

**NWT Association of Communities
2021 STANDING RESOLUTIONS**

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Resolution					GNWT Dept.	GNWT Response/NWT Resolution Committee Recommendation
No.	Title	Text				
ST-21-19-06	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; 	FIN	N/A – added in 2019	<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 	<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

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That it commits to the advancement of sustainable initiatives to reduce the reliance on non-renewable fuels; and • That the implementation and reporting processes related to the carbon tax initiative are presented in a transparent manner. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 25 per cent of the carbon tax collected on non-motive diesel and heating fuel held in individualized trust accounts that will be able to be accessed for investments by each entity that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. • The GNWT continues to prioritize investments in alternative energy options to provide reliable, affordable alternatives to carbon-intensive fuels for communities and businesses. <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>individual accounts for GHG reducing investments.</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. • The Department of Finance intends to provide an Annual Report on carbon pricing, including: raised revenues, rebate expenditures, and the investments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This report will be included in the Climate Change Strategy Action Plan Report. • <p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution.</p> <p>Return to top</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>	ENR/ INF	N/A – added in 2019	<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</p>	<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</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 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>			<p>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 • 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</p>	<p>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 • 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</p>
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					<p>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 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>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 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> <p>Return to top</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>	MACA	<p>The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) recognizes that there are a number of good reasons why the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) may want to consider the legislative changes required to</p>	<p>During the term of the 18th Legislative Assembly, Municipal and Community Affairs successfully brought forward amendments to more legislation than any other previous term of the government.</p> <p>In 2018 MACA engaged with members of the NWT Association of</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</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>	<p>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 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>Tłı̄chų 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, their completion could not be expected in the time frame identified in the NWT Association of Communities resolution.</p> <p>MACA will consult with the six Cities, Towns and Villages to discuss the option of legislative changes to amend the fiscal year as it appears the primary objective is to bring those six communities within the same fiscal year as the GNWT and the balance of the other 27 community governments. In the past, MACA has asked the six tax-based communities whether they all support this amendment, and to date</p>	<p>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 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>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>Tłı̄chų 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 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>
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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 for 2016, 2017 and 2018.	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 this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p> <p>Return to top</p>
ST-21-17-25	Decentralization of Jobs and Services	WHEREAS: as long as the GNWT has a policy to support decentralization of government Services and positions; and	EIA	The GNWT continues to reallocate positions to communities and looks to establish new positions in regional centers and other communities whenever it is	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 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

		<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>		<p>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 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 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.</p> <p>STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p> <p>Return to top</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</p>	MACA	<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</i></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</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</p>

