

Report to City Council on COVID-19 Actions and Council Directions

Date: June 23, 2020

To: City Council

From: City Manager

Wards: All

SUMMARY

This report provides a brief update on the City's ongoing COVID-19 emergency response activities and a description of the process underway to restart City services and support the reopening of Toronto's businesses.

This report outlines many of the prevention and mitigation strategies being undertaken by the City to limit the spread of COVID-19 and preparations to protect the people of Toronto in the event of a second and/or future waves of the virus.

At its meeting on May 28, 2020, City Council directed the City Manager to report on a number of issues related to specific City's response to the COVID-19 pandemic including:

- screening practices at Pearson Airport;
- information related to how the City is preparing for a potential 'second wave' of COVID-19;
- ability of the City to require the wearing of masks or face coverings by the public within permitted businesses, offices and public gathering places; and
- the Toronto Office of Recovery and Rebuild's engagement strategy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The City Manager recommends that:

1. City Council receive this report for information.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

There are no financial implications arising from the receipt of this report. The financial impacts of specific recovery and rebuild actions will be included in future reports. Staff

will also provide updates on the financial implications of COVID-19, including incremental costs, foregone revenues, as well as recovery efforts, in future reports.

At this time, there are no updates to the previously reported forecast of a potential 2020 financial impact of \$1.5 - \$2.8 billion.

The Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer has reviewed this report and agrees with the financial impact information.

DECISION HISTORY

At its April 30, 2020 Special meeting, City Council received the City Manager's report on the City of Toronto Response and the Ongoing Management of Emergency City Business during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

<http://app.toronto.ca/tmmis/viewAgendaItemHistory.do?item=2020.CC20.2>

At its May 28, 2020 Special Meeting, City Council received the City Manager's report on the City's Service Restart and Recovery Update.

<http://app.toronto.ca/tmmis/viewAgendaItemHistory.do?item=2020.CC21.1>

At its May 28, 2020 meeting, City Council requested the City Manager:

- in consultation with the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Recovery and Rebuild Officer prepare a report outlining plans to protect the people of Toronto from a possible second wave of the COVID-19 Pandemic;
- with the Chief Recovery and Rebuild Officer include a diversity of voices including, organized labour, women, Black, Indigenous racialized communities, people with lived experience of poverty, people living with disabilities, LGBTQ2S+ and other socially marginalized groups in the City's recovery and rebuild strategies and, with the Director Indigenous Affairs Office, consider the specific requests of the Aboriginal Affairs Advisory Committee's concerns and suggestions on mitigating the impacts of COVID-19 on the Indigenous community in preparation for the recovery and rebuild strategies. and in engaging Indigenous Peoples;
- with the Medical Officer of Health, in consultation with the Peel Public Health Unit and the Federal Government, report on the adequacy of screening practices at Pearson International Airport, their impact on preventing the spread of COVID-19 in Toronto, and a comparison with global best practices for airports;
- in consultation with the City Solicitor, the Medical Officer of Health and other City Officials, to report on the ability of the City to require the wearing of masks or face coverings by the public within permitted businesses, offices and public gathering places to ensure that the re-opening of permitted businesses and activities is done in a manner which protects the health and safety of the public.

<http://app.toronto.ca/tmmis/viewAgendaItemHistory.do?item=2020.CC21.1>

COMMENTS

A. Update on COVID-19 Response Activities

Toronto Public Health (TPH), together with the City continues to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic in Toronto. During the initial phase of the pandemic, the City focused on a response strategy that included enforcing strict physical distancing, temporarily closing certain programs, facilities, and services, and recommending hygiene measures in order to force down the peak of the epidemic curve. As we move towards the gradual re-opening of the City, TPH is now focused on reducing transmission of the virus by keeping as many people as possible at a safe distance and identifying those most likely to transmit the infection so that they can be isolated from others.

As of June 23, there are 13,956 cases of COVID-19 diagnosed in Toronto, including 12,747 confirmed cases and 1,209 probable ones, 255 people in hospital, 62 people in intensive care, and tragically, 1,052 deaths. Daily COVID-19 case counts have gone up and down, but as of mid-June 2020, cases have been declining. The objectives of the response to COVID-19 continue to remain the same, including: prevent the loss of life, preserve the capacity of the health care system, and minimize the social and economic impacts. As we continue to re-open the city, it is critical that we monitor the outbreak and adjust our response on an ongoing basis.

