



THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BRAMPTON

BY-LAW

Number 135 - 2020

A By-law to require mandatory face coverings in the City of Brampton in response to COVID-19

WHEREAS on March 17, 2020, an emergency was declared by the Government of Ontario pursuant to section 7.0.1 of the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.9 ("*EMCPA*") in response to the 2019 Coronavirus ("COVID-19");

AND WHEREAS on March 18, 2020, The Regional Municipality of Peel (the "Region of Peel") declared an emergency in support of the Province's efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19;

AND WHEREAS on March 22, 2020, The Corporation of the City of Brampton (the "City") declared an emergency pursuant to section 4 of the *EMCPA* in support of the Province's and Region of Peel's efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19;

AND WHEREAS in May 2020 the Medical Officer of Health for the Region of Peel strongly recommended the use of masks or face coverings and on June 30, 2020 recommended the mandatory use of masks or face coverings in connection with and to support the safe re-opening of the Region of Peel in accordance with the Province of Ontario's Stage 2 Re-Opening Framework;

AND WHEREAS health authorities at the Federal, Provincial and Regional level have all recommended that persons wear face coverings in public where physical distancing cannot be maintained;

AND WHEREAS Council for the City is desirous to enact a by-law to require mandatory face coverings in indoor public spaces and vehicles that are accessible to the public to help mitigate the spread of COVID-19;

AND WHEREAS subsection 8(1) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25, as amended ("*Municipal Act, 2001*") provides that the powers of a municipality shall be interpreted broadly so as to confer broad authority to enable it to govern its affairs as it considers appropriate and to enhance its ability to respond to municipal issues;

AND WHEREAS subsection 8(3) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* provides the power to regulate, prohibit or require persons to do such things as may be necessary to respond to matters affecting the municipal;

AND WHEREAS subsection 11(2) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* authorizes a municipality to pass by-laws with respect to: economic, social and environmental well-being of the municipality, including respecting climate change; the health, safety and well-being of persons; and the protection of persons and property, including consumer protection;

AND WHEREAS section 425 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* authorizes a municipality to pass by-laws providing that a person who contravenes a municipal by-law is guilty of an offence and section 429 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* authorizes a municipality to establish a system of fines for offences under a by-law;

AND WHEREAS subsection 436(1) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* provides that a municipality has the power to pass by-laws providing that the municipality may enter on land at any reasonable time for the purpose of carrying out an inspection to determine whether or not a by-law passed under the *Municipal Act, 2001* is being complied with;

AND WHEREAS subsection 444(1) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* authorizes a municipality to make an order requiring the person who contravened a by-law, caused or permitted the contravention, or the owner or occupier of the land on which the contravention occurred to discontinue the contravening activity;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of The Corporation of the City of Brampton **ENACTS** as follows:

PART 1 – TITLE

1. This by-law may be referred to as the “Brampton COVID-19 Mandatory Face Coverings By-law”.

PART 2 – DEFINITIONS

2. For the purposes of this By-law:

“**By-law**” means this By-law;

“**City**” means The Corporation of the City of Brampton and/or the municipal boundaries of the City of Brampton;

“**Council**” means City Council of the Corporation of the City of Brampton;

“**EMCPA**” means the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.9;

“**Emergency Orders**” means the emergency orders passed by the Province of Ontario pursuant to the *EMCPA* related to COVID-19, including any regulations enacted pursuant to the *EMCPA*;

“**Face Covering**” means a mask or face covering (including a bandana or scarf) constructed of cloth, linen or other similar fabric that fits securely to the face and is large enough to completely and comfortably cover the mouth, nose and chin without gaping, and includes but does not need to be, a medical mask such as surgical masks, N95 or other masks required by healthcare workers;

“**Medical Officer of Health**” means the Medical Officer of Health for The Regional Municipality of Peel;

“**Municipal Act, 2001**” means the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25, as amended;

“**Municipality**” means the City and The Regional Municipality of Peel or their local boards or agencies, including the Peel Regional Police and Brampton Fire and Emergency Services;

“**Brampton Transit Vehicle**” means any vehicle which is used as part of the City’s public bus transportation system and falls under the operation and control of Brampton Transit;

“**Officer**” means:

- (a) A Provincial Offences Officer of a Municipality or other person appointed by or under the authority of a Municipal by-law to enforce Municipal by-laws;

(b) A public health inspector acting under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health; or

(c) A Police Officer employed by the Peel Regional Police, the Ontario Provincial Police or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police;

“Operator” means a Person or organization who alone or with others, owns and/or has control over and/or directs, the operation of a Public Establishment, but does not include a Municipality;

“Person” or any expression referring to a person, means an individual of any age and also includes a partnership, limited partnership, and a corporation and its directors and officers, and the heirs, executors, assignees and administrators;

“Provincial Offences Act” means the *Provincial Offences Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.33;

