' : a new urban paradigm.

/ HODSON, Mike, & MARVIN, Simon.

2009.

From/Tiré de: International Journal of Urban and Regional Research 33:1, March 2009, p. 193-215.

[23] p. : bibl.

Outlines the challenges posed by the growing concern for securing ecological and material reproduction--urban ecological security--amongst world cities from resource constraints and climate change. It reviews the responses and their infrastructure provision, discusses the role of world cities in constructing infrastructural responses, and the metropolitanization of ecological resources. It concludes with a discussion of the extent to which this logic of infrastructure provision underpins a new strategy of accumulation and an agenda for future research.

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

Infrastructure / Infrastructures

MG1176 Water by the barrel : to convince homeowners to help avoid stormwater overloads in sewer systems, should municipalities offer a carrot or a stick?

/ BAUMGARDNER, Matt.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Canadian Water Treatment 9:3, May/June 2009, p. 22-24.

[3] p. : col. ill.

Discusses getting homeowner buy-in for low impact development (LID), managing stormwater through natural, decentralized means. It briefly looks at enabling legislation in Ontario to provide more opportunities for LID. It looks at downspout disconnection from combined sewer systems, i.e. the City of Toronto's disconnection program, but argues a better approach is to educate homeowners, e.g. RiverSides, and utilize larger, more appropriately sized rain barrels as part of a stormwater best management practice.

EG621 What can bubbles and bacteria do for you?

/ ISHOJ, Christina, & DESFORGES, Cimon.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Municipal World 119:5, May 2009, p. 23-26.

[4] p.

Provides a discussion on aeration system components and beneficial bacteria that can be used by municipal water managers to reduce soluble nutrient loads, eliminate excess lake bottom sediments, reduce excess grease build-up, improve oxygen transfer rates, reduce noxious odours, improve effluent quality, and reduce energy consumption by improving system efficiency. It addresses: bubble size, compressors, tubing, diffusing systems, and beneficial bacteria.

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

Municipal / Questions municipales

AV190 Ethics in local government : building ethical habits.

/ PEREGO, Martha.

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

1 CD-ROM (3 files : 38.6 mb)

A recording of the complete 90 minute audioconference, Ethics in Local Government: Building Ethical Habits, which was given on April 10, 2008, and accompanying materials, i.e. presentation slides and a checklist. It describes the four core principles of public service and relates how to be ethical in day-to-day operations. It addresses: novel ways of looking at common ethical issues, how to test your framework for asking the right questions to get the right outcome, new ethical habits, and practical strategies to raise awareness of ethical issues. Title from CD-ROM label. System requirements: IBM PC or 100% compatible; CD-ROM drive; and software that supports MP3 and PDF formats.

MH1336 Local government reform : a comparative analysis of advanced Anglo-American countries.

/ DOLLERY, Brian E., GARCEA, Joseph, & LESAGE, Edward, Jr. (Eds.).

Cheltenham ; Northhampton MA : Edward Elgar, 2008.

x, 267 p. : tables, graphs, index, bibl.

An examination of local government reforms in 6 developed Anglo-American countries: Australia, New Zealand, Britain, Ireland, United States, and Canada. It discusses municipal reforms, examining the structural, functional, financial, jurisdictional, and organizational/managerial reforms in each jurisdiction. The final section provides a comparative analysis of all six jurisdictions. Topics include: amalgamation, regional cooperation, intergovernmental partnerships, Commonwealth funding, intergovernmental cost shifting, public participation, political leadership, managerial reform, property taxation and assessment, fiscal autonomy, electoral system reforms, accountability, and performance evaluation systems.

MG1175 Role of legislative by-laws in regulating behaviour.

/ STRONG, Ken.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Municipal World 119:5, May 2009, p. 37-38, 44.

[3] p.

A look at the role of municipal bylaws to regulate behaviour through the over simplified model of "do what we tell you or else". It describes four kinds of constraints regulating behaviour: social standards, economic constraints, physical constraints, and legal constraints. It concludes with advice to follow when constructing legislative bylaws: meeting social standards, getting community "buy-in," and ensuring the bylaw has the right clarity and specificity.

MB1002 Summary of local government legislation 2008.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, Local Government Policy and Research Branch.

Victoria : Ministry of Community Development, [2009]

39 p. : index

(Summary of local government legislation)

A summary of legislation passed during the 2008 Spring and Fall sessions, as well as the January 2009 special sitting, of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia of interest to local governments. Part A covers 4 bills that amend local government legislation, viz. Bill 7 Local Government Statutes Amendment Act, 2008; Bill 27 Local Government (Green Communities) Statutes Amendment Act, 2008; Bill 43 Miscellaneous Statutes Amendment Act (No. 2), 2008; and Bill 47 Vancouver Charter Amendment Act, 2009. Part B covers 10 bills that contain amendments that directly affect local government, but do not affect legislation of the Ministry of Community Development. These include changes concerning: eligibility for Home Owner Grant; payment of annual grant in lieu of school taxes by BC Rail; Hotel Room Tax rates; tax rates regarding port property; tax exemptions of recreational camps; rules regarding open fires; building codes exemptions for local governments; land transfer to the Musqueam First Nation; freedom of information responsibilities; public health issues; the role of local government; new requirements for waste management facilities; municipal authority over non-arterial highways; a property tax deferment program; industrial property tax credits; and assessment procedural change. The final part provides an index to Ministry of Community Development's local government legislation according to the Act and section amended by 2008 legislation.

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

Planning & Development / Aménagement et développement

HG449 Accommodating density : lessons from Chicago.