On June 12, 2020, TPH launched the COVID-19 Monitoring Dashboard. The dashboard summarizes the current local situation using a core set of indicators that aligns with the Province's Framework for Reopening, and was endorsed by Medical Officers of Health from around the Province. The four monitoring indicators focus on: virus spread and containment, laboratory testing, health system capacity, and public health system capacity.

To date, TPH has investigated over 13,500 cases of COVID-19, redeployed over 1,000 staff and led additional recruitment to ensure a strong response to COVID-19. Toronto Public Health has introduced innovative solutions to meet Provincial targets for case and contact management, and is actively working with Provincial partners on process improvements and short-term policy changes. Toronto Public Health and the City continue to be in a strong position to protect the public's health and respond to COVID-19.

B. Screening at Toronto Pearson Airport

At its meeting on May 28, 2020, City Council requested the City Manager and the Medical Officer of Health, in consultation with the Peel Public Health Unit and the Federal Government, report on the adequacy of screening practices at Toronto Pearson Airport and their impact on preventing the spread of COVID-19 in Toronto. The following is a description of the evidence – informed screening practices that are currently in place at Toronto Pearson Airport. It is the responsibility of the federal government to determine and implement the practices.

Roles and Responsibilities

Aviation and airports are within federal jurisdiction. Within the federal government, Health Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC), Transport Canada and the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) all play a role in mitigating the risks of COVID-19 related to travel including setting regulations, and developing and executing the screening measures in place at Canada's airports.

Toronto Pearson Airport is located in Mississauga, in the Region of Peel. The airport is managed and operated by the Greater Toronto Airport Authority (GTAA). The GTAA works closely with federal departments and agencies including PHAC and CBSA to ensure that passengers are safely and effectively screened. GTAA ensures that Toronto Pearson Airport meets or exceeds international best practices for mitigating the spread of COVID-19.

Peel Public Health also works in partnership with Toronto Pearson Airport on a variety of public health related matters. They have supported the airport in addressing COVID-19 concerns, in particular providing guidance to support public health measures for food and beverage and retail operations working at Toronto Pearson Airport.

Federal Public Health Measures

Restrictions and advisories related to travel were put into place starting in early March in order to help mitigate the introduction of COVID-19 into Canada. For outbound travel, the Federal Government issued a global travel advisory on March 13, 2020 which advised Canadians to avoid all non-essential travel outside of Canada until further notice. The travel advisory is still in effect. Inbound travel was also restricted as of March 18, 2020 when international arrivals were limited to four airports (including Toronto Pearson Airport) and entry was banned for non-citizens and non-permanent residents, except citizens of the United States and some other exceptions. Further measures were put into place under the Quarantine Act which as of March 26, 2020 requires a mandatory 14 day self-isolation for all travellers entering the country.

The Federal Government has also implemented the following public health measures, based on available evidence to mitigate the spread of COVID-19:

- As of March 30, 2020, all passengers flying in Canada are subject to a health check prior to boarding.
- As of April 20, 2020, all travellers must wear a non-medical mask or face covering to cover their mouth and nose during travel and when physical distancing is not possible, or where directed.
- In addition, the GTAA has imposed a requirement that all travellers are required to wear a non-medical mask or face covering at all times in public at Toronto Pearson Airport and while in-flight.

Details on the Federal health screening at airports can be found in Attachment 1.

C. Protecting Torontonians from Second and Future Waves of COVID-19

On May 28, City Council requested a report outlining the plan to protect the people of Toronto from a possible second wave within the COVID-19 pandemic.

It is important to note that COVID-19 is a new virus and it is therefore difficult to predict when or if a second wave will occur. It is also important to note that the City's preparations address future waves of the COVID-19 virus, beyond the question of a "second wave". The City continues to focus efforts on its response to COVID-19 in addition to preparing for potential second and/or future waves of the virus. The City's response to potential future waves of COVID-19 will include the reintroduction of the plans processes that have been developed and are in place currently, and will build on this by incorporating lessons from the current response.

Toronto Public Health Preparations for a Possible Second Wave

While managing the current outbreak, Toronto Public Health (TPH) has concurrently been preparing for a possible second wave of COVID-19 cases.