PART 3– PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENT

3. For the purposes of this By-law, “Public Establishment” means all or any portion of a building or place in the City that is:
 - (1) located indoors; and
 - (2) where the public is invited or permitted access whether or not a fee is charged or a membership is required for entry.
4. For greater clarity, Public Establishments shall include the following:
 - (1) retail stores where goods and services are sold to customers;
 - (2) businesses that primarily sell food including restaurants, supermarkets, grocery stores, bakeries and convenience stores;
 - (3) churches, mosques and other places of worship, except during a religious rite or ceremony conducted that is incompatible with the face being covered;
 - (4) indoor community, sports and recreational facilities and clubhouses;
 - (5) shopping malls or similar structure which contains multiple places of business;
 - (6) businesses providing personal care services;
 - (7) common areas of hotels and motels and other short term accommodations, such as lobbies, elevators, meeting rooms or other common use facilities within such accommodations, but does not include common areas of residential apartment buildings and condominiums;
 - (8) libraries, museums, galleries and other similar facilities;
 - (9) banquet halls, conventions centres, arenas, stadiums and other event spaces;
 - (10) concert venues, theatres, cinemas, casinos and other entertainment establishments;
 - (11) premises utilized as an open house, presentation centre, or other facility for real estate purposes;

- (12) vehicle licensed or operated in accordance with the Mobile Licensing By-law 67-2014, as amended, including Personal Transportation Company Vehicles operating within the City of Brampton;
 - (13) buildings operated by the Municipality; and
 - (14) other businesses, organizations and places that are or may be permitted to operate in accordance with the Emergency Orders.
5. Notwithstanding sections 3 and 4, Public Establishment shall not include the following:
- (1) day cares, schools, post-secondary institutions and other facilities used solely for educational purposes;
 - (2) hospitals and portions of buildings used by regulated health professionals;
 - (3) buildings owned or services operated by the Province of Ontario or the Federal Government of Canada;
 - (4) portions of community centres, arenas or other buildings that are being used for the purpose of providing day camps for children or for the training of amateur or professional athletes;
 - (5) portions of community centres, arenas or other buildings operated by the Municipality that are being used for the purpose of providing community services or programs for which registration is required; and
 - (6) school transportation vehicles.

PART 4 – FACE COVERING POLICY

- 6. Every Operator shall adopt a policy regarding the wearing of Face Coverings that prohibits Persons to enter, or otherwise remains within, a Public Establishment unless the Person is wearing a Face Covering, subject to the exemptions provided for in Part 6 of this By-law and otherwise in accordance with this By-law;
- 7. The Operator shall, upon request, provide a copy of the policy for inspection by an Officer.
- 8. Every Operator shall conspicuously post at all entrances to and within the Public Establishment clearly visible signage that Persons are required to wear a Face Covering in accordance with this By-law, and directing that 2.0 metre distance should be maintained whenever possible.
- 9. No Operator shall permit a Person to enter or to remain in a Public Establishment without a Face Covering in contravention of this By-law or the policy required to be adopted by section 6 of this By-law.

PART 5 – FACE COVERINGS

- 10. Every Person shall wear a Face Covering:
 - (1) before entering and while inside a Public Establishment; and
 - (2) before entering onto and while riding in a Brampton Transit Vehicle;
- 11. Every Person shall ensure that any Person under his or her care or control including children comply with Section 10 of this By-law.

PART 6 - EXEMPTIONS

12. Notwithstanding Parts 4 and 5 of this By-law, the following Persons shall be exempt from wearing a Face Covering:
- (1) children 2 years of age or younger;
 - (2) children between the ages of 3 and 5 who refuse to wear a Face Covering and cannot be persuaded to do so by their caregiver;
 - (3) Persons who have trouble breathing or are otherwise unable to wear a Face Covering for medical reasons or by reason of disability, including Persons unable to place or remove a Face Covering without assistance;
 - (4) Persons who are engaged in an athletic, fitness, or aquatic activity in accordance with the Emergency Orders;
 - (5) Persons while consuming food or drink provided such businesses are permitted to operate under the Emergency Orders and all other conditions of the Emergency Orders are met;
 - (6) Persons while receiving services involving the face and requiring the removal of a Face Covering, provided such services are permitted to operate under the Emergency Orders and provided 2.0 metre distance is maintained from all other Persons other than the person providing the service;
 - (7) employees and agents of the Operator or a Municipality within an area not for public access, or within or behind a physical barrier;
 - (8) police, fire, or paramedics during the course of an emergency call; and
 - (9) Persons while testifying, examining or making submissions at a court, tribunal, arbitration or other quasi-judicial proceeding.
13. A Person who is not wearing or refuses to wear a Face Covering shall identify if they are a Person who is exempt from wearing a Face Covering when asked by an Operator or Officer, but such Persons shall not be required to identify which exemption prevents them from wearing a Face Covering or provide proof in order to meet any of the exemptions set out in section 12 of this By-law.

