



Results of the Public Engagement on the Proposed Northwest Territories Lands and Resources Devolution Agreement

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Table of Contents

Introduction

Results of the Public Engagement on the Proposed Northwest Territories Lands and Resources Devolution Agreement	4
<i>The Proposed Northwest Territories Lands and Resources Devolution Agreement</i>	4

Content

What This Devolution is About	6
Devolution and Aboriginal Treaty Rights	7
Responsibilities Being Transferred	8
<i>Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act</i>	9
Norman Wells Proven Area	10
Ability of Canada to Take Back Lands	11
Unauthorized Users	12
Cooperation Among the GNWT and Aboriginal Governments	13
Cooperation Among the GNWT Canada and the IRC Near the Offshore	14
Responsibility for Waste Sites	15
Human Resources	16
Financial Resources	17
Resource Revenues	18
Resource Revenue Sharing with Aboriginal Governments	19
Approval Process	20
Timing for Implementation	21
List of Community Engagement Meetings	22



Results of the Public Engagement on the Proposed Northwest Territories Lands and Resources Devolution Agreement


The Proposed Northwest Territories Lands and Resources Devolution Agreement

The transfer of responsibility for managing public lands in the Northwest Territories (NWT) from the federal to the territorial government has been a longstanding shared objective. Through this devolution, the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) will have the ability to manage public lands, and the resources on them, **for the benefit of the people of the NWT**. More local control over land use along with a share of resource revenues for the territory will provide immediate and lasting benefits for all residents, businesses, and governments of the NWT.

The proposed *Northwest Territories Lands and Resources Devolution Agreement* (Devolution Agreement) is the result of over 11 years of negotiations among the Government

of Canada (Canada), the GNWT, and participating Aboriginal governments. On March 11, 2013, Canada, the GNWT, Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, Northwest Territory Métis Nation, Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated, Gwich'in Tribal Council, and Tłı̄chǫ Government acknowledged that consensus among negotiators on the terms of an agreement had been reached.

The GNWT and other parties will now make a decision on whether to approve the proposed Devolution Agreement. For the GNWT, this approval will involve a vote by all Members of the Legislative Assembly. Other participating governments will have their own processes for approval. If endorsed by the Legislative Assembly, the GNWT will be authorized to sign the proposed Devolution Agreement. After the signing, the parties will continue to work closely together to prepare for the transfer of responsibilities. The target date for the transfer is April 1, 2014.



On January 26, 2011, the *Northwest Territories Lands and Resources Agreement in Principle* (AiP), which set out many of the key components of the proposed Devolution Agreement, was signed and made subject to public review and comment. While negotiations were underway, the NWT's elected representatives received frequent updates and numerous meetings with the public and other stakeholders were held.

Comprehensive information on devolution has also been made available on the GNWT's website along with copies of key documents including the Memorandum of Intent, Framework Agreement, Agreement in Principle, proposed Devolution Agreement, plain language summary of the proposed Agreement, and subject-specific fact sheets, as well as responses to frequently asked questions. The website also includes an Ask a Devolution Question feature that provides a convenient way for residents

to contact knowledgeable staff directly. At the time of writing, the devolution.gov.nt.ca website had been visited over 16,000 times.

Consensus was reached on the terms of the proposed Devolution Agreement in March of 2013. Throughout the following months of April and May, the GNWT held more than 40 public and stakeholder meetings on the proposed Agreement in all regions of the NWT.

This report outlines the main elements of the proposed Devolution Agreement discussed during the community engagement sessions, and summarizes the comments, questions, and concerns put forward by residents of the Northwest Territories.



What This Devolution is About

What we explained

In Canada, the term “devolution” is used to describe a transfer of responsibility from the federal government to a provincial or territorial government for making laws, delivering public programs, and administering funding related to a specific program area. There have been a number of previous transfers from Canada to the GNWT since 1967, including responsibility for health care, education, social services, highways, forestry, and airports. This devolution is about moving responsibility for public (Crown) lands and resources from Canada to the GNWT.

