

## References

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Report of a roundtable discussion held at the Fall 2005 ULI conference in Los Angeles.
- Baker, B. (2007). "New town planned for the Scottish Highlands". *Urban Land*, 66(10), 43-43.  
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A smart growth approach to population increases in Inverness, Scotland, is the development of the new towns of Tornagrain and Whiteness, in the Castle Stuart area of the Moray Estates. Master plan for Tornagrain by DPZ.
- Baker, M. C. (1998). "Colorado's smart growth initiative". *Urban Land*, 57(4), 128-128.  
Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>
- Baker, S. C., Gillis, K., & Koste, B. (2006). "Intelligent development: Denver plans for growth". *Urban Land*, 65(9), 108-113. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>  
'With economic and cultural growth in the central business district, new development to the northeast, a commitment to green building, and strong regional infrastructure investment, Denver is implementing smart solutions to its growth challenges.'
- Balmori, D., & Benoit, G. (2007). *Land and natural development (LAND) code : guidelines for sustainable land development*. Hoboken, N.J.: John Wiley & Sons. Retrieved from [http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/0470049847/ref=cm\\_cr\\_pr\\_product\\_top](http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/0470049847/ref=cm_cr_pr_product_top)
- Barnes, W. A. (1998). "Stapleton gets ready for liftoff". *Urban Land*, 57(4), 67. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'The transformation of Denver's former airport into a sustainable, master-planned urban infill community has begun.'

Beckman, J. (2006). "A new action plan for New Orleans". *Urban Land*, 65(1), 60-61.

Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Plan for the reconstruction of New Orleans presented by the Bring New Orleans Back Commission, chaired by Joseph C. Canizaro, released on 11 Jan. 2006.

Bender, J. (2005). "Denver's emerging 'aeropolitan': not only the airports themselves, but also the cities surrounding them, must be planned as dynamic international destinations".

*Urban Land*, 64(11), 118-122. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Discusses the Denver International Airport (DIA) as 'an 'airport city' of business, residential, and retail developments... The goal was to build not just a world-class airport facility, but also a surrounding airport area that would reflect a sustainable, transit-oriented development model unfolding in America and around the world.'

Bergsman, S. (2002). "Arlington, Virginia, plans for green buildings". *Urban Land*, 61(7), 32-32. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

The design of the Walter Reed Community Center will conform to environmental guidelines established by the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED program to prevent runoff into the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay.

Binger, G. (2005). "Confronting California's growth challenges: state leaders are seeking smart solutions to growth-related problems in the nation's third-largest state". *Urban Land*, 64(9), 56. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Identifies eight major growth-related challenges - among them aging infrastructure, lack of affordable housing, traffic congestion, pollution, loss of farmland and open space, etc. -

and eight reforms outlined in the California Smart Growth Initiative sponsored by the ULI in 2001 in a report: 'Putting the Pieces Together: State Actions to Encourage Smart Growth Practices in California.'

Binger, G., Sedway, P., & Margerum, T. (2003). "Partnering for smart growth success [San Francisco Bay Area]". *Urban Land*, 62(9), 96. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>  
Examples of public-private sector cooperation to further smart growth in San Jose, San Rafael and Lafayette, Calif. Sidebar on 'transit villages' in Maryland, Virginia and Oregon by Terry Margerum.

Browning, W. D., Cramer, J. S., & Frej, A. B. (2005). "Going green: in the last two decades, the green building movement has made an enormous leap forward". *Urban Land*, 64(6), 75-80. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>  
Cites various examples from the U.S., India and Zimbabwe.

Bunster-Ossa, I. F., Huffman, R., Lockwood, C., & Roberts, D. G. (2001). 'Landscape Urbanism'. *Urban Land*, 60(7), 36-47. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>  
Discusses the desirability of integrating urban design elements (building setbacks and orientation, height, scale, material quality and infrastructure) with the surrounding and intervening spaces that are occupied by parks, plazas, promenades, courtyards and gardens. Illustrates examples from Berlin (Potsdamer Platz); Santiago, Chile; Kobe, Japan; and Minneapolis, Minn. Sidebars on Canal Walk in Richmond, Va., the San Antonio River Walk in Texas, and the development of OSRPs, open space and recreational plans, in New Jersey.

Burrough, D. J. (2000). "Evolving greens: golf course development is experiencing a major evolution". *Urban Land*, 59(2), 70. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Examines the trend away from the traditional staid country club atmosphere, with changing demographics, environmental concerns, and new materials that send golf balls farther, necessitating longer courses.

Cantley, K. R. (2001). "Urban mixed-use development: to create vital, new urban areas, a number of pitfalls must be avoided". *Urban Land*, 60(1), 22-22. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Identifies such issues as zoning, opposition to public subsidies, single-use developers, mass-produced materials, and green space as needing the attention of planners of urban mixed-use developments in order to create successful, income-producing projects.

Incomplete text is amended in an erratum statement in the Feb. 2001 issue, p.16.

Condon, P. M., & University of British Columbia. James Taylor Chair in Landscape and Liveable Environments. (1996). *Sustainable urban landscapes : the Surrey design charrette*.