/ SMITH, Thomas P., & FISHMAN, Mary.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Zoning Practice 25:5, May 2009, p. 2-7.

[6] p. : ill.

Relates how the City of Chicago has accommodated higher density. It focuses on the locations where new development was desirable and with the least amount of opposition. It relates how the city: rezoned industrial corridors for high density residential use, i.e. lofts, town houses, and condominiums; redeveloped retail strips; used buildings on street corners to provide increased density; encouraged higher densities along boulevards, parks, and open spaces; rehabilitated historic buildings for residential use; and converted single-lot-wide storefronts to residential use. The article includes a description of the "fun index" and its use to evaluate potential popularity change of a neighbourhood. The index is formulated by dividing the estimated square footage of all bars and restaurants in the neighbourhood by the total number of residents, with a higher ratio relating to a higher fun index.

MH1333 Accommodating growth 2008 : coordinating municipal capital investment.

CITY OF CALGARY, Land Use Planning and Policy, Planning, Development and Assessment.

Calgary : City of Calgary, 2008.

[64] p. : col. ill., tables, graphs, col. maps, appendices

(Monitoring growth and change)

The report maps the growth-related capital projects from the corporate 10-Year Capital Plan in relation to the planned land supply and projected development pattern (in both new and established areas) to identify long-term infrastructure and servicing needs for the City of Calgary.

UH887 Airport cities.

/ KASARDA, John D.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Urban Land 68:4, April 2009, p. 56-60.

[5] p. : col. ill.

Relates how large airports around the world are taking on destination and shopping functions and in so doing are acting as economic generators for commercial and retail development. It discusses the revenue generated by airport retail, the rise of airport-linked commercial development, the relocation of business around airport hubs, and the evolution of airport-oriented edge cities. It concludes with a discussion of aerotropolis planning and development, including recommendations for the physical and social environment to be created.

HH937 Case studies for transit oriented development.

RECONNECTING AMERICA.

Phoenix : Local Initiatives Support Corporation, 2009.

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

(Briefing report ; no. 3)

A short summary of the transit-oriented development (TOD) tools utilized by American communities, focusing on ten tools applied to the Phoenix metropolitan areas to promote TOD and ensure that the investments made over the last decade will spur additional development and support for this growing transit system. The tools covered include: liveable communities, station area planning, community effort, right-sizing parking, shared parking, aesthetic zoning, collaboration (public private partnerships), joint development, land assembly, and housing trust funds. Each tool is featured in a 2-page case study and describes the benefits of liveable communities and how this can be attained through each strategy or policy. The cases draw upon location-based application of the tool. In some instances, the direct investment to support the tool and the expected results are highlighted.

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

Planning & Development / Aménagement et développement

HI641 The causes and consequences of land use regulation : evidence from Greater Boston.

/ GLAESER, Edward L., & WARD, Bryce A.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Journal of Urban Economics 65:3, May 2009, p. 265-278.

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

Examines land-use regulation in Greater Boston and its impact on housing supply and prices. It assesses whether the lack of land is the limit on housing supply; barriers to new construction, including lot size; the price effects of land use regulation; and whether current density levels maximize land values.

EC632 Economic development strategy 2009-2019. Draft.

TOWN OF OAKVILLE.

Oakville ON : Town of Oakville, 2009.

[38] p. : col. ill., tables, graphs, col. maps

Presents a ten-year economic strategy for the Town of Oakville. It addresses employment lands, business and employment, and a number of specific industries including the high-tech manufacturing industry, professional and financial services, digital media and animation, and the life sciences. It offers a number of strategy recommendations and actions, timelines, and deliverables for these goals. The report is a draft for consultation.

HE028 Evergreen neighbourhood concept plan.

CITY OF SASKATOON, Land Branch.

Saskatoon : City of Saskatoon, 2009.

[41] p. : tables, col. maps, plans

The neighbourhood concept plan for the new neighbourhood of Evergreen within the University Heights Suburban Development Area in Saskatoon. It is designed around the urban village model. The plan establishes a conceptual framework for the proposed development and identifies land use patterns and configuration of infrastructure and services.

HG448 Getting the density you want.

/ HUMSTONE, Elizabeth.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Planning Commissioners Journal 74, Spring 2009, p. 14-19.

[6] p. : ill.

Considers how planning commissioners can determine adequate densities for their communities. It looks at a number of considerations regarding determining proper densities for a community: the municipal plan, growth estimates, an inventory of current conditions, community goals, links to transportation, links to community services, and environmental and natural resource protection. It then looks at factors that influence what density will look like in a community and ways that communities can implement densities that meet their goals, viz. height, setbacks, lot coverage, planned unit and planned residential developments, bonuses, parking, landscaping, driveways and garages, accessory apartments and duplexes, and tear downs.

MR4103 Green buildings : selecting the right building assessment system for your jurisdiction.

/ RETZLAFF, Rebecca Coleen.

Washington : International City/County Management Association (ICMA), 2009.

13 p. : bibl.

(ICMA IQ reports ; v. 41, no. 3)

Highlights the importance of choosing a building assessment system; provides basic information about national systems used in the United States, including LEED, Green Globes, Energy Star, Health House, NAHB Model Green Home Building Guidelines, and the Green Communities Criteria. It relates how some American cities and regions have developed their own building assessment systems, with case studies on the Green Building Program in Howard County, MD, and Portland's G/Rated Green Building Program. It then outlines considerations when selecting a building assessment system, viz. scale, scope, environmental focus, adaptability, and development.

