



Working together with our community

Information Package The Corporation of Norfolk County

March 22, 2021

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Contact Information

Kevin Klingenberg, Acting County Clerk
Kevin.Klingenberg@norfolkcounty.ca



Good afternoon.

Haldimand-Norfolk Health and Social Services have placed new measures, once again, on the agricultural sector which are specific to Haldimand-Norfolk only. Though we value and put the health and safety of individuals above everything else, the newest order placed 2 hours prior to taking effect has many logistic issues that are putting temporary foreign workers and farmers at a disadvantage and at higher risk of Covid exposure. Attached is the new instructions issued and below is the original message that was emailed to the local agricultural community late last night.

We have called to secure transportation from several different companies such as Air Link services in Brantford, Hamilton and Mississauga. As well as 2 bus companies and 3 taxi companies, all of which have sympathized but stated they are unable to help either because 3 to a vehicle is not an efficient use of their services, or they are unwilling to get involved or put themselves at risk. This leaves us in a difficult position as we have 24 workers arriving in a week (45 two weeks after that, another 26 two weeks after that and so on until the middle of June.) Though we have always picked our own employees up, and have a safe plan in place to transport the workers next week one to every other seat, we now find ourselves unsure how to successfully and safely get the workers to the farm with this new order. If we are to pick them up 3 at a time/vehicle, that would entail one of us to drive 8 separate trips (2 hours to Toronto and 2 back), all while we leave a majority of people free in the airport where their risk of transmission is even higher, not to mention the emotional and mental strain this will create for the workers who are already confused regarding the many steps and processes they are undergoing to get here. There seems to be a better way to do this. The reason for this measure is understood but seems to ignore other solutions that are more realistic and practical. Working together as a unified body would help establish realistic protocols.

We have complied and gone above and beyond with the many Haldimand-Norfolk only restrictions directed by the local health officer and successfully continued to safely run our farm operation with over 200 offshore workers in 2020, without a single case or concern. We have many measures in place, an already strict quarantine program, and safety plans that take into account all covid related concerns which we are capable of managing. However, the extra restrictions are becoming frequent and overreach what the provincial and federal governments are regulating. The agricultural community is seeking support and asking for the municipal, provincial and/or federal government to act in response to this in order to secure Canada's fresh fruit and vegetable supply. We are in favour of safe practises and value the health of all of our employees, but wish to be supported by all levels in government. There is a true risk to the future of agriculture in our community as well as job and food security and this is a matter that requires the unity of all government officials to guide and support consistent and reasonable plans.

I appreciate your time in addressing our concerns and hope that a resolution that works for all parties can be adapted.

In good health,
Tiffany Chanyi
Assistant Manager
Shabatura Produce

Dr Nesathurai and Board of Health members:

In light of this email which was sent out to all employers of temporary foreign works late on a Sunday night, can you please clarify how farmers of Haldimand and Norfolk are expected to get their workers to their isolation accommodations for the season.

Can you please explain to us how these men, who have travelled on an airplane together and only begin their actual quarantine the minute they enter their quarantine accommodations rather than while they are in transit from the airport, will get here. Can you help the farmers of Haldimand and Norfolk understand how they can travel from their home countries together but cannot travel in Canada together even with distancing measures in place on a bus?

Can you please explain how you think that it is better to risk exposure of one driver to every three workers in a bunkhouse or one worker isolating in a motel is preferable to possible contact of one bus driver for a group of twenty workers. I just cannot see the logic nor the use of common sense here!

This afternoon, as many farm operations are scrambling to find alternate means to arrive their workers to their isolation accommodations, we are finding that it will be difficult to find any transportation companies who are willing to transport these workers. As the managers of our farms, we too cannot put ourselves in contact with workers who have not finished isolation as, if we are in contact with someone who tests positive, we would then ourselves have to self-isolate, thus rendering us unable to run our farm operations.

Surely you can see the further hardship that this extreme measure will cause on farm operations here in Norfolk County.

Please reconsider this extreme measure as many farms will have no way to get their workers here in order to help plant and harvest their crops in 2021!

Respectfully,

**Catherine Schonberger
Schonberger Family Farms Limited**

To our Councillors ...

Re: Friday August 13

Barring a nasty COVID resurgence, Friday August 13 will be an entirely safe experience for everyone visiting and living in Port Dover.

So we might as well begin planning to welcome what will quite likely be the largest attendance of bikers and spectators in the history of Friday 13th!

The numbers will be astounding whether we're prepared or not. Let's be the gracious hosts our visitors have every right to expect!

Thanks for your consideration ...

Looking forward,
John Turvey
Port Dover resident

How many cases on a farm is considered an outbreak? One case or more? If it is one case, why is it considered differently than a school or other workplace? If it is because of a cohort/congregated setting why is a family with one positive case not an considered an outbreak?

This is leading to the question of bussing of TFWs. Why is an hour drive with others, they also came on the same airplane with now an issue?

They have already needed a negative test to go on the airplane. If this thinking of potential exposure is the reasoning should not all bussing be looked at? My children ride each a different bus (one to elementary , one to high school) everyday with three different schools. Neither of them have been tested and I'm sure none of the 40+ children they both ride with have neither. They are masked, just like the TFWs are expected to be. What about ride Norfolk?

If contact tracing is an issue, would not schools and their bussing be just as hard to do because of transferring and sharing buses between many schools with non-cohorted children?

If the reasoning is because resources are taken away from the vaccination clinics, should we not close all sports, schools, restaurants and stores (maybe even workplaces) as any outbreak at any one of these places could also take people away from vaccinating for contact tracing?

Sorry for all the questions but it seems like farmers again are being targeted with rules that do not justify the means.

Thank you,
Danielle Jones

COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution Task Force

General (Ret'd) Rick Hillier
Chair

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COVID-19VaccineTaskForce@ontario.ca

Groupe d'étude sur la distribution des vaccins contre la COVID-19

Général (à la retraite) Rick Hillier
Président

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COVID-19VaccineTaskForce@ontario.ca



March 12, 2021

We have reached a major milestone - over 1,000,000 doses of vaccines have been administered in Ontario. While we should reflect on how far we have come, we must not stop pushing forward as this is only the beginning of the journey. There are many more vaccinations to administer to reach our goal of ensuring that every eligible Ontarian who wants a vaccine, receives one.

Ontario has reached another key milestone in protecting remote and isolated Indigenous communities against COVID-19, having visited all 31 fly-in northern communities and Moosonee to offer first doses of the vaccine as part of Operation Remote Immunity (ORI).

ORI is led by Ornge and was co-developed in partnership with the Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN) to ensure engagement of Indigenous leadership in how vaccines are offered to their communities.

ORI was officially launched on February 1, 2021 and aims to complete its work by the end of April 2021. The vaccine is being offered to community members 18 years of age or older. As of March 8, 2021, a total of 15,960 doses (12,843 first doses and 3,117 second doses) of the COVID-19 vaccine have been administered in Sioux Lookout and communities in scope for ORI. Administration of second doses has been completed in seven communities and is currently underway in nine more communities this week.

With vaccine supply stabilizing and over two million doses of the COVID-19 vaccine expected from the federal government before the end of March, the province will enter Phase Two of its vaccine rollout. Between April 2021 and July 2021, up to nine million Ontarians will be vaccinated.

During Phase Two, groups that will receive the vaccine include:

- Older adults between 60-79 years of age;
- Individuals with specific health conditions and some primary caregivers;
- People who live and work in congregate settings and some primary caregivers;
- People who live in hot spots with high rates of death, hospitalizations and transmission; and
- Certain workers who cannot work from home.

For more detailed information on the priority groups, please visit:

<https://news.ontario.ca/en/backgrounder/60570/populations-eligible-for-phase-two-covid-19-vaccination>

Starting March 15th, the province will launch an online booking system and a provincial customer service desk to answer questions and support appointment bookings at mass immunization clinics. This will initially support individuals over the age of 80 as part of Phase One, eventually extending to more groups during Phase Two. While some public health units are currently using their own booking systems to vaccinate individuals aged 80 and over, it is anticipated that most public health units will transition to the provincial booking system after it has launched.

With the approval of the AstraZeneca/COVISHIELD and Janssen (Johnson & Johnson) vaccines, and increased supplies coming into the province, we will be able to ramp up the number of doses administered daily. As supply increases, Ontarians will be able to get vaccinated in several new settings. In addition to hospitals, mobile clinics and mass vaccination clinics, the province is working with the pharmacy sector and with primary care professionals to offer vaccinations in primary care settings and community locations in collaboration with public health units.

NACI has provided the recommendation to extend the vaccination dose interval up to four months for all Health Canada approved COVID-19 vaccines while maintaining a strong and sustained level of protection from the virus. This news along with the approval of new vaccines will help us to reforecast and maximize the number of people receiving a first dose in a shorter timeframe, pending supply from the federal government. Ontario has accepted and will follow NACI's recommendations starting March 10th, with some limited exceptions.

Thank you, as always, for your continued support and leadership in our efforts.

Sincerely,

General (Ret'd) Rick Hillier
Chair of the COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution Task Force

COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution Task Force

COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution Task Force Update #9

March 12, 2021

Vaccine Update

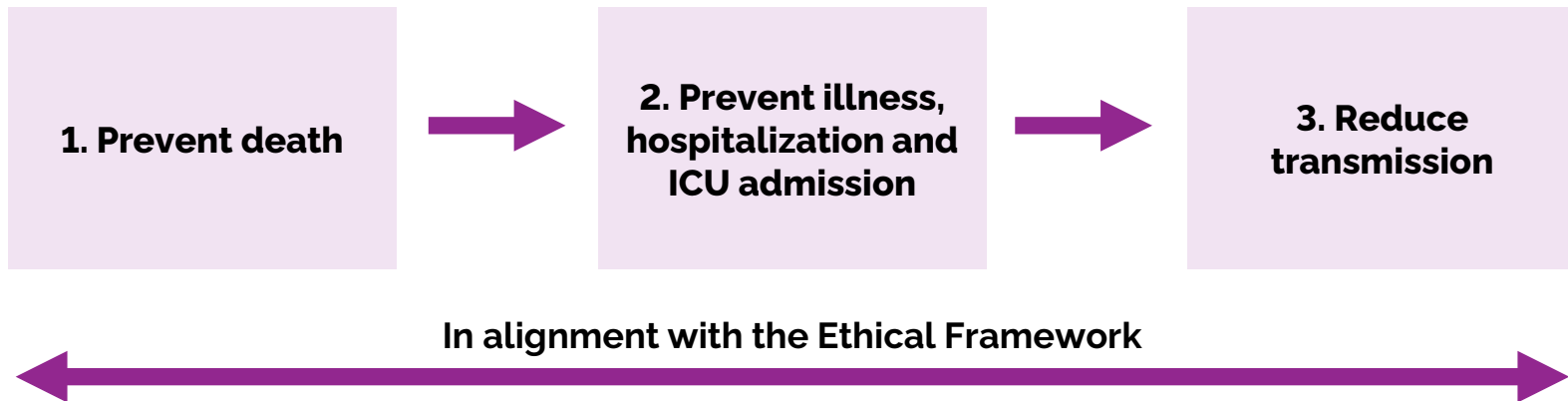
- Over **1,019,407** doses administered across the province.
- As of March 7, 2021, all adults in the 31 fly-in First Nations communities and Moosonee have been offered their first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine and second doses have commenced in some communities.
- As of March 8, 2021, Operation Remote Immunity has administered 15,960 doses, including 12,843 first doses and 3,117 second doses.
- As part of its commitment to ensure an equitable vaccine rollout, Ontario will begin collecting sociodemographic data on a voluntary basis from individuals who get the COVID-19 vaccine starting Friday, March 5, 2021. Collecting this data will help the province have a more complete picture of who is being vaccinated, help ensure access to the vaccine for communities who are at-risk and disproportionately impacted by the pandemic and ensure that everyone who wants to be vaccinated is being reached.