What we heard

Many residents recognized that this devolution is intended to promote better management by allowing more local control over the use and protection of public lands and resources, including water, in the NWT.

In general, residents understood and supported the goals and benefits of devolution, and many commented that devolution has long been a subject of discussion in the NWT and is overdue. There were a number of questions about the details of the Agreement, and a few residents questioned the GNWT’s ability to deliver the new responsibilities.

How we responded

Devolution is about having a more accessible, accountable, and responsive government assume responsibility for the management of public lands and resources in the NWT. Managing public lands and resources is important work. It is key to protecting the environment and helping to secure the benefits of resource development for NWT residents.

The GNWT has assumed all other significant “province-like” responsibilities from the Government of Canada and has a successful implementation record. The GNWT has had the benefit of these experiences in its negotiations for this devolution, and expects to be able to deliver programs and services related to land and resource management to the high standard residents deserve.



Devolution and Aboriginal Treaty Rights

What we explained

Devolution is not about Aboriginal and treaty rights. Aboriginal and treaty rights are recognized and affirmed under the *Constitution of Canada* and will continue to apply after devolution as they relate to public lands and resources just as they do now. Aboriginal peoples will continue to have the same rights that they have now and will be able to assert rights just as they can now.

The proposed Devolution Agreement does not set out what Aboriginal and treaty rights are, and it is not where those rights are negotiated. Those rights are set out in treaties, land claim agreements, and self-government agreements. Aboriginal governments were invited to participate in devolution negotiations because the Devolution Agreement, in part, lays the foundation for how the GNWT will work as a public government with Aboriginal governments in matters related to lands and resources.

What we heard

Some residents were apprehensive that devolution would interfere with existing Aboriginal and treaty rights. In areas of the NWT where land claim, self-government, or treaty process negotiations were still underway, there was concern that devolution would result in delays, or that the GNWT might prove uncooperative as Aboriginal parties to the negotiations sought to gain recognition of Aboriginal title and jurisdiction over the same public lands that would now be transferred as a result of devolution.

Some residents expressed the view that devolution should not occur until all claims were first resolved, and a few suggested that it was improper for Canada to consider transferring lands that were asserted as belonging to Aboriginal people.

How we responded

The proposed Devolution Agreement recognizes that Aboriginal and treaty rights cannot be abrogated and derogated as a result of devolution. It also acknowledges that settling outstanding Aboriginal rights and treaty negotiation processes remains a

priority for both Canada and the GNWT. This is because resolution of these matters is in the best interests of the people of the NWT.

The proposed Devolution Agreement provides that nothing in it can be interpreted as removing, diminishing, limiting or restricting any fiduciary duty or obligation of the Crown to the Aboriginal peoples of Canada. It also recognizes that Canada's authority to make laws over Indians and lands reserved for Indians is unchanged. The existing land claim agreements also recognize that devolution should not be prejudiced.

Where land has been set aside pending resolution of land claims through withdrawal orders, those orders will be continued after devolution. Canada will also be able to take back lands for the settlement of land claims, ensuring that public lands will continue to remain available.

Because devolution will not interfere with ongoing Aboriginal and treaty right negotiations, the GNWT believes that devolution can proceed while such negotiations are underway, and that the benefits of devolution need not be delayed. The GNWT also recognizes that Canada currently administers lands and resources in the NWT and can transfer that responsibility to the GNWT.



The Responsibilities Being Transferred

What we explained

Canada, as the existing “landlord” over the vast majority of public lands and resources in the NWT, currently sets the rules for how lands and resources are developed and protected. These rules are set out in federal policies and legislation. As a result of devolution, many of Canada’s laws will have to be amended or repealed to allow that legislation to be replaced by territorial legislation. This will allow the GNWT to step into the role of “landlord” and administer and manage public lands and resources, including water.

Initially, the GNWT will copy or “mirror” Canada’s legislation. Approximately 27 federal acts and regulations will be copied and put in place by the GNWT on the day the responsibilities are transferred (the Transfer Date). This is intended to provide a smooth transition of legislative authority and program delivery.