Vancouver, B.C.: University of British Columbia, James Taylor Chair in Landscape and Liveable Environments : Distributed by the University of British Columbia Press. Retrieved

from [http://www.amazon.com/Sustainable-Urban-Landscapes-Surrey-](http://www.amazon.com/Sustainable-Urban-Landscapes-Surrey-Charrette/dp/0888655355)

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Corbett, J., & Corbett, M. N. (2000). *Designing sustainable communities : learning from Village Homes*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press. Retrieved from

[http://www.amazon.com/Designing-Sustainable-Communities-Learning-](http://www.amazon.com/Designing-Sustainable-Communities-Learning-Village/dp/1559636866/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1220367645&sr=1-1)

[Village/dp/1559636866/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1220367645&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Designing-Sustainable-Communities-Learning-Village/dp/1559636866/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1220367645&sr=1-1)

Corrigan, M. B., Urban Land Institute, Bank of America, & United States. Environmental Protection Agency. (2004). *Ten principles for smart growth on the suburban fringe*.

Washington, DC: ULI--Urban Land Institute. Retrieved from

[http://www.amazon.com/Principles-Smart-Growth-Suburban-Fringe/dp/0874209439/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1220367847&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Principles-Smart-Growth-Suburban-Fringe/dp/0874209439/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1220367847&sr=1-1)

Cramer, J. S., & Browning, W. D. (2005). "Outlook and trends: emerging trends and the challenges and barriers facing widespread adoption of green development". *Urban Land*, 64(10), 58-66. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Primarily addresses the need for changing methodologies and attitudes in the development industry. In the GreenTech supplement, v.1, n.1, Fall 2005.

Cunningham, S. (2005). "Restorative development: what is needed is a development model that repairs as vigorously as the current model destroys". *Urban Land*, 64(6), 20-23.

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'The smart growth and sustainable development dialogues have led to a more thoughtful appreciation of the need for restorative development. But neither smart growth nor sustainable development can provide the necessary underpinnings for changes to policy, planning, budgeting, research and education.' Argues instead for restorative development: 'Properly integrative restorative strategies do not depend on political support or legislation... They create self-sustaining socioeconomic renewal based on the restoration of an area's built, natural, and cultural assets.'

Cusumano, G. M. (2001). "MPC lessons: creating an MPC master plan that succeeds over the long term". *Urban Land*, 60(5), 14. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Master-planned communities can encompass a variety of approaches to land use.

Illustrates examples from Des Moines and Las Vegas.

Davis, S. (2000). "Negotiating smart growth: developers, community groups, and local regulatory officials must reach consensus on community development". *Urban Land*,

59(10), 22. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Puts forward ten points to help developers understand how to resolve conflicts between established communities and government agencies in developing new projects designated for smart growth areas.

Dozier, D. C. (1999). "Alert city planning allows design sophistication to overcome barriers".

*Urban Land*, 1(1), 80-80. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

On the planning process that allowed an atypical design for a multifamily housing complex to be approved in the strictly zoned town of Chandler, Ariz. Architects: Humphreys Partners.

Dunphy, R. T. (2006). "Transit as a tool for shaping development". *Urban Land*, 65(10), 50.

Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'Southern California needs to take primary responsibility for developing facilities to serve growth, with minimal reliance on federal or state support.' Case study of local transportation planning in Orange Co., Calif.

Dunphy, R. T., Frank, L. D., Krasnow, R., Gruen, C., & Pisarski, A. E. (1998). "Smart growth and transportation". *Urban Land*, 57(5), 58. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'State and local governments are seeing smart growth - the coordination of land use and transportation - emerge as a major issue.' Case studies in Washington State, Contra Costa Co., Calif., and New Jersey. Sidebar on Maryland by Rose Krasnow. Additional sidebars by Claude Gruen and Alan Pisarski.

Egan, N. (2006). "Atlanta's new green space". *Urban Land*, 65(10), 80-86. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'The concept for the redevelopment of the Atlanta Beltline, a 22-mile railway corridor that

circles downtown, has gathered considerable momentum in a relatively short period in civic time with strong support from a coalition of community, civic, and business leaders.'

Eger, J. M., & Horan, T. A. (2001). "Smart communities". *Urban Land*, 60(1), 50-55. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'Becoming smart is not so much about developing technology as about engaging the body politic to reinvent governance in the digital age.' Sidebar by Thomas A. Horan.

Elbasani, B., & Orrock, K. T. (2007). "Summerlin builds an urban core: Summerlin Centre offers an alternative for those who seek an authentic and sustainable public realm experience". *Urban Land*, 66(9), 220. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'For the nearly 2 million people who call Las Vegas home, a new major open-air town center designed for promenading, people watching, relaxing, shopping, and entertaining is about to change the urban landscape.'

Fahey, M. (2007). "ULI place making conference explores ideas for designing and building sustainable spaces". *Urban Land*, 66(10), 45-46. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

A report on the ninth annual ULI place making conference, held in Toronto in Sept. 2007.

Farr, D. (2008). *Sustainable urbanism : urban design with nature*. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.

Retrieved from [http://www.amazon.com/Sustainable-Urbanism-Urban-Design-Nature/dp/047177751X/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1220531922&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Sustainable-Urbanism-Urban-Design-Nature/dp/047177751X/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1220531922&sr=1-1)

Feller, G. (2006). "Reinventing France's second city: Lyon is pursuing a more sustainable infrastructure for its many development projects". *Urban Land*, 65(7), 87-91. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'Since the 1981 arrival of frequent, high-speed train service connecting Lyon to Paris in

less than two hours, and links to the Mediterranean that connect in 90 minutes, Lyon has been undergoing steady urban development. The city is effectively growing from its industrial roots and transforming itself into a genuine metropolis - all the while preserving its status as the second-largest UNESCO world heritage site.' Illustrates projects by Santiago Calatrava, Coop Himmelblau, Renzo Piano, and others.

