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**MINUTES OF THE YUKON HEALTH AND SOCIAL  
SERVICES COUNCIL MEETING  
WHITEHORSE  
March 26 & 27, 2010**

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**MINUTES OF THE YUKON HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES  
COUNCIL MEETING**

**Windsor Boardroom, Edgewater Hotel**

**March 26, 2010**

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**MEMBERS PRESENT:** Kevin McDonnell: Chair  
Members Max Rispin  
Doug Kearns  
Graham Lang  
Joseph Graham  
James Allen  
Douglas MacPheat

**SECRETARIAT:** Yvonne Clarke, HSS Council Secretariat

**ALSO PRESENT:** Michael Templeton, Manager, EMO  
Tim Brady, Manager Adult Services Unit, Health & Social  
Services  
Shona Mostyn, Program Manager, Housing Operations,  
Yukon Housing  
Norma Davignon, Project Manager, Department of Justice  
Mark Daniels, Capital Projects Manager, Department of  
Justice

**REGRETS:** Marie Cox

**FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 2010**

**CALL TO ORDER**

Chair Kevin McDonnell called the meeting to order at 9:10 a.m. and welcomed everyone.

**Check-in**

[Roundtable]

**Review of Agenda:**

Motion 2010-03-1: That the Agenda be accepted as amended. Moved by Graham Lang; seconded by Joseph Graham; carried unanimously.

**Approval of 2008-2009 Annual Report:**

Motion 2010-03-2: That the 2008-2009 Annual Report be accepted as presented. Moved by Graham Lang; seconded by Doug Kearns; carried unanimously.

**Review of Action Items from December 11 & 12, 2009 meeting:**

Action Items were noted to be **completed and no further action warranted:**

Action #2009-10-15

Council member Graham Lang will follow-up regarding hours of homecare beyond business hours (Dawson City) per May 29<sup>th</sup> Minutes. Council will monitor; no further action required.

Action #2009-10-16

The Council members are to review the Council's recommendations and identify any recommendations that they feel remains outstanding and should be followed-up on. The Council will review these outstanding recommendations and discuss follow-up actions at its next meeting. Council member raised FASD strategy; Council will review the Prevention Program within H&SS.

Action Item 2009-01-17: Council to direct Chair to write a letter to the Executive Director of Strategic Social Initiatives letting him know that Council is interested as part of the stakeholder. Council addressed this through participation in the Symposium.

Action #2009-10-18

Chair will address the Council's 2008-2009 Annual Report. Done.

Action Item 2010-01-11: Chair to get a copy of the Yukon Hospital Corporation policy of releasing people who may not have transportation or money to get home. Done.

**Action Items from March 26 & 27, 2010 meeting:**

Action #2010-03-01

Communication Strategy Sub-committee was formed and the members are: Council member Joseph Graham (lead), James Allen and Chair Kevin McDonnell. Committee will review the website and report to the council on suggested areas for improvement. Council would like to see the following documents on the website: Minutes; existing mandates; terms of reference; conflict of interest; operating procedures and so on.

Action #2010-03-02

Council member Graham Lang will draft a letter to the Department of Education recommending Health Promotion work in conjunction with the annual teachers meeting and to encourage the department to partner with individuals to work with the communities on health prevention programs.

Action #2010-03-03

Chair will draft a letter of appreciation from the Council to the presenters of the October, December and March meetings. Note: Chair will incorporate on the thank you letter the invite and follow up regarding emergency radio frequency. Council member Max to send draft letter to Chair.

Action #2010-03-04

Chair will update the summary of Prevention/Health Promotion Programs in Health and Social Services and will send the updated table to the Secretariat for distribution to the Council members.

Action #2010-03-05

Chair to get a copy of the following hospital policy: out-patient policy; transportation/medivac; FN support; Social Worker advocate and will send to Council members electronically.

Action #2010-03-06

Clarification of Council's role regarding health investment fund and the professional development fund. Chair to provide input by email or by next meeting. This is an outstanding issue.

Action #2010-03-07

Council member Doug Kearns to represent the Council in liaising with the Wellness Strategy initiative. Doug Kearns to follow up with the Executive Director Strategic of Social Initiatives then will send an email to Council for update.

Action #2010-03-08

Chair to draft a letter of appreciation to DM and Minister. It will also be included on the letter an open invitation to the DM to attend Council meetings as the need arises.

Action #2010-03-09

Chair to draft a letter requesting an update regarding THAF Funding.

Action #2010-03-10

Chair to email Program Manager of Yukon Housing, copy to Manager of Adult Services, for clarification regarding the success of the Incentive Program in Yukon Housing.

Action #2010-03-11

Graham Lang will continue to work on the H&SS Council Terms of Reference.

Action #2010-03-12

Max to send a thank you letter to the Manager of Social Services reflecting Council's support to Aging Well Expo.

