



September 09, 2021

Ms. Lynn Napier  
President  
Northwest Territories Association of Communities  
200 5105 50 STREET  
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Dear Ms. Napier:

**2021 NWTAC Resolution Responses**

Please find attached, the Government of the Northwest Territories' (GNWT) responses to the New, Reaffirmed, and Standing Resolutions passed by the Northwest Territories Association of Communities at the 2021 Annual General Meeting.

Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) has coordinated this response on behalf of the GNWT. Please contact Ms. Jennifer Young, Director, Corporate Affairs, MACA at (867) 767-9162 ext. 21035 should you require further clarification.

Sincerely,

Caroline Cochrane  
Premier

Attachment

c. Distribution List

## **Distribution List**

Honourable Diane Archie  
Deputy Premier  
Minister of Infrastructure

Honourable R.J. Simpson  
Minister, Justice

Honourable Paulie Chinna  
Minister, Northwest Territories Housing Corporation

Honorable Julie Green  
Minister, Health and Social Services

Honourable Shane Thompson  
Minister, Municipal and Community Affairs

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Mr. Martin Goldney  
Secretary to Cabinet/Deputy Minister, Executive and Indigenous Affairs

Ms. Laura Gareau  
Deputy Minister, Municipal and Community Affairs

Ms. Sara Brown  
Chief Executive Officer, Northwest Territories Association of Communities

Ms. Jennifer Young  
Director, Corporate Affairs, Municipal and Community Affairs

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response
No.	Title	Text		
2021-01	Amendment to Disaster Assistance Policy – Solid Waste Management Facility Fires	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> NWT communities that are responsible for operation and management of a municipal solid waste management facility will not have adequate financial resources to support the cost of extraordinary, emergency firefighting and associated environmental protection related activities during a community solid waste management facility fire.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the cost of firefighting and environmental protection activities associated with a solid waste management facility fire will not be adequately covered through Northern Communities Insurance Program.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> increasing environmental regulations are equating to significant costs associated with emergency firefighting and associated air quality and water quality monitoring and mitigation.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the GNWT has recently ruled that a disaster classification requires proof of widespread damage that affects a significant number of people’s properties.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the GNWT has recently ruled that environmental contaminants resulting from a significant solid waste management facility fire do not represent a risk to the health, safety and welfare of residents.</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the NWT Association of Communities urge the Government of the Northwest Territories to recognize extraordinary, emergency fires at solid waste management facilities as a potential disaster that can lead to significant municipal property destruction, significant environmental damage, and put peoples’ health, safety and welfare at risk.</p> <p><b>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT’s Disaster Assistance Policy be updated to include the specific indication that extraordinary, emergency solid waste management facility fires can be considered a disaster.</p> <p><b>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT’s Disaster Assistance Policy’s maximum assistance payable be increased from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 to more appropriately cover the costs associated with or prevention of a community disaster.</p> <p><b>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</b> that the fiscal status of the community should have no bearing on the eligibility or amount of coverage under the GNWT Disaster Assistance Policy.</p>	MACA	<p>GNWT policies are designed to ensure that our decisions are consistent and fair, while taking into account the needs of residents and communities across the Northwest Territories. It is important that we follow our own policies when we make our decisions.</p> <p>The Disaster Assistance Policy provides guidance to how the GNWT may provide financial assistance to community governments, small businesses, or residents of the Northwest Territories who have suffered widespread damage as a result of a disaster. The intent of the Disaster Assistance Policy is to ensure overall community recovery in terms of infrastructure, essential services and functioning after a disaster. It is not a compensation program and it is not an insurance policy to recover actual losses.</p> <p>The Policy outlines that appropriate and reasonable measures to prevent and minimize damage should be taken by community governments, small businesses and residents. As part of the policy changes made by the Department effective April 1, 2007, communities are expected to establish a reserve to provide for unanticipated events; and were given additional authority and increased resources through the Community Public Infrastructure Fund and the Gas Tax Program to provide additional capacity to deal with emergency situations.</p> <p>The Policy has been in place since 1981, and was last reviewed in 2005 with no change in the definitions since that time.</p> <p>The GNWT carefully considered the request by the Town of Hay River. A review of the circumstances of the Hay River landfill fire concluded that the event did not meet the criteria as set out in the Policy.</p> <p>Dump fires are not typically covered by disaster assistance in other jurisdictions and are not eligible under the federal Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements. There is no history in the Northwest Territories of the Disaster Assistance Policy being used for this type of incident. A review and modernization of the Disaster Assistance Policy by the department is being considered in the context of the 2021 flooding season.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response
No.	Title	Text		
2021-02	<b>Property Tax Forgiveness When Property is Destroyed by Fire</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> in the event that an improvement is damaged or destroyed by fire and the damage or destruction is so significant as to render the taxable property unfit for further use or occupation, the Property Assessment and Taxation Act grants the Council of a municipal taxing authority to enact a by-law to reduce or rebate a portion of the property taxes, upon application by the assessed owner;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the ability to reduce or rebate a portion of the property taxes when fire damages or destroys an improvement and renders it unfit for further use is a reasonable action;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the current requirement to enact a by-law to effect the reduction or rebate of a portion of the property taxes under these circumstances introduces additional burden and potentially significant time delays, and unnecessarily brings public attention to what can be a very personal tragedy;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the reduction or rebate of a portion of the property taxes on a specific property under these conditions is largely prescriptive and can be achieved administratively without requiring policy direction from the Council of a municipal taxing authority;</p> <p><b>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the Northwest Territories Association of Communities urge the Government of the Northwest Territories to consider amending the Property Assessment and Taxation Act to enable the Senior Administrative Officer of a municipal taxing authority to approve, upon application by the assessed owner, the reduction or rebate of a portion of the property taxes when an improvement is damaged or destroyed by a fire that has rendered it unfit for further use or occupation.</p>	<b>MACA</b>	<p>MACA is undertaking a review of the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> legislation and its corresponding policies and procedures in order to bring forward a Legislative Proposal during the 19<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly. A number of issues have long been identified with the Act, which have led to a lack of clarity, administrative challenges, inconsistent application and potential complaints. This issue was brought forward by the municipal taxation authorities. Senior Administrative Officers identified this during stakeholder engagement.</p> <p>A phased approach to amend the Act is planned, in order to prioritize some of the less complex administrative issues before other more complicated or technical areas of the legislation.</p> <p>As part of the legislative review process, MACA will be taking into consideration those areas of the Act that may present regulatory hardship to affected community governments. MACA is completing preliminary research to further determine issues related to assessment which may require legislative or administrative solutions.</p> <p>MACA is also reviewing other property assessment legislation in Canada to identify common practices in property assessment and taxation and how these practices can be adapted to best fit our unique challenges and needs.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response
No.	Title	Text		
2021-03	Accessibility Legislation	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> accessibility in Canada is about creating communities, workplaces and services that enable everyone to participate fully in society without barriers.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> according to the 2017 Canadian Survey on Disability, more than 6 million Canadians aged 15 and over (22% of the population) identify as having a disability</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms protects a number of our rights and freedoms, including banning the discrimination of people with a mental or physical disability.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the Canadian <i>Human Rights Act</i> and the Northwest Territories <i>Human Rights Act</i> prohibits the discrimination or harassment of people on a number of grounds, including disability.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia and Manitoba have provincial accessibility legislation and British Columbia has introduced provincial accessibility legislation;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the <i>Accessible Canada Act</i> received Royal Assent on June 21, 2019 and came into force on July 11, 2019 and many provinces are expected to adopted mirroring legislation;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> Canada joined the United Nations (UN) <i>Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</i> in 2010. The Convention protects and promotes the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities without discrimination and on an equal basis with others.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> Courts and Human Rights Tribunals have determined that meeting the <i>National Building Code</i> is not always adequate for individuals and building owners to ensure they are meeting accessibility requirements under Human Rights Acts.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> there is no clear guidance for in the Northwest Territories on how to address accessibility in facilities and services.</p> <p><b>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that he Government of the Northwest Territories establish comprehensive accessibility legislation that enables all persons to participate fully in society without barriers by providing clarity of requirements and standards to be met throughout the Northwest Territories.</p>	MACA/ INF	<p>The Standing Committee on Government Operations (SCOGO) Report on the Review of the 2018-19 Human Rights Commission Annual Report referred to the National Building Code concerning accessibility. The Commission is concerned about the lack of requirements set out in the National Building Code and what is considered an accessible space.</p> <p>SCOGO recommended that the GNWT investigate and take the necessary steps to solve the issues and remove the steps between the NBC and the <i>Human Rights Act</i>. The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) worked with the Department of Infrastructure to develop a response to the SCOGO recommendation.</p> <p>The GNWT response to all the recommendations was tabled in the Legislative Assembly during the February-March 2021 session.</p> <p>MACA is advancing its review of the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i> and Regulations, which will include a discussion on which code compliance measures are most appropriate to protect residents. Within the current legislative environment, the GNWT is not mandated or resourced to provide incentives to developers to incorporate accessible designs. Should the discussion about the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i> shift towards broader building standards legislation, issues regarding accessibility and other Human Rights considerations in the context of the National Building Code would be considered.</p> <p>In addition to MACA, the review of the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i> will involve multiple other departments, including Infrastructure (INF), Education, Culture and Employment (ECE), Health and Social Services (HSS), the NWT Housing Corporation (NWTAC), and others who build and operate public infrastructure. There is no simple or quick solution for the issue of accessible design, and it remains a challenge faced by all Canadian jurisdictions. Implementation of accessible design in our current environment would include many stakeholders and decision makers and will require a cultural shift in the way our society approaches design and responsibilities for inclusive facilities.</p> <p>The GNWT aims to show leadership on this topic through the planning, design and construction of GNWT-owned infrastructure, but does not currently have a mandated role to play in the accessibility standards for private and municipal infrastructure.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response
No.	Title	Text		
2021-04	<b>NWT Association of Communities - Climate Change Call to Action Building Resilience Through Thriving and Inclusive Communities</b>	<p>We stand together as community government leaders, acknowledging that wherever we are in the NWT, we are on indigenous land and expressing our highest concern at the climate crisis that the world is now facing.</p> <p>With average temperature changes between 2-4 times of the average global rate, NWT communities are on the frontlines of climate change and that this will have impact on every aspect of our lives.</p> <p>As we urgently increase our efforts to reduce emissions, we must give equal and increased urgency to build resilience for the future. Permafrost thaw, wildfires, devastating storms, coastal and shoreline erosion, sea level rise are just some of the climate impacts already threatening our communities. Our communities are centres of culture, commerce and innovation, yet these same strengths make us highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>As elected officials we have a unique and important role to play in building resilient and livable communities. We are on the frontlines – often the public face of a community’s response to a disaster or an extreme weather event. Residents and businesses alike look to us for leadership, guidance, reassurance and a calm voice of reason in stressful situations. Building community resilience will help to empower the community to pull together in the face of climate change and related events. At the same time, building resilience will allow us to make progress on equity, inclusion and social justice.</p> <p>We are all experiencing the impacts of climate change in a very real way. It is easy to get overwhelmed by the sense of urgency around these issues, but as community leaders we must use this urgency as an opportunity for action and forward momentum, and most importantly the opportunity to approach these issues with new ways of thinking and acting together.</p> <p>The steps needed to address climate change necessitates the remaking of society’s systems, from energy generation to housing to transportation to education to land use. In that remaking there are powerful opportunities to create healthier, more equitable and more just communities.</p> <p>To address the climate challenge we call on all leaders to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure that all actions that we take are done through a lens of: climate change, decolonization, health and wellbeing, equity and inclusion, racial and social justice and ecological integrity</li><li>• Empower and resource our communities and use our role as leaders to create opportunities for education, connection to each other and the land, belonging, and community building.</li></ul>	<b>ENR</b>	<p>The <i>GNWT Mandate 2019-2023</i> commits the GNWT to strengthening the government’s leadership and authority on climate change and ensuring climate change impacts are specifically considered when making government decisions.</p> <p>One of the ways the GNWT is fulfilling its commitment to strengthening leadership and authority on climate change is by working with partners to implement the Climate Change Strategic Framework Action Plan 2019-2023.</p> <p>Another way the GNWT is fulfilling this commitment is by improving coordination and communication on climate change by having established the NWT Climate Change Council. The Council comprises members from Indigenous and community governments and organizations and ensures that the GNWT is aware of local and regional climate change priorities, and that those priorities are reflected in GNWT climate change and environmental programs.</p> <p>Another key piece of fulfilling the GNWT’s mandate commitment to strengthen leadership and authority on climate change includes working with national and international organizations to advocate for the consideration of NWT and northern perspectives on climate change impacts, adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>The GNWT is collaboratively working with Indigenous and community governments and organizations, and the governments of the Yukon and Nunavut to develop a joint statement on climate change.</p> <p>The GNWT has updated Executive Council and Financial Management Board decision-making instruments, including legislative proposals, to address climate change considerations.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response
No.	Title	Text		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Enrich the fabric of our communities by building communities that create a sense of place and a strong sense of connection to the land.</li><li>• Leverage the interconnection of issues and look for opportunities to solve complex challenges that generate multiple benefits and solutions.</li><li>• Seize the pockets of brilliance in our communities that are coming from elders, youth and residents as grassroots solutions to our collective challenges.</li><li>• Invest in our collective resources to deliver short and long term solutions that will have the greatest impact and help us to go further, faster together.</li></ul> <p>Based on the Call to Action developed at the 2019 Livable Cities Forum in Victoria, BC</p>		

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-20-04	Day Care Funding	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> NWT communities have more working Mothers with small children to care for;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> many Mothers cannot work because they must stay at home to care for their small children resulting in less household income;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the lack of adequate funded Day Care facilities exacerbates an existing situation;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> federal political parties prior to the last federal election espoused Universal Funding for Day Cares;</p> <p><b>THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT amend its Day Care policies to ensure adequate funding for NWT Community Day Cares;</p> <p><b>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</b> that the NWT Association of Communities immediately petition the GNWT and the Federal Government for adequate funding for NWT Community Day Cares.</p>	ECE	N/A – Response was introduced in 2020.	<p>Increasing access to early childhood programs in the NWT is a priority for the Department of Education, Culture and Employment (ECE).</p> <p>As part of the Mandate of the 19th Legislative Assembly, ECE will review and amend existing policies and funding models for early childhood programs.</p> <p>Funding and resources available for early learning and childcare programs aim to support efforts to improve educational outcomes for all NWT children. ECE supports licensed early learning and childcare programs, including centre-based child day care facilities and family day homes, with funding that includes both grants and contribution agreements.</p> <p>Funding provided to early learning and childcare programs supports the development of early learning and childcare opportunities in NWT communities.</p> <p>In 2019-2020, funding streams available to licensed early learning and child care programs included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Early Childhood Program Operating Subsidy;</li><li>• New Child Care Spaces funding;</li><li>• Health and Safety funding;</li><li>• Supporting Child Inclusion and Participation funding;</li><li>• Provider Enhancement Grant;</li><li>• Technology Grant; and,</li><li>• Cultural Resource Grant.</li></ul>	<p>Increasing access to early learning and child care programs in the NWT continues to be a priority for the Department of Education, Culture and Employment (ECE).</p> <p>As part of the Mandate of the 19<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly, ECE will be developing a <i>2030 Early Learning and Child Care Strategy</i> by March 2022. Part of this work includes reviewing existing policies and funding models for early learning and child care programs.</p> <p>Additionally, the Federal Budget 2021 included an additional \$30 Billion over 5 years to develop a pan-Canadian early learning and child care system. This funding is in addition to the funding received as part of the ten-year <i>Multilateral Early Learning and Child Care Framework</i> and associated <i>Canada-NWT Early Learning and Child Care Bilateral Agreements</i> and <i>Action Plans</i>. The NWT currently receives approximately \$2.4 million annually as part of this <i>Agreement</i>.</p> <p>Funding and resources available for early learning and child care programs aim to support efforts to improve educational outcomes for all NWT children. ECE supports licensed early learning and child care programs, including centre-based programs and family day homes, with funding that includes both grants and contribution agreements.</p>



Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
					<p>Additional resources and professional development opportunities are provided to licensed early learning and childcare programs and early childhood educators who work in these programs. The GNWT is exploring ways to further support this sector.</p> <p>ECE has allocated \$8.9 million in the 2020-2021 Main Estimates for Early Learning and Child Care. This includes \$1.7 million for Supporting Child Inclusion and Participation. The Canada-NWT Early Learning and Child Care Bilateral Agreement provides approximately \$2.5 million in federal funding for a total investment of \$11.4 million in 2020-2021.</p> <p><b><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></b></p> <p><i>REAFFIRM: Both the Federal Government and the GNWT have provided and continues to provide their support and funding for early childhood learning. We are awaiting to hear what other proposed amendments to policy are forthcoming</i></p>	<p>Funding provided to early learning and child care programs supports access to early learning and child care opportunities in NWT communities.</p> <p>In 2020-2021, funding streams available to licensed early learning and child care programs included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Early Childhood Program (ECP) Operating Subsidy;</li><li>• New Child Care Spaces funding;</li><li>• Health and Safety funding;</li><li>• Supporting Child Inclusion and Participation (SCIP) funding;</li><li>• Provider Enhancement Grant;</li><li>• Technology Grant; and,</li><li>• Cultural Resource Grant.</li></ul> <p>Additional resources and professional development opportunities are provided to licensed early learning and child care programs and early childhood educators who work in these programs, including additional funding in response to the COVID-19 pandemic to support the purchase of cleaning supplies and personal protective equipment.</p> <p>ECE will be facilitating government-to-government discussions and engagement with key stakeholders to explore ways to further support this sector.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
						ECE has allocated \$9.527 million in the 2021-2022 Main Estimates for Early Learning and Child Care. This includes \$1.7 million for Supporting Child Inclusion and Participation (SCIP). The <i>Canada-NWT Early Learning and Child Care Bilateral Agreement</i> provides approximately \$2.453 million in federal funding for a total investment of \$11.98 million in 2021-2022.
RA-21-20-05	Day Homes in Social Housing	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> there is a shortage or absence of daycares and day homes within all NWT communities;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> this shortage of childcare is an impediment to many participating in the economy;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> this shortage of childcare is an impediment to recruitment and retention of staff in the communities;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the provision of day home services is a complimentary activity for those who cannot work for various reasons including the provision of childcare for their own children;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the hosting of day homes is currently not permitted in public housing;</p> <p><b>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the NWT Housing Corporation revise their policies to permit the hosting of day homes within their units while still ensuring that they meet all other regulatory requirements.</p>	ECE	N/A – Response was introduced in 2020.	<p>The Mandate for the GNWT for 2019-2023, identified the goal of increasing seasonal, part-time, and fulltime employment in small communities by amending the NWT Housing Corporation policies to allow appropriate home business opportunities within their units.</p> <p>Additionally, the Mandate also includes increasing availability and reducing the costs of childcare in communities by amending income assistance and housing programs to allow for the delivery of licensed childcare programs.</p> <p>With limited options for child-care in small communities, there has been an interest in changing those policies to allow Public Housing tenants to operate a Day-home business in their units. Allowing the operation of private businesses in Public Housing may be construed as subsidizing the operating costs of business operators, providing them an unfair advantage over competitors.</p>	<p>The Mandate for the GNWT for 2019-2023, identified the goal of increasing seasonal, part-time, and fulltime employment in small communities by amending the NWT Housing Corporation policies to allow appropriate home business opportunities within their units.</p> <p>Additionally, the Mandate also includes increasing availability and reducing the costs of child care in communities by amending income assistance and housing programs to allow for the delivery of licensed child care programs.</p> <p>With limited options for child care in small communities, there has been an interest in changing those policies to allow Public Housing tenants to operate a family day home business in their units. Allowing the operation of private businesses in Public Housing may be construed as subsidizing the operating costs of business operators, providing them an unfair advantage over competitors.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
					<p>Currently, through its lease agreement, the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation (NWT HC) does not allow Public Housing tenants to operate For-Profit businesses in their Public Housing Units, except for the making of traditional arts and crafts.</p> <p>As with all family day homes, the residence must meet ECE’s licensing requirements. ECE has up to \$10K in Health and Safety funding to address renovations and/or retrofits required compliance with the legislation. ECE requires operators to have business liability insurance.</p> <p>The NWT HC and ECE are exploring options around operating licensed early learning and child care programs in Public Housing units. The NWT HC is willing to review Public Housing policies and procedures to see what options are available.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue to address the concerns of this resolution. Further action is required.</p>	<p>Currently, through its lease agreement, the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation (NWT HC) does not allow Public Housing tenants to operate For-Profit businesses in their Public Housing Units, except for the making of traditional arts and crafts.</p> <p>As with all family day homes, the residence must meet ECE’s licensing requirements. ECE has up to \$10K in Health and Safety funding to address renovations and/or retrofits required compliance with the legislation. ECE requires operators to have business liability insurance.</p> <p>The NWT HC and ECE continue to explore options around operating licensed early learning and child care programs in Public Housing units. The NWT HC is willing to review Public Housing policies and procedures to see what options are available.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA 21-20-06	<b>Water and Sewage Policy</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> at the last LGANT meeting in Yellowknife, MACA officials presented its paper “Environmental Services Backgrounder”;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the conversation between MACA officials and some SAOs revealed the possibility of major changes to MACA’s Water Sewage Policy;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the conversation between the MACA officials and some SAOs at LGANT does not constitute proper or sufficient consultation with LGANT members;</p> <p><b>THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED</b> that MACA arrange for full consultation and disclosure of changes prior to implementing its proposed changes to its Water Sewage Policy;</p> <p><b>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</b> that the NWT Association of Communities immediately petition the GNWT Department of MACA to fully disclose its intention to amend its Water Sewage Policy and to consult with LGANT members prior to implementing its proposed changes to its Water Sewage Policy.</p> <p><b>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</b> that the NWT Association of Communities immediately petition the GNWT Department of MACA to fully disclose its intentions to immediately increase O &amp; M funding to all NWT municipal governments.</p>	<b>MACA</b>	N/A – Response was introduced in 2020.	<p>Conversations between MACA and Senior Administrative Officers are not considered consultation or engagement, these conversations are to help inform MACA as the department starts to review changes to municipal funding policies.</p> <p>MACA will continue to review and work with the NWT Association of Communities (NWTAC) and LGANT to better understand the valuation methods and how to best measure changes over time. This will include updates to funding policies to clearly identify how funding is being provide and how the deficit will be calculated on an ongoing basis.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: Further action and consultation is required with this issue. NWTAC will continue to address the concerns of this resolution.</p>	<p>The Department routinely engages with community officials on all policies to review and address issues.</p> <p>As part of the 19<sup>th</sup> Assembly’s Mandate commitment to address the municipal funding gap, MACA will be updating the Community Government Funding Policies. The Department will continue to work with the NWT Association of Communities (NWTAC) and LGANT to discuss policy options and details and will engage before any final policy decisions are made.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-20-07	O & M Funding Levels	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the GNWT MACA has been reviewing its funding formula;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> there is still a wide gap between funding needs and funding levels;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> most, if not all, municipal governments have been struggling with less than adequate funding from the GNWT;</p> <p><b>THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED</b> that GNWT MACA arrange for full consultation and disclosure of its progress in finalizing the review of its funding formula;</p> <p><b>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</b> that the NWT Association of Communities immediately petition the GNWT Department of MACA to fully disclose the results of the review of its funding formula.</p> <p><b>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</b> that the NWT Association of Communities immediately petition the GNWT Department of MACA to fully disclose its intentions to immediately increase O &amp; M funding to all NWT municipal governments.</p>	MACA	N/A – Response was introduced in 2020.	<p>The Department will work with the NWTAC to obtain their input on the preferred split for the \$5 million mandate investment between the 3 core funding pots (Operations and Maintenance, Water &amp; Sewer, and community public infrastructure).</p> <p><b><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: While a lot of work has been done with the request of this resolution municipal government are still struggling with adequate funding for their communities. NWTAC will continue to work with the GNWT on this resolution.</p>	<p>The Department has engaged with the NWTAC to obtain feedback on all additional community government funding, including the preferred allocation for the \$5 million mandate investment between the three core funding pots (Operations and Maintenance, Water &amp; Sewer, and Community Public Infrastructure).</p> <p>\$3.3 million has been added to Community Government Funding to date plus an increase of \$750,000 in Gas Tax Funding.</p> <p>MACA, along with the Federal Government has distributed over \$8 million, to community governments to support costs related to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>MACA will continue to work with all levels of government through established budget processes to seek funding opportunities to address the gap as well as continue to support communities to increase revenue generation and reduce operating costs.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-20-09	Infrastructure Shortfall	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the 19th Legislative Assembly has tabled document 1-19(1) titled “Priorities of the 19th Legislative Assembly” wherein it directs Cabinet to work in partnership with governments to implement its 22 priorities which explicitly includes “Reduce the municipal funding gap”. Within the Cabinet’s Guiding Principles, tabled document 3-19(1) titled “Cabinet’s Guiding Principles – 19th Legislative Assembly”, among the six guiding principles it states;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><i><b>We will promote personal and community self-sufficiency.</b></i></li></ul> <p><i>We recognize that being able to make and implement decisions for ones’ self is a fundamental part of individual dignity and self-confidence. When we make decisions about GNWT policies, programs and services, we will choose those options that give people and communities the support they need to develop their own capacity and skills to choose and direct their own futures.</i></p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> GNWT Department of Municipal and Community Affairs identified a \$39.2 million Community Infrastructure Funding shortfall in 2014, and more recently for the 2019 fiscal year end, identified the gap to be about \$30 million;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the 18th Legislative Assembly tabled the 2020/2021 Capital Estimates, <i>Aug 2019 – TD-511-18(3)</i> with approved infrastructure investments of \$398.6 million for the 2020-21 fiscal year.</p>	MACA	N/A – Response was introduced in 2020.	<p>The Department will work with the NWTAC to obtain their input on the preferred split for the \$5 million mandate investment between the 3 core funding pots (Operations and Maintenance, Water &amp; Sewer, and community pubic infrastructure).</p> <p>With this mandate commitment, MACA is taking the opportunity to reassess the 2014 Municipal Funding Policy Review.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: While a lot of work has been done with the request of this resolution municipal government are still struggling with adequate funding for their communities. NWTAC will continue to work with the GNWT on this resolution.</p>	<p>MACA has engaged with the NWTAC to obtain their feedback on all additional community government funding, including the preferred split for the \$5 million mandate investment between the three core funding pots (Operations and Maintenance, Water &amp; Sewer, and Community Public Infrastructure).</p> <p>\$3.3 million has been added to Community Government Funding to date plus an increase of \$750,000 in Gas Tax Funding.</p> <p>MACA, along with the Federal Government has distributed over \$8 million, to community governments to support costs related to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>MACA will continue to work with all levels of government through established budget processes to seek funding opportunities to address the gap as well as continue to support communities to increase revenue generation and reduce operating costs.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p><b>WHEREAS</b> less than 10% of the budgeted infrastructure expenditure (capital estimates) would fund the identified Community Infrastructure funding shortfall for municipalities, thus allowing community governments to invest in maintaining local infrastructure necessary to sustain and support basic community living requirements, promote long-term sustainability of community infrastructure and, to provide critical local economic stimulus.</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the 19th Legislative Assembly prioritize its 2020/2021 and future years funding to eliminate the municipal Community Infrastructure shortfalls as identified by GNWT Department of Municipal and Community Affairs.</p> <p><b>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT Department of Municipal and Community Affairs provide the members of the 19th Legislative Assembly with updated reporting that identifies the underfunding of critical infrastructure funding for municipalities.</p>				
RA-21-20-10	NWT Education Reform	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> education is a powerful agent of change that can improve health and livelihoods, contributes to social stability and long-term economic growth and is essential to community well-being. And by recognising the power of education, policy makers can better address diverse societal challenges, which municipal governments increasingly have to contend with.</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the three-year education renewal action plan entitled "Education Renewal and Innovation Framework, Directions for Change" published in 2015 states,</p>	ECE	N/A – Response was introduced in 2020.	Improving student education outcomes to the same level as the rest of Canada is a priority of the 19 <sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly.  In 2018-2019, the NWT education system was the subject of extensive review processes, both intern and external to the GNWT. During this time, ECE evaluated its <a href="#">Education Renewal and Innovation (ERI) Framework</a> , which is the guiding strategic plan for the JK-12 education system. That same year, the <a href="#">Office of the Auditor General of Canada (OAG) reviewed NWT</a>	In 2018-2019, the Department of Education, Culture and Employment (ECE) conducted a Formative Evaluation of the Education Renewal and Innovation Framework (ERI Evaluation). During the same time, the Office of the Auditor General of Canada (OAG) conducted a performance Audit (OAG Audit) of early childhood to Junior Kindergarten to Grade 12 (JK-12) education in the Northwest Territories (NWT).



Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p>"The current approach to education is not producing the overall levels of student achievement that we need and should reasonably expect for the investments that are being made.";</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> it was recognized in NWTAC Resolution 2019-14 that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ECE has responsibility to provide essential and basic educational programming in the NWT to all communities;</li><li>• It is recognized/acknowledged that there are deficiencies and lack of adequate programming and resources in many communities;</li><li>• GNWT has identified a desire to improve public education in the NWT via Education Renewal and “Early Childhood Framework;”</li><li>• Many residents of the NWT may lack the capacity to succeed at education, that the GNWT look at alternate programing;</li></ul> <p>Be it resolved that the Auditor General of Canada review education to ensure that all NWT residents have the capacity to successfully enter post-secondary upon graduation.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the NWT’s Bureau of Statistics for “Highest Level of Schooling Attained” for the period of 2009 compared to 2019, do not show significant improvements in educational achievement for residents living outside of the NWT’s major centres.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the GNWT expends 18.4% (\$ 332.1 million) of its annual operating budget on the delivery of educational programs across the NWT.</p>			<p><a href="#">Early Childhood to Grade 12 Education</a>. Both the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) audit and ECE’s internal evaluation identified common improvements needed in the JK-12 system and program delivery.</p> <p>The OAG Report and the internal ECE evaluation both found:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• key achievement gaps have persisted, especially for students in small communities;</li><li>• a need to focus on more equitable programming;</li><li>• system that is overstretched and needs to refocus its priorities; and</li><li>• need to monitor our system to determine whether the work we are undertaking is making any difference to close the achievement gap.</li></ul> <p>The OAG report and ECE evaluation also had common recommendations for improvement. These improvements included changes to the approach to funding NWT education bodies and schools, changes in program delivery, and continued monitoring and adjustments to the NWT Inclusive Schooling Directive and Policy.</p> <p>ECE is developing an Action Plan in response to the recommendations received from both reports. However, the NWT education system operates in a complex, shared governance environment guided by the NWT Education Act, which has not seen major revisions or updates since the 1990s. As a critical first step toward improving</p>	<p>ECE has created a revised Action Plan for ERI that follows ECE’s approach to improving student outcomes; first starting with actions that focus on quality early learning and child care, through to those actions that support a quality JK-12 education system.</p> <p>The actions are categorized into the following seven themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Theme 1: Quality Early Learning and Child Care</li><li>• Theme 2: Workforce Development and Capacity Building</li><li>• Theme 3: Curriculum and Student Assessment</li><li>• Theme 4: Student Supports</li><li>• Theme 5: Training, Developing and Support for School Employees</li><li>• Theme 6: Governance</li><li>• Theme 7: Monitoring and Evaluation</li></ul> <p>For each of the relevant actions listed within these themes, the associated deliverables and timelines expected to complete those actions are included.</p> <p>Two key actions within the Action Plan are the modernization of the Education Act and the renewal of NWT JK-12 school curriculum.</p> <p>1. Education Act Modernization</p> <p>A modernized Education Act has the goal of increasing student education outcomes to the same level as the rest of Canada by providing:</p>



Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT take immediate steps to undertake a comprehensive evaluation of the NWT’s educational programs delivery model by conducting an Institutional and Organizational Assessment (1) (IOA) encompassing but not limited to, early childhood development, primary and secondary education (JK to grade 12) and, post-secondary education to assess the overall program efficiency, effectiveness and delivery.</p> <p><b>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</b> that the IOA be undertaken by an independent party prior to any further significant reorganization of educational program delivery or significant investments in new infrastructure for educational program delivery.</p> <p>(1): Institutional and Organizational Assessment (IOA) model, developed by International Development Research Centre (IDRC Canada)</p> <p>In the IOA model, performance is defined in terms of the organization’s effectiveness (mission fulfillment), efficiency (accuracy, timeliness and value of service and program delivery), ongoing relevance (the extent to which an organization adapts to changing conditions and its environment), and financial viability. The model also presents an approach to assessing the three underlying forces that drive performance: the capacities of an organization, its external environment, and its internal context or motivation.</p>			<p>student outcomes, ECE will undertake a major legislative modernization project as committed in the Mandate of the GNWT, 2019-2023.</p> <p>ECE has initiated the research, planning and analysis required to develop a new Education Act, with a view to bringing forward a Legislative Proposal in the 19th Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>There are several components to the project, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Legislative Proposal research and analysis;</li><li>• Communications and Consultation Strategy; associated engagement and reporting;</li><li>• Indigenous Government Engagement Strategy; associated engagement and reporting; and,</li><li>• Produce Legislative Proposal for submission to Cabinet.</li></ul> <p>Concurrent with the work on the Legislative Proposal, ECE will implement its Action Plan in response to the OAG review and ERI evaluation to improve student outcomes. This Action Plan be implemented in the 2020-2021 school year and will include a more streamlines strategic planning process for the JK-12 education system are working towards the same goals and reporting publicly on the same performance indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clarity about the Minister’s authority to ensure appropriate accountability for student outcomes through the education system;</li><li>• Clarity about the education bodies’ accountability for improving student outcomes;</li><li>• An appropriate governance structure for the JK-12 system that recognized the rights of Indigenous governments, and supports the future delivery of education programs by Indigenous governments;</li><li>• A balance between coordinated education system requirements, and the need for communities to have a voice in the delivery of education programs;</li><li>• Structure, resources, and necessary flexibility for the provision of language and cultural programing.</li></ul> <p>ECE has begun engagement with Indigenous Governments, other education partners, stakeholders and the public between mid-March and June 30, 2021 toward the development of a Legislative Proposal for a new or revised Education Act.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
					<p><b><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM- COVID- 19 surely brought to our attention how we educate people to the forefront. NWTAC will continue to work with the GNWT to ensure everyone in the NWT is offered the highest level of education. Due to COVID the Action Plan of ECE changed everything.</p>	<p>2. JK-12 Curriculum Renewal</p> <p>The current JK-12 curriculum is becoming out of date and is in need of renewal. Currently, the NWT uses curriculum from a variety of western provinces, but the high school curriculum is predominantly from Alberta with ECE producing specific northern-based curriculum.</p> <p>With Alberta changing their direction in curriculum development, ECE has begun formal engagement with key NWT education partners, including Indigenous governments, education bodies, and the NWT Teachers’ Association (NWTTA), to gather feedback and input of the renewal of the NWT JK-12 school curriculum and the possibility of exploring a new provincial partnership.</p> <p>ECE remains cognizant that the development and implementation of this Action Plan is just one step toward improving student outcomes. If this Action Plan is to be successful, education bodies, Indigenous governments and organizations, communities, educators, families, and students themselves must have a role to play in improving student outcomes in the NWT.</p>
RA-21-20-11	<b>Universal Child Care Program In NWT</b>	<b>WHEREAS</b> the 19th Legislative Assembly has identified “Advance universal childcare by increasing availability and affordability” as a key priority.	<b>ECE</b>	N/A – Response was introduced in 2020.	Advancing Universal Child Care by increasing the availability and affordability of child care is a priority of the 19th Legislative Assembly.	Advancing universal child care by increasing the availability and affordability of child care is a priority of the 19th Legislative Assembly.

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p><b>WHEREAS</b> countless studies, surveys, research reports, and public policy documents about early learning and child care have been issued since the Report of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women (1970). Together they demonstrate that significant public spending on early learning and child care is essential for economic growth, women’s equality and economic security, and the positive development of children and the well-being of families.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> access to and the affordability of child care in the NWT have been identified as significant barriers to economic development, community population growth, ability to advance personal educational opportunities, and has also been directly linked to the socio-economic welfare of families, most notably impacts single-parent and low-income families.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> universal childcare has been recognized as a three-way economic stimulus program: it helps parents work (reducing poverty), directly creates jobs for early childhood educators, and the early learning provides a boost to the next generation of skilled labour.</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the 19th Legislative Assembly commit to introducing legislation and commit the necessary financial resources to advance universal child care access and services in all communities in the NWT.</p>			<p>The 2030 Early Learning and Child Care Strategy (Strategy) will establish a new roadmap for the GNWT and its partners to incrementally increase the availability of early learning and child care in communities by working with partners to create new spaces where there is a demonstrated need and communities are able to sustain programming that meets those needs.</p> <p>ECE is committed to working with partners to support communities to tailor early learning and child care programs to meet community needs. Recommendations will be provided to inform the development the Strategy which will advance steps towards a proposed model of universal child care for the NWT. The Strategy is expected to be complete in Fall 2021.</p> <p>ECE is aware that infrastructure costs are a significant barrier to the development of spaces for licensed early learning and child care programs and is committed to looking at additional ways to address quality and accessibility. ECE has identified an Early Learning Infrastructure Fund with a budget of \$500K to help address this barrier.</p> <p>Through the renewal of the Canada-NWT Early Learning and Child Care (ELCC) Bilateral Agreement the GNWT is working to maximize support available through federal funding and will prioritize and address areas of greatest need.</p>	<p>The <i>2030 Early Learning and Child Care Strategy (Strategy)</i> will establish a ten-year plan for the GNWT and its partners to incrementally increase the availability of early learning and child care in communities. A large part of this is the importance of working with partners to create new spaces where there is a demonstrated need and communities are able to sustain programming that meets those needs</p> <p>As part of developing the <i>Strategy</i>, ECE will be facilitating government-to-government discussions and engaging with key stakeholders to explore ways to further support this sector. The <i>Strategy</i> is expected to be complete within the 2021-2022 fiscal year.</p> <p>Additionally, the Federal Budget 2021 included an additional \$30 Billion over 5 years to develop a pan-Canadian early learning and child care system. This funding is in addition to the funding received as part of the ten-year <i>Multi-lateral Early Learning and Child Care Framework</i> and the associated <i>Canada-NWT Early Learning and Child Care (ELCC) Bilateral Agreements and Action Plans</i>. The NWT currently receives approximately \$2.4 million annually as part of the <i>Canada-NWT ELCC Bilateral Agreement</i>.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<b>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</b> that the introduction of legislation addressing universal child care accessibility in the NWT be included as a key measurable success indicator and component of the mid-term review of Cabinet’s performance, and failure to bring forward meaningful progress will elicit votes of non-confidence for all members of Cabinet.			<p>The Feasibility Study of Universal Affordable Daycare in the NWT (2015) identified barriers to advancing universal child care in the NWT including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Doubling the number of child care spaces (Study identified need for 56% increase in licensed spaces)</li><li>• Doubling the present number of early childhood educators (Study identified the need for an additional 220-299 staff)</li><li>• Developing infrastructure to provide child care spaces (Study identified a cost of \$8 - \$15M capital investment)</li><li>• ECE has already been working to address these barriers by:</li><li>• Providing increased funding to support the creation and sustainability of licensed early learning and child care programs.</li><li>• Providing a variety of post-secondary and professional learning opportunities and incentives, including Aurora College’s ELCC Diploma, Early Childhood Scholarships and Staff Grants.</li><li>• Exploring the extent to which the NWT can support capital investments in infrastructure for licensed early learning and child care programs.</li><li>• Meeting with community members to determine early learning and childcare needs in communities and consideration of options to address the availability of early learning and childcare programs.</li></ul>	<p>Beginning in 2020-2021, ECE offered the new Early Childhood Infrastructure Fund. This proposal-based fund provides funding to non-profit organizations and Indigenous Governments for infrastructure repairs and retrofits to support both the preservation of existing and creation of new licensed centre-based child care spaces in communities. In 2021-2022, this funding increased to \$1 million.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
					<b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b>  RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue to work on this resolution. We look forward to working with the GNWT to enhance the intent of the resolution.	
RA-21-20-12	<b>Reinstate the Public Boards of Aurora College &amp; the NWT Power Corporation</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the Government of the Northwest Territories in all its services, organizations and corporations exist to serve the needs and directions of the residents of the Northwest Territories; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> engaged public boards of governance are an essential component of a healthy democracy and representative of a Government that is interested in listening, and acting in the best interests of its residents, by following the directions and feedback of its public; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the Members of the 17th &amp; 18th Assembly of The Government of the Northwest Territories Dissolved the public boards of Aurora College, The NWT Power Corporation, all Community based Health and Social services Authorities Boards; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> effective boards are those that are empowered with independence and made up of members with equity involvement in the successful operation of services.</p> <p>One that can act with respect, and trust to the issues they face, but speak with candor and honesty as required;</p>	<b>ECE/ EIA</b>	N/A – Response was introduced in 2020.	<p>The GNWT committed to transform Aurora College into a polytechnic university. This will require changes to the Aurora College governance system to ensure it is effective, efficient, sustainable, and operating with the appropriate level of autonomy from the GNWT. New legislation will be introduced to allow the new board to lead Aurora College at arm’s length and then to run a degree-granting polytechnic university at arm’s length.</p> <p>An implementation plan describing major transformation activities, including timelines around the reinstatement of an Aurora College Board of Governors will be released later this fall. The GNWT has engaged with Indigenous government partners, key stakeholders and the public about a proposed governance model to inform the development of proposed amendments to the Aurora College Act that will in turn allow for the reinstatement of Board Governance at Aurora College at the right time in the transformation process.</p>	<p><b>EIA</b></p> <p>The NTPC Board continues to function, as public officials have been appointed to replace previous Board members. This permits the NTPC Board to function as required, provides the NTPC with guidance that is aligned with the priorities of the NWT, and ensures that the NTPC Board reports to the Minister.</p> <p>Further, the current appointments are an interim measure that allows the NTPC to function with greater accountability to its shareholder, the GNWT, while solutions to NTPC governance challenges are examined.</p> <p>Consideration of a new governance structure is required to ensure the effective operation of the NTPC Board – a body for which the Government of the Northwest Territories is accountable to residents of the NWT.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> the NWTAC asks the Government of the Northwest Territories to immediately re-instate the public boards of The Northwest Territories Power Corporation and Aurora College.			<p>The re-instatement of public boards for the Northwest Territories Power Corporation (NTPC) and Aurora College is the long-term goal of the GNWT. It cannot be rushed and there is careful planning that is required. For NTPC, consideration is being given to options for the governance of the NTPC, including the timing of a new or reconstituted board.</p> <p>The transformation of Aurora College into a polytechnic university is critical step for the evolution of post-secondary education in the NWT. The success of that system is dependent on the new polytechnic university being effective and sustainable. This means that the governance of the new polytechnic must be properly planned and implemented.</p> <p><b><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – NWTAC will continue to work with key stakeholders and GNWT on this resolution.</p>	<p><b>ECE</b></p> <p>The Aurora College Transformation Implementation Plan released in October 2020 provides a timeline for transformation milestones, including amendments to the <i>Aurora College Act</i> in October 2021 and the re-establishment of the Board of Governors in September 2022.</p> <p>The GNWT has engaged with Indigenous governments, key stakeholders and the public on a governance model which will inform proposed amendments to the <i>Aurora College Act</i>. Amendments will support the re-establishment of the Aurora College Board of Governors and development of an effective, efficient and sustainable institution.</p>
RA-21-20-13	<b>Reinstate Local Health Authorities</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the Government of the Northwest Territories in all its services, organizations and corporations exist to serve the needs and directions of the residents of the Northwest Territories;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> engaged public boards of governance are an essential component of a healthy democracy and representative of a Government that is interested in listening, and acting in the best interests of its residents, by following the directions and feedback of its public;</p>	<b>HSS</b>	N/A – Response was introduced in 2020.	<p>The current model with Regional Wellness Councils offers communities and regions the opportunity to offer input and have a say in the development of a territorial system to ensure regional needs and priorities are reflected.</p> <p>The Chair of the Regional Wellness Council sits on the NWT Health and Social Services Leadership Council and can advocate and make recommendations and decisions for change/actioning at the territorial level.</p>	<p>The Yellowknife Regional Wellness Council (RWC) serves as an advisory body to the Northwest Territories Health and Social Services Leadership Council. The RWC provides advice regarding health and social services, priorities under the territorial health and social services plan, and the promotion of health and wellness. The RWC plays a role in ensuring that the concerns and input from the public are addressed and used to inform the delivery of services.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Members of the 17th &amp; 18th Assembly of The Government of the Northwest Territories Dissolved the public boards of Aurora College, The NWT Power Corporation, all Community based Health and Social services Authorities Boards; and</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> effective boards are those that are empowered with independence and made up of members with equity involvement in the successful operation of services. One that can act with respect, and trust to the issues they face, but speak with candor and honesty as required;</p> <p><b>THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED</b> the NWTAC ask the Government of the Northwest Territories to immediately re-instate the community based local health authorities and empower them with the necessary resources to help solve the many issues plaguing community-based health and social services delivery.</p>			<p>One of the primary reasons for moving to this current model was that under the old system of community/regional boards of management, each community/regional board developed at its own pace but it also resulted in uneven level of services, extreme challenges in recruiting personnel, and fragmentation of the entire health and social services system. Additionally, communities and regions lacked the opportunities to have a say in the development of territorial programming on issues like medical travel and addictions services.</p> <p>Community support for the Regional Wellness Council and, in turn, the Northwest Territories Health and Social Services Leadership Council will strengthen the progress towards system transformation and ensure consistency of health and social services delivery to every resident in the NWT.</p> <p><b><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></b></p> <p>Re-Affirm: more work required on this issue.</p>	<p>The Chair of the Regional Wellness Council sits on the NWT Health and Social Services Leadership Council and can advocate and make recommendations and decisions for change/actioning at the territorial level.</p> <p>Regional Wellness Councils are made up of members of the public and are from the communities served by the Regional Wellness Council.</p> <p>Community support for the Regional Wellness Council and, in turn, the Northwest Territories Health and Social Services Leadership Council will strengthen the progress towards system transformation and ensure consistency of health and social services delivery to every resident in the NWT.</p>



Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-20-16	Building Code Act	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> at this time, the Northwest Territories (NWT) is the only jurisdiction within Canada without a regulatory building regime framework. Compared to our sister territories, the Yukon Territory and Nunavut, the NWT does not have any legislation that regulates construction in detail. The Yukon Territory has a <i>Building Standards Act</i> and Nunavut has a <i>Building Code Act</i>. The NWT does not have similar legislation, leading to an absence of clear building-related responsibilities for municipalities.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> through the <i>Cities, Towns, and Villages (CTV) Act</i>, CTV's can choose to adopt by-laws to regulate the safety, health and welfare of people and the protection of people and property. Pursuant to this, the City of Yellowknife has chosen to create the Building By-law, that regulates local construction; however, the <i>CTV Act</i> does not formally define the building-related responsibilities and interconnection between the function of the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) and tax based municipalities.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> a <i>Building Code Act</i> is different than a <i>Fire Prevention Act (FPA)</i>, and work on a <i>Building Code Act</i> should not be tied to the completion of the <i>FPA</i> review and update. Both Yukon and Nunavut have legislation regarding building codes and fire prevention.</p>	MACA/ INF	N/A – Response was introduced in 2020.	<p>Concerns about the absence of a robust code compliance system in the NWT to verify building safety for public occupancy in relation to the National Building Code &amp; National Fire Code have been raised on several occasions, by municipal authorities, professional associations and the NWTAC.</p> <p>The GNWT is supportive of examining this issue with a view to improving harmonization among related regulatory functions and clarifying roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>MACA has committed to a review of the Fire Prevention Act (FPA) which includes the GNWT's regulatory authority in this area through MACA's plan review function. Stakeholder engagement conducted in 2017 on the FPA identified the plan review function as a topic requiring a focused dialogue.</p> <p>MACA is proposing to conduct a review of the Fire Prevention Act and the Fire Prevention Regulations during the term of the 19th Legislative Assembly. In considering the FPA, consideration needs to be given to the scope of the review - particularly with regards to broader building standards and the NWT regulatory compliance framework. A thorough understanding of the problem is crucial in helping to identify viable solutions.</p>	<p>Concerns about the absence of a robust code compliance system in the NWT to verify building safety for public occupancy in relation to the National Building Code &amp; National Fire Code have been raised on several occasions, by municipal authorities, professional associations, and the NWTAC.</p> <p>The GNWT is supportive of examining this issue with a view to improving harmonization among related regulatory functions and clarifying roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>MACA is undertaking a review of the Fire Prevention Act during the 19<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly. Stakeholder engagement conducted in 2017 on the Act identified the plan review function as a topic requiring a focused dialogue.</p> <p>In considering the Act, consideration is being given to the scope of the review - particularly with regards to broader building standards and the NWT regulatory compliance framework.</p>



Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p><b>WHEREAS</b> individuals and developers are often frustrated because they need to deal with multiple regulatory offices for building plans, electrical permits, construction, inspections and occupancy. By having a <i>Building Code Act</i>, the clarity on who is the ultimate authority and how regulatory requirements are interpreted would improve the terms for development considerably.</p> <p><b>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that that the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) establish a comprehensive building regime for the purpose of providing regulatory clarity throughout the Northwest Territories.</p>			<p><b><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: Further work is required on this resolution; GNWT stated they are supportive of examining this issue. This resolution relates to many historic resolutions related to a lack of a comprehensive building regime.</p>	
RA-21-20-17	<b>Presumptive Coverage for Work-Related Psychological Injury (including PTSD)</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> Nunavut, Northwest Territories (NWT) and Quebec are the only jurisdictions in Canada without presumptive coverage for work-related psychological injury (including PTSD).</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> in all jurisdictions with a PTSD presumption, the legislation states that, for eligible workers diagnosed with PTSD, their condition will be presumed to be related to their employment, unless the contrary is proven.</p> <p><b>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT work with relevant stakeholders, including community governments, to update legislation to have presumptive coverage for work-related psychological injury (including PTSD).</p>	WSCC	N/A – Response was introduced in 2020.	<p>The WSCC actively monitors and considers policy trends within the worker’s compensation industry including specific issues such as presumptive coverage for work-related psychological injury. Although the terminology “presumptive” is not specifically incorporated into the WSCC Policy on Psychiatric and Psychological Disorders (03.09), the resulting application of the policy already provides for outcomes in line with other jurisdictions that specifically prescribe a presumption.</p> <p>For psychiatric and psychological disorders to be eligible for WSCC compensation they must be work-related, and they must be diagnosed by the most current version of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM). To ensure protection of Human Rights, all injuries are treated fairly regardless of being physical and/or psychiatric or psychological in nature. The WSCC regularly reviews its</p>	<p>No change: The coverage provided by the WSCC for psychiatric and psychological disorders is not restricted to any category of worker but is equally provided to all workers under the Workers’ Compensation Act. Our coverage, like other jurisdictions, is dependent on the psychiatric or psychological disorder being work-related and diagnosed through the DSM. These coverage factors already exist within WSCC policy regardless of the specific title “presumptive coverage”.</p> <p>Policy 03.09 Psychiatric and Psychological Disorders is again set to be reviewed by the Governance Council in September of 2022.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
					<p>policies. The policy regarding psychiatric and psychological injuries was reviewed and updated in 2014, and again in December of 2017, to ensure fairness and alignment with Territorial Human Rights Legislation. To ensure that emerging issues are considered, the WSCC sets out a five-year policy review schedule. As per that schedule, Policy 03.09 Psychiatric and Psychological Disorders is again set to be reviewed by the Governance Council in September of 2022.</p> <p>All jurisdictions with presumptions require that the diagnosis of a psychological injury or PTSD be made using the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual or Mental Disorders (DSM). Employment criteria are also considered under their presumptions. Some jurisdictions limit the application of presumption to certain categories of workers (e.g. First responders, front-line workers, or emergency-response workers), others extend the coverage to any worker covered by their Acts who is exposed to a work-related traumatic event.</p> <p>Specific wording of presumption in some jurisdictions simply states that provided the diagnostic and employment criteria are met, a worker’s PTSD is presumed to be a work-related injury, unless the contrary is proven on the balance of probabilities. For others, the presumptive language explicitly includes the requirement that the worker’s condition has to have arisen in response to an individual traumatic event or a series of such events.</p>	

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
					<p>The coverage provided by the WSCC for psychiatric and psychological disorders is not restricted to any category of worker, but is equally provided to all workers under the Workers’ Compensation Act. Our coverage, like other jurisdictions, is dependent on the psychiatric or psychological disorder being work-related and diagnosed through the DSM. These coverage factors already exist within WSCC policy regardless of the specific title “presumptive coverage”.</p> <p><b><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue to monitor this situation.</p>	
RA-21-20-18	<b>Reducing Alcohol-Related Harms and Costs in the NWT</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the Provincial and Territorial Canadian Alcohol Policy Evaluation Project (CAPE) is a rigorous assessment of the extent to which evidence-based alcohol policies have been implemented in all 13 jurisdictions in Canada.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> a comprehensive alcohol policy framework was developed, containing gold standard best practices across 11 different policy domains.</p>	<b>HSS</b>	N/A – Response was introduced in 2020.	<p>In January 2020, the Territorial Committee on Problematic Substance Use was formed. The mandate of this committee is to develop a comprehensive response to the ongoing issues related to problematic substance use including a deliverable of a whole-of-government Alcohol Strategy. A whole-of-government approach addresses areas of responsibility held by the other GNWT departments.</p> <p>The Committee held a full-day workshop in March, to set the direction of an agreed upon approach towards the development of an alcohol strategy specific to the needs of NWT residents.</p>	<p>Community and stakeholder engagement on the development of a territorial alcohol strategy is ongoing, with the intent to have a preliminary draft ready for circulation in November 2021.</p> <p>Initial work on a territorial alcohol strategy, in partnership with the Liquor Legislation Review project, has shown the need for community-level development of alcohol strategies, which may be expanded based on community needs to address other forms of substance use or behavioural disorders.</p> <p>Engagement with communities towards this goal began in 2021.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the types of alcohol policies being evaluated at the provincial and territorial level include those with direct evidence of effectiveness as a means of reducing population level consumption of alcohol and/or related harms such as: pricing and taxation; physical availability of alcohol; impaired driving countermeasures; marketing and advertising controls; minimum legal drinking age laws; screening, brief intervention and referral programs; and liquor law enforcement.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> they also assess evidence-based strategies that more indirectly facilitate implementation of the direct policies mentioned above. These strategies include: control systems for the distribution and sale of alcohol; provincial and territorial alcohol strategies; monitoring and reporting of alcohol related harms; and health and safety messaging.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the NWT scored 33% in 2017 in regards to implementing gold standard best practices to reduce alcohol related harm, which is 12% below the average of 45% for the rest of Canada.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> as identified in the GNWT’s Mental Health and Addictions Strategic Framework, alcohol and drug use is very costly to our system. Between 2008/09 and 2010/11, on an annual average basis, 429 NWT patients were hospitalized 615 times with one or more alcohol or drug related issues, resulting in 3,250 bed days at an estimated cost of \$7.5 million to the territorial health system.</p>			<p>Next steps will be to use findings and feedback from the workshop to inform community engagement plans. This phase will occur in 2020. Once community feedback is collected, a preliminary draft alcohol strategy can be developed.</p> <p><b><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: More work is required on this resolution. The NWTAC will continue to work with the GNWT on this resolution.</p>	

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<b>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the Government of the Northwest Territories develop an alcohol strategy with evidence-based gold standard best practices to address alcohol related harm in the Northwest Territories.				
RA-21-20-19	<b>Support for Federal Mandate</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b>, the Federal government has identified a range of priorities for their upcoming term.</p> <p><b>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the NWTAC lobby to ensure the Federal government follows through with their mandate including the following items:</p> <p>1. Require that all provinces and territories identify and approve all their long-term infrastructure priorities within the next two years and according to the signed bilateral agreements. Funds that are not designated for specific approved projects by the end of 2021 will be reinvested directly in communities through a top up of the federal Gas Tax Fund.</p> <p>2. Implement the Arctic and Northern Policy Framework to create a future where Northern and Arctic people are thriving, strong and safe.</p>	<b>EIA/ MACA</b>	N/A – Response was introduced in 2020.	<p>The Government of the NWT supports NWTAC’s efforts to ensure the Northwest Territories receives maximum benefit from federal initiatives and programs, and will continue to collaborate and with the federal government and advocate for key shared priorities, including the implementation of the Arctic and Northern Policy Framework, economic diversification, infrastructure funding, hydroelectricity and clean energy, housing, childcare, food security, implementation of the calls to action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the calls to justice of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue to work on this resolution. COVID has set some of the Federal and Territorial work at a standstill. We will continue our work on this resolution.</p>	<p>The GNWT supports NWTAC’s efforts to ensure the Northwest Territories receives maximum benefit from federal initiatives and programs, and will continue to collaborate with the federal government and advocate for key shared priorities, including the implementation of the Arctic and Northern Policy Framework, economic diversification, infrastructure funding, hydroelectricity and clean energy, housing, childcare, food security, transformation of Aurora College into a polytechnic university, implementation of the calls to action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the calls to justice of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p>3. Give consideration to the recommendations to come from the Task Force on postsecondary education in Canada’s Arctic and Northern regions as announced in Budget 2019 as appropriate and relevant to the federal government and Indigenous communities in order to establish a robust system of post-secondary education in the North.</p> <p>4. Support territorial planning for hydroelectricity projects.</p> <p>5. Enhance the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency’s economic development programming with a focus on IDEANorth to allow the Agency to support a wider range of initiatives, including the development of foundational economic infrastructure such as roads and visitor centres.</p> <p>6. Continue to implement the Truth and Reconciliation Commission’s <i>Calls to Action</i> and the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls’ <i>Calls for Justice</i> in partnership with First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples.</p> <p>7. Provide more accessible and affordable childcare including the creation of a national secretariat that will lay the groundwork for a pan-Canadian childcare system.</p> <p>8. Continue to build and renovate housing through the National Housing Strategy.</p>				

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p>9. Address critical infrastructure needs in Indigenous communities, including the development of a distinctions-based urban Indigenous housing strategy.</p> <p>10. Implement the plan to ban harmful single-use plastic products and take steps toward eliminating plastic pollution in Canada. This includes working with provinces and territories to develop national targets, standards and regulations that will make companies that manufacture plastic products or sell items with plastic packaging responsible for collecting and recycling them.</p> <p>11. Continue to advance Canada’s first-ever National Action Plan on Post-Traumatic Stress Injuries for first responders.</p> <p>12. Support the transition of Indigenous communities from reliance on diesel-fueled power to clean, renewable and reliable energy by 2030.</p> <p>13. Create more opportunities for Indigenous businesses to succeed and grow by creating a new target to have at least 5 per cent of federal contracts awarded to businesses managed and led by Indigenous Peoples.</p>				

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p>14. Build on the new Federal Tourism Growth Strategy that encourages tourism as an economic driver for the regions, including Indigenous tourism. This includes the creation of a Tourism Community Infrastructure Fund to invest \$100 million in the local needs of communities that rely on tourism, over the next four years.</p> <p>15. Lead work across government to move forward with the new Food Policy for Canada introduced in Budget 2019. This policy has four areas of near-term action, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Help Canadian communities access healthy food;</li><li>○ Make Canadian food the top choice at home and abroad;</li><li>○ Support food security in northern and Indigenous communities; and</li><li>○ Reduce food waste.</li></ul>				
RA-21-20-20	<b>REVIEW AND AMENDMENT OF THE SENIOR CITIZENS AND DISABLED PERSONS PROPERTY TAX RELIEF ACT, R.S.N.W.T. 1988,c.50 (Supp.), as amended</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the <i>Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act</i> grants municipalities the authority to exempt the eligible property of a senior citizen or a disabled person from part of the property taxes;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the <i>Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act</i> requires other property owners to be dependent on the senior or disabled owner in order for the relief to apply;</p>	<b>MACA</b>	N/A – Response was introduced in 2020.	During the 18th Assembly, MACA advanced and completed four significant pieces of legislation and Regulations; an updated Western Canada Lottery Act, the new Northwest Territories 9-1-1 Act, an updated Cities, Towns and Villages Act and a new Emergency Management Act, in addition to completing an initial legislative review of the Fire Protection Act.	During the 18th Assembly, MACA advanced and completed four significant pieces of legislation and Regulations; an updated Western Canada Lottery Act, the new Northwest Territories 9-1-1 Act, an updated Cities, Towns and Villages Act and a new Emergency Management Act, in addition to completing an initial legislative review of the Fire Protection Act.



Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the definition of dependent within the <i>Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act</i> is vague and allows for a wide range of diverse and potentially conflicting interpretations;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the vagueness of this definition can create confusion and misunderstanding;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> this confusion and misunderstanding may inhibit fair and consistent application of the tax relief provisions; determines eligibility strictly on the basis of age and/or disability;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the <i>Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act</i> does not provide any mechanism for municipalities to consider financial need when considering eligibility for property tax relief;</p> <p><b>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the Northwest Territories Association of Communities urge the Government of the Northwest Territories to consider: (i) Amending the <i>Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act</i> to allow municipalities to determine how dependency is defined and determined in situations where not all owners are seniors and/or disabled; and</p> <p>(ii) Amending the <i>Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act</i> to allow municipalities to define and apply a financial means test to ensure that</p> <p>property tax relief is directed at property owners who need it.</p>			<p>MACA has identified three large pieces of legislation to prioritize for review and significant amendment during the 19th Assembly. These are, in order of anticipated priority: the Fire Prevention Act, the Property Assessment and Taxation Act, the Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act.</p> <p>In addition to MACA-led initiatives, community governments have expressed a strong interest in the Fire Prevention Act and the Property Assessment and Taxation Act. MACA intends to prioritize these legislative initiatives with the greatest stakeholder interest before considering the addition of another large legislative project.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: More work is required on this resolution, NWTAC will continue to work with MACA on this resolution.</p>	<p>MACA has identified three large pieces of legislation to prioritize for review and significant amendment during the 19th Assembly. These are the Fire Prevention Act, the Property Assessment and Taxation Act, and the Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act.</p> <p>MACA intends to finalize the reviews of these acts in the 19<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly, before considering the addition of another large legislative project.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-20-21	Winter Roads	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> Climate Change is occurring in the North at more than twice the rate of the rest of Canada;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the transportation network connecting communities in the NWT is particularly vulnerable to climate change due to its reliance on temperature sensitive systems such as winter roads and bridges;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the winter road network is a critical transportation link for nine NWT communities who rely on winter roads to bring in food, fuel, building supplies, and other essential goods and services plus many others that rely on ice bridges</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> climate warming and increasing variability in temperatures has generally shortened the winter road season and increased uncertainty resulting in delays and cancellations, increased costs, and increased safety risks for travellers.</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the winter roads are GNWT assets, and the GNWT bears the responsibility for the planning and maintenance necessary to keep the transportation network operational and viable.</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the total costs of permafrost degradation on public assets is estimated to be in the order of \$1.3 billion.</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> taking proactive tactics to addressing climate change adaptation is the preferred approach;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> We will see the best success by working collaboratively with our many partners;</p>	INF	N/A – Response was introduced in 2020.	<p>The Northwest Territories is experiencing numerous changes and impacts due to a rapidly warming climate, and there are many knowledge gaps that need to be better understood and addressed. Overarching action areas required to improve climate change knowledge include the planning, management and use of information, along with enhanced research and monitoring networks. Using the best available information to improve the understanding of current and future impacts of climate change based on local, national and scientific knowledge will be paramount.</p> <p>In recent years, the GNWT has been working with other levels of government as well as academic institutions and researchers on numerous research and monitoring projects targeted at addressing climate change knowledge gaps.</p> <p>INF is involved in the construction and monitoring of test sections along the NWT highway system in order to understand and mitigate climate change effects on transportation infrastructure. For example, four test sections were constructed and monitored on Highway No. 3, and two test sections were constructed and continued to be monitored on Inuvik Tuktoyaktuk Highway.</p>	<p>The GNWT is continuing to work with federal partners on northern research projects and with national organizations on design and maintenance standards, to adapt and build in resilience to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>One initiative INF is working on with Transport Canada is a winter road portage road base and resiliency study. The study is complete for the first phase of investigations. The study placed temperature instruments along a section of northern winter road portages (which are the most vulnerable sections of winter roads due to rising temperatures) and the respective portages characterized for vulnerability. These instruments will be monitored annually. The information will be used to develop a portage decision-making tool to allow for more accurate predictions of winter road closures, and to develop construction techniques that create more resilient portages.</p> <p>Another initiative recently started involves integrated water and ice monitoring and risk mitigation for northern Canada’s high impact and low frequency events due to climate change. Specifically, the initiative aims to provide technology-based products and tools to help adapt to the consequences of climate change, including a focus on ice road hazards. This is a federal program in collaboration with several universities, and in partnership with the Dept. of ENR and INF. Work is expected to continue until 2024.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the Government of the Northwest Territories to acknowledge the urgency and immediacy of the threat climate change poses to the winter road network and make the development of strategic adaptation measures a top priority;</p> <p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that the GNWT take a strategic approach to research and planning that considers the vulnerability of communities.</p> <p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that the GNWT lead a collaborative approach to transportation planning and research that is inclusive of every level of government and explores innovative partnerships with indigenous, federal and community governments, development corporations, and researchers.</p> <p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that the GNWT take a leadership role and work in partnership with community governments to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Research, develop and implement adaptation measures to respond to the increasingly uncertain winter road season;</li><li>• Ensure that transportation infrastructure is developed to be resilient to the changing climate; and</li><li>• Build the resilience of communities so they are better able to withstand and adapt to the impacts of climate change on the transportation network.</li></ul> <p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that the GNWT to provide information to winter road dependent communities in a transparent and timely manner.</p>			<p>These test sections are a part of a research and development program intended to evaluate better rehabilitation techniques for infrastructure constructed on warm, ice-rich, discontinuous and continuous permafrost. During construction, each test section was instrumented with thermistor cables connected to data loggers. The data downloaded from data loggers have been used to relate climate change effects and develop mitigation techniques.</p> <p>We will continue to work with our partners to understand, adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change on transportation infrastructure.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue our work with GNWT on climate change. More action is required on this resolution.</p>	<p>This work, along with ongoing related studies by INF and academic institutions, are helping us to better understand the impact of climate change, and the options and limitations we have available to deal with the impacts.</p> <p>This is not just an NWT issue, but a northern issue. We are more than ever collaborating, and sharing information and experience, with many jurisdictions and academic institutions who are addressing this challenge. Examples are the Yukon and Alaska governments, and Laval, Carleton, Toronto, and Alberta universities.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-20-22	United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Implementation	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted by the General Assembly in 2007 to establish minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the Indigenous Peoples of the world;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories resolved in 2008 to recognize and support the Declaration;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the NWT Association of Communities has also supported the Declaration;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> Canada committed in 2016 to fully implement the Declaration without qualification; and</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Mandate of the Government of the Northwest Territories states that implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples within the constitutional framework of Canada will advance reconciliation;</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the NWT Association of Communities call on:</p> <p>1. the Government of the Northwest Territories implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples through territorial legislation co-developed with Indigenous Governments within the calendar year 2020; and</p>	EIA	N/A – Response was introduced in 2020.	<p>As described in the GNWT’s 2019-2023 Mandate, the GNWT is committed to further identifying, prioritizing and strengthening keys actions to further implement UNDRIP work with Indigenous governments, including creating and implementing an action plan that identifies changes required in GNWT legislation and policies to best reflect the principles set out in UNDRIP. The GNWT is anticipating developing a Terms of Reference (TOR) for a Working Group with Indigenous governments in 2020.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue to work on this resolution.</p>	The GNWT is establishing a multilateral forum with all Indigenous governments to discuss and collaborate on common issues, including the implementation of the UN Declaration, with the forum’s inaugural meeting which took place in June 2021.

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		2. the Government of the Northwest Territories to work in consultation and collaboration with Indigenous Governments to: a. ensure that territorial laws, policies, mandates and measures comply with the Declaration; and  b. co-develop and implement territorial action plans to achieve the objectives of the Declaration.				

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-19-01	Taltson Hydro Project	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the City of Yellowknife acknowledges the importance of clean, affordable power; AND <b>WHEREAS</b> all NWT communities are major consumer of electrical power;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the financial costs of electrical power represent a significant expenditure for the City; AND WHEREAS the City of Yellowknife recognizes that electrical power is a necessity for its residents;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the cost of electric power can represent a significant expenditure for many households;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> clean and affordable power is essential for continued economic development within all of the Northwest Territories;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the City of Yellowknife encourages clean, renewable energy production to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and protect the environment;</p> <p><b>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the NWTAC lobby the Government of the Northwest Territories to advance its efforts with respect to furthering a solution to effectively distribute clean energy from the Taltson Hydro project to Yellowknife and other key points in the Northwest Territories; to initiate indigenous engagement and partnership discussions to ensure success of the distribution solution; and to actively engage in energy market discussions with prospective customers to ensure diverse requirements are met as cost-effectively as possible.</p>	INF	<p>The GNWT is committed to improving energy affordability, energy security and energy sustainability for transportation, heat, and electricity while providing support to energy efficiency and conservation, and promoting renewable and alternative energy solutions for the NWT.</p> <p>The GNWT will continue to engage directly with communities and Indigenous organizations to encourage participation, partnership and empowerment when proposing and undertaking energy solutions as it implements the 2030 Energy Strategy.</p> <p>The GNWT welcomes NWTAC comments and suggestions with respect to furthering a solution to effectively distribute clean energy from the Taltson Hydro project to Yellowknife and other key points in the Northwest Territories.</p>	<p>The Taltson Hydro Expansion is a key priority for the 19<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly that supports the goals and objectives of the <i>2030 Energy Strategy, Petroleum Resources Strategy</i> and the <i>Climate Change Strategic Framework</i>.</p> <p>The GNWT secured \$18 million in funding from the Government of Canada in March 2020 to pursue the project over the next three years, in collaboration with Indigenous partners.</p> <p>Establishing the commercial structure, defining a customer market, conducting public engagement and completing a project definition will be part of this work going forward.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>REAFFIRM: The NWTAC will continue to monitor efforts of the GNWT over the next three years.</p>	<p>The GNWT and Indigenous government partners have established a working group and have been actively engaged in the scoping and development of the proposed Taltson Hydro Expansion project and exploring options for a business partnership.</p> <p>A Memorandum of Understanding has been developed which outlines how the GNWT, Akaitcho Dene First Nations, NWT Metis Nation, and Salt River First Nation will work together to advance the development of the Taltson Hydro Expansion project.</p> <p>Next steps include completing a business case for the project and continuing fieldwork and data analysis to support regulatory applications.</p>



Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-19-02	Duty to Consult	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> Section 35 of the Constitution Act 1982 provides constitutional protection to the indigenous and treaty rights of indigenous peoples in Canada.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the GNWT has a legal duty to consult and accommodate Aboriginal governments and organizations whenever it considers carrying out a government action that has the potential to adversely affect asserted or established Aboriginal or Treaty rights.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the duty to consult is a constitutional obligation that is rooted in Section 35 of the Constitution Act 1982.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the Government of the Northwest Territories is still developing a framework regarding obligations and expectations related to conducting consultation as it relates to municipal activities.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the City of Yellowknife has been advised that the Government of the Northwest Territories could delegate procedural aspects of Section 35 of the Constitution Act 1982 to community governments.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> a determination of the responsibilities of community governments in the procedural aspects of Section 35 Community Consultation are not yet defined.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> community governments identify statutory consultation through Territorial legislation, such as the Cities, Towns of Villages Act and the Community Planning &amp; Development Act and Section 35 Consultation is not defined within the legislation guiding municipal activities at this time.</p>	MACA/ EIA	<p>The duty to consult with Indigenous governments and Indigenous organizations is a GNWT responsibility. Municipalities can aid the GNWT’s consultation process by engaging with Indigenous governments and Indigenous organizations early in their planning processes. The GNWT encourages the municipalities of the NWT to continue their good efforts of having strong working relationships with the Indigenous people of the NWT.</p> <p>By having continual engagement and strong working relationships with Indigenous governments and Indigenous organizations, municipalities can help identify and resolve potential issues, minimize future issues, and explore opportunities for collaboration and cooperation.</p> <p>Municipal engagement will aid the GNWT consultation efforts helping to ensure a well informed and timely consultation process. No amendment of GNWT legislation is required for municipalities to continue their ongoing engagement efforts.</p> <p>MACA requires communities to host public meetings as part of compliance with the Community Planning Act, the Cities, Towns and Villages Act, the Charters Act and the Hamlet Act.</p>	<p>The duty to consult with Indigenous governments and Indigenous organizations is a GNWT responsibility. Municipalities can aid the GNWT’s consultation process by engaging with Indigenous governments and Indigenous organizations early in their planning processes. The GNWT encourages the municipalities of the NWT to continue their good efforts of having strong working relationships with the Indigenous people of the NWT.</p> <p>By having continual engagement and strong working relationships with Indigenous governments and Indigenous organizations, municipalities can help identify and resolve potential issues, minimize future issues, and explore opportunities for collaboration and cooperation.</p> <p>Municipal engagement will aid the GNWT consultation efforts helping to ensure a well informed and timely consultation process. No amendment of GNWT legislation is required for municipalities to continue their ongoing engagement efforts. MACA requires communities to host public meetings as part of compliance with the <i>Community Planning Act</i>, the <i>Cities, Towns and Villages Act</i>, the <i>Charter Communities Act</i> and the <i>Hamlets Act</i>.</p> <p>The Department is currently completing consultation under s.35 on a number of planning documents with impacted Indigenous Governments. MACA is also completing consultation on a boundary change request submitted by the City of Yellowknife.</p>	<p>The duty to consult with Indigenous governments and Indigenous organizations is a GNWT responsibility. Municipalities can aid the GNWT’s consultation process by engaging with Indigenous governments and Indigenous organizations early in their planning processes. The GNWT encourages municipalities to continue their good efforts of having strong working relationships with the Indigenous people of the NWT.</p> <p>By having continual engagement and strong working relationships with Indigenous governments and Indigenous organizations, municipalities can help identify and resolve potential issues, minimize future issues, and explore opportunities for collaboration and cooperation.</p> <p>Municipal engagement will aid the GNWT consultation efforts helping to ensure a well informed and timely consultation process. No amendment of GNWT legislation is required for municipalities to continue their ongoing engagement efforts. MACA requires communities to host public meetings as part of compliance with the <i>Community Planning Act</i>, the <i>Cities, Towns and Villages Act</i>, the <i>Charter Communities Act</i> and the <i>Hamlets Act</i>.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p><b>WHEREAS</b> community governments are required to seek Ministerial approval on specific plans and by laws but are unable to confidently determine which aspects of Section 35 Consultation are required to form part of a project methodology or process.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> community governments seek to have strong working relationships with Indigenous peoples in Canada but have not received clear guidelines related to Ministerial expectations related to Community Consultation.</p> <p><b>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the Northwest Territories Association of Communities urge the Government of the Northwest Territories to engage community governments in the development of amendments to applicable legislation in order to provide a clear regulatory framework related to delegation of procedural aspects of Section 35 Community Consultation, within which community governments who can then implement municipal projects.</p>		Currently MACA is undertaking the duty to consult consultation for community plans prior to approval by the Minister. As this is early stage for consultation work, MACA will retain the responsibility.	<p><b><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue to work and consult with the GNWT in regards to this resolution.</p>	



Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-19-03	Alternative Voting Methods	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> Section 52.1 .(1 } of the Local Authorities Elections Act authorizes a local authority, that is a municipality, to pass a by-law to provide for voting by way of mail-in- ballot or the casting of ballots at the office of the returning officer;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> other jurisdictions within Canada allow for Alternative Voting Methods such as telephone voting and internet voting;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the acceptance of digital technology in society is increasing exponentially;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the use of technology can improve accessibility, enhance voter privacy and convenience, reduce ballot errors and increase efficiency of elections;</p> <p><b>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the Northwest Territories Association of Communities lobby the Government of the Northwest Territories to amend the Local Authorities Elections Act to incorporate technological advancements and alternative voting methods such as, but not limited to telephone voting and internet voting.</p>	MACA	<p>A legislative review of the Local Elections Authorities Act has not been identified as a priority during the 18th Legislative Assembly and has not been put on MACA’s list of legislative priorities.</p> <p>Due in part to capacity, but also due to the number of Acts that MACA administers, it has become necessary for MACA to prioritize its legislative initiatives. MACA has engaged with NWTAC and LGANT to begin to gather input on legislation issues impacting community governments. This will contribute to establishing legislative priorities for the 19th Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>MACA is aware that these type of voting methods are being reviewed and considered in other jurisdictions and document this resolution for when the LAEA is reviewed.</p>	<p>A legislative review of the <i>Local Authorities Elections Act</i> (LAEA) has not been identified as a priority during the 18th Legislative Assembly and has not been put on MACA’s list of legislative priorities.</p> <p>As of February 2020, phone voting in municipal elections is not done in any Canadian jurisdiction. Most Canadian jurisdictions do not have online voting, with the exception of some municipalities in Ontario. Individuals in these Ontario municipalities register for online voting. They are sent PIN numbers at a cost of \$2.00 per online voter (mailing costs). Ontario elections take longer than the 49 day calendar used in NWT municipal elections to allow for PINs to be distributed.</p> <p>MACA will consider these types of alternative voting methods along with other jurisdictions and will refer to this resolution at which time the LAEA is up for review.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: In a year where COVID 19 tested our ability to work from home and communicate with others, communications, and the ability to use options such as those for voting is important. NWTAC will continue to advocate to amend the Local Authorities Election Act to incorporate these voting methods.</p>	<p>A legislative review of the <i>Local Authorities Elections Act</i> (LAEA) has not been identified as a priority during the 19<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly. Most Canadian jurisdictions do not have online voting, with the exception of some municipalities. Phone voting in municipal elections has not been common in many Canadian jurisdictions, but with the impacts of COVID-19, the perception of the need for more accessible and safe digital systems may change the future of online and telephone voting nationwide. MACA is monitoring and reviewing how and where on-line voting is used throughout Canada and how this has evolved throughout the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, and will refer to this Resolution when the LAEA is up for review in the future.</p> <p>Elections in the NWT and other jurisdictions provincially and globally have successfully taken place during the pandemic.</p> <p>The LAEA allows for various voting opportunities leading up to election day, which lessens the number of people in the voting station on election day: advance voting, mail-in ballots via bylaw, voting in the office of the returning officer via bylaw, proxy voting, and mobile voting. Voters are encouraged to vote prior to Election Day.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-19-04	Cannabis Revenue Sharing	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the Government of Canada passed the Cannabis Act S.C. 2018, c.16 (Bill C-45 which legalized non-medical marijuana (cannabis) in Canada effective October 17, 2018;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories enacted the Cannabis Products Act S.N.W.T. 2018,c.6 and the Cannabis Smoking Control Act S.N.W.T. 2018, c.6, to legalize the sale and use of cannabis in the Northwest Territories. effective October 17, 2018;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the 2018 Federal Budget affirms that it is the federal government's expectation that a substantial portion of the revenues from cannabis excise taxes provided to provinces and territories will be transferred to municipalities and local communities, who are on the front lines of legalization;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> it will be the responsibility of local governments to establish and/or enforce regulations and policies related to zoning, business licensing, building code and public consumption, which will result in initial and ongoing costs:</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Government of the Northwest Territories has indicated that there will be no transfer of revenue from cannabis excise taxes received by the territorial government shared with municipalities;</p> <p><b>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the NWTAC lobby the Territorial Government to provide 25% of the excise tax on cannabis that is shared with the Government of the Northwest Territories by the federal government, and the same share of any additional tax that the Government of the Northwest Territories imposes on the sale of cannabis, be shared with municipalities.</p>	FIN	<p>The GNWT share of the 2018-19 federal excise tax revenues is estimated at \$122,000, which at this rate would be \$300,000 for a full year.</p> <p>The GNWT would encourage the NWTAC to provide the specific incremental costs faced by communities resulting from the legalization of cannabis.</p>	<p>The GNWT share of the 2018-19 federal excise tax revenues was \$111,208. The GNWT share of the 2019-20 federal excise tax revenues was \$167,743.</p> <p>The GNWT would encourage the NWTAC to provide the specific incremental costs faced by communities resulting from the legalization of cannabis.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will address this issue with NWT communities and communicate back to the GNWT the incremental costs from the legalization of cannabis.</p>	<p>The GNWT share of 2020-21 federal cannabis excise tax revenues was \$376,317.</p> <p>The GNWT would encourage the NWTAC to provide the specific incremental costs faced by communities resulting from the legalization of cannabis.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-19-05	<b>Post- Secondary Education Transformation</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> transformation of post-secondary education is essential to advancing and supporting the economic social and workforce development in the Northwest Territories;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Government of the Northwest Territories undertook a review of Aurora College to ensure NWT residents have access to high quality postsecondary education in the NWT;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Aurora College Foundational Review Report contained 67 recommendations, including transformation of Aurora College into a polytechnic university;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Government of the Northwest Territories issued a response to the Aurora College Foundational Review Report and accepted the recommendation to transform Aurora College into a polytechnic university;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the transformation of Aurora College into a polytechnic university is an investment in the knowledge economy that will ensure both research investment and knowledge remain in the NWT;</p> <p><b>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the Government of the Northwest Territories take immediate steps to work with key partners, including municipalities, to create a successful vision for post-secondary education in the territory.</p>	<b>ECE</b>	<p>The process of establishing a clear vision and goals for post-secondary education has included input from residents and stakeholders across the NWT.</p> <p>During March and April 2019, the department of Education, Culture and Employment (ECE) hosted and widely advertised a public survey that provided the opportunity for broad input and the sharing of ideas about the future of post-secondary education in the territory.</p> <p>Together with the public survey a Speaker Series on Post-Secondary Education was also organized to promote dialogue on post-secondary education in the NWT. ECE invited Indigenous governments, industry representatives, and academic and research organizations to participate and speak to the future of post-secondary education. Nine speaking events were held between Fort Smith, Inuvik and Yellowknife and the majority of these events were recorded and then made accessible online for those unable to attend in in-person.</p> <p>Survey input will be compiled and will shape the development of a vision statement and goals for the post-secondary education system in the NWT.</p>	<p>The GNWT has committed that all Aurora College programs will be reviewed, with the Social Work Diploma and Bachelor of Education as the priorities. A new Academic Program Review Framework based on best practices in program review, and which meets the standards required to establish degree programs, has been implemented.</p> <p>The Social Work Diploma and Bachelor of Education programs are being reviewed through this new process. Both reviews are expected to be complete in 2021. Future program decisions and the development of new or revised curricula will be informed by the results of the reviews.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue to work with the GNWT and look forward to the outcome of the reviews which are to be completed in 2021.</p>	<p>The GNWT has committed that all Aurora College degree and diploma programs will be reviewed, with the Social Work Diploma and Bachelor of Education as the priorities.</p> <p>A new Academic Program Review Framework based on best practices in program review, and which meets the standards required to establish degree programs, has been implemented.</p> <p>The Social Work Diploma and Bachelor of Education programs are being reviewed through this new process, which includes external reviewers from other recognised post-secondary institutions. Both reviews are expected to be complete in 2021.</p> <p>Future program decisions and the development of new or revised curricula will be informed by the results of the reviews.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-19-07	<b>Aurora College Transition to Polytechnic University</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the Aurora College Foundational review recommended keep programs</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the GNWT vowed not to cut funding but has not allowed intake into the programs</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the GNWT Aurora College Response accept the recommendation that the VP Education and Training to conduct a program review for both the Social Worker Diploma as well as the Bachelor of Education as a matter of priority to determine whether the programming: is of sufficient quality to continue, continue with major improvements required, or needs to be suspended/eliminated</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> intake for the Bachelor of Education Program and for the Social Work Diploma program has been suspended since 2017</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT continue to fund Aurora College to continue running the Bachelor of Education program and the Social Work program</p> <p><b>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</b> that staff be retained to assist with the review of the Bachelor of Education Program and with the Social Work Diploma program to ensure enrolment can continue without a complete shutdown of the programs</p> <p><b>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT continue to prioritize the current programming of courses is its consultation with communities and government leaders to ensure all programs can start to work for the students of the NWT as soon as possible.</p>	<b>ECE</b>	<p>The Government Response to the Findings and Recommendations of the Aurora College Foundational Review (Government Response) commits to the development of an Academic Program Review Framework.</p> <p>For Aurora College to become an accredited polytechnic university it is critical that a system is in place to regularly and effectively review programs and that it meets national standards and best practices.</p> <p>As articulated in the Government Response, all Aurora College programs will be reviewed under the new Academic Program Review Framework and the first programs to be reviewed will be the Social Work Diploma and Bachelor of Education Programs.</p>	<p>The GNWT has committed that all Aurora College programs will be reviewed, with the Social Work Diploma and Bachelor of Education as the priorities. A new Academic Program Review Framework based on best practices in program review, and which meets the standards required to establish degree programs, has been implemented.</p> <p>The Social Work Diploma and Bachelor of Education programs are being reviewed through this new process. Both reviews are expected to be complete in 2021. Future program decisions and the development of new or revised curricula will be informed by the results of the reviews.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue working on this resolution. We will continue to work with the GNWT and look forward to seeing the reviews scheduled to be completed 2021.</p>	<p>The GNWT has committed that all Aurora College degree and diploma programs will be reviewed, with the Social Work Diploma and Bachelor of Education as the priorities.</p> <p>A new Academic Program Review Framework based on best practices in program review, and which meets the standards required to establish degree programs, has been implemented.</p> <p>The Social Work Diploma and Bachelor of Education programs are being reviewed through this new process. Both reviews are expected to be complete in 2021.</p> <p>Future program decisions and the development of new or revised curricula will be informed by the results of the reviews.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-19-09	<b>Multi- Year Funding</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> consistency of funding allows for Community Governments to provide quality and sustainable programs it is necessary for GNWT departments to commit to multi-year (3-5 year) contribution agreements for community programs;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> multi-year contribution agreements support the sustainability of quality programs to serve community residents, allowing for multi-year planning and budgeting, and improved recruitment and retention of skilled staff;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> single year funding results in challenges to program sustainability, including: gaps between fiscal year end reporting, opening of funding application processes, and notification of funding approval; inconsistency in funding allocations (noted decreases in funding amounts in the last 3-4 years); difficulty in recruiting and retaining skilled staff; inability of Community Governments to commit to long term employment of staff and may result in breaks in employment; challenges in supporting professional development and training of staff; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> single year funding results in unnecessary time demands for the application and reporting processes and that these processes are incongruent with the needs of the community and how funds will be allocated to best serve those needs and that contributions should be made to communities which allow them to best direct the use of the funds;</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT commit to multi-year program contribution agreements.</p>	<b>MACA</b>	<p>MACA adheres to the provisions of the Community Government Funding Policy, and the Financial Administration Act to guide the administration of municipal funding agreements.</p> <p>Under this legislative and policy base, multi-year agreements are permissible, and MACA has used these in the past to administer funding with non-government organizations.</p> <p>It is essential to note, that any funding allocations contained within a multi-year funding agreement are always subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly through the process to approve annual Budget. Accordingly, any commitments to future year funding can always be changed through the budget approval process, so no future year funding should be viewed as a formal commitment to fund.</p> <p>At best, multi-year agreements provide a basis for community governments to plan for the future. However, should funding allocations for future years be included in a multi-year agreement, these numbers could always change, for example through Forced Growth increases. As such, community governments could only plan notionally on any future year allocations.</p>	<p>MACA adheres to the provisions of the Community Government Funding Policy, and the Financial Administration Act to guide the administration of municipal funding agreements.</p> <p>Under this legislative and policy base, multi-year agreements are permissible, and MACA has used these in the past to administer funding with non-government organizations.</p> <p>It is essential to note, that any funding allocations contained within a multi-year funding agreement are always subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly through the process to approve annual Budget. Accordingly, any commitments to future year funding can always be changed through the budget approval process, so no future year funding should be viewed as a formal commitment to fund.</p> <p>At best, multi-year agreements provide a basis for community governments to plan for the future. However, should funding allocations for future years be included in a multi-year agreement, these numbers could always change, for example through Forced Growth increases. As such, community governments could only plan notionally on any future year allocations.</p> <p>MACA would be prepared to discuss the potential for multi-year funding agreements with the NWTAC on this basis. It would be important to understand the community government operational needs within this context.</p>	<p>MACA is prepared to discuss the potential for multi-year funding agreements with the NWTAC.</p> <p>Any funding allocations contained within a multi-year funding agreement remain subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly through the Main Estimates approval process.</p> <p>If funding allocations for future years were in a multi-year agreement, these numbers would still be subject to change, for example as a result of Forced Growth increases.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
				<p>MACA would be prepared to discuss the potential for multi-year funding agreements with the NWTAC on this basis. It would be important to understand the community government operational needs within this context.</p> <p>For any programs that are administered through an annual call for applications, multi-year funding agreements would not be possible.</p>	<p>For any programs that are administered through an annual call for applications, multi-year funding agreements would not be possible.</p> <p><b><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue to work on this resolution with MACA and the GNWT.</p>	



Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-19-10	Climate Change Adaptation	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> Climate Change is occurring in the North at more than twice the rate of the rest of Canada;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the North is particularly vulnerable to climate change due to its reliance on temperature sensitive systems such as permafrost;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> All NWT communities are experiencing the impacts of climate change;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the 2018 NWT Climate Change Forum and Charrette was an important gathering where communities voiced their concerns and the challenges they face in addressing vulnerabilities caused by the climate change.</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> taking proactive tactics to addressing climate change adaptation is the preferred approach;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> we will see the best success by working collaboratively with our many partners;</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the NWT Association of Communities enact the following suite of climate change adaptation resolutions (see 2019-10-A through 2019-10-I)</p>	ENR	<p>Building resilience and adapting to a changing climate is one of three goals outlined in the 2030 NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework, released in May 2018. Actions needed to meet this goal are reflected in the 2030 NWT Climate Changes Strategic Framework 2019-2023 Action Plan (the 2019-2023 Action Plan) which was released April 3, 2019. This is the first of two five-year action plans to implement the Strategic Framework and several actions focused on resilience and adaptation identified under Goal #3.</p> <p>A collaborative partnership-based approach will be needed to fully implement the 2019-2023 Action Plan. ENR welcomed the opportunity to participate in the planning and delivery of the NWTAC’s 2018 NWT Climate Change Forum and Charrette, and looks forward to working closely with the NWTAC on climate change adaptation actions going forward.</p> <p>Specific responses to climate change adaptation resolution 2019-10-A through 2019-10-I are provided below.</p>	<p>Building resilience and adapting to a changing climate remains a priority for the GNWT, and is reflected in the new GNWT Mandate 2019-2023.</p> <p>All GNWT departments are cooperating to implement the 2019-2023 Action Plan. ENR continues to work closely with the NWTAC on climate change adaptation actions.</p> <p>In 2020, ENR began funding an annual Community Climate Change Award valued at \$5,000, to recognize a community that has shown leadership on climate change adaptation, and to encourage communities to do the same. An annual report on the 2019-2023 Action Plan will be available in fall 2020.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue to work with GNWT on this resolution</p>	<p>Building resilience and adapting to a changing climate is a priority for the GNWT and is reflected in the GNWT Mandate 2019-2023.</p> <p>All GNWT departments are cooperating to implement the 2019-2023 Action Plan, which is in its third year of implementation. Communities are on the frontlines of climate change and ENR continues to work closely with the NWTAC on climate change adaptation actions.</p> <p>ENR continues to partner with NWTAC to fund an annual Community Climate Change Award valued at \$5,000. In 2021, Tuktoyaktuk was awarded for their work on risk assessments, adaption planning, monitoring informed decision-making and youth engagement.</p> <p>In January 2020, the GNWT released its first integrated <i>NWT Climate Change Action Plan: Annual Report 2019/20</i> to report on progress towards implementing the Climate Change Strategic Framework Action Plan, the 2030 Energy Strategy and the carbon tax. The 2020-21 annual report is expected to be available in fall 2021.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-19-10-B	Permafrost	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> permafrost thaw poses significant risks to community and privately owned infrastructure, the transportation network, access to the land, food security, waste management, and many other issues affecting residents;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the total costs of permafrost degradation on public assets is estimated to be in the order of \$1.3 billion.</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> surface water has a significant impact on permafrost and the development and implementation of Community Drainage Plans is critical;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Housing Corporation is an important partner with the communities in meeting the climate change adaptation challenge;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> communities wish to support their ratepayers by educating them about permafrost and climate change and how best to protect their properties;</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT provide adequate funding and resources to assist municipalities in completing and implementing Community Drainage Plans;</p> <p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that the Housing Corp. adequately consult with communities about their development plans and ensure that they comply with all land use and adaptation plans;</p> <p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that the GNWT develop requirements to ensure the consideration of permafrost thaw in all development and adaptation planning for NWT infrastructure.</p>	NWTHC / MACA	<p>The NWTHC follows all appropriate municipal by-laws and processes when developing any new housing infrastructure. Further, the NWTHC is supporting the development of 33 community housing plans, one for each community, which will have a detailed analysis of housing need in the community and list the housing priorities of leadership, residents and stakeholders. Through this process the NWTHC would also be engaging with community proponents on their knowledge of known areas of soil erosion or permafrost degradation.</p> <p>The NWTHC also relies on other GNWT departments as well as scientific agencies to gather and analyze information on known erosion or permafrost degradation areas to determine possible solutions when constructing or repairing NWTHC assets.</p> <p>In terms of adaptation, the NWTHC utilizes where appropriate, adjustable foundation designs such as space frames, pads and wedges and screw jack systems.</p>	<p>As the NWTHC is completing each of the community housing plans, the NWTHC is engaging with community proponents on their knowledge of known areas of soil erosion or permafrost degradation.</p> <p>The NWTHC also continues to work with other GNWT departments as well as scientific agencies that may have information on known erosion or permafrost degradation areas</p> <p>The NWTHC continues to utilize adjustable foundation designs such as space frames, pads and wedges and screw jack systems where appropriate.</p> <p>The NWTHC also relies on other GNWT departments as well as scientific agencies to gather and analyze information on known erosion or permafrost degradation areas to determine possible solutions when constructing or repairing NWTHC assets.</p> <p>In terms of adaptation, the NWTHC utilizes where appropriate, adjustable foundation designs such as space frames, pads and wedges and screw jack systems.</p> <p>MACA provides capital public infrastructure (CPI) funding to communities along with advisory services in the area of budgeting for operations as well as planning and implementation of capital projects. There are no barriers for communities to set aside monies for planned and unplanned capital projects and we encourage communities to do so.</p>	<p><b>MACA</b></p> <p>MACA will continue to work with other GNWT departments to promote awareness and education regarding impacts of permafrost loss.</p> <p>MACA supports the Northern Infrastructure Standards Initiative which does create a standard for drainage.</p> <p>MACA will continue to work with Public Safety Canada to support changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>The GNWT Climate Change Action Plan has a number of initiatives related to supporting communities and infrastructure address the effects of climate change, including completing community infrastructure risk assessments and developing training material.</p> <p>MACA will continue to work with the NWTAC to improve information for communities.</p> <p><b>NWTHC</b></p> <p>As the NWTHC is completing each of the community housing plans, the NWTHC is engaging with community proponents on their knowledge of known areas of soil erosion or permafrost degradation.</p>



Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that the GNWT work with the NWT Association of Communities and other partners to develop plain language materials to educate the public about permafrost thaw and assist owners of privately-owned homes and other infrastructure in protecting their properties from the impacts of permafrost thaw.</p> <p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that the GNWT take a leadership role in conducting a vulnerability assessment of all community assets.</p>		<p>MACA provides capital public infrastructure (CPI) funding to communities along with advisory services in the area of budgeting for operations as well as planning and implementation of capital projects. There are no barriers for communities to set aside monies for planned and unplanned capital projects and we encourage communities to do so.</p> <p>MACA will continue to work with other GNWT departments to promote awareness and education regarding impacts of permafrost loss. MACA supports the Northern Infrastructure Standards Initiative which does create a standard for drainage. MACA will also continue to work with Public Safety Canada to support changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p>	<p>MACA will continue to work with other GNWT departments to promote awareness and education regarding impacts of permafrost loss. MACA supports the Northern Infrastructure Standards Initiative which does create a standard for drainage. MACA will also continue to work with Public Safety Canada to support changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue to work with GNWT on this resolution.</p>	<p>The NWTAC also continues to work with other GNWT departments as well as scientific agencies that may have information on known erosion or permafrost degradation areas to determine possible solutions when constructing or repairing NWTAC assets.</p> <p>The NWTAC continues to utilize adjustable foundation designs such as space frames, pads and wedges and screw jack systems where appropriate.</p> <p>In terms of adaptation, the NWTAC utilizes where appropriate, adjustable foundation designs such as space frames, pads and wedges and screw jack systems.</p>
RA-21-19-10-C	Hazard mapping	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> hazard mapping is a critical element in climate change adaptation and building the resiliency of communities;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> hazard mapping is not a one size fits all type of undertaking and requires collaboration across many disciplines and organizations;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> securing funding to develop and apply Hazard Mapping is critical to their completion;</p>	ENR/MACA	As outlined in action items 3.12A of the 2019-2023 Action Plan, ENR is the lead for the design of a community hazard mapping program. NWTAC is a key partner along with MACA and other GNWT departments, community governments and the federal government.	Securing funds to support this program is a priority for ENR. Federal funding will be pursued to support the capacity of the territory to better adapt to climate change.	As outlined in action items 3.12A of the 2019-2023 Action Plan, ENR is the lead for the design of a community hazard mapping program. NWTAC is a key partner along with MACA and other GNWT departments, community governments and the federal government.