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

Planning & Development / Aménagement et développement

EI530 Green cities : how urban sustainability efforts can and must drive America's climate change policies.

/ KLEIMAN, Neil, PACENZA, Matt, & WESTERVELT, Amy.

[New York] : Living Cities, 2009.

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

An examination of how 40 American cities are attempting to reduce their carbon footprints. It discusses green buildings, greening of building codes, financing retrofits, new energy financing models, green jobs, attracting green business and training residents, and mass transit.

HH941 The green quotient : insights from leading experts on sustainability.

/ LOCKWOOD, Charles.

Washington : Urban Land Institute, 2009.

ix, 195 p. : ill.

A collection of interviews concerning sustainability from 2006-2009 based on The Green Quotient column, which appears in the Urban Land magazine.

HG453 A handbook on low-energy buildings and district-energy systems : fundamentals, techniques and examples.

/ HARVEY, Leslie Daryl Danny.

London ; Sterling VA : Earthscan, 2006.

xiii, 701 p. : ill., tables, graphs, plans, appendices, index, bibl.

The book discusses, in text book format, the design of low-energy/low emission buildings. It covers: thermal envelopes, heating systems, cooling loads and devices, heat pumps, HVAC systems, reducing water use, heat recovery from wastewater, recovery of heat for preheating water, electric lighting, daylighting, appliances and office equipment, solar and wind energy design and uses, embodied energy and greenhouse gas emissions, the energy savings of new buildings and the role of design, energy savings through retrofits, and community-integrated energy systems (cogeneration, district heating, and district cooling).

HC230 Heritage tax credits : Maryland's own stimulus to renovate buildings for productive use and create jobs, an \$8.53 return on every state dollar invested.

/ CRONYN, Joseph, & PAULL, Evans.

2009.

From/Tiré de: The Abell Report 22:1, March 2009, p. 1-8.

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

The article assesses the impact of the Maryland Historic Tax Credit Program. It examines the impact of tax credit-facilitated projects on the state's economy and public budgets since 1996 for both commercial and residential inventories. It then describes the environmental benefits, e.g. reinforcing smart growth, emission reductions, energy-efficient buildings and locations, greenfield preservation, infrastructure investment savings, lowering runoff, improving water quality, reducing waste destined for landfill, and the health benefits through walkable communities.

HH939 Industrial area growth 2007.

CITY OF CALGARY, Land Use Planning and Policy, Planning, Development and Assessment.

Calgary : City of Calgary, 2007.

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

(Monitoring growth and change)

The report provides: information to ensure that the City of Calgary, as a landowner, can respond to the industrial marketplace in the short-term through the timely, logical, and efficient provision of land; a comprehensive picture of anticipated industrial growth (demand); an inventory of industrial land available to accommodate that growth (supply); the infrastructure servicing status; and plans for water, wastewater and transportation.

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

Planning & Development / Aménagement et développement

HG450 Passive design toolkit : best practices.

COBALT ENGINEERING HUGHES CONDON MARLER.

Vancouver : City of Vancouver, 2008.

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

Provides the conceptual framework of passive design, and presents passive design strategies and the corresponding elements to optimize thermal comfort and minimize energy requirements of new development in Vancouver. It discusses and analyzes recommended design approaches and the energy saving opportunities each presents. The appendices are omitted in the online version. Alternate title: City of Vancouver passive design toolkit - best practices. Running title: Passive design guide best practices.

HG451 Passive design toolkit : best practices for homes.

/ WIMMERS, Guido. & LIGHT HOUSE SUSTAINABLE BUILDING CENTRE.

Vancouver : City of Vancouver, 2008.

[57] p. : col. ill., tables, bibl.

Provides an overview of passive design for housing in Vancouver, including the general principles of passive design. It addresses the following elements of passive design for residential buildings: passive solar power, building orientation, interior layout, insulation, glazing, lighting, ventilation, thermal mass, and density. It provides brief descriptions of programs the City of Vancouver has already put in place to promote green buildings: the Green homes Program, Part 3 Buildings, EcoDensity, and Climate Neutral Network. The pagination listed in the table of contents is incorrect. Other title: City of Vancouver passive design toolkit - best practices for homes. Running title: Passive Design Guide for Homes.

PAS556 Smart codes : model land-development regulations.

/ MORRIS, Marya. (Ed.).

Chicago : American Planning Association, 2009.

iv, 255 p. : ill. (chiefly col.), tables, graphs, plans, bibl.

(Planning Advisory Service report ; no. 556)

Provides an overview of the structure of land development regulations and acts as a guide for the development of model smart growth ordinances. For the purpose of the book, "smart growth ordinances" and "smart growth development codes" refer to regulations intended to achieve a variety of objectives, including encouraging mixed uses, preserving open space and environmentally sensitive areas, providing a choice of housing types and transportation modes, and making the development review process more predictable. The model ordinances include: a model mixed use zoning district ordinance; a model live/work ordinance; a model town centre zoning ordinance; a model affordable housing density bonus ordinance; a model unified development permit review process ordinance; a model transfer of development rights ordinance; a model cluster development ordinance; a model pedestrian overlay district (POD) ordinance; a model on-site access, parking, and circulation ordinance; a model shared parking ordinance; a model street connectivity standards ordinance; an urban growth boundary ordinance; a transit oriented development overlay district model ordinance; infill development incentive model approaches; a critical areas model ordinance; a home occupations model ordinance; a complete streets overview and model policy; a greyfields redevelopment overview and model approaches; a form-based code overview and model approaches; a lot size averaging model ordinance; and a citizen participation model ordinance.

HI643 Spatial variation among green building certification categories : does place matter?