Finnemore, M. (2006). "Resort growth: regions of the Northwest are attempting to balance the demand for new resorts and second homes with smart growth guidelines". *Urban Land*, 65(8), 104-107. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Examples include the Brasada Ranch master-planned resort in central Oregon; Eagle Crest Resort, a second-home development in Bend, Ore.; and Suncadia in Roslyn, Wash., with a general discussion of resort development in the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Fortin-Magaña, G. (2001). "Toward sustainable communities: transition and transformations in environmental policy"[ed. by] Daniel A. Mazmanian and Michael E. Kraft. *Urban Land*, 60(3), 30-30. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Publ. in 1999 by MIT.

French, D. (2005). "Community builders profile: Tony Green". *Urban Land*, 64(9), 180-181.

Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Green is a Massachusetts real estate developer and the managing director of the Pinehills, a master-planned community in Plymouth that is the largest mixed-use 'enclave' in New England.

Gause, J. A., Franko, R., & Urban Land Institute. (2007). *Developing sustainable planned communities*. Washington, D.C.: Urban Land Institute. Retrieved from

[http://www.amazon.com/Developing-Sustainable-Planned-Communities-Richard/dp/0874209919/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1220533618&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Developing-Sustainable-Planned-Communities-Richard/dp/0874209919/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1220533618&sr=1-1)

Genzyme Center raises bar.(2005). *Urban Land*, 64(7), 44-44. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'The ten-acre Kendall Square master plan in Cambridge, Massachusetts, nearing completion steps from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has transformed a blighted brownfield site into a center for business and enterprise with six blocks of mixed-use sustainable development.' The first of seven proposed buildings to be completed is Behnisch + Behnisch's Genzyme Center.

Gleason, T. (2002). "Smart draw: Denver's former Stapleton International Airport is being transformed into a mixed-use model for sustainable development". *Urban Land*, 61(10), 34. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Golf community re-creates New England village.(2005). *Urban Land*, 64(8), 47-47. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'The Preserve, a planned golf and residential community in Old Saybrook, Connecticut, includes the details of old New England, complete with town greens, streetscapes, and front porches.' Masterplan developed by a team of planners, golf course architects, ecologists, wetland scientists, and toxicologists led by BL Companies, an architectural, engineering and planning firm based in Meriden, Conn.

Green city leaders: special section.(2005). *Urban Land*, 64(6), 109-126. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Section devoted to American cities engaged in high-profile environmental initiatives. Three articles separately indexed.

Green residences on snowy slopes [Park City, Utah].(2006). *Urban Land*, 65(4), 25. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'Deer Valley Resort in Park City, Utah, is slated to receive several hundred new residential options to house winter sports enthusiasts at Empire Pass, a 1,600-acre master-planned, ski-in/ski-out community. At build-out, Empire Pass will include about 525 residences and club facilities situated on the slopes of Flagstaff Mountain and Empire Canyon.'

Grow, R. J., & Matheson, A. (2006). "Envision Utah: laying the foundation for high-quality development". *Urban Land*, 65(4), 63-65. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

On the state's regional planning initiative, 'widely recognized as one of the country's most successful efforts to involve the public in regional visioning.'

Gunter, G. R. (2006). "Great places: can shopping environments provide society's third places?". *Urban Land*, 65(8), 44-49. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

On the role of consumerism - as opposed to philanthropy - in providing tangible public assets in the form of parks, street furniture and other types of public amenity. Examples from Ohio, Michigan, North Carolina and California.

Hammond, S. D., & Solomon, D. (2004). "Reconfiguring sprawl to create a more sustainable future". *Urban Land*, 63(5), 67-68. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Case study of evolving planning strategies in Coyote Valley, Calif., south of San Jose. Masterplan, called 'Getting It Right,' by Wallace Roberts & Todd.

Hanway, B. (2004). "Sense of place in the U.K.: the British government is creating high-quality places through integrated regeneration". *Urban Land*, 63(8), 66-71. Retrieved

from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

On the policy of sustainable urban development implemented by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, led by John Prescott, and its formalization in 2003 in the Sustainable Communities Plan. Examples from Manchester, Milton Keynes and Corby, East Midlands.

Harris, R. R., & Carman, J. H. (1999). "Battling the American dream". *Urban Land*, 58(9), 90-93. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

On the implementation of 'smart growth' development strategies in Maryland.

Heid, J. (2004). "Green reflections: a consistent analysis of current projects is needed to ensure that future developments properly incorporate green principles". *Urban Land*, 63(7), 40-46. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Identifies the characteristics of green development (i.e., 'land-based development that emphasizes the tenets of environmental responsibility or sustainability at the community level'), lists ten first- and second-generation projects incorporating these characteristics, and a selection of current projects.

Heinfeld, D. (2003). "Companies should begin now to prepare their projects to meet the growing number of green regulations". *Urban Land*, 62(7), 22. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'One of the most challenging trends [in real estate development] - as well as one of the most beneficial - is the growing number of communities, counties, and states that have enacted environmentally based development regulations.' Examples in the U.S.

Henrie, M. (2007). "The new frontier: as the American West continues its rapid development, one of the biggest issues it faces is water". *Urban Land*, 66(10), 86-90. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Describes the expanding human environmental 'footprint' and the static or shrinking water resources of some of the more arid Western states such as New Mexico and Utah.

Hervey, P. (2004). "Transportation and sustainable campus communities: issues, examples, solutions [by] Will Toor and Spenser W. Havlick". *Urban Land*, 63(7), 34-35. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>  
Publ. in 2004.

Hervey, P. (2006). "This land: the battle over sprawl and the future of America [by] Anthony Flint". *Urban Land*, 65(7), 22-22. Retrieved from  
<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>  
Publ. in 2006.