## **Presentations:**

### **Social Assistance (SA), Tim Brady, Manager- Adult Services Unit**

#### **Introduction**

Social assistance in Canada is also known as income support, income assistance, welfare and a few other program names, depending on the jurisdiction. No matter the name, all provincial and territorial social assistance programs provide financial assistance and in-kind goods and services to cover the cost of basic living requirements for an individual or family when all other financial resources of that individual or family have been exhausted.

#### **Social Assistance in Canada:**

The formal division of powers between the federal government and the provincial and territorial governments respecting social services is based on *The Constitution Act, 1867*. The Act itself did not refer to social services; however, the legislative authority for social services has been inferred from the interpretations of sections 91 and 92 of the Act. These sections of the Act set out the division of authority between the federal and provincial governments and the constitution has been interpreted to mean that the provinces have primary jurisdiction over social services. As such, the legislation governing the provision of social assistance varies by jurisdiction.

Following the approach of their provincial or territorial counterpart, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) has adopted similar terms and conditions of social assistance programs. Funding for social assistance activities is provided by INAC to First Nations communities, who in turn deliver programs and services to community members.

## A Brief History of Federal Social Assistance:

**1966 - Canada Assistance Plan (CAP)** – The federal government shared the eligible costs that provincial, territorial and municipal governments incurred in providing provincial social assistance and welfare services to persons in need.

**1996 - The Canada Health and Social Transfer (CHST)** replaced CAP. The CHST was a federal transfer provided to provinces and territories in support of provincial health care, post-secondary education, social assistance and social services, including early childhood development and early learning and child care

**2004 -** The CHST was replaced by the **Canada Health Transfer (CHT)** in support of health care and the **Canada Social Transfer (CST)** in support of post-secondary education, social assistance and social services, including early childhood development and early learning and childcare.

### Eligibility:

In general, assistance may be granted to any individual or family head who has been determined, on the basis of need, unable to provide adequately for themselves and any dependants. Reviews? Employable recipients may be required to participate in one or more employment activities as a condition of eligibility for financial assistance. Most jurisdictions require applicants to attain the age of majority prior to application, and be a resident at the time of their application and while receiving benefits. The following groups of individuals may be eligible for social assistance:

- Canadian citizens;
- persons granted permanent resident status under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*; and
- persons who have made a claim for refugee status or have been granted asylum in Canada under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*.

### Administrative Requirements:

Depending on the jurisdiction, to establish a social assistance initial eligibility, an applicant may be required to:

- submit a completed application;
- provide all documentation or necessary information to verify his/her eligibility, such as proof of age, a medical certificate to confirm disability, pay cheque stubs, etc.;
- meet a representative from the ministry and discuss the financial and social situation of the household;
- provide consent for verification of any statement made in the application and any supporting documents concerning financial resources or any other circumstances of the household;
- report any change in circumstances that may affect continuing program eligibility or the amount of assistance to which the household is entitled.

## **Employment Requirements:**

Eligible employable persons are actively encouraged to pursue, accept, and retain any reasonable offer of employment or retraining as an initial and continuing condition of eligibility for social assistance. Thus, many jurisdictions offer employment services and training opportunities in combination with financial assistance. Should a recipient choose not to pursue employment or retraining, he/she may be subject to penalties ranging from a specified reduction in benefits over a prescribed period of time to the full cancellation of benefits.

To ensure that those who successfully leave social assistance for employment are better off working, a number of provinces and territories have introduced earned income or working income supplements.

## **Categories of Beneficiaries:**

**Employable Persons** - A number of measures promote the entry or re-entry of employable persons into the active labor force. These measures may include different exemption levels on assets and income, lower benefit levels to reflect the temporary nature of their reliance on social assistance, and a wide range of employment support services and programs.

Recipients may be required to sign and adhere to an individualized contract that stipulates training and rehabilitation measures to be undertaken in order to regain financial independence.

However, assistance may be granted only when:

- unemployment is due to circumstances beyond the person's control;
- the person is willing to accept employment which he/she is capable of handling, or to engage in academic upgrading, re-training or other measures to reach a state of job readiness; and
- the person is making reasonable efforts to secure employment.

**Single-Parent Families** - A sole support parent may be required to either initiate legal proceedings against an absent spouse (or ex-spouse), including common-law partners, respecting maintenance payments, or to subrogate that right to the government. Generally, single parents are considered as employable and required to actively seek and accept reasonable employment, where the parent and dependent child(ren) are physically and mentally healthy and when the dependants have reached a certain age.

**Persons with Disabilities** - An applicant with a disability is generally required to submit a medical certificate completed by a licensed physician indicating the level of the impairment and the potential for rehabilitation. Evidence of a continuing disability on an annual basis may also be required. These requirements may be waived where the disability is obvious.

All programs have design features to assist persons with disabilities, including higher exemption levels on assets and income, higher basic assistance levels, special disability-related allowances, and supplementary health and medical benefits.

