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Gated Communities in Canada / Les *Gated Communities* ou communautés clôturées au Canada

The gated community is a fairly known planning and development practice, but what people may not know is the fact that there are more 300 gated communities in Canada. Usually associated with places such as South Africa, South America, Middle East and the United States as a remedy to security issues, gated communities are becoming an increasingly popular development avenue in Canadian cities, especially in the context of an ageing population. Incidentally, a large proportion of the gated communities are adult or senior-oriented communities, which are marketed as lifestyle communities.

Le concept de *gated community* est maintenant relativement connu dans le domaine de la planification, mais ce que les gens ne savent peut-être pas est le fait qu'on compte maintenant plus de 300 de ces communautés clôturées au Canada. Habituellement associé au sentiment d'insécurité qui prévaut dans des endroits comme l'Afrique du Sud, l'Amérique latine, le Moyen-Orient ainsi que chez nos voisins du sud, les communautés clôturées, dans le contexte du vieillissement de la population, gagnent en popularité même dans un pays jugé sécuritaire comme le Canada. Incidemment, une partie importante des communautés clôturées s'adressent à une clientèle de gens retraitées plus susceptibles d'apprécier le style de vie qu'elles offrent.



The Estates: Heritage Green, Saskatoon, SK
(http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/0/0e/Saskatoon_gated_community.JPG)



Just In: Latest Arrivals to the ICURR Library / Toutes dernières acquisitions de la bibliothèque du Cirur

For complete information, please see page # 10/ Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez vous référer à la page #10.

- Lazar, Harvey. (2005). *Canadian Fiscal Arrangements: What works, what might work better*. Kingston, ON: Institute of Intergovernmental Relations, Queen's University. (EC514)
- Fong, Eric. (2007). *Inside the mosaic*. Toronto, ON: University of Toronto Press. (UI468)
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Gated Communities / Les *Gated Communities* ou communautés clôturées

According to a recent survey done by Jill Grant, from the School of Planning at the Dalhousie University, there are presently 314 gated communities in Canada, and probably more depending upon the definition of the term. Although there are very few large gated communities in Canada by the general standards, Among those that she censused were 14 communities with over 500 units. According to the survey, there are 228 gated communities in British Columbia. Ontario comes in a distant second with 49. Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Nova Scotia each have a number of gated communities as well. Even in provinces like Québec where gated communities are not established yet, governments are monitoring the situation with interest¹.

Selon un sondage réalisé par Jill Grant de la *School of Planning* de l'Université Dalhousie, on recense présentement 314 communautés clôturées au Canada et peut-être davantage dépendamment de la définition de *gated communities* qui est utilisée. Cependant, on note qu'il n'y a pour l'instant que très peu d'ensembles résidentiels clôturés de grande envergure comparativement à ce que l'on retrouve dans d'autres pays. En effet, il n'y a au Canada que 14 communautés de plus de 500 unités. De plus, selon le sondage réalisé par l'équipe du Professeur Grant, c'est en Colombie-Britannique que l'on retrouve le plus de communautés clôturées (228 des 314 s'y trouvent) alors que l'Ontario est loin derrière, en deuxième position avec 49 sur son territoire. L'Alberta, la Saskatchewan, le Manitoba et la Nouvelle-Écosse sont les autres provinces où l'on retrouve des ensembles résidentiels clôturés. Cela dit, ce phénomène intéresse même les autres provinces où on ne compte pas encore de communautés semblables. C'est le cas, notamment, au Québec où le gouvernement a déjà commencé à se pencher sur le phénomène¹.

Province	Total gated projects / Nombre de communautés clôturées	500 units or more / Nombre de développements de plus de 500
British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	228	3
Alberta	21	3
Saskatchewan	8	
Manitoba	1	
Ontario	49	8
Nova Scotia / Nouvelle-Écosse	7	
Canada Total	314	14

1. For more information, see ministère de la Sécurité publique du Québec, 2007, *Communautés privées, communautés clôturées, la dimension sécuritaire du phénomène des gated communities*

1. Pour plus d'information, voir le ministère de la Sécurité publique du Québec, 2007, *Communautés privées, communautés clôturées, la dimension sécuritaire du phénomène des gated communities*.

References:

- Grant, Jill. (2005, March). Planning responses to gated communities. *Housing studies*. 20(2), 273-385. (HI517)
- Grant Jill. (2004). *Session: A community apart: Gated development in Canada: Why planners are ambivalent about gated communities*. [Ottawa]: Canadian Institute of Planners. (HI519)

This short article is the third of a series of three on the Canadian municipal scene.

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

Rural regions in Canada

In spite of continuing urbanization, an important portion of Canada's territory remains rural. Rural areas are, however, far from homogenous and the challenges they face are quite diverse. The types of challenges facing these communities vary considerably depending on where they are located. For instance, while rural municipalities located near an urban core must deal with the pressure stemming from the sprawling urbanization to protect their agricultural land, remote rural areas are at the opposite end of the spectrum as they must find ways to end the exodus of their population, especially their youth. In this short paper – the last of our series – we will focus on the latter type, presenting a brief overview of the primary Canadian rural issues as well as examples of provincial and local rural development initiatives.

Sample of Canadian rural challenges

As some observers have pointed out, “despite evidence of many places with significant economic growth, the general condition of rural areas has not greatly improved. More rural areas have declined than improved, and it is hard to point to an internal dynamic that explains growth” (Freshwater, 2004, p. 32). The situation of rural communities in Canada could be better. However, Canadian rural areas are not the only ones that are struggling. As a matter of fact, in 2000 the GDP per capita of OECD rural regions was only 83% of the national average. Plus, in 13 cases out of 23 where data was available, the 2000 GDP showed a decline compared to the 1995 figures (OECD, 2006, p. 22).

The agriculture which is still the main economic activity of rural communities is going through some trouble times. As a result, the number of farms has continued to decrease for more than five decades with a registered 10.7% drop between 1996 and 2001 and a 7.1% drop since 2001 (Statistics Canada, 2004 and 2007). Every province saw its number of farms diminish, but it's in Newfoundland and Labrador and in Saskatchewan where there has been the most significant drop. The net income of farmers has also declined 14.2% in 2005 to \$1.9 billion, 16.4% below the previous five-year average (Statistics Canada, 2006).

Unfortunately, rural communities' challenges are not limited to agriculture. In 2004, the *CanadaWest Foundation* identified a series of challenges facing western rural communities. They presented the “rural problem” as: a shortage of employment opportunities; infrastructure deficiencies; lower educational attainment; fewer international immigrants;

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En dépit de l'urbanisation constante, le territoire rural occupe encore un espace important au Canada. Cela dit, le milieu rural est loin d'être homogène et les enjeux auxquels font faces les collectivités rurales sont extrêmement diversifiés, voire carrément opposés. Une grande part de cette diversité est attribuable à la localisation des collectivités. Par exemple, les municipalités situées à proximité des grands centres qui doivent lutter contre les pressions de l'urbanisation et de l'étalement urbain afin de protéger l'intégrité de leur territoire agricole ont évidemment des préoccupations autres que les municipalités situées dans les régions ressources qui luttent contre l'exode de leur population. Dans ce court article, notre regard portera principalement sur le cas de ces communautés rurales en déclin et sur les principaux enjeux auxquels elles font face. Finalement, nous présenterons quelques brefs exemples d'initiatives de développement rural réalisées par les gouvernements provinciaux et les municipalités.

Échantillon des enjeux à caractère rural au Canada

Malgré une croissance économique appréciable, la situation globale des régions rurales canadiennes ne s'améliore pas et on observe encore plus de régions rurales qui sont dans une situation de déclin que de régions en essor (Freshwater, 2004, p.32). Cependant, il n'y a pas qu'au Canada que les régions à caractère rural éprouvent des difficultés. En effet, en 2000, le PIB par habitant des régions rurales des pays de l'OCDE n'atteignaient que 83% de la moyenne nationale sur l'ensemble des pays membre de l'organisation. De plus, entre 1995 et 2000, le PIB par habitant affichait une baisse par rapport à la moyenne nationale dans 13 cas sur 23, (OCDE, 2006, p. 22).