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT work with the NWTAC and other partners to ensure that hazard maps are developed by the GNWT in a timely and strategic manner.</p> <p><b>AND FURTHER THAT</b> the federal government should ensure that adequate funding is available to complete hazard mapping for all NWT communities;</p> <p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that the NWT Association of Communities work with the GNWT and other partners to identify opportunities to support communities in participating in the development of hazard maps and their application to community planning by developing tools for outreach, communication, education and training.</p>		<p>An advisory team is in place to guide the development of the hazard mapping program and the NWTAC’s participation on this advisory team is extremely valuable. Securing funds to support this program is a priority for ENR. Federal funding will be pursued to support the capacity of the GNWT to better prepare the territory to adapt to climate change will enable the design of the community hazard mapping program.</p> <p>Providing relevant hazard mapping outreach and training tools, and opportunities to support communities with their hazard mapping priorities is necessary. The advisory team can further discuss and plan for the development and dissemination of such outreach and training tools and discuss appropriate community engagement mechanisms to determine specific hazard mapping needs.</p> <p>MACA will also continue to work with Public Safety Canada to encourage changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p>	<p>ITI is leading a regional (7.5 km pixel scale) terrain sensitivity mapping project. This work will inform the community hazard mapping program.</p> <p>MACA will also continue to work with Public Safety Canada to encourage changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p>	<p>An advisory team is in place to guide the development of the hazard mapping program and the NWTAC’s participation on this advisory team is extremely valuable. Securing funds to support this program is a priority for ENR. Federal funding will be pursued to support the capacity of the GNWT to better prepare the territory to adapt to climate change will enable the design of the community hazard mapping program.</p> <p>Although COVID19 has impacted the ability for MACA to conduct tabletop exercises and workshops, MACA recognizes the value of providing relevant hazard mapping outreach and training tools, and opportunities to support communities with their hazard mapping priorities. The advisory team can further discuss and plan for the development and dissemination of such outreach and training tools and discuss appropriate community engagement mechanisms to determine specific hazard mapping needs.</p> <p>MACA will continue to work with Public Safety Canada to encourage changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>Federal funding continues to be pursued to support the capacity of the territory to better adapt to climate change.</p>

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						<p>A pilot hazard mapping project for Tuktoyaktuk is in place. This pilot will provide a resource for Tuktoyaktuk and will provide the GNWT with information to understand the approach and scope what is needed to deliver hazard mapping in other communities.</p> <p>Preliminary work has been completed for the Tuktoyaktuk hazard map, such as a geotechnical desktop study. Next steps are being scoped and will be discussed at the Hazard Mapping Committee in which the NWTAC is a member. A partnership with Natural Resources Canada is being established to acquire coastal erosion and sea level rise data.</p> <p>The Northwest Territories Geological Survey has successfully applied for CIRNAC funds to conduct additional surficial mapping that can be used as a critical base layer to community hazard maps.</p> <p>The GNWT and NWTAC are participating in a national working group to develop a National Standard for Land Development Suitability Mapping. This standard is being developed by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) and will be a component of the Northern Infrastructure Standardization Initiative.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
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RA-21-19-10-D	<b>Governance and leadership on climate change in the GNWT</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> leadership is essential to respond to the climate change challenges and coordinate efforts across departments and organizations;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the October 2017 Report of the Auditor General of Canada on Climate Change in the Northwest Territories found that ENR had not addressed deficiencies affecting its leadership on climate change that were identified more than 10 years ago.</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> ENR, in its response to the Auditor General’s Report committed to examine its authority, roles, and responsibilities, and the resources required to effectively carry out the Climate Change Strategic Framework (CCSF).</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the CCSF and draft Action Plan do not give adequate attention to authority, roles, responsibilities and resources to carry out the commitments made beyond stating the status quo.</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the current configuration of GNWT departments and initiatives that have been tasked with addressing climate change do not support a strategic, multidisciplinary and collaborative approach.</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT ensure that ENR is given the appropriate recognition and authority to act as the lead for climate change in the Government of the Northwest Territories</p>	<b>ENR</b>	<p>As outlined in the 2019-2023 Action Plan, ENR is the lead department for climate change in the GNWT. As the lead, the Minister of ENR oversees the implementation of the Action Plan. ENR will continue to work collaboratively within the GNWT and with external; partners to provided overall leadership, coordination and guidance on climate change issues throughout the territory. The Action Plan highlights the GNWT’s internal guidance mechanisms, including multi-level interdepartmental climate change committees, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A Director-level Climate Change Working Group formed in 2018, chaired by ENR</li><li>• An Assistant Deputy Ministers’ Climate Change Committee, chaired by ENR</li><li>• A Deputy Ministers’ Energy and Climate Change Committee</li><li>• A Ministerial Energy and Climate Change Committee of Cabinet</li></ul> <p>All play key roles across departments in seeking funding, establishing partnerships and sharing information on the implementation of NWT climate change priorities.</p>	<p>The 19<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly mandate states one of the GNWT’s priorities is to strengthen the government’s leadership and authority on climate change. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Implementation of the 2030 NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework and 2030 Energy Strategy.</li><li>• Establishing an NWT Climate Change Council in 2020 (see 20-19-10-E).</li><li>• Advocating for NWT perspectives at national and international organizations and forums, and</li><li>• Working with Nunavut and Yukon to develop a joint statement on climate change and the north.</li></ul> <p>The GNWT continues to move forward on its climate change action plan as the territory emerges from the COVID-19 pandemic. Most actions remain on-track, but some will be slightly delayed as we navigate how to work with our partners while following the orders of the Chief Public Health Officer.</p> <p>The Governments of the NWT, Nunavut and Yukon are developing a pan-northern statement on climate change, to highlight significant climate change concerns and the need for federal government support to address these concerns. The GNWT will be engaging with Indigenous governments and organizations on this draft statement in 2020.</p>	<p>The GNWT has made significant progress on its Mandate Priority to strengthen the government’s leadership and authority on climate change.</p> <p>The first annual report for the 2019-2023 Climate Change Action Plan highlighted progress in several areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Implementing the NWT carbon tax</li><li>• Expanding the reach of energy conservation and efficiency initiatives</li><li>• Improving knowledge in key areas including permafrost, water wildlife, forestry, human health and well-being, public safety, and infrastructure</li><li>• Establishing two protected areas, which contribute to climate change resilience by protecting biodiversity</li><li>• Supporting communities with adaptation planning</li></ul> <p>The GNWT and partners recently established the NWT Climate Change Council, which finalized its terms of reference in March 2021 (see 20-19-10-E). Two co-chairs have been selected – one from ENR and one from the NWTMN, unanimously selected by representatives from Indigenous governments and organizations.</p> <p>ENR also continues to advocate for NWT perspectives at national and international organizations and forums.</p>

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		<p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that the GNWT commit to allocate the full complement of resources necessary for ENR to fulfill their responsibility as lead on climate change and for the CCSF to be successfully implemented. This includes the creation and staffing of permanent climate change positions within ENR and in other departments.</p> <p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that NWT Association of Communities work with the GNWT and other partners to advocate for federal funding and other resources to fill any funding or resource shortfalls.</p>		<p>ENR’s Climate Change and Air Quality Unit, housed under the new Environmental Stewardship and Climate Change Division, is responsible for coordinating cross-GNWT implementation of the Action Plan and reporting on progress towards meeting the goals identified within the Framework.</p> <p>Working with the NWTAC and other partners to explore external funding sources that can support climate change adaptation in the NWT is critical and ENR looks forward to bolstering current partnerships and developing new partnerships to strengthen and build capacity within the territory to adapt to climate change.</p>	<p><b><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will work with the GNWT to further action on this resolution.</p>	<p>The GNWT has incorporated climate change considerations into certain Executive Council and Financial Management Board decision-making instruments. This means that climate change is now being factored into important decisions made by the GNWT.</p> <p>The Governments of the NWT, Nunavut and Yukon have developed a proposed pan-northern leaders’ statement on climate change to highlight significant climate change concerns and the need for federal support to address these concerns. The GNWT is currently engaging with Indigenous governments and organization on this draft statement.</p> <p>ENR continues to advocate for funding to fully support action on climate change from the federal government. In October 2020, the GNWT announced funding for 15 new climate change focused positions across five departments to provide additional capacity to address climate change issues in the NWT and strengthen the GNWT’s leadership and authority on climate change. In April 2021, the GNWT received funds from CIRNAC for a Climate Change Outreach and Adaptation Specialist.</p>

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RA-21-19-10-E	Climate Change Secretariat or Network	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the Auditor General’s Report found that in the absence of leadership from ENR on climate change, there has been a piecemeal and uncoordinated approach to adaptation efforts within the GNWT and amongst communities.</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Auditor General’s Report found that ENR did not fulfill its commitment to provide departments and communities with information needed to take action on climate change;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> every regional consultation held by ENR during the 2016/17 CCSF engagement sessions raised the concern that existing climate change information and analysis was not shared, and that this was a barrier to adaptation;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> a knowledgeable public will be better equipped to contribute to territorial efforts on climate change and build resilience in communities.</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Yukon and Nunavut both have a Climate Change Secretariat in place, as do many of the provinces.</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> an arms-length climate change centre (e.g. Secretariat/Office/Network) can provide effective co-ordination of all aspects of climate change adaptation and mitigation. A climate change centre will mobilize resources, including information and expertise to enable their citizens to take leadership on climate change issues.</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT create an arms-length climate change centre</p>	ENR	<p>Establishing external guidance mechanisms to foster collaboration is an action area identifies in the 2019-2023 Action Plan. As per action item 4.3A – Develop options for the establishment of an NWT climate change council or advisory body – work will be undertaken to outline options for the NWT. This will be informed by a review of approaches and models using in territories, provinces and other jurisdictions as well as current structures in place for guiding committees, councils and advisory bodies in the NWT.</p> <p>As the lead for this action item, ENR will continue to engage with Indigenous and community governments, industry, non-government organizations and other potential partners in the implementation of the Action Plan to seek input on desired approaches and mechanisms to guide the implementation of the 2030 NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework.</p> <p>Addressing the recommendations outlined in the Office of the Auditor General of Canada’s 2017 report on climate change in the NWT is a priority and numerous ENR-led action items outlined in the 2019-23 Action Plan, will be undertaken to achieve these recommendations. As reflected in the response to</p>	<p>ENR is currently working towards establishing an NWT Climate Change Council in 2020, to include Indigenous governments and organizations, community governments, and other external partners to support the GNWT in improving coordination and communication for climate change.</p> <p>A review of approaches and models used in territories, provinces and other jurisdictions, as well as current structures in place for guiding committees, councils and advisory bodies in the NWT is underway. ENR has begun to engage with Indigenous governments and organizations, community governments, and other external partners to establish Council.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will work with the GNWT to further action on this resolution.</p>	<p>In March 2021, ENR and partners formally established the NWT Climate Change Council, which includes representatives from Indigenous governments and organizations (IGOs), community governments (via the NWTAC), and the GNWT (Environment and Natural Resources and Infrastructure). The establishment of the Council is a GNWT Mandate priority.</p> <p>The Council is a forum for the sharing of information, for collaboration, and for engagement. The Council provides guidance and advice to inform and advance GNWT climate change and environment programs in alignment with IGO and community perspectives, interests, and knowledge.</p> <p>The Council has shared initial priority areas, which will guide the discussions over the next few Council meetings.</p> <p>Several advisory groups and panels will be established to inform Council and GNWT climate change priorities, including a youth advisory group, while also exploring how to integrate Elders’ advice.</p> <p>The GNWT looks forward to working with the NWTAC and the Council in the future.</p>



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		<p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that part of development of the CC Centre include investigation of effective models of climate change secretariat/offices that are providing leadership and coordination on climate change in Canada and abroad in order to find relevant examples and best practices which may be useful to the NWT. These findings will be shared with the public;</p> <p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that the GNWT work with the NWT Association of Communities and other partners to support the development and implementation of an improved approach to leadership, coordination, and information sharing on climate change in the NWT, which should include a Climate Change Centre.</p>		Resolution 2019-10-D, ENR has and is continuing to take a leadership role in addressing climate change in the NWT.		
RA-21-19-10-F	Research	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> most communities have not been involved in setting the research agendas in their communities;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> communities are often not made aware of the outcomes of the research being</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the lack of a northern university means that the academic knowledge base relating to Arctic issues is scattered throughout the country;</p> <p><b>BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT and Federal Government work with the NWT Association of Communities, communities, and with its various partners to ensure that the research needs of the communities are being promoted and supported when setting research agendas;</p>	ENR	<p>The Knowledge Agenda Action Plan establishes and objective of supporting a territory-wide Knowledge Agenda. This objective is supported by Key Action 17, which is to assess knowledge gaps across the NWT. The Knowledge Agenda Action Plan will address this Key Action through two associated tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing a plan to engage with communities on a territory-wide research strategy or agenda for the NWT, and</li> <li>Facilitating university collaboration with Aurora College and the GNWT and grow knowledge-based programs, education needs and knowledge capacity throughout the NWT.</li> </ul>	<p>Through the Knowledge Agenda Action Plan, the GNWT plans to engage with communities on a territory-wide research agenda for the NWT. Many actions have already been taken to support the objectives of the Knowledge Agenda Action Plan.</p> <p>In August 2019, GNWT staff assisted with organizing the Tuktoyaktuk Science Day – which brought researchers from across Canada to present results of their work to the community and provided an opportunity to hear about research priorities directly from community leaders.</p> <p>The GNWT, Aurora College and ArcticNet are working together to establish research positions in three NWT communities which will be designated to grow knowledge-based programs and help develop knowledge capacity throughout the NWT.</p>	<p>The GNWT will engage with NWTAC on renewal of the Knowledge Agenda. Opportunities for NWTAC and communities to present research needs will occur over the next year including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GNWT /Wilfrid Laurier University partnership annual research planning session</li> <li>National Research Council’s Arctic Challenge Program developers, as they present new funding opportunities</li> <li>Polar Knowledge Canada, as they develop future calls for research proposals, and</li> <li>The GNWT annual research needs meeting in late 2021.</li> </ul>

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		<b>AND FURTHER</b> that communities engage the researchers who are already working in their communities to assist them in addressing their research needs.		<p>Key Action 15 of the Knowledge Agenda Action Plan aims to improve the ways in which researchers communicate results of their work back to decision makers with all levels of government in the NWT. Task associated with this objective include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Providing communities with a list of departmental contacts who can provide information on various areas of research supported by the GNWT;</li><li>• Developing a common reporting mechanism for GNWT and external researchers to summarize program results in plain language; and</li><li>• Developing and evaluating web-based dashboards and other tools which highlights research into Knowledge Agenda priorities and development of options for improving how plain language research result summaries are delivered to NWT communities.</li></ul>	<p>The GNWT is also working to improve the ways in which researchers communicate the results of their work back to decision-makers and communities in the NWT. Several publicly available information management tools are currently under development to address this need including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A list of departmental contacts who can provide information to communities on various areas of research supported by the GNWT;</li><li>• A common reporting mechanism for GNWT and external researchers supported by GNWT to summarize program results in plain language; and</li><li>• Web-based tools which highlight where research into GNWT is conducting and supporting research which addresses Knowledge Agenda priorities.</li></ul> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>While there have been improvements there is still much more progress needed. NWTAC has been engaged in dialogues with other supportive agencies on this front. RE-AFFIRM – more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will work with the GNWT to further action on this resolution.</p>	<p>The GNWT will share updated lists of departmental contacts who can provide information to communities on various areas of research supported by the GNWT.</p>



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RA-21-19-10-G	Bridging the community capacity gap	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> NWT communities are chronically underfunded by 37% and this funding shortfall limits their ability to be resilient in the face of climate change.</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> lack of capacity was a recurring concern voiced by participants from every region at the 2018 Climate Change Forum and Charrette. Limited financial and human capacity, and difficulty accessing information, expertise and other resources is hampering progress to adapt to a changing climate.</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> collaboration with communities on the development of Climate Change Strategic Framework Action Plans will support transparency in priority-setting and accountability for actions.</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT allow for the creation of Sustainability Coordinators for every community government in the NWT and adequately resource these positions.</p> <p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that the GNWT to create and adequately resource Pathfinder positions at a regional level to mobilize resources and support community and regional climate change adaptation efforts.</p> <p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that the GNWT provide funding and support to enable communities to participate in CCSF action plan development.</p>	ENR/MACA	<p>The GNWT will actively explore internal and external funding possibilities to address the comprehensive needs of the NWT communities in adapting to climate change.</p> <p>Appropriate capacity will be needed to support and sustain the implementation of the 2019-2023 Action Plan on climate change, both within the GNWT and the Indigenous and community governments. To this end, a number of action items within the Action Plan focus specifically on capacity building and supporting communities and NWT residents. These action items are outlined in action areas 4.5, 4.6, and 4.7 to support community-based monitoring efforts, provide training for Indigenous and community governments, and support adaptation planning.</p> <p>The Community Government Funding Policy provides the authority to Councils to determine their own priorities and MACA has support for strategic planning and budgeting. There are no barriers for communities to set aside monies and communities are encouraged to assess their needs in the areas of climate change and sustainability. MACA Capital Planning staff also promote this approach through the capital planning process.</p>	<p>Appropriate capacity is needed to support and sustain the implementation of the 2019-2023 Climate Change Action Plan, both within the GNWT and within Indigenous and community governments.</p> <p>The GNWT continues to actively explore internal and external funding possibilities to address the comprehensive needs of the NWT communities in adapting to climate change.</p> <p>In November 2019, ENR and MACA co-delivered a climate change course through the School of Community Government for Indigenous and community government staff. Participants provided positive feedback on the training and the GNWT intends to deliver the course again in 2020. ENR will review options for course delivery in light of restrictions due to COVID-19.</p> <p>The Community Government Funding Policy provides the authority to Councils to determine their own priorities and MACA has support for strategic planning and budgeting. Communities are encouraged to assess their needs in the areas of climate change and sustainability. MACA also promotes this approach through the capital planning process. The NWT has developed a climate change strategy with specific areas that MACA is working with communities on, specifically the areas of emergency management, capacity building and infrastructure planning.</p>	<p>In November 2019, ENR and MACA co-delivered a climate change course through the School of Community Government for Indigenous and community government staff. The course can be delivered online or in person. SCG and ENR will collaborate to review and revise the online asynchronous course: <i>Integrating Climate Change Measures into Municipal Planning and Decision Making</i>.</p> <p>As follow-up to the federal budget, ENR is coordinating among GNWT department in order to pursue federal funding opportunities to address climate change.</p> <p>The GNWT recognizes capacity is needed to support and sustain the implementation of the <i>2019-2023 Climate Change Action Plan</i>, and subsequent action plans, both within the GNWT and within Indigenous and community governments.</p> <p>The GNWT has communicated its climate change funding priorities to the federal government including the need for funding to build community capacity to help NWT communities identify emerging threats, plan for and respond to those threats, and increase resilience. The need for jobs in communities was emphasized, especially in light of the impacts of COVID-19 and a green economic recovery.</p> <p>The GNWT continues to develop and prioritize tools, resources and initiatives that will build capacity to support communities with their climate change adaptation efforts.</p>

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				The NWT has developed a climate change strategy with specific areas that MACA is working with communities in the areas of emergency management, capacity building and infrastructure planning.	<b><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></b>  RE-AFFIRM – more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will work with the GNWT to further action on this resolution	
RA-21-19-10-H	<b>Emergency management plans</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> extreme weather events are becoming more frequent</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> this makes the importance of emergency planning and status of emergency plan completion and implementation in communities more critical</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> it is critical that emergency plans incorporate the consideration of climate change forecasting and predicted impacts into planning</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that GNWT allocate adequate funding and support to update emergency management plans to include climate change and provide resources to fully implement plans for every community in a timely and strategic manner.</p>	<b>MACA</b>	<p>The new territorial Emergency Management Act requires communities to update their emergency plans annually. MACA works with community governments to update plans and to improve their capacity through workshops and table-top-exercises at a community’s request. The GNWT’s emergency management approach incorporates key considerations associated with climate change.</p> <p>MACA intends to work closely with community governments in 2019-2020 to update the NWT Hazard Identification Risk Assessment, which will help establish a good understanding of the risks, and possible mitigation and preparedness measures necessary to respond to climate change. This effort will also permit the GNWT to establish suitable programming, and encourage the federal government to do likewise. It is important that the territorial NWT Hazard Identification Risk Assessment and local workshops take into consideration traditional knowledge of past events and a changing</p>	<p>The new territorial <i>Emergency Management Act</i> requires communities to update their emergency plans annually. MACA works with community governments to update plans and to improve their capacity through workshops and table-top-exercises at a community’s request. The GNWT’s emergency management approach incorporates key considerations associated with climate change.</p> <p>The GNWT also supports community governments who are developing projects to address specific climate changes risks by supporting specific mitigation options. MACA continues to work with Public Safety Canada by encouraging changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>MACA also continues to support implementation of the 2030 NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework. Related activities in the Strategy include, support for improved community participation in research and monitoring initiatives, the completion of hazard mapping for vulnerable communities, increased monitoring of climate change impacts on community shorelines, transportation system assets and building foundations, and improved wildfire suppression planning</p>	<p>The territorial <i>Emergency Management Act</i> requires communities to update their emergency plans annually.</p> <p>MACA supports community governments to update plans and to improve their capacity through workshops and table-top-exercises at a community’s request.</p> <p>The GNWT’s emergency management approach incorporates key considerations associated with climate change.</p> <p>The GNWT supports community governments who are developing projects to address specific climate changes risks by supporting specific mitigation options.</p> <p>MACA continues to work with Public Safety Canada by encouraging changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>MACA continues to support implementation of the 2030 NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework. Related activities in the Strategy include, support for improved community participation in research and monitoring initiatives, the completion of hazard mapping for vulnerable communities, increased monitoring of climate change impacts on community shorelines, transportation system assets and building foundations,</p>

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				<p>climate. This approach is critical in understanding how to maximize the value from available resources and to help residents become aware of potential risks.</p> <p>The GNWT also supports community governments who are developing projects to address specific climate changes risks by supporting specific mitigation options. MACA continues to work with Public Safety Canada by encouraging changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>MACA also continues to support implementation of the 2030 NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework. Related activities in the Strategy include, support for improved community participation in research and monitoring initiatives, the completion of hazard mapping for vulnerable communities, increased monitoring of climate change impacts on community shorelines, transportation system assets and building foundations, and improved wildfire suppression planning and adoption of FireSmart principles in communities.</p>	<p>and adoption of FireSmart principles in communities.</p> <p><b><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will work with the GNWT to further action on this resolution</p>	<p>and improved wildfire suppression planning and adoption of FireSmart principles in communities.</p>

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RA-21-19-10-I	Adaptation Plans	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the development of Adaptation Plans is a critical element in ensuring the resiliency of communities;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> securing funding to develop and implement Community Adaptation Plans is critical to their completion;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the GWNT identified Supporting Communities both fiscally and from a resource basis as a priority within the Pan-Territorial Adaptation Strategy;</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the Federal Government should ensure that adequate funding is available to ensure that Adaptation Plans are completed for all NWT communities including a thorough evaluation of all municipal infrastructure.</p> <p><b>AND FURTHER AND WHEREAS</b> that the GNWT assist communities to complete their Adaptation Planning and Hazard Mapping and Implementation;</p> <p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that the GNWT explore opportunities to assist communities through the development of various tools.</p>	ENR/ MACA	<p>The need to support regional or community adaptation planning and implementation of adaptation initiatives is highlighted in action item 4.7 of the 2019-2023 Action Plan and is a priority for the GNWT.</p> <p>See response to resolution 2019-10-C Hazard mapping. An advisory team is in place to guide the development of the hazard mapping program and NWTAC’s participation in this team is extremely valuable. Federal funding will be pursued to support the capacity of the GNWT to better prepare the territory to adapt to climate change will enable the design of the community hazard mapping program.</p> <p>The GNWT also supports community governments who are developing projects to address specific climate changes risks by supporting specific mitigation options. MACA continues to work with Public Safety Canada by encouraging changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p>	<p>Adaptation planning needs to be part of community planning, emergency plans and operations and maintenance procedures. ENR is working with internal and external partners to develop tools and resources to support community climate change adaptation.</p> <p>One of the key ways the GNWT is supporting communities with adaptation planning is by developing community hazard maps. ENR established an advisory team to guide the development of the hazard mapping program and NWTAC is a key participant (see response to resolution 2019-10-C). A hazard mapping pilot project is underway in Tuktoyaktuk. This pilot will inform future hazard mapping in other at-risk communities. Federal funding will continue to be pursued to increase the number of communities conducting hazard mapping.</p> <p>Additionally, ENR, MACA and other partners have assisted communities with adaptation planning, including an NWT-wide infrastructure risk assessment for community and GNWT-owned infrastructure, the creation of a community development guidance document in partnership with NWTAC incorporating climate change considerations, and delivering a climate change mainstreaming course for municipal planning processes.</p>	<p>The GNWT is working to integrate climate change adaptation into community planning, emergency plans, and operations and maintenance procedures to bring adaptation planning into implementation by working with partners to develop tools and resources that support community climate change adaptation.</p> <p>The GNWT has worked with Environment and Climate Change Canada to develop community climate profiles, which are now available on NWTAC’s website.</p> <p>The GNWT continues to support hazard mapping through a Tuktoyaktuk hazard mapping pilot study and is exploring options to prioritize and advance climate change risk assessment(s) at various scales. Risk assessments will help to prioritize risks and strategically focus resources to build resilience and adapt to climate change.</p> <p>The GNWT also supports community governments that are developing projects to address specific climate changes risks.</p> <p>Federal, territorial, and other funding will continue to be pursued to support communities to plan for their climate change adaptation needs.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
					<p>Federal, territorial and other funding will continue to be pursued to support communities to plan for their climate change adaptation needs.</p> <p>The GNWT has also funded NWTAC to develop an advocacy video on community climate change concerns and needs. This video will be used to advocate for funding needed to address climate change in the NWT.</p> <p>The GNWT also supports community governments who are developing projects to address specific climate changes risks. MACA continues to work with Public Safety Canada by encouraging changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p><b><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will work with the GNWT to further action on this resolution</p>	
RA-21-19-13	<b>Resourcing to deal with backlog of Legislative Amendments</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> numerous requests for legislation or legislative amendments are being put on-hold due to GNWT capacity</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> this is an issue has been compounding and will certainly continue to do so without action</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> resolutions are not getting addressed and are being re-affirmed not because of a philosophical difference but because there are no resources being directed to the process of making the requested changes</p>	<b>MACA</b>	<p>During the term of the 18th Legislative Assembly, Municipal and Community Affairs successfully brought forward amendments to more legislation than any other previous term of the government.</p> <p>In March 2018, Amendments were made to the Western Canada Lottery Act to bring the operations of this program within government to prevent a loss of revenue to taxation.</p> <p>In November 2018, Amendments</p>	<p>During the term of the 18th Legislative Assembly, Municipal and Community Affairs successfully brought forward amendments to more legislation than any other previous term of the government.</p> <p>MACA has engaged with community governments on future legislative priorities during the NWT Association of Communities (NWTAC) Annual General Meeting (AGM) on February 15-18, 2018 and during the Local Government Administrators of the NWT (LGANT) conference on October 1-4, 2018.</p>	<p>MACA continues to uphold the interests of community governments by pursuing legislative amendments that will benefit the way they operate and provide services to their residents.</p> <p>MACA has previously committed to advance long-awaited legislative amendments to the Fire Prevention Act and Property Assessment and Taxation Act, and to start work on the Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act during the 19<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> resolutions aside, the GNWT encourages community governments to regularly review their legislation (by-laws), this is not practiced by the GNWT</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> many of the public consultations of the Standing Committee Reviews of proposed legislation are often more extensive than the one completed for the drafting</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the Departments of MACA and Justice address the long standing backlog of legislative reviews, amendments and act creation</p> <p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that the GNWT explore alternate consultation processes that reduce the time and duplication and facilitate a broad participation by communities when reviewing or creating legislation.</p>		<p>were completed to modernize the Emergency Management Act. In addition, the Territorial Emergency Plan has also been updated.</p> <p>In November 2018, Amendments were completed to the Cities, Towns and Villages Act to allow for the introduction of energy efficiency retrofit programs, and to support the introduction of a hotel tax. This legislative initiative was in direct response to a formal request from the City of Yellowknife, and in response to Resolution RA-13-03 (Energy Efficiency Retrofits) and RA-18-10-02 (Hotel Levy).</p> <p>In March 2019, the 18th Legislative Assembly approved the new legislation Northwest Territories 9-1-1 Act, which will allow MACA to introduce the new 9-1-1 Service to all residents later in 2019.</p> <p>MACA is also continuing its efforts to bring forward amendments under the Fire Prevention Act. MACA has identified the need for further engagement and research to determine the amendments to be included in the Bill and Regulations. As a result, MACA will not be able to complete amendments to this legislation during the time of the 18th Assembly.</p>	<p>While these efforts did not identify clear priorities for future amendments to legislation, MACA is interested in pursuing legislative amendments that will address the largest issues facing community governments.</p> <p>The capacity of MACA to bring forward legislative amendments will always be restricted. An important element of any legislative initiative is the full engagement with community governments at a pace at which they can provide meaningful input to both issue identification and potential solutions. Accordingly, to update all legislation would exceed both the capacity of MACA, as well as the community governments that the legislation serves.</p> <p>MACA has identified three large pieces of legislation to prioritize for review and significant amendment during the 19th Assembly. These are, in order of anticipated priority: the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i>, the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>, and the <i>Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act</i>.</p> <p>In addition to MACA-led initiatives, community governments have expressed a strong interest in the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i> and the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>. MACA intends to prioritize these legislative initiatives with the greatest stakeholder interest before considering the addition of another large legislative project.</p>	<p>The capacity of MACA to bring forward legislative amendments is limited due to the wide variety of other work it is engaged in. MACA always considers the level of engagement required to bring forward any legislative change that will affect community governments, given the range of other activities they are engaged in. The pace at which these changes are advanced is carefully considered to ensure that community governments can provide MACA with meaningful input to issue identification and potential solutions.</p> <p>Updating all legislation under the mandate of the department would exceed both the capacity of MACA and community governments.</p>



Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
				<p>In 2018 MACA engaged with members of the NWT Association of Communities, and the Local Government Administrators of the NWT on potential future legislative priorities. While these efforts did not identify clear priorities for future amendments to legislation, MACA is interested in pursuing legislative amendments that will address the largest issues facing community governments.</p> <p>MACA encourages the NWTAC to engage with their members, to identify and prioritize legislative amendments in order to inform the 19th Legislative Assembly who will establish the mandate of the next government.</p> <p>The capacity of MACA to bring forward legislative amendments will always be restricted. An important element of any legislative initiative is the full engagement with community governments at a pace at which they can provide meaningful input to both issue identification and potential solutions. Accordingly, to update all legislation would exceed both the capacity of MACA, as well as the community governments that the legislation serves.</p>	<p><b><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will work with the GNWT to further action on this resolution</p>	



Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-18-01	Energy	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the world, out of necessity is moving away from petroleum/carbon based fuels for the generation of electricity and to heat homes;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> petroleum/carbon based fuels are expensive to ship to our isolated NWT communities and very costly to operate over time;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the GNWT is required to spend carbon tax credits;</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:</b> that the GNWT produce for public scrutiny, a concentrated, harmonious and sensible plan to incorporate unused yet readily available forms of energy in every NWT community, including biomass, wind and solar power to be implemented in such a way as to make our NWT communities energy-independent and in the process create quality long term jobs at the local level.</p>	INF	<p>The GNWT has released the final NWT 2030 Energy Strategy and the first annual three-year rolling Action Plan, which itemizes all of the actions to be undertaken to implement the Strategy. The GNWT will publicly release its second annual rolling three-year Action Plan this summer, which will include reporting on actions undertaken last year.</p> <p>The goal of the 2030 Energy Strategy is to guide the development of affordable, secure and sustainable energy for transportation, heat, and electricity, support energy efficiency and conservation, and promote renewable and alternative energy solutions for the NWT.</p>	<p>The GNWT has released the final NWT 2030 <i>Energy Strategy</i>, which is the GNWT’s long term plan to guide the development of affordable, secure and sustainable energy for transportation, heat, and electricity, to support energy efficiency and conservation, and to promote renewable and alternative energy solutions for the NWT.</p> <p>In 2013, the GNWT created a Power Systems Plan that may be of interest that still forms the basis of much of the work undertaken in the electricity system. It can be found at: <a href="https://www.inf.gov.nt.ca/sites/inf/files/avision_for_the_nwt_power_system_plan_-_december_2013.pdf">https://www.inf.gov.nt.ca/sites/inf/files/avision_for_the_nwt_power_system_plan_-_december_2013.pdf</a></p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b> RE-AFFIRM – more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will work with the GNWT to further action on this resolution</p>	<p>The GNWT has released the final NWT 2030 <i>Energy Strategy</i>, which is the GNWT’s long-term plan to guide the development of affordable, secure and sustainable energy for transportation, heat, and electricity, to support energy efficiency and conservation, and to promote renewable and alternative energy solutions for the NWT.</p> <p>Public reporting on progress in implementing the 2030 Energy Strategy can be found in the GNWT’s annual Energy Initiatives Report. The most recent report can be found here: <a href="https://www.inf.gov.nt.ca/sites/inf/files/re_sources/3758_-_gnwt_exec_-_energy_initiatives_report_final-dec17-web-hires.pdf">https://www.inf.gov.nt.ca/sites/inf/files/re_sources/3758_-_gnwt_exec_-_energy_initiatives_report_final-dec17-web-hires.pdf</a></p>
RA-21-18-03	Wildfires	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> localized drought conditions seem to cause more and more severe fire seasons;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> many NWT communities are surrounded by old-growth coniferous forests that are ready to burn;</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT’s department of Municipal and Community Affairs bring more resources and focus more on ways to safeguard our communities from wildfires and at the same time put a higher priority on bolstering emergency measures organizations in the community so they can better deal with the imminent threat from a fire threatening their community.</p>	MACA / ENR	Twenty nine Community Wildfire Protection Plans were updated in 2019. Recommendations from these Plans will be shared with each community to help facilitate implementation.	ENR, MACA and communities continue to update the status of wildfire risk and occurrence to support emergency management organizations’ planning and preparedness activities. ENR continues to provide advice and recommendations to communities to assist to reduce the risk from wildfire. 29 Community Wildfire Protection Plans have been updated.	ENR, MACA and communities continue to update the status of wildfire risk and occurrence to support emergency management organizations’ planning and preparedness activities. ENR continues to provide advice and recommendations to communities to assist to reduce the risk from wildfire. 29 Community Wildfire Protection Plans have been updated.

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No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
				<p>Environment and Natural Resources continues to work with community governments to develop and implement Community Wildfire Protection Plans which provide practical and operational wildland/urban interface risk mitigation strategies to reduce the threat of wildfire to developments within a community.</p> <p>Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) helps community governments improve community emergency management capacity, through emergency planning workshops and table top exercises, which consider hazards relating to wildfires.</p> <p>Work is underway to improve integration of wildfire hazard assessment and community emergency planning with a view to better safeguarding municipal infrastructure and residents, and ensuring effective response measures.</p> <p>Community governments may also use federal gas tax funds, as well as Community Public Infrastructure Funding to undertake new firebreak initiatives which are supported by a FireSmart Plan.</p>	<p>ENR has met with most communities to talk about their updated plans, and continues to engage communities to implement the recommendations. ENR also provides available FireSmart funding to support community protection. Information on available funding and the application process is available from regional ENR offices and on the ENR website.</p> <p>Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) helps community governments improve community emergency management capacity, through emergency planning workshops and table top exercises, which consider hazards relating to wildfires.</p> <p>Work is underway to improve integration of wildfire hazard assessment and community emergency planning with a view to better safeguarding municipal infrastructure and residents, and ensuring effective response measures.</p> <p>Community governments may also use federal gas tax funds, as well as Community Public Infrastructure Funding to undertake new firebreak initiatives which are supported by a FireSmart Plan.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will work with the GNWT to further action on this resolution.</p> <p>Also working to see if Fire Breaks create an agricultural opportunity</p>	<p>ENR has met with most communities to talk about their updated plans and continues to engage communities to implement the recommendations. ENR also provides available FireSmart funding to support community protection. Information on available funding and the application process is available from regional ENR offices and on the ENR website.</p> <p>ENR will continue meeting with communities in 2021 to review the CWPP recommendations, provide advice on implementation, and update the plans as work is completed and as mitigation recommendations are identified.</p> <p>In 2020-21, ENR provided funding to 12 communities to support implementation of Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs), including FireSmart initiatives, and has made funding available to communities in 2021-22.</p> <p>Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) helps community governments improve community emergency management capacity, through emergency planning workshops and table top exercises, which consider hazards relating to wildfires.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
						<p>Work is underway to improve integration of wildfire hazard assessment and community emergency planning with a view to better safeguarding municipal infrastructure and residents and ensuring effective response measures.</p> <p>Community governments may also use federal gas tax funds, as well as Community Public Infrastructure Funding to undertake new firebreak initiatives which are supported by a FireSmart Plan.</p>
RA-21-18-04	<b>10 year plan to end homelessness</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> environmental conditions living in the NWT can be harsh and deadly; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> homelessness in the NWT is not always obvious as the ‘hidden homeless’ are bouncing from friends and family couches and are not easily known; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the NWT Association of Communities has previously re-affirmed its resolutions RS-17-14-02 on homelessness resolving that the GNWT fully fund Homeless Shelters within the boundaries of its communities and direct funds to its department to end homelessness; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the City of Yellowknife Community Advertising Board on Homelessness and Yellowknife City Council have adopted Everyone is Home- Yellowknife’s 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness to find a way forward in ending homelessness;</p>	<b>NWTHC</b>	<p>The NWTHC has begun a review of all GNWT homelessness supports with an objective of the development of an overall GNWT homelessness strategy. It is anticipated that the strategy will identify areas where GNWT services and supports to end homelessness can be further improved. Alignment of initiatives between the GNWT and the City of Yellowknife will be an important aspect of the homelessness strategy going forward.</p>	<p>The NWTHC has completed a review of all GNWT homelessness supports. Work on the development of an overall GNWT homelessness strategy has begun. The strategy will identify areas where GNWT services and supports to end homelessness can be further improved. It is expected that strategy will be completed in Fall 2020.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: Homelessness continues to be a very important initiative of the NWTAC and our member communities.</p>	<p>The NWTHC is continuing to develop a GNWT Homelessness Strategy. The NWTHC is currently engaging with various stakeholders to develop this document. The strategy is expected to be completed by the end of summer 2021.</p>

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No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the NWT Association of Communities urge the GNWT to consider adopting the City of Yellowknife’s 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness; and</p> <p><b>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</b> that the NWT Associations of Communities reaffirm RA-17-14-02.</p>				
RA-21-18-06	<b>MACA Funding Formula</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> communities and Municipalities should aim to be proactive in achieving financial stability by setting aside money in reserves, instead of seeking reactionary emergency funds;</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that MACA review the funding formula for communities to provide incentives for municipalities that set aside funds for planned and unplanned capital projects.</p>	<b>MACA</b>	<p>MACA provides capital public infrastructure (CPI) funding to communities along with advisory services in the area of budgeting for operations as well as planning and implementation of capital projects. There are no barriers for communities to set aside monies for planned and unplanned capital projects and we encourage communities to do so.</p> <p>Applications on the next round of Federal Infrastructure Funding are underway. The gap identified during the 2014 formula review will be a consideration as well as a community’s ability to contribute their portion of the funds to projects.</p> <p>In addition, MACA is working with communities, the NWTAC and other organizations to implement asset management. Asset management supports a long-term look at the cost of infrastructure throughout its lifecycle. Implementation of asset management will shift thinking from a shorter term capital plan to a longer term whole life asset</p>	<p>MACA will be working with the NWTAC and community governments to update the Community Public Infrastructure Policy (CPI). The CPI Policy provides capital funding to communities along with advisory services in the area of budgeting for operations as well as planning and implementation of capital projects. There are no barriers for communities to set aside monies for planned and unplanned capital projects and we encourage communities to do so.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue to work with MACA on the funding formula.</p>	<p>MACA will be working with the NWTAC and community governments to update the Community Public Infrastructure Policy (CPI).</p> <p>The CPI Policy provides capital funding to communities along with advisory services in the area of budgeting for operations as well as planning and implementation of capital projects. There are no barriers for communities to set aside monies for planned and unplanned capital projects and communities are encouraged to do so.</p> <p>MACA provides community governments with capital planning support including advice on budgeting.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
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				<p>investment plan. This will provide the decision makers the information necessary to make the best decisions related to infrastructure investment, including setting aside monies for planned investment.</p> <p>MACA will continue within the GNWT Capital Planning process and in federal infrastructure funding programs and negotiations to provide for increases to fund capital for community governments, particularly for core infrastructure critical to your operations.</p> <p>MACA will be publishing a Municipal Funding Strategy in 2019 that will include information about how MACA will address infrastructure funding through a long term approach. Through this strategy, MACA will also be updating the Community Public Infrastructure Policy.</p>		

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RA-21-18-07	Urban Indigenous Definition	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the communities in the NWT range in Indigenous populations from 24% to 100% with Territorial average of 50%; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> many federal programs offered serve a predominantly Indigenous clientele regardless of the nature of the community: excluding many NWT communities; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> communities are the best places of all levels of government to have significant impact on the health and wellness of their residents;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> by these definitions many federal funding initiatives end up excluding the NWT as a whole; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the development of this definition will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Provide consistency as to what defines a Indigenous Community between Government departments and programs;</li><li>2. Allow programming to serve the predominantly indigenous population regardless of the community;</li><li>3. Larger communities have capacity to deliver programming that will serve larger regions and centres;</li><li>4. These larger communities have a more diverse nature and have a smaller Indigenous population;</li><li>5. Allow the NWT, as a unique physical, social and economic environment, to participate in infrastructure programs that have been previously designed for the South;</li></ol>	EIA	<p>The GNWT recognizes that the definition of Urban Indigenous People can be complicated when working with the federal government, particularly given the ‘distinction-based’ approach. This issue has been raised with a number of federal departments by the GNWT for the very reasons set out by the NWTAC. We will work with our federal partners to try to seek both an acceptable definition, but also one that applies across federal programs and departments – noting that this is a challenge due to shifting priorities within the federal programs as new relationships with indigenous people are a priority.</p>	<p>The GNWT recognizes that the definition of Urban Indigenous People can be complicated when working with the federal government, particularly given the ‘distinction-based’ approach. This issue has been raised with a number of federal departments by the GNWT for the very reasons set out by the NWTAC. We continue to work with our federal partners to try to seek both an acceptable definition, and it does appear that they are shifting in some areas such as around the release of additional COVID-19 funds for non-Reserve populations.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will work with the GNWT to further action on this resolution.</p>	<p>The GNWT recognizes that the definition of Urban Indigenous People can be complicated when working with the federal government, particularly given the ‘distinction-based’ approach. This issue has been raised with a number of federal departments by the GNWT for the very reasons set out by the NWTAC. We continue to work with our federal partners to try to seek both an acceptable definition, and it does appear that they are shifting in some areas such as around the release of additional COVID-19 funds for non-Reserve populations.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p>6. Allow communities in the NWT to gain funding that will stimulate their economy as well as develop and maintain critical infrastructure integral to the quality of life in the North by securing dollars, support, and continuity;</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the NWTAC and GNWT work in partnership with the Federal Government to develop and implement a definition of Urban Indigenous People;</p> <p><b>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</b> that the NWTAC and GNWT work in partnership with the Federal Government to resolve their programming to include the NWT and its subsequent communities.</p>				
RA-21-18-08	Secondary Access Road to Communities	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the on-going impacts of climate change being experienced in the NWT will continue to increase the vulnerability of seasonal transportation connections to NWT communities by wildfire; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> localized drought conditions seem to cause more and more severe fire seasons; and the majority of our NWT communities are surrounded by old-growth coniferous forests that are ready to burn;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> it is critical to provide year-round transportation links to improve resiliency of communities as well as connecting communities to the rest of the NWT and the rest of Canada; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> there is a desire to see the majority of the benefits of the road construction and maintenance remain within the NWT; and</p>	INF	<p>The GNWT is currently focusing on advancing strategic transportation corridors in response to the current infrastructure deficit experienced in the NWT. The ultimate goal is to connect communities that do not have all-year access, rather than focusing on constructing secondary access roads for those communities that already experience year-round road access.</p> <p>The completion and opening of the Inuvik Tuktoyaktuk Highway (ITH) represents a significant milestone for the NWT. The highway is considered the northernmost section of an envisioned Mackenzie Valley Highway (MVH), which will provide all-weather access from Wrigley to the Arctic Coast, and the ITH is an important step towards making this vision a reality. Residents of</p>	<p>The \$140 million in funding that was committed to the Mackenzie Valley Highway (MVH) in June 2018 by the federal and territorial governments is being used for three projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Great Bear River Bridge (GBRB)</li><li>2. Mount Gaudet Access Road (MGAR)</li><li>3. MVH Environmental Assessment (EA)</li></ol> <p>The GBRB is the last bridge to be installed in the section of the winter road from Wrigley to Norman Wells. Although the GBRB would not currently improve access to any community, in the long term it will be an important link in the MVH, initially providing an all-season link between Tulita and Norman Wells and eventually to communities further north. Pending receipt of environmental authorizations, construction could commence as early as</p>	<p>As per the GNWT’s Mandate and in accordance with the strategic objectives of the 25-year Transportation Strategy, the GNWT is pursuing plans to expand all-weather road access across the territory by working to secure funding to advance planning and construction of critical transportation corridors in the NWT, including the Tłı̄chq Highway, the extension of the Mackenzie Valley Highway, and the Slave Geological Province Corridor</p> <p><b>Great Bear River Bridge</b></p> <p>The first round of community engagement sessions, a traditional knowledge study, pre-engineering and award of the engineering services contract have been completed. Regulatory permit applications will be submitted in the fall of 2021 and permits could be in place by mid-2022.</p>



Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the development of secondary community access roads will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Decrease the cost of living by access to goods and services;</li><li>2. Increase economic activity from the building and maintenance of the highway itself;</li><li>3. Will create meaningful opportunity to diversify the economy, increase business development and increase competitiveness; and</li><li>4. Develop hospitality and tourism markets and other businesses;</li></ol> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the NWT Association of Communities supports the Government of the Northwest Territories continuing to make the development of strategic transportation corridors a priority; and</p> <p><b>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</b> that the development of the secondary access roads for communities should be complete in such a way as to encourage as much local participation as possible both during construction and maintenance phases; and</p> <p><b>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</b> that projects should explore innovative partnerships, with Aboriginals, Federal and Community Governments and their development corporations.</p>		<p>Tuktoyaktuk are now connected to the all-weather highway system year round, providing new social and employment opportunities, stabilizing the cost of living in the territory, increasing our resiliency to the impacts of climate change, and providing better access to natural resources. The ITH is also a great example of how partnerships can help to maximize the benefits of large construction projects for local residents and businesses.</p> <p>As per the GNWT’s Mandate and in accordance with the strategic objectives of the 25-year Transportation Strategy, the GNWT is pursuing plans to expand all-weather road access across the territory by working to secure funding to advance planning and construction of critical transportation corridors in the NWT, including the Tlicho All-Season Road (TASR), the extension of the MVH, and the Slave Geological Province (SGP) Corridor.</p> <p>The GNWT has continued to work closely with the Tlicho Government (TG) and the Community of Whati as the TASR proceeds through the environmental assessment process and procurement stage. The project will connect Whati to the all-weather highway system, while increasing the window of access via winter road to the communities of Gamètì and</p>	<p>2021 and would take approximately 3 years.</p> <p>The MGAR is a road that will extend the current all-season MVH from near Wrigley to a location close to Mount Gaudet, about 15 km north of Wrigley. As with the GBRB, the MGAR will not provide increased community access but it is an incremental step in connecting Tulita and other Sahtu communities to the all-season highway system. It is intended that construction of the MGAR will start in winter 2021 and take 3 years.</p> <p>The MVH EA is currently underway with the scope of the project being the upgrading of the winter road to an all-season from Wrigley to Norman Wells. INF will prepare and submit the Developer’s Assessment Report and following the completion of the EA and regulatory authorizations, construction of additional segments of the all-season road between Wrigley and Norman Wells would then be subject only to the amount and timing of the acquisition of further construction funding. INF will continue to seek funding to allow additional segments of the MVH to be upgraded to all-season.</p> <p>In addition to these three projects, INF is also advancing the Prohibition Creek Access Road (PCAR). This road would extend the current all-season road that runs south from Norman Wells about another 13 km from the Canyon Creek Bridge to the Prohibition Creek Bridge. Although construction funding has not yet been</p>	<p>Tender, award and construction are anticipated to take place in 2022 with the bridge open for traffic in Jan 2026.</p> <p><b>Mount Gaudet Access Road</b></p> <p>Regulatory authorizations for construction of the Mount Gaudet Access Road project were submitted in the fall of 2020. The regulatory review is currently paused while the GNWT works to address matters raised by the Pehdzéh Kǰ First Nation on the project</p> <p><b>Mackenzie Valley Highway Environmental Assessment</b></p> <p>The Mackenzie Valley Highway is currently undergoing an Environmental Assessment by the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board. INF is anticipating submission of the Developers Assessment Report in mid-2022.</p> <p>INF continues to engage other GNWT departments, Indigenous governments and organizations, stakeholders, and communities, to advance the Environmental Assessment.</p> <p><b>Prohibition Creek Access Road</b></p> <p>Regulatory authorizations for construction of the Prohibition Creek Access Road project were issued in the fall of 2020. Additional geotechnical assessments were completed in the winter of 2021 to inform</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
				<p>Wekweèti. This regulatory permitting process is now underway and construction is expected to commence in the fall of 2019.</p> <p>The TASR was undertaken as a Public Private Partnership (P3) to Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Maintain the asset over approximately a 3-year construction period and 25-year operating period. One of the key objectives of the project is Tlicho/Northern involvement over the life of the project. This objective is being achieved through two angles; 1) A dedicated schedule within the executed project agreement that outlines key business, employment and training targets to support a strong northern workforce and 2) TG partnering with Kiewit Canada Development (KCD) as an equity partner on the project (KCD 80% and TG 20%). We believe this is the first North American P3 with an Indigenous government as an equity investor.</p> <p>In June 2018, the federal government approved \$102.5 million to advance the MVH under the National Trade Corridors Fund (NTCF). The GNWT has committed \$37.5 million to the project, bringing the total investment to \$140 million.</p>	<p>secured for the PCAR, an application has been submitted to the federal government and a positive response is expected.</p> <p>As with the MGAR, the PCAR itself would not increase community access to the all-season highway system but it is another incremental step towards that goal and more significantly, it would reduce the winter road portion of the road between Tulita and Norman Wells to about half. With the PCAR and the GBRB complete, connecting Norman Wells and Tulita with an all-season road will be much closer to reality. It is intended that construction of the PCAR will start in winter 2021 and take 3 years.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – NWTAC will continue to work with the GNWT on this resolution. NWTAC has provided letters of support for funding applications.</p>	<p>final design which is currently underway. Construction is anticipated to start in winter 2022.</p> <p><b>Tłı̄chq̄ Highway</b></p> <p>Road construction is providing significant employment and training opportunities- 276 people have been employed at peak construction season, of which 128 have been Tłı̄chq̄ or Northwest Territories residents. Since Sept 2019, residents have taken part in 9,677 hours of training in different areas such as heavy equipment operator, cook, crushing operation, and job readiness training. The project remains on schedule, with official opening expected in fall 2021.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
				<p>The GNWT has applied for funding for environmental and planning for the SGP Corridor and replacement of the Frank Channel Bridge under the NTCF. Decisions on these applications are expected by June 2019.</p> <p>The NWTAC provided letters of support for the GNWT’s applications under the NTCF for the MVH and the SGP Corridor. As the GNWT moves forward with the development of the MVH and SGP Corridor, it will continue to engage Indigenous groups and work with them to take advantage of the benefits that the projects will bring.</p> <p>In April 2019, the GNWT signed a MOU with the Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated, which sets out how the parties will work together in collaboration to advance the MVH through the environmental reviews and regulatory processes.</p>		
RA-21-18-10	Highway Rescue and Ambulance Services	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the City of Yellowknife operates a full-time fire and ambulance service through the City of Yellowknife Fire Division;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the City of Yellowknife Fire Division also responds to calls for service outside of the municipal boundary;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT} has initiated a review of highway rescue and ground ambulance services within the territory;</p>	MACA / HSS	<p>Since fall 2017, the GNWT has been working with stakeholders to develop an action plan to improve development and maintenance of the NWT’s ground ambulance and highway rescue system.</p> <p>Although work was delayed briefly in early 2018, research and consultation has been completed and MACA expects to advance a report and action plan in 2019-2020.</p>	<p>Since fall 2017, the GNWT has been working with key stakeholders through an interdepartmental committee to develop an action plan to build capacity and support for GAHR services in the NWT.</p> <p>Research and consultation completed to date confirms that solutions to gaps and challenges with the current system will not be attained without longer-term collaboration involving the GNWT, key communities and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Since fall 2017, the GNWT has been working with key stakeholders through an interdepartmental committee to develop an action plan to build capacity and support for GAHR services in the NWT.</p> <p>Research and consultation completed to date confirms that solutions to gaps and challenges with the current system will not be attained without longer-term collaboration involving the GNWT, key communities and other stakeholders.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p><b>WHEREAS</b> community governments across the territory must prioritize their services with the funding available to them;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the cost recovery for emergency services provided outside of municipal boundaries may be difficult for a number of NWT community governments;</p> <p><b>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that until such time as the GNWT has reviewed the strategy for Highway Rescue Services (RA-17-13-05} and conducted a feasibility study towards a Territorial Ground Ambulance Service (RA-17-15-03}, that the GNWT should adequately fund those communities conducting ground ambulance or highway rescue services outside of their respective community boundaries.</p>		<p>The GNWT conducted a two-day focus session with stakeholders in October 2018, which provided valuable information about community priorities and pressures.</p> <p>While immediate interests centre on funding for service delivery on territorial highways, other priorities include standardization; inter-agency coordination; improved integration with the health system; cost-recovery; liability protection; and addressing un-serviced areas.</p> <p>MACA anticipates sharing the research report and draft action plan with stakeholders and Members of the Legislative Assembly prior to implementation.</p> <p>Approximately \$2.1 million has been provided to community governments over the past ten years to support ground ambulance and highway rescue service delivery on territorial highways. Subject to the results of the Action Plan project, the funding program will be updated in 2019-2020 to help address funding pressures experienced by communities.</p> <p>The GNWT remains committed to working with key stakeholders to develop an effective ground ambulance and highway rescue response capacity for the NWT.</p>	<p>Priorities identified moving forward include developing and gaining consensus on options for governance and establishing an acceptable fiscal arrangement between the GNWT and community governments. Committee continues to define priorities and develop a way forward through action planning and collaboration with key stakeholders.</p> <p>Service expansion is a key component of the GAHR Action Plan. In its environmental assessment of the Tłı̄chq All-Season Road (TSAR), the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board recommended in Measure 5-6 that the GNWT develop and implement an effective GAHR action plan for the TASR in collaboration with the Tłı̄chq Government (TG), Tłı̄chq Community Services Agency (TCSA), Community Government of Whati, and Community Government of Behchokò.</p> <p>Work that has been progressing on the TASR will feed into the larger GAHR project. Moving forward, the GNWT (MACA, HSS) will continue to work closely and collaboratively with the TG, TCSA, and all Community Governments providing Highway Rescue and Ambulance Services.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM highway rescue is still a concern for our communities. NWTAC will continue our work on this issue.</p>	<p>Priorities identified moving forward include developing and gaining consensus on options for governance and establishing an acceptable fiscal arrangement between the GNWT and community governments. Work continues to define priorities and develop a way forward through action planning and collaboration with key stakeholders.</p> <p>Service expansion is a key component of the GAHR Action Plan. In its environmental assessment of the Tłı̄chq All-Season Road (TSAR), the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board recommended in Measure 5-6 that the GNWT develop and implement an effective GAHR action plan for the TASR in collaboration with the Tłı̄chq Government (TG), Tłı̄chq Community Services Agency (TCSA), Community Government of Whati, and Community Government of Behchokò.</p> <p>Work that has been progressing on the TASR that will feed into the larger GAHR project. Moving forward, the GNWT (MACA, HSS) will continue to work closely and collaboratively with the TG, TCSA, and all Community Governments providing Highway Rescue and Ambulance Services.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-18-11	<b>Fire Prevention Act</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the City has recently approved a Planning &amp; Development Operational Review;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the Operational Review recommends that the City should work towards delegated authority from the GNWT for fire safety reviews as a means of improving coordination and overall customer services;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the GNWT is currently reviewing the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i> to update the legislation;</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT consult with communities when reviewing the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i> to ensure that support to community government permitting and review processes be prioritized to ensure that this function does not block development or cause undue delays and that the GNWT either 1. Transfer the authority and resources to community governments to undertake the responsibilities as outlined in the Act or, 2. That additional dedicated resources be provided to the Office of Fire Marshal to ensure community governments are provided with effective and consistent service.</p>	<b>MACA</b>	<p>The review of the Fire Prevention Act is included in the 18<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly Mandate.</p> <p>MACA has identified the need for further engagement and research to determine the amendments to be included in the Bill and Regulations. As a result, MACA will not be able to complete amendments to this legislation during the time of the 18<sup>th</sup> Assembly.</p> <p>A specific area of interest is the Office of the Fire Marshal’s plan review function, which serves to verify that construction plans and specifications comply with the adopted codes and standards.</p> <p>MACA has identified the need to engage further with GNWT departments, community governments and professional associations to determine a legislative approach for harmonized regulatory authority that is suitable for the Northwest Territories.</p> <p>This scope of work will consider other related inspection, permitting and code compliance activities administered by municipal authorities and GNWT departments, with a view to encourage an integrated approach to code compliance in the NWT.</p>	<p>The review of the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i> is included in the 19th Legislative Assembly Mandate.</p> <p>MACA has identified the need for further engagement and research to determine the amendments to be included in the Bill and Regulations.</p> <p>A specific area of interest is the Office of the Fire Marshal’s plan review function, which serves to verify that construction plans and specifications comply with the adopted codes and standards.</p> <p>MACA has identified the need to engage further with GNWT departments, community governments and professional associations to determine a legislative approach for harmonized regulatory authority that is suitable for the Northwest Territories.</p> <p>This scope of work will consider other related inspection, permitting and code compliance activities administered by municipal authorities and GNWT departments, with a view to encourage an integrated approach to code compliance in the NWT.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – More action is required on this resolution.</p>	<p>The review of the Fire Prevention Act is underway and ongoing.</p> <p>MACA has identified the need for further engagement and research to determine the amendments to be included in the Bill and Regulations.</p> <p>A specific area of interest is the Office of the Fire Marshal’s plan review function, which serves to verify that construction plans and specifications comply with the adopted codes and standards.</p> <p>MACA has identified the need to engage further with GNWT departments, community governments and professional associations to determine a legislative approach for harmonized regulatory authority that is suitable for the Northwest Territories.</p> <p>This scope of work will consider other related inspection, permitting and code compliance activities administered by municipal authorities and GNWT departments, with a view to encourage an integrated approach to code compliance in the NWT.</p>



Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-18-12	Transfer of Lands to Community Governments	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the City of Yellowknife is seeking ownership and regulatory control of lands within the municipal boundary;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> there are outstanding land applications on Commissioner's lands within the municipal boundary;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the City of Yellowknife is beginning a statutory review of the General Plan pursuant to <i>the Community Planning &amp; Development Act</i>,</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the City is required to accommodate for land, growth and facilities over the next 10 years during this review;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the uncertainty around land prevents the City from taking a comprehensive approach to land use, infrastructure, utilities and zoning;</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT expedite and prioritize land transfers to community governments for the purpose of comprehensive and sustainable community planning and development.</p>	LANDS / MACA / EIA	<p>The Department of Lands continues to actively work with the City of Yellowknife and is committed to continuing this work to resolve any current issues associated with current land applications.</p> <p>The Director of Land Administration meets regularly with the City's Director of Planning to facilitate these discussions and determining the best approach to address the individual files.</p> <p>The GNWT is supportive of the City of Yellowknife's desire to manage lands within their boundaries utilizing bylaw enforcement as a tool to achieve these responsibilities.</p> <p>The GNWT (Executive and Indigenous Affairs) is currently engaged with Indigenous organizations in and around Yellowknife with the intent of negotiating finalized land claim agreements.</p>	<p>A working group consisting of the GNWT Departments of Lands, Executive and Indigenous Affairs, Municipal and Community Affairs and the City has been established to complete a bulk transfer of vacant public land to the City of Yellowknife. The working group has met several times through the fall, winter and early spring. A process document has been drafted and is currently being reviewed by the City.</p> <p>Work has begun on an overarching agreement between the GNWT and the City to address outstanding questions and to ensure clarity of approach in future years. This agreement may include: managing land selection processes related to Aboriginal Rights agreements with Indigenous governments; future GNWT land requirements not currently anticipated; the City's requirements; and the costs to complete surveys. The Department of Lands provided preliminary mapping of current land tenure and existing interests.</p> <p>The City is reviewing the mapping to ensure consistency with their records. Further work with the City to identify specific areas of interest, including any land the GNWT needs.</p>	<p>The Department of Lands encourages community governments to reach out so we can better understand their needs and interests to administer and manage land within community boundaries. Each capacity to administer and manage land is different.</p> <p>At the same time, the GNWT wants to make sure land is available when negotiating Aboriginal rights agreements, which has implications when transferring land to community governments. For this reason, the Department relies on Interim Land Withdrawals to protect land selection interests.</p> <p>The Department is actively working with the Departments of Municipal and Community Affairs and Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs to create a process guide for the bulk transfer of land within municipal boundaries, in support of the Mandate commitment to reduce the municipal funding gap.</p> <p>A draft of the process guide was shared with the City of Yellowknife, EIA, and MACA in February 2020. Formal comments from the City were provided in January 2021 and a revised process document was updated and shared on May 1, 2021. A draft will be shared with the NWTAC for feedback once a revised draft is more complete.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
					<p>The Minister of Lands has met with Chief Sangris and Chief Betsina of the Yellowknives Dene First Nation (YKDFN) and Mayor Alty to discuss, among other things, the potential bulk transfer of unoccupied public land within the current boundary of the City of Yellowknife. The Minister heard from the YKDFN that any bulk land transfer cannot impact the Akaitcho process.</p> <p><b><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will work with the GNWT to further action on this resolution</p> <p>Reminder – these issues are not exclusive to the City. This matter will be included in the work being done with the Lands Department on the Public Lands Act Regulations</p>	<p>The Department of Lands will continue to manage land tenure requests according to the process outlined in the land transfer process guide.</p> <p>The value of land transferred from GNWT to community governments for nominal value is one way of helping bridge the municipal funding gap. In 2020-21, the assessed values of land transferred to community governments was \$265,400, and from 2017-18 to 2019-20 was \$4,928,079.</p>



Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-18-16	<b>Review and Amendment of: Cities, Towns and Villages Act, S.N.W.T. 2003, c.22 Article 122 Hamlets Act S.N.W.T. 2003, c.22 Article 124 Charter Communities Act S.N.W.T. 2003, c. 22 Article 126 Tlicho Community Government Act S.N.W.T. 2004, c.7 Article 118</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> under the various acts should a municipality wish to forgive a debt to it there is a long and involved process which must be followed to forgive that debt.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> this can, in some cases, be more expensive to execute than the actual amount of debt being forgiven.</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the Cities, Towns and Villages, Hamlets, Charter Communities and the Tlicho Community Government Acts be amended to allow for municipalities to give forgiveness of a debt of less than \$500.00 by a simple resolution of Council instead of via by-law and other regulations outlined in the Acts.</p> <p>Background Information:</p> <p>Many times there are instances where a debt owed to a municipality is of a very small amount and it is determined to be uncollectable. Currently for a Municipality to forgive this debt they must go through a by-law process including advertising for 30 days prior to a 3rd reading providing information regarding the debt. The Municipality may have to expend more money that the debt itself to have it "written off the books". By making an amount by which Council may forgive the debt via a simple resolution it will provide for a more efficient and timely process. With this limitation Council still retains the final say regarding the forgiveness but in a more efficient manner for smaller amounts.</p>	<b>MACA</b>	<p>During the term of the 18<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly, Municipal and Community Affairs successfully brought forward amendments to more legislation than any other previous term of the government.</p> <p>In 2018 MACA engaged with members of the NWT Association of Communities, and the Local Government Administrators of the NWT on potential future legislative priorities. While these efforts did not identify clear priorities for future amendments to legislation, MACA is interested in pursuing legislative amendments that will address the largest issues facing community governments.</p> <p>MACA encourages the NWTAC to engage with their members, so identify and prioritize legislative amendments in order to inform the 19<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly who will establish the mandate of the next government.</p> <p>The capacity of MACA to bring forward legislative amendments will always be restricted. An important element of any legislative initiative is the full engagement with community governments at a pace at which they can provide meaningful input to both issue identification and potential solutions. Accordingly, to update all legislation would exceed both the capacity of MACA, as well as the community governments that the legislation serves.</p>	<p>Forgiveness of debt is a reduction in revenue to the community government and also signals that some individuals or organizations are being treated differently than others. It is important for Councils to deal with these matters in a transparent manner and to give residents a reasonable time to voice their concerns.</p> <p>Fees and payments due to the community are normally set through the adoption of a budget or through a formal bylaw approval process for example a Water Services By-law. The intention is that this is a public process that allows the opportunity for transparency to residents. It follows that any reversal of this process, for example a forgiveness of debt related to an approved revenue source, should also be done by by-law.</p> <p>The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs will keep note of this issue on file for consideration when these pieces of legislation are discussed further as legislative priorities are prepared for consideration for the 19th Assembly. That way, we do not lose the concern for further discussion when these Acts are next opened. At this time, the Department does not see the case for amending the acts for this purpose alone.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM Same response received from 2018. More work will need to be done on this issue. Scale and Council control has not been considered in the GNWT response</p>	<p>Forgiveness of debt is a reduction in revenue to the community government also signals that some individuals or organizations are being treated differently than others. It is important for Councils to deal with these matters in a transparent manner and to give residents a reasonable time to voice their concerns.</p> <p>Fees and payments due to the community are normally set through the adoption of a budget or through a formal bylaw approval process, for example a Water Services By-law. A public process allows the opportunity for transparency to residents. It follows that any reversal of this process, for example a forgiveness of debt related to an approved revenue source, should also be done by by-law.</p> <p>The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs will keep note of this issue on file for consideration when these pieces of legislation are discussed further as legislative priorities are prepared for consideration for the 20th Assembly. That way, we do not lose the concern for further discussion when these Acts are next opened. At this time, the Department does not see the case for amending the acts for this purpose alone.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-18-18	<b>Review and Amendment of the Property Assessment and Taxation Act, R.S.N.W.T. 1988 c.P-10, as amended with regards to Unsold Property Article 97.85</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> under article 97.85 when a property is unsold at a property tax auction the owner retains ownership of the property</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> this can allow a property owner to potentially circumvent paying outstanding taxes and reducing municipal revenues</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> currently Municipalities must purchase the property through the auction process should they wish to possession of the property</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BEIT RESOLVED</b> that the Property Assessment and Taxation Act be amended to allow for municipalities to have the option to take possession of a property for unpaid taxes after a defined period of time and it not having been sold at a public tax auction. Background Information: There are circumstances where a property owner will not pay property taxes and make the property not conducive for sale at an auction. As a result that owner may go a number of years without paying taxes knowing that the property will not be sold at an auction. Under the current articles of the Property Assessment and Taxation Act the only way a municipality can acquire that property is to participate in the auction process itself and thereby in a sense purchase the property from the owner. In other jurisdictions municipalities are given the option under specific circumstances have the property transferred (forfeited) to the municipality who then may make the necessary adjustments to the property and sell it in various ways. It should be noted that in some circumstances the municipality may not want to title to the property when there maybe additional liabilities associated with the property. An example of legislation to this effect in in Alberta under Division 8, 8.1 and 9 of the <i>Municipal Government Act</i>.</p>	<b>MACA</b>	<p>During the term of the 18<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly, Municipal and Community Affairs successfully brought forward amendments to more legislation than any other previous term of the government. In 2018 MACA engaged with members of the NWT Association of Communities, and the Local Government Administrators of the NWT on potential future legislative priorities. While these efforts did not identify clear priorities for future amendments to legislation, MACA is interested in pursuing legislative amendments that will address the largest issues facing community governments. MACA encourages the NWTAC to engage with their members, so identify and prioritize legislative amendments in order to inform the 19<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly who will establish the mandate of the next government. The capacity of MACA to bring forward legislative amendments will always be restricted. An important element of any legislative initiative is the full engagement with community governments at a pace at which they can provide meaningful input to both issue identification and potential solutions. Accordingly, to update all legislation would exceed both the capacity of MACA, as well as the community governments that the legislation serves.</p>	<p>The current <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> was enacted in 1988 and has not had a comprehensive review since coming into force.</p> <p>MACA has identified some issues with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> legislation and the corresponding policies and procedures that lead to confusion, administrative challenges, and potentially complaints.</p> <p>MACA has initiated preliminary research to identify issues related to assessment that may require legislative or administrative solutions. This research will support the basis of a Legislative Proposal later in the 19<sup>th</sup> Assembly.</p> <p>The preliminary research includes engagement with a number of stakeholders including GNWT staff who are responsible for the implementation of the Act, the NWTAC and the public. MACA is also reviewing other property assessment legislation in Canada.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM More work will need to be done on this issue. Further consultation and review of this resolution needs to be addressed.</p>	<p>The current <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> was enacted in 1988 and has not had a comprehensive review since coming into force.</p> <p>MACA has identified some issues with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> legislation and the corresponding policies and procedures that lead to confusion, administrative challenges, and potentially complaints.</p> <p>MACA has initiated preliminary research to identify issues related to assessment that may require legislative or administrative solutions. This research will support the basis of a Legislative Proposal in the 19<sup>th</sup> Assembly.</p> <p>The preliminary research includes engagement with a number of stakeholders including GNWT staff who are responsible for the implementation of the Act, the NWTAC and the public. MACA is also reviewing other property assessment legislation in Canada.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-18-19	<b>Review and Amendment of the Motor Vehicles Act R.S.N.W.T. 1988, C.M-16, and amendments</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> under the <i>Motor Vehicles Act</i> Municipal By-law Enforcement officers may issue violation tickets for items such as lack of insurance, driver's license and insurance.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> these must be done on Territorial Summons and not Municipal ones.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> all revenues from these violations go to the Territorial Government yet all expenses incurred when issued by a Municipal by-law officer are borne by the Municipality including any time as a result of court appearance related to the offense.</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the <i>Motor Vehicles Act</i> Articles 337 &amp; 338 be amended to provide for a revenue sharing structure option be included with a Municipality for all offense summons issued by Municipal By-law Officer.</p> <p>Background Information: Currently many Municipalities have By-law Enforcement Officers that are by way of their appointment allowed to issue summons (tickets) for certain violations of the Motor Vehicle Act. While the Act allows for some violations to be written on Municipal summons and the revenues for those violations going the Municipality certain ones (which have the highest fines) must be written on Territorial summons and therefore the revenues go to the Territorial Government. While it is recognized that there are costs incurred by the Territorial Government in maintaining the Act and its regulations many of the direct costs of enforcement are borne by the Municipality including prosecution should the offence go to court. In other jurisdictions such as Alberta their legislation allows for a revenue sharing system to be implemented with a Municipality for these circumstances</p>	INF	The Department is currently assessing revenues under the MVA and will be working with municipal enforcement agencies to determine their volumes of responses to look into the potential of splitting revenue in a fair and practical manner. Once this assessment is complete, a recommendation will be put forward.	<p>The GNWT has reached out to the municipal enforcement agencies and is awaiting a response. INF is committed to investigating this option and will seek input internally and from the Department of Finance to guide next steps.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM More work will need to be done on this issue. Government response said they are waiting on response, further action required.</p>	INF continues to undertake work on modernizing the Motor Vehicles Act. There are a number of items we will review, with this being one component. INF plans to begin work this year.

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-17-02	TRC Recommendations	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> in 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada put forth 94 recommendations;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> many of the recommendations we to be addressed by various levels of government; including Federal, Territorial, Provincial, and Municipal.</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the population of the NWT is over 50% aboriginal and that many are survivors of residential school or related to residential school survivors;</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the NWTAC recognize the importance of the recommendations and the work done by the TRC Commission and encourages the Territorial Government to bring forth what it sees as responsibilities from the 94 recommendations.</p> <p><b>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT put forth a timeline to implement the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation by the end of 2017.</p> <p><b>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</b> that the recommendations be implemented or started no later than 2019.</p>	EIA	<p>The Government of the Northwest Territories continues to move forward with work to implement relevant calls to action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and to work with Indigenous governments through strong government-to-government relationships.</p>	<p>The Government of the Northwest Territories continues to move forward to implement relevant Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, including work related to the implementation of UNDRIP.</p> <p>The GNWT has also agreed to work with the City of Yellowknife and the Yellowknives Dene First Nations on Call to Action 82, and install a Residential Schools Monument to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM More work will need to be done on this issue. Truth and reconciliation are still an issue in the NWT.</p>	<p>The GNWT works to implement relevant Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, including work related to the implementation of UNDRIP.</p> <p>The GNWT continues to deliver training on issues related to the history and legacy of residential schools. Mandatory courses for students and mandatory training for all NWT teachers and Department of Education, Culture and Employment staff have been successfully developed and implemented. The GNWT recently launched mandatory training for all GNWT employees on Indigenous Cultural Awareness and Sensitivity Training called “Living Well Together” to help them further develop cultural competencies and play a more active role in reconciliation.</p> <p>GNWT is committed to meaningful progress on key recommendations from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. For example, with respect to a Yellowknife monument for Call-to-Action #82, and in line with GNWT’s response to the NWTAC in 2020, GNWT has met with officials from both the City of Yellowknife and the Yellowknives Dene First Nation to discuss how to advance Recommendation #82. Discussions continue and we look forward to more meaningful progress in the near future.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
RA-21-17-05	Shoreline Erosion	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> some communities in the NWT are facing riverbank and soil erosion issues;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> communities are facing huge costs associated with addressing these issues posing significant risks to essential infrastructure, caused by erosion in various forms;</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT make it their priority to find funding, in particular with other stakeholders to remediate or mitigate these concerns.</p>	MACA/ ENR	<p>Riverbank and soil erosion are ongoing natural processes that can be accelerated by human activities. Depending on where infrastructure is located, it may be vulnerable to increased erosion in the future by sea level rise, melting permafrost or flooding of river systems due to climate change.</p> <p>The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) can work with the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA), and community governments to help identify vulnerable areas and prepare adaptation plans to reduce risks. In the event MACA undertakes work associated with the protection or relocation of infrastructure affected by erosion, ENR could contribute technical input to this process.</p> <p>MACA has re-established its Community Planning Unit, within the new Community Governance Division. Land use planning is one of the most effective processes to facilitate local adaptation to climate change. Land use planning refers to the processes and instruments to manage the use of land and the physical development of a community.</p>	<p>Riverbank and soil erosion are ongoing natural processes that can be accelerated by human activities. Depending on where infrastructure is located, it may be vulnerable to increased erosion in the future by sea level rise, melting permafrost or flooding of river systems due to climate change.</p> <p>The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) can work with the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA), and community governments to help identify vulnerable areas and prepare adaptation plans to reduce risks. In the event MACA undertakes work associated with the protection or relocation of infrastructure affected by erosion, ENR could contribute technical input to this process.</p> <p>MACA has re-established its Community Planning Unit, within the new Community Governance Division. Land use planning is one of the most effective processes to facilitate local adaptation to climate change. Land use planning refers to the processes and instruments to manage the use of land and the physical development of a community.</p>	<p>The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) is establishing a partnership with Natural Resources Canada to acquire coastal erosion and sea level rise data to inform hazard mapping and adaptation.</p> <p>Coastal erosion will be included in the Tuktoyaktuk hazard map pilot project, and shoreline erosion will be considered in other community hazard maps as they are developed.</p> <p>Riverbank and soil erosion are ongoing natural processes that can be accelerated by human activities. Depending on where infrastructure is located, it may be vulnerable to increased erosion in the future by sea level rise, melting permafrost or flooding of river systems due to climate change.</p> <p>The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) can work with the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA), and community governments to help identify vulnerable areas and prepare adaptation plans to reduce risks. In the event MACA undertakes work associated with the protection or relocation of infrastructure affected by erosion, ENR could contribute technical input to this process.</p>



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				<p>Shoreline Erosion issues can and should be taken into consideration when community governments update their community land use planning tools, including: community plans, zoning bylaws, development permits, and other development policies that may be used to minimize risks to communities in these areas experiencing erosion, landslides and other natural hazards.</p> <p>As the climate changes, so will the frequency and magnitude of climate-related hazards, posing a challenge for communities and residents on the NWT.</p> <p>For communities susceptible to flooding/erosion, MACA has annually shared information on any funding opportunities related to mitigation programs. MACA continues to work with Public Safety Canada by encouraging changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>In addition, in a broader planning context, the updating of community plans is gas tax fund eligible within the terms of the 2014-2023 Agreement. MACA also encourages the community to use their annual Capital Planning Process and funding allocations to identify projects that will support the mitigation of shoreline erosion especially where it</p>	<p>Shoreline Erosion issues can and should be taken into consideration when community governments update their community land use planning tools, including: community plans, zoning bylaws, development permits, and other development policies that may be used to minimize risks to communities in these areas experiencing erosion, landslides and other natural hazards.</p> <p>As the climate changes, so will the frequency and magnitude of climate-related hazards, posing a challenge for communities and residents on the NWT.</p> <p>For communities susceptible to flooding/erosion, MACA has annually shared information on any funding opportunities related to mitigation programs. MACA continues to work with Public Safety Canada by encouraging changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>In addition, in a broader planning context, the updating of community plans is gas tax fund eligible within the terms of the 2014-2023 Agreement. MACA also encourages the community to use their annual Capital Planning</p> <p>Process and funding allocations to identify projects that will support the mitigation of shoreline erosion especially where it relates to protecting core community public infrastructure. MACA will continue to ensure that community governments are aware of these funding opportunities, as</p>	<p>MACA has re-established its Community Planning Unit, within the new Community Governance Division. Land use planning is one of the most effective processes to facilitate local adaptation to climate change. Land use planning refers to the processes and instruments to manage the use of land and the physical development of a community.</p> <p>Shoreline Erosion issues can and should be taken into consideration when community governments update their community land use planning tools, including: community plans, zoning bylaws, development permits, and other development policies that may be used to minimize risks to communities in these areas experiencing erosion, landslides and other natural hazards.</p> <p>As the climate changes, so will the frequency and magnitude of climate-related hazards, posing a challenge for communities and residents on the NWT.</p> <p>For communities susceptible to flooding/erosion, MACA has annually shared information on any funding opportunities related to mitigation programs. MACA continues to work with Public Safety Canada by encouraging changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p>

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				<p>relates to protecting core community public infrastructure. MACA will continue to ensure that community governments are aware of these funding opportunities, as well as new federal funding that may apply, and encourage communities to discuss these matters with the MACA Regional Offices.</p> <p>Ground instability poses major risks to land use and development and reinforces the importance of integrating natural hazard management into land-use development and planning policies, particularly as there are few mitigation measures that can be implemented to address major ground movement events that can happen with little or no warning.</p> <p>The GNWT has been working on a Climate Change Strategy and MACA will be working with ENR and community governments to implement specific actions under that strategy.</p>	<p>well as new federal funding that may apply, and encourage communities to discuss these matters with the MACA Regional Offices.</p> <p>Ground instability poses major risks to land use and development and reinforces the importance of integrating natural hazard management into land-use development and planning policies, particularly as there are few mitigation measures that can be implemented to address major ground movement events that can happen with little or no warning.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM NWTAC will continue to work on this resolution. Climate change is a priority of the NWTAC.</p>	<p>In addition, in a broader planning context, the updating of community plans is gas tax fund eligible within the terms of the 2014-2023 Agreement. MACA also encourages the community to use their annual Capital Planning</p> <p>Process and funding allocations to identify projects that will support the mitigation of shoreline erosion especially where it relates to protecting core community public infrastructure. MACA will continue to ensure that community governments are aware of these funding opportunities, as well as new federal funding that may apply, and encourage communities to discuss these matters with the MACA Regional Offices.</p> <p>Ground instability poses major risks to land use and development and reinforces the importance of integrating natural hazard management into land-use development and planning policies, particularly as there are few mitigation measures that can be implemented to address major ground movement events that can happen with little or no warning.</p>



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RA-21-17-06	Untenured Land	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the GNWT hold untenured lands within municipal boundaries throughout the NWT;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> all landholders are encouraged to fire smart their properties;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> communities throughout the NWT face threat of loss due to the spread of forest fires within municipal boundaries;</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the cost of preventative measures, specifically to fire smart properties, is significantly less than the cost of loss of infrastructure within a community, as seen in the communities Fort MacMurray and Slave lake;</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT fire smart untenured Commissioner's lands within municipal boundaries for communities throughout the NWT.</p>	Lands / ENR	The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) is committed to ensuring that hazard assessment and risk mitigation recommendations are in place to assist all communities in emergency planning. ENR commits to working with other GNWT departments and communities on mitigating risk on Commissioner's Lands.	<p>ENR continues to provide advice and recommendations to communities to assist to reduce the risk from wildfire through Community Wildfire Protection Plans. 29 Community Wildfire Protection Plans were updated in 2019. ENR has met with most communities to talk about their updated plans and continues to engage communities to implement the recommendations.</p> <p>ENR also provides available FireSmart funding to support community protection. Information on available funding and the application process is available from regional ENR offices and on the ENR website. The Department of Lands does not, as a general practice, fire smart on untenured Commissioner's Land due to the significant area this would involve and the lack of resources to undertake this activity.</p> <p>Recognizing that the spread of forest fires are a concern for everyone, the Department of Lands is available to engage with individual communities and FireSmart Committees to consider options consistent with fire response plans. An example could be the establishment of fire breaks on Commissioner's Land at strategic locations around the community.</p>	<p>ENR continues to provide advice and recommendations to communities through Community Wildfire Protection Plans to assist with reducing risks from wildfires.</p> <p>All 29 forested communities in the NWT have Community Wildfire Protection Plans in place to manage their risk from wildfire.</p> <p>ENR has \$275,000 this year to support communities to implement their Community Wildfire Protection Plans.</p> <p>We have committed an additional \$200,000 to implement FireSmart Fuel Mitigation Projects across the NWT, which will include communities in each region.</p> <p>The Department of Lands encourages community governments that are interested in specific parcels of lands for fire-smarting purposes to identify these parcels and the Department will work to provide the appropriate land tenure.</p>

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					<b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b>  RE-AFFIRM More work will need to be done on this issue. Communities in the NWT continue to Fire Smart their communities. Forest fires continue to be a concern for all residents of the NWT. NWTAC will continue to work with the GNWT on this resolution.	
RA-21-17-20	<b>Mackenzie Valley Highway</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the on-going impacts of climate change being experienced in the NWT will continue to increase the vulnerability of seasonal transportation connections to Mackenzie Valley communities; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> it is critical to provide a year-round transportation link to improve resiliency of communities as well as connecting communities to the rest of the NWT and the rest of Canada; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> there is a desire to see the majority of the benefits of the highway construction and maintenance remain within the NWT; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the development of the Mackenzie Valley Highway will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Decrease the cost of living by increasing access to good and services; and</li><li>• Increase access to health care, education, training resources and employment opportunities; and</li><li>• Enable communities and families to share social, cultural, recreational and sports activities; and</li><li>• Increase economic activity from the building and maintenance of the highway itself; and</li><li>• Will create meaningful opportunities to diversify the economy, increase business</li></ul>	<b>INF</b>	<p>The Department of Infrastructure (INF) is committed to securing funding to advance the Mackenzie Valley Highway under the GNWT’s mandate.</p> <p>In June 2018, the federal government approved \$102.5 million to advance the Mackenzie Valley Highway under the National Trade Corridors Fund. The GNWT has committed \$37.5 million to the project, bringing the total investment to \$140 million.</p> <p>This funding will support the construction of the Great Bear River Bridge, construction of the Wrigley to Mount Gaudet Access Road, and planning and environmental studies that will lead to obtaining permits for road construction.</p> <p>In November 2018, the opening of the Canyon Creek All-season Road project was celebrated. This project is a 14-kilometre road outside of Norman Wells that represents a first step in converting the existing Mackenzie Valley Winter Road to an</p>	<p>The \$140 million in funding that was committed to the Mackenzie Valley Highway (MVH) in June 2018 by the federal and territorial governments is being used for three projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Great Bear River Bridge (GBRB)</li><li>2. Mount Gaudet Access Road (MGAR)</li><li>3. MVH Environmental Assessment (EA)</li></ol> <p>The GBRB is the last bridge to be installed in the section of the winter road from Wrigley to Norman Wells. Although the GBRB would not currently improve access to any community, longer term it will be an important link in the MVH, initially providing an all-season link between Tulita and Norman Wells and eventually to communities further north. It is intended that construction of the GBRB would start in 2021 and take 3 years.</p> <p>The MGAR is a road that will extend the current all-season MVH from near Wrigley to a location close to Mount Gaudet, about 15 km north of Wrigley. As with the GBRB, the MGAR will not provide increased</p>	<p>Advancing the development of the Mackenzie Valley Highway is a priority of the 19th Legislative Assembly, a mandate commitment of the GNWT, and a key component of INF’s Transportation Strategy.</p> <p><b>Great Bear River Bridge</b></p> <p>The first round of community engagement sessions, a traditional knowledge study, pre-engineering and award of the engineering services contract have been completed. Regulatory permit applications will be submitted in the fall of 2021 and permits could be in place by mid-2022. Tender, award and construction are anticipated to take place in 2022 with the bridge open for traffic in Jan 2026.</p> <p><b>Mount Gaudet Access Road</b></p> <p>Regulatory authorizations for construction of the Mount Gaudet Access Road project were submitted in the fall of 2020. The regulatory review is currently paused while the GNWT works to address matters raised by the Pehdzhéh Kǐ First Nation on the project</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
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		<p>development and increase competitiveness; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support resource exploration, development and production to stimulate the local, regional and national economies; and</li> <li>Develop hospitality and tourism markets and other businesses; and</li> <li>Reduce the cost of delivering government services</li> </ul> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the NWT Association of Communities supports the Government of the Northwest Territories continuing to make the development of strategic transportation corridors like the Mackenzie Valley Highway a priority;</p> <p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that the NWT Association of Communities strongly urges the Government of Canada to fiscally support the development of the Mackenzie Valley Highway as its potential impact on our Territory cannot be understated;</p> <p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that the development of the Mackenzie Valley Highway should be completed in such a way as to encourage as much local participation as possible both during the construction and maintenance phases;</p> <p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that the project should explore innovative partnerships, with Aboriginal and community governments and their development corporations.</p>		<p>all-weather highway. The project provided important local training and employment experience that will allow residents to actively participate in the eventual construction of the Mackenzie Valley Highway.</p> <p>The construction of this project was completed through a negotiated contract with TDIC/HRN Contracting Joint Venture, a key stakeholder in the Tulita District Investment Corporation.</p> <p>The Mount Gaudet Access Road project, now funded under the National Trade Corridors Fund, is a 15 kilometre all-weather access road linking Wrigley to Mount Gaudet. Similar to the Canyon Creek All-Season Access Road, this project has the potential to provide important local training and capacity building within Wrigley.</p> <p>Initial community engagement sessions started in February 2019, with meetings in Norman Wells, Tulita and Wrigley. Further meetings with communities in the Mackenzie Valley will take place in the coming months.</p> <p>The GNWT will continue to engage Indigenous groups, and work with them to take advantage of the benefits that the project will bring.</p>	<p>community access but it is an incremental step in connecting Tulita and other Sahtu communities to the all-season highway system. It is intended that construction of the MGAR will start in winter 2021 and take 3 years.</p> <p>The MVH EA is currently underway with the scope of the project being the upgrading of the winter road to an all-season from Wrigley to Norman Wells. INF will prepare and submit the Developer’s Assessment Report and following the completion of the EA and regulatory authorizations, construction of additional segments of the all-season road between Wrigley and Norman Wells would then be subject only to the amount and timing of the acquisition of further construction funding. INF will continue to seek funding to allow additional segments of the MVH to be upgraded to all-season.</p> <p>In addition to these three projects, INF is also advancing the Prohibition Creek Access Road (PCAR). This road would extend the current all-season road that runs south from Norman Wells about another 13 km from the Canyon Creek Bridge to the Prohibition Creek Bridge. Although construction funding has not yet been secured for the PCAR, an application has been submitted to the federal government and a positive response is expected.</p>	<p><b>Mackenzie Valley Highway Environmental Assessment</b></p> <p>The Mackenzie Valley Highway is currently undergoing an Environmental Assessment by the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board. INF is anticipating submission of the Developers Assessment Report in mid-2022.</p> <p>INF continues to engage other GNWT departments, Indigenous governments and organizations, stakeholders, and communities, to advance the Environmental Assessment.</p> <p><b>Prohibition Creek Access Road</b></p> <p>Regulatory authorizations for construction of the Prohibition Creek Access Road project were issued in the fall of 2020. Additional geotechnical assessments were completed in the winter of 2021 to inform final design which is currently underway. Construction is anticipated to start in winter 2022.</p>

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				In April 2019, the GNWT signed a MOU with the Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated, which sets out how the parties will work together in collaboration to advance the Mackenzie Valley Highway through the environmental reviews and regulatory processes.	As with the MGAR, the PCAR itself would not increase community access to the all-season highway system but it is another incremental step towards that goal and more significantly, it would reduce the winter road portion of the road between Tulita and Norman Wells to about half. With the PCAR and the GBRB complete, connecting Norman Wells and Tulita with an all-season road will be much closer to reality. It is intended that construction of the PCAR will start in winter 2021 and take 3 years.  <b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b>  RE-AFFIRM – more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will work with the GNWT to further action on this resolution	
RA-21-17-24	<b>Medical Travel</b>	<b>WHEREAS:</b> a strong tourism economy and successful business climate depend on reliable, cost-effective transportation links including air travel and;  <b>WHEREAS</b> the economics of a new carrier operating out of northern communities, or the existing carriers increasing routes and lowering costs, is very much linked to their ability to diversify services such as medical travel. to their diversity	<b>HSS/ INF</b>	The NTHSSA administers the Medical Travel program for all regions, including the Hay River Health and Social Services Authority and the Tlîchô Community Services Agency.  Standard practice is to first access the Standing Offer Agreement (SOA) with the lowest cost. However, patient circumstances are considered and other air carriers may be accessed.	The NTHSSA administers the Medical Travel program for all regions, including the Hay River Health and Social Services Authority and the Tlîchô Community Services Agency.  Standard practice is to first access the Standing Offer Agreement (SOA) with the lowest cost. However, patient circumstances are considered and other air carriers may be accessed.  The GNWT Department of Infrastructure has combined the non-exclusive SOAs for Medical Travel and the GNWT into one tender in order to receive the best rates and manage costs associated with employee duty travel and medical travel.	The NTHSSA medical travel policy is being administered using the guidelines and policy tools established by the GNWT for procurement.

