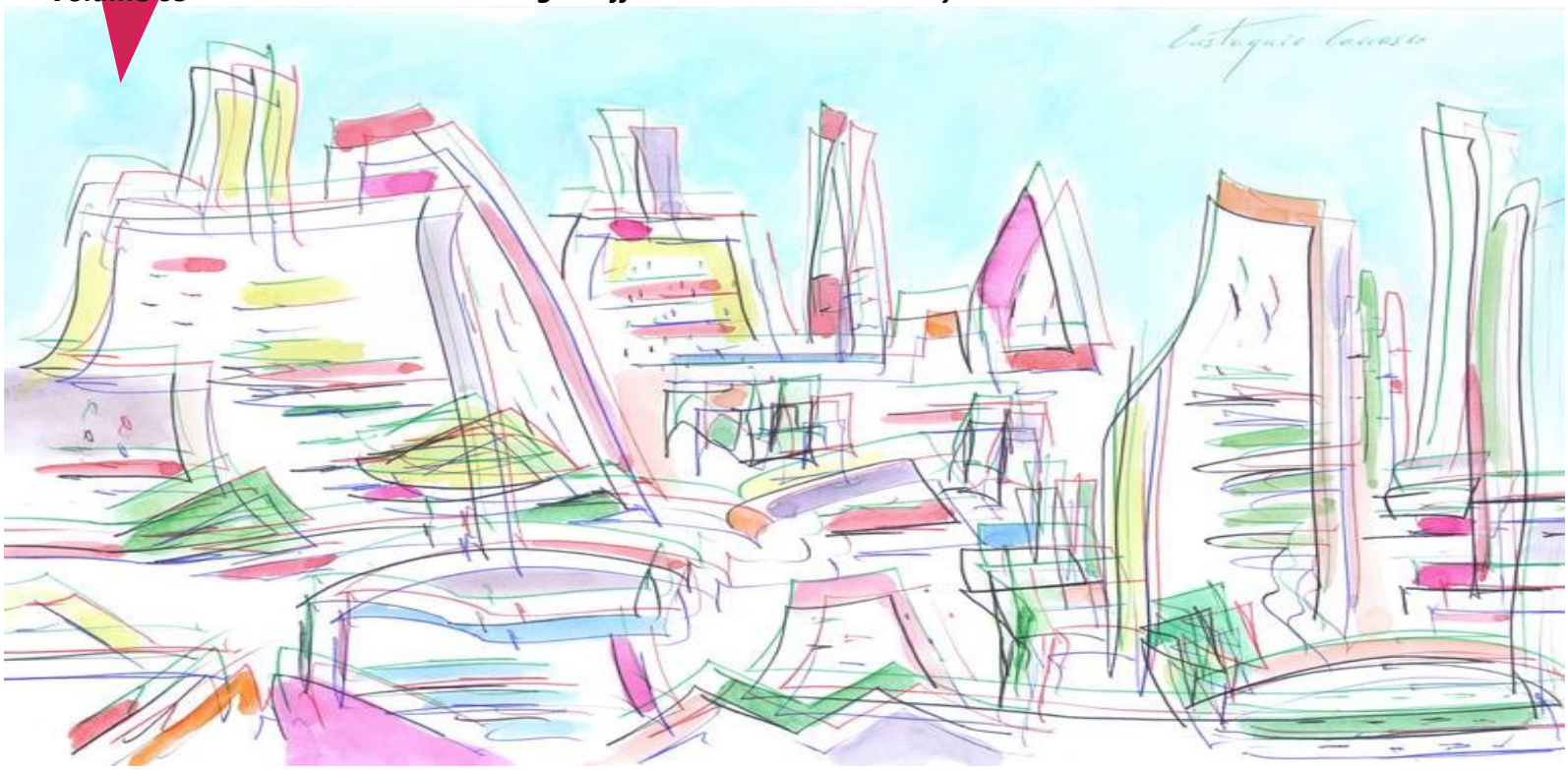
Legal Centre News

Volume 65 *Making a Difference in the Community Since 1989* **Summer 2026**



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This volume of the Peterborough Community Legal Centre newsletter features articles on a few of the many overlapping issues of inequality facing people in our community today. The articles in this edition include:

- An overview of recent changes to rental housing laws.
- A guide on when to use your legal or preferred name, in various situations.
- Information on a class action lawsuit, relevant to certain inmates and immigration detainees Ontario prisons between May 30, 2009 and November 27, 2017.
- The Legal Centre's submission to the Attorney General, regarding the requirements for submitting an application to change one's sex designation.