Ontario's COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution Plan

- Ontario's COVID-19 vaccine distribution plan is happening in three phases
- This phased approach is based on expert advice of the Ministers' COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution Task Force and is aligned with the National Advisory Committee on Immunization
- The vaccination rollout is currently in Phase One, with over 1,019,407 doses administered (as of March 10, 8 p.m.)
- The first phase of Ontario's plan focused on vaccinating the province's most vulnerable. We are now seeing the clear benefit of doing so, with a dramatic decrease in long-term care home cases and COVID-related deaths across all age groups
- Ontario has mapped out the transition into Phase Two of our vaccine plan and has identified the next groups of populations who will be eligible to receive the vaccine
- The timeline for Ontario's three-phase vaccination distribution plan is dependent on vaccine supply and availability from the federal government
- 3 • As additional vaccines are approved by Health Canada and Ontario receives doses more regularly, the province will significantly increase the number of vaccines being administered daily

Objectives of Ontario's Vaccine Rollout

Ontario's COVID-19 vaccine distribution plan is guided by the following objectives:



These objectives align with Canada's pandemic response goal, which is also adopted by the National Advisory Committee on Immunization:

"To minimize serious illness and overall deaths while minimizing societal disruption as a result of COVID".

Phase Two: Expanding Vaccines to More Ontarians

Vaccine Supply Update

Over the coming weeks, Ontario expects to receive more vaccines from the federal government, allowing the province to map out the transition to Phase Two of the rollout, which expands to more Ontarians.

- **Pfizer-BioNTech**

- March 1 and 8: 173,160 doses each week
- March 15 and 22: 174,330 doses each week
- March 29: 175,500 doses
- April 5 and 12: 298,350 doses each week

- **Moderna**

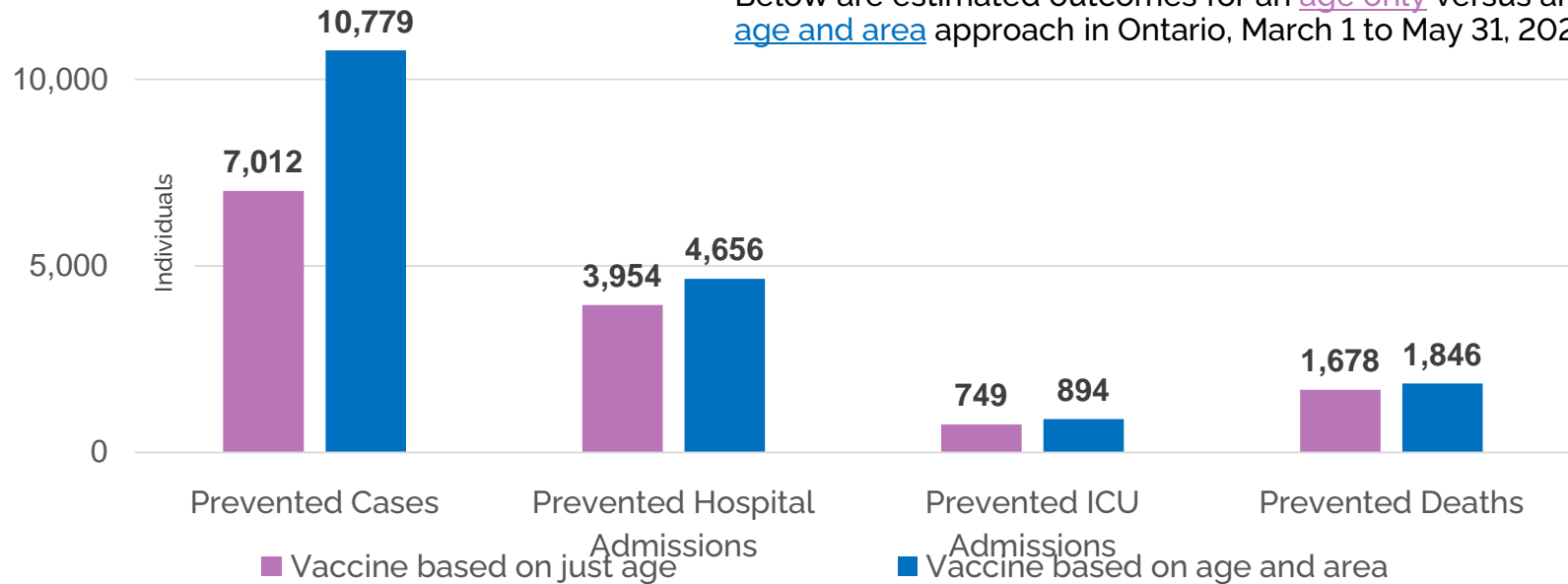
- Week of March 8: 160,500 doses
- Week of March 22: 323,200 doses

- Ontario has received 194,500 doses of AstraZeneca the week of March 8, 2021

Evidence (Vaccinating by Age and Area)

Vaccinating primarily based on age, with some adjustment for hot spots (and health conditions, congregate settings), will prevent more deaths, hospitalizations, ICU admissions, and cases of COVID-19.


Below are estimated outcomes for an [age only](#) versus an [age and area](#) approach in Ontario, March 1 to May 31, 2021.



Source: Ontario COVID-19 Science Advisory Table

Phase Two (April 2021 – July 2021)

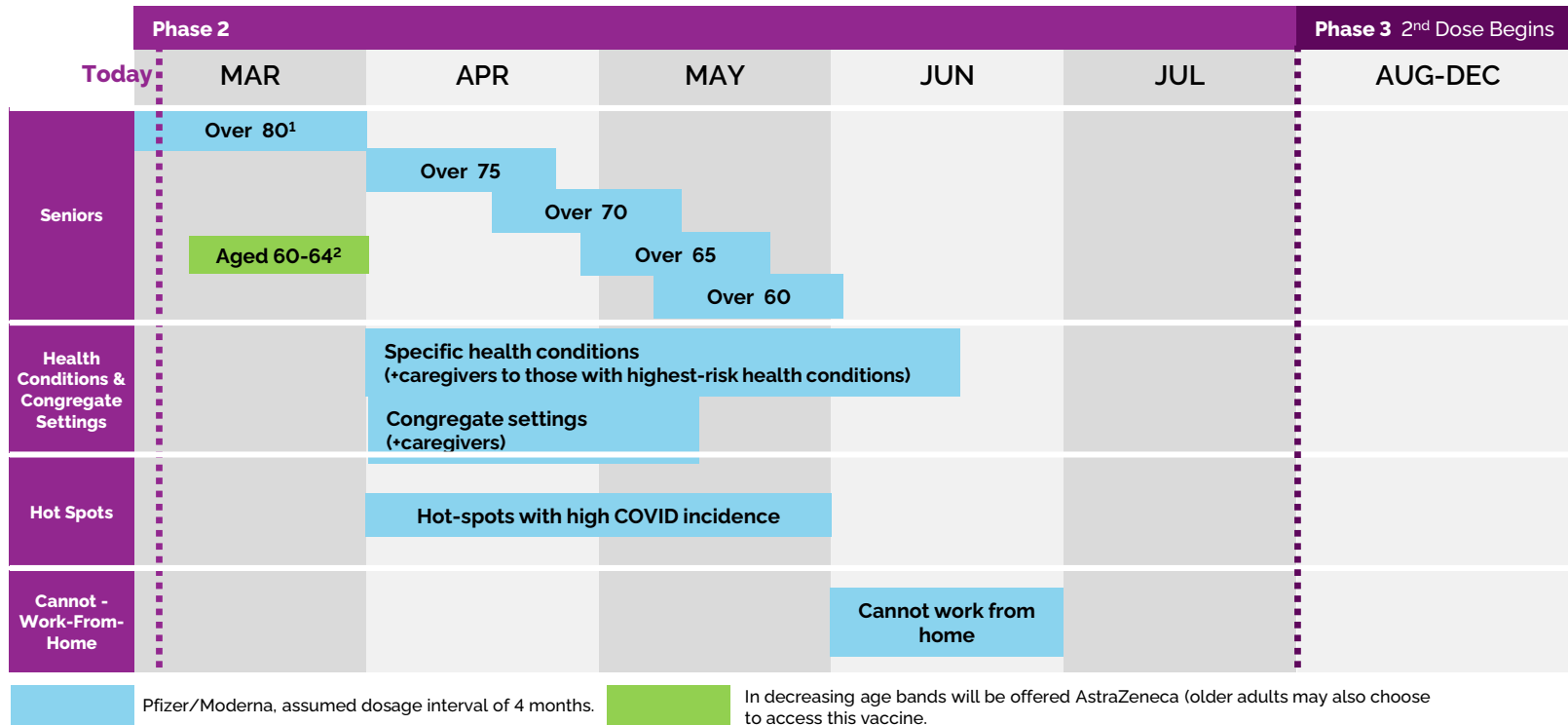
Following the best scientific evidence, phase two of Ontario's vaccination distribution plan will continue vaccinating the population based on **age and risk** to prevent further death, hospitalization and transmission:

	1. AGE	Population Size
	Seniors Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Older Ontarians (60-79), who are at greatest risk of death and hospitalization due to COVID-19, will be targeted through a multi-channel approach. 	2.5 Million
	2. AT-RISK	
	Health Conditions and Congregate Settings Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health conditions: A targeted rollout, leveraging primary care and speciality clinics, to vaccinate individuals with specific health conditions (e.g., transplants) and some primary caregivers. Congregate settings: Targeted outreach to staff, residents and some caregivers in high-risk congregate settings to prevent further deaths and outbreaks. 	Health Conditions 2.9 Million Congregate Settings Strategy 0.2 Million
	Hot Spot Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PHUs will apply their local expertise and evidence to target based on age and risk; Some PHUs will receive additional doses to also target ongoing hot spots with high rates of death, hospitalization and transmission². Vaccinations in hot spots will continue to focus on age. 	0.9 Million
	Cannot-Work-From-Home Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep workers safe, and protect essential services, by vaccinating those who cannot work from home. The workers who cannot work from home (see appendix for list of the sectors) will receive vaccines at the end of Phase 2 (anticipated July 2021 dependent on supply). 	2.5 Million*

8 *The workers' population estimate does not remove double counting (i.e., some workers may get vaccinated through any one of the strategies above).