Preventive measures are already in place and will continue to be expanded as required. TPH has already initiated actions including the following:

- Entering into agreements with other Ontario Public Health Units to increase the City's capacity to respond including case and contact management.
- Establishing a secondment agreement with the Local Health Integrated Network (LHIN).
- Hiring additional nurses and physicians to support the management of cases and outbreaks.
- Undertaking an evaluation of the first wave Incident Management System (IMS) actions to inform IMS response to a second wave.
- Developing policies and procedures for case management and outbreak response, including specific guidance materials and risk assessments for City services to re-open and for different businesses and sectors, including congregate settings and Long Term Care Homes.
- Continuing the development of a local information and technology solution that enables more rapid case and outbreak management, including building a new tool that seamlessly uploads lab information.
- Participation in the development of a province-wide information and technology system that will replace the current integrated Public Health Information System (iPHIS) and eventually may replace the City of Toronto's Coronavirus Rapid Entry System (CORES) system.
- Refining existing training materials and developing new training materials to support rapid virtual on-boarding of staff for response activities.
- Creating multiple dashboards and epidemiological reports to visualize and analyze the data from COVID-19 cases; this includes information on race and income and geospatial analysis to determine at-risk populations.
- Streamlining processes to leverage resources including potential volunteers to support a number of functions including case and contact management.

Preparations for a possible "second wave" include continuing the coordinated approaches to planning, public advice and public campaigns to maintain the achievements related to the pandemic so far, and not losing any ground on reducing the virus spread, managing the demand on public health capacity and maintaining essential services.

Office of Emergency Management (OEM) and the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)

The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) oversees and co-ordinates the City's emergency management program in partnership with Divisions, Agencies, and Corporations. Required by Ontario's *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*, the City's emergency management program includes emergency planning and conducting training, exercises, and public outreach. As part of the emergency management program, the OEM maintains the City's Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) in a state of readiness. During an emergency, the EOC serves as the City's central location for the interagency coordination of priorities, resources, and information across Divisions, Agencies, and Corporations.

The EOC operates in accordance with the Incident Management System, a standardized framework to organize personnel, facilities, equipment, procedures and communication.

As of June 18, the City's EOC has been activated for 100 days in response to the COVID-19 pandemic—its longest activation ever. Although the EOC remains activated and responsive to the current spread of COVID-19, it is also taking action to ensure its readiness to respond to any future waves of infection.

Second and Future Wave Planning

The EOC is in the process of surveying staff that have been deployed from across the City to the EOC during the COVID-19 pandemic, in order to better understand what went well and what can be improved. The EOC is also documenting its actions and outcomes to help the City to learn from this unprecedented global pandemic. The EOC will use these insights to inform plans and preparations that will guide its operations during potential second and future waves of the virus, as well as to inform the City's capacity to manage future emergencies.

A key aim of the EOC's second and future wave planning will be to coordinate the City's Divisions, Agencies, and Corporation's operational response to COVID-19, including both immediate response actions and strategic and operational planning. Further, human resource management and capacity planning will be top priorities for the EOC moving forward.

Research and Analysis

The EOC continues to conduct research and analysis to support planning for future waves of pandemic response, including potential second and future waves of infection

along with EOC de-escalation / deactivation activities. As part of this work, the EOC has and continues to focus on the following:

- monitoring the impacts experienced in other jurisdictions as they re-open;
- assessing the effectiveness of measures put in place to respond to second and future waves of the COVID-19 virus in other jurisdictions;
- reviewing the City's plans for other hazards, evaluated through a COVID-19 lens, to ensure the City can respond to compounded emergency threats, such as delivering emergency social services during potential future waves of COVID-19;
- using data to inform future forecasting and scenario planning during the pandemic and into the recovery and stabilization phases.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

With sudden and dramatic changes to the consumption and supply of personal protective equipment (PPE) caused by COVID-19, the EOC has taken steps to lead the management and equitable distribution of PPE and other critical supplies across City Divisions, Agencies, and Corporations throughout the pandemic. The EOC established a PPE Task Force to develop conservation and allocation frameworks that ensure sustainability and consistent and fair distribution of PPE. The City has been successful in maintaining an effective supply of PPE throughout COVID-19, despite significant global supply chain issues throughout.

These frameworks are based on current supply and demand, and are updated as the situation changes. The PPE Task Force consists of representatives from Purchasing and Materials Management Division, People & Equity, emergency services, and other City Divisions and Agencies.

In addition to supporting the continuity of operations for essential City services, the PPE Task Force works closely with Toronto Office of Recovery & Rebuild (TORR) to ensure that the City is carefully considering PPE needs as it restarts services in a responsible and safe manner. The PPE Task Force also monitors the global supply situation and forecasts future scenarios to prepare for a range of impacts and responses that would likely be required in the event of a second and/or future waves of the virus.

