

November 7, 2013

Legislative Assembly
Box 1320
Yellowknife NT X1A 2L9

Re: Motion on Strengthening Municipal Enforcement of NWT Liquor Laws

Dear Madams and Sirs,

The purpose of this letter is to support MLA Dolyny's motion "Strengthening Municipal Enforcement of NWT Liquor Laws."

I want to reinforce that I support the motion but with the understanding that the Enforcement is one component of addressing our alcohol related issues, it is definitely a tool that can help municipal and territorial governments to work together to enforce NWT liquor laws.

As mentioned in the motion:

1. alcohol abuse is one of the biggest challenges to policing in communities across the NWT;
2. strengthening the ability of municipal enforcement officers to enforce liquor infractions would, in NWT communities that have a municipal enforcement presence, address a perceived shortfall in policing; and
3. giving municipal enforcement officers the authority to fully enforce NWT liquor laws would enable a municipality to take on this enhanced responsibility *only* if the municipality chooses to do so.

I look forward to further discussions with the public, elected officials across the NWT, the department of Finance and any other stakeholders, if the Legislative Assembly approves this motion.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Linda Bussey
Yellowknife City Councillor

November 7, 2013

Legislative Assembly
Box 1320
Yellowknife NT X1A 2L9

Re: Motion on Strengthening Municipal Enforcement of NWT Liquor Laws

Dear Madams and Sirs,

The purpose of this letter is to support MLA Dolyny's motion "Strengthening Municipal Enforcement of NWT Liquor Laws."

As mentioned in the motion:

1. alcohol abuse is a prevalent problem in the Northwest Territories (NWT);
2. alcohol abuse is one of the biggest challenges to policing in communities across the NWT;
3. strengthening the ability of municipal enforcement officers to enforce liquor infractions would, in NWT communities that have a municipal enforcement presence, address a perceived shortfall in policing; and
4. giving municipal enforcement officers the authority to fully enforce NWT liquor laws would enable a municipality to take on this enhanced responsibility *only* if the municipality chooses to do so.

This is not the magic bullet that will solve all of our alcohol related issues, but it is one tool that can help municipal and territorial governments work together to enforce NWT liquor laws.

I look forward to further discussions with the public, elected officials across the NWT, the department of Finance and any other stakeholders, if the Legislative Assembly approves this motion.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Rebecca Alty
Yellowknife City Councillor
ralty@yellowknife.ca

November 6, 2013

To whom it may concern

RE: MLA Dolyunny's motion to increase Municipal Enforcement of Liquor Laws

I am in full support of Mr. Dolyunny's motion to pass amendments to the Liquor Act or other legislation, as required, to provide municipal enforcement officers with the authority to enforce liquor infractions.

It is a well know fact that in Yellowknife there are Issues on the street level with public drinking, drunkenness and other Liquor related activitles that are not acceptable to society in general, and currently ByLaw officers do not have the ability to enforce any Liquor infractions. Passing these recommended amendments will add another tool in the tool box that If the City of Yellowknife so choses to use it can.

Thank you.



Niels Konge

City of Yellowknife Councillor

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Alcohol tax has 'certain logic' – mayor

Funds could help pay for downtown core policing, says Heyck

Simon Whitehouse
Northern News Services
Published Thursday, December 27, 2012

SOMBA K'E/YELLOWKNIFE

Mayor Mark Heyck says a recent proposal by a town councillor from Swan River, Man. to impose to a municipal tax on all alcohol sold within town limits makes sense.

The Globe and Mail reported last month that Jason Delaurier, a councillor in the town of 3,900 people, wanted to introduce a bylaw that would see a three per cent surcharge on all alcohol sold to pay for community policing.

Heyck, who has said one of his objectives in the new year is to find a way to hire more RCMP officers to police the downtown core, said Delaurier's concept demonstrates the overall effort by Canadian municipalities to find ways to pay for the services they need.

"One of the challenges that municipalities face, and Yellowknife is no different, is the over-dependence on property taxes," he said.

"There is a need for municipalities to diversify their revenue streams. Legislatively (an alcohol tax) is not something we can do right now, but I think this conversation is happening in communities across Canada and it is something I think we should be discussing here as well."

Heyck said the territorial government would have to make changes to the NWT Liquor Act to allow the city to collect a portion of taxes collected on alcohol. He added the costs of alcohol-related crimes in the downtown core have a huge impact on the community.

"When you think about the impacts of something like alcohol on the downtown core and how we try to address those and how we try to come up with the resources to address those, there is a certain logic in saying maybe (an alcohol tax) is a possibility that we could look at," said Heyck.

"But again it would require some legislative changes at the territorial level so that's a conversation I think council needs to have as we go forward."



A town councillor in Swan River, Man., has proposed a three per cent municipal sales tax on alcohol to help pay for community policing. Mayor Mark Heyck says the idea has "certain logic." - NNSL file photo

Perry Smith, owner of the Liquor Shop at Stanton Plaza, said adding a tax on alcohol sales would lead to the illegal importation of alcohol to the city – or what he calls “leakage to the south” - and hurt local sales. Instead of looking at additional tax revenue, Smith said the city should simply cut expenditures.

“As a businessman, I’m always skeptical when politicians are looking for new sources of revenue,” said Smith. “Any entity, whether it is a public or private entity has to work within its means.”

Yellowknife RCMP detachment commander Staff Sgt. Colin White said he had seen the Swan River story in the news and although he has worked in a number of municipalities in Alberta during his career, it was the first time he had heard of the idea. He pointed out that it is important to consider the difference in how NWT municipalities contract their policing services versus how communities in other jurisdictions provide their services. It may be more difficult for Yellowknife to have such a policy than Swan River, he said.

