

2023 Prior Year Resolutions



Resolution Breakdown

Re-affirm

(RA) Refers to a resolution whose objective has not been achieved and which should be actively pursued by the NWTAC Board of Directors.

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.

Delete

(DL) These resolutions have been deleted from the NWTAC policy manual.

Expired

(EX) As per resolution 2020-15 Lifespan of a Resolution, every NWTAC resolution has a lifespan of 4 years. It can be brought back for action at another time.

Internal

(INT) Internal policies are administrative matters.

NB. All active policies are reviewed on an annual basis for discussion / presentation at the Annual General Meeting.

**NWT Association of Communities
2023 EXPIRED RESOLUTIONS**

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EX-23-20-13	Reinstate Local Authorities Board	101
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Resolution	GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response	Resolution	GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response	Resolution
EX-23-20-13	Reinstate Local Health Authorities	<p>WHEREAS 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>AND WHEREAS 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> <p>AND WHEREAS The Members of the 17th & 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>AND WHEREAS 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>THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED 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</p>	HSS	<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>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</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> <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>	<p>There are Regional Wellness Councils in each of the following regions – Beaufort Delta, Sahtu, Yellowknife, Dehcho, Hay River and Fort Smith.</p> <p>This governance structure is legislated under the Health Insurance and Health and Social Services Administration Act.</p> <p>The Chair of each of the Regional Wellness Council sits on the NWT Health and Social Services Leadership Council along with an appointed member from the Tłı̄chǫ Community Service Agency. The function of the regional chairs is to advocate and make recommendations and decisions for change/actioning at the territorial level.</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>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>EXPIRE continue to monitor in the future.</p>

		community-based health and social services delivery.		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.		
EX-23-19-02	Duty to Consult	<p>WHEREAS Section 35 of the Constitution Act 1982 provides constitutional protection to the indigenous and treaty rights of indigenous peoples in Canada.</p> <p>WHEREAS 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>WHEREAS The duty to consult is a constitutional obligation that is rooted in Section 35 of the Constitution Act 1982.</p> <p>WHEREAS 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>WHEREAS 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>WHEREAS a determination of the responsibilities of community governments in</p>	MACA/ EIA	<p>The duty to consult with Indigenous governments and Indigenous organizations is a GNWT responsibility.</p> <p>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</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</p>	<p>The duty to consult with Indigenous governments and Indigenous organizations is a GNWT responsibility. The GNWT continues to encourage community governments to maintain strong working relationships with the Indigenous people of the NWT.</p> <p>Through regular and ongoing engagement with Indigenous governments and Indigenous organizations, community governments can help identify and resolve potential issues, minimize future issues, and explore opportunities for collaboration and cooperation.</p> <p>No amendment of GNWT legislation is required for community governments to continue their ongoing engagement efforts. These efforts support the GNWT to complete consultation in a well-informed and timely manner. MACA will support community governments to engage with Indigenous governments and organizations and include them in our</p>

		<p>the procedural aspects of Section 35 Community Consultation are not yet defined.</p> <p>WHEREAS community governments identify statutory consultation through Territorial legislation, such as the Cities, Towns of Villages Act and the Community Planning & Development Act and Section 35 Consultation is not defined within the legislation guiding municipal activities at this time.</p> <p>WHEREAS 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>WHEREAS 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>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED 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>		<p>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>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>own engagement and consultation processes as much as possible.</p> <p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>EXPIRE: Monitor and work on it when needed</p>
RA-23-19-04	Cannabis Revenue Sharing	WHEREAS the Government of Canada passed the Cannabis Act S.C. 2018, c.16 (Bill C-45 which legalized non-medical marijuana	FIN	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	The GNWT share of 2020- 21 federal cannabis excise tax revenues was \$376,317. The GNWT would encourage the NWTAC to provide the	The GNWT share of 2021-22 federal cannabis excise tax revenues was \$665,000. The GNWT would encourage the NWTAC to provide the specific

		<p>(cannabis) in Canada effective October 17, 2018;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS 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</p> <p>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>AND WHEREAS 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>AND WHEREAS 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>AND WHEREAS 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>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED 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>		<p>was \$167,743. The GNWT would encourage the NWTAC to provide the specific incremental costs faced by communities resulting from the legalization of cannabis.</p>	<p>specific incremental costs faced by communities resulting from the legalization of cannabis.</p>	<p>incremental costs faced by communities resulting from the legalization of cannabis.</p> <p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</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>
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EX-23-14-01	Fees for Households in the GTA	<p>WHEREAS the Government of the Northwest Territories is responsible for the services and associated fees for households in the General Taxation Area;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Government of the Northwest Territories is responsible for the assessment and determination of the mill rates for these households;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS these households typically make use of municipal services such as landfill, water and sewer systems, emergency services, etcetera.</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED 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>	MACA / FIN	<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. 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> <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</p>	<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. 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> <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>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 19th 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>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>DELETE – life cycle has been reached and this is also dealt with in other resolutions.</p>
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			<p>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>Should the review of the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> be deemed a priority for the 19th Legislative Assembly, MACA would be prepared to review this request.</p>	
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