



**The Corporation of the City of Sault Ste. Marie
Council Correspondence**

May 1, 2020

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April 22, 2020

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING

Algoma Community Room - Webex audio and video conference

www.algomapublichealth.com

Meeting Book - April 22, 2020 Board of Health Meeting

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- d. Letter to the Director, Legalization of Cannabis Branch from Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit regarding 20-MAG001, Cannabis Consumption Establishments - SOPs dated March 30, 2020. Page 52
- e. Letter to Municipal Councils from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing regarding Operation of Seasonal Trailer Parks and Recreational Campgrounds dated April 3, 2020. Page 56
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11. In Camera

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13. Resolutions Resulting From In-Camera

14. Announcements

15. Evaluation

16. Adjournment

Board of Health Meeting

AGENDA

April 22, 2020 at 5:00 pm

Webex Audio and Videoconference | Algoma Community Room

**** Meeting held during the provincially declared emergency***

BOARD MEMBERS

Lee Mason
Ed Pearce
Deborah Graystone
Dr. Patricia Avery
Louise Caicco Tett
Sally Hagman
Micheline Hatfield
Adrienne Kappes
Dr. Heather O'Brien
Brent Rankin
Karen Raybould
Matthew Scott

APH EXECUTIVE

Dr. Marlene Spruyt - Medical Officer of Health/CEO
Dr. Jennifer Loo - AMOH & Director of Health Protection
Justin Pino - CFO /Director of Operations
Antoniette Tomie - Director of Human Resources
Laurie Zeppa - Director of Health Promotion & Prevention
Tania Caputo - Board Secretary

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1.0 Meeting Called to Order | <i>L. Mason</i> |
| a. Declaration of Conflict of Interest | |
| 2.0 Adoption of Agenda | <i>L. Mason</i> |
| RESOLUTION | |
| THAT the Board of Health agenda dated April 22, 2020 be approved as presented. | |
| 3.0 Delegations / Presentations | <i>M. Spruyt</i> |
| 4.0 Adoption of Minutes of Previous Meeting | <i>L. Mason</i> |
| RESOLUTION | |
| THAT the Board of Health minutes dated March 25, 2020 be approved as presented. | |
| 5.0 Business Arising from Minutes | <i>L. Mason</i> |
| 6.0 Reports to the Board | |
| a. Medical Officer of Health and Chief Executive Officer Reports | <i>M. Spruyt</i> |
| i. MOH Report, April 2020 | |
| RESOLUTION | |
| THAT the report of the Medical Officer of Health and CEO for April 2020 be adopted as presented. | |

b. Finance and Audit

i. Finance and Audit Committee Chair Report

E. Pearce

RESOLUTION

THAT the Finance and Audit Committee Chair report for the month of April 2019 be accepted as presented.

ii. Financial Statements

E. Pearce

RESOLUTION

THAT the draft audited Financial Statements and for the period ending December 31, 2019 be approved as presented and;

THAT the unaudited Financial Statements for the period ending February 29, 2020 be approved as presented.

7.0 New Business/General Business

L. Mason

a. Municipal request to Board Chair

8.0 Correspondence

L. Mason

- a. Letter of update from ALPHA to all members regarding their role in public health during COVID-19, dated March 24, 2020.
- b. Letter to Municipal Councils from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing regarding **Enforcement of Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act orders** dated March 27, 2020.
- c. Letter to the Premier of Ontario from ALPHA regarding **COVID-19 Action Plan and Public Health**, dated March 27, 2020.
- d. Letter to the Director, Legalization of Cannabis Branch from Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit regarding **20-MAG001, Cannabis Consumption Establishments / Special Occasion Permits** dated March 30, 2020.
- e. Letter to Municipal Councils from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing regarding **Operation of Seasonal Trailer Parks and Recreational Campgrounds** dated April 3, 2020.
- f. Letter to Senior Managers, SFOA Programs from the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health regarding **proposed regulatory amendments under the Smoke-Free Ontario Act, 2017**, dated April 6, 2020.

9.0 Items for Information

L. Mason

- a. **Meeting Guidance for Heads of Council** provided by The Association of Municipalities of Ontario dated March 22, 2020
- b. **Council's Role in Communicating COVID-19** provided by The Association of Municipalities of Ontario dated March 22, 2020

10.0 Addendum

L. Mason

- 11.0 In-Camera** *L. Mason*
For discussion of labour relations and employee negotiations, **matters about identifiable individuals, adoption of in camera minutes**, security of the property of the board, litigation or potential litigation.
- 12.0 Open Meeting** *L. Mason*
Resolutions resulting from in-camera meeting.
- 13.0 Announcements / Next Committee Meetings:** *L. Mason*
- Board of Health Meeting:**
May 27, 2020 @ 5:00 pm
SSM Algoma Community Room
- Finance & Audit Committee Meeting**
June 10, 2020 @ 5:00 pm
SSM Algoma Community Room
- Governance Committee Meeting**
June 17, 2020 @ 5:00 pm
SSM Algoma Community Room
- 14.0 Evaluation** *L. Mason*
- 15.0 Adjournment** *L. Mason*
- RESOLUTION**
- THAT the Board of Health meeting adjourns.

**Board of Health Meeting
March 25, 2020 - Minutes**

WebEx Video and Teleconference | Algoma Community Room

*** Meeting held during the provincially declared emergency**

	<u>BOARD MEMBERS</u>	<u>APH EXECUTIVE</u>
PRESENT :	Lee Mason	Dr. Marlene Spruyt - Medical Officer of Health/CEO Tania Caputo - Board Secretary IT Support -Matt Dunlop
V/C :	Louise Caicco Tett Adrienne Kappes Karen Raybould	Justin Pino - CFO /Director of Operations Antoniette Tomie - Director of Human Resources Laurie Zeppa - Director of Health Promotion & Prevention
T/C :	Ed Pearce Dr. Patricia Avery Sally Hagman Micheline Hatfield Dr. Heather O'Brien Brent Rankin Matthew Scott	Dr. Jennifer Loo - AMOH & Director of Health Protection
REGRETS :	Deborah Graystone	

1.0 Meeting Called to Order

- a. Declaration of Conflict of Interest

2.0 Adoption of Agenda

RESOLUTION **Moved:** S. Hagman

2020-25 **Seconded:** P. Avery

THAT the Board of Health agenda dated March 25, 2020 be approved as presented.

CARRIED

3.0 Delegations / Presentations

Not applicable

4.0 Adoption of Minutes of Previous Meeting

RESOLUTION **Moved:** M. Hatfield

2020-26 **Seconded:** E. Pearce

CARRIED

5.0 Business Arising from Minutes

6.0 Reports to the Board

a. Medical Officer of Health and Chief Executive Officer Reports

i. MOH Report, March 2020 - Addendum

M. Spruyt gave an overview of the state of operations, activities of staff and public health functions transitioned to help with the COVID-19 response. E. Pearce thanked M. Spruyt for attending a conference call with some members of Elliot Lake council, to address misinformation that was being circulated regarding COVID-19 response on social media by an individual in the community. M. Spruyt responded that we are always happy to provide support to municipalities and can do so by teleconference or video conference.

There was discussion about the guidance for returning travellers. APH is working hard to clarify that they must stay home on their own property away from others while everyone else must practice physical distancing. Other health institutions (i.e.. hospitals) may have policies for staff that go above and beyond the federal, provincial and public health guidance. Our messaging is focused on the general public and APH will work to add caveats that if you are a healthcare worker you should also follow guidelines of your own organization.

There was discussion about the current criteria for COVID-19 testing with the priority on those with exposure risk such as returning travellers. Also the question of PPE was brought up and M. Spruyt advised that the topic would be discussed at the Northern Regional Steering Committee

M.Spruyt asked the Board to review the nearly final submission of the modernization document that was circulated to for review. Feedback can be emailed to M. Spruyt, T.Caputo and L. Mason before the end of this week.

**RESOLUTION
2020-27**

Moved: E. Pearce
Seconded: K. Raybould

THAT the report of the Medical Officer of Health and CEO for March 2020 be adopted as presented.

CARRIED

b. Finance and Audit

i. Financial Statements

J.Pino provided an overview of the 1st month of financial statements for the year 2020. A cost centre to capture COVID-19 expenses such as teleconference lines, headphones, laptops and other items related to staff working from home. We do anticipate one time funding will be available although this has not been assured. Labour is being captured in the stAPH Portal with employees logging time associated with Continuity of Operations.

**RESOLUTION
2020-16**

Moved: P. Avery
Seconded: E. Pearce

THAT the Board of Health approves the unaudited Financial Statements for the period ending January 31, 2020 as presented.

CARRIED

7.0 New Business/General Business

None for this meeting-Items pending will be added to the April 22, 2020 Meeting.

8.0 Correspondence

Send questions related to these items to the Board chair and secretary

- a. News Release from newsroom@ontario.ca regarding **Ontario Protecting Children and Youth from Dangers of Vaping** dated February 28, 2020.
- b. Motion from Grey Bruce Health Unit regarding **The Harms of Vaping and the Next Steps for Regulation** dated March 3, 2020.
- c. Motions from Grey Bruce Health Unit regarding **Comprehensive Measures to Address the Rise of Vaping in Canada** dated March 3, 2020.
- d. Letter to Peterborough Public Health regarding Support for a **Seamless Provincial Immunization Registry** dated March 5, 2020.
- e. Communication regarding **alPHA's Submission: COVID-19 and Reconsiderations Related to Public Health Modernization** dated March 10, 2020.
- f. News Release from newsroom@ontario.ca regarding **Premier Ford Announces Job Protection for Workers during the COVID-19 Situation** dated March 16, 2020.
- g. News Release from newsroom@ontario.ca regarding **Statement from Minister Elliott and Minister Smith on the Social Services Sector's Response to COVID-19** dated March 16, 2020.
- h. News Release from newsroom@ontario.ca regarding **Enhanced Measures to Protect Ontarians from COVID-19** dated March 16, 2020.
- i. News Release from newsroom@ontario.ca regarding **Ontario Takes Further Action to Contain the Spread of COVID-19** dated March 16, 2020.
- j. News Release from newsroom@ontario.ca regarding **Ontario Enacts Declaration of Emergency to Protect the Public** dated March 17, 2020.
- k. Letter from alPHA to the Premier of Ontario regarding **Board Meetings and Social Distancing** dated March 17, 2020
- l. Communication from the Office of CMOH regarding **Managing Health Worker Illness and Return to Work COVID 19** dated March 19, 2020
- m. Communication from the Office of CMOH regarding **Ontario Supporting Workers, Municipalities and Retailers in Response to COVID-19** dated March 19, 2020

9.0 Items for Information

Not applicable

10.0 Addendum

MOH/ CEO Report for March 2020

11.0 In-Camera

Not applicable

For discussion of labour relations and employee negotiations, matters about identifiable individuals, adoption of in camera minutes, security of the property of the board, litigation or potential litigation.

12.0 Open Meeting

Resolutions resulting from in-camera meeting - **there was no in-camera session**

M. Spruyt talked about process of recording the Board of Health proceedings that is being tested tonight. The recording can be paused before going in-camera and we will go forward with that format now that we have approval to do so.

13.0 Announcements / Next Committee Meetings:

Finance & Audit Committee Meeting

April 8, 2020 @ 4: 30 pm
Algoma Community Room

Board of Health Meeting:

April 22, 2020 @ 5:00 pm
Algoma Community Room

Governance Committee Meeting

June 17, 2020 @ 5:00 pm
Algoma Community Room

14.0 Evaluation

L. Mason reminded all to complete the evaluation.

15.0 Adjournment - 5:51 pm

**RESOLUTION
2020-28**

Moved: A. Kappes
Seconded: M. Hatfield

THAT the Board of Health meeting adjourns.



Algoma
PUBLIC HEALTH
Santé publique Algoma

April 2020

Medical Officer of Health / CEO



APH staff practice physical distancing while managing COVID-19 inquiries



Prepared by:
Dr. Marlene Spruyt and the
Leadership Team

Presented to:
Algoma Public Health Board of Health
22/04/2020

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APH AT-A-GLANCE

What does APH look like during a Pandemic?

Most of our building is empty and those employees that are in the office are working in spaces that have been reconfigured to maximize physical distancing. Our IT department has worked to provide laptops and VPN access to support employees doing much of their work from home. Additional teleconference lines have been enabled to support team meetings and new technology to support team chat rooms.

But what is it that we are actually doing? Some individuals in the community have asked if we are still working.

The core activity of any infectious disease outbreak is case management and contact tracing. In the absence of a treatment or a vaccine, public health measures such as hygiene advice and physical distancing are our only protection. As any of you reading the news will know that needs to be partnered with aggressive case and contact management. This is the core work of our Infectious Disease team. All year round they follow cases of various infectious diseases and work with the “case” to reduce further exposure to others, and to identify all the contacts that the individual may have had during the period of time they were infective. They also go back in time before the individual became ill to identify all the possible exposures that predated the infection to identify the potential source. This is a very labour intensive process. For most familiar infectious diseases we have good information about incubation times, and infectious periods and recovery times that assist our “detective” team in identifying when and where the disease may have been acquired. For COVID-19 we know very little and that information is continuing to change. Initial information from other jurisdictions indicated that there was no evidence of asymptomatic spread, which has since been disproven. As best as we can tell the average incubation period is 5-6 days but may be as long as 14 days, hence the now universal self-isolation time of 14 days.

When we receive information that an individual has been swabbed they are considered by our team to be a potential positive case and are recommended to stay in self-isolation pending results. Our team contacts them each daily to ensure they are maintaining their isolation and assess if there are any worsening of symptoms. If the result returns as negative they still remain in isolation especially if there has been a clear exposure as they may still be incubating. If no further symptoms develop they exit our program at 14 days. If we get a positive result we then begin the labour intensive process of looking back to symptom onset and 14 days prior to try to identify the original exposure. For international travellers, this has been relatively simple but now that we have some community transmission this becomes much, much more complex. We also examine the time after the onset of symptoms to see who else may have been exposed and we contact all those individuals, identify any that are symptomatic and arrange for testing and advise all others to remain in isolation. Since most people are following the recommendations to routinely stay at home this minimizes the potential exposures we need to assess.

We have monitored about 1100 tests to date and this has required us to deploy our public health nurses from other programs and train them to do other work. In addition to the case management described above the ID team has answered questions from the general public,

initially in the order of 200 calls per day, but now decreasing to about half that as more information is publically available.

Additionally, our Communications Team has been another hub of activity, totally revamping our website and updating daily with links to other resources, developing locally relevant messaging, creating signage for community business and fielding the persistent media enquiries.

PARTNERSHIPS

During this time of crisis, it is apparent that previous investments made in the development of relationships within our community and with various agencies across the district are fundamental to our communal work of supporting our communities. We have supported teleconferences with our FN healthcare providers and with primary care partners, and municipalities to provide a forum for information sharing and questions from the field. We have worked with the hospitals and family health teams to support their implementation of the COVID Assessment Centres. We have continued to work with food premises to maintain safe food handling practices as their delivery systems changed. We have engaged with grocery stores to assist them in implementing procedures to support physical distancing and minimize risk to the employees of their businesses. We have assisted many public and private agencies with interpreting the many guidance documents and directives that are regularly being updated. We have supported our many social service agencies in continuing to maintain service to our vulnerable populations while at the same time protecting their employees.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Much of our regular program delivery has been paused as we focused on ramping up our ability to answer information phone lines and continue case management and contact tracing. Our Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) identified priority services and those have continued, including needle exchange, naloxone distribution, low-cost contraceptive sales and some immunization services. Our non-public health programs have continued to provide services to clients using virtual modalities as much as possible.

COVID-19: Modelling and Potential Scenarios

April 20, 2020

COVID-19 Update: Today's Presentation

- The information and analysis provided was developed by several experts at Ontario Health, Public Health Ontario and researchers at Ontario universities, led and coordinated by the COVID-19 Command Table.
- Today's presentation will share the most up-to-date modelling and projections that Ontario's COVID-19 Command Table is using to inform the province's ongoing response.
- The government believes the public deserves to have access to the same information as it receives in regular briefings.
- Providing this information is key to ensuring continued transparency with the public about the current challenges that Ontario faces in dealing with COVID-19 and where there has been progress in flattening the curve.

Current Situation in Ontario

COVID-19: Key Public Health Measures Timeline

Jan 24

Minister's Order made novel coronavirus a reportable disease

Jan 25 - February

Rapid testing ramp-up

Aggressive case and contact management of all confirmed cases

March 12

Closure of public schools

March 13

Essential visitors only in LTC and other congregate care settings

Stop cycling of intermittent inmates and personal visits in correctional facilities

Prohibit gatherings over 250 people

March 16

Practice physical distancing

Self-isolate for 14 days if travelled outside Canada

Prohibit gatherings over 50 people

Make virtual work arrangements where possible

March 17

Closure of public places and establishments

March 21

Work deployment for health services providers

March 23

Closure of non-essential workplaces

March 24

Work deployment for LTC homes

March 25

Prohibit gatherings greater than 5 people

March 30

Closure of parks and outdoor recreational amenities

Limit outings to essential needs

Self-isolation for those over 70, with compromised immune systems or underlying medical conditions

April 2

Enhance capacity for contact tracing

April 3

Revised essential workplaces list

April 9

Prohibit camping on crown land

April 11

Work deployment for service providers organizations, municipalities and DSSABs

April 14

Extension of Emergency Declaration for 28 days

April 15

Release of COVID-19 Action Plan for LTCH, including EO restricting staff from working in more than one setting

Jan 25

Ontario confirms first case of COVID-19

March 17

Ontario reports first COVID-19 death (from March 11)

Emergency Declaration

March 24

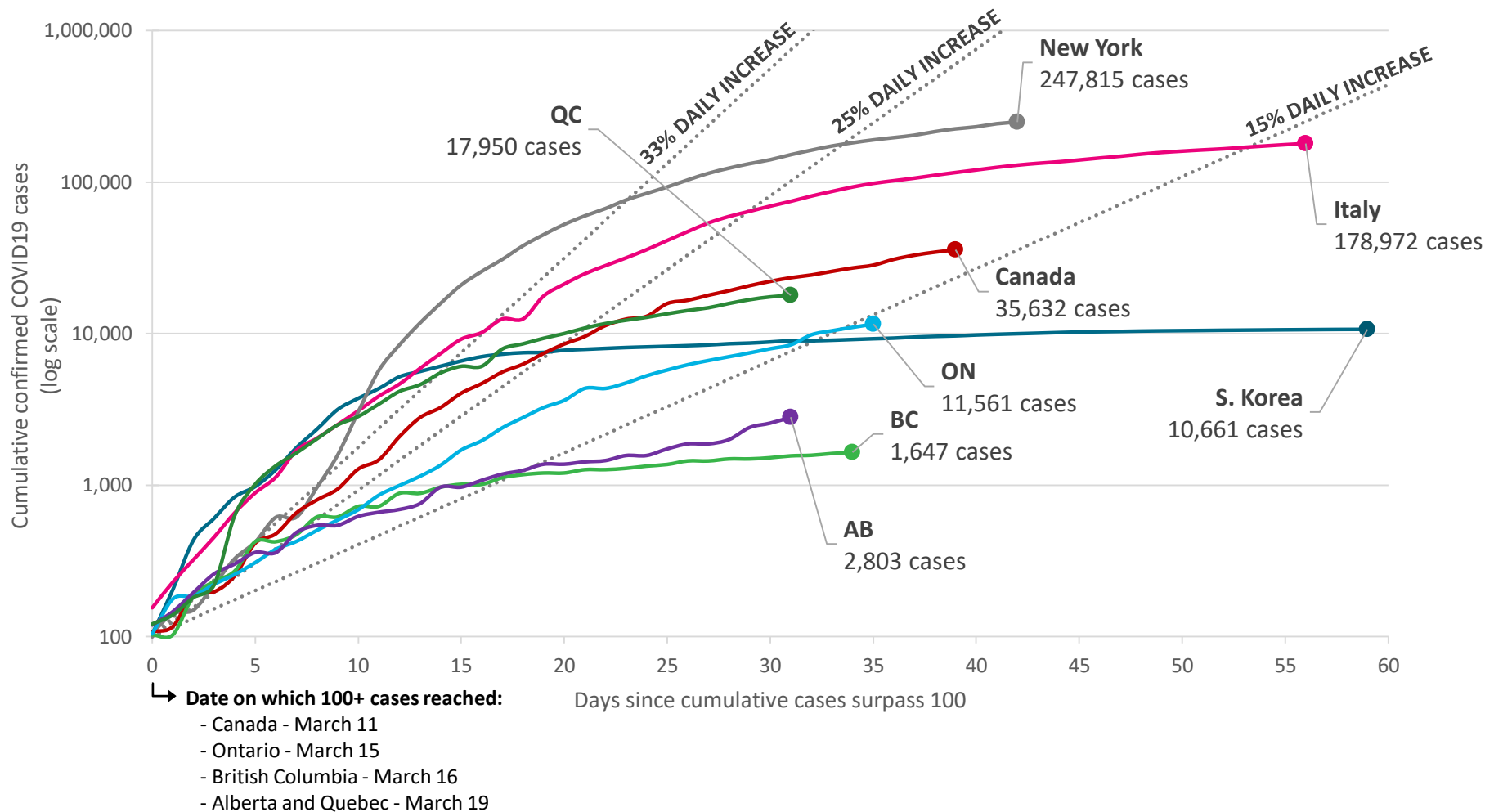
Ontario reports first deaths (2) in LTC homes

Current Status

- The wave of new community spread cases of COVID-19 in Ontario appears to have peaked.
- While earlier models predicted a peak in cases in May, public health interventions, including widespread adherence to physical distancing, have accelerated the peak to now. The sacrifices people are making to stay home and wash their hands are making a difference.
 - Peak is important because epidemics follow what is called Farr's Law, where epidemics have a symmetrical shape.
 - Total cumulative cases for span of the outbreak now likely less than 20,000, substantially lower than worst case (300,000) or even expected case (80,000) projected by previous models.
 - Projections now show Ontario's COVID-19 outbreak behaving more like best case.
- However, data shows that province is facing two different disease processes.
 - Community spread of COVID-19 seems to have peaked and is coming under control.
 - Spread in long-term care and other congregate settings seems to be growing.

