



*114<sup>th</sup> Annual  
Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association Convention  
February 3 – 6, 2019  
TCU Place  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan*

***Resolutions Committee:***  
*Councillor Mike O'Donnell  
Councillor Ted Zurakowski  
Councillor Dawn Luhning  
Councillor Richard Beck  
Councillor Pat Jackson  
Mayor Fraser Tolmie*

# RESOLUTION PROCESS

## Presentation of resolutions:

- The Resolutions Committee will determine the order in which resolutions are presented at the Convention.
- All speakers must be both elected officials and Convention delegates.
- All speakers, other than the sponsor, are given two (2) minutes to speak.
- Sponsors must be present to “second” their resolution and are limited to three (3) minutes speaking time.
- Should a sponsor not second their resolution, the resolution is considered defeated.
- Sponsors may choose to withdraw their resolution from the floor rather than seconding it. This will be allowed without voting or debate.
- Following the remarks from the sponsor, the Resolutions Committee chair will ask for speakers opposed to the motion, or seeking amendments to the resolution, to speak.
- If an amendment is proposed:
  - the amender will be given two (2) minutes to speak on behalf of the amendment.
  - If a speaker is opposed to the amendment, regular debate then occurs.
  - Once debate has concluded, or if there is no speaker opposed, the question is called.
  - If the amendment is successful, the amendment will be recorded, and the chair will ask for any speaker opposed to the amended resolution to speak.
- If there is no speaker opposed, then the question is called.
- If a speaker is opposed, regular debate then occurs.
- If debate has occurred, the sponsoring municipality is provided a one (1) minute closing remark before voting occurs.
- Resolutions which are not debated at a resolutions session because of insufficient time or lack of a quorum will be presented to the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

<b>Table of Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>STARS Air Ambulance Funding.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>The Registration of All-Terrain Vehicles .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Code of Ethics Enforcement .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>RCMP Per Capita Rate .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Proceeds of Gaming .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Modernizing Public Notice Requirements.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Alcohol Sales Funding for Community Safety Programs .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Cannabis Excise Tax.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Saskatchewan Seniors' Strategy .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Reduction of Plastic Waste and Pollution.....</b>	<b>6</b>

## **1. STARS Air Ambulance Funding**

Town of Shaunavon

Whereas STARS has been stationed in Saskatchewan for six years, operating out of Regina and Saskatoon; and

Whereas the private sector has contributed significantly to the purchase of the emergency helicopters and ongoing operational expenses; and

Whereas STARS has had a major impact on saving lives in Saskatchewan in over 500 communities;

Therefore, be it resolved that all Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association members voluntarily contribute a minimum of \$2 per capita per year to help maintain STARS;

Be it further resolved that SUMA members submit their annual STARS donations through SUMA, so that SUMA may present a cheque to the chairperson of STARS at the annual SUMA Convention.

## **2. The Registration of All-Terrain Vehicles**

Town of Battleford

Whereas there is an increasing number of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) being operated on urban municipal roadways to access public lands including municipal park land, urban reserves, urban trails, and riverbeds; and

Whereas the operating of an ATV on public lands in and around urban centres is a nuisance, and often leads to public safety hazards, injuries or deaths to ATV operators, and damage to the environment and public lands; and

Whereas enforcement of unsafe and non-compliant use of ATVs is very limited due to the difficulty in identifying ATVs and their operators; and

Whereas registration of ATVs would enable authorities and residents to efficiently identify ATVs, leading to effective enforcement of provincial and federal regulations regarding the illegal operation of ATVs on public roads and public lands, and improved identification and recovery of stolen ATVs; and

Whereas a registration process would enable the province to mandate ATV operation training, resulting in increased operator safety and responsible use of ATVs, while minimizing injuries and damage to public lands.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association partner with the Saskatchewan All-Terrain Vehicle Association to advocate the provincial government to create an effective ATV registration process.

### **3. Code of Ethics Enforcement**

Resort Village of Candle Lake

Whereas municipal councils must adopt a code of ethics, as required by section 93.1(1) of *The Municipalities Act*; and

Whereas section 93.1(6)(b) limits the ability of municipalities to respond to contraventions of the code of ethics to censuring or suspending an offending council member; and

Whereas the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are unable to assist municipalities in enforcing code of ethics penalties, such as enforcing suspensions, that are not also criminal matters; and

Whereas municipalities may only remove a council member from council as a result of conflict of interest and then only after a court process;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association advocate the provincial government to develop regulations for *The Municipalities Act* that allow municipalities to present the Minister of Government Relations with sufficient evidence of repeated code of ethics violations and have the Minister order the offending council member removed from office.

### **4. RCMP Per Capita Rate**

Town of Carnduff

Whereas most Saskatchewan municipalities with populations under 5,000 use RCMP services contracted by the Government of Saskatchewan; and

Whereas the Government of Saskatchewan, through the Ministry Justice, assesses a portion of the cost of this service to municipalities through *The Police Act, 1990*; and

Whereas the Ministry of Justice uses a two-tier system of assessing cost, in which municipalities with detachments pay a higher per capita cost than municipalities without detachments;

Therefore be it resolved that the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association advocate the provincial Ministry of Justice to have RCMP service costs assessed at a

per capita rate that is fair for all municipalities (urban and rural) that fall under the provincial policing contract.

### Background

The present per capita system, where municipalities with an RCMP detachment are charged a higher per capita rate than those without, was implemented when RCMP members were still required to reside in their detachment municipality. This requirement is no longer in place, making the larger per capita rate unfair for municipalities with detachments.

As policing costs increase the gap between detachment and non-detachment municipalities grows, because increases are percentage-based. Currently, there is a \$28.43 per capita gap, but using a forecast of five per cent annual increases, that gap will grow to \$46.13 per capita in 10 years.