Hervey, P. (2007). "Boomtown USA: the 7 1/2 keys to big success in small towns [by] Jack M. Schultz". *Urban Land*, 66(6), 147-147. Retrieved from  
<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Hill, D. (2007). "MetroGreen: connecting open space in North American cities [by] Donna Erickson". *Urban Land*, 66(6), 27-27. Retrieved from  
<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Hoffman, L. (2007). "Rebuilding after disaster: devastated areas can be fashioned into new places that are sustainable and safe". *Urban Land*, 66(10), 95-98. Retrieved from  
<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>  
Case studies of La Belle Creole Hotel and Resort on the Caribbean island of St. Martin (destroyed by Hurricane Luis in 1995); the Quemazon Communities in Los Alamos, N.M. (damaged by the Cerro Grande fire in 2000); and Gulf Coast destruction caused by Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Masterplanning for St. Martin and Los Alamos by Design Workshop; charette for the Mississippi Gulf Coast by students at Mississippi State University.

Holst, L. (2001). "Chesapeake Bay headquarters goes green". *Urban Land*, 60(6), 35-35.

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Headquarters for the Chesapeake Bay Foundation near Annapolis, Md., currently 'the most environmentally sensitive building in the nation,' designed to meet the energy efficiency requirements of the U.S. Green Building Council. Architects: Tom Eichbaum of Smith-Group, and Janet Harrison.

Holton, R., Homstad, L., & Haessly, G. (2001). "Competitive livability: how regions prosper".

*Urban Land*, 60(4), 38-43. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

On the economic, development, and urban planning climate in Minnesota, particularly the overall quality of life in the Twin Cities region encompassing Minneapolis and Saint Paul.

Hood, G. (2001). "Working in concert: the city of Orlando is pushing through a number of smart growth initiatives". *Urban Land*, 60(2), 23-23. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Hosey, L. (2006). "What's wrong with cities?". *Urban Land*, 65(2), 30-31. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'If we are to solve the problems of commuting, we need to rethink the entire character and fabric of cities to offer more diversity and more choice.' Cites results of a survey conducted in the Washington, D.C., area.

Hudnut, W. H. (1999). "Smart growth in a three-tiered city". *Urban Land*, 58(8), 20. Retrieved

from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Defines smart growth and anti-sprawl strategies for the central city, 'inner ring,' and suburbs of metropolitan areas to promote vibrant, healthy communities in the next century.

Hudnut, W. H. (2007). "Some good, healthy growth: sustainable communities will not wear out after a generation of use". *Urban Land*, 66(9), 68. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Offers suggestions for 'helpful public policies' to be applied to the burgeoning growth in and around Las Vegas.

Huron, A. (2004). "Building suburbia: green fields and urban growth, 1820-2000, by Dolores Hayden". *Urban Land*, 63(5), 44-44. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Publ. in 2003.

Huron, A. (2005). "Shared parks in urban blocks". *Urban Land*, 64(6), 47-47. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Describes a type of urban park, in place at Chandlers Yard in Baltimore, in which 'a group of homeowners on a block agree to gate off the alley that separates them, rip up the pavement, and turn it into communal green space that is then shared by the block's residents. The purpose of the concept is threefold: to add greenery, increase safety, and augment the sense of community.'

Hyatt, J. (2005). "Sustaining the edge of paradise: high-end resorts are focusing on

authenticity and seclusion in a sustainable setting". *Urban Land*, 64(8), 65. Retrieved

from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Examples include Blackadore Cay and Cayo Espantos in Belize. Sidebar on four levels or 'tiers' of environmental protection that qualify as sustainable.

Jacobs, T. (2002). "Creating quality places [Kansas City]". *Urban Land*, 61(4), 24-25.

Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'Exploring how concepts like smart growth, new urbanism, and sustainable development might be applied in Kansas City.'

Johnson, S. A., & Lang, R. E. (2000). "Changing the grid". *Urban Land*, 59(7), 48. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Describes new urbanism generally, and illustrates the 'new urbanist comprehensive land plan for the city of DuPont, in Washington State...' Separate article on the relationship between new urbanism and smart growth, 'The store next door,' by Robert E. Lang, p.50-51.

Kalamaros, A. E. (2005). "Sustainable urban growth writ large: a former aerospace development facility gives rise to a mixed-use community that blends conservation with new urban planning". *Urban Land*, 64(9), 122. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'Playa Vista is a mixed-use community comprising housing, conservation and open-space land, neighborhood shops, offices, and movie production space in historic former aerospace facilities.' In west Los Angeles on the site of the former Hughes Aircraft Company.

Kalamaros, A. E. (2006). "Shanghai's sustainable new towns". *Urban Land*, 65(2), 54-58. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

On sustainable development projects being undertaken in Luodian, Qingpu, Chongming Island, Xuhui District and the World Expo 2010 site.

Kay, J. H. (2002). "Little green islands: true sustainable development requires planning that envisions on a grand scale". *Urban Land*, 61(2), 128-128. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

The author sees too many patchwork efforts at green design, sustainable development and landscape protection that by themselves cannot improve overall environmental conditions or patterns of wasteful land use.

Kelbaugh, D. S. (1999). "Into the abyss". *Urban Land*, 58(6), 46-49. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

An essay which puts forth some incremental steps to be taken in order to counteract land use that 'continue[s] to sprawl endlessly across the countryside in auto-dependent patterns of development.'

