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STANDING (ST) -

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ST-22-19-01	Taltson Hydro Project	<p>WHEREAS the City of Yellowknife acknowledges the importance of clean, affordable power; AND WHEREAS all NWT communities are major consumer of electrical power;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the financial costs of electrical power represent a significant expenditure for the City; AND WHEREAS the City of Yellowknife recognizes that electrical power is a necessity for its residents;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the cost of electric power can represent a significant expenditure for many households;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS clean and affordable power is essential for continued economic development</p>	INF	<p>The GNWT is committed to improving energy affordability, energy security and energy sustainability for transportation, heat, and electricity while providing support to energy efficiency and conservation, and promoting renewable and alternative energy solutions for the NWT.</p> <p>The GNWT will continue to engage directly with communities and Indigenous organizations to encourage participation, partnership and empowerment when proposing and undertaking energy solutions as it</p>	<p>The Taltson Hydro Expansion is a key priority for the 19th Legislative Assembly that supports the goals and objectives of the <i>2030 Energy Strategy</i>, <i>Petroleum Resources Strategy</i> and the <i>Climate Change Strategic Framework</i>.</p> <p>The GNWT secured \$18 million in funding from the Government of Canada in March 2020 to pursue the project over the next three years, in collaboration with Indigenous partners.</p> <p>Establishing the commercial structure, defining a customer market, conducting public engagement and completing a project definition will be part of this work going forward.</p>	<p>The GNWT and Indigenous government partners have established a working group and have been actively engaged in the scoping and development of the proposed Taltson Hydro Expansion project and exploring options for a business partnership.</p> <p>A Memorandum of Understanding has been developed which outlines how the GNWT, Akaitcho Dene First Nations, NWT Metis Nation, and Salt River First Nation will work together to advance the development of the Taltson Hydro Expansion project.</p>

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		<p>within all of the Northwest Territories;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the City of Yellowknife encourages clean, renewable energy production to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and protect the environment;</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the NWTAC lobby the Government of the Northwest Territories to advance its efforts with respect to furthering a solution to effectively distribute clean energy from the Taltson Hydro project to Yellowknife and other key points in the Northwest Territories; to initiate indigenous engagement and partnership discussions to ensure success of the distribution solution; and to actively engage in energy market</p>		<p>implements the 2030 Energy Strategy.</p> <p>The GNWT welcomes NWTAC comments and suggestions with respect to furthering a solution to effectively distribute clean energy from the Taltson Hydro project to Yellowknife and other key points in the Northwest Territories.</p>		<p>Next steps include completing a business case for the project and continuing fieldwork and data analysis to support regulatory applications.</p> <p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation:</p> <p>STANDING: The NWTAC will continue to monitor efforts of the GNWT over the next three years</p> <p>City of Yellowknife recommends affirmation</p>

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		discussions with prospective customers to ensure diverse requirements are met as cost-effectively as possible.				
ST-22-18-08	Secondary Access Road to Communities	<p>WHEREAS the on-going impacts of climate change being experienced in the NWT will continue to increase the vulnerability of seasonal transportation connections to NWT communities by wildfire; and</p> <p>WHEREAS localized drought conditions seem to cause more and more severe fire seasons; and the majority of our NWT communities are surrounded by old-growth coniferous</p>	INF	The GNWT is currently focusing on advancing strategic transportation corridors in response to the current infrastructure deficit experienced in the NWT. The ultimate goal is to connect communities that do not have all-year access, rather than focusing on constructing secondary access roads for those communities that already experience	The \$140 million in funding that was committed to the Mackenzie Valley Highway (MVH) in June 2018 by the federal and territorial governments is being used for three projects: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Great Bear River Bridge (GBRB) 2. Mount Gaudet Access Road (MGAR) 3. MVH Environmental Assessment (EA) <p>The GBRB is the last bridge to be installed in the section of the winter</p>	As per the GNWT’s Mandate and in accordance with the strategic objectives of the 25-year Transportation Strategy, the GNWT is pursuing plans to expand all-weather road access across the territory by working to secure funding to advance planning and construction of critical transportation corridors in the NWT, including the Tłı̄chǫ Highway, the extension of the Mackenzie Valley