**Persons with Multiple Barriers to Employment** – A variety of situations and personal circumstances could make it difficult for recipients to find and maintain employment. They are identified by the fact that they face multiple significant barriers to employment, including substance abuse, childcare or transportation issues, histories of long-term unemployment, and/or low basic skills.

They require interventions to address their personal circumstances in order to be able to find and maintain employment. They may have higher benefit levels and exemptions to reflect their longer-term reliance on social assistance.

**Aged Persons** - Seniors may qualify for social assistance notwithstanding their eligibility for benefits from other federal, provincial and territorial programs. Financial hardship might be due to some age-related special needs, the number of dependants in the household, or ineligibility for Old Age Security benefits. Most jurisdictions have established higher basic assistance benefit levels or other special considerations for aged persons.

**Students** - Post-secondary students are generally not permitted to receive social assistance while attending university, college or trade school. Students requiring financial assistance during their study period are expected to contact the appropriate student loan organization to receive financial assistance.

### **Financial Eligibility:**

**Needs Test** - Social assistance is generally granted to eligible persons on the basis of a needs test. It takes into account the basic needs and the financial resources available to an individual or family (assets and income), and the ability of those financial resources to meet their basic needs.

**Assets** – A household's assets may be considered as exempt or non-exempt for the purpose of calculating the social assistance entitlement. In most jurisdictions, liquid assets are defined as any assets that are readily convertible into cash including cash on hand, bank accounts, stocks and bonds, or other securities. Certain exemptions are allowed with respect to actual and potential liquid assets and the property of an individual or family. A portion of the cash value of a life insurance policy may be exempt from the calculation of liquid assets.

Homeowners applying for social assistance are not required to sell their principal residence and household effects (within reason) as a condition of eligibility. Similarly, applicants are not required to sell their primary vehicle as long as the value of the vehicle does not exceed an allowable limit. Provisions regarding the treatment of assets such as Registered Retirement Savings Plans and Registered Education Savings Plans vary between the jurisdictions.

Assistance may be withheld, reduced or terminated where an applicant or recipient has disposed of his/her assets in an unreasonable manner in order to qualify for assistance.

**Income** – In addition to assets, income from all sources is examined in the calculation of entitlement to social assistance. The following types of income may be exempt:

- Canada Child Tax Benefit;
- foster home payments;
- child welfare payments;
- GST/HST rebates;
- insurance settlements;
- federal compensation payments (such as those under the Hepatitis C Program, those infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) virus through blood transfusions or blood products, and the Canadian merchant mariners who served in the First and Second World Wars or the Korean War);
- involuntary deductions from pay;
- gifts and inheritances; and
- income from full-time employment held by dependants who are students.

Partial exemptions for employment income exist in most provinces and territories. These income exemptions may be granted as an incentive for the individual to gain financial independence. The income exemption provision may take effect only after initial eligibility for social assistance has been established.

Other types of unearned income, such as Workers' Compensation benefits and Old Age Security, are non-exempt, and thereby reduces the amount of social assistance payable dollar-for-dollar.

In the determination of financial eligibility, some jurisdictional authorities may include imputed income as part of a household's income even though the household is not actually receiving money from a particular source. Living rent-free in return for janitorial or superintendent services is a common example of imputed income.

## **Benefits**

**Basic Assistance** - Basic assistance generally covers the cost of food, shelter, clothing, personal and household items, and may cover regularly recurring special needs. There are three basic methods used to calculate the amount of benefits to which an individual or family are entitled:

- Pre-added budget method – It combines all non-shelter requirements into a single support allowance. A separate shelter component is then provided.
- Itemized budget method – It provides a standard allowance for each of the non-shelter and shelter requirements. The sum of the individual items to which the individual or family is entitled then forms the total benefit payable. (Yukon's method)
- Flat rate of assistance – It is for non-shelter and shelter items based on a household's structure and the program in which it is participating.

Variables affecting the amount of shelter allowance payable include the number of beneficiaries in any given household, the type of living arrangement and the cost of fuel

and utilities. In some jurisdictions, the shelter amount varies depending on the season, location and relative remoteness of the area in question.

**Special Needs Assistance** - Generally, this type of assistance provides items, services, or allowances related to age, disability, employment, education, training, and other special circumstances. It varies widely between jurisdictions but examples include transportation allowances, employment-related allowances, child-care subsidies, drug and medical services, as well as furniture replacement, minor home repair allowances, special diet allowances, school supply allowances, and funeral services. The provision of items of special need is on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the applicable policies and guidelines.

**Transitional Assistance** - In an effort to increase labour market attachment and reduce reliance on social assistance, attempts have been made to lessen the financial impact of the transition from social assistance to employment. For some jurisdictions, child-care and transportation allowances have been increased to facilitate the participation in employment and retraining activities. Extended drug cards and supplementary health benefits, valid after leaving social assistance (subject to renewal) have further lessened the financial impact of accepting employment.