Phase Two Sequencing

The timelines for completing Phase Two and vaccinating the general population in Phase Three are dependent on several factors awaiting clarification at this time, including vaccine supply and uptake which is estimated at 75%. **The sequencing below can be applied in any vaccine supply scenario.**



9 ¹ In addition to other phase 1, populations: Residents, staff, essential caregivers (including family caregivers) and other employees in congregated living settings for seniors; Frontline HCWs; Adults in First Nations, Métis and Inuit populations; and Adult recipients of chronic home health care.
² Including some caregivers of those with specific health conditions.

Eligible Health Conditions

Individuals with the following health conditions will be vaccinated in Phase 2:

Highest-risk (442K)

- Organ transplant recipients
- Hematopoietic stem cell transplant recipients
- People with neurological diseases in which respiratory function may be compromised (e.g., motor neuron disease, myasthenia gravis, multiple sclerosis)
- Haematological malignancy diagnosed <1 year
- Kidney disease eGFR < 30

High-risk (292K)

- Obesity (BMI > 40)
- Other treatments causing immunosuppression (e.g., chemotherapy, immunity- weakening medications)
- Intellectual or developmental disabilities (e.g., Down Syndrome)

At-risk (2.2M)

- Immune deficiencies/ autoimmune disorders
- Stroke/cerebrovascular disease
- Dementia
- Diabetes
- Liver disease
- All other cancers
- Respiratory diseases
- Spleen problems
- Heart disease
- Hypertension with end organ damage
- Diagnosis of mental disorder
- Substance use disorders
- Thalassemia
- Pregnancy
- Immunocompromising health conditions
- Other disabilities requiring direct support care in the community

Hot Spots

Populations across all public health units at greatest risk will receive vaccinations in Phase 2; however, 13 public health units will receive additional doses (up to 920k) to target **historic and ongoing hot spots** with high rates of death, hospitalization and transmission. Note these do not correspond to the COVID-19 Response Framework.

To identify hot spots, PHUs will use their local knowledge and expertise, as well as provincial data and information from the Science Table.

- Durham
- Halton
- Hamilton
- Niagara
- Ottawa
- Peel
- Simcoe Muskoka
- Waterloo
- Wellington Dufferin Guelph
- Windsor Essex
- York
- Toronto
- South West

Older adults in these regions may be vaccinated earlier in Phase Two than older individuals in non-hot spots given evidence of increased risk of death, severe illness and hospitalization in these regions.

Congregate Settings

At-risk staff, essential caregivers and residents (158K) from the following list of congregate settings will be vaccinated in Phase 2:

- Supportive housing
- Developmental services / intervenor and supported independent living (SIL)
- Emergency homeless shelters
- Other homeless populations not in shelters
- Mental health and addictions congregate settings
- Homes for special care
- Violence Against Women (VAW) shelters and Anti-Human Trafficking (AHT) residents
- Children's residential facilities
- Youth justice facilities
- Indigenous healing and wellness
- Provincial and demonstration schools
- On-farm temporary foreign workers
- Bail beds & Indigenous bail beds
- Adult correctional facilities

Caregivers in select congregate care settings:

- Developmental services, mental health and addictions congregate settings, homes for special care, children's residential facilities, and Indigenous healing and wellness will be vaccinated as part of the vaccine roll-out in congregate settings
- These caregivers would be vaccinated at the same time as residents and staff in congregate settings using a programmatic approach

Essential Caregivers

Essential Caregivers (400k) will be vaccinated in Phase Two:

- These are primary caregivers to those with highest-risk health conditions (1 primary caregiver); i.e., Organ transplant recipients, Hematopoietic stem cell transplant recipients, Neurological diseases in which respiratory function may be compromised, Haematological malignancy diagnosed <1 year, Kidney disease eGFR < 30
- These caregivers would be vaccinated at the end of Phase 2 (at the same time as workers who cannot work from home)

Cannot Work From Home

Workers who cannot work from home in the following sectors will receive vaccines at the end of Phase Two:

First group of workers unable to work remotely (730K) to be vaccinated in parallel:

- Elementary/ secondary school staff
- Workers responding to critical events (e.g., police, fire, compliance, funeral, special constables)
- Childcare and licenced foster care workers
- Food manufacturing workers
- Agriculture and farm workers

Remaining workers unable to work remotely (1.4M) to be vaccinated in parallel:

- High-risk and critical retail workers (grocery and pharmacies)
- Remaining manufacturing labourers
- Social workers (incl. youth justice)
- Courts and justice system workers (incl. probation and parole)
- Lower-risk retail workers (wholesalers, general goods)
- Transportation, warehousing and distribution
- Energy, telecom (data and voice), water and wastewater management
- Financial services
- Waste management
- Mining, oil and gas workers

AstraZeneca: Protecting Older Ontarians

- Aligned with NACI recommendations, Ontario will begin offering AstraZeneca to **populations aged 60-64**, with decreasing age in small age bands at pharmacies, primary care, mass clinics or other suitable sites
- Starting with populations aged 60-64 is also aligned with the latest evidence that recommends vaccinating primarily based on age. Doing so will help reduce illness and hospitalizations
- AstraZeneca will be offered with **informed consent**, including discussion about current vaccine options, information about efficacy, and the timing of future vaccine options

Vaccine Booking System & Call Centre

Pilot Regions

- oKingston, Frontenac, and Lennox and Addington
- oPeterborough County-City
- oHastings and Prince Edward Counties
- oLeeds, Grenville, and Lanark
- oGrey Bruce
- oLambton

Pilot progress to date

- The testing of the booking system began Monday with eligible citizens of the Kingston and Lambton Health Units being the first to be invited to book online vaccine appointments
- Peterborough and Leeds, Grenville and Lanark Health Units began testing the booking system on Tuesday; Grey Bruce and Hastings Prince Edward Counties Health Units began testing on Wednesday
- As of March 8th, 1006 appointments booked for 503 patients.
- Although still early, the pilot of the booking system is sufficiently supporting appointment bookings and integrating with COVax_{ON}

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MEMORANDUM TO: All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner Thomas Carrique
Chairs, Police Services Boards

FROM: Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

SUBJECT: **New COVID Border Testing Orders under the *Quarantine Act***

DATE OF ISSUE:	March 11, 2021
CLASSIFICATION:	General Information
RETENTION:	Indefinite
INDEX NO.:	21-0030
PRIORITY:	High

I am writing to share information provided by the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) about new orders under the *Quarantine Act* (QA) related to land and air border testing and enhanced requirements for travelers.

As the lead agency for this initiative, PHAC has provided information on the new federally-led border regime, and below is a summary of changes that may have bearing on local police services of jurisdiction.

Border Measures – Land and Air

The QA currently restricts entry into Canada and outlines certain conditions for persons entering Canada at border crossings, including requiring individuals returning from travelling abroad to self-isolate for 14 days upon return to Canada, subject to certain exemptions.

The QA also directs travellers entering Canada to comply with a number of pre-arrival and on-arrival requirements, subject to certain exemptions, which came in effect on February 14, 2021 until April 21, 2021 unless further extended. For travellers arriving in Canada via an international flight, this includes a requirement to submit to a COVID-19

test upon arrival and then check in to a government-approved hotel until test results are received (usually within a period of up to 72 hours).

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For travellers arriving via a land border crossing, all non-essential travellers five years of age and over will be required to provide:

- Proof of a negative result for COVID-19 molecular test that was performed in the United States on a specimen collected no more than 72 hours before entering Canada

Foreign nationals without a valid test result will be denied entry. Canadians and others with right of entry would be allowed entry but may be subject to fines or directed to a designated quarantine facility.

Travellers entering Canada at the land border will also be required to take a COVID-19 molecular test on arrival (i.e., Day 1) as well as toward the end of their 14-day quarantine (i.e., Day 10). COVID-19 self-swab test kits (two per person) will be distributed at all land ports of entry (POEs), and testing (i.e., observed self-swab collection) will be established at the following Ontario POEs by March 4, 2021:

- Queenston-Lewiston Bridge
- Ambassador Bridge
- Fort Erie (Peace Bridge)
- Windsor-Detroit Tunnel
- Sarnia (Blue Water Bridge)
- Rainbow Bridge
- Lansdowne (Thousand Islands Bridge)

Enforcement Approach

PHAC is implementing a graduated enforcement approach focusing on public education prior to issuing tickets for non-compliance. PHAC-designated Quarantine Officers may provide Ontario police officers with the information required to issue a Part 1 Certificate Offence or Part III Summons, but police officers retain the ability to apply discretion.

PHAC Officers are expected to be the primary witness and source of grounds for all charges laid under the QA. Enhanced fine amounts are now in effect for breaches of the QA pursuant to the *Contraventions Act*. Please refer to the attached PHAC resource document—developed for enforcement personnel—for additional information related to roles and authorities, as well as short form wordings and set fine amounts.

PHAC Officers may also request a peace officer to arrest without warrant a traveller who is not complying with the provisions of the QA, including for the purpose of bringing the traveller to a designated quarantine facility; however, discretion should still be applied

prior to making any arrest, including consideration of clear risks to the safety of the individual or the public. Prior to arresting an individual under the QA, police must consider that government-approved quarantine hotels and designated quarantine facilities are not secure premises, and reliance is placed on the good will of the travellers to respect their legal obligation to remain within the facility.

