### 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 STANDING RESOLUTIONS** Resolution # **Resolution Name Page NWT Education Reform** ST-23-20-10 45 ST-23-19-06 **Carbon Pricing** 51 ST-23-19-10 Climate Change Adaptation 53 Permafrost ST-23-19-10-B 54 Hazard Mapping ST-23-19-10-C 57 ST-23-19-10-F Research 61 ST-23-19-10-G Bridging the Community Capacity Gap 62 ST-23-19-10-H **Emergency Management Plans** 65 Adaptation Plans ST-23-19-10-I 68 Navigator for Energy Funding and Involvement in Funding ST-23-19-12 72 Discussions Shoreline Erosion ST-23-17-05 74 ST-23-17-12 UNDRIP as a guide for NWT 78 Decentralization of Jobs and Services ST-23-17-25 79 ST-23-09-08 Plumbing Inspections 79 Permanent Stationary Placement of a Community ST-23-01-07 80 Registered Nurse ST-23-01-11 Permanent Placement of a Community RCMP Officer 83 ST-23-98-12 Limiting the Time Available to the Territorial Assessment 83 Appeal Tribunal to Reach a Decision

**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. **PLEASE NOTE: A response is not required for Resolutions in this section. It is provided only for context and general information.** 

Resolution No.	Resolution Title	Resolution Text	GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response	
			Responsible	2020	2021/22
ST-23-20-10	Reform	<ul> <li>WHEREAS 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.</li> <li>AND WHEREAS the three-year education renewal action plan entitled "Education Renewal and Innovation Framework, Directions for Change" published in 2015 states,</li> <li>"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.";</li> <li>WHEREAS it was recognized in NWTAC Resolution 2019-14 that;</li> <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>	ECE	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 Education Renewal and Innovation (ERI) Framework, which is the guiding strategic plan for the JK-12 education system. That same year, the Office of the Auditor General of Canada (OAG) reviewed NWT Early Childhood to Grade 12 Education. 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.  The OAG Report and the internal ECE evaluation both found:  • key achievement gaps have persisted, especially for students in small communities;  • a need to focus on more equitable programming;  • system that is overstretched and needs to refocus its priorities; and  • need to monitor our system to determine whether the work we are undertaking is making any difference to close the	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).  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.  The actions are categorized into the following seven themes:  Theme 1: Quality Early Learning and Child Care Theme 2: Workforce Development and Capacity Building Theme 3: Curriculum and Student Assessment Theme 4: Student Supports Theme 5: Training, Developing and Support for School Employees Theme 6: Governance Theme 7: Monitoring and Evaluation

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			Responsible	2020	2021/22
		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.  WHEREAS 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.		achievement gap.  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.	For each of the relevant actions listed within these themes, the associated deliverables and timelines expected to complete those actions are included.  Two key actions within the Action Plan are the modernization of the Education Act and the renewal of NWT JK-12 school curriculum.  1. Education Act Modernization
		WHEREAS the GNWT expends 18.4% (\$ 332.1 million) of its annual operating budget on the delivery of educational programs across the NWT.  THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED 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.		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 student outcomes, ECE will undertake a major legislative modernization project as committed in the Mandate of the GNWT, 2019-2023.  ECE has initiated the research, planning and analysis required to develop a new Education	<ul> <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</li> </ul>
		BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED 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.  (1): Institutional and Organizational Assessment (IOA) model, developed by International Development Research Centre (IDRC Canada)		Act, with a view to bringing forward a Legislative Proposal in the 19th Legislative Assembly.  There are several components to the project, including:  • Legislative Proposal research and analysis;	<ul> <li>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>

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		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.		<ul> <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> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Governments, other education partners, stakeholders and the public between mid-	

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					Action Plan to Improve JK-12 Student Outcomes
					The Action Plan to Improve JK-12 Student Outcomes includes actions that focus on quality early learning and child care, through to actions that support a quality JK-12 education system. Each identified action includes associated deliverables and timelines. This Action Plan has been the focus of ECE's work over the last two years, with an online Action Tracker providing the real-time status of each action.
					Two key actions within the Action Plan include: modernization of the Education Act and renewal of JK-12 school curriculum.
					1. Education Act Modernization
					The approach to Education Act Modernization is collaborative and every effort is being made to be inclusive and responsive as changes to the legislation are considered. Based on what we heard through engagement with Indigenous governments, education bodies, stakeholders and the public, the Education Act Modernization Project is continuing as a two-phased project.
					Phase 1 will address technical challenges in the education system, clarifying authorities and enabling Ministerial access to education system information to evaluate student outcomes. This phase is committed to address issues that were acknowledged as needing immediate attention or received no significant comments of concern during the engagement period, and that have been identified during past OAG audits as impeding the ability of the current education system to improve student outcomes. Amendments will be brought forward in 2023.