De plus, au Canada, l'agriculture qui représente toujours la principale activité économique des régions rurales, vit des changements importants. En effet, le nombre de fermes diminue depuis plus de 50 ans et a enregistré une baisse de 10,7% entre 1996 et 2001 à l'échelle du Canada et 7,1% depuis 2001 (Statistique Canada, 2004 et 2007). Toutes les provinces sont touchées par ce phénomène, mais c'est à Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador et en Saskatchewan que le déclin est le plus prononcé (Statistique Canada, 2007).

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geography disadvantages; permanent youth out-migration and rural health concerns (Azmier and Lozanski, 2004, p. 4). The situation is similar in the eastern part of the country, for example, in Québec, more than 400 local municipalities present comparable symptoms of decline including a closure of the main business; decline of the dominant sector of activity; migration of the active population; disorganization of services; stagnation; less initiative and a crumbling socio-economic fabric (Ministère des Affaires municipales et des Régions, 2007, p.8).

For certain observers, demography is the most important issue for rural municipalities as it affects every other sphere of the community's development. We already knew that the rural portion of the total population in Canada is declining. In reality, the total Canadian rural population continues to grow every year, but it does so at a much slower rate than the urban population. However, if we look closer, we can see that the problem is that the growth is concentrated almost exclusively in rural communities located on the periphery of major urban cores. In the meantime, other regions, especially natural resources-dependant communities¹, are in fact declining. In those particular cases, not only do the municipalities fail to attract a significant part of the immigrant population (only 25% of immigrants live in rural areas), but they also witness the departure of a part of their inhabitants to urban regions. That leads some authors to say that "rural development is, first and foremost, a demographic issue" (Beshiri, Halseth [et al.], 2004, p. 105).

Provincial and local Initiatives

In order to "fire up" the development of rural regions, several provincial governments have put in place comprehensive rural development strategies. We will present two recent examples of such strategies: the *Politique nationale de la ruralité* of Québec's Ministère des Affaires municipales et des Régions and *A Place to Grow: Alberta's Rural Development Strategy*.

In December 2006, Québec's Government presented its second National Rural Policy, which encompasses several different initiatives and a total budget of \$280 million. Based on a "bottom-up" approach, the policy is the result of a partnership with local stakeholders and aimed at fostering development based on the particular needs of each community. Building on the success of the first rural policy that allowed the realization of more than 3,430 projects and the creation of 5,705 jobs in Québec's rural municipalities (MAMR, 2007, p. 12), the new policy goes further and focuses on providing support to devitalized communities. The 2007-2014 National Rural Policy includes a second generation of rural pacts (contract based partnerships) signed by the Ministry and each Regional County municipalities (RCM)

1. Except for areas dependent on the production of petroleum and natural gas.

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D'autre part, le revenu net des agriculteurs canadiens a connu une chute de 14,2% en 2005 pour s'établir à 1,9 milliard\$ soit 16,4% de moins que la moyenne des cinq années précédentes (Statistique Canada, 2006).

Les problèmes des communautés rurales ne se limitent pas à l'agriculture. En 2004, *CanadaWest Foundation* avait identifié une série d'enjeux auxquels sont confrontées les communautés rurales de l'ouest du pays : le peu d'opportunités d'emplois; des infrastructures insuffisantes, un niveau de scolarité, en moyenne, moins élevé que dans les régions urbaines; un afflux d'immigrants moins important; un exode des jeunes ainsi que des préoccupations d'ordre de santé sociale (Azmier et Lozanski, 2004, p. 4). La situation est comparable dans l'est du pays où, au Québec, par exemple, on a recensé plus de 400 municipalités locales qui présentent des symptômes de déclin (Ministère des Affaires municipales et des Régions, 2007, p.8).

Pour certains auteurs, c'est la question de la démographie qui demeure l'enjeu fondamental des régions rurales. On savait que la part relative de la population qui habite en région rurale diminue chaque année. Or ce qui se produit c'est que la population rurale continue d'augmenter, mais son importance relative diminue en raison, notamment, du rythme de croissance beaucoup plus rapide de la population urbaine. Or, si on y regarde de plus près, on constate que les communautés rurales qui sont en croissances, sont celles situées à proximité des grands centres. En réalité, on note qu'il y a des régions complètes qui connaissent un déclin. C'est le cas principalement des communautés dépendantes de l'exploitation des ressources naturelles¹ qui non-seulement, n'attirent pas de population immigrante (environ 25% seulement s'installent en région rurale), mais qui voient également une partie de leurs habitants quitter pour des régions urbaines. C'est ce qui fait dire à certains auteurs que le développement rural est avant tout un problème de démographie (Beshiri, Halseth [et al.], 2004, p. 105).

Initiatives des gouvernements provinciaux et des municipalités

Afin de stimuler le développement des régions rurales, plusieurs gouvernements provinciaux ont mis en place des stratégies de développement qui prennent en considération l'ensemble des enjeux propres aux communautés rurales. En voici deux exemples récents : la *Politique nationale de la ruralité* du ministère des Affaires municipales et des Régions et *A Place to Grow : Alberta's Rural Development Strategy*.

Le gouvernement du Québec a présenté, en décembre 2006, sa deuxième politique nationale de la ruralité qui

1. À l'exception des régions qui dépendent de l'exploitation du pétrole et du gaz naturel.

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individually. Rural pacts are agreements in which RCMs commit to produce a framework that takes into consideration the needs and priorities of the community and stress a series of actions that will bolster development and generate new projects. The interesting aspect of this approach is that it allows for a region-based development perspective and leaves the leadership in the hands of the local community leaders. The result is that all agreements are different from one another. The government then announced the creation of nine taskforces that have been mandated to study and propose solutions on important rural issues. Finally, the policy also includes the hiring of additional rural development officers who will provide support to the communities in their development activities, with a special emphasis placed on the needs of devitalized municipalities.

A Place to Grow: Alberta's Rural Development Strategy was implemented in 2005. The Strategy proposes "actions to be taken to strengthen the four pillars essential for sustainable rural communities": economic growth; community capacity, quality of life and infrastructure; health care; and learning and skill development (Rural Development Alberta, 2005, p. ii). The Government also helped put in place *Rural Alberta's Development Fund*, a \$100 million program that provides funding for projects that will stimulate economic growth.

Canadian rural municipalities are also showing signs of dynamism as shown by the high response from municipalities to the call for projects of the various infrastructure funding programs (i.e. Green Municipal Funds and similar provincial programs). In addition, a 2005 ICURR report shows that small rural municipalities, despite their limited means, are able to react to crisis situations. The report presents 16 case studies where small rural municipalities undertook economic restructuring initiatives after the closure of a major industry (ICURR, 2005)². In almost every case, the municipality received support from higher levels of government. However, local actors assumed the leadership of the transition management process. Among the measures put in place by municipalities facing the challenge of an industry closure are: obtaining the control of industrial park or former industrial facilities; converting existing business of facilities to accommodate new enterprises as well as the use of various fiscal tools that will help attract new industries.

Finally, there are still encouraging signs for rural communities. For example, the OECD has observed that in more than one out of three OECD countries, the region with the highest rate of employment creation was a rural region (OECD,

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englobe plusieurs initiatives intéressantes et mise sur une enveloppe totale de 280 millions\$. Basée sur une approche de type « du bas vers le haut », la politique est le résultat d'un exercice de concertation réalisé auprès des acteurs locaux et vise à donner des outils aux collectivités rurales pour prendre en charge leur développement. Fort du succès de la première mouture de la politique sur la ruralité qui avait engendré la réalisation de plus de 3 430 projets et la création de plus de 5 705 emplois dans les municipalités rurales (MAMR, 2007, p. 12), la nouvelle politique va encore plus loin et met cette fois l'emphase, sur la problématique des communautés dévitalisées. D'une part, la politique prévoit une deuxième génération de pactes ruraux signés par le ministère des Affaires municipales et des Régions et les MRC. Les pactes ruraux sont des ententes signées où d'un côté une MRC s'engage à produire un plan de travail qui tient compte de ses enjeux et besoins particuliers et identifie ensuite une série d'actions qui vont stimuler le développement et mener à la réalisation de projets de développement. Chaque entente est différente et prend en compte les enjeux et les moyens propres à chaque région. Ensuite, le gouvernement annonce la création de neuf groupes de travail qui portent sur des enjeux stratégiques pour les communautés rurales. Finalement, la politique annonce l'embauche d'agents de développement rural supplémentaires afin de mieux desservir les communautés dévitalisées.