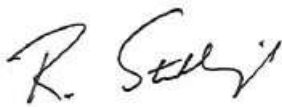
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We will continue to share new information about land and air border restrictions as they evolve. The attached PHAC guidance document provides helpful links to updated information and resources to support enforcement personnel.

Thank you once again for your continued efforts to help keep our communities safe and healthy.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Stubbings". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

Attachment



RESOURCE DOCUMENT for PEACE OFFICER ASSISTING under the **QUARANTINE ACT** February 19, 2021

The purpose of this document is to provide information to peace officers about their authorities under the *Quarantine Act* (QA) and its associated Orders, particularly in relation to assisting Quarantine Officers (QO) and Screening Officers (SO) and to assist them in operationalizing enforcement measures.

[Minimizing the Risk of Exposure to COVID-19 in Canada Order \(Quarantine, Isolation and Other Obligations\)](#), P.C. No 2021-75 IN FORCE FROM FEBRUARY 15, 2021 TO APRIL 21, 2021

The purpose of the QA is to protect public health by taking comprehensive measures to prevent the introduction and spread of communicable diseases. Coronavirus disease 19 (“COVID-19”) is a “communicable disease” as defined in section 2 of the QA. The Government of Canada has implemented several Emergency Orders under section 58 of the QA in relation to COVID-19.

Information about Canadian travel, quarantine and border measures is available at <https://travel.gc.ca/travel-covid>

Please note that border measures are updated regularly. Please click [here](#) for the most current Orders in Council.

Overview of the Current Quarantine Act Emergency Order

The most current QA Emergency Order entitled *Minimizing the Risk of Exposure to COVID-19 in Canada Order (Quarantine, Isolation and Other Obligations)* (QIO), P.C. No. 2021-75, generally requires all persons entering Canada to comply with the obligations in the following table. Please note that this table provides an overview of the obligations and does not account for the exemptions and other details of the QIO. For precise requirements, refer to the OIC itself, which is available [here](#).

Stage	AIR	LAND	Key Dates
Pre-arrival	COVID-19 molecular test 72h prior to departure – in place	COVID-19 molecular test 72h prior to arrival performed in the U.S.	February 14 - land
	Registration and proof of payment at government approved accommodation (requirement/ability to book hotels begins on February 18)	Mandatory submission of information through ArriveCAN	February 21



Day 1 – At-Border	COVID molecular test at border (Day 1)	COVID molecular test kits distributed at all land POEs for Day 1 and for Day 10.	February 21: Atborder testing facilitation areas set-up at 5 land POEs and air March 4: At-border testing facilitation areas set-up at additional 11 POEs
Postarrival	Day 1-3 at Government authorized accommodation Positive: Transfer to DQF	Days 1-14 at suitable place of quarantine. • If place of quarantine is not suitable, 14 days at DQF Positive for Day 1 test: 14 days of isolation	February 21
	Day 3-14 at suitable place of quarantine - If place of quarantine is not suitable, 14 days at DQF		
	Mandatory 48 hour check-in and daily symptom reporting		
	COVID molecular test on Day 10		
	Positive: additional 14 days of isolation from when results received		
Additional Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced requirements for a suitable quarantine plan for non-exempt travellers entering Canada In Development - Creation of a national genomic sequencing network to track SARS-CoV variants. Increased compliance and enforcement, calls, and door knocks 		

DESIGNATED QUARANTINE FACILITIES (DQFs)

Under section 7 and 8 of the QA, the Minister of Health has the power to designate a place as a quarantine facility in order to protect public health. These locations are known as Designated Quarantine Facilities (DQF). Currently, DQFs are used to house travellers who are potentially infected with SARS-CoV-2, the virus causing COVID-19. There are several such facilities in Canada specifically near the major airports.

A list of DQFs and associated contacts is appended to this document at **ANNEX A**.

DQFs are equipped to house travellers who are potentially infected with SARS-CoV-2.

They are NOT:



- Open to the public – Individuals are not permitted to enter or leave a DQF without prior authorization from a QO (if a QO is not physically present on site, the authorization to enter or to leave may be given by a QO remotely);
- Set up as correctional facilities – Reliance is placed on the good will of the travellers to respect their legal obligations to remain within;
- Equipped to deal with severe mental health conditions and/or drug addiction - No medical doctors present at these facilities

There are security guards on duty at some DQFs, however the security guards are not authorized to use force.

Police Officers may be called to DQFs in an assistance role under the QA.

TRANSPORTATION TO A DQF

The Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) holds a contract with private transport companies for transporting travellers to DQFs. These services are located near the 4 major airports (i.e., Montreal, Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto) and cover the major land points of entry as well.

GOVERNMENT-AUTHORIZED ACCOMMODATIONS

Government-authorized Accommodations (GAAs) are accommodation that are approved by the Public Health Agency of Canada, Canadian Forces, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, Employment and Social Development Canada, or Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, including those contracted, operated or organized by provincial governments with agreement from the federal government.

These accommodations serve to house travellers arriving by air in quarantine upon entry into Canada and until such a time that they receive a first negative test result. Only when a traveller receives a negative test result can they pursue the remainder of their quarantine period in another suitable place of their choice. If the traveller receives a positive molecular COVID-19 test, they will be required to continue their quarantine in a DQF. In those situations, a QO will make arrangements for transportation to a DQFs.

For a complete list of GAAs please visit: www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novelcoronavirus-infection/latest-travel-health-advice/mandatory-hotel-stay-air-travellers/list-governmentauthorized-hotels-booking.html

AUTHORITIES

Role and Authorities of Screening and Quarantine Officers under the *Quarantine Act*

In accordance with section 2 of the *Quarantine Act*, an SO means a person designated as an SO under subsection 5(1) or an officer within the meaning of subsection 2(1) of the *Customs Act*. Depending on their role, SOs may be trained health care professionals; they conduct screening and/or compliance verification activities of travellers to Canada based on criteria developed by PHAC. SOs include employees of PHAC, 3rd party contractors hire by PHAC, CBSA Border Services Officer and RCMP officers.



In accordance with the QA, a QO means a person designated by the Minister under subsection 5(2). QOs are medical or other qualified health care practitioners (or classes of such persons); they conduct health assessments and determine whether a traveller has a suitable place to quarantine or isolate.

Some of the powers that QOs and SOs have to enforce the QA and QIO Order include:

- Compel travellers to answer their relevant questions or provide information (s.15(1) of the QA and s. 2(a) of the QIO Order);
- Order travellers to comply with a reasonable measure for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spread of a communicable disease (s.15(3) of the QA);
- Request that a peace officer arrest and bring to a QO any traveller who refused to be isolated or refuses to comply with an order under s. 15(3) (s.18 of the QA);
- For SOs and QOs who are employees of PHAC or RCMP, issue tickets for violations of the QA pursuant to the *Contraventions Act*;
- Provide instructions about how a person must quarantine (s. 3 of the QIO) or isolate (s. 9 of the QIO) themselves; and,
- Direct a person to board a means of transportation (s. 4(2)(a) or s. 10(2)(a)) and enter into a quarantine facility (s.4(2)(b)(i) or s. 10(2)(a)(i) of the QIO) if the person is considered unable to quarantine or isolate themselves.

QOs, specifically, also have the power to detain a traveller who has refused to undergo a health assessment, has refused to undergo a medical examination, has failed to comply with an order to undergo a treatment or measure, has been arrested pursuant to s. 27 or s.18 of the QA, or the QO believes that they might have communicable disease (or have come into contact with a person who might have a communicable disease) and the are capable of infecting people.

Definition of “Peace Officer” under the *Quarantine Act*

Section 2 of the QA defines “peace officer” for the purposes of specific actions under the QA as: “a person referred to in paragraphs (c) and (g) of the definition of *peace officer* in section 2 of the *Criminal Code*.”

- Paragraph (c): a police officer, police constable, bailiff, constable, or other person employed for the preservation and maintenance of the public peace or for the service or execution of civil process
- Paragraph (g) refers to certain officers and non-commissioned members of the Canadian Forces

Provincially appointed police officers (including municipal forces and indigenous police services) and RCMP members fall within paragraph (c) of the definition of peace officer in section 2 of the *Criminal Code*.

Authorities of Police Officers under the *Quarantine Act* and Emergency Orders

The provisions in the QA with regards to peace officers are generally aimed at peace officers acting in an assistance role, based on a request from an SO or a QO.



Subsection 15(3) of the QA provides that travellers are to comply with reasonable measures ordered by SOs or QOs. Section 18 provides that a peace officer may, at the request of a screening or quarantine officer, arrest without a warrant a traveller who is not complying with a measure under 15(3).

Additionally, subsection 28(1) of the QA outlines the situations in which a QO may detain a traveller. Subsection 28(2) provides authority for a peace officer to arrest a traveller without a warrant and bring them to a QO.

Section 52 of the QA provides that a “peace officer shall provide any assistance that an officer acting under this Act may request for the purpose of administering or enforcing this Act”.

Lastly, subsection 2 of the QIO provides peace officers with the authority to compel travellers to answer their relevant questions or provide information.

These peace officer authorities under the QA and QIO are applicable to provincially appointed police officers (which include officers who are part of provincial forces, municipal forces, and Indigenous police services) and RCMP members, without the need for any additional designation under the QA.

For a full list of authorities including the relevant sections of the QA please refer to **ANNEX B**.

Authorities of Peace Officers to Bring a Traveller to a Designated Quarantine Facility (DQF) The arrest without warrant provisions in sections 18 and subsection 28(2) could be used by peace officers, at the request of an SO or QO (as the case may be), to bring a traveller to a QO at a DQF. This situation may arise if, for example, a QO orders a traveller to quarantine in a DQF under subsection 15(3) of the QA, and the traveller refuses to comply with that order, thus the QO requests a peace officer to arrest the traveller and bring him/her to a QO at a DQF.

The QA does not explicitly refer to bringing travellers to a DQF. However, section 65 of the QA reflects that there are QOs at DQFs in order to control entry and exit into such facilities, and as such, peace officers are authorized to bring travellers to a QO at a DQF pursuant to sections 18 and subsection 28(2). Prior arrangements must be made in order to do so.

An SO or QO may also request the general assistance of a peace officer under section 52 of the QA, for example, to provide a police presence or police escort when someone is being transported by PHAC to a DQF or when being asked to proceed to a GAA.

As per section 10(a) and (b) of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, everyone has the right on arrest or detention to be informed promptly of the reasons therefor and to retain and instruct counsel without delay.