What we heard

Residents asked whether the GNWT would be limited in its ability to change the legislation put in place on the Transfer Date. Some residents had specific questions about the existing legislation and a few asked whether the GNWT would be able to change royalty rates after devolution.

How we responded

The commitment to mirror legislation was a practical decision to ensure a proven starting point for land and resource administration. This devolution is intended to provide the GNWT with the ability to change rules and practices around how land and resource administration works in the territory. After devolution, the Legislative Assembly can amend policies, programs, and legislation respecting lands and resources to better reflect the priorities of the people of the NWT. The Legislative Assembly will also have the ability to consider and make changes to royalty rates.



The Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act

What we explained

The *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act* (MVRMA) is being treated differently under devolution than other federal legislation respecting lands and resources. For the time being, the MVRMA will stay federal legislation with key responsibilities delegated to the GNWT. This means the GNWT will exercise significant new authorities under the MVRMA, but Canada will remain responsible for making any changes to the Act.

The GNWT accepted delegated authority under the MVRMA for the time being because Canada is currently making significant changes to it as a part of a nation-wide regulatory improvement initiative. These changes are not expected to be complete in time for devolution. After five years, the parties to the Devolution Agreement will review the MVRMA and can consider whether parts of the Act should become territorial legislation.

Another reason the MVRMA is being treated differently is because it implements land claim obligations requiring a single system for environmental regulation of land and water throughout the Mackenzie Valley. This single system must apply to Aboriginal-owned lands, private lands, territorial public lands, and federal public lands.

Although the MVRMA will remain federal legislation at this time, many of the key responsibilities and roles held by the federal Minister under the Act will be assumed by a territorial Minister after devolution. This means that the GNWT, and not Canada, will be making important decisions about the management of public lands and resources in the NWT.

What we heard

Some residents sought clarification of what functions under the MVRMA will be retained by the federal Minister. Other residents asked whether the GNWT supported Canada's plans for the MVRMA and questioned why the GNWT did not oppose Canada's plans to restructure the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board.

How we responded

The unified system of environmental management across public and Aboriginal lands set out in the MVRMA means decision-making about environmental regulation in the Mackenzie Valley will always be a shared responsibility. However,

after devolution the GNWT will have additional responsibilities and decision-making authority under the Act.

After devolution, consideration of projects on public lands transferred to the GNWT will be led by a territorial Minister operating under the federal legislation, while the federal Minister will continue to have a lead role under the MVRMA for lands retained by Canada. There will continue to be shared decisions where projects being considered touch upon federal jurisdictions, such as fisheries or navigable waters.

Canada's regulatory improvement initiative is separate from devolution. The GNWT recognizes that there is no advantage to delaying devolution's many benefits until Canada's changes to the MVRMA are concluded, implemented, and tested.



The Norman Wells Proven Area

What we explained

While not part of the GNWT's formal presentation of the proposed Devolution Agreement, a number of residents had questions related to the treatment of the Norman Wells Proven Area under devolution.

What we heard

Some residents asked why the Norman Wells Proven Area was excluded from transfer under the Devolution Agreement. Residents questioned how much Canada's one-third-carried interest in Norman Wells was worth and why the GNWT was not successful in having it transferred.

How we responded

Last year Canada collected approximately \$92 million from its one-third share of the Norman Wells Proven Area. Amounts collected vary with the price of oil and production levels from year to year. The value of the resource is expected to diminish as the Norman Wells field is depleted.

The GNWT holds the view that Canada's profits from this "one-third carried interest" in the Proven Area are resource revenues just like other resource revenues. Canada, however, insists that its one-third share of the Proven Area should be treated differently and should not be transferred to the GNWT along with other public resources. Although Canada will retain administration and control over the Proven Area while the Proven Area Agreement is in effect, the royalties Imperial Oil pays on its two-thirds share of the field will be provided to the GNWT.



The Ability of Canada to Take Back Lands

What we explained

The proposed Devolution Agreement provides that Canada can take back lands from the GNWT where it is in the “national interest” to do so, such as the establishment of future national parks or for the settlement of Aboriginal land claims.

