



February 13, 2023

Rebecca Alty
President
Northwest Territories Association of Communities
200 5105 50 AVENUE
YELLOWKNIFE NT X1A 1S1

Dear Ms. Alty:

2022 NWTAC Resolution Responses

Please find attached, the Government of the Northwest Territories' (GNWT) responses to the New and Reaffirmed Resolutions passed by the Northwest Territories Association of Communities at the 2022 Annual General Meeting.

The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) has coordinated this response on behalf of the GNWT. Please contact Ms. Laura Gareau, Deputy Minister, MACA at (867) 767-9160, ext. 21000, should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Caroline Cochrane".

Caroline Cochrane
Premier

Attachment

c. Honourable Diane Archie
Deputy Premier
Minister, Infrastructure

Honourable Paulie Chinna
Minister, NWT Housing Corporation

Honorable Julie Green
Minister, Health and Social Services

Honourable Caroline Wawzonek
Minister, Finance

Honourable Shane Thompson
Minister, Municipal and Community Affairs

Honourable R.J. Simpson
Government House Leader

Shaleen Woodward
Principal Secretary

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

Laura Gareau
Deputy Minister
Municipal and Community Affairs

Sara Brown
Chief Executive Officer
Northwest Territories Association of Communities

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response
No.	Title	Text		
2022-01	Expand the Rural and Remote Stream of the Reaching Home Program	<p>WHEREAS approximately 31% of the population of Canada lives in communities of 30 thousand or less and yet the Rural and Remote funding allocation is about 6% of the overall Reaching Home annual budget; and</p> <p>WHEREAS research from Canada and the US indicates that while homelessness is prevalent in rural and remote communities, it remains significantly underfunded; and</p> <p>WHEREAS this chronic underfunding means that the infrastructure is not in place in rural communities to enable them to jump on capital opportunities such as the Rapid Housing Initiative; and</p> <p>WHEREAS the National Housing Strategy has five streams of funding under the Reaching Home program designated for communities with populations above 25k; therefore, be it</p> <p>RESOLVED That the Federal Government increases the amount of the Rural and Remote stream of the Reaching Home program from its current level of \$11 million per year to \$50 million per year; and be it further</p> <p>RESOLVED That the Federal Government gather data on rural housing and homelessness, including via the implementation of a national homelessness count for rural and remote communities; and be it further</p> <p>RESOLVED That the Federal Government ensure that updates to the National Housing Strategy include measures to set aside meaningful funding for the provision of social and affordable housing in rural and remote communities.</p>	Housing NWT	<p>Housing NWT supports the request for expanded federal funding, in the form of the rural and remote stream of the Reaching Home Program and continues to advocate for funding directed to benefit the whole of the Northwest Territories.</p> <p>Housing NWT is cognizant of the acute challenges and limited funding available to support members in remote, rural communities who are presently homeless or are at risk of homelessness and welcomes greater support from the federal government for our most vulnerable community members.</p>
2022-02	Canada Community-Building Fund (Gas Tax Fund) Renewal	<p>WHEREAS the Canada Community-Building Fund (CCBF), which was formerly known as the federal Gas Tax Fund, provides \$2.2 billion in annual capital funding directly to municipalities through a predictable allocation mechanism; and</p> <p>WHEREAS Municipalities of all sizes use the CCBF to deliver direct results for Canadians by building and renewing core public infrastructure, including water infrastructure, local roads, public transit and community, cultural and recreational facilities; and</p> <p>WHEREAS in Budget 2019 and Budget 2021 the federal government leveraged the CCBF as a proven mechanism to deliver infrastructure funding quickly by doubling the value of the fund in those years; and</p>	MACA	<p>A permanent increase to the annual CCBF allocation for the territories is the most reliable and sustainable option to meaningfully address municipal needs in the north.</p> <p>The current Canada-NWT Administrative Agreement for the CCBF (formerly the Gas Tax Fund) expires on March 31, 2024. Canada has not yet initiated any discussions about renewal of the agreements.</p> <p>The MACA has been engaging the Governments of Nunavut and Yukon to identify common pressures, themes and linkages to Canada’s Arctic and Northern Policy Framework to support strategic engagement and federal funding advocacy, including renewal of the CCBF.</p>

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		<p>WHEREAS each <i>Administrative Agreement on the Federal Gas Tax Fund (2014-2024)</i> signed between the federal government and the provinces and territories is scheduled for renegotiation and renewal by April 1, 2024; Infrastructure Canada is leading a renewal engagement process with the aim of securing agreements in principle by September 2023; the scope of the CCBF renewal process includes decisions on signatories and program delivery partners, data collection and reporting and public communications, among other important program design considerations; and</p> <p>WHEREAS reforms are needed to ensure that the Fund’s growth and volume maintain pace with Canada’s economic growth, the historic increase in construction prices, and the historic growth of federal sales tax revenues; and</p> <p>WHEREAS the Government of Canada’s Arctic and Northern Policy Framework acknowledges longstanding inequalities in transportation, energy, communications, employment, community infrastructure, health and education continue to disadvantage people, especially Indigenous peoples, in Canada's Arctic and North; and</p> <p>WHEREAS Infrastructure Canada’s practice of applying the current 2 percent index at \$100 million increments has caused municipalities to receive less funding than allocated: and</p> <p>WHEREAS Budget 2022 signalled the federal government’s intent to tie CCBF funding to actions by provinces, territories, and municipalities to increase housing supply where it makes sense to do so, marking an important new direction for the Fund; now, therefore, be it</p> <p>RESOLVED that the federal government ensure that municipalities are meaningfully engaged in the development of the 2024-2034 Canada Community-Building Fund agreements through FCM and provincial and territorial municipal associations; and be it further</p> <p>RESOLVED that the 2024-2025 Canada Community-Building Fund agreements modernize this critical municipal funding program by increasing the indexation from 2 percent to 3.5 percent annually, by eliminating the current practice of applying the index at \$100 million increments, and permanently triple the current funding allocation for the three Territories.</p>		<p>In renewal discussions, MACA will advocate for an ongoing funding increase for community governments in the NWT under the CCBF in the new agreement.</p>

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RA-22-21-01	Amendment to Disaster Assistance Policy – Solid Waste Management Facility Fires	<p>WHEREAS NWT communities that are responsible for operation and management of a municipal solid waste management facility will not have adequate financial resources to support the cost of extraordinary, emergency firefighting and associated environmental protection related activities during a community solid waste management facility fire.</p> <p>WHEREAS the cost of firefighting and environmental protection activities associated with a solid waste management facility fire will not be adequately covered through Northern Communities Insurance Program.</p> <p>WHEREAS increasing environmental regulations are equating to significant costs associated with emergency firefighting and associated air quality and water quality monitoring and mitigation.</p> <p>WHEREAS the GNWT has recently ruled that a disaster classification requires proof of widespread damage that affects a significant number of people’s properties.</p> <p>WHEREAS the GNWT has recently ruled that environmental contaminants resulting from a significant solid waste management facility fire do not represent a risk to the health, safety and welfare of residents.</p> <p>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the NWT Association of Communities urge the Government of the Northwest Territories to recognize extraordinary, emergency fires at</p>	MACA	N/A – Resolution was introduced in 2021.	<p>GNWT policies are designed to ensure that our decisions are consistent and fair, while taking into account the needs of residents and communities across the Northwest Territories. It is important that we follow our own policies when we make our decisions.</p> <p>The Disaster Assistance Policy provides guidance to how the GNWT may provide financial assistance to community governments, small businesses, or residents of the Northwest Territories who have suffered widespread damage as a result of a disaster. The intent of the Disaster Assistance Policy is to ensure overall community recovery in terms of infrastructure, essential services and functioning after a disaster. It is not a compensation program and it is not an insurance policy to recover actual losses.</p> <p>The Policy outlines that appropriate and reasonable measures to prevent and minimize damage should be taken by community governments, small businesses and residents. As part of the policy changes made by the Department effective April 1, 2007, communities are expected to establish a reserve to provide for unanticipated events; and were given additional authority and increased resources through the Community Public Infrastructure Fund and the Gas Tax Program to provide additional capacity to deal with</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolutions Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – Some recent improvements in terms of amounts allocated for flooding to be in alignment with federal policy; however, need further movement in terms of definition.</p> <p>MACA remains committed to developing policies that ensure that decisions are consistent and fair, while taking into account the needs of residents and community governments. It is important that MACA follow its own policies when decisions are made.</p> <p>The Disaster Assistance Policy has been in place since 1981 and was updated in 2022 to help the MACA better meet the intent of the Policy, which remains unchanged.</p> <p>Amendments to the “Definitions” section align with the Policy’s principles and provide clarification as to what constitutes an eligible emergency and what is excluded. They exclude emergencies that affect a single sector or property; as such solid waste management facility fires are not eligible under the DAP.</p> <p>Community governments should take appropriate and reasonable measures to plan for, and to prevent and</p>

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		<p>solid waste management facilities as a potential disaster that can lead to significant municipal property destruction, significant environmental damage, and put peoples' health, safety and welfare at risk.</p> <p>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the GNWT's Disaster Assistance Policy be updated to include the specific indication that extraordinary, emergency solid waste management facility fires can be considered a disaster.</p> <p>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the GNWT's Disaster Assistance Policy's maximum assistance payable be increased from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 to more appropriately cover the costs associated with or prevention of a community disaster.</p> <p>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the fiscal status of the community should have no bearing on the eligibility or amount of coverage under the GNWT Disaster Assistance Policy.</p>		<p>emergency situations.</p> <p>The Policy has been in place since 1981, and was last reviewed in 2005 with no change in the definitions since that time.</p> <p>The GNWT carefully considered the request by the Town of Hay River. A review of the circumstances of the Hay River landfill fire concluded that the event did not meet the criteria as set out in the Policy.</p> <p>Dump fires are not typically covered by disaster assistance in other jurisdictions and are not eligible under the federal Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements. There is no history in the Northwest Territories of the Disaster Assistance Policy being used for this type of incident. A review and modernization of the Disaster Assistance Policy by the department is being considered in the context of the 2021 flooding season.</p>	<p>minimize damage.</p> <p>It is recommended that communities take a proactive approach to identify and address issues within their solid waste facilities to reduce the likelihood of future incidents occurring. Most recently through the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program 28 communities are receiving funding to improve their solid waste facilities and incorporate best practices for solid waste management.</p> <p>MACA also continues to support community governments by providing training on solid waste management and can provide specialized expertise and is available to work with community governments upon request. MACA encourages community governments to participate in other training and educational opportunities such as those offered through the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA)'s Northern Lights Chapter (e.g. Landfill Fire Training). MACA will continue to work with community governments to explore opportunities to support their ongoing solid waste program needs and proactively find solutions for preventing future solid waste site incidents.</p>	

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RA-22-21-02	Property Tax Forgiveness When Property is Destroyed by Fire	<p>WHEREAS in the event that an improvement is damaged or destroyed by fire and the damage or destruction is so significant as to render the taxable property unfit for further use or occupation, the Property Assessment and Taxation Act grants the Council of a municipal taxing authority to enact a by-law to reduce or rebate a portion of the property taxes, upon application by the assessed owner;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the ability to reduce or rebate a portion of the property taxes when fire damages or destroys an improvement and renders it unfit for further use is a reasonable action;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the current requirement to enact a by-law to effect the reduction or rebate of a portion of the property taxes under these circumstances introduces additional burden and potentially significant time delays, and unnecessarily brings public attention to what can be a very personal tragedy;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the reduction or rebate of a portion of the property taxes on a specific property under these conditions is largely prescriptive and can be achieved administratively without requiring policy direction from the Council of a municipal taxing authority;</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Northwest Territories Association of Communities urge the Government of the Northwest Territories to consider amending</p>	MACA	N/A – Resolution was introduced in 2021.	<p>MACA is undertaking a review of the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> legislation and its corresponding policies and procedures in order to bring forward a Legislative Proposal during the 19th Legislative Assembly. A number of issues have long been identified with the Act, which have led to a lack of clarity, administrative challenges, inconsistent application and potential complaints. This issue was brought forward by the municipal taxation authorities. Senior Administrative Officers identified this during stakeholder engagement.</p> <p>A phased approach to amend the Act is planned, in order to prioritize some of the less complex administrative issues before other more complicated or technical areas of the legislation.</p> <p>As part of the legislative review process, MACA will be taking into consideration those areas of the Act that may present regulatory hardship to affected community governments. MACA is completing preliminary research to further determine issues related to assessment which may require legislative or administrative solutions.</p> <p>MACA is also reviewing other property assessment legislation in Canada to identify common practices in property assessment and taxation and how these practices can be adapted to best fit our</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolutions Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – NWTAC has been contacted to begin review of amendments of the Act. City of Yellowknife recommends affirmation.</p> <p>MACA is using a phased approach to advance amendments to the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> (PATA).</p> <p>The first phase is addressing known administrative issues such as increasing the terms of appointments for members of both the Municipal and Territorial Boards of Revisions, while the second phase is intended to address more complex issues of property taxation and authorities such as the writing off property tax debt.</p> <p>Bill 66, <i>An Act to Amend the Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> addresses the first phase amendments, and was introduced and received First and Second Reading in the Fall sitting of the 19th Legislative Assembly (November 2022). MACA anticipates that Bill 66 will receive Third Reading in the Winter session (February/March 2023).</p> <p>MACA has established a Working Group to advance phase 2 that includes the departments of Lands and Finance, Local Administrators of Government of the NWT and the NWT Association of Communities. Given the complexity of</p>

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		the Property Assessment and Taxation Act to enable the Senior Administrative Officer of a municipal taxing authority to approve, upon application by the assessed owner, the reduction or rebate of a portion of the property taxes when an improvement is damaged or destroyed by a fire that has rendered it unfit for further use or occupation.			unique challenges and needs.	taxation law, MACA has contracted a lawyer with expertise in taxation law to conduct research on the identified issues and propose recommendations for legislative amendments.
RA-22-21-03	Accessibility Legislation	<p>WHEREAS accessibility in Canada is about creating communities, workplaces and services that enable everyone to participate fully in society without barriers.</p> <p>WHEREAS according to the 2017 Canadian Survey on Disability, more than 6 million Canadians aged 15 and over (22% of the population) identify as having a disability</p> <p>WHEREAS the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms protects a number of our rights and freedoms, including banning the discrimination of people with a mental or physical disability.</p> <p>WHEREAS the Canadian <i>Human Rights Act</i> and the Northwest Territories <i>Human Rights Act</i> prohibits the discrimination or harassment of people on a number of grounds, including disability.</p> <p>WHEREAS the provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia and Manitoba have provincial accessibility legislation and British Columbia has introduced provincial accessibility legislation;</p> <p>WHEREAS the <i>Accessible Canada Act</i> received</p>	MACA/INF	N/A – Response was introduced in 2021.	<p>The Standing Committee on Government Operations (SCOGO) Report on the Review of the 2018-19 Human Rights Commission Annual Report referred to the National Building Code concerning accessibility. The Commission is concerned about the lack of requirements set out in the National Building Code and what is considered an accessible space.</p> <p>SCOGO recommended that the GNWT investigate and take the necessary steps to solve the issues and remove the steps between the NBC and the <i>Human Rights Act</i>. The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) worked with the Department of Infrastructure to develop a response to the SCOGO recommendation.</p> <p>The GNWT response to all the recommendations was tabled in the Legislative Assembly during the February-March 2021 session.</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolutions Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – Above referenced review of the Fire Prevention Act did not include any amendments focused on accessibility.</p> <p>City of Yellowknife recommends affirmation.</p> <p>MACA established a Working Group consisting of representatives from the Department of Infrastructure and Housing NWT to advance amendments to the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i>. In May 2022, MACA released the <i>Fire Prevention Act Discussion Paper: Review of the Fire Prevention Act and Consideration of Building Standards Framework</i> and a ‘What We Heard Report’ following analysis of the engagement on the discussion paper in August 2022.</p> <p>This report was used to develop Bill 67, <i>An Act to Amend the Fire Prevention Act</i> that is before the Legislative Assembly for review. Bill 67 was introduced and</p>

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		<p>Royal Assent on June 21, 2019 and came into force on July 11, 2019 and many provinces are expected to adopted mirroring legislation;</p> <p>WHEREAS Canada joined the United Nations (UN) <i>Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</i> in 2010. The Convention protects and promotes the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities without discrimination and on an equal basis with others.</p> <p>WHEREAS Courts and Human Rights Tribunals have determined that meeting the <i>National Building Code</i> is not always adequate for individuals and building owners to ensure they are meeting accessibility requirements under Human Rights Acts.</p> <p>WHEREAS there is no clear guidance for in the Northwest Territories on how to address accessibility in facilities and services.</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Government of the Northwest Territories establish comprehensive accessibility legislation that enables all persons to participate fully in society without barriers by providing clarity of requirements and standards to be met throughout the Northwest Territories.</p>			<p>MACA is advancing its review of the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i> and Regulations, which will include a discussion on which code compliance measures are most appropriate to protect residents. Within the current legislative environment, the GNWT is not mandated or resourced to provide incentives to developers to incorporate accessible designs. Should the discussion about the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i> shift towards broader building standards legislation, issues regarding accessibility and other Human Rights considerations in the context of the National Building Code would be considered.</p> <p>In addition to MACA, the review of the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i> will involve multiple other departments, including Infrastructure (INF), Education, Culture and Employment (ECE), Health and Social Services (HSS), the NWT Housing Corporation (NWTAC), and others who build and operate public infrastructure. There is no simple or quick solution for the issue of accessible design, and it remains a challenge faced by all Canadian jurisdictions. Implementation of accessible design in our current environment would include many stakeholders and decision makers and will require a cultural shift in the way our society approaches design and responsibilities for inclusive facilities.</p>	<p>received First and Second Reading in the Fall sitting of the 19th Legislative Assembly (November 2022). MACA anticipates that Bill 67 will receive Third Reading in the Winter sitting of the 19th Assembly (February/March 2023).</p> <p>Although the Bill does not include specific amendments focused on accessibility, the GNWT anticipates adopting the 2020 Nation Building Code (NBC) via regulations in 2023. 2020 NBC makes several improvements with respect to accessibility.</p> <p>The accessibility of buildings is improved by revising the minimum dimensions of building elements to accommodate persons using various types of mobility devices and by increasing the visibility, detectability and ease of use of building elements by persons with reduced dexterity, vision or hearing. 2020 NBC introduces requirements for universal washrooms and shower rooms, for visible and audible feedback signals, and for tactile safety signage. More pedestrian entrances and floor levels are also required to be accessible.</p>

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					The GNWT aims to show leadership on this topic through the planning, design and construction of GNWT-owned infrastructure, but does not currently have a mandated role to play in the accessibility standards for private and municipal infrastructure.	
RA-22-20-05	Day Homes in Social Housing	<p>WHEREAS There is a shortage or absence of daycares and day homes within all NWT communities;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS This shortage of childcare is an impediment to many participating in the economy;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS This shortage of childcare is an impediment to recruitment and retention of staff in the communities;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS The provision of day home services is a complimentary activity for those who cannot work for various reasons including the provision of childcare for their own children;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS The hosting of day homes is currently not permitted in public housing;</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the NWT Housing Corporation revise their policies to permit the hosting of day homes within their units while still ensuring that they meet all other regulatory requirements.</p>	ECE / Housing NWT	<p>The Mandate for the GNWT for 2019-2023, identified the goal of increasing seasonal, part-time, and fulltime employment in small communities by amending the NWT Housing Corporation policies to allow appropriate home business opportunities within their units.</p> <p>Additionally, the Mandate also includes increasing availability and reducing the costs of childcare in communities by amending income assistance and housing programs to allow for the delivery of licensed childcare programs.</p> <p>With limited options for child-care in small communities, there has been an interest in changing those policies to allow Public Housing tenants to operate a Day-home business in their units. Allowing the operation of private businesses in Public Housing may be construed as subsidizing the operating costs of business operators, providing them an unfair advantage over</p>	<p>Increasing access to early childhood programs in the NWT is a priority for the Department of Education, Culture and Employment (ECE).</p> <p>As part of the Mandate of the 19th Legislative Assembly, ECE will review and amend existing policies and funding models for early childhood programs.</p> <p>Funding and resources available for early learning and childcare programs aim to support efforts to improve educational outcomes for all NWT children. ECE supports licensed early learning and childcare programs, including centre-based child day care facilities and family day homes, with funding that includes both grants and contribution agreements.</p> <p>Funding provided to early learning and childcare programs supports the development of early learning and childcare opportunities in NWT communities.</p> <p>In 2019-2020, funding streams available to licensed early learning and child care programs included:</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolutions Committee Recommendation: RE-AFFIRM – Have heard that work on this happening but have yet to see any concrete action.</p> <p>Housing NWT and Education, Culture and Employment (ECE) continue to work collaboratively, to support the achievement of the 19th Legislative Assembly’s Mandate to amend housing programs, to allow for the delivery of licensed early learning and childcare programs.</p> <p>This work has included an evaluation of policies and procedures to see what options are available and is supported by a more comprehensive program and policy review, as part of Housing NWT’s strategic renewal. Access to licensed early learning and child care can support families in participating in education and employment opportunities that otherwise may be challenging to pursue.</p> <p>In small communities, licensed family day homes can provide sustainable</p>