All images in this newsletter are credited and some articles include links to sources. These links are accessible on the digital copy of the newsletter.

Thanks for reading!

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Recent Changes to Rental Housing Laws

The provincial government introduced changes to the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2006* (RTA) through *Fighting Delays, Building Faster Act, 2025 (Bill 60)* and *Helping Homebuyers, Protecting Tenants Act, 2023 (Bill 97).* Below are some of the key changes that came into effect in July and September 2026.

Effective July 1, 2026:

- **Shorter Timeline to Request Review of LTB Eviction Orders**
  Requests to review Landlord and Tenant Board (LTB) orders must now be filed within 15 days, unless an extension of time is requested and the Board grants an extension if it thinks "just and appropriate" to do so.

  This change is applicable to any orders that have been issued on or after July 1, 2026. This shorter timeline may limit tenants' ability to seek legal advice and request a timely review, resulting in more evictions being enforced.

  This change will also limit LTB's power to review orders by restricting the circumstances in which reviews of final orders can be requested.

- **Privately Negotiated Payment Agreements**
  As of July 1, 2026, parties will be required to use Board-approved forms for privately negotiated rent arrears agreements to resolve L1 applications.

- **Increased Penalties**
  Maximum penalties on conviction for offences under the RTA are now set to $100,000 for individuals and $500,000 for corporations

Effective September 21, 2026:

- **Shorter Voiding Period for N4 Eviction Notices**
  As of September 21, 2026, tenants will now have only 7 days (reduced from 14) to pay rent arrears and void an N4 notice before the landlord can file an L1 eviction application. This change will come into force for any rent arrears N4 eviction notices served on or after September 21, 2026. This means that tenants will only have 7 days to arrange funds or contact agencies for financial support or face an eviction hearing before the Board.

- **N12 Eviction Notice for Landlord's Own Use: Compensation Changes**
  For N12 notices served on or after September 21, 2026, landlords will not be required to pay one month's compensation if the termination date is at least 120 days after notice is given for landlord's personal use.

  This change doesn't apply to N12 notices served for purchaser's use.

This is general information only and does not constitute legal advice. If you have any tenancy-related questions or receive any eviction notice from your landlord, please contact the Peterborough Community Legal Centre (PCLC) to seek legal advice specific to your situation.

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Recent Changes to Rental Housing Laws

- **Landlord Occupancy Requirements following Eviction for Landlord's Own Use**

  Effective September 21, 2026, if the landlord or another specified person (such as an immediate family member or their caregiver) fails to take occupancy within 60 days of the date specified in the *N12 Notice to End Tenancy for Landlord's Own Use*, it will be presumed that the N12 Notice was given in bad faith if the tenant files a *T5 Application: Landlord Gave Notice of Termination in Bad Faith.* The landlord may rebut this presumption at a T5 hearing.

  This does not apply to N12 notices served for a purchaser's use of the property.

- **N13 Eviction Notice for Renovations/Repairs: Landlord's Obligations**

  If a tenant has received an N13 notice for repairs or renovations and they exercised their right of first refusal (meaning preserving the right to move back into the rental unit after repairs or renovations are complete), the landlord must:

  - notify the tenants in writing of the estimated date by which the renovations or repairs would be complete, without delay
  - if estimated date of completion has changed, notify the tenant without delay
  - inform the tenant in writing without any delay when the work is complete and unit is ready for occupancy.

  Further, where a tenant has exercised the right of first refusal and the unit becomes ready for re-occupancy on or after September 21, 2026, the landlord will be required to give the tenant at least 60 days to exercise the right of first refusal to occupy the rental unit.

  If the landlord fails to comply with the above requirements, this would be deemed a failure to afford the tenant the right of first refusal and a basis for a remedy under a T5 application.

  In addition, the limitation period to file a T5 application for failure to afford a right of first refusal has changed. Tenants can now file a T5 application within two years after moving out or within six months after completion of repairs or renovations whichever is later.

- **Persistent Late Payment Definition**

  As of September 21, 2026, rent payments would be considered persistently late when the rent is received more than seven days after the due date, at least three times within a six-month period. This would enable the landlords to serve an N8 eviction notice for persistent late payment and seek an eviction.

This is general information only and does not constitute legal advice. If you have any tenancy-related questions or receive any eviction notice from your landlord, please contact the Peterborough Community Legal Centre (PCLC) to seek legal advice specific to your situation.

