

Re-imagining how planning and development works in Ontario: the More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022

October 28, 2022

On Oct. 25, 2022, the Ontario government introduced the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* (Bill 23), an omnibus bill which proposes amendments to nine statutes and creates new legislation affecting planning and land development across the Province. The government has described the plan as “part of a long-term strategy to increase housing supply and provide attainable housing options for hardworking Ontarians and their families,” with a goal of building 1.5 million homes in 10 years.¹

This bulletin will cover changes to six statutes related to planning and development, development charges, Ontario Land Tribunal (OLT) proceedings, heritage and conservation, and new legislation affecting York and Durham Regions.

A detailed review of each of the statutes is provided in links below.

Planning and development

Bill 23 proposes significant changes to the *Planning Act* in order to create expanded “as of right” development rights for small scale residential development (up to three units per lot), regulate the use of inclusionary zoning, require municipalities to be more flexible with parkland dedications, limit the application of site plan control and change how planning authority is exercised in upper-tier and lower-tier municipalities in the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area and cottage country.

Amendments to the *Planning Act* proposed in Bill 23 include:

- Requiring official plans and zoning by-laws to permit “as of right” small scale residential uses of up to three units per lot in areas where municipal services are available
- Restricting rights to appeal official plan amendments, zoning by-law amendments, minor variances and consents to applicants, municipalities and certain public bodies and a small list of “specified persons” (e.g. utilities and railways) with retroactive effect
- Establishing new limits on and regulation applicable to inclusionary zoning requirements
- Amending how community benefit charges are calculated and providing exemptions for affordable units
- Reducing the scope of site plan control approvals, including exempting residential buildings containing no more than 10 units from site plan control and removing exterior design from the list of matters to be addressed through site plan control
- Reducing parkland dedication requirements and introducing a new framework for parkland to be identified by landowners, subject to appeal by the municipality to the OLT

- Simplifying the use of Ministerial orders relating to Official Plans and Ministerial Zoning Orders
- Removing public meeting requirements from draft plan of subdivision approvals
- Requiring municipalities to adopt zoning by-law amendments that implement maximum densities and minimum/maximum heights around certain major transit station areas within one year of identifying such major transit station areas in an official plan
- Removing planning responsibilities from certain upper-tier municipalities including the County of Simcoe and the Regions of Durham, Halton, Niagara, Peel, Waterloo and York

A more detailed review of the proposed changes to the *Planning Act* is available