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Interconnections

Sustaining Saskatchewan's Future

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SUMMER TIME!!!

Well, summer is well underway and we hope all of our readers are enjoying the warmer weather and the multitude of outdoor activities Saskatchewan summers have to offer. This issue is filled with information on sustainable projects going on in both Saskatchewan and in Canada. It also highlights some grants that may be applicable to some projects that Saskatchewan communities are undertaking with regards to sustainability. Check it out!

This issue we are focusing our community feature on the Town of Kipling and the Town of Carnduff/the RM of Mount Pleasant No. 2. Both of these communities are good examples of vibrant, sustainable communities that are happy to be sharing their successes through this issue of the newsletter.

We continue to seek articles from Saskatchewan communities who want to share their profiles with those reading our newsletter. It is a great opportunity to promote your sustainable community and advertise any sustainable community activities, projects or events that could assist other communities in achieving their sustainable goals as well.

This newsletter is all about celebrating the successes of the sustainable communities that make up Saskatchewan and we want to share your successes with all those who can benefit from your experiences.

We would encourage all readers to send a small profile of your community as well as a few pictures to sustainability@suma.org. Need some help knowing what to write? Check out this issue for a profile of the Kipling or Carnduff/RM of Mount Pleasant No 2.

QUOTE: "To laugh often and much;
To win the respect of intelligent people and the affection of children;
To earn the appreciation of honest critics and endure the betrayal of false friends;
To appreciate beauty; to find the best in others;
To leave the world a bit better, whether by a healthy child, a garden patch or a redeemed social condition;
To know even one life has breathed easier because you have lived. This is to have succeeded".

-Ralph Waldo Emerson

Canada Launches Sustainable Communities Initiative



June 20, 2009

The government of Canada launched Equilibrium Communities Initiative; an initiative designed to help improve community planning and develop sustainable communities.

The \$4.2 million Equilibrium Communities Initiative is touted as providing financial, technical and promotional assistance to sustainable community projects chosen through a national competition.

The initiative is being led and funded equally by Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). A call for project submissions will be issued this summer.

NRCan and CMHC are looking for designs from companies that will showcase neighborhoods that are more sustainable and energy efficient than most existing communities, according to NRCan.

Winning designs will show improvements that can be achieved in communities in the areas of energy use, water efficiency, environmental protection, land-use planning, clean energy transportation and affordable housing.

*Source: **Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)**. Published as a news service by HIS - <http://canada.ihs.com/news/2009/nrcan-sustainable-community-062009.htm>*



Sustainable Community Awards – FCM

Each year FCM recognizes community projects which demonstrate environmental responsibility and excellence in sustainability. Applications will be available in the fall 2009 for the 2010 Awards. For further information or to apply please refer to the FCM website at

<http://www.sustainablecommunities.fcm.ca/FCM-CH2M-Awards/default.asp>

Municipal water and waste management professionals needed to form Industry Panel

June 18, 2009 –ECO Canada is launching a nation-wide study to investigate labour market issues and trends relating to municipal water, wastewater, and solid waste management facilities. The study will identify:

- Critical skills gaps and human resources issues
- Industry supply and demand issues
- Future trends of the labour markets working in these facilities



Professionals in this industry are invited to join ECO's panel and answer questions pertaining to the facilities in their municipality or region in the form of a survey. Please find below the link to join the Municipal Water and Waste Management Industry Panel.

Email invitations to those who have joined the panel will be sent starting June 23, 2009. Responses will be used to ensure that labour market conditions are understood and addressed. The results of the full survey will be available in January 2010 from the ECO Canada web site.

To learn more about the survey, how the results can be used to benefit your facility and to pre-order the report visit www.eco.ca/mwmm. To join the industry panel [Click here](#).

About ECO Canada:

ECO Canada develops programs that help individuals build meaningful environmental careers, provides employers with resources to find and keep the best environmental practitioners, and informs educators and governments of employment trends to ensure the ongoing prosperity of this growing sector. For more information please visit: www.eco.ca.

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Community Profile - Kipling, SK

Call us crazy, but . . .

It has been three years since (then) Development Officer Bert Roach proposed to Council that the Town of Kipling make an offer to trade a house to Kyle MacDonald, a.k.a. “The Red Paper Clip Guy”, for a role in a movie.

Since then it has been quite a ride! Not only did our own Nolan R. Hubbard go to Hollywood; Hollywood came here!