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Recent Changes to Rental Housing Laws

- **Raising Section 82 Issues at Rent Arrears Hearing**

As of September 21, 2026, if tenants wish to raise section 82 issues against the landlord (for harassment, substantial interference or failure to repair and maintain the rental unit) in response to an application about rent arrears, it is now required that tenants pay half of any rent arrears claimed in the landlord's application at the time of filing to the landlord no later than seven days before the hearing, as a pre-condition for being heard on the s. 82 issues.

- **LTB's Power to Postpone Enforcement of Eviction Order under Section 83(1)(b)**

Effective September 21, 2026, the Board may now postpone enforcement of eviction order under section 83(1)(b only if following conditions are satisfied:

- In case of applications based on notices other than N12 or N13, if:
  - The landlord consents to postponement, or
  - The Board is satisfied that it would not be unfair to the landlord or other tenants in the residential complex to postpone the eviction order, *and*
  - there are compelling grounds to postpone the enforcement of the eviction order.

For notices of termination for landlord or purchaser's own use and renovation or repairs, the LTB must only be satisfied that a delay would not be unfair to the landlord or other tenants in the residential complex.

- **LTB's Power to Cancel Eviction Order under Section 77(8)(b)**

If the landlord and tenant entered into an agreement to terminate the tenancy or the tenant gave a notice of termination, and the landlord got an ex-parte eviction order from the Board, then during the set-aside hearing:

- The Board will have a duty to set aside an ex-parte order if the Board is satisfied having regard to all the circumstances that it would not be unfair to set aside the eviction order, but
- the LTB would be precluded from considering changes in the circumstances of the tenant that arose *after* the landlord and tenant entered into an agreement or after the tenant gave a notice of termination to the landlord.

Prior to this amendment, the Board could consider all circumstances, allowing tenants a chance to preserve their tenancies if circumstances had later changed that made it difficult for them to move out despite signing the agreement. The new changes have now restricted Board's power to consider those circumstances making it difficult to preserve tenancies once the agreement to terminate is signed or notice to terminate is given to the landlord.

This is general information only and does not constitute legal advice. If you have any tenancy-related questions or receive any eviction notice from your landlord, please contact the Peterborough Community Legal Centre (PCLC) to seek legal advice specific to your situation.

A Guide: Using Your Preferred vs. Legal Name

https://citl.news.niu.edu/2024/07/24/the-importance-of-names/

When the name you use on a day-to-day basis is not the same as your legal name, it can be difficult to navigate when it is appropriate to use one over the other. This short guide will tell you when you can use your preferred vs. your legal name in the following common situations:

- With family, friends, and colleagues
- On mail and online shopping orders
- On government forms and ID
- When dealing with legal matters
- With your landlord and on your lease agreement
- On your bank account and credit card
- With your doctor, pharmacy, and other health-related spaces

Family, Friends, and Colleagues

Those closest to you, such as your family and friends, should always use your preferred name, unless you have given them explicit directions to do otherwise.

Co-workers and colleagues should follow the same rule and are not entitled to know what your legal name is, let alone use it. An exception to this is in legal documents and payroll matters. The individuals who write your contract and deposit your pay are required to know your legal name and use it on legal documents and on cheques/bank deposits. However, they should not use it outside of these contexts.

When applying for a job, you can use your preferred name on your resume; however, during the onboarding process, you will have to disclose your legal name. You may also have to disclose your legal name if you are required to submit a criminal record check (which will be under your legal name) or if your job references are unaware of your preferred

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name and refer to you as your legal name when contacted by the hiring committee.

There are additional protections if you have changed your name because you identify as Transgender or Gender Diverse. If you have told someone in your workplace to only use your preferred name, but they insist on continuing to use your legal name, it may qualify as harassment and/or discrimination under the *Canadian Human Rights Act* and/or Ontario *Human Rights Code* (1)(2). A 2023 decision from the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal, Bilac v. Abbey, Currie and NC Tractor Services Inc., 2023 CHRT 43, found that a Transgender man was discriminated against by his employer and colleague on the basis of gender identity and expression, in part because he was repeatedly 'deadnamed' by these individuals (3).

If you think you are being harassed or discriminated against because of your gender identity, you may be able to file a claim with the Human Rights Tribunal of Ontario or the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal, depending on which jurisdiction your employer falls under. For more information, contact the Peterborough Community Legal Centre.