/ CIDELL, Julie, & BEATA, Alexander.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Landscape and Urban Planning 91:3, June 2009, p. 142-151.

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

Measures and quantifies the variation in green building (LEED-NC) between regions in the United States. It examines variation among LEED certification categories and anomalies among the certification criteria.

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

Planning & Development / Aménagement et développement

HE027 Steveston Village conservation program : conservation strategy – managing change.

BIRMINGHAM & WOOD.

Richmond BC : City of Richmond, 2009.

[114] p. : ill. (chiefly col.), tables, col. maps, appendices

The conservation strategy for historic Steveston Village covers heritage conservation, identifying historical significance, conservation and urban design policies for Steveston, and an implementation program. The appendices include possible tools for conservation implementation and a description of the pros, cons, and implications of the application of the standards and guidelines and creating a heritage conservation area.

HH938 Suburban residential growth 2009-2013.

CITY OF CALGARY, Land Use Planning and Policy, Planning, Development and Assessment.

Calgary : City of Calgary, 2009.

[108] p. : col. ill., tables, graphs, col. maps, appendices

(Monitoring growth and change)

Examines the expected fit between residential land demand and supply between 2009 and 2013 and whether there is a sufficient supply of developable land to facilitate competitive land and housing markets. It provides: an inventory of the residential land supply by sector in the suburban areas of Calgary; a review of historical and current development activity around the city, sector and community; a forecast of housing, population and residential land supply; an assessment of the balance between existing serviced land supply and the expected demand; and a recommendation of the timing of service extensions in specific sectors.

EH1040 Sustainability 3.0 : building tomorrow's earth-friendly communities.

/ BEATLEY, Timothy.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Planning 75:5, May 2009, p. 16-22.

[7] p. : col. ill.

A discussion of the global shift towards sustainable cities and the visible urban trends. It begins with a look at the pioneers of urban sustainability. It then focuses on what is important in the new paradigm of urban sustainability and what is being done: what cities around the world are doing to become more sustainable, such as green plans, sustainability indicators or green accounts, and sustainability offices; green affordable housing in the United States; urban greening; the ecological footprint and reducing carbon emissions; the urban ecological model of Hammarby; distributed systems of infrastructure; and global cities. It contains a list of six new sustainability directions.

UA165 Urban design reclaimed : tools, techniques, and strategies for planners.

/ TALEN, Emily.

Chicago : Planners Press, 2009.

102 p. : col. ill., plans, glossary, index, bibl.

Through a set of 10 exercises, the book presents the means to facilitate a community-based approach to urban design. Its urban design vocabulary and corresponding set of applications are specifically targeted to non-architects, and it omits the design of specific sites and buildings. The exercises cover: neighbourhoods, transects, connections, centres, edges, mix, proximity, density, parking, and traffic.

UH889 Urban networks -- network urbanism.

/ DUPUY, Gabriel.

Amsterdam : Techne Press, 2008.

296 p. : ill., maps, index, bibl.

(Design/science/planning)

A collection of Dupuy's works providing an overview of the author's theory of network urbanism. It focuses on the dominance of network-based approaches to urban planning. It looks at the differences of a networked approach to urban planning over a zoning approach, and presents four illustrative case studies of network territoriality, including the adaptation of car traffic forecast systems in France based upon American models; the development of Andrésy, a Paris suburb; the infrastructure network crises in Buenos Aires; and the cross-border development of the Eurovision radio and television broadcasting network. It also discusses the automobile system and car dependency as well as the digital divide and interconnectiveness arising from information communication technologies.

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

Protective Services / Services de protection

QG100 Long lens of the law : do police cameras reduce crime? it depends on how cities use them.
/ BUNTIN, John.
2009.

From/Tiré de: Governing, May 2009, p. 24-28, 30.

[6] p. : col. ill.

Details the benefits of police close circuit television (CCTV) monitoring to deter crime and apprehend criminals, focusing on the Citiwatch program's monitoring of Baltimore. It also questions the effectiveness of CCTV use as a deterrent and the inability to lower crime rates in high crime neighbourhoods.

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

Public Administration / Administration publique

GH1007 Do crises help remedy regulatory failure? a comparative study of the Walkerton water and Jerusalem banquet hall disasters.

/ SCHWARTZ, Robert, & MCCONNELL, Allan.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Canadian Public Administration = Administration publique du Canada 52:1, March = mars 2009, p. 91-112.
[22] p. : tables, bibl.

An examination of the impact and subsequent regulatory changes of two examples of regulatory failure, the Walkerton Tragedy water contamination from E-coli in 2000 and the collapse of the Versailles Banquet Hall in Jerusalem in 2001. The Walkerton Tragedy led to substantial environmental regulatory reform whereas the building collapse did not bring about alterations to the building code. It provides a framework for explaining different policy trajectories in the aftermath of regulatory failure.

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

Recreation / Loisirs

RC330 Balancing priorities at Calgary's Bowmont Park.

/ LANE, Cynthia, & SYMCOX, Jennifer, & GRIEEF, Tricia.
2009.

From/Tiré de: *Municipal World* 119:5, May 2009, p. 13-15.

[3] p. : ill.

Looks at the development of the Bowmont Park Management Plan by the City of Calgary to protect the designated role of the Bowmont Natural Environment as a wildlife habitat from uses that conflict with this mandate, such as dog owners and mountain bikers. It states several lessons concerning dealing with conflicting uses of natural habitat preserves.

RC331 Developing and revitalizing rural communities through arts and creativity : an international literature review and inventory of resources.