**Indexation** - Each province and territory is responsible for the indexation of its benefits. While most revise their rates on an adhoc basis, Yukon annually indexes its benefits paid within their financial assistance program. Therefore, the benefits paid to those with severe constraints to employment are adjusted at the same indexation rates used in the personal taxation system.

#### **Administration:**

**Referral to Other Government Programs** – An applicant’s circumstances are reviewed to determine if social assistance is the most appropriate intervention for them. If it is determined that another governmental program may be more suitable, then the applicant is referred to that program.

**Method of Payment** - Social assistance benefits can be paid in a variety of ways—by cash, payroll or manual cheque issue, direct deposit, voucher or authorization to purchase, or direct payment to a third party vendor or supplier.

**Case Review** - As a condition of continuing eligibility for financial assistance, beneficiaries must report immediately any change in the circumstances of their household that would affect their entitlement to financial assistance. In addition, some jurisdictions require that long-term social assistance recipients be reviewed every year, and more frequently for short-term recipients.

**Recoveries and Reimbursement** - There are established procedures and policies concerning the recovery of social assistance granted to a person who was not entitled because of a change in household income or other circumstances, such as, accidental or willful representation, or fraud. Certain forms of assistance may be conditional upon a

formal agreement signed by the recipient to reimburse the government for such assistance.

**Appeals / Reviews** - An applicant or recipient is entitled to file a request for reconsideration or appeal where he/she is dissatisfied with a decision affecting his/her entitlement to social assistance. Some provinces and territories have established limits on issues that may be formally appealed, while others allow an individual to question any determination bearing on his/her case. Most jurisdictions have adopted a two-step appeals process in which social services personnel first conduct an internal administrative review before being subject to a formal Appeals Board consisting of appointed members.

### **Children's Benefits:**

Some provinces and territories have child benefit programs for all low-income families with children, whether they are working or on social assistance. Some programs were in existence when the National Child Benefit (NCB) program was established, and others were implemented afterwards.

The NCB is a joint initiative of federal, provincial and territorial governments<sup>2</sup>, which includes a First Nations component, to support Canadian children living in low-income families. The goals of the NCB are to help prevent and reduce the depth of child poverty, to promote attachment to the labour market by ensuring that families will always be better off as a result of working; and to reduce overlap and duplication by harmonizing program objectives and benefits, and through simplified administration.

The NCB is a component of the Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB). The CCTB provides a base benefit to all low- and middle-income families with children. The NCB Supplement is provided to low-income families with children, whether the parents are working or receiving social assistance.

### **Approaches to Replacing Social Assistance Benefits for Children:**

Jurisdictions have the flexibility to adjust social assistance or child benefit payments by an amount equivalent to the NCB Supplement. First Nations follow the approach of the relevant province or territory. Funds resulting from such adjustments support new or enhanced programs benefiting low-income families with children and are referred to as NCB Reinvestment Funds. Jurisdictions may also invest additional funds, known as the NCB Investment Funds, in benefits and services consistent with the objectives of the NCB.

Since the inception of the NCB initiative, three distinct approaches have evolved by which provinces and territories replace social assistance benefits for children with the NCB Supplement.

## **The Social Assistance Offset Approach:**

Under this approach child benefits remain within the social assistance system, but these benefits have been gradually displaced by federal increases to the NCB Supplement. Provinces and territories either deduct the NCB Supplement as an unearned income charge against social assistance or reduce their social assistance rates for children. In the case of income offset, social assistance recipients have the amount of the NCB Supplement they receive deducted from their social assistance entitlement. This approach is used in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut. In the case of rate reduction, the social assistance rates are reduced by the maximum NCB Supplement. Alberta uses this approach. Reinvestment fund under the social assistance offset approach are the savings in social assistance.

## **Social Assistance in the Yukon:**

In the Yukon, the territorial social assistance program is known as Social Assistance (SA). The *Social Assistance Act* and the Social Assistance Regulations govern the Yukon's Social Assistance program. The Social Assistance program provides basic benefits and supplementary benefits to both eligible adults and children.

### **Service Delivery**

The Department of Health and Social Services is responsible for the delivery of the Social Assistance program to adults and children within the territory.

### **Eligibility**

#### **General**

- In order to be eligible for the Social Assistance program, applicants must meet the general eligibility requirements outlined in the "Social Assistance Overview" in this report.

#### **Liquid Assets**

- At the time of application, applicants' liquid assets may not exceed the following allowable limits.

#### **Yukon - Liquid Asset Exemptions March 2010**

	<b>Clients without Disabilities</b>	<b>Clients with Disabilities</b>
<b>Single</b>	\$500	\$1,500
<b>Family</b>	\$1,000 (for a family unit of 2) plus \$300 for each additional dependant.	2,500 (2 or more persons)

An additional exemption up to \$1,500 for each person deemed permanently excluded from the labour force or a single parent or a dependent child under the age of 19 where such an amount has been placed irrevocably

in trust for his or their future funeral or burial expenses or education.