Mail and Online Orders

The name you provide in the billing information section of an online order must match the name registered with your bank account, likely your legal name. However, when entering your shipping information, you can address the package to your preferred name. This also applies to any letter mail that you send or receive.

Government Identification, Documents and Forms

Government identification documents, such as your health card, driver's license, and passport, must say your legal name. Your legal name must also be associated with any government accounts, such as the CRA, or ODSP and OW benefits.

Additionally, you must always use your legal name when completing forms for the federal and provincial governments. For example, when applying for social assistance (ODSP, OW, CPP-D, etc.), government grants, and other government funding, filling out the census, and completing tax forms. This is a non-exhaustive list. You must ***always*** use your legal name on any form provided by the government.

Legal Matters (Communication with Your Lawyer and in Tribunals/Court)

If you are involved in a legal matter, such as:

- You are appealing a decision to deny you social assistance
- You have been charged with a criminal offence
- You or your landlord filed an application, and you are appearing before the Landlord and Tenant Board
- You are testifying as a witness in court or at a tribunal hearing

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…you must be identified by your legal name; however, lawyers and those working in courts and tribunals have a responsibility to address you by your preferred name. The Ontario Human Rights Commission recommends that lawyers use their Transgender and Gender Diverse clients' preferred name whenever possible, including in conversation and administrative filings. Lawyers should only use their client's legal name when it is legally required. Additionally, lawyers should only share their clients' legal name with a third party if they are absolutely required to do so (4).

In a court or tribunal setting, your lawyer should advocate for you to be addressed by your preferred name. With your permission, your representative could either contact the presiding judge/member, opposing counsel, and support staff to tell them how you should be addressed, or assert at the beginning of your hearing/ court date how to address you (5).

Landlords and Rental Agreements

You will need to use your legal name on your lease, roommate agreement, or other tenancy contract; however, when communicating with your landlord, such as via email, text, or in person, you can use your preferred name.

*Note: Legally changing your name will not impact the legality of your otherwise valid lease

If your landlord refuses to use your preferred name when communicating with you, despite being asked otherwise, this could constitute harassment. Although the *Residential Tenancies Act* does not define the term 'harassment', the Landlord and Tenant Board often relies on the definition provided in the *Ontario Human Rights Code,* which defines harassment as "engaging in a course of vexatious [annoying or provoking] comment or conduct which is known or ought reasonably to be known to be unwelcome." If you believe that your landlord is harassing you based on your gender identity or gender expression, you may be able to either file an application against your Landlord with the Landlord and Tenant Board or file a claim at the Human Rights Tribunal of Ontario.

an application against your landlord at the Landlord and Tenant Board on the basis that they substantially interfered with your reasonable enjoyment of the rental unit (6).

Also, if your tenancy is covered by the *Residential Tenancies Act* and another resident is harassing you by deliberately using your deadname or making discriminatory remarks based on your gender identity or expression, you should inform your landlord. If your landlord does not address your complaint in a reasonable manner, you may be able to file an application against your landlord at the Landlord and Tenant Board on the basis that they substantially interfered with your reasonable enjoyment of the rental unit (6).

To find out what your options are based on your specific situation, contact the Peterborough Community Legal Centre.

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A Guide: Using Your Preferred vs. Legal Name

Bank account and credit card

Your bank account must say your legal name. However, most banks allow you to change the name on your credit card to your preferred name, even before you change it legally. Additionally, you can update your preferred name in your online banking portal so that your preferred name is set as your display name.

Doctors, pharmacies, and other health-related spaces

For insurance purposes, your healthcare providers must have your legal name on record because that is the name registered with your insurance plan (either private insurance or OHIP). However, you can ask your doctors to update your patient chart to indicate your preferred name and how you would like to be referred to when in that space. This is especially important for Transgender and Gender Diverse people to avoid unsafe encounters and being 'outed' in the waiting room.

Most pharmacies will also allow you to indicate your preferred name on your patient chart. Your legal name will still be visible on your prescription, but you can use your preferred name when identifying yourself to the pharmacist. It may not be seamless, as you may have to provide a piece of photo ID when you pick up your prescription, which will list your legal name. Depending on how informed your pharmacist is about gender-affirming practices, they may require you to explain the inconsistency.