Carnduff is not asking for a single per capita rate, but for an adjustment to be made to shrink the gap in the current price structure.

### **5. Proceeds of Gaming**

Town of Gravelbourg

Whereas small town Saskatchewan is undergoing financial stress due to increased operating costs, aging infrastructure, declining populations and lack of meaningful financial support from senior levels of government; and

Whereas the Government of Saskatchewan licenses establishments and organizations to hold fund-raising events that include bingos; and

Whereas small town Saskatchewan must come up with innovative ways to reduce the burden of taxation on declining populations; and

Whereas proceeds from gaming events must be used for a charitable or religious object or purpose as prescribed by section 207(1)(b) of the Criminal Code of Canada. The four categories of charitable purpose are:

- relief of poverty
- advancement of education
- advancement of religion and,
- other purposes that are of broad community benefit as a whole; and

Whereas operations of municipal facilities should qualify as “other purposes that are of a broad community benefit as a whole”;

Therefore be it resolved that the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association advocate the Province of Saskatchewan, and if appropriate the Government of Canada, make necessary changes to allow gaming events to fund operating costs of municipally-owned facilities and allow municipalities to hold bingos for the purpose of offsetting costs to small communities.

## **6. Modernizing Public Notice Requirements**

Town of Pilot Butte

Whereas in accordance with Section 207 (3) (a) of *The Planning and Development Act*, 2007 most public notices are required to be advertised in a newspaper circulating in the municipality; and

Whereas newspapers are no longer available in all municipalities; and

Whereas electronic communications are becoming the norm in our society and the use of technology such as email, municipal websites, social media and other electronic notifications are an acceptable method used for a variety of messages;

Therefore be it resolved that the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association lobby to the provincial government to review the public notice requirements and expand the methods of communicating with our taxpayers to include consideration for the use of email, municipal websites, social media and other electronic notifications available to a municipality.

## **7. Alcohol Sales Funding for Community Safety Programs**

Town of La Ronge

Whereas the costs of problematic alcohol use in the province are high and broadly impact the health, safety and wellbeing of Saskatchewan communities; and

Whereas pricing and taxation are identified as best practice policy options for reducing alcohol consumption and related harms; and

Whereas municipalities have limited capacity to address local consequences of problematic alcohol use in their communities.

Therefore be it resolved that the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association Advocate the Saskatchewan Liquor and Gaming Authority and the Ministry of Finance to implement a five per cent tax on the sale of alcohol to be returned to communities in proportion to local alcohol sales, for investment into initiatives that increase community safety and wellbeing.

## **8. Cannabis Excise Tax**

Town of Aberdeen and SUMA Board of Directors

Whereas municipalities are on the front lines for facilitating legislation, and are absorbing significant costs as a result of cannabis legalization, despite being the only level of government without the ability to draw revenue directly from sales taxes; and

Whereas the federal government acknowledged municipal costs for legalization and increased the federal flow-through to provinces from 50-75 per cent, with the stated intent that the additional 25 per cent flow to municipalities; and

Whereas the province has not yet signed an agreement to flow through funding to municipalities, citing that they are, as yet, unaware of their costs and revenues; and

Whereas agreeing to a percentage share of cannabis excise tax doesn't require an encompassing knowledge of costs and revenues;

Therefore be it resolved that the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association advocate the provincial government to immediately develop and implement a cannabis excise tax sharing agreement, in cooperation with SUMA and SARM.

## **9. Saskatchewan Seniors Strategy**

Town of Aberdeen

Whereas the Saskatchewan senior population (aged 55 and over) represented 27 per cent of the total population in 2016, and projections indicate that this will increase to 34.1 per cent of the total Saskatchewan population by 2038; and

Whereas Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and Newfoundland have a Ministry for seniors, Alberta and British Columbia have a Seniors Advocate, and Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland have an Advisory Council; and

Whereas there is a need for a seniors' strategy in Saskatchewan with significant dedicated resources, and a structure that recognizes that municipal governments have a stake in seniors' issues; and

Whereas a provincial seniors strategy would need to contemplate issues of infrastructure and services as well as the related, but more intangible, things such as quality of life and community involvement; and

Whereas it is important for a meaningful senior's strategy to focus on six key areas: housing, health care, transportation, services, finances, and meaningful participation in the community that leads to improved quality of life;

Therefore be it resolved that the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association advocate the provincial government to immediately begin developing a comprehensive seniors' strategy, in cooperation with SUMA and SARM; and

Be it further resolved that SUMA advocate the government to develop and resource a ministerial or advocate structure, separate from the Ministry of Health, to oversee and fund the implementation of the seniors' strategy.

#### **10. Reduction of Plastic Waste and Pollution**

SUMA Board of Directors

Whereas urban municipalities deliver critical solid waste management services to residents, fundamental to quality of life in Saskatchewan; and

Whereas urban municipalities have a have a central role in collecting and processing recyclable materials, developing local and regional waste reduction strategies and educating the public about waste management practices; and

Whereas the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association and its members have been leaders advocating for the Multi-Material Recycling Program and other stewardship and extended producer responsibility; and

Whereas changing global commodity markets for recycling materials have significantly impacted waste-diversion strategies:

Therefore be it resolved that SUMA advocate and work with the federal government and provincial government to:

1. Eliminate problematic and toxic products that pollute our environment such as micro-plastics and regulate the use of plastics and additives that are toxic or cannot be recycled;
2. Reduce the use of single-use plastics; and
3. Create incentives for reducing waste and the reusability of products and packaging, and to increase the reuse, recycling, and composting products and packaging.