/ DUXBURY, Nancy, CAMPBELL, Heather, & DUNPHY, Kim.

[Vancouver] : Creative City Network of Canada, 2009.

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

A series of four literature reviews with case studies discussing the use of cultural development, i.e. arts and creativity, to develop and revitalize rural communities in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, and Europe. It also provides an annotated bibliography. Topics addressed include: the nature of arts and cultural activity in rural communities, the community context for the arts development vitality, the role of the arts in economic diversification and revitalization, governance strategies and initiatives, key components necessary to building long-term vitality for the arts in rural communities, new regionalism and new localism, and translating the creative economy movement into a rural or small community context.

RC329 Measuring the economic value of a city park system.

/ HARNIK, Peter, WELLE, Ben, & KEENAN, Linda S.

San Francisco : Trust for Public Land, 2009.

[28] p. : ill., tables, appendices, bibl.

It describes the values that park systems bring and the rationale for calculating it through seven case studies, each focusing on a particular factor: hedonic value (Washington, D.C.), tourism value (San Diego), direct use value (Boston), human health value (Sacramento), community cohesion value (Philadelphia), reducing stormwater costs (Philadelphia), and cutting air pollution costs (Washington, D.C.).

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

Regional / Questions régionales

RH752 Mad cows, regional governance, and urban sprawl : path dependence and unintended consequences in the Calgary Region.

/ GHITTER, Geoff, & SMART, Alan.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Urban Affairs Review 44:5, May 2009, p. 617-644.

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

A case study examining urban growth and regional planning in the Calgary Region and the conflict over the construction of a beef processing facility by Rancher's Beef Ltd. It details how Calgary and the Municipal District of Rocky View feuded over the provision of water and wastewater infrastructure to support the facility and the eventual closure of the facility. The article discusses: an evolutionary approach to urban change, the history of Calgary and the beef industry, regional planning and urban/rural conflict, changes brought in with the 1995 Municipal Government Act, and annexation in Alberta.

RH753 La métropolisation et ses territoires.

/ SÉNÉCAL, Gilles, BHERER, Laurence, & ALVERGNE, Christel.

Québec : Presses de l'Université du Québec, 2009.

xxiii, 291 p. : cartes, bibl.

Discusses metropolitanization's impacts on territorial organization and relations between the various levels of power. It presents the main trends with respect to evolution of metropolises, various territorial models and metropolitan projects that took place over the last few years. The neighbourhood scale, political structures and interrelations among scales, urban shapes and the importance of the role played by different stakeholders as well as tools used to analyze them are also part of the reflection on metropolitanization.

Le présent ouvrage traite des effets de la métropolisation sur l'organisation des territoires et les relations entre les différents ordres de pouvoir. Il présente les grandes tendances qui ont cours quant à l'évolution des métropoles, les modèles territoriaux qui se sont succédé ainsi que les projets métropolitains ayant pris forme ces dernières années. La place du quartier comme espace vécu et de gouvernance, les structures politiques et les interactions scalaires, les formes urbaines et les jeux d'acteurs ainsi que les outils pour les analyser font aussi partie de cette réflexion sur la métropolisation.

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

Rural & Agricultural / Milieu rural et agricole

AH157 Bordeaux vs. Budweiser : rich newcomers can do a lot for a small mountain town : they also can do a lot to it.

/ GURWITT, Rob.

2009.

From/Tiré de: *Governing*, May 2009, p. 44-48.

[5] p. : col. ill.

Relates the conflict within rural communities in the United States between those wishing to gentrify and develop the town and those who wish to preserve the traditional rural character. It focuses on the case of Johnsbury and North Creek in New York State. It notes that the trend to gentrify may be driven by a confluence of factors, including retirees and those close to retirement, vacationers, and the creative class.

AH158 Multifunctional rural land management : economics and policies.

/ BROUWER, Floor, & HEIDE, C. Martijn van der. (Eds.).

London ; Sterling VA : Earthscan, 2009.

xxiii, 360 p. : tables, graphs, maps, index, bibl.

An examination of viable sustainable management practices that allow multiple functions sustained by agriculture and natural resources in rural areas. It demonstrates how the rural economy and policies can balance and cope with competing demands. Topics covered include: the biodiversity policy context of multifunctional rural land management; economic issues surrounding nature conservation in rural areas; the sustainable management of nature reserves; farmland conservation in the Netherlands and British Columbia; the environmental Kuznets Curve in a policy assessment tool; factors influencing private transaction costs related to European agri-environmental schemes; American provision of public goods from agriculture; opportunities for agri-environmental schemes in the Netherlands; rural demand and supply of public services in the Netherlands; the impact of farming economic and technical dynamics on landscape patterns; examples of rural landscapes changing functionality in Portugal and Denmark; development of multifunctional landscapes in the UK Uplands; the effects of new retail developments in rural areas; and a global perspective on rural areas in transition.

AH159 Wake-up call : the national vision and voice we need for rural Canada : the federal role in rural sustainability = Canada rural : la vision et la voix nationales qui s'imposent : le rôle du gouvernement fédéral dans la viabilité rurale.

FEDERATION OF CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES = FÉDÉRATION CANADIENNE DES MUNICIPALITÉS.

Ottawa : Federation of Canadian Municipalities = Fédération canadienne des municipalités, 2009.

[21] / [24] p. : graphs / graphiques

The paper takes stock of the present state of rural Canada and of the federal government's role in promoting rural sustainability. It examines the following questions: what is rural Canada, why should rural Canada matter to Canadians, what role should the federal government play in rural sustainability, and what changes, if any, are required in the machinery of the federal government to give life to this role. It discusses: urbanization, immigration, social cohesion, health and education, environment, fiscal crises, and rural poverty and income.