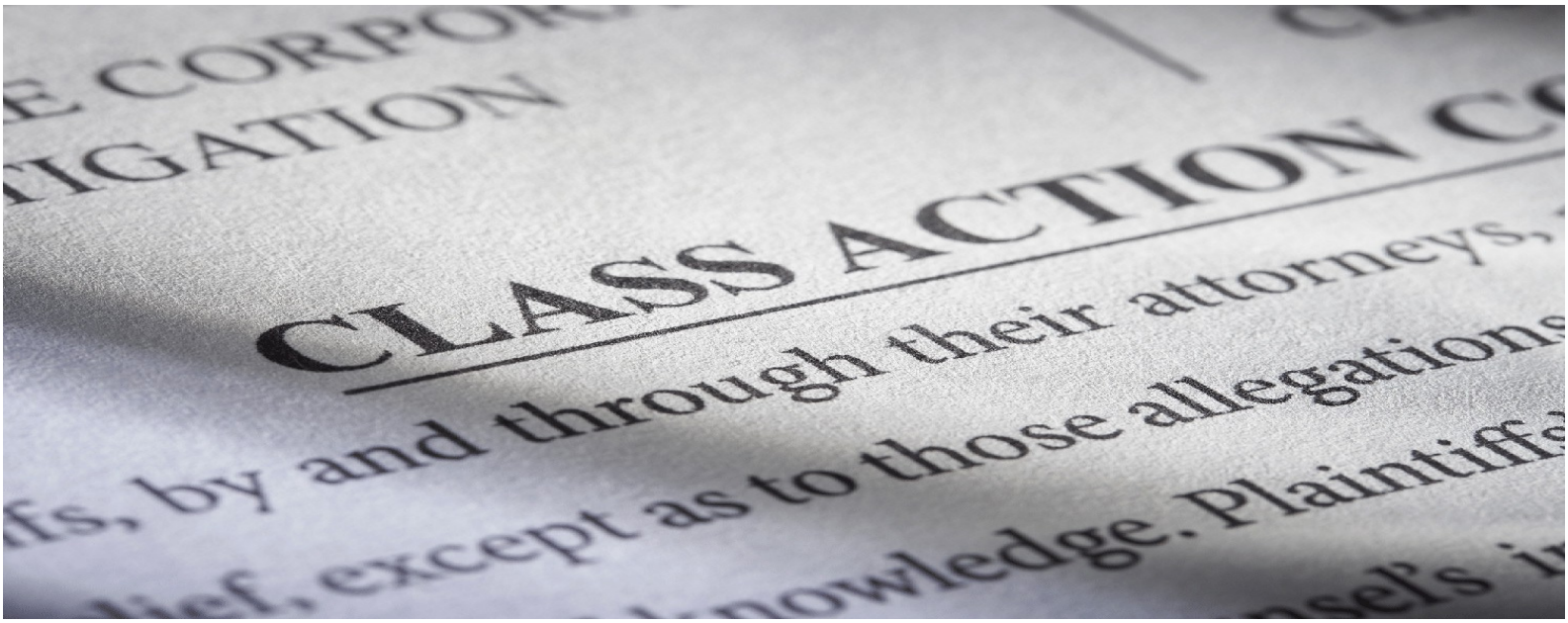
In other health-related spaces, such as the hospital, diagnostic imaging offices, and medical laboratory testing centers, you can ask for your preferred name to be added to your patient chart. When you have an appointment at one of these facilities, you can book it under your preferred name and mention that your health insurance is associated with your legal name. It would be best to do this when you are scheduling the appointment, or when you arrive at the office on the day of your appointment. During a visit to the Emergency Room, you or an advocate on your behalf can tell them what your preferred name is and ask them to make a note on your file.

Conclusion

Your safety and comfort should always be prioritized. While some administrative systems may not have built-in mechanisms to recognize someone's preferred name, it can usually be accommodated. Do what feels best for you and explain the situation when required.

1) Canadian Human Rights Act
2) Human Rights Code, R.S.O. 1990, c. H.19 | ontario.ca
3) 2023 CHRT 43 (CanLII) | Bilac v. Abbey, Currie and NC Tractor Services Inc. | CanLII
4) LGBTQ2+ Law: Practice Issues and Analysis
5) LGBTQ2+ Law: Practice Issues and Analysis
6) TipSheet_WhatApplicationsCanIFileAgainstMyLandlord.pdf

Ontario Corrections Staffing Related Lockdowns Class Action Lawsuit



https://www.attorneync.com/blog/how-file-class-action-lawsuit/

If you, or someone you know, was an inmate or an immigration detainee in an Ontario prison between May 30, 2009 and November 27, 2017, then this Class Action settlement may apply to you. Former inmates and immigration detainees can apply for **compensation** if they were confined to their cells 16 or more times due to staffing disruptions during that time period.