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					Phase 2 will take more time and will continue into the 20th Legislative Assembly. Through the first round of engagement, it was clear that more conversation and collaboration is needed about how Indigenous governments and communities across the NWT can lead and participate in the governance of a system that will educate future generations.	
					2. JK-12 Curriculum Renewal	
					In December 2021, the NWT made the decision to transition to the use of the British Columbia's curriculum and assessment tools.	
					In October 2022, the timeline for Implementation was released to outline when the curriculum will be introduced to students over the subsequent five years, beginning in the 2023-2024 school year.	
					ECE staff have begun to form working groups with education body staff, including teachers where appropriate, to tackle the next steps in the renewal of the school curriculum.	
					The focus of the work of Curriculum Renewal in the 2022-2023 school year is planning for implementation and transition to the new curriculum.	
					Key pieces of this work include:	
					Minimum Graduation Requirements – to be completed by February 2023	
					• Teacher Training Plan – to be completed by March 31, 2023	
					• Adaptation of the BC curriculum – drafts for Grades 4-6, and 9 to be completed May 2023	

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					Student Assessment Renewal Plan - to be completed by June 2023	
					• Student Information Systems and Operations Updates – ongoing throughout the entirety of the project.	
					ECE is currently engaging with key education partners and Indigenous Governments for their feedback on the implementation planning topics above, which are required to support a successful transition.	
					A detailed communications plan has been developed to provide information territory-wide that coincides with the completion of key pieces of work, as well as targeted communications to provide important information specific to key education stakeholders as and when necessary.	
					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.	
					Post-COVID Support for JK-12 Education	
					As education systems move from a state of emergency response to a lengthy period of recovery, the focus in the education system is shifting to helping students recover from disruptions to instruction that occurred during the pandemic. As with other Canadian jurisdictions, there are substantial data gaps in assessing COVID-19's impact on NWT students, as attendance and attainment levels were	

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					hampered during the pandemic. The GNWT continues to assess and support the needs of educators and students, including needs directly related to the impacts of the pandemic.
					Since August 2022, ECE has been maintaining a COVID-19 Impact Indicators Report on the JK-12 Education System: a living document that provides a comprehensive assessment of the pandemic impact on the NWT JK-12 education system and guides the system's shift to helping students recover from COVID-19-related disruptions. In the coming years, ECE anticipates that grades, test results, and graduation rates will be lower than in pre-pandemic years. Further research is required to provide a more comprehensive analysis of the impact of the pandemic on the education system.
					NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:
					STANDING – continue to monitor.
ST-23-19-06	Carbon Pricing	WHEREAS fossil fuel use contributes to climate change inducing greenhouse gas emissions;  AND WHEREAS 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;  AND WHEREAS the Government of the Northwest Territories has implemented Pan- Canadian Carbon Pricing in the Northwest Territories;	FIN	The GNWT's proposed approach to recycling carbon tax revenue was approved in the 2019-20 Budget and includes:  • 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.  • Electrical Power Producers Rebate - Northwest Territories Power Corporation and other power producers will be provided with an annual rebate of carbon tax paid on	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.  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.

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	AND WHEREAS the Government of the Northwest Territories has adopted a Carbon Tax as the preferred option for carbon pricing;  AND WHEREAS communities in the NWT and their residents will see a direct increase in costs as a result of the carbon tax;  NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Northwest Territories Association of Communities lobby the Government of the Northwest Territories to ensure:  • That 100% of the carbon tax revenue be recycled into the economy through transfers to households, business, industry and municipalities;  • That support regarding the implementation of the carbon tax is addressed to the satisfaction of the communities;  • That communities are proportionally funded to offset increased cost of municipal operations as a result of the carbon tax implementation;  • That it commits to the advancement of sustainable initiatives to reduce the reliance on non-renewable fuels; and  • That the implementation and reporting processes related to the carbon tax initiative are presented in a transparent manner.		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.  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.  Large Emitters (50 kilotonnes or more annual greenhouse gas emissions) Offset in two parts:  o an annual rebate for 75 per cent of the carbon tax collected on non-motive diesel and heating fuel and  o 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.  The GNWT continues to prioritize investments in alternative energy options to provide reliable, affordable alternatives to carbon-intensive fuels for communities and businesses.  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	<ul> <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> <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> <li>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</li> <li>STANDING - NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution.</li> </ul>

