

Attachment 1: Jurisdictional Scan

Summary of Applicable City By-laws/Statutes

Subject matter	By-law/statute	Relevant section
Noise – prohibitions on amplified sound	City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 591, Noise	<p>§ 591-2.1. Amplified sound or instrument sound.</p> <p>A. No person shall emit or cause or permit the emission of amplified sound or instrument sound, measured with a sound level meter at an outdoor point of reception in a living area:</p> <p>(1) That has a sound level (expressed in terms of Leq for a ten-minute period) exceeding 50 dB(A) or 65 dB(C) from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. or 55 dB(A) or 70 dB(C) from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.; or</p> <p>(2) Where the ambient sound level at a point of reception (expressed in terms of Leq for a ten-minute period) exceeds the maximum sound level permitted under Subsection A(1), that has a sound level (expressed in terms of Leq for a ten minute period) equal to or exceeding the ambient sound level.</p> <p>B. If, during the course of an investigation, a By-law Enforcement Officer determines it is not reasonable to measure from an outdoor point of reception in a living area, then no person shall emit or cause or permit the emission of amplified sound or instrument sound, measured with a sound level meter at an indoor point of reception in a living area:</p> <p>(1) That has a sound level (expressed in terms of Leq for a ten-minute period), exceeding 42 dB(A) or 57 dB(C) from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. or 50 dB(A) or 65 dB(C) from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.; or</p> <p>(2) Where the ambient sound level at a point of reception (expressed in terms of Leq for a ten-minute period) exceeds the maximum sound level permitted under Subsection B(1), that has a sound level (expressed in terms of Leq for a ten minute period) equal to or exceeding the ambient sound level.</p>
Noise – prohibition on disturbing religious ceremony	City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 591, Noise	<p>PLACE OF WORSHIP - A building dedicated to religious worship, including a church, synagogue, temple, mosque, monastery or convent.</p> <p>§ 591-2.7. Religious ceremony in a place of worship.</p> <p>No person shall make, cause or permit the emission of sound that disturbs a religious ceremony in a place of worship.</p>
Noise – prohibitions on unreasonable and persistent noise	City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 591, Noise	<p>PERSISTENT NOISE - Any noise or sound-induced vibration that is continuously heard or felt for a period of ten minutes or more or heard or felt intermittently for a time totaling ten minutes over a period of one hour</p> <p>UNREASONABLE NOISE - Any noise or sound-induced vibration that would disturb the peace, rest, enjoyment, comfort, or convenience of a reasonable person in the circumstances. Unreasonable noise does not include commonplace household or workplace sounds such as sound from furniture being moved, children playing or people engaging in conversation.</p> <p>§ 591-2.9. Unreasonable and persistent noise.</p>

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		<p>A. No person shall make, cause or permit noise, at any time, that is unreasonable noise and persistent noise.</p> <p>B. Subsection A only applies to sound or noise that is not described in § 591-2.1 through § 591-2.8.</p> <p>C. Where a type of noise or sound is permitted in § 591-2.1 through § 591-2.8 but the noise or sound is also unreasonable and persistent noise, the Executive Director may, despite anything to the contrary in this chapter, require the person causing or permitting the noise or sound to obtain an exemption permit under § 591-3.2, and such person shall obtain and comply with the exemption permit.</p>
Parks – general conduct	City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 608, Parks	<p>608-3. Conduct.</p> <p>A. While in a park, no person shall:</p> <p>(1) Indulge in riotous, boisterous, violent, threatening, or illegal conduct or use profane or abusive language; (1.1) Reserved.</p> <p>(2) Cast, throw or in any way propel any object in a manner that may or does endanger or cause injury or damage to a person or property;</p> <p>(3) Create a nuisance by loitering, spying, accosting, frightening, annoying or otherwise disturbing other persons;</p> <p>(4) Create a nuisance or in any way interfere with the use and enjoyment of the park by other persons;</p> <p>(5) Engage in any form of sexual behaviour; or</p> <p>(6) Be nude.</p>
Parks – organized gatherings	City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 608, Parks	<p>608-11. Organized gatherings, special events, festivals and picnics.</p> <p>While in a park, no person shall:</p> <p>A. Unless authorized by permit, hold a picnic, organized gathering or special event for more than 25 persons;</p> <p>B. Interfere with a picnic, organized gathering or special event authorized by permit;</p> <p>C. Move park furniture from an area to another area to accommodate their picnic, organized gathering or special event; or</p> <p>D. Remove park furniture, equipment, signs or any other property of the City from the park without a permit.</p>
Parks – amplified noise	City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 608, Parks	<p>§ 608-12. Amplifiers and loud speakers.</p> <p>Unless authorized by permit, no person shall operate loud speakers or amplifying equipment from any source in a park.</p>
Squares – organizers of events signing human rights code declarations	City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 636, Public Squares	<p>SQUARE - The land delineated by a heavy line on a map in Schedule A.</p> <p>636-18. Compliance with Human Rights Code.</p> <p>Persons or organizations seeking to hold events on squares shall sign a declaration stating that:</p>

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		<p>A. In the services that are being provided to the public or by the person or organization seeking to hold the event, the person or organization complies in all respects with the Ontario Human Rights Code.</p> <p>§ 636-22. Definitions; compliance with Human Rights Code; smoking restrictions.</p> <p>A. In this section the following terms shall have the meaning indicated: SQUARE: (1) "Albert Campbell Square" as defined in former City of Scarborough By-law No. 24415, "being a by-law to regulate vending in and the conduct of persons using the Albert Campbell Square." (2) "Mel Lastman Square" as defined in former City of North York By-law No. 30809, "A By-law to regulate the conduct of persons using Mel Lastman Square." (3) "David Pecaut Square" (formerly called "Metro Square") as regulated under former Metropolitan Toronto By-law No. 129 92, "A Uniform By-law for the Use, Regulation, Protection and Government of Parks," as authorized by The Management Committee Report No. 14, Clause 12, as adopted by the Council of The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto at its meeting held on March 31, April 1, 2, 8, 13 and 14, 1993, whose name was changed by City of Toronto Council.</p> <p>B. Persons or organizations seeking to hold events on a square shall sign a declaration stating that: (1) In the services that are being provided to the public or by the person or organization seeking to hold the event, the person or organization complies in all respects with the Ontario Human Rights Code. (2) Any event to be held on the square shall be open to all persons interested in attending the event.</p>
Signs – general requirements for temporary/election /third-party signs	City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 693, Signs, Election and Temporary	<p>SIGN - Any device, fixture, or medium that displays sign copy to attract attention or convey information of any kind including its supporting structure, sign face, lighting fixtures, and all other component parts.</p> <p>§ 693-1.4. General Restrictions. No person shall display or permit to be displayed a sign if: (1) A sign permit, if required under this chapter, has not been obtained; (2) The sign is not in compliance with this chapter including with any general, location or specific requirement for a sign that is permitted under this chapter; (3) The sign is not permitted under this chapter; (4) The sign is on or partly on the median or travelled portion of the highway; (5) The sign interferes with the safe operation of motor vehicular traffic, or the safety of cyclists or pedestrians; (6) The sign obstructs visibility or blocks sightlines by impeding a pedestrian's or driver's view of an intersection or a vehicular access point; (7) The sign is on any traffic signal or traffic control device;</p>