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		<p>forests that are ready to burn;</p> <p>WHEREAS it is critical to provide year-round transportation links to improve resiliency of communities as well as connecting communities to the rest of the NWT and the rest of Canada; and</p> <p>WHEREAS there is a desire to see the majority of the benefits of the road construction and maintenance remain within the NWT; and</p> <p>WHEREAS the development of secondary community access roads will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decrease the cost of living by access to goods and services; 2. Increase economic activity from the building and 		<p>year-round road access.</p> <p>The completion and opening of the Inuvik Tuktoyaktuk Highway (ITH) represents a significant milestone for the NWT. The highway is considered the northernmost section of an envisioned Mackenzie Valley Highway (MVH), which will provide all-weather access from Wrigley to the Arctic Coast, and the ITH is an important step towards making this vision a reality. Residents of Tuktoyaktuk are now connected to the all-weather highway system year round, providing new social and employment</p>	<p>road from Wrigley to Norman Wells. Although the GBRB would not currently improve access to any community, in the long term it will be an important link in the MVH, initially providing an all-season link between Tulita and Norman Wells and eventually to communities further north. Pending receipt of environmental authorizations, construction could commence as early as 2021 and would take approximately 3 years.</p> <p>The MGAR is a road that will extend the current all-season MVH from near Wrigley to a location close to Mount Gaudet, about 15 km north of Wrigley. As with the GBRB, the MGAR will not provide increased community access but it is an incremental step in</p>	<p>Highway, and the Slave Geological Province Corridor</p> <p>Great Bear River Bridge</p> <p>The first round of community engagement sessions, a traditional knowledge study, pre-engineering and award of the engineering services contract have been completed. Regulatory permit applications will be submitted in the fall of 2021 and permits could be in place by mid-2022. Tender, award and construction are anticipated to take place in 2022 with the bridge open for traffic in Jan 2026.</p>

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		<p>maintenance of the highway itself;</p> <p>3. Will create meaningful opportunity to diversify the economy, increase business development and increase competitiveness; and</p> <p>4. Develop hospitality and tourism markets and other businesses;</p> <p>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the NWT Association of Communities supports the Government of the Northwest Territories continuing to make the development of strategic transportation corridors a priority; and</p> <p>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the development of the secondary access roads for communities should be complete in such a way as to encourage as much local participation</p>		<p>opportunities, stabilizing the cost of living in the territory, increasing our resiliency to the impacts of climate change, and providing better access to natural resources. The ITH is also a great example of how partnerships can help to maximize the benefits of large construction projects for local residents and businesses.</p> <p>As per the GNWT’s Mandate and in accordance with the strategic objectives of the 25-year Transportation Strategy, the GNWT is pursuing plans to expand all-weather road access across the territory by working to secure</p>	<p>connecting Tulita and other Sahtu communities to the all-season highway system. It is intended that construction of the MGAR will start in winter 2021 and take 3 years.</p> <p>The MVH EA is currently underway with the scope of the project being the upgrading of the winter road to an all-season from Wrigley to Norman Wells. INF will prepare and submit the Developer’s Assessment Report and following the completion of the EA and regulatory authorizations, construction of additional segments of the all-season road between Wrigley and Norman Wells would then be subject only to the amount and timing of the acquisition of further construction</p>	<p>Mount Gaudet Access Road</p> <p>Regulatory authorizations for construction of the Mount Gaudet Access Road project were submitted in the fall of 2020. The regulatory review is currently paused while the GNWT works to address matters raised by the Pehdzéh Kǰ First Nation on the project</p> <p>Mackenzie Valley Highway Environmental Assessment</p> <p>The Mackenzie Valley Highway is currently undergoing an Environmental Assessment by the Mackenzie Valley</p>