Resolution No.	Resolution Title	liition litle   Resoliition lext	GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response	
			Responsible	2020	2021/22
				the Climate Change Strategy action plan reporting requirements.	
ST-23-19-10	Climate Change Adaptation	WHEREAS Climate Change is occurring in the North at more than twice the rate of the rest of Canada;  AND WHEREAS The North is particularly vulnerable to climate change due to its reliance on temperature sensitive systems such as permafrost;  AND WHEREAS All NWT communities are experiencing the impacts of climate change;  AND WHEREAS 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.  AND WHEREAS taking proactive tactics to addressing climate change adaptation is the preferred approach;  AND WHEREAS We will see the best success by working collaboratively with our many partners;  THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the NWT Association of Communities enact the following suite of climate change adaptation resolutions (see 2019-10-A through 2019-10-I)	ENR	Building resilience and adapting to a changing climate is a priority for the GNWT and is reflected in the GNWT Mandate 2019-2023.  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.  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.  In January 2020, the GNWT released its first integrated NWT Climate Change Action Plan: Annual Report 2019/20 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.	Building resilience and adapting to a changing climate is a priority for the GNWT and is reflected in the GNWT Mandate 2019- 2023.  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.  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.  In January 2020, the GNWT released its first integrated NWT Climate Change Action Plan: Annual Report 2019/20 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.

Resolution No.	NO   RESOURTION LITTLE   RESOURTION LEYT		GNWT Dept.	GNWT	Response
			Responsible	2020	2021/22
ST-23-19-10-B	Permafrost	WHEREAS 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;  AND WHEREAS the total costs of permafrost degradation on public assets is estimated to be in the order of \$1.3 billion.  AND WHEREAS Surface water has a significant impact on permafrost and the development and implementation of Community Drainage Plans is critical;  AND WHEREAS the Housing Corporation is an important partner with the communities in meeting the climate change adaptation challenge;  AND WHEREAS Communities wish to support their ratepayers by educating them about permafrost and climate change and how best to protect their properties;  THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the GNWT provide adequate funding and resources to assist municipalities in completing and implementing Community Drainage Plans;  AND FURTHER THAT the Housing Corp. adequately consult with communities about their development plans and ensure that they comply with all land use and adaptation plans;  AND FURTHER THAT the GNWT develop requirements to ensure the consideration of permafrost thaw in all development and adaptation planning for NWT infrastructure.	•	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.  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  The NWTHC continues to utilize adjustable foundation designs such as space frames, pads and wedges and screw jack systems where appropriate.  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. In terms of adaptation, the NWTHC utilizes where appropriate, adjustable foundation designs such as space frames, pads and wedges and screw jack systems.  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	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 continue to work with Public Safety Canada to support changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.  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.  MACA will continue to work with the NWTAC to improve information for communities.  NWTHC  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.  The NWTHC also continues to work with other GNWT departments as well as scientific
		AND FURTHER THAT the GNWT work with the NWT Association of Communities and other partners to		projects and we encourage communities to do so.	agencies that may have information on known erosion or permafrost degradation

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		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.  AND FURTHER THAT the GNWT take a leadership role in conducting a vulnerability assessment of all community assets.		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.	areas to determine possible solutions when constructing or repairing NWTHC assets.  The NWTHC continues to utilize adjustable foundation designs such as space frames, pads and wedges and screw jack systems where appropriate.  In terms of adaptation, the NWTHC utilizes where appropriate, adjustable foundation designs such as space frames, pads and wedges and screw jack systems.  The GNWT continues to advance initiatives under the 2030 NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework and Action Plan that address the impacts of climate change on communities and infrastructure. This includes ongoing efforts to support the Northern Infrastructure Standards Initiative (NISI) and promote awareness and education regarding impacts of permafrost loss. The GNWT has advocated for the importance of NISI to continue to create plainlanguage documents to accompany these standards.  MACA is advocating for Infrastructure Canada and the federal government to develop and improve funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation, including funding for relocation of critical assets. MACA has also completed O&M Drainage Manuals for communities considering northern climate change and drainage practices. Manuals were distributed in September 2021.	

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					The Department has hired a Climate Change Coordinator and will continue to work with the NWTAC to improve information sharing for communities.
					Housing NWT continues to support the completion of community housing plans, for those communities who express an interest, and engages with community proponents on their knowledge of known areas of soil erosion or permafrost degradation.
					Housing NWT also continues its collaboration 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 Housing NWT assets and to inform future planning.
					As part of its ongoing renewal, Housing NWT is improving the way that it engages with local and Indigenous Governments.
					Housing NWT provides notice of new construction and ensures the building and sitework, including drainage, complies with local bylaws, community zoning bylaws, building bylaws and general community plans. Housing NWT will continue to proactively engage communities as part of the delivery of all new construction projects, continues to implement new technologies and design in new construction projects, and supports the process of adaptively managing potential impacts related to climate change.