Epidemic Curve: Cumulative confirmed COVID-19 cases, number of days since the 100th case

By country, including the Canadian provinces of Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec

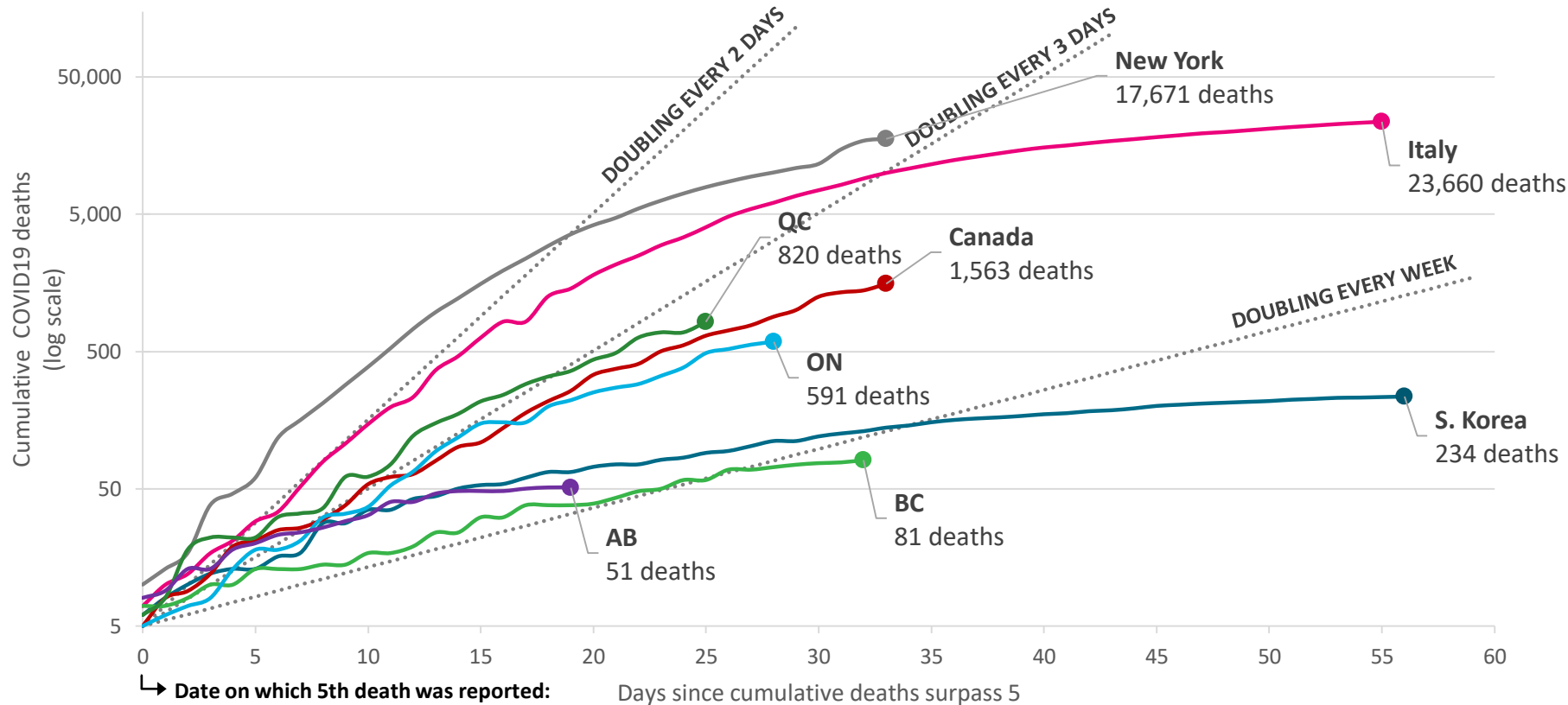


Data from: Dong, E., Du, H., & Gardner, L. (2020). An interactive web-based dashboard to track COVID-19 in real time. *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, as of **April 19, 2020**.

Data compiled by Johns Hopkins University from the following sources: [WHEC.org](#), [CBC](#), [CBC NEWS](#), [1point3acres](#), [Worldometers.info](#), [BNO](#), state and national government health department, and local media reports.

Epidemic Curve: Cumulative COVID-19 deaths, number of days since the 5th death

By country, including the Canadian provinces of Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec



↳ Date on which 5th death was reported:

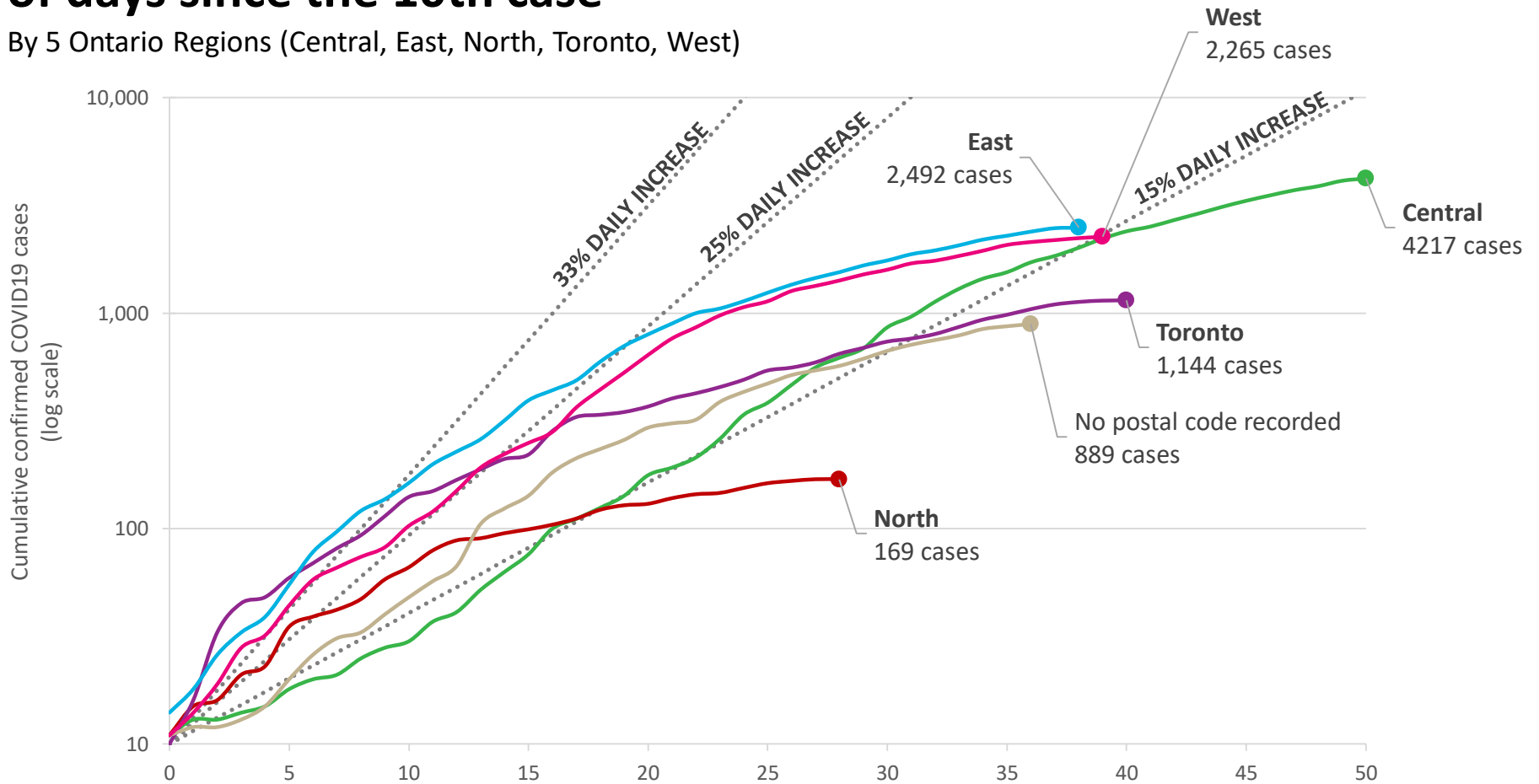
- Canada - March 17
- Ontario - March 22
- British Columbia - March 18
- Quebec - March 25
- Alberta - March 31

Data from: Dong, E., Du, H., & Gardner, L. (2020). An interactive web-based dashboard to track COVID-19 in real time. *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, as of **April 19, 2020**.

Data compiled by Johns Hopkins University from the following sources: [WHO](#), [ECDC](#), [NYC](#), [1point3acres](#), [Worldometers.info](#), [BNO](#), state and national government health department, and local media reports.

Epidemic Curve: Cumulative confirmed cases, number of days since the 10th case

By 5 Ontario Regions (Central, East, North, Toronto, West)



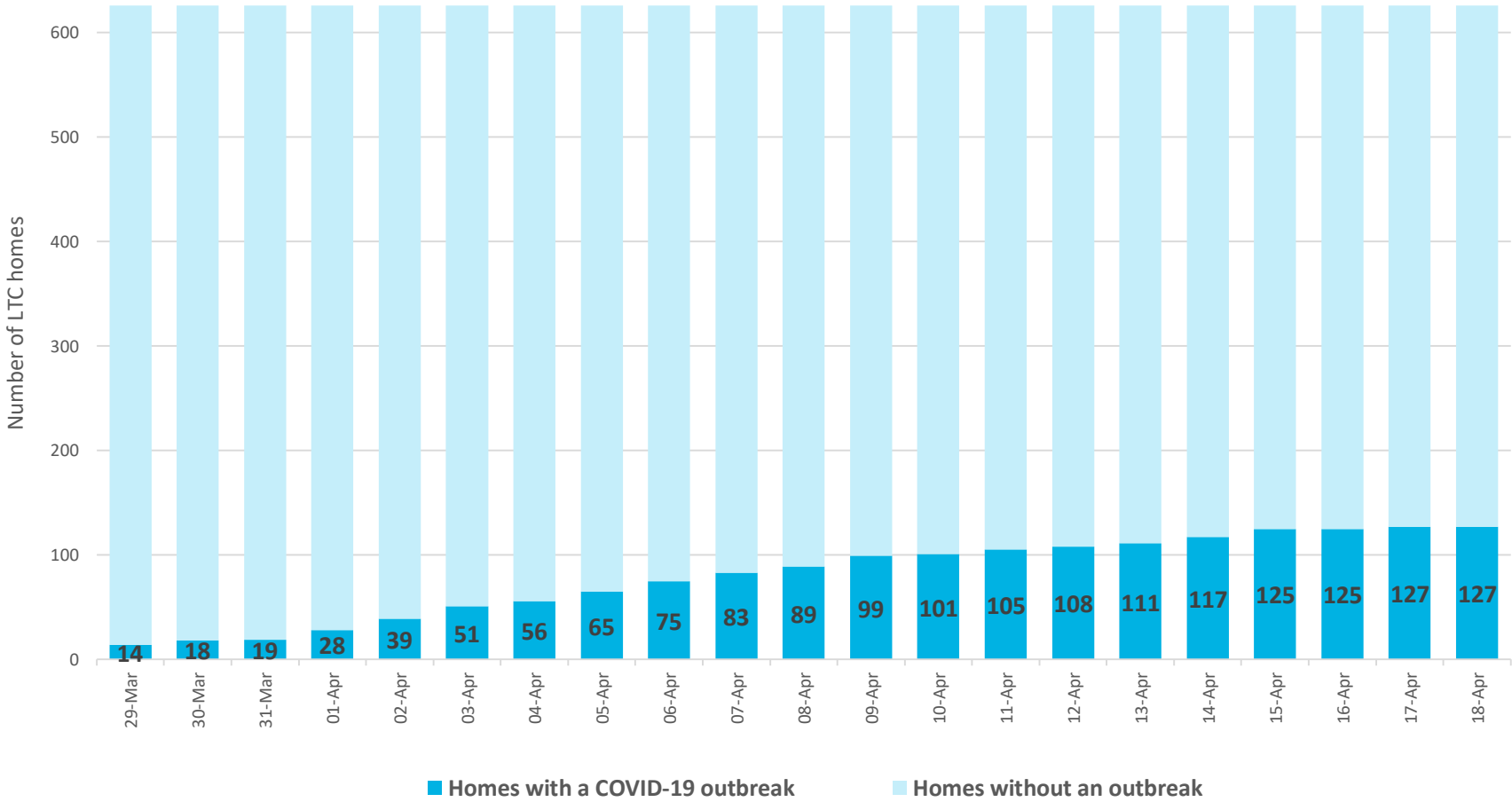
↳ **Date on which 10+ cases reached:**

- Central - February 29
- East - March 12
- North - March 23
- Toronto - March 11
- West - March 11
- Ontario - February 28

Days since cumulative cases surpass 10

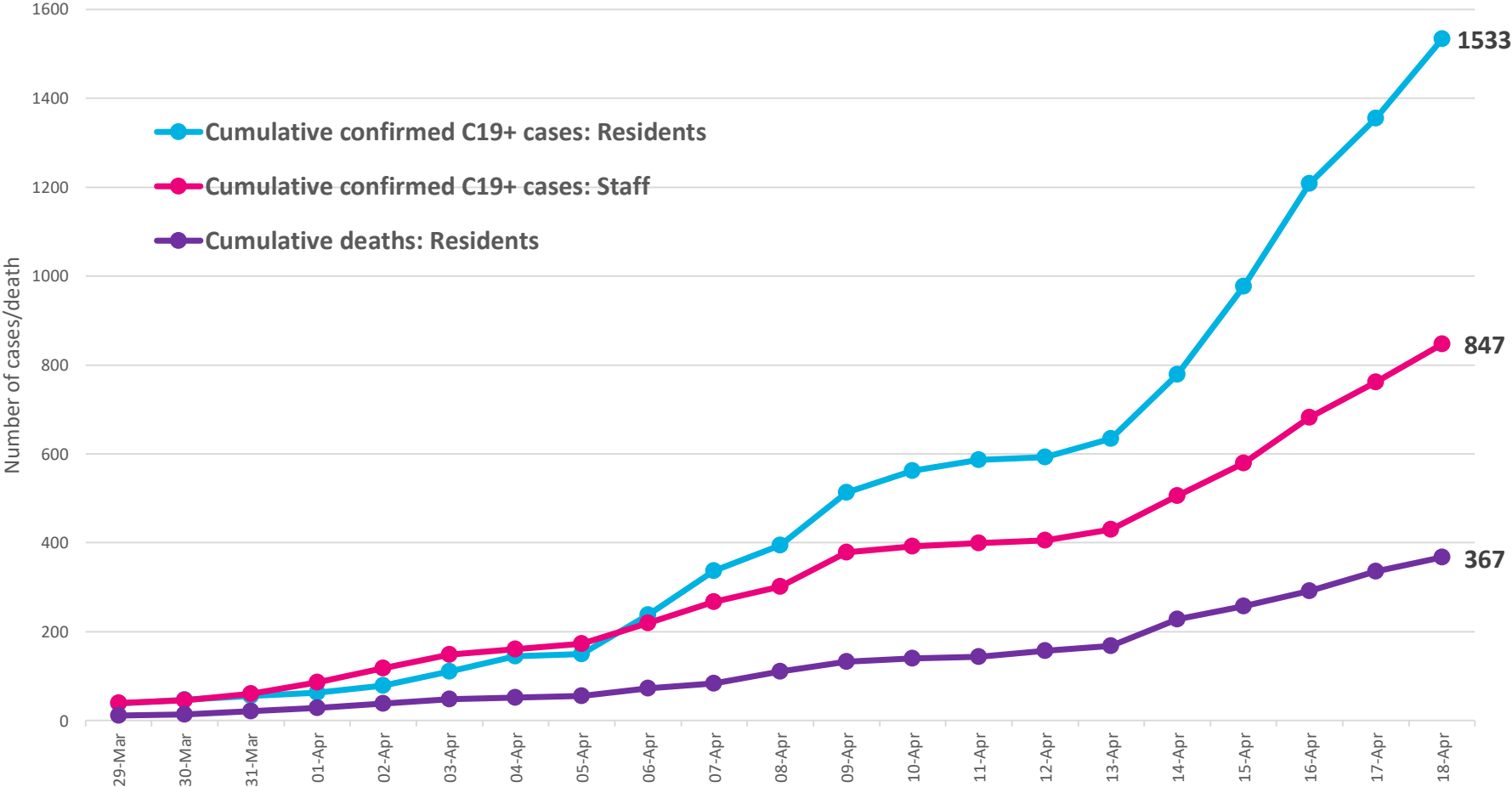
LTC Snapshot:

Cumulative long-term care homes with a COVID-19 outbreak



LTC Snapshot:

Cumulative resident COVID-19 cases, staff COVID-19 cases and resident deaths

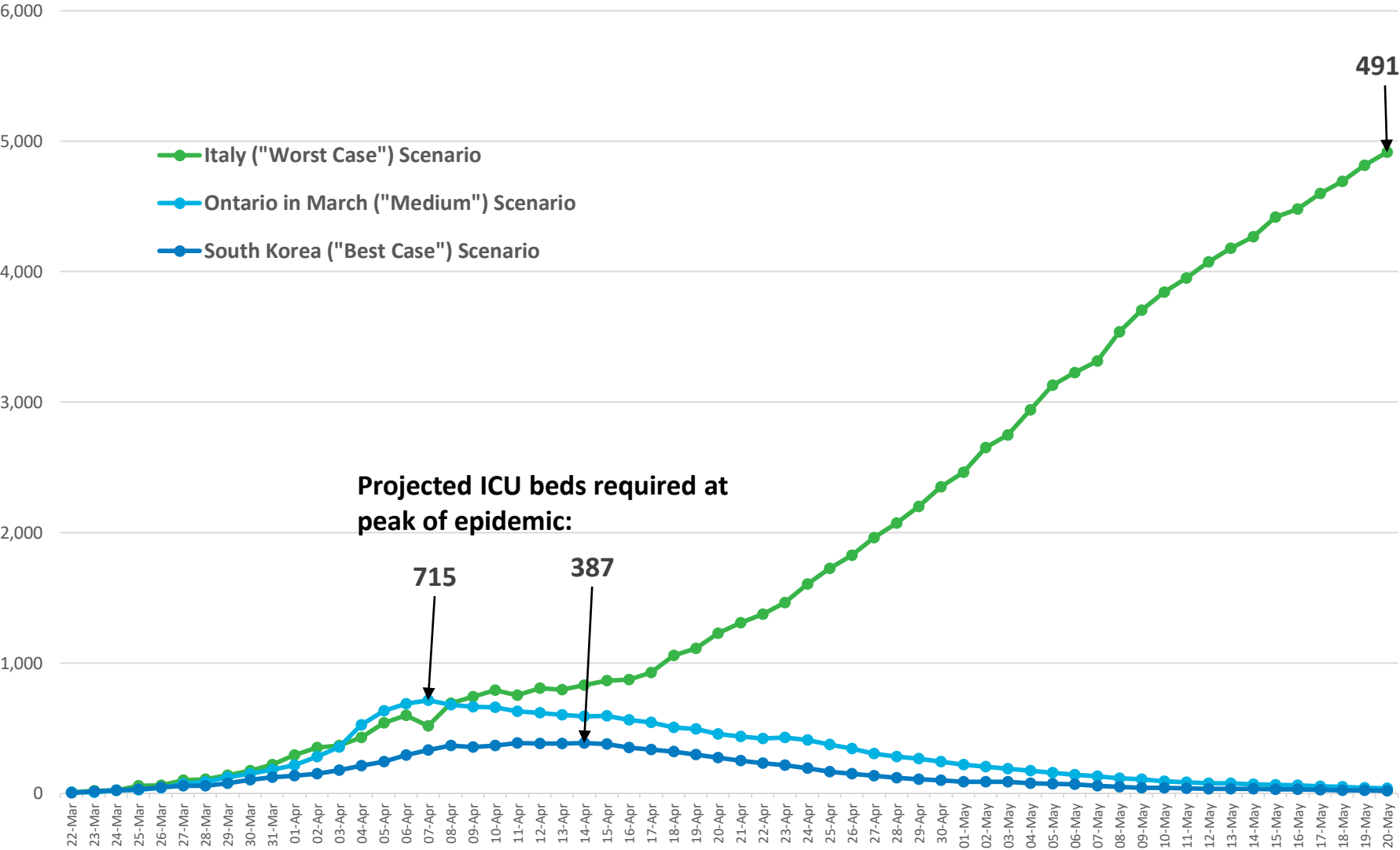


Modelling: Continuing to Inform Ontario's Planning

Hospital Demand Modeling Scenarios

- The projections presented here draw from COVID-19 health system impact models developed by a multidisciplinary collaborative of researchers and clinician scientists.
- Three scenarios were modeled:
 - **South Korea (“Best Case”)**: Restrained growth in infected cases slowed early through impact of public health measures.
 - **Ontario in March (“Medium Case”)**: Moderate growth in infected cases slowed later on through impact of public health measures.
 - **Italy (“Worst Case”)**: Moderate then rapid growth in COVID-19 cases that continue to climb at an exponential rate without public health measures.
- Based on recent data, if current measures restricting spread of the disease remain in place, **Ontario appears to be tracking toward the South Korea (“best case”) scenario.**
- The rate of growth in COVID-19 hospitalizations has slowed, while the number of COVID-19 patients in intensive care units has remained relatively constant over the past week.
- These models focus on predicting COVID-19 requirements for hospital intensive care unit and ward beds. They are not designed to predict impacts on community services such as long-term care and retirement homes.
- The recent experience in long-term care demonstrates that the disease multiplies rapidly in congregate settings, emphasizing the need for redoubled efforts to restrict spread of COVID-19.