What we heard

Some residents commented that Canada’s ability to take back lands from the GNWT ensured that lands for the settlement of land claims would remain available. A few questioned whether Canada’s ability to take back lands provided too much authority to Canada and could be used in a heavy-handed manner.

How we responded

Canada’s ability to take lands back from the GNWT is consistent with previous transfers and the *Yukon Devolution Transfer Agreement*. While a process for taking back lands from the GNWT under the proposed Devolution Agreement is provided, it is limited to circumstances that are in the “national interest” that are intended to benefit all Canadians, such as the creation of national parks and the settlement of land claims. Canada also has the ability to take lands in the provinces by expropriation. While the process in the territories may be a little different, we expect Canada’s ability to take lands back to be used sparingly.



Unauthorized Users

What we explained

While not part of the GNWT’s formal presentation of the proposed Devolution Agreement, a number of residents in different regions of the NWT asked questions relating to unauthorized users of public lands, also known as “squatters”.

What we heard

A few residents expressed concern that the GNWT will be inheriting a significant problem because Canada has through inaction allowed unauthorized users to build on and use public lands. Some expressed frustration that they follow the rules, while others are using public lands without consequence.

Some residents questioned whether the GNWT would recognize the pent-up demand for legitimate recreational and rural residential opportunities after devolution, and at least one existing unauthorized user asked what enforcement activities the GNWT might undertake after devolution.

How we responded

The GNWT recognizes that unauthorized users present a serious land management issue that will have to be addressed after devolution. The GNWT will not be able to ignore the problem in the same way that Canada has in recent years. The GNWT has learned from its experience with the Commissioner’s Land it currently manages that this is a complex issue. This devolution will provide the GNWT with the tools to examine and address some of the root causes of this problem.



Cooperation Among the GNWT and Aboriginal Governments

What we explained

A key feature of the proposed Devolution Agreement is the separate *Intergovernmental Agreement on Lands and Resource Management* among the GNWT and participating Aboriginal governments. This separate agreement will establish a new Intergovernmental Council allowing the most senior levels of public and Aboriginal governments to meet and work cooperatively on land and resource matters.

This intergovernmental relationship offers the promise of improved harmonization and potential for shared capacity. The relationship respects the jurisdictions of the GNWT and Aboriginal governments, while offering opportunity for meaningful input and advice on land and resource matters.

What we heard

Some residents asked for greater detail on the proposed intergovernmental agreement, including how it would work with self-government agreements. Comments were generally favourable with a number of Elders expressing the view that devolution was a positive step forward because it will allow the GNWT and Aboriginal governments to work better together. Some residents expressed skepticism about the GNWT's commitment to work with Aboriginal governments and pointed to historical examples of strained relations.

How we responded

Aboriginal self-government in the NWT in many cases is emerging and evolving. The GNWT must respect the different models of self-government being negotiated. Having an Intergovernmental Council that can discuss matters of common interest around land and resource management but does not interfere with jurisdictions provides opportunity for different governments to work together. Working together can improve land and resource management for the GNWT and Aboriginal governments and this will create incentive for the Intergovernmental Council to achieve meaningful results.

The *Intergovernmental Agreement on Lands and Resource Management* was negotiated with participating Aboriginal governments and demonstrates recognition from all parties of the benefits of working cooperatively and collaboratively. It reflects an important and serious commitment by the GNWT and Aboriginal governments to work together after devolution.



Cooperation Among the GNWT, Canada and the IRC Near the Offshore

What we explained

This devolution provides the GNWT with responsibility for the “onshore” portion of the NWT. Canada will retain responsibility for resources in the Arctic Ocean within the NWT. The Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC) administers its own lands and resources that about the “offshore”. Because resources in the offshore have the potential to straddle the onshore, it makes sense for these governments to work collaboratively with neighbouring jurisdictions. To encourage the effective and efficient management of resources near the offshore, Canada, the GNWT, and IRC agreed to a separate Memorandum of Agreement setting out certain requirements for cooperation.