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		<p>as possible both during construction and maintenance phases; and</p> <p>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that projects should explore innovative partnerships, with Aboriginals, Federal and Community Governments and their development corporations.</p>		<p>funding to advance planning and construction of critical transportation corridors in the NWT, including the Tlicho All-Season Road (TASR), the extension of the MVH, and the Slave Geological Province (SGP) Corridor.</p> <p>The GNWT has continued to work closely with the Tlicho Government (TG) and the Community of Whati as the TASR proceeds through the environmental assessment process and procurement stage. The project will connect Whati to the all-weather highway system, while increasing the window of access via winter road to</p>	<p>funding. INF will continue to seek funding to allow additional segments of the MVH to be upgraded to all-season.</p> <p>In addition to these three projects, INF is also advancing the Prohibition Creek Access Road (PCAR). This road would extend the current all-season road that runs south from Norman Wells about another 13 km from the Canyon Creek Bridge to the Prohibition Creek Bridge. Although construction funding has not yet been secured for the PCAR, an application has been submitted to the federal government and a positive response is expected.</p> <p>As with the MGAR, the PCAR itself would not increase community access to the all-season highway system but it is</p>	<p>Environmental Impact Review Board. INF is anticipating submission of the Developers Assessment Report in mid-2022.</p> <p>INF continues to engage other GNWT departments, Indigenous governments and organizations, stakeholders, and communities, to advance the Environmental Assessment.</p> <p>Prohibition Creek Access Road</p> <p>Regulatory authorizations for construction of the Prohibition Creek Access Road project were issued in the fall of 2020. Additional</p>

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				<p>the communities of Gamèti and Wekweèti. This regulatory permitting process is now underway and construction is expected to commence in the fall of 2019.</p> <p>The TASR was undertaken as a Public Private Partnership (P3) to Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Maintain the asset over approximately a 3-year construction period and 25-year operating period. One of the key objectives of the project is Tliche/Northern involvement over the life of the project. This objective is being achieved through</p>	<p>another incremental step towards that goal and more significantly, it would reduce the winter road portion of the road between Tulita and Norman Wells to about half. With the PCAR and the GBRB complete, connecting Norman Wells and Tulita with an all-season road will be much closer to reality. It is intended that construction of the PCAR will start in winter 2021 and take 3 years.</p>	<p>geotechnical assessments were completed in the winter of 2021 to inform final design which is currently underway. Construction is anticipated to start in winter 2022.</p> <p>Tliche Highway</p> <p>Road construction is providing significant employment and training opportunities- 276 people have been employed at peak construction season, of which 128 have been Tliche or Northwest Territories residents. Since Sept 2019, residents have taken part in 9,677 hours of training in different areas such as heavy equipment</p>

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				<p>two angles; 1) A dedicated schedule within the executed project agreement that outlines key business, employment and training targets to support a strong northern workforce and 2) TG partnering with Kiewit Canada Development (KCD) as an equity partner on the project (KCD 80% and TG 20%). We believe this is the first North American P3 with an Indigenous government as an equity investor.</p> <p>In June 2018, the federal government approved \$102.5 million to advance the MVH under the National Trade Corridors Fund (NTCF). The GNWT has committed</p>		<p>operator, cook, crushing operation, and job readiness training. The project remains on schedule, with official opening expected in fall 2021.</p> <p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation: STANDING – Timed Out</p>

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				<p>\$37.5 million to the project, bringing the total investment to \$140 million.</p> <p>The GNWT has applied for funding for environmental and planning for the SGP Corridor and replacement of the Frank Channel Bridge under the NTCF. Decisions on these applications are expected by June 2019.</p> <p>The NWTAC provided letters of support for the GNWT's applications under the NTCF for the MVH and the SGP Corridor. As the GNWT moves forward with the development of the MVH and SGP Corridor, it will continue to engage Indigenous groups and work with them</p>		

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				<p>to take advantage of the benefits that the projects will bring.</p> <p>In April 2019, the GNWT signed a MOU with the Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated, which sets out how the parties will work together in collaboration to advance the MVH through the environmental reviews and regulatory processes.</p>		
ST-22-17-02	TRC Recommendations	<p>WHEREAS in 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada put forth 94 recommendations;</p> <p>WHEREAS many of the recommendations we to be addressed by various levels of government; including Federal, Territorial,</p>	EIA	<p>The Government of the Northwest Territories continues to move forward with work to implement relevant calls to action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and to work with Indigenous governments</p>	<p>The Government of the Northwest Territories continues to move forward to implement relevant Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, including work related to the implementation of UNDRIP.</p>	<p>The GNWT works to implement relevant Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, including work related to the implementation of UNDRIP.</p>