Projecting COVID-19 Demand for Health Care Resources in Ontario: ICU Beds Required



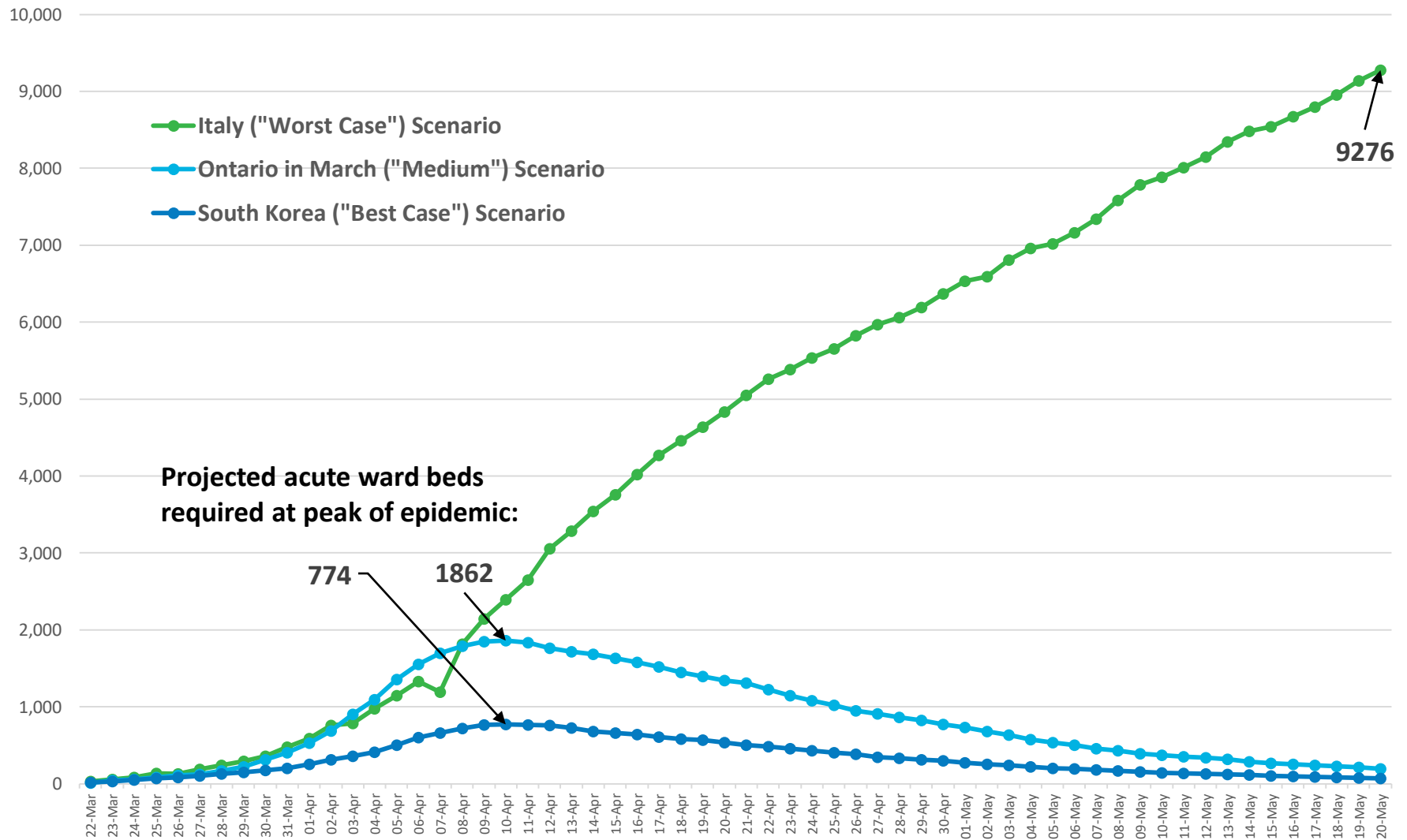
Projected ICU beds required at peak of epidemic:

715

387

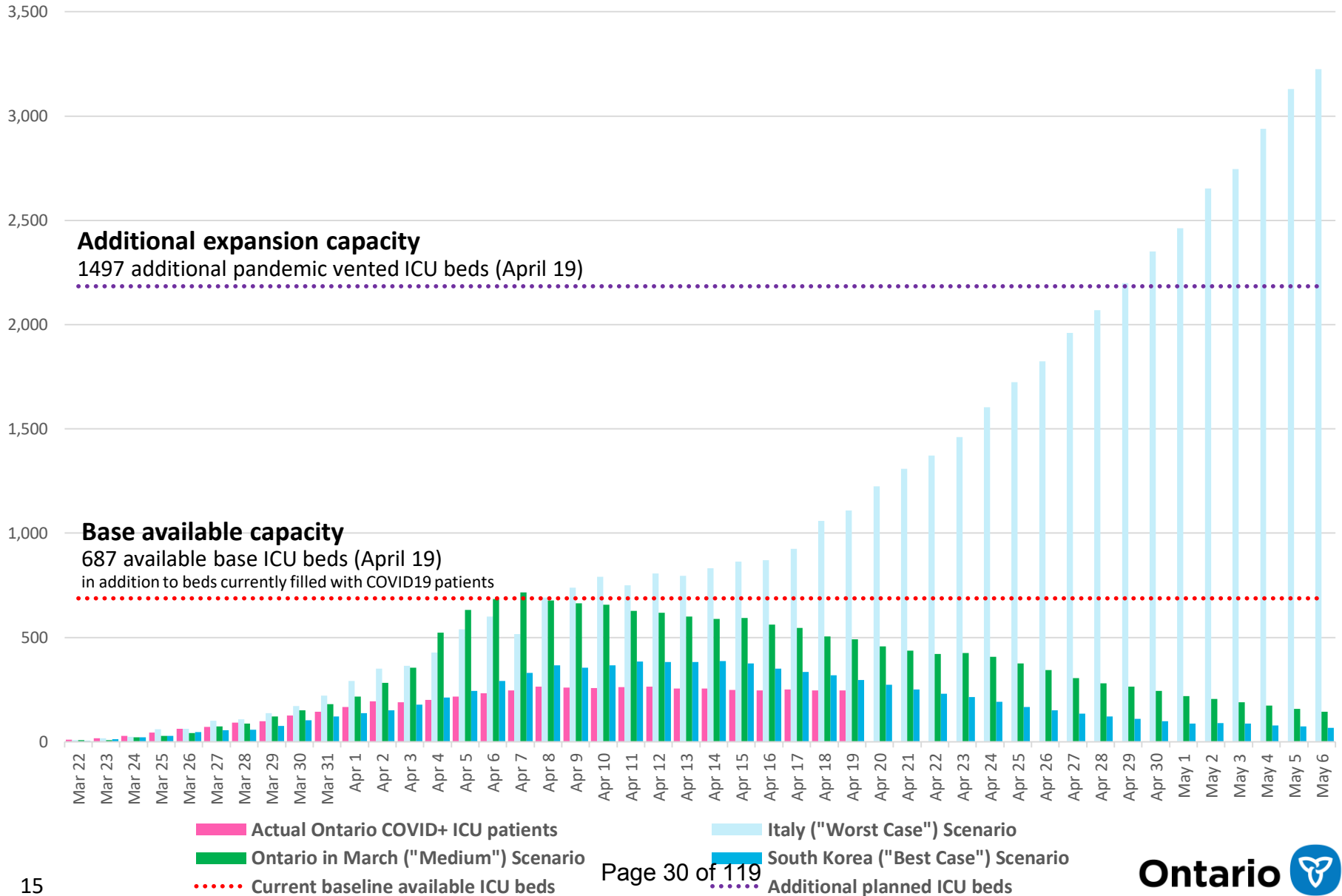
4917

Projecting COVID-19 Demand for Health Care Resources in Ontario: Acute Ward Beds Required



How are we doing so far?

COVID-19 patients in Ontario ICU beds each day vs. predicted ICU bed demands in 3 model scenarios



Looking Ahead

Prevention and Disease Management in Long-Term Care Homes

- Ontario is urgently implementing the COVID-19 Action Plan for Protecting Long-Term Care Homes:
 - **Aggressive Testing, Screening, and Surveillance:** Enhancing testing for symptomatic residents and staff and those who have been in contact with persons confirmed to have COVID-19; expanding screening to include more asymptomatic contacts of confirmed cases; and leveraging surveillance tools to enable care providers to move proactively against the disease.
 - **Managing Outbreaks and Spread of the Disease:** Supporting long-term care homes with public health and infection control expertise to contain and prevent outbreaks; providing additional training and support for current staff working in outbreak conditions.
 - **Growing our Heroic Long-Term Care Workforce:** Redeploying staff from hospitals and home and community care to support the long-term care home workforce and respond to outbreaks, alongside intensive on-going recruitment initiatives.
- Issued an emergency order directing long-term care employers to ensure their employees, including registered nurses, registered practical nurses, personal support workers, kitchen and cleaning staff only work in one long-term care home.
- Enhanced guidance on personal protective equipment requiring staff to always wear appropriate protection, supporting by priority distribution to homes.

Continued Adherence to Public Health Measures

- Continued implementation of enhanced public health measures to stop the spread of COVID-19 and flatten the curve:
 - Extended the declaration of emergency to at least May 12 to support existing public health measures in place, including restricting social gatherings to five people and the closure of all non-essential workplaces, outdoor recreational amenities, public places and bars and restaurants, except those that provide takeout and delivery.
 - Implementing the next phase of the testing strategy to expand testing to include several priority groups to identify and contain new cases, especially among vulnerable populations.
 - Extending actions taken in long-term care homes to retirement homes and other congregate settings, including group homes and homeless shelters, to further protect vulnerable populations.
- Public should continue to stay home and maintain physical distancing to ensure the province continues to stop the spread of COVID-19 and flatten the curve. These actions are making a difference and people need to stay the course and stay strong in order to save lives.

Audit and Finance Committee

Chair's Report

April 8, 2020

The Audit and Finance Committee held a virtual meeting on April 20th and the following were discussed;

- Unaudited Financial Statements for the period ending February 29th
- Draft Audited Financial Statement for the period ending December 31, 2019
- The Audit Report from KPMG for the fiscal year 2019

Financial Statements as of February 29:

- Public Health programs are reporting a \$48k negative variance
- Public Health revenues indicating a \$88k negative variance
- Public Health expenses reported a positive variance of \$40k due to lower than budgeted salaries and wages\
- Financial Position
 - Liquidity is stable and the bank has been reconciled
 - Cash includes \$1.15M in short term investments

Draft Audited Statement as of December 31, 2019

- Mr. Pino to review

Audit Findings Report

- Mr. Pino to review

Financial Statements of

ALGOMA PUBLIC HEALTH

And Independent Auditors' Report thereon

Year ended December 31, 2019

DRAFT

ALGOMA PUBLIC HEALTH

Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2019

Independent Auditors' Report

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KPMG LLP
111 Elgin Street, Suite 200
Sault Ste. Marie ON P6A 6L6
Canada
Telephone (705) 949-5811
Fax (705) 949-0911

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Algoma Public Health (the "Board"), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019
- the statement of operations and accumulated surplus for the year then ended
- the statement of change in net debt for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements")

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Board as at December 31, 2019, and its results of operations, its changes in net debt and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "***Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***" section of our report.

We are independent of the Board in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Board's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Board or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Board's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control.



- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Board's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Board to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

April 22, 2020

ALGOMA PUBLIC HEALTH

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Financial assets		
Cash	\$ 3,456,984	\$ 3,095,904
Accounts receivable	433,414	492,574
Receivable from participating municipalities	74,976	75,726
	<u>3,965,374</u>	<u>3,664,204</u>
Financial liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,579,445	1,345,385
Payable to the Province of Ontario	514,362	344,305
Deferred revenue (note 4)	281,252	428,341
Employee future benefit obligations (note 5)	2,910,195	2,811,714
Term loans (note 9)	4,836,784	5,199,815
	<u>10,122,038</u>	<u>10,129,560</u>
Net debt	(6,156,664)	(6,465,356)
Non-financial assets		
Tangible capital assets (note 6)	19,301,093	20,050,252
Prepaid expenses	-	20,790
Contingencies (note 10)		
Commitments (note 11)		
Subsequent event (note 13)		
Accumulated surplus (note 7)	<u>\$ 13,144,429</u>	<u>\$ 13,605,686</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

ALGOMA PUBLIC HEALTH

Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

Year ended December 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Revenue:		
Municipal levy - public health	\$ 3,519,703	\$ 3,502,180
Provincial grants:		
Public health	10,796,234	10,718,847
Community health	6,996,929	6,850,289
Fees, other grants and recovery of expenditures	1,267,644	1,704,593
	<u>22,580,510</u>	<u>22,775,909</u>
Expenses (note 12):		
Public Health Programs (Schedule 1)	14,258,074	13,830,512
Community Health Programs (Schedule 2)		
Healthy Babies and Children	1,060,788	1,070,636
Child Benefits Ontario Works	24,500	24,500
Nurse Practitioner	154,598	143,379
CMH Transformational Supportive Housing	135,733	123,563
CMH/ASH Supportive Housing	40,883	55,655
Healthy Kids Community Challenge	-	147,507
Genetics Counseling	118,193	446,686
Bill 148 MCYS	-	8,174
Stay on Your Feet	104,887	98,217
Tobacco Cessation	-	12,129
Community Alcohol and Drug Assessment	718,792	715,834
Remedial Measures	7,760	1,023
Community Alcohol and Drug Assessment		
- Ontario Works	71,166	91,874
AOPHBA Conference	-	20,905
CHPI	214	-
Community Mental Health Housing	131,506	109,595
Community Mental Health	3,350,379	3,153,450
Garden River CADAP Program	267,452	185,999
Infant Development	629,893	645,022
CMH 1150 Units	37,713	11,426
Brighter Futures for Children	129,237	109,455
Preschool Speech and Languages Initiative	152,335	427,072
PSL Communication Development	488,449	225,085
Employee future benefits	98,481	107,440
Interest on long-term debt	97,867	105,722
Amortization on tangible capital assets	962,867	913,514
	<u>23,041,767</u>	<u>22,784,374</u>
Operating deficit	(461,257)	(8,465)
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	13,605,686	13,614,151
Accumulated surplus, end of year	<u>\$ 13,144,429</u>	<u>\$ 13,605,686</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

ALGOMA PUBLIC HEALTH

Statement of Change in Net Debt

Year ended December 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Operating deficit	\$ (461,257)	\$ (8,465)
Additions to tangible capital assets	(216,131)	(49,895)
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets	2,423	-
Amortization of tangible capital assets	962,867	913,514
	287,902	855,154
Change in prepaid expenses	20,790	(20,790)
Net debt, beginning of year	(6,465,356)	(7,299,720)
Net debt, end of year	\$ (6,156,664)	\$ (6,465,356)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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ALGOMA PUBLIC HEALTH

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Operating deficit	\$ (461,257)	\$ (8,465)
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	962,867	913,514
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets	2,423	-
Increase in employee future benefit obligations	98,481	107,440
	<u>602,514</u>	<u>1,012,489</u>
Change in non-cash working capital:		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	59,160	(2,943)
Decrease (increase) in receivable from participating municipalities	750	(44,957)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	234,061	(91,337)
Increase (decrease) in payable to the Province of Ontario	170,057	(198,778)
Decrease in deferred revenue	(147,089)	(84,406)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	20,790	(20,790)
	<u>940,243</u>	<u>569,278</u>
Financing activities:		
Repayment of term loan	(363,032)	(355,178)
Capital activities:		
Additions to tangible capital assets	(216,131)	(49,895)
Increase in cash	<u>361,080</u>	<u>164,205</u>
Cash, beginning of year	3,095,904	2,931,699
Cash, end of year	<u>\$ 3,456,984</u>	<u>\$ 3,095,904</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

ALGOMA PUBLIC HEALTH

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2019

The Board of Health for the District of Algoma operating as Algoma Public Health (the "Board") is governed by a public health board as mandated by the Health Protection and Promotion Act for the purpose of promoting and protecting public health.

1. Significant accounting policies:

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Canadian generally accepted accounting principles for government organizations as recommended by the Public Sector Accounting Board ("PSAB") of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada. Significant aspects of the accounting policies adopted by the Board are as follows:

(a) Basis of accounting:

Revenue and expenses are reported on the accrual basis of accounting.

The accrual basis of accounting recognizes revenue as they are earned and measurable. Expenses are recognized as they are incurred and measurable as a result of receipt of goods or services and the creation of a legal obligation to pay.

(b) Revenue recognition:

The operations of the Board are funded by the Province of Ontario, levies to participating municipalities and user fees. Funding amounts not received at year end are recorded as receivable. Funding amounts in excess of actual expenditures incurred during the year are repayable and are reflected as liabilities.

Certain programs of the Board operate on a March 31 fiscal year. Revenues received in excess of expenditures incurred at December 31 are deferred on the statement of financial position until related expenditures are incurred or upon final settlement.

(c) Prior years' funding adjustments:

The Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care undertakes financial reviews of the Board's operations from time to time, based on the Board's submissions of annual settlement forms. Adjustments to the financial statements, if any, a result of these reviews are accounted for in the period when notification is received from the Ministry.

(d) Non-financial assets:

Non-financial assets are not available to discharge existing liabilities and are held for use in the provision of services. They have useful lives extending beyond the current year and are not intended for sale in the ordinary course of operations.

ALGOMA PUBLIC HEALTH

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2019

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(e) Tangible capital assets:

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost which includes amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset. The cost, less residual value, of the tangible capital assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the following number of years:

Asset	Years
Building	40
Leasehold improvements	10
Furniture and equipment	10
Vehicle	4
Computer equipment	3

Annual amortization is charged in the year of acquisition and in the year of disposal. Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is available for productive use.

(f) Employee future benefit obligations:

The Board sponsors a defined benefit life and health care plan for all employees who retire from active service with an unreduced OMERS pension. The Board accrues its obligations under the defined benefit plan as the employees render the services necessary to earn these retirement benefits. The cost of future benefits earned by employees is actuarially determined using the projected benefit method prorated on service and incorporates management's best estimates with respect to mortality and termination rates, retirement age and expected inflation rate with respect to employee benefit costs.

Actuarial gains (losses) on the accrued benefit obligation arise from the differences between actual and expected experience and from changes in the actuarial assumptions used to determine the accrued benefit obligation.

(g) Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Significant items subject to estimates and assumptions include the carrying amount of tangible capital assets, valuation allowances for accounts receivables and obligations related to employee future benefits. Actual results could differ from those estimates. These estimates are reviewed periodically, and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in earnings in the year in which they become known.

ALGOMA PUBLIC HEALTH

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2019

2. Participating municipalities:

The participating municipalities are as follows:

City of Sault Ste. Marie
City of Elliot Lake
Town of Blind River
Town of Bruce Mines
Town of Thessalon
Town of Spanish
Municipality of Wawa
Municipality of Huron Shores
Village of Hilton Beach
Township of Dubreuilville
Township of Hilton
Township of Jocelyn
Township of Johnson
Township of Laird
Township of MacDonald, Meredith & Aberdeen Additional
Township of North Shore
Township of Plummer and Plummer Additional
Township of Prince
Township of St. Joseph
Township of Tarbutt & Tarbutt Additional
Township of White River
Certain unincorporated areas in the District of Algoma

3. Credit facility:

The Board has an authorized line of credit available in the amount of \$500,000. The credit facility bears interest at prime + 0.75% and is unsecured. At December 31, 2019, \$Nil (2018 - \$Nil) was outstanding under the facility.

ALGOMA PUBLIC HEALTH

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2019

4. Deferred revenue:

The Board operates several additional programs funded by the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. Excess funding received for these programs or programs funded for a program year which differs from the Health Unit's fiscal year is deferred in the accounts until the related costs and final settlements are determined.

A summary of the year's activity relating to those programs is as follows:

	2019	2018
Deferred revenue, beginning of year	\$ 428,341	\$ 512,747
Funds received during the year	40,511	66,334
Expenses incurred in the year	(187,600)	(150,740)
Deferred revenue, end of year	\$ 281,252	\$ 428,341

5. Employee future benefits:

(a) Pension agreements:

The Board makes contributions to the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement Fund ("OMERS"), which is a multi-employer plan, on behalf of 193 (2018 - 193) members of its staff. The plan is a multi-employer, defined-benefit plan which specifies the amount of the retirement benefit to be received by the employees based on the length of service and rates of pay. The multi-employer plan is valued on a current market basis for all plan assets.

The Board's contributions to OMERS equal those made by the employees. The amount contributed was \$1,343,134 (2018 - \$1,314,684) for current service and is included as an expense on the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus. No pension liability for this type of plan is included in the Board's financial statements.

ALGOMA PUBLIC HEALTH

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2019

5. Employee future benefits (continued):

(b) Employee future benefit obligations:

Employee future benefit obligations are future liabilities of the Board to its employees and retirees for benefits earned but not taken as at December 31, 2019. The liabilities will be recovered from future revenues and consist of the following:

	2019	2018
Post-retirement benefits (i)	\$ 1,194,626	\$ 1,177,620
Non-vested sick leave (ii)	424,835	343,585
Accrued vacation pay (iii)	1,290,734	1,290,509
	<u>\$ 2,910,195</u>	<u>\$ 2,811,714</u>

(i) Post-retirement benefits:

The post-retirement benefit liability is based on an actuarial valuation performed by the Board's actuaries. The date of the most recent actuarial valuation of the post-retirement benefit plan is December 31, 2019. The significant actuarial assumptions adopted in estimating the Board's liability are as follows:

- Discount Rate 3.10%
- Health Care Trend Rate 4.0% to 6.5%

Information about the Board's future obligations with respect to these costs is as follows:

	2019	2018
Accrued benefit obligations, beginning of year	\$ 1,177,620	\$ 1,134,752
Current service cost	47,604	62,920
Interest cost	35,234	33,207
Benefits paid	(40,588)	(40,588)
Amortization of actuarial gains	(25,244)	(12,671)
Accrued benefit obligations, end of year	<u>\$ 1,194,626</u>	<u>\$ 1,177,620</u>

(ii) Non-vested sick leave:

Accumulated sick leave credits refers to the balance of unused sick leave credits which accrue to employees each month. Unused sick days are banked and may be used in the future if sick leave is beyond their yearly entitlement. No cash payments are made for unused sick time upon leaving the Board's employment.

(iii) Accrued vacation pay:

Accrued vacation pay represents the liability for vacation entitlements earned by employees but not taken as at December 31.