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				<p>competitors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Childhood Program Operating Subsidy; • New Child Care Spaces funding; • Health and Safety funding; • Supporting Child Inclusion and Participation funding; • Provider Enhancement Grant; • Technology Grant; and, • Cultural Resource Grant. <p>Additional resources and professional development opportunities are provided to licensed early learning and childcare programs and early childhood educators who work in these programs. The GNWT is exploring ways to further support this sector.</p> <p>ECE has allocated \$8.9 million in the 2020-2021 Main Estimates for Early Learning and Child Care. This includes \$1.7 million for Supporting Child Inclusion and Participation. The Canada-NWT Early Learning and Child Care Bilateral Agreement provides approximately \$2.5 million in federal funding for a total investment of \$11.4 million in 2020-2021.</p> <p>With limited options for child-care in small communities, there has been an interest in changing those policies to allow Public Housing tenants to operate a Day-home business in their units. Allowing the operation of private businesses in Public Housing may be construed as subsidizing the operating</p>	<p>access to early learning and child care programming while supporting early childhood development.</p> <p>ECE is working closely with Housing NWT on the development of a pilot program that is anticipated to support family dayhomes to be run out of Public Housing units in small communities. More details concerning the delivery of day homes in social housing will be provided when available.</p>

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					<p>costs of business operators, providing them an unfair advantage over competitors.</p> <p>Currently, through its lease agreement, the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation (NWTHC) does not allow Public Housing tenants to operate For-Profit businesses in their Public Housing Units, except for the making of traditional arts and crafts.</p> <p>As with all family day homes, the residence must meet ECE’s licensing requirements. ECE has up to \$10K in Health and Safety funding to address renovations and/or retrofits required compliance with the legislation. ECE requires operators to have business liability insurance.</p> <p>The NWTHC and ECE are exploring options around operating licensed early learning and child care programs in Public Housing units. The NWTHC is willing to review Public Housing policies and procedures to see what options are available.</p> <p>The Mandate for the GNWT for 2019-2023, identified the goal of increasing seasonal, part-time, and fulltime employment in small communities by amending the NWT Housing Corporation policies to allow appropriate home business opportunities within their units.</p>	

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RA 22-20-06	Water and Sewage Policy	<p>WHEREAS at the last LGANT meeting in Yellowknife, MACA officials presented its paper “Environmental Services Backgrounder”;</p> <p>WHEREAS the conversation between MACA officials and some SAOs revealed the possibility of major changes to MACA’s Water Sewage Policy;</p> <p>WHEREAS the conversation between the MACA officials and some SAOs at LGANT does not constitute proper or sufficient consultation with LGANT members;</p> <p>THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that MACA arrange for full consultation and disclosure of changes prior to implementing its proposed changes to its Water Sewage Policy;</p> <p>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the NWT Association of Communities immediately petition the GNWT Department of MACA to fully disclose its intention to amend its Water Sewage Policy and to consult with LGANT members prior to implementing its proposed changes to its Water Sewage Policy.</p> <p>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the NWT Association of Communities immediately petition the GNWT Department of MACA to fully disclose its intentions to immediately increase O&M funding to all NWT municipal governments.</p>	MACA	<p>Conversations between MACA and Senior Administrative Officers are not considered consultation or engagement, these conversations are to help inform MACA as the department starts to review changes to municipal funding policies.</p> <p>MACA will continue to review and work with the NWT Association of Communities (NWTAC) and LGANT to better understand the valuation methods and how to best measure changes over time. This will include updates to funding policies to clearly identify how funding is being provide and how the deficit will be calculated on an ongoing basis.</p>	<p>The Department routinely engages with community officials on all policies to review and address issues.</p> <p>As part of the 19th Assembly’s Mandate commitment to address the municipal funding gap, MACA will be updating the Community Government Funding Policies. The Department will continue to work with the NWT Association of Communities (NWTAC) and LGANT to discuss policy options and details and will engage before any final policy decisions are made.</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolutions Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – Committee is being established and terms of reference to complete this work.</p> <p>MACA engages the NWTAC to obtain feedback on community government funding, including the preferred split for the \$5 million mandate investment between the three core funding pots (Operations and Maintenance, Water & Sewer, and Community Public Infrastructure).</p> <p>To date \$4.17 million has been approved, with the reminder pending the review of the 2023-24 Main Estimates.</p> <p>MACA is currently working with an Advisory Group comprised of members nominated by the NWTAC and LGANT to update the Community Government Funding policies and remains committed to amending these policies in 2022-23.</p>

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No.	Title	Text		2020	2021	2022
RA-22-20-07	O & M Funding Levels	<p>WHEREAS the GNWT MACA has been reviewing its funding formula;</p> <p>WHEREAS there is still a wide gap between funding needs and funding levels;</p> <p>WHEREAS most, if not all, municipal governments have been struggling with less than adequate funding from the GNWT;</p> <p>THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that GNWT MACA arrange for full consultation and disclosure of its progress in finalizing the review of its funding formula;</p> <p>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the NWT Association of Communities immediately petition the GNWT Department of MACA to fully disclose the results of the review of its funding formula.</p> <p>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the NWT Association of Communities immediately petition the GNWT Department of MACA to fully disclose its intentions to immediately increase O&M funding to all NWT municipal governments.</p>	MACA	<p>The Department will work with the NWTAC to obtain their input on the preferred split for the \$5 million mandate investment between the 3 core funding pots (Operations and Maintenance, Water & Sewer, and community public infrastructure).</p> <p>With this mandate commitment, MACA is taking the opportunity to reassess the 2014 Municipal Funding Policy Review.</p>	<p>MACA has engaged with the NWTAC to obtain their feedback on all additional community government funding, including the preferred split for the \$5 million mandate investment between the three core funding pots (Operations and Maintenance, Water & Sewer, and Community Public Infrastructure).</p> <p>\$3.3 million has been added to Community Government Funding to date plus an increase of \$750,000 in Gas Tax Funding.</p> <p>MACA, along with the Federal Government has distributed over \$8 million, to community governments to support costs related to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>MACA will continue to work with all levels of government through established budget processes to seek funding opportunities to address the gap as well as continue to support communities to increase revenue generation and reduce operating costs.</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolutions Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – Committee is being established and terms of reference to complete this work.</p> <p>MACA engages the NWTAC to obtain feedback on community government funding, including the preferred split for the \$5 million mandate investment between the three core funding pots (Operations and Maintenance, Water & Sewer, and Community Public Infrastructure).</p> <p>To date \$4.17 million has been approved, with the remainder pending the review of the 2023-24 Main Estimates.</p> <p>MACA is currently working with an Advisory Group comprised of members nominated by the NWTAC and LGANT to update the Community Government Funding policies and remains committed to amending these policies in 2022-23.</p>
RA-22-20-09	Infrastructure Shortfall	<p>WHEREAS the 19th Legislative Assembly has tabled document 1-19(1) titled “Priorities of the 19th Legislative Assembly” wherein it directs Cabinet to work in partnership with governments to implement its 22 priorities which explicitly includes “Reduce the municipal funding gap”.</p> <p>Within the Cabinet’s Guiding Principles, tabled document 3-19(1) titled “Cabinet’s</p>	MACA	<p>The Department will work with the NWTAC to obtain their input on the preferred split for the \$5 million mandate investment between the 3 core funding pots (Operations and Maintenance, Water & Sewer, and community public infrastructure).</p> <p>With this mandate commitment,</p>	<p>The Department has engaged with the NWTAC to obtain their feedback on all additional community government funding, including the preferred split for the \$5 million mandate investment between the three core funding pots (Operations and Maintenance, Water & Sewer, and Community Public</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolutions Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – Committee is being established and terms of reference to complete this work.</p> <p>MACA engages the NWTAC to obtain feedback on community government funding, including the preferred split for</p>

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		<p>Guiding Principles – 19th Legislative Assembly”, among the six guiding principles it states;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>We will promote personal and community self-sufficiency.</i> <p><i>We recognize that being able to make and implement decisions for ones’ self is a fundamental part of individual dignity and self-confidence. When we make decisions about GNWT policies, programs and services, we will choose those options that give people and communities the support they need to develop their own capacity and skills to choose and direct their own futures.</i></p> <p>WHEREAS GNWT Department of Municipal and Community Affairs identified a \$39.2 million Community Infrastructure Funding shortfall in 2014, and more recently for the 2019 fiscal year end, identified the gap to be about \$30 million;</p> <p>WHEREAS the 18th Legislative Assembly tabled the 2020/2021 Capital Estimates, <i>Aug 2019 – TD-511-18(3)</i> with approved infrastructure investments of \$398.6 million for the 2020-21 fiscal year.</p> <p>WHEREAS less than 10% of the budgeted infrastructure expenditure (capital estimates) would fund the identified Community Infrastructure funding shortfall for municipalities, thus allowing community governments to invest in maintaining local infrastructure necessary to sustain and support basic community living requirements,</p>	<p>MACA is taking the opportunity to reassess the 2014 Municipal Funding Policy Review.</p>	<p>Infrastructure).</p> <p>\$3.3 million has been added to Community Government Funding to date plus an increase of \$750,000 in Gas Tax Funding.</p> <p>MACA has also distributed over \$8 million to community governments to support costs related to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>MACA will continue to work with all levels of government through established budget processes to seek funding opportunities to address the gap as well as finding other ways to either increase revenue generation or reduce operating costs.</p>	<p>the \$5 million mandate investment between the three core funding pots (Operations and Maintenance, Water & Sewer, and Community Public Infrastructure).</p> <p>To date \$4.17 million has been approved, with the reminder pending the review of the 2023-24 Main Estimates.</p> <p>MACA is currently working with an Advisory Group comprised of members nominated by the NWTAC and LGANT to update the Community Government Funding policies and remains committed to amending these policies in 2022-23.</p>	

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		<p>promote long-term sustainability of community infrastructure and, to provide critical local economic stimulus.</p> <p>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the 19th Legislative Assembly prioritize its 2020/2021 and future years funding to eliminate the municipal Community Infrastructure shortfalls as identified by GNWT Department of Municipal and Community Affairs.</p> <p>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the GNWT Department of Municipal and Community Affairs provide the members of the 19th Legislative Assembly with updated reporting that identifies the underfunding of critical infrastructure funding for municipalities.</p>				
RA-22-20-10	NWT Education Reform	<p>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.</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the three-year education renewal action plan entitled "Education Renewal and Innovation Framework, Directions for Change" published in 2015 states,</p> <p>"The current approach to education is not producing the overall levels of student achievement that we need and should</p>	ECE	<p>Improving student education outcomes to the same level as the rest of Canada is a priority of the 19th Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>ECE has created a revised Action Plan for ERI that follows ECE's approach to improving student outcomes; first starting with actions that focus on quality early learning and child care, through to those actions that support a</p>	<p><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – COVID- 19 surely brought to our attention how we educate people to the forefront. NWTAC will continue to work with the GNWT to ensure everyone in the NWT is offered the highest level of education. Due to COVID the Action Plan of ECE changed everything.</p> <p><u>Action Plan to Improve JK-12 Student Outcomes</u></p> <p>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</p>

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		<p>reasonably expect for the investments that are being made.";</p> <p>WHEREAS it was recognized in NWTAC Resolution 2019-14 that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECE has responsibility to provide essential and basic educational programming in the NWT to all communities; It is recognized/acknowledged that there are deficiencies and lack of adequate programming and resources in many communities; GNWT has identified a desire to improve public education in the NWT via Education Renewal and “Early Childhood Framework;” Many residents of the NWT may lack the capacity to succeed at education, that the GNWT look at alternate programing; Be it resolved that the Auditor General of Canada review education to ensure that all NWT residents have the capacity to successfully enter post-secondary upon graduation. <p>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.</p>	<p>internal evaluation identified common improvements needed in the JK-12 system and program delivery.</p> <p>The OAG Report and the internal ECE evaluation both found:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 achievement gap. <p>The OAG report and ECE evaluation also had common recommendations for improvement. These improvements included changes to the approach to funding NWT education bodies and schools, changes in program delivery, and continued monitoring and adjustments to the NWT Inclusive Schooling Directive and Policy.</p> <p>ECE is developing an Action Plan in response to the recommendations</p>	<p>quality JK-12 education system.</p> <p>The actions are categorized into the following seven themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>For each of the relevant actions listed within these themes, the associated deliverables and timelines expected to complete those actions are included.</p> <p>Two key actions within the Action Plan are the modernization of the Education Act and the renewal of NWT JK-12 school curriculum.</p> <p>1. Education Act Modernization</p> <p>A modernized Education Act has the goal of increasing student education outcomes to the same level as the rest of Canada by providing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarity about the Minister’s authority to ensure appropriate 	<p>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.</p> <p>Two key actions within the Action Plan include: modernization of the <i>Education Act</i> and renewal of JK-12 school curriculum.</p> <p>1. Education Act Modernization</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	

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		<p>WHEREAS the GNWT expends 18.4% (\$ 332.1 million) of its annual operating budget on the delivery of educational programs across the NWT.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(1): Institutional and Organizational Assessment (IOA) model, developed by International Development Research Centre (IDRC Canada)</p> <p>In the IOA model, performance is defined in terms of the organization’s effectiveness (mission fulfillment), efficiency (accuracy, timeliness and value of service and program delivery), ongoing relevance (the extent to which an organization adapts to changing</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>ECE has initiated the research, planning and analysis required to develop a new Education Act, with a view to bringing forward a Legislative Proposal in the 19th Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>There are several components to the project, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative Proposal research and analysis; • Communications and Consultation Strategy; associated engagement and reporting; • Indigenous Government Engagement Strategy; associated engagement and reporting; and, • Produce Legislative Proposal for submission to Cabinet. 	<p>accountability for student outcomes through the education system;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarity about the education bodies’ accountability for improving student outcomes; • An appropriate governance structure for the JK-12 system that recognized the rights of Indigenous governments, and supports the future delivery of education programs by Indigenous governments; • A balance between coordinated education system requirements, and the need for communities to have a voice in the delivery of education programs; • Structure, resources, and necessary flexibility for the provision of language and cultural programing. <p>ECE has begun engagement with Indigenous Governments, other education partners, stakeholders and the public between mid-March and June 30, 2021 toward the development of a Legislative Proposal for a new or revised Education Act.</p> <p>2. JK-12 Curriculum Renewal</p> <p>The current JK-12 curriculum is becoming out of date and is in need of renewal. Currently, the NWT uses curriculum from a variety of western</p>	<p>of the current education system to improve student outcomes. Amendments will be brought forward in 2023.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2. JK-12 Curriculum Renewal</p> <p>In December 2021, the NWT made the decision to transition to the use of the British Columbia’s curriculum and assessment tools.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The focus of the work of Curriculum Renewal in the 2022-2023 school year is planning for implementation and</p>	

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		conditions and its environment), and financial viability. The model also presents an approach to assessing the three underlying forces that drive performance: the capacities of an organization, its external environment, and its internal context or motivation.		<p>Concurrent with the work on the Legislative Proposal, ECE will implement its Action Plan in response to the OAG review and ERI evaluation to improve student outcomes. This Action Plan be implemented in the 2020-2021 school year and will include a more streamlines strategic planning process for the JK-12 education system are working towards the same goals and reporting publicly on the same performance indicators.</p>	<p>provinces, but the high school curriculum is predominantly from Alberta with ECE producing specific northern-based curriculum.</p> <p>With Alberta changing their direction in curriculum development, ECE has begun formal engagement with key NWT education partners, including Indigenous governments, education bodies, and the NWT Teachers' Association (NWTTA), to gather feedback and input of the renewal of the NWT JK-12 school curriculum and the possibility of exploring a new provincial partnership.</p> <p>ECE remains cognizant that the development and implementation of this Action Plan is just one step toward improving student outcomes. If this Action Plan is to be successful, education bodies, Indigenous governments and organizations, communities, educators, families, and students themselves must have a role to play in improving student outcomes in the NWT.</p>	<p>transition to the new curriculum.</p> <p>Key pieces of this work include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Student Assessment Renewal Plan - to be completed by June 2023 • Student Information Systems and Operations Updates – ongoing throughout the entirety of the project. <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ECE remains cognizant that the</p>

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						<p>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.</p> <p><u>Post-COVID Support for JK-12 Education</u></p> <p>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 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.</p> <p>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</p>

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						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.
RA-22-20-12	Reinstate the Public Boards of Aurora College & the NWT Power Corporation	<p>WHEREAS The Government of the Northwest Territories in all its services, organizations and corporations exist to serve the needs and directions of the residents of the Northwest Territories; and</p> <p>WHEREAS engaged public boards of governance are an essential component of a healthy democracy and representative of a Government that is interested in listening, and acting in the best interests of its residents, by following the directions and feedback of its public; and</p> <p>WHEREAS The Members of the 17th & 18th Assembly of The Government of the Northwest Territories Dissolved the public boards of Aurora College, The NWT Power Corporation, all Community based Health and Social services Authorities Boards; and</p> <p>WHEREAS Effective boards are those that are empowered with independence and made up of members with equity involvement in the successful operation of services.</p> <p>One that can act with respect, and trust to the issues they face, but speak with candor</p>	ECE/ EIA	<p>The GNWT committed to transform Aurora College into a polytechnic university. This will require changes to the Aurora College governance system to ensure it is effective, efficient, sustainable, and operating with the appropriate level of autonomy from the GNWT. New legislation will be introduced to allow the new board to lead Aurora College at arm’s length and then to run a degree-granting polytechnic university at arm’s length.</p> <p>An implementation plan describing major transformation activities, including timelines around the reinstatement of an Aurora College Board of Governors will be released later this fall. The GNWT has engaged with Indigenous government partners, key stakeholders and the public about a proposed governance model to inform the development of proposed amendments to the Aurora College Act that will in turn allow for the reinstatement of</p>	<p>EIA</p> <p>The NTPC Board continues to function, as public officials have been appointed to replace previous Board members. This permits the NTPC Board to function as required, provides the NTPC with guidance that is aligned with the priorities of the NWT, and ensures that the NTPC Board reports to the Minister.</p> <p>Further, the current appointments are an interim measure that allows the NTPC to function with greater accountability to its shareholder, the GNWT, while solutions to NTPC governance challenges are examined.</p> <p>Consideration of a new governance structure is required to ensure the effective operation of the NTPC Board – a body for which the Government of the Northwest Territories is accountable to residents of the NWT.</p> <p>ECE</p> <p>The Aurora College Transformation Implementation Plan released in October 2020 provides a timeline for</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolutions Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – Public Board needs to be in place throughout the transformation.</p> <p>The GNWT expects a decision regarding the NTPC governance structure in early 2023.</p> <p>The GNWT committed to transform Aurora College into a polytechnic university. This required changes to the Aurora College governance system to ensure it is effective, efficient, sustainable, and operating with the appropriate level of autonomy from the GNWT. New legislation was introduced to allow the new board to lead Aurora College at arm’s length and then to run a degree-granting polytechnic university at arm’s length.</p> <p>Applications for Board members closed in October 2022.</p>

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		<p>and honesty as required;</p> <p>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED the NWTAC asks the Government of the Northwest Territories to immediately re-instate the public boards of The Northwest Territories Power Corporation and Aurora College.</p>		<p>Board Governance at Aurora College at the right time in the transformation process.</p> <p>The re-instatement of public boards for the Northwest Territories Power Corporation (NTPC) and Aurora College is the long-term goal of the GNWT. It cannot be rushed and there is careful planning that is required. For NTPC, consideration is being given to options for the governance of the NTPC, including the timing of a new or reconstituted board.</p> <p>The transformation of Aurora College into a polytechnic university is critical step for the evolution of post-secondary education in the NWT. The success of that system is dependent on the new polytechnic university being effective and sustainable. This means that the governance of the new polytechnic must be properly planned and implemented.</p>	<p>transformation milestones, including amendments to the <i>Aurora College Act</i> in October 2021 and the re-establishment of the Board of Governors in September 2022.</p> <p>The GNWT has engaged with Indigenous governments, key stakeholders and the public on a governance model which will inform proposed amendments to the <i>Aurora College Act</i>. Amendments will support the re-establishment of the Aurora College Board of Governors and development of an effective, efficient and sustainable institution.</p>	
RA-22-20-13	Reinstate Local Health Authorities	<p>WHEREAS The Government of the Northwest Territories in all its services, organizations and corporations exist to serve the needs and directions of the residents of the Northwest Territories;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS engaged public boards of governance are an essential component of a</p>	HSS	<p>The current model with Regional Wellness Councils offers communities and regions the opportunity to offer input and have a say in the development of a territorial system to ensure regional needs and priorities are reflected.</p> <p>The Chair of the Regional Wellness</p>	<p>The Yellowknife Regional Wellness Council (RWC) serves as an advisory body to the Northwest Territories Health and Social Services Leadership Council. The RWC provides advice regarding health and social services, priorities under the territorial health and social services plan, and the promotion of health and wellness. The</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: more work required on this issue.</p> <p>There are Regional Wellness Councils in each of the following regions – Beaufort Delta, Sahtu, Yellowknife, Dehcho, Hay</p>