Business Continuity

The continuity of City services during future waves of COVID-19 will continue to be an important part of the City's response, especially as it relates to keeping essential and critical services operating. The EOC established a Business Continuity Task Force, comprised of representatives from across the City's Divisions, to coordinate the City's efforts to continue delivering to critical and essential services during the pandemic. The Business Continuity Task Force continues to leverage the Business Continuity Information System (BCIS), a web based information tool that reflects the ongoing continuity and capacity of City services. BCIS establishes a common operating picture; standardizes service categories using existing authoritative data sources, and provides a range of user reports on Divisional service plans to support decision making.

The EOC and TORR are working together to support enhancements to the BCIS considering data and reporting needs of City Divisions for decision making if there is a resurgence in cases as well as to support responses to future emergencies.

EOC After-Action Report

The development of an independent after action report (AAR) is already underway and preliminary findings, including lessons learned and opportunities for improvement will be used to inform the City's response to a potential second wave of COVID-19, including a potential resurgence in cases.

While the City's response to COVID-19 is ongoing, the AAR was deliberately initiated early so that any opportunities for operational improvements can be both identified and implemented in a timely manner.

The scope of the AAR includes the following:

- Reviewing all aspects of OEM response to, and management of COVID-19 including:
- OEM state of readiness at the commencement of COVID-19;
- EOC activation and escalation;
- Emergency declaration process management;
- COVID-19 related Incident Management structure and processes;
- Pandemic PPE / Equipment stockpile provisions and processes;
- Reviewing all aspects of EOC operations throughout COVID-19; and
- Assessing the organizational structure and capacity of the OEM.

The AAR is scheduled for completion and delivery to the City in September, 2020.

D. Mandating Masks or Face Coverings

City Council requested the City Manager, in consultation with the City Solicitor, the Medical Officer of Health and other City Officials, to report on the ability of the City to require the wearing of masks or face coverings by the public within permitted businesses, offices and public gathering places to ensure that the re-opening of permitted businesses and activities is done in a manner which protects the health and safety of the public.

The re-opening of businesses and other services will result in more people returning to the workplace, gathering and taking public transit, which will make the ability to physically distance difficult, or in some cases, impossible. The benefits of re-opening businesses and services must be balanced, to the extent possible, with measures to ensure the safety of employees and the public. The wearing of masks or face coverings is one measure that can be taken to help mitigate these risks.

The World Health Organization recently released an interim guide on mask usage (<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/advice-on-the-use-of-masks-in-the-community-during-home-care-and-in-healthcare-settings-in-the-context-of-the-novel-coronavirus->

[\(2019-ncov\)-outbreak](#)), which includes some considerations on the benefits and drawbacks of the use of masks or face coverings:

Potential benefits/advantages

- Reduced potential exposure risk from infected persons before they develop symptoms;
- Reduced potential stigmatization of individuals wearing masks to prevent infecting others (source control) or of people caring for COVID-19 patients in non-clinical settings;
- Making people feel they can play a role in contributing to stopping spread of the virus;
- Reminding people to be compliant with other measures (e.g., hand hygiene, not touching nose and mouth). However, this can also have the reverse effect (see below); and,
- Potential social and economic benefits. Amidst the global shortage of surgical masks and PPE, encouraging the public to create their own fabric masks may promote individual enterprise and community integration. Moreover, the production of non-medical masks may offer a source of income for those able to manufacture masks within their communities. Fabric masks can also be a form of cultural expression, encouraging public acceptance of protection measures in general. The safe re-use of fabric masks will also reduce costs and waste and contribute to sustainability.

Potential harms/disadvantages

- Potential increased risk of self-contamination due to the manipulation of a face mask and subsequently touching eyes with contaminated hands;
- Potential self-contamination that can occur if non-medical masks are not changed when wet or soiled. This can create favourable conditions for microorganism to amplify;
- Potential headache and/or breathing difficulties, depending on type of mask used;
- Potential development of facial skin lesions, irritant dermatitis or worsening acne, when used frequently for long hours;
- Difficulty with communicating clearly;
- Potential discomfort;
- A false sense of security, leading to potentially lower adherence to other critical preventive measures such as physical distancing and hand hygiene;
- Poor compliance with mask wearing, in particular by young children;
- Waste management issues; improper mask disposal leading to increased litter in public places, risk of contamination to street cleaners and environment hazard;
- Difficulty communicating for deaf persons who rely on lip reading;
- Disadvantages for or difficulty wearing them, especially for children, developmentally challenged persons, those with mental illness, elderly persons with cognitive impairment, those with asthma or chronic respiratory or breathing problems, those who have had facial trauma or recent oral maxillofacial surgery, and those living in hot and humid environments.