A Place to Grow : Alberta's Rural Development Strategy est la stratégie rurale présentée en 2005 par le ministère responsable du développement rural. Les actions proposées dans la stratégie visent à renforcer quatre piliers essentiels au développement des communautés: la croissance économique; la capacité des communautés, la qualité de vie et les infrastructures, les soins de santé ainsi que l'apprentissage et le développement des habiletés (Rural Development Alberta, 2005, p. ii). De plus, le gouvernement provincial de l'Alberta a aussi mis sur pied le *Rural Alberta's Development Fund*, un fonds de 100 millions \$ destinés à financer des projets qui ont pour but de stimuler l'économie rurale et le développement des communautés.

Les municipalités rurales canadiennes font aussi preuve de dynamisme comme le témoigne le nombre de projets présentés par les municipalités dans le cadre des appels d'offre des différents fonds (Fonds municipal vert ainsi que les divers programmes provinciaux similaires). De plus, un rapport publié par le Cirur en 2005 montre que les petites municipalités rurales, malgré leurs faibles moyens, sont également en mesure de réagir en situation de crise. Le rapport présente en effet 16 études de cas où des petites municipalités rurales de partout au Canada ont mis en place différentes initiatives pour se remettre de la fermeture d'une industrie importante sur leur territoire (Cirur, 2005)². Dans la quasi-totalité des cas, les municipalités ont reçu le soutien des gouvernements

2. For a comprehensive list of measures taken by local governments to deal with industry closures in resource-dependent communities, see the ICURR report (2005).

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2006, p. 12). With policies and programs like the *Politique nationale de la ruralité, A Place to Grow*, and other similar initiatives such as the Federal Government's Canadian Rural Partnership program, Canada has the tools to increase the number of quality jobs available in rural communities and fire up the development of rural communities.

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supérieurs dans leurs efforts, mais ce sont les acteurs locaux qui ont assumé le leadership en ce qui a trait aux mesures de gestion de la transition. Parmi les mesures mise en œuvre par les municipalités aux prises avec une crise de fermeture d'industries, notons la prise de contrôle d'un parc industriel, la conversion d'entreprises et d'installations dans le but d'y installer de nouvelles entreprises ainsi que l'utilisation de divers outils fiscaux pour attirer de nouvelles entreprises sur leur territoire.

En terminant, il y a quand même des notes encourageantes à signaler. Par exemple, l'OCDE note que « dans plus d'un tiers de ses pays membres, la région affichant le taux de création le plus élevé était rurale » (OCDE, 2006, p. 22). Avec des politiques et des programmes comme la *Politique nationale de la ruralité, A place to Grow* et d'autres programmes tel que le partenariat rural canadien du gouvernement fédéral, le Canada a les outils en place pour augmenter le nombre et la qualité des emplois disponibles en milieu rural et ainsi dynamiser le développement des communautés.

2. Pour un inventaire exhaustif des mesures prises par les municipalités rurales aux prises avec la fermeture d'une industrie, voir le rapport du Cirur (2005).

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Gated Communities / Ensembles Résidentiels Protégés ou Communautés Clôturées

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

Chaque mois, nous allons mettre en évidence un sujet particulier accompagné d'une liste de documents de référence récents en notre possession. Le thème ce mois-ci est les ensembles résidentiels protégés.

- Grant, Jill. (2007). An American effect: Contextualizing gated communities in Canadian planning practice. *Canadian Journal of Urban Research. Supplement. 16*(1). (HI518)
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- Loomis, Jeff. (2007, Spring). Privatizing community: The growth of private resident associations. *Plan Canada. 47*(1), 44-46. (HH807)
- Chapman, David W. & Lombard, John R. (2006, July). Determinants of neighborhood satisfaction in fee-based gated and nongated communities. *Urban affairs review. 41*(6), 769-799. (HI485)
- Curran, Andrew & Grant, Jill. (2006). Private streets: A survey of policy and practice. *Canadian journal of urban research. Supplement. 15*(1), 62-78. (TI395)
- Glasze, George; Webster, Chris & Frantz, Klaus. (Eds.). (2005). *Private cities: Global and local perspectives*. Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge. (UH761)
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Upcoming Conferences (April and May 2007) / Colloques et conférences (avril et mai 2007)

May 17, 2007 / 17 mai 2007

Montreal, Québec

Building Science Insight 2006: Sustainable Infrastructure: Techniques, Tools & Guidelines

Information: National Research Council,
Client Services, Building M-20, 1200 Montreal Road, Ottawa, ON
K1A 0R6.
Tel.: (613) 993-0435. Fax: (613) 952-7673.
Internet: http://irc.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/pubs/bsi/2006/index_e.html

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

New Orleans, Louisiana

61st International Institute of Municipal Clerks Annual Conference

Information: International Institute of Municipal Clerks (IIMC),
8331 Utica Avenue, Suite 200, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730.
Tel.: (909) 944-4162 or (800) 251-1639. Fax: (909) 944-8545.
Email: chris@iimc.com
Internet: http://www.iimc.com/Conference/Current_conf.shtml#

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

Dawson City, Yukon

Association of Yukon Communities (AYC) General Meeting

Information: Association of Yukon Communities (AYC),
#15-1114 1st Avenue, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 1A3.
Tel.: (867) 668-7574. Email: ayc@northwestel.net
Internet: <http://www.ayc.yk.ca/ayc-meetings.htm>

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

Calgary, Alberta

36th Canadian Association of Municipal Administrators Conference

Information: Canadian Association of Municipal Administrators (CAMA),
PO Box 128, Station A, Fredericton, NB E3B 4Y2.
Tel.: (866) 771-2262. Email: admin@camacam.ca
Internet: http://camacam.ca/conference_2007.asp

May 31 - June 1, 2007 / 31 mai - 1 juin 2007

Toronto, Ontario

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

Information: Canadian Urban Institute
555 Richmond Street West, Suite 402, Toronto, ON M5V 3B1.
Tel.: (416) 365-0816 ext. 221. Email: sb07toronto@canurb.com
Internet: <http://www.sb07toronto.org/>

June 1-4, 2007 / 1-4 juin 2007

Calgary, Alberta

70th Federation of Canadian Municipalities Annual Conference and Municipal Expo: Leading Change

Information: Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM),
24 Clarence Street, Ottawa, ON K1N 5P3.
Tel.: (613) 907-6322. Fax: (613) 244-1500. Email: conference@fcm.ca
Internet: <http://www.fcm.ca/english/events/flyer.pdf>

June 3-6, 2007 / 3-6 juin 2007

Québec City, Québec

Vision for the Future: Planning For Major Change

Information: Canadian Institute of Planners and the Ordre des urbanistes du Québec,
CIP, 116 Albert Street, Suite 801, Ottawa, ON K1P 5G3.
Tel.: (800) 207-2138. Fax: (613) 237-7045.
Email: chelm@cip-icu.ca
Internet: <http://www.cip-icu.ca/English/conference/2007conference/english/index.html>

June 6-8, 2007 / 6-8 juin 2007

Bellevue, Washington

Transforming Local Government (TLG) Conference

Information: Innovation Groups and the Ordre des urbanistes du Québec,
P.O. Box 16645 Tampa, FL 33687, 6604 Harney Rd., Suite L,
Tampa FL 33610, USA.
Tel.: (813) 622-8484. Email: tlgconference@ig.org
Internet: <http://www.tlgconference.org>

June 6-8, 2007 / 6-8 juin 2007

Chicago, Illinois

Sustainable Cities, Healthy Watersheds: 2007 Great Lakes Biennial Meeting and Conference

Information: International Joint Commission, Great Lakes Regional Office,
100 Ouellette Ave. 8th Floor, Windsor ON N9A 6T3.
Tel.: (519) 257-6700.
Internet: http://www.ijc.org/rel/2007biennial/meeting_information.php