“In the Northwest Territories all of the policing is paid for by the GNWT so no city or town pays up here pays for their own policing,” said White.

Jamie Koe, director of policy and planning with the GNWT’s Department of Finance, said the NWT Liquor Commission applies uniform liquor markups across the territory which go into general revenues. That money is then appropriated by the legislative assembly for programs that benefit all NWT residents.

The liquor commission reported sales of \$46.3 million for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2012, with \$24.5 million going into GNWT coffers.

“So there is no set pot for certain towns,” said Koe. “It goes into the pot and the legislative assembly decides how to divvy up that pot. There is no set process or policy for a community liquor tax. If the town were to approach the NWT, there would be quite ample discussions.”



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Severity of crime on the rise: Stats Canada

Yellowknife is fourth of 297 communities for most severe crime

Daniel Campbell
Northern News Services
Published Wednesday, July 31, 2013

SOMBA K'E/YELLOWKNIFE
It's a typical Tuesday in Yellowknife's Territorial Courtroom.

Forty people are listed on the day's docket, facing a total of 145 charges - most of them are drug violations. They're from across the Northwest Territories, but many call Yellowknife home. If they're proven guilty, the docket is a good gauge of the worrying crime numbers in Yellowknife, according to Statistics Canada.

Yellowknife ranks fourth out of 297 communities in Canada with a population of 10,000 or more. Its Crime Severity Index (CSI), meaning Yellowknife has some of the most serious crime in the country.

While Yellowknife's CSI rose 2.4 per cent from 2011 to 2012, the crime rate - total offences per 1,000 people - decreased by 0.1 per cent.

Specifically, incidences of violent crime and drug violations dropped.

Sandra Aitken, chief federal prosecutor for the Public Prosecution Service of Canada, says looking at crime numbers up North can be misleading because there are more police officers here, meaning more crimes are reported.

"I grew up in a big city, people didn't report minor things," Aitken said. "In the north, you have a larger police presence. What it could lead to is more reporting."

"If something happens to you, no matter how minor, you're more likely to be seen reporting the crime," Aitken said.

The Crime Severity Index is designed to negate the effects of volume-of-crime reporting. It takes into consideration the seriousness of crimes and assigns more weight to severe crimes.

For example, gaming and betting crimes are weighted at six, while murder weighs in at 7,000 on the index.

Communities with heavily-weighted crimes will rank higher on the index.

Canada's base CSI sits at 75 in 2013. Yellowknife's crime is statistically 189.6 per cent more serious than the rest of Canada.

On average, Canada's crime rates and crime severity are decreasing, with both falling by three per cent from 2011 to 2012. The Northwest Territories is one of the few jurisdictions in Canada bucking this trend.

The territory has the highest CSI compared to the other provinces and territories, clocking in at 340.98.

The major contributors to Yellowknife's high CSI are incidents of mischief, breaking and entering, disturbing the peace and theft.

A Kam Lake resident, who wished to remain anonymous, had a garage broken into three weeks ago.

At least five rifles and other firearms were stolen from the property, and will likely be sold somewhere outside of Yellowknife, the resident said.

Still, they'd like to get the word out for people to watch for stolen items being sold.

The resident said they're hearing about more crimes, especially thefts, occurring in different Yellowknife neighbourhoods.

"I've lived in Yellowknife 20 years. I'm locking everything up now," the resident said. "I know people should anyway, but it's becoming more common. It doesn't look like it's going to get better anytime soon."

Lydia Bardak, executive director of the John Howard Society in Yellowknife, sees the effects of the city's crime first-hand. She says she hasn't noticed any increase lately, but points out a few of the issues facing Northerners when it comes to crime.

"There's mental health issues, disabilities, instabilities," she said.

Bardak says trauma is a major factor leading to criminal behaviour in the North.



RCMP pick up an intoxicated man or 2011. - NNSL file photo

Fact File

Crime Severity Index of Canada
(Ranking out of 297 Canadian communities with a population of 10,000 or more)

Yellowknife:	217.2 (4)
Whitehorse:	129.2 (24)
Regina:	120.17 (31)
Victoria:	118.65 (32)
Winnipeg:	102.3 (60)
Charlottetown:	95.1 (71)
Edmonton:	91.8 (79)
St. John's:	86.3 (91)
Fredericton:	75.23 (114)
Halifax:	74.28 (117)
Toronto:	64.32 (154)
Ottawa:	57.64 (181)
Quebec:	50.82 (211)

Source: Statistics Canada

She sees many children who don't get to grow up with their biological families, child welfare custody, away from parents who may have been victims of residential alcohol, drugs or other criminal behaviours.

"There's the trauma of not being with your biological family," Bardak said.

Many of these children turn to substance abuse at a young age to deal with the

"Intoxication takes out filters, and they are acting like they wouldn't normally a

Insp. Frank Gallagher, Yellowknife RCMP detachment commander, said the bigg Yellowknife is alcohol abuse.

"Yellowknife is basically a southern city in the North, it presents the usual probl Gallagher said. "But it's unique and different from the south because a lot of pe communities that have substance abuse problems and gather in the downtown

Gallagher said the majority of assaults RCMP respond to are related to alcohol. intoxicated people who are trespassing or loitering, passed out on sidewalks or

"They do take up a lot of policing time," he said.

Gallagher, who's done police work throughout the North, said the solution to cr prevention and education, not police enforcement.