		<p>for the assessment and determination of the mill rates for these households;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS these households typically make use of municipal services such as landfill, water and sewer systems, emergency services, etcetera.</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Government of the Northwest Territories develop a policy whereby the mill rate levied to these households, in proximity to established communities, mirrors municipal mill rates; and the monies collected by the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs be distributed to the nearest community that provides for municipal services.</p>	<p><i>Taxation Act</i> and the Property Assessment Regulations. The Department of Finance is responsible for establishing mill rates and the collection of property taxes for territorial purposes on an annual basis, also in accordance with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>. These tax revenues go into general revenues and are allocated to Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) programs and services based on government priorities, including funding to all community governments to support their programs and services under the Community Government Funding Policy. Tax-based community governments establish their own municipal mill rates and collect property taxes from their residents to fund their municipal services.</p> <p>Households living in proximity to tax-based community governments do not receive the same municipal services, such as: municipal enforcement, water, sewer, and garbage pickup that the households within the municipal boundaries receive. Therefore applying the same mill rates to households outside the municipal boundaries as applied to households within the established community</p>	<p>Finance is responsible for establishing mill rates and the collection of property taxes for territorial purposes on an annual basis, also in accordance with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>. These tax revenues go into general revenues and are allocated to Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) programs and services based on government priorities, including funding to all community governments to support their programs and services under the Community Government Funding Policy. Tax-based community governments establish their own municipal mill rates and collect property taxes from their residents to fund their municipal services.</p> <p>Households living in proximity to tax-based community governments do not receive the same municipal services, such as: municipal enforcement, water, sewer, and garbage pickup that the households within the municipal boundaries receive. Therefore applying the same mill rates to households outside the municipal boundaries as applied to households within the established community governments is not equitable tax treatment.</p> <p>Municipal councils are already able to raise revenue from households living outside municipal boundaries who use municipal services by charging user fees. Some NWT municipalities distinguish between residents and non-residents when charging user fees for emergency response services so that individuals living outside</p>	<p>Finance is responsible for establishing mill rates and the collection of property taxes for territorial purposes on an annual basis, also in accordance with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>. These tax revenues go into general revenues and are allocated to Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) programs and services based on government priorities, including funding to all community governments to support their programs and services under the Community Government Funding Policy. Tax-based community governments establish their own municipal mill rates and collect property taxes from their residents to fund their municipal services.</p> <p>Households living in proximity to tax-based community governments do not receive the same municipal services, such as: municipal enforcement, water, sewer, and garbage pickup that the households within the municipal boundaries receive. Therefore applying the same mill rates to households outside the municipal boundaries as applied to households within the established community governments is not equitable tax treatment.</p> <p>Municipal councils are already able to raise revenue from households living outside municipal boundaries who use municipal services by charging user fees. Some NWT municipalities distinguish between residents and non-residents when charging user fees for emergency response services so that individuals living outside</p>
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				<p>governments is not equitable tax treatment.</p> <p>Municipal councils are already able to raise revenue from households living outside municipal boundaries who use municipal services by charging user fees. Some NWT municipalities distinguish between residents and non-residents when charging user fees for emergency response services so that individuals living outside municipal boundaries are charged higher fees for fire and ambulance services. Municipal councils also have the ability to change the property tax/user fee mix to extract higher user fees so that more of the cost recovery is paid by the user of the service, regardless of whether the user is a resident or non-resident than through general property taxes.</p> <p>Based on these findings, no changes to the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>, or existing policies in this regard are envisioned for the foreseeable future.</p>	<p>municipal boundaries are charged higher fees for fire and ambulance services. Municipal councils also have the ability to change the property tax/user fee mix to extract higher user fees so that more of the cost recovery is paid by the user of the service, regardless of whether the user is a resident or non-resident than through general property taxes.</p> <p>Should the review of the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> be deemed a priority for the 19th Legislative Assembly, MACA would be prepared to review this request.</p>	<p>municipal boundaries are charged higher fees for fire and ambulance services. Municipal councils also have the ability to change the property tax/user fee mix to extract higher user fees so that more of the cost recovery is paid by the user of the service, regardless of whether the user is a resident or non-resident than through general property taxes.</p> <p>MACA has initiated preliminary research to identify issues related to assessment that may require legislative or administrative solutions. This research will support the basis of a Legislative Proposal later in the 19th Assembly.</p> <p>The preliminary research includes engagement with a number of stakeholders including GNWT staff who are responsible for the implementation of the Act, the NWTAC and the public. MACA is also reviewing other property assessment legislation in Canada.</p> <p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p> <p>Return to top</p>
ST-21-14-03	Hazardous Waste Materials in	WHEREAS the hazardous waste stockpiled in the Norman Wells and the Fort Good	ENR / MACA	The issues reaffirmed in RA-18-14-03 continue to be	Managing the stockpiles of hazardous waste in municipal solid waste	The Waste Resource Management Strategy and Implementation Plan