**Deductions / Earnings Exemptions**

- In determining the monthly net income one of the following basic deductions from the total monthly net income is made in every case:
  - income from any source up to \$100 per month for a household of one person;
  - income from any source up to \$150 per month for a household of two or more;

Where an applicant is considered to be excluded from the labour force earned income of up to \$3,900 per year per household of one or more persons.

Once an application for assistance has been approved Social Assistance clients are eligible for the following monthly exemptions on earned income:

- 50% of monthly income from employment or self employment earned by members of a household.

**Benefits**

Basic assistance consists of a basic allowance and a shelter allowance. The basic allowance covers the cost of food, clothing, and personal and household items. The maximum basic assistance rates are based on the household’s size, its composition, and its geographical location. Maximum shelter allowance rates are based on the number of persons in the household (including children).

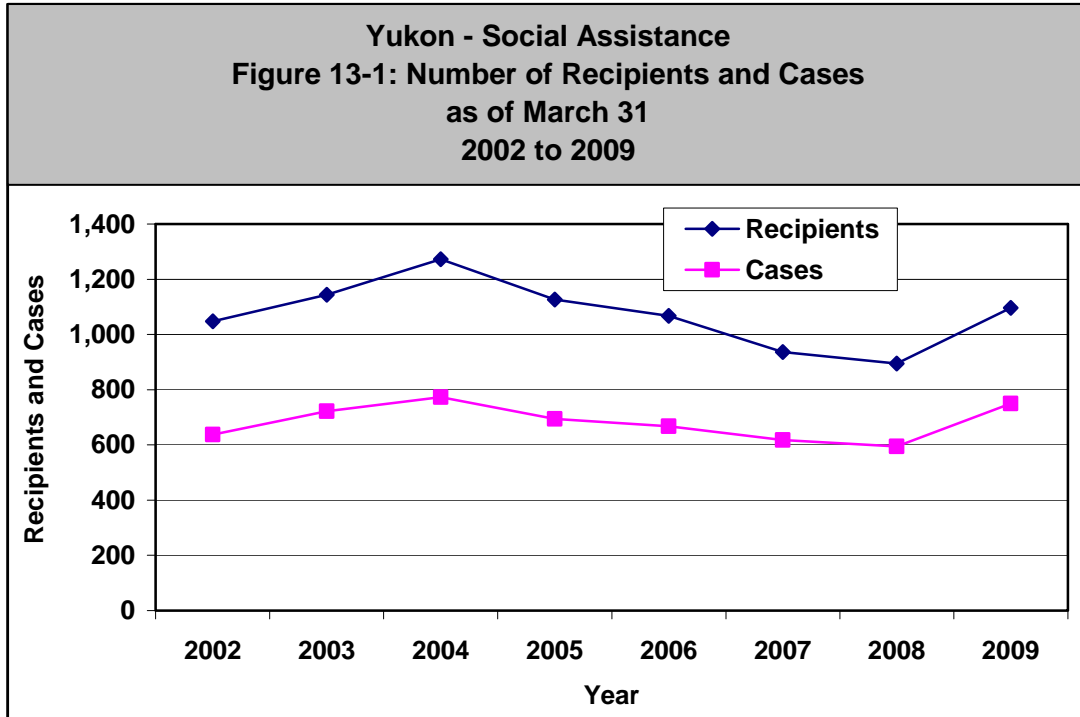
**Basic Maintenance Amount / Month**

Item	Number of Units (persons)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Food	236	450	644	818	1023	1228	1432
Shelter	501	674	802	822	822	822	822
Fuel and utilities (weighted average over 12 months)	400	428	457	485	514	542	571
Clothing (two adults then add average of child/adult = 55)	72	144	199	254	309	464	519
Incidentals	52	151	151	151	151	151	151
Yukon Supplementary Allowance	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Total	\$1511	2099	2506	2784	3074	3463	3752

**General Assistance – Items of Supplemental Need: Schedule B**

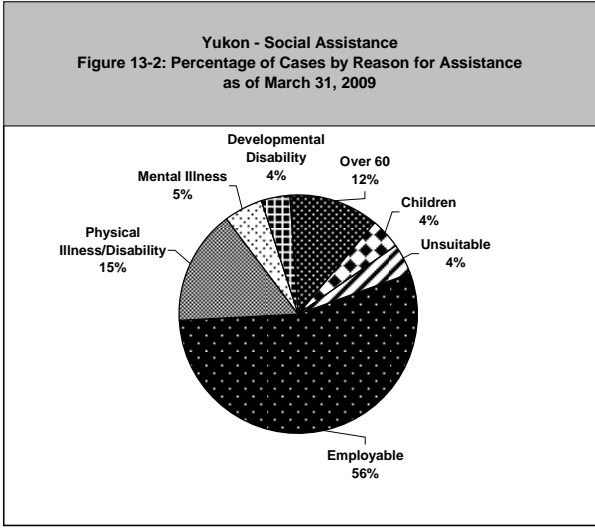
- A. Winter clothing: \$125 per adult and \$75 per child per year
- B. Transportation expenses: (\$64. per month cost of a monthly City bus pass)
- C. Telephone allowance: (\$34. reoccurring phone charges)
- D. Furniture allowance: (\$500 in any period of 12 month for essential household items)
- E. Expenses incidental to education ( annual maximum of \$50 per student K to 5, and \$65. per student in grades 6 – 12)
- F. Laundry service: (\$10 per person per household per month)