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		(8) If the sign is permitted to be secured to the ground or otherwise, the sign is secured in a manner that prevents the sign from being readily moved; (9) The sign is attached to a tree; (10) The sign interferes with or causes damage to underground or aboveground services; (11) The sign obstructs the City from entering the highway or any portion of it for the purposes of snow removal or any maintenance, installation or repair; (12) The sign is animated, contains any video display elements, is illuminated, has flashing lights, emits sound, moves or simulates motion or has any attachments adding to its height or width that result in the sign being larger than the dimensions required under this chapter; (13) The sign is not maintained in a proper state of repair, becomes unsightly, becomes structurally inadequate or faulty, or could be hazardous to a pedestrian or driver; (14) The removal of the sign has been ordered or otherwise directed under this chapter; (15) The sign bears or displays the City logo, crest or seal in whole or in part, without the express written permission of the City; or (16) The sign does not comply with all applicable City by-laws, federal or provincial statutes or regulations.
Signs – general permit requirement for temporary signs	City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 693, Signs, Election and Temporary	TEMPORARY SIGN – A portable sign, A-frame sign, mobile sign, advocacy sign, contracted services sign, real estate sign, home builder identification sign, open house directional sign and garage sale sign. A temporary sign does not include a third party sign, an election sign, an outsider election sign, a campaign office sign, a poster, a community poster, a neighbourhood and business area identification sign, a vehicular destination sign or a construction hoarding sign. § 693-4.1. General requirements. A. Temporary sign permit. (1) No person shall display or permit to be displayed a temporary sign on public or private property without obtaining a temporary sign permit, except no temporary sign permit is required for: (a) An A-frame sign displayed by a Ward Councillor under § 693-4.5; (b) A portable sign, A-frame sign or mobile sign displayed by a charity, religious institution, community organization or school under § 693-4.13. (c) An advocacy sign; (d) A contracted services sign; (e) A real estate sign; (f) A home builder identification sign; (g) An open house directional sign; or (h) A garage sale sign.

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Signs – general permit requirements for permanent signs	City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 694, Signs, General	<p>SIGN - Any device, fixture, or medium that displays sign copy to attract attention or convey information of any kind and shall include its supporting structure, sign face, lighting fixtures, and all other component parts.</p> <p>§ 694-5. Permits.</p> <p>A. No person shall erect, display, modify, or restore or cause to be erected, displayed, modified or restored any sign within the City without first obtaining a sign permit from the Chief Building Official pursuant to this chapter.</p> <p>C. No person shall erect, display, modify, or restore, or cause to be erected, displayed, modified, or restored any sign that does not comply in all respects with the provisions of this chapter.</p>
Street vending – general permit requirement	City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 740, Street Vending	<p>VEND - To sell or offer to sell by retail or to manufacture, display, place or expose for the purposes of sale by retail any service or any goods, wares, merchandise, products, crafts, jewellery, refreshments, foodstuffs, flowers or any other items whatsoever, and "vending" shall have a corresponding meaning</p> <p>§ 740-2. Vending restricted.</p> <p>No person shall occupy and vend on a road, sidewalk or boulevard unless issued a permit under this chapter by the Executive Director to vend from that location.</p> <p>§ 740-3. Vending permits.</p> <p>A. Any person may, in accordance with this chapter, apply for:</p> <p>(1) A Sidewalk Vending Permit;</p> <p>(2) A Mobile Food Vending Permit; or</p> <p>(3) An Ice Cream Vending Permit.</p> <p>B. The permit holder must comply with the terms and conditions prescribed by the permit and any agreement entered into with the City as a condition of receiving and/or continuing to have the permit.</p> <p>C. No person shall acquire a Sidewalk Vending Permit, a Mobile Food Vending Permit or an Ice Cream Vending Permit except under this chapter.</p>
Highways – permit requirement to hold street event	City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 743, Streets and Sidewalks, Use of	<p>STREET EVENT - A temporary full or partial closing of a street to accommodate admission-free, or admission-restricted, races, runs, walks, and festivals.</p> <p>§ 743-7. Street events.</p> <p>B. Municipal consent. No person shall temporarily close or place an installation upon, over, in, across or adjacent to a street for a street event unless the person has, to the satisfaction of the General Manager:</p>

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		<p>(1) Complied with the requirements of § 743-7;</p> <p>(2) Obtained all applicable permits required by the City;</p> <p>(3) Paid all applicable fees and charges as required by the City; and</p> <p>(4) Submitted applicable evidence of required insurance to the General Manager.</p> <p>H. Requirements.</p> <p>No person shall temporarily close a City street or place an installation upon, over, in, across or adjacent to a City street unless such installation complies with the Street Event Guidelines or any other requirements considered appropriate by the General Manager.</p> <p>I. Revocation/cancellation.</p> <p>(1) Any permit may be suspended or revoked at any time by the General Manager or his/her designate for failing to comply with the provisions of § 743-7, in the interests of pedestrian, vehicular or public safety, or when the permit was obtained through the submission of false, misleading or fraudulent information;</p> <p>(2) Any one or more of the City, the Toronto Police Service, the Toronto Transit Commission and/or a public utility shall not be responsible for any claim for loss or damage as a result of a suspension or revocation under this subsection; and</p> <p>(3) The General Manager is not responsible for refunding any fees for any permit that was obtained through the submission of false, misleading or fraudulent information.</p>
Highways – prohibition on obstructing or damaging streets	City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 743, Streets and Sidewalks, Use of	<p>STREET - A highway as defined in the City of Toronto Act, 2006.</p> <p>§ 743-9. Fouling and obstruction streets.</p> <p>Unless specifically authorized by this Chapter:</p> <p>A. No person shall obstruct, encumber, damage, foul, or cause or permit the obstructing, encumbering, damaging or fouling of any street, or interfere with the clearing of snow, or install or place any unauthorized encroachment, object, article or thing, on, over, along, across, under, or in a street except as permitted under this chapter or any other City by-law.</p> <p>B. No person shall place any obstruction in, obstruct or cause to be obstructed, any ditch, culvert, drain or watercourse on any street.</p> <p>C. No person shall store, place or dispose of material, including fallen leaves, in such a way that it may enter onto a street by any means, including wind or water.</p> <p>D. No person shall cut, saw, break, split, place or pile firewood, lumber, blocks, rocks, stones, debris or other material, article or thing, or do any other act upon a street that may obstruct or impede vehicle or pedestrian traffic, or interfere with the maintenance of a street.</p> <p>E. No person shall damage the surface of a street, or cause an obstruction, nuisance, or dangerous condition.</p>

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		<p>F. No person shall convey through the streets any solid or liquid waste except in a properly covered and secured vehicle or metal container that prevents the contents from falling on the street, and that protects the contents from vermin and controls, as far as possible, the escape of offensive odours.</p> <p>G. No person shall cause or permit a vehicle to leak or discharge engine or transmission fluids, or fluids of any type, so as to foul or damage a street.</p> <p>H. No person shall place or leave on or across any street, a pole, wire, cord or cable that may interfere with the safe passage of vehicles or pedestrians, or that is capable of transmitting electrical energy into a street from public or private property.</p> <p>I. With the exception of the police or the military, or during events authorized by the General Manager, no person shall ride a pack animal, or vehicle drawn by a pack animal, on any street.</p> <p>J. No person shall pull down, destroy, deface, place posters on, or in any way interfere with any post, surveyor's mark, benchmark, traffic control sign, street name sign, signboard, traffic control signal, traffic cone, or any other traffic control device that is placed in a street.</p> <p>K. No person shall climb on or over a railing, bridge or fence located along or across any street, or climb on any tree located in a street, or on any post, pole or structure installed on any street.</p> <p>L. No person shall, without the approval of the General Manager, ignite or discharge fireworks on, over or across a street.</p> <p>M. No person shall, without the approval of the General Manager, deface or damage any wall, fence, railing, sign, monument, post, pole or other property in any street by cutting, breaking or placing graffiti on it.</p> <p>N. No person shall, without prior authorization from the General Manager, move, or cause or permit to be moved, or assist in moving, any building, boat, machine or other article or thing in, along or across any street if such building, boat machine or other article or thing, while being moved, exceeds any of the height, width or weight restrictions specified under the Highway Traffic Act.</p> <p>O. No person shall mix concrete, mortar or other substance of a similar nature upon any street.</p> <p>P. No person shall, without prior authorization from the General Manager, chain, lock or otherwise attach any article or thing to a waste receptacle, streetlight, parking meter, utility pole, transit shelter, fence, tree or any other municipal property or authorized encroachment that is located in a street, and any article or thing that remains attached for more than 24 consecutive hours may be removed by the General Manager and disposed of pursuant to Article VIII.</p> <p>Q. No person shall, without the approval of the General Manager, camp, dwell or lodge on a street, subject to application of the City's Interdepartmental Protocol for Homeless People Camping in Public Spaces.</p> <p>R. Subsection 743-9P shall not prohibit the chaining, locking or attaching of a bicycle that, in the General Manager's opinion, is in good operating condition and is not chained, locked or attached so as to damage or interfere with the use of municipal property or an authorized encroachment.</p>