ALGOMA PUBLIC HEALTH

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2019

6. Tangible capital assets:

Cost	Balance at December 31, 2018	Additions	Transfers & (Disposals)	Balance at December 31, 2019
Building	\$ 22,732,421	134,809	-	22,867,230
Leasehold improvements	1,572,805	-	-	1,572,805
Furniture and equipment	1,936,987	73,245	(12,113)	1,998,119
Vehicle	40,113	-	-	40,113
Computer equipment	3,244,030	8,077	-	3,252,107
Total	\$ 29,526,356	216,131	(12,113)	29,730,374

Accumulated Amortization	Balance at December 31, 2018	Disposals	Amortization expense	Balance at December 31, 2019
Building	\$ 3,986,288	-	582,536	4,568,824
Leasehold improvements	684,004	-	105,939	789,943
Furniture and equipment	1,603,362	(9,690)	191,354	1,785,026
Vehicle	30,084	-	10,028	40,112
Computer equipment	3,172,366	-	73,010	3,245,376
Total	\$ 9,476,104	(9,690)	962,867	10,429,281

	Net book value, December 31, 2018	Net book value, December 31, 2019
Building	\$ 18,746,133	18,298,406
Leasehold improvements	888,801	782,862
Furniture and equipment	333,625	213,093
Vehicle	10,029	1
Computer equipment	71,664	6,731
Total	\$ 20,050,252	19,301,093

ALGOMA PUBLIC HEALTH

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2019

6. Tangible capital assets (continued):

Cost	Balance at December 31, 2017	Additions	Transfers & (Disposals)	Balance at December 31, 2018
Building	\$ 22,732,421	-	-	22,732,421
Leasehold improvements	1,572,805	-	-	1,572,805
Furniture and equipment	1,911,325	49,895	(24,233)	1,936,987
Vehicle	40,113	-	-	40,113
Computer equipment	3,244,030	-	-	3,244,030
Total	\$ 29,500,694	49,895	(24,233)	29,526,356

Accumulated Amortization	Balance at December 31, 2017	Disposals	Amortization expense	Balance at December 31, 2018
Building	\$ 3,449,790	-	536,498	3,986,288
Leasehold improvements	578,065	-	105,939	684,004
Furniture and equipment	1,438,209	(24,233)	189,386	1,603,362
Vehicle	20,056	-	10,028	30,084
Computer equipment	3,100,703	-	71,663	3,172,366
Total	\$ 8,586,823	(24,233)	913,514	9,476,104

	Net book value, December 31, 2017	Net book value, December 31, 2018
Building	\$ 19,282,631	18,746,133
Leasehold improvements	994,740	888,801
Furniture and equipment	473,116	333,625
Vehicle	20,057	10,029
Computer equipment	143,327	71,664
Total	\$ 20,913,871	20,050,252

ALGOMA PUBLIC HEALTH

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2019

7. Accumulated surplus:

Accumulated surplus is comprised of:

	2019	2018
Invested in tangible capital assets	\$ 19,301,092	\$ 20,050,252
Reserve (note 8)	1,145,116	831,407
Operating	445,200	735,556
Unfunded:		
Employee future benefits	(2,910,195)	(2,811,714)
Term loans	(4,836,784)	(5,199,815)
	\$ 13,144,429	\$ 13,605,686

8. Reserves:

The Board has set aside reserves for specific purposes to be approved by the Board.

	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 831,407	\$ 525,343
Additions to reserves	300,000	300,000
Investment Income	13,709	6,064
Balance, end of year	\$ 1,145,116	\$ 831,407

ALGOMA PUBLIC HEALTH

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2019

9. Term loans:

	2019	2018
Term loan #1	\$ 4,554,157	\$ 4,895,975
Term loan #2	282,627	303,840
	<u>\$ 4,836,784</u>	<u>\$ 5,199,815</u>

Principal payment due on the term loans is as follows:

Year	Annual payments
2020	\$ 369,886
2021	377,164
2022	384,585
2023	392,152
2024	399,867
Thereafter	2,913,130

Term loan #1 is a non-revolving loan bearing interest of 1.95%. The loan is repayable in blended monthly interest and principal payments of \$36,164 and matures on September 1, 2031.

Term loan #2 bears interest of 1.95%. The loan is repayable in monthly interest and principal payments of \$2,244. The loan is due on September 1, 2031.

Interest paid in the year is \$97,867 (2018 - \$105,722).

10. Contingencies:

The Board is periodically subject to legal claims or employee grievances. In the opinion of management, the ultimate resolution of any current claims or grievances would not have a material effect on the financial position (or results of operations) of the Board and any claims would not exceed the current insurance coverage. Accordingly, no provisions for losses has been reflected in the accounts of the Board for these amounts. Settlements, if any, resulting in a cost to the Board will be accounted for in the period the amounts can be determined.

ALGOMA PUBLIC HEALTH

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2019

11. Commitments:

The Board is committed to minimum annual lease payments under various operating leases as follows:

Year	Annual payments
2020	\$ 174,635
2021	139,221
2022	128,416
2023	133,265
2024	133,706

The annual lease payments are exclusive of maintenance and other operating costs.

12. Expenses by object:

	2019	2018
Salaries and benefits	\$ 17,392,789	\$ 17,082,531
Materials and supplies	4,686,111	4,788,328
Capital	962,867	913,515
	\$ 23,041,767	\$ 22,784,374

13. Subsequent event:

Subsequent to December 31, 2019 the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. This has resulted in governments worldwide, including the Canadian and Ontario governments, enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses and organizations globally resulting in an economic slowdown. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions however the success of these interventions is not currently determinable. The current challenging economic climate may lead to adverse changes in cash flows, working capital levels and/or debt balances, which may also have a direct impact on the Board's revenue, expenditures, and financial position in the future. The situation is dynamic and the ultimate duration and magnitude of the impact on the economy and our business are not known at this time.

ALGOMA PUBLIC HEALTH

Statement of Revenue and Expenses – Public Health Programs

Schedule 1

Year ended December 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	2019 Budget	2019 Total	2018 Total
Revenue:			
Provincial grant	\$ 10,520,151	\$ 10,796,234	\$ 10,718,847
Levies	3,519,690	3,519,703	3,502,180
Recoveries	695,214	698,343	626,921
	<u>14,735,055</u>	<u>15,014,280</u>	<u>14,847,948</u>
Expenses:			
Salaries and wages	9,031,428	8,850,883	8,493,648
Benefits	2,185,087	2,132,488	2,005,382
Accounting and audit	25,000	23,513	20,361
Equipment	124,591	258,544	286,196
Insurance	105,000	122,971	104,262
Occupancy and renovations	760,000	874,985	857,210
Office supplies	75,544	66,621	73,054
Other	42,500	40,681	39,706
Professional development	96,702	139,999	110,689
Program promotion	62,930	40,530	25,992
Program supplies	631,433	448,451	583,879
Program administration (recovery)	(104,730)	(109,670)	(103,968)
Purchase professional services	779,916	892,621	819,992
Telephone and telecommunications	267,685	260,123	248,526
Travel	191,069	215,334	220,672
Special projects	-	-	44,911
	<u>14,274,155</u>	<u>14,258,074</u>	<u>13,830,512</u>
Excess of revenue over expenses before the undernoted	460,900	756,206	1,017,436
Interest on long-term debt	-	97,867	105,722
Amortization	-	962,867	913,514
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	\$ 460,900	\$ (304,528)	\$ (1,800)

ALGOMA PUBLIC HEALTH

Schedule 2

Expenditures - Community Health Programs

Year ended December 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	Healthy Babies and Children	Child Benefits Ontario Works	Nurse Practitioner	Genetics Counselling	Stay on Your Feet	Remedial Measures	Community Alcohol and Drug Assessment Ontario Works	Community Mental Health Housing	Garden River CADAP Program	Infant Development	CHPI
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Salaries and employee benefits:											
Salaries	797,206	16,677	106,116	64,294	64,898	6,976	49,907	97,360	206,484	410,345	-
Employee benefits	210,486	4,253	24,162	18,341	15,921	698	12,991	22,456	49,963	109,122	-
	1,007,692	20,930	130,278	82,635	80,819	7,674	62,898	119,816	256,447	519,467	-
Supplies and services:											
Equipment	4,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-
Occupancy and renovations	-	-	6,000	4,600	-	-	-	-	-	50,854	-
Office supplies	4,623	-	3,325	1,374	-	-	-	-	-	1,125	-
Insurance	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit fees	2,188	-	2,035	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,035	-
Professional development	2,981	-	8,228	-	1,269	-	2,083	-	-	2,239	-
Program administration	-	-	-	4,644	-	-	5,602	8,914	9,647	16,160	-
Program promotion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program supplies	1,637	3,570	(18)	2,507	21,388	86	-	229	30	5,853	214
Purchased professional services	10,000	-	-	20,118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone and telecommunications	6,391	-	3,300	890	-	-	-	516	645	8,126	-
Travel	20,576	-	250	1,425	1,411	-	583	2,031	683	20,034	-
	53,096	3,570	24,320	35,558	24,068	86	8,268	11,690	11,005	110,426	214
Total expenditures	1,060,788	24,500	154,598	118,193	104,887	7,760	71,166	131,506	267,452	629,893	214

ALGOMA PUBLIC HEALTH

Schedule 2

Expenditures - Community Health Programs (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	Brighter Futures for Children	Preschool Speech and Languages Initiative	PSL Communication Development	Community Alcohol and Drug Assessment	Community Mental Health	CMH Transformational Supportive Housing	CMH/ASH Supportive Housing	CMH 1150 Units	2019 Total	2018 Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Salaries and employee benefits:										
Salaries	53,550	128,419	408,995	516,411	2,143,992	121,920	-	-	5,193,550	5,357,952
Employee benefits	16,173	14,453	59,797	113,332	543,720	-	-	-	1,215,868	1,210,880
	69,723	142,872	468,792	629,743	2,687,712	121,920	-	-	6,409,418	6,568,832
Supplies and services:										
Equipment	-	-	3,000	4,673	10,902	-	-	-	27,275	14,501
Occupancy and renovations	1,900	188	1,538	44,815	328,838	(16,825)	31,796	35,228	488,932	491,094
Office supplies	-	-	2,123	3,624	3,660	-	-	-	19,854	28,859
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	500
Audit fees	-	-	2,430	-	15,207	-	-	-	23,895	36,129
Professional development	-	-	553	1,919	9,179	-	-	-	28,451	22,777
Program administration	-	-	-	10,353	34,535	7,815	-	-	97,670	103,635
Program promotion	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	14,539
Program supplies	55,849	-	4,557	1,933	43,546	22,823	9,087	2,485	175,776	217,459
Purchased professional services	-	-	1,600	7,096	58,510	-	-	-	97,324	73,552
Telephone and telecommunications	51	300	1,874	5,961	66,025	-	-	-	94,079	71,108
Travel	1,714	8,975	1,982	8,675	90,265	-	-	-	158,604	184,201
	59,514	9,463	19,657	89,049	662,667	13,813	40,883	37,713	1,215,060	1,258,354
Total expenditures	129,237	152,335	488,449	718,792	3,350,379	135,733	40,883	37,713	7,624,478	7,827,186

ALGOMA PUBLIC HEALTH

Summary of Public Health Programs

Schedule 3

Year ended December 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
	Total	Total
Revenue:		
MOH Public Health Funding	\$ 7,344,900	\$ 7,344,900
Levies	3,519,703	3,502,180
MOH Funding Healthy Smiles	649,483	730,384
Recoveries from Programs	409,052	399,433
MOH Funding Unorganized	530,400	530,400
MOH Funding Smoke Free Ontario	320,600	320,600
Senior Dental	229,227	-
MOH Funding Infection Control	222,300	222,300
Social Determinants of Health	180,500	180,500
Land Control	157,920	157,135
Medical Officer of Health Compensation	155,563	126,451
Diabetes Strategy	150,000	150,000
MOH Funding Harm Reduction	150,000	150,000
Funding - Chief Nursing Officer	121,500	121,500
Northern Ontario Fruit and Vegetables	117,400	117,394
MOH Funding Vector Bourne Disease	108,700	108,700
One Time Funding North East Collaborative	93,158	60,049
MOH Funding Infection Control Nurse	90,100	90,100
MOH Funding SFO Youth Engagement	80,000	80,000
Other	73,251	26,127
MOH Funding Safe Water	69,600	69,600
Needle Exchange Program Initiative	64,700	64,700
Interest	60,543	44,225
MOH Funding Haines Food Safety	24,600	24,600
MOH Funding SFO Prosecution	17,000	-
MOH Funding SFO E - Cigarettes	16,000	16,000
MOH One Time Funding Safe Water Enhanced Safe Water	15,500	15,500
New Purpose Built Vaccine Refrigerators	14,500	13,100
One Time Funding Legal Fees	14,002	49,300
MOH Funding PHI Practicum Student	10,000	10,000
One Time Funding School Vision	6,500	-
Panorama	-	71,908
One Time Funding Needle Exchange Supplies	-	26,281
One Time Funding Smoking Cessation Program	-	24,581
	15,016,703	14,847,948
Expenditures:		
Public Health	10,768,673	10,403,765
Healthy Smiles	649,483	730,384
Unorganized	530,400	530,400
Smoke Free Ontario	419,200	320,600
Senior Dental	229,227	-
Infection Control	222,300	222,300
Social Determinants of Health	180,500	180,500
Land Control	157,920	156,684
Medical Officer of Health Compensation	155,563	126,451
Diabetes strategy	150,000	150,000
Harm Reduction	150,000	150,000
Vector Bourne Disease	144,933	144,933
Chief Nursing Officer	121,500	121,500
Northern Ontario Fruit and Vegetables	117,400	117,394
Safe Water	92,800	85,100
North East Collaborative	92,566	60,049
Infection Control Nurse	90,100	90,100
Needle Exchange Program Initiative	64,700	64,700
Haines Food Safety	24,600	24,600
Safe Water Enhanced	15,500	15,500
New Purpose Built Vaccine Refrigerators	14,500	13,100
Legal fees	14,002	49,300
PHI Practicum Student	10,000	10,000
School Vision	6,500	-
SFO Youth Engagement	-	80,000
MOH Funding SFO E - Cigarettes	-	16,000
Panorama	-	71,908
Needle Exchange Supplies	-	26,281
Smoking Cessation Program	-	24,581
	14,422,368	13,986,130
Excess of revenue over expenses	\$ 594,335	\$ 861,818

**Algoma Public Health
(Unaudited) Financial Statements February 29, 2020**

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Statement of Financial Position	N/A

	Actual YTD 2020	Budget YTD 2020	Variance Act. to Bgt. 2020	Annual Budget 2020	Variance % Act. to Bgt. 2020	YTD Actual/ YTD Budget 2020
Public Health Programs						
Revenue						
Municipal Levy - Public Health	\$ 947,125	\$ 947,124	\$ 0	\$ 3,788,497	0%	100%
Provincial Grants - Cost Shared Funding	1,624,324	1,444,760	179,564	8,668,558	12%	112%
Provincial Grants - Public Health 100% Prov. Funded	134,009	249,631	(115,622)	1,497,786	-46%	54%
Provincial Grants - Mitigation Funding	0	134,756	(134,756)	808,535	-100%	0%
Fees, other grants and recovery of expenditures	64,041	81,469	(17,428)	620,814	-21%	79%
Total Public Health Revenue	\$ 2,769,499	\$ 2,857,740	\$ (88,241)	\$ 15,384,190	-3%	97%
Expenditures						
Public Health Cost Shared	\$ 2,305,278	\$ 2,305,586	\$ 308	\$ 13,886,405	0%	100%
Public Health 100% Prov. Funded Programs	165,823	205,273	39,450	1,497,786	-19%	81%
Total Public Health Programs Expenditures	\$ 2,471,101	\$ 2,510,859	\$ 39,758	\$ 15,384,190	-2%	98%
Total Rev. over Exp. Public Health	\$ 298,397	\$ 346,880	\$ (48,483)	\$ 0		

Healthy Babies Healthy Children						
Provincial Grants and Recoveries	\$ 979,011	979,011	-	1,068,011	0%	100%
Expenditures	996,818	979,193	17,624	1,068,011	2%	102%
Excess of Rev. over Exp.	(17,807)	(182)	(17,624)	(0)		

Public Health Programs - Fiscal 19/20						
Provincial Grants and Recoveries	\$ 74,136	136,128	61,992	214,500		
Expenditures	75,620	152,500	(76,880)	214,500		
Excess of Rev. over Fiscal Funded	(1,484)	(16,372)	14,888	-		

Community Health Programs (Non Public Health)						
Calendar Programs						
Revenue						
Provincial Grants - Community Health	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Municipal, Federal, and Other Funding	55,772	48,624	7,148	316,244	15%	115%
Total Community Health Revenue	\$ 55,772	\$ 48,624	\$ 7,148	\$ 316,244	15%	115%
Expenditures						
Child Benefits Ontario Works	1,068	4,083	3,015	24,500	-74%	26%
Algoma CADAP programs	52,201	48,624	(3,577)	291,744	7%	107%
Total Calendar Community Health Programs	\$ 53,269	\$ 52,707	\$ (562)	\$ 316,244	1%	101%
Total Rev. over Exp. Calendar Community Health	\$ 2,503	\$ (4,083)	\$ 6,586	\$ 0		

Fiscal Programs						
Revenue						
Provincial Grants - Community Health	\$ 5,358,108	\$ 5,348,116	\$ 9,992	\$ 5,870,253	0%	100%
Municipal, Federal, and Other Funding	253,677	219,922	33,755	253,547	15%	115%
Other Bill for Service Programs	42,128	-	42,128	-		
Total Community Health Revenue	\$ 5,653,913	\$ 5,568,038	\$ 85,875	\$ 6,123,800	2%	102%
Expenditures						
Brighter Futures for Children	89,818	104,910	15,092	114,447	-14%	86%
Infant Development	560,972	590,528	29,556	644,031	-5%	95%
Preschool Speech and Languages	567,518	576,235	8,716	640,256	-2%	98%
Nurse Practitioner	140,648	141,106	459	153,752	0%	100%
Genetics Counseling	0	-	-	-	0%	0%
Community Mental Health	3,319,362	3,414,017	94,655	3,729,308	-3%	97%
Community Alcohol and Drug Assessment	661,094	675,955	14,862	737,406	-2%	98%
Stay on Your Feet	84,708	91,667	6,958	100,000	-8%	92%
Bill for Service Programs	32,041	-	(32,041)	-		
Misc Fiscal	139	4,217	4,078	4,600	-97%	3%
Total Fiscal Community Health Programs	\$ 5,456,299	\$ 5,598,635	\$ 142,336	\$ 6,123,800	-3%	97%
Total Rev. over Exp. Fiscal Community Health	\$ 197,614	\$ (30,597)	\$ 228,211	\$ (0)		

Explanations will be provided for variances of 15% and \$15,000 occurring in the first 6 months and variances of 10% and \$10,000 occurring in the final 6 months

Algoma Public Health
Revenue Statement
For Two Months Ending February 29, 2020
(Unaudited)

	Actual YTD 2020	Budget YTD 2020	Variance Bgt. to Act. 2020	Annual Budget 2020	Variance % Act. to Bgt. 2020	YTD Actual/ Annual Budget 2020	Comparison Prior Year:		
							YTD Actual 2019	YTD BGT 2019	Variance 2019
Levies Sault Ste Marie	667,344	667,344	0	2,669,377	0%	25%	609,525	609,525	0
Levies Vector Bourne Disease and Safe Water							14,858	14,858	0
Levies District	279,780	279,780	0	1,119,120	0%	25%	292,662	255,539	37,123
Total Levies	947,125	947,124	0	3,788,497	0%	25%	917,045	879,922	37,123
MOH Public Health Funding	1,224,152	1,044,594	179,558	6,946,279	17%	18%	1,224,152	1,224,150	2
MOH Funding Needle Exchange	10,784	10,783	1	45,290	0%	24%	10,784	10,783	1
MOH Funding Haines Food Safety	4,100	4,100	0	17,220	0%	24%	4,100	4,100	0
MOH Funding Healthy Smiles	128,316	128,317	(1)	538,930	0%	24%	128,316	128,317	(1)
MOH Funding - Social Determinants of Health	30,084	30,080	4	126,350	0%	24%	30,084	30,083	1
MOH Funding Chief Nursing Officer	20,252	20,252	0	85,050	0%	24%	20,252	20,250	2
MOH Enhanced Funding Safe Water	2,584	2,583	1	10,850	0%	24%	2,584	2,583	1
MOH Funding Infection Control	52,068	52,068	0	218,680	0%	24%	52,068	52,067	1
MOH Funding Diabetes	25,000	25,000	0	105,000	0%	24%	25,000	25,000	0
Funding Ontario Tobacco Strategy	72,268	72,267	1	303,520	0%	24%	72,268	72,267	1
MOH Funding Harm Reduction	25,000	25,000	0	105,000	0%	24%	25,000	25,000	0
MOH Funding Vector Borne Disease	18,116	18,116	0	101,448	0%	18%	18,116	18,117	(1)
MOH Funding Small Drinking Water Systems	11,600	11,600	0	64,960	0%	18%	11,600	11,600	0
Total Public Health Cost Shared Funding	1,624,324	1,444,760	179,564	8,668,577	12%	19%	1,624,324	1,624,317	7
MOH Funding - MOH / AMOH Top Up	26,041	25,348	693	152,086	3%	17%	21,076	21,075	1
MOH Funding Northern Ontario Fruits & Veg.	19,568	19,567	1	117,400	0%	17%	19,564	19,567	(3)
MOH Funding Unorganized	88,400	88,400	0	530,400	0%	17%	88,400	88,400	0
MOH Senior Dental	0	116,317	(116,317)	697,900	-100%	0%	0	0	0
One Time Funding	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0	0	0
Total Public Health 100% Prov. Funded	134,009	249,631	(115,622)	1,497,786	-46%	9%	129,040	129,042	(2)
Total Public Health Mitigation Funding	0	134,756	(134,756)	808,535	-100%	0%	0	0	0
Recoveries from Programs	1,672	4,588	(2,916)	27,511	-64%	6%	1,677	1,677	0
Program Fees	31,275	33,547	(2,272)	201,284	-7%	16%	34,107	39,766	(5,658)
Land Control Fees	6,436	10,000	(3,564)	160,000	-36%	4%	3,240	10,000	(6,760)
Program Fees Immunization	19,442	19,167	275	115,000	1%	17%	16,957	25,833	(8,876)
HPV Vaccine Program	0	0	0	12,500	0%	0%	0	0	0
Influenza Program	0	0	0	25,000	0%	0%	0	0	0
Meningococcal C Program	0	0	0	7,500	0%	0%	0	0	0
Interest Revenue	7,336	6,667	669	40,000	10%	18%	7,669	5,333	2,336
Other Revenues	(2,120)	7,500	(9,620)	32,000	0%	-7%	1,500	6,167	(4,667)
Total Fees, Other Grants and Recoveries	64,041	81,469	(17,428)	620,795	-21%	10%	65,150	88,776	(23,626)
Total Public Health Revenue Annual	\$ 2,769,499	\$ 2,857,740	\$ (88,241)	\$ 15,384,190	-3%	18%	\$ 2,735,559	\$ 2,722,056	\$ 13,503

Explanations will be provided for variances of 15% and \$15,000 occurring in the first 6 months and variances of 10% and \$10,000 occurring in the final 6 months

Algoma Public Health
Expense Statement- Public Health
For Two Months Ending February 29, 2020
(Unaudited)

	Actual YTD 2020	Budget YTD 2020	Variance Act. to Bgt. 2020	Annual Budget 2020	Variance % Act. to Bgt. 2020	YTD Actual/ Budget 2020	Comparison Prior Year:		
							YTD Actual 2019	YTD BGT 2019	Variance 2019
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1,497,117	\$ 1,569,555	\$ 72,438	\$ 9,391,091	-5%	16%	\$ 1,388,546	\$ 1,505,236	\$ 116,690
Benefits	412,591	381,881	(30,711)	2,286,778	8%	18%	374,700	364,181	(10,519)
Travel	30,885	31,833	948	199,676	-3%	15%	85,929	137,084	51,155
Program	118,166	112,336	(5,830)	669,660	5%	18%	11,929	17,257	5,328
Office	11,542	11,283	(259)	67,700	2%	17%	126,709	131,823	5,114
Computer Services	123,107	120,112	(2,995)	853,146	2%	14%	44,401	37,948	(6,454)
Telecommunications	33,105	34,605	1,500	279,612	-4%	12%	4,410	10,488	6,079
Program Promotion	2,293	15,529	13,236	94,173	-85%	2%	(62,480)	(78,166)	(15,686)
Professional Development	11,686	22,583	10,897	135,500	-48%	9%	76,747	94,283	17,536
Facilities Expenses	133,516	129,069	(4,446)	774,417	3%	17%	118,786	126,667	7,881
Fees & Insurance	34,001	18,980	(15,021)	253,880	79%	13%	10,173	18,680	8,507
Debt Management	76,816	76,817	0	460,900	0%	17%	76,816	76,817	0
Recoveries	(13,724)	(13,724)	(0)	(82,343)	0%	17%	(17,455)	(17,455)	0
	\$ 2,471,101	\$ 2,510,859	\$ 39,758	\$ 15,384,190	-2%	16%	\$ 2,239,212	\$ 2,424,843	\$ 185,631

Explanations will be provided for variances of 15% and \$15,000 occurring in the first 6 months and variances of 10% and \$10,000 occurring in the final 6 months

Notes to Financial Statements – February 2020

Reporting Period

The February 2020 financial reports include two-months of financial results for Public Health and the following calendar programs: Child Benefits Ontario Works, and Algoma CADAP programs. All other programs are reporting eleven-month result from operations year ended March 31 2020.