- G. Burial expense
- H. Christmas allowance: (\$30 per person in Dec.)
- I. Child Care: (parents portion for full and half time child care as determined by Child Care Subsidy program)



**Yukon - Social Assistance**  
**Table 13-1: Number of Recipients and Cases**  
**as of March 31**  
**1994 to 2009**

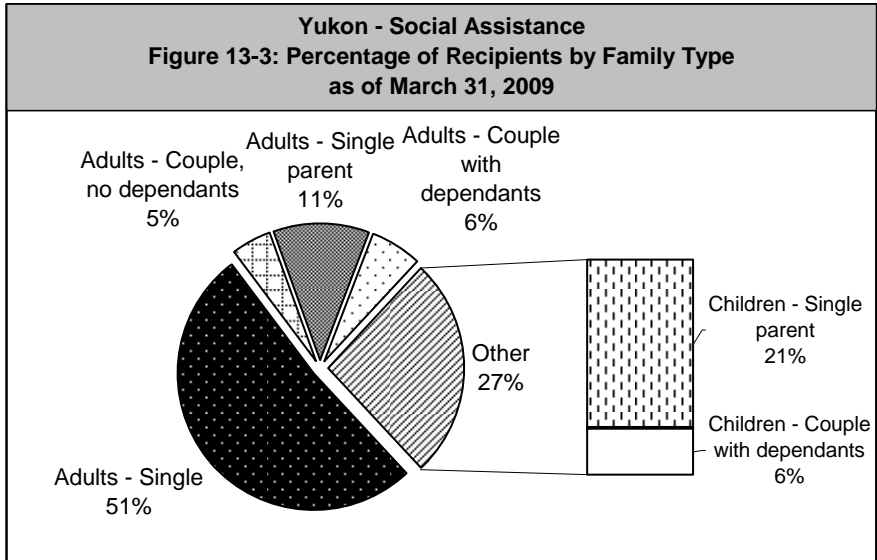
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Recipients</b>	2,405	2,094	1,692	1,952	2,055	1,717	1,376	1,308
<b>Cases</b>	1,299	1,146	935	1,108	1,117	949	798	751
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Recipients</b>	1,048	1,144	1,272	1,126	1,067	936	895	1,096
<b>Cases</b>	637	722	773	694	667	618	595	750



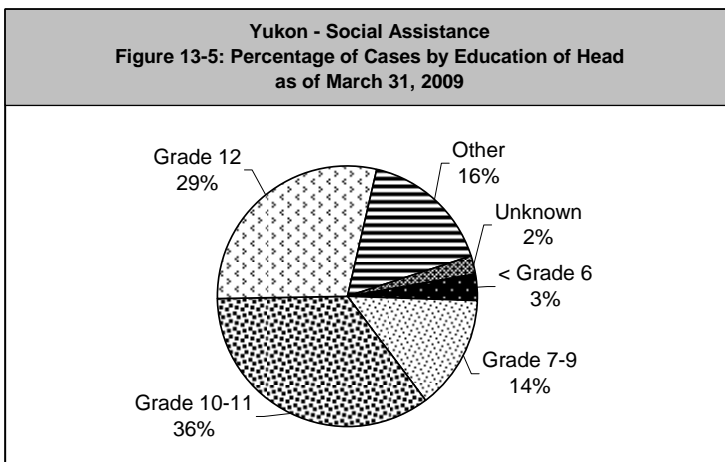
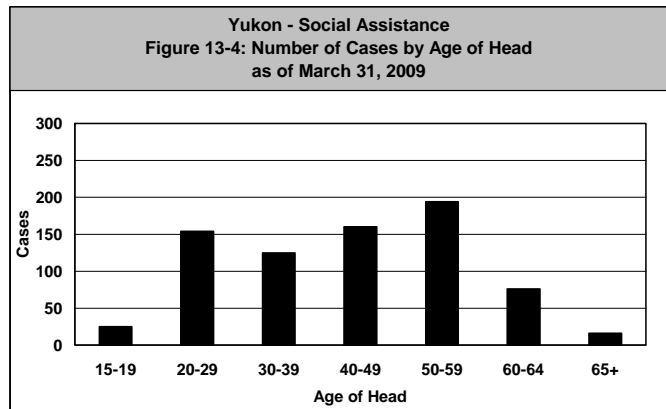
**Yukon - Social Assistance**  
**Table 13-2: Number and Percentage of Cases by Reason for Assistance as of March 31, 2009**