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Highways – permit requirement for banners, banners not to interfere with traffic	City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 743, Streets and Sidewalks, Use of	<p>§ 743-16. Banners.</p> <p>A. No person shall, without a permit from the General Manager, install a banner on, over, along or across a street.</p> <p>B. Any person who wishes to install a banner shall submit an application to the General Manager at least eight weeks before installing the banner.</p> <p>D. No permit shall be issued to install a banner until the applicant satisfies the following terms and conditions:</p> <p>(1) The applicant shall comply with the insurance and indemnity requirements of § 743-23, as well as any conditions to approval specified by any public or private utility whose existing equipment or utility poles will be used for the purpose of installing a banner;</p> <p>(2) The applicant shall ensure that any corporate recognition on any banner does not exceed 20 per cent of the total surface area of each side of the banner;</p> <p>(3) The applicant obtains written authorization from any public or private utility whose equipment or utility poles will be used for the purpose of installing a banner;</p> <p>(4) The applicant shall ensure that the banner is not more than one metre wide, and does not interfere with pedestrian or vehicle traffic;</p> <p>(5) The applicant shall install any banner only at the locations approved by the General Manager, and shall ensure that such signs do not obscure or interfere with regulatory traffic signage, pedestrian crossovers, or traffic control signals;</p> <p>(6) The applicant shall provide no electrical display of any kind that is attached to a banner;</p> <p>(7) The applicant shall construct, install, and secure every banner according to the requirements of the General Manager;</p> <p>(8) The applicant shall maintain any banner in a state of good repair satisfactory to the General Manager, including the immediate removal of all damaged, soiled or faded banners;</p> <p>(9) The applicant shall remove any banner made from non-rigid material that is suspended on, across or along a street within 14 days of the installation date specified on the applicant's permit;</p> <p>(10) The applicant shall remove any banner made of non-rigid material that is suspended from a rigid arm fixed to a pole or utility pole within 60 days of the installation date specified on the applicant's permit;</p> <p>(11) Any banner installed in a BIA shall be removed by the applicant following expiry of the time period specified in a permit issued by the General Manager, but in no case shall any banner installed in a BIA remain in place longer than one year;</p> <p>(12) Following removal of any banner, the applicant at their expense shall restore the street to the satisfaction of the General Manager;</p> <p>(13) If the applicant fails to remove a banner, the General Manager may do so and the City may recover its costs pursuant to Article VIII; and</p> <p>(14) Any other terms and conditions required by the General Manager and the City Solicitor.</p>

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		<p>F. The General Manager may request the removal of a banner for any reason at anytime, and the owner or occupant shall, at his or her own cost and expense, remove all installations from the street within 48 hours of receiving written notice from the General Manager requesting its removal.</p> <p>G. In the case of an emergency as described in Article VIII, the General Manager may, at the City's cost, remove the banner without notice, and the General Manager is not obligated to return or restore the banner removed as a result of the emergency.</p>
Highways – permit requirement for temporary street occupation	City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 743, Streets and Sidewalks, Use of	<p>§ 743-18. Temporary street occupations.</p> <p>A. Every person who wishes to temporarily occupy a street for purposes that do not involve either street work, or a street event as described in Article II, shall submit an application to the General Manager requesting permission to temporarily occupy a street, and this request shall be made on the prescribed form and shall include the following information:</p> <p>(1) The applicant's name, address, and telephone number;</p> <p>(2) The date and time period for which the permit is requested;</p> <p>(3) Plans of the proposed temporary street occupation illustrating the geographic limits of the area and the reason for the temporary street occupation, including if required the transportation of excess loads and oversize vehicles, and such plans shall include any technical specifications required by the General Manager; and</p> <p>(4) Any additional information that the General Manager or the City Solicitor may require.</p> <p>B. A permit may be issued under this section when it is required on behalf of an owner of lands abutting on the street, or portion thereof that will be occupied temporarily by equipment or material that has been used, or that is intended to be used, for constructing, repairing, or demolishing a building or structure situated on the lands, or that will be otherwise temporarily occupied in connection with the applicant's use of the lands.</p> <p>C. A permit issued under this Section shall not authorize the temporary occupation of any portion of the street beyond the limits of the subject property's frontage on the street, unless the adjoining property owner consents, in writing, to the General Manager issuing a permit for the temporary occupation of the street adjoining their property and the adjoining property owner waives all claims against the City for any losses and damages that may arise or result directly or indirectly from this temporary occupation.</p> <p>D. Every person requesting a permit for a temporary street occupation shall comply with the requirements of § 743-20, § 743-23, § 743-24 to § 743-27, § 743-28 and § 743-29 of Article III.</p>

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		E. The General Manager may, at the expense of the person named on the permit, restore any portion of a street pursuant to Article VIII where, in the General Manager's opinion, a temporary street occupation has occurred that does not comply with the General Manager's requirements.
Highways – City closure for social or community purposes	City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 937, Temporary Closing of Highways	§ 937-3. Closure for social, recreational, community, athletic or cinematographic purposes. Despite any other by-law, the General Manager of Transportation Services of the City of Toronto may temporarily close to vehicular traffic any highway or portion of a highway for a period of not more than four consecutive days for social, recreational, community, athletic or cinematographic purpose, or combination of such purposes.
Highways – pedestrian duty not to yield to vehicles	City of Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 950, Traffic and Parking	§ 950-300. Pedestrians' rights and duties. B. No person shall, except where traffic control signals are in operation, or where traffic is being controlled by a police officer, or at a pedestrian crossover, proceed so as not to yield the right-of-way to vehicles and streetcars on the roadway; however, nothing in this section shall relieve the driver of a vehicle or streetcar from the obligation of taking all due care to avoid a collision.
Highways – authority of police to close highways, remove vehicles	Highway Traffic Act	Direction of traffic by police officer 134 (1) Where a police officer or an officer appointed for carrying out the provisions of this Act considers it reasonably necessary, (a) to ensure orderly movement of traffic; (b) to prevent injury or damage to persons or property; or (c) to permit proper action in an emergency, he or she may direct traffic according to his or her discretion, despite the provisions of this Part, and every person shall obey his or her directions. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.8, s. 134 (1); 2021, c. 26, Sched. 1, s. 11 (1). Highway closing (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a police officer or an officer appointed for carrying out the provisions of this Act may close a highway or any part thereof to vehicles by posting or causing to be posted signs to that effect, or placing or causing to be placed traffic control devices as prescribed in the regulations. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.8, s. 134 (2); 2021, c. 26, Sched. 1, s. 11 (2). Driving on closed highway prohibited (3) Where signs or traffic control devices have been posted or placed under subsection (2), no person shall drive or operate a vehicle on the closed highway or part thereof in intentional disobedience of the signs or traffic control devices. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.8, s. 134 (3). Exception to subs. (3) (4) Subsection (3) does not apply to, (a) the driver of a road service vehicle, an ambulance, a fire department vehicle, a public utility emergency vehicle, a police department vehicle or a vehicle operated by an officer appointed for carrying out the provisions of this Act; or