Le présent document a pour but d'examiner l'état du Canada rural et le rôle joué par le gouvernement fédéral en matière de promotion du développement rural. Plusieurs questions s'imposent dans l'examen du rôle joué par Ottawa, incluant : comment définir le Canada rural, pourquoi les canadiens doivent-ils se soucier du Canada rural, quel rôle le gouvernement fédéral devrait-il jouer dans la viabilité rurale et quels changements pourraient être apportés au besoin à l'appareil gouvernemental fédéral afin qu'il joue pleinement son rôle. Il discute : urbanisation, immigration, cohésion sociale, santé et éducation, environnement, crises financières et pauvreté et revenus.

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

Service Delivery / Prestation de services

HI639 L'ajustement mutuel dans le fonctionnement organique du système multiorganisationnel d'aide et de services aux sans-abri de Montréal.

/ DUPUIS, Alain, & FARINAS, Luc.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Canadian Public Administration = Administration publique du Canada 52:1, March = mars 2009, p. 23-49. [27] p. : ill., tables, bibl.

A study of the organization of the sector providing aid and services to the homeless in Central Montréal. It examines how this "organic" system operates, in the form of three distinct processes of mutual adjustment that are super imposed and complementary to ensure the value of the services: (1) unilateral disjointed, (2) bilateral joined, and (3) multilateral joined.

Ce étude examine l'organisation du secteur de l'aide et des services aux sans-abri à Montréal Centre. Il analyse le fonctionnement de ce système « organique » sous la forme de trois catégories de processus d'ajustement mutuel qui se superposent et se complètent pour assurer la valeur des services : (1) disjoint unilatéral, conjoint bilatéral et conjoint multilatéral.

AV191 Improve service delivery : decrease costs.

/ KOST, Wayne L., & SCHULTZ, David.

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

1 CD-ROM (2 files : 62.6 mb)

A recording of the complete 90 minute audioconference, Improve Service Delivery, Decrease Costs, held on March 11, 2008, and accompanying presentation materials. It describes how to be more sophisticated and advanced in service delivery and quality, and identifies performance tools to reduce wasteful and superfluous activities. It addresses: ISO 9000 standard for "Quality in Local Government," performance based cost savings, calculating the monetary cost of poor performance, and determining customer requirements and performance standards. Title taken from CD-ROM label. Alternate title: Reducing cost by improving service delivery and quality. System requirements: IBM PC or 100% compatible; CD-ROM drive; and software supporting MP3 and PDF formats.

MH1335 Literature review and analysis related to optimal service delivery arrangements and local government efficiency.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, School of Public Affairs and Administration.

Newark : School of Public Affairs and Administration, Rutgers University, 2009.

[60] p. : appendices, bibl.

A literature review of alternatives to direct service delivery arrangements and local government efficiency, focusing on service alternatives that are not directly provided by the responsible local government but utilize another organization to attempt to improve the quality and/or reduce the cost of the delivery of the service. The service alternatives are grouped in the following broad categories: contractual agreements, centralized services, special districts, joint boards, and regional policy groups. It also includes a discussion of the methodology employed to conduct the literature review. Commissioned by the Local Unit Alignment, Reorganization, and Consolidation Commission.

MG1174 Public-private funding gains momentum.

/ DILAUDO, Jamie.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Municipal World 119:5, May 2009, p. 33-36.

[4] p. : ill.

Briefly describes the federal governments present policy in support of municipal infrastructure funding through public-private partnerships (P3s). It then focuses on the benefits of P3s for the federal government and municipalities as well as partnership considerations for municipalities when considering P3s to finance infrastructure projects, including partnership with vertically integrated companies.

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

Service Delivery / Prestation de services

TG284 Public/private partnerships in transportation.

/ SPIVAK, Jeffrey.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Urban Land 68:4, April 2009, p. 36-41.

[6] p. : col. ill.

Details the recent use of public-private partnerships (PPP) for transportation infrastructure, primarily toll roads, in the United States and the recent slowdown of PPP usage since the credit crunch. It lists the benefits that federal and state governments are finding in PPPs, including large upfront payments, quicker and more efficient development, and the transfer of future cost obligations. It concludes with a discussion of the tradeoffs for government.

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

Social Issues / Questions sociales

MG1173 The case for immigrant integration.

/ RUBAIL-BARRETT, Nadia.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Public Management 91:4, May 2009, p. 22-26.

[5] p. : ill.

The article looks at the ways local government managers can successfully integrate new immigrants within established communities and provide effective service delivery for them. It reports on a survey looking at local policies and practices in response to immigration, defines immigrant integration and immigrants in Canada and the United States, discusses the rationale for immigrant integration, and provides examples of immigrant integration with respect to community policing and opening lines of communication.

UI560 Faith-based ethnic residential communities and neighbourliness.

/ AGRAWAL, Sandeep Kumar, & QADEER, Mohammad A.

Toronto : CERIS - The Ontario Metropolis Centre, 2008.

[48] p. : col. ill., tables, col. maps, appendices, bibl.

(CERIS working paper ; no. 63)

Presents a study of the implications of religion in the formation of new neighbourhoods and the neighbourly ties within these neighbourhoods. The study employed a survey of the residents near places of worship within five ethnic communities in the Greater Toronto Area and face-to-face interviews with ethno-religious leaders in each neighbourhood, covering three ethnicities (South Asian, Italian, and Jewish) and five major religions (Islam, Sikhism, Hinduism, Catholicism, and Judaism). It argues that a faith-oriented neighbourhood is essentially a social network of members of a faith, reinforced by the presence of a religious institution. The study further argues that faith-based neighbourhoods are typical of Canada and similar to other typical neighbourhoods.