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		<p>healthy democracy and representative of a Government that is interested in listening, and acting in the best interests of its residents, by following the directions and feedback of its public;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS The Members of the 17th & 18th Assembly of The Government of the Northwest Territories Dissolved the public boards of Aurora College, The NWT Power Corporation, all Community based Health and Social services Authorities Boards; and</p> <p>AND WHEREAS Effective boards are those that are empowered with independence and made up of members with equity involvement in the successful operation of services. One that can act with respect, and trust to the issues they face, but speak with candor and honesty as required;</p> <p>THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED the NWTAC ask the Government of the Northwest Territories to immediately re-instate the community based local health authorities and empower them with the necessary resources to help solve the many issues plaguing community-based health and social services delivery.</p>		<p>Council sits on the NWT Health and Social Services Leadership Council and can advocate and make recommendations and decisions for change/actioning at the territorial level.</p> <p>One of the primary reasons for moving to this current model was that under the old system of community/regional boards of management, each community/regional board developed at its own pace but it also resulted in uneven level of services, extreme challenges in recruiting personnel, and fragmentation of the entire health and social services system. Additionally, communities and regions lacked the opportunities to have a say in the development of territorial programming on issues like medical travel and addictions services.</p> <p>Community support for the Regional Wellness Council and, in turn, the Northwest Territories Health and Social Services Leadership Council will strengthen the progress towards system transformation and ensure consistency of health and social services delivery to every resident in the NWT.</p>	<p>RWC plays a role in ensuring that the concerns and input from the public are addressed and used to inform the delivery of services.</p> <p>The Chair of the Regional Wellness Council sits on the NWT Health and Social Services Leadership Council and can advocate and make recommendations and decisions for change/actioning at the territorial level.</p> <p>Regional Wellness Councils are made up of members of the public and are from the communities served by the Regional Wellness Council.</p> <p>Community support for the Regional Wellness Council and, in turn, the Northwest Territories Health and Social Services Leadership Council will strengthen the progress towards system transformation and ensure consistency of health and social services delivery to every resident in the NWT.</p>	<p>River and Fort Smith.</p> <p>This governance structure is legislated under the Health Insurance and Health and Social Services Administration Act.</p> <p>The Chair of each of the Regional Wellness Council sits on the NWT Health and Social Services Leadership Council along with an appointed member from the Tłı̄ch̄ Community Service Agency. The function of the regional chairs is to advocate and make recommendations and decisions for change/actioning at the territorial level.</p> <p>Community support for the Regional Wellness Council and, in turn, the Northwest Territories Health and Social Services Leadership Council will strengthen the progress towards system transformation and ensure consistency of health and social services delivery to every resident in the NWT.</p>

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RA-22-20-16	Building Code Act	<p>WHEREAS at this time, the Northwest Territories (NWT) is the only jurisdiction within Canada without a regulatory building regime framework. Compared to our sister territories, the Yukon Territory and Nunavut, the NWT does not have any legislation that regulates construction in detail. The Yukon Territory has a <i>Building Standards Act</i> and Nunavut has a <i>Building Code Act</i>. The NWT does not have similar legislation, leading to an absence of clear building-related responsibilities for municipalities.</p> <p>WHEREAS through the <i>Cities, Towns, and Villages (CTV) Act</i>, CTV's can choose to adopt by-laws to regulate the safety, health and welfare of people and the protection of people and property. Pursuant to this, the City of Yellowknife has chosen to create the Building By-law, that regulates local construction; however, the <i>CTV Act</i> does not formally define the building-related responsibilities and interconnection between the function of the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) and tax based municipalities.</p> <p>WHEREAS a <i>Building Code Act</i> is different than a <i>Fire Prevention Act (FPA)</i>, and work on a <i>Building Code Act</i> should not be tied to the completion of the <i>FPA</i> review and update. Both Yukon and Nunavut have legislation regarding building codes and fire prevention.</p> <p>WHEREAS individuals and developers are often frustrated because they need to deal</p>	<p>MACA/INF</p> <p>Concerns about the absence of a robust code compliance system in the NWT to verify building safety for public occupancy in relation to the National Building Code & National Fire Code have been raised on several occasions, by municipal authorities, professional associations and the NWTAC.</p> <p>The GNWT is supportive of examining this issue with a view to improving harmonization among related regulatory functions and clarifying roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>MACA has committed to a review of the Fire Prevention Act (FPA) which includes the GNWT's regulatory authority in this area through MACA's plan review function.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement conducted in 2017 on the FPA identified the plan review function as a topic requiring a focused dialogue.</p> <p>MACA is proposing to conduct a review of the Fire Prevention Act and the Fire Prevention Regulations during the term of the 19th Legislative Assembly. In considering the FPA, consideration needs to be given to the scope of the review - particularly with regards to broader</p>	<p>Concerns about the absence of a robust code compliance system in the NWT to verify building safety for public occupancy in relation to the National Building Code & National Fire Code have been raised on several occasions, by municipal authorities, professional associations and the NWTAC.</p> <p>The GNWT is supportive of examining this issue with a view to improving harmonization among related regulatory functions and clarifying roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>MACA is undertaking a review of the Fire Prevention Act during the 19th Legislative Assembly. Stakeholder engagement conducted in 2017 on the Act identified the plan review function as a topic requiring a focused dialogue.</p> <p>In considering the Act, consideration is being given to the scope of the review - particularly with regards to broader building standards and the NWT regulatory compliance framework.</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: The absence of these Acts was flagged again for discussion under the Fire Protection Act Review. City of Yellowknife recommends affirmation.</p> <p>In May 2022, MACA released the <i>Fire Prevention Act (FPA) Discussion Paper: Review of the FPA and Consideration of Building Standards Framework</i> and a 'What We Heard Report' was released in August 2022 following analysis of the engagement on the discussion paper.</p> <p>MACA recognizes that updates to the FPA do not fully address the need for a building standards framework, and there is strong support from the 'What We Heard Report' to advance building standards legislation as a legislative priority for the 20th Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>Further research and engagement with industry stakeholders and community governments, as well as a discussion on the GNWT's mandate related to building standards legislation, will be needed before advancing this work.</p> <p>The GNWT will form a working group to determine whether building standards and inspections legislation can be introduced in the 20th Legislative Assembly.</p>	

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		<p>with multiple regulatory offices for building plans, electrical permits, construction, inspections and occupancy. By having a <i>Building Code Act</i>, the clarity on who is the ultimate authority and how regulatory requirements are interpreted would improve the terms for development considerably.</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT that the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) establish a comprehensive building regime for the purpose of providing regulatory clarity throughout the Northwest Territories.</p>		<p>building standards and the NWT regulatory compliance framework. A thorough understanding of the problem is crucial in helping to identify viable solutions.</p>		
RA-22-20-17	Presumptive Coverage for Work-Related Psychological Injury (including PTSD)	<p>WHEREAS Nunavut, Northwest Territories (NWT) and Quebec are the only jurisdictions in Canada without presumptive coverage for work-related psychological injury (including PTSD).</p> <p>WHEREAS in all jurisdictions with a PTSD presumption, the legislation states that, for eligible workers diagnosed with PTSD, their condition will be presumed to be related to their employment, unless the contrary is proven.</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the GNWT work with relevant stakeholders, including community governments, to update legislation to have presumptive coverage for work-related psychological injury (including PTSD).</p>	WSCC	<p>The WSCC actively monitors and considers policy trends within the worker’s compensation industry including specific issues such as presumptive coverage for work-related psychological injury.</p> <p>Although the terminology “presumptive” is not specifically incorporated into the WSCC Policy on Psychiatric and Psychological Disorders (03.09), the resulting application of the policy already provides for outcomes in line with other jurisdictions that specifically prescribe a presumption.</p> <p>For psychiatric and psychological disorders to be eligible for WSCC compensation they must be work-related, and they must be diagnosed by the most current</p>	<p>No change: The coverage provided by the WSCC for psychiatric and psychological disorders is not restricted to any category of worker but is equally provided to all workers under the Workers’ Compensation Act. Our coverage, like other jurisdictions, is dependent on the psychiatric or psychological disorder being work-related and diagnosed through the DSM. These coverage factors already exist within WSCC policy regardless of the specific title “presumptive coverage”.</p> <p>Policy 03.09 Psychiatric and Psychological Disorders is again set to be reviewed by the Governance Council in September of 2022.</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue to monitor. City of Yellowknife recommends affirmation.</p> <p>The coverage provided by the WSCC for psychiatric and psychological disorders is not restricted to any category of worker but is equally provided to all workers under the Workers’ Compensation Act. Our coverage, like other jurisdictions, is dependent on the psychiatric or psychological disorder being work-related and diagnosed through the DSM. These coverage factors already exist within WSCC policy regardless of the specific title “presumptive coverage.”</p> <p>In 2022, Policy 03.09 Psychiatric and Psychological Disorders was reviewed</p>

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				<p>version of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM).</p> <p>To ensure protection of Human Rights, all injuries are treated fairly regardless of being physical and/or psychiatric or psychological in nature. The WSCC regularly reviews its policies. The policy regarding psychiatric and psychological injuries was reviewed and updated in 2014, and again in December of 2017, to ensure fairness and alignment with Territorial Human Rights Legislation. To ensure that emerging issues are considered, the WSCC sets out a five-year policy review schedule. As per that schedule, Policy 03.09 Psychiatric and Psychological Disorders is again set to be reviewed by the Governance Council in September of 2022.</p> <p>All jurisdictions with presumptions require that the diagnosis of a psychological injury or PTSD be made using the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual or Mental Disorders (DSM).</p> <p>Employment criteria are also considered under their presumptions. Some jurisdictions</p>		<p>and will be going forward to the Governance Council in December for approval.</p> <p>There are no anticipated changes in the policy in regards to coverage for work-related psychiatric or psychological disorders diagnosed through the most current version of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM).</p> <p>Looking forward, the WSCC will be reviewing PTSD for firefighters as a part of its review of Firefighters' Presumption Regulations.</p>

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				<p>limit the application of presumption to certain categories of workers (e.g. First responders, front-line workers, or emergency-response workers), others extend the coverage to any worker covered by their Acts who is exposed to a work-related traumatic event.</p> <p>Specific wording of presumption in some jurisdictions simply states that provided the diagnostic and employment criteria are met, a worker's PTSD is presumed to be a work-related injury, unless the contrary is proven on the balance of probabilities. For others, the presumptive language explicitly includes the requirement that the worker's condition has to have arisen in response to an individual traumatic event or a series of such events.</p> <p>The coverage provided by the WSCC for psychiatric and psychological disorders is not restricted to any category of worker, but is equally provided to all workers under the Workers' Compensation Act. Our coverage, like other jurisdictions, is dependent on the psychiatric or psychological disorder being work-related and diagnosed through the DSM. These coverage</p>		

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				factors already exist within WSCC policy regardless of the specific title “presumptive coverage”.		
RA-22-20-18	Reducing Alcohol-Related Harms and Costs in the NWT	<p>WHEREAS the Provincial and Territorial Canadian Alcohol Policy Evaluation Project (CAPE) is a rigorous assessment of the extent to which evidence-based alcohol policies have been implemented in all 13 jurisdictions in Canada.</p> <p>WHEREAS a comprehensive alcohol policy framework was developed, containing gold standard best practices across 11 different policy domains.</p> <p>WHEREAS the types of alcohol policies being evaluated at the provincial and territorial level include those with direct evidence of effectiveness as a means of reducing population level consumption of alcohol and/or related harms such as: pricing and taxation; physical availability of alcohol; impaired driving countermeasures; marketing and advertising controls; minimum legal drinking age laws; screening, brief intervention and referral programs; and liquor law enforcement.</p> <p>WHEREAS they also assess evidence-based strategies that more indirectly facilitate implementation of the direct policies mentioned above. These strategies include: control systems for the distribution and sale of alcohol; provincial and territorial alcohol strategies; monitoring and reporting of alcohol related harms; and health and safety</p>	HSS	<p>In January 2020, the Territorial Committee on Problematic Substance Use was formed. The mandate of this committee is to develop a comprehensive response to the ongoing issues related to problematic substance use including a deliverable of a whole-of-government Alcohol Strategy. A whole-of-government approach addresses areas of responsibility held by the other GNWT departments.</p> <p>The Committee held a full-day workshop in March, to set the direction of an agreed upon approach towards the development of an alcohol strategy specific to the needs of NWT residents.</p> <p>Next steps will be to use findings and feedback from the workshop to inform community engagement plans. This phase will occur in 2020. Once community feedback is collected, a preliminary draft alcohol strategy can be developed.</p>	<p>Community and stakeholder engagement on the development of a territorial alcohol strategy is ongoing, with the intent to have a preliminary draft ready for circulation in November 2021.</p> <p>Initial work on a territorial alcohol strategy, in partnership with the Liquor Legislation Review project, has shown the need for community-level development of alcohol strategies, which may be expanded based on community needs to address other forms of substance use or behavioural disorders. Engagement with communities towards this goal began in 2021.</p>	<p><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: More work is required on this resolution.</p> <p>The NWTAC will continue to work with the GNWT on this resolution. NWTAC sits on the Polysubstance and Alcohol Strategy Advisory Committees. City of Yellowknife recommends affirmation.</p> <p>The NWT Alcohol Strategy final report has been completed and will be publicly posted early January 2023.</p>

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		<p>messaging.</p> <p>WHEREAS the NWT scored 33% in 2017 in regards to implementing gold standard best practices to reduce alcohol related harm, which is 12% below the average of 45% for the rest of Canada.</p> <p>WHEREAS as identified in the GNWT’s Mental Health and Addictions Strategic Framework, alcohol and drug use is very costly to our system. Between 2008/09 and 2010/11, on an annual average basis, 429 NWT patients were hospitalized 615 times with one or more alcohol or drug related issues, resulting in 3,250 bed days at an estimated cost of \$7.5 million to the territorial health system.</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT, the Government of the Northwest Territories develop an alcohol strategy with evidence-based gold standard best practices to address alcohol related harm in the Northwest Territories.</p>				
RA-22-20-20	REVIEW AND AMENDMENT OF THE SENIOR CITIZENS AND DISABLED PERSONS PROPERTY TAX RELIEF ACT, R.S.N.W.T. 1988,c.50 (Supp.), as amended	<p>WHEREAS the <i>Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act</i> grants municipalities the authority to exempt the eligible property of a senior citizen or a disabled person from part of the property taxes;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the <i>Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act</i> requires other property owners to be dependent on the senior or disabled owner in order for the relief to apply;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the definition of dependent</p>	MACA	<p>During the 18th Assembly, MACA advanced and completed four significant pieces of legislation and Regulations; an updated Western Canada Lottery Act, the new Northwest Territories 9-1-1 Act, an updated Cities, Towns and Villages Act and a new Emergency Management Act, in addition to completing an initial legislative review of the Fire Protection Act.</p> <p>MACA has identified three large</p>	<p>During the 18th Assembly, MACA advanced and completed four significant pieces of legislation and Regulations; an updated Western Canada Lottery Act, the new Northwest Territories 9-1-1 Act, an updated Cities, Towns and Villages Act and a new Emergency Management Act, in addition to completing an initial legislative review of the Fire Protection Act.</p> <p>MACA has identified three large pieces</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: More work is required on this. MACA is in the process of forming working group for PADA (PATA) review. City of Yellowknife recommends affirmation</p> <p>The <i>Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act</i> has not been comprehensively reviewed since it was enacted and it needs to</p>

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		<p>within the <i>Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act</i> is vague and allows for a wide range of diverse and potentially conflicting interpretations;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the vagueness of this definition can create confusion and misunderstanding;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS this confusion and misunderstanding may inhibit fair and consistent application of the tax relief provisions; determines eligibility strictly on the basis of age and/or disability;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the <i>Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act</i> does not provide any mechanism for municipalities to consider financial need when considering eligibility for property tax relief;</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Northwest Territories Association of Communities urge the Government of the Northwest Territories to consider: (i) Amending the <i>Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act</i> to allow municipalities to determine how dependency is defined and determined in situations where not all owners are seniors and/or disabled; and</p> <p>(ii) Amending the <i>Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act</i> to allow municipalities to define and apply a financial means test to ensure that property tax relief is directed at property</p>	<p>pieces of legislation to prioritize for review and significant amendment during the 19th Assembly. These are, in order of anticipated priority: the Fire Prevention Act, the Property Assessment and Taxation Act, and the Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act.</p> <p>In addition to MACA-led initiatives, community governments have expressed a strong interest in the Fire Prevention Act and the Property Assessment and Taxation Act.</p> <p>MACA intends to prioritize these legislative initiatives with the greatest stakeholder interest before considering the addition of another large legislative project.</p>	<p>of legislation to prioritize for review and significant amendment during the 19th Assembly. These are the Fire Prevention Act, the Property Assessment and Taxation Act, and the Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act.</p> <p>MACA intends to finalize the reviews of these acts in the 19th Legislative Assembly, before considering the addition of another large legislative project.</p>	<p>be updated to address identified concerns.</p> <p>Resource constraints due to COVID-19 and flooding in 2021 and 2022 led MACA to defer this legislative review. MACA intends to advance the Act as a legislative priority in the next Assembly.</p>	

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
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		owners who need it.				
RA-22-20-21	Winter Roads	<p>WHEREAS Climate Change is occurring in the North at more than twice the rate of the rest of Canada;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS The transportation network connecting communities in the NWT is particularly vulnerable to climate change due to its reliance on temperature sensitive systems such as winter roads and bridges;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the winter road network is a critical transportation link for nine NWT communities who rely on winter roads to bring in food, fuel, building supplies, and other essential goods and services plus many others that rely on ice bridges</p> <p>AND WHEREAS climate warming and increasing variability in temperatures has generally shortened the winter road season and increased uncertainty resulting in delays and cancellations, increased costs, and increased safety risks for travellers.</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the winter roads are GNWT assets, and the GNWT bears the responsibility for the planning and maintenance necessary to keep the transportation network operational and viable.</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the total costs of permafrost degradation on public assets is estimated to be in the order of \$1.3 billion.</p> <p>AND WHEREAS taking proactive tactics to</p>	INF	<p>The Northwest Territories is experiencing numerous changes and impacts due to a rapidly warming climate, and there are many knowledge gaps that need to be better understood and addressed. Overarching action areas required to improve climate change knowledge include the planning, management and use of information, along with enhanced research and monitoring networks.</p> <p>Using the best available information to improve the understanding of current and future impacts of climate change based on local, national and scientific knowledge will be paramount.</p> <p>In recent years, the GNWT has been working with other levels of government as well as academic institutions and researchers on numerous research and monitoring projects targeted at addressing climate change knowledge gaps.</p> <p>INF is involved in the construction and monitoring of test sections</p>	<p>The GNWT is continuing to work with federal partners on northern research projects and with national organizations on design and maintenance standards, to adapt and build in resilience to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>One initiative INF is working on with Transport Canada is a winter road portage road base and resiliency study. The study is complete for the first phase of investigations.</p> <p>The study placed temperature instruments along a section of northern winter road portages (which are the most vulnerable sections of winter roads due to rising temperatures) and the respective portages characterized for vulnerability. These instruments will be monitored annually. The information will be used to develop a portage decision-making tool to allow for more accurate predictions of winter road closures, and to develop construction techniques that create more resilient portages.</p> <p>Another initiative recently started involves integrated water and ice monitoring and risk mitigation for northern Canada’s high impact and low</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue our work with GNWT on climate change. More action is required on this resolution.</p> <p>The GNWT is working with Canada to make investments into the NWT transportation system to address impact of climate change.</p> <p>Climate change considerations will also be made as the Department will be undertaking a review of the 25-year Transportation Strategy, which will include engagement with Indigenous governments, community governments, stakeholders and public.</p> <p>The GNWT continues to work with federal partners on northern research projects and with national organizations on design and maintenance standards, to adapt and build in resilience to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Initiatives include an INF-Transport Canada collaboration on a winter road portage road base and resiliency study. The study is complete for the first phase of investigations.</p> <p>The study placed temperature</p>