PART 7 – ENFORCEMENT AND INSPECTION

14. The provisions of this By-law may be enforced by an Officer.
15. (1) An Officer may enter any lands, buildings, and structures at any reasonable time for the purpose of carrying out an inspection to determine whether any provision of this By-law is being complied with.
- (2) For greater certainty, for the purposes of conducting an inspection pursuant to this By-law, an Officer may:
- (a) require the production for inspection of documents or things relevant to the inspection;
 - (b) inspect and remove documents or things relevant to the inspection for the purpose of making copies or extracts;
 - (c) require information from any person concerning a matter related to the inspection; and

- (d) alone, or in conjunction with a person possessing special or expert knowledge, make examinations or take tests, samples or photographs necessary for the purposes of the inspection.
16. No Person shall prevent, hinder, or obstruct, or attempt to hinder or obstruct, an Officer who is lawfully exercising a power or performing a duty under this By-law, including by refusing to identify themselves when requested to do so by an Officer.

PART 8 – ORDERS

17. An Officer may order an Operator or a Person found in contravention of this By-law or an Operator or Person who caused or permitted the contravention of this By-law to correct the contravention or to leave a Public Establishment or a Brampton Transit Vehicle.
18. An order made pursuant to this Part may be given by an Officer verbally or in writing.
19. An order in writing shall:
- (1) identify the following:
 - (a) the location where the contravention occurred;
 - (b) the reasonable particulars of the contravention; and
 - (c) the date and time by which compliance with the order is required; and
 - (2) be served personally to the Person to whom it is directed, or by registered mail to the Person or the Operator and shall be deemed to be served on the fifth day after mailing.
20. Every Operator and every Person shall comply with an order made under this By-law.

PART 9 – PENALTIES

21. (1) Every Operator and every Person over the age of 12 who contravenes any provision of this By-law, and every director or officer of a corporation who concurs in such contravention by the corporation, including failing to comply with an order made under this By-law, is guilty of an offence and is liable to a fine, and such other penalties, as provided for in the *Provincial Offences Act* and the *Municipal Act, 2001*, as each may be amended from time to time.
- (2) In addition to section 21(1), any Operator and any Person who is charged with an offence under this By-law by the laying of an information under Part III of the *Provincial Offences Act* and is found guilty of the offence is liable, pursuant to the *Municipal Act, 2001*, to the following fines:
- (a) a minimum fine not exceeding \$500 and a maximum fine not exceeding \$100,000;
 - (b) in the case of a continuing offence, for each day or part of a day that the offence continues, a minimum fine not exceeding \$500, and a maximum fine not exceeding \$10,000, and the total of all daily fines for the offence is not limited to \$100,000; and
 - (c) in the case of a multiple offence, for each offence included in the multiple offence, a minimum fine not exceeding \$500, and a maximum fine not

exceeding \$10,000, and the total of all fines for each included offence is not limited to \$100,000.

(3) If an Operator or a Person is convicted of an offence under this By-law, in addition to any other remedy or any penalty imposed, the court in which the conviction has been entered, and any court of competent jurisdiction, may make an order prohibiting the continuation or repetition of the offence by the Operator or the Person convicted.

22. An offence under this By-law may constitute a continuing offence or a multiple offence as set out in the *Municipal Act, 2001*.

PART 10 – GENERAL

23. In the event of conflict, the specific conflicting provision of this By-law will be of no force and effect to the extent that it conflicts with:
- (1) an Emergency Orders, and for greater certainty nothing in this By-law shall be construed as permitting the opening or access to a Public Establishment that is not permitted or restricted by an Emergency Orders;
 - (2) any statute, regulation, rule, by-law, order or instrument of the Province of Ontario or the Government of Canada; or
 - (3) a by-law enacted by the Region.
24. Words importing the singular number shall include the plural, and words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine, and the converse of the foregoing also applies, unless the context of the By-law otherwise requires.
25. Should a court of competent jurisdiction declare any part or provision of this By-law to be invalid or of no force and effect, it is the intention of Council in enacting this By-law that the remainder of its provisions remain valid and binding, and that it be applied and enforced in accordance with its terms to the fullest extent possible according to law.

PART 11 – FORCE AND EFFECT

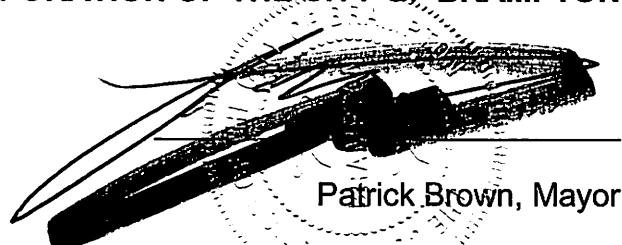
26. Part 4 of this By-law shall come into force on July 15, 2020 and all other provisions of this By-law shall come into force on July 10, 2020.
27. This By-law shall remain in effect until 12:01a.m. on October 1, 2020 at which time this By-law shall be repealed, unless extended by resolution of Council on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health.

ENACTED AND PASSED THIS 8th DAY OF JULY, 2020.

Approved as to form
2020/07/08
Diana Soos

Approved as to content
2020/07/08
Joseph Pittari

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BRAMPTON



Patrick Brown, Mayor



~~Peter Fay, City Clerk~~
Teresa Olsen, Deputy City Clerk