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		<b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the NWT Association of Communities urge the Government of the Northwest Territories to eliminate the northern-owned airline restrictions for non-urgent medical travel in order to drive competitive pricing and lower the cost of air travel in the Northwest Territories.		<p>The GNWT Department of Infrastructure recently combined the non-exclusive SOAs for Medical Travel and the GNWT into one tender in order to receive the best rates and manage costs associated with employee duty travel and medical travel.</p> <p>GNWT employees are required to follow the Business Incentive Policy and it states:</p> <p><i>“Whenever possible, goods, services and construction valued at less than \$25,000 should be purchased directly from BIP Businesses in the Local Community, but no bid adjustment will be applied.”</i></p> <p>Procurement Shared Services tenders for the provision of airfares for routes within the NWT and some routes to the south on a non-exclusive standing offer agreement basis for use by GNWT departments and boards. The tenders are publically advertised on an annual basis and available to any commercial airline company that chooses to bid.</p>	<p>GNWT employees are required to follow the Business Incentive Policy and it states:</p> <p><i>“Whenever possible, goods, services and construction valued at less than \$25,000 should be purchased directly from BIP Businesses in the Local Community, but no bid adjustment will be applied.”</i></p> <p>Procurement Shared Services tenders for the provision of airfares for routes within the NWT and some routes to the south on a non-exclusive standing offer agreement basis for use by GNWT departments and boards. The tenders are publically advertised on an annual basis and available to any commercial airline company that chooses to bid.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will</p>	
RA-21-15-06	<b>ATIPP Legislation for Communities</b>	<b>WHEREAS</b> for a number of years the Privacy Commissioner for the Northwest Territories has recommended that the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act be amended so as to capture municipalities;	<b>DOJ / MACA</b>	Bill 29: An Act to Amend the Access to Information and Privacy Protection Act (ATIPP) received ascent in the Legislative Assembly on June 6, 2019. As part of the review of this Bill, the Standing Committee on Government Operations held	The Department of Justice is working to bring the majority of the amended provisions of the <i>Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act</i> (the Act) into force by the fall of 2020, noting however that this is dependent on a number of factors, including the need to fill vacant	The ATIPP Act amendments were brought into force at the end of July 2021. This involves the development of new regulations, policies, and training to assist GNWT departments and public bodies in meeting their obligations under the revised <i>ATIPP Act</i> .

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		<p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> communities are committed to the principle of transparency with respect to its operations and to protecting the privacy interests of its citizens but does not currently have a mechanism in place for doing so, other than existing practices; and</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the grass-roots nature of community governments already ensures transparency and accountability;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> other legislation governing the activities of community governments already requires a high level of disclosure and public posting;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs already tracks and monitors community operations and reports on their health through the Accountability Framework;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the implementation of the ATIPP Legislation has proven a challenge even at the GNWT scale;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> most communities have neither the systems in place, nor the resources or the capacity to effectively implement a ATIPP program;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> communities have already proven to be underfunded to the order of 37%;</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the implementation of ATIPP legislation to communities needs to done a measured, realistic and highly planned way;</p> <p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that any implementation plan needs to include adequate resources and training to ensure its success.</p>		<p>public hearings in Fort Smith, Inuvik, Fort McPherson and Yellowknife. During the Public Hearing in Yellowknife in January 2019, both the City of Yellowknife, and the NWTAC presented to Standing Committee.</p> <p>This Bill includes bringing community governments under the ATIPP Act in a staged approach. The timing of when the ATIPP will be made applicable to community governments has not been determined.</p> <p>MACA and DOJ will establish a working group with representatives from the NWTAC and LGANT to review and assess capacity regarding the implementation of community governments’ inclusion under the ATIPP Act.</p> <p>The GNWT will use feedback from the working group to prepare a realistic and measured implementation plan to address the training needs and resource requirements of community governments.</p>	<p>senior positions within the Access and Privacy Office, provide staff training and engage with municipal stakeholders, all of which are difficult to undertake during the COVID-19 pandemic. This work also involves the development of new regulations and guidelines to assist GNWT departments and public bodies in meeting their obligations under the Act.</p> <p>Given the fairly substantive changes made to the Act, the Department of Justice will also need to work with all GNWT departments and public bodies to provide training and ensure the necessary tools are in place for when the new amendments come into force.</p> <p>The timing of when the Act will be made applicable to communities is yet to be determined, but the amendments contemplate a staged approach, which will see six tax-based communities brought under the legislation first.</p> <p>A Municipal Access and Privacy Working Group has been established to oversee the development of an implementation plan for bringing municipal governments under the Act. This work will include determining the most appropriate time frame for the coming into force of this change.</p>	<p>A draft Terms of Reference for the Municipal Access and Privacy Working Group was established and presented to the NWTAC and LGANT in April 2020. The Working Group will be tasked with the development of a realistic and measured implementation plan that will address the timelines, training needs, and resource requirements of community governments to operationalize the <i>ATIPP Act</i> responsibilities. Once drafted, the implementation plan will be shared with Standing Committee.</p> <p>The Working Group has not met or advanced this work since 2020 as a result of CoCOVID-19 pressures, staffing challenges within the Access and Privacy Office (APO) and MACA, and the priorities of the APO at the time (centralization of access to information requests and bringing the ATIPP Act amendments into force in July). It is anticipated that the Working Group will meet again in mid-October.</p>



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					<b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b>  RE-AFFIRM: this issue still needs a lot of work. ATIPP Legislation has and continues to be addressed by the NWTAC. NWTAC will continue to work on this resolution.	
RA-21-13-02	<b>Review and Amendment of the Property Assessment and Taxation Act and the Grants-in-Lieu of Property Taxes Policy</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Commissioner are not liable to taxation pursuant to Section 73(2) of the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Government of the Northwest Territories makes grants in lieu of taxes pursuant to the Grants-In-Lieu Of Property Taxes Policy 21.09 in recognition of the services it receives from municipal governments and to pay its share of the costs to municipalities where territorial property is located; and</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Government of the Northwest Territories does not pay Grants-In-Lieu of Property Taxes on property it leases to third parties;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> municipal governments cannot sell territorial property to recover unpaid taxes against defaulting tenants and are forced to take other measures, including making court applications, to recover unpaid taxes and such actions often never allow a municipality to recoup the loss;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Government of Canada is exempt from taxation pursuant to Section 125 of the <i>Constitution Act</i>, 1867 but makes payments in lieu of property taxes to local governments;</p>	<b>MACA</b>	<p>During the term of the 18<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly, Municipal and Community Affairs successfully brought forward amendments to more legislation than any other previous term of the government.</p> <p>In 2018 MACA engaged with members of the NWT Association of Communities, and the Local Government Administrators of the NWT on potential future legislative priorities. While these efforts did not identify clear priorities for future amendments to legislation, MACA is interested in pursuing legislative amendments that will address the largest issues facing community governments.</p> <p>MACA encourages the NWTAC to engage with their members, so identify and prioritize legislative amendments in order to inform the 19<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly who will establish the mandate of the next government.</p>	<p>The current <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> was enacted in 1988 and has not had a comprehensive review since coming into force.</p> <p>MACA has identified some issues with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> legislation and the corresponding policies and procedures that lead to confusion, administrative challenges, and potentially complaints.</p> <p>MACA has initiated preliminary research to identify issues related to assessment that may require legislative or administrative solutions. This research will support the basis of a Legislative Proposal later in the 19<sup>th</sup> Assembly.</p> <p>The preliminary research includes engagement with a number of stakeholders including GNWT staff who are responsible for the implementation of the Act, the NWTAC and the public. MACA is also reviewing other property assessment legislation in Canada.</p>	<p>The current <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> was enacted in 1988 and has not had a comprehensive review since coming into force.</p> <p>MACA has identified some issues with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> legislation and the corresponding policies and procedures that lead to confusion, administrative challenges, and potentially complaints.</p> <p>MACA has initiated preliminary research to identify issues related to assessment that may require legislative or administrative solutions. This research will support the basis of a Legislative Proposal later in the 19<sup>th</sup> Assembly.</p> <p>The preliminary research includes engagement with a number of stakeholders including GNWT staff who are responsible for the implementation of the Act, the NWTAC and the public. MACA is also reviewing other property assessment legislation in Canada.</p>



Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Government of Canada recognized that the term "grant" for the payments made in lieu of property taxes did not reflect the value of the services provided by municipal levels of government to federal properties and proceeded to amend the name of the act to “Payments in Lieu of Taxes”;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Government of Canada recognized the difficulty encountered by municipal governments in recovering unpaid taxes against tenants of federal property and beginning in the 2000 tax year included a provision in the Property in Lieu of Taxes Act for municipalities to request a payment in lieu of taxes on federal property occupied by a defaulting tenant, after demonstrating that every reasonable attempt has been made to collect the taxes from the tenant without success;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> various provincial governments have recognized the difficulty encountered by municipal governments in recovering unpaid taxes against tenants of provincial property and have included provisions in the applicable legislation to allow municipal governments to request a payment in lieu of taxes if all reasonable attempts to collect the outstanding taxes have not been successful;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> there have been instances where municipal governments have not been able to collect unpaid property taxes from tenants of territorial property and have not received any grant in lieu of taxes; and</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the purpose of the grants made in lieu of taxes is to deal equitably and fairly with municipalities;</p>		<p>The capacity of MACA to bring forward legislative amendments will always be restricted. An important element of any legislative initiative is the full engagement with community governments at a pace at which they can provide meaningful input to both issue identification and potential solutions. Accordingly, to update all legislation would exceed both the capacity of MACA, as well as the community governments that the legislation serves.</p>	<p>MACA has identified three large pieces of legislation to prioritize for review and significant amendment during the 19th Assembly. These are, in order of anticipated priority: the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i>, the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>, and the <i>Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act</i>.</p> <p>The capacity of MACA to bring forward legislative amendments will always be restricted. An important element of any legislative initiative is the full engagement with community governments at a pace at which they can provide meaningful input to both issue identification and potential solutions. Accordingly, to update all legislation would exceed both the capacity of MACA, as well as the community governments that the legislation serves.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM this legislation is being worked on. NWTAC will continue our work on this resolution.</p>	<p>MACA had identified three large pieces of legislation to prioritize for review and significant amendment during the 19th Assembly. These are, in order of anticipated priority: the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i>, the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>, and the <i>Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act</i>.</p> <p>The capacity of MACA to bring forward legislative amendments is restricted and must always consider the level of engagement required to bring forward any legislative change that will affect community governments. The pace at which these changes are advanced is carefully considered to ensure that community governments can provide MACA with meaningful input to both issue identification and potential solutions.</p> <p>Accordingly, to update all legislation under the mandate of the department would exceed both the capacity of MACA, as well as the community governments that the legislation serves.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
No.	Title	Text		2019	2020	2021
		<p><b>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the Northwest Territories Association of Communities urge the Government of the Northwest Territories to consider:</p> <p>i. amending the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> and the Grants-In-Lieu of Properties Policy to allow municipal governments to request a payment in lieu of taxes if all reasonable attempts to collect the outstanding taxes have not been successful in accordance with what the federal and other provincial governments have already done; and</p> <p>ii. (ii) changing the name of the ‘Grants-In-Lieu of Properties Policy’ to the ‘Payments-In-Lieu of Properties Policy’ to emphasize the territorial government's responsibility as a property owner to share in the cost of local government, rather than its generosity in making a payment which it is not legally obliged to make.</p>				

**STANDING (ST)** - Refers to a resolution that reflects a standing policy of the NWTAC. The objective may have been achieved once, but may have to be restated because of a change in government ministers or department personnel. It also refers to a resolution not requiring active pursuit for one reason or another.

Resolution No.	Resolution Title	Resolution Text	GNWT Dept. Responsible	GNWT Response		
				2019	2020	2021
ST-21-19-06	Carbon Pricing	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> fossil fuel use contributes to climate change inducing greenhouse gas emissions;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Government of the Northwest Territories is a signatory to the Pan- Canadian Framework for Clean Growth and Climate Change and is committed to meeting Federal benchmark for carbon pricing by 2019;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Government of the Northwest Territories has implemented Pan-Canadian Carbon Pricing in the Northwest Territories;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Government of the Northwest Territories has adopted a Carbon Tax as the preferred option for carbon pricing;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> communities in the NWT and their residents will see a direct increase in costs as a result of the carbon tax;</p> <p><b>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the Northwest Territories Association of Communities lobby the Government of the Northwest Territories to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• That 100% of the carbon tax revenue be recycled into the economy through transfers to households, business, industry and municipalities;</li><li>• That support regarding the implementation of the carbon tax is addressed to the satisfaction of the communities;</li></ul>	FIN	<p>The GNWT’s proposed approach to recycling carbon tax revenue was approved in the 2019-20 Budget and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Heating Fuel Rebate - for residents, governments and business entities with less than 50 kilotonnes of annual greenhouse gas emissions, heating fuel will be 100 per cent rebated at the point of purchase.</li><li>• Electrical Power Producers Rebate - Northwest Territories Power Corporation and other power producers will be provided with an annual rebate of carbon tax paid on non-motive diesel purchased for generating electricity for distribution. This rebate will insulate municipalities from increased electricity costs that would otherwise result from the carbon tax on diesel used to generate electricity.</li><li>• Cost of Living Offset (COLO) – this tax-free benefit would be provided quarterly to all NWT residents. This benefit would increase annually as NWT carbon tax rates are increased.</li></ul>	<p>The NWT Carbon Tax and rebates were introduced September 1, 2019. Cost of Living Offset (COLO) payments were issued in October 2019 and April 2020. Each payment was \$52 for individuals and \$60 for each child.</p> <p>Starting in July 2020, annual COLO amounts will increase to \$156 for an individual and \$180 per child and payments will be issued quarterly. Single individuals in the NWT will receive their full annual payment in July, because their quarterly payments would be less than \$50.</p> <p>Rebates are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Heating Fuel Rebate – 100 % rebate for residents, governments and business entities</li><li>• Electrical Power Producers Rebate – 100% rebate of carbon tax paid for generating electricity for distribution. This rebate will insulate municipalities from increased electricity costs that would otherwise result from the carbon tax on diesel used to generate electricity.</li><li>• Large Emitters: 72% rebate of carbon tax paid and 12% in individual accounts for GHG reducing investments.</li></ul>	<p>The NWT Carbon Tax will increase to \$40 per tonne effective July 1, 2021.</p> <p>Starting July 2021, annual Cost of Living Offset (COLO) amounts will increase to \$208 per adult and \$240 per child. Payments are issued quarterly.</p> <p>Rebates are unchanged from 2020-21 percentages.</p> <p>The 2019-20 Carbon Tax Annual Report was released in conjunction with the Climate Change Strategic Framework Annual Report.</p>

Resolution No.	Resolution Title	Resolution Text	GNWT Dept. Responsible	GNWT Response		
				2019	2020	2021
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>That communities are proportionally funded to offset increased cost of municipal operations as a result of the carbon tax implementation;</li> <li>That it commits to the advancement of sustainable initiatives to reduce the reliance on non-renewable fuels; and</li> <li>That the implementation and reporting processes related to the carbon tax initiative are presented in a transparent manner.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large Emitters (50 kilotonnes or more annual greenhouse gas emissions) Offset in two parts:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an annual rebate for 75 per cent of the carbon tax collected on non-motive diesel and heating fuel and</li> <li>25 per cent of the carbon tax collected on non-motive diesel and heating fuel held in individualized trust accounts that will be able to be accessed for investments by each entity that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The GNWT continues to prioritize investments in alternative energy options to provide reliable, affordable alternatives to carbon-intensive fuels for communities and businesses.</li> </ul> <p>The Department of Finance intends to provide an annual report on carbon pricing: raised revenues, rebate expenditures, and the investments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This report will also be included in the Climate Change Strategy action plan reporting requirements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GNWT continues to prioritize investments in alternative energy options to provide reliable, affordable alternatives to carbon-intensive fuels for communities and businesses.</li> <li>The Department of Finance intends to provide an Annual Report on carbon pricing, including: raised revenues, rebate expenditures, and the investments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This report will be included in the Climate Change Strategy Action Plan Report.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></b></p> <p>STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution.</p>	

Resolution No.	Resolution Title	Resolution Text	GNWT Dept. Responsible	GNWT Response		
				2019	2020	2021
ST-21-19-12	<b>Navigator for energy funding and involvement in funding discussions</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> it is difficult for the Arctic Energy Alliance to acquire data to report on community energy profiles, and some types of reporting is impossible due to formats and other restrictions on the data;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> information on community energy use is a critical part of energy planning and supports efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> energy use data as it is currently received is generalized by company and region/territory;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Department of Finance is an important partner in the collection, interpretation and dissemination of information to support decision-making on energy for the GNWT and all NWT communities and residents;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the GNWT is collecting data for their carbon tax program and to support federal requirements to report on greenhouse gas emissions;</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT modify the legislation necessary to allow for the collection and sharing of aggregated energy data to enable partners, including the Arctic Energy Alliance and community governments to fully participate in tracking and goal setting with respect to Energy.</p> <p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that the GNWT provide clarification on how data will be collected and shared for their carbon tax program and greenhouse gas emissions reporting.</p>	<b>ENR/ INF</b>	<p>The 2030 Energy Strategy, the Energy Action Plan, and the 2030 NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework were developed through extensive joint public engagements that included regional workshops with residents, communities, businesses, Indigenous governments and other stakeholders across the NWT.</p> <p>GNWT-led projects are primarily prioritized in the 2030 Energy Strategy in terms of cost effectiveness such as greenhouse gas reduced per dollar invested. There are other factors as well, and the GNWT has to balance competing and often shifting factors in its decision making. The GNWT also consider the following factors for GNWT-led projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Community and Indigenous government engagement, participation, involvement and approval</li><li>• Energy security and reliability</li><li>• Energy affordability</li><li>• Project complexity and likelihood of success</li><li>• Stakeholder and community interests and needs</li></ul>	<p>The 2030 Energy Strategy, the Energy Action Plan, and the 2030 NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework were developed through extensive joint public engagements that included regional workshops with residents, communities, businesses, Indigenous governments and other stakeholders across the NWT.</p> <p>GNWT-led projects are primarily prioritized in the 2030 Energy Strategy in terms of cost effectiveness such as greenhouse gas reduced per dollar invested. There are other factors as well, and the GNWT has to balance competing and often shifting factors in its decision making. The GNWT also consider the following factors for GNWT-led projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Community and Indigenous government engagement, participation, involvement and approval</li><li>• Energy security and reliability</li><li>• Energy affordability</li><li>• Project complexity and likelihood of success</li><li>• Stakeholder and community interests and needs</li></ul>	<p>Each year, the Department of Finance releases a NWT Carbon Tax Report (Report). This Report provides estimates of emissions, including NWT greenhouse gas emissions, household average per capita carbon emissions, and carbon intensity in the NWT for both the business sector and industry. In addition, the Report details carbon tax revenues and expenditures associated with those revenues.</p> <p>Information from the Report is also included in the ‘2030 NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework, 2019-2023 Action Plan’, which is an annual plain language report to keep residents informed on how climate change is being addressed.</p>

Resolution No.	Resolution Title	Resolution Text	GNWT Dept. Responsible	GNWT Response		
				2019	2020	2021
				<p>The GNWT will be annually updating its three-year Energy Action Plan based on changing circumstances to transparently inform the public. The GNWT will also report annually on progress to remain accountable. We welcome input from communities about their priorities and what they would like to see in the Energy Action Plan.</p> <p>The GNWT undertakes appropriate community engagement before major energy projects are advanced. GNWT will always attempt to accommodate a community's request to take part in a GNWT or utility led project.</p> <p>If communities wishes to lead their own energy projects, there is a significant amount of funding available through the GNWT's Government GHG Grant Program, the Arctic Energy Alliance community funding, and through the Community Energy Efficiency Upgrades funded under federal Infrastructure programs administered through Municipal and Community Affairs, as well as through federal sources such as Natural Resources Canada and CanNor.</p>	<p>The GNWT will be annually updating its three-year Energy Action Plan based on changing circumstances to transparently inform the public. The GNWT will also report annually on progress to remain accountable. We welcome input from communities about their priorities and what they would like to see in the Energy Action Plan.</p> <p>The GNWT undertakes appropriate community engagement before major energy projects are advanced. GNWT will always attempt to accommodate a community's request to take part in a GNWT or utility led project.</p> <p>If communities wishes to lead their own energy projects, there is a significant amount of funding available through the GNWT's Government GHG Grant Program, the Arctic Energy Alliance community funding, and through the Community Energy Efficiency Upgrades funded under federal Infrastructure programs administered through Municipal and Community Affairs, as well as through federal sources such as Natural Resources Canada and CanNor.</p>	

Resolution No.	Resolution Title	Resolution Text	GNWT Dept. Responsible	GNWT Response		
				2019	2020	2021
				<p>The GNWT and the Arctic Energy Alliance currently take an active role in supporting communities in reaching their energy-related goals and objectives. If a community wishes to apply for GNWT and Arctic Energy Alliance funding, the community can ask for support and it will be provided, including advice on which fund would be most appropriate.</p> <p>Should a community wish to apply for federal funding, the GNWT and the AEA are available to provide advice on where to apply and letters of support, as well as some technical support as appropriate for both the application process and for project implementation.</p>	<p>The GNWT and the Arctic Energy Alliance currently take an active role in supporting communities in reaching their energy-related goals and objectives. If a community wishes to apply for GNWT and Arctic Energy Alliance funding, the community can ask for support and it will be provided, including advice on which fund would be most appropriate.</p> <p>Should a community wish to apply for federal funding, the GNWT and the AEA are available to provide advice on where to apply and letters of support, as well as some technical support as appropriate for both the application process and for project implementation.</p> <p><b><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></b></p> <p>STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and review any changes that impact this resolution.</p>	
ST-21-17-03	<b>Fiscal Year Resolution</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the NWT Cities Towns and Villages Act requires the fiscal year to be the calendar year; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the NWT Charter Communities Act and the Hamlets Act require a fiscal year ending March 31, except in the case of a Municipal Taxing Authority; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> all Communities rely on funding from other orders of government whose fiscal year ends on March 31; and</p>	<b>MACA</b>	<p>During the term of the 18<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly, Municipal and Community Affairs successfully brought forward amendments to more legislation than any other previous term of the government.</p> <p>In 2018 MACA engaged with members of the NWT Association of Communities, and the Local Government Administrators of the NWT on potential future legislative priorities. While these efforts did</p>	<p>MACA recognizes that there are a number of good reasons why the GNWT may want to consider the legislative changes required to allow all municipalities the option of choosing the same fiscal year (matching the calendar year or a fiscal year that ends on March 31, or some other option).</p> <p>Such a change may require additional or new amendments to six pieces of territorial legislation including the</p>	<p>MACA recognizes that there are several good reasons why the GNWT may want to consider the legislative changes required to allow all municipalities the option of choosing the same fiscal year (matching the calendar year or a fiscal year that ends on March 31, or some other option).</p> <p>Such a change may require additional or new amendments to six pieces of territorial legislation</p>



Resolution No.	Resolution Title	Resolution Text	GNWT Dept. Responsible	GNWT Response		
				2019	2020	2021
		<p><b>WHEREAS</b> it may be in the better interest of each community in the NWT to select a fiscal year end which meets its need;</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the NWTAC urges the GNWT to enact legislative changes that would give all municipalities the option of choosing a fiscal year that matches the calendar year or a fiscal year that ends on March 31; and</p> <p><b>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</b> that this legislative change be identified as a priority for the 18th Legislative Assembly.</p>		<p>not identify clear priorities for future amendments to legislation, MACA is interested in pursuing legislative amendments that will address the largest issues facing community governments.</p> <p>MACA encourages the NWTAC to engage with their members, so identify and prioritize legislative amendments in order to inform the 19<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly who will establish the mandate of the next government.</p> <p>The capacity of MACA to bring forward legislative amendments will always be restricted. An important element of any legislative initiative is the full engagement with community governments at a pace at which they can provide meaningful input to both issue identification and potential solutions. Accordingly, to update all legislation would exceed both the capacity of MACA, as well as the community governments that the legislation serves.</p>	<p><i>Cities, Towns and Villages Act</i>, the <i>Charter Communities Act</i>, the <i>Hamlets Act</i>, the <i>Tłı̨chq̓ Community Government Act</i>, the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> and the <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i>. These amendments would represent a significant undertaking and given the current legislative priorities of the department for the 19<sup>th</sup> Assembly, this work will need to be reviewed at a later time.</p> <p>MACA has identified three large pieces of legislation to prioritize for review and significant amendment during the 19th Assembly. These are, in order of anticipated priority: the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i>, the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>, and the <i>Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act</i>.</p> <p>The capacity of MACA to bring forward legislative amendments will always be restricted. An important element of any legislative initiative is the full engagement with community governments at a pace at which they can provide meaningful input to both issue identification and potential solutions. Accordingly, to update all legislation would exceed both the capacity of MACA, as well as the community governments that the legislation serves.</p>	<p>including the <i>Cities, Towns and Villages Act</i>, the <i>Charter Communities Act</i>, the <i>Hamlets Act</i>, the <i>Tłı̨chq̓ Community Government Act</i>, the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> and the <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i>. These amendments would represent a significant undertaking and given the current legislative priorities of the department for the 19<sup>th</sup> Assembly; this work will need to be reviewed at a later time.</p> <p>MACA has identified three large pieces of legislation to prioritize for review and significant amendment during the 19<sup>th</sup> Assembly: the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i>, the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>, and the <i>Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act</i>.</p> <p>The capacity of MACA to bring forward legislative amendments is restricted and must always consider the level of engagement required to bring forward any legislative change that will affect community governments. The pace at which these changes are advanced is carefully considered to ensure that community governments can provide MACA with meaningful input to both issue identification and potential solutions. Accordingly, to update all legislation under the mandate of the department would exceed both the</p>

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				2019	2020	2021
					<b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b>  STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.	capacity of MACA, as well as the community governments that the legislation serves.
ST-21-17-12	<b>UNDRIP as a guide for NWT</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous peoples (UNDRIP) was passed by the United Nations general assembly on September 13,2017, and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the Canadian government and the legislative assembly of the NWT also passed and endorsed the declaration that supports all indigenous Peoples, and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> lands, resources and community governments in the NWT are directly affected by self-government negotiations and agreements, and</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the NWT Association of Communities hereby fully endorses and supports the UNDRIP as a guide in the negotiations with the indigenous peoples of the NWT</p>	<b>EIA</b>	No response.	<p>As described in the GNWT’s 2019-2023 Mandate, the GNWT is committed to further identifying, prioritizing and strengthening keys actions to further implement UNDRIP work with Indigenous governments, including creating and implementing an action plan that identifies changes required in GNWT legislation and policies to best reflect the principles set out in UNDRIP. The GNWT is anticipating developing a Terms of Reference (TOR) for a Working Group with Indigenous governments in 2020.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b>  STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p>	The GNWT is establishing a multilateral forum with all Indigenous governments to discuss and collaborate on common issues including the implementation of the UN Declaration. The forum’s inaugural meeting took place in June 2021.