The world’s largest paperclip (it’s 15 feet long and more than 3,000 lbs.) earned a brief appearance in the movie “One Week” starring Joshua Jackson and the whole paperclip thing caught the eye of Volkswagen’s European ad agency, which our town and some of our citizenry in their TV commercial. That was just the beginning!



Quote: “Somewhere along the way, we adopted actor/director Corbin Bernsen (or he adopted us; we’re not sure which)...”

Somewhere along the way, we adopted actor/director Corbin Bernsen (or he adopted us; we’re not sure which) and he has been busily writing movie scripts whose characters are modeled after some of our very own. They filmed through the coldest part of this past winter and are back in June to do some summer scenes. “Rust” is a made-for-television movie featuring Bernsen himself, Lorne Cardinal of Corner Gas along with a host of local people making their film debuts. It is scheduled to premiere in December, right here in little ol’ Kipling! View the trailer at www.teamcherokeeproductions.com.

Kipling is located on Highway #48 near Moose Mountain Provincial Park, just one and one half hours drive from the Cities of Yorkton, Regina, Estevan, and Weyburn. Four rural municipalities (RMs) border the Town. The economy is based on an agricultural mix of grains, oilseeds and livestock, as well as an ever-increasing oil exploration and service sector.

Kipling is the cornerstone of worldwide swine genetics with two major players, TOPIGS and PIC, located here. These generate an approximate annual payroll of \$2.5 million to the community.

We also derive considerable benefit from our proximity to the Seed Hawk direct seeder manufacturing plant at Langbank, which is fast becoming the area’s most significant employer.

The Town of Kipling currently has a population of 1,069 people who enjoy a quality lifestyle. It is truly a Town for all seasons - be it recreation, traveling, arts, outdoor or indoor activities or relaxation - whatever your age or inclination. Great showings in the Communities in Bloom judging, including two provincial first-place awards in recent years, attests to the pride and hard work of our residents and volunteers.

To facilitate economic opportunities, the Town of Kipling contracts an Economic Development Office, whose current mandate includes a needs and demands analysis to help map a direction for future housing and commercial building initiatives. A large subdivision is already laid out to accommodate growing demand. The Town is also a participant in the Moose Mountain Central Rural Development Co-operative Ltd. in attracting economic development to the region.

Kipling has an elementary school and a high school, with all grades, kindergarten through to grade twelve, as well as a health centre complete with lab and x-ray departments and 24-hour emergency and acute care. Sod will be turned for a new integrated health care facility this fall. The local Arts Council brings top-notch entertainment to town regularly, as well as frequent art exhibits, and the annual, week-long Kipling Music Festival has been offering our talented musicians, young and old, a chance to strut their stuff for more than 50 years now.

More the sporting type? Recreation facilities include an artificial ice skating rink and four-sheet curling rink, a four-diamond ball park, tennis courts, children's play parks, a nine-hole, grass-green golf course (Kingswood), 29-site campground and a heated outdoor swimming pool for the summer months. A senior citizens drop-in centre, and a community centre with state-of-the-art sound system, round out the town's cultural and recreational venues. Yeah, go ahead! Call us crazy. But we kinda like it here.



Questions and Answer

Here individuals will have the opportunity to submit questions that they have regarding sustainability. Readers can then respond to these questions by sending referenced responses to the editors and both the question and answer(s) will be included in the following edition of the newsletter.

Q: What is 'cogeneration'?

A: Combined Heat and Power (CHP), also known as cogeneration, is the method of recycling energy

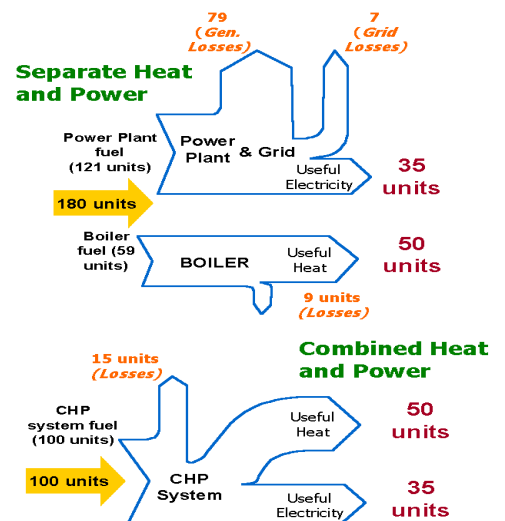
How does CHP work? The system utilizes what is called 'cascade energy', which describes the transfer of energy from electricity generation at the top, to thermal output at the bottom. A significant amount of energy is lost as energy 'descends' in this manner, and CHP aims to recover that lost energy and use it to meet on-site thermal energy needs - for example, district heating, steam and hot water supply, process heating, etc. In a conventional thermal plant, this part of heat energy would otherwise be wasted.