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		<p>Provincial, and Municipal.</p> <p>WHEREAS the population of the NWT is over 50% aboriginal and that many are survivors of residential school or related to residential school survivors;</p> <p>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the NWTAC recognize the importance of the recommendations and the work done by the TRC Commission and encourages the Territorial Government to bring forth what it sees as responsibilities from the 94 recommendations.</p> <p>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the GNWT put forth a timeline to implement the recommendations of the Truth and</p>		<p>through strong government-to-government relationships.</p>	<p>The GNWT has also agreed to work with the City of Yellowknife and the Yellowknives Dene First Nations on Call to Action 82, and install a Residential Schools Monument to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.</p>	<p>The GNWT continues to deliver training on issues related to the history and legacy of residential schools. Mandatory courses for students and mandatory training for all NWT teachers and Department of Education, Culture and Employment staff have been successfully developed and implemented. The GNWT recently launched mandatory training for all GNWT employees on Indigenous Cultural Awareness and Sensitivity Training called “Living Well Together” to help them further develop cultural competencies and</p>

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		<p>Reconciliation by the end of 2017.</p> <p>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the recommendations be implemented or started no later than 2019.</p>				<p>play a more active role in reconciliation.</p> <p>GNWT is committed to meaningful progress on key recommendations from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. For example, with respect to a Yellowknife monument for Call-to-Action #82, and in line with GNWT’s response to the NWTAC in 2020, GNWT has met with officials from both the City of Yellowknife and the Yellowknives Dene First Nation to discuss how to advance Recommendation #82. Discussions</p>

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						continue and we look forward to more meaningful progress in the near future. NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation: STANDING: Timed Out GNWT is continuing to work on this
ST-22-17-20	Mackenzie Valley Highway	WHEREAS the on-going impacts of climate change being experienced in the NWT will continue to increase the vulnerability of seasonal transportation connections to Mackenzie Valley communities; and WHEREAS it is critical to provide a year-round	INF	The Department of Infrastructure (INF) is committed to securing funding to advance the Mackenzie Valley Highway under the GNWT’s mandate. In June 2018, the federal government approved \$102.5 million to advance the Mackenzie	The \$140 million in funding that was committed to the Mackenzie Valley Highway (MVH) in June 2018 by the federal and territorial governments is being used for three projects: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Great Bear River Bridge (GBRB) 	Advancing the development of the Mackenzie Valley Highway is a priority of the 19th Legislative Assembly, a mandate commitment of the GNWT, and a key component of INF’s Transportation Strategy.

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		<p>transportation link to improve resiliency of communities as well as connecting communities to the rest of the NWT and the rest of Canada; and</p> <p>WHEREAS there is a desire to see the majority of the benefits of the highway construction and maintenance remain within the NWT; and</p> <p>WHEREAS the development of the Mackenzie Valley Highway will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease the cost of living by increasing access to good and services; and • Increase access to health care, education, training resources and employment opportunities; and 		<p>Valley Highway under the National Trade Corridors Fund. The GNWT has committed \$37.5 million to the project, bringing the total investment to \$140 million.</p> <p>This funding will support the construction of the Great Bear River Bridge, construction of the Wrigley to Mount Gaudet Access Road, and planning and environmental studies that will lead to obtaining permits for road construction.</p> <p>In November 2018, the opening of the Canyon Creek All-season Road project was celebrated. This project is a 14-kilometre road outside of Norman</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Mount Gaudet Access Road (MGAR) 3. MVH Environmental Assessment (EA) <p>The GBRB is the last bridge to be installed in the section of the winter road from Wrigley to Norman Wells. Although the GBRB would not currently improve access to any community, longer term it will be an important link in the MVH, initially providing an all-season link between Tulita and Norman Wells and eventually to communities further north. It is intended that construction of the GBRB would start in 2021 and take 3 years.</p> <p>The MGAR is a road that will extend the current all-season MVH from near Wrigley to a</p>	<p>Great Bear River Bridge</p> <p>The first round of community engagement sessions, a traditional knowledge study, pre-engineering and award of the engineering services contract have been completed. Regulatory permit applications will be submitted in the fall of 2021 and permits could be in place by mid-2022. Tender, award and construction are anticipated to take place in 2022 with the bridge open for traffic in Jan 2026.</p> <p>Mount Gaudet Access Road</p> <p>Regulatory authorizations for construction of the</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable communities and families to share social, cultural, recreational and sports activities; and • Increase economic activity from the building and maintenance of the highway itself; and • Will create meaningful opportunities to diversify the economy, increase business development and increase competitiveness; and • Support resource exploration, development and production to stimulate the local, regional and national economies; and • Develop hospitality and tourism 		<p>Wells that represents a first step in converting the existing Mackenzie Valley Winter Road to an all-weather highway. The project provided important local training and employment experience that will allow residents to actively participate in the eventual construction of the Mackenzie Valley Highway.</p> <p>The construction of this project was completed through a negotiated contract with TDIC/HRN Contracting Joint Venture, a key stakeholder in the Tulita District Investment Corporation.</p>	<p>location close to Mount Gaudet, about 15 km north of Wrigley. As with the GBRB, the MGAR will not provide increased community access but it is an incremental step in connecting Tulita and other Sahtu communities to the all-season highway system. It is intended that construction of the MGAR will start in winter 2021 and take 3 years.</p> <p>The MVH EA is currently underway with the scope of the project being the upgrading of the winter road to an all-season from Wrigley to Norman Wells. INF will prepare and submit the Developer’s Assessment Report and following the completion of the EA and regulatory authorizations, construction of additional segments of</p>	<p>Mount Gaudet Access Road project were submitted in the fall of 2020. The regulatory review is currently paused while the GNWT works to address matters raised by the Pehdzéh K’j First Nation on the project</p> <p>Mackenzie Valley Highway Environmental Assessment</p> <p>The Mackenzie Valley Highway is currently undergoing an Environmental Assessment by the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board. INF is anticipating submission of the Developers Assessment Report in mid-2022.</p>