Statement of Operations (see page 1)

Summary – Public Health and Non Public Health Programs

As of February 29 2020, Public Health programs are reporting a \$48k negative variance.

Public Health Revenues are indicating an \$88k negative variance. Timing of receipts associated with the 100% Provincially Funded Seniors Dental program is contributing to this negative variance. APH did receive funds in March (149K). Additionally, the provincial government had indicated that they would be providing one-time mitigation funding in 2020 to assist all public health units and municipalities in managing funding formula changes. As of February 29 2020 Mitigation Funding associated with changes to the cost-sharing formula have not flowed to health units. As a result, this is also contributing to the negative variance associated with Public Health Revenues. Management has reached out to the Ministry regarding timing of this flow of funding however dates are unknown at this time.

APH's Public Health programs are early in the calendar year and as such, actual expenses are relatively aligned with budgeted expenses.

There is a positive variance of \$40k related to Total Public Health expenses being less than budgeted. Salary and Wages expense is driving this positive variance.

APH's Community Health (Non-Public Health) Fiscal Programs are eleven-months into the fiscal year.

Brighter Futures for Children Program is indicating a positive \$15k variance. This is a result of timing of expenses not yet incurred.

Notes Continued...

Public Health Revenue (see page 2)

Overall, Public Health funding revenues are indicating a negative \$88k variance.

The municipal levies are within budget.

Cost-Shared Funding is reflecting a \$180k positive variance. Because of the Ministry announcement to change the cost-sharing funding formula from 75% provincial funding to 70% provincial funding, management budgeted accordingly. As of February 29 2020, funding is flowing similar to 2019 ratios causing the positive variance noted.

Offsetting the positive variance noted with Cost-Shared Funding is the negative variances associated with 100% Provincially Funded programs, Public Health Provincial Mitigation Funding, and Fees Other Grants and Recoveries.

100% Provincially Funded programs are showing a negative \$116k variance. This is a result of timing of receipts related to the Ontario Seniors Dental program.

Public Health Mitigation Funding has yet-to-flow with regards changes to the cost-sharing formula further contributing to the overall negative variance associated with Public Health revenues.

Fees, Other Grants & Recoveries are showing a negative variance of \$17k. This is a result of timing of receipts of Fees, Other Grants & Recoveries. APH typically captures the bulk of its fees between the spring and fall months.

Public Health Expenses (see page 3)

As Public Health programs are only two-months into their operating year, variances noted are a result of timing of expenses not-yet incurred.

Salary & Wages

There is a \$72k positive variance associated with Salary and Wages. \$40k of this is associated to Healthy Smiles and Sr. Dental. The remaining balance is for other unpaid leaves and staff gapping of maternity leaves.

Benefits

Benefits expense is indicating a negative \$30k variance because of a WSIB payment reconciliation (\$15k).

Program Promotion

Program Promotion expense is indicating a positive \$13k variance. This is a result of timing of expenses not-yet-incurred.

Notes Continued...

Fees and Insurance

Fees and Insurance is showing a negative \$15k variance. This is a result of timing of expenses. Legal Fees and Subscriptions are currently over budget.

Financial Position - Balance Sheet (see page 7)

APH's liquidity position continues to be stable and the bank has been reconciled as of February 29 2020. Cash includes \$1.15M in short-term investments.

Long-term debt of \$4.71 million is held by TD Bank @ 1.95% for a 60-month term (amortization period of 180 months) and matures on September 1, 2021. \$275k of the loan relates to the financing of the Elliot Lake office renovations which occurred in 2015 with the balance related to the financing of the 294 Willow Avenue facility located in Sault Ste. Marie.

There are no material accounts receivable collection concerns.

NOTES:

1. Similar to previous years, the Balance Sheet as of February 29 2020 (page 7) is not included as APH is currently completing year-end audit requirements. Once the 2019 annual audited Financial Statements are completed, the Balance Sheet will be provided.
2. COVID-19 costs were not incurred during the month of February. Management is tracking associated costs related to this significant event and will report during the time period in which costs are incurred.



The Office of Mayor Blaine Mersereau
1 Johnson Drive, Box 160 Desbarats - Ontario - P0R 1E0
Phone (705) 782-6601 Fax (705) 782-6780
mayormersereau@johnsontownship.ca

Algoma Public Health
294 Willow Avenue
Sault Ste. Marie, ON
P6B 0A9

Via Email

April 1, 2020

Attention: Mr. Lee Mason – Chairperson

Dear Chair Mason:

Re: Municipal Levy 2020 and COVID-19

I hope that this letter finds you, your board and staff well given the current crisis that is upon us all. Today, I write to you about two items.

Like all municipalities, the Township of Johnson is very concerned with respect to its cash flow. While we continue to provide the services that are so important to our residents, we will also be providing relief of the immediate burden of property tax payments. This is in the form of a deferral and not a cancellation.

In order to assist us with our cash flow and to make things easier on our residents, we would formally ask the APH Board of Directors consider a deferral of the payment of municipal levies until such time as the municipal fiscal picture is much clearer.

If APH needs a further discussion on this matter, I can be reached by email at mayormersereau@johnsontownship.ca or by phone at 403-819-2080.

Best Regards,

Blaine Mersereau, Mayor
Township of Johnson

Cc: Municipalities in the Algoma District
Council Members – Township of Johnson
C. Wray – CAO / Clerk
P. Spurway – Treasurer
MMAH – S. MacGillivray – Municipal Advisor
AMO
FONOM
ROMA

Dear alPHa Members,

Recognizing the rapidly evolving COVID19 situation, we are taking this opportunity to reach out to our members to assure you that we continue to play our role within Ontario's enviable public health system and are adapting that role as circumstances dictate. Our relationships with our communities, institutions and other partners are more important than ever to keep the public informed and as safe as can be. alPHa will continue to keep vital information flowing to and among its members.

As always, we direct members, stakeholders and the public to consult official government resources for the most up-to-date information on COVID-19. These include:

[Ontario Ministry of Health \(Public\)](#)
[Ontario Ministry of Health \(Health Care Providers\)](#)
[Public Health Ontario](#)
[Public Health Agency of Canada](#)

alPHa's Executive Director continues to participate in the daily COVID-19 teleconferences for associations as well as the COVID-19 Public Health Coordination teleconferences with Emergency Management Ontario. She has also been sharing the daily Situation Reports, press releases and information from AMO via the allhealthunits distribution list. We remind the recipients of these reports to distribute these within their health units.

The Chair of the Council of Ontario Medical Officers of Health (COMOH) has been serving as a point of contact to compile issues identified in communications and response strategies for consideration by the provincial leadership during the Public Health Coordination teleconferences. The COMOH chair also sits on the Provincial Stakeholders table, chaired by the Deputy Minister, informing the Command Table, and maintains direct regular contact with the Director of the Health System Emergency Management Branch. COMOH members have also been very active in discussions to coordinate local responses and messaging via their dedicated e-mail discussion list.

The Chair of alPHa's Boards of Health Section [wrote to the Premier on March 17th](#) requesting a suspension of the Municipal Act rules that prohibited virtual attendance at board meetings for the purposes of quorum. The government announced the requested suspension the following day, which will allow municipalities and their various boards to continue to conduct important business while practicing social distancing. [Information sheet is available here.](#)

alPHa Staff and the volunteers to its Board of Directors and Executive Committee have been and will remain hard at work to ensure that information continues to flow and questions and concerns are addressed as quickly and completely as possible. Please note, as is the case of many of you, alPHa staff are working remotely.

In closing, I would like to express my sincere appreciation and admiration for all of Ontario's Medical Officers of Health, Associate Medical Officers of Health, and Affiliate members in Public Health Units along with other program staff, support and administrative workers, members of our Boards of Health and everyone else who is working so hard to respond to this unprecedented public health crisis. I believe that Ontario's public health system is showing incredible dedication and leadership in this challenging and evolving time and I am confident that it will continue to do so as demands increase in the coming weeks.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Carmen McGregor". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Carmen McGregor,
ALPHA President

Solicitor General

Office of the Solicitor General

25 Grosvenor Street, 18th Floor
Toronto ON M7A 1Y6
Tel.: 416 325-0408
MCSCS.Feedback@Ontario.ca**Solliciteur général**

Bureau de la solliciteure générale

25, rue Grosvenor, 18^e étage
Toronto ON M7A 1Y6
Tél.: 416 325-0408
MCSCS.Feedback@Ontario.ca**Ministry of Municipal Affairs
and Housing**

Office of the Minister

777 Bay Street, 17th Floor
Toronto ON M7A 2J3
Tel.: 416 585-7000**Ministère des Affaires municipales
et du Logement**

Bureau du ministre

777, rue Bay, 17^e étage
Toronto ON M7A 2J3
Tél.: 416 585-7000

March 27, 2020

Dear Head of Council:

On March 17, 2020, our government declared a provincial emergency through the authority granted under the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act* (EMCPA). Since this declaration, several emergency orders have been made under the Act to contain the spread of COVID-19 and to ensure that essential services continue to be provided and Ontarians are supported. To view Emergency Orders made by the government in response to COVID-19, please visit our ministry's Emergency Information webpage at: ontario.ca/alert.

Previously, only police officers and constables who have been appointed under an Act have the ability to enforce orders made under the EMCPA. Due to COVID-19, police resources are being stretched and police services have made requests to have other enforcement personnel assist with enforcing the emergency orders being made by the province.

As a result, our government signed a ministerial designation under the *Provincial Offences Act* to authorize the following personnel to enforce EMCPA orders:

- All persons or classes of persons designated in writing by a minister of the Crown as provincial offences officers, notwithstanding the offence or class of offences of that designation;
- All municipal law enforcement officers referred to in subsection 101 (4) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, or in subsection 79 (1) of the *City of Toronto Act, 2006*;
- All by-law enforcement officers of any municipality, or of any local board of any municipality; and
- All officers, employees or agents of any municipality or of any local board of any municipality whose responsibilities include the enforcement of a by-law, an Act or a regulation under an Act.

.../2

No further provincial approvals or authorizations are needed for municipal law enforcement officers to enforce orders under the EMCPA. Municipalities are not required to, but may wish to consider whether, and how, to provide direction to their municipal law enforcement officers about the exercise of these powers (e.g., policies or by-laws regarding which officers are best positioned to exercise these powers given their existing training, knowledge and resources).

Municipalities should continue to consider the severity of each infraction in relation to the potential risk to public health and the spread of COVID-19 when taking enforcement action. Consistent with existing enforcement approaches, consideration should continue to be given to taking a graduated approach to compliance. This could include providing educational messaging or warnings to members of the public around the emergency orders and, if compliance is not obtained, the issuance of a ticket under the *Provincial Offences Act* or a summons under Part 3 of the Act.

To assist enforcement personnel, we are also establishing a dedicated 1-800 line to respond to questions related to enforcing these orders. This telephone number will be available to enforcement personnel and will not be for the general public. We will follow up with more information once the dedicated line is established.

Finally, to further support the implementation of this change, please see enclosed Frequently Asked Questions that can be shared with your enforcement staff. As specific operational questions arise please contact Zinzi De Silva, Standards Research Analyst with the Public Safety Division of the Ministry of the Solicitor General at 416-314-3079 or Zinzi.DeSilva@ontario.ca for guidance as necessary.

Thank you for your continued cooperation on this matter.

Sincerely,



Sylvia Jones
Solicitor General



Steve Clark
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing

Enclosure

c: Chief Administrative Officers

Municipal Clerks

alPHa's members are
the public health units
in Ontario.

alPHa Sections:

Boards of Health
Section

Council of Ontario
Medical Officers of
Health (COMOH)

**Affiliate
Organizations:**

Association of Ontario
Public Health Business
Administrators

Association of
Public Health
Epidemiologists
in Ontario

Association of
Supervisors of Public
Health Inspectors of
Ontario

Health Promotion
Ontario

Ontario Association of
Public Health Dentistry

Ontario Association of
Public Health Nursing
Leaders

Ontario Dietitians in
Public Health

March 27, 2020

Hon. Doug Ford
Premier of Ontario
Legislative Bldg Rm 281,
Queen's Park, Toronto,
ON M7A 1A1

Dear Premier,

Re: COVID-19 Action Plan and Public Health

On behalf of the Association of Local Public Health Agencies (alPHa) and its member Medical Officers of Health, Boards of Health and Affiliate organizations, I am writing today to thank you and the Minister of Finance for tabling *Ontario's Action Plan: Responding to COVID-19* in lieu of a traditional annual provincial budget.

Every Ontarian is deeply affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and we believe that the Action Plan and its swift passage in the legislature sends a clear signal that "business as usual" will be on hold for the foreseeable future, and that protecting people from the far-reaching impacts of this global health emergency is the first priority.

We were very pleased to hear Minister Phillips' words of support for Ontario's public health sector in the legislature yesterday, particularly regarding the expertise of our public health officials, both at the provincial and local levels, and the difference they are making to ensure that we are all well informed and taking appropriate actions in a constantly evolving situation.

Indeed, as representatives of the front-line public health professionals who are leading the response to COVID-19 in Ontario's communities, we would be remiss in not expressing sincere and immense gratitude of our own to our provincial colleagues. Dr. David Williams and the staff of the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Peter Donnelly and the staff of Public Health Ontario, and Clint Shingler and the staff of the Health System Emergency Management Branch have been and will continue to be instrumental to the effectiveness of our work.

We are also grateful that the COVID-19 Action Plan includes a commitment to providing further financial certainty to public health units as we weather this storm. As you are aware, the past year has been a period of extreme uncertainty for our members and we look forward to learning more about how the additional \$160M that is being reserved for urgent public health needs will be accessed and allocated. We also look forward to resuming discussions to ensure that the financial certainty required by our public health system to carry out its duties, both routine and extraordinary, is permanent.

We remain dedicated to our central duty to protect the health of the people in all of Ontario's communities in partnership with our provincial colleagues and we are very appreciative your government's clear demonstration of support.

We would be pleased to discuss this with you further. To schedule a meeting, please have your staff contact Loretta Ryan, Executive Director, alPHA, at loretta@alphaweb.org or 416-595-0006 x 222.

Yours sincerely,



Carmen McGregor
alPHA President

COPY: Hon. Christine Elliott, Minister of Health & Deputy Premier
Hon. Rod Phillips, Minister of Finance
Dr. David Williams, Chief Medical Officer of Health
Dr. Peter Donnelly, President and CEO, Public Health Ontario
Clint Shingler, Director, Health System Emergency Management Branch

The Association of Local Public Health Agencies (alPHA) is a not-for-profit organization that provides leadership to the boards of health and public health units in Ontario. alPHA advises and lends expertise to members on the governance, administration and management of health units. The Association also collaborates with governments and other health organizations, advocating for a strong, effective and efficient public health system in the province. Through policy analysis, discussion, collaboration, and advocacy, alPHA's members and staff act to promote public health policies that form a strong foundation for the improvement of health promotion and protection, disease prevention and surveillance services in all of Ontario's communities.

March 30, 2020

Alexander Bishop, Director
 Legalization of Cannabis Branch
 Policy Division, Ministry of the Attorney General
 720 Bay Street, 11th Floor
 Toronto ON M7A 2S9

Dear Director Bishop:

Re: 20-MAG001, Cannabis Consumption Establishments / Special Occasion Permits

On behalf of the Board of Health at the Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit (SMDHU), I am writing in support of ALPHA’s letter dated February 27, 2020 and the concerns expressed re: 20-MAG001, Cannabis Consumption Establishments / Special Occasion Permits.

Currently there is a lack of research to support the opening cannabis consumption establishments or issuing special event permits. Also lacking is evidence to outline the long-term impacts of normalizing cannabis use.

Presently, individuals in Ontario are permitted to possess and consume cannabis in many public and private spaces; therefore, cannabis cafes, lounges and special event permits are not required at this time. Allowing cannabis consumption establishments and special occasion permits would contribute to the normalization of cannabis use and has been demonstrated with alcohol use in our society, normalization results in proliferation of usage which increases health and social harms.

Potential harms from use and normalization of cannabis could include risks of public/over-intoxication, increased impaired driving, potential for falls and other injuries, issues of liability, enforcement issues and ultimately potential for increased hospital ER visits and hospitalizations. Any of these harms would result in increased societal and health costs.

The SMDHU Board of Health also supports ALPHA’s request for assurance that there will be no changes to the Smoke-Free Ontario Act regime as part of this consultation.

Since legalization of cannabis is very recent and the retail market is still expanding, it would be prudent for the government to monitor and assess the impact of these regulatory changes before considering or allowing any further expansion.

Sincerely,

ORIGINAL Signed By:

Anita Dubeau, Chair
Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit Board of Health

AD:CS:cm

Encl. (1)

cc. Association of Local Public Health Agencies
Ontario Boards of Health
Dr. David Williams, Chief Medical Officer of Health
Hon. Christine Elliott, Minister of Health
Ontario Public Health Association
Local Members of Provincial Parliament in Simcoe Muskoka
Municipal Councils in Simcoe Muskoka

alPHa's members are
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Ontario

Health Promotion
Ontario

Ontario Association of
Public Health Dentistry

Ontario Association of
Public Health Nursing
Leaders

Ontario Dietitians in
Public Health

February 27, 2020

Alexander Bishop, Director
Legalization of Cannabis Branch
Policy Division, Ministry of the Attorney General
720 Bay Street, 11th Floor
Toronto ON M7A 2S9

Re: 20-MAG001, Cannabis Consumption Establishments / Special Occasion Permits

On behalf of the Association of Local Public Health Agencies (alPHa) and its member Medical Officers of Health, Boards of Health and Affiliate organizations, I am writing today to express our concerns about the consideration of permitting cannabis consumption establishments and issuing special occasion permits analogous to those issued for alcohol in Ontario.

We appreciate the note on the Regulatory Registry that changes to the Smoke-Free Ontario Act (SFOA) 2017 are not being considered as part of this consultation, but would appreciate assurances that there will be no loosening of any of the regulatory restrictions that protect Ontarians from second-hand smoke in public places in any circumstance.

The SFOA's added protections from exposure to cannabis smoke in enclosed spaces are based on the known and significant health risks of inhaling smoke of any kind. We would view any motion towards considering exemptions for combustible or vapourized cannabis in any enclosed public place as an unacceptable step backwards.

Irrespective of whether this proposal is intended to exclude combustible or vapourized cannabis, it also amplifies our concerns about the ongoing liberalization and normalization of the use of harmful substances without proper consideration of their health consequences. Retail expansion of alcohol sales, unrestricted promotion of e-cigarettes and proposals such as this one are concrete examples of the government's willingness to expand the markets for these substances without developing offsetting health promotion policies to mitigate their measurable negative health and social impacts.

We look forward to providing further input to this process as it develops to ensure that these impacts are carefully considered alongside the economic drivers. In the meantime, we are again asking for assurances that there will be no reversal of any of the SFOA prohibitions on smoking or vaping in public places at any time in the future. We are also asking that provincial strategies be considered to clearly communicate the health hazards associated with cannabis consumption in general and implement measures to mitigate them.

We hope that you will take these requests into careful consideration and we would be pleased to discuss them with you further. To schedule a meeting, please have your staff contact Loretta Ryan, Executive Director, alPHa, at loretta@alphaweb.org or 416-595-0006 x 222.

Yours sincerely,



Carmen McGregor,
alPHA President

COPY: Hon. Christine Elliott, Minister of Health
Dr. David Williams, Chief Medical Officer of Health

The Association of Local Public Health Agencies (alPHA) is a not-for-profit organization that provides leadership to the boards of health and public health units in Ontario. alPHA advises and lends expertise to members on the governance, administration and management of health units. The Association also collaborates with governments and other health organizations, advocating for a strong, effective and efficient public health system in the province. Through policy analysis, discussion, collaboration, and advocacy, alPHA's members and staff act to promote public health policies that form a strong foundation for the improvement of health promotion and protection, disease prevention and surveillance services in all of Ontario's communities.