CHP works well with facilities plants that generate biomass (i.e., living or recently dead plant matter such as trees, wood chips, chemicals, animal waste), like food processing facilities and pulp and paper mills. It takes a lot of energy to properly burn and thereby disposes of biomass at these sites, and CHP captures the heat energy that is a byproduct of these energy-intensive processes. CHP also works in places that have their own on-site thermal load, often required to heat water and produce steam.

Not only does CHP capture what would otherwise be wasted energy; it also avoids transmission and distribution losses associated with conventional thermal plants that transport energy from long distances. This is because CHP systems are designed to meet the local energy demand (with energy captured from local processes), thereby alleviating the need to transmit energy across long distances. With energy transmission and distribution losses significantly reduced thanks to the CHP process, the overall efficiency of the CHP system can reach up to 90 percent, compared with 50 percent for the best conventional thermal power plants.

CHP system application is site-specific and is most commonly installed at relatively small scale (less than 50 MW) at facilities with steady thermal loads. Ideal sites for CHP applications include pulp and paper mills, chemicals and food processing industries, which need power and heat on a daily basis; and hospitals, universities and other institutional facilities which regularly need both electricity and thermal loads. With potential increases in fuel prices - and the fact that CHP is compatible with virtually any kind of energy source, fossil and non-fossil fuel – CHP systems are becoming more attractive and widespread in facilities seeking to reduce energy consumption and reduce CO2 emissions.

Source: <http://ase.org/content/article/detail/5649>



Community Profile – Town of Carnduff and RM of Mount Royal No. 2



By: Tara Beck, Economic Development Officer, Town of Carnduff & R.M. of Mount Pleasant No. 2

The Town of Carnduff and Rural Municipality of Mount Pleasant No. 2 would like to welcome you to our great community! Nestled in the heart of the southeast corner of our Province we are a vibrant and growing community..... a “Community on the Move”.

So how was the “Town of Carnduff” born? In 1882 three individuals, John Carnduff, J. B. Preston, W.S. and James Barker drew lots for land to adjoin one another, this being the first Carnduff settlement, a mile and half west of the current Town location. In the fall of 1891, the railway came to Carnduff. It was at that time that the settlement was moved to its current location as the railway requested the town built on CPR land enabling them to sell property. The Hamlet became a village on March 29, 1899. In 1905 the population had grown to the required population to be given Town status. With this came the first mayor, J.B. Preston and the first town council.

And the “R.M. of Mount Pleasant No. 2”? In December, 1911 the Rural Municipality of Mount Pleasant No. 2 came into being governed by a reeve and six councillors. The creation of the R.M. came following the creation of the Local Improvement Districts in 1897.

Where we are now! The Town of Carnduff and Rural Municipality of Mount Pleasant No. 2 have a combined population of approximately 1500 with that number on the rise. A strong agricultural district accompanied by the active oil and energy sector is providing growth and opportunity in all sectors. The two municipalities continue to work very closely together to ensure that all avenues taken will enhance the commercial and residential development of the area. That collaboration can be seen through many past and present projects and development in the community and area. The current joint project between the municipalities is the construction of a new Health Services Building. This building will include clinic space for a physician as well as dental space.

The oil boom of late 2007 and 2008 provided the Town with phenomenal growth in residential building. In 2008 we saw a very impressive \$1.16 million in residential building permit values issued. This spike in residential development depleted the municipality’s available residential property requiring a need for additional residential lots. The Town is currently in the process of developing an additional 12 residential serviced lot’s to meet this demand.

Commercially, a new industrial subdivision was completed in 2008. There continues to be development and interest shown in this property. The majority of the property has already been purchased with construction already commencing. On the commercial side of business we are home to a number of businesses directly related to the oil industry from drilling companies, oil field maintenance companies, and electrical companies to welding!