This settlement resolves two class-action lawsuits that alleged that inmates' rights were violated when they were subjected to unfair and unreasonable lockdowns due to staffing shortages. The settlement has already been negotiated, and they are now accepting claims.

The basic claim is **$2,000.00 - $28,000.00,** but **additional compensation** can be claimed if the inmate or immigration detainee can show that they 1) experienced a mental health alert or self-harm alert during one of the lockdowns during the period in question; or, 2) they experienced either violence, worsening of an existing mental health condition, or a new mental health condition during that time.

The claim period is **now open**, and the l**imitation Period to file a claim is December 31, 2026.**

For more information, contact the Administrator of this Class Action at: Info@ONTJailStaffLockdowns.ca or by calling 1-844-742-0825.

The claim forms can be found at: https://kmlaw.ca/cases/ontario-prisoner-class-action/.

Submission to Attorney General Re: Access to Government-Issued Identification for Transgender People

https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/us/indiana-bureau-of-motor-vehicles-bans-trans-folk-from-changing-gender-on-id/ar-AA1Wdtks

On March 30, 2025 The Peterborough Community Legal Centre sent the following submission to Doug Downey, the Attorney General for the Government of Ontario. The submission calls for changes to the 'Application for Change of Sex Designation on a Birth Registration of an Adult' after identifying barriers that many applicants encounter when gathering the necessary documents.

Hon. Doug Downey
Attorney General
McMurtry-Scott Building, 11th Floor
720 Bay St
Toronto, ON M7A 2S9
Email: doug.downey@pc.ola.org

Dear Attorney General Downey:

Re: Access to Government-Issued Identification for Transgender People

I am writing on behalf of The Peterborough Community Legal Centre (The Legal Centre). We want to express our concern regarding the 'Application for Change of Sex Designation on a Birth Registration of an Adult', as administered by the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services. The current process requires that applicants submit a letter from a licensed physician or psychologist, which is an undue hurdle for Transgender (Trans) people in obtaining suitable government-issued identification (ID). We submit that the medical letter requirement should be removed from Ontario's sex designation change process, similarly to provinces like British Columbia and Quebec, to improve Trans Ontarians' access to appropriate ID and, more broadly, participation in fundamental aspects of society. This letter is a follow-up to a submission to the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services, which went unanswered.

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Submission to Attorney General Re: Access to Government-Issued Identification for Transgender People

The Legal Centre is a small community legal clinic located in Peterborough, Ontario. We are funded by Legal Aid Ontario to provide legal services to low-income people in the County of Peterborough. In 2020, The Legal Centre identified an unmet need in our community for a service that would help Trans people navigate the name and sex designation change processes to improve access to suitable government-issued ID. This ID Clinic has continued to operate since 2020 and has proudly assisted with over 50 name and gender marker change applications.

When I started the ID Clinic at the Legal Centre in 2020, I was a law student with two years of prior volunteer experience running a similar ID clinic while completing my Juris Doctor and Master of Social Work at the University of Windsor. I am now a staff lawyer at The Legal Centre with over seven years of experience assisting Trans people with changing their name and sex designation on their birth registration. I have witnessed the distinct barriers that Trans people face in obtaining suitable ID simply because they are Trans and have seen how a lack of government-issued ID can restrict their ability to access essential services. It is with this front-line experience, informed by the Human Rights Commission and other Trans rights advocates, that I request that you recommend that the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services remove the medical letter requirement from the sex designation change application process as a step towards adopting a more equitable and inclusive process for Trans People.

Context: Identification and Access to Services

Research indicates that Trans people are statistically over-represented in rates of poverty, poor mental health, suicide, unemployment, homelessness, and poor access to health care in Ontario. A lack of access to government-issued ID directly contributes to these statistics. As our social, political and legal systems often require government-issued ID to participate, and most IDs use biological sex (M/F) as a marker of identity, Trans people have a distinct relationship to ID than that of people who are not Transgender, because of our societal emphasis on biological sex as an identity marker. Trans individuals are in a predicament where they are either forced to continue to use an ID that is incongruent with their gender identity or apply to legally change their name and/or sex on their birth registration. This decision can be further complicated when a person's appearance changes with the use of gender-affirming health care, which may change how their gender is perceived by others.