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			Responsible	2020	2021/22	
					NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:  STANDING: will continue to monitor this resolution.	
ST-23-19-10-C	Hazard mapping	WHEREAS Hazard mapping is a critical element in climate change adaptation and building the resiliency of communities;  AND WHEREAS Hazard mapping is not a one size fits all type of undertaking and requires collaboration across many disciplines and organizations;  AND WHEREAS securing funding to develop and apply Hazard Mapping is critical to their completion;  THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED 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.  AND FURTHER THAT the federal government should ensure that adequate funding is available to complete hazard mapping for all NWT communities;  AND FURTHER 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.	ENR/ MACA	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.  Providing relevant hazard mapping outreach and training tools to support communities with their hazard mapping priorities is necessary. The advisory team will further discuss and plan for the development opportunities.  ITI is leading a regional (7.5 km pixel scale) terrain sensitivity mapping project. This work will inform the community hazard mapping program.  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.	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.  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.  Although COVID-19 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	

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					of such outreach and training tools and discuss appropriate community engagement mechanisms to determine specific hazard mapping needs.
					MACA will continue to work with Public Safety Canada to encourage changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.
					Federal funding continues to be pursued to support the capacity of the territory to better adapt to climate change.
					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.
					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.
					The Northwest Territories Geological Survey has successfully applied for CIRNAC funds to conduct

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					additional surficial mapping that can be used as a critical base layer to community hazard maps.
					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.
					NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:
					RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue to work with GNWT on this resolution.
					As severe weather events and climate change hazards (flooding, wildfire, permafrost thaw, coastal erosion, shortened ice road seasons, etc.) continue to occur in the NWT, the GNWT recognizes the need for Community Hazard Maps to support sound economic, social, and environmental decision-making.
					Several GNWT departments including MACA, ENR, Lands, ITI (NWT Geological Survey), and the NWT Centre for Geomatics, continue to collaborate on hazard mapping activities. NWTAC will be engaged as this work progresses.
					Northwest Territories Geological Survey (NTGS) and the Centre for Geomatics advanced surficial mapping (a key component needed for hazard mapping) in communities across the NWT. NTGS led a community geotechnical and geospatial

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					libraries project that supported the compilation of geotechnical, permafrost and spatial datasets for seven communities in the NWT: Inuvik, Fort McPherson, Norman Wells, Tulita, Whati, Behchokò and Yellowknife/Dettah.	
					NTGS also completed a permafrost thaw sensitivity analysis in the surrounding areas of all NWT communities. Results were circulated, including during the NWTAC AGM.	
					NRCan has developed a series of guidelines to help advance flood mapping activities across Canada. As a result of funding received through the Federal Hazard Identification and Mapping Program, ENR and the Centre for Geomatics are working with NRCan and Environment and Climate Change Canada to develop more specific flood mapping method guidelines that will be applicable in potentially data-poor locations prone to ice-jam flooding. These draft guidelines are to be completed by March 2023, and will facilitate the development of NWT-specific guidelines.	
					Next steps include the development of flood inundation maps for NWT communities at risk of flooding.	
					Federal funding continues to be pursued to support the capacity of the territory to better adapt to climate change.	
					NWTAC Resolution Committee recommends:	
					STANDING: will continue to monitor.	

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ST-23-19-10-F	Research	WHEREAS Most communities have not been involved in setting the research agendas in their communities;  AND WHEREAS Communities are often not made aware of the outcomes of the research being  AND WHEREAS The lack of a northern university means that the academic knowledge base relating to Arctic issues is scattered throughout the country;  BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED 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;  AND FURTHER THAT communities engage the researchers who are already working in their communities to assist them in addressing their research needs.	ENR	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.  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.  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.  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:  • A list of departmental contacts who can provide information to communities on various areas of research supported by the GNWT;  • A common reporting mechanism for GNWT and external researchers supported by GNWT to summarize	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:  The GNWT /Wilfrid Laurier University partnership annual research planning session  National Research Council's Arctic Challenge Program developers, as they present new funding opportunities  Polar Knowledge Canada, as they develop future calls for research proposals, and  The GNWT annual research needs meeting in late 2021.  The GNWT will share updated lists of departmental contacts who can provide information to communities on various areas of research supported by the GNWT.  The renewal of the GNWT Knowledge Agenda began in 2022. As part of the renewal, the NWTAC will be asked for input. In the longer term, the goal is to transition to an NWT Knowledge Agenda rather than a GNWT Agenda and this is the first step in that process.  Many community-based programs monitor wildlife populations, country foods and water quality in the NWT. For instance, the NWT Community Based Monitoring Program (CBM) and Transboundary Rivers Monitoring programs were developed and continue to be delivered with Indigenous partners in many		