**Ministry of Municipal Affairs
and Housing**

Office of the Minister

777 Bay Street, 17th Floor
Toronto ON M7A 2J3
Tel.: 416 585-7000

Solicitor General

Office of the Solicitor General

25 Grosvenor Street, 18th Floor
Toronto ON M7A 1Y6
Tel.: 416 325-0408
MCSCS.Feedback@Ontario.ca

**Ministère des Affaires municipales
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Bureau du ministre

777, rue Bay, 17^e étage
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Tél.: 416 585-7000

Solliciteur général

Bureau de la solliciteure générale

25, rue Grosvenor, 18^e étage
Toronto ON M7A 1Y6
Tél.: 416 325-0408
MCSCS.Feedback@Ontario.ca



April 4, 2020

Dear Head of Council:

**Subject: Operation of Seasonal Trailer Parks and Recreational Campgrounds –
Amended Essential Business Order as of April 3, 2020**

Nothing is more important than protecting the health and well-being of Ontarians. Since first learning of COVID-19, Ontario has taken decisive action to contain the spread of this new virus.

Based on the advice of the Chief Medical Officer of Health, the province has declared an emergency so that we can take immediate action to stop the spread of COVID-19 and protect the public. On Tuesday, March 24th, the province ordered the mandatory closure of all non-essential workplaces pursuant to Ontario Regulation 82/20 under the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*. On April 3, 2020 the province released an amended list of essential workplaces and ordered all businesses not covered by the amended emergency order to close their physical locations effective as of Saturday, April 4, 2020 at 11:59 p.m.

Seasonal trailer parks and recreational campgrounds are not listed as essential businesses and, as such, are required to be closed as of 11:59 p.m. today.

We recognize Ontario “snowbirds” are returning to Canada earlier than they normally would. In some instances, seasonal trailer parks and campgrounds may have been opened earlier than usual to permit individuals to take up temporary accommodation in their mobile homes, recreational vehicles or trailers. For Ontarians whose only Canadian residence is at one of these seasonal trailer parks or campgrounds, they are permitted to continue their occupancy and complete their mandatory self-isolation as required by the mandatory isolation order made by the federal government under the *Quarantine Act* which took effect on March 25, 2020.

.../2

Everyone has a role to play in stopping the spread of COVID-19 and we are asking that our enforcement partners assist in this effort. We encourage you to assist in enforcement efforts to ensure that seasonal trailer parks and/or campgrounds are not being used for recreational purposes. We encourage you to work with park operators and local public health officials in this regard, including to take into consideration the continued need for accommodation of those individuals outlined above.

Officers are encouraged to undertake a graduated approach to enforcement of the emergency orders, which may include educational messaging to businesses around the emergency order, specific warnings, the issuance of a ticket under Part I of the Provincial Offences Act (POA) or a summons under Part III of the POA. Officers are also encouraged to review the applicable provincial and federal emergency orders, and to continue to monitor [ontario.ca/alert](https://www.ontario.ca/alert) for any updates or changes to provincial orders.

By staying home and avoiding contact with others we can stop the spread of COVID-19.

Thank you for your continued cooperation on this matter.

Sincerely,



Steve Clark
Minister of Municipal Affairs
and Housing



Sylvia Jones
Solicitor General

From: [Gordon Fleming](#)
To: [All Health Units](#)
Subject: FW: Ontario Regulation 268/18 under the Smoke-Free Ontario Act
Date: Tuesday, April 7, 2020 10:31:04 AM

This email originated outside of Algoma Public Health. Do not open attachments or click links unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

ATTENTION

SENIOR MANAGERS, SFOA PROGRAMS

Please see below for an update to the [proposed regulatory amendments](#) to O.Reg 268/18 under the Smoke-Free Ontario Act. Changes have been made to the proposed implementation dates as a result of COVID-19.

Gordon WD Fleming, BA, BASc, CPHI(C)
Manager, Public Health Issues
Association of Local Public Health Agencies
480 University Avenue, Suite 300
Toronto ON M5G 1V2
416-595-0006 ext. 223



From: Patel, Vijay (MOH) <Vijay.Patel@ontario.ca> **On Behalf Of** Alexander, Dianne (MOH)
Sent: April 6, 2020 5:32 PM
Subject: Ontario Regulation 268/18 under the Smoke-Free Ontario Act

Greetings,

I am writing to provide you with an update on the proposed regulatory amendments under the *Smoke-Free Ontario Act, 2017*.

As you know, a summary of the proposed regulation under SFOA, 2017 was posted to Ontario's Regulatory Registry for 30 days from February 28, 2020 to March 29, 2020 for public comment. The summary of the proposed regulation stated that the government would be proposing the following implementation dates:

- That the following amendments come into force on May 1, 2020:
 - Restrict the retail sale of flavoured vapour products to Specialty Vape Stores and Cannabis Retail Stores, except for menthol, mint

- and tobacco flavours.
- Require Specialty Vape Stores to ensure that indoor vapour product displays and promotions are not visible from outside their stores.
- Exempt Cannabis Retail Stores from the prohibition on displaying vapour products.
- To align with regulations under the *Tobacco and Vaping Products Act* (Canada), set to come into force on July 1, 2020, that the following amendment come into force on July 1, 2020:
 - Restrict the retail sale of high nicotine vapour products (>20mg/ml) to Specialty Vape Stores.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, however, the government is now proposing changes to the implementation of the proposed regulatory amendments to Ontario Regulation 268/18. The government understands that some of the proposed amendments would require certain businesses to remove inventory from their stores, which may involve contact with others. Providing more time to implement would allow owners and employees of affected businesses to practice physical distancing.

The proposed effective dates for the regulatory amendments (if approved) are as follows:

- In order to reduce regulatory burden, it is proposed that the following amendment come into force on the day the regulation is filed with the Registrar of Regulations, if approved:
 - Exempt Cannabis Retail Stores from the prohibition on displaying vapour products.
- In order to address youth vaping, it is proposed that the following amendments come into force on July 1, 2020, if approved:
 - Restrict the retail sale of flavoured vapour products to Specialty Vape Stores and Cannabis Retail Stores, except for menthol, mint and tobacco flavours.
 - Require Specialty Vape Stores to ensure that indoor vapour product displays and promotions are not visible from outside their stores.
 - Restrict the retail sale of high nicotine vapour products (>20mg/ml) to Specialty Vape Stores.

The government will provide more information on these proposed amendments as it comes available. Please share this information accordingly.

Thank you for your continued input and involvement in the implementation of the Smoke-Free Ontario Act, 2017.

Dianne Alexander
 Director
 Health Promotion and Prevention Policy and Programs Branch

Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health, Public Health
Ministry of Health

SENT ON BEHALF OF DIANNE ALEXANDER FROM VIJAY PATEL'S ACCOUNT

Your Role as Leader

Life has become more complex.

As the Head of Council you are required to lead. You are expected to provide leadership to Council and your community every day. This is even more true in times of crisis. Members of Council and those in your community are looking to you for thoughtful and effective leadership in this time of crisis. You lead by example; you lead by decisive action to protect your residents; you lead by getting people working together.

Brief Summary of the Legislation

This week the Province has enacted Bill 187, *Municipal Emergency Act, 2020*. This legislation makes changes to the quorum requirements in the *Municipal Act*. It authorizes every municipal council to amend its Procedure By-law after an emergency has been declared under the authority of the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*. The changes permitted will allow members to electronically attend council, committee and local board meetings and be counted in quorum.

This quorum provision will remain in effect for the duration of the declared emergency. Council has the discretion as to whether it intends to amend its Procedure By-law. Once amended, members may attend meetings electronically and be counted in quorum as your amended by-law permits. This applies to both open and closed meetings.

Your role as Chair of the meeting will change in some significant ways. Meetings will feel very

different. Keep in mind that these changes will apply to council, its committees and some local boards.

What is an “emergency”?

The definition is in the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*. It reads,

“emergency” means a situation or an impending situation that constitutes a danger of major proportions that could result in serious harm to persons or substantial damage to property and that is caused by the forces of nature, a disease or other health risk, an accident or an act whether intentional or otherwise;”

What other rules change?

Bill 187 impacts the quorum requirements. Rules in the *Municipal Act* and the Procedure By-law continue. The expectation is the council will continue to be transparent in its decision-making.

Technological and Location Challenges with Electronic Participation

There is wide variation in technological capacity in Council Chambers, or other public locations where a meeting may be held.

Please note, the *Municipal Emergency Act, 2020* does not change the location of your meetings nor the ability of the public to attend. It primarily provides for local discretion to deal with quorum provisions for the duration of the declared Emergency.

The Procedure By-law still governs the location of the meeting, and the *Municipal Act 2001* the ability of the public to attend and observe. You can change the location by amending your procedure by-law, but the Act still prevails with respect to public attendance and notice of all meetings, open or closed.

Some Council Chambers, or other locations, will have the capacity for audio and video conferencing already. On the other hand, some may be limited to a single speakerphone. Most municipalities will be somewhere in between.

Practically, the meeting will at least have the Chair and the Clerk present in the Council Chambers.

All members of Council need to be able to participate equally, and the public in attendance (practicing appropriate distancing in accordance with local Board of Health guidelines) needs to be able to observe all that Council members can hear and see at the meeting. This Act does not change transparency requirements.

Any technology should be tested prior to a meeting and simplicity of operations for members is essential. The best advice is to start simple and as time passes, add sophistication if you can be sure the technology is reliable.

While audio recordings of meetings may not be a current practice, consider creating them and making them available on the municipal webpage in the spirit of transparency.

Your First Meeting with an Electronically Achieved Quorum

This meeting will require all of the formality provided by your procedure by-law if it is to be effective.

Members need to be recognized by the chair, speak within time limits and Council should not be debating or discussing matters without a motion duly moved and seconded before them. Your Clerk will be able to provide you with the relevant sections of your by-law.

Staff recommendations, crafted in the form of motions, should be presented for every issue that Council needs to consider and circulated in advance.

The Chair and the Clerk should rehearse as to how it is going to work. In a crisis, leaders need to be prepared and seen to be prepared.

Prepared for AMO by
Nigel Bellchamber and Fred Dean
March 21, 2020

We would appreciate your feedback as to what worked and didn't work in your first meeting(s) under the new rules so that we can reference them in future materials that we might send out. Email us at covid19@amo.on.ca.

Council's Role in Communicating COVID-19

Communication with the public and municipal employees is important right now. Good communication keeps people safe and healthy, it keeps your municipality functioning well, and it keeps your community calm and confident in your abilities.

Stay focused on the main problem.

There are two of them. The first problem is the need to keep people safe and healthy. That includes the public and your employees. The second problem is managing the economic challenges that COVID-19 presents. There will be many discussions about the many aspects of those two challenges. The more you stay focused on how all discussions relate to those core challenges, the more successful you will be.

Respond quickly. Last week, the World Health Organization's leading Ebola outbreak manager gave this advice on COVID-19, "Be fast. Have no regrets... Perfection is the enemy of the good when it comes to emergency management." If your communication is getting held up over debates about precise wording, or you're struggling to create infographics, you're wasting precious time. Two rookie communicators used Twitter to evacuate Fort McMurray safely, when everything around them was on fire. Use the tools you have, and the tools you know. A 60-second video can be shot and posted on social media in minutes. Facebook Live can deliver a virtual town hall from your desk, using a phone. Internally, you may need to look at ways to streamline approvals.

Frame and contain the crisis. In Canada, leaders are doing a great job of explaining what needs to be done and why: 'Practice social distancing. Just stay home. Wash your hands. Flatten the curve. We need to help our health care system manage the demand. Grocery stores will be open

and stocked.' When people are self-isolating in their homes, the crisis is contained. When they are panic shopping for toilet paper, it is not. Don't let side issues become the story. Frame and contain.

Provide clear and reliable information.

Municipal leaders have significant local networks. They should be using them to amplify and share messages from your municipality and other official sources. Retweet or share messages from your local health unit, your municipality, from the Ontario Government's official social media feeds, and from the Federal Government. Rumours, news reports, and public debates are unhelpful distractions. When Facebook pages get messy, sharing the latest quality information is far better than engaging in debate.

Demonstrate leadership and compassion.

The cooperation that we are seeing across Canada is actually amazing – and it is inspiring public confidence. Councils should take care to maintain that sense of teamwork. When you disagree, disagree well. When someone is yelling at you on Facebook, ask yourself what they are afraid of. Bad behaviour is often rooted in fear. Listen for it. Be helpful if you can. Find a way to be inspiring when disagreements arise.

Speak to what you know. Resist the urge to be all-knowing. There is a lot that we do not know. Share the information that you have confidence in. Direct people to the right experts. Make promises that you can keep (or beat).

Actions speak louder than words. Be consistent, to be credible. If the message is, 'remain calm, follow expert advice, and check in on neighbours,' your actions should include remaining calm, endorsing the advice of public health officials, and being good to your Council colleagues.

Expand your communications team. Your regular communications team was not made for this. They will be overwhelmed. Pull other resources to divide the load. If the library is closed and a librarian is great on Facebook, deputize that employee to monitor Facebook. Someone has to tackle Twitter, and Instagram, and media inquiries, content creation, and questions like 'what do we do next?' Depending on the size of your municipality, a properly resourced communications team requires about 3-10 people – times two or three shifts. Lots of services are shut down. Pull from that pool of available employees. No one will ever regret the communications skills they pick up and refine while helping to manage COVID-19.

Provide a clear spokesperson. The Head of Council has the role of being the voice of Council. They need to be listening carefully to make sure they are representing their Council well. Councillors should be sharing, supporting and amplifying those clear messages.

Plain language works best. Complicated, precise or technical language may give municipal managers comfort, but comfort usually comes at the expense of speed, clarity and effectiveness. You want messages that will easily ripple through family chats and Facebook groups.

Use positive language. Instead of, "I know you are scared. You are out of work and you are worried about how to pay rent." Say, "Stability is good right now. We want to help you if we can. Home is a good place for you right now and we are working to make staying at home easy for you."

Tend to internal needs and pressures.

There is a risk in believing your staff are awesome. They may be awesome at their jobs, but they are human. They have their own things to worry about right now. Tend to their needs, and they will do a better job of looking after others. Make a priority of communicating with them on a regular basis. That means talking, listening and taking good care of the team.

Avoid a defensive, "bunker" mentality.

People will lash out at you and be critical. They will expect you to deliver more than you possibly can. You will be second guessed and challenged. There will be long hours and frayed nerves. You must resist the temptation to be defensive, or to point fingers at others. Hunkering down and squabbling are terrible places to be.

Think about how you want to be remembered.

Someday COVID-19 and your leadership will be a faint memory. Most people will want to be remembered for being calm, helpful, caring, responsive, effective, decent, and well-coordinated. How do you want to be remembered? Write those words down and post them beside your phone. With respect to COVID-19, you will add 'kept people safe and healthy,' and 'helped our economy recover.' Those words should guide what you say and do today.

Prepared for AMO by
Redbrick Communications
March 21, 2020

We welcome feedback. Let us know what assistance we can provide, and let us know what communications approaches have worked well for you, so that we can share best practices and helpful approaches. Email us at covid19@amo.on.ca.

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COVID-19: Municipalities seek emergency funding

April 23, 2020

Ottawa – Pushed to the brink of financial crisis, municipalities nationwide are calling for emergency federal funding to continue supporting Canadians through the COVID-19 pandemic. That call comes as an urgent written appeal today from the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM).

"From turning arenas into safe shelters to deferring property taxes, municipal leaders are working flat-out to support Canadians through this pandemic," said FCM President Bill Karsten. "But with new expenses, staggering drops in revenue and no freedom to run deficits, municipalities need emergency funding to keep essential services going strong.

FCM's data shows municipalities facing a minimum of \$10-15 billion in near-term, non-recoverable losses due to COVID-19. That figure includes foregone property taxes, utility charges and user fees—including an estimated \$400 million each month from lost transit

ridership alone. At the same time, municipalities are taking unprecedented steps to support public health and safety.

Cities and communities are major economic drivers for Canada. The emerging crisis represents a destabilizing force for our national economy and the daily lives of all Canadians. In the absence of significant action from either provincial or federal governments to address severe revenue shortfalls resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, FCM is calling on all orders of government to work together in partnership, starting today with an appeal to national leadership.

To fill the gap FCM urges at least \$10 billion in emergency operating funding. This includes at least \$7.6 billion in direct federal allocations to all municipalities, plus \$2.4 billion for those with transit systems. This core would be supplemented with additional funds for municipalities facing extraordinary challenges supporting isolation and good health among vulnerable populations.

"Emergency funding for municipalities is the next step to get Canadians through this pandemic," said Karsten. "From fire and ambulance to safe transit for essential workers, this is about delivering vital services when people need them the most. We're all in this together, and our municipal-federal partnership can help carry Canadians through this crisis—and be ready, when the time comes, to drive the economic recovery they'll be counting on."

Download: [Protecting vital municipal services: Urgent recommendations to address the financial crisis in our cities and communities due to COVID-19](#)

For more information: FCM Media Relations, (613) 907-6395, media@fcm.ca

Municipal finance

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Protecting vital municipal services

Urgent federal recommendations to
address the financial crisis in our cities
and communities due to COVID-19

April 23, 2020

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This is a crisis

A message from FCM's president

In a matter of weeks, the COVID-19 pandemic has turned life upside down. We now face a public health and economic challenge unlike anything we've seen in our lifetime. As municipalities across the country work to support frontline action and ready essential response services, the financial impact to our operations has created a crisis—and threatens to put the Canadians we serve at further risk.

Across Canada, cities and communities are seeing their finances drift toward collapse. This crisis exposes the cracks in an outdated model that is fundamentally misaligned with the modern reality of the role of local governments. Revenues are plummeting. Unanticipated costs are rising. With few fiscal tools available—and no legal ability to run operating deficits—local leaders face stark choices. Protecting essential services now requires support from other orders of government.

Today, FCM is making that urgent request on behalf of cities and communities across the country. We are calling for emergency operating funding for municipalities—to keep essential services running and Canadians safe and protected.

Canadians are depending on the vital services their local leaders provide, from ensuring tap water is clean to sending paramedics to help the sick to safely sheltering our most vulnerable residents. Cutting back services in the middle of a pandemic would put Canadians at further risk. Instead, municipal leaders must continue to help lead the way, supporting people and businesses through this public health and economic storm. To ensure this work continues with the urgency required—on the ground, where Canadians live—direct emergency federal funding is the only option.

Our federal-municipal partnership has delivered remarkable results. Deepening that partnership now will protect Canadians through this pandemic. And when the time comes, local leaders will be ready to help lead Canada's recovery, so this country can prosper and thrive once again.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bill Karsten". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a horizontal line underneath it.

Bill Karsten
FCM President

Local leaders on the front lines

Our cities and communities are the front lines of the COVID-19 pandemic. These are the places where Canadians go to work, buy homes, start families, launch businesses, and build the future of this country. As the governments closest to daily life, municipal leaders are mobilizing urgently to keep Canadians safe, and to help people and businesses weather the economic storm.

Municipalities of all sizes are taking extraordinary measures to support Canadians—including our most vulnerable—through this unprecedented public health and economic challenge. They're turning arenas into shelters for the homeless. They're setting up portable hygiene stations. They're deferring property taxes and utility bills for struggling families.

Municipalities are also working day and night to keep essential services running. Bus drivers, paramedics, firefighters, social workers and countless other frontline staff are putting themselves at risk every day to keep Canadians safe and to provide the services people rely on.

In the face of this challenge, essential workers and local leaders are stepping up together as champions for their communities, and this country.

As the national voice for local governments, FCM is fully engaged in this nationwide crisis. We're bringing together communities across the country to help protect people and businesses. Through regular touchpoints with our members—from FCM's Big City Mayors' Caucus and Rural Forum to our provincial-territorial municipal association partners and others—we're convening local expertise, sharing resources and coordinating frontline response efforts.

We're also working directly with federal departments, agencies and decision-makers to help inform Canada's pandemic response. That includes regular scheduled calls with the deputy prime minister and key ministers. This unprecedented engagement is bringing local realities to new federal initiatives—from the Canada Emergency Response Benefit to the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy—to ensure they meet the needs of Canadians on the ground.

Municipalities in action

The **City of Edmonton, AB** has waived transit fares on all routes and has deployed larger buses to encourage physical distancing, while ensuring essential workers have a safe and reliable way to get to work.

The public library in the **Town of Halton Hills, ON** is using 3D printers to make face shield parts for frontline health care workers. It's also left its Wi-Fi on—despite being closed—so residents without Internet access can apply for provincial and federal resources.

The municipality of **Canton De Gore, QC** has set up a home delivery service for seniors and vulnerable residents—staffed by volunteers—to bring groceries and prescriptions to people confined to their homes.

For more examples of municipal action during the pandemic, go to fcm.ca/COVID19.

Vital municipal services at a glance

COVID-19 is shining a spotlight on the vital role municipalities play in daily life. Now more than ever, Canadians are depending on their local leaders to keep essential services running—to keep people safe and secure through this pandemic. That includes:

- ▶ Local police, ambulance and fire services
- ▶ Maintenance of roads, bridges and other essential infrastructure
- ▶ Safe public transit for essential workers
- ▶ Clean water and wastewater services
- ▶ Garbage collection and recycling
- ▶ Local social services and housing for vulnerable residents
- ▶ Local public health agencies
- ▶ Sustainability and environmental initiatives



Paramedics are on the frontlines providing life-saving services including emergency and non-emergency pre-hospital care to residents. *Photo: City of Toronto*

When the time comes, municipalities will also be ready to lead Canada's recovery, along with our federal partners. Local leaders are already delivering frontline results for Canadians. And they are exceptionally well-placed to deliver stimulus funding quickly—to create jobs and get the economy going. Deepening the federal-municipal partnership even further will help Canada thrive and prosper once again.

Anatomy of our financial crisis

At the best of times, Canada's municipal governments manage a razor-thin fiscal balance to deliver for residents. On the revenue side, they have scant ground to till beyond property taxes and user fees. On the expense side, operating and capital, they must be tremendously cost-efficient with every dollar available. With no legal standing to carry operating deficits, they diligently maintain reserves to carry our communities through cyclical shifts and disruptions.

But these are *historically challenging times*. Municipalities are incurring deep losses due to COVID-19—a combination of foregone revenues (from property taxes and user/utility fees) and unanticipated costs (including public safety measures and support for vulnerable populations). This is not limited to a cash flow challenge; this is a crisis of non-recoverable losses. To continue delivering essential services, many are drawing down limited reserves that were not designed for a crisis of this scale or duration.