What we heard

Some residents questioned why the Inuvialuit, and no other Aboriginal governments, were included in this arrangement.

How we responded

The Inuvialuit Final Agreement provides the Inuvialuit with ownership of certain lands that adjoin the offshore. No other Aboriginal governments have lands or administer rights that border the offshore portions of the NWT.

After devolution, the GNWT will administer public lands adjoining the offshore, the IRC will continue to administer rights on their own lands adjoining the offshore, and Canada will administer rights in the offshore. This means there is the potential for three different governments to issue rights to resources that straddle neighbouring areas, necessitating cooperation between governments.



Responsibility for Waste Sites

What we explained

Waste Sites are sites where hazards to human health and safety or the environment have been created and there is no responsible operator to clean them up. When this happens on public lands, it falls to the government to clean up or “remediate” the site, if necessary.

Under the proposed Devolution Agreement, contaminated sites created before devolution will be excluded from the transfer and Canada will remain responsible for their remediation, including associated costs. Once these sites are cleaned up, the land will be transferred to the GNWT.

After devolution, the GNWT will be responsible for regulating all existing resource development operations that have undergone modern environmental assessments, and for the remediation of these sites should they be abandoned by their operators.

If existing operations that have not been subject to environmental assessment become waste sites within five years of the Transfer Date, the GNWT and Canada will share any liability. After that five-year period, the GNWT will be responsible for the management and remediation of any future waste sites.

Where oil and gas sites, including sumps, later present a problem and it is established that the activity occurred while Canada was managing the lands and resources, Canada will be responsible for their cleanup.

What we heard

Residents throughout the NWT expressed concern around waste sites. Some residents had questions about specific sites. Many expressed the view that the potential costs of future waste sites could be underestimated and create significant future liability for the GNWT. Giant Mine was frequently cited as an example of how bad things could get.

How we responded

Canada will retain liability for all known contaminated sites at the time of the transfer. Giant Mine will not be transferred, and there is no risk that the GNWT will assume liability for these existing sites. The potential for new sites to emerge in the future creates strong incentive for the GNWT to do a thorough job inspecting sites and ensuring that resource developers continue to act responsibly and comply with the terms and conditions of their authorizations.

The modern environmental assessment and regulatory processes in place today are meant to protect the environment and lessen the risk of future liabilities. Resource developers are now required to set aside significant funds to address future remediation obligations. There is little risk that waste sites of the scope and scale of Giant Mine will be created in the future, but the GNWT will nevertheless have to be diligent as the future land and resource manager.



Human Resources

What we explained

Canada's existing permanent employees working in devolving programs in the NWT will be offered jobs with the GNWT that match as closely as possible their compensation level, responsibilities, and location. The GNWT values the experience and knowledge of these federal employees and hopes that as many as possible will accept these offers.

Canada's employees that support land and resource administration from outside of the NWT will be retained by Canada for ongoing responsibilities in Nunavut and elsewhere. The GNWT is designing a new organization that will incorporate the functions being devolved. This design will include the creation of new positions in the NWT to do the work being done now by employees staying in Ottawa. The GNWT is committed to providing more job opportunities throughout the NWT and wants additional capacity in the regions to support land and resource management.

What we heard

Many residents expressed support for improving job opportunities in the communities through devolution, questioned how the GNWT would be determining position locations, and asked how soon the GNWT would know where jobs might be placed. Others acknowledged the challenges faced in recruiting positions in communities now, particularly in communities where housing and office space are in short supply, and questioned whether decentralization would be possible.

How we responded

Decentralization is a priority for the GNWT and efforts to create additional job opportunities are underway throughout the organization and not just in the context of devolution. The GNWT will not be in a position to identify jobs potentially located in communities until the fall of 2013, when the detailed organizational design work is completed and approved.

Decentralization efforts will necessarily have to consider the availability of local housing and office supply. Some of the work identifying existing supply is underway. Options for position locations will have to be carefully considered to make sure functional requirements can be met.