Where a traveller is being directed to a DQF they must be informed of the reason why they are being sent to the DQF and their right to retain counsel, and explain when this will happen in accordance with instructions. The same can be done for GAAs.



ENFORCEMENT

Enforcement Authorities for the *Quarantine Act*

In general, provincially appointed peace officers (which include officers who are part of provincial forces, municipal forces, and Indigenous police services) have jurisdiction to enforce any federal statute unless there is something within the statute itself limiting enforcement authority. There is no such limit in the *Quarantine Act*.

Based on the above, the QA generally can be enforced by any peace officer. It should be noted, however, that certain provincially appointed officers may have limited authorities as a result of their specific enacting legislation, or as a matter of internal policy.

As per subsection 495(1)(b) of the *Criminal Code*, a peace officer could arrest without a warrant a person they find committing an offence under the QA and consider laying charges. This overall enforcement authority includes the charging and prosecution of offences under the QA as part of the exercise of ordinary peace officer powers. These actions do not require a request for assistance from PHAC officials, nor do they require any particular designation under the QA. Peace officers have the ability to lay any QA related charges, by utilizing their common forms and procedures they would use for enforcing other statutes (e.g, Appearance Notice, Summons, Undertaking).

The peace officer should take the totality of the situation into account before deciding whether to arrest or charge. The peace officer's course-of-action may be based on direction from their provincial or territorial department of justice in relation to the procedures that the police are to follow within their jurisdiction. Peace officers maintain their discretion and independence while carrying out their core law enforcement functions.

Offences under the *Quarantine Act*

ANNEX B contains a full list of the offences and punishments outlined in the QA.

Some of the key offences relevant to this document include:

- failing to comply with a reasonable measures ordered by an SO or QO;
- entering and leaving a DQF without the authorization of a QO;
- obstructing a QO, an SO, or an environmental health officer;
- failing to comply with obligations imposed under an Order made pursuant to the QA; and
- continuing offence provision providing the possibility for a person to be convicted for a separate offence each day on which it is continued.

Depending on the facts, a peace officer could decide to arrest without a warrant a person they find committing an offence under the QA (paragraph 495(1)(b), *Criminal Code*) and consider laying charges against them.

Of note, section 71 of the QA contains an offence for contravening section 58, which is the provision that permits the Governor in Council (GIC) to make emergency orders prohibiting or subjecting to any



condition the entry into Canada of any class of persons who have been in a foreign country or a specified part of a foreign country if the GIC is of the opinion that set conditions have been met.

Enforcement Using the *Contraventions Act*

The [Regulations Amending the *Contraventions Regulations \(Quarantine Act\)*](#) came into force on April 11, 2020. These amendments led to the designation as contraventions of offences under the QA to provide enforcement authorities with an additional tool (i.e., issuance of contraventions tickets) to address noncompliance with the QA and its Emergency Orders.

On February 14th, [additional amendments to the *Contraventions Regulations*](#) were made involving the designation of subsection 34(2) as a contravention and the increasing of the fine amounts of the existing contraventions.

The ticketing regime established by the *Contraventions Act*, known as the Contraventions Regime, provides another option for enforcing certain federal offences of a regulatory nature as the offender can choose to plead guilty and pay a fine without having to appear in court. Enforcement authorities in those provinces which have adopted the *Contraventions Act* regime, have the option of using the ticketing regime or proceeding under the *Criminal Code*, depending on the seriousness of the conduct.

Section 2 of the *Contraventions Act* defines “enforcement authority” as follows:

- a) **any police officer or constable, including a special or auxiliary constable**, [emphasis added]
- b) the minister responsible for administering the enactment creating the contravention,
- c) any person, or member of a class of persons, designated by the minister responsible for administering the enactment creating the contravention, or
- d) the corporation or other body that made or is responsible for administering the enactment creating the contravention;

RCMP members and provincially appointed peace officers, including officers of municipal and Indigenous police services, may issue tickets under the *Contraventions Act*. There is no need for any particularly designation under the *Quarantine Act*.

NOTE: The *Contraventions Act* ticketing regime is not available in the following provinces and territories:

- Alberta;
- Saskatchewan;
- Nunavut;
- Northwest Territories; and
- Yukon.

In these jurisdictions, charges may be laid under the *Criminal Code* or under the appropriate provincial legislation.

ANNEX C contains the fines that are available under the *Contravention Regulations* pertaining to the *Quarantine Act*.



If the officer chooses to lay charges, under the Contraventions Act, they will use the current established process within their provincial jurisdiction. In most provinces, this will be accomplished by use the same form (ie. ticket book) that would be used for general provincial violations. (Note: in BC officers must use a Federal Violation Ticket Booklets 'F' marking at the top).

To obtain contraventions tickets booklets, please contact your respective provincial contacts.

Prosecution of *Quarantine Act* Offences

There is concurrent jurisdiction between federal and provincial Crowns based on the definition of "Attorney General" in section 2 of the Criminal Code to prosecute QA offences.

The prosecution will likely be conducted by the:

- Public Prosecution Service of Canada (PPSC) - if the QA offence is the only charge
- Provincial prosecution service - if other charges arise out of the same incident such as an offence under the *Criminal Code* (e.g. resist arrest or assault).

If the offence is dealt with by way of a ticket under the *Contraventions Act* :

- in Ontario and Quebec - the tickets are administered by the province and contestation tickets cases specifically involve provincial prosecutors;
- in other jurisdictions where the contraventions regime is implemented - the tickets are administered by the province however the contestation tickets cases involve PPSC's prosecutors who deal with the trial following the same process as a charge initiated by an information.

These arrangements are based on the agreements made with the provinces under the *Contraventions Act*.

Police Discretion and Independence

Despite the unique and unprecedented nature of the COVID-19 pandemic, the rule of law and the fundamental principles of police independence and discretion are not altered. Those principles still apply as per well-established rules. In short:

- When enforcing the law, peace officers maintain discretion which, while not absolute, allows them to determine if and how they will enforce the law (ability to adapt enforcement actions to the individual circumstances);
- Peace officers are independent of the government, i.e. free of political or executive direction or influence, when carrying out their core law enforcement functions.

When fulfilling their core law enforcement duties and exercising their powers, peace officers remain answerable to the law, which they are required to respect and uphold at all times.

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY / CONSULAR CONSIDERATIONS

Foreign nationals and diplomatic agents may have additional rights and considerations. Responding officers will need to provide these foreign nationals with the appropriate notice.



CONTACTS

Public Health Agency of Canada’s Compliance and Enforcement

Email: phac.isolation-isolement.aspc@canada.ca

Tel.: 1-833-995-2339

REFERENCES

Quarantine Act: <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/PDF/Q-1.1.pdf>

Minimizing the Risk of Exposure to COVID-19 in Canada Orders:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/corporate/mandate/about-agency/acts-regulations/list-actsregulations.html>

Contravention Regulations, Schedule XVI: <https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/sor-96-313/page24.html#h-1244468>

ANNEX A – Designated Quarantine Facilities

DISCLAIMER: This information is for peace officer awareness only. It is NOT to be shared or made public. Designations can be issued or revoked at any time.

Designated Federal Quarantine Sites - As of February 5, 2021		
Name of Hotel	Address	Regional Contacts
Montreal - SHERATON MONTREAL AIRPORT HOTEL	555 Boulevard McMillan, Montréal, QC H9P 1B7	Lise Pelletier Lise.pelletier@canada.ca
Toronto - Radisson Suite Hotel Toronto Airport - Sunray Group of Hotel	640 Dixon Rd, Etobicoke, ON M9W 1J1	Henry Koo henry.koo@canada.ca
Toronto /Concord - Four Points by Sheraton in Vaughan- Sunray Group of Hotel	3400 Steeles Avenue West, Vaughan, ON L4K 1A2	Henry Koo henry.koo@canada.ca
Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel & Suites	5875 Airport Rd, Mississauga, ON L4V 1C8	Henry Koo henry.koo@canada.ca



Vancouver - Pacific Gateway Hotel at Vancouver Airport	3500 Cessna Dr, Richmond, BC V7B 1C7	Michael Spowart michael.spowart@canada.ca Secondary Contact Amal Remu amal.rem@canada.ca
Vancouver - Accent Inn Vancouver Airport	10551 St. Edwards Drive, Richmond, BC V6X 3L8	Michael Spowart michael.spowart@canada.ca Secondary Contact Amal Remu amal.rem@canada.ca
Kelowna - Accent Inn in Okanagan	1140 Harvey Ave, Kelowna, BC V1Y 6E7	Michael Spowart michael.spowart@canada.ca Secondary Contact Amal Remu amal.rem@canada.ca
Calgary - Westin Calgary Airport	671 Aero Drive NE Aero Drive NE &, Aero Cres NE, Calgary, AB T2E 7Y5	Michael Spowart michael.spowart@canada.ca Secondary Contact Amal Remu amal.rem@canada.ca
Regina - Atlas Hotel	4177 Albert St, Regina, SK S4S 3R6	Dina Juras dina.juras@canada.ca
St. John's - Comfort Hotel Airport	106 Airport Rd, St. John's, NL A1A 4Y3	William McGillivray william.mcgillivray@canada.ca
Halifax - Quality Inn Halifax Airport Hotel	60 Sky Blvd, Halifax, NS B2T 1K3	William McGillivray william.mcgillivray@canada.ca
Fredericton - Quality Inn & Suites, Amsterdam	559 Bishop Dr, Fredericton, NB E3C 2M6	William McGillivray william.mcgillivray@canada.ca
Territorial Site NOT Designated		
Coast High Country Inn	4051 4 Ave, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 1H1	Frances Rubio frances.rubio2@canada.ca



ANNEX B - Overview of Peace Officer Authorities and Offences under the *Quarantine Act*

Subsection 15(3) of the QA provides that travellers are to comply with reasonable measures ordered by screening or quarantine officers.

15 (3) Every traveller shall comply with any reasonable measure ordered by a screening officer or quarantine officer for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spread of a communicable disease.

15 (3) Le voyageur est tenu de se conformer à toute mesure raisonnable ordonnée par l'agent de contrôle ou l'agent de quarantaine en vue de prévenir l'introduction et la propagation d'une maladie transmissible.

Section 18 provides that a peace officer may, at the request of a screening or quarantine officer, arrest without a warrant a traveller who is not complying with a measure under 15(3).



18 A peace officer may, at the request of a screening officer or quarantine officer, arrest without a warrant and bring to a quarantine officer any traveller who the peace officer has reasonable grounds to believe has refused to be isolated or refuses to comply with a measure under subsection 15(3).