"We don't want to be a reactive police force. We need to be proactive," he said difference themselves."

The Yellowknife office of the John Howard Society delivers a community justice

The program allows new offenders the opportunity to work with volunteers in ti going through the justice system. Offenders who use the program avoid jail tim program, they avoid having a criminal record.

Bardak has been with the society for 10 years and she's seen the positive effec

"We operate on the principle everyone makes mistakes. If we can help them le society," she said.

Much of Yellowknife's crime is committed by repeat offenders and the John

Howard Society in Yellowknife doesn't have a program to deal with them.

Bardak says she'd love to have the funding to deal with repeat offenders, but a whim of government spending.

"Correctional facilities deal with them now, but they can only stop crime while a Bardak said. "Police sign up for crime-fighting and jail guards sign up for securi

The real task, Bardak says, is preventing crime and healing those affected by it



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Community Involvement Makes the Difference for RCMP

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FEB 20 2013 Mr. Speaker, sustainable, vibrant, and safe communities is one of the goals of this Assembly. To help achieve this goal, the Government of the Northwest Territories has made it a priority for all NWT communities to have a community policing plan in place. Last year was the first year all 33 communities had dedicated plans in place based on their own needs, resources and priorities.



These formal plans and the reporting structure were put into place several years ago. The difference the plans are making is evident. We now have communities participating in a full consultation to outline their priorities upfront. The second part of the plan requires police to provide a written report to the community leadership of their monthly results. This interaction fosters a situation where police are building trust within the community through accountability. The result is trust and respect from all people involved. This trust makes community-police relationships stronger.

I want to give you an example of how community specific priorities have worked. Every NWT community built the need to reduce drug and alcohol activity into their policing plans.

In Hay River, the RCMP seized over five and a half pounds of marijuana. In addition, thousands of dollars in cash and many ounces of cocaine and crack cocaine have been taken out of the drug network. Charges were laid against 11 different individuals. We know these drugs were being transported across our border as the majority of people charged did not live in our territory.

These results come by having people in the community working with their RCMP members. Something as simple as telling the police when an underage drinking party is underway can make a significant change in the amount of illegal drugs available in a community.

Last October, a search at a home in Behchoko revealed a large quantity of drugs, over \$7,000 in cash, and illegal liquor that was destined for smaller communities. This seizure is a step in the right direction to ensure public safety and reduce the negative effects of intoxication and addictions.

Check-stops by Tulita RCMP resulted in several seizures of liquor that would have been brought into the community, with total seizures for December amounting to a street value of over \$10,000. Winter road check-stops will be continuing to keep the community safe.

For two weeks in December, Mr. Speaker, the Fort Good Hope detachment conducted several check-stops on the winter road that serves several communities. Over 80 bottles of liquor valued over \$7,000 were seized. The RCMP reported the community had a peaceful time with no calls to the RCMP for assistance for domestic violence, break and enters, or other incidents – many of which we know are fueled by alcohol. We know continuing collaborative work between the RCMP and communities ensures the interception of illegal alcohol.

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From these community leader's reports I spoke of earlier Mr. Speaker, there is a section on "Notable Occurrences for the Month". In the Colville Lake report for December, it was noted that the community advised RCMP a person wanted on a Canada-wide warrant was in Colville Lake for the holidays. This individual was subsequently arrested and returned to jail.

The Department is working with the RCMP and prosecutors to strengthen prosecution of Liquor Act offences through continued training of officers. We are continuing our educational and awareness efforts through the Not Us! program. I would be remiss not to mention the support we provide to Community Justice Committees and Victims Services workers to allow them to continue their critical work in each community and with the RCMP members.

Mr. Speaker, as well as communities becoming involved with the RCMP, the Commanding Officer instructs members coming into a community for the first time on the necessity of engaging with residents through a local orientation program. This will assist members in understanding the cultural differences in their new home. A key component includes members meeting with both elders and youth in social situations. Although we can teach cross-cultural awareness in classrooms, nothing is as effective as first-hand experience.

I know all Members here will support their communities in their efforts to make a difference. Encourage people to speak up and work with the police to ensure priorities and the laws of our land are upheld. The results show it works.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

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Statistics Canada

Home > Publications > 85-002-X > Juristat > 2012 > Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2011

Table
Crime Severity Index values for 239 police services policing communities over 10,000 population, 2011