Due to widespread prejudice against Trans people, a Trans person with an ID that does not align with their chosen name and/or appropriate sex designation is vulnerable to inappropriate questions, undue scrutiny, denial of services, harassment, and physical violence. Consequently, a Trans person without appropriate ID could reasonably choose to avoid activities that may require ID. This extends from simple things like driving or day-to-day banking to accessing necessary services like social programming, health care, attending a shelter, or even going to the police for help. Therefore, access to appropriate ID is a matter of social, political and legal inclusion for Trans people. Ontario's application to change a person's sex designation should be made as accessible as possible while still achieving its objectives.

Research indicates that Trans people are statistically over-represented in rates of poverty, poor mental health, suicide, unemployment, homelessness, and poor access to health care in Ontario. A lack of access to government-issued ID directly contributes to these statistics.

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Submission to Attorney General Re: Access to Government-Issued Identification for Transgender People

The Ontario Human Rights Commission Recommends the Removal of the Medical Letter Requirement
In 2012, the Human Rights Tribunal of Ontario considered the issue of obtaining a sex designation change on a birth certificate. At the time, the Vital Statistics Act required that applicants certify that they had "transsexual surgery" in accordance with the sex they were requesting that their birth registration be changed to. The Tribunal found this requirement to be discrimination with respect to services based on her status as a Transgender person. The applicant, a Trans woman, testified during the hearing about harassment and discrimination she experienced because the sex designation on her ID did not match how she identified and presented.

While considering new criteria for the sex designation change application, the Ministry of Government Services consulted the Human Rights Commission for recommendations. In an open letter to the Senior Policy Advisor of the Ministry, the Chief Commissioner wrote:

"…a physician's letter should not be a necessary criterion. As society's awareness and understanding of gender identity develops, the Commission's position is that people should be recognized based on their lived and internally-felt gender identity. We note that the World Professional Association for Transgender Health "strongly urges the de-psychopathologisation of gender variance worldwide" (press release, May 26, 2010)."

The Chief Commissioner of the Human Rights Commission suggested that if the medical letter requirement was adopted, the criteria for who could provide the letter should include "less intrusive and less medicalized" options such as "social workers, nurses, school or college or university officials, therapists, employers, members of one's family, faith community or others."

The Ministry at the time ignored the recommendations of the Human Rights Commission and implemented the current requirement that "an applicant must provide a letter from a licensed physician or psychologist that confirms that the practitioner is of the opinion that amending the applicant's sex designation on the birth registration is "appropriate.""

The Medicalization of Gender Identity is Outdated

The expectation that a medical professional must validate a person's gender identity reflects outdated and harmful notions that medicalize gender diversity. Over the past decade or more, reputable health and psychological sources have been recommending that we move past the medicalization of being Transgender as if it is a pathological issue that requires a diagnosis and treatment and instead, view it as an issue of self-identification based on an internal sense and personal experience of gender. Both the DSM-5, a diagnostic manual used by mental health professionals in North America, and the World Health Organization have removed the term "disorder" from their definition of Transgender to reduce stigma and protect Trans rights. When compared to the name change process, which is treated as a matter of self-determination and does not require a letter from a medical professional, it is evident that the medical letter requirement for a change of sex designation is being treated as a matter of clinical evaluation rather than an aspect of personal identity.

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Submission to Attorney General Re: Access to Government-Issued Identification for Transgender people

The Impact

The medical letter requirement forces individuals to navigate bureaucratic obstacles, which cause unnecessary distress and delays in obtaining ID. To fulfil the medical letter requirement, an applicant must find a qualified doctor or psychologist, which is compounded by discrimination and transphobia in the healthcare system. This situation is even more difficult for Trans people who live in rural or conservative communities, or areas with a shortage of family doctors, such as Peterborough.

The Legal Centre's Trans ID Clinic clients have experienced unreasonable hurdles and delays related to the medical letter requirement. For example, one client's application was returned because the medical letter was signed by a Nurse Practitioner rather than a physician. Another time, the applicant's letter was rejected because the applicant submitted a photocopy of the letter rather than the original, even though the instructions do not explicitly state that the original letter was required.

These delays can negatively affect many other areas of an applicant's life. In one instance, the ID Clinic assisted a client whose entire application process took over a year because the applicant had to wait more than eight months on a waitlist before they were able to see a qualified medical practitioner. In the meantime, this applicant was routinely denied housing due to a lack of appropriate ID. In a different situation, a college student could not complete her placement at the same time as her classmates while waiting for her sex designation change approval because she did not have appropriate ID, despite having lived as her gender for over five years. Another client's doctor refused to provide the letter, forcing the applicant to find a new medical care provider and causing additional unwarranted delays.