Today's crisis exposes cracks in the fundamentally outdated fiscal framework in which municipalities are still forced to operate. And as we now approach a tipping point, our next steps will reverberate

through the lives of Canadians. Insolvency is not an option. Bridge loans cannot address this crisis of permanent losses. Cutting essential services is not an acceptable option, not when Canadians need us most. This is why we are turning to our federal partners for emergency operating funding—to sustain municipal operations and essential services through these extraordinary times.



Municipal waste collection operators are keeping municipalities clean and green, while delivering essential services so residents can stay at home.

Photo: City of Toronto

This action will protect essential services Canadians rely on. No one should have to worry if their tap water is clean, whether their garbage will stay on the curb, or when a fire truck or ambulance will arrive.



To keep drivers and riders safe, the City of Selkirk, MB, installed Plexiglas shields and closed off alternating rows inside the buses to encourage physical distancing.
Photo: City of Selkirk



The City of Windsor's WFCU Centre, home of the Windsor Spitfires Junior-A hockey club, has been transformed into a make-shift foodbank to help those in need during the pandemic. *Photo: City of Windsor*

This action will protect the most vulnerable among us. We must continue deploying extraordinary measures to protect people who face enormous challenges staying safe—in our shelters, on our streets.

This action will support Canada's economic recovery. Municipalities will need to hit the ground running to turn stimulus funds into outcomes—and not be cancelling even *existing* capital projects.

Like never before, our municipal-federal partnership has been building better lives for Canadians. Our partnership is grounded in our respective strengths—local leaders are delivery experts closest to people's real needs, the federal government has the fiscal heft to drive nationwide progress. Today, right now, this partnership is the key to carrying Canadians through this pandemic into better days ahead.

Protecting property taxpayers

Covering municipal losses through a one-time property tax levy is not a viable alternative to federal emergency funding given the significant impact it would have on households trying to weather the economic downturn. Bridging municipalities' 2020 fiscal shortfalls without cutting services—assuming six months of physical distancing—would require dramatic residential property tax levies:

Toronto	56%
Calgary	23%
Vancouver	22%
Montreal	18%
Mississauga	17%

Fiscal impacts of COVID-19

The fiscal impacts of COVID-19 have been swift and dramatic. Non-recoverable municipal losses driven by falling revenues and rising costs have led to an unprecedented financial crisis. To absorb this staggering hit in the near term, we are calling for a federal operating infusion of \$10–15 billion over the next six months. This crisis may compound as physical distancing measures continue, and depending on the timing and pace of future economic recovery.

FCM continues to develop insight on the scale of losses that municipalities may face on the road ahead. The extent and nature of losses vary widely by community, depending on multiple factors:

- ▶ Municipalities with **public transit systems** face significant revenue losses at the fare box—estimated at \$400 million per month nationwide. This accounts for 30–50 percent of monthly net losses for these municipalities. In Metro Vancouver, Translink is losing \$75 million monthly. The Toronto Transit Commission reports a \$23.5 million weekly burn rate—with an 85 percent revenue drop in April alone. Critically, transit is an essential service for frontline workers in this pandemic, but with limited ability to reduce operating expenditures, many transit systems are already scaling back service to ensure solvency.
- ▶ Municipalities are deferring **property taxes, utility and other fees** to support struggling residents in the near-term—another major revenue hit. Even after these deferral programs end, there remains a significant risk of property tax delinquency. With even a 10 percent increase in property tax and utility bill delinquencies, the cities of Vancouver and Toronto estimate revenue losses in 2020 of \$130 million and \$684 million, respectively.
- ▶ Municipalities reliant on **hard-hit industries** face compounding pressures. In tourism-driven Banff, Alberta, 85 percent of workers have been laid off. Tourism Calgary has temporarily laid off more than half of its staff, and the city could lose the \$540 million economic impact of the Calgary Stampede. Agriculture: meat plants in High River, Alberta, and in Montreal have closed temporarily, impacting a third of Canada's beef processing capacity and most pork exports. Natural resources: Western Canadian Select is trading at negative prices, and sawmill closures have put thousands out of work, jeopardizing pulp mill jobs in northern and remote communities.



Like many municipalities, the City of Yorkton has converted one of their public rinks into a temporary site run by public health to help alleviate the impact on local hospitals and emergency rooms. *Photo: City of Yorkton*

- ▶ The loss of **user fees from parking and community, culture, and recreation facilities** is another source of foregone revenue. Many municipalities have already temporarily laid off staff at these facilities to reduce costs. The City of Mississauga estimates lost revenue from recreation facilities to reach \$23.3 million by the end of June. The City of Toronto is losing almost \$17 million monthly from foregone parking fees alone. Smaller communities, at relative scale, stand to take a significant hit as well. Prince George, B.C., estimates a monthly loss of \$912,000.
- ▶ Without emergency operating funding, municipalities will need to reduce planned **capital expenditures** in 2020 to make up for lost revenues. This will further slow economic activity across the country and increase future repair costs. And this scaling-back is enormously counter-productive to the coming need to drive Canada's economic recovery through new capital investment in municipal assets, including core infrastructure and housing.



The Gatineau Police Department controls movement at the entrance to the territory. *Photo: City of Gatineau*

- ▶ **Rural and small communities** face their own unique economic challenges. The agriculture sector has been hit hard. Some municipalities have begun laying off staff—despite having so few to begin with. With limited access to broadband Internet, many rural Canadians are unable to work from home. New Brunswick's Francophone municipalities are facing a total monthly loss of \$10.5 million. Even before the pandemic hit, eight percent of Atlantic Canada's workforce was already depending on Employment Insurance benefits.

Summary of recommendations

With plummeting revenues, rising expenses and a legal proscription against running operating deficits, municipalities are at imminent risk of having to cut essential services to Canadians to remain solvent. The acceptable alternative is emergency operating funding for municipalities, provided by our stable, trusted, national partner: the Government of Canada.

This section summarizes FCM's urgent recommendation. This is based on the best available data on the projected financial impact of COVID-19—amounting to a near-term gap of \$10–15 billion for municipalities nationwide. It assumes that physical distancing directives substantially persist for six months, with direct municipal revenue impacts continuing through the end of 2020 and possibly into 2021 depending on the pace of economic recovery.

The core of our recommendation is an allocation-based formula to deliver a base level of support to all local governments. This is supplemented by targeted measures to meet distinct needs of municipalities as they continue to keep Canadians fully served and protected.

Immediate action

1. **Deliver at least \$10 billion in targeted emergency operating funding to all local governments as direct allocations—with a new hybrid formula modelled on both the proven federal Gas Tax Fund (GTF) and a ridership-based allocation for municipalities that operate transit systems.**
 - ▶ Specifically, allocate at least \$7.6 billion of the fund using a GTF-style allocation formula for all local governments, and \$2.4 billion based 100% on transit ridership.
 - ▶ For municipalities that operate transit systems, provide a single blended transfer.
 - ▶ Immediately provide advance payments to municipalities facing urgent liquidity issues.
 - ▶ Leverage the administrative infrastructure of the federal Gas Tax Fund, where possible, to expedite the rollout of dedicated emergency operating grants.



Municipal road maintenance staff are working around the clock to keep roads safe and accessible for those delivering essential services. *Photo: City of Toronto*

2. Deliver additional emergency operating funding to individual local governments facing unique financial pressures related to COVID-19 that are not fully met by the hybrid formula above. Our largest urban centres face distinct challenges supporting self-isolation, sanitation and good health among populations struggling with homelessness and mental health challenges. Smaller communities face unique challenges, starting with access to health care services that can support isolation requirements and urgent care. These and other unique cost drivers will continue to require targeted supports for the full duration of this crisis.



Selkirk, MB Mayor Larry Johansson stopped at a resident's window to admire children's drawings showing their appreciation for essential workers. *Photo: City of Selkirk*

Medium-term action

- 3. Commit to revisit the need for additional operating funding within four months.**
 - ▶ Monitor trends in property tax delinquencies and consider additional supports for individuals and businesses that may not be able to pay property taxes after the expiry of short-term municipal deferral programs.
 - ▶ Depending on the duration and severity of the COVID-19 crisis, prepare for possible additional operating funding assistance in both 2020 and 2021.
- 4. Provide local governments with the ability to transfer unused allocations** to the federal Gas Tax Fund program for capital expenditures as part of Canada's COVID-19 economic recovery plan.

Proposed funding model

This section presents additional guidance for the emergency operating funding outlined in recommendation #1. Our proposed model features two components: a base allocation for all municipalities, and a supplementary allocation for municipalities that own and operate transit systems. To function—efficiently and nationwide—its design must be straightforward, direct and flexible.

Base allocation *(for all municipalities)*

- ▶ At least \$7.6 billion based on the federal Gas Tax Fund formula.
- ▶ Assumes average of \$35 per capita per month, and six months of physical distancing (starting March 2020).

Supplementary allocation *(for municipalities that own and operate transit systems)*

- ▶ \$2.4 billion based entirely on 2019 transit ridership (population not included in formula).
- ▶ Based on Canadian Urban Transit Association needs assessment (\$400 million/month for six months) and validated through individual city estimates.

Design considerations

- ▶ Municipalities should receive a single transfer that combines the base and supplementary allocation (except in the case of provincially-owned transit systems, such as BC Transit and Metrolinx).
- ▶ This single transfer should provide maximum flexibility to local governments to apply funds towards all operating impacts (foregone revenue and/or unanticipated costs) related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

- ▶ No provincial or municipal matching funds should be required.
- ▶ Requiring provincial matching could cause delays given the varied fiscal capacities of provincial/territorial governments. However, provinces and territories continue to have an important role to play in providing targeted supports for local governments including, but not limited to:
 - ▷ direct support for COVID-19 emergency response and support for vulnerable populations;
 - ▷ expansion or backstop of property tax deferral programs (especially long-term deferment programs that will delay taxes beyond a single fiscal year);
 - ▷ block operating grants for local governments.
- ▶ Given significant downside risks—including the likelihood of future pandemic waves that require physical distancing, and the potential for property tax delinquencies—it is likely that the full allocation under an emergency operating grant will be fully utilized by local governments.



The Vulnerable Person's Registry is a critical program where the elderly and people with special needs are contacted daily, making sure that they are safe and their needs are being met. *Photo: Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo*

- ▶ Any limited unused funding could be reserved for additional COVID-19-related operating shortfalls in 2020 or 2021, or transferred to the federal Gas Tax Fund to be used for incremental capital expenditures as part of Canada's COVID-19 recovery plan.

Potential impact *(all numbers rounded and approximate):*

Municipality	Preliminary net losses*	Base allocation (GTF formula)	Supplementary allocation (transit)	Total allocation
City of Toronto	\$1.690B	\$575M	\$575M	\$1.150B
Metro Vancouver**	\$900M	\$510M	\$290M	\$795M
City of Calgary	\$400M	\$255M	\$115M	\$370M

* preliminary estimates assuming full year impact of six months of physical distancing

** extrapolation of data provided by City of Vancouver (local government not including transit) and TransLink (transit)

Eyes on the future

Right now our focus is on tackling the public health and economic crisis in our cities and communities—and ensuring local leaders can continue to deliver the essential services Canadians rely on. But we're also keeping an eye on the future—for when Canada is ready to move from response to recovery.

Across the country, municipalities have already begun taking steps to help drive the massive nation-building effort that will be required when the pandemic ends—from getting local businesses back on their feet to implementing job-creating stimulus projects. FCM is supporting this work by collecting and analyzing on-the-ground data that will inform recommendations for Canada's recovery. From housing, to infrastructure, to green, sustainable and resilient projects, cities and communities have a long track-record of delivering results efficiently and effectively. Municipalities will be essential partners in rebuilding the economy we want for the future.

But as with any crisis, it will be just as important to learn lessons from this pandemic. We will honour and celebrate how Canadians and their governments came together in common cause. We will also need to take a critical look at the foundational cracks that have been more harshly exposed in how we approach the role of local governments. In clear view are the outdated tools and authorities granted to municipal leaders, and how they simply do not match the modern role cities and communities play in supporting Canadians and driving our economy. When the time is right, FCM and local leaders will be ready to have that conversation.

In the immediate, we will continue working flat-out, as partners on the front lines, to keep Canadians as safe as possible, and ready our economy for the comeback we're confident we can collectively drive. We're all in this together.



FCM.ca



April 21, 2020

To: Municipalities of Ontario – by email

Re: A Resolution to Request the Province of Ontario Review the Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme in Light of Economic Competitiveness Concerns between Rural and Urban Municipalities

Please be advised that at its March 10, 2020 meeting, the Council of the Township of Mapleton carried the following Resolution 2020-04-14:

WHEREAS the Province of Ontario implemented changes to property assessment and introduced taxation reform which came into effect in 1998;
AND WHEREAS prior to 1998 farm properties were subject to taxation at the base residential tax rate and qualified farmers applied annually to the province to be reimbursed 75% of the farm portion of the taxes paid to the local municipality;
AND WHEREAS the province changed the method of delivering farmer's rebates by creating the Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA);
AND WHEREAS rather than apply annually and wait for property tax rebates, the delivery of the programme shifted to local municipal governments and onto the property tax system;
AND WHEREAS eligible farmland assessment values are now locally subsidized by 75% of their full current value assessment (CVA) to produce a lower weighted assessment base which is used for tax rate setting purposes;
AND WHEREAS the effect of the locally subsidized weighted assessment shifts an increased burden of tax onto all other property classes within the municipality;
AND WHEREAS these taxation reforms were originally supposed to be revenue neutral and offset by funding from the Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund (OMPF) and its predecessor the Community Reinvestment Fund (CRF);
AND WHEREAS the province has been reducing support from the Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund while the cost of the farm tax rebate programme is continuously increasing;
AND WHEREAS an economically competitive agricultural industry provides affordable food and agricultural products to all Ontarians and is a provincial objective that should be cost shared amongst all of its citizens;
AND WHEREAS the cost of this programme disproportionately falls upon property taxpayers in rural municipalities;
AND WHEREAS higher property taxes in rural municipalities is creating economic competitiveness issues between rural and urban municipalities;

(over for page two)



Page 2 of 2, Mapleton Resolution
Re: Prov. Review of Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme

AND WHEREAS the province hasn't undertaken a review of this programme since it was implemented in 1998;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Township of Mapleton requests that:

1. The Province of Ontario undertake a review of the Farm Property Tax Class Rate Programme to determine:
 - a. The appropriateness of the cost of the Farm Property Tax Class Rate Programme falling disproportionately amongst rural residential and business property owners when the benefit of an economically competitive agricultural industry and affordable food and agricultural products is a provincial objective that should be shared amongst all taxpayers in Ontario;
 - b. The adequacy of funding being provided to rural municipalities to offset the cost of the Farm Property Tax Class Rate Programme;
 - c. The differences between the amount of property taxes paid in rural and urban municipalities and the root causes of those differences;
 - d. Economic competitiveness concerns with disproportionately higher average property taxes being paid in rural municipalities;
 - e. Other methods of delivering the farm tax rebate programme to farmland owners where the cost can be shared province-wide.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT this motion be sent to Hon. Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario, Hon. Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Hon. Rod Phillips, Minister of Finance, Hon. Ernie Hardeman, Minister of Agriculture, Food & Rural Affairs, MPP Randy Pettapiece, Hon. Ted Arnott, all Ontario Municipalities, Rural Ontario Municipal Association (ROMA) and Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO).

Attached you will find the County of Wellington Committee Report dated January 16, 2020 regarding the 'Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme' for review and consideration.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please contact the undersigned.

Sincerely

Larry Wheeler
Deputy Clerk

Attach. (1)



COUNTY OF WELLINGTON

COMMITTEE REPORT

To: Chair and Members of the Administration, Finance and Human Resources Committee
From: Ken DeHart, County Treasurer
Date: Thursday, January 16, 2020
Subject: Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme

Background:

The Province of Ontario implemented changes to property assessment and introduced taxation reform which came into effect in 1998. Prior to this, farm properties were subject to taxation at the base residential tax rate and farmers applied annually to the Minister of Finance to be reimbursed 75% of the farm portion of taxes paid to the local municipality.

As part of assessment reform, the Province changed the method of delivering farmer's rebates by creating the Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA). Under the new programme, rather than apply annually and wait for property tax rebates, delivery of the programme shifted to local municipal governments and onto the property tax system. Eligible farmland assessment values are now discounted by -75% of their full current value assessment (CVA) to produce a lower weighted assessment base which is used for tax rate setting purposes. With residential tax rates being the benchmark ratio of 1.0, farmlands have been set in legislation to have a 0.25 ratio or lower. The effect of the discounted weighted assessment shifts an increased burden of tax onto all other property classes in the County by way of increasing the benchmark tax rate. Doing so has a pronounced effect on the residential sector which comprises 78% of the County's levy base. By comparison, farmland taxes comprise 7% of the total levy base.

	2019 CVA	% raw CVA	WTD CVA	% Wtd CVA	2019 Levy	% of Levy
Residential	12,584,607,345	68.02%	12,584,474,157	77.91%	77,709,877	77.91%
Multi Residential	86,932,592	0.47%	165,171,925	1.02%	1,019,946	1.02%
Farmland	4,499,862,369	24.32%	1,124,965,592	6.96%	6,946,730	6.96%
Commercial	863,761,038	4.67%	1,287,867,708	7.97%	7,952,660	7.97%
Industrial	368,081,028	1.99%	882,959,280	5.47%	5,452,326	5.47%
Pipeline	41,303,954	0.22%	92,933,897	0.58%	573,872	0.58%
Managed Forest	55,959,714	0.30%	13,989,929	0.09%	86,389	0.09%
County Total	18,500,508,040	100.00%	16,152,362,486	100.00%	99,741,800	100.00%

Challenges facing Rural Municipalities

Shifting of farmland discounted assessment onto residential taxpayers is specific to rural municipalities. Schedule A shows the difference between raw (unweighted) assessment roll values and resulting weighted assessment in Wellington County as compared to a typical urban municipality. In 2019 the residential tax class comprised 68.02% of Wellington County's assessment base, but the residential class pays 77.91% of property taxes once tax ratios are factored in. The farmland ratio of 0.25 has the effect of increasing the residential tax burden by approximately 10% across the County.

Conversely, in an urban municipality with very little farm tax class, the residential assessment base of 78.50% is reduced to 66.27% of total weighted assessment used for tax rate setting purposes. A reduction of more than 12% off the residential tax burden. This causes Wellington County economic competitiveness issues for the County's southern municipalities that border a number of urban municipal centres. Tax policy treatment greatly favours urban municipalities in Ontario.

Since the cost of providing the Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme was downloaded by the province in 1998; provincial funds have been allocated annually to rural municipalities to offset the tax loss. This was supposed to be a revenue neutral allocation. However, each year transfer amounts from the Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund (OMPF) continue to decline. The Table below shows that a total tax levy of \$34,669,691 was necessary in order to provide the farmland tax incentive rebate benefiting 5,807 farm property owners in Wellington. The OMPF allocation county-wide in 2019 was \$7,065,800 leaving a shortfall of more than \$27 million in levy which is shifted onto every other property owner in Wellington County. This translates to \$754 per property in the County or 15.7% of total taxes for the typical homeowner. This is a significant amount of additional property tax burden that our residents continue to bear annually and which are subject to increase depending on market value of farmlands.

In essence, County residents are providing the -75% rebate instead of the Province for the Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme, creating significant financial hardship amongst our ratepayers and limiting the County's economic competitiveness with neighbouring jurisdictions.

**WELLINGTON COUNTY - 2019 FARMLAND PROPERTIES
OMPF FUNDING TO MITIGATE COST OF FARM PROPERTY CLASS TAX REBATE**

Municipality	Municipal Rebates	Municipal OMPF Grant	Municipal Levy Impact	County Rebate* Distribution	Total Additional Levy Required
Puslinch	\$ 232,040	\$ 415,700	\$ (183,660)	\$ 2,846,353	\$ 2,662,693
Guelph/Eramosa	\$ 1,137,235	\$ 490,300	\$ 646,935	\$ 3,120,713	\$ 3,767,649
Erin	\$ 890,468	\$ 593,300	\$ 297,168	\$ 2,852,697	\$ 3,149,866
Centre Wellington	\$ 1,987,127	\$ 319,600	\$ 1,667,527	\$ 5,553,231	\$ 7,220,758
Mapleton	\$ 5,235,570	\$ 837,400	\$ 4,398,170	\$ 1,961,338	\$ 6,359,507
Minto	\$ 1,446,483	\$ 1,604,600	\$ (158,117)	\$ 1,153,001	\$ 994,884
Wellington North	\$ 2,900,554	\$ 1,296,800	\$ 1,603,754	\$ 1,844,780	\$ 3,448,534
Wellington County	\$ 20,840,213	\$ 1,508,100	\$ 19,332,113		
Total	\$ 34,669,691	\$ 7,065,800	\$ 27,603,891	\$ 19,332,113	\$ 27,603,891

Additional levy required to provide farm rebate after OMPF grant

Total Properties **	36,607	Tax per property	\$754
Less # of Farms	5,807		
	30,800	Excluding farms	\$896
Population	97,610	Tax per resident	\$283

* County farm rebate distribution based on local municipal levy % share

** excludes special/exempt properties

Farm Application Deadline Requirements

Another challenge faced by rural municipalities is how the farm application and deadline requirements are administered by OMAFRA (now by AgriCorp). In any given year, many farm owners do not submit their applications within the specified deadline. The result is that many bona fide farm properties end up ‘flipping’ out of the discounted farm class and into the full residential tax class upon the next roll return. The assessment of these farm values are no longer discounted when calculating total weighted assessment, which is used for tax rate setting purposes.

This creates two distinct ongoing problems for rural municipalities. One is that the benchmark residential tax rate is lower than it otherwise would be; and two, upon approval of the late applications by OMAFRA, municipalities must refund the -75% difference in farm taxes retroactive to January of the current or sometimes even the preceding taxation year. There is no administrative or monetary penalty for late applications. Each year Wellington County finds approximately \$20,000,000 of farmland valuation excluded from the farmland discount programme due to late applications.