Police Service	Population	Overall Crime Severity Index		Violent Crime Severity Index		Non-violent Crime Severity Index	
		value	rank	value	rank	value	rank
Canada	34,482,779	77.6	...	85.3	...	74.7	...
Abbotsford, B.C. ¹	139,362	78.6	95	64.6	113	83.9	89
Abitibi Region, Que.	24,477	56.2	172	60.3	121	54.6	186
Airdrie, Alta.	33,715	90.4	79	76.1	88	95.9	68
Amherstburg, Ont.	22,261	24.3	239	16.2	236	27.5	238
Argenteuil Region, Que.	30,536	100.7	63	58.2	125	117.0	40
Arthabaska Region, Que.	69,111	63.8	142	37.3	190	74.0	125
Barrie, Ont. ¹	141,031	60.6	157	53.8	138	63.2	158
Bathurst, N.B.	12,674	78.5	96	65.9	105	83.4	92
Beauharnois-Salaberry Region, Que.	49,880	88.6	82	72.1	94	95.0	70
Belleville, Ont.	50,504	112.7	41	105.3	45	115.5	44
Blainville, Que.	48,249	53.3	180	41.8	178	57.7	175
Bracebridge/Bala, Ont.	36,218	54.2	178	25.4	223	65.2	152
Brandon, Man.	44,658	82.3	88	82.1	75	82.4	97
Brantford, Ont. ¹	96,568	99.1	65	92.0	64	101.8	61
Brockville, Ont.	23,215	79.1	93	70.2	96	82.5	95
Brome-Missisquoi Region, Que.	47,433	74.0	109	49.0	157	83.5	90
Brooks, Alta.	14,323	107.7	49	132.4	26	98.2	65
Burnaby, B.C.	233,291	93.3	74	98.5	53	91.3	79
Caledon, Ont.	66,944	33.1	226	38.2	188	31.2	234
Calgary, Alta. ¹	1,159,446	65.7	137	74.1	92	62.5	163
Campbell River, B.C.	31,035	108.9	46	140.0	22	96.9	66
Camrose, Alta.	17,017	102.4	55	76.2	87	112.5	47
Canmore, Alta.	14,077	60.3	158	54.1	136	62.7	161
Cape Breton Region, N.S.	101,189	66.0	136	55.7	132	70.0	135
Central Saanich, B.C.	16,967	32.9	229	20.3	232	37.8	224
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	36,804	90.8	78	50.4	154	106.4	54
Châteauguay, Que.	76,046	52.0	187	43.5	174	55.2	184
Chatham-Kent, Ont.	108,162	77.1	102	44.1	171	89.8	81
Chestermere, Alta.	11,091	69.4	121	34.8	194	82.7	94
Chilliwack, B.C.	80,380	112.6	42	91.0	65	120.8	36
Cobourg, Ont.	19,269	51.7	188	47.2	166	53.4	189
Cochrane, Alta.	15,928	54.5	177	32.2	202	63.1	159
Codiac Regional (Moncton), N.B. ¹	110,159	74.6	108	74.8	90	74.5	122
Cold Lake, Alta.	12,837	138.8	22	121.0	37	145.6	20

Collingwood, Ont.	19,347	62.1	150	47.6	163	67.7	146
Colwood, B.C.	15,806	41.7	211	41.3	180	41.9	218
Comox, B.C.	13,016	40.2	214	27.0	221	45.2	207
Coquitlam, B.C.	130,336	66.7	132	57.2	129	70.3	134
Corner Brook, N.L.	20,067	68.0	126	46.9	167	76.2	116
Cornwall, Ont.	47,357	106.5	51	101.8	47	108.3	51
Courtenay, B.C.	23,523	108.8	47	126.1	33	102.2	60
Cranbrook, B.C.	19,495	101.1	62	97.9	54	102.3	59
Dawson Creek, B.C.	11,769	136.8	23	168.3	10	124.6	33
Delta, B.C.	110,828	60.1	160	49.7	155	64.1	155
Deux-Montagnes Region, Que.	43,058	53.3	181	53.9	137	53.0	190
Drummond Region, Que.	98,593	90.4	80	78.7	80	94.9	71
Durham Region (Oshawa/Whitby/Ajax), Ont.	631,270	47.5	195	54.3	135	44.9	208
East Algoma (Elliot Lake), Ont.	11,866	63.4	145	57.4	128	65.7	149
Edmonton, Alta. ¹	844,474	98.0	67	126.7	32	86.9	86
Edmundston, N.B.	16,604	70.4	119	53.4	141	77.0	112
Essex County (Leamington), Ont.	29,639	44.5	204	47.4	164	43.4	214
Essex, Ont.	20,616	33.5	225	30.0	212	34.8	228
Estevan, Sask.	10,785	156.7	16	96.0	58	180.1	8
Exeter (South Huron), Ont.	10,159	44.9	202	34.0	196	49.1	200
Port Saskatchewan, Alta.	17,177	119.0	35	81.9	76	133.3	24
Fort St John, B.C.	18,714	163.6	11	164.5	11	163.3	13
Fredericton, N.B.	56,303	72.3	113	61.5	120	76.5	114
Frontenac (South Frontenac), Ont.	19,311	38.5	218	10.5	238	49.3	199
Gatineau, Que. ¹	261,660	66.8	130	73.0	93	64.4	154
Granby, Que.	64,314	59.6	161	53.4	140	62.0	167
Grand Falls-Windsor District, N.L.	40,614	59.0	163	42.8	175	65.3	151
Grande Prairie, Alta.	52,238	150.7	18	118.3	39	163.1	14
Greater Sudbury, Ont.	162,892	78.9	94	78.7	79	79.0	107
Grenville County (North Grenville), Ont.	14,533	33.0	228	23.0	229	36.9	225
Guelph, Ont.	126,106	47.0	197	48.2	160	46.5	204
Haldimand County, Ont.	46,117	56.2	173	59.1	124	55.1	185
Halifax Regional Municipality, N.S.	408,000	87.4	83	111.7	41	78.1	108
Halton Region (Oakville/Burlington), Ont.	518,660	33.6	224	28.2	216	35.7	226
Hamilton, Ont. ¹	540,234	76.1	106	92.5	63	69.9	136
Hawkesbury, Ont.	12,005	97.0	68	93.5	62	98.3	64
High River, Alta.	12,628	66.6	133	53.2	143	71.7	131
Hinton, Alta.	10,146	95.5	70	65.1	109	107.2	52
Huntsville, Ont.	23,338	63.0	147	44.0	173	70.3	133
Joliette Region, Que.	62,827	90.1	81	86.0	70	91.7	78
Kamloops, B.C.	86,043	111.6	43	110.9	42	111.9	48
Kawartha Lakes, Ont.	24,712	95.6	69	95.0	61	95.9	69
Kelowna, B.C. ¹	121,070	113.0	40	106.2	44	115.6	42
Kenora, Ont.	18,994	110.0	44	95.5	59	115.5	43
Kingston, Ont. ¹	126,284	66.1	135	56.3	131	69.8	139