MH1334 Immigration as local politics : re-bordering immigration and multiculturalism through deterrence and incapacitation.

/ GILBERT, Liette.

2009.

From/Tiré de: International Journal of Urban and Regional Research 33:1, March 2009, p. 26-42.

[17] p. : bibl.

An examination of municipal measures to control immigrants in light of what they perceive as weak federal policy controlling the nationalization and/or deportation of unauthorized migrants, or too permissive towards immigration. It focuses on specific municipal measures in Hazelton, PA, and Hérouxville, QC, which impose immigration control and identity protection through deterrence and incapacitation strategies.

UI561 Life in metropolitan areas : are suburban residents really less physically active? = La vie dans les régions métropolitaines : les résidents des banlieues sont-ils réellement moins actifs physiquement?.

/ TURCOTTE, Martin.

[Ottawa] : Statistics Canada = Statistique Canada, 2009.

[11] / [11] p. : tables / tableaux, bibl.

(Canadian social trends = Tendances sociales canadiennes)

Quantifies and discusses the difference between the level of physical activity of residents of urban neighbourhoods compared to suburban neighbourhoods.

Le présent article quantifie la différence entre le niveau d'activité physique des résidents des quartiers urbains à celui des résidents des quartiers suburbains.

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

Social Issues / Questions sociales

UG386 Making cities safer : action briefs for municipal stakeholders = Rendre les villes plus sûres : pistes d'action pour les acteurs municipaux.

INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME = INSTITUT POUR LA PRÉVENTION DE LA CRIMINALITÉ.

Ottawa : Institute for the Prevention of Crime = Institut pour la prévention de la criminalité, 2009.

[43] / [43] p. : ill.

(Making cities safer ; no. 3 = Rendre les villes plus sûres ; n. 3)

A collection of 10 crime reduction briefs clustered into two series: (1) invest smartly in safety for the city and (2) tackle safety successfully in the city. It addresses issues such as why invest in safety, engaging the public, reducing youth violence, women's safety, aboriginal people's safety, property safety, and policing for safety. Each action brief includes a strategic overview, municipal stakeholders, and justification for the actions.

Ce rapport, *Rendre les villes plus sûres : Pistes d'action pour les acteurs municipaux*, contient dix articles s'inscrivant au sein de : Série 1 - Investir de façon éclairée dans la sécurité urbaine - et Série 2 - S'attaquer avec succès aux problèmes de sécurité dans les villes. Il adresse : les raisons d'investir, planifier stratégiquement, l'implication du public, la sécurité sur les rues, la sécurité des femmes, la sécurité des peuples autochtones, la sécurité des biens et l'action policière axée sur la sécurité. Chaque piste d'action inclut : un sommaire stratégique, les pistes d'action pour les acteurs municipaux, et l'argumentaire.

UH890 Publics and the city.

/ IVESON, Kurt.

Malden MA ; Oxford : Blackwell Publishing, 2007.

xii, 251 p. : ill., maps, index, bibl.

(RGS-IBG book series)

The book examines the control and use of urban public spaces and democracy with examples from Australia. It presents a framework for discussing public-making, and looks at specific case studies related to the control of urban public space in Australia. The case studies cover: protestors using public grounds outside Parliament House in Canberra; the regulation of male homosexual public sex environments in Melbourne; the evolution of graffiti and its role as public address in Sydney; the exclusion of youth through curfews and neo-liberalism in Perth; and male exclusion from a female-only bath in Sydney.

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

Transportation / Transports

TI475 The 2007 urban mobility report.

/ SCHRANK, David, & LOMAX, Tim.

College Station TX : Texas Transportation Institute, 2007.

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

An examination of American congestion problems and possible solutions, concluding that congestion has worsened in urban areas of all sizes. It includes findings for 437 US urban areas. It offers insights to improve productivity, discusses the benefits of increasing capacity of roadways and public transit, and advocates for changes in the usage pattern and travel options. The full report also addresses: the report's methodology; descriptions of the variable and performance measures; the source of data for the report; measures and rankings within population groups; information on congestion levels; congestion's spread in the US; the costs of congestion to travelers, businesses, agencies and cities; the question of whether more road space will reduce congestion growth; how much transportation capacity is required to curb congestion; how many carpool or bus riders would be required to curb congestion following only this solution; incorporating the effect of operational treatments; mobility benefits from public transportation service; mobility benefits from high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes; the combined effect of public transportation and operational improvements; and recommendations on how to address the mobility problem.

TH592 Futurama : transportation in transition.

/ KNACK, Ruth Eckdish.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Planning 75:5, May 2009, p. 34-37.

[4] p. : ill. (some col.)

Surveys a number of transportation planners, both those in favour of personal automobile usage and those for active and public transit, on the future of transportation and transportation planning, particularly personal transportation, in the United States. It discusses electric vehicles, incentives to renew interest in alternative fuel vehicles, vehicle infrastructure integration systems, automated highways, reducing the ecological footprint of transportation, and congestion pricing.

TG286 Growing safer : improving roadways for everyone.

/ TWADDELL, Hannah.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Planning Commissioners Journal 74, Spring 2009, p. 4-7.

[4] p. : ill.