June 9-13, 2007 / 9-13 juin 2007

Halifax, Nova Scotia / Nouvelle-Écosse

CUTA Annual Conference

Information: Canadian Urban Transit Association (CUTA),
55 York Street, Suite 1401, Toronto, ON M5J 1R7.
Tel.: (416) 365-9800. Fax: (416) 365-1295.
Internet: <http://www.cutactu.on.ca/halifax>

June 10-13, 2007 / 10-13 juin 2007

Kingston, Ontario

2007 Association of Municipal Managers, Clerks and Treasurers of Ontario Annual Meeting

Information: Association of Municipal Managers, Clerks and Treasurers of Ontario (AMCTO),
2680 Skymark Avenue, Suite 910, Mississauga, ON L4W 5L6.
Tel.: (905) 602-4294. Fax: (905) 602-4295.
Email: amcto@amcto.com
Internet: <http://www.amcto.com/conf.asp>

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

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

Information Requests (April-May 2007) / Notes de recherche (avril-mai 2007)

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

- Review of provincial and territorial municipal legislation as it pertains to local government democracy / Revue de la législation provinciale et territoriale concernant divers aspects de la démocratie municipale
- Updating of data on strategic local government competencies and performance / Mise-à-jour de données sur les compétences stratégiques et autres indicateurs de performance des municipalités
- Definition of Urban Plazas / Recherche de différents usages du concept d' « Urban Plazas »
- Review of provincial and territorial climate change policies / Revue des politiques provinciales et territoriales portant sur la lutte aux changements climatiques
- Overview of Montréal governance structures / Survol des structures de gouvernance de la région de Montréal

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

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Communications & Technology / Communication & technologie

QG058 Data management : Lincoln's three-pillar model.

/ PEEVER, Bruce.

2007.

From/Tiré de: *Municipal World* 117:4, April 2007, p. 21-24.

4 p. : ill.

Presents an overview of the Town of Lincoln's three-pillar approach to data management. The three pillars are: clarity in operational processes; application service provider (ASP) delivery systems to host, manage, and deliver applications to multiple users, a service which may be handled externally to the municipality; and firecall management for IT crises. It highlights success from the Lincoln model, IT financing under the model, and the benefits of ASP technology to allow data mining from multiple information silos.

QG059 Electronic records management.

/ MIMS, Julian L. ed.

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

[2], 146 p. : index, bibl.

Covers procedures and standards for the safekeeping of local government records and the reduction of paperwork through electronic records management. Contents: Electronic records enter the mainstream – Content management technologies – Electronic records and electronic government – How to get started – System procurement – Security and integrity of information – Access, privacy, and confidentiality – Records retention.

Economic Development / Développement économique

EC515 Making the least of our differences? trends in local economic development in Ontario and Michigan, 1990-2005.

/ REESE, Laura A. & SANDS, Gary.

2007.

From/Tiré de: *Canadian Public Administration = Administration publique du Canada* 50:1, Spring = Printemps 2007, p. 79-99.

21 p. : tables, graphs, appendices, bibl.

Examines local economic development policy trends in Ontario and Michigan cities over a fifteen year period, 1990-2005.

Environment / Environnement

EH960 The air we breathe : an international comparison of air quality standards and guidelines.

/ BOYD, David Richard.

Vancouver : David Suzuki Foundation, 2006.

[27] p. : tables

A report examining air pollution protection and air quality guidelines in Canada and internationally with some recommendations for future directions. It covers: the health and economic consequences of air pollution in Canada; international standards and guidelines for air quality, looking at the health effects, sources and standards for: ozone, particulate matter, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and lead; existing air quality standards legislation in Canada; present international law; and future steps for air quality standards in Canada.

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

EH959 The clean machine.

/ MOORE, Carole.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Planning 73:3, March 2007, p. 16-19.
4 p. : ill.

Relates how Jacksonville, NC, was able to clean up Wilson Bay and the New River, which were contaminated with effluent from the wastewater treatment plant. The Wilson Bay Initiative utilized water aeration and local oysters to cleanse the water. It also briefly addresses the impact of gentrification on the lower-income neighbourhoods because of high property taxes, and the development of an aquaculture program at North Carolina State University.

EH941 Climate change : the changing municipal risk environment.

/ WAKEFORD, Craig & MCGILLIVRAY, Glenn.
2006.

From/Tiré de: Municipal World 116:8, August 2006, p. 17-19 Municipal World 117:4, April 2007, p. 49-51, 60.
7 p. : tables, graphs

The first article briefly looks at weather-related disasters and losses globally as a result of climate change, the costs of severe weather conditions on Canadian municipalities and their infrastructure, climate projections for the future, and risk reduction by proactively working with the Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction (ICLR). The second article, The changing municipal risk environment (part ii) : where do we go from here?, looks at extreme weather storms in Canada, proactive versus reactive local environmental planning to address climate change, including programs to reduce emissions, and what should be contained in a comprehensive municipal strategy for adapting to the increasing risk of extreme weather conditions.

EG551 Drive green : company car tax shift.

/ RIVERS, Nic & MAU, Paulus & MURPHY, Rose.
/ MK JACCARD AND ASSOCIATES INC.
Ottawa : David Suzuki Foundation, 2005.
[36] p. : tables

(Sustainability within a generation)

Presents an economic instrument aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions from passenger light-duty vehicles (company cars) in Canada based on a similar system in the United Kingdom whereby the system for calculating the taxes for benefit-in-kind is modified to include CO2 emissions produced. It then evaluates the impact that such a change would have in Canada where cars with lower CO2 emissions would be taxed at a lower rate than cars with higher outputs. Report title: Analysis of proposed changes in tax treatment for company cars in Canada (company car tax shift) : report

EI448 The ecosystem of expertise : complementary knowledges for sustainable development.

/ BRAND, Ralf & KARVONEN, Andrew.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Sustainability : Science, Practice & Policy 3:1, Spring 2007.
11 p. : ill., bibl.

Examines the approaches taken by experts attempting to create more sustainable forms of economic development, environmental protection, and social equity. The paper explores the meanings and problems associated with expertise and sustainability. It looks at the expert and expertise in modern society, problems associated with sustainable development, and four types of experts capable of understanding and employing sustainability principles.

EK008 Inventory of New York City greenhouse gas emissions.

/ DICKINSON, Jonathan. ed.
New York : New York City Mayor's Office of Long-term Planning and Sustainability, 2007.
65 p. : tables, graphs, glossary, appendices, bibl.

Presents the results of New York City's participation in ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability's Cities for Climate Protection Campaign. The report first quantifies the citywide inventory of greenhouse gas emissions from residential, commercial, institutional and industrial buildings; transportation; solid waste; and aviation and shipping. Then it looks at greenhouse gas emissions as a result of New York City government operations. It concludes with a discussion of New York City's government greenhouse gas emissions reduction measures.

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

EI449 The maple leaf in the OECD : comparing progress toward sustainability.

/ GUNTON, Thomas I. & CALBICK, K. S.

Vancouver : David Suzuki Foundation, 2005.

[52] p. : graphs

Compares Canadian sustainability performance with those of other OECD countries by examining 29 indicators from the nine goals identified in Sustainability within a Generation. The nine goals and their indicators include: genuine wealth index; efficiency (energy consumption, energy intensity, water consumption, and environmental pricing); the use of renewable sources of energy (GHG emissions, renewable energy, and low impact renewable energy); waste and pollution reduction (sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, VOCs, Carbon Monoxide, ozone-depleting substances, municipal waste, recycling of municipal waste, nuclear waste, and pollution abatement); water protection and conservation (municipal sewage treatment); healthy food production (pesticide use, fertilizer use, and livestock); species and ecosystem protection (number of species at risk, proportion of species at risk, protected areas, timber harvest, timber harvest-forest growth ratio, per capita capture fisheries, and fisheries as percent of world catch); sustainable urban development (distance traveled); and global sustainability promotion (official development assistance). Prepared by the Sustainable Planning Research Group, School of Research and Environmental Management, Simon Fraser University.