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				program results in plain language; and  Web-based tools which highlight where research into GNWT is conducting and supporting research which addresses Knowledge Agenda priorities.	NWT communities. Data management improvements for the CBM are in progress.  NWTAC Resolution Committee recommends:  STANDING: will continue to monitor.
ST-23-19-10-G	Bridging the community capacity gap		ENR/ MACA	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.  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.  In November 2019, ENR and MACA codelivered 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.  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	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: Integrating Climate Chante Measures into Municipal Planning and Decision Making.  As follow-up to the federal budget, ENR is coordinating among GNWT department in order to pursue federal funding opportunities to address climate change. The GNWT recognizes capacity is needed to support and sustain the implementation of the 2019-2023 Climate Change Action Plan, and subsequent action plans, both within the GNWT and within Indigenous and community governments.  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,

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				approach through the capital planning process. The NWT has developed a climate	especially in light of the impacts of COVID-19 and a green economic recovery.	
				change strategy with specific areas that MACA is working with communities on, specifically the areas of emergency management, capacity building and	The GNWT continues to develop and prioritize tools, resources and initiatives that will build capacity to support communities with their climate change adaptation efforts.	
				infrastructure planning.	NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:	
					RE-AFFIRM — more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will work with the GNWT to further action on this resolution.	
					The GNWT is aware of the capacity challenges communities face in general, and in relation to climate change. The GNWT is advancing initiatives under the 2030 NWT Climate Change Framework and continues to develop and prioritize tools, resources and initiatives that will build capacity to support communities with their climate change adaptation efforts.	
					The GNWT has recently increased the number of dedicated staff working on climate change. For instance, in 2022, MACA filled the Climate Change Coordinator position and ENR filled the Climate Change Analyst position. The Consideration of potential climate change impacts on communities is increasingly factored into decision making and planning activities, such as development of community plans.	
					These efforts will provide additional support to communities on climate adaptation and will increase GNWT capacity to look for funding opportunities and advocate the federal government for more funding.	

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					Efforts to communicate climate change funding priorities to the federal government are ongoing.
					The NWT Climate Change Council will be used to further guide capacity needs and implementation.
					GNWT's feedback to the federal government on the upcoming National Adaptation Strategy highlights the need for the federal government "to develop funding programs that are designed for the North with a series of specific recommendations to make funding stable and accessible to communities."
					MACA continued offering three pre-recorded webinars: Climate Change for Councillors, Mainstreaming Climate Change for Community Planning, and Climate Change, along with the online course "Integrating Climate Change Measures into Municipal Planning and Decision Making"
					MACA is working with ENR to revise and refresh an existing climate change course. The material will be targeted to different audiences in NWT communities (i.e. Council, senior staff, junior staff).
					MACA will incorporate Climate Change into workshop and course material where appropriate.
					\$4.167 million has been added to Community Government Funding since 2020-21 to support the reduction in the funding gap to meet municipal core needs
					It is anticipated that community governments will put some of this funding towards infrastructure

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					impacted by climate change. The federal Investing in Canada Infrastructure Fund for Community governments continues to target community roads and solid waste sites.  NWTAC Resolution Committee recommends:  STANDING: will continue to monitor.
ST-23-19-10-H	Emergency management plans	WHEREAS Extreme weather events are becoming more frequent  AND WHEREAS This makes the importance of emergency planning and status of emergency plan completion and implementation in communities more critical  AND WHEREAS It is critical that emergency plans incorporate the consideration of climate change forecasting and predicted impacts into planning  THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED 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.	MACA	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.  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.  MACA also continues to support implementation of the 2030 NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework. Related	The territorial Emergency Management Act requires communities to update their emergency plans annually. MACA supports 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.  The GNWT 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.  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