18 L'agent de la paix peut, à la demande de l'agent de contrôle ou de l'agent de quarantaine, arrêter sans mandat et amener devant l'agent de quarantaine le voyageur dont il a des motifs raisonnables de croire qu'il a refusé d'être isolé ou de se conformer à une mesure ordonnée au titre du paragraphe 15(3).

Additionally, subsection 28(1) of the QA outlines the situations in which a quarantine officer may detain a traveller.

- 28 (1) A quarantine officer may detain any traveller who
 - (a) has refused to be disinfested or to undergo a health assessment;
 - (b) has been required to undergo a medical examination under subsection 22(1);
 - (c) has failed to comply with an order made under section 26;
 - (d) the quarantine officer has reasonable grounds to believe
 - (i) has or might have a communicable disease or is infested with vectors, or has recently been in close proximity to a person who has or might have a communicable disease or is infested with vectors, and
 - (ii) is capable of infecting other people;
 - (e) has been arrested under section 27; or

- (f) has been arrested without a warrant under section 18.
- 28 (1) L'agent de quarantaine peut détenir tout voyageur, selon le cas :
 - a) qui a refusé de subir un contrôle médical ou de se faire désinfester;
 - b) qui a reçu l'ordre de subir un examen médical au titre du paragraphe 22(1);
 - c) qui ne s'est pas conformé à l'ordre donné en vertu de l'article 26;
 - d) dont il a des motifs raisonnables de croire qu'il est ou pourrait être atteint d'une maladie transmissible, qu'il est infesté de vecteurs ou qu'il a récemment été en contact avec une personne qui est ou pourrait être atteinte d'une telle maladie ou qui est infestée de vecteurs et qu'il peut infecter d'autres personnes;
 - e) qui a été arrêté en vertu de l'article 27;
 - f) qui a été arrêté sans mandat en vertu de l'article 18.

Subsection 28(2) provides for the possibility of arrest without a warrant to bring a traveller to a quarantine officer.

(2) A peace officer may, at the request of a quarantine officer, arrest without a warrant and bring to the quarantine officer any traveller referred to in paragraph (1) who resists detention.

(2) L'agent de la paix peut, à la demande de l'agent de quarantaine, arrêter sans mandat le voyageur visé au paragraphe (1) qui résiste à sa détention et l'amener devant l'agent de quarantaine.

Subsection 2(a) of the QIO Order allows peace officer to compel relevant information.

- 2 Every person who enters Canada must, during the 14-day period that begins on the day on which they enter Canada or begins again under subsection 3(2) or 4(4),
 - (a) answer any relevant questions asked by a screening officer, a quarantine officer, a peace officer or a public health official designated under section 2.1, or asked on behalf of the Chief Public Health Officer, for the purposes of the administration of this Order;
- 2 Toute personne qui entre au Canada est tenue, pendant la période de quatorze jours qui commence

le jour de son entrée au Canada ou qui recommence aux termes des paragraphes 3(2) ou 4(4), à la fois :



a) de répondre aux questions pertinentes posées soit par l'agent de contrôle, l'agent de quarantaine, l'agent de la paix ou le responsable de la santé publique désigné en vertu de l'article 2.1, soit au nom de

l'administrateur en chef, aux fins d'application du présent décret;

Peine

Offences and Punishment under the Quarantine Act

Entering quarantine facility

65 (1) No person shall enter a quarantine facility without the authorization of a quarantine officer.

Interdiction de pénétrer dans l'installation de quarantaine

65 (1) Il est interdit de pénétrer dans une installation de quarantaine sans y être autorisé par un agent de quarantaine.

Leaving quarantine facility

(2) No person shall leave a quarantine facility without the authorization of a quarantine officer.

Interdiction de quitter l'installation de quarantaine

(2) Il est interdit à quiconque se trouve dans une installation de quarantaine de la quitter sans y être autorisé par un agent de quarantaine.

Obstruction of officer

66 No person shall hinder or wilfully obstruct a quarantine officer, a screening officer or an environmental health officer who is carrying out their duties or functions under this Act, or make a false or misleading statement, either orally or in writing, to the officer.

Entrave

66 Il est interdit d'entraver volontairement l'action de l'agent de contrôle, de l'agent de quarantaine ou de l'agent d'hygiène du milieu dans l'exercice de ses fonctions sous le régime de la présente loi ou de lui faire, oralement ou par écrit, une déclaration fautive ou trompeuse.

Offence committed intentionally 67 (1) Every person is guilty of an offence if they cause a risk of imminent death or serious bodily harm to another person while wilfully or recklessly contravening this Act or the regulations.

(2) Quiconque commet l'infraction prévue au paragraphe (1) encourt, sur déclaration de culpabilité: (a) on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three years, or to both; and

Punishment

(2) Every person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable

(b) on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$300,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both.

Acte commis intentionnellement ou par insouciance

67 (1) Commet une infraction quiconque, en contrevenant intentionnellement ou par insouciance à la présente loi ou aux règlements, expose autrui à un danger imminent de mort ou de blessures graves.

a) par mise en accusation, une amende maximale de 1 000 000 \$ et un emprisonnement maximal de trois ans, ou l'une de ces peines;



b) par procédure sommaire, une amende maximale de 300 000 \$ et un emprisonnement

Failure to comply

68 Every person who fails to comply with an obligation imposed under subsection 15(3) or 25(1) or section 26 is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$200,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both.

Failure to comply

69 Every person who fails to comply with an obligation imposed under section 35, subsection 39(1) or 44(3) or section 51 is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$750,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both.

Contravention

70 Every person who contravenes section 12 or 13, subsection 15(1) or section 65 is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$200,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both.

Contravention

71 Every person who contravenes subsection 6(2), 8(1) or 34(2) or (3), section 36 or 38, subsection 42(1), section 45 or 50, subsection 54(3), section 58 or 59 or subsection 73(2) or the regulations is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$750,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both.

Contravention

maximal de six mois, ou l'une de ces peines.

Manquement à une obligation

68 Quiconque manque à toute obligation prévue par les paragraphes 15(3) ou 25(1) ou l'article 26 commet une infraction et encourt, sur déclaration de culpabilité par procédure sommaire, une amende maximale de 200 000 \$ et un emprisonnement maximal de six mois, ou l'une de ces peines.

Manquement à une obligation

69 Quiconque manque à toute obligation prévue par l'article 35, les paragraphes 39(1) ou 44(3) ou l'article 51 commet une infraction et encourt, sur déclaration de culpabilité par procédure sommaire, une amende maximale de 750 000 \$ et un emprisonnement maximal de six mois, ou l'une de ces peines.

Manquement à une obligation

70 Quiconque contrevient aux articles 12 ou 13, au paragraphe 15(1) ou à l'article 65 commet une infraction et encourt, sur déclaration de culpabilité par procédure sommaire, une amende maximale de 200 000 \$ et un emprisonnement maximal de six mois, ou l'une de ces peines.

Manquement à une obligation

71 Quiconque contrevient aux paragraphes 6(2), 8(1) ou 34(2) ou (3), aux articles 36 ou 38, au paragraphe 42(1), aux articles 45 ou 50, au paragraphe 54(3), aux articles 58 ou 59, au paragraphe 73(2) ou aux règlements commet une infraction et encourt, sur déclaration de culpabilité par procédure sommaire, une amende maximale de 750 000 \$ et un emprisonnement maximal de six mois, ou l'une de ces peines.

Manquement à une obligation



72 Every person who contravenes subsection 15(2) or section 66 is guilty of an offence and liable

(a) on conviction on indictment, to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three years, or to both; or

(b) on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$200,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both.

Continuing offence

75 If an offence under this Act is continued on more than one day, the person who committed it is liable to be convicted for a separate offence for each day on which it is continued.

72 Quiconque contrevient au paragraphe 15(2) ou à l'article 66 commet une infraction et encourt, sur déclaration de culpabilité :

a) par mise en accusation, une amende maximale de 500 000 \$ et un emprisonnement maximal de trois ans, ou l'une de ces peines; mois, ou l'une de ces peines.

b) par procédure sommaire, une amende maximale de 200 000 \$ et un emprisonnement maximal de six

Infraction Continue

75 Il est compté une infraction distincte pour chacun des jours au cours desquels se commet ou se continue une infraction à la présente loi.



ANNEX C – *Contraventions Regulations* Schedule XVI

Quarantine Act provision	Description	PREVIOUS fine amount	NEW Fine amount as of February 15
12	Failure to present oneself to a screening officer at the nearest entry point	\$275	\$825
15(1)	Failure to answer a relevant question asked by a screening officer or quarantine officer or to provide the officer with any required information or record	\$275	\$825
15(2)	Failure to disclose specified information concerning a listed communicable disease or vectors	\$275	\$825
15(3)	Failure to comply with a reasonable measure ordered by a screening officer or quarantine office	\$500	\$1500
25(1)	Failure to comply with an order to report to a public health authority	\$275	\$825
26	Failure to comply with an order regarding a treatment or a measure for preventing the introduction and spread of a communicable disease	\$750	\$3000
34(2)	a) Failure to inform a quarantine officer before arrival that any person, cargo or thing on board the conveyance could cause the spreading of a communicable disease (b) Failure to inform a quarantine officer before arrival that a person on board the conveyance has died (c) Failure to inform a quarantine officer before arrival that any prescribed circumstances exist	N/A	\$5000
58	Failure to comply with an order prohibiting or subjecting to any condition the entry into Canada	\$1000	\$3000
65(1)	Enter a quarantine facility without authorization	\$275	\$825
65(2)	Leave a quarantine facility without authorization	\$750	\$3000
66	(a) Hinder or wilfully obstruct a quarantine officer, screening officer or environmental health officer	\$500	\$1500



66	(b) Make a false or misleading statement to a quarantine officer, screening officer or environmental health officer	\$275	\$825
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* Maximum fine amount for a young person between the ages of 1-17 is \$100.

ANNEX D - Enforcement Measures Scenarios

Travellers entering Canada by air and land are subject to a number of pre-arrival, on-arrival and postarrival requirements. The level of enforcement measure applied by PHAC quarantine officer and the peace officers will be dependent on the assessment of the risk considerations for the travellers as well as the level of compliance to the various requirements.

Risk Considerations for all Travellers

1. Confirmation that the traveller is subject to the Order Is the person is subject to the Order?
 - Are they exempt from certain requirements?
 - What date did they enter Canada?

2. Level of risk of propagation
 - Does the person have COVID-19 symptoms? Did they test positive for COVID-19?
 - Did they come back from a country where the SARS-CoV-2 variant is circulating?
 - Are they conducting high-risk activities (e.g., are they outside, not wearing mask, not physical distancing)?