	<p>Municipal Land Fills</p>	<p>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 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>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>In 2017/18 the communities of Lutsel K’e, Jean Marie River, Fort Providence, Norman Wells, Samba K’e, Tulita, and Paulatuk removed significant quantities of hazardous waste and scrap metal.</p> <p>Improving the management of hazardous waste is identified as a priority area for the Waste Resource Management Strategy the GNWT is currently developing. MACA and ENR continue engagement with municipal governments throughout the NWT on cleaning up disposal sites and preventing hazardous waste from stockpiling. This year, the Waste Reduction and Recycling Initiative (WRRRI) has provided funding for the removal and recycling of hazardous and bulky waste in three communities in the NWT. The WRRRI has also assisted with similar projects in the previous four years. It is not intended that the WRRRI will be a long-term solution for funding hazardous waste removal and MACA and ENR will continue to seek funding sources and opportunities for coordinated transportation</p>	<p>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 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>(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 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). 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</p>
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		<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>and disposal of hazardous waste at a regional scale.</p> <p>The Departments will also continue to work with community governments to help identify and provide the necessary support and capacity building, so that they can comply with regulatory and other waste management requirements. These will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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</p>	<p>The issues reaffirmed in RA-18-14-03 continue to be addressed by ENR and MACA as capacity allows. Numerous communities have taken steps with support from ENR and MACA towards removing stockpiles of hazardous waste.</p> <p>Improving the management of hazardous waste is identified as a priority area for the Waste Resource Management Strategy. MACA and ENR continue engagement with municipal governments throughout the NWT on cleaning up disposal sites and preventing hazardous waste from stockpiling.</p> <p>MACA and ENR will continue to seek funding sources and opportunities for coordinated transportation and disposal of hazardous waste at a regional scale.</p> <p>The Departments will also continue to work with community governments to help identify and provide the necessary support and capacity building, so that they can comply with regulatory and other waste management requirements. These will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>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> <p>Return to top</p>
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				mandate will be shared with NWTAC as soon as it is approved through the technical committee.	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.	
ST-21-13-01	Regulation of Massage Therapy Providers	<p>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</p> <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</p>	HSS	<p>The <i>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.</p> <p>The Department of Health and Social Services (HSS) is currently drafting the following profession-specific regulations under the HSSPA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Emergency Medical Services Provider Regulation and Naturopathic Practitioner Regulations will be finalized by the end of 2018. • Licensed Practical Nurses and Naturopathic Practitioners will follow. <p>The Executive Council is responsible for deciding which professions will be included</p>	<p>The <i>Health and Social Services Professions Act (HSSPA)</i> is an umbrella Act that will help protect the public by ensuring regulated professions meet established requirements, standards, and competency levels. The Department of Health and Social Services (HSS) is currently drafting the following profession-specific regulations under the HSSPA. The Emergency Medical Services Provider Regulation will be finalized by the end of 2019. The Naturopathic Practitioner Regulation and Psychologists Regulation will follow after that.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>The <i>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 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</p>

		<p>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>under the <i>Act</i>. When the <i>Act</i> comes into force, 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 <i>HSSPA</i>, but also when a profession should be designated. These criteria include, but are not limited to, a profession’s regulatory status in other jurisdictions, whether there are other means to regulate members of the profession other than under the <i>Act</i>, the nature and degree, if any, of the risk to the health and safety of the public if the profession is unregulated, and the potential economic impacts of regulation.</p>	<p>also when a profession should be designated. These criteria include, but are not limited to, a profession’s regulatory status in other jurisdictions, whether there are other means to regulate members of the profession other than under the <i>Act</i>, the nature and degree, if any, of the risk to the health and safety of the public if the profession is unregulated, and the potential economic impacts of regulation. Application procedures will be posted to the HSS website in fall 2019.</p>	<p>an application to HSS. There are a number of criteria that are used to determine which professions should be designated under the <i>HSSPA</i>, but also when a profession should be designated. These criteria include, but are not limited to, a profession’s regulatory status in other jurisdictions, whether there are other means to regulate members of the profession other than under the <i>Act</i>, the nature and degree, if any, of the risk to the health and safety of the public if the profession is unregulated, and the potential economic impacts of regulation.</p> <p>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> <p>Return to top</p>