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		<p>(b) a firefighter, as defined in subsection 1 (1) of the <i>Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997</i>, driving a motor vehicle other than one listed in clause (a) while performing his or her duties. 2009, c. 5, s. 42; 2021, c. 26, Sched. 1, s. 11 (3).</p> <p>No Crown or road authority liability</p> <p>(5) Every person using a highway closed to traffic in accordance with this section does so at the person’s own risk and the Crown or road authority having jurisdiction and control of the highway is not liable for any damage sustained by a person using the highway so closed to traffic. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.8, s. 134 (5).</p> <p>Regulations</p> <p>(6) The Minister may make regulations providing for the posting of signs and the placing of traffic control devices on any highway or any type or class thereof for the purposes of this section, and prescribing the types of signs and traffic control devices. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.8, s. 134 (6).</p> <p>Removal of vehicle, debris blocking traffic</p> <p>134.1 (1) Where a police officer considers it reasonably necessary,</p> <p>(a) to ensure orderly movement of traffic; or</p> <p>(b) to prevent injury or damage to persons or property,</p> <p>he or she may remove and store or order the removal and storage of a vehicle, cargo or debris that are directly or indirectly impeding or blocking the normal and reasonable movement of traffic on a highway and shall notify the owner of the vehicle of the location to which the vehicle was removed. 2005, c. 26, Sched. A, s. 20; 2017, c. 2, Sched. 17, s. 10 (1).</p> <p>Costs of removal</p> <p>(2) The costs and charges for the removal and storage of the vehicle, cargo or debris removed are a debt due by the owner, operator and driver of the vehicle, for which they are jointly and severally liable, and the debt may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction and are a lien upon the vehicle, which may be enforced in the manner provided by the <i>Repair and Storage Liens Act</i>. 2005, c. 26, Sched. A, s. 20; 2017, c. 2, Sched. 17, s. 10 (2).</p> <p>Conflict with other Acts</p> <p>(3) In the event of a conflict with this section, the following prevail:</p> <p>1. Part X of the <i>Environmental Protection Act</i> and the regulations made under it, with respect to a pollutant on a highway.</p> <p>2. The <i>Dangerous Goods Transportation Act</i> and the regulations made under it. 2005, c. 26, Sched. A, s. 20.</p> <p>Protection from liability</p> <p>(4) No action or other proceeding for damages shall be brought against a police officer, any other member of a police service, a police service board, any member of a police service board, the Crown, an employee of the Crown or an agent of the Crown for any act done in good faith in the performance or intended performance of a duty under this section, or in the exercise or intended exercise of a power under this section, or any neglect or default in the performance or exercise in good faith of such duty or power. 2005, c. 26, Sched. A, s. 20; 2019, c. 1, Sched. 4, s. 24 (8).</p>

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		Definition (5) In subsection (2), “operator” means, (a) operator as defined in subsection 16 (1), and (b) in the absence of evidence to the contrary, where there is no CVOR certificate or lease applicable to the commercial motor vehicle, the holder of the plate portion of the permit for the commercial motor vehicle. 2005, c. 26, Sched. A, s. 20; 2014, c. 9, Sched. 2, s. 37.
Highways – pedestrians not to cross street except at marked crosswalks	Highway Traffic Act	Pedestrian crossover Duties of driver Duty of pedestrian 140 (4) No pedestrian shall leave the curb or other place of safety at a pedestrian crossover and walk, run or move into the path of a vehicle that is so close that it is impracticable for the driver of the vehicle to comply with subsection (1). 2015, c. 14, s. 39 (2). Traffic control signals and pedestrian control signals Pedestrian crossing 144 (22) Where portions of a roadway are marked for pedestrian use, no pedestrian shall cross the roadway except within a portion so marked. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.8, s. 144 (22).
Criminal – unlawful assemblies and riots	Criminal Code	Unlawful assembly <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 63 (1) An unlawful assembly is an assembly of three or more persons who, with intent to carry out any common purpose, assemble in such a manner or so conduct themselves when they are assembled as to cause persons in the neighbourhood of the assembly to fear, on reasonable grounds, that they<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ (a) will disturb the peace tumultuously; or○ (b) will by that assembly needlessly and without reasonable cause provoke other persons to disturb the peace tumultuously.• Lawful assembly becoming unlawful (2) Persons who are lawfully assembled may become an unlawful assembly if they conduct themselves with a common purpose in a manner that would have made the assembly unlawful if they had assembled in that manner for that purpose. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exception (3) Persons are not unlawfully assembled by reason only that they are assembled to protect the dwelling-house of any one of them against persons who are threatening to break and enter it for the purpose of committing an indictable offence therein. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• R.S., c. C-34, s. 64 Riot

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Subject matter	By-law/statute	Relevant section
		<p>64 A riot is an unlawful assembly that has begun to disturb the peace tumultuously.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R.S., c. C-34, s. 65 <p>Punishment of rioter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65 (1) Every person who takes part in a riot is guilty of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than two years; or ○ (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction. • Concealment of identity <p>(2) Every person who commits an offence under subsection (1) while wearing a mask or other disguise to conceal their identity without lawful excuse is guilty of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years; or ○ (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction. <p>Punishment for unlawful assembly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 66 (1) Every one who is a member of an unlawful assembly is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.
Criminal – causing disturbance	Criminal Code	<p>Causing disturbance, indecent exhibition, loitering, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 175 (1) Every one who <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (a) not being in a dwelling-house, causes a disturbance in or near a public place, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (i) by fighting, screaming, shouting, swearing, singing or using insulting or obscene language, ▪ (ii) by being drunk, or ▪ (iii) by impeding or molesting other persons, ○ (b) openly exposes or exhibits an indecent exhibition in a public place, ○ (c) loiters in a public place and in any way obstructs persons who are in that place, or ○ (d) disturbs the peace and quiet of the occupants of a dwelling-house by discharging firearms or by other disorderly conduct in a public place or who, not being an occupant of a dwelling-house comprised in a particular building or structure, disturbs the peace and quiet of the occupants of a dwelling-house comprised in the building or structure by discharging firearms or by other disorderly conduct in any part of a building or structure to which, at the time of such conduct, the occupants of two or more dwelling-houses comprised in the building or structure have access as of right or by invitation, express or implied, <p>is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.</p>
Criminal - nuisance	Criminal Code	<p>Common nuisance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 180 (1) Every person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than two years or is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction who commits a common nuisance and by doing so <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (a) endangers the lives, safety or health of the public, or