Context

Based on the advice from the Medical Officer of Health, the City continues to strongly recommend the wearing of masks or face coverings to reduce the spread of COVID-19

when physical distancing is not possible. Many businesses and other services that have continued to operate in some manner during the pandemic have made the wearing of masks mandatory. In other cases, Provincial Orders and certain regulatory bodies have imposed this requirement as a condition of being able to re-start their services.

In terms of City or City agency facilities, the TTC recently made the wearing of non-medical masks mandatory for riders.

Key Considerations

The City, through the advice of the Medical Officer of Health continues to strongly recommend the wearing of masks or face coverings where physical distancing is not possible, and has produced resources including videos to assist the public <https://www.toronto.ca/home/covid-19/covid-19-protect-yourself-others/covid-19-reduce-virus-spread/?accordion=face-masks-coverings-for-the-general-public>. The City also strongly recommends other measures to reduce the spread of COVID-19 such as staying home when sick, washing or sanitizing hands often, maintaining a physical distance with other, limiting social circles to a maximum of 10 people and other hygiene practices (e.g. sneezing or coughing into one's arm).

In addition to the benefits and drawbacks of mandatory mask wearing put forward by the World Health Organization above, some additional considerations include:

Equity Issues – some people may not have access to masks or face coverings and not be able to comply with the requirements. There may be demands for the City to supply masks where required, for those who do not have one.

Enforceability – the ability of the City to enforce this requirement would be challenging, and result in conflict and questions concerning equity and infringing on certain rights (e.g. people who have medical conditions that would be worsened by wearing a mask).

The City Solicitor has submitted a supplemental report with additional information on this issue.

E. Recovery and Rebuild Engagement Strategy

City Council at its meeting of May 28, 2020 requested that the Chief Recovery and Rebuild Officer include a diversity of voices including, organized labour, women, Black, Indigenous racialized communities, people with lived experience of poverty, people living with disabilities, LGBTQ2S+ and other socially marginalized groups in the City's recovery and rebuild strategies and, to work with the Director Indigenous Affairs Office to consider the specific requests of the Aboriginal Affairs Advisory Committee's concerns and suggestions on mitigating the impacts of COVID-19 on the Indigenous community in preparation for the recovery and rebuild strategies.

The Toronto Office of Recovery and Rebuild's (TORR) engagement strategy was developed to support timely, purposeful, accessible and informed engagement, with a diversity of stakeholders, to support decision-making by the Office, the City's senior

leadership and City Council. The work of TORR is guided by the advice and direction of public health officials. Ensuring the health and safety of all residents remains the City's top priority. For this reason, the consultation relies primarily on online collection of input and virtual meetings to maintain physical distancing and limit the handling of paper forms.

Since the outset of the pandemic, the City has received input from residents and businesses through many different avenues including the outreach done by the Mayor's Economic Support and Recovery Task Force. This feedback has helped shape the City's response to the crisis, and will help shape future actions to recover and rebuild. The City and its divisions and agencies will continue to engage with community partners and groups, Indigenous communities, residents and businesses to seek input throughout the different phases of recovery and rebuild.

TORR has leveraged, or built upon, engagements and consultations conducted since the beginning of COVID-19 pandemic. For example, the input the Mayor's Economic Support and Recovery Task Force and roundtables including ones on Business and Community Contributions; Children and Youth; Cultural and Arts Communities; Recovery and Restart; Small Business BIAs; Social Services and Housing; Upper Education and Industry (including Green Industries & Academics Roundtables); and Workers and Labour has been submitted to TORR for consideration as the Office develops its reports and recommendations.

In addition, TORR will receive and analyze input from:

- The public through an online survey, community-led discussions, email and mailed submissions
- Members of Council
- Divisions, Agencies and Corporations
- Council Advisory Bodies
- Prior City consultations e.g. resilience, governance, retail main streets,
- Issue and jurisdictional research
- Engagements and consultations by TORR theme (see below)

Engagements by TORR Theme

1. Vulnerable Communities

Engagement under this theme includes working with 77 existing tables involving over 1000 participants. While some discussions have already been initiated, formal consultations with these groups will take place between June 22 and mid-July. These tables, established to support a variety of initiatives to provide supports to vulnerable and equity seeking communities and groups, include:

TO Supports Work Group Tables – addressing specific issues such as housing and homelessness, income support, family support, food access, mental health, safety and wellbeing, and social connection.

Community-based Sector and Resident/Neighbourhood Response Tables – City/Community Response Tables involving 70 community organizations and a Community Coordination Plan comprised of 13 tables and involving 400 community organizations.