The article advocates for the adoption of a complete streets approach to road design in the United States, focusing on the safety of all users. It outlines three principles for planning and designing safer roadways from the forthcoming report, Planning Complete Streets for an Aging America: (1) making traffic operations more manageable, (2) making the street network more manoeuvrable, and (3) making visual cues and signage more meaningful. It discusses with illustrations: curb radius, roundabouts, crosswalk markings, access management, median refuges, and sign clutter.

TG285 Structured parking for transit-oriented development.

/ HAAHS, Timothy H., & ZULLO, James M.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Urban Land 68:4, April 2009, p. 66-69.

[4] p. : col. ill.

The article begins with a discussion of meeting parking demand for transit-oriented development (TOD), including the use of on-street parking and car-sharing services to reduce the requirements for structured parking. It then focuses on design and planning principles for integrated structure parking for TOD. It concludes with a discussion of the promotion of TODs and smart growth projects with descriptions of examples in New Jersey and Atlanta.

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

Transportation / Transports

TI474 L'utilisation du transport en commun dans la région métropolitaine de Québec.

COMMUNAUTÉ MÉTROPOLITAINE DE QUÉBEC.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Tendances Québec Métropolitain 2:1, Mars 2009, p. 1-8.

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

The article looks at the factors behind the low level of public transit use in the Québec Metropolitan Region, and compares the statistics with other metropolitan regions in Canada. It focuses on the following aspects: the distribution of people and jobs, the distance travelled, public transit usage by age, and the public transit services offered and transportation infrastructure.

Cet article analyse les facteurs qui peuvent être à la source du faible taux relatif d'utilisation du transport en commun dans la région métropolitaine de Québec et compare les données aux résultats d'autres régions métropolitaines canadiennes. Il examine les aspects suivants : la distribution des emplois et de la population, les distances parcourues, l'utilisation du transport en commun par tranche d'âge, et l'offre de service en matière de transport en commun et d'infrastructures routières.

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

Urban / Questions urbaines

UI562 Geographies of displacement in the creative city : the case of Liberty Village, Toronto.

/ CATUNGAL, John Paul, LESLIE, Deborah, & HIL, Yvonne.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Urban Studies 46:5-6, May 2009, p. 1095-1114.

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

The paper explores the cultural constructions of Liberty Village in Toronto, focusing on the effects that place-making strategies for the Liberty Village, primarily proposed by the business improvement area and property developers, have on artists, corporate creative workers, other land uses, residents, and surrounding neighbourhoods. It addresses: the role of place-making in the creative city agenda, the history of development in Liberty Village as a creative hub, displacement in the area, and the dislocation of the area from downtown.

UG383 Issuing an effective request for proposal.

DOWNTOWN PROMOTION REPORTER.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Downtown Promotion Reporter 34:4, April 2009, p. 1, 8-9.

[3] p.

The article offers some recommendations on writing an effective request for proposals for the selection of suppliers for downtown. It also discusses why it is not a good idea to copy someone else's RFP.

UG385 Main street : past and present.

/ BULL, Natalie, & GIRARD-RUEL, Camille.

Heritage Canada Foundation = fondation Héritage canada, 2009.

[37] p. : col. ill., glossary

A review of the Main Street Approach, an economic revitalization strategy using heritage conservation as a tool and a catalyst. This report documents the history of the Main Street Approach in Canada, defines and illustrates the application of the 4-Point Approach, and reviews a range of Coordinating Programs in Canada, the United States, Australia, and the United Kingdom. The report does not include the appendices listed in the table of contents. Prepared for Saskatchewan Tourism, Parks, Culture and Sport.

UH888 Situating the new economy : contingencies of regeneration and dislocation in Vancouver's inner city.

/ BARNES, Trevor J., & HUTTON, Thomas A.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Urban Studies 46:5-6, May 2009, p. 1247-1269.

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

Describes the history of Vancouver's economy and its impact on the central business districts, arguing that the geography of the city plays an important role in the emergence of the new economy, as well as the displacement due to neighbourhood gentrification. It focuses on two inner-city locales: Yaletown, a site of regeneration formerly based on industrial use and now geared towards the creative economy, and Victory Square, the former commercial centre of the city and an up-and-coming neighbourhood. It includes a literature review on the conceptualizing of the new economy and urban places, focusing on the works of Allen Scott and Richard Florida.

UG384 Urban perspectives and management = Perspectives et mesures de l'urbain.

/ PUDEKER, Henry A.

Ottawa : Geography Division, Statistics Canada = Division de la géographie, Statistique Canada, 2009.

[9] / [9] p. : tables / tableaux

(Geography working paper series = Série de documents de travail de la géographie)

Reviews some of the different approaches and measures of urban that Statistics Canada supports in order to help users when assessing the Canadian urban-rural landscape and its issues.

Le présent article passe en revue certaines des approches et mesures auxquelles a recours Statistique Canada, de manière à aider les utilisateurs lorsqu'ils doivent évaluer le « paysage » urbain et rural canadien ainsi que les questions qui s'y rattachent.

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

Waste Management / Gestion des déchets

GH1008 Energy-from-waste : navigating the potentially shifting regulatory regime.

/ CHAMBERLAIN, Adam, & VECHSLER, Christina.

2009.

From/Tiré de: Municipal World 119:5, May 2009, p. 21-22, 48.

[3] p.

The article highlights the required environmental approvals and environmental assessments in Ontario for an energy-from-waste (EFW) facility and the shift to enable proponents to establish EFW facilities. It looks at the change in stance by the Ontario Power Authority under the directive of the Minister of Energy and Infrastructure, present EFW projects in Ontario, and opportunities for EFW projects in Ontario.