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Subject matter	By-law/statute	Relevant section
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ (b) causes physical injury to any person. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition <p>(2) For the purposes of this section, every one commits a common nuisance who does an unlawful act or fails to discharge a legal duty and thereby</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ (a) endangers the lives, safety, health, property or comfort of the public; or○ (b) obstructs the public in the exercise or enjoyment of any right that is common to all the subjects of Her Majesty in Canada.
Criminal - harassment	Criminal Code	<p>Criminal harassment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 264 (1) No person shall, without lawful authority and knowing that another person is harassed or recklessly as to whether the other person is harassed, engage in conduct referred to in subsection (2) that causes that other person reasonably, in all the circumstances, to fear for their safety or the safety of anyone known to them.• Prohibited conduct <p>(2) The conduct mentioned in subsection (1) consists of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ (a) repeatedly following from place to place the other person or anyone known to them;○ (b) repeatedly communicating with, either directly or indirectly, the other person or anyone known to them;○ (c) besetting or watching the dwelling-house, or place where the other person, or anyone known to them, resides, works, carries on business or happens to be; or○ (d) engaging in threatening conduct directed at the other person or any member of their family. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Punishment <p>(3) Every person who contravenes this section is guilty of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ (a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years; or○ (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Factors to be considered <p>(4) Where a person is convicted of an offence under this section, the court imposing the sentence on the person shall consider as an aggravating factor that, at the time the offence was committed, the person contravened</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ (a) the terms or conditions of an order made pursuant to section 161 or a recognizance entered into pursuant to section 810, 810.1 or 810.2; or○ (b) the terms or conditions of any other order or recognizance, or of an undertaking, made or entered into under the common law, this Act or any other Act of Parliament or of a provincial legislature that is similar in effect to an order or recognizance referred to in paragraph (a). <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reasons <p>(5) Where the court is satisfied of the existence of an aggravating factor referred to in subsection (4), but decides not to give effect to it for sentencing purposes, the court shall give reasons for its decision.</p>

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Subject matter	By-law/statute	Relevant section
Criminal – hate speech	Criminal Code	<p>Public incitement of hatred</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 319 (1) Every one who, by communicating statements in any public place, incites hatred against any identifiable group where such incitement is likely to lead to a breach of the peace is guilty of<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ (a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or◦ (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.• Wilful promotion of hatred <p>(2) Every one who, by communicating statements, other than in private conversation, wilfully promotes hatred against any identifiable group is guilty of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ (a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or◦ (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wilful promotion of antisemitism <p>(2.1) Everyone who, by communicating statements, other than in private conversation, wilfully promotes antisemitism by condoning, denying or downplaying the Holocaust</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ (a) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or◦ (b) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Defences <p>(3) No person shall be convicted of an offence under subsection (2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ (a) if he establishes that the statements communicated were true;◦ (b) if, in good faith, the person expressed or attempted to establish by an argument an opinion on a religious subject or an opinion based on a belief in a religious text;◦ (c) if the statements were relevant to any subject of public interest, the discussion of which was for the public benefit, and if on reasonable grounds he believed them to be true; or◦ (d) if, in good faith, he intended to point out, for the purpose of removal, matters producing or tending to produce feelings of hatred toward an identifiable group in Canada. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Defences — subsection (2.1) <p>(3.1) No person shall be convicted of an offence under subsection (2.1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ (a) if they establish that the statements communicated were true;◦ (b) if, in good faith, they expressed or attempted to establish by an argument an opinion on a religious subject or an opinion based on a belief in a religious text;◦ (c) if the statements were relevant to any subject of public interest, the discussion of which was for the public benefit, and if on reasonable grounds they believed them to be true; or◦ (d) if, in good faith, they intended to point out, for the purpose of removal, matters producing or tending to produce feelings of antisemitism toward Jews. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forfeiture <p>(4) If a person is convicted of an offence under subsection (1), (2) or (2.1) or section 318, anything by means of or in relation to which the offence was committed, on such conviction, may, in addition to any other punishment imposed, be</p>

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Subject matter	By-law/statute	Relevant section
		<p>ordered by the presiding provincial court judge or judge to be forfeited to Her Majesty in right of the province in which that person is convicted, for disposal as the Attorney General may direct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exemption from seizure of communication facilities <p>(5) Subsections 199(6) and (7) apply, with any modifications that the circumstances require, to subsection (1), (2) or (2.1) or section 318.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consent <p>(6) No proceeding for an offence under subsection (2) or (2.1) shall be instituted without the consent of the Attorney General.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definitions <p>(7) In this section, communicating includes communicating by telephone, broadcasting or other audible or visible means; (<i>communiquer</i>) Holocaust means the planned and deliberate state-sponsored persecution and annihilation of European Jewry by the Nazis and their collaborators from 1933 to 1945; (<i>Holocauste</i>) identifiable group has the same meaning as in section 318; (<i>groupe identifiable</i>) public place includes any place to which the public have access as of right or by invitation, express or implied; (<i>endroit public</i>) statements includes words spoken or written or recorded electronically or electro-magnetically or otherwise, and gestures, signs or other visible representations. (<i>déclarations</i>)</p>
Criminal – intimidation, intimidation of healthcare workers	Criminal Code	<p>Intimidation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 423 (1) Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years or is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction who, wrongfully and without lawful authority, for the purpose of compelling another person to abstain from doing anything that he or she has a lawful right to do, or to do anything that he or she has a lawful right to abstain from doing,<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ (a) uses violence or threats of violence to that person or their intimate partner or children, or injures the person’s property;○ (b) intimidates or attempts to intimidate that person or a relative of that person by threats that, in Canada or elsewhere, violence or other injury will be done to or punishment inflicted on him or her or a relative of his or hers, or that the property of any of them will be damaged;○ (c) persistently follows that person;○ (d) hides any tools, clothes or other property owned or used by that person, or deprives him or her of them or hinders him or her in the use of them;○ (e) with one or more other persons, follows that person, in a disorderly manner, on a highway;○ (f) besets or watches the place where that person resides, works, carries on business or happens to be;or

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Subject matter	By-law/statute	Relevant section
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ (g) blocks or obstructs a highway.• Exception <p>(2) A person who attends at or near or approaches a dwelling-house or place, for the purpose only of obtaining or communicating information, does not watch or beset within the meaning of this section.</p> <p>Intimidation — health services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 423.2 (1) Every person commits an offence who engages in any conduct with the intent to provoke a state of fear in<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ (a) a person in order to impede them from obtaining health services from a health professional;◦ (b) a health professional in order to impede them in the performance of their duties; or◦ (c) a person, whose functions are to assist a health professional in the performance of the health professional's duties, in order to impede that person in the performance of those functions.• Obstruction or interference with access <p>(2) Every person commits an offence who, without lawful authority, intentionally obstructs or interferes with another person's lawful access to a place at which health services are provided by a health professional.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Punishment <p>(3) Every person who commits an offence under subsection (1) or (2) is<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ (a) guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years; or◦ (b) guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Defence<p>(4) No person is guilty of an offence under subsection (2) by reason only that they attend at or near, or approach, a place referred to in that subsection for the purpose only of obtaining or communicating information.</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition of <i>health professional</i><p>(5) In this section, <i>health professional</i> means a person who is entitled under the laws of a province to provide health services.</p></p>
Criminal - mischief	Criminal Code	<p>Mischief</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 430 (1) Every one commits mischief who wilfully<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ (a) destroys or damages property;◦ (b) renders property dangerous, useless, inoperative or ineffective;◦ (c) obstructs, interrupts or interferes with the lawful use, enjoyment or operation of property; or◦ (d) obstructs, interrupts or interferes with any person in the lawful use, enjoyment or operation of property.• Mischief in relation to computer data <p>(1.1) Everyone commits mischief who wilfully<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ (a) destroys or alters computer data;</p>