EG550 Towards a sustainable urban environmental management approach (SUEMA) : incorporating environmental management with strategic environmental assessment (SEA).

/ ALSHUWAIKHAT, Habib M. & ABUBAKAR, Ismaila.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Journal of Environmental Planning and Management 50:2, March 2007, p. 257-270.

14 p. : ill., bibl.

The paper presents the sustainable urban environmental management approach (SUEMA), which utilizes an environmental management system (EMS) for reducing environmental impacts and increasing operating efficiency in an urban setting. The new approach is based on strategic environmental assessment. It also contemplates the role of EMS in sustainable development, the limitations of corporate level EMS, and the need for sustainability in urban settings.

Finance / Finances

EC514 Canadian fiscal arrangements : what works, what might work better.

/ LAZAR, Harvey. ed.

Kingston ON : Institute of Intergovernmental Relations, Queen's University, 2005.

xi, 268 p. : ill., bibl.

Discusses a number of Canadian fiscal issues, including trust in intergovernmental fiscal relations, fiscal arrangements and federalism, the vertical fiscal gap, the evolution of provincial responsibility, Québec's Commission on Fiscal Imbalance, fiscal balance in Canada, Canada's equalization program, equalization and the provincial natural resource revenues, representative tax reform, First Nations and fiscal reforms, and strengthening intergovernmental fiscal arrangements in Canada. Reports on the Fiscal Arrangements Conference at Queen's University in May 2002.

MH1240 Municipal taxation of business in Ontario.

/ SLACK, Naomi Enid.

[Montréal] : Québec Society of Comparative Law = Association québécoise de droit comparé, 2001.

7 p. : tables

Reviews the property tax treatment of business, including commercial and industrial, in Ontario and in other jurisdictions in Canada. It discusses the impact of non-residential property taxes on location, the reform of property taxes in Ontario, and shifting tax burdens in the City of Vancouver. It gives the estimated tax ratios for Toronto, Calgary, Vancouver, Regina, Winnipeg, and Halifax. The paper was presented at the Colloque de l'Association québécoise de droit comparé: Dans la foulée des réformes municipales on April 20, 2001 in Toronto.

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

General / Général

GK076 The Chinese community in Canada, 2001 = La communauté chinoise au Canada, 2001.

/ LINDSAY, Colin.

Ottawa : Statistics Canada = Statistique Canada, 2007.

(Profiles of ethnic communities in Canada ; no. 1 = Profils de communautés ethniques au Canada ; n. 1)

Describes the basic social and economic characteristics of the Chinese community in Canada. The data is based on the 2001 Census.

Le présent rapport décrit les caractéristiques sociales et économiques de base des membres de la communauté chinoise du Canada. Les données sont basées sur le recensement 2001.

Housing / Habitation

HI514 Code requirements and costs of incorporating accessory apartments in houses : final report.

/ MORRISON HERSHFIELD LIMITED.

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

[110] p. : tables, plans, appendices, bibl.

The report lists National Building Code (NBC) and National Fire Code (NFC) provisions governing houses containing one principle residence and one accessory apartment that are distinct from those for a single dwelling. These include requirements for fire separations, egress, windows, sound control, clearances, heating and ventilation, smoke detection, fire alarms, and protected openings. It identifies where provincial, territorial, and municipal building codes differ from the NBC and NFC. It also evaluates the relative level of performance of the various municipal building and fire code requirements for accessory apartments with those of the NBC and proposes means to achieve equivalent levels of performance. It compares the costs of complying with regulations in different jurisdictions for the construction of a typical 60 metres sq. base-ment accessory apartment in existing and new construction.

HH808 Communautés privées, communautés clôturées : la dimension sécuritaire du phénomène des gated communities.

/ LAMALICE, Olivier.

Québec : Ministère de la Sécurité publique, 2007.

30 p. : bibl.

The report discusses the concept of gated communities, their suburban origins with American and international examples, and research on their security. It addresses the terminology, the particular traits of gated communities, definitions of gated communities, reasons behind gated communities, suburban american gated communities, ghettos and enclosed neighbourhoods, gated communities as a safety precaution for children, fear of crime and of the Other.

Le rapport fait état du concept de « gated communities », un phénomène qui serait originalement apparu dans les banlieues américaines et qui serait lié à la recherche de sécurité, l'argument le plus souvent évoqué pour expliquer leur apparition. Le rapport comprend une série d'exemples de « gated communities » aux États-Unis et ailleurs dans le monde. Le rapport contient également des définitions de ce que sont des « gated communities », de même que les traits particuliers et les raisons qui motivent les gens à y habiter, une description du modèle américain de « gated communities ». Finalement, le rapport met de l'avant certaines dimensions de la sécurité évoquée pour justifier le besoin des gated communities comme le fait de vouloir protéger les enfants et la peur de la criminalité et de l'autre.

HH807 Privatizing community : the growth of private resident associations.

/ LOOMIS, Jeff.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Plan Canada 47:1, Spring = Printemps 2007, p. 44-46.

3 p. : ill.

Discusses the rise of private communities in North America, resident associations in the United States, and resident associations in Calgary. It looks at the role of these associations, the services these associations offer, three limitations of resident associations (private nature, representative capacity, and boundaries), and the implications for Calgary of the growing trend of resident associations.

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

Infrastructure / Infrastructures

UI464 Canada after the peak : evaluating Canadian cities' readiness for the new energy crisis.

/ MOERMAN, Tim.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Plan Canada 47:1, Spring = Printemps 2007, p. 19-22.

4 p. : ill., tables

Begins by defining the term peak oil and discussing when the global peak may occur. It then presents indicators illustrating Canadian census areas' relative degree of energy dependency: heating- and cooling- degree-days, average hourly wind speed, hours of sunshine per year, percentage of workforce walking or cycling to work, and the percentage of dwellings in duplex, rowhouse or low-rise apartment buildings. It concludes with recommendations for future refinements of the composite index, including a larger number of indicators.

GI217 The national sewage report card : grading the sewage treatment of 22 Canadian cities : number 3.

/ SIERRA LEGAL DEFENCE FUND.

[Vancouver : Sierra Legal Defence Fund], 2004.

[76] p. : ill., bibl.

(Sierra Legal Defence Fund report)

The report looks at sewage treatment in Canada. It covers: common and toxic pollutants, pollutants from the disinfection process, sewage sludge, sewage treatment processes in Canada, sewage regulations in Canada, the provincial role in environmental management, and source protection and sewer use bylaws. It provides an evaluation of the quality of sewage treatment for 22 Canadian municipalities, examining the level of sewage treatment provided, the volume of raw sewage discharged, and compliance with permits and regulations. The cities include: Brandon, Calgary, Charlottetown, Dawson City, Edmonton, Fredericton, Halifax, Hamilton-Wentworth, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec City, Regina, Saskatoon, Saint John, St. John's, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria, Whistler, Whitehorse, Winnipeg, and Yellowknife. Running title: National sewage report card III.

Municipal / Questions municipales

MK097 Annual development report 2006.

/ CITY OF OTTAWA, Department of Planning, Transit and the Environment, Research and Forecasting Section.

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

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

(Annual development report)

An annual update and analysis of economic indicators and demographic statistics as well as a summary of development in the City of Ottawa. The major topics include: population, employment, economy, housing, and non-residential development. The development is compared with the City's policy objectives when applicable. It also provides statistics on: population, migration, dwellings, labour force, employment, building permits, rental vacancy rates, home sales, housing starts, home ownership, new construction, resale housing, housing affordability, the office sub-market, the real estate investment market, office vacancy, the industrial market, retail sales in the six largest CMA's (Calgary, Vancouver, Edmonton, Ottawa, Montreal, and Toronto), household expenditures, hotel market indicators, and Ottawa tourism indicators. Running title: 2006 Annual development report

MG1089 Comprehensive guide for municipal sustainability planning : municipal sustainability planning guide.

/ ALBERTA URBAN MUNICIPALITIES ASSOCIATION.

[Edmonton] : Alberta Urban Municipalities Association, 2006.

112 p. : ill., tables, bibl.