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		<p>markets and other businesses; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the cost of delivering government services <p>THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the NWT Association of Communities supports the Government of the Northwest Territories continuing to make the development of strategic transportation corridors like the Mackenzie Valley Highway a priority;</p> <p>AND FURTHER that the NWT Association of Communities strongly urges the Government of Canada to fiscally support the development of the Mackenzie Valley Highway as its potential impact on our Territory cannot be understated;</p>		<p>The Mount Gaudet Access Road project, now funded under the National Trade Corridors Fund, is a 15 kilometre all-weather access road linking Wrigley to Mount Gaudet. Similar to the Canyon Creek All-Season Access Road, this project has the potential to provide important local training and capacity building within Wrigley.</p> <p>Initial community engagement sessions started in February 2019, with meetings in Norman Wells, Tulita and Wrigley. Further meetings with communities in the Mackenzie Valley will take place in the coming months.</p>	<p>the all-season road between Wrigley and Norman Wells would then be subject only to the amount and timing of the acquisition of further construction funding. INF will continue to seek funding to allow additional segments of the MVH to be upgraded to all-season.</p> <p>In addition to these three projects, INF is also advancing the Prohibition Creek Access Road (PCAR). This road would extend the current all-season road that runs south from Norman Wells about another 13 km from the Canyon Creek Bridge to the Prohibition Creek Bridge. Although construction funding has not yet been secured for the PCAR, an application has been submitted to the federal government</p>	<p>INF continues to engage other GNWT departments, Indigenous governments and organizations, stakeholders, and communities, to advance the Environmental Assessment.</p> <p>Prohibition Creek Access Road</p> <p>Regulatory authorizations for construction of the Prohibition Creek Access Road project were issued in the fall of 2020. Additional geotechnical assessments were completed in the winter of 2021 to inform final design which is currently underway.</p>

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		<p>AND FURTHER that the development of the Mackenzie Valley Highway should be completed in such a way as to encourage as much local participation as possible both during the construction and maintenance phases;</p> <p>AND FURTHER that the project should explore innovative partnerships, with Aboriginal and community governments and their development corporations.</p>		<p>The GNWT will continue to engage Indigenous groups, and work with them to take advantage of the benefits that the project will bring.</p> <p>In April 2019, the GNWT signed a MOU with the Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated, which sets out how the parties will work together in collaboration to advance the Mackenzie Valley Highway through the environmental reviews and regulatory processes.</p>	<p>and a positive response is expected.</p> <p>As with the MGAR, the PCAR itself would not increase community access to the all-season highway system but it is another incremental step towards that goal and more significantly, it would reduce the winter road portion of the road between Tulita and Norman Wells to about half. With the PCAR and the GBRB complete, connecting Norman Wells and Tulita with an all-season road will be much closer to reality. It is intended that construction of the PCAR will start in winter 2021 and take 3 years.</p>	<p>Construction is anticipated to start in winter 2022.</p> <p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation: STANDING: Timed Out</p> <p>Already has considerable momentum</p>
ST-22-17-25	Decentralization of Jobs and Services	WHEREAS: as long as the GNWT has a policy to support decentralization of	EIA	The GNWT continues to reallocate positions to communities and looks to establish	The GNWT continues to reallocate positions to communities and looks to establish	The GNWT continues to reallocate positions to communities and looks to establish