Resolution No.	Resolution Title	Resolution Text	GNWT Dept. Responsible	GNWT Response		
				2018	2019	2020
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 used to regulate plumbing services. Municipal legislation provides municipal governments with the authority to pass bylaws to adopt in whole or in	The Government of the Northwest Territories does not have any legislation that could be used to regulate plumbing services. Municipal legislation provides municipal governments with the authority to pass bylaws to	The Government of the Northwest Territories does not have any legislation that could be used to regulate plumbing services. Municipal legislation provides municipal governments with the authority to pass bylaws to adopt in whole or in part, a code such as the National Plumbing Code or standard

		<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</p>		<p>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>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>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> <p>Return to top</p>
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		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.				
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</p>	HSS	Several challenges arise when striving to provide healthcare services in small communities and these challenges are not unique to the Northwest Territories. In many of small, more remote NWT communities, there is concern not only with access to routine care, but particularly with the capacity to respond to a medical emergency when such an event occurs. Programs such as Med Response facilitate immediate, around-the-clock access to physician support and emergency services, including medevac services. Through referral processes and medical travel services, all residents of the NWT have access to specialist and allied health	Several challenges arise when striving to provide healthcare services in small communities and these challenges are not unique to the Northwest Territories. In many of small, more remote NWT communities, there is concern not only with access to routine care, but particularly with the capacity to respond to a medical emergency when such an event occurs. Programs such as Med Response facilitate immediate, around-the-clock access to physician support and emergency services, including medevac services. Through referral processes and medical travel services, all residents of the NWT have access to specialist and allied health	<p>Several challenges arise when striving to provide healthcare services in small communities and these challenges are not unique to the Northwest Territories. In many of small, more remote NWT communities, there is concern not only with access to routine care, but particularly with the capacity to respond to a medical emergency when such an event occurs. Programs such as Med Response facilitate immediate, around-the-clock access to physician support and emergency services, including medevac services. Through referral processes and medical travel services, all residents of the NWT have access to specialist and allied health services in the larger regional centres.</p> <p>Healthcare is provided to residents in communities without a permanent nurse through nurse visits and also by the Community Health Representative, Community Health Worker and/or a</p>

		<p>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 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>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 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 working group remains active and has been collaborating with a contractor</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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 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.</p>
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				<p>and completed phase one of the project in July 2017.</p> <p>Since the completion of phase one, we have been planning phase two of this project which involves developing a curriculum and delivering training to community members.</p> <p>The HSS has collaborated with the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) to review the programs they offer related to emergency response and we have arranged to provide first responder training and wilderness first aid. This training is scheduled to be offered before the end of March 2018.</p> <p>HSS is committed to enhancing the ability of community members in Tsiigehtchic to respond to emergencies and to build capacity to meet the unique needs of the community.</p>	<p>Tsiigehtchic to help the community better respond to emergency situations.</p> <p>Phase one of the CBEC project in Tsiigehtchic was completed on June 30, 2017, The working group members include the Department of Health and Social Services (Department), the NTHSSA, the Charter Community of Tsiigehtchic, the Gwichya Gwich'in Council, and Tsiigehtchic community members.</p> <p>The second phase of the project commenced in mid-October, 2018 and was completed at the end of March 2019. This phase of the project focused on capacity-building and planning.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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>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> <p>Return to top</p>
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					<p>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>	
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</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 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> <p>Return to top</p>

		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.				
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,</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</p>	<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</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 require legislative or administrative solutions. This research</p>

		<p>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 which it must rule on said appeals.</p>		<p>governments. This is the beginning of an engagement process that will contribute to establishing legislative priorities 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>governments. This is the beginning of an engagement process that will contribute to establishing legislative priorities 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>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>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> <p>Return to top</p>
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