City-led and City Supported Groups - a range of tables and networks that include residents and other stakeholders that provide advice and inform a range of City policies and initiatives to address issues experienced by vulnerable groups and communities, including:

- For Public Benefit Steering Committee – 9 Community Organization Leads
- Toronto Seniors Strategy Accountability Table – 70 Organization members
- Poverty Reduction Strategy – Lived Experience Advisory Group – resident members
- Toronto Strong Neighbourhoods Residents Advisory Committee and Planning Table – 20 tables/750 NIAs and emerging neighbourhood residents
- Local Champions Network - neighbourhood improvement area and emerging neighbourhood residents
- Confronting Anti-Black Racism Partnership and Accountability Circle
- Toronto Youth Cabinet – Youth under 24 years of age
- Newcomers Leadership Table – 40 Organizations and Institutions and Levels of Government
- Community Safety Table – 300 residents
- TCHC Tenant Representatives (past and present) – 250 TCHC Residents

Partner-led Networks focused on grassroots engagement to inform TORR - led by Social Planning Toronto and Toronto Non-Profit Network - 400 Community Organizations represented.

2. Business

Engagement within this theme has been focused on 11 sector based tables, comprised of 247 participants, including Labour and Indigenous representatives supported by a steering committee comprised of senior leaders from across business and culture. The sector based tables include:

- Film, Music and Live Events - Live venue owner/operators, industry association leaders, production company leaders, entertainment company leaders
- Technology / Innovation – Leaders in innovation/start-up hubs, financing companies, business incubators, and venture capital firms
- Large Retail, Grocers & E-commerce – Leaders in large industry and community associations, shopping centres, large retailers, big box retailers, and franchise chains
- Main Street Business - BIA leaders, digital retailers, innovation hub leaders
- Manufacturing - Small, medium and large-scale manufacturing leaders (chemicals, tech, paper products, metal stamping, pharmaceuticals)
- Travel and Tourism – Leaders in the tourism industry, major events, hotel leaders, and hospitality associations
- Financial - Financial industry leaders

- Health Services - Health professionals, innovation hub leaders, pharmaceutical association leaders, long term care association leaders
- Energy - Public power generation and distribution leaders
- Infrastructure – Leaders in engineering companies, large transportation companies (airline, rail, airport authority), large telecom companies and, large construction companies.

3. Culture

Building on consultations done by the Mayor's Task Force on Arts and Culture, TORR is engaging 9 tables representing youth (under 30), creators of interactive digital media, heritage (museums, galleries and heritage sites), publishing and literary industry, LGBTQ2S+, Black cultural workers, Indigenous cultural workers, cultural workers living with disabilities and Francophone cultural workers.

4. Climate Change & Resilience

Engagement has focused on hearing the perspectives of community organizations and experts across all sectors including buildings, energy, transportation and finance. Another prominent piece of engagement is coordination with City Divisions and other TORR themes to ensure that climate and resilience considerations build on current City leadership areas and are integrated throughout TORR's work. This coordination will continue to be a critical component of engagement on the interconnected issues of climate change, resilience, equity and economic recovery. Representatives from approximately 45 internal and external groups have been interviewed on climate change and climate resilience, and this complements engagement by TORR themes on other elements of community resilience.

Consultation is also ongoing with existing tables, with approximately 100 participants, organizations and networks engaged, including the Clean Air Partnership/Clean Air Council (representing 30 GTHA municipalities), the Green Sector Development table of industry leaders from the green/clean tech sector (led by Economic Development & Culture Division), as well as consultation with the Toronto Climate Action Network (TCAN).

The climate and resilience work of TORR is also informed by extensive stakeholder and public consultation led by the Environment and Energy Division in 2019 on TransformTO, the City's climate action strategy. Broad consultation and engagement during development of Toronto's Resilience Strategy also informs this work.

Other Engagements

In addition to the themes listed above, the Toronto Office of Recovery and Rebuild is seeking input through information interviews, invitations to participate in Council Advisory Body meetings, and sector and policy focussed organizations and institutions:

- Toronto Region Board of Trade sector tables
- Labour Council
- Major Toronto employers
- Retail Council of Canada

- School Boards
- Charter City Toronto
- CycleTO
- Smart Prosperity Institute
- Council Advisory Bodies
- Aboriginal Affairs Advisory Committee
- Film, Television and Digital Media Advisory Board
- Francophone Affairs Advisory Committee
- Toronto Music Advisory Committee
- Toronto Accessibility Advisory Committee
- Development Industry (BILD)
- Real Estate Industry (TRREB)
- Property Management
- Toronto Industry Network
- Economists from Major Banks
- Digital Technology Industry
- Digital Technology governance subject matter experts
- Municipal thought leaders and academia
- Municipal partners (Vancouver, potentially others)

In order to capture issues that cross over or intersect the Office's themes, City subject matter experts including those on resilience, Indigenous affairs, equity, agency and intergovernmental relations, and engagement are working with the theme leads and office staff to provide advice and assist in analysing input received through their engagements.