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				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.	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.  NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:  RE-AFFIRM: more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will work with the GNWT to further action on this resolution.  The territorial Emergency Management Act requires communities to update their emergency plans annually.  In recent years, the Emergency Management	
					Organization (EMO) has had limited capacity to assist community governments to update their community emergency plans. Lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2021 and 2022 flood seasons have prompted some improvements to the EMO.	
					Historically, MACA's EMO has had limited capacity, with only two dedicated positions located at headquarters in Yellowknife and no dedicated staff in the regional offices.	
					MACA has increased EMO capacity by establishing one Regional Emergency Management Coordinator position in each of its five regional offices.	
					MACA is committed to assisting community governments to update community emergency plans and improve emergency capacity. Supports include:	

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					• Resumption of community emergency planning workshops which had been on hold given the COVID-19 pandemic and unprecedented flooding in 2021 and 2022. Community governments can reach out to the MACA Regional Office to request a workshop.
					• Renewed effort to support communities in validating emergency plans via table-top exercises. Community governments can reach out to the MACA Regional Office to request assistance with a tabletop exercise.
					• Updating the Community Emergency Plan template and Instruction Manual to incorporate a process for a self-directed annual plan update and incorporation of an Essential Services Continuity Plan template.
					• Currently updating community pandemic planning support materials including the Communicable Disease Plan template.
					• Continued testing of the NWT public alerting system, development of wildfire and flood alert templates in partnership with communities and use of the system to issue broadcast intrusive alerts.
					• Continued efforts to seek feedback and identify opportunities for improvements after emergency events.
					MACA supports 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 anticipated impacts of climate change. Where available,

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					MACA shares predictive / forecasting information and tools with community governments.	
					MACA continues to work with the federal government to encourage changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.	
					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, and improved wildfire suppression planning and adoption of FireSmart principles in communities.  NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommends:  STANDING: Will continue to monitor this issue.	
ST-23-19-10-I	Adaptation Plans	WHEREAS the development of Adaptation Plans is a critical element in ensuring the resiliency of communities;  AND WHEREAS securing funding to develop and implement Community Adaptation Plans is critical to their completion;  AND WHEREAS the GWNT identified Supporting Communities both fiscally and from a resource basis as a priority within the Pan-Territorial Adaptation Strategy;	ENR/ MACA	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.  One of the key ways the GNWT is supporting communities with adaptation	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.  The GNWT has worked with Environment and	

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		THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED 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.  AND FURTHER THAT the GNWT assist communities to complete their Adaptation Planning and Hazard Mapping and Implementation;  AND FURTHER THAT the GNWT explore opportunities to assist communities through the development of various tools.		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.  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.  Federal, territorial and other funding will continue to be pursued to support communities to plan for their climate change adaptation needs. 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.  The GNWT also supports community	Climate Change Canada to develop community climate profiles, which are now available on NWTAC's website.  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.  The GNWT also supports community governments that are developing projects to address specific climate changes risks. Federal, territorial, and other funding will continue to be pursued to support communities to plan for their climate change adaptation needs.  NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation: RE-AFFIRM — more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will work with the GNWT to further action on this resolution.  The GNWT continues to support community adaptation planning, and integration of climate change considerations into emergency plans, asset management and operations and maintenance procedures. The GNWT works with the NWTAC and communities to develop tools and resources that support community climate change adaptation. As part of this, MACA continues to work with Public Safety Canada and Infrastructure Canada by encouraging changes in	

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				governments who are developing projects to address specific climate changes risks.	funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.
				MACA continues to work with Public Safety Canada by encouraging changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.	MACA led a high-level climate change vulnerability assessment of impacts on public and community infrastructure within the boundaries of the 33 communities of the NWT. Risk maps were provided for every community to illustrate the spatial extent of hazards and the locations of infrastructure at risk, as well as a list of medium/high risks identified, proposed adaptation measures, and recommendations for future work to address identified data gaps. The findings of this assessment will support communities in making informed decisions about their existing and future infrastructure. The report: "Assessment of Climate Change Impacts on Infrastructure in all NWT Communities" is available online.
					The NWT Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (HIRA) identifies risks, including climate change driven risk, that pose the greatest threat to the people, property, environment, and economy of the NWT. In 2021-22, work to update HIRA included engagement with communities.
					The GNWT is supporting climate adaptation in community asset management procedures. Many GNWT departments supported the NWTAC Climate Change and Asset Management conference (November 2022) to ensure that collaboration and linkages between GNWT climate initiatives and community concerns are made on key climate risks.
					MACA also supports community governments while they plan their infrastructure priorities