The document provides guidance for Alberta municipalities on drafting a municipal sustainability plan (MSP). It covers: structuring the process, creating a shared understanding of sustainable community success, determining and analyzing strategy areas for success, action planning, ongoing implementation, and monitoring. It also looks at vision statements and the visioning process. Running title: Municipal sustainability planning guide.

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

MI679 Municipal management needs assessment : summary report = Évaluation des besoins en matière de gestion municipale.

/ ONTARIO MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AND HOUSING = MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES MUNICIPALES ET DU LOGEMENT DE L'ONTARIO & ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPAL MANAGERS, CLERKS AND TREASURERS OF ONTARIO & MUNICIPAL FINANCE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO & ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATORS' ASSOCIATION.

[Toronto] : Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing = Ministère des Affaires municipales et du Logement, 2006.

[49] / [47] p. : tables / tableaux, graphs / graphiques, appendices

Summarizes the results of a survey of Ontario municipal managers on the needs of municipal managers for municipal management information, advisory products, and services. The survey inquired about the municipal management agenda, management issues, management priorities, and management needs. The summary's conclusion discusses existing supports and activities for cross-cutting needs, managing organizational performance, personnel management, and financial management.

Le rapport sommaire résume les résultats d'un sondage réalisé auprès des gestionnaires municipaux qui portait sur les besoins des administrateurs en matière de gestion de l'information et de services de consultation. Le sondage portait également sur l'agenda de gestion municipale, les enjeux et priorités de gestion ainsi que les principaux besoins des gestionnaires. La conclusion du rapport sommaire dresse une liste des mécanismes de soutien, des indicateurs de rendement organisationnel efficaces ainsi que des outils de gestion du personnel et de gestion budgétaire.

MA575 A practical guide to the Ontario Municipal Board.

/ KRUSHELNICKI, Bruce Wayne.

Markham : LexisNexis Canada, 2007.

xix, 383 p. : ill., maps, index

The guide addresses four key areas concerning the Ontario Municipal Board (OMB): the nature of the board, the appeals process, board hearing structure and process, and proper preparations for a board hearing. It also covers: major legislative reforms to appeals under the OMB; provincial interest in the OMB; the loss of OMB jurisdiction over opportunities for urban boundary expansions; employment land conversions and second suites by-laws; amended appeal periods and revised powers; changes to the Ontario Heritage Act; the role of local municipalities in relation to the OMB; the Planning Act and OMB; and the future of the OMB.

MB994 Summary of local government legislation 2006.

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

Victoria : Ministry of Community Services, [2007]

[2], 14 p.

A summary of legislation passed during the 2006 session of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia of interest to local governments. Part A covers two bills that amend local government legislation (Bill 10 - Community Services Statutes Amendment Act, 2006, and Bill 28 - Park (Conservancy Enabling) Amendment Act, 2006). Part B covers seven bills that contain amendments that directly affect local governments (Bill 3 - Public Agency Accomodation Act, Bill 14 - Small Business and Revenue Statutes Amendment Act, 2006, Bill 15 - Miscellaneous Statutes Amendment Act, 2006, Bill 21 - Employment and Income Assistance Statutes Amendment Act, 2006, Bill 25 - Safety Standards Amendment Act, 2006, Bill 30 - Miscellaneous Statutes Amendment Act (No. 2), 2006, Bill 31 - Public Safety and Solicitor General Statutes Amendment Act, 2006). Part C provides an index to Ministry of Community Services' local government legislation according to the Act and section amended by 2006 legislation. Topics: Vancouver Charter amendments, Village of Port Alice pulp mill agreement, Community Charter amendment, dissolution of the British Columbia Buildings Corporation, changes to the taxation and revenue statutes administered by the Ministry of Small Business and Revenue, tax exemption authority of the Greater Vancouver Transportation Authority Act, information-sharing agreements, residential electricity information, Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and disclosure, and gaming control act.

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

MA574 Le système municipal au Canada en bref.

/ RIVARD, Mathieu & COLLIN, Jean-Pierre.

[Québec] : Centre urbanisation, culture et société, Institut national de la recherche scientifique, 2006.

[25] p. : tableaux, cartes, bibl.

Provides an overview of the municipal government system in Canada. It covers the territorial structure; municipal spending; federal, provincial, and local relations; municipal functions; local democracy; local community finance; municipal associations; and municipal personnel management. The brief is in support of the Rapport mondial sur l'état de la décentralisation et de la démocratie locale, an initiative of the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) project under the direction of GRALE (Groupement de Recherche sur les Collectivités locales en Europe), CNRS, Paris.

Le bref discute la structure Cette synthèse a été réalisée dans le cadre du Rapport mondial sur l'état de la décentralisation et de la démocratie locale une initiative de Cités et gouvernements locaux unis (CGLU) projet mis en oeuvre sous la direction scientifique du GRALE (Groupement de Recherche sur les Collectivités locales en Europe), CNRS, Paris.

MH1239 What does effective municipal corporate management look like?

/ CLIFFORD, Curry.

2007.

From/Tiré de: *Municipal World* 117:4, April 2007, p. 37-40.

4 p.

*Summarizes the responses to the question: what does effective municipal corporate management look like? from a report undertaken by the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH); the Association of Municipal Managers, Clerks and Treasurers of Ontario (AMCTO); the Municipal Finance Officers' Association (MFOA); and the Ontario Municipal Administrators' Association (OMAA). The responses come from municipal managers in Ontario and are grouped in the following themes: leadership; planning business; monitoring, reviewing and improving services; managing relationships with the public and satisfaction with services; managing information and technology; managing risk; managing people; and managing and controlling finances. See also: *Understanding and meeting the needs of municipal managers* (MI675).*

Planning & Development / Aménagement & développement

HG360 Analyzing land readjustment : economics, law, and collective action.

/ HONG, Yu-Hung & NEEDHAM, Barrie. ed.

Cambridge MA : Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, 2007.

xx, 203 p. : ill., tables, maps, index, bibl.

Discusses land readjustment and innovative land assembly methods for urban development. The latter are similar to the land readjustment methodology, but do not follow its strict structure. It covers legal, social, and cultural issues, and practical experiments. Topics include: land readjustment and property in Germany; land readjustment for the supply of urban public services; organizing land readjustment in Japan; land readjustment in the Netherlands; land readjustment to solve urban renewal problems in China; land assembly, land readjustment, and public-private redevelopment in New York City; and the institutional requirements for land readjustment.

UI467 Bridging community differences through informal processes : reexamining participatory planning in Seattle and Matsudo.

/ HOU, Jeffrey & KINOSHITA, Isami.

2007.

From/Tiré de: *Journal of Planning Education and Research* 26:3, Spring 2007, p. 301-314.

14 p. : ill., maps, bibl.

Examines the role of informal processes in overcoming institutional and social barriers and negotiating differences of identities, values, and interests by comparing two case studies of community planning: the International District (Seattle, WA) and Kogane District (Matsudo City, Japan). It also discusses the planning of community, limits to institutional participation, and informal participation.

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

GI216 Criteria and method for evaluating subdivision plans for livability and sustainability.

/ TOMALTY, Ray & BUTLER, Diana & BRUCE, David.

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

[185] p. : tables, bibl.

(Research report)

Describes methodologies for evaluating subdivision plans from a livability and sustainability perspective and current initiatives and case studies from Canada, the United States, and Australia. It then offers recommendations for the development of a sustainable subdivision evaluation system (SSES).

MG1090 Design review : lessons for Toronto.

/ AGRAWAL, Sandeep Kumar & LADOUCEUR, Emma.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Plan Canada 47:1, Spring = Printemps 2007, p. 32-35.

4 p. : ill.

Looks at what constitutes design review and then summarizes the nature of five design review panels, Niagara Falls, Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto Water Revitalization Corporation, and the Toronto Community Housing Corporation. It then discusses what elements make design review effective and proposes a model of design review for the City of Toronto.

RH698 The healthy choice.

/ RODRÍGUEZ, Daniel A. & EVENSON, Kelly R. & SALVESEN, David.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Planning 73:3, March 2007, p. 4-5, 7, 9-10.

