

Topic: Emergency Powers in Response to COVID
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I. Introduction

In emergency situations, both provincial and federal law grants each level of government with extraordinary powers. Originally designed to deal with war and insurrection, these regimes have evolved to be responsive to a wide range of crises, including pandemics like COVID-19.

Currently, several provinces, including Ontario, have invoked their emergency powers. The Federal government has indicated that, while it is assessing the need to invoke federal emergency powers, it does not have a present intention to do so.

The purpose of this memo is to provide an overview of the scope and limits of provincial and federal emergency powers, and, in the case of Ontario, set out how the powers have been invoked so far.

II. Provincial Emergency Powers

Ontario's framework for dealing with serious emergencies is the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act* [EMCPA].¹ The statute contains a number of provisions related to emergency planning. However, the statute's most significant provisions relate to declarations of states of emergency, and emergency powers that may be exercised during a declared emergency.

Declaring Emergencies

Cabinet or, in particularly urgent circumstances, the Premier, may declare an emergency throughout Ontario, or in any part of the province.² Before doing so, Cabinet or the Premier must be satisfied that an emergency – defined as a danger of major proportions that could result in serious harm to persons or substantial damage to property – exists and requires immediate action to reduce or mitigate it.³ Further, they must be satisfied that at least one of three circumstances exist:

1. The resources normally available to the government – including existing legislation – cannot be relied upon without the risk of serious delay;

¹ *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*, RSO 1990, c E.9 [EMCPA].

² EMCPA, s. 7.0.1(1).

³ EMCPA, ss. 1 (s.v. "emergency"), 7.0.1(3)1.

2. The resources normally available to the government may be insufficiently effective to address the emergency; or
3. It is not possible, without the risk of undue delay, to ascertain whether the resources normally available to government can be relied upon.⁴

On March 17, 2020, at 7:30 am, an emergency was declared throughout the entirety of Ontario related to COVID-19.⁵ Originally set to expire on March 31st, it was extended by cabinet order to April 14, 2020.⁶ On April 14, 2020, the Legislature extended the emergency for an additional 28 days, to May 12, 2020.

Powers of the Premier

During a declared emergency, the Premier gains a number of specific powers, which he may delegate to a Cabinet minister, or to the Commissioner of Emergency Management.⁷

The Premier is empowered to exercise any power or perform any duty conferred on a minister of the Crown or any employee of the Crown under any provincial law.⁸

The Premier also has the power to exercise broad powers over municipalities that are within the scope of an emergency if he or she considers it necessary. In particular, the Premier may direct and control the administration, facilities and equipment of a municipality, or require *any* municipality to provide such assistance as the Premier considers necessary to an area outside of the jurisdiction of the municipality.⁹

When subject to an order or direction of the Premier, a municipality may exercise its municipal powers to comply, even if there is no by-law authorizing them to do so.¹⁰

To date, we are not aware of the Premier (or any delegate) exercising any of his powers under this provision in respect of the COVID-19 emergency.

Emergency Orders

During a declared emergency, Cabinet is authorized to make emergency orders for the purpose of promoting the public good by protecting health, safety and welfare in a manner that is subject

⁴ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.1(3)2.

⁵ *Declaration of Emergency*, O.Reg 50/20.

⁶ *Order Made Under the Act -Extension of Emergency*, O.Reg. 105/20.

⁷ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.4(1).

⁸ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.3(1).

⁹ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.3(2).

¹⁰ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.3(3). Ordinarily, municipalities are only permitted to exercise their capacities, rights, powers or privileges by by-law: *Municipal Act, 2001*, SO 2001, c. 25, s. 5(3).

to the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.¹¹ The power to make orders may be delegated to an individual Cabinet minister, or to the Commissioner of Emergency Management.¹²

The *EMCPA* empowers Cabinet to make a wide range of orders.¹³ These include:

1. Implementing emergency plans adopted by municipalities, ministries, public bodies, or at the provincial level;
2. Regulating or prohibiting movement to, from or within any area;
3. Evacuating individuals, animals or property, and making arrangements for their adequate care;
4. Establishing facilities for care, welfare, safety or shelter of individuals, including emergency hospitals;
5. Closing any public or private place;
6. Constructing works or appropriating, destroying or removing property;
7. Collecting, transporting, storing, processing or disposing of any waste;
8. Authorizing facilities to operate as necessary, including electrical generation facilities;
9. Using, making available or distributing any goods, services or resources located in Ontario;
10. Procuring goods, services or resources;
11. Fixing or regulating prices of goods, services or resources;
12. Authorizing (but not requiring) persons to render services of a type that the person is reasonably qualified to provide;¹⁴
13. Requiring person to collect, use or disclose information;¹⁵

¹¹ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.2(1).

¹² *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.4(1). As noted below, the duration of orders made by the Commissioner is shorter than for orders made by Cabinet or a minister.

¹³ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.2(4).

¹⁴ When an order is made under this paragraph, it may provide for terms and conditions of service for the person(s). Further a person who provides service pursuant to such an order may not be terminated from their employment due to the fact that they provide such service: ss. 7.0.2(5)-(6).

¹⁵ The collection, use or disclosure of information under such an order must be used *solely* for the purpose of alleviating the effects of the emergency. When the emergency is terminated, any personal information that has been collected, used or disclosed is subject to the any laws related to privacy and confidentiality of personal information.

Beyond these specified types of orders, Cabinet may make an order to take such other actions or measures that Cabinet considers necessary to prevent, respond to or alleviate the effects of the emergency. Such orders must be “consistent” with the power to make the other orders listed above.¹⁶

Orders may be retroactive,¹⁷ and they prevail over any statute, regulation, rule, bylaw or other order or instrument on legislative nature unless the other instrument states that it applies notwithstanding the *EMCPA*.¹⁸

However, an order may not override the *Occupational Health and Safety Act*, or a regulation made under that *Act*.¹⁹

To make an order, Cabinet must be satisfied that the order is necessary and essential in the circumstances to reduce or mitigate serious harm to persons or substantial damage to property. Moreover, Cabinet must be of the opinion that it is reasonable to believe that the order will alleviate the harm or damage, and that the order is a reasonable alternative to other measures that could be taken.²⁰

Further, orders must only apply to those areas of the province that are necessary, and only for so long as is necessary.²¹ Actions that are taken pursuant to an order must be done in a manner that limits their intrusiveness, while at the same time being consistent with the objectives of the order.²²

Exemptions to, and Modification of Legislation During Emergencies

The *EMCPA* provides for a narrow, but powerful ability for Cabinet to override and even re-write existing legislation on a temporary basis without the involvement of the legislature.

The purpose of this power is solely to provide aid to victims of emergencies who need greater services, benefits or compensation than Ontario law provides, or who may be prejudiced by the operation of Ontario law.²³

The only laws subject to this power are those that govern compensation (such as fixing amounts, establishing eligibility, restricting how often a benefit may be given or its duration, etc.),

However, such information may be used for research purposes if it is anonymized or if the person to whom it relates provides consent: ss. 7.0.2(7)-(9).

¹⁶ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.2(4)14.

¹⁷ *EMCPA*, s. 7.2(1)(b).

¹⁸ *EMCPA*, s. 7.2(4).

¹⁹ *EMCPA*, s. 7.2(8).

²⁰ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.2(2).

²¹ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.2(3)2-3.

²² *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.2(3)1.

²³ *EMCPA*, s. 7.1(1).

establish limitation periods or set out periods of time by which steps in a proceeding must be taken, or requiring fees to be paid in respect of proceedings or the administration of justice.²⁴

Cabinet has the power to issue an order temporarily suspending the provision of such a statute, regulation, rule, by-law or order and, if appropriate, to set out a replacement provision that applies during that temporary period.²⁵ Given the ameliorative purpose of this power, an order may not have the effect of reducing services, benefits or compensation, increase fees, or shorten limitation periods or periods of time in which steps in a proceeding must be taken.²⁶ These suspension orders may be made retroactive.²⁷

Cabinet may only make such an order on the recommendation of the Attorney General of Ontario.²⁸

An order suspending the operation of a law may not exceed 90 days. However, Cabinet has the power to renew (with or without modifications) such order for further 90-day periods.²⁹ There is no upper limit to the number of renewals that may be made.³⁰

As with the emergency order power, suspension orders prevail over any statute (including the *Occupational Health and Safety Act*), regulation, rule, bylaw or other order or instrument on legislative nature unless the other instrument states that it applies notwithstanding the *EMCPA*.³¹

Duration of Emergencies & Orders

By default, an emergency, and therefore any emergency orders based on the existence of an emergency, lasts 14 days (unless Cabinet terminates it earlier).³² An emergency may also be terminated early if the Legislature passes a resolution disallowing the declaration of emergency.³³

The *EMCPA* also permits emergencies to be extended without any legislative authorization for one additional period of up to 14 days.³⁴ Cabinet invoked this authority on March 30, 2020, to extend the COVID-19 emergency to April 14, 2020.³⁵

²⁴ *EMCPA*, s. 7.1(3)2.

²⁵ *EMCPA*, s. 7.1(2).

²⁶ *EMCPA*, s. 7.1(8).

²⁷ *EMCPA*, s. 7.2(1)(b).

²⁸ *EMCPA*, s. 7.1(2).

²⁹ *EMCPA*, s. 7.1(4).

³⁰ *EMCPA*, s. 7.1(5).

³¹ *EMCPA*, s. 7.2(4).

³² *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.7(1).

³³ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.9(1).

³⁴ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.7(2).

³⁵ *Order Made Under the Act -Extension of Emergency*, O.Reg. 105/20.