The fall of 2004 saw the opening of the Carnduff Education Complex (CEC), our new K-12 school. It was through the joint effort of the two municipalities that funded an additional 2100 square feet of space in the new school to allow for a larger gymnasium and library, which is the first fully integrated Southeast Regional Library in Saskatchewan. The school is home to approximately 340 students and acts as a feeder school for students from surrounding communities beginning in Grade 9.

Upon the opening of the new school, this left our elementary and high school vacant. The elementary school was sold to a local businessman who now operates his business out of the building as well as renting out additional space. The old high school building was opened in the spring of 2008 as the Dean Fraser Community Centre. Upon the closing a local private daycare, the Town was in great need of a daycare facility. With the great need and a number of employers in need of daycare for their employee's families, a committee was created and the Town of Carnduff applied for a municipal daycare license. Approval was given for a 30 spot daycare and the Carnduff Community Daycare opened for business in the Community Centre in May 2008. The daycare is now full with a large waiting list and employs on average ten employees. The Community Centre is also home to our Recreation Director and the additional space is available for rent.

Carnduff is very proud of our exceptional recreation facilities. The Carnduff Ball Facility was completely reconstructed in 1994 to include two softball, two hardball and one senior men's baseball diamond. They are red shale infields complete with lush green outfields. We have been host to two Western Canadian Softball Championships as well as many provincial level championships, all of which have seen great success. The swimming pool has recently gone through some changes with the complete renovation of the paddling pool and fundraising continues to enable the reconstruction of the main pool. We are also home to a beautiful 9 hole grass green golf course. A course that is located within the Antler Creek Valley and one that is sure to hold plenty of challenge for golfers of any ability. It is home to a men's, ladies and seniors night with a very strong junior golf program. The community also offers full service campgrounds and an archery club.

In the winter, activity can be seen at the Carnduff Centennial Arena. The facility offers Minor Hockey to all ages, Figure Skating and is home to our Senior Men's Hockey Team, the Carnduff Red Devils. If hockey isn't your sport, you can hop on across the parking lot to the Carnduff Curling Rink. There are four sheets of artificial ice and offer senior, men's and ladies leagues as well as a junior curling program in conjunction with the Carnduff Education Complex. Carnduff Bowl is also open throughout the winter months with men's, ladies, mixed and youth bowling leagues. The club has also had many provincial champions as well as national champions hailing from our community.

The business community continues to grow in all areas from retail to industrial and everything in between! We have seen a number of new businesses start-up or expand to the Carnduff area due in

part to the economic growth of our area with the increased oil activity and strong agricultural presence. The Town and the Rural Municipality also continue to offer progressive development incentives to new and expanding businesses.

The Carnduff & District Business Organization consists of a number of businesses in the community and works to help promote our business community and community as a whole. They host a number of events throughout the year including an annual July 1st Celebration, Carnduff Country Christmas Kickoff in November as well as other promotions and events throughout the year. They recently hosted Mr. Paul Martin, the Saskatchewan Businessman in an evening titled "Saskatchewan....It's Our Time!"

Carnduff and the Rural Municipality of Mount Pleasant No. 2 continue look progressively into the future and continue to embrace these times of growth! For more information on our community you are invited to visit us at www.carnduff.ca.

Thank you very much to the Town of Kipling, Town of Carnduff and RM of Mount Pleasant for taking the time to provide a profile of the community for this issue of Interconnections. If you would like to see your community showcased here please send us a 400-500 word article describing your community along with a couple of pictures to sustainability@suma.org.



"The earth and the human community are bound in a single journey." - Thomas Berry

Source: http://www.sustainable.org/information/quote_archive.html

Sustainability Resources



Canadian Communities Guidebook

The Adaptation and Impacts Research Division of Environment Canada recently released the “Canadian Communities’ Guidebook for Adaptation to Climate Change: including an approach to generate mitigation co-benefits in the context of sustainable development.” The publication is available to be downloaded at www.forestry.ubc.ca/aird.

This Guidebook explores the potential for adaptation to climate change by suggesting a process closely tied to on-going planning cycles to help decision-makers incorporate responses to climate change into local development initiatives. Our intent is that this Guidebook will be of use to planners, decision-makers, local practitioners and anyone interested in responding to climate change and building a resilient community.