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Subject matter	By-law/statute	Relevant section
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ (b) renders computer data meaningless, useless or ineffective;○ (c) obstructs, interrupts or interferes with the lawful use of computer data; or○ (d) obstructs, interrupts or interferes with a person in the lawful use of computer data or denies access to computer data to a person who is entitled to access to it. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Punishment <p>(2) Every one who commits mischief that causes actual danger to life is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Punishment <p>(3) Every one who commits mischief in relation to property that is a testamentary instrument or the value of which exceeds five thousand dollars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ (a) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years; or○ (b) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Idem <p>(4) Every one who commits mischief in relation to property, other than property described in subsection (3),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ (a) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or○ (b) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mischief relating to religious property, educational institutions, etc. <p>(4.1) Everyone who commits mischief in relation to property described in any of paragraphs (4.101)(a) to (d), if the commission of the mischief is motivated by bias, prejudice or hate based on colour, race, religion, national or ethnic origin, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression or mental or physical disability,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ (a) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years; or○ (b) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition of <i>property</i> <p>(4.101) For the purposes of subsection (4.1), <i>property</i> means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ (a) a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is primarily used for religious worship — including a church, mosque, synagogue or temple —, an object associated with religious worship located in or on the grounds of such a building or structure, or a cemetery;○ (b) a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is primarily used by an <i>identifiable group</i> as defined in subsection 318(4) as an educational institution — including a school, daycare centre, college or university —, or an object associated with that institution located in or on the grounds of such a building or structure;○ (c) a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is primarily used by an <i>identifiable group</i> as defined in subsection 318(4) for administrative, social, cultural or sports activities or events — including a town hall, community centre, playground or arena —, or an object associated with such an activity or event located in or on the grounds of such a building or structure; or

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Subject matter	By-law/statute	Relevant section
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ (d) a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is primarily used by an <i>identifiable group</i> as defined in subsection 318(4) as a residence for seniors or an object associated with that residence located in or on the grounds of such a building or structure.• Mischief relating to war memorials<p>(4.11) Everyone who commits mischief in relation to property that is a building, structure or part thereof that primarily serves as a monument to honour persons who were killed or died as a consequence of a war, including a war memorial or cenotaph, or an object associated with honouring or remembering those persons that is located in or on the grounds of such a building or structure, or a cemetery is guilty of an indictable offence or an offence punishable on summary conviction and is liable,</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">○ (a) whether the offence is prosecuted by indictment or punishable on summary conviction, to the following minimum punishment, namely,<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ (i) for a first offence, to a fine of not less than \$1,000,▪ (ii) for a second offence, to imprisonment for not less than 14 days, and▪ (iii) for each subsequent offence, to imprisonment for not less than 30 days;○ (b) if the offence is prosecuted by indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years; and○ (c) if the offence is punishable on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term of not more than two years less a day.• Mischief in relation to cultural property<p>(4.2) Every one who commits mischief in relation to cultural property as defined in Article 1 of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, done at The Hague on May 14, 1954, as set out in the schedule to the Cultural Property Export and Import Act,</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">○ (a) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years; or○ (b) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.• Mischief in relation to computer data<p>(5) Everyone who commits mischief in relation to computer data</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">○ (a) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years; or○ (b) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.• Offence<p>(5.1) Everyone who wilfully does an act or wilfully omits to do an act that it is their duty to do, if that act or omission is likely to constitute mischief causing actual danger to life, or to constitute mischief in relation to property or computer data,</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">○ (a) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years; or○ (b) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.• Saving<p>(6) No person commits mischief within the meaning of this section by reason only that</p>

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Subject matter	By-law/statute	Relevant section
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ (a) he stops work as a result of the failure of his employer and himself to agree on any matter relating to his employment;○ (b) he stops work as a result of the failure of his employer and a bargaining agent acting on his behalf to agree on any matter relating to his employment; or○ (c) he stops work as a result of his taking part in a combination of workmen or employees for their own reasonable protection as workmen or employees. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Idem <p>(7) No person commits mischief within the meaning of this section by reason only that he attends at or near or approaches a dwelling-house or place for the purpose only of obtaining or communicating information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition of <i>computer data</i> <p>(8) In this section, <i>computer data</i> has the same meaning as in subsection 342.1(2).</p>
Criminal – ability to arrest for breach of peace	Criminal Code	<p>Preventing breach of peace</p> <p>30 Every one who witnesses a breach of the peace is justified in interfering to prevent the continuance or renewal thereof and may detain any person who commits or is about to join in or to renew the breach of the peace, for the purpose of giving him into the custody of a peace officer, if he uses no more force than is reasonably necessary to prevent the continuance or renewal of the breach of the peace or than is reasonably proportioned to the danger to be apprehended from the continuance or renewal of the breach of the peace.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• R.S., c. C-34, s. 30 <p>Arrest for breach of peace</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 31 (1) Every peace officer who witnesses a breach of the peace and every one who lawfully assists the peace officer is justified in arresting any person whom he finds committing the breach of the peace or who, on reasonable grounds, he believes is about to join in or renew the breach of the peace.• Giving person in charge <p>(2) Every peace officer is justified in receiving into custody any person who is given into his charge as having been a party to a breach of the peace by one who has, or who on reasonable grounds the peace officer believes has, witnessed the breach of the peace.</p>
Trespass, arrest powers	Trespass to Property Act	<p>Trespass an offence</p> <p>2 (1) Every person who is not acting under a right or authority conferred by law and who,</p> <p>(a) without the express permission of the occupier, the proof of which rests on the defendant,</p> <p>(i) enters on premises when entry is prohibited under this Act, or</p> <p>(ii) engages in an activity on premises when the activity is prohibited under this Act; or</p> <p>(b) does not leave the premises immediately after he or she is directed to do so by the occupier of the premises or a person authorized by the occupier,</p> <p>is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$10,000.</p>

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Subject matter	By-law/statute	Relevant section
		<p>Arrest without warrant on premises 9 (1) A police officer, or the occupier of premises, or a person authorized by the occupier may arrest without warrant any person he or she believes on reasonable and probable grounds to be on the premises in contravention of section 2. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 9 (1).</p> <p>Delivery to police officer (2) Where the person who makes an arrest under subsection (1) is not a police officer, he or she shall promptly call for the assistance of a police officer and give the person arrested into the custody of the police officer. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 9 (2).</p> <p>Deemed arrest (3) A police officer to whom the custody of a person is given under subsection (2) shall be deemed to have arrested the person for the purposes of the provisions of the <i>Provincial Offences Act</i> applying to his or her release or continued detention and bail. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 9 (3).</p> <p>Arrest without warrant off premises 10 Where a police officer believes on reasonable and probable grounds that a person has been in contravention of section 2 and has made fresh departure from the premises, and the person refuses to give his or her name and address, or there are reasonable and probable grounds to believe that the name or address given is false, the police officer may arrest the person without warrant. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 10.</p>

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Municipal Bylaws

	Vaughan	Brampton	Calgary	Oakville
Bylaw	Protecting Vulnerable Social Infrastructure By-law	Protecting Places of Worship from Nuisance Demonstrations By-law	Safe & Inclusive Access Bylaw	Potential Protest By-law Near Vulnerable Social Infrastructure
Date Passed	June 25, 2024	November 20, 2024	March 14, 2023	Draft – Pending Council consideration
Objective	To protect vulnerable social infrastructure from “nuisance demonstrations.”	To protect places of worship from “nuisance demonstrations.”	To ensure access to public services and facilities from “specified protests.”	To protect safe access to vulnerable social infrastructure
Access Area Approach	100 metres of the property line of any vulnerable social infrastructure	100 metres of the property line of any Place of Worship	100 metres of an entrance to a recreation facility or a library	20 metres from the property line for the property on which Vulnerable Social Infrastructure is located.
Protected Locations	“Vulnerable Social Infrastructure” means a Childcare Centre, a Congregate Care Facility, a Hospital, a School, or a Place of Worship.	“Place of Worship” has the same meaning as set out in City’s Zoning By-law 270- 2004.	City recreation facilities and libraries are identified in bylaw.	“Vulnerable Social Infrastructure” means places of worship, hospitals, schools, daycares, and libraries.
Prohibitions	“Nuisance Demonstration” means one or more <i>Persons</i> , publicly and in person, protesting against something or expressing views on any issue, in any manner, whether it is intended or not, that is likely, on an objective standard, to cause a reasonable <i>Person</i> to be intimidated, meaning that they are either concerned for their safety or security, or they are unable to access <i>Vulnerable Social Infrastructure</i> . For greater certainty, intimidation can be caused by, but not only by, actions or expressions	“Nuisance Demonstration” means one or more <i>Persons</i> , publicly and in person, protesting against something or expressing views on any issue, in any manner, whether it is intended or not, that is likely, on an objective standard, to cause a reasonable <i>Person</i> to be intimidated, meaning that they are either concerned for their safety or security, or they are unable to access any Place of Worship. For greater certainty, intimidation can be caused by, but not only by, actions or expressions that incite hatred, violence, intolerance or discrimination.	“Specified protest” means an expression of objection or disapproval towards an idea or action related to race, religious beliefs, colour, gender, gender identity, gender expression, physical disability, mental disability, age, ancestry, place of origin, marital status, source of income, family status or sexual orientation by any means, including graphic, verbal, or written means, but does not include messaging at an event scheduled by a recreation facility. • A person must not engage in specified protest on publicly	“Specified Protest” means: (a) advise or persuade, or attempt to advise or persuade, a person to refrain from accessing Vulnerable Social Infrastructure; (b) persistently request that a person refrain from accessing Vulnerable Social Infrastructure; (c) physically interfere with or attempt to physically interfere with a person accessing Vulnerable Social Infrastructure; (d) repeatedly approach, accompany or follow a person accessing Vulnerable Social Infrastructure; or (e) intimidate or attempt to intimidate a person or otherwise do or say anything that could reasonably be