3. Place of isolation
 - What is the feasibility of respecting the isolation order?
 - Can the person avoid interaction with vulnerable people at the place of isolation? (2-metre distance between people at the residence)
 - Do they have access to the necessities of life (medication, food, cleaning supplies)?

4. Likelihood that the person will comply
 - What is their behaviour and attitude?
 - Does the person clearly understand the obligations?
 - Do they need professional help? (e.g., addictions, mental health etc.)

5. Re-occurring offences
 - Has the person contravened the Order in the past?
 - What is the likelihood that the enforcement measure applied will stop individuals from further violations?

6. Other
 - Is the person a minor?
 - Is the person accompanied by minors?



Scenarios

The following scenarios provide some examples of potential non-compliant behaviour by travellers ranging from not completing pre-departure/on arrival requirements to non-compliance for stays at Government Approved Accommodation (GAA) and Designated Quarantine Facility (DQF). However, as all situations are unique, the appropriate enforcement measures utilized would be determined by the PHAC Quarantine Officer, and the peace officer based on their own risk assessment so these scenarios are just for illustrative purposes. The risk-based approach to enforcement balances the increasing severity of risk or harm (those being symptomatic posing the great risk) with the likelihood of compliance by the traveller. Please refer to the Enforcement Continuum below.

It is recommended peace officers consider using these scenarios for tabletop exercises that may include prosecutors and legal services.

Scenario 1: Non-compliance with pre-board/pre-arrival requirements

Description

As of February 15, 2021, under the new OIC, all travellers (unless exempted) are required to complete the following prior to arrival:

- A negative COVID-19 molecular test within 72 hours

As of February 22, 2021, under the new OIC, all travellers (unless exempted) are required to complete the following prior to arrival:

- Downloaded and complete their information using the ArriveCAN app
- Pre-booked stay at a Government Approved Accommodation (GAA) (for air travel only)

Traveller Risk Profile

- Health status: Symptomatic/Asymptomatic and/or COVID status
- Suitability of quarantine plan
- Exhibits non-compliant behaviour (e.g. not wearing a face covering, not using ArriveCAN app)
- On-ward travel: Does the traveller need to use a public conveyance to get to their suitable place of quarantine

Enforcement Measures Analysis

Non-Compliant Behaviour	Risk Assessment (Low/Medium/High)	PHAC Enforcement Options	Police Enforcement Options	Considerations (Examples)
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No predeparture test	Low	- Education - Issue ticket	- Education - Issue ticket*	-Compliance with testing on arrival, hotel and quarantine plan - asymptomatic
ArriveCan not used	Low	- Education - Issue ticket	- Education - Issue ticket*	- Compliance with predeparture testing, hotel and quarantine plan - asymptomatic.
No pre-booked hotel	Low	- Education - Issue ticket	- Education - Issue ticket*	- Compliance with DQF - asymptomatic
Any combination of the above scenarios	Medium	- Education - Issue ticket(s) depending on number of non compliant behaviours	- Education - Issue ticket* depending on number of non compliant behaviours	- Asymptomatic and - has reasonable quarantine plan.
Any combination of the above scenarios and symptomatic	High	- Education - Issue ticket(s) depending on number of non compliant behaviours - Escort to DQF	- Education - Issue ticket* - Escort to DQF/ arrest	- Higher risk as symptomatic - Assess risk of non-compliance.

*See ANNEX C

Scenario 2: Non-compliance with on-arrival requirements

Description

As of February 15, 2021, under the new OIC, all travellers (unless exempted) are required to complete the following on arrival:

- Travellers are required to have COVID-19 molecular test on arrival

As of February 22, 2021, under the new OIC, all travellers (unless exempted) are required to complete the following on arrival:

- Travellers are required to stay at a GAA for up to 3 days, or until negative test result received (air travel only)
- Travellers are required to stay at DQF if symptomatic during 3-day stay, or if a positive test result received.



Traveller Risk Profile

- Health status: Symptomatic/Asymptomatic and/or COVID status
- Suitability of quarantine plan
- Exhibits non-compliant behaviour (e.g. not wearing a face covering, not using ArriveCAN app)
- On-ward travel: Does the traveller need to use a public conveyance to get to their suitable place of quarantine

Enforcement Measures Analysis

Non-Compliant Behaviour	Risk Assessment (Low/Medium/High)	PHAC Enforcement Option	Police Enforcement Options	Considerations (Examples)
Refusal of onarrival testing	Low	- Education - Issue ticket - Referral to DQF	- Education - Issue ticket* - Escort to DQF	- Compliance with pre-departure testing, hotel and quarantine plan - Asymptomatic
Refusal to stay at GAA	Medium	- Education - Issue ticket - Referral to DQF	- Education - Issue ticket* - Escort to DQF	- Compliance with DQF - Suitable quarantine plan - asymptomatic
Refusal to stay at DQF	Medium	- Education - Issue ticket - Quarantine Order 15 (3) - Detention Order	- Education - Issue ticket* - Arrest without warrant - Escort to DQF (Secure DQF)	- Suitable quarantine plan - Assessment of level of compliance. - asymptomatic
Any combination of the above scenarios	High	- Education - Issue ticket(s) - Quarantine Order 15 (3) - Detention Order	- Education - Issue ticket* - Arrest without warrant - Escort to DQF (Secure DQF)	- Suitable quarantine plan. - Assessment of level of compliance. - asymptomatic



Any combination of above scenarios and symptomatic	High	- Education - Issue ticket(s) - Quarantine Order 15 (3) - Detention Order	- Education - Issue ticket* - Arrest without warrant - Escort to DQF (Secure DQF)	- Suitable quarantine plan - Assess risk of noncompliance.
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*See ANNEX C

Scenario 3: Non-compliance with GAA stay or DQF Stay

Description

As of February 22, 2021, under the new OIC, all travellers (unless exempted) are required to complete the following on arrival:

- Travellers are required to stay at a GAA until negative test result received (air travel only)
- Travellers are required to stay at DQF if symptomatic during GAA stay, or if a positive test result received.
- Travellers are required to stay at DQF if no suitable quarantine plan or other non-compliance issues that would warrant this action

Traveller Risk Profile

- Health status: Symptomatic/Asymptomatic and/or COVID status
- Suitability of quarantine plan
- Exhibits non-compliant behaviour (e.g. not wearing a face covering, not using ArriveCAN app)
- On-ward travel: Does the traveller need to use a public conveyance to get to their suitable place of quarantine

Enforcement Measures Analysis

Non-Compliant Behaviour	Risk Assessment (Low/Medium/High)	PHAC Enforcement Options	Police Enforcement Options	Considerations (Examples)
Refusal to stay at GAA on arrival	Medium	- Education - Issue ticket - Referral to DQF	- Education - Issue ticket* - Escort to DQF	- Compliance with DQF - Suitable quarantine plan - asymptomatic



Unauthorized departure from GAA before receiving test result	Medium	- Education - Issue ticket - Detention Order - Referral to DQF	- Education - Issue ticket* - Arrest without warrant - Escort to DQF (Secure DQF)	- Compliance with DQF - Suitable quarantine plan - asymptomatic
Refusal to stay at DQF on arrival	Medium	- Education - Issue ticket - Quarantine Order 15 (3) - Detention Order	- Education - Issue ticket* - Arrest without warrant - Secure DQF	- Suitable quarantine plan - Assessment of level of compliance. - asymptomatic
Unauthorized departure from DQF	Medium	- Education - Issue ticket - Quarantine Order 15 (3) - Detention Order	- Education - Issue ticket* - Arrest without warrant - Secure DQF	- Suitable quarantine plan - Assessment of level of compliance. - asymptomatic
Refusal to go to DQF during or at end of GAA stay if symptomatic and/or positive test result	High	- Education - Issue ticket - Quarantine Order 15 (3) - Detention Order	- Education - Issue ticket* - Arrest without warrant - Secure DQF	- Suitable quarantine plan - Assessment of level of compliance. - asymptomatic
Any combination of the above scenarios including multiple unauthorized departures	High	- Education - Issue ticket(s) - Quarantine Order 15 (3) - Detention Order	- Education - Issue ticket* - Arrest without warrant - Secure DQF	- Suitable Quarantine Plan. - Assessment of level of compliance. - asymptomatic
Any combination of above scenarios and symptomatic	High	- Education - Issue ticket(s) - Quarantine Order 15 (3) - Detention Order	- Education - Issue ticket* - Arrest without warrant - Secure DQF	- Suitable quarantine plan - Assess risk of non-compliance.

*See ANNEX C

Scenario 4: Safety issues at GAA or DQF

Description:



- Travellers exhibiting behaviours at GAA or DQF that put travellers/staff/security at risk (e.g not in line with Code of Conduct)
- Trespassers on GAA or DQF property that put other travellers/staff/security at risk

Enforcement Measures Analysis

Non-Compliant Behaviour	Risk Assessment (Low/Medium/High)	PHAC Enforcement Options	Police Enforcement Options	Considerations (Examples)
Travellers displaying behaviours that put other travellers/staff security at risk	Medium-High	- Education - Issue ticket(s) - Quarantine Order 15 (3) - Detention Order	Education Issue ticket* Arrest without warrant Secure DQF	- Suitable quarantine plan - Assess risk of non-compliance - Asymptomatic
Travellers displaying behaviours that put other travellers/staff/security at risk and symptomatic	High	- Education - Issue ticket(s) - Quarantine Order 15 (3) - Detention Order	- Education - Issue ticket* - Arrest without warrant - Secure DQF	- Assess risk of non-compliance - Symptomatic
Trespassers displaying behaviours that put travellers/staff/security at risk*	High	- Education (s) - Issue ticket	- Education - Issue ticket* - Arrest without warrant	