This year staff identified a major anomaly with farmland assessment loss of close to \$90,000,000. Upon enquiry, it was reasoned that the extremely high change in farm CVA was due to administrative changes as programme delivery shifted from OMAFRA to AgriCorp. County staff expect that most of the outstanding farm applications will be approved and revert back to the farm tax rate during 2020. Staff have included an additional \$300,000 in estimated property tax write-offs into the 2020 budget to set aside additional funds in preparation for the County’s share of potential write-offs as tabled below:

2019 FARMLAND CVA CHANGE OVER TO RESIDENTIAL RT CLASS

(Between September 25 in-year growth and final November 2019 growth)

Possible write-off amounts IF all properties revert back to AGRICORP approved FTIP

	PUSLINCH	GET	ERIN	CTR WELL	MPLTN	MINTO	WN	COUNTY
Est Prop Count	-20	-24	-26	-18	-22	-19	-28	-157
Farm CVA Loss	8,500,000	17,500,000	13,000,000	10,000,000	19,000,000	5,000,000	16,500,000	89,500,000
Res Tax Rate	0.00167135	0.00260652	0.00295749	0.00321969	0.00476387	0.00544891	0.00481749	0.00617506
Res Taxes	14,206	45,614	38,447	32,197	90,514	27,245	79,489	552,668
Farm Tax Rate	0.00041784	0.00065163	0.00073938	0.00080492	0.00119097	0.00136223	0.00120437	0.00154376
Farm Taxes	3,552	11,404	9,612	8,049	22,628	6,811	19,872	138,167
Potential w/o *	(\$10,655)	(\$34,211)	(\$28,835)	(\$24,148)	(\$67,885)	(\$20,433)	(\$59,616)	(\$414,501)
							Grand Total*	(\$660,285)

* excludes Education Tax Component

Farmland Property Assessment Valuation

The Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) is responsible for placing current market value assessment (CVA) on all properties in Ontario. The most recent province-wide reassessment updating the base year to January 1, 2016 was returned for the 2017 tax year. As mandated by the Province, any assessment increases are phased-in over a 4-year cycle. MPAC reported the average farmland increase province-wide was 64% and residential CVA increased by 18%. By comparison, Wellington County CVA has increased by 68% and 13% respectively.

In the 2016 Assessment Update Summary, MPAC reports they have strengthened the accuracy and equity of farm valuations by improved sales verification processes of bona fide farmer-to-farmer sales along with undertaking a comprehensive review of vacant farmland sales as far back as January 2008. They report that upward trends continue to increase provincially as demand for farmland outweighs the supply and non-agricultural buyers continue to purchase farmlands creating competition. Agri-Food Canada reported the net worth of an average farm was expected to reach \$2.8 million in 2017.

Staff conducted a preliminary review of open market farm sales in Wellington County during 2018 and 2019. The data reveals that the current 2016 base year CVA of farm properties sold continue to be under-assessed by 27.43%. Sale prices ranged from \$26,000 to \$4,200,000.

Wellington County	2019 Farm Sales	2018 Farm Sales	Total Sales
Number of valid farm sales	97	108	205
Total CVA of farm sales	90,515,500	89,366,400	179,881,900
Combined sale prices	130,333,790	117,533,356	247,867,146
Difference sales to assessment	39,818,290	28,166,956	67,985,246
As a percentage	30.55%	23.97%	27.43%

* source MPAC Municipal Connect

Assessment Act Considerations

Current value assessment is defined as “the amount of money the fee simple, if unencumbered, would realize if sold at arm’s length by a willing seller to a willing buyer.” For farm properties, the province has clearly indicated that farm properties are to be treated different from the concept of current value. Section 19(5) of the Assessment Act requires that current value of the land and buildings should only be used when sales are for farm-purposes only and reflect the productivity of the land for farming purposes.

MPAC assessment methods must only consider farmer-to-farmer sales. In this case, the Assessment Act requires MPAC to exclude any sales to persons whose principal occupation is other than farming. This has the effect of excluding any other type of buyer and highest and best-use considerations from current value assessment.

From a land productivity perspective, land classes are adjusted for their productivity. For example, Class 1 farmlands are the most productive for crops, while on the other end of the scale, Class 6 is for swamp and scrublands that are the least productive. Lands in Wellington County and in particular, the southern portion of the County sell for far more per acre than what farms are assessed at for farm purposes. Analysis undertaken with regard to current assessment appeals shows that the best lands (Class 1) are currently being assessed in the \$14,000 to \$16,000 per acre range for farms. Sales of larger land holdings are selling in the range of \$20,000 to \$25,000 per acre range.

The intent of Section 19(5) of the Assessment Act is to limit and protect farm property from current value considerations outside of farming. This means that generally speaking, farms are naturally under-assessed from general market considerations – providing favourable assessments to the farming community in comparison to true market value.

Other Assessment Considerations

- Farm owners who reside on the property do pay a residential tax component for their home plus one acre of land at the farmland rate. However, the valuation is based on a replacement cost method that produces a much lower value (\$223,125) than non-farm residences (\$424,187) as shown here on the average (County) property value and tax comparison.

Average 2019 Farm and Residential Value and Taxes

2019 farm house CVA	223,125	2019 Average Residential Property CVA	\$424,187
2019 Farmland CVA	901,900		
Average 2019 total farm CVA	\$1,125,025		
2019 farm house taxes	\$2,526		
2019 farmland taxes	\$2,553		
2019 total farm taxes	\$5,079	2019 Average residential taxes	\$4,803

- As seen above, while the average farm value is assessed at over 2.6x the value of the average residential property, overall taxes are comparable.
- According to MPAC’s 2019 Market Change Profile report, of the 6,465 properties classified as farms, 1,892 are owned and/or occupied by non-farmers. Although the property owners are not engaged in farm activity or business, their properties are valued as if they are. These non-farmers benefit from lower residential structure values and lower land values, which translate to lower taxes simply by nature of leasing their land to a bona fide local farmer. This treatment can be perceived as rather unfair to typical residential property owners in Wellington County.
- Many owners of farmland also enjoy other property tax discounts if they are eligible to enter into either the Managed Forest Tax Incentive Programme (0.25 ratio) or the Conservation Land Programme which is fully exempt from property taxes.
- In order to receive the farm class tax discount, the owner must have a Farm License and be in the business of farming. Municipal taxes paid are then able to be written off as a business expense on annual income tax returns. Whereas residential property owners are not able to do so.

Impacts of Assessment Increases on the Farming Community

Being predominantly a rural community with strong roots planted in farm trades, Wellington County farmers observed significant increases in their farmland valuation. It is acknowledged that farmland values have increased significantly in the County of Wellington. In the 2012 base year valuation, farmland made up 19.8% of the County’s assessment base and 5.4% of the taxable assessment base. For the 2016 base year valuation, farmland now makes up 25.1% of the Wellington County assessment base and 7.2% of the taxable assessment base.

Recently, groups such as the Christian Farmers Federation of Ontario (see correspondence received on this agenda) and the Ontario Federation of Agriculture began approaching local Councils to lower the farmland ratio below 0.25 in order to help offset property tax increases. Their efforts have been successful in some municipalities. Schedule B lists the municipalities that have implemented farmland ratio reductions in Ontario as reported to BMA Consultants in the 2019 Municipal Study Report.

When reviewing the list of municipalities on Schedule B, the majority of those municipalities have very little farmland valuation. Many of the urban municipalities that have granted farm ratio reductions have a much higher commercial and industrial base and farmland makes up a much lower percentage of their assessment base than Wellington County.

Many of the other Counties and rural municipalities that have granted ratio reductions (Brant, Chatham-Kent, Dufferin, Grey, Lambton and Oxford) are located further away from the GTA. These municipalities generally have lower residential assessment values and are not competing with GTA municipalities for business to the same extent as Wellington County.

Property Taxes as a Percentage of Income

- OMAFRA reported that in 2018, Wellington County farmers generated \$804,000,000 of revenue at the farm gate. The table below shows farm property taxes as a percentage of farm income to be 1.49%. Average household income in Wellington County for the same period was \$118,474. Average property tax as a percentage of residential income was significantly higher at 4.02%.

<u>Average Farm and Residential Assessment and Taxation</u>	<u>2018</u>
County average residential value	409,368
Total average property taxes *	4,764
Average income	118,474
Portion of residential income devoted to property taxes	4.02%
Total farm taxes paid in Wellington County *	11,971,488
County farmers income **	804,000,000
Portion of farm income devoted to property taxes	1.49%

* total taxes include County, local and Education

Closing Comments

Farmland values have been increasing significantly in the County of Wellington, much like other areas of the province. However, there does not appear to be an imbalance in the level of property tax burden shared by the local farming community in comparison to the average residential taxpayer in Wellington County. Under current legislation, farmland benefits from favourable property tax and assessment treatment.

The County’s current assessment base cannot bear a further shift from farmland taxes onto other property types and maintain its economic competitiveness. Wellington County does not have a comparable commercial and industrial assessment base to neighbouring urban municipalities that would support such a shift without significantly burdening our residential and business class owners. Provincial grants such as the Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund, which were originally setup to compensate rural municipalities for the loss in farm taxes has been declining, leaving Wellington County taxpayers to support the industry without adequate province-wide cost sharing.

Wellington County is supportive of its local farming community. We recognize the importance of the agricultural industry on the County and in the Province of Ontario. Wellington supports the farming communities’ interests in remaining economically competitive. The County is supportive of returning

the responsibility of funding the farm property class tax rebate programme back to the Province where it could be shared province-wide. Residents in urban municipalities, while retaining the benefits of cheap food and agricultural products, are not contributing financially to the economic competitiveness of the industry.

Recommendation:

That the Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme report be received for information; and

That Wellington County support agricultural industry efforts in lobbying the Province to provide adequate funding to rural municipalities; and

That County Council pass a resolution in support of returning the responsibility of administering the Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme back to the Province.

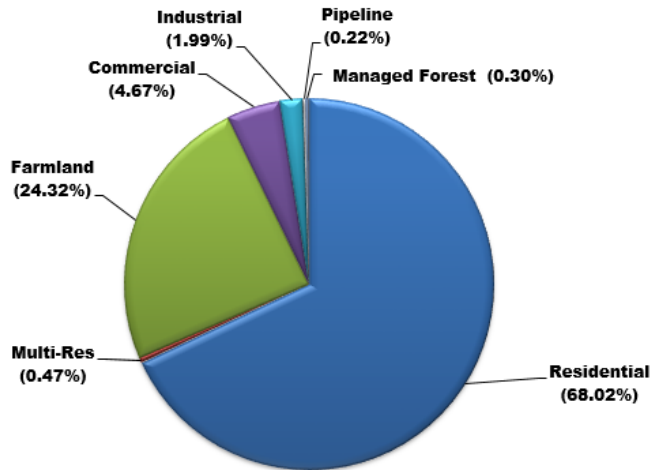
Respectfully submitted,



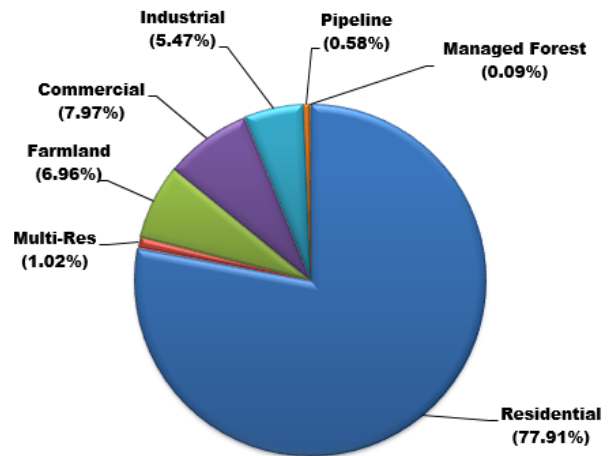
Ken DeHart, CPA, CGA
County Treasurer

SCHEDULE A Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme

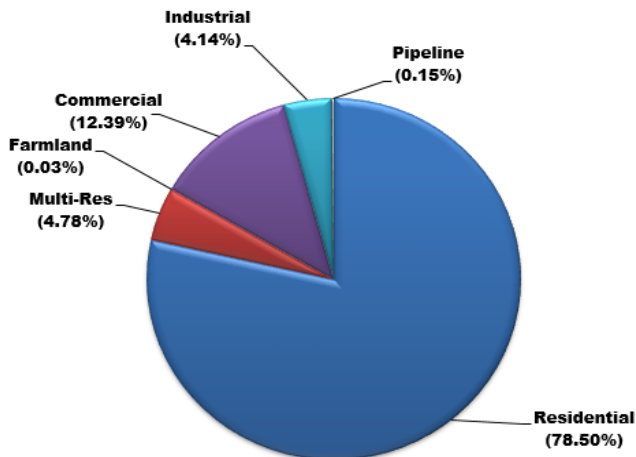
**Unweighted Assessment by Property Tax Class 2019
(Share of Property Value - Wellington - Rural)**



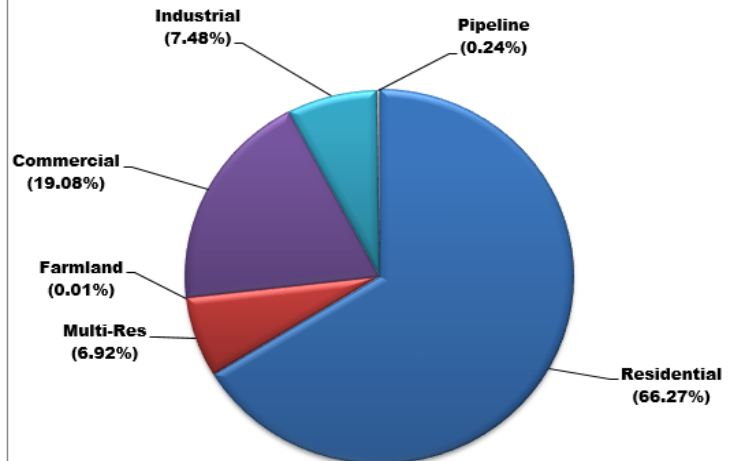
**Weighted Assessment by Property Tax Class 2019
(Share of Property Taxes - Wellington - Rural)**



**Unweighted Assessment by Property Tax Class 2019
(Share of Property Value - Urban)**



**Weighted Assessment by Property Tax Class 2019
(Share of Property Taxes - Urban)**



SCHEDULE B

Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme

Municipalities with Farmland Ratio Reductions Implemented - 2019

Municipality *	Ratio	Farmland CVA **
Brant County	0.2400	1,319,886,818
Caledon	0.1708	998,099,123
Chathan-Kent	0.2200	5,281,633,220
Dufferin County	0.2300	1,174,945,084
Durham Region	0.2000	2,416,491,305
Greater Sudbury	0.2000	30,618,833
Grey County	0.2400	2,659,127,624
Halton Region	0.2000	971,078,709
Hamilton	0.1767	1,390,781,027
Kingston	0.2125	81,575,403
Lambton County	0.2260	4,794,630,528
London	0.1028	425,488,846
North Bay	0.1500	605,465
Ottawa	0.2000	1,561,813,865
Oxford County	0.2350	5,665,102,027
Prince Edward County	0.2319	401,646,726
Sarnia	0.2260	181,579,114
<hr/>		
Average Ratio & CVA	0.2036	1,726,770,807
<hr/>		
Wellington County	0.2500	4,464,961,956

* 2019 BMA Study Report - participating municipalities

** from MPAC Provincial Market Change Profile Report

Solicitor General

Office of the Solicitor General

25 Grosvenor Street, 18th Floor
Toronto ON M7A 1Y6
Tel: 416 325-0408
MCSCS.Feedback@Ontario.ca

Solliciteur général

Bureau de la solliciteure générale

25, rue Grosvenor, 18^e étage
Toronto ON M7A 1Y6
Tél.: 416 325-0408
MCSCS.Feedback@Ontario.ca



132-2020-380
By e-mail

April 24, 2020

Dear Head of Council/Chief Administrative Officer/Municipal Clerk:

As you may know, on January 1, 2019, amendments to the *Police Services Act* (PSA) came into force, which mandate every municipality in Ontario to prepare and adopt a Community Safety and Well-Being (CSWB) plan.

As part of these legislative requirements, municipalities must consult with chiefs of police and police services boards or detachment commanders and various other sectors, including health/mental health, education, community/social services and children/youth services, as they undertake the planning process. As previously communicated, municipalities had two years from the in-force date to prepare and adopt their first CSWB plan (i.e., by January 1, 2021). Municipalities also have the flexibility to develop joint plans with neighbouring municipalities and/or First Nations communities, which may be valuable in order to meet the unique needs of the area.

With the COVID-19 outbreak, our government appreciates that municipalities are currently facing unprecedented circumstances in their communities. We also understand that some municipalities may experience delays in their planning and engagement processes as a result of the current provincial emergency.

In order to support our municipal, policing and community partners during this emergency, on April 14, 2020, the government passed the *Coronavirus (COVID-19) Support and Protection Act, 2020*, which amends the PSA to allow the Solicitor General to prescribe a new deadline for the completion and adoption of CSWB plans past January 1, 2021. The amendments came into force immediately upon Royal Assent. This change will help ensure municipalities are able to meet the legislative requirements and complete their CSWB plans. The Ministry of the Solicitor General (ministry) will work with the Association of Municipalities of Ontario, as well as the City of Toronto, to determine an appropriate new deadline that will be set by regulation at a later date. For reference, the new Act can be found at the following link:

<https://www.ola.org/en/legislative-business/bills/parliament-42/session-1/bill-189>

This extension will ensure municipalities, police services and local service providers can continue to dedicate the necessary capacity and resources to respond to the COVID-19 outbreak, while also providing adequate time to effectively undertake consultations, work collaboratively with partners, and develop meaningful and fulsome plans following the provincial emergency. Where possible, municipalities are encouraged to explore

.../2

alternative options to continue on-going planning efforts, such as through virtual engagement (e.g., webinars, teleconferences, online surveys, etc.).

At this time, the ministry would also like to provide some additional resources and remind you of existing resources to further support municipalities and municipal partners as these CSWB plans are prepared and adopted.

The ministry has recently developed two resource documents, which outline examples of data sources and funding opportunities available to support the CSWB planning process (see Appendix A and B). These resource documents were developed in collaboration with the ministry's Inter-Ministerial Community Safety and Well-Being Working Group, which consists of representatives from nine Ontario ministries and the federal government. The documents highlight examples of sector-specific data available at the provincial, regional and local level, which can assist in the identification of local priority risks in the community, as well as funding opportunities that can be leveraged to support the development and implementation of plans.

As you may recall, in spring 2019, the ministry hosted webinar sessions on CSWB planning to assist municipalities, policing and community partners as they began the planning process. The webinars consisted of an overview of the CSWB planning requirements and provided guidance on how to develop and implement effective plans. A recording of these webinars has been made available and can be accessed through the following link: <http://mcscs-erb.adobeconnect.com/p3e0qppm8g30/>.

The ministry has also made updates to its Frequently Asked Questions document to provide more information and clarification regarding CSWB planning, including changes to the CSWB planning provisions that came into force as a result of recent legislation (see Appendix C).

Municipalities are encouraged to continue utilizing the *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet to support the planning process (see Appendix D). This booklet includes the CSWB Planning Framework as well as a toolkit of practical resource documents, including a tool on engagement, to guide municipalities, First Nations and their partners as they develop and implement their plans. The booklet is also available on the ministry's website at: <https://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/Publications/MCSCSSOPlanningFramework.html>.

If communities have any questions, please feel free to direct them to my ministry staff, Tiana Biordi, Community Safety Analyst, at Tiana.Biordi@ontario.ca or Steffie Anastasopoulos, Community Safety Analyst, at Steffie.Anastasopoulos@ontario.ca.

Head of Council/Chief Administrative Officer/Municipal Clerk
Page 3

I greatly appreciate your continued support as we move forward on this modernized approach to CSWB together. Through collaboration, we can work to build safer and stronger communities in Ontario.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sylvia Jones". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Sylvia" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Jones".

Sylvia Jones
Solicitor General

Enclosures



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF HAMILTON

April 23, 2020

The Honourable David Lametti
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada
284 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H8

The Honourable Doug Ford
Premier of Ontario
Legislative Building
Queen's Park
Toronto, ON M7A 1A1

The Honourable Doug Downey
Attorney General
McMurtry-Scott Building, 11th Floor
720 Bay Street
Toronto, ON M7A 2S9

**Subject: Request to Regulate and Enforce Odour and Lighting Nuisances
Related to the Cultivation of Cannabis Plants**

Dear Minister/Attorney General Lametti, Premier Ford and Attorney General Downey:

At its meeting of April 22, 2020, Hamilton City Council approved Item 5.4(d), which reads as follows:

**5.4 (d) Repeal and Replace Public Nuisance By-law 09-110 and Amend
Administrative Penalty By-law 17-225 (PED20076) (City Wide)**

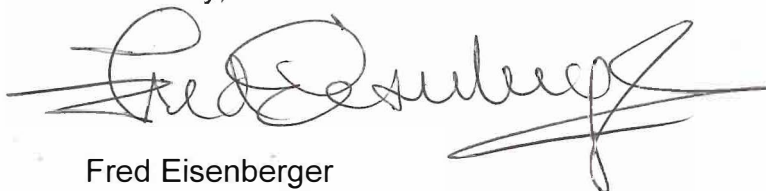
- (a) That the draft by-law, attached as Appendix "A" to Report PED20076, which repeals and replaces By-law 09-110, being a By-law to Prohibit and Regulate Certain Public Nuisances within the City of Hamilton, and amends the Administrative Penalties By-law 17-225 which has been prepared in a form satisfactory to the City Solicitor, be approved and enacted by Council;
- (b) That the Mayor be directed, on behalf of the City of Hamilton, to write to the relevant federal and provincial governments to regulate

and enforce odour and lighting nuisances related to the cultivation of cannabis plants;

- (c) That the Mayor contact the Premier of Ontario, Minister of the Attorney General, and local Members of Parliament to request that the Province extend authority to Municipalities to enforce odor and lighting nuisance complaints stemming from licensed and unlicensed cannabis cultivations within the its jurisdiction; and,
- (d) That the request be sent to other municipalities in Ontario, including the Association of Municipalities of Ontario for their endorsement.

We respectfully request your consideration with regard to this request and look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Fred Eisenberger', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Fred Eisenberger
Mayor

Copied:

The Honourable Filomena Tassi, M.P., Hamilton West, Ancaster, Dundas
Scott Duvall, M.P., Hamilton Mountain
Bob Bratina, M.P., Hamilton East-Stoney Creek
David Sweet, M.P., Flamborough – Glanbrook
Matthew Green, M.P. , Hamilton Centre
Andrea Horwath, Opposition Party Leader, NDP of Ontario, M.P.P Hamilton Centre
Monique Taylor, M.P.P., Hamilton Mountain
Paul Miller, M.P.P., Hamilton East-Stoney Creek
Donna Skelly, M.P.P., Flamborough-Glanbrook
Sandy Shaw, M.P.P. Hamilton West-Ancaster-Dundas
Association of Municipalities of Ontario
Municipalities of Ontario