Reason for Assistance	2009	%
Employable	411	55%
Physical Illness/Disability	116	15%
Mental Illness	39	5%
Developmental Disability	29	4%
Over 60	92	12%
Children <sup>a</sup>	32	4%
Unsuitable for employment	31	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>100%</b>

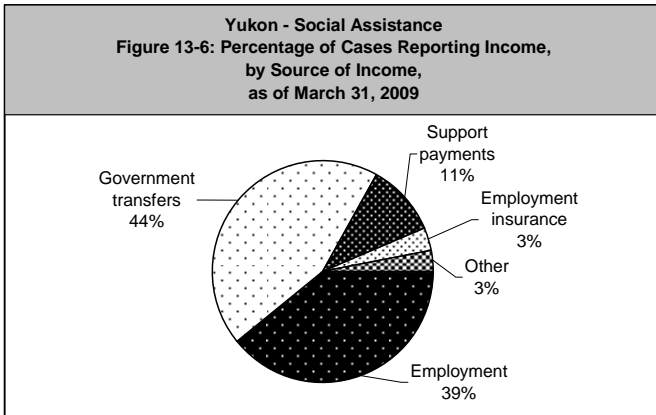
a. Children: applicants receiving SA (exempt from seeking employment) for reasons of taking care of one or more of his or her own children under the age of 6 years, or children of any age with a severe disability.



Yukon - Social Assistance Table 13-3: Number and Percentage of Recipients by Family Type as of March 31, 2009		
Family Type	2009	%
Adults - Single	567	70%
Adults - Couple, no dependants	50	6%
Adults - Single parent	126	16%
Adults - Couple with dependants	66	8%
<b>Total Adults</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>100%</b>
Children - Single parent	226	79%
Children - Couple with dependants	61	21%
<b>Total Children (32%)</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total Recipients</b>	<b>1,096</b>	



Yukon - Social Assistance Table 13-4: Number of Cases by Age of Head as of March 31, 2009		
Age of Head	2009	
19	15-	25
29	20-	154
39	30-	125
49	40-	160
59	50-	194
64	60-	76
	65+	16
<b>Total</b>		<b>750</b>



**Yukon - Social Assistance**  
**Table 13-5: Number and Percentage of**  
**Cases by Education of Head**  
**as of March 31, 2009**

Education of Head	2009	%
< Grade 6	24	3%
Grade 7-9	108	14%
Grade 10-11	261	35%
Grade 12	218	29%
Other <sup>a</sup>	122	16%
Unknown	17	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>100%</b>

a. Other: Includes Special Education, Partial Apprentice, Journeyman Certificate, Partial Tech Certificate/Partial College Diploma, Tech Certificate/College Diploma, Partial University, University/Professional Graduate.

**Yukon - Social Assistance**  
**Table 13-6: Number and Percentage of Cases**  
**Reporting Income,**  
**by Source of Income,**  
**as of March 31, 2009**

Source of Income	2009	%
Employment	104	39%
Government transfers	116	44%
Support payments	28	11%
Employment Insurance	9	3%
Other <sup>a</sup>	8	3%
<b>Total<sup>b</sup> (includes double-counting)</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>100%</b>

a. Other includes: professional fees, rental income, income tax refund, and other sources of income not mentioned above.  
b. Total cases in these categories may include double-counting, since cases that have more than one source of income are counted for each source reported. Percentages were calculated based on 281 observations.

**Yukon - Social Assistance**  
**Table 13-7: Number of Cases Reporting Income**  
**as of March 31, 2009**

Reporting Income	265
No Income	485
<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>

## **Emergency Reception and Radio Stations, Michael Templeton, Manager- Emergency Measures Organization (EMO)**

Certain buildings are identified in emergency plans as being usable for a reception centre or shelter. However their use as one is dependent on the event and need.

### Whitehorse - potential shelters

- Canada Games Centre
- Tahkini Arena
- Mount McIntyre
- Cadet Camp Schools

### Schools with back-up generators (2008):

- Ecole Emilie Tremblay
- Elijah Smith Elementary
- FH Collins Secondary
- Golden Horn Elementary
- Hidden Valley Elementary
- Holy Family Elementary
- Porter Creek Secondary
- Selkirk Elementary
- Vanier Catholic Secondary

### Communities - potential shelters

#### Community Centres

- Watson Lake
- Haines Junction
- Teslin
- Tagish
- Marsh Lake

#### Schools with back-up generators (2008):

- Chief Zzeh Gittlit (Old Crow)
- JV Clark (Mayo)
- Robert Service (Dawson)
- Ross River
- Tantalus (Carmacks)

### Radio Stations and other media

CBC and CKRW (AM) in Whitehorse have back-up power. Communities that have re-transmitters for radio/television are either on line power or NWTel sites with stand alone power.