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		<p>addressing climate change adaptation is the preferred approach;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS We will see the best success by working collaboratively with our many partners;</p> <p>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Government of the Northwest Territories to acknowledge the urgency and immediacy of the threat climate change poses to the winter road network and make the development of strategic adaptation measures a top priority;</p> <p>AND FURTHER THAT the GNWT take a strategic approach to research and planning that considers the vulnerability of communities.</p> <p>AND FURTHER THAT the GNWT lead a collaborative approach to transportation planning and research that is inclusive of every level of government and explores innovative partnerships with indigenous, federal and community governments, development corporations, and researchers.</p> <p>AND FURTHER THAT the GNWT take a leadership role and work in partnership with community governments to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research, develop and implement adaptation measures to respond to the increasingly uncertain winter road season; • Ensure that transportation infrastructure is developed to be resilient to the changing climate; and • Build the resilience of communities so they 	<p>along the NWT highway system in order to understand and mitigate climate change effects on transportation infrastructure. For example, four test sections were constructed and monitored on Highway No. 3, and two test sections were constructed and continued to be monitored on Inuvik Tuktoyaktuk Highway.</p> <p>These test sections are a part of a research and development program intended to evaluate better rehabilitation techniques for infrastructure constructed on warm, ice-rich, discontinuous and continuous permafrost. During construction, each test section was instrumented with thermistor cables connected to data loggers. The data downloaded from data loggers have been used to relate climate change effects and develop mitigation techniques.</p> <p>We will continue to work with our partners to understand, adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change on transportation infrastructure.</p>	<p>frequency events due to climate change. Specifically, the initiative aims to provide technology-based products and tools to help adapt to the consequences of climate change, including a focus on ice road hazards. This is a federal program in collaboration with several universities, and in partnership with the Dept. of ENR and INF. Work is expected to continue until 2024.</p> <p>This work, along with ongoing related studies by INF and academic institutions, are helping us to better understand the impact of climate change, and the options and limitations we have available to deal with the impacts.</p> <p>This is not just an NWT issue, but a northern issue. We are more than ever collaborating, and sharing information and experience, with many jurisdictions and academic institutions who are addressing this challenge. Examples are the Yukon and Alaska governments, and Laval, Carleton, Toronto, and Alberta universities.</p>	<p>instruments along a section of northern winter road portages (which are the most vulnerable sections of winter roads due to rising temperatures) and the respective portages characterized for vulnerability. These instruments will be monitored annually. The information will be used to develop a portage decision-making tool to allow for more accurate predictions of winter road closures, and to develop construction techniques that create more resilient portages.</p> <p>Another initiative involves integrated water and ice monitoring and risk mitigation for northern Canada’s high impact and low frequency events due to climate change. Specifically, the initiative aims to provide technology-based products and tools to help adapt to the consequences of climate change, including a focus on ice road hazards. This is a federal program in collaboration with several universities, and in partnership with the Dept. of ENR and INF. Work is expected to continue until 2024.</p> <p>This work, along with ongoing related studies by INF and academic institutions, are helping us to better understand the impact of climate change, and the options and limitations we have available to deal with the impacts.</p>	

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		<p>are better able to withstand and adapt to the impacts of climate change on the transportation network.</p> <p>AND FURTHER THAT the GNWT to provide information to winter road dependent communities in a transparent and timely manner.</p>				<p>This is not just an NWT issue, but a northern issue. Increasingly, we are collaborating, and sharing information and experience, with many jurisdictions and academic institutions that are addressing this challenge. Examples are our work with the Yukon and Alaska governments, and Laval, Carleton, Toronto, and Alberta universities.</p>
RA-22-20-22	United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Implementation	<p>WHEREAS the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted by the General Assembly in 2007 to establish minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the Indigenous Peoples of the world;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories resolved in 2008 to recognize and support the Declaration;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the NWT Association of Communities has also supported the Declaration;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS Canada committed in 2016 to fully implement the Declaration without qualification; and</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Mandate of the Government of the Northwest Territories states that implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples within the constitutional framework of Canada will advance reconciliation;</p> <p>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the NWT Association of Communities call on:</p>	EIA	<p>As described in the GNWT’s 2019-2023 Mandate, the GNWT is committed to further identifying, prioritizing and strengthening keys actions to further implement UNDRIP work with Indigenous governments, including creating and implementing an action plan that identifies changes required in GNWT legislation and policies to best reflect the principles set out in UNDRIP.</p> <p>The GNWT is anticipating developing a Terms of Reference (TOR) for a Working Group with Indigenous governments in 2020.</p>	<p>The GNWT is establishing a multilateral forum with all Indigenous governments to discuss and collaborate on common issues, including the implementation of the UN Declaration, with the forum’s inaugural meeting which took place in June 2021.</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue to work on this resolution.</p> <p>A legislative Framework to guide the drafting of legislation to implement the UN Declaration and a Memorandum of Understanding are expected to be reviewed and approved by NWT Council of Leaders by Winter 2023.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
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		<p>1. the Government of the Northwest Territories implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples through territorial legislation co-developed with Indigenous Governments within the calendar year 2020; and</p> <p>2. the Government of the Northwest Territories to work in consultation and collaboration with Indigenous Governments to:</p> <p>a. ensure that territorial laws, policies, mandates and measures comply with the Declaration; and</p> <p>b. co-develop and implement territorial action plans to achieve the objectives of the Declaration.</p>				

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
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RA-22-19-02	Duty to Consult	<p>WHEREAS Section 35 of the Constitution Act 1982 provides constitutional protection to the indigenous and treaty rights of indigenous peoples in Canada.</p> <p>WHEREAS The GNWT has a legal duty to consult and accommodate Aboriginal governments and organizations whenever it considers carrying out a government action that has the potential to adversely affect asserted or established Aboriginal or Treaty rights.</p> <p>WHEREAS The duty to consult is a constitutional obligation that is rooted in Section 35 of the Constitution Act 1982.</p> <p>WHEREAS The Government of the Northwest Territories is still developing a framework regarding obligations and expectations related to conducting consultation as it relates to municipal activities.</p> <p>WHEREAS The City of Yellowknife has been advised that the Government of the Northwest Territories could delegate procedural aspects of Section 35 of the Constitution Act 1982 to community governments.</p> <p>WHEREAS a determination of the responsibilities of community governments in the procedural aspects of Section 35 Community Consultation are not yet defined.</p> <p>WHEREAS community governments identify statutory consultation through Territorial legislation, such as the Cities, Towns of Villages Act and the Community Planning &</p>	<p>MACA/ EIA</p> <p>The duty to consult with Indigenous governments and Indigenous organizations is a GNWT responsibility.</p> <p>Municipalities can aid the GNWT’s consultation process by engaging with Indigenous governments and Indigenous organizations early in their planning processes. The GNWT encourages the municipalities of the NWT to continue their good efforts of having strong working relationships with the Indigenous people of the NWT.</p> <p>By having continual engagement and strong working relationships with Indigenous governments and Indigenous organizations, municipalities can help identify and resolve potential issues, minimize future issues, and explore opportunities for collaboration and cooperation.</p> <p>Municipal engagement will aid the GNWT consultation efforts helping to ensure a well informed and timely consultation process. No amendment of GNWT legislation is required for municipalities to continue their ongoing engagement efforts. MACA requires communities to</p>	<p>The duty to consult with Indigenous governments and Indigenous organizations is a GNWT responsibility. Municipalities can aid the GNWT’s consultation process by engaging with Indigenous governments and Indigenous organizations early in their planning processes. The GNWT encourages municipalities to continue their good efforts of having strong working relationships with the Indigenous people of the NWT.</p> <p>By having continual engagement and strong working relationships with Indigenous governments and Indigenous organizations, municipalities can help identify and resolve potential issues, minimize future issues, and explore opportunities for collaboration and cooperation.</p> <p>Municipal engagement will aid the GNWT consultation efforts helping to ensure a well informed and timely consultation process. No amendment of GNWT legislation is required for municipalities to continue their ongoing engagement efforts. MACA requires communities to host public meetings as part of compliance with the <i>Community Planning Act</i>, the <i>Cities, Towns and Villages Act</i>, the <i>Charter</i></p>	<p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue to work and consult with the GNWT in regards to this resolution. City of Yellowknife recommends affirmation.</p> <p>The duty to consult with Indigenous governments and Indigenous organizations is a GNWT responsibility. The GNWT continues to encourage community governments to maintain strong working relationships with the Indigenous people of the NWT.</p> <p>Through regular and ongoing engagement with Indigenous governments and Indigenous organizations, community governments can help identify and resolve potential issues, minimize future issues, and explore opportunities for collaboration and cooperation.</p> <p>No amendment of GNWT legislation is required for community governments to continue their ongoing engagement efforts. These efforts support the GNWT to complete consultation in a well-informed and timely manner. MACA will support community governments to engage with Indigenous governments and</p>	

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		<p>Development Act and Section 35 Consultation is not defined within the legislation guiding municipal activities at this time.</p> <p>WHEREAS Community governments are required to seek Ministerial approval on specific plans and by laws but are unable to confidently determine which aspects of Section 35 Consultation are required to form part of a project methodology or process.</p> <p>WHEREAS Community governments seek to have strong working relationships with Indigenous peoples in Canada but have not received clear guidelines related to Ministerial expectations related to Community Consultation.</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Northwest Territories Association of Communities urge the Government of the Northwest Territories to engage community governments in the development of amendments to applicable legislation in order to provide a clear regulatory framework related to delegation of procedural aspects of Section 35 Community Consultation, within which community governments who can then implement municipal projects.</p>	<p>host public meetings as part of compliance with the <i>Community Planning Act</i>, the <i>Cities, Towns and Villages Act</i>, the <i>Charter Communities Act</i> and the <i>Hamlets Act</i>.</p> <p>The Department is currently completing consultation under s.35 on a number of planning documents with impacted Indigenous Governments. MACA is also completing consultation on a boundary change request submitted by the City of Yellowknife.</p>	<p><i>Communities Act</i> and the <i>Hamlets Act</i>.</p>	<p>organizations and include them in our own engagement and consultation processes as much as possible.</p>	

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
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RA-22-19-03	Alternative Voting Methods	<p>WHEREAS Section 52.1 .(1 } of the Local Authorities Elections Act authorizes a local authority, that is a municipality, to pass a by-law to provide for voting by way of mail-in-ballot or the casting of ballots at the office of the returning officer;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS other jurisdictions within Canada allow for Alternative Voting Methods such as telephone voting and internet voting;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the acceptance of digital technology in society is increasing exponentially;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the use of technology can improve accessibility, enhance voter privacy and convenience, reduce ballot errors and increase efficiency of elections;</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Northwest Territories Association of Communities lobby the Government of the Northwest Territories to amend the Local Authorities Elections Act to incorporate technological advancements and alternative voting methods such as, but not limited to telephone voting and internet voting.</p>	MACA	<p>A legislative review of the <i>Local Authorities Elections Act</i> (LAEA) has not been identified as a priority during the 18th Legislative Assembly and has not been put on MACA’s list of legislative priorities.</p> <p>As of February 2020, phone voting in municipal elections is not done in any Canadian jurisdiction. Most Canadian jurisdictions do not have online voting, with the exception of some municipalities in Ontario.</p> <p>Individuals in these Ontario municipalities register for online voting. They are sent PIN numbers at a cost of \$2.00 per online voter (mailing costs). Ontario elections take longer than the 49 day calendar used in NWT municipal elections to allow for PINs to be distributed.</p> <p>MACA will consider these types of alternative voting methods along with other jurisdictions and will refer to this resolution at which time the LAEA is up for review.</p>	<p>A legislative review of the <i>Local Authorities Elections Act</i> (LAEA) has not been identified as a priority during the 19th Legislative Assembly. Most Canadian jurisdictions do not have online voting, with the exception of some municipalities. Phone voting in municipal elections has not been common in many Canadian jurisdictions, but with the impacts of COVID-19, the perception of the need for more accessible and safe digital systems may change the future of online and telephone voting nationwide. MACA is monitoring and reviewing how and where on-line voting is used throughout Canada and how this has evolved throughout the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, and will refer to this Resolution when the LAEA is up for review in the future.</p> <p>Elections in the NWT and other jurisdictions provincially and globally have successfully taken place during the pandemic. The LAEA allows for various voting opportunities leading up to election day, which lessens the number of people in the voting station on election day: advance voting, mail-in ballots via bylaw, voting in the office of the returning officer via bylaw, proxy voting, and mobile voting. Voters are encouraged to vote prior to Election Day.</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: In a year where COVID 19 tested our ability to work from home and communicate with others, communications, and the ability to use options such as those for voting is important. NWTAC will continue to advocate to amend the Local Authorities Election Act to incorporate these voting methods. City of Yellowknife recommends affirmation.</p> <p>The <i>Local Authorities Elections Act</i> (LAEA) was last amended in 2015. It is not identified as a priority for the 19th Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>MACA is moving its legislative agenda forward in line with current commitments of the 19th Legislative Assembly and has begun work on identifying legislative priorities for the 20th Legislative Assembly</p> <p>The LAEA currently allows community governments to provide various alternative voting options leading up to an election day, including advance voting, mail-ballots, voting in the office of the returning officer, proxy voting, and mobile voting.</p> <p>To conduct elections through other means such as mail-ballots, community governments first need to have passed a bylaw allowing them to do so.</p>

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						The GNWT recognizes that safe and accessible digital voting options support the participation of all citizens in democratic processes. When the LAEA is identified as a legislative priority, a review of the legislation will include consideration of digital voting options, and consultation considerations with the NWTAC will be coordinated with the review process.
RA-22-19-04	Cannabis Revenue Sharing	<p>WHEREAS the Government of Canada passed the Cannabis Act S.C. 2018, c.16 (Bill C-45 which legalized non-medical marijuana (cannabis) in Canada effective October 17, 2018;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories enacted the Cannabis Products Act S.N.W.T. 2018,c.6 and the Cannabis Smoking Control Act S.N.W.T. 2018, c.6, to legalize the sale and use of cannabis in the Northwest Territories. effective October 17, 2018;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the 2018 Federal Budget affirms that it is the federal government's expectation that a substantial portion of the revenues from cannabis excise taxes provided to provinces and territories will be transferred to municipalities and local communities, who are on the front lines of legalization;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS it will be the responsibility of local governments to establish and/or enforce regulations and policies related to</p>	FIN	The GNWT share of the 2018-19 federal excise tax revenues was \$111,208. The GNWT share of the 2019-20 federal excise tax revenues was \$167,743. The GNWT would encourage the NWTAC to provide the specific incremental costs faced by communities resulting from the legalization of cannabis.	The GNWT share of 2020- 21 federal cannabis excise tax revenues was \$376,317. The GNWT would encourage the NWTAC to provide the specific incremental costs faced by communities resulting from the legalization of cannabis.	<p><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will address this issue with NWT communities and communicate back to the GNWT the incremental costs from the legalization of cannabis. City of Yellowknife recommends affirmation</p> <p>The GNWT share of 2021-22 federal cannabis excise tax revenues was \$665,000. The GNWT would encourage the NWTAC to provide the specific incremental costs faced by communities resulting from the legalization of cannabis.</p>

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		<p>zoning, business licensing, building code and public consumption, which will result in initial and ongoing costs:</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Government of the Northwest Territories has indicated that there will be no transfer of revenue from cannabis excise taxes received by the territorial government shared with municipalities;</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the NWTAC lobby the Territorial Government to provide 25% of the excise tax on cannabis that is shared with the Government of the Northwest Territories by the federal government, and the same share of any additional tax that the Government of the Northwest Territories imposes on the sale of cannabis, be shared with municipalities.</p>				
RA-22-19-05	Post- Secondary Education Transformation	<p>WHEREAS transformation of post-secondary education is essential to advancing and supporting the economic social and workforce development in the Northwest Territories;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Government of the Northwest Territories undertook a review of Aurora College to ensure NWT residents have access to high quality postsecondary education in the NWT;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Aurora College Foundational Review Report contained 67 recommendations, including transformation of Aurora College into a polytechnic university;</p>	ECE	<p>The GNWT has committed that all Aurora College programs will be reviewed, with the Social Work Diploma and Bachelor of Education as the priorities. A new Academic Program Review Framework based on best practices in program review, and which meets the standards required to establish degree programs, has been implemented.</p> <p>The Social Work Diploma and Bachelor of Education programs are being reviewed through this new process. Both reviews are</p>	<p>The GNWT has committed that all Aurora College degree and diploma programs will be reviewed, with the Social Work Diploma and Bachelor of Education as the priorities.</p> <p>A new Academic Program Review Framework based on best practices in program review, and which meets the standards required to establish degree programs, has been implemented.</p> <p>The Social Work Diploma and Bachelor of Education programs are being reviewed through this new process, which includes external reviewers from</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue to work with the GNWT and look forward to the outcome of the reviews which are to be completed in 2021. City of Yellowknife recommend affirmation.</p> <p><u>Aurora College Transformation</u></p> <p>A new Academic Program Review Framework has been implemented by Aurora College. This Framework is based on best practices in program review and meets the standards required to establish degree</p>

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		<p>AND WHEREAS the Government of the Northwest Territories issued a response to the Aurora College Foundational Review Report and accepted the recommendation to transform Aurora College into a polytechnic university;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the transformation of Aurora College into a polytechnic university is an investment in the knowledge economy that will ensure both research investment and knowledge remain in the NWT;</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Government of the Northwest Territories take immediate steps to work with key partners, including municipalities, to create a successful vision for post-secondary education in the territory.</p>		<p>expected to be complete in 2021.</p> <p>Future program decisions and the development of new or revised curricula will be informed by the results of the reviews.</p>	<p>other recognized post-secondary institutions. Both reviews are expected to be complete in 2021.</p> <p>Future program decisions and the development of new or revised curricula will be informed by the results of the reviews.</p>	<p>programs.</p> <p>Future program decisions and the development of new or revised curricula are being informed by the results of the reviews. It is likely new and/or revised programming will be available starting in the 2024-2025 academic year with the initiation of a first-year general studies program.</p> <p><u>Post-Secondary Education Governance and Quality Assurance</u></p> <p>The new <i>Post-Secondary Education Act</i> will come into force by the end of the 2022 calendar year. The Act establishes processes for accreditation and quality assurance, resulting in consumer protection and connection to labour market needs. ECE is working with NWT post-secondary to support them in becoming compliant with the new legislation.</p>
RA-22-19-07	Aurora College Transition to Polytechnic University	<p>WHEREAS The Aurora College Foundational review recommended keep programs</p> <p>WHEREAS the GNWT vowed not to cut funding but has not allowed intake into the programs</p> <p>WHEREAS the GNWT Aurora College Response accept the recommendation that the VP Education and Training to conduct a program review for both the Social Worker Diploma as well as the Bachelor of Education as a matter of priority to determine whether the programming: is of sufficient quality to</p>	ECE	<p>The GNWT has committed that all Aurora College programs will be reviewed, with the Social Work Diploma and Bachelor of Education as the priorities. A new Academic Program Review Framework based on best practices in program review, and which meets the standards required to establish degree programs, has been implemented.</p> <p>The Social Work Diploma and</p>	<p>The GNWT has committed that all Aurora College degree and diploma programs will be reviewed, with the Social Work Diploma and Bachelor of Education as the priorities.</p> <p>A new Academic Program Review Framework based on best practices in program review, and which meets the standards required to establish degree programs, has been implemented.</p>	<p><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue working on this resolution. We will continue to work with the GNWT and look forward to seeing the reviews scheduled to be completed 2021.</p> <p><u>Aurora College Transformation</u></p> <p>A new Academic Program Review Framework has been implemented by Aurora College. This Framework is</p>