5 p. : ill., maps

The article relates how Montgomery County, MD, is using planning to promote more active lifestyles. It covers: the mandatory shovelling of sidewalks, proactive regional planning approaches in the county, and explanations for why planning was successful or unsuccessful in guiding development that encourages active lifestyles (awareness of the connection between planning and health, mechanisms to support coordination across disciplines and departments, data generation and sharing, and conflict/NIMBYism).

GH947 Incentives, regulations and plans : the role of states and nation-states in smart growth planning.

/ KNAAP, Gerrit-Jan & HACCOÛ, Huibert A. & CLIFTON, Kelly J. ed.

Cheltenham ; Northhampton MA : Edward Elgar, 2007.

xi, 297 p. : ill., graphs, maps, index, bibl.

(New horizons in regional science)

A collection of essays documenting how North American states and European nation-states use incentives, regulations, or plans to approach a core set of universal land use issues such as: urban containment and sprawl, mixed land use, affordable housing, transit oriented development, healthy urban design, and smart growth implementation.

UH765 Looking back to plan the future.

/ KIRK, Patricia L.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Urban Land 66:2, February 2007, p. 94-101.

8 p. : ill.

Looks at modern planning trends for master planned communities, such as mixed land use, environmental sustainability, and new urbanism, in the United States and how they grew out of planning reforms in the 1960s that resulted in Reston, VA, the Woodlands, and the Woodbridge community. It discusses the influence of pioneering master planned communities in the 1960s, which utilized a mixture of uses and environmental sustainable approaches; the emergence of the new urbanism movement in the 1990s; examples of present projects that are mixing uses for modern suburban development and urban redevelopment; LEED certified sustainable development; and large environmentally-friendly towns.

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

GA240 Lost in translation : a brief comparison of Canadian land use planning terminology.

/ GORDON, David L. A. & ELLIOTT, Tasha.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Plan Canada 47:1, Spring = Printemps 2007, p. 28-31.
4 p. : tables

Compares the language of land use planning in Canada. It presents a table looking at the Canadian terminology by province/territory for the following: provincial planning legislation, plan / zoning appeal body, regional plan, municipal land use plan, district plan, street and block layout, land subdivision, zoning bylaws, and site plan review.

PAS543 Planning active communities.

/ MORRIS, Marya. ed.
Chicago : American Planning Association, 2007.
114 p. : col. ill., graphs, col. maps, bibl.

(Planning advisory service report ; no. 543/544)

Looks at how planning processes, development regulations, and community participation can be used to ensure that development patterns facilitate everyday physical activity. It provides a critical history of American planning and public health since the 1850s; defines physical activity and active living; and offers five strategic points of intervention and collaboration between planning and public health. It includes information about safe routes to school programs and accessible schools, along with case studies of planning active communities in Denver, CO; Ingham County, MI; King County, WA; Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN; Nashville, TN; Portland, OR; and San Diego, CA.

HH809 Prime impacts : putting urban design to work for changing heritage environments.

/ BELL, Steven.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Plan Canada 47:1, Spring = Printemps 2007, p. 23-27.
5 p. : ill., plans

Begins with a summary and identification of the shortcomings of the redevelopment of Green Meadows in the former City of North York that resulted in the retention of the manse, the McDougald Estate house, and the construction of 77 large, single-detached homes and a park surrounding the original structure in a complementary architectural style. The article then proposes alternative models that would have meshed better with the historical structure. It then addresses in more general terms the common objectives of both urban design and historic preservation and sympathetic redevelopment.

RH699 Smart growth in a changing world.

/ BARNETT, Jonathan. ed.
Chicago : Planners Press, 2007.
iii, 147 p. : col. maps, plans, index

Documents the United States' present unsustainable growth patterns that are leading to an energy consumption crisis and environmental degradation, and shows how balanced transportation and natural resources preservation can make new urban development sustainable, as well as more efficient and more equitable. Contents: Smart growth in a changing world – What are the Nation's future growth trends? – The runaway American dream – Transportation in the multi-city region – Alternate futures for the Seven-County Orlando Region – Reinventing megalopolis : the northeast megaregion – Natural hazards and regional design – Smart growth in cities and towns – America's future and federal smart growth policies.

MG1091 The SmartCode solution to sprawl.

/ EMERSON, Chad.
Washington : Environmental Law Institute, 2007.
90 p. : ill., maps, bibl.

Demonstrates how development under conventional zoning codes has driven sprawl and how traditional town and neighborhood planning techniques can stop it. It provides a comprehensive explanation of how the SmartCode operates and how it can be customized for local use and to legalize traditional town planning.

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

UH767 Sydney's urban consolidation experience : power, politics and community.

/ SEARLE, Glen.

Brisbane : Urban Research Program, Griffith University, 2007.

viii, 19 p. : tables, bibl.

(Research paper ; 12)

Provides an overview of Sydney's urban consolidation policy evolution and the way that urban consolidation has been pushed through in light of community opposition by means of planning, political sway and market power. It addresses the emergence of urban consolidation policy in Sydney, environmental pressures, inner urban redevelopment, community opposition, and the consolidation focus on accessibility and design.

MG1092 Using circles to build communication in planning.

/ BALL, Jennifer & CALDWELL, Wayne J. & PRANIS, Kay.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Plan Canada 47:1, Spring = Printemps 2007, p. 47-49.

3 p. : ill.

Explores the use and process of "circles" for community engagement in planning. A circle is a process whereby participants take turns speaking in response to questions or topics. It firsts reviews the challenges of public consultation. It then presents the circle model for communication and describes a project by the University of Guelph with the County of Huron to apply circles in a consultation on the issue of the water quality along Lake Huron.

Recreation / Loisirs

RC276 MetroGreen : connecting open space in North American cities.

/ ERICKSON, Donna L.

Washington : Island Press, 2006.

xiv, 333 p. : ill., maps, index, bibl.

Describes how 10 American and Canadian cities are linking open space. It also defines the concept of open space, classifications of open space, and the means to connect them. The case studies are grouped in pairs based on the city's motivation for connecting open spaces: ecology (Toronto and Chicago), recreation (Ottawa and Milwaukee), transportation (Calgary and Denver), community (Vancouver and Portland), and green infrastructure (Cleveland and Minneapolis-St. Paul). It identifies three distinct models for creating open-space networks: strong local control, strong regional control, and a hybrid system.

Regional / Questions régionales

RH700 The 2006 Halifax Regional Plan : process and overview.

/ FRENCH, Austin & MILWARD, Hugh.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Plan Canada 47:1, Spring = Printemps 2007, p. 40-43.

4 p. : ill., tables, maps

Gives background on the Halifax Regional Municipality, regional land-use planning pre-amalgamation, the regional planning process with a table of the highlights from 1996-2006, key elements of the plan, and notes on implementing the plan over the next 25 years. The regional plan will be implemented through each municipality's secondary (community) plan, and addresses future infrastructure needs, ferries and bus rapid transit routes, support for central business districts (Halifax and Dartmouth), growth management by means of intensification and mixed-use transit villages, cluster development encouragement, minimizing environmental impacts through location, design, and buffering, and protection of source water and wetlands.

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

RI421 Ambition and reality in modeling : a case study on public planning for regional sustainability.

/ GROSSKURTH, Jasper.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Sustainability : Science, Practice & Policy 3:1, Spring 2007.

9 p. : col. ill., bibl.

Looks at the value and discrepancies between desired and actual outcomes in models for public strategic planning and regional sustainability. It bases the study on an examination of the integration of sector plans into a single plan, the Provinciaal Omgevingsplan Limburg, for the Dutch province of Limburg.

RI422 Linking regions and central governments : contracts for regional development.

/ ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) = ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES (OCDE)

[Paris] : Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development = Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économiques, 2007.

[200] p. : tables, bibl.

Provides a framework for assessing multi-level governance arrangements and then applies the framework to five case studies of regional development policy: France, Italy, Germany, Spain, and Canada. It relates the importance of contractual arrangements for customised management of interdependencies, for clarifying responsibilities among actors, for dialogue, and for learning.

RG326 York Region : a character community.

/ KERNAGHAN, Tom.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Municipal World 117:4, April 2007, p. 55-58.

4 p.