Resolution No.	Resolution Title	Resolution Text	GNWT Dept. Responsible	GNWT Response		
				2019	2020	2021
ST-21-17-25	<b>Decentralization of Jobs and Services</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS:</b> as long as the GNWT has a policy to support decentralization of government Services and positions; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> Communities rely on economic decentralization to support their local economies,</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the GNWT put greater emphasis on ensuring that GNWT positions are equitably distributed throughout the NWT Communities.</p>	<b>EIA</b>	<p>The GNWT continues to reallocate positions to communities and looks to establish new positions in regional centers and other communities whenever it is appropriate to do so. Where it makes economic sense or the reallocation of a position can be justified in order to meet new service delivery requirements the GNWT will follow through with this commitment.</p> <p>An example of this process in action has been the establishment of 23 Government Service Officer positions at the community level in the NWT over the past several years.</p> <p>In 2016 the GNWT also introduced the Regional Recruitment Program, a training and development initiative that creates employment opportunities for potential employees by linking vacant regional positions with relevant on-the-job work experience.</p>	<p>The GNWT continues to reallocate positions to communities and looks to establish new positions in regional centers and other communities whenever it is appropriate to do so. Where it makes economic sense or the reallocation of a position can be justified in order to meet new service delivery requirements, the GNWT will follow through with this commitment.</p> <p>An example of this process in action has been the establishment of 23 Government Service Officer positions at the community level in the NWT over the past several years. In 2016 the GNWT also introduced the Regional Recruitment Program, a training and development initiative that creates employment opportunities for potential employees by linking vacant regional positions with relevant on-the-job work experience.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>The GNWT Has answered this resolution the same way for the past three years. The GNWT feels the intent of this resolution has been met. <b>STANDING</b> – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p>	<p>The GNWT continues to reallocate positions to communities and looks to establish new positions in regional centers and other communities whenever it is appropriate to do so. Where it makes economic sense or the reallocation of a position can be justified in order to meet new service delivery requirements, the GNWT will follow through with this commitment.</p> <p>Examples of this process in action have included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Over the past several years, establishing 23 Government Service Officer positions at the community level in the NWT;</li><li>• In 2016, introducing the Regional Recruitment Program, a training and development initiative that creates employment opportunities for potential employees by linking vacant regional positions with relevant on-the-job work experience; and</li><li>• In 2018, launching the Indigenous Career Gateway Program, designed to improve access to employment opportunities for Indigenous Aboriginal persons to obtain entry-level employment and trainee opportunities with the GNWT.</li></ul>

Resolution No.	Resolution Title	Resolution Text	GNWT Dept. Responsible	GNWT Response		
				2019	2020	2021
						The GNWT is also currently working to review ways to improve regional leadership and succession planning.
ST-21-14-01	<b>Fees for Households in the GTA</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the Government of the Northwest Territories is responsible for the services and associated fees for households in the General Taxation Area;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Government of the Northwest Territories is responsible for the assessment and determination of the mill rates for these households;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> these households typically make use of municipal services such as landfill, water and sewer systems, emergency services, etcetera.</p> <p><b>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the Government of the Northwest Territories develop a policy whereby the mill rate levied to these households, in proximity to established communities, mirrors municipal mill rates; and the monies collected by the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs be distributed to the nearest community that provides for municipal services.</p>	<b>MACA / FIN</b>	The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) has the responsibility to assess lands and improvements across the Northwest Territories (NWT) in accordance with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> and the Property Assessment Regulations. The Department of Finance is responsible for establishing mill rates and the collection of property taxes for territorial purposes on an annual basis, also in accordance with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> . These tax revenues go into general revenues and are allocated to Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) programs and services based on government priorities, including funding to all community governments to support their programs and services under the Community Government Funding Policy. Tax-based community governments establish their own municipal mill rates and collect property taxes from their residents to fund their municipal services.	The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) has the responsibility to assess lands and improvements across the Northwest Territories (NWT) in accordance with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> and the Property Assessment Regulations. The Department of Finance is responsible for establishing mill rates and the collection of property taxes for territorial purposes on an annual basis, also in accordance with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> . These tax revenues go into general revenues and are allocated to Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) programs and services based on government priorities, including funding to all community governments to support their programs and services under the Community Government Funding Policy. Tax-based community governments establish their own municipal mill rates and collect property taxes from their residents to fund their municipal services.	<p>The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) has the responsibility to assess lands and improvements across the Northwest Territories (NWT) in accordance with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> and the Property Assessment Regulations.</p> <p>The Department of Finance is responsible for establishing mill rates and the collection of property taxes for territorial purposes on an annual basis, also in accordance with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>. These tax revenues go into general revenues and are allocated to Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) programs and services based on government priorities, including funding to all community governments to support their programs and services under the Community Government Funding Policy.</p> <p>Tax-based community governments establish their own municipal mill rates and collect property taxes from their residents to fund their municipal services.</p>

Resolution No.	Resolution Title	Resolution Text	GNWT Dept. Responsible	GNWT Response		
				2019	2020	2021
				<p>Households living in proximity to tax-based community governments do not receive the same municipal services, such as: municipal enforcement, water, sewer, and garbage pickup that the households within the municipal boundaries receive. Therefore applying the same mill rates to households outside the municipal boundaries as applied to households within the established community governments is not equitable tax treatment.</p> <p>Municipal councils are already able to raise revenue from households living outside municipal boundaries who use municipal services by charging user fees. Some NWT municipalities distinguish between residents and non-residents when charging user fees for emergency response services so that individuals living outside municipal boundaries are charged higher fees for fire and ambulance services. Municipal councils also have the ability to change the property tax/user fee mix to extract higher user fees so that more of the cost recovery is paid by the user of the service, regardless of whether the user is a resident or non-resident than through general property taxes.</p>	<p>Households living in proximity to tax-based community governments do not receive the same municipal services, such as: municipal enforcement, water, sewer, and garbage pickup that the households within the municipal boundaries receive. Therefore applying the same mill rates to households outside the municipal boundaries as applied to households within the established community governments is not equitable tax treatment.</p> <p>Municipal councils are already able to raise revenue from households living outside municipal boundaries who use municipal services by charging user fees. Some NWT municipalities distinguish between residents and non-residents when charging user fees for emergency response services so that individuals living outside municipal boundaries are charged higher fees for fire and ambulance services. Municipal councils also have the ability to change the property tax/user fee mix to extract higher user fees so that more of the cost recovery is paid by the user of the service, regardless of whether the user is a resident or non-resident than through general property taxes.</p>	<p>Households living in proximity to tax-based community governments do not receive the same municipal services, such as: municipal enforcement, water, sewer, and garbage pickup that the households within the municipal boundaries receive. Therefore, applying the same mill rates to households outside the municipal boundaries as applied to households within the established community governments is not equitable tax treatment.</p> <p>Municipal councils are already able to raise revenue from households living outside municipal boundaries who use municipal services by charging user fees. Some NWT municipalities distinguish between residents and non-residents when charging user fees for emergency response services so that individuals living outside municipal boundaries are charged higher fees for fire and ambulance services. Municipal councils also have the ability to change the property tax/user fee mix to extract higher user fees so that more of the cost recovery is paid by the user of the service, regardless of whether the user is a resident or non-resident than through general property taxes.</p>

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				2019	2020	2021
				Should the review of the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> be deemed a priority for the 19 <sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly, MACA would be prepared to review this request.	<p>MACA has initiated preliminary research to identify issues related to assessment that may require legislative or administrative solutions. This research will support the basis of a Legislative Proposal later in the 19<sup>th</sup> Assembly.</p> <p>The preliminary research includes engagement with a number of stakeholders including GNWT staff who are responsible for the implementation of the Act, the NWTAC and the public. MACA is also reviewing other property assessment legislation in Canada.</p> <p><b><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></b></p> <p>STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p>	<p>MACA has initiated preliminary research to identify issues related to assessment that may require legislative or administrative solutions. This research will support the basis of a Legislative Proposal later in the 19<sup>th</sup> Assembly.</p> <p>The preliminary research includes engagement with a number of stakeholders including GNWT staff who are responsible for the implementation of the Act, the NWTAC and the public. MACA is also reviewing other property assessment legislation in Canada.</p>
ST-21-14-03	<b>Hazardous Waste Materials in Municipal Land Fills</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the hazardous waste stockpiled in the Norman Wells and the Fort Good Hope municipal solid waste facilities are legacy waste deposited over several decades;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the stockpiled hazardous waste is evidently from a number of institutional, commercial and industrial sources including federal and territorial government departments and corporations in addition to municipal sources;</p>	<b>ENR / MACA</b>	Managing the stockpiles of hazardous waste in municipal solid waste facilities is a share responsibility of all three levels of government; federal, territorial and municipal. For its part, the GNWT recognizes the importance of addressing historic stockpiles of hazardous waste in NWT communities, and this has been a key consideration in the development of a Waste Resource	<p>The Waste Resource Management Strategy and Implementation Plan (2019) committed the GNWT to assisting five to ten communities to implement the Clean Up Clean Start program by 2025, and to continue expanding the program into the future. This includes removing hazardous waste from community solid waste sites, and transition to temporary storage of hazardous waste to prevent the recurrence of</p>	<p>The Departments of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) and Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) released the NWT Waste Resource Management Strategy and Implementation Plan (Strategy) in June 2019 to improve waste management practices in the NWT.</p> <p>ENR and MACA have allocated \$8.3 million of existing funds to support the implementation of the first five years of the Strategy.</p>



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		<p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> land ownership of landfills and jurisdictional authority over landfills has been shared or has changed hands over time;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the Town of Norman Wells and the K’asho Go’tine Charter Community are committed to improving municipal solid waste management and staff have already dedicated substantial resources in staff time and equipment to segregate, contain, label and inventory several hazardous waste streams;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the estimates received by the communities for handling, transportation and disposal of the hazardous waste far exceed the means of the community governments’ budget;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> substantial efficiencies can be found by addressing waste on a regional scale;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the municipal landfills are not constructed nor licensed to store hazardous waste over time;</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> the existing hazardous waste represents a real threat to the environment and community source water</p> <p><b>AND WHEREAS</b> communities throughout NWT are challenged with similar situations.</p>		<p>Management Strategy and Implementation Plan (the Strategy). This Strategy, which has been designed to be a 10-year road map to improving solid waste management in the NWT, was approved in spring 2019. The NWTAC and staff representatives of a cross section of NWT communities have played an active role in shaping the Strategy to best serve community needs, and will continue to play a vital role in its implementation.</p> <p>In addition to future actions that will likely stem from the Strategy, MACA and ENR have been working with community governments to clean up their disposal sites, and transition to temporary storage of hazardous waste to prevent the recurrence of stockpiles. These departments will also continue to seek opportunities for coordinated transportation and disposal of hazardous waste at regional scale, and continue to provide necessary support and capacity building for communities to comply with regulatory and other waste management requirements.</p> <p>In 2018-19, the GNWT provided funding to assist in hazardous waste removal from Uluhaktok, Fort Good Hope, and Tulita.</p>	<p>stockpiles. The GNWT has allocated \$500,000 annually from the environmental liability funds over the first four years of the Strategy for hazardous waste removal. To date, the Clean Up Clean Start Program has used this funding to remove hazardous waste in Ulukhaktok, Paulatuk, Fort Good Hope, Tulit’a, Fort Providence and Fort Simpson. The federal government has committed to providing \$37.5 million over ten years to improve infrastructure in communities, specifically targeting projects that result in improvements at solid waste sites. ENR and MACA will engage communities and assist them in applying for these Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program (ICIP) funds. To date, \$3.225 million in ICIP funds has been committed to solid waste site diversion and improvement projects in Sahtú and Beaufort Delta communities, including Norman Wells and K’asho Go’tine (Fort Good Hope). In addition to supporting communities with accessing ICIP and environmental liabilities funds through the Clean Up Clean Start Program, ENR will continue to support hazardous waste removal under the Waste Reduction and Recycling Initiative.</p>	<p>MACA is also supporting community governments to access Investing in Canada Plan Funding to remove hazardous waste stockpiles and make improvements to their solid waste facilities. In 2021, MACA staff will be coordinating this project for the Beaufort Delta communities and Sahtu communities.</p> <p>The GNWT continues to work on its commitment under the Waste Resource Management Strategy and Implementation Plan (2019) to assist communities to implement the Clean Up Clean Start program. In 2020-21, funding was provided to Norman Wells to assist in the removal of hazardous waste from their landfill. Historically funding has been provided to Ulukhaktok, Paulatuk, Fort Good Hope, Tulita, Fort Providence and Fort Simpson.</p> <p>Work on the approved Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program (ICIP) projects in the Sahtú and Beaufort Delta communities, including Norman Wells and K’asho Go’tine (Fort Good Hope) will commence during summer 2021, with MACA leading field operations and ENR supporting them. These ICIP projects will improve waste site infrastructure and waste diversion. These projects are effectively larger scale Clean Up Clean Start projects supported by federal funding.</p>



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		<p><b>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that Environment Canada, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, and the Government of Northwest Territories partner to reach an agreement for shared responsibility in the costs of disposing of existing stockpiles of hazardous waste in communities throughout NWT;</p> <p><b>AND FURTHER</b> that the Government of Northwest Territories collaborate with community and regional governments to develop a comprehensive strategy to manage, store, handle, transport and dispose of hazardous waste in the future at a regional scale.</p>		<p>The issues reaffirmed in RA-18-14-03 continue to be addressed by ENR and MACA as capacity allows. Numerous communities have taken steps with support from ENR and MACA towards removing stockpiles of hazardous waste.</p> <p>Improving the management of hazardous waste is identified as a priority area for the Waste Resource Management Strategy. MACA and ENR continue engagement with municipal governments throughout the NWT on cleaning up disposal sites and preventing hazardous waste from stockpiling.</p> <p>MACA and ENR will continue to seek funding sources and opportunities for coordinated transportation and disposal of hazardous waste at a regional scale.</p> <p>The Departments will also continue to work with community governments to help identify and provide the necessary support and capacity building, so that they can comply with regulatory and other waste management requirements. These will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Support needed by each community government to comply with the water license that regulates the management of solid waste sites and sewage lagoons; and</li></ul>	<p><b><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></b></p> <p>STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p>	<p>In addition to the approved funding, the GNWT worked with communities in the Dehcho, North Slave and South Slave regions to submit applications for further ICIP funding. If successful, we anticipate \$2.527M in federal funding would be available to improve solid waste infrastructure in these regions.</p>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Support needed by community governments to ensure proper management of solid waste sites and proper handling and disposal of hazardous waste.</li></ul> <p>The Interdepartmental Committee for the Management of Drinking Water and Wastewater terms of reference has been amended and is now called the Interdepartmental Drinking Water and Waste Management Committee. This Committee now includes a sub-committee called the Waste Management Technical Committee. MACA's work plan to support communities under this committee's mandate will be shared with NWTAC as soon as it is approved through the technical committee.</p>		
ST-21-13-01	<b>Regulation of Massage Therapy Providers</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> concerns regarding the regulation of persons and businesses that provide massage therapy have been expressed to both the City of Yellowknife and the Territorial Government over the past several years by professional associations, individual service providers and members of the public; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> there are now persons and/or businesses offering massage therapy in more than one community in the Northwest Territories; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> Provinces including British Columbia, Newfoundland and Ontario have chosen to regulate this activity in the interests of public safety and consumer protection; and</p>	<b>HSS</b>	<p><i>The Health and Social Services Professions Act (HSSPA)</i> is an umbrella Act that will help protect the public by ensuring regulated professions meet established requirements, standards, and competency levels. The Department of Health and Social Services (HSS) is currently drafting the following profession-specific regulations under the HSSPA. The Emergency Medical Services Provider Regulation will be finalized by the end of 2019. The Naturopathic Practitioner Regulation and Psychologists Regulation will follow after that.</p>	<p><i>The Health and Social Services Professions Act (HSSPA)</i> is an umbrella Act that protects the public by ensuring regulated professions meet established requirements, standards, and competency levels. The <i>Naturopathic Profession Statutes Amendment Act</i> was advanced at the end of the 18th Legislative Assembly, to allow for the passage of regulations regulating the Naturopathic Doctors profession in the NWT. The Department of Health and Social Services (HSS) is currently drafting the following profession-specific regulations under the HSSPA. The</p>	<p><i>The Health and Social Services Professions Act (HSSPA)</i> is an umbrella Act that protects the public by ensuring regulated professions meet established requirements, standards, and competency levels.</p> <p>The Department is in the process of finalizing Naturopathic Profession Regulations and Psychologist Profession Regulations. We expect these Regulations to be finalized by September 2021.</p>

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		<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the Government of the Northwest Territories is well positioned to regulate the activity through its Department of Health and Social Services; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the Government of the Northwest Territories is considering legislation that would regulate a number of health and social services professions in the Northwest Territories;</p> <p><b>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the NWTAC urge the Territorial Government to consider the regulation of massage therapy as part of the proposed Health and Social Services (Umbrella) Professions Legislation.</p>		<p>The Executive Council is responsible for deciding which professions will be included under the <i>Act</i>. When the <i>Act</i> comes into force by the end of 2019, in accordance with section 2 of the <i>Act</i>, professional associations can initiate the process to become regulated by bringing forward an application to HSS. There are a number of criteria that are used to determine which professions should be designated under the HSSPA, but also when a profession should be designated. These criteria include, but are not limited to, a profession’s regulatory status in other jurisdictions, whether there are other means to regulate members of the profession other than under the <i>Act</i>, the nature and degree, if any, of the risk to the health and safety of the public if the profession is unregulated, and the potential economic impacts of regulation. Application procedures will be posted to the HSS website in fall 2019.</p>	<p>Emergency Medical Services Provider Regulation will be finalized during the 19th Legislative Assembly. The Naturopathic Practitioner Regulation and Psychologists Regulation will follow after that.</p> <p>The Executive Council is responsible for deciding which professions will be included under the <i>Act</i>. In accordance with section 2 of the <i>Act</i>, professional associations can initiate the process to become regulated by bringing forward an application to HSS. There are a number of criteria that are used to determine which professions should be designated under the HSSPA, but also when a profession should be designated. These criteria include, but are not limited to, a profession’s regulatory status in other jurisdictions, whether there are other means to regulate members of the profession other than under the <i>Act</i>, the nature and degree, if any, of the risk to the health and safety of the public if the profession is unregulated, and the potential economic impacts of regulation.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b> STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p>	<p>In accordance with section 2 of the HSSPA, professional associations can initiate the process to become regulated by bringing forward an application to HSS.</p> <p>Once the HSSPA comes into force, the Executive Council will be responsible for deciding which professions will be included under the <i>Act</i>.</p> <p>There are a number of criteria under the HSSPA that are used to determine which professions should be designated under the <i>Act</i>. These criteria include, but are not limited to, a profession’s regulatory status in other jurisdictions, whether there are other means to regulate members of the profession other than under the <i>Act</i>, the nature and degree, if any, of the risk to the health and safety of the public if the profession is unregulated, and the potential economic impacts of regulation.</p> <p>Once the HSSPA is in force, we encourage the NWT Massage Therapists Association to apply for designation under the <i>Act</i>.</p>

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ST-21-09-08	Plumbing Inspections	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the GNWT provides for licensing, regulation and inspection services for gas and electrical installations, for the purpose of public safety and assurance of quality services; and,</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> licensing, regulation and inspection services are not provided by the GNWT for the installation of plumbing services and fixtures; and,</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the lack of licensing, regulation and inspection services for plumbing is resulting in unnecessary maintenance and repair expenses for homeowners and others due to shoddy and substandard plumbing works; and,</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the NWT Association of Communities urges the GNWT to immediately implement a licensing, regulation and inspection service for all new plumbing installations to a minimum standard of the National Plumbing Code of Canada, and that such services be provided to all NWT Communities by the GNWT, where appropriate.</p>	MACA	<p>The Government of the Northwest Territories does not have any legislation that could be used to regulate plumbing services. Municipal legislation provides municipal governments with the authority to pass bylaws to adopt in whole or in part, a code such as the National Plumbing Code or standard made or recommended by the Government of the Northwest Territories, Canada or a province.</p> <p>The City of Yellowknife, for example, requires plumbers and plumbing companies to get a Mechanical Permit when undertaking plumbing work within their municipal boundaries. When applying for the permit, the contractor has to provide sufficient information that the work will conform to Yellowknife’s by-laws, the National Building Code and the National Plumbing Code. Inspections are also required by the permit. Municipal governments, therefore, have all the legal authority they require to regulate plumbing work and they can do it by passing a by-law.</p>	<p>The Government of the Northwest Territories does not have any legislation that could be used to regulate plumbing services.</p> <p>Municipal legislation provides municipal governments with the authority to pass bylaws to adopt in whole or in part, a code such as the National Plumbing Code or standard made or recommended by the Government of the Northwest Territories, Canada or a province.</p> <p>The City of Yellowknife, for example, requires plumbers and plumbing companies to get a Mechanical Permit when undertaking plumbing work within their municipal boundaries. When applying for the permit, the contractor has to provide sufficient information that the work will conform to Yellowknife’s by-laws, the National Building Code and the National Plumbing Code. Inspections are also required by the permit. Municipal governments, therefore, have all the legal authority they require to regulate plumbing work and they can do it by passing a by-law.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b></p> <p>STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p>	<p>The Government of the Northwest Territories does not have any legislation that could be used to regulate plumbing services.</p> <p>Municipal legislation provides municipal governments with the authority to pass bylaws to adopt in whole or in part, a code such as the National Plumbing Code or standard made or recommended by the Government of the Northwest Territories, Canada or a province.</p> <p>The City of Yellowknife, for example, requires plumbers and plumbing companies to get a Mechanical Permit when undertaking plumbing work within their municipal boundaries. When applying for the permit, the contractor has to provide sufficient information that the work will conform to Yellowknife’s by-laws, the National Building Code and the National Plumbing Code. Inspections are also required by the permit. Municipal governments, therefore, have all the legal authority they require to regulate plumbing work and they can do it by passing a by-law.</p>

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ST-21-01-07	<b>Permanent Stationary Placement of a Community Registered Nurse</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> remote communities in the Northwest Territories are experiencing the deepest impact from the national nurses shortage, often leaving the community with no experienced health care provider; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> remote communities in the Northwest Territories already experience health standards far below the national average, the impact of the nurse’s shortage has dramatically effected the overall situation in these communities.</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the Northwest Territories Association of Communities urge the government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Health &amp; Social Services and other relevant governmental bodies to assist in ensuring permanent stationary placement of a community Registered Nurse in all northern communities within the Northwest Territories.</p>	<b>HSS</b>	<p>Several challenges arise when striving to provide healthcare services in small communities and these challenges are not unique to the Northwest Territories. In many of small, more remote NWT communities, there is concern not only with access to routine care, but particularly with the capacity to respond to a medical emergency when such an event occurs. Programs such as Med Response facilitate immediate, around-the-clock access to physician support and emergency services, including medevac services. Through referral processes and medical travel services, all residents of the NWT have access to specialist and allied health services in the larger regional centres.</p> <p>Healthcare is provided to residents in communities without a permanent nurse through nurse visits and also by the Community Health Representative, Community Health Worker and/or a Community Support Worker who reside in the community.</p> <p>There are additional initiatives to balance scopes of practice for healthcare providers in small communities. One such initiative is the Tsiigehtchic emergency services pilot project, which was organized in response to residents’ requests for</p>	<p>Several challenges arise when striving to provide healthcare services in small communities and these challenges are not unique to the Northwest Territories. In many of small, more remote NWT communities, there is concern not only with access to routine care, but particularly with the capacity to respond to a medical emergency when such an event occurs. Programs such as Med Response facilitate immediate, around-the-clock access to physician support and emergency services, including medevac services. Through referral processes and medical travel services, all residents of the NWT have access to specialist and allied health services in the larger regional centres.</p> <p>Healthcare is provided to residents in communities without a permanent nurse through nurse visits and also by the Community Health Representative, Community Health Worker and/or a Community Support Worker who reside in the community.</p> <p>There are additional initiatives to balance scopes of practice for healthcare providers in small communities. One such initiative is the Tsiigehtchic emergency services pilot project, which was organized in response to residents’ requests for</p>	<p>Several challenges arise when striving to provide healthcare services in small communities and these challenges are not unique to the Northwest Territories. In many of small, more remote NWT communities, there is concern not only with access to routine care, but particularly with the capacity to respond to a medical emergency when such an event occurs. Programs such as Med Response facilitate immediate, around-the-clock access to physician support and emergency services, including medevac services. Through referral processes and medical travel services, all residents of the NWT have access to specialist and allied health services in the larger regional centres.</p> <p>Healthcare is provided to residents in communities without a permanent nurse through nurse visits and also by the Community Health Representative, Community Health Worker and/or a Community Support Worker who reside in the community.</p> <p>There are additional initiatives to balance scopes of practice for healthcare providers in small communities. One such initiative is the Tsiigehtchic emergency services pilot project, which was organized in response to residents’ requests for</p>

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				<p>full-time nursing staff. The Department, the Northwest Territories Health and Social Services Authority (NTHSSA), members of the Beaufort Delta Region, and Tsiigehtchic leaders are have been working together to explore an approach to emergency health care in Tsiigehtchic that is uniquely suited to Tsiigehtchic. The goal is to develop a new approach to emergency care that is tailored to meet community needs for care and emergency services in communities without resident nurses. The proposed approach incorporates first responder education for community members. The Community Based Emergency Care (CBEC) project has been piloted in Tsiigehtchic to help the community better respond to emergency situations.</p> <p>Phase one of the CBEC project in Tsiigehtchic was completed on June 30, 2017, The working group members include the Department of Health and Social Services (Department), the NTHSSA, the Charter Community of Tsiigehtchic, the Gwichya Gwich'in Council, and Tsiigehtchic community members.</p>	<p>Authority (NTHSSA), members of the Beaufort Delta Region, and Tsiigehtchic leaders are have been working together to explore an approach to emergency health care in Tsiigehtchic that is uniquely suited to Tsiigehtchic. The goal is to develop a new approach to emergency care that is tailored to meet community needs for care and emergency services in communities without resident nurses. The proposed approach incorporates first responder education for community members. The Community Based Emergency Care (CBEC) project has been piloted in Tsiigehtchic to help the community better respond to emergency situations.</p> <p>Phase one of the CBEC project in Tsiigehtchic was completed on June 30, 2017, The working group members include the Department of Health and Social Services (Department), the NTHSSA, the Charter Community of Tsiigehtchic, the Gwichya Gwich'in Council, and Tsiigehtchic community members.</p> <p>The second phase of the project commenced in mid-October 2018 and was completed at the end of March 2019. This phase of the project focused on capacity-building and planning.</p>	<p>full-time nursing staff. The Department, the Northwest Territories Health and Social Services Authority (NTHSSA), members of the Beaufort Delta Region, and Tsiigehtchic leaders are have been working together to explore an approach to emergency health care in Tsiigehtchic that is uniquely suited to Tsiigehtchic. The goal is to develop a new approach to emergency care that is tailored to meet community needs for care and emergency services in communities without resident nurses. The proposed approach incorporates first responder education for community members. The Community Based Emergency Care (CBEC) project has been piloted in Tsiigehtchic to help the community better respond to emergency situations.</p> <p>Phase one of the CBEC project in Tsiigehtchic was completed on June 30, 2017, The working group members include the Department of Health and Social Services (Department), the NTHSSA, the Charter Community of Tsiigehtchic, the Gwichya Gwich'in Council, and Tsiigehtchic community members.</p>



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				<p>The second phase of the project commenced in mid-October 2018 and was completed at the end of March 2019. This phase of the project focused on capacity-building and planning.</p> <p>The Community Based Emergency Care training was delivered during the week of February 25th, 2019, 16 community members attended the training. Upon completion of the course participants received a custom Community Based Emergency Care certificate as well as a certificate in First Aid from the Canadian Red Cross.</p> <p>Target populations identified to participate in the training were members of the Rangers, municipal workers, councilors, and other community members. The community Working Group members worked within their community to identify course participants. The SAO coordinated registration for the course.</p> <p>From the program evaluation the participants expressed a high level of satisfaction with the course and felt it was quite valuable.</p>	<p>The Community Based Emergency Care training was delivered during the week of February 25th, 2019, 16 community members attended the training. Upon completion of the course participants received a custom Community Based Emergency Care certificate as well as a certificate in First Aid from the Canadian Red Cross.</p> <p>Target populations identified to participate in the training were members of the Rangers, municipal workers, councilors, and other community members. The community Working Group members worked within their community to identify course participants. The SAO coordinated registration for the course.</p> <p>From the program evaluation the participants expressed a high level of satisfaction with the course and felt it was quite valuable.</p>	<p>The second phase of the project commenced in mid-October 2018 and was completed at the end of March 2019. This phase of the project focused on capacity-building and planning.</p> <p>The Community Based Emergency Care training was delivered during the week of February 25th, 2019, 16 community members attended the training. Upon completion of the course participants received a custom Community Based Emergency Care certificate as well as a certificate in First Aid from the Canadian Red Cross.</p> <p>Target populations identified to participate in the training were members of the Rangers, municipal workers, councilors, and other community members. The community Working Group members worked within their community to identify course participants. The SAO coordinated registration for the course.</p> <p>From the program evaluation the participants expressed a high level of satisfaction with the course and felt it was quite valuable.</p>



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				The Department is anticipating a final program report that will contain the program curriculum, course evaluation and recommendations for future offerings.	<b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b> STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.	The Department is anticipating a final program report that will contain the program curriculum, course evaluation and recommendations for future offerings.
ST-21-01-11	<b>Permanent Placement of a Community RCMP Officer</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> several remote municipalities have not had a permanent stationary police officer to effectively, monitor and enforce laws and various legislation; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the absences of proper police protection can sometimes put un-due stress on community residents.</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the Northwest Territories Association of Communities urge the Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Justice, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and other relevant government bodies within all levels of government for a permanent Police Officer in all remote communities within the NWT.</p>	<b>DOJ</b>	The Department of Justice continues to be committed to working in partnership with the RCMP and community residents on policing services and local justice programming to enhance safety in communities. As a government, we are committed to ensuring each person has access to policing services, regardless of where they live. Although some of our smaller communities may not have permanent RCMP detachments, they receive policing services through regular patrols from adjacent communities, or by having members dedicated to the community who may spend several days per week in that community.	<p>The Department of Justice continues to work with the RCMP and communities to provide policing services and local justice programming to each community in the NWT. The Department of Justice has been able to secure funding under the First Nations Policing Program to create 5 new RCMP positions across the NWT. These positions will not be physically located in small communities but will be posted to hub locations that will serve outlying communities. The RCMP remains committed to a strategic approach to patrolling small communities that promotes community safety and health.</p> <p><b>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</b> STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p>	<p>The Department of Justice continues to work with the RCMP and communities to provide policing services and local justice programming to each community in the NWT. The Department currently has 9 First Nations Policing positions funded under a First Nations Community Policing Service Framework Agreement (FNCPS), These positions are located as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ 1 in Inuvik, 3 in Behchokò, 2 in Fort Simpson, 1 in Fort Good Hope, 1 in Fort McPherson and 1 in Tulita.</li><li>➤ Of the 9 positions, 5 were recently approved in 2020-21 and were allocated to Behchokò (2), Fort Simpson (1), Fort McPherson (1) and Tulita (1).</li></ul> <p>The Department is working with the Federal Government on a longer-term framework agreement and is anticipating the continuation of funding approval for the new positions.</p>

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				2019	2020	2021
						Where smaller communities continue to not have permanent RCMP detachments, they receive policing services through regular patrols from adjacent communities, or by having members dedicated to the community who may spend several days per week in that community. Through this approach, the RCMP remains committed to a strategic approach to patrolling small communities that promotes community safety and health.
ST-21-98-12	<b>Limiting the Time Available to the Territorial Assessment Appeal Tribunal to Reach a Decision</b>	<p><b>WHEREAS</b> the current provisions of the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> provide for the establishment of a Territorial Assessment Appeal Tribunal; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> the Tribunal has historically experienced some delays in hearing appeals on property assessments, thereby causing some delays in concluding taxation claims against properties subject to appeals; and</p> <p><b>WHEREAS</b> this uncertainty has continued in some instances for more than one year because of delays in hearing appeals.</p> <p><b>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED</b> that the NWTAC petition the GNWT to amend the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> such that the Tribunal be granted a period of no more than six months from the time of the deadline of appeals during which it must rule on said appeals.</p>	<b>MACA</b>	<p>A legislative review of the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> has not been identified as a priority during the 18th Legislative Assembly and has not been put on MACA’s list of legislative priorities.</p> <p>Due in part to capacity, but also due to the number of <i>Acts</i> that MACA administers, it has become necessary for MACA to prioritize its legislative initiatives. During this year’s NWT Association of Communities AGM, MACA did facilitate an interactive session with delegates to begin to gather input on legislation issues impacting community governments. This is the beginning of an engagement process that will contribute to establishing legislative priorities for the 19<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly.</p>	<p>Due in part to capacity, but also due to the number of <i>Acts</i> that MACA administers, it has become necessary for MACA to prioritize its legislative initiatives. The current <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> was enacted in 1988 and has not had a comprehensive review since coming into force.</p> <p>MACA has identified some issues with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> legislation and the corresponding policies and procedures that lead to confusion, administrative challenges, and potentially complaints.</p>	<p>Due in part to capacity, but also due to the number of <i>Acts</i> that MACA administers, it has become necessary for MACA to prioritize its legislative initiatives. The current <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> was enacted in 1988 and has not had a comprehensive review since coming into force.</p> <p>MACA has identified some issues with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> legislation and the corresponding policies and procedures that lead to confusion, administrative challenges, and potentially complaints.</p> <p>MACA is also reviewing other property assessment legislation in Canada.</p>

Resolution No.	Resolution Title	Resolution Text	GNWT Dept. Responsible	GNWT Response		
				2019	2020	2021
				<p>MACA is aware that the NWT Association of Communities has passed as many as eight (8) resolutions that may impact the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>. This is important feedback that will be considered, not only as we set priorities, but also once we begin the legislative review process.</p>	<p>MACA has initiated preliminary research to identify issues related to assessment that may require legislative or administrative solutions. This research will support the basis of a Legislative Proposal later in the 19<sup>th</sup> Assembly.</p> <p>The preliminary research includes engagement with a number of stakeholders including GNWT staff who are responsible for the implementation of the <i>Act</i>, the NWTAC and the public.</p> <p>MACA is also reviewing other property assessment legislation in Canada.</p> <p>MACA is aware that the NWT Association of Communities has historically passed as many as eight resolutions with considerations that may impact the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>.</p> <p>This is important feedback that will be considered, not only as we set priorities, but also once we begin the legislative review process.</p> <p><b><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></b></p> <p>STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p>	<p>MACA is aware that the NWT Association of Communities has historically passed as many as eight resolutions with considerations that may impact the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>.</p> <p>This is important feedback that will be considered as part of the legislative review process.</p>