Several Yukon communities that are on hydro power also have diesel generation as backup

EMO will also use any available media if required to get messages to the public

#### How EMO will advise residents in event of power outage

Yukon Energy Corporation (YEC) and Yukon Electrical Company Limited (YECL) provide information to the radio stations in the event of a power outage that has not been restored within an hour and is widespread. They in turn notify EMO if the temperature is below:

- 20 and power has been off for two hours
- 30 and the power has been off for 90 minutes
- 40 and the power has been off for an hour

#### Pre notification of Public

Emergency Preparedness begins with the individual/family with the national recommendation being a minimum of 72 hours preparedness, this has been an ongoing public education theme for several years with annual home deliveries of guides in Yukon.

Home emergency kits are all recommended to have a radio (battery or wind-up) to listen to/for advisories.

Pre-designation of emergency shelters is not done in advance because until an event happens there is no realistic way to determine if a particular facility would be safe, sufficient, or feasible. One may say it will most likely be this facility in these cases; however until the decision is made to open a reception centre or shelter these buildings are still schools, community centres, etc.

#### **Yukon Housing, Shona Mostyn, Program Manager- Housing Operations**

Key notes are as followed:

- Yukon Housing Corporation (YHC) offers social and staff housing throughout Yukon communities
- The purpose of the staff and social housing programs are different.
- Staff pay up to \$600/month in rent plus utilities. In some cases, due to retention purposes, departments may choose to pay the utilities for the staff. That is up to the departments to determine.
- Social housing clients pay 25% of their income, or the Social Assistance shelter and heat component. This rate was negotiated with H&SS.
- YHC is currently working with H&SS to review assessing rent for those on EI transition. (Waiting for benefits to kick in)
- There is a waitlist for housing in Whitehorse.

**Updates on the construction of the new jail and psychiatric facilities, Norma Davignon, Project Manager, Department of Justice & Mark Daniels, Capital Projects Manager, Department of Justice**

A powerpoint slide presentation of the building construction was presented to the Council.

Yukon Correctional Infrastructure Project- 2 buildings; Women's annex and the larger new correction centre. Women's annex is constructed to meet the immediate need for improved and increased female inmate accommodation. Women's annex will also be a treatment centre enhancing existing capacity of Health and Social Services.

Female unit has a total of 20 cells and rooms. Male unit has 84 cells. Total of 104 cells and rooms. The maximum capacity is 172.

Approximate project schedule:

2007- Project approved

2007-2009- Design

2008-2009- Site preparation

2008-2011- Construction

2010-2012- Training and move in

Construction Update:

Site services are done, concrete footings, foundations and ground floor are poured, structural steel and decking are complete, block wall construction is proceeding on internal and external walls, cells in the women's living unit are constructed, roofing is almost done, there are no psychiatric beds, there are program rooms in each unit. Budget is 67M and 2011 is the completion date.

**MINUTES OF THE YUKON HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES  
COUNCIL MEETING**

**Windsor Boardroom, Edgewater Hotel**

**March 27, 2010**

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**MEMBERS PRESENT:** Kevin McDonnell: Chair  
Members Max Rispin  
Doug Kearns  
Graham Lang  
Joseph Graham  
James Allen  
Douglas MacPheat

**SECRETARIAT:** Yvonne Clarke, HSS Council Secretariat

**REGRETS:** Marie Cox

## **SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 2010**

### **CALL TO ORDER**

Meeting was called to order at 9:09 a.m., and Chair Kevin McDonnell welcomed everyone back.

Check in.

### **Recap**

Chair Kevin McDonnell provided a quick recap of Friday's meeting and the presentations that were made to the Council.

### **Review of Agenda:**

Motion 2010-03-03: That the Agenda be accepted as revised; Moved by Graham Lang; seconded by Doug Kearns; Carried unanimously.

### **Review of Minutes:**

Motion 2010-03-04: That the Minutes be accepted as revised; Moved by Graham Lang; seconded by James Allen; Carried unanimously.

### **Council Business**

- Review and Discussion of March 26 meeting presentations
- Discussion on Social Housing
- Discussion on Social Inclusion Strategy
- Discussion on THAF/THISSI funding
- Discussion on Wellness Strategy and Prevention Programs
- Discussion on Emergency Reception and Radio Stations
- Discussion on Aging Well Expo
- Discussion on Communications Strategy
- Discussion on Yukon Hospital Corporation Released Policy
- Discussion on Council's focus and priorities

**Next Council Meeting: May 14 & 15, 2010.**

### **Adjournment.**

**Motion 2010-03-4:** That the meeting adjourn. Moved by Graham Lang; seconded by Joseph Graham; Carried unanimously. Meeting adjourned at 3:30pm.