

RRL PILOT IS UNLAWFUL

According to this report - page 14

Room for everyone:

Human rights and
rental housing licensing



https://www3.ohrc.on.ca/sites/default/files/room%20for%20everyone_human%20rights%20and%20rental%20housing%20licensing_accessible.pdf

A presentation by Ajaybir Singh, MURP (Masters of Urban and Regional Planning - UC Irvine, California)

An excerpt from report by

Ontario Human Rights Commission

In the following report it says in Black and White Either whole city or not at all - Page 14- Point 4

Room for everyone:

Human rights and rental housing licensing

of the meeting because the usual ways of publicizing the meeting and the process are not effective in reaching them. Or, a municipality may see that certain Code-protected groups have been underrepresented in public meetings. Conducting targeted outreach to vulnerable or marginalized groups makes sure that their voices are heard, and can help to remove unanticipated barriers to housing access that bylaws can create.

3. Make sure that meetings about the bylaw do not discriminate

Municipalities can use meetings to send the message that any licensing bylaw is about the housing stock being rented, not the people who might live there.

It is important for municipalities to highlight, at meetings and other discussions of the bylaw, that the purpose cannot be discriminatory. Municipalities should lay out ground rules at the beginning of meetings stating that discriminatory language will not be tolerated, and should actively interrupt and object to this type of language when it happens.

Municipalities should provide community education about their bylaws and enforcement activities, to ensure that all residents understand the purposes of the bylaw. Community education can

also build relationships between renters and other residents of the municipality.

4. Roll out the bylaw in a consistent, non-discriminatory way

If a bylaw is meant to serve legitimate planning or safety purposes, it should be needed by – and applied to – every part of the municipality. A bylaw that is applied first or only to a particular area of the municipality is more likely to be arbitrary, and could be seen to be targeting the people within that particular area. If the people in that area identify with certain Code grounds – for example, they belong to a racialized community, or they are mostly students – then the municipality may be targeting that group of people and could be susceptible to being found to be discriminatory, contrary to the Code.

Promising practice

Waterloo applied its bylaw to the entire city, right away.

5. Work to secure existing rental stock

Grandparenting of existing homes, or variances for purpose-built homes, can help to make sure existing rental housing stock is retained so that Code-protected groups are not sharply affected when a licensing bylaw is introduced.

4. Roll out the bylaw in a consistent, non-discriminatory way

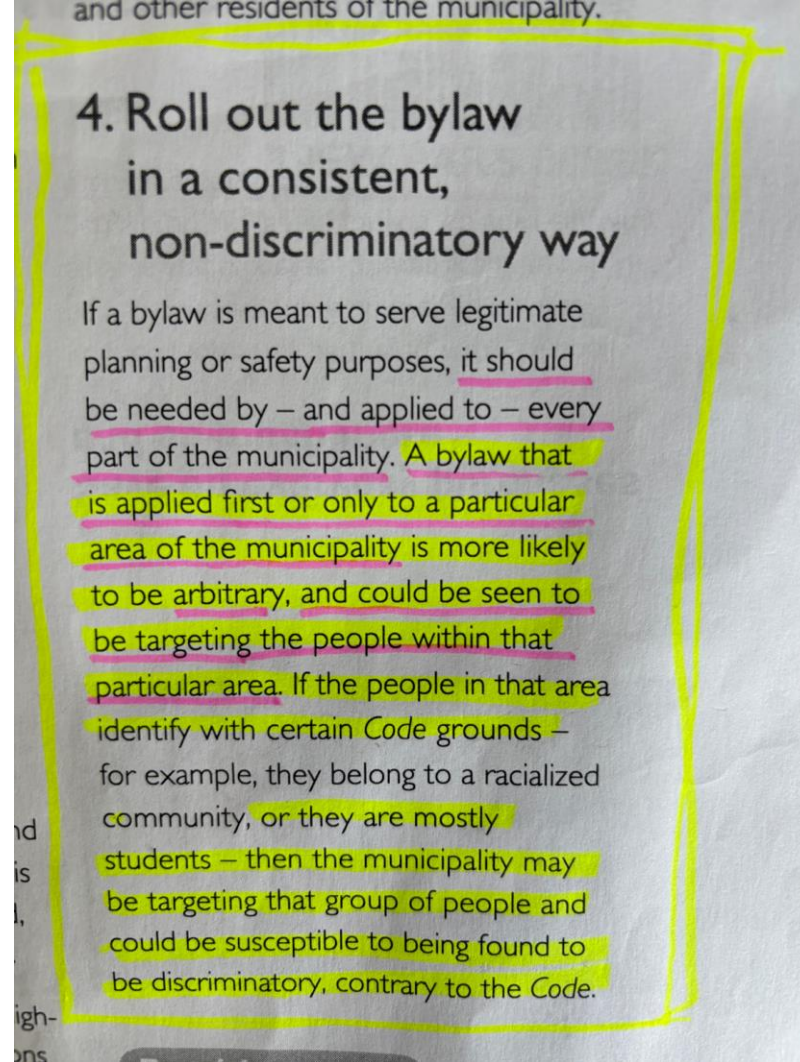
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Point 4

Report by Ontario
Human Rights
Commision

This is specific to
rental licensing unlike
Speed Cameras
(which are not
covered by this
report)

This states licensing
cant be implemented
in stages



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Please read the
highlighted words

The pink underlined
words clearly state a
pilot program cannot
be applied on a
limited geographical
area first

This is
Black and White

No interpretation
needed