Kirk, P. L. (2005). "Reurbanizing the core: both Phoenix and Las Vegas are looking to their downtowns to accommodate a continuing influx of new residents". *Urban Land*, 64(4),

105. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Recent high-density, mixed-use developments include Green Valley Ranch in Henderson, Nev., and Westgate City Center in Glendale, Ariz.; condominiums are being developed at Chateaux on Central and Orpheum Lofts in Phoenix; and Soho Lofts in Las Vegas.

Kirk, P. L. (2006). "Designing the way to green: environmental design is now synonymous with sustainable, or green, design". *Urban Land*, 65(11), 73-79. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Discusses the evolution of environmental design and the role of those who participate in it at the professional practice level (architects, engineers, landscape designers, urban planners, environmental scientists, etc.), as well as within the retail and office sectors. Examples include new Wal-Marts in Colorado and Texas, LEED-certified office buildings in California, and a variety of experimental approaches elsewhere around the U.S.

Kozloff, H. (2007). "Green cities: urban growth and the environment [by] Matthew E. Kahn".

*Urban Land*, 66(2), 171-171. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Kurtz, C. W. (2005). "A green tale: for green development to become mainstream, the development community has to figure out how to make spec green projects viable".

*Urban Land*, 64(6), 33-35. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Case study of two speculative office buildings at Arundel Mills Corporate Park in Maryland.

Landman, M. (2005). "Better places to live: neighborhoods and communities are blending the best practices of yesterday, today, and tomorrow". *Urban Land*, 64(10), 40-45. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Community development projects that encompass smart growth, neotraditionalism, and new urbanism include Haymount in Caroline Co., Va.; Highlands Garden Village in Denver, Colo.; and Coffee Creek Center in Chesterton, Ind. Provides a list of 26 'neighborhood developments and new towns with sustainable elements.' In the GreenTech supplement, v.1, n.1, Fall 2005.

Lassar, T. J. (2001). "Destiny with density". *Urban Land*, 60(3), 42-47. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

On the development of row-housing in the Pacific Northwest in response to growth management controls established in the 1970s and 1980s. Examples in Portland, Ore, and Seattle, Wash.

Lee, J. S. (2000). "Civic green: sustainable development in the public realm". *Urban Land*, 59(11), 106-111. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Recent public buildings in the U.S. which are planned, or have been built, to green design specifications.

Lee, T. L., & Dunphy, R. T. (2000). "Place making in suburbia: reinventing suburban communities with a sense of place". *Urban Land*, 59(10), 72. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Identifies design and development activities for integrating suburban communities.

Illustrates planned and completed projects at Birkdale Village, N.C.; Southlake, Texas;

Mizner Park in Boca Raton, Fla.; Reston, Va.; Addison, Texas; Bethesda, Md.; Jupiter, Fla.; and Valencia, Calif. Sidebar on parking by Robert T. Dunphy.

Lewis, R. K. (1999). "Taming urban sprawl". *Urban Land*, 58(6), 12. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Examines a federal initiative intended to inhibit urban sprawl and protect green space and the rural environment, concluding that 'sprawl is entirely market driven.'

Macht, W. P. (2005). "Building greener cities: Portland, Chicago, and Pittsburgh are leading LEED cities". *Urban Land*, 64(6), 112. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Macht, W. P. (2007). "Solution file: developing a desert city". *Urban Land*, 66(9), 182.

Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'Developing a desert city community within ecological constraints requires smarter design and development patterns.' Case study of the Kyle Canyon Gateway project in southern Nevada.

Madden, M. E., & Spikowski, B. (2006). "Place making with form-based codes". *Urban Land*, 65(9), 174-178. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'Form-based code' is a new term for the evolving techniques that regulate the development of land for the purpose of achieving a specific urban form... [The codes] are becoming increasingly popular in communities seeking practical ways to grow smarter.' Four examples from Kendall, Fla.; Columbia Pike, Arlington Co., Va.; St. Lucie Co., Fla.; and Central Petaluma, Calif.

Malmuth, D., & Skelley, J. (2005). "The capital of creativity: ethnic-focused development and residential innovation highlight southern California's economic dynamism". *Urban Land*,

64(9), 86. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Describes the factors influencing planning and real estate development in Los Angeles County.

Mamoser, A. P. (2002). "Suburbia revisited: rail station areas in suburbia and the inner ring are attracting higher-density residential developments in small, citylike environments".

*Urban Land*, 61(1), 19. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Examples from Richardson, Texas, a high-tech corridor north of Dallas; Englewood, Colo., near Denver; and Maplewood, Missouri, to the west of St. Louis, are illustrated.

Marston, J. E. (2004). "Chattanooga changes: public-private partnerships are revitalizing the community while maximizing quality of life". *Urban Land*, 63(6), 38-41. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

On the city as a model of successful visioning and revitalization in the 1990s, and again in the mid-2000s.

McCaffrey, F. (2000). "Small town planning: thriving with - not just surviving - growth". *Urban Land*, 59(5), 16-17. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Strategies for small towns to resist the negative impacts of unplanned suburban sprawl.

Example from Towamencin, Penn., near Philadelphia.

McCormick, K. (2006). "Regional thinking: the Denver metropolitan area has been a model of regional cooperation, with municipalities and counties working together to improve infrastructure and accommodate growth". *Urban Land*, 65(9), 88-98. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'From transit to economic development to green building, Denver is thinking regionally

and enacting solutions that not only address its problems, but also position the city to grow into the future.'