Kingsville, Ont.	21,563	32.1	230	38.7	186	29.5	236
La Tuque, Que.	12,485	102.3	56	77.7	83	111.7	49
Lacombe, Alta.	12,193	59.1	162	51.6	150	62.0	166
Lac-Saint-Jean-Est Region, Que.	51,651	61.1	155	44.1	172	67.7	147
Lake Country, B.C.	10,739	69.3	122	50.6	153	76.4	115
Lakeshore (Belle River), Ont.	33,885	28.3	235	17.8	234	32.3	231
Lanark County (Mississippi Mills), Ont.	12,198	31.3	231	23.3	228	34.3	229
Langford, B.C.	24,271	84.7	87	97.1	56	80.0	100
Langley City, B.C.	27,118	170.5	9	153.3	16	177.2	9
Langley Township, B.C.	107,061	98.1	66	63.3	116	111.5	50
LaSalle, Ont.	28,086	25.5	238	20.8	231	27.2	239
L'Assomption, Que.	21,710	49.0	191	30.5	210	56.1	183
Laval, Que.	404,046	70.4	118	88.5	67	63.5	156
Leduc, Alta.	19,627	104.5	52	97.4	55	107.2	53
Lethbridge Region, Alta.	91,438	87.0	84	79.5	78	89.9	80
Lévis, Que.	137,505	40.3	213	31.0	207	43.8	211
Lloydminster, Alta.	26,544	160.7	13	124.8	34	174.5	10
London, Ont. ¹	383,781	91.4	77	83.9	72	94.3	72
Longueuil, Que.	405,476	76.6	104	68.9	100	79.5	103
Loyalist, Ont.	15,755	33.0	227	28.1	217	34.9	227
Magog, Que.	31,927	61.2	154	28.0	218	74.0	124
Manicouagan Region, Que.	29,875	65.4	138	42.6	176	74.1	123
Maple Ridge, B.C.	78,098	85.4	86	77.8	82	88.3	84
Maria-Chapdelaine Region, Que.	24,726	61.3	153	41.8	179	68.9	141
Mascouche, Que.	38,708	63.8	143	40.6	182	72.7	129
Maskoutains Region, Que.	83,497	61.8	152	46.0	168	67.8	144
Matane Region, Que.	21,768	58.5	166	48.1	161	62.4	164
Meaford, Ont.	11,552	27.3	237	25.3	224	28.1	237
Medicine Hat, Alta.	63,841	78.0	100	65.6	106	82.8	93
Midland, Ont.	18,353	113.6	38	102.1	46	118.0	38
Mirabel, Que.	52,099	59.0	164	30.9	209	69.8	138
Miramichi, N.B.	17,929	64.2	141	37.1	191	74.6	121
Mission, B.C.	38,504	121.7	31	100.4	50	129.9	29
Montréal, Que. ¹	1,969,242	99.6	64	137.2	23	85.2	87
Moose Jaw, Sask.	33,356	114.6	37	67.5	102	132.8	25
Nanaimo, B.C.	86,429	108.9	45	98.6	52	112.9	46
Napanee (Greater Napanee), Ont.	16,287	71.1	116	76.9	85	68.9	142
New Westminster, B.C.	67,231	102.1	57	95.3	60	104.7	57
Niagara Region (St. Catharines), Ont. ¹	445,363	60.3	159	47.8	162	65.0	153
Norfolk County, Ont.	64,592	52.5	184	39.1	185	57.7	176
North Battleford, Sask.	14,007	361.0	1	286.9	3	389.5	1
North Bay, Ont.	59,520	68.4	125	54.5	134	73.7	128
North Cowichan, B.C.	29,528	78.4	98	53.2	142	88.0	85
North Perth, Ont.	12,725	61.9	151	26.5	222	75.5	119
North Saanich, B.C.	11,805	34.7	223	21.7	230	39.6	221
North Vancouver City, B.C.	51,858	78.2	99	69.3	99	81.6	98
North Vancouver District, B.C.	93,646	42.0	210	29.8	213	46.7	203