Financial Resources

What we explained

Ensuring that financial resources will be adequate to support the GNWT's new land and resource management responsibilities was a priority for the GNWT.

During negotiations, Canada initially offered the GNWT \$42 million per year to deliver devolving land and resource management programs, which is the same amount of money it says it is currently spending. The territorial government argued that a greater investment is required because the GNWT will have higher accountabilities and will need to do more work than Canada is doing now. Canada agreed to increase the GNWT's funding to \$67.3 million. This amount will be adjusted to account for growth in the economy and inflation each year, pursuant to the GNWT's existing financial arrangements with Canada. This money is in addition to the resource revenue that the GNWT will collect after devolution.

Canada is also providing a one-time investment of \$26.5 million to ensure that resources are available to implement devolution. This money is intended to cover the cost of activities like mirroring legislation, creating the organizational design, and other work required for the transfer.

What we heard

A consistent concern heard throughout the NWT was the adequacy of the fiscal resources. Many asked how the GNWT could be certain it would have the resources to do the job and would not be short-changed. There was concern that additional land and resource related expenses could impact other program areas.

How we responded

The GNWT recognized the importance of ensuring an adequate amount of funding would be transferred from Canada to support the territory's new responsibilities. The amount negotiated represents more than is being invested by Canada now, and is meant to allow the GNWT opportunity to improve land and resource management functions. The \$67.3 million should be adequate, and the GNWT knows that it cannot take money from other important program areas like health or education to pay for land and resource administration.



Resource Revenues

What we explained

After devolution, the GNWT will collect resource revenue from development on public lands in the form of royalties and other fees. This money will provide a significant new source of revenue for the territory. The GNWT will keep 50% of the resource revenues collected up to a maximum amount. The remaining amount will be returned to Canada through adjustments to later transfer payments.

The amount the GNWT is able to keep is subject to a maximum, adjusted to reflect the growth of the NWT's economy and GNWT expenditure needs. Year to year this amount is expected to grow. This year the GNWT would have been able to keep \$69 million in resource revenue. By 2020 this amount could be as high as \$100 million.

This 50-50 split with Canada and the maximum amount are intended to provide fairness and consistency with other financial arrangements across the country. Where provinces receive support in the form of transfer payments under the federal equalization program, their resource revenues are treated in a similar way. This is meant to ensure that receiving jurisdictions do not enjoy a fiscal capacity greater than jurisdictions that do not receive transfer payments. While the NWT does not participate in the federal equalization program, it is provided significant funding through the Territorial Formula Financing program, and similar principles should apply.

What we heard

After the explanation, residents of the NWT generally accepted that resource revenues collected by the GNWT would be subject to a maximum amount. No residents at the community engagement sessions voiced concerns around the resource revenue formula.

Residents did ask how the GNWT would spend its share of the resource revenue, and whether the financial arrangements might change.

How we responded

How the resource revenue retained by the GNWT will be used or invested after devolution will be decided by Members of the Legislative Assembly, who set the GNWT's priorities and approve the GNWT's budget. It was acknowledged that there has been discussion of setting some of the resource revenue aside in a Heritage Fund, and that the territory might also benefit from infrastructure investment which could help grow the economy. Ultimately, how resource revenues will be used will be decided by our Legislative Assembly.



Resource Revenue Sharing with Aboriginal Governments

What we explained

Because devolution will for the first time provide a new and additional source of significant revenue for the GNWT, a commitment to share some of this revenue with Aboriginal governments was provided. Aboriginal governments will be eligible to receive 25% of the GNWT's resource revenue. This is separate from resource royalty sharing that is provided for in land claims, and will not be clawed back from Aboriginal governments. The resource revenue sharing is seen as an investment in partner governments. This level of resource revenue sharing from public lands with Aboriginal governments is unparalleled in Canada.

What we heard

Residents had some questions on how the resource revenue sharing would be split among Aboriginal governments, and how 25% was arrived at as a fair amount. Residents asked how the money would be spent by Aboriginal governments and a few questioned why Aboriginal governments should be provided additional investment from public resources.