This Guidebook emphasizes the importance of being proactive in creating responses that prepare communities for future climatic, policy and development challenges. The Guidebook provides additional reference materials, including: information on how to interpret the consequences of climate change; an extensive list of adaptation options available; a list of published guidebooks; and several other resources available for consultation.

AIRD welcomes your comments and feedback, and we’d love to hear from practitioners who put the Guidebook into practice in their communities.

For further information, please contact Livia (liviab@interchange.ubc.ca) or Erica (erica88@interchange.ubc.ca).

Life Cycle Costing Tool for Community Infrastructure Planning

There has been much debate in recent years about the costs of development, both in terms of the true costs of different development forms as well as how the costs of development are shared between the public, the private sector and the environment. There is mounting evidence that more compact, mixed-use development is a more cost-efficient and environmentally sustainable form of development than low-density suburban development. However, there are very few readily available tools to demonstrate the degree to which this is true or to effectively compare different types of development.

The Life Cycle Costing Tool for Community Infrastructure Planning (the Tool) was created to allow a user to estimate the major costs of community development, particularly those that change with different forms of development (for example, linear infrastructure), and to compare alternative development scenarios. The Tool is geared towards estimating planning level costs and revenues associated with the residential component of a development, although financial impacts of commercial and other types of development can be incorporated provided that infrastructure requirements are specified correctly. The Tool is well suited to assessing development projects ranging in size from a collection of houses to a block-by-block infill development to an entire subdivision. A good measure of the applicability of the Tool to a given project is whether or not alternatives can be conceived that would result in significantly different densities or infrastructure requirements, or make use of different green infrastructure alternatives.

Need further information, please contact:

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Source: CMHC, <http://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/inpr/su/sucopl/licycoto/index.cfm>



Key Facts on Sustainable Forestry in Canada

Size

About half of Canada's land mass is covered by forest that is approximately 417 million hectares. Only ¼ of Canada's forests are dedicated to forest management (119 million hectares), the remainder, for example, is either protected from harvesting, is of a non-commercial quality, or is commercial but not yet accessed or allocated.

Ownership

94% percent of Canada's forests are publicly owned, while the remaining 6% is private property belonging to more than 425,000 landowners.

Harvest Levels

Canada harvests less than ½ of 1% of its commercial forest area each year, or ¼ of 1% of its total forest area. Moreover, it grows twice as much timber as it harvests. About ½ of the Canadian forest will NEVER be harvested. That never-to-be-logged Canadian forest is larger than California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Louisiana combined.

Fire, Insects & Disease

Did you know that Canada harvests less of its commercial forest each year (0.4%) than is taken by fire, insects and disease (0.5%).

Regeneration

By law all forests harvested on Canada's public lands must be replaced. More than half of the area harvested in Canada is left to regenerate naturally. Many tree species can reestablish themselves on a site without planting or seeding. These natural mechanisms include seeding from the adjacent forest, suckering of stumps and roots, and growth of young trees remaining on the harvested area. In summary, regeneration is accomplished by natural regeneration (53%), planting (43%), and aerial seeding (4%).

An Abundant and Growing Forest

The area of trees growing in Canada is growing not shrinking. In fact, during the 5 year period, 1990-1995, the United Nations FAO estimated a net increase of 4% in the area of trees growing in Canada's commercial forests.

Helping Our Climate

Trees are living plants that 'breathe' to help them grow. As they breathe, they remove unwanted carbon dioxide from the air - a greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming - and replace it with life sustaining oxygen.

Park System

Canada is the world leader in terms of area dedicated to its national and provincial park system for the use and enjoyment of Canadians and citizens around the world. Its national and provincial parks alone occupy some 56.8 million hectares. Compare that to the area of forests managed primarily for wood production in Canada – 119 million hectares - and one can quickly see that Canada's forests are maintained for a variety of values and uses.



Original Forest Cover

Almost half of the Earth's original forest cover is gone, much of it destroyed within the past three decades. In contrast, Canada has maintained over 90% of its forest cover and it has done so while being one of the world's largest producers of high-quality forest products.

Forest Certification

Certification provides proof that forests are being managed by an independent 3rd party audit. Currently, if including CSA, SFI, FSC and ISO 14001 certifications, Canada has certifications covering some 115 million hectares of forest land- the largest certified forest area in the world! If however, one considers only those certifications to forestry-specific standards such as CSA, SFI, FSC, Canada has over 25 million hectares of forest land certified - of which 1 million is certified to FSC (see next bullet). However, the area of certifications to forestry-specific standards (CSA, SFI, FSC) is scheduled to grow considerably by 2006 given a new commitment by the Board of FPAC. It is also important to remember that the vast majority of wood coming from Canada's forests are well-managed, certified or not. For more information on the forestry specific standards noted above or on forest management certification status in Canada, visit www.CertificationCanada.org.