Northumberland (Brighton), Ont.	10,729	43.7	206	48.6	159	41.8	219
Northumberland (Trent Hills), Ont.	12,926	52.3	186	59.3	123	49.6	197
Nottawasaga, Ont.	56,314	37.3	221	30.1	211	40.1	220
Oak Bay, B.C.	19,446	42.4	209	3.8	239	57.2	179
Okotoks, Alta.	19,829	69.2	123	52.5	146	75.7	118
Orangeville, Ont.	28,955	36.7	222	31.7	204	38.6	222
Orillia, Ont.	33,815	78.4	97	96.6	57	71.4	132
Ottawa, Ont. ¹	909,862	58.6	165	65.2	108	56.1	182
Owen Sound, Ont.	22,954	63.2	146	78.3	81	57.4	178
Oxford (Ingersoll), Ont.	12,334	62.7	148	62.5	117	62.7	160
Oxford (Tilsonburg), Ont.	15,727	52.5	185	70.5	95	45.6	206
Parksville, B.C.	12,207	67.6	127	51.0	152	74.0	126
Peel Region (Mississauga/Brampton), Ont.	1,298,905	50.3	189	67.3	103	43.7	212
Pembroke, Ont.	14,610	68.5	124	67.6	101	68.8	143
Penticton, B.C.	32,716	132.7	24	134.0	25	132.2	27
Peterborough-Lakefield, Ont. ¹	82,019	75.2	107	75.1	89	75.2	120
Pierre-De Saurel Region, Que.	49,665	72.4	112	59.6	122	77.4	110
Pitt Meadows, B.C.	17,762	65.1	139	58.0	126	67.8	145
Port Alberni, B.C.	18,584	141.1	21	142.9	20	140.4	21
Port Coquitlam, B.C.	59,658	66.7	131	52.0	147	72.4	130
Port Hope, Ont.	12,687	44.2	205	31.5	205	49.1	201
Port Moody, B.C.	31,140	47.7	194	32.2	201	53.7	188
Portage La Prairie, Man.	13,093	217.1	4	180.0	8	231.4	4
Powell River, B.C.	13,485	73.8	110	63.9	114	77.6	109
Prince Albert, Sask.	36,938	217.1	5	291.3	2	188.6	6
Prince George, B.C.	72,321	159.5	14	158.2	14	160.0	16
Prince Rupert, B.C.	12,852	181.9	8	220.3	5	167.1	12
Québec, Que. ¹	553,192	56.3	171	52.7	144	57.6	177
Quinte West, Ont.	42,253	48.2	193	57.2	130	44.7	209
Red Deer, Alta.	94,212	153.8	17	152.2	17	154.4	18
Regina, Sask. ¹	201,030	130.0	25	131.0	28	129.6	30
Repentigny, Que.	88,763	48.3	192	33.7	197	53.9	187
Richelieu-Saint-Laurent, Que.	191,205	45.6	201	32.4	200	50.6	192
Richmond, B.C.	199,629	77.3	101	61.6	119	83.4	91
Rimouski-Neigette Region, Que.	54,946	47.0	198	38.0	189	50.4	193
Rivière-du-Loup, Que.	19,097	58.0	167	46.0	169	62.6	162
Rothesay Region (Quispamsis), N.B.	28,658	29.5	233	23.5	227	31.8	233
Roussillon Region, Que.	100,336	38.0	219	24.9	226	43.0	215
Rouyn-Noranda, Que.	40,746	64.6	140	51.0	151	69.9	137
Saanich, B.C.	118,064	44.5	203	39.7	183	46.4	205
Saguenay, Que.	145,506	71.1	115	55.2	133	77.2	111
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Que.	91,833	76.9	103	62.4	118	82.4	96
Saint John, N.B. ¹	70,494	101.4	60	120.6	38	94.0	74
Salmon Arm, B.C.	17,062	104.5	53	134.1	24	93.1	77
Sarnia, Ont.	74,051	76.3	105	69.4	98	79.0	106
Saskatoon, Sask. ¹	233,987	128.8	27	150.6	18	120.4	37

Saugeen Shores, Ont.	12,203	41.4	212	33.4	198	44.4	210
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	77,096	79.2	92	88.3	68	75.8	117
Selkirk, Man.	10,488	157.6	15	130.7	29	168.0	11
Sept-Rivières Region, Que.	33,371	91.8	76	98.7	51	89.2	82
Shawinigan Region, Que.	55,251	94.6	71	64.8	110	106.0	56
Sherbrooke, Que. ¹	158,227	60.6	156	53.6	139	63.3	157
Sidney, B.C.	12,291	57.0	169	45.3	170	61.5	169
Sooke, B.C.	10,456	71.7	114	51.9	148	79.3	104
South Bruce (Kincardine), Ont.	11,564	46.7	199	16.9	235	58.2	173
South Simcoe (Innisfil), Ont.	59,571	52.8	182	38.5	187	58.3	172
Southern Georgian Bay (Penetanguishene), Ont.	10,435	66.5	134	77.3	84	62.3	165
Spruce Grove, Alta.	22,490	92.8	75	64.8	111	103.5	58
Squamish, B.C.	17,860	106.5	50	82.7	74	115.7	41
St. Albert, Alta.	65,693	56.5	170	28.6	215	67.2	148
St. Eustache, Que.	45,543	67.0	129	49.4	156	73.8	127
St. Georges, Que.	30,442	55.6	176	49.0	158	58.1	174
St. Jérôme, Que.	72,638	101.8	58	89.9	66	106.3	55
St. John's, N.L.	188,653	93.3	73	74.7	91	100.5	62
St. Thomas, Ont.	38,787	47.1	196	39.6	184	49.9	195
Ste. Adèle, Que.	11,500	119.9	33	101.0	48	127.2	31
Ste. Marie, Que.	12,326	37.7	220	25.1	225	42.6	216
Steinbach, Man.	13,226	85.9	85	64.8	112	94.0	75
Stony Plain, Alta.	14,180	93.6	72	85.0	71	96.8	67
Stratford, Ont.	31,708	55.9	174	41.2	181	61.6	168
Strathcona, Alta.	64,002	54.1	179	35.4	193	61.4	170
Strathmore, Alta.	11,236	101.1	61	66.4	104	114.5	45
Strathroy-Caradoc, Ont.	21,565	39.0	217	27.4	220	43.5	213
Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	13,937	45.7	200	36.1	192	49.4	198
Summerland, B.C.	11,001	43.6	208	27.5	219	49.8	196
Summerside, P.E.I.	14,587	116.1	36	76.6	86	131.3	28
Surrey, B.C.	450,191	129.9	26	145.6	19	123.9	34
Swift Current, Sask.	15,533	119.6	34	83.7	73	133.4	23
Sylvan Lake, Alta.	11,625	82.2	89	65.6	107	88.6	83
Tecumseh, Ont.	24,882	27.6	236	14.5	237	32.6	230
Terrace, B.C.	11,501	165.9	10	196.4	6	154.2	19
Terrebonne, Que.	131,080	52.6	183	52.6	145	52.6	191
Thérèse-de-Blainville, Que.	82,184	67.5	128	63.4	115	69.1	140
Thetford Mines, Que.	25,379	57.2	168	57.5	127	57.0	180
Thompson, Man.	14,784	273.2	2	344.2	1	245.9	2
Thunder Bay, Ont. ¹	117,029	108.8	48	131.6	27	100.0	63
Timmins, Ont.	42,821	101.5	59	122.3	36	93.6	76
Toronto, Ont. ¹	2,743,738	70.9	117	124.6	35	50.2	194
Trois-Rivières, Que. ¹	130,557	70.4	120	47.4	165	79.2	105
Truro, N.S.	12,352	141.7	20	155.7	15	136.3	22
Upper Ottawa Valley (Petawawa), Ont.	13,288	30.3	232	31.4	206	29.9	235
Vallée-de-l'Or Region, Que.	41,829	82.1	90	88.0	69	79.9	102