How we responded

The 25% figure assumes Aboriginal governments representing all Aboriginal peoples in the NWT are participating in devolution. How the resource revenues will be divided among participating Aboriginal governments was negotiated by the Aboriginal governments themselves and the formula proposed includes factors to address population and cost of living adjustments.

The 25% amount was negotiated and agreed upon in principle in 2007, and recognizes that stronger Aboriginal governments benefit all people of the NWT. Aboriginal governments themselves will determine how their share of resource revenues is used.



Approval Process

What we explained

Each participating government will have its own approval process. For the GNWT, a vote will be held in the Legislative Assembly asking all elected MLAs whether the proposed Devolution Agreement should be supported. This is the first time in the history of the NWT that a devolution agreement has been put to a public vote in the Legislative Assembly. All previous program transfers and devolution agreements were approved by the respective territorial and federal ministers responsible.

What we heard

At one meeting in Yellowknife and one meeting at Hay River, concerns were expressed about a lack of direct participation in the approval of the proposed Devolution Agreement through a plebiscite. A few individuals at these meetings suggested that having a plebiscite would offer a more inclusive approach and provide residents a more meaningful voice. One resident was offended that there was an expectation that residents should have to contact their Member of the Legislative Assembly if they had a concern.

How we responded

A motion calling for a plebiscite on the proposed Devolution Agreement was put before the Legislative Assembly and was not supported. Throughout the public engagement process residents were encouraged to contact their MLAs, who will be voting on the Agreement, and were also invited to share their questions and any concerns with the Office of Devolution.



Timing for Implementation

What we explained

Once the Devolution Agreement is approved, there is still significant work required to be done before Canada can “hand over the keys” to the new landlord, the GNWT. These activities include drafting the necessary legislation, developing the GNWT’s organizational design, preparing job offers, and completing lists required for the operation of the Agreement. The parties to the negotiations are already working on implementation matters, but the signing of the Devolution Agreement will signal the need to ramp up this work to finalize devolution. The target date to achieve the transfer is April 1, 2014.

What we heard

A few residents commented that April 1, 2014 was ambitious and questioned what would happen if that target was not met.