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		<p>continue, continue with major improvements required, or needs to be suspended/eliminated</p> <p>WHEREAS intake for the Bachelor of Education Program and for the Social Work Diploma program has been suspended since 2017</p> <p>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the GNWT continue to fund Aurora College to continue running the Bachelor of Education program and the Social Work program</p> <p>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that staff be retained to assist with the review of the Bachelor of Education Program and with the Social Work Diploma program to ensure enrolment can continue without a complete shutdown of the programs</p> <p>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the GNWT continue to prioritize the current programming of courses is its consultation with communities and government leaders to ensure all programs can start to work for the students of the NWT as soon as possible.</p>	<p>Bachelor of Education programs are being reviewed through this new process. Both reviews are expected to be complete in 2021. Future program decisions and the development of new or revised curricula will be informed by the results of the reviews.</p>	<p>The Social Work Diploma and Bachelor of Education programs are being reviewed through this new process. Both reviews are expected to be complete in 2021.</p> <p>Future program decisions and the development of new or revised curricula will be informed by the results of the reviews.</p>	<p>based on best practices in program review and meets the standards required to establish degree programs.</p> <p>The Social Work Diploma and Bachelor of Education programs were reviewed through this new process, which includes external reviewers from other recognized post-secondary institutions. Both reviews are now completed.</p> <p>Future program decisions and the development of new or revised curricula are being informed by the results of the reviews. It is likely new and/or revised programming will be available starting in the 2024-2025 academic year with the initiation of a first-year general studies program.</p> <p><u>Post-Secondary Education Governance and Quality Assurance</u></p> <p>The new <i>Post-Secondary Education Act</i> will come into force by the end of the 2022 calendar year. The Act establishes processes for accreditation and quality assurance, resulting in consumer protection and connection to labour market needs. ECE is working with Aurora College to support them in becoming compliant with the new legislation.</p>	

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RA-22-19-10	Climate Change Adaptation	<p>WHEREAS Climate Change is occurring in the North at more than twice the rate of the rest of Canada;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS The North is particularly vulnerable to climate change due to its reliance on temperature sensitive systems such as permafrost;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS All NWT communities are experiencing the impacts of climate change;</p> <p>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.</p> <p>AND WHEREAS taking proactive tactics to addressing climate change adaptation is the preferred approach;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS We will see the best success by working collaboratively with our many partners;</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>ENR</p> <p>Building resilience and adapting to a changing climate is a priority for the GNWT and is reflected in the GNWT Mandate 2019-2023.</p> <p>All GNWT departments are cooperating to implement the 2019-2023 Action Plan, which is in its third year of implementation. Communities are on the frontlines of climate change and ENR continues to work closely with the NWTAC on climate change adaptation actions.</p> <p>ENR continues to partner with NWTAC to fund an annual Community Climate Change Award valued at \$5,000. In 2021, Tuktoyaktuk was awarded for their work on risk assessments, adaption planning, monitoring informed decision-making and youth engagement.</p> <p>In January 2020, the GNWT released its first integrated <i>NWT Climate Change Action Plan: Annual Report 2019/20</i> to report on progress towards implementing the Climate Change Strategic Framework Action Plan, the 2030 Energy Strategy and the carbon tax. The 2020-21 annual report is expected to be available in fall 2021.</p>	<p>Building resilience and adapting to a changing climate is a priority for the GNWT and is reflected in the GNWT Mandate 2019- 2023.</p> <p>All GNWT departments are cooperating to implement the 2019-2023 Action Plan, which is in its third year of implementation.</p> <p>Communities are on the frontlines of climate change and ENR continues to work closely with the NWTAC on climate change adaptation actions.</p> <p>ENR continues to partner with NWTAC to fund an annual Community Climate Change Award valued at \$5,000.</p> <p>In 2021, Tuktoyaktuk was awarded for their work on risk assessments, adaption planning, monitoring informed decision-making and youth engagement.</p> <p>In January 2020, the GNWT released its first integrated <i>NWT Climate Change Action Plan: Annual Report 2019/20</i> to report on progress towards implementing the Climate Change Strategic Framework Action Plan, the 2030 Energy Strategy and the carbon tax. The 2020-21 annual report is expected to be available in fall 2021.</p>	<p><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue to work with GNWT on this resolution.</p> <p>Building resilience and adapting to a changing climate is a priority for the GNWT and is reflected in the GNWT Mandate 2019-2023 as well as in the NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework.</p> <p>ENR is developing a territory-wide Climate Change Risks and Opportunities Assessment to build a shared understanding across the NWT of climate change adaptation priorities. Identification of these shared priorities should enable the GNWT and its partners to more effectively seek and secure climate change adaptation funding and resources and will inform the development of the GNWT's next Climate Change Action Plan (2025-2029).</p> <p>ENR has started engagement activities to inform the Assessment, including the launch of a public survey, engagement at NWTAC AGM and LGANT AGM.</p> <p>All GNWT departments are cooperating to implement the 2019-2023 Climate Change Strategic Framework Action Plan, which is in its fourth year of implementation.</p> <p>Communities are on the frontlines of</p>	

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						<p>climate change and ENR continues to work closely with the NWTAC on climate change adaptation actions.</p> <p>ENR hosted the 2nd Annual NWT Climate Change Gathering on Oct 26-27th, 2022 in Dettah. The gathering focused on sharing updates on the on-going implementation of the NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework and highlighting GNWT-led adaptation initiatives.</p> <p>The Climate Change Resilience Award, funded by the GNWT, was awarded to Kakisa (Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation) for their proactive approach to overcoming climate change challenges.</p> <p>The 2021-2022 Climate Change Annual report presents key achievements to date on the <i>2019-2023 Climate Change Action Plan</i>. Of the 132 Action Items that comprise the Action Plan, 64 Actions have been completed and the other 68 are on track.</p> <p>The GNWT and its partners invested about \$73 million last year to implement the Action Plan.</p> <p>On July 2022, the carbon pricing regime was strengthened to \$50/tonne in compliance with federal requirements.</p> <p>The GNWT continues to contribute to the development of Standards Council of Canada's (SCC) Northern Infrastructure Standardization Initiative</p>

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						<p>(NISI) Standards.</p> <p>ENR continues to serve on the Climate Change Adaptation Committee (CCAC) to represent the GNWT as an advisory member.</p> <p>In terms of advocacy, the <i>Pan-Northern Leaders' Statement on Climate Change</i> was released in May 2022 to reiterate that climate change is a top priority for the three territories, outline climate action priorities and call for more federal funding, with strong alignment with NWTAC resolutions.</p> <p>The GNWT also sent a submission to the federal government to inform the upcoming National Adaptation Strategy and ensure it acknowledges northern-specific considerations, reflecting northern values and themes.</p>
RA-22-19-10-B	Permafrost	<p>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;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the total costs of permafrost degradation on public assets is estimated to be in the order of \$1.3 billion.</p> <p>AND WHEREAS Surface water has a significant impact on permafrost and the development and implementation of Community Drainage Plans is critical;</p>	Housing NWT/MACA	<p>As the NWTHC is completing each of the community housing plans, the NWTHC is engaging with community proponents on their knowledge of known areas of soil erosion or permafrost degradation.</p> <p>The NWTHC also continues to work with other GNWT departments as well as scientific agencies that may have information on known erosion or permafrost degradation areas</p>	<p>MACA</p> <p>MACA will continue to work with other GNWT departments to promote awareness and education regarding impacts of permafrost loss.</p> <p>MACA supports the Northern Infrastructure Standards Initiative which does create a standard for drainage.</p> <p>MACA will continue to work with Public Safety Canada to support changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue to work with GNWT on this resolution. NWTAC hired consultant to review buildings of 7 most vulnerable communities.</p> <p>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</p>

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		<p>AND WHEREAS the Housing Corporation is an important partner with the communities in meeting the climate change adaptation challenge;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS Communities wish to support their ratepayers by educating them about permafrost and climate change and how best to protect their properties;</p> <p>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the GNWT provide adequate funding and resources to assist municipalities in completing and implementing Community Drainage Plans;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>AND FURTHER THAT the GNWT develop requirements to ensure the consideration of permafrost thaw in all development and adaptation planning for NWT infrastructure.</p> <p>AND FURTHER THAT the GNWT work with the NWT Association of Communities and other partners to develop plain language materials to educate the public about permafrost thaw and assist owners of privately-owned homes and other infrastructure in protecting their properties from the impacts of permafrost thaw.</p> <p>AND FURTHER THAT the GNWT take a leadership role in conducting a vulnerability assessment of all community assets.</p>	<p>The NWTAC continues to utilize adjustable foundation designs such as space frames, pads and wedges and screw jack systems where appropriate.</p> <p>The NWTAC 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 NWTAC assets.</p> <p>In terms of adaptation, the NWTAC utilizes where appropriate, adjustable foundation designs such as space frames, pads and wedges and screw jack systems.</p> <p>MACA provides capital public infrastructure (CPI) funding to communities along with advisory services in the area of budgeting for operations as well as planning and implementation of capital projects. There are no barriers for communities to set aside monies for planned and unplanned capital projects and we encourage communities to do so.</p> <p>MACA will continue to work with other GNWT departments to promote awareness and</p>	<p>and adaptation.</p> <p>The GNWT Climate Change Action Plan has a number of initiatives related to supporting communities and infrastructure address the effects of climate change, including completing community infrastructure risk assessments and developing training material.</p> <p>MACA will continue to work with the NWTAC to improve information for communities.</p> <p>NWTAC</p> <p>As the NWTAC is completing each of the community housing plans, the NWTAC is engaging with community proponents on their knowledge of known areas of soil erosion or permafrost degradation.</p> <p>The NWTAC also continues to work with other GNWT departments as well as scientific agencies that may have information on known erosion or permafrost degradation areas to determine possible solutions when constructing or repairing NWTAC assets.</p> <p>The NWTAC continues to utilize adjustable foundation designs such as space frames, pads and wedges and screw jack systems where appropriate. In terms of adaptation, the NWTAC</p>	<p>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 plain-language documents to accompany these standards.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>MACA has hired a Climate Change Coordinator and will continue to work with the NWTAC to improve information sharing for communities.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Housing NWT also continues its collaboration with other GNWT departments as well as scientific</p>	

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				<p>education regarding impacts of permafrost loss. MACA supports the Northern Infrastructure Standards Initiative which does create a standard for drainage.</p> <p>MACA will also continue to work with Public Safety Canada to support changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p>	<p>utilizes where appropriate, adjustable foundation designs such as space frames, pads and wedges and screw jack systems.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>As part of its ongoing renewal, Housing NWT is improving the way that it engages with local and Indigenous Governments.</p> <p>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.</p>
RA-22-19-10-C	Hazard mapping	<p>WHEREAS Hazard mapping is a critical element in climate change adaptation and building the resiliency of communities;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS Hazard mapping is not a one size fits all type of undertaking and requires collaboration across many disciplines and organizations;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS securing funding to develop</p>	ENR/MACA	<p>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.</p> <p>Providing relevant hazard mapping outreach and training tools to support communities</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>An advisory team is in place to guide</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: NWTAC will continue to work with GNWT on this resolution.</p> <p>As severe weather events and climate change hazards (flooding, wildfire, permafrost thaw, coastal erosion,</p>

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		<p>and apply Hazard Mapping is critical to their completion;</p> <p>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.</p> <p>AND FURTHER THAT the federal government should ensure that adequate funding is available to complete hazard mapping for all NWT communities;</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>with their hazard mapping priorities is necessary. The advisory team will further discuss and plan for the development opportunities.</p> <p>ITI is leading a regional (7.5 km pixel scale) terrain sensitivity mapping project. This work will inform the community hazard mapping program.</p> <p>MACA will also continue to work with Public Safety Canada to encourage changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p>	<p>the development of the hazard mapping program and the NWTAC’s participation on this advisory team is extremely valuable.</p> <p>Securing funds to support this program is a priority for ENR. Federal funding will be pursued to support the capacity of the GNWT to better prepare the territory to adapt to climate change will enable the design of the community hazard mapping program.</p> <p>Although 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 of such outreach and training tools and discuss appropriate community engagement mechanisms to determine specific hazard mapping needs.</p> <p>MACA will continue to work with Public Safety Canada to encourage changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>Federal funding continues to be pursued</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 libraries project that supported the compilation of geotechnical, permafrost and spatial datasets for seven communities in the NWT: Inuvik, Fort McPherson, Norman Wells, Tulita, Whatì, Behchokò and Yellowknife/Dettah.</p> <p>NTGS also completed a permafrost thaw sensitivity analysis in the surrounding areas of all NWT communities. Results were circulated,</p>	

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					<p>to support the capacity of the territory to better adapt to climate change.</p> <p>A pilot hazard mapping project for Tuktoyaktuk is in place. This pilot will provide a resource for Tuktoyaktuk and will provide the GNWT with information to understand the approach and scope what is needed to deliver hazard mapping in other communities.</p> <p>Preliminary work has been completed for the Tuktoyaktuk hazard map, such as a geotechnical desktop study. Next steps are being scoped and will be discussed at the Hazard Mapping Committee in which the NWTAC is a member. A partnership with Natural Resources Canada is being established to acquire coastal erosion and sea level rise data.</p> <p>The Northwest Territories Geological Survey has successfully applied for CIRNAC funds to conduct additional surficial mapping that can be used as a critical base layer to community hazard maps.</p> <p>The GNWT and NWTAC are participating in a national working group to develop a National Standard for Land Development Suitability Mapping. This standard is being developed by the Standards Council of</p>	<p>including during the NWTAC AGM.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Next steps include the development of flood inundation maps for NWT communities at risk of flooding.</p> <p>Federal funding continues to be pursued to support the capacity of the territory to better adapt to climate change.</p>

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					Canada (SCC) and will be a component of the Northern Infrastructure Standardization Initiative.	
RA-22-19-10-F	Research	<p>WHEREAS Most communities have not been involved in setting the research agendas in their communities;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS Communities are often not made aware of the outcomes of the research being</p> <p>AND WHEREAS The lack of a northern university means that the academic knowledge base relating to Arctic issues is scattered throughout the country;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>AND FURTHER THAT communities engage the researchers who are already working in their communities to assist them in addressing their research needs.</p>	ENR	<p>Through the Knowledge Agenda Action Plan, the GNWT plans to engage with communities on a territory-wide research agenda for the NWT. Many actions have already been taken to support the objectives of the Knowledge Agenda Action Plan.</p> <p>In August 2019, GNWT staff assisted with organizing the Tuktoyaktuk Science Day – which brought researchers from across Canada to present results of their work to the community and provided an opportunity to hear about research priorities directly from community leaders.</p> <p>The GNWT, Aurora College and ArcticNet are working together to establish research positions in three NWT communities which will be designated to grow knowledge-based programs and help develop knowledge capacity throughout the NWT.</p> <p>The GNWT 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</p>	<p>The GNWT will engage with NWTAC on renewal of the Knowledge Agenda. Opportunities for NWTAC and communities to present research needs will occur over the next year including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>The GNWT will share updated lists of departmental contacts who can provide information to communities on various areas of research supported by the GNWT.</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will work with the GNWT to further action on this resolution. While there have been improvements there is still much more progress needed. NWTAC has been engaged in dialogues with other supportive agencies on this front.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 NWT communities. Data management improvements for the CBM are in progress.</p>

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				<p>available information management tools are currently under development to address this need including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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. 		
RA-22-19-10-G	Bridging the community capacity gap	<p>WHEREAS NWT communities are chronically underfunded by 37% and this funding shortfall limits their ability to be resilient in the face of climate change.</p> <p>AND WHEREAS Lack of capacity was a recurring concern voiced by participants from every region at the 2018 Climate Change Forum and Charrette. Limited financial and human capacity, and difficulty accessing information, expertise and other resources is hampering progress to adapt to a changing</p>	ENR/MACA	<p>Appropriate capacity is needed to support and sustain the implementation of the 2019-2023 Climate Change Action Plan, both within the GNWT and within Indigenous and community governments.</p> <p>The GNWT continues to actively explore internal and external funding possibilities to address the comprehensive needs of the NWT</p>	<p>In November 2019, ENR and MACA co-delivered a climate change course through the School of Community Government for Indigenous and community government staff. The course can be delivered online or in person. SCG and ENR will collaborate to review and revise the online asynchronous course: <i>Integrating Climate Change Measures into Municipal Planning and Decision Making</i>.</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will work with the GNWT to further action on this resolution.</p> <p>The GNWT is aware of the capacity challenges communities face in general, and in relation to climate change. The GNWT is advancing initiatives under the</p>

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		<p>climate.</p> <p>AND WHEREAS Collaboration with communities on the development of Climate Change Strategic Framework Action Plans will support transparency in priority-setting and accountability for actions.</p> <p>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the GNWT allow for the creation of Sustainability Coordinators for every community government in the NWT and adequately resource these positions.</p> <p>AND FURTHER THAT the GNWT to create and adequately resource Pathfinder positions at a regional level to mobilize resources and support community and regional climate change adaptation efforts.</p> <p>AND FURTHER THAT the GNWT provide funding and support to enable communities to participate in CCSF action plan development.</p>	<p>communities in adapting to climate change.</p> <p>In November 2019, ENR and MACA co-delivered a climate change course through the School of Community Government for Indigenous and community government staff. Participants provided positive feedback on the training and the GNWT intends to deliver the course again in 2020. ENR will review options for course delivery in light of restrictions due to COVID-19.</p> <p>The Community Government Funding Policy provides the authority to Councils to determine their own priorities and MACA has support for strategic planning and budgeting. Communities are encouraged to assess their needs in the areas of climate change and sustainability. MACA also promotes this approach through the capital planning process. The NWT has developed a climate change strategy with specific areas that MACA is working with communities on, specifically the areas of emergency management, capacity building and infrastructure planning.</p>	<p>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 <i>2019-2023 Climate Change Action Plan</i>, and subsequent action plans, both within the GNWT and within Indigenous and community governments.</p> <p>The GNWT has communicated its climate change funding priorities to the federal government including the need for funding to build community capacity to help NWT communities identify emerging threats, plan for and respond to those threats, and increase resilience. The need for jobs in communities was emphasized, especially in light of the impacts of COVID-19 and a green economic recovery.</p> <p>The GNWT continues to develop and prioritize tools, resources and initiatives that will build capacity to support communities with their climate change adaptation efforts.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Efforts to communicate climate change funding priorities to the federal government are ongoing.</p> <p>The NWT Climate Change Council will be used to further guide capacity needs and implementation.</p> <p>GNWT’s feedback to the federal government on the upcoming National Adaptation Strategy highlights the need for the federal government “to develop</p>	

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						<p>funding programs that are designed for the North with a series of specific recommendations to make funding stable and accessible to communities.”</p> <p>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”</p> <p>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).</p> <p>MACA will incorporate Climate Change into workshop and course material where appropriate.</p> <p>\$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</p> <p>It is anticipated that community governments will put some of this funding towards infrastructure impacted by climate change. The federal Investing in Canada Infrastructure Fund for Community governments continues to target</p>

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						community roads and solid waste sites.
RA-22-19-10-H	Emergency management plans	<p>WHEREAS Extreme weather events are becoming more frequent</p> <p>AND WHEREAS This makes the importance of emergency planning and status of emergency plan completion and implementation in communities more critical</p> <p>AND WHEREAS It is critical that emergency plans incorporate the consideration of climate change forecasting and predicted impacts into planning</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>MACA</p> <p>The new territorial <i>Emergency Management Act</i> requires communities to update their emergency plans annually. MACA works with community governments to update plans and to improve their capacity through workshops and table-top-exercises at a community's request. The GNWT's emergency management approach incorporates key considerations associated with climate change.</p> <p>The GNWT also supports community governments who are developing projects to address specific climate changes risks by supporting specific mitigation options. MACA continues to work with Public Safety Canada by encouraging changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>MACA also continues to support implementation of the 2030 NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework. Related activities in the Strategy include, support for improved community participation in research and monitoring initiatives, the completion of</p>	<p>The territorial <i>Emergency Management Act</i> 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>MACA continues to support implementation of the 2030 NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework. Related activities in the Strategy include, support for improved community participation in research and monitoring initiatives, the completion of hazard mapping for vulnerable communities, increased monitoring of climate change impacts</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will work with the GNWT to further action on this resolution.</p> <p>The territorial <i>Emergency Management Act</i> requires communities to update their emergency plans annually.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>MACA has increased EMO capacity by establishing one Regional Emergency Management Coordinator position in each of its five regional offices.</p> <p>MACA is committed to assisting community governments to update community emergency plans and</p>	

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				<p>hazard mapping for vulnerable communities, increased monitoring of climate change impacts on community shorelines, transportation system assets and building foundations, and improved wildfire suppression planning and adoption of FireSmart principles in communities.</p>	<p>on community shorelines, transportation system assets and building foundations, and improved wildfire suppression planning and adoption of FireSmart principles in communities.</p>	<p>improve emergency capacity. Supports include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

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						<p>communities and use of the system to issue broadcast intrusive alerts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued efforts to seek feedback and identify opportunities for improvements after emergency events. <p>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, MACA shares predictive / forecasting information and tools with community governments.</p> <p>MACA continues to work with the federal government to encourage changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>MACA continues to support implementation of the 2030 NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework. Related activities in the Strategy include: support for improved community participation in research and monitoring initiatives, the completion of hazard mapping for vulnerable communities, increased monitoring of climate change impacts on community shorelines, transportation system assets and</p>