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		<p>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>		<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>new positions in regional centers and other communities whenever it is appropriate to do so. Where it makes economic sense or the reallocation of a position can be justified in order to meet new service delivery requirements, the GNWT will follow through with this commitment.</p> <p>Examples of this process in action have included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over the past several years, establishing 23 Government Service Officer positions at the community level in the NWT; • In 2016, introducing the Regional Recruitment

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				initiative that creates employment opportunities for potential employees by linking vacant regional positions with relevant on-the-job work experience.	on-the-job work experience.	<p>Program, a training and development initiative that creates employment opportunities for potential employees by linking vacant regional positions with relevant on-the-job work experience; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2018, launching the Indigenous Career Gateway Program, designed to improve access to employment opportunities for Indigenous Aboriginal persons to obtain entry-level employment and trainee

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						<p>opportunities with the GNWT.</p> <p>The GNWT is also currently working to review ways to improve regional leadership and succession planning.</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>

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ST-22-14-01	Fees for Households in the GTA	<p>WHEREAS the Government of the Northwest Territories is responsible for the services and associated fees for households in the General Taxation Area;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS the Government of the Northwest Territories is responsible for the assessment and determination of the mill rates for these households;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS these households typically make use of municipal services such as landfill, water and sewer systems, emergency services, etcetera.</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Government of the Northwest Territories develop a policy</p>	MACA / FIN	<p>The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) has the responsibility to assess lands and improvements across the Northwest Territories (NWT) in accordance with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> and the Property Assessment Regulations. The Department of Finance is responsible for establishing mill rates and the collection of property taxes for territorial purposes on an annual basis, also in accordance with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>. These tax revenues go into</p>	<p>The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) has the responsibility to assess lands and improvements across the Northwest Territories (NWT) in accordance with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> and the Property Assessment Regulations. The Department of Finance is responsible for establishing mill rates and the collection of property taxes for territorial purposes on an annual basis, also in accordance with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>. These tax revenues go into general revenues and are allocated to Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) programs and services based on</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.</p> <p>The Department of Finance is responsible for establishing mill rates and the collection of property taxes for territorial purposes on an annual basis, also in accordance with the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>. These tax revenues go into</p>

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		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>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>

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				<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>

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				<p>municipalities distinguish between residents and non-residents when charging user fees for emergency response services so that individuals living outside municipal boundaries are charged higher fees for fire and ambulance services. Municipal councils also have the ability to change the property tax/user fee mix to extract higher user fees so that more of the cost recovery is paid by the user of the service, regardless of whether the user is a resident or non-resident than through general property taxes.</p> <p>Should the review of the <i>Property</i></p>	<p>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>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>

NWTAC 2022 Standing Resolutions

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				<p><i>Assessment and Taxation Act</i> be deemed a priority for the 19th Legislative Assembly, MACA would be prepared to review this request.</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>

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						<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-22-14-03	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</p>	ENR / MACA	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 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	The Departments of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) and Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) released the NWT Waste Resource Management Strategy and Implementation Plan (Strategy) in June 2019 to improve waste management practices in the NWT.