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	<p>that incite hatred, violence, intolerance or discrimination;</p> <p>Prohibits anyone from organizing or participating in any and all nuisance demonstrations within 100 metres of the property line of any vulnerable social infrastructure.</p>	<p>No Person shall organize or participate in a Nuisance Demonstration within one hundred (100) metres of the property line of any Place of Worship.</p>	<p>accessible property within 100 metres of an entrance to a recreation facility or a library.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A person must not engage in specified protest anywhere inside a recreation facility.• A person must not physically impede or attempt to impede the passage of a person, to or from an entrance to a recreation facility or library.• Prohibitions apply during the facility's operational hours and one hour before and after and periods starting one hour before and ending one hour after scheduled events outside of the operational hours.	<p>expected to cause concern for a person's physical or mental safety.</p> <p>No person shall engage in a Specified Protest within twenty (20) metres of the property line of any Vulnerable Social Infrastructure during the following time period: (a) commencing one hour before and ending one hour after operational hours, and (b) commencing one hour before any scheduled event occurring outside of operational hours and ending one hour after the end of the event.</p>
<p>Provisions on Peaceful Gatherings, Protests or Demonstrations</p>	<p>For greater certainty: (a) section 4.0(1) is not intended to prohibit peaceful gatherings, protests or demonstrations, including any such activities that occur as part of a labour union strike</p>	<p>For greater certainty: (a) section 5 is not intended to prohibit peaceful gatherings, protests or demonstrations, including any such activities that occur as part of a labour union strike; (b) section 5 does not prevent persons from peacefully protesting against foreign governments at a Place of Worship;</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The provisions of this By-law are not intended to prohibit peaceful gatherings, protests or demonstrations, including any such activities that occur as part of lawful labour action, including picketing, informational pickets, or demonstrations directly related to collective bargaining, employment disputes, or other legally recognized labour activities, provided such activities comply with applicable provincial and federal labour relations legislation.</p>

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Enforcement Authority	<p>“Enforcement Officer” means a Person appointed as a Municipal Law Enforcement Officer pursuant to section 55 of the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019, S.O. 2019, c. 1, Sched. 1, or a member of York Regional Police or the Ontario Provincial Police who is appointed as a police officer, or any other Person so authorized</p> <p>The by-law gives the Deputy City Manager, Community Services, or designate, authority to close any roadway or public place and redirect vehicular or pedestrian traffic when necessary to ensure the health, safety and well-being of individuals.</p>	<p>“Officer” means a Person appointed as a Municipal Law Enforcement Officer pursuant to section 55 of the Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019, S.O. 2019, c. 1, Sched. 1, or a member of Peel Regional Police or the Ontario Provincial Police who is appointed as a police officer, or any other Person so authorized;</p> <p>The by-law gives the Commissioner of Public Works and Engineering, or designate, authority to order the closure of any highway and public place, and/or redirect vehicular or pedestrian traffic in any way, where necessary to ensure the health, safety, and well-being of any Person.</p>	<p>“Officer” means a Bylaw Enforcement Officer appointed pursuant to Bylaw 60M86, a peace officer appointed pursuant to the Peace Officer Act, S.A. 2006, c. P-3.5, or a member of the Calgary Police Service</p>	<p>“Officer” means any person authorized by the Town to enforce by-laws and includes Municipal Law Enforcement Officers, police officers, and provincial offences officers;</p> <p>Notice of Violation - If an Officer determines that a Specified Protest is occurring or that a contravention of this By-law has taken place, the Officer shall notify the person involved. A person will be given a reasonable opportunity to leave the area within which a Specified Protest is prohibited or remove any Graphic Image before any further enforcement action is taken.</p>
Administrative Penalties	<p>The amount of the administrative monetary penalty for a breach under this By-law is \$750.</p> <p>If an Order has been issued under this By-law and the Order has not been complied with, the contravention of such Order shall be deemed to be a continuing offence for each day, or part of a day, that the Order is not complied with, and the Person shall be subject to a penalty of \$1,500 for each day or part of a day the offence continues.</p>	<p>Every Person who is served a penalty notice pursuant to section 17 is liable to pay to the City and administrative penalty in the amount set out in the Administrative Penalty (Non-Parking) By-law 218-2019, as amended.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8(1) Where there is a specified penalty listed for an offence in Schedule “A” to this Bylaw, that amount is the specified penalty for the offence. 8(2) Where there is a minimum penalty listed for an offence in Schedule “A” to this Bylaw, that amount is the minimum penalty for the offence. 8(3) In this section, “specified penalty” means an amount that can be paid by a person who is issued a violation ticket and is authorized to make a voluntary payment without a Court appearance. 8(4) Despite subsections 8(1) and 8(2): 	<p>Each person who has been issued a penalty notice shall, upon issuance of the penalty notice, be liable to pay an administrative penalty to the Town in the amount of \$300 or as revised in the Town’s rates and fees schedule.</p> <p>Upon issuance of the second penalty notice, the person shall be liable to pay an administrative penalty to the Town in the amount of \$400 or as revised in the Town’s rates and fees schedule.</p> <p>Upon issuance of a third or subsequent penalty notice, the person shall be liable to pay an administrative penalty to the Town in the amount of \$500 or as</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (a) where any person has been convicted of a contravention of the same provision of this Bylaw twice within one 24-month period, the minimum penalty payable in respect of the second conviction is double the minimum penalty amount shown in Schedule “A” of this Bylaw in respect of that provision, and• (b) where any person has been convicted of a contravention of the same provision of this Bylaw three or more times within one 24-month period, the minimum penalty payable in respect of the third or subsequent conviction is triple the minimum penalty amount shown in Schedule “A” of this Bylaw in respect of that provision. <p>Schedule A – Penalties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Specified protest on publicly accessible property within 100 metres of an entrance to a recreation facility or a library: \$500 (minimum) / \$1000 (specified penalty)• Specified protest anywhere inside a recreation facility: \$1000 (minimum) / \$2000 (specified penalty)• Physically impede or attempt to impede the passage of a person, to	revised in the Town’s rates and fees schedule.
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			an entrance to a recreation facility or library: \$500 (minimum) / \$1000 (specified penalty)	
Offences	Bylaw offences are subject to a fine (minimum \$500, maximum \$100,000).	Bylaw offences are subject to a fine (minimum \$500, maximum \$100,000).	Any person who is convicted of an offence pursuant to this Bylaw is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.00 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.	Every person who contravenes any provision of this By-law is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine not exceeding \$25,000.00 for a first offence and \$50,000.00 for any subsequent offence.