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						building foundations, and improved wildfire suppression planning and adoption of FireSmart principles in communities.
RA-22-19-10-I	Adaptation Plans	<p>WHEREAS the development of Adaptation Plans is a critical element in ensuring the resiliency of communities;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS securing funding to develop and implement Community Adaptation Plans is critical to their completion;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the GNWT identified Supporting Communities both fiscally and from a resource basis as a priority within the Pan-Territorial Adaptation Strategy;</p> <p>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.</p> <p>AND FURTHER THAT the GNWT assist communities to complete their Adaptation Planning and Hazard Mapping and Implementation;</p> <p>AND FURTHER THAT the GNWT explore opportunities to assist communities through the development of various tools.</p>	ENR/MACA	<p>Adaptation planning needs to be part of community planning, emergency plans and operations and maintenance procedures. ENR is working with internal and external partners to develop tools and resources to support community climate change adaptation.</p> <p>One of the key ways the GNWT is supporting communities with adaptation planning is by developing community hazard maps. ENR established an advisory team to guide the development of the hazard mapping program and NWTAC is a key participant (see response to resolution 2019-10-C). A hazard mapping pilot project is underway in Tuktoyaktuk. This pilot will inform future hazard mapping in other at-risk communities. Federal funding will continue to be pursued to increase the number of communities conducting hazard mapping.</p> <p>Additionally, ENR, MACA and other</p>	<p>The GNWT is working to integrate climate change adaptation into community planning, emergency plans, and operations and maintenance procedures to bring adaptation planning into implementation by working with partners to develop tools and resources that support community climate change adaptation.</p> <p>The GNWT has worked with Environment and Climate Change Canada to develop community climate profiles, which are now available on NWTAC’s website.</p> <p>The GNWT continues to support hazard mapping through a Tuktoyaktuk hazard mapping pilot study and is exploring options to prioritize and advance climate change risk assessment(s) at various scales. Risk assessments will help to prioritize risks and strategically focus resources to build resilience and adapt to climate change.</p> <p>The GNWT also supports community governments that are developing projects to address specific climate changes risks.</p> <p>Federal, territorial, and other funding will continue to be pursued to support</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will work with the GNWT to further action on this resolution.</p> <p>The GNWT 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 funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>MACA led a high-level climate change vulnerability assessment of impacts on public and community infrastructure within the boundaries of the 33</p>

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				<p>partners have assisted communities with adaptation planning, including an NWT-wide infrastructure risk assessment for community and GNWT-owned infrastructure, the creation of a community development guidance document in partnership with NWTAC incorporating climate change considerations, and delivering a climate change mainstreaming course for municipal planning processes.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The GNWT also supports community governments who are developing projects to address specific climate changes risks.</p> <p>MACA continues to work with Public Safety Canada by encouraging changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster</p>	<p>communities to plan for their climate change adaptation needs.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

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				mitigation and adaptation.		<p>GNWT climate initiatives and community concerns are made on key climate risks.</p> <p>MACA also supports community governments while they plan their infrastructure priorities 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The GNWT supports adaptation planning to address climate health impacts. The Climate Change Health and Vulnerability Assessment for the</p>

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						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.
RA-22-18-03	Wildfires	<p>WHEREAS Localized drought conditions seem to cause more and more severe fire seasons;</p> <p>WHEREAS Many NWT communities are surrounded by old-growth coniferous forests that are ready to burn;</p> <p>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED That the GNWT’s department of Municipal and Community Affairs bring more resources and focus more on ways to safeguard our communities from wildfires and at the same time put a higher priority on bolstering emergency measures organizations in the community so they can better deal with the imminent threat from a fire threatening their community.</p>	MACA / ENR	<p>ENR, MACA and communities continue to update the status of wildfire risk and occurrence to support emergency management organizations’ planning and preparedness activities.</p> <p>ENR continues to provide advice and recommendations to communities to assist to reduce the risk from wildfire. 29 Community Wildfire Protection Plans have been updated.</p> <p>ENR has met with most communities to talk about their updated plans, and continues to engage communities to implement the recommendations. ENR also provides available FireSmart</p>	<p>ENR, MACA and communities continue to update the status of wildfire risk and occurrence to support emergency management organizations’ planning and preparedness activities.</p> <p>ENR continues to provide advice and recommendations to communities to assist to reduce the risk from wildfire. 29 Community Wildfire Protection Plans have been updated.</p> <p>ENR has met with most communities to talk about their updated plans, and continues to engage communities to implement the recommendations. ENR also provides available FireSmart</p>	<p><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will work with the GNWT to further action on this resolution.</p> <p>Also working to see if Fire Breaks create an agricultural opportunity.</p> <p>Completed DMAF application on behalf of 29 communities.</p> <p>ENR continues to provide advice and recommendations to communities to assist to reduce risk from wildfire. All 29 forested communities in the NWT have updated their community wildland fire protection plans, and recommendations are being implemented in communities as part of ENR's standard business</p>

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				<p>funding to support community protection. Information on available funding and the application process is available from regional ENR offices and on the ENR website.</p> <p>MACA helps community governments improve community emergency management capacity, through emergency planning workshops and table top exercises, which consider hazards relating to wildfires.</p> <p>Work is underway to improve integration of wildfire hazard assessment and community emergency planning with a view to better safeguarding municipal infrastructure and residents, and ensuring effective response measures.</p> <p>Community governments may also use federal gas tax funds, as well as Community Public Infrastructure Funding to undertake new firebreak initiatives which are supported by a FireSmart Plan.</p>	<p>on the ENR website.</p> <p>MACA helps community governments improve community emergency management capacity, through emergency planning workshops and table top exercises, which consider hazards relating to wildfires.</p> <p>Work is underway to improve integration of wildfire hazard assessment and community emergency planning with a view to better safeguarding municipal infrastructure and residents, and ensuring effective response measures.</p> <p>Community governments may also use federal gas tax funds, as well as Community Public Infrastructure Funding to undertake new firebreak initiatives which are supported by a FireSmart Plan.</p>	<p>operations.</p> <p>Thanks to a strong collaboration between ENR and NWTAC, over \$20 million of federal funding was secured to create fire breaks and implement fire fuel reduction strategies for over 1,200 hectares of land across the 29 NWT communities exposed to wildfire. The development work done by the ENR with community governments to produce Community Wildfire Protection Plans was the needed background work.</p> <p>ENR completed a wildfire landscape analysis. This community-centric landscape analysis provided information on the likelihood of a fire to occur and spread in the medium term.</p> <p>ENR, MACA and communities continue to update the status of wildfire risk and occurrence to support emergency management organizations' planning and preparedness activities.</p> <p>MACA continues to help community governments improve community emergency management capacity, through emergency planning workshops and tabletop exercises, which consider hazards relating to wildfires.</p>
RA-22-18-10	Highway Rescue and Ambulance Services	<p>WHEREAS the City of Yellowknife operates a full-time fire and ambulance service through the City of Yellowknife Fire Division;</p> <p>WHEREAS the City of Yellowknife Fire</p>	MACA/HSS	<p>Since fall 2017, the GNWT has been working with key stakeholders through an interdepartmental committee to</p>	<p>Since fall 2017, the GNWT has been working with key stakeholders through an interdepartmental committee to develop an action plan to build</p>	<p><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM: highway rescue is still a concern for our communities. NWTAC</p>

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		<p>Division also responds to calls for service outside of the municipal boundary;</p> <p>WHEREAS the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) has initiated a review of highway rescue and ground ambulance services within the territory;</p> <p>WHEREAS community governments across the territory must prioritize their services with the funding available to them;</p> <p>WHEREAS the cost recovery for emergency services provided outside of municipal boundaries may be difficult for a number of NWT community governments;</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that until such time as the GNWT has reviewed the strategy for Highway Rescue Services (RA-17-13-05) and conducted a feasibility study towards a Territorial Ground Ambulance Service (RA-17-15-03), that the GNWT should adequately fund those communities conducting ground ambulance or highway rescue services outside of their respective community boundaries.</p>	<p>develop an action plan to build capacity and support for GAHR services in the NWT.</p> <p>Research and consultation completed to date confirms that solutions to gaps and challenges with the current system will not be attained without longer-term collaboration involving the GNWT, key communities and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Priorities identified moving forward include developing and gaining consensus on options for governance and establishing an acceptable fiscal arrangement between the GNWT and community governments. Committee continues to define priorities and develop a way forward through action planning and collaboration with key stakeholders.</p> <p>Service expansion is a key component of the GAHR Action Plan. In its environmental assessment of the Tłı̄ch̄q All-Season Road (TSAR), the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board recommended in Measure 5-6 that the GNWT develop and implement an effective GAHR</p>	<p>capacity and support for GAHR services in the NWT.</p> <p>Research and consultation completed to date confirms that solutions to gaps and challenges with the current system will not be attained without longer-term collaboration involving the GNWT, key communities and other stakeholders. Priorities identified moving forward include developing and gaining consensus on options for governance and establishing an acceptable fiscal arrangement between the GNWT and community governments.</p> <p>Work continues to define priorities and develop a way forward through action planning and collaboration with key stakeholders.</p> <p>Service expansion is a key component of the GAHR Action Plan. In its environmental assessment of the Tłı̄ch̄q All-Season Road (TSAR), the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board recommended in Measure 5-6 that the GNWT develop and implement an effective GAHR action plan for the TASR in collaboration with the Tłı̄ch̄q Government (TG), Tłı̄ch̄q Community Services Agency (TCSA), Community Government of Whatı, and Community Government of</p>	<p>will continue our work on this issue. City of Yellowknife recommends affirmation.</p> <p>A full review of the Ground Ambulance and Highway Rescue Services policy is anticipated in the 20th Legislative Assembly, which will contribute to a whole-of-government funding approach for these services.</p> <p>The GNWT working group on Ground Ambulance and Highway Rescue has been re-engaged and will be working to determine the appropriate framework for ambulance services in the NWT, both within and outside of municipal boundaries.</p>	

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				<p>action plan for the TASR in collaboration with the Tłı̄ch̄o Government (TG), Tłı̄ch̄o Community Services Agency (TCSA), Community Government of Whatı, and Community Government of Behchokò.</p> <p>Work that has been progressing on the TASR will feed into the larger GAHR project. Moving forward, the GNWT (MACA, HSS) will continue to work closely and collaboratively with the TG, TCSA, and all Community Governments providing Highway Rescue and Ambulance Services.</p>	<p>Behchokò.</p> <p>Work that has been progressing on the TASR that will feed into the larger GAHR project.</p> <p>Moving forward, the GNWT (MACA, HSS) will continue to work closely and collaboratively with the TG, TCSA, and all Community Governments providing Highway Rescue and Ambulance Services.</p>	
RA-22-18-11	Fire Prevention Act	<p>WHEREAS the City has recently approved a Planning & Development Operational Review;</p> <p>WHEREAS the Operational Review recommends that the City should work towards delegated authority from the GNWT for fire safety reviews as a means of improving coordination and overall customer services;</p> <p>WHEREAS the GNWT is currently reviewing the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i> to update the legislation;</p> <p>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the GNWT consult with communities when reviewing the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i> to ensure that support to community government permitting and review processes be prioritized to ensure that</p>	MACA	<p>The review of the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i> is included in the 19th Legislative Assembly Mandate.</p> <p>MACA has identified the need for further engagement and research to determine the amendments to be included in the Bill and Regulations.</p> <p>A specific area of interest is the Office of the Fire Marshal’s plan review function, which serves to verify that construction plans and specifications comply with the adopted codes and standards.</p> <p>MACA has identified the need to engage further with GNWT</p>	<p>The review of the Fire Prevention Act is underway and ongoing.</p> <p>MACA has identified the need for further engagement and research to determine the amendments to be included in the Bill and Regulations.</p> <p>A specific area of interest is the Office of the Fire Marshal’s plan review function, which serves to verify that construction plans and specifications comply with the adopted codes and standards.</p> <p>MACA has identified the need to engage further with GNWT departments, community governments and professional</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – More action is required on this resolution. City of Yellowknife recommends affirmation.</p> <p>Bill 67: <i>An Act to Amend the Fire Prevention Act</i> was introduced and received First and Second Reading in the Fall sitting of the 19th Legislative Assembly (November 2022). MACA anticipates that Bill 67 will receive Third Reading in the Winter sitting of the 19th Assembly (February/March 2023).</p> <p>MACA intends to further engage with specific industry stakeholder organizations on the Office of the Fire</p>

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		<p>this function does not block development or cause undue delays and that the GNWT either 1. Transfer the authority and resources to community governments to undertake the responsibilities as outlined in the Act or, 2. That additional dedicated resources be provided to the Office of Fire Marshal to ensure community governments are provided with effective and consistent service.</p>		<p>departments, community governments and professional associations to determine a legislative approach for harmonized regulatory authority that is suitable for the Northwest Territories.</p> <p>This scope of work will consider other related inspection, permitting and code compliance activities administered by municipal authorities and GNWT departments, with a view to encourage an integrated approach to code compliance in the NWT.</p>	<p>associations to determine a legislative approach for harmonized regulatory authority that is suitable for the Northwest Territories.</p> <p>This scope of work will consider other related inspection, permitting and code compliance activities administered by municipal authorities and GNWT departments, with a view to encourage an integrated approach to code compliance in the NWT.</p>	<p>Marshal’s Plan Review Appeal Board, particularly with respect to composition and appointment processes, that will occur in the course of developing regulations.</p> <p>The Office of the Fire Marshal’s Regional Assistant Fire Marshals have been reviewing and updating their Fire Safety Inspection priorities to ensure high-profile facilities are receiving inspections.</p> <p>MACA is committed to working with key stakeholders, such as the City of Yellowknife, in developing systems to coordinate resources and priorities.</p>
RA-22-18-12	Transfer of Lands to Community Governments	<p>WHEREAS the City of Yellowknife is seeking ownership and regulatory control of lands within the municipal boundary;</p> <p>WHEREAS there are outstanding land applications on Commissioner's lands within the municipal boundary;</p> <p>WHEREAS the City of Yellowknife is beginning a statutory review of the General Plan pursuant to <i>the Community Planning & Development Act</i>,</p> <p>WHEREAS the City is required to accommodate for land, growth and facilities over the next 10 years during this review;</p> <p>WHEREAS the uncertainty around land prevents the City from taking a comprehensive approach to land use, infrastructure, utilities and zoning;</p>	LANDS / MACA / EIA	<p>A working group consisting of the GNWT Departments of Lands, Executive and Indigenous Affairs, Municipal and Community Affairs and the City has been established to complete a bulk transfer of vacant public land to the City of Yellowknife. The working group has met several times through the fall, winter and early spring.</p> <p>A process document has been drafted and is currently being reviewed by the City. Work has begun on an overarching agreement between the GNWT and the City to address outstanding questions and to ensure clarity of approach in</p>	<p>The Department of Lands encourages community governments to reach out so we can better understand their needs and interests to administer and manage land within community boundaries. Each capacity to administer and manage land is different.</p> <p>At the same time, the GNWT wants to make sure land is available when negotiating Aboriginal rights agreements, which has implications when transferring land to community governments. For this reason, the Department relies on Interim Land Withdrawals to protect land selection interests.</p>	<p><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – more work is needed on this resolution. NWTAC will work with the GNWT to further action on this resolution. City of Yellowknife recommends affirmation.</p> <p>Reminder – these issues are not exclusive to the City. This matter will be included in the work being done with the Department of Lands on the <i>Public Lands Act Regulations</i>.</p> <p>The Department of Lands provides fee simple title to community governments that have an interest and a need to support their growth and future development. Land transfers to</p>

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		<p>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the GNWT expedite and prioritize land transfers to community governments for the purpose of comprehensive and sustainable community planning and development.</p>		<p>future years. This agreement may include: managing land selection processes related to Aboriginal Rights agreements with Indigenous governments; future GNWT land requirements not currently anticipated; the City's requirements; and the costs to complete surveys. The Department of Lands provided preliminary mapping of current land tenure and existing interests.</p> <p>The City is reviewing the mapping to ensure consistency with their records. Further work with the City to identify specific areas of interest, including any land the GNWT needs.</p> <p>The Minister of Lands has met with Chief Sangris and Chief Betsina of the Yellowknives Dene First Nation (YKDFN) and Mayor Alty to discuss, among other things, the potential bulk transfer of unoccupied public land within the current boundary of the City of Yellowknife. The Minister heard from the YKDFN that any bulk land transfer cannot impact the Akaitcho process.</p>	<p>The Department is actively working with the Departments of Municipal and Community Affairs and Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs to create a process guide for the bulk transfer of land within municipal boundaries, in support of the Mandate commitment to reduce the municipal funding gap.</p> <p>A draft of the process guide was shared with the City of Yellowknife, EIA, and MACA in February 2020. Formal comments from the City were provided in January 2021 and a revised process document was updated and shared on May 1, 2021. A draft will be shared with the NWTAC for feedback once a revised draft is more complete.</p> <p>The Department of Lands will continue to manage land tenure requests according to the process outlined in the land transfer process guide. The value of land transferred from GNWT to community governments for nominal value is one way of helping bridge the municipal funding gap. In 2020-21, the assessed values of land transferred to community governments was \$265,400, and from 2017- 18 to 2019-20 was \$4,928,079.</p>	<p>community governments can be done under the existing regulations and are not dependent on or linked to the regulations being developed under the Public Land Act.</p> <p>At the same time, the GNWT wants to make sure land is available when negotiating Aboriginal rights agreements, which has implications when transferring land to community governments. For this reason, the Department relies on Interim Land Withdrawals to protect land selection interests.</p> <p>Lands is currently working through an application from the City of Yellowknife for bulk land transfers of public land in fee simple. In addition, a Memorandum of Agreement between the City and the Department is expected to be completed in early 2023.</p> <p>In August 2022, Lands shared a process guide on transferring land within municipal boundaries with the NWT Association of Communities. The purpose of this guide is to make land transfer processes clearer for all communities.</p> <p>In 2021-22, 16 parcels were transferred to municipal governments, totaling 60.39 hectares of land, and valued at \$1,431,000.</p> <p>MACA continues to work with</p>

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						communities interested in acquiring land tenure under community public infrastructure or land required for future CPI and future growth areas to support the submission of land applications to the Department of Lands where required and the alignment to the administration of community governance tools (bylaws) related to land management.
RA-22-17-05	Shoreline Erosion	<p>WHEREAS some communities in the NWT are facing riverbank and soil erosion issues;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS communities are facing huge costs associated with addressing these issues posing significant risks to essential infrastructure, caused by erosion in various forms;</p> <p>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.</p>	MACA/ ENR	<p>Riverbank and soil erosion are ongoing natural processes that can be accelerated by human activities. Depending on where infrastructure is located, it may be vulnerable to increased erosion in the future by sea level rise, melting permafrost or flooding of river systems due to climate change.</p> <p>The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) can work with the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA), and community governments to help identify vulnerable areas and prepare adaptation plans to reduce risks.</p> <p>In the event MACA undertakes work associated with the protection or relocation of infrastructure affected by erosion, ENR could contribute technical</p>	<p>The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) is establishing a partnership with Natural Resources Canada to acquire coastal erosion and sea level rise data to inform hazard mapping and adaptation.</p> <p>Coastal erosion will be included in the Tuktoyaktuk hazard map pilot project, and shoreline erosion will be considered in other community hazard maps as they are developed.</p> <p>Riverbank and soil erosion are ongoing natural processes that can be accelerated by human activities. Depending on where infrastructure is located, it may be vulnerable to increased erosion in the future by sea level rise, melting permafrost or flooding of river systems due to climate change.</p> <p>The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) can work with the Department of Municipal and</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – NWTAC will continue to work on this resolution. Climate change is a priority of the NWTAC.</p> <p>The GNWT will continue to work closely with community governments to address climate change impacts.</p> <p>Hazard mapping work being conducted by the GNWT in strong collaboration with communities on flood and permafrost thaw will contribute to advance this resolution.</p> <p>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 approach to site monitoring efforts. NRCan is doing this work.</p> <p>Several new coastal erosion risk assessments have been completed</p>