McLennan, J. F. (2004). *The Philosophy of Sustainable Design* Ecotone Publishing Company LLC. Retrieved from [http://www.amazon.com/Philosophy-Sustainable-Design-Jason-McLennan/dp/0974903302/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1220538346&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Philosophy-Sustainable-Design-Jason-McLennan/dp/0974903302/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1220538346&sr=1-1)

McMahon, E. T. (2005). "Sustainable destinations: finding ways to balance nature and commerce that benefit both". *Urban Land*, 64(8), 60-64. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Advice for real estate developers.

Metcalf, G. (2003). "Making smart growth popular: a new approach to combat NIMBYism". *Urban Land*, 62(3), 28. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Miara, J. (2000). "Fueling sprawl". *Urban Land*, 59(5), 78. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'Increasingly, the high-tech industry's bucolic campuses -- once seen as job-creating, pollution-free marvels -- are being pegged as the root of the problem known as urban sprawl.'

Miara, J. (2002). "Planning growth: Maryland is using public policy to promote smart growth issues in a battle for hearts, minds, and planning control". *Urban Land*, 61(11), 28. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Mulvihill, D. A. (1999). "Smart growth: putting discipline back into decision making on public resources". *Urban Land*, 58(4), 112-112. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Briefly summarizes the various approaches to growth management and sustainable development being implemented on local, state and national levels in the U.S.

Murillo, B., & Vargas, S. (2007). "Green Neighborhood Design". *Urban Land*, August 2007, 138-140.

Muro, M., & Katz, B. (2006). "Raising the roof in New Orleans". *Urban Land*, 65(1), 34.

Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

The authorss pose the question: How should the nation go about rebuilding a flood-prone, racially divided city of great character and soul so that it reemerges more inclusive, sustainable, and prosperous than before?

Myers, P. (2006). "Direct democracy and development". *Urban Land*, 65(6), 130-133.

Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Case study of citizen participation in planning and development in Cupertino, Calif., where an unlikely coalition of environmentalists and the building industry together opposed ballot measures intended to restrict building heights, density, and other smart growth practices. Looks also at California generally as the 'epicenter' of 'ballot-box zoning' and other states where land-use initiatives are determined by popular vote.

Newberg, S. (2005). "Certifying neighborhoods: LEED-ND could have far-reaching effects on the development industry". *Urban Land*, 64(11), 32. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Describes the latest set of standards from the U.S. Green Building Council, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design and Neighborhood Development.

Newberg, S. (2006). "Humans - nature: flanked by the majestic peaks of the Rocky Mountains and the turquoise waters of Great Salt Lake, the natural environment of the Salt Lake City region draws visitors and new residents alike". *Urban Land*, 65(4), 56-62. Retrieved

from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'Rapid population growth - Utah is one of the fastest-growing states in the nation - is pushing the boundaries of development outward, toward these natural assets, and how the region addresses this growth today will affect the future shape of the metropolitan area.' Introduction to theme issue on Salt Lake City, its surrounding communities, and development throughout the state. Twelve articles are separately indexed.

Newberg, S. (2007). "Greening a city from the top down: led by Mayor Daley, Chicago has been at the forefront of green development". *Urban Land*, 66(3), 76-79. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Newberg, S. (2007). "The biggest little city in the world: living up to its nickname, Reno, Nevada, is taking on many attributes of a big city". *Urban Land*, 66(9), 132-135. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>  
An overview of mixed-use and residential developments springing up in and around Reno in response to the city's economic growth, particularly in the high-tech, medical and logistics sectors.

Newberg, S. (2008). "Sustainable urbanism: urban design with nature [by] Douglas Farr". *Urban Land*, 67(1), 148-149. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Newman, M. (2004). "A sustainable community outside L.A. [Centennial, Calif.]". *Urban Land*, 63(11), 84-84. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

On plans for the creation of Centennial, a new town in the San Joaquin Valley.

Niehoff, W., & Tiscareno, B. (2001). "A natural town center [Redmond, Wash.]". *Urban Land*, 60(3), 34-34. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Redmond Town Center is a mixed-use development located on a 120-acre environmentally-sensitive site in Redmond, Wash. The master plan features neo-traditional design principles and preserves green space, a farmers' market, and water courses for salmon. Architects: LMN.

Nuszer, M. A. (2005). "Communities in context: planning greenfield developments that embrace Colorado's natural landscape". *Urban Land*, 64(5), 122. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

On master-planned communities springing up along the Front Range.

Nyren, R. (2006). "Design: ten cities to watch". *Urban Land*, 65(11), 54-58. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'High-profile architects, innovative design, and sustainable strategies are changing the ways U.S. cities look - and operate.'

Nyren, R. (2006). "Green 'hoods". *Urban Land*, 65(6), 42-46. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'True sustainability goes beyond green building techniques. These ten green urbanist neighborhoods serve as models.'

O'Neill, D. (1999). "Can smart growth work in Washington, D.C.?". *Urban Land*, 58(9), 28.

Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

O'Neill, D. J., & Wilbur, V. R. (2002). "Sustainable land use". *Urban Land*, 61(7), 54-61.

Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

O'Toole, J. (2005). "Taking the plunge: after decades of slow growth, Ventura County is approaching development with smart growth plans that emphasize compact, walkable

communities". *Urban Land*, 64(9), 106. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Describes the smart growth initiatives of the county and a selection of its cities, including Ventura, Oxnard and Santa Paula.

Park Service regional headquarters strikes LEED gold.(2005). *Urban Land*, 64(11), 54-54.

Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

The midwestern regional headquarters building of the National Park Service in Omaha, Neb., has been awarded a gold-level certification by the U.S. Green Building Council, in addition to several other awards for its energy efficiency and green design. Architects: NPS with the General Services Administration.