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		<p>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</p>		<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>ENR and MACA have allocated \$8.3 million of existing funds to support the implementation of the first five years of the Strategy. MACA is also supporting community governments to access Investing in Canada Plan Funding to remove hazardous waste stockpiles and make improvements to their solid waste facilities. In 2021, MACA staff will be coordinating this project for the Beaufort Delta communities and Sahtu communities.</p> <p>The GNWT continues to work on its commitment under the Waste Resource Management Strategy and</p>

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		<p>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</p>		<p>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</p>	<p>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>Implementation Plan (2019) to assist communities to implement the Clean Up Clean Start program. In 2020-21, funding was provided to Norman Wells to assist in the removal of hazardous waste from their landfill. Historically funding has been provided to Ulukhaktok, Paulatuk, Fort Good Hope, Tulita, Fort Providence and Fort Simpson.</p> <p>Work on the approved Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program (ICIP) projects in the Sahtú and Beaufort Delta communities, including Norman Wells and K’asho Go’tine (Fort Good Hope) will</p>

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		<p>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</p>		<p>hazardous waste removal from Uluhaktok, 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</p>		<p>commence during summer 2021, with MACA leading field operations and ENR supporting them. These ICIP projects will improve waste site infrastructure and waste diversion. These projects are effectively larger scale Clean Up Clean Start projects supported by federal funding. In addition to the approved funding, the GNWT worked with communities in the Dehcho, North Slave and South Slave regions to submit applications for further ICIP funding. If successful, we anticipate \$2.527M in federal funding would be available to improve solid waste infrastructure in these regions.</p>

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		waste in the future at a regional scale.		<p>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</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>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</p>		

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				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-22-13-01	Regulation of Massage Therapy Providers	WHEREAS concerns regarding the regulation of persons and businesses that provide massage therapy have been expressed to both	HSS	<i>The Health and Social Services Professions Act (HSSPA)</i> is an umbrella Act that will help protect the	<i>The Health and Social Services Professions Act (HSSPA)</i> is an umbrella Act that protects the public by ensuring regulated professions	<i>The Health and Social Services Professions Act (HSSPA)</i> is an umbrella Act that protects the public

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		<p>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</p>		<p>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</p>	<p>meet established requirements, standards, and competency levels. The <i>Naturopathic Profession Statutes Amendment Act</i> was advanced at the end of the 18th Legislative Assembly, to allow for the passage of regulations regulating the Naturopathic Doctors profession in the NWT. The Department of Health and Social Services (HSS) is currently drafting the following profession-specific regulations under the HSSPA. The Emergency Medical Services Provider Regulation will be finalized during the 19th Legislative Assembly. The Naturopathic Practitioner Regulation and Psychologists Regulation will follow after that. The Executive Council is responsible for deciding</p>	<p>by ensuring regulated professions meet established requirements, standards, and competency levels.</p> <p>The Department is in the process of finalizing Naturopathic Profession Regulations and Psychologist Profession Regulations. We expect these Regulations to be finalized by September 2021.</p> <p>In accordance with section 2 of the HSSPA, professional associations can initiate the process to become regulated by bringing forward an application to HSS.</p>

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		<p>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>included under the <i>Act</i>. When the <i>Act</i> comes into force by the end of 2019, in accordance with section 2 of the <i>Act</i>, professional associations can initiate the process to become regulated by bringing forward an application to HSS. There are a number of criteria that are used to determine which professions should be designated under the HSSPA, but also when a profession should be designated. These criteria include, but are not limited to, a profession’s regulatory status in other jurisdictions, whether there are other means to regulate members of the profession</p>	<p>which professions will be included under the <i>Act</i>. In accordance with section 2 of the <i>Act</i>, professional associations can initiate the process to become regulated by bringing forward an application to HSS. There are a number of criteria that are used to determine which professions should be designated under the HSSPA, but also when a profession should be designated. These criteria include, but are not limited to, a profession’s regulatory status in other jurisdictions, whether there are other means to regulate members of the profession other than under the <i>Act</i>, the nature and degree, if any, of the risk to the health and safety of the public if the profession is unregulated, and the</p>	<p>Once the HSSPA comes into force, the Executive Council will be responsible for deciding which professions will be included under the <i>Act</i>.</p> <p>There are a number of criteria under the HSSPA that are used to determine which professions should be designated under the <i>Act</i>. These criteria include, but are not limited to, a profession’s regulatory status in other jurisdictions, whether there are other means to regulate members of the profession other than under the <i>Act</i>, the nature and degree, if any, of the risk to the health and safety of the public if the</p>

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				<p>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>potential economic impacts of regulation.</p>	<p>profession is unregulated, and the potential economic impacts of regulation.</p> <p>Once the HSSPA is in force, we encourage the NWT Massage Therapists Association to apply for designation under the Act.</p> <p>NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation: STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p>
ST-22-09-08	Plumbing Inspections	WHEREAS the GNWT provides for licensing, regulation and inspection services for gas and electrical	MACA	The Government of the Northwest Territories does not have any legislation that could be used	The Government of the Northwest Territories does not have any legislation that could be used	The Government of the Northwest Territories does not have any legislation that could be used