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				<p>input to this process.</p> <p>MACA has re-established its Community Planning Unit, within the new Community Governance Division. Land use planning is one of the most effective processes to facilitate local adaptation to climate change. Land use planning refers to the processes and instruments to manage the use of land and the physical development of a community.</p> <p>Shoreline Erosion issues can and should be taken into consideration when community governments update their community land use planning tools, including: community plans, zoning bylaws, development permits, and other development policies that may be used to minimize risks to communities in these areas experiencing erosion, landslides and other natural hazards.</p> <p>As the climate changes, so will the frequency and magnitude of climate-related hazards, posing a challenge for communities and residents on the NWT. For communities susceptible to flooding/erosion, MACA has annually shared information on any</p>	<p>Community Affairs (MACA), and community governments to help identify vulnerable areas and prepare adaptation plans to reduce risks. In the event MACA undertakes work associated with the protection or relocation of infrastructure affected by erosion, ENR could contribute technical input to this process.</p> <p>MACA has re-established its Community Planning Unit, within the new Community Governance Division. Land use planning is one of the most effective processes to facilitate local adaptation to climate change. Land use planning refers to the processes and instruments to manage the use of land and the physical development of a community.</p> <p>Shoreline Erosion issues can and should be taken into consideration when community governments update their community land use planning tools, including: community plans, zoning bylaws, development permits, and other development policies that may be used to minimize risks to communities in these areas experiencing erosion, landslides and other natural hazards.</p> <p>As the climate changes, so will the frequency and magnitude of climate-related hazards, posing a challenge for communities and residents on the NWT.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>The GNWT is taking action by updating the Hazard Identification Risk Assessment and supporting hazard mapping in land use plans and community plans.</p> <p>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.</p>

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				<p>funding opportunities related to mitigation programs.</p> <p>MACA continues to work with Public Safety Canada by encouraging changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>MACA will continue to ensure that community governments are aware of these funding opportunities, as well as new federal funding that may apply, and encourage communities to discuss these matters with the MACA Regional Offices.</p> <p>Ground instability poses major risks to land use and development and reinforces the importance of</p>	<p>For communities susceptible to flooding/erosion, MACA has annually shared information on any funding opportunities related to mitigation programs. MACA continues to work with Public Safety Canada by encouraging changes in funding programs that support planning efforts for disaster mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>In addition, in a broader planning context, the updating of community plans is gas tax fund eligible within the terms of the 2014-2023 Agreement. MACA also encourages the community to use their annual Capital Planning Process and funding allocations to identify projects that will support the mitigation of shoreline erosion especially where it relates to protecting core community public infrastructure.</p> <p>MACA will continue to ensure that community governments are aware of these funding opportunities, as well as new federal funding that may apply, and encourage communities to discuss these matters with the MACA Regional Offices.</p>	<p>The GNWT is advocating for funding for planning for mitigation and adaptation to the impacts of climate change, including relocation of 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.</p>

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
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				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.	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.	
RA-22-13-02	Review and Amendment of the Property Assessment and Taxation Act and the Grants-in-Lieu of Property Taxes Policy	<p>WHEREAS the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Commissioner are not liable to taxation pursuant to Section 73(2) of the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Government of the Northwest Territories makes grants in lieu of taxes pursuant to the Grants-In-Lieu Of Property Taxes Policy 21.09 in recognition of the services it receives from municipal governments and to pay its share of the costs to municipalities where territorial property is located; and</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Government of the Northwest Territories does not pay Grants-In-Lieu of Property Taxes on property it leases to third parties;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS municipal governments cannot sell territorial property to recover unpaid taxes against defaulting tenants and are forced to take other measures, including making court applications, to recover unpaid taxes and such actions often never allow a municipality to recoup the loss;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Government of Canada is</p>	MACA	<p>The current <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> was enacted in 1988 and has not had a comprehensive review since coming into force.</p> <p>MACA has identified some issues with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> legislation and the corresponding policies and procedures that lead to confusion, administrative challenges, and potentially complaints.</p> <p>MACA has initiated preliminary research to identify issues related to assessment that may require legislative or administrative solutions.</p> <p>This research will support the basis of a Legislative Proposal later in the 19th Assembly.</p> <p>The preliminary research includes engagement with a number of stakeholders including GNWT staff who are responsible for the</p>	<p>The current <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> was enacted in 1988 and has not had a comprehensive review since coming into force.</p> <p>MACA has identified some issues with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> legislation and the corresponding policies and procedures that lead to confusion, administrative challenges, and potentially complaints.</p> <p>MACA has initiated preliminary research to identify issues related to assessment that may require legislative or administrative solutions. This research will support the basis of a Legislative Proposal later in the 19th Assembly.</p> <p>The preliminary research includes engagement with a number of stakeholders including GNWT staff who are responsible for the implementation of the Act, the NWTAC and the public. MACA is also reviewing other property assessment legislation in Canada.</p>	<p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>RE-AFFIRM – this legislation is being worked on. NWTAC will continue our work on this resolution. City of Yellowknife recommends affirmation.</p> <p>MACA is using a phased approach to advance amendments to the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> (PATA).</p> <p>The first phase is intended to address known administrative issues such as increasing the terms of appointments for members of both the Municipal and Territorial Boards of Revision, while the second phase is intended to address more complex issues of property taxation and authorities such as the writing off of property tax debt.</p> <p>Bill 66, <i>An Act to Amend the Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>, which implements the first phase amendments, was introduced and received First and Second Reading in the Fall sitting of the 19th Legislative</p>

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		<p>exempt from taxation pursuant to Section 125 of the Constitution Act, 1867 but makes payments in lieu of property taxes to local governments;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Government of Canada recognized that the term "grant" for the payments made in lieu of property taxes did not reflect the value of the services provided by municipal levels of government to federal properties and proceeded to amend the name of the act to "Payments in Lieu of Taxes";</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Government of Canada recognized the difficulty encountered by municipal governments in recovering unpaid taxes against tenants of federal property and beginning in the 2000 tax year included a provision in the Property in Lieu of Taxes Act for municipalities to request a payment in lieu of taxes on federal property occupied by a defaulting tenant, after demonstrating that every reasonable attempt has been made to collect the taxes from the tenant without success;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS various provincial governments have recognized the difficulty encountered by municipal governments in recovering unpaid taxes against tenants of provincial property and have included provisions in the applicable legislation to allow municipal governments to request a payment in lieu of taxes if all reasonable attempts to collect the outstanding taxes have not been successful;</p>	<p>implementation of the Act, the NWTAC and the public. MACA is also reviewing other property assessment legislation in Canada.</p> <p>MACA has identified three large pieces of legislation to prioritize for review and significant amendment during the 19th Assembly. These are, in order of anticipated priority: the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i>, the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>, and the <i>Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act</i>.</p> <p>The capacity of MACA to bring forward legislative amendments will always be restricted. An important element of any legislative initiative is the full engagement with community governments at a pace at which they can provide meaningful input to both issue identification and potential solutions. Accordingly, to update all legislation would exceed both the capacity of MACA, as well as the community governments that the legislation serves.</p>	<p>MACA had identified three large pieces of legislation to prioritize for review and significant amendment during the 19th Assembly. These are, in order of anticipated priority: the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i>, the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>, and the <i>Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act</i>.</p> <p>The capacity of MACA to bring forward legislative amendments is restricted and must always consider the level of engagement required to bring forward any legislative change that will affect community governments. The pace at which these changes are advanced is carefully considered to ensure that community governments can provide MACA with meaningful input to both issue identification and potential solutions. Accordingly, to update all legislation under the mandate of the department would exceed both the capacity of MACA, as well as the community governments that the legislation serves.</p>	<p>Assembly (November 2022). MACA anticipates that Bill 66 will receive Third Reading in the Winter sitting of the 19th Assembly (February/March 2023).</p> <p>MACA has established a Working Group to advance the second phase consisting of members from the departments of Lands and Finance as well as Local Administrators of Government of the NWT and the NWT Association of Communities. The feedback from this Working Group will be incorporated into the development of a legislative proposal and the Bill.</p> <p>Given the complexity of taxation law, MACA has contracted a lawyer to conduct research on the identified issues and propose recommendations for legislative amendments. Engagement with community governments, identified stakeholders, and the public is expected to occur in April 2023. MACA anticipates introducing a Bill early in the 20th Assembly.</p>	

Resolution			GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response		
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		<p>AND WHEREAS there have been instances where municipal governments have not been able to collect unpaid property taxes from tenants of territorial property and have not received any grant in lieu of taxes; and</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the purpose of the grants made in lieu of taxes is to deal equitably and fairly with municipalities;</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Northwest Territories Association of Communities urge the Government of the Northwest Territories to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. amending the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> and the Grants-In-Lieu of Properties Policy to allow municipal governments to request a payment in lieu of taxes if all reasonable attempts to collect the outstanding taxes have not been successful in accordance with what the federal and other provincial governments have already done; and ii. (ii) changing the name of the ‘Grants-In-Lieu of Properties Policy’ to the ‘Payments-In-Lieu of Properties Policy’ to emphasize the territorial government's responsibility as a property owner to share in the cost of local government, rather than its generosity in making a payment which it is not legally obliged to make. 				

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. Responsible	GNWT Response	
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ST-22-19-06	Carbon Pricing	<p>WHEREAS fossil fuel use contributes to climate change inducing greenhouse gas emissions;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Government of the Northwest Territories has implemented Pan- Canadian Carbon Pricing in the Northwest Territories;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Government of the Northwest Territories has adopted a Carbon Tax as the preferred option for carbon pricing;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS communities in the NWT and their residents will see a direct increase in costs as a result of the carbon tax;</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Northwest Territories Association of Communities lobby the Government of the Northwest Territories to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	FIN	<p>The GNWT’s proposed approach to recycling carbon tax revenue was approved in the 2019-20 Budget and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>The NWT Carbon Tax and rebates were introduced September 1, 2019. Cost of Living Offset (COLO) payments were issued in October 2019 and April 2020. Each payment was \$52 for individuals and \$60 for each child.</p> <p>Starting in July 2020, annual COLO amounts will increase to \$156 for an individual and \$180 per child and payments will be issued quarterly. Single individuals in the NWT will receive their full annual payment in July, because their quarterly payments would be less than \$50.</p> <p>Rebates are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heating Fuel Rebate – 100 % rebate for residents, governments and business entities • 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. • Large Emitters: 72% rebate of carbon tax paid and 12% in individual accounts for GHG reducing investments. • 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,

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		transparent manner.		<p>be able to be accessed for investments by each entity that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GNWT continues to prioritize investments in alternative energy options to provide reliable, affordable alternatives to carbon-intensive fuels for communities and businesses. <p>The Department of Finance intends to provide an annual report on carbon pricing: raised revenues, rebate expenditures, and the investments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This report will also be included in the Climate Change Strategy action plan reporting requirements.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution.</p>
ST-21-19-12	Navigator for energy funding and involvement in funding discussions	<p>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;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS information on community energy use is a critical part of energy planning and supports efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS energy use data as it is currently received is generalized by company and region/territory;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the GNWT is collecting data for their carbon tax program and to support federal requirements to report on greenhouse gas emissions;</p> <p>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</p>	ENR/ INF	<p>The 2030 Energy Strategy, the Energy Action Plan, and the 2030 NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework were developed through extensive joint public engagements that included regional workshops with residents, communities, businesses, Indigenous governments and other stakeholders across the NWT.</p> <p>GNWT-led projects are primarily prioritized in the 2030 Energy Strategy in terms of cost effectiveness such as greenhouse gas reduced per dollar invested. There are other factors as well, and the GNWT has to balance competing and often shifting factors in its decision making. The GNWT also consider the following factors for GNWT-led projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community and Indigenous government engagement, participation, involvement and approval 	<p>The 2030 Energy Strategy, the Energy Action Plan, and the 2030 NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework were developed through extensive joint public engagements that included regional workshops with residents, communities, businesses, Indigenous governments and other stakeholders across the NWT.</p> <p>GNWT-led projects are primarily prioritized in the 2030 Energy Strategy in terms of cost effectiveness such as greenhouse gas reduced per dollar invested. There are other factors as well, and the GNWT has to balance competing and often shifting factors in its decision making. The GNWT also consider the following factors for GNWT-led projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community and Indigenous government engagement, participation, involvement and approval Energy security and reliability

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		<p>Arctic Energy Alliance and community governments to fully participate in tracking and goal setting with respect to Energy.</p> <p>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.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy security and reliability • Energy affordability • Project complexity and likelihood of success • Stakeholder and community interests and needs <p>The GNWT will be annually updating its three-year Energy Action Plan based on changing circumstances to transparently inform the public. The GNWT will also report annually on progress to remain accountable. We welcome input from communities about their priorities and what they would like to see in the Energy Action Plan.</p> <p>The GNWT undertakes appropriate community engagement before major energy projects are advanced. GNWT will always attempt to accommodate a community's request to take part in a GNWT or utility led project.</p> <p>If communities wishes to lead their own energy projects, there is a significant amount of funding available through the GNWT's Government GHG Grant Program, the Arctic Energy Alliance community funding, and through the Community Energy Efficiency Upgrades funded under federal Infrastructure programs administered through Municipal and Community Affairs, as well as through federal sources such as Natural Resources Canada and CanNor.</p> <p>The GNWT 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy affordability • Project complexity and likelihood of success • Stakeholder and community interests and needs <p>The GNWT will be annually updating its three-year Energy Action Plan based on changing circumstances to transparently inform the public. The GNWT will also report annually on progress to remain accountable. We welcome input from communities about their priorities and what they would like to see in the Energy Action Plan.</p> <p>The GNWT undertakes appropriate community engagement before major energy projects are advanced. GNWT will always attempt to accommodate a community's request to take part in a GNWT or utility led project.</p> <p>If communities wishes to lead their own energy projects, there is a significant amount of funding available through the GNWT's Government GHG Grant Program, the Arctic Energy Alliance community funding, and through the Community Energy Efficiency Upgrades funded under federal Infrastructure programs administered through Municipal and Community Affairs, as well as through federal sources such as Natural Resources Canada and CanNor.</p> <p>The GNWT 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</p>

Resolution No.	Resolution Title	Resolution Text	GNWT Dept. Responsible	GNWT Response	
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				<p>funding, the community can ask for support and it will be provided, including advice on which fund would be most appropriate.</p> <p>Should a community wish to apply for federal funding, the GNWT and the AEA are available to provide advice on where to apply and letters of support, as well as some technical support as appropriate for both the application process and for project implementation.</p>	<p>fund would be most appropriate.</p> <p>Should a community wish to apply for federal funding, the GNWT and the AEA are available to provide advice on where to apply and letters of support, as well as some technical support as appropriate for both the application process and for project implementation.</p> <p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and review any changes that impact this resolution.</p>
ST-21-17-03	Fiscal Year Resolution	<p>WHEREAS The NWT Cities Towns and Villages Act requires the fiscal year to be the calendar year; and</p> <p>WHEREAS the NWT Charter Communities Act and the Hamlets Act require a fiscal year ending March 31, except in the case of a Municipal Taxing Authority; and</p> <p>WHEREAS all Communities rely on funding from other orders of government whose fiscal year ends on March 31; and</p> <p>WHEREAS it may be in the better interest of each community in the NWT to select a fiscal year end which meets its need;</p> <p>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED That the NWTAC urges the GNWT to enact legislative changes that would give all municipalities the option of choosing a fiscal year that matches the calendar year or a fiscal year that ends on March 31; and</p> <p>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED That this legislative change be identified as a priority for the 18th Legislative Assembly.</p>	MACA	<p>During the term of the 18th Legislative Assembly, Municipal and Community Affairs successfully brought forward amendments to more legislation than any other previous term of the government.</p> <p>In 2018 MACA engaged with members of the NWT Association of Communities, and the Local Government Administrators of the NWT on potential future legislative priorities. While these efforts did not identify clear priorities for future amendments to legislation, MACA is interested in pursuing legislative amendments that will address the largest issues facing community governments.</p> <p>MACA encourages the NWTAC to engage with their members, so identify and prioritize legislative amendments in order to inform the 19th Legislative Assembly who will establish the mandate of the next government.</p> <p>The capacity of MACA to bring forward legislative amendments will always be restricted. An important element of any</p>	<p>MACA recognizes that there are a number of good reasons why the GNWT may want to consider the legislative changes required to allow all municipalities the option of choosing the same fiscal year (matching the calendar year or a fiscal year that ends on March 31, or some other option).</p> <p>Such a change may require additional or new amendments to six pieces of territorial legislation including the <i>Cities, Towns and Villages Act</i>, the <i>Charter Communities Act</i>, the <i>Hamlets Act</i>, the <i>Tłı̄chq Community Government Act</i>, the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> and the <i>Local Authorities Election Act</i>. These amendments would represent a significant undertaking and given the current legislative priorities of the department for the 19th Assembly, this work will need to be reviewed at a later time.</p> <p>MACA has identified three large pieces of legislation to prioritize for review and significant amendment during the 19th Assembly. These are, in order of anticipated priority: the <i>Fire Prevention Act</i>, the <i>Property Assessment and</i></p>

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				<p>legislative initiative is the full engagement with community governments at a pace at which they can provide meaningful input to both issue identification and potential solutions. Accordingly, to update all legislation would exceed both the capacity of MACA, as well as the community governments that the legislation serves.</p>	<p><i>Taxation Act, and the Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act.</i></p> <p>The capacity of MACA to bring forward legislative amendments will always be restricted. An important element of any legislative initiative is the full engagement with community governments at a pace at which they can provide meaningful input to both issue identification and potential solutions. Accordingly, to update all legislation would exceed both the capacity of MACA, as well as the community governments that the legislation serves.</p> <p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p>
ST-21-17-12	UNDRIP as a guide for NWT	<p>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</p> <p>WHEREAS the Canadian government and the legislative assembly of the NWT also passed and endorsed the declaration that supports all indigenous Peoples, and</p> <p>WHEREAS lands, resources and community governments in the NWT are directly affected by self-government negotiations and agreements, and</p> <p>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</p>	EIA	No response.	<p>As described in the GNWT’s 2019-2023 Mandate, the GNWT is committed to further identifying, prioritizing and strengthening keys actions to further implement UNDRIP work with Indigenous governments, including creating and implementing an action plan that identifies changes required in GNWT legislation and policies to best reflect the principles set out in UNDRIP. The GNWT is anticipating developing a Terms of Reference (TOR) for a Working Group with Indigenous governments in 2020.</p> <p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when</p>

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					this legislation is being addressed in the future.
ST-21-17-25	Decentralization of Jobs and Services	<p>WHEREAS: as long as the GNWT has a policy to support decentralization of government Services and positions; and</p> <p>WHEREAS Communities rely on economic decentralization to support their local economies,</p> <p>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the GNWT put greater emphasis on ensuring that GNWT positions are equitably distributed throughout the NWT Communities.</p>	EIA	<p>The GNWT continues to reallocate positions to communities and looks to establish new positions in regional centers and other communities whenever it is appropriate to do so. Where it makes economic sense or the reallocation of a position can be justified in order to meet new service delivery requirements the GNWT will follow through with this commitment.</p> <p>An example of this process in action has been the establishment of 23 Government Service Officer positions at the community level in the NWT over the past several years.</p> <p>In 2016 the GNWT also introduced the Regional Recruitment Program, a training and development initiative that creates employment opportunities for potential employees by linking vacant regional positions with relevant on-the-job work experience.</p>	<p>The GNWT continues to reallocate positions to communities and looks to establish new positions in regional centers and other communities whenever it is appropriate to do so. Where it makes economic sense or the reallocation of a position can be justified in order to meet new service delivery requirements, the GNWT will follow through with this commitment.</p> <p>An example of this process in action has been the establishment of 23 Government Service Officer positions at the community level in the NWT over the past several years. In 2016 the GNWT also introduced the Regional Recruitment Program, a training and development initiative that creates employment opportunities for potential employees by linking vacant regional positions with relevant on-the-job work experience.</p> <p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>The GNWT Has answered this resolution the same way for the past three years. The GNWT feels the intent of this resolution has been met. STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p>
ST-21-14-01	Fees for Households in the GTA	<p>WHEREAS the Government of the Northwest Territories is responsible for the services and associated fees for households in the General Taxation Area;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Government of the Northwest Territories is responsible for the assessment and determination of the mill rates for these households;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS these households typically make use of</p>	MACA / FIN	<p>The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) has the responsibility to assess lands and improvements across the Northwest Territories (NWT) in accordance with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> and the Property Assessment Regulations. The Department of Finance is responsible for establishing mill rates and the collection of property taxes for territorial purposes on an</p>	<p>The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) has the responsibility to assess lands and improvements across the Northwest Territories (NWT) in accordance with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> and the Property Assessment Regulations. The Department of Finance is responsible for establishing mill rates and the collection of property taxes for territorial purposes on an</p>