Parolek, D. G., Parolek, K., & Crawford, P. C. (2008). *Form Based Codes: A Guide for*

*Planners, Urban Designers, Municipalities, and Developers*. Wiley. Retrieved from

[http://www.amazon.com/Form-Based-Codes-Municipalities-Developers/dp/0470049855/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1220539724&sr=8-1](http://www.amazon.com/Form-Based-Codes-Municipalities-Developers/dp/0470049855/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1220539724&sr=8-1)

Pawlukiewica, M. (2002). "Embracing density: high-density communities are a smart growth tool to check sprawl". *Urban Land*, 61(7), 18-20. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Pawlukiewicz, M. (1998). "What is smart growth?". *Urban Land*, 57(6), 45-48. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Reports on a conference co-sponsored by the Urban Land Institute and the U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency called 'Partners for Smart Growth', held in Baltimore in Dec.1997.

Phillips, H. (2006). "New urbanist golf". *Urban Land*, 65(2), 74-76. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'Golf course community developers are fans of the density allowed by bunching smaller residential units around a village center.' Examples include the Club at Olde Stone in Bowling Green, Ky. (architects: Arthur Hills / Steve Forrest & Associates, land planning: Atlantic International Design Studio), and Gray's Crossing in Truckee, Calif. (Jacobsen Hardy Golf Course Design).

Pilaroscia, J. (2004). "Color it green". *Urban Land*, 63(11), 100-101. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

On the importance of color in the design of three real estate developments in California.

Platt, K. (1999). "City greenways". *Urban Land*, 58(3), 44-49. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Advice for developers on planning parks and green open spaces in urban developments.

Defines different kinds of open spaces and strategies for financing them into projects.

Platt, K., & Curran, P. (2003). "Green land planning: getting green development right requires a multidisciplinary analysis of the full spectrum of site issues". *Urban Land*, 62(7), 30-35.

Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Outlines and describes the importance of various aspects of regional and community issues (e.g., climate, natural resources, transportation and infrastructure) as well as on-site planning issues (site selection, the natural and built environments) in developing a green land plan for a building project.

Porter, D. R. (1998). "Betting on growth [Las Vegas]". *Urban Land*, 57(6), 58. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'Keeping the Las Vegas Valley livable requires a smart growth approach.'

Porter, D. R. (1999). "Sustainability and cities: overcoming automobile dependence [by] Peter

Newman and Jeffrey Kenworthy". *Urban Land*, 58(11), 33-34. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Publ. in 1999.

Ratkovich, W. (2001). "Growth in the public interest: can a coalition of stakeholders overcome one of the greatest hurdles to regional planning in southern California?". *Urban Land*, 60(4), 20-20. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Reagor, C. (2001). "Life beyond tee time". *Urban Land*, 60(1), 33-33. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Golf course communities being developed today need to provide more amenities than just the greens.

Reed, L. (2006). "Green siting: plan the site, then design the building". *Urban Land*, 65(6), 136-138. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'A successful green building starts with selecting the right location for sustainable development or redevelopment. The entire building and site plan must be viewed as a single holistic and integrated living system, not a series of green pieces or isolated additions.' Illustrates examples from China, California, and Texas designed by the author's firm, SWA Group.

Rio, J. (2000). "The city in a garden goes green [Chicago]". *Urban Land*, 59(9), 106. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'With a twist on the traditional vision of urban green infrastructure, Chicago's model projects not only improve aesthetics, but also provide environmental benefits.'

Rocky Mountain Institute, United States. Dept. of Energy. Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, & Sunnywood Designs. (2001). *Green developments* (Version 2.0 ed.). Washington, D.C.: produced for Rocky Mountain Institute by Sunnywood Designs.

Presents 200 green development case studies from around the world. Case study categories include educational, commercial/office, retail, residential, laboratory, health care, hotel/resort, industrial/warehouse, institutional, and mixed use developments.

Rosan, R. M. (2007). "Building responsibly". *Urban Land*, 66(10), 264-264. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'The correlation between land use and climate change really comes down to building sustainable communities that withstand the test of time and change.' Results of a recent report released by ULI.

Rosenfeld, J. M. (1996). "How are developers of new communities meeting the challenges of sustainable development?". *Urban Land*, 55(12), 72-72. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Schweitzer, J. G. (2006). "Making green pay: the longer-term benefits associated with green development often comes at little or no cost to the homebuilder, yet are being ignored". *Urban Land*, 65(5), 95-98. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'Unless homebuilders join other real estate sectors in mastering triple-bottom-line valuations and communicating their implications to potential homebuyers, their ability to compete profitably will become threatened. The 'squeeze' they fear between cost and attainable sales price will only intensify.' Case study of Terramor, a development within the planned community of Ladera Ranch, Calif.

Sheridan, M. (2007, "Living Green". *Urban Land Green*, 2, 68.

Sustainable multifamily developments are quickly multiplying in cities such as Chicago and New York, while others like Vancouver and Miami are looking to join the trend.

Siegel, J. (1999). "Smart growth comes farm fresh in Maryland". *Urban Land*, 58(1), 32-32.

Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

The one remaining undeveloped parcel of land adjacent to the last stop on the Washinton, D.C., Metro red line, King Farm, is to become an urban village and incorporated into the town of Rockville, Md., Masterplan by CHK Architects.

Smirniotopoulos, P. E. (2000). "Maximizing opportunity: new smart growth recommendations for the Atlanta region". *Urban Land*, 59(11), 22. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Initiatives to improve the city's air quality, optimize existing airport infrastructure, promote TODs (transit-oriented developments) and mass transit.