An Indigenous engagement strategy is being developed that will seek the priorities of the Indigenous community, recommendations for actions to address those priorities and ensure that diverse Indigenous perspectives will be heard in a culturally sensitive manner. The Aboriginal Affairs Advisory Committee has been engaged and will continue to be going forward.

The Office will also seek input and advice from internal City divisions, offices, units and networks including the Indigenous Affairs Office, the Resilience Office, Toronto Office of Partnerships, Intergovernmental and Agency Relations, Environment and Energy Office, Confronting Anti-Black Racism, Emergency Operations Centre, Mobility Lead Committee, Technology Task Force, ModernTO Program, Business Continuity Task Force, Ambe Maamowisda Employee Circle, Black Staff Network, Employee Disability Network, Pride Network, Toronto Network for Women, TransformTO Consultation Network, Financial Implications Working Group, and the City – Community Response Table.

F. Update on Restart and Recovery Activities

While many City services continued to operate in a remote and/or modified service delivery manner since the start of the emergency, since April, the City has been planning for the eventual re-start of the discontinued City services that are necessary to support the reopening of the economy. Last month, the EOC, in collaboration with

TORR, created a "Consolidated City Service Restart Roadmap" to help guide the restarting of the applicable City operations and to support businesses and community organizations in their safe reopening. The City has been preparing services for reactivation in alignment with the Restart phase of the "Ontario Framework for Reopening our Province".

As the focus of the City's restart and reopening plans is to prevent the loss of life from COVID-19, prevent the healthcare system from becoming overwhelmed, and protect the city's social and economic fabric, the City's restart roadmap requires divisions to undertake planning assessments before any restart or reopening can occur. In preparation for reopening services, the following assessments and plans will be completed by City staff:

- public health assessments and risk mitigation plans
- personal protective equipment impacts
- staffing impacts
- technology impacts
- Occupational Health and Safety assessments
- facilities (office and public space) impact assessments and physical distancing plans
- stakeholder consultations, as required and
- communication plans.

City divisions are working with City subject matter experts to complete the necessary assessments for service restart. City staff are supporting City agencies and corporations to complete similar assessments of their own. The City has already implemented and communicated plans for the reopening of some sectors, such as curbside retail pickup, curbside pickup at the Toronto Public Library, and the reopening of some parks amenities. Since March, emergency childcare services have been in place, with eight childcare centres operating for frontline workers in Toronto. The City recently released public health guidance documents for restaurants and personal service settings. Through the CampTO program, the City has taken steps to be prepared when day camps are able to resume in July. The CaféTO program has brought together a number of divisions to plan for the expansion of patios to enable restaurants to reopen with more outdoor space.

In preparation for Provincial approval of Stage 2 restart legislation for Toronto, Toronto Public Health continues to develop guidance documents to help local businesses and community organizations to prepare for safe reopening. These documents provide guidance on adjusting operations to reduce the spread of COVID-19. Guidance is currently available for workplaces including food premises, personal service settings such as hair and nail salons, places of worship and a number of other community settings for reopening including farmers' markets. There are many other guidance documents available online for business owners, operators and the public to support reopening.

G. Applied Research

City staff are conducting research to inform service delivery, policy, regulation, and interventions, through all phases of COVID-19 response, recovery, and rebuild.

Research is being undertaken on areas such as community supports, child care, seniors, technology, finance, government renewal, economic development and culture, Indigenous peoples, transit, and transportation.

Current policy research is also focused on preparing for a possible second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, in coordination with the EOC. City staff are applying best practices from other jurisdictions who have experienced increases in COVID-19 case counts after their initial first wave, and jurisdictions that are further along than Toronto in reopening the economy. Research topics of particular importance related to a possible second wave include emergency management operations, public health approaches and guidelines, and mitigating the impacts on vulnerable communities.

City staff are also actively partnering with Toronto's eight post-secondary institutions on research related to recovery. Toronto's post-secondary institutions are setting up a collaborative approach to support City of Toronto research needs and undertake research in priority areas.