FSC Forest Certification

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification is not practical for small 10-100 acre parcels of land which are the primary source of high value hardwood in Canada. Costs to implement and maintain an FSC certification would be higher than the value of product derived. To be brief, FSC on small private lands managed for timber is conceptually unworkable in Canada. This point is made given that many environmental organizations lobby purchasers of Canadian forest products to specify FSC certified wood - this is an unrealistic demand for most small private woodlots in Canada. It should also be noted that even large scale commercial forestry operations in Canada for the most part are not pursuing FSC certifications for a variety of reasons. To date, 1 million of 25 million hectares of certified forest land in Canada is certified to the FSC Principles.

Source: Canada Lumberman's Association - http://www.canadianlumbermen.com/sustainable/key_facts.php

Sustainability WebLinks

The following is a list of weblinks that deal with sustainability that may be of interest. We will highlight new links each issue.

The Land Stewardship Resource Centre - <http://www.landstewardship.org/biodiversity.asp>

My Sustainable Canada Online Resource Centre - <http://www.mysuscan.org/>

Green Builder Canada - <http://www.sbcanada.org/greenbuildingfinder.asp>

Industry Canada, Sustainable Development - <http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/sd-dd.nsf/eng/home>



The Go Green Fund currently has **15 million dollars in funding available** for “...large scale initiatives that demonstrate significant environmental benefit and those that have the potential for adoption and/or replication elsewhere in Saskatchewan” (Go Green- <http://www.environment.gov.sk.ca/fund>). Eligible projects are results based projects that are not ordinary course of business activities which contribute to any of the following objectives:

- Reduction or avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions
- Conservation of water supplies
- Maintenance or restoration of water quality to meet established standards
- Biodiversity Conservation
- Reduction of Waste
- Improvement in the understanding and acceptance of the need to address environmental issues

To access this funding, regional groups and/or consulting firms must submit a business plan outlining their proposal no later than midnight on **September 1st, 2009**. Please see the attached presentation for more information or contact the Go Green Fund Manager at:

Go Green Fund Manager
5th Floor-3211 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 5W6
gogreenfund@gov.sk.ca

This is a great opportunity for funding so put your thinking caps on!

“You never change things by fighting the existing reality. To change something, build a new model that makes the existing model obsolete - Buckminster Fuller, philosopher, futurist and global thinker”. (1895 - 1983)

Source: <http://www.oursouthwest.com/news/quotes1sd.htm>

Grant Application Deadlines

Thinking about applying for any of these grants? The deadlines are coming up quickly, so make sure your application gets in on time.

Upcoming Grant Application Deadlines

1. Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation Assistance – August 15th, 2009
2. Building Communities through Arts & Heritage – September 1st, 2009
3. Community Development Trust Fund – September 15th, 2009
4. Saskatchewan Infrastructure Growth Initiative – September 30th, 2009
5. Community Grants Program – October 1st, 2009

New Grants

Provincial Toilet Replacement Rebate – Open

<http://www.swa.ca/WaterConservation/ToiletRebateProgram/Default.asp>

Affordability and Choice Today – Fall 2009

<http://www.actprogram.com/>

Community Development Program – June 30th / September 30th, 2012

<http://www.rural.gc.ca/RURAL/display-afficher.do?id=1244146341952&lang=eng>

Community Development Trust Fund – September 15th, 2009

<http://www.enterprisesaskatchewan.ca/cdtfeedback>

Enhancing Accessibility Fund – Small Project Applications still being accepted

http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/disability_issues/eaf/call2009/index.shtml

Infrastructure Stimulus Fund- Not yet determined

<http://www.buildingcanada-chantierscanada.gc.ca/creating-creation/isf-fsi-guide-eng.html>

Municipal Infrastructure Lending Program – Ongoing

<http://www.cmhc.ca/housingactionplan/hemubustco/muinleprho.cfm>

Western Economic Partnership Agreement – Ongoing

<http://www.enterprisesaskatchewan.ca/wepa>

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