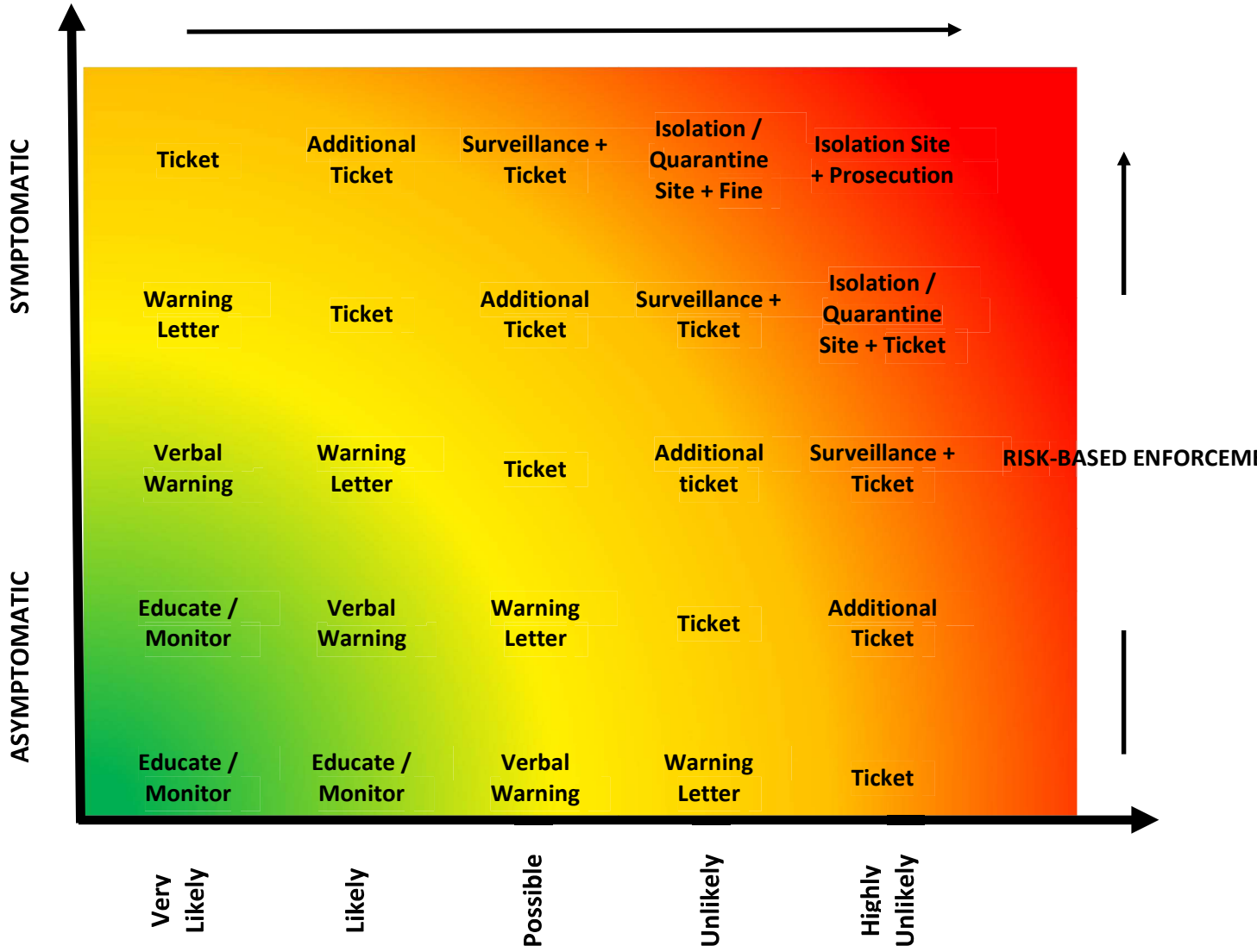
*See ANNEX C

Enforcement Continuum

RISK-BASED ENFORCEMENT



RISK / LEVEL OF HARM





LIKELIHOOD of Compling

Ministry of the Solicitor General

Public Safety Division

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Toronto ON M7A 2H3

Telephone: (416) 314-3377
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Ministère du Solliciteur général

Division de la sécurité publique

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MEMORANDUM TO: All Chiefs of Police and
Commissioner Thomas Carrique
Chairs, Police Services Boards

FROM: Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

SUBJECT: **2021 COVID-19 Relief Funding for Municipalities**

DATE OF ISSUE:	March 12, 2021
CLASSIFICATION:	General Information
RETENTION:	Indefinite
INDEX NO.:	21-0034
PRIORITY:	Normal

I am writing to advise you of additional provincial funding for municipalities to ensure the delivery of critical services and enable capital projects to stay on track in light of COVID19.

On March 4, 2021, the Ontario government announced that it is providing an additional \$500 million through the [2021 Provincial COVID-19 Relief Funding for Municipalities](#) program. The program is intended to help municipalities respond to ongoing and unprecedented 2021 COVID-19 operating pressures.

All 444 municipalities in Ontario are eligible for this program. The level of funding is based on a combination of a base amount using Municipal Property Assessment Corporation household data and an amount based on the proportion of provincial COVID-19 cases (from January 1, 2021 to February 18, 2021) in the municipality's respective Public Health Unit.

Municipalities have the flexibility to use this funding to address the specific priorities of their communities based on their unique COVID-19 related operating pressures. Examples may include, but are not limited to, personal protective equipment purchases,

overtime incurred due to providing emergency response and frontline services as a result of the pandemic, and purchases required to do remote work.

.../2

-2-

Police services are encouraged to consult with their respective municipalities to identify critical COVID-19 related operating pressures for policing that can be addressed through this funding initiative.

Once again, thank you for your continued efforts to help keep our communities safe and healthy.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Stubbings". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Richard Stubbings
Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Safety Division

Ministry of the Solicitor General

**Office of the Fire Marshal and
Emergency Management**

25 Morton Shulman Avenue
Toronto ON M3M 0B1 Tel:
647-329-1100
Fax: 647-329-1143

Ministère du Solliciteur général

**Bureau du commissaire des incendies et de
la gestion des situations d'urgence**

25, avenue Morton Shulman
Toronto ON M3M 0B1
Tél. : 647-329-1100
Télééc. : 647-329-1143



MEMORANDUM TO: Ontario Fire Chiefs

FROM: Jon Pegg, Ontario Fire Marshal

DATE: March 16, 2021

SUBJECT: COVID-19 Relief Funding for Municipalities Program

I am writing to advise you of additional provincial COVID-19 relief funding for municipalities to ensure the delivery of critical services and enable capital projects to stay on track.

On March 4, 2021, the Ontario government announced that it is providing an additional \$500 million through the [2021 COVID-19 Relief Funding for Municipalities](#) program. The program is intended to help municipalities respond to ongoing and unprecedented 2021 COVID-19 operating pressures.

All 444 municipalities in Ontario are eligible for this program. The level of funding is based on a combination of a base amount using Municipal Property Assessment Corporation household data and an amount based on the proportion of provincial COVID-19 cases (from January 1, 2021 to February 18, 2021) in the municipality's respective Public Health Unit.

Municipalities have the flexibility to use this funding to address the specific priorities of their communities based on their unique COVID-19 related operating pressures. Examples may include, but are not limited to, personal protective equipment purchases, overtime incurred due to providing emergency response and frontline services as a result of the pandemic, and purchases required to do remote work.

The ministry encourages fire services to consult with its municipality to identify critical COVID-19 related operating pressures for fire services that can be addressed through this funding initiative.

Once again, thank you for your continued efforts to help keep our communities safe and healthy.

Sincerely,

Jon Pegg
Ontario Fire Marshal

**Ministry of
Municipal
Affairs and Housing**

Office of the Deputy
Minister

777 Bay Street, 17th
Floor Toronto ON
M7A 2J3
Tel.: 416 585-7100

**March 17, 2021
Ministère des Affaires
Municipales et du Logement**

Bureau du sous-ministre

777, rue Bay, 17^e étage
Toronto ON M7A 2J3
Tél. : 416 585-7100

MEMORANDUM TO: Municipal Chief Administrative Officers and Clerks

**SUBJECT: Capacity Limit Changes for Some Events in
GreyLockdown, Phase 1 COVID Vaccination Plan for
Frontline Emergency Personnel & new COVID Border
Testing Orders**

Today I am writing to you to share a range of updates relevant to municipalities from recent memoranda from the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

As public health officials review the case data across the province related to COVID-19, public health units may move from time to time into different zones of the *Reopening Ontario (A Flexible Response to COVID-19) Act*. Please remember to check the [most current public health measures and advice](#) to ensure you have the most updated information related to your communities.

Based on the advice of the Chief Medical Officer of Health, the province has adjusted capacity limits for weddings, funerals, and religious services, rites or ceremonies held in regions currently in the Grey-Lockdown level of the Framework. Effective Monday, March 15, 2021 at 12:01 a.m., these noted events are permitted to allow for up to 15 per cent total occupancy indoors or up to 50 people outdoors. For more details on these changes to capacity limits, please reference the [news release](#) from March 12, 2021.

Additionally, front-line personnel who provide direct health care services, including response to triaged medical emergency calls where there is an increased risk of exposure to COVID-19, are included in Phase 1 of the province's vaccination roll-out. This includes paramedics, front-line police officers, and fire fighters who respond to medical calls for service and provide emergency assistance such as cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and the administration of Naloxone. For more details on the vaccination plan for emergency responders, please review the enclosed memorandum

sent to all Chiefs of Police by the Ministry of the Solicitor General on February 26, 2021 and the [Province of Ontario's vaccination distribution implementation plan](#). I understand that the Office of the Fire Marshal is also communicating similar information to the Fire Chiefs in Ontario.

I also wanted to share an update from the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) about new orders under the *Quarantine Act* related to land and air border testing and enhanced requirements for travelers. For more details on border measures for land and air, along with the enforcement approach, please review the enclosed memorandum sent to all Chiefs of Police by the Ministry of the Solicitor General on March 11, 2021 and the attached PHAC resource document.

Finally, please see the enclosed memoranda sent to all Chiefs of Police and Fire Chiefs from the Ministry of the Solicitor General dated March 12, 2021 and March 16, 2021 where police and fire services are being encouraged to consult with their respective municipalities to identify critical COVID-19 related operating pressures for policing and fire services that may be addressed through the 2021 Provincial COVID-19 Relief Funding initiative.

Thank you, once again, for your continued efforts to help keep our communities safe and healthy.

Sincerely,

Kate Manson-Smith
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

Enclosure: Correspondence from the Ministry of the Solicitor General to all Chiefs of Police dated February 26, 2021 – English version regarding Phase 1 COVID-19 Vaccinations for Frontline Police Officers.

Correspondence from the Ministry of the Solicitor General to all Chiefs of Police dated March 11, 2021 – English version regarding New COVID Border Testing Orders under the *Quarantine Act*.

Correspondence from the Ministry of the Solicitor General to all Chiefs of Police dated March 12, 2021 and to all Fire Chiefs dated March 16, 2021 - English version regarding 2021 COVID-19 Relief Funding for Municipalities.

If a French version is required, please contact
Richard.Stubbings@ontario.ca.