As the City gradually re-opens for economic recovery and rebuild, measures will continue to be taken to prevent further spread of COVID-19, and to plan and prepare for a second and future waves of COVID-19.

The City will continue to work with businesses, community organizations and other levels of government to ensure that the re-opening and re-start of businesses and services are done in a manner that prioritizes the health and safety of employees and the public. Engagement with a diverse array of groups, businesses, sectors and community organizations throughout help to inform the City's recovery and rebuild effort and recommendations from the Toronto Office of Recovery and Rebuild, EOC and the City's senior leadership team.

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ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 - Federal Public Health Screening

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Based on available public health evidence to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, the federal government has implemented the following measures:

Before Departing any Airport in Canada

Passengers are not be permitted to board a flight if they:

- show any symptoms of COVID-19; or
- have been refused boarding in the past 14 days due to a medical reason related to COVID-19; or
- are subject to a provincial or local public health order.

Anyone with symptoms of COVID-19 is not permitted to board any flight until:

- 14 days have passed; or
- they present a medical certificate confirming that the symptoms are not related to COVID-19.

On June 12, 2020, the Federal government announced mandatory temperature checks in airports. A passenger with a fever is not permitted to board a flight. The first phase will be for those travelling to Canada, the second phase will be for those travelling out of Canada and the third phase will be for those travelling within Canada.

Mandatory temperature checks at Toronto Pearson Airport are expected to start by the end of June, and be fully implemented by the end of July.

Upon Arrival at Any Airport in Canada (international travellers)

Travellers entering Canada by air must:

- Provide basic information using the traveller contact information form, available through the ArriveCAN mobile app, an accessible web-based form, or a paper form.
- Undergo a screening by a border services officer or quarantine officer to assess symptoms.

Federal Government Mandatory 14-day Quarantine upon Arrival

Upon arriving in Canada, all travellers are required to quarantine for 14 days under the terms of an emergency order the Government of Canada put in place under the federal Quarantine Act. Its purpose is to slow the spread of COVID-19 in Canada. Failure to comply with this order is an offence under the Quarantine Act. Government officials stay in contact with all passengers who have arrived in Canada to monitor compliance with the mandatory quarantine. In some cases, they may undertake verification and enforcement efforts in collaboration with police agencies.

Violating any instructions provided when entering Canada is an offence under the Quarantine Act and could lead to up to 6 months in prison and/or \$750,000 in fines. Further, a person who causes a risk of imminent death or serious bodily harm to another person while wilfully or recklessly contravening this act or the regulations could be liable for a fine of up to \$1,000,000 or imprisonment of up to 3 years or both.

Travellers arriving at Toronto Pearson Airport with symptoms: mandatory isolation

Individuals with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 may not enter Canada by air. If during the flight, the traveller develops symptoms of COVID-19, upon arrival, the traveller must isolate for 14 days and they:

- must isolate in a place where they will not have contact with vulnerable people
- must confirm suitable place to isolate with access to basic necessities
- must use private transportation (such as their own vehicle) to get to their place of isolation
- must wear a non-medical mask or face covering while traveling to their place of isolation
- must have private transportation or if the traveller does not have private transportation or an adequate place to isolate, the Chief Public Health Officer of Canada will designate a facility where they must isolate for 14 days.

In addition to the above, mandatory isolation means the traveller must:

- go directly to the place of isolation without stopping anywhere
- stay inside and not leave for 14 days unless it is to seek medical attention
- not go to school, work or any other public areas
- stay in a separate room and use a separate bathroom from others, if possible
- not allow visitors
- limit contact with others in the place of isolation, including children
- contact health care provider or public health authority immediately if symptoms get worse, and follow their instructions.

Travellers arriving at Toronto Pearson Airport without symptoms: mandatory quarantine
If travellers have recently returned to Canada and they have no symptoms, they must quarantine (self-isolate) for 14 days, specifically they:

- must quarantine (self-isolate) in a place where they will have no contact with vulnerable people,
- must confirm suitable place to isolate with access to basic necessities
- must wear a non-medical mask or face covering while traveling to their place of isolation

If the traveller does not have an adequate place to isolate, the Chief Public Health Officer of Canada will designate a facility where they must isolate for 14 days.

In addition to the above, mandatory quarantine (self-isolate) means travellers must:

- go directly to the place of isolation without stopping anywhere
- not go to school, work or any other public areas
- monitor health for symptoms of COVID-19
- arrange to have someone pick up essentials like groceries or medication
- not allow visitors
- stay in a private place like a yard or balcony to go outside for fresh air
- keep a distance of at least 2 arms lengths (approximately 2 metres) from others.