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					through the capital planning process, as well as with project implementation and applications for funding. Community governments continued to develop land use plans and strategic plans that consider climate-related risks and priorities, which influence the priorities that are represented on community government capital plans.
					The GNWT, in collaboration with the NWTAC, is working to enhance the integration of climate change considerations into land-use planning. Development of a Community Land-use Planning Guide is in the early stages of development. The GNWT is also advocating for funding for planning for mitigation and adaptation to the impacts of climate change, including relocation of community assets.
					The GNWT supports adaptation planning to address climate health impacts. The Climate Change Health and Vulnerability Assessment for the NWT was completed in 2021. The final report is forthcoming and provides a baseline assessment of the current availability of essential health services and provides next steps for assessing the resilience of these services during extreme weather and climate-related events. In addition, the Cleaner Air Sheltering in the NWT report was completed in 2021-22. HSS, in collaboration with MACA, will provide guidance on resources and standards pertaining to indoor air quality.
					NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommends:
					STANDING: Will continue to monitor this issue.

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ST-23-19-12	Navigator for energy funding and involvement in funding discussions	WHEREAS 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;  AND WHEREAS information on community energy use is a critical part of energy planning and supports efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;  AND WHEREAS energy use data as it is currently received is generalized by company and region/territory;  AND WHEREAS 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;  AND WHEREAS the GNWT is collecting data for their carbon tax program and to support federal requirements to report on greenhouse gas emissions;  THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED 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.  AND FURTHER THAT the GNWT provide clarification on how data will be collected and shared for their carbon tax program and greenhouse gas emissions reporting.	ENR/ INF	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.  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:  • Community and Indigenous government engagement, participation, involvement and approval • Energy security and reliability • Energy affordability • Project complexity and likelihood of success • Stakeholder and community interests and needs  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.	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.  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:  • Community and Indigenous government engagement, participation, involvement and approval  • Energy security and reliability  • Energy affordability  • Project complexity and likelihood of success  • Stakeholder and community interests and needs  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.  The GNWT undertakes appropriate community engagement before major energy projects are

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				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.  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.  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.  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.	advanced. GNWT will always attempt to accommodate a community's request to take part in a GNWT or utility led project.  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.  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.  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.  NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:  STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and review any changes that impact this resolution.

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ST-23-17-05	Shoreline Erosion	WHEREAS some communities in the NWT are facing riverbank and soil erosion issues;  AND WHEREAS communities are facing huge costs associated with addressing these issues posing significant risks to essential infrastructure, caused by erosion in various forms;  THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the GNWT make it their priority to find funding, in particular with other stakeholders to remediate or mitigate these concerns.	MACA/ ENR	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.  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.  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.  Shoreline Erosion issues can and should be taken into consideration when community	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.  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.  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.  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.  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

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				governments update their community land use planning tools, including: community plans, zoning bylaws, development permits,	processes and instruments to manage the use of land and the physical development of a community.
				and other development policies that may be used to minimize risks to communities in these areas experiencing erosion, landslides and other natural hazards.	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,
				As the climate changes, so will the frequency and magnitude of climate- related hazards, posing a challenge for communities and residents on the NWT. For communities	and other development policies that may be used to minimize risks to communities in these areas experiencing erosion, landslides and other natural hazards.
				susceptible to flooding/erosion, MACA has annually shared information on any funding opportunities related to mitigation programs.	As the climate changes, so will the frequency and magnitude of climate- related hazards, posing a challenge for communities and residents on the NWT.
				MACA continues to work with Public Safety Canada by encouraging changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.  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 relates to protecting core community public infrastructure.	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.
					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
				MACA will continue to ensure that	Process and funding allocations to identify

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				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.  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.	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.  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.  The GNWT will continue to work closely with community governments to address climate change impacts.  Hazard mapping work being conducted by the GNWT in strong collaboration with communities on flood and permafrost thaw will contribute to advance this resolution.  Coastal erosion models continue to be developed (and improved) using high-resolution satellite imagery, providing a baseline understanding of landscape changes taking place in the vicinity of archaeological sites and promoting an informed	

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					approach to site monitoring efforts. NRCan is doing this work.
					Several new coastal erosion risk assessments have been completed using the Long-Term Change Detection (LTCD) product and high-resolution satellite imagery. Furthermore, work is now underway to conduct a quantitative comparison of the LTCD results alongside historical models of shoreline change developed by the Cultural Places Program, to verify the utility of LTCD data in detecting coastal erosion at known archaeological sites.
					NWT EMO supports communities who require assistance in updating and reviewing their plans annually by providing a Community Emergency Planning Template and offering Community Emergency Planning Workshops. The EMO's Community Emergency Planning Template incorporates a method for communities to identify and rank hazards including climate change related hazards (e.g. floods, blizzards, wildland fires, permafrost thaw, coastal erosion).
					The GNWT is taking action by updating the Hazard Identification Risk Assessment and supporting hazard mapping in land use plans and community plans.
					The GNWT has also completed high-level reports for community infrastructure risk assessments and will support communities to develop sustainability and mitigation plans for their infrastructure most at risk.
					The GNWT is advocating for funding for planning for mitigation and adaptation to the impacts of climate change, including relocation of