Vancouver, B.C. ¹	669,867	103.4	54	127.8	31	94.1	73
Vaudreuil-Soulanges Region, Que.	137,133	43.6	207	31.8	203	48.2	202
Vernon, B.C.	37,984	121.4	32	110.2	43	125.7	32
Victoria, B.C. ¹	106,206	124.1	30	140.3	21	117.9	39
Waterloo Region (Kitchener), Ont. ¹	530,248	62.6	149	69.4	97	59.9	171
Wellington County, Ont.	93,470	28.5	234	19.1	233	32.2	232
West Grey, Ont.	12,730	49.9	190	33.0	199	56.3	181
West Vancouver, B.C.	51,156	40.1	215	34.6	195	42.2	217
Wetaskiwin, Alta.	13,496	161.6	12	158.7	13	162.7	15
Whistler, B.C.	10,917	142.1	19	100.4	49	158.1	17
White Rock, B.C.	21,808	63.6	144	29.7	214	76.6	113
Whitehorse, Y.T.	27,604	127.9	28	115.5	40	132.7	26
Williams Lake, B.C.	10,864	198.2	6	232.6	4	185.0	7
Windsor, Ont. ¹	222,170	80.1	91	80.6	77	79.9	101
Winkler, Man.	10,703	55.9	175	30.9	208	65.5	150
Winnipeg, Man. ¹	691,778	113.6	39	190.2	7	84.1	88
Wood Buffalo, Alta.	66,042	124.9	29	130.4	30	122.8	35
Woodstock, Ont.	37,439	72.8	111	51.8	149	80.9	99
Yellowknife, N.W.T.	20,020	218.1	3	162.4	12	239.5	3
York Region (Markham/Vaughn), Ont.	1,069,409	39.4	216	41.9	177	38.4	223
Yorkton, Sask.	15,161	192.4	7	177.0	9	198.4	5

... not applicable

1. These represent data at the police service level and will differ from the data for the census metropolitan area of the same name.

Abbreviations:

N.L. Newfoundland and Labrador

P.E.I. Prince Edward Island

N.S. Nova Scotia

N.B. New Brunswick

Que. Quebec

Ont. Ontario

Man. Manitoba

Sask. Saskatchewan

Alta. Alberta

B.C. British Columbia

Y.T. Yukon

N.W.T. Northwest Territories

Note: The Crime Severity Index is standardized to 100 for Canada in base year 2006.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

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Cities, Towns + Villages Act

dispositif de signalisation dans un délai raisonnable.

Notice without delay	135. (1) A person who brings an action for loss or damage referred to in sections 133 and 134 must, by written notice provided to the senior administrative officer, notify the municipal corporation of the event that gives rise to the action within 30 days after the occurrence of the event or within such longer period of time as may be allowed by bylaw.	135. (1) La personne qui intente l'action visée aux articles 133 et 134 avise la municipalité, par avis écrit au directeur général, du fait générateur du litige dans les 30 jours suivant sa survenance ou dans le délai plus long qui peut être accordé par règlement municipal.	Avis donné sans délai
Exception	(2) Failure to notify the municipal corporation within the time required by subsection (1) bars the action unless (a) there is a reasonable excuse for the lack of notice and the municipal corporation is not prejudiced by the lack of notice; (b) the loss or damage complained of is the death of a person; or (c) the municipal corporation waives, in writing, the requirement for notice. S.N.W.T. 2005,c.15,s.2(3).	(2) Le défaut d'aviser la municipalité dans le délai prévu au paragraphe (1) rend irrecevable l'action sauf si, selon le cas : a) l'absence d'avis est justifiée de façon raisonnable et ne porte pas atteinte à la municipalité; b) le décès d'une personne constitue la perte ou le dommage faisant l'objet de l'action; c) la municipalité renonce, par écrit, à l'avis. L.T.N.-O. 2005, ch. 15, art. 2(3).	Exception
Limitation period	136. An action for the loss or damage referred to in sections 133 and 134 may not be commenced more than two years after the loss or damage was sustained.	136. L'action visée aux articles 133 et 134 se prescrit par deux ans à compter de la date à laquelle les pertes ou les dommages ont été subis.	Prescription
Enforcement		Application	
Bylaw officers	137. (1) Council may appoint bylaw officers to enforce any or all of its bylaws and may establish their specific duties.	137. (1) Le conseil peut nommer des agents chargés de l'application des règlements municipaux afin qu'ils fassent respecter certains ou l'ensemble de ses règlements municipaux. Il peut également préciser leurs fonctions.	Agents chargés de l'application des règlements municipaux
Duty to enforce bylaws appointed to enforce	(2) A bylaw officer shall enforce those bylaws of the municipal corporation that he or she is appointed to enforce under subsection (1).	(2) Les agents chargés de l'application des règlements municipaux font respecter ceux des règlements de la municipalité qu'ils sont tenus de faire respecter.	Obligation de faire respecter les règlements municipaux
Duty to enforce other Acts	(3) A bylaw officer is an officer as defined in the <i>Motor Vehicles Act</i> and the <i>Dog Act</i> and shall enforce those Acts and the <i>All-terrain Vehicles Act</i> . S.N.W.T. 2011,c.3,s.9.	(3) Les agents chargés de l'application des règlements municipaux sont des agents au sens de la <i>Loi sur les véhicules automobiles</i> et de la <i>Loi sur les chiens</i> et font respecter ces lois ainsi que la <i>Loi sur les véhicules tout-terrain</i> . L.T.N.-O. 2011, ch. 3, art. 9.	Obligation de faire respecter d'autres lois
Municipal prosecutions	138. A bylaw officer may represent the municipal corporation before a justice of the peace in the prosecution of a person charged with an offence under a bylaw.	138. Un agent chargé de l'application des règlements municipaux peut représenter la municipalité devant un juge de paix dans toute poursuite intentée contre une personne relativement à une infraction à un règlement municipal.	Poursuites municipales