Further extensions beyond this 28-day period requires a resolution from of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. In this regard, on the recommendation of the Premier, the Legislature may consider a resolution to extend an emergency for further periods not exceeding 28 days each.³⁶ There is no maximum number of extensions that the Legislature itself may grant. If there is a pending resolution before the Legislative Assembly for an extension, the emergency is extended until the resolution is actually voted on by the Assembly.³⁷

Emergency orders are subject to similar rules as the declared emergency itself. Most emergency orders expire by default after 14 days, and may be terminated sooner by Cabinet.³⁸ For so long as an emergency has been declared, orders may be extended by further 14 day periods by Cabinet.³⁹

With respect to the COVID-19 emergency, on March 31, 2020, Cabinet invoked this extension power to renew all emergency orders (discussed below) that were set to expire prior to April 13, 2020 to continue to that date.⁴⁰ A further set of extension ordered were issued on April 9⁴¹ and 10,⁴² extending emergency orders to April 23, 2020.

There is no maximum number of extensions to an order that may be made by Cabinet, and the Legislature is not required to approve of extensions. The Legislature's oversight role over orders is exercised by their power to disallow the existence of a state of emergency. If the Legislature passes a resolution disallowing an emergency or an extension of an emergency, any emergency orders that were made under that emergency are also automatically terminated.⁴³

An emergency order does not automatically expire when the declared emergency expires (as opposed to when an emergency is disallowed by the Legislature). Cabinet has the power to extend existing orders for additional 14-day periods after the expiry of the emergency if it is necessary to do so to deal with the effects of the emergency.⁴⁴

Enforcement of Orders

It is an offence to fail to comply with an emergency order, or to obstruct any person acting pursuant to such an order. The maximum punishment is one year imprisonment or a fine of up to \$100,000 for an individual, \$500,000 for a director of a corporation, or \$10,000,000 for a

³⁶ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.7(3).

³⁷ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.7(4).

³⁸ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.8(1). Orders made by Commissioner of Emergency Management expire after two days, unless confirmed by Cabinet, the Premier, or by a Minister who is delegated the power to make such an order: s. 7.0.8(2).

³⁹ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.8(3).

⁴⁰ *Order Made under the Act – Extensions and Renewals of Orders*, O.Reg. 106/20.

⁴¹ *Order Made Under the Act – Extensions and Renewals of Orders*, O.Reg. 138/20.

⁴² *Order Made Under the Act – Extensions and Renewals of Orders*, O.Reg. 143/20.

⁴³ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.9(2).

⁴⁴ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.8(4).

corporation itself.⁴⁵ If the defendant gained a financial benefit from their violation of an emergency order, the Court may increase the maximum fine to match the benefit the defendant received.⁴⁶ A person may not be charged with conduct that violated a retroactive emergency order if the conduct in question occurred prior to the actual date on which the order was made.⁴⁷

The act also empowers the Province to apply to the Superior Court for an order restraining any person from contravening an emergency order. The Court is empowered to make any order to this end.⁴⁸

Reporting Obligations

During the course of an emergency, the Premier (or a Minister the Premier designates) is obligated to regularly report to the public with respect to the emergency.⁴⁹

Within 120 days of the conclusion of an emergency, the Premier must also table a report in the Legislative Assembly that explains the legal basis upon which any emergency orders or orders directed at municipalities were made.⁵⁰ The Assembly is required to consider the report within 5 days of it being tabled.⁵¹

Liability and Compensation

The *EMCPA* relieves against any liability for any person for the good faith acts or omissions done under the *Act* or pursuant to any power or duty under an emergency order. However, neither the Crown, nor municipalities are relieved of liability.⁵²

The *Act* specifically deems that nothing done under the *Act* or an emergency order constitutes an expropriation or injurious affection, and that there is no right to compensation for any loss, including a taking, or any real or personal property.⁵³

Provincial Cabinet is, however, *permitted* to provide compensation for the loss of property resulting from an emergency order, as well as for the cost of providing any assistance that arises under the *Act* or as a result of the emergency.⁵⁴ While the *Act* does not say so, a decision of Cabinet not to offer compensation could potentially be subject to judicial review.

⁴⁵ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.11(1)-(2).

⁴⁶ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.11(3).

⁴⁷ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.11(4).

⁴⁸ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.5.

⁴⁹ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.6.

⁵⁰ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.10(1)-(2).

⁵¹ *EMCPA*, s. 7.0.10(3).

⁵² *EMCPA*, s. 1.

⁵³ *EMCPA*, s. 13.1.

⁵⁴ *EMCPA*, ss. 13.1(2)-(3).

Orders Made to Date

To date, Cabinet has issued 28 emergency orders and 3 orders relieving against compliance with Ontario law. Several other orders have been issued to amend or extend the provisions of these orders. While issued at different times, most of the emergency orders are currently set to expire at the end of the day on April 23, 2020,⁵⁵ though are likely to be extended so long as the state of emergency itself is extended.

The rules implemented by these orders can be roughly organized into five categories:

- A. Orders requiring the closure of workplaces, spaces, events and activities;
- B. Orders impacting the operation of workplaces and collective agreements;
- C. Orders imposing various price control or economic measures;
- D. “Other” emergency orders; and
- E. Orders relieving against compliance with legislative provisions.

Links to the various orders issued under the *EMCPA* are contained at the end of this memo in Appendix A.

A. Orders Requiring Closures of Workplaces, Spaces, Events and Activities

The earliest emergency orders issued by Cabinet in respect of the COVID-19 emergency related to closing various locations and events in an attempt to control the spread of the disease. These restrictions have generally increased over time, though there have been some targeted loosening.

Gatherings & Public Spaces

On March 17, 2020 at 7:30am, the first emergency orders under the COVID-19 emergency were issued. One of them prohibited all organized public events of over 50 people, including communal services within places of worship.⁵⁶ On March 28th, that order was expanded significantly.⁵⁷ It now prohibits organized public events (including those held in private homes), social gatherings or religious services involving more than 5 persons.⁵⁸ Exceptions are made only

⁵⁵ *Order Made Under the Act – Extensions and Renewals of Orders*, O.Reg. 106/20.

⁵⁶ *Emergency Order Under Subsection 7.0.2(4) of the Act – Organized Public Events, Certain Gatherings*, O.Reg 52/20.

⁵⁷ O.Reg 99/20.

⁵⁸ O.Reg 52/20, Sched., ss. 1(1), (2).

for a gatherings of members of a single household (no maximum) and funeral services (maximum of 10 persons).⁵⁹

On March 27, 2020, an order was made to expand the powers of the government to keep roadways clear.⁶⁰ Ordinarily, only a police officer is permitted to control traffic or close a roadway.⁶¹ The emergency order extends this authority to Ministry of Transportation Officers.⁶²

The order also expands the powers of police and MTO officials to close roadways and clear them of vehicles. Normally, a roadway can only be closed to traffic in accordance with a specific set of rules set out in regulations to the *Highway Traffic Act*.⁶³ Under the order, when it is not feasible to comply with these rules, a police or MTO officer may close a roadway using any reasonable means that is likely to make it obvious to the travelling public that the road is closed.⁶⁴

The order also grants police and MTO officers broad powers to ensure that vehicles do not remain on a closed road, or when emergency-related reasons requires a road to be cleared of vehicles.⁶⁵ These powers include the ability to designate a place as an emergency parking location, including a business location that is not a dwelling place. Officers may require the operator or owner of any vehicle that is stopped (or likely to become stopped) on a roadway to move to an emergency parking location to keep a roadway clear. Owners or occupiers of places designated as emergency parking locations must permit the parking of any vehicle directed there by an officer, and must provide reasonable access to those vehicles by their owners.

On March 30, 2020, all “outdoor recreational amenities” that are intended for use by more than one family were ordered closed.⁶⁶ This includes outdoor playgrounds, sport facilities and multi-use fields; off-lead dog areas; portions of parks containing fitness equipment; allotment and community gardens; and picnic sites, benches and shelters in park and recreational areas.⁶⁷ The ban applies whether or not such amenities are located on public or private property, but does not operate to prevent individuals from using parts of a park that are not otherwise closed and which do not contain such amenities.⁶⁸

On April 9, 2020, the government issued an order prohibiting recreational camping on public lands.⁶⁹ Under this order, individuals are prohibited from occupying public lands within the meaning of the *Public Lands Act* for the purposes of outdoor recreational accommodation,

⁵⁹ O.Reg 52/20, Sched., s. 1(3).

⁶⁰ *Order under Subsection 7.0.2(4) of the Act – Traffic Management*, O.Reg. 89/20.

⁶¹ *Highway Traffic Act*, RSO 1990, c H.8, s. 134.

⁶² O.Reg 89/20, Sched. 1, ss. 1-2.

⁶³ *Highway Closings*, RRO 1990, Reg. 599.

⁶⁴ O.Reg 89/20, Sched. 1, s. 3.

⁶⁵ O.Reg 89/20, Sched. 1, s. 4.

⁶⁶ *Emergency Order Under Subsection 7.0.2(4) of the Act – Closure of Outdoor Recreational Amenities*, O.Reg. 104/20, Sched. 1, ss. 1(2)-(3).

⁶⁷ O.Reg 104/20, Sched. 1, s. 1(1)

⁶⁸ O.Reg 104/20, Sched. 1, ss. 1(2), (4).

⁶⁹ *Order Under Subsection 7.0.2 of the Act – Closure of Public Lands for Recreational Camping*, O.Reg. 142/20.

including the use of tent, camper or watercraft equipped for overnight accommodation.⁷⁰ The orders specifically exempts camping done as an exercise of an Aboriginal or treaty right, or where it is incidental to the operation of an essential business under the non-essential businesses order, discussed below.⁷¹ The order does not prohibit walking though or using public lands for purposes other than recreational accommodation.⁷²

Closure and Regulation of Businesses

On March 17, 2020 at 7:30am an order was issued closing all facilities providing indoor recreational programs, public libraries, private schools, licensed child care centres, bars and restaurants (except to the extent that they provide takeout and delivery), theatres, and concert venues.⁷³

The shut down of child care centres was eased slightly on March 23, 2020 in order to ease the burden on front-line essential service workers.⁷⁴ Under the revised rules, child care centres designated by the Minister of Education are permitted to remain open so long as the centre does not have more than 50 people present (both caregivers and children) at any one time, and provides care only for children whose parent or guardian falls into a list of person set out in a schedule. These include health care providers, police officers, firefighters, coroners, persons working in correctional institutions and youth detention facilities, animal welfare inspectors, core service providers in municipalities and First Nations communities and persons working in the child care centre itself.

On March 24, 2020, all “non-essential” businesses were ordered closed.⁷⁵ Initially permitting 74 types of listed businesses to continue to operate, as of 11:59 pm on April 4, 2020, the list of essential businesses is reduced to 44. At that time, new rules for businesses that continue to operate apply.⁷⁶ The order operates in addition to the March 17, 2020 closure order.⁷⁷ In other words, businesses that were required to close down under the March 17th order are still required to be shut down, even if they would otherwise be allowed to operate under the March 24th order.

On April 9, 2020, one new entry was added to the essential businesses list: construction projects related to food production and processing.⁷⁸

⁷⁰ O.Reg 142/20, Sched. 1, ss. 1-2.

⁷¹ O.Reg 142/20, Sched. 1, ss. 3(a), (b).

⁷² O.Reg 142/20, Sched. 1, s. 3(c).

⁷³ *Order Under Subsection 7.0.2(4) of the Act – Closure of Establishments*, O.Reg 51/20.

⁷⁴ *Emergency Order Under Subsection 7.0.2(4) of the Act*, O.Reg 78/20.

⁷⁵ *Order Under Subsection 7.0.2(4) – Closure of Places of Non-Essential Business*, O.Reg 82/20.

⁷⁶ *Amending O.Reg. 82/20 (Order Under Subsection 7.0.2(4) – Closure of Places of Non-Essential Businesses)*, O.Reg. 119/20.

⁷⁷ O.Reg 82/20, Sched. 1, s. 1(4).

⁷⁸ *Order Under Subsection 7.0.2(4) – Closure of Places of Non-Essential Businesses*, O.Reg. 136/20.

The non-essential businesses order has three components: a schedule listing essential businesses that are allowed to continue to operate; a schedule setting out rules that essential businesses are required to follow while operating; and a schedule setting out the requirement for all other businesses to shut down, and setting out exceptions to that requirement.

The order contains a list of 44 essential businesses, services and sectors that are permitted to continue to operate.⁷⁹ They include supply chains and infrastructure, supermarkets, takeout & delivery restaurants, laundromats, gas stations, pharmacies, building maintenance and security, transportation, some types of manufacturing, agriculture, utilities, laboratories, long-term care facilities, shelters, social service agencies, the justice sector, regulatory authorities, capital markets, and banking. Some businesses, like dentists, are only permitted to provide urgent services.⁸⁰ Others, like hardware stores, may be required to utilize alternative delivery methods, like curb-side pick up, except in exceptional circumstances.⁸¹ Construction work may only be done in particular circumstances, such as where it is associated with the healthcare sector.⁸²

All essential businesses that continue to operate are required to comply with the advice, recommendations and instructions from public health officials, including with respect to social distancing, cleaning or disinfecting.⁸³ With the exception of pharmacies and businesses that sell food and beverage, all businesses must – to the extent possible – restrict public access to their places of business by using alternative methods of sale and delivery.⁸⁴ Short-term rentals – other than traditional hotels, motels and student residences – must only be provided to persons in need of housing.⁸⁵ Real estate agencies may not host or support any open house.⁸⁶

Persons who are responsible for any non-essential business is required to ensure that it remains closed.⁸⁷ Non-essential businesses may, however, operate remotely and provide goods by delivery or providing services online.⁸⁸ The person responsible for a non-essential business may also permit temporary access to the place of business for the purpose of:

- Performing work at the place of business in order to comply with any applicable law;
- Allowing for inspection, maintenance or repairs to be carried out;
- Allowing for security services to be provided at the place of business;

⁷⁹ O.Reg 82/20, Sched. 2.

⁸⁰ O.Reg 82/20, Sched. 2, para. 38.

⁸¹ O.Reg 82/20, Sched. 2, para. 15.

⁸² O.Reg 82/20, Sched. 2, para. 27.

⁸³ O.Reg 82/20, Sched. 3, s. 1(2).

⁸⁴ O.Reg 82/20, Sched. 3, s. 2(1).

⁸⁵ O.Reg 82/20, Sched. 3, s. 3.

⁸⁶ O.Reg 82/20, Sched. 3, s. 4.

⁸⁷ O.Reg 82/20, Sched. 1, s. 1(1).

⁸⁸ O.Reg 82/20, Sched. 1, s. 1(3).

- Temporarily attending to access materials, goods or supplies that may be necessary for the business to be operated remotely; or
- Temporarily attending to deal with other critical matters relating to the closure of the place of business, if such matters cannot be attended to remotely.⁸⁹

The order also provides that any government, or any person or publicly funded agency or organization that delivers or supports government operations and services (including in the health sector) may continue to operate in Ontario.⁹⁰

Cannabis retailers are treated as a special case. Initially listed as an essential business, they were removed as part of the April 4th narrowing of the list. After push back, a separate order was issued on April 7, 2020. This order permits licensed cannabis retailers to provide delivery and curb-side (but not in-store) pick up services, subject to a number of specific operational rules.⁹¹

B. Orders Impacting Workplace Operations & Collective Agreements

Hospitals and Health Service Providers

An order was made on March 21st and makes wide-ranging changes to how health service providers deal with their employees, overriding both employment legislation and collective agreements.⁹²

This order grants health services providers with the power to take, with respect to work deployment and staffing, any reasonably necessary measures to respond to, prevent and alleviate the outbreak of COVID-19 for patients.⁹³ The order goes on to provide a non-exhaustive list of specific measures that health services providers may take, notwithstanding any other statute, regulation, order, policy, arrangement or agreement – including collective agreements:

- Identify staffing priorities and develop, modify and implement redeployment plans. Such plans need not comply with collective agreement terms, including lay-off, seniority/service or bumping provisions, and may include:
 - Redeploying staff within different locations in (or between) facilities of the health service provider;⁹⁴

⁸⁹ O.Reg 82/80, Sched. 1, s. 1(2).

⁹⁰ O.Reg 82/20, Sched. 1, s. 1(5).

⁹¹ *Order Under Subsection 7.0.2(4) of the Act – Pick Up and Delivery of Cannabis*, O.Reg. 128/20.

⁹² *Order Made Under Subsection 7.02(4) of the Act*, O.Reg 74/20.

⁹³ O.Reg 74/20, Sched., s. 2.

⁹⁴ O.Reg 74/20, Sched., s. 3(i)(A).

- Redeploying staff to work in COVID-19 assessment centres;⁹⁵
 - Changing the assignment of work, including assigning non-bargaining unit employees or contractors to perform bargaining unit work;⁹⁶
 - Changing the scheduling of work or shift assignments;⁹⁷
 - Deferring or cancelling vacations, absences or other leaves, regardless of whether such vacations, absences or leaves are established by statute, regulation, agreement or otherwise;⁹⁸
 - Employing extra part-time or temporary staff or contractors, including for the purposes of performing bargaining unit work;⁹⁹
 - Using volunteers to perform work, including to perform bargaining unit work;¹⁰⁰ or
 - Providing appropriate training or education as needed to staff and volunteers to achieve the purposes of a redeployment plan.¹⁰¹
- Conduct skills and experience inventories of staff to identify possible alternative roles in priority areas;¹⁰²
 - Require and collect information from staff or contractors about their ability to provide services for the health service provider;¹⁰³
 - Require the provision of and collect information from staff or contractors about their likely or actual exposure to the Virus, or about any other health conditions that may affect their ability to provide services;¹⁰⁴
 - Cancel or postpone services that are not related to responding to, preventing or alleviating the outbreak of the Virus;¹⁰⁵ and

⁹⁵ O.Reg 74/20, Sched., s. 3(i)(B).

⁹⁶ O.Reg 74/20, Sched., s. 3(i)(C).

⁹⁷ O.Reg 74/20, Sched., s. 3(i)(D).

⁹⁸ O.Reg 74/20, Sched., s. 3(i)(E).

⁹⁹ O.Reg 74/20, Sched., s. 3(i)(F).

¹⁰⁰ O.Reg 74/20, Sched., s. 3(i)(G).

¹⁰¹ O.Reg 74/20, Sched., s. 3(i)(H).

¹⁰² O.Reg 74/20, Sched., s. 3(ii).

¹⁰³ O.Reg 74/20, Sched., s. 3(iii).

¹⁰⁴ O.Reg 74/20, Sched., s. 3(iv).

¹⁰⁵ O.Reg 74/20, Sched., s. 3(v).

- Suspend, for the duration of the Order, any grievance process with respect to any matter referred to in the Order.¹⁰⁶

Long-Term Care Homes

On March 23, 2020 a similar order was issued targeting long-term care homes.¹⁰⁷ As with the hospital order, the long-term care home order directs service providers take any reasonably necessary measures related to staffing to respond to, prevent and alleviate the COVID-19 outbreak.¹⁰⁸ To that end, providers are directed and empowered to develop, modify and implement redeployment plans that may override collective agreement terms. The non-exhaustive list of things that may be done under such plans are identical to those set out in the hospital order (above), with the following exceptions:

- The long-term care home order does not refer to redeploying staff to COVID-19 assessment centres;
- The long-term care home order refers to conducting skills inventories to identify possible alternative roles in “any area” as opposed to “priority areas”, which is the language used in the hospital order;¹⁰⁹ and
- The long-term care home order does not refer to the cancellation or postponement of services unrelated to COVID-19.

On March 27, 2020, a second order was issued at the long-term care home sector authorizing it to engage in a range of practices that would otherwise be unlawful under the *Long-Term Care Homes Act, 2007* and its regulations.¹¹⁰ The order authorizes licensed long-term care home operators to take any reasonably necessary measures in accordance with the order to respond to, prevent and alleviate the outbreak of COVID-19 in a long-term care home, so long as they are consistent with ensuring a safe and secure environment for residents.¹¹¹

The order then authorizes operators of long-term care homes to do or refrain from doing things, notwithstanding their normal legislative, regulatory and policy obligations. The order permits the following:

¹⁰⁶ O.Reg 74/20, Sched., s. 3(vi).

¹⁰⁷ *Order Under Subsection 7.0.2(4) of the Act – Work Deployment Measures in Long-Term Care Homes*, O.Reg 77/20.

¹⁰⁸ O.Reg 77/20, Sched., s. 2.

¹⁰⁹ O.Reg 77/20, Sched., s. 3(ii).

¹¹⁰ *Order Under Subsection 7.0.2(4) of the Act – Streamlining Requirements for Long-Term Care Homes*, O.Reg. 95/20.

¹¹¹ O.Reg 95/20, Sched., ss. 2, 4.

- Other than “critical incident reports” under s. 107 of O.Reg. 79/10, operators are not required to make statutorily required reports to the Director of Long-Term Care Homes;¹¹²
- Numerous documentation requirements do not need to be performed, though incidents and changes of a “significant nature” or which are required to ensure the proper care and safety of a resident must still be documented;¹¹³
- Operators are not required to post any information, except for essential information, such as materials related to COVID-19 from the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care;¹¹⁴
- Operators do not need to meet the minimum staffing hours for positions imposed by law. Instead, they must only ensure that “all of the care requirements associated with that position are met”;¹¹⁵
- Staffing positions may be filled by anyone who, in the reasonable opinion of an operator, has adequate skills, training and knowledge to perform the duties required of the position.¹¹⁶ In doing so, they are not required to comply with normal staff screening or training requirements, but are still required to adopt measures to ensure resident care and safety.¹¹⁷ While this order does not specifically say that this may be done in violation of collective agreements, it must be read in conjunction with the provision of the March 23rd order that permits the use of part-time, temporary, contract or volunteer staff to do bargaining unit work;¹¹⁸
- Care conferences and patient examinations are not required to occur at the frequency required by law. They are only required to occur “based on the clinical needs of the resident” and “within a reasonable period of time after the resident’s last examination” respectively;¹¹⁹
- Operators may adopt “flexible practices” with respect to the administration of drugs to residents. The term “flexible practices” is not defined by the order but such practices must not provide for someone to administer a drug outside of their scope of practice, or deny a patient any right to self-administer that they may have under the applicable regulations;¹²⁰

¹¹² O.Reg 95/20, Sched., s. 3(i)(A).

¹¹³ O.Reg 95/20, Sched., s. 3(ii).

¹¹⁴ O.Reg 95/20, Sched., s. 3(iI)(D).

¹¹⁵ O.Reg 95/20, Sched., s. 3(iii)(B).

¹¹⁶ O.Reg 95/20, Sched., s. 3(iII)(A).

¹¹⁷ O.Reg 95/20, Sched., ss. 3(iii)(C)-(D).

¹¹⁸ O.Reg 77/20, Sched., ss. 3(i)(F)-(F).

¹¹⁹ O.Reg 95/20, Sched., s. 3(iv).

¹²⁰ O.Reg 95/20, Sched., s. 3(vii).

- Operators are permitted to use “flexible processes” for admission, transfer and discharge of residents. The requirements to seek consent from residents under the *Long-Term Care Homes Act* does continue to apply;¹²¹
- The process for seeking the Director’s approval for obtaining licenses and management orders under the *Long-Term Care Homes Act* no longer needs to be complied with unless the Director specifically requires it.¹²²

Water and Sewage Systems

On March 23, 2020, the same day that the first long-term care home order was issued, a second order was issued targeting the Drinking Water System and Sewage/Wastewater systems. This order was similar to the hospital and first long-term care home order, but went further to override a variety of licensing requirements established by law.¹²³

Municipal drinking water systems are authorized to take measures with respect to work deployment and staffing to respond to operational challenged posed by COVID-19 to the extent that the measures are necessary to ensure the provision of safe drinking water.¹²⁴ Municipalities are authorized to take similar measures where necessary to ensure a sewage works is properly operated.¹²⁵

As with hospitals and long-term care homes, water and sewage systems are authorized to take a variety of specific actions, notwithstanding the terms of a collective agreement, or a statute, regulation, policy or arrangement.¹²⁶ The non-exhaustive list of things that may be done under such plans are identical to those set out in the long-term care order (above), with the following exceptions:

- As with the hospital order, the water and sewage order refers to skills inventories to identify possible alternative rules in “priority areas”, not “any area” as is the case for long-term care homes;¹²⁷ and
- Operators are authorized to provide supports and services to staff and contractors to enable them to continue to carry out their duties to operate drinking water systems and sewage works.¹²⁸

¹²¹ O.Reg 95/20, Sched., s. 3(v).

¹²² O.Reg 95/20, Sched., s. 3(vi).

¹²³ *Order Under Subsection 7.0.2(4) of the Act – Drinking Water Systems and Sewage Works*, O.Reg. 75/20.

¹²⁴ O.Reg 75/20, Sched. 1, s. 5.

¹²⁵ O.Reg 75/20, Sched. 2, s. 4.

¹²⁶ O.Reg 75/20. Sched. 1, s. 6 & Sched. 2, s. 5.

¹²⁷ O.Reg 75/20. Sched. 1, s. 6(b) & Sched. 2, s. 5(b).

¹²⁸ O.Reg 75/20. Sched. 1, s. 6(e) & Sched. 2, s. 5(e).

With respect to drinking water systems, the order overrides a number of provisions of the *Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002*¹²⁹ and its associated *Certification of Drinking Water System Operators and Water Quality Analysis* regulation¹³⁰ related to training, licensing and approval of system operators, overall responsible operators, and supervisors. Under the order, a system may be operated by professional engineers, certain former certificate holders, or certain workers in job classification who have a minimum of 5 years' experience working on a particular subsystem.¹³¹ The order also provides that existing certifications set to expire while the order is in effect are automatically extended.¹³² Finally, the order permits required testing to be done by persons not normally authorized to conduct such testing, so long as they receive training to do so, work under the supervision of a certified operator and advises them of all test results.¹³³

The order contains a substantially similar set of exceptions to rules established under the *Ontario Water Resources Act*¹³⁴ and the *Licensing of Sewage Works Operators* regulation,¹³⁵ with respect to who may operate a wastewater treatment facility or a wastewater collection facility and the automatic extension of expiring certificates.¹³⁶ It does not contain parallel rules with respect that loosen the rules respecting who may conduct certain kinds of tests.

Traffic Management

The March 27, 2020 order respecting traffic management also contains provisions that authorize actions contrary to collective agreements. The Ministry of Transportation is authorized to assign MTO officers to perform duties related to any provision of the order notwithstanding the provisions of a collective agreement.¹³⁷

Boards of Health

On April 1, 2020, an emergency order was issued dealing with work deployment measures for Boards of Health in Ontario.¹³⁸ It is substantially similar to the hospital and long-term care home orders, particularly in its direction to permit Boards of Health to take any reasonably necessary measures related to work deployment and staffing to respond to, prevent and alleviate COVID-19.¹³⁹

¹²⁹ SO 2002, c. 32, ss. 11(1)3, 5.

¹³⁰ O.Reg 128/04, ss. 22, 23, 25.

¹³¹ O.Reg 75/20. Sched. 1, s. 1.

¹³² O.Reg 75/20. Sched. 1, s. 2.

¹³³ O.Reg 75/20. Sched. 1, s. 3.

¹³⁴ RSO 1990, c. O.40.

¹³⁵ O.Reg. 129/04, ss. 14, 15, 17.

¹³⁶ O.Reg 75/20. Sched. 2, ss. 1-2.

¹³⁷ O.Reg. 89/20, Sched. 1, s. 5.

¹³⁸ *Order Under Subsection 7.0.2(4) of the Act – Work Deployment Measures for Boards of Health*, O.Reg. 116/20.

¹³⁹ O.Reg 116/20, Sched. 1, s. 2.

As with the hospital and the first long-term care orders, the boards of health order contains a non-exhaustive list of specific measures that may be taken, notwithstanding the terms of any law, regulation, or collective agreement.¹⁴⁰ Its terms are essentially identical to those in the hospital and long-term care orders, including the ability to use non-bargaining unit workers and volunteers to do bargaining unit work,¹⁴¹ cancelling vacations and leaves and changing shift assignments,¹⁴² and re-deploying workers to different job sites.¹⁴³ Boards may suspend the operation of the grievance procedure with respect to matters under the order.¹⁴⁴

The order does not make reference to re-deploying workers to COVID assessment centres as the hospital order does. The order's language on conducting skills and experience inventories of workers uses hospital order's language of "priority areas" rather than the long-term care home's language of "any area".¹⁴⁵ Other differences in the structure of the order appear to reflect an evolving drafting style, and likely does not indicate other substantive differences in the order's scope or impact.¹⁴⁶

Retirement Homes

On April 2, 2020, an emergency order was issued dealing with work deployment measures in retirement homes.¹⁴⁷ While sharing many similarities with the hospital, boards of health and the first long-term care homes orders, the retirement homes order has several additional features not found in those orders.

As with the other orders, operators of retirement homes are directed to take any reasonably necessary measures related to work deployment and staffing to respond to, prevent and alleviate COVID-19.¹⁴⁸ They are given the same non-exhaustive list of steps that they make take, notwithstanding collective agreement terms.¹⁴⁹ This includes conducting skills and experience inventories to identify alternative roles for staff in "priority areas".¹⁵⁰

In addition, retirement homes are exempted from the following requirements:

¹⁴⁰ O.Reg 116/20, Sched. 1, ss. 3-4.

¹⁴¹ O.Reg 116/20, Sched. 1, ss. 3(1)(ii), (v), (vi).

¹⁴² O.Reg 116/20, Sched. 1, ss. 3(1)(iii), (iv).

¹⁴³ O.Reg 116/20, Sched. 1, s. 3(1)(i).

¹⁴⁴ O.Reg 116/20, Sched. 1, s. 3(6).

¹⁴⁵ O.Reg 116/20, Sched. 1, s. 3(2).

¹⁴⁶ For example, the numbering system used in this order is slightly different than in previous orders, and a reference to overriding collective agreement provisions - while using identical language - is shifted to the end of the order.

¹⁴⁷ *Order Under Subsection 7.0.2(4) of the Act – Work Deployment Measures in Retirement Homes*, O.Reg. 118/20.

¹⁴⁸ O.Reg. 118/20, Sched. 1, s. 2.

¹⁴⁹ O.Reg. 118/20, Sched. 1, ss. 3-4.

¹⁵⁰ O.Reg. 118/20, Sched. 1, s. 3(2).

- Conducting screening and criminal record checks of potential new staff and volunteers under s. 64 of the *Retirement Homes Act, 2010*;¹⁵¹
- Reporting an outbreak of COVID-19 in their facility to the Retirement Homes Authority. This is replaced by an obligation to report such an outbreak to the local medical officer of health;¹⁵²
- Conducting interdisciplinary care conferences that are not related to responding to, preventing or alleviating the outbreak of COVID-19;¹⁵³ and
- The obligation to document or post new information, except for documenting incidents of a serious nature or where necessary to ensure proper care and safety of residents.¹⁵⁴

The order goes on to provide that, notwithstanding anything that it may contain, retirement homes are required to comply with any applicable guidance given by the Chief Medical Officer of Health, or directives issued under the *Health Protection and Promotion Act*, and that nothing in the order derogates from the responsibility to ensure a safe and secure environment for residents.¹⁵⁵

- A second order impacting retirement homes was issued on April 9, 2020, which relates to agreements with hospitals for the provision of temporary accommodation and care for current or discharged patients.¹⁵⁶ The purpose of the order is to avoid certain labour relations consequences that might otherwise flow from agreements whereby retirement homes are used as facilities to care for patients in order to alleviate hospital overcrowding. Under the order, such an agreement would not: Impact whether the hospital or the retirement home constituted a “hospital” for the purposes of the *Hospital Labour Disputes Arbitration Act*;¹⁵⁷
- Impact whether the hospital and the retirement home constituted a single employer for the purposes of s. 1(4) of the *Labour Relation Act, 1995*;¹⁵⁸ or
- Impact whether the hospital or the retirement home has sold part of their business for the purposes of s. 69 of the *Labour Relations Act, 1995*.¹⁵⁹

¹⁵¹ O.Reg. 118/20, Sched. 1, s. 3(1)(vi).

¹⁵² O.Reg. 118/20, Sched. 1, s. 3(5); *General*, O.Reg. 166/11, s. 27(5).

¹⁵³ O.Reg. 118/20, Sched. 1, s. 3(6).

¹⁵⁴ O.Reg. 118/20, Sched. 1, s. 3(8).

¹⁵⁵ O.Reg. 118/20, Sched. 1, ss. 5-6.

¹⁵⁶ *Order Under Subsection 7.0.2(4) of the Act – Agreements Between Health Service Providers and Retirement Homes*, O.Reg. 140/20.

¹⁵⁷ O.Reg. 140/20, Sched. 1, s. 3(1)1.

¹⁵⁸ O.Reg. 140/20, Sched. 1, s. 3(1)2.

¹⁵⁹ O.Reg. 140/20, Sched. 1, s. 3(1)3.

The order makes clear that it is only the entering into such an arrangement that does not cause these labour relations consequences. For example, a retirement home that was already a “hospital” for the purposes of *HLDA* remains a hospital, and could become a hospital for reasons unrelated to entering into the kind of arrangement described in the order.¹⁶⁰

Service Agencies for Developmentally Delayed Adults

On April 3, 2020, a similar order was issued for service agencies as defined in the *Services and Supports to Promote the Social Inclusion of Persons with Developmental Disabilities Act, 2018*.¹⁶¹ These service providers are directed to reasonably necessary measures related to deployment and staffing to respond to COVID-19, including the same list of specific measures that it may take notwithstanding relevant collective agreement provisions.¹⁶² The order uses the “any area” language contained in the long-term care home order in its provision respecting skills inventories.¹⁶³

As with the retirement homes order, this order grants service providers with extensive exemptions to ordinary statutory obligations, while maintaining a general duty to ensure a safe and security environment for persons with a developmental disability.¹⁶⁴ Specifically, service providers:

- Are not required to make reports to the Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services other than serious occurrence reports;¹⁶⁵
- Are largely exempted from documentation requirements where it is not necessary to ensure the safety, security and well-being of persons receiving services and supports. A list of documenting that remains mandatory is set out;¹⁶⁶
- Are not required to conduct a review of behavior support plans of individuals with challenging behavior, inless there are sigifniciant changes related to the use of intrusive behavior intervention strategies;¹⁶⁷

¹⁶⁰ O.Reg 140/20, Sched. 1, s. 3(2).

¹⁶¹ *Order Under Subsection 7.0.2(4) of the Act – Service Agencies Providing Services and Supports to Adults with Developmental Disabilities*, O.Reg. 121/20.

¹⁶² O.Reg 121/20, Sched. 1, ss. 2-4.

¹⁶³ O.Reg 121/20, Sched. 1, s. 3(2).

¹⁶⁴ O.Reg 121/20, Sched. 1, s. 6.

¹⁶⁵ O.Reg 121/20, Sched. 1, s. 5(1).

¹⁶⁶ O.Reg 121/20, Sched. 1, ss. 5(3)-(4).

¹⁶⁷ O.Reg 121/20, Sched. 1, s. 5(5).

- May adjust staffing levels and other measures to address safety, security and wellbeing of service recipients when providers are not able to maintain support staff at the level identified in the person's individual support plan;¹⁶⁸
- May defer criminal background checks for new staff and volunteers, provided that they adopt appropriate measures to ensure the safety of persons with developmental disabilities;¹⁶⁹
- Are relieved of most of the requirements to provide orientation training to members of their board of directors and to persons with developmental disabilities;¹⁷⁰
- Are relieved of most of the specific training and orientation requirements for staff members. Staff must still be sufficiently trained to meet the specific needs of the individual(s) they work with. Physical restraints may only be used by staff who meet the training requirements set out in the relevant regulations;¹⁷¹
- May defer refresher and re-certification training for staff, including theory and practice of physical restraint holds;¹⁷² and
- Are not required to meet the specific regulatory standards for alternate residential arrangements, but must still adopt measures to ensure the health and safety of persons receiving service.¹⁷³

Police Services

On April 8, 2020, an emergency order was issued relieving against some rules related to use of force and firearms training for police officers.¹⁷⁴ Under the *Equipment and Use of Force* regulation under the *Police Services Act*, police officers are required to complete training courses on use of force and firearms before they may use use of force or carry a firearm, respectively.¹⁷⁵ Normally police officers are required to re-take these courses periodically.¹⁷⁶ The emergency order permits chiefs of police to authorize officers to perform duties that may involve the use of force or carrying a firearm so long as the officer had taken the relevant courses within the

¹⁶⁸ O.Reg 121/20, Sched. 1, s. 5(6).

¹⁶⁹ O.Reg 121/20, Sched. 1, s. 5(7).

¹⁷⁰ O.Reg 121/20, Sched. 1, ss. 5(8), (11).

¹⁷¹ O.Reg 121/20, Sched. 1, s. 5(9).

¹⁷² O.Reg 121/20, Sched. 1, s. 5(10).

¹⁷³ O.Reg 121/20, Sched. 1, s. 5(13).

¹⁷⁴ *Order Under Subsection 7.0.2(4) of the Act – Use of Force and Firearms in Policing Services*, O.Reg. 132/20.

¹⁷⁵ *Equipment and Use of Force*, RRO 1990, Reg. 926, s. 14.2.

¹⁷⁶ In the case of firearms training, the regulation itself requires annual re-certification: RRO 1990, Reg. 926, s. 14.2(2).

previous two years. This power may be exercised notwithstanding any other statute, regulation policy or agreement, including the terms of a collective agreement.¹⁷⁷

C. Price Control Measures

On March 24, 2020, an order was issued impacting consumer electricity prices.¹⁷⁸ Normally under the Ontario Energy Boards *Standard Supply Service Code*¹⁷⁹ consumers pay a differential rate per kilowatt hour depending on the time of day. This is meant to encourage consumers to reduce electricity consumption during peak demand periods. Under the March 23rd order, consumers will pay 10.1 cents/kWh – the rate normally applicable for off-peak consumption – regardless of what time of day it is consumed.¹⁸⁰ The order took effect on March 24, 2020, the day it was made.

On March 27, 2020, in response to media reports that some retailers were charging high prices for that were in-demand as a result of COVID, an order was issued to prohibit price gouging.¹⁸¹ The order bans the charging of “unconscionable” prices on “necessary goods”, which includes masks and gloves, non-prescription medications for the treatment of COVID-19 symptoms, disinfectants, and personal hygiene products.¹⁸² An unconscionable price “includes” a price that grossly exceeds the price at which similar goods are available to like consumers.¹⁸³

This ban on unconscionable prices applies to persons who own or operate a retail business or who did not ordinarily deal in necessary goods prior to the declared emergency (i.e. individuals who bought products and subsequently have attempted to re-sell them online at inflated prices). It does not apply to manufacturers, distributors or wholesalers.¹⁸⁴

In early April, reports emerged that some child care providers continued to require parents to pay child care fees even though the providers had been shut down by emergency order and were not providing services. In response, an order was issued on April 9, 2020, prohibiting child care providers from charging fees unless (1) they were lawfully able to operate under the essential business order; and (2) were in fact operating.¹⁸⁵ The order also bans providers from penalizing any person who did not pay fees when the provider re-opens.¹⁸⁶ This provision appears to be

¹⁷⁷ O.Reg 132/20, Sched. 1, ss. 2-3.

¹⁷⁸ *Order Under Subsection 7.0.2(4) of the Act – Electricity Price for RPP Consumers*, O.Reg. 80/20.

¹⁷⁹ <https://www.oeb.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/documents/regulatorycodes/2020-03/Standard-Supply-Service-Code-SSSC-20200301.pdf>

¹⁸⁰ O.Reg 80/20, s. 1.

¹⁸¹ *Order Under Subsection 7.0.2(4) – Prohibition on Certain Persons Charging Unconscionable Prices for Sales of Necessary Goods*, O.Reg. 98/20.

¹⁸² O.Reg 98/20, Sched., ss. 2(1), 3.

¹⁸³ O.Reg 98/20, Sched., s. 2(2).

¹⁸⁴ O.Reg 98/20, Sched., s. 1.

¹⁸⁵ *Order Under Subsection 7.0.2 of the Act – Child Care Fees*, O.Reg. 139/20, Sched. 1, s. 1.

¹⁸⁶ O.Reg 139/20, Sched. 1, s. 2.

directed at ensuring that parents will not lose their child(ren)'s spot when services re-open for failure to pay fees during the closure.

D. Other Emergency Orders

As of March 31, 2020, police officers and provincial offences officers have the right to require any person who they believe on reasonable grounds has violated an order under the *EMCPA* to provide their correct name, date of birth or address.¹⁸⁷ A failure to do so is itself an offence under the *EMCPA* and subject to the penalties discussed in this memo.

On April 3, 2020, an order was issued that requires licensed laboratories and medical officers of health to disclose "COVID-19 status information" on request to several kinds of first responders, as well as potentially to the Ministry of Health.¹⁸⁸ Police, firefighters, paramedics and 911 operators may require labs and medical officers of health to provide them with the name, address, date of birth of an individual, along with whether that person has tested positive for COVID-19.¹⁸⁹ The order also authorizes the Ministry of Health to establish a system of collection and disclosure of information for use by first responders.¹⁹⁰ But-for this order, this type of information would be subject to the collection and disclosure rules in statutes such as the *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* and the *Personal Health Information Protection Act*.

On March 23, 2020, an order was issued providing the service of documents on the government of Ontario – other than in criminal matters – must be done by electronic means as set out in the order.¹⁹¹

On April 7, 2020, an order was issued relieving against certain requirements for witnesses to be physically present for the making of a will or a power of attorney. Under the order, witnessing these documents may be done by way of videoconferencing technology, as long as at least one witness is an Ontario lawyer.¹⁹²

On April 9, 2020, the government issued an order – retroactive to March 17 – to facilitate the construction of temporary health and residential facilities.¹⁹³ The overall effect of the order is that hospitals and governments (including municipalities) may construct, extend, alter or repair a building for the purpose of providing health care or sleeping accommodation on a temporary

¹⁸⁷ *Order Under Subsection 7.0.2(4) of the Act – Enforcement of Orders*, O.Reg. 114/20, Sched. 1, s. 1.

¹⁸⁸ *Order under Subsection 7.0.2(4) of the Act – Access to COVID-19 Status Information by Specified Persons*, O.Reg. 120/20.

¹⁸⁹ O.Reg. 12/20, Sched. 1, ss. 1-3.

¹⁹⁰ O.Reg. 120/20, Sched. 1, ss. 3(2), 4.

¹⁹¹ *Order Made under Subsection 7.0.2(4) of the Act – Electronic Service*, O.Reg. 76/20.

¹⁹² *Order under Subsection 7.0.2 of the Act – Signatures in Wills and Powers of Attorney*, O.Reg. 129/20.

¹⁹³ *Order Under Subsection 7.0.2(4) of the Act – Temporary Health or Residential Facilities*, O.Reg. 141/20.

basis in response to the COVID-19 pandemic¹⁹⁴ without complying with certain legal requirements. In particular, they are not required to obtain building permits, comply with the *Building Code*, adhere to zoning bylaws or official plans of a municipality.¹⁹⁵

The order imposes some safety requirements on the construction of these temporary facilities. This includes the requirement for facilities to be subjected to safety inspections by building inspectors,¹⁹⁶ as well as a requirement for those buildings that were not yet occupied by April 9th to have plans prepared by architects and engineers and reviewed by building officials prior to opening.¹⁹⁷

E. Orders Granting Relief from Legislation

Three orders have been issued granting relief from compliance with provisions of Ontario law. Two relate to limitations periods in legal proceedings, and the third modifies the rules for holding certain types of corporate meetings.

On March 20, 2020, Cabinet invoked its power under this provision to suspend all limitation periods retroactive to March 16, 2020.¹⁹⁸ This effect of this order is essentially to “freeze” all such periods as they stood as of March 15, 2020. When the order expires, all limitation periods and periods of time in which to take steps in proceedings will continue where they were as of that date. They do not ‘reset’ as a result of the order.¹⁹⁹

The order also suspended periods of time to take steps in any proceeding, including intended proceedings, that exist under any statute, regulation, rule, by-law or order of the Government of Ontario, “subject to the discretion of the court, tribunal or other decision-maker responsible for the proceeding”. This portion of the order was also made retroactive to March 16, 2020.²⁰⁰

On April 9, 2020, two narrow carve-outs were made to these broad orders. First, as of April 9th, the suspension was lifted for periods for proceedings or intended proceedings set out in the *Niagara Escarpment and Development Act*²⁰¹ or its regulations.²⁰² Second, as of April 16, the suspension was lifted for periods for proceedings or intended proceedings set out in the *Construction Act*²⁰³ or its regulations.²⁰⁴

¹⁹⁴ O.Reg 141/20, Sched. 1, s. 1.

¹⁹⁵ O.Reg 141/20, Sched. 1, s. 2.

¹⁹⁶ O.Reg 141/20, Sched. 1, ss. 5-6.

¹⁹⁷ O.Reg 141/20, Sched. 1, ss. 3-4.

¹⁹⁸ *Order Under Subsection 7.1(2) of the Act – Limitation Periods*, O.Reg 73/20, s. 1.

¹⁹⁹ *EMCPA*, s. 7.2(6).

²⁰⁰ *Order Under Subsection 7.1(2) of the Act – Limitation Periods*, O.Reg 73/20, s. 2.

²⁰¹ RSO 1990, c N.2.

²⁰² O.Reg 73/20, s. 3, as amended by O.Reg. 137/20, s. 3.

²⁰³ RSO 1990, c C.30.

²⁰⁴ O.Reg 73/20, s. 4, as amended by O.Reg. 137/20, s. 3.

Some courts and tribunals also exercised their discretion not to suspend time periods under their applicable statutes and rules. Most notably, the Ontario Labour Relations Board announced on March 23, 2020, that it would not be suspending any time periods. Instead, it announced that for certification, termination and displacement applications, no votes would be held for workplaces that were not continuing to operate and carry on business. Similarly, for grievance referrals in the construction industry, the Board indicated that no default decisions would be issued until the applicant confirms with the Board that the employer continues to operate and carry on business.²⁰⁵

The Ontario Court of Justice has also indicated that it will continue to adhere to statutory timelines for urgent family matters, including refraining motions under the *Family Responsibility and Support Arrears Enforcement Act*, urgent custody/access motions, motions for restraining orders, Hague Convention applications, and various urgent matters under the *Child, Youth and Family Services Act*.²⁰⁶

On March 30, Cabinet issued an order – retroactive to March 17, 2020 – modifying a number of requirements under the *Corporations Act*²⁰⁷ and the *Business Corporations Act*²⁰⁸ related to the holding of certain types of required meetings.²⁰⁹ The changes are:

- Any corporation that is subject to any part of the *Corporations Act* may hold a members' meeting by electronic means, regardless of the terms of their letters patent or by-laws.²¹⁰ Normally the rule permitting electronic meetings applies only to Corporations governed by Part III of the *Act*, and is subject to contrary rules in the corporation's letters patent or bylaws;²¹¹
- Any corporation that is governed by the *Business Corporations Act* may hold a members' meeting by electronic means, regardless of the terms of their articles or by-laws.²¹² Normally the rule permitting electronic meetings is subject to contrary rules in the corporation's articles or by-laws;²¹³
- All meetings of Boards of Directors of corporations to which Part VII of the *Corporations Act* applies may be held by electronic means, regardless of the terms of their letters patent or by-laws.²¹⁴ Normally electronic meetings may only occur with the

²⁰⁵ Ontario Labour Relations Board, *Notice to the Community*, March 23, 2020.

²⁰⁶ *Notice to the Profession – CYFSA Statutory Timelines and the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act; Notice to the Profession – COVID-19 Pandemic Planning – Scheduling of Family Matters in the Ontario Court of Justice* (March 20, 2020).

²⁰⁷ *Corporations Act*, RSO 1990, c C.38.

²⁰⁸ *Business Corporations Act*, RSO 1990, c. B.16.

²⁰⁹ *Order Under Subsection 7.1(2) of the Act – Meetings for Corporations*, O.Reg. 107/20.

²¹⁰ O.Reg 107/20, Sched. 1, s. 1.

²¹¹ *Corporations Act*, s. 125.1.

²¹² O.Reg 107/20, Sched. 2, s. 1.

²¹³ *Business Corporations Act*, s. 94(2).

²¹⁴ O.Reg 107/20, Sched. 1, s. 3.

consent of all participating directors and is subject to contrary rules in the corporation's letters patent or bylaws;²¹⁵

- All meetings of Boards of Directors of corporations to which the *Business Corporations Act* applies may be held by electronic means, regardless of the terms of their letters patent or by-laws.²¹⁶ Normally electronic meetings may only occur with the consent of all participating directors and is subject to contrary rules in the corporation's articles or by-laws;²¹⁷
- An annual meeting of an Insurance Corporation governed by Part V of the *Corporations Act* may occur within 90 days of the termination of the COVID-19 emergency.²¹⁸ These meetings must normally take place within the first three months of a calendar year;²¹⁹
- For other corporations under the *Corporations Act*, an annual meeting must normally be held within 18 months of its initial incorporation, and thereafter within 15 months of their last annual meeting.²²⁰ Where these timelines would require an annual meeting during the COVID-19 emergency, the meeting may now be held within 90 days of the termination of the emergency; where the normal timelines would require an annual meeting within 30 days of the termination of the COVID-19 emergency, the meeting may now be held within 120 days of the end of the emergency;²²¹
- For corporations under the *Business Corporations Act*, an annual meeting must normally be held within 18 months of its initial incorporation, and thereafter within 15 months of their last annual meeting.²²² Where these timelines would require an annual meeting during the COVID-19 emergency, the meeting may now be held within 90 days of the termination of the emergency; where the normal timelines would require an annual meeting within 30 days of the termination of the COVID-19 emergency, the meeting may now be held within 120 days of the end of the emergency.²²³

What the *EMCPA* means for Trade Unions

What started with a single emergency order permitting hospitals to override collective agreement provisions has ballooned into authorization to override collective bargaining in several sectors in Ontario: long-term care home operators, retirement home operators, service providers for personw with a developmental disability; waste and water systems operators, boards of health,

²¹⁵ *Corporations Act*, s. 283(3.1).

²¹⁶ O.Reg 107/20, Sched. 2, s. 2.

²¹⁷ *Business Corporations Act*, s. 126(13).

²¹⁸ O.Reg 107/20, Sched. 1, s. 2.

²¹⁹ *Corporations Act*, s. 159(1).

²²⁰ *Corporations Act*, s. 293.

²²¹ O.Reg 107/20, Sched. 1, s. 4.

²²² *Business Corporations Act*, s. 94(1).

²²³ O. Reg 107/20, Sched. 2, s. 1.

and the Ministry of Transportation also may override certain collective agreement provisions and can suspend the ability of unions to file grievances.

Earlier versions of this memo predicted the risk that further orders could be made with respect to other sectors. While Ontario has not gone as far as Quebec has under section 123 of the *Public Health Act*²²⁴ (targeting collective agreements on both the public service and education sectors)²²⁵ it has authorized more and more employers to ignore collective agreement provisions on nearly a daily basis. There is no reason to think that this list will not continue to grow.

Orders made by the government are, of course, subject to the limits set out in the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. However, even if an order were found to infringe on *Charter* rights, including freedom of association, section 1 of the *Charter* allows governments to justify a limitation on *Charter* rights. In our view, the existence of the COVID-19 pandemic would very likely be considered by the courts to be a very significant factor in support of finding any *Charter* violation to be a justified and reasonable limit under s. 1. Thus, even if it were possible to obtain a court hearing in an expedited manner to challenge an emergency order for violating the *Charter*, a court could still uphold orders as reasonable limits, thus permitting them to stand.

For businesses that are required to close down due to emergency orders, unions should be mindful of any rights or entitlements members have in the event of lay-off or termination. Unlike the orders targeting the health, care home and water sectors, the shutdown orders do not purport to override any collective agreement terms.

Finally, unions that employ corporations to hold property or for other purposes should be aware of the additional flexibility that they now have for holding annual and director's meetings.

III. Federal Emergency Powers

The federal government has had emergency powers legislation since the early days of the First World War. The *War Measures Act* was famously invoked with respect to both world wars, as well as during the October Crisis of 1970. Its successor, the *Emergencies Act*,²²⁶ grants the Federal Cabinet sweeping powers to deal with four distinct types of emergencies. Part I of the *Act*, "Public Welfare Emergencies", addresses emergencies arising from *inter alia* diseases.

Declaring Emergencies

The federal Cabinet may declare a public welfare emergency where it believes on reasonable grounds that there is an emergency that:

²²⁴ *Public Health Act*, CQLR c S-2.2.

²²⁵ [Gazette officielle du Quebec, Vol. 152, No. 12A \(March 18, 2020\), p. 767A.](#)

²²⁶ *Emergencies Act*, RSC 1985, c 22 (4th Supp) [EA].

- is caused by a real or imminent disease in human beings, animals or plants;
- results or may result in a danger to life or property, social disruption, or a breakdown in the flow of essential goods, services or resources;
- constitutes an urgent and critical situation of a temporary nature that is of such proportions or nature as to exceed the capacity or authority of a province to deal with it, or seriously threatens the ability of the Government of Canada to preserve the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of Canada; and
- cannot be effectively dealt with under any other law of Canada.²²⁷

Before doing so, federal Cabinet must consult with the cabinets of each province where the effects of the emergency are felt with respect to the proposed declaration.²²⁸ Where the effects of a public welfare emergency are confined to, or occur principally in a single province, Cabinet may not make a declaration unless the Province indicates that the emergency exceeds its capacity or authority to deal with it.²²⁹

A declaration of emergency takes effect at the time it is made.²³⁰ However, within 7 days of an emergency being declared, a minister of the Crown must table a motion to confirm the declaration of emergency before both houses of Parliament. The motion must be accompanied by an explanation for the reasons for the declaration, and a report on the consultations with provincial cabinets.²³¹ Each house must, on the next sitting day, consider the motion, debating it without interruption until it is voted upon.²³²

If the motion to confirm is rejected by either the House of Commons or the Senate, the declaration of emergency is revoked as of that day.²³³

If, after making a declaration that applies to only part of Canada, Cabinet concludes that the emergency has extended to any new part, it may amend the declaration to cover the new area. Prior to doing so, Cabinet must consult with all Provincial Cabinets, whether or not they previously fell within the scope of the declaration.²³⁴ An amendment to the scope of declaration is subject to the same requirement to be confirmed by both houses of Parliament as an initial declaration.²³⁵

²²⁷ EA, ss. 3, 5-6.

²²⁸ EA, s. 14(1).

²²⁹ EA, s. 14(2).

²³⁰ EA, s. 7(1).

²³¹ EA, s. 58(1).

²³² EA, ss. 58(5)-(6).

²³³ EA, s. 58(7).

²³⁴ EA, s. 13(1).

²³⁵ EA, s. 13(2).

A federal declaration has not yet been made. However, the Prime Minister – when questioned about the possibility of invoking the *Emergencies Act* – has referenced the fact that he has been in regular communication with the provinces. This appears to be a reference to the Cabinet consultations the *Act* requires before a public welfare emergency may be declared. As such, the federal government is at least keeping open the option of declaring an emergency.

Emergency Orders & Regulations

While a declaration of a public welfare emergency remains in effect, Cabinet may make orders or regulations with respect to the following matters that it believes on reasonable grounds are necessary to deal with the emergency:

1. Regulating or prohibiting travel to, from or within any specified area when necessary for the protection of the health or safety of individuals;
2. Evacuating persons or removing property from specified areas, and making arrangements for their adequate care;
3. Requisitioning, using or disposing of property;
4. Authorizing or directing persons or classes of persons to render essential services of a type that the person(s) is/are competent to provide, and to provide for reasonable compensation in respect of such services;
5. Regulating the distribution and availability of essential goods, services and resources;
6. Authorizing the making of emergency payments;
7. Establishing emergency shelters and hospitals;
8. Providing for the assessment of damage to any work or undertaking, and the repair, replacement or restoration thereof;
9. Providing for the assessment of damage to the environment and eliminating or alleviating that damage;
10. The imposition of sentences for the contravention of other emergency orders and regulations, with maximum penalties of up to 5 years imprisonment.²³⁶

Regulations and orders – and any power, duty or function conferred or imposed pursuant to them – must be exercised in a manner that does not unduly impair the ability of a Province to take measures to deal with the emergency. Further, the power must be used with the view of

²³⁶ EA, s. 8(1).

achieving, to the extent possible, concerted action with each province in which the power is exercised.²³⁷

The *Emergencies Act* imposes to more specific limits on Cabinet's power to make regulations and orders.

First, no order or regulation may usurp provincial or municipal control over police forces that such governments normally have authority over.²³⁸

Second, the power to make emergency orders and regulations, or any power exercised pursuant to such an order or regulation, shall not be exercised for the purpose of terminating a strike or lock-out or imposing a settlement in a labour dispute.²³⁹

Parliamentary Oversight During Emergencies

When an emergency is declared, a joint committee of Parliament must be established to review the exercise of powers and the performance of duties and functions pursuant to that declaration.²⁴⁰ This Parliamentary Review Committee is required to sit in private, and its members are subject to an oath of secrecy.²⁴¹

All emergency orders and regulations are subject to review by Parliament. Within two days of being made, every order and regulation must be tabled before each house of Parliament or, in certain cases, before a special Parliamentary Review Committee.²⁴² It is required to report to Parliament at least every sixty days, and also following the taking of certain actions related to the revocation or continuation of an emergency.²⁴³

Duration of Declarations, Regulations and Orders

The declaration of a public welfare emergency lasts for 90 days by default,²⁴⁴ though it automatically terminates if the Parliamentary motion for confirmation fails.²⁴⁵ Cabinet may also revoke a declaration any time. This may be with respect to the declaration as a whole, or with respect to any specified area of Canada.²⁴⁶

²³⁷ *EA*, s. 8(3)(a).

²³⁸ *EA*, s. 9.

²³⁹ *EA*, s. 8(3)(b).

²⁴⁰ *EA*, s. 62(1).

²⁴¹ *EA*, ss. 62(3)-(4).

²⁴² *EA*, ss. 61(1)-(2).

²⁴³ *EA*, s. 62(6).

²⁴⁴ *EA*, s. 7(2).

²⁴⁵ *EA*, s. 58(7).

²⁴⁶ *EA*, s. 11.

The House of Commons or the Senate also has the power to revoke a declaration of emergency, either in whole or with respect to a specified area of Canada.²⁴⁷ If at least ten Senators or twenty Members of Parliament file a motion to revoke the declaration with the Speaker of their respective house, that house must consider it within 3 days.²⁴⁸ If the motion is passed, the declaration is revoked as of the date of the vote.²⁴⁹

Cabinet also has the power to continue a declaration of emergency for an unlimited number of additional 90-day periods.²⁵⁰ The Federal Cabinet is required to consult with provincial Cabinets prior to each extension, in the same manner as when an initial declaration is made.²⁵¹ A continuation is subject to the same requirement to have Parliamentary confirmation as the initial declaration.²⁵²

The Federal Cabinet is also required to conduct a review of all orders and regulations made pursuant to the declared emergency prior to each continuation. If Cabinet concludes that they no longer have reasonable grounds to believe any such order or regulation is necessary to deal with the emergency, they must be revoked or amended to the extent that they are no longer necessary.²⁵³

While the *Emergencies Act* does not expressly say so, Cabinet's power to make regulations and orders during a declared emergency extends to the power to amend or revoke such orders and regulations.

Regulations and orders are also automatically revoked when the underlying declaration of emergency is also revoked, whether due to expiry, early termination by Cabinet, a successful motion to revoke in Parliament, or the failure to pass a motion to confirm.²⁵⁴

Inquiry Following End of Emergency

After the end of a declaration of an emergency, Cabinet is required to cause an inquiry to be held into the circumstances that led to the declaration being issued and the measures taken for dealing with the emergency.²⁵⁵ The *Emergencies Act* does not set out the process by which such an inquiry is to be conducted, other than requiring that a report of the inquiry be made and laid before each house of Parliament within 360 days of the end of the emergency.²⁵⁶

²⁴⁷ *EA*, ss. 10, 59(1)(a).

²⁴⁸ *EA*, s. 59(1).

²⁴⁹ *EA*, s. 59(3).

²⁵⁰ *EA*, s. 12(1), (3).

²⁵¹ *EA*, ss. 12(1), 14(1).

²⁵² *EA*, ss. 12(4), 60.

²⁵³ *EA*, s. 12(2).

²⁵⁴ *EA*, s. 15.

²⁵⁵ *EA*, s. 63(1).

²⁵⁶ *EA*, s. 63(2).

Liability and Compensation

The *Emergencies Act* relieves individuals – including Ministers of the Crown, Crown servants, or persons providing services pursuant to an emergency regulation or order – from liability for good faith acts or omissions done or purported to be done pursuant to a declaration of emergency. Crown liability, however is preserved.²⁵⁷

The *Act* establishes a specialized administrative compensation scheme. Persons who suffer loss, injury or damage as a result of anything done or purported to be done pursuant to a declaration of emergency has a right to reasonable compensation.²⁵⁸ To obtain such compensation, a person is required to sign a full release.²⁵⁹

Where a person applies for compensation and is not satisfied with the government’s decision, they may appeal to an “Assessor” within three months.²⁶⁰ Assessors are to be judges of the Federal Court.²⁶¹ Assessors may confirm the government’s compensation decision, refer the matter back for further action, or may vary the government’s decision itself. Notably, if the Assessor decides to set an amount of compensation herself, they may award more than the maximum that may be established under a regulation under the *Act* governing the compensation scheme.²⁶²

What the *Emergencies Act* Means for Trade Unions

The *Emergencies Act*’s specific prohibition against using emergency powers for the purpose of terminating a strike or lock-out or imposing a settlement in a labour dispute²⁶³ is certainly welcome.

However, there are many other ways in which the powers could be exercised in a way that impacts trade unions and their members. Notably, the power to direct persons to provide essential services, set the rates of remuneration for such services, and regulating the distribution of goods and services²⁶⁴ could significantly impact the provisions of collective agreements. While such interference would be subject to s. 2(d) of the *Charter*, the existence of an emergency would weigh heavily in any s. 1 justification analysis.

²⁵⁷ *EA*, s. 47.

²⁵⁸ *EA*, s. 48(1).

²⁵⁹ *EA*, s. 48(2).

²⁶⁰ *EA*, s. 51.

²⁶¹ *EA*, s. 50.

²⁶² *EA*, s. 52.

²⁶³ *EA*, s. 8(3)(b).

²⁶⁴ *EA*, ss. 8(1)(d), (e).

APPENDIX A – PROVINCIAL EMERGENCY ORDERS

[Declaration of Emergency, O.Reg. 50/20](#)

[Extension of Emergency, O.Reg. 105/20](#)

[Organized Public Events, Certain Gatherings, O.Reg. 52/20](#)

[Closure of Outdoor Recreational Amenities, O.Reg. 104/20](#)

[Traffic Management, O.Reg. 89/20](#)

[Closure of Public Lands for Recreational Camping, O.Reg. 142/20](#)

[Closure of Establishments, O.Reg. 51/20](#)

[Closure of Places of Non-Essential Businesses, O.Reg. 82/20](#) [Not yet consolidated with [O.Reg. 136/20](#)]

[Pick Up and Delivery of Cannabis, O.Reg. 128/20](#)

[Order Made Under Subsection 7.0.2\(4\) of the Act, O.Reg. 74/20](#) (hospital staffing & labour relations)

[Work Deployment Measures in Long-Term Care Homes, O.Reg. 77/20](#)

[Streamlining Requirements for Long-Term Care Homes, O.Reg. 95/20](#)

[Work Deployment Measures in Retirement Homes, O.Reg. 118/20](#)

[Agreements Between Health Service Providers and Retirement Homes, O.Reg. 140/20](#)

[Work Deployment Measures for Boards of Health, O.Reg. 116/20](#)

[Service Agencies Providing Services and Supports to Adults with Developmental Disabilities, O.Reg. 121/20](#)

[Drinking Water Systems and Sewage Works, O.Reg. 75/20](#)

[Access to COVID-19 Status Information by Specified Persons, O.Reg. 120/20.](#)

[Signatures in Wills and Powers of Attorney, O.Reg. 129/20](#)

[Use of Force and Firearms in Policing Services, O.Reg. 132/20](#)

[Electricity Price for RPP Consumers, O.Reg. 80/20](#)

[Prohibition on Certain Persons Charging Unconscionable Prices for Sales of Necessary Goods, O.Reg. 98/20](#)

[Child Care Fees, O.Reg. 139/20](#)

[Electronic Service, O.Reg. 76/20](#)

[Temporary Health or Residential Facilities, O.Reg. 141/20](#)

[Limitation Periods, O.Reg. 73/20](#) [Not yet consolidated with [O.Reg. 137/20](#)].

[Meetings for Corporations, O.Reg. 107/20](#)

[Extensions and Renewals of Orders, O.Reg. 106/20](#) [Not yet consolidated with [O.Reg. 138/20](#) or [O.Reg. 143/20](#)]

[Enforcement of Orders, O.Reg. 114/20](#)