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		<p>installations, for 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</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</p>	<p>used to regulate plumbing services.</p> <p>Municipal legislation provides municipal governments with the authority to pass bylaws to adopt in whole or in part, a code such as the National Plumbing Code or standard made or recommended by the Government of the Northwest Territories, Canada or a province.</p> <p>The City of Yellowknife, for example, requires plumbers and plumbing companies to get a Mechanical Permit when undertaking plumbing work within their municipal boundaries. When applying for the permit, the contractor has to provide sufficient information that the work will conform to Yellowknife’s by-laws, the National Building Code and the National Plumbing Code.</p>	<p>to regulate plumbing services.</p> <p>Municipal legislation provides municipal governments with the authority to pass bylaws to adopt in whole or in part, a code such as the National Plumbing Code or standard made or recommended by the Government of the Northwest Territories, Canada or a province.</p> <p>The City of Yellowknife, for example, requires plumbers and plumbing companies to get a Mechanical Permit when undertaking plumbing work within their municipal boundaries. When applying for the permit, the</p>

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		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.		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.	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.	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. NWTAC Resolution Committee Recommendation: STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being

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						addressed in the future.
ST-22-01-07	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 government of the</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	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

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		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>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</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</p>	<p>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</p>

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				<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>

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				<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>

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				<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>

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				<p>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</p>	<p>recommendations for future offerings.</p>	<p>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</p>

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				<p>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>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: STANDING – NWTAC will continue to monitor this resolution and bring forward this resolution when this legislation is being addressed in the future.</p>
ST-22-01-11	Permanent Placement of a Community RCMP Officer	WHEREAS several remote municipalities have not had a permanent stationary	DOJ	The Department of Justice continues to be committed to working in	The Department of Justice continues to work with the RCMP and communities to provide	The Department of Justice continues to work with the RCMP and communities to

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		<p>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>		<p>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>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>provide policing services and local justice programming to each community in the NWT. The Department currently has 9 First Nations Policing positions funded under a First Nations Community Policing Service Framework Agreement (FNCPA), These positions are located as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1 in Inuvik, 3 in Behchokò, 2 in Fort Simpson, 1 in Fort Good Hope, 1 in Fort McPherson and 1 in Tulita. ➤ Of the 9 positions, 5 were recently approved in 2020-21 and were allocated to Behchokò (2), Fort Simpson (1),

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						<p>Fort McPherson (1) and Tulita (1).</p> <p>The Department is working with the Federal Government on a longer-term framework agreement and is anticipating the continuation of funding approval for the new positions.</p> <p>Where smaller communities continue to not have permanent RCMP detachments, they receive policing services through regular patrols from adjacent communities, or by having members dedicated to the community who may spend several days per week in that community. Through this approach, the RCMP</p>

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						<p>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-22-98-12	Limiting the Time Available to the Territorial Assessment Appeal Tribunal to Reach a Decision	WHEREAS the current provisions of the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> provide for the establishment of a Territorial Assessment Appeal Tribunal; and	MACA	A legislative review of the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i> has not been identified as a priority during the 18th Legislative Assembly and has not been put on	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</i>	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.

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		<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</p>		<p>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 for the 19th</p>	<p><i>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</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 is also reviewing other property assessment legislation in Canada.</p> <p>MACA is aware that the NWT Association of Communities has</p>

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		during which it must rule on said appeals.		<p>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>stakeholders including GNWT staff who are responsible for the implementation of the <i>Act</i>, the NWTAC and the public.</p> <p>MACA is also reviewing other property assessment legislation in Canada.</p> <p>MACA is aware that the NWT Association of Communities has historically passed as many as eight resolutions with considerations that may impact the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>.</p> <p>This is important feedback that will be considered, not only as we set priorities, but also once we begin the legislative review process.</p>	<p>historically passed as many as eight resolutions with considerations that may impact the <i>Property Assessment and Taxation Act</i>.</p> <p>This is important feedback that will be considered as part of the legislative review process.</p> <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>