Recommended Solutions

The medical letter requirement is not necessary for ensuring genuine applications for a sex designation change on one's birth registration. Instead, the process in Ontario should rely on a statutory declaration to be signed before a commissioner for taking affidavits, which enables individuals to declare their gender identity in a legally binding manner and prevents the possibility of fraudulent applications, similar to Ontario's name change application process. Such a process would align with the modern understanding of gender in legal and medical contexts and reduce unnecessary barriers to the sex designation change process.

If the Minister chooses to ignore this recommendation, then the Minister should adopt the recommendations of the Chief Commissioner of the Human Rights Commission and expand the criteria for who can provide the required letter to include social workers, nurses, teachers, friends and community members. The Minister should also provide an "in lieu of guarantor" option for applicants who live in extreme isolation or are estranged from family and/or their community due to their identity.

Thank you for reviewing this submission. We look forward to your response.

The Peterborough Community Legal Centre

1) *Intervenable factors associated with suicide risk in transgender persons: a respondent driven sampling study in Ontario, Canada*, Transgender People in Ontario, Canada: Statistics from the TransPULSE Project to Inform Human Rights Policy

2) XY v. Ontario (Government and Consumer Services)

3) *Re: Consultation document – revised criteria for change of sex designation on an Ontario birth registration*

4) *Re: Consultation document – revised criteria for change of sex designation on an Ontario birth registration*

5) *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (5th ed.)* , *The World Health Organization Will Stop Classifying Transgender People as Having a 'Mental Disorder'*

Tenants Vote: Peterborough Mayoral and Ward Elections

TENANTS VOTE

Your Voting Checklist

Peterborough

Monday, October 26, 2026
10 a.m.–8 p.m.

Online voting: Oct. 5–26; closes at 8 p.m. Oct. 26.

Check or register
PeterboroughVotes.ca

Find where to vote
peterborough.ca/election
→ Make a plan to vote

Bring accepted ID
Bring ID showing your name and qualifying address.
Photo ID is not required in person.

City Hall accessible voting: Oct. 19–23, 9 a.m.–4 p.m.
Voting help: 705-742-7777 ext. 1820

Tenant issues:

- Renoviction By-Law - Rental Replacement to Support Tenants if Evicted Due to Renovictions or Demolition
- Social Housing
- Maximum Indoor Temperature By-Law

Nonpartisan voter information

ACTO TDCP | ACORN Ontario Tenant Union | Peterborough Community Legal Centre

TENANTS VOTE

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Why Municipal Elections Matter

To Tenants In Peterborough

Local tenant issues to confirm

Renoviction By-Law

Rental Replacement to Support Tenants if Evicted Due to Renovictions or Demolition

Social Housing

Maximum Indoor Temperature By-Law

Official election information
peterborough.ca/election

Nonpartisan voter information

ACTO TDCP | ACORN ONTARIO TENANT UNION | Peterborough Community Legal Centre

Wondering how to get involved wih the Peterborough Community Legal Centre? *Become a member!*

The Objects of the Legal Centre

The objects of the Legal Centre are:

- To provide legal services or paralegal services or both including activities reasonably designed to encourage access to such services or to further such services and services designed to promote the legal welfare of the low income residents of the County of Peterborough, on a basis other than fee-for-service;
- To provide legal information and education and to encourage awareness of legal rights; To provide legal representation to low-income residents of the County of Peterborough;

Membership

The Centre is directed by its members. If you live in the City or County, and are 16 years of age or older, you can become a member. If you are a member, you can:

- Vote at the Annual General Meeting
- Stand for election to the Board of Directors if you are over 18.
- Get the Legal Centre's newsletter twice a year.

There is no fee to become a member. You do not need to be a member to get help from us. Membership is for three years and takes effect 30 days after approval by the Board of Directors. A letter will be sent to you confirming your membership.

How to become a member of the Legal Centre in 4 steps:

1 Call the Legal Centre at 705-749-9355 and leave a voicemail with your name, telephone number, and address.

2 We will mail you a Membership application with a stamped envelope addressed to the Legal Centre.

3 Complete the Membership application and insert it in the stamped envelope addressed to the Legal Centre.

4 Mail the sealed, stamped envelope addressed to the Legal Centre by dropping it in a mailbox or bring it to the Post Office. You will not need to buy postage.

Contact us!

www.ptbo-clcj.org

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