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					community assets. As a part of this, 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.
					NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:
					STANDING – NWTAC will continue to work on this resolution. Climate change is a priority of the NWTAC.
ST-23-17-12	UNDRIP as a guide for NWT	WHEREAS the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous peoples (UNDRIP) was passed by the United Nations general assembly on September 13,2017, and WHEREAS the Canadian government and the legislative assembly of the NWT also passed and endorsed the declaration that supports all indigenous Peoples, and WHEREAS lands, resources and community governments in the NWT are directly affected by self-government negotiations and agreements, and THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED 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	EIA	No response.	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.  **NWTAC** Resolution** Committee Recommendation:*  STANDING - NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.

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ST-23-17-25	Decentralization of Jobs and Services	WHEREAS: as long as the GNWT has a policy to support decentralization of government Services and positions; and WHEREAS Communities rely on economic decentralization to support their local economies,  THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the GNWT put greater emphasis on ensuring that GNWT positions are equitably distributed throughout the NWT Communities.	EIA	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.  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.	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.  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.  NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:  STANDING — NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.
ST-23-09-08	Plumbing Inspections	WHEREAS 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,  WHEREAS licensing, regulation and inspection services are not provided by the GNWT for the installation of plumbing services and fixtures; and,  WHEREAS the lack of licensing, regulation and inspection services for plumbing is resulting in unnecessary maintenance and repair expenses for homeowners and	MACA	Plumbing Code or standard made or	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.  The City of Yellowknife, for example, requires plumbers and plumbing companies to get a

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		others due to shoddy and substandard plumbing works; and,  THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED 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.		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	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.
				do it by passing a by-law.	NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:
					STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.
ST-23-01-07	Permanent Stationary Placement of a Community Registered Nurse	WHEREAS 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  WHEREAS 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.  THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Northwest Territories Association of Communities urge the government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Health & 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.	HSS	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.  Healthcare is provided to residents in communities without a permanent nurse	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.  Healthcare is provided to residents in communities without a permanent nurse through nurse visits and also by the Community Health

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				Worker and/or a Community Support Worker who reside in the community.  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 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.  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	and/or a Community Support Worker who reside in the community.  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 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.  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

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				end of March 2019. This phase of the project focused on capacity-building and planning.	of March 2019. This phase of the project focused on capacity-building and planning.
				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.	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.  Target populations identified to participate in the
	the training were member municipal workers, cound community members.  Working Group members were members.	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	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.		
				SAO coordinated registration for the course.  From the program evaluation the participants expressed a high level of satisfaction with the	From the program evaluation the participants expressed a high level of satisfaction with the course and felt it was quite valuable.
				course and felt it was quite valuable.  The Department is anticipating a final program report that will contain the program curriculum, course evaluation and recommendations for future offerings.	The Department is anticipating a final program report that will contain the program curriculum, course evaluation and recommendations for future offerings.
					NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:
					STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.

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ST-23-01-11	Permanent Placement of a Community RCMP Officer	WHEREAS several remote municipalities have not had a permanent stationary police officer to effectively, monitor and enforce laws and various legislation; and WHEREAS the absences of proper police protection can sometimes put un-due stress on community residents.  THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED 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.	DOJ	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.	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.  **NWTAC** Resolution** Committee Recommendation:*  STANDING - NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.
ST-23-98-12	Limiting the Time Available to the Territorial Assessment Appeal Tribunal to Reach a Decision	WHEREAS the current provisions of the Property Assessment and Taxation Act provide for the establishment of a Territorial Assessment Appeal Tribunal; and WHEREAS 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 WHEREAS this uncertainty has continued in some instances for more than one year because of delays in hearing appeals. THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED 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	MACA	A legislative review of the Property Assessment and Taxation 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.  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. 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	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. The current <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> was enacted in 1988 and has not had a comprehensive review since coming into force.  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.

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		six months from the time of the deadline of appeals during which it must rule on said appeals.		contribute to establishing legislative priorities for the 19 <sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly.  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.	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.  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.  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> .  This is important feedback that will be considered, not only as we set priorities, but also once we begin the legislative review process.  **NWTAC Resolution Committee**  **Recommendation:**  STANDING - NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.