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		<p>municipal services such as landfill, water and sewer systems, emergency services, etcetera.</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Government of the Northwest Territories develop a policy whereby the mill rate levied to these households, in proximity to established communities, mirrors municipal mill rates; and the monies collected by the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs be distributed to the nearest community that provides for municipal services.</p>		<p>annual basis, also in accordance with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>. These tax revenues go into general revenues and are allocated to Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) programs and services based on government priorities, including funding to all community governments to support their programs and services under the Community Government Funding Policy. Tax-based community governments establish their own municipal mill rates and collect property taxes from their residents to fund their municipal services.</p> <p>Households living in proximity to tax-based community governments do not receive the same municipal services, such as: municipal enforcement, water, sewer, and garbage pickup that the households within the municipal boundaries receive. Therefore applying the same mill rates to households outside the municipal boundaries as applied to households within the established community governments is not equitable tax treatment.</p> <p>Municipal councils are already able to raise revenue from households living outside municipal boundaries who use municipal services by charging user fees. Some NWT municipalities distinguish between residents and non-residents when charging user fees for emergency response services so that individuals living outside municipal boundaries are charged higher fees for fire and ambulance services. Municipal councils also have the ability to change the property tax/user fee mix to extract higher user fees so that more of the cost recovery is paid by the user of the service,</p>	<p>annual basis, also in accordance with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>. These tax revenues go into general revenues and are allocated to Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) programs and services based on government priorities, including funding to all community governments to support their programs and services under the Community Government Funding Policy. Tax-based community governments establish their own municipal mill rates and collect property taxes from their residents to fund their municipal services.</p> <p>Households living in proximity to tax-based community governments do not receive the same municipal services, such as: municipal enforcement, water, sewer, and garbage pickup that the households within the municipal boundaries receive. Therefore applying the same mill rates to households outside the municipal boundaries as applied to households within the established community governments is not equitable tax treatment.</p> <p>Municipal councils are already able to raise revenue from households living outside municipal boundaries who use municipal services by charging user fees. Some NWT municipalities distinguish between residents and non-residents when charging user fees for emergency response services so that individuals living outside municipal boundaries are charged higher fees for fire and ambulance services. Municipal councils also have the ability to change the property tax/user fee mix to extract higher user fees so that more of the cost recovery is paid by the user of the service, regardless of whether the user is a</p>

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				<p>regardless of whether the user is a resident or non-resident than through general property taxes.</p> <p>Should the review of the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> be deemed a priority for the 19th Legislative Assembly, MACA would be prepared to review this request.</p>	<p>resident or non-resident than through general property taxes.</p> <p>MACA has initiated preliminary research to identify issues related to assessment that may require legislative or administrative solutions. This research will support the basis of a Legislative Proposal later in the 19th Assembly.</p> <p>The preliminary research includes engagement with a number of stakeholders including GNWT staff who are responsible for the implementation of the Act, the NWTAC and the public. MACA is also reviewing other property assessment legislation in Canada.</p> <p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p>
ST-21-14-03	Hazardous Waste Materials in Municipal Land Fills	<p>WHEREAS the hazardous waste stockpiled in the Norman Wells and the Fort Good Hope municipal solid waste facilities are legacy waste deposited over several decades;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the stockpiled hazardous waste is evidently from a number of institutional, commercial and industrial sources including federal and territorial government departments and corporations in addition to municipal sources;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS land ownership of landfills and jurisdictional authority over landfills has been shared or has changed hands over time;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Town of Norman Wells and the K’asho Go’tine Charter Community are committed to improving municipal solid waste management and staff have already dedicated substantial resources in staff time and</p>	ENR / MACA	<p>Managing the stockpiles of hazardous waste in municipal solid waste facilities is a share responsibility of all three levels of government; federal, territorial and municipal. For its part, the GNWT recognizes the importance of addressing historic stockpiles of hazardous waste in NWT communities, and this has been a key consideration in the development of a Waste Resource Management Strategy and Implementation Plan (the Strategy). This Strategy, which has been designed to be a 10-year road map to improving solid waste management in the NWT, was approved in spring 2019. The NWTAC and staff representatives of a cross section of NWT communities have played an active role in</p>	<p>The Waste Resource Management Strategy and Implementation Plan (2019) committed the GNWT to assisting five to ten communities to implement the Clean Up Clean Start program by 2025, and to continue expanding the program into the future. This includes removing hazardous waste from community solid waste sites, and transition to temporary storage of hazardous waste to prevent the recurrence of stockpiles. The GNWT has allocated \$500,000 annually from the environmental liability funds over the first four years of the Strategy for hazardous waste removal. To date, the Clean Up Clean Start Program has used this funding to remove hazardous waste in Ulukhaktok, Paulatuk, Fort Good Hope, Tulit’a, Fort</p>

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		<p>equipment to segregate, contain, label and inventory several hazardous waste streams;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the estimates received by the communities for handling, transportation and disposal of the hazardous waste far exceed the means of the community governments' budget;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS substantial efficiencies can be found by addressing waste on a regional scale;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the municipal landfills are not constructed nor licensed to store hazardous waste over time;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the existing hazardous waste represents a real threat to the environment and community source water</p> <p>AND WHEREAS communities throughout NWT are challenged with similar situations.</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT Environment Canada, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, and the Government of Northwest Territories partner to reach an agreement for shared responsibility in the costs of disposing of existing stockpiles of hazardous waste in communities throughout NWT;</p> <p>AND FURTHER THAT the Government of Northwest Territories collaborate with community and regional governments to develop a comprehensive strategy to manage, store, handle, transport and dispose of hazardous waste in the future at a regional scale.</p>		<p>shaping the Strategy to best serve community needs, and will continue to play a vital role in its implementation.</p> <p>In addition to future actions that will likely stem from the Strategy, MACA and ENR have been working with community governments to clean up their disposal sites, and transition to temporary storage of hazardous waste to prevent the recurrence of stockpiles. These departments will also continue to seek opportunities for coordinated transportation and disposal of hazardous waste at regional scale, and continue to provide necessary support and capacity building for communities to comply with regulatory and other waste management requirements.</p> <p>In 2018-19, the GNWT provided funding to assist in hazardous waste removal from Ulukhaktok, Fort Good Hope, and Tulita.</p> <p>The issues reaffirmed in RA-18-14-03 continue to be addressed by ENR and MACA as capacity allows. Numerous communities have taken steps with support from ENR and MACA towards removing stockpiles of hazardous waste.</p> <p>Improving the management of hazardous waste is identified as a priority area for the Waste Resource Management Strategy. MACA and ENR continue engagement with municipal governments throughout the NWT on cleaning up disposal sites and preventing hazardous waste from stockpiling.</p> <p>MACA and ENR will continue to seek funding sources and opportunities for coordinated transportation and disposal of hazardous waste</p>	<p>Providence and Fort Simpson.</p> <p>The federal government has committed to providing \$37.5 million over ten years to improve infrastructure in communities, specifically targeting projects that result in improvements at solid waste sites. ENR and MACA will engage communities and assist them in applying for these Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program (ICIP) funds. To date, \$3.225 million in ICIP funds has been committed to solid waste site diversion and improvement projects in Sahtú and Beaufort Delta communities, including Norman Wells and K'asho Go'tine (Fort Good Hope).</p> <p>In addition to supporting communities with accessing ICIP and environmental liabilities funds through the Clean Up Clean Start Program, ENR will continue to support hazardous waste removal under the Waste Reduction and Recycling Initiative.</p> <p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p>

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				<p>at a regional scale.</p> <p>The Departments will also continue to work with community governments to help identify and provide the necessary support and capacity building, so that they can comply with regulatory and other waste management requirements. These will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support needed by each community government to comply with the water license that regulates the management of solid waste sites and sewage lagoons; and • Support needed by community governments to ensure proper management of solid waste sites and proper handling and disposal of hazardous waste. <p>The Interdepartmental Committee for the Management of Drinking Water and Wastewater terms of reference has been amended and is now called the Interdepartmental Drinking Water and Waste Management Committee. This Committee now includes a sub-committee called the Waste Management Technical Committee. MACA's work plan to support communities under this committee's mandate will be shared with NWTAC as soon as it is approved through the technical committee.</p>	
ST-21-13-01	Regulation of Massage Therapy Providers	WHEREAS concerns regarding the regulation of persons and businesses that provide massage therapy have been expressed to both the City of Yellowknife and the Territorial Government over the past several years by professional associations, individual service providers and members of the public; and	HSS	<i>The Health and Social Services Professions Act (HSSPA)</i> is an umbrella Act that will help protect the public by ensuring regulated professions meet established requirements, standards, and competency levels. The Department of Health and Social Services (HSS) is currently drafting the following profession-	<i>The Health and Social Services Professions Act (HSSPA)</i> is an umbrella Act that protects the public by ensuring regulated professions meet established requirements, standards, and competency levels. The Naturopathic Profession Statutes Amendment Act was advanced at the end of the 18th Legislative Assembly, to allow for

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		<p>WHEREAS there are now persons and/or businesses offering massage therapy in more than one community in the Northwest Territories; and</p> <p>WHEREAS Provinces including British Columbia, Newfoundland and Ontario have chosen to regulate this activity in the interests of public safety and consumer protection; and</p> <p>WHEREAS the Government of the Northwest Territories is well positioned to regulate the activity through its Department of Health and Social Services; and</p> <p>WHEREAS the Government of the Northwest Territories is considering legislation that would regulate a number of health and social services professions in the Northwest Territories;</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the NWTAC urge the Territorial Government to consider the regulation of massage therapy as part of the proposed Health and Social Services (Umbrella) Professions Legislation.</p>		<p>specific regulations under the HSSPA. The Emergency Medical Services Provider Regulation will be finalized by the end of 2019. The Naturopathic Practitioner Regulation and Psychologists Regulation will follow after that.</p> <p>The Executive Council is responsible for deciding which professions will be included under the Act. When the Act comes into force by the end of 2019, in accordance with section 2 of the Act, professional associations can initiate the process to become regulated by bringing forward an application to HSS. There are a number of criteria that are used to determine which professions should be designated under the HSSPA, but also when a profession should be designated. These criteria include, but are not limited to, a profession’s regulatory status in other jurisdictions, whether there are other means to regulate members of the profession other than under the Act, the nature and degree, if any, of the risk to the health and safety of the public if the profession is unregulated, and the potential economic impacts of regulation. Application procedures will be posted to the HSS website in fall 2019.</p>	<p>the passage of regulations regulating the Naturopathic Doctors profession in the NWT. The Department of Health and Social Services (HSS) is currently drafting the following profession-specific regulations under the HSSPA. The Emergency Medical Services Provider Regulation will be finalized during the 19th Legislative Assembly. The Naturopathic Practitioner Regulation and Psychologists Regulation will follow after that.</p> <p>The Executive Council is responsible for deciding which professions will be included under the Act. In accordance with section 2 of the Act, professional associations can initiate the process to become regulated by bringing forward an application to HSS. There are a number of criteria that are used to determine which professions should be designated under the HSSPA, but also when a profession should be designated. These criteria include, but are not limited to, a profession’s regulatory status in other jurisdictions, whether there are other means to regulate members of the profession other than under the Act, the nature and degree, if any, of the risk to the health and safety of the public if the profession is unregulated, and the potential economic impacts of regulation.</p> <p><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i> STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p>
ST-21-09-08	Plumbing Inspections	WHEREAS the GNWT provides for licensing, regulation and inspection services for gas and electrical installations, for	MACA	The Government of the Northwest Territories does not have any legislation that could be	The Government of the Northwest Territories does not have any legislation that could be used

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		<p>the purpose of public safety and assurance of quality services; and,</p> <p>WHEREAS licensing, regulation and inspection services are not provided by the GNWT for the installation of plumbing services and fixtures; and,</p> <p>WHEREAS the lack of licensing, regulation and inspection services for plumbing is resulting in unnecessary maintenance and repair expenses for homeowners and others due to shoddy and substandard plumbing works; and,</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>used to regulate plumbing services. Municipal legislation provides municipal governments with the authority to pass bylaws to adopt in whole or in part, a code such as the National Plumbing Code or standard made or recommended by the Government of the Northwest Territories, Canada or a province.</p> <p>The City of Yellowknife, for example, requires plumbers and plumbing companies to get a Mechanical Permit when undertaking plumbing work within their municipal boundaries. When applying for the permit, the contractor has to provide sufficient information that the work will conform to Yellowknife’s by-laws, the National Building Code and the National Plumbing Code. Inspections are also required by the permit. Municipal governments, therefore, have all the legal authority they require to regulate plumbing work and they can do it by passing a by-law.</p>	<p>to regulate plumbing services. Municipal legislation provides municipal governments with the authority to pass bylaws to adopt in whole or in part, a code such as the National Plumbing Code or standard made or recommended by the Government of the Northwest Territories, Canada or a province.</p> <p>The City of Yellowknife, for example, requires plumbers and plumbing companies to get a Mechanical Permit when undertaking plumbing work within their municipal boundaries. When applying for the permit, the contractor has to provide sufficient information that the work will conform to Yellowknife’s by-laws, the National Building Code and the National Plumbing Code. Inspections are also required by the permit. Municipal governments, therefore, have all the legal authority they require to regulate plumbing work and they can do it by passing a by-law.</p> <p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p>
ST-21-01-07	Permanent Stationary Placement of a Community Registered Nurse	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Northwest Territories Association of Communities urge the</p>	HSS	<p>Several challenges arise when striving to provide healthcare services in small communities and these challenges are not unique to the Northwest Territories. In many of small, more remote NWT communities, there is concern not only with access to routine care, but particularly with the capacity to respond to a medical emergency when such an event occurs. Programs such as Med Response facilitate immediate, around-the-clock access to physician support and emergency services,</p>	<p>Several challenges arise when striving to provide healthcare services in small communities and these challenges are not unique to the Northwest Territories. In many of small, more remote NWT communities, there is concern not only with access to routine care, but particularly with the capacity to respond to a medical emergency when such an event occurs. Programs such as Med Response facilitate immediate, around-the-clock access to physician support and emergency services, including medevac services. Through</p>

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		<p>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.</p>		<p>including medevac services. Through referral processes and medical travel services, all residents of the NWT have access to specialist and allied health services in the larger regional centres.</p> <p>Healthcare is provided to residents in communities without a permanent nurse through nurse visits and also by the Community Health Representative, Community Health Worker and/or a Community Support Worker who reside in the community.</p> <p>There are additional initiatives to balance scopes of practice for healthcare providers in small communities. One such initiative is the Tsiigehtchic emergency services pilot project, which was organized in response to residents' requests for full-time nursing staff. The Department, the Northwest Territories Health and Social Services Authority (NTHSSA), members of the Beaufort Delta Region, and Tsiigehtchic leaders are have been working together to explore an approach to emergency health care in Tsiigehtchic that is uniquely suited to Tsiigehtchic. The goal is to develop a new approach to emergency care that is tailored to meet community needs for care and emergency services in communities without resident nurses. The proposed approach incorporates first responder education for community members. The Community Based Emergency Care (CBEC) project has been piloted in Tsiigehtchic to help the community better respond to emergency situations.</p> <p>Phase one of the CBEC project in Tsiigehtchic was completed on June 30, 2017, The working group members include the Department of</p>	<p>referral processes and medical travel services, all residents of the NWT have access to specialist and allied health services in the larger regional centres.</p> <p>Healthcare is provided to residents in communities without a permanent nurse through nurse visits and also by the Community Health Representative, Community Health Worker and/or a Community Support Worker who reside in the community.</p> <p>There are additional initiatives to balance scopes of practice for healthcare providers in small communities. One such initiative is the Tsiigehtchic emergency services pilot project, which was organized in response to residents' requests for full-time nursing staff. The Department, the Northwest Territories Health and Social Services Authority (NTHSSA), members of the Beaufort Delta Region, and Tsiigehtchic leaders are have been working together to explore an approach to emergency health care in Tsiigehtchic that is uniquely suited to Tsiigehtchic. The goal is to develop a new approach to emergency care that is tailored to meet community needs for care and emergency services in communities without resident nurses. The proposed approach incorporates first responder education for community members. The Community Based Emergency Care (CBEC) project has been piloted in Tsiigehtchic to help the community better respond to emergency situations.</p> <p>Phase one of the CBEC project in Tsiigehtchic was completed on June 30, 2017, The working group members include the Department of Health and Social Services (Department), the NTHSSA, the</p>

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				<p>Health and Social Services (Department), the NTHSSA, the Charter Community of Tsiigehtchic, the Gwichya Gwich'in Council, and Tsiigehtchic community members.</p> <p>The second phase of the project commenced in mid-October, 2018 and was completed at the end of March 2019. This phase of the project focused on capacity-building and planning.</p> <p>The Community Based Emergency Care training was delivered during the week of February 25th, 2019, 16 community members attended the training. Upon completion of the course participants received a custom Community Based Emergency Care certificate as well as a certificate in First Aid from the Canadian Red Cross.</p> <p>Target populations identified to participate in the training were members of the Rangers, municipal workers, councilors, and other community members. The community Working Group members worked within their community to identify course participants. The SAO coordinated registration for the course.</p> <p>From the program evaluation the participants expressed a high level of satisfaction with the course and felt it was quite valuable.</p> <p>The Department is anticipating a final program report that will contain the program curriculum, course evaluation and recommendations for future offerings.</p>	<p>Charter Community of Tsiigehtchic, the Gwichya Gwich'in Council, and Tsiigehtchic community members.</p> <p>The second phase of the project commenced in mid-October, 2018 and was completed at the end of March 2019. This phase of the project focused on capacity-building and planning.</p> <p>The Community Based Emergency Care training was delivered during the week of February 25th, 2019, 16 community members attended the training. Upon completion of the course participants received a custom Community Based Emergency Care certificate as well as a certificate in First Aid from the Canadian Red Cross.</p> <p>Target populations identified to participate in the training were members of the Rangers, municipal workers, councilors, and other community members. The community Working Group members worked within their community to identify course participants. The SAO coordinated registration for the course.</p> <p>From the program evaluation the participants expressed a high level of satisfaction with the course and felt it was quite valuable.</p> <p>The Department is anticipating a final program report that will contain the program curriculum, course evaluation and recommendations for future offerings.</p> <p><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i> STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p>

Resolution No.	Resolution Title	Resolution Text	GNWT Dept. Responsible	GNWT Response	
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ST-21-01-11	Permanent Placement of a Community RCMP Officer	<p>WHEREAS several remote municipalities have not had a permanent stationary police officer to effectively, monitor and enforce laws and various legislation; and</p> <p>WHEREAS the absences of proper police protection can sometimes put un-due stress on community residents.</p> <p>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.</p>	DOJ	<p>The Department of Justice continues to be committed to working in partnership with the RCMP and community residents on policing services and local justice programming to enhance safety in communities. As a government, we are committed to ensuring each person has access to policing services, regardless of where they live. Although some of our smaller communities may not have permanent RCMP detachments, they receive policing services through regular patrols from adjacent communities, or by having members dedicated to the community who may spend several days per week in that community.</p>	<p>The Department of Justice continues to work with the RCMP and communities to provide policing services and local justice programming to each community in the NWT. The Department of Justice has been able to secure funding under the First Nations Policing Program to create 5 new RCMP positions across the NWT. These positions will not be physically located in small communities but will be posted to hub locations that will serve outlying communities. The RCMP remains committed to a strategic approach to patrolling small communities that promotes community safety and health.</p> <p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p>
ST-21-98-12	Limiting the Time Available to the Territorial Assessment Appeal Tribunal to Reach a Decision	<p>WHEREAS the current provisions of the Property Assessment and Taxation Act provide for the establishment of a Territorial Assessment Appeal Tribunal; and</p> <p>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</p> <p>WHEREAS this uncertainty has continued in some instances for more than one year because of delays in hearing appeals.</p> <p>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 six months from the time of the deadline of appeals during</p>	MACA	<p>A legislative review of <i>the Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> has not been identified as a priority during the 18th Legislative Assembly and has not been put on MACA’s list of legislative priorities.</p> <p>Due in part to capacity, but also due to the number of 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 contribute to establishing legislative priorities</p>	<p>Due in part to capacity, but also due to the number of Acts that MACA administers, it has become necessary for MACA to prioritize its legislative initiatives. The current <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> was enacted in 1988 and has not had a comprehensive review since coming into force.</p> <p>MACA has identified some issues with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> legislation and the corresponding policies and procedures that lead to confusion, administrative challenges, and potentially complaints.</p> <p>MACA has initiated preliminary research to identify issues related to assessment that may</p>

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		which it must rule on said appeals.		<p>for the 19th Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>MACA is aware that the NWT Association of Communities has passed as many as eight (8) resolutions that may impact the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>. This is important feedback that will be considered, not only as we set priorities, but also once we begin the legislative review process.</p>	<p>require legislative or administrative solutions. This research will support the basis of a Legislative Proposal later in the 19th Assembly.</p> <p>The preliminary research includes engagement with a number of stakeholders including GNWT staff who are responsible for the implementation of the Act, the NWTAC and the public.</p> <p>MACA is also reviewing other property assessment legislation in Canada.</p> <p>MACA is aware that the NWT Association of Communities has historically passed as many as eight resolutions with considerations that may impact the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>.</p> <p>This is important feedback that will be considered, not only as we set priorities, but also once we begin the legislative review process.</p> <p><i>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</i></p> <p>STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p>