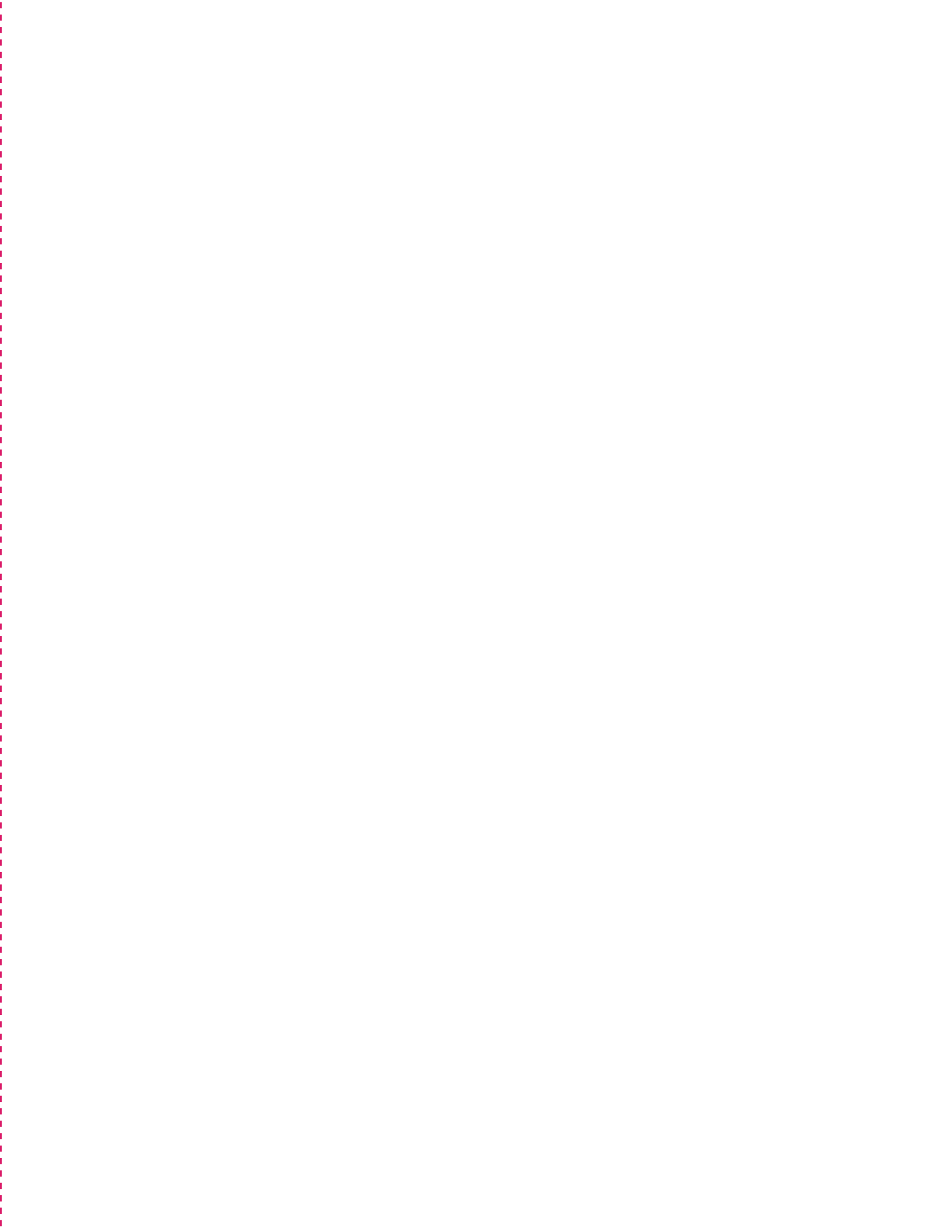
How we responded

The April 1, 2014 is a target and not a deadline. While we expect to continue to work hard to bring the benefits of devolution home to the people of the NWT as quickly as we can, adjustments to the Transfer Date might occur if need be.

List of Community Engagement Meetings

Detah	March 23	Fort Providence	May 6
Yellowknife (Chamber of Commerce)	April 3	Ulukhaktok	May 7
Yellowknife (Open House)	April 19	Ulukhaktok (IRC Board of Directors)	May 7
Yellowknife (Open House)	April 20	Yellowknife (Public Meeting)	May 7
Yellowknife (City Council)	April 22	Fort Resolution	May 7
Yellowknife South	April 23	Gamèti	May 7
Trout Lake/Sambaa K'e	April 29	Paulatuk	May 8
Inuvik (Gwich'in Membership)	April 29	Fort Smith	May 8
Tuktoyaktuk	April 30	Behchokò	May 8
Tuktoyaktuk (IRC Board of Directors)	April 30	Hay River	May 9
Colville Lake	April 30	Hay River (Chamber of Commerce)	May 9
Aklavik (Gwich'in Membership)	April 30	Hay River (NWTAC)	May 10
Aklavik (Inuvialuit Membership)	May 1	Inuvik	May 10
Aklavik (IRC Board of Directors)	May 1	Enterprise	May 10
Fort McPherson	May 1	Wekwèeti	May 13
Fort Good Hope	May 1	Whati	May 14
Tsiigehtchic	May 2	Fort Simpson	May 15
Déline	May 2	Fort Liard	May 16
Tulita	May 3	Nahanni Butte	May 16
Norman Wells	May 4	Jean Marie River	May 17
Sachs Harbour	May 6	Kam Lake (Yellowknife)	May 21
Sachs Harbour (IRC Board of Directors)	May 6	Great Slave (Yellowknife)	May 22
Kakisa	May 6	Yellowknife Centre*	May 28

* Although this meeting took place after the writing of this document, any questions or comments not reflected in the above summary will be shared with MLAs.





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