Smith, M. (1998). "Civano: lessons for a region". *Urban Land*, 57(7), 56. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Housing development in Tucson, Arizona, that aims for sustainability.

Smith, W. (2004). "Smart growth zoning codes: a resource guide [by] Steve Tracy". *Urban Land*, 63(11), 46-48. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Sokol, D. (2007). "Art parks: art blended with green space". *Urban Land*, 66(11), 160-163.

Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Takesuye, D. (2003). "ULI Awards profile: Envision Utah: a model for planning the future".

*Urban Land*, 62(7), 94-95. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

The winner of ULI's 2002 Special Award for Excellence. Masterplan by Fregonese Calthorpe Associates.

Tarnay, S. (2005). "Green neighborhoods: the neighborhood is a building block for sustainable development". *Urban Land*, 64(5), 63-68. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Describes and illustrates a variety of approaches available to planners and developers to undertake sustainable development projects.

Taylor, M. (2006). "Responsible leadership: a look at the activities being undertaken [by ULI] to inspire better land use decisions". *Urban Land*, 65(6), 38. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Current initiatives of the Urban Land Institute.

Tescher, E. C., & Tatum, L. F. (2007). "California's dreaming sustainability". *Urban Land*, 66(9), 212. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'Fostering sustainability in the western states boils down to one central theme: overcoming the adverse impacts of urban sprawl.' Examples of sustainable development (transit-oriented development, higher density, green design, etc.) in California include the University of California at Merced, the state capital at Sacramento, Valley Boulevard in San Gabriel, and Exposition Light Rail in Los Angeles.

Thwaites, K. (2007). *Urban sustainability through environmental design : approaches to time-people-place responsive urban spaces*. London ; New York: Routledge. Retrieved from

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip0717/2007019107.html>

United States. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development. Office of Policy Development and Research. (2003). *The practice of low impact development*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research.

Retrieved from [www.huduser.org/Publications/PDF/practLowImpctDevel.pdf](http://www.huduser.org/Publications/PDF/practLowImpctDevel.pdf)

Urban Land Institute. (2007). "Urban land green". Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Valentine, B. (2005). "Making smaller better: can planners and architects make the world a better place by designing smaller structures?". *Urban Land*, 64(6), 24. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'Just as technology can enable farmers to harvest more crops from less land or help cars achieve better gas mileage, planning and architecture can be used to mitigate resource use.' Illustrates the offices of HOK in St. Louis as an example of downsizing.

Vasquez, E. M. (2000). "Bearing fruit: smart growth principles and multiethnic pride revive an inner-city neighborhood in Oakland". *Urban Land*, 59(7), 64-67. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Redevelopment of the Fruitvale district of Oakland, Calif.

Villani, J., & Hinrichs, D. (2000). "The desired zone: city officials in Austin, Texas, are creating revitalization and smart growth strategies to lure development downtown". *Urban Land*,

59(6), 68. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Vinh, B., Geiger, W., Pope, J., Brown, J., Pieprz, D., Lee, B., et al. (2005). "Global design and development trends". *Urban Land*, 64(11), 68-73. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

A discussion among architects, real estate developers, and academics on global trends in design and development in this theme issue on architectural and urban design.

Wells, C. (2007). "Smart growth in a changing world [ed. by] Jonathan Barnett". *Urban Land*, 66(10), 210-210. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Publ. in 2007.

Wilbur, V. R. (2005). "Growing smart on the fringe: managing suburban fringe development should focus less on regulation and more on education". *Urban Land*, 64(5), 58-62.

Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Sidebar, 'Ten principles for smart growth on the suburban fringe,' is an excerpt from a 2004 ULI publication by Mary Beth Corrigan.

Williams, D. C. (2000). *Urban sprawl : a reference handbook*. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Abc-Clio.

Retrieved from [http://www.amazon.com/Urban-Sprawl-Reference-Handbook-Contemporary/dp/1576072258/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1220585582&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Urban-Sprawl-Reference-Handbook-Contemporary/dp/1576072258/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1220585582&sr=1-1)

Wilson, A., Uncapher, J. L., McManigal, L., Lovins, L. H., Cureton, M., & Browning, W. D.

(1998). *Green Development: Integrating Ecology and Real Estate* Wiley. Retrieved from

[http://www.amazon.com/Green-Development-Integrating-Ecology-Estate/dp/0471188786/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1220585677&sr=1-1](http://www.amazon.com/Green-Development-Integrating-Ecology-Estate/dp/0471188786/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1220585677&sr=1-1)

Wishart, D., & Lites, B. (2007). "Greening landscape architecture". *Urban Land*, 66(10), 104-107. Retrieved from <http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

'Landscape architecture can be the catalyst for green design as landscape architects shape elements that produce environmentally friendly communities.' Low-impact development (LID) case studies from Florida: Hartwood Marsh, Baldwin Park, Oakland Park, and Lake Nona.

Zastrow, J. B., Tombre, E., & Demarest, D. (2001). "Town uses: a mixed-use, infill project is giving San Bruno the makings of a small town". *Urban Land*, 60(8), 60. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

The Crossing is being created as a transit-friendly development on the site of a former Navy base in this coastal California town. Sidebars on land preservation in Utah and the rebuilding of the Hiller Highlands community in Oakland, Calif., which was destroyed by fire in 1991.

Zell, J. (2006). "Visions of green: what role will parks and open space play in a rebuilt New Orleans?". *Urban Land*, 65(10), 68-72. Retrieved from

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/Magazines.aspx>

Concerns competing interests for reclaiming flood-prone and flood-damaged areas of the city that some believe should be devoted to green space rather than to rebuilding.