The article explains the background behind York Region passing a resolution declaring itself a "character community" on January 24, 2002. It details the early stages of the initiative, the defining of character and character's core attributes, community engagement, how character has been integrated into the nine municipalities comprising York Region, the benefits of character, character considerations, and the declaration of Ontario as a Province of Character by Daulton McGuinty. The initiative is based on a collaboration between Don Cousens, former Mayor of Markham, and Dr. Avis Glaze, former Associate Director of Education for York Region.

Rural & Agricultural / Milieu rural & agricole

AI110 The new rural paradigm : policies and governance = Le nouveau paradigme rural : politiques et gouvernance.

/ ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) = ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES (OCDE)

[Paris] : Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development = Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économiques, 2006.

164 / [176] p. : tables / tableaux, graphs / graphiques, col. maps / cartes col., bibl.

(OECD rural policy reviews = Examens de l'OCDE des politiques rurales)

The report looks at a number of facets of rural and agricultural policy in OECD countries. It covers: trends in rural policy, strategies to integrate rural policies and programs, and governance strategies to support rural policy.

Le rapport jette un regard sur certaines facettes des politiques agricoles dans les pays de l'OCDE. Il est notamment question des tendances en matière de politiques de développement rural, des stratégies d'intégration des politiques et programmes ruraux ainsi que des stratégies de gouvernance qui permettent de mettre en place ces politiques rurales.

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

Service Delivery / Prestation de services

MH1241 Service delivery review in Leeds and Grenville : mid-term report on accomplishments, process and benefits.
/ FOURNIER, Stephen.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Municipal World 117:4, April 2007, p. 31-35.
5 p.

Examines the accomplishments, the means, and the benefits to stakeholders generated from a service delivery review in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario.

Social Issues / Questions sociales

UI466 Remaking Minnie Street : the impacts of urban revitalization on crime and pedestrian safety.
/ DAY, Kristen & ANDERSON, Craig & POWE, Michael.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Journal of Planning Education and Research 26:3, Spring 2007, p. 315-331.
17 p. : ill., tables, graphs, maps, bibl.

Evaluates an extensive renovation of the built environment in the crime and traffic ridden, predominantly ethnic, low-income Minnie Street neighbourhood in Santa Ana, CA. It provides a literature review on pedestrian safety, crime, and the fear of crime; background on the Minnie Street neighbourhood and the survey; observation of vehicle and pedestrian traffic; and the results of the renovation on pedestrian safety (perceived and actual), crime safety (perceived and actual), walking, and quality of life.

Transportation / Transports

TI402 Cycling in Canada and the United States : why Canadians are so far ahead.
/ PUCHER, John & BUEHLER, Ralph.
2007.

From/Tiré de: Plan Canada 47:1, Spring = Printemps 2007, p. 13-17.
5 p. : ill., graphs, maps

Explores cycling levels in Canada and the United States. It discusses: the effects of higher densities, mixed land use, and shorter trip distances for cycling in Canadian cities; the impact of the higher cost of automobile ownership and the scarcity of parking on cycling in Canada; the greater availability of transit services as a complement to bike riding in Canada; the extensive bike infrastructure in Canada (parking, signage, and routes); fewer cycling related accidents in Canada; and the link between sustainable transit and cycling for Canada's future.

TF071 The Esquimalt pedestrian charter.

/ TOWNSHIP OF ESQUIMALT, Esquimalt Environmental Advisory Committee.
Esquimalt BC : Township of Esquimalt, 2007.
6 p.

The charter asserts and protects the rights of pedestrians in the Township of Esquimalt. It was adapted from Walk 21's International Walking Charter. It addresses the following strategic principles: increased inclusive mobility, well designed and managed spaces and places for people, supportive land-use and spatial planning, reduced road danger, less crime and fear of crime, supportive authorities, and encourage walking.

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

TH546 Public transit : a how to guide for small urban centers.

/ KELLEY, Brenda.

Bathurst NB : City of Bathurst, 2006.

[34] p. : tables

The guide provides details on the City of Bathurst's test implementation of a public transit bus service to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and encourage sustainable development to present how small urban centres might provide and test the feasibility of bus transit service. It provides background on public transit in Bathurst, NB; the Partner's for Climate Change Program; sustainable development; the link between public transit and quality of life; and the business case for public transit. It then covers the project's three phases: the feasibility study, the test project, and the realities of implementation, financing, and the environmental benefits. The page numbering of the table of contents does not correspond to the actual page numbers on the pages. See also: The urban transit test project: Final report (TH547).

TH547 The urban transit test project : final report.

/ KELLEY, Brenda.

Bathurst NB : City of Bathurst, 2006.

[47] p. : tables, col. maps

Details the City of Bathurst's test implementation of a public transit bus service to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and encourage sustainable development from June 6, 2005 to March 15, 2006. It describes the feasibility study and presents the results of the urban transit test project and the recommended and preferred options for Bathurst. It then discusses the economic benefits of the bus service, barriers and challenges to the new transit service, shelters, managing the bus service, a project activity report, project performance tables, and a transit map. The page numbering of the table of contents does not correspond to the actual page numbers on the pages. See also: Public transit : a how to guide for small urban centers (TH546).

TI401 Valuing transit service quality improvements.

/ LITMAN, Todd Alexander.

Victoria : Victoria Transport Policy Institute, 2007.

31 p. : col. ill., tables, graphs, bibl.

Investigates the value travelers place on qualitative factors such as comfort, convenience, security and reliability, and practical ways to quantify these values for transport planning and project evaluation. It describes where to focus service quality improvements and the benefits these can have on transit ridership and automobile reduction.

TI400 What is a clean bus? object conflicts in the greening of urban transit.

/ HESS, David.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Sustainability : Science, Practice, & Policy 3:1, Spring 2007.

14 p. : tables, bibl.

Presents a historical analysis of object conflicts for the greening of bus technologies in the United States from 1990 to 2006. It focuses on the conflicts between compressed natural gas (CNG) and emissions-controlled diesel buses. It looks at sustainability studies, the regulation of cleaner emissions buses at the federal and state level, bus emissions, purchase decisions in eight large American cities, and grassroots mobilizations as push agents towards CNG or diesel buses.

Urban / Questions urbaines

UI465 Food deserts, oases, or mirages? : small markets and community food security in the San Francisco Bay Area.

/ SHORT, Anne & GUTHMAN, Julie & RASKIN, Samuel.

2007.

From/Tiré de: Journal of Planning Education and Research 26:3, Spring 2007, 352-364.

13 p. : tables, maps, bibl.

Explores the potential for small grocery markets in reducing the insecurities surrounding food availability in low-income urban neighbourhoods, examines who are the clientele of these markets and how they can succeed, and reports on a pilot study that examined whether small-scale food retailers can contribute to meeting community food security of three predominantly ethnic low-income urban neighbourhoods in the San Francisco Bay Area, two in San Francisco and one in Oakland.

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

UI468 Inside the mosaic.

/ FONG, Eric. ed.

Toronto : University of Toronto Press, 2006.

vi, 260 p. : tables, graphs, maps, bibl.

The work focuses on the immigrant experience in Toronto, addressing the following topics: social inequity, minority group differences, residential segregation, the social ecology of minority residential distribution, immigration and the environment, ethno-racial differences of mental health, and job searching for five Toronto ethnic groups.

UH766 Tomorrows cities, tomorrows suburbs.

/ LUCY, William H. & PHILLIPS, David L.

Chicago : Planners Press, 2006.

xxi, 354 p. : tables, graphs, maps, index, bibl.

Documents the recent resurgence of American cities and the apparent signs of decline in many suburbs. It analyzes the 2000 U.S. census, commenting on the influence of income disparities, housing age and size, racial segregation, immigration, and poverty. It also examines popular perceptions and misconceptions about safety and danger in cities, suburbs, cul-de-sacs, and exurbs that affect settlement patterns; the past and future of small house neighbourhoods; the impact of local policies for downtown revival; transit oriented development; historic buildings; and condominium ownership.

Please feel free to make suggestions for material you would like to see made available through the ICURR library.
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ICURR / CIRUR

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

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

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

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

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

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



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