- (e) a breach of council's code of ethics; or
- (f) a contravention of this Act or the regulations.

- d) se rend coupable de négligence volontaire ou manque à ses devoirs;
- e) viole le code d'éthique du conseil;
- f) contrevient à la présente loi ou aux règlements.

Liability of municipal corporation

(4) This section does not affect the legal liability of the municipal corporation.

(4) Le présent article ne limite en rien la responsabilité légale de la municipalité.

Responsabilité de la municipalité

Liability for acting in accordance with statutory authority

131. (1) Subject to this and any other enactment, a municipal corporation is not liable for loss or damage caused by anything done or not done by the municipal corporation in accordance with the authority granted to it under this or any other enactment, unless the cause of action is negligence or any other tort.

131. (1) Sous réserve des autres dispositions de la présente loi et de tout autre texte, la municipalité n'est pas responsable des pertes ni des dommages attribuables à un acte qu'elle a accompli ou à une omission qu'elle a commise en conformité avec la présente loi ou tout autre texte, à moins que l'action ne soit fondée sur un délit, notamment de la négligence.

Responsabilité relative aux actes accomplis en conformité avec un texte

Non-negligence actions

(2) A municipal corporation is not liable in an action based on nuisance, or on any other tort that does not require a finding of intention or negligence, for any loss or damage arising, directly or indirectly, from highways, dikes, ditches or dams or from the operation or non-operation of a public utility.

(2) La municipalité n'est pas responsable des pertes ni des dommages liés, directement ou indirectement, aux routes, aux digues, aux fossés ou aux barrages ou au fonctionnement ou non-fonctionnement d'un service public dans les actions qui sont fondées sur des nuisances ou sur un autre délit ne nécessitant pas de conclusion quant à l'intention ou à la négligence.

Actions non fondées sur de la négligence

Exercise of discretion

(3) A municipal corporation with discretion to do something is not liable for exercising, in good faith, its discretion not to do it.

(3) Si le pouvoir de faire quelque chose est laissé à sa discrétion, la municipalité n'encourt aucune responsabilité si elle décide de bonne foi de ne pas faire cette chose.

Exercice d'un pouvoir discrétionnaire

Inspections and maintenance

(4) A municipal corporation is not liable for loss or damage caused by

- (a) an inspection or maintenance system;
- (b) the manner of performing inspections or maintenance; or
- (c) the frequency, infrequency or absence of inspections or maintenance.

(4) La municipalité n'est pas responsable des pertes ni des dommages attribuables :

- a) à un système d'inspection ou d'entretien;
- b) à la façon dont les inspections ou l'entretien sont effectués;
- c) à la fréquence ou à la rareté des inspections ou de l'entretien ou à l'absence d'inspections ou d'entretien.

Inspections et entretien

Remedying contravention of bylaws

132. A municipal corporation is not liable for loss or damage caused by it in remedying or in attempting to remedy a contravention of a bylaw, unless the municipal corporation is grossly negligent.

132. À moins qu'elle ne fasse preuve de négligence grave, la municipalité bénéficie de l'immunité pour les pertes ou les dommages qu'elle cause en remédiant ou en tentant de remédier à une contravention à un règlement municipal.

Tentative de remédier à une contravention

Snow on highways

133. (1) A municipal corporation is not liable for loss or damage caused by snow, ice or slush on highways in the municipality, unless the municipal corporation is grossly negligent.

133. (1) La municipalité n'est responsable des pertes ou des dommages attribuables à la neige, à la glace ou à la neige fondante se trouvant sur les routes situées dans son territoire que si elle fait preuve de négligence grave.

Neige

Things on or adjacent to highways

(2) A municipal corporation is not liable for loss or damage caused

- (a) by the presence, absence or type of any

(2) La municipalité n'est pas responsable des pertes ni des dommages attribuables :

- a) à la présence, à l'absence ou au genre de

Objets sur les routes ou à côté de celles-ci