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Provincial Legislation – Access Zones

	Ontario	British Columbia
Legislation	Safe Access to Abortion Services Act	Safe Access to Schools Act
Date Passed	October 25, 2017	May 16, 2024
Objective	To protect access to abortion services by protecting the safety, security, health and privacy of persons seeking to access these services and of persons providing, or assisting in the provision of, these services.	To prohibit people from interfering with safe access to school grounds.
Access Zone Approach	<p>Allows the province to establish “access zones” around clinics/facilities and residences of service providers through regulations. The size of the access zone distances that can be established through regulation range from 50-150 metres from the property for a clinic, and no more than 150 metres from the property for facilities and residences.</p> <p>Clinics, facilities, individuals or groups can submit a request to create or change a safe access zone. These requests are considered by the Ministry of the Attorney General and the Ministry of Health on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>An access zone for a school includes the following areas, unless different areas are prescribed for the school:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• (a)the parcel on which the school is located;• (b)the area that extends 20 metres from the boundaries of the parcel. <p>If a school is in a multi-use building, the access zone for the school covers the following areas, unless different areas are prescribed for the school:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• (a)the school;• (b)the area that extends 20 metres from each entrance to and exit from the building;• (c)passageways, 20 metres wide, along the routes from each entrance to and exit from the building to each entrance to and exit from the school.• <p>An access zone for a school is in effect during the following times, unless different times are prescribed for the school:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• (a)from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday to Friday, other than holidays;• (b)at any time that an extracurricular school activity is provided at the school. <p>The Act includes a repeal date of July 1, 2026 or earlier as prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.</p>

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Protected Institutions	<p>Clinics and facilities providing abortion services, residences of protected service providers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">“abortion services” means lawful services provided for the termination of pregnancy including prescribing, dispensing or administering a drug to terminate pregnancy; (“services d’interruption volontaire de grossesse”)“clinic” means a place, other than a place in a hospital, whose primary purpose is to provide abortion services; (“clinique”)“facility” means, (a) a place, other than a clinic, where abortion services are provided including, for greater certainty, a hospital, health centre or pharmacy where abortion services are provided, or (b) the office of a person who is a protected service provider within the meaning of clause (b) of the definition of “protected service provider”; (“établissement”)“protected service provider” means, (a) a person who works at a clinic, or (b) a person who provides, or assists in the provision of, abortion services and who is, (i) a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, (ii) a member of the College of Nurses of Ontario, (iii) a member of the Ontario College of Pharmacists who holds a certificate of registration as a pharmacist, or (iv) a regulated health professional prescribed for the purpose of this subclause. (“fournisseur de services protégé”)	<p>Schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">"school" means a facility or part of a facility operated by an education authority at which students receive instruction in an educational program;
Prohibitions	<p>Prohibitions in access zones for clinics or facilities</p> <p>3 (1) While in an access zone established under section 6 for a clinic or facility, no person shall,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) advise or persuade, or attempt to advise or persuade, a person to refrain from accessing abortion services;(b) inform or attempt to inform a person concerning issues related to abortion services, by any means, including oral, written or graphic means;(c) perform or attempt to perform an act of disapproval concerning issues related to abortion services, by any means, including oral, written or graphic means;(d) persistently request that,<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) a person refrain from accessing abortion services, or	<p>(1) Subject to this section, a person must not, in an access zone for a school,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) impede access to or egress from the school,(b) disrupt the provision of an educational program or extracurricular school activity,(c) participate in a protest,(d) engage in interference, or(e) intimidate or attempt to intimidate a person or otherwise do or say anything that could reasonably be expected to cause concern for a person's physical or mental safety. <p>(2) Subject to this section, a person must not, in an access zone for a school, wilfully participate in a gathering whose participants are contravening subsection (1) (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e).</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (ii) a protected service provider refrain from providing, or assisting in the provision of, abortion services;• (e) for the purpose of dissuading a person from accessing abortion services,<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (i) continuously or repeatedly observe the clinic or facility or persons entering or leaving the clinic or facility,• (ii) physically interfere with or attempt to physically interfere with the person,• (iii) intimidate or attempt to intimidate the person, or• (iv) photograph, film, videotape, sketch or in any other way graphically record the person;• (f) for the purpose of dissuading a protected service provider from providing, or assisting in the provision of, abortion services,<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (i) continuously or repeatedly observe the clinic or facility or persons entering or leaving the clinic or facility,• (ii) physically interfere with or attempt to physically interfere with the provider,• (iii) intimidate or attempt to intimidate the provider, or• (iv) photograph, film, videotape, sketch or in any other way graphically record the provider; or• (g) do anything prescribed for the purpose of this clause. <p>Prohibitions in access zones for residences</p> <p>4 While in an access zone established under section 7 for the residence of a protected service provider, no person shall,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• (a) perform or attempt to perform an act of disapproval, directed at or about the provider, concerning issues related to abortion services, by any means, including oral, written or graphic means;• (b) persistently request that the provider refrain from providing, or assisting in the provision of, abortion services; or• (c) for the purpose of dissuading the provider from providing, or assisting in the provision of, abortion services,<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (i) continuously or repeatedly observe the residence,• (ii) physically interfere with or attempt to physically interfere with the provider or a member of the provider's household,	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (3)The prohibition in subsection (1) does not apply if<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (a)the person is• (i)enrolled in an educational program provided at the school, or• (ii)registered with the school under section 13 of the School Act, and• (b)the person is within the parcel on which the school is located or, in the case of a school that is in a multi-use building, in the school.• (4)The prohibition in subsection (2) does not apply if<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (a)the person and each participant in the gathering is• (i)enrolled in an educational program provided at the school, or• (ii)registered with the school under section 13 of the School Act, and• (b)the gathering is within the parcel on which the school is located or, in the case of a school that is in a multi-use building, in the school.• The prohibitions in subsections (1) and (2) do not apply in relation to any of the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (a)anything done or said in the course of a person's work;• (b)anything done or said in an access zone for a school in the course of an educational program or extracurricular school activity;• (c)a strike, a lockout or picketing, as those terms are defined in section 1 (1) of the Labour Relations Code, that is carried out in accordance with that Act;• (d)a prescribed activity or class of activities.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (iii) intimidate or attempt to intimidate the provider or a member of the provider’s household, or• (iv) photograph, film, videotape, sketch or in any other way graphically record the provider or a member of the provider’s household. <p>5 (1) No person shall, for the purpose of dissuading a protected service provider from providing, or assisting in the provision of, abortion services,</p> <p>(a) repeatedly approach, accompany or follow the provider or a person known to the provider;</p> <p>(b) continuously or repeatedly observe the provider;</p> <p>(c) persistently request that the provider refrain from providing, or assisting in the provision of, abortion services; or</p> <p>(d) engage in threatening conduct directed at the provider or a person known to the provider.</p> <p>(2) No person shall repeatedly communicate by telephone, fax or electronic means with a protected service provider or a person known to the provider, for the purpose of dissuading the provider from continuing to provide, or assist in the provision of, abortion services, after the person being communicated with has requested that such communications cease.</p>	
Enforcement Authority	Police have authority to enforce the statute.	A police officer may arrest, without a warrant, a person who the police officer believes on reasonable grounds is contravening section 2.

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Offences	<p>In the case of a first offence under this Act, to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both.</p> <p>In the case of a second or subsequent offence under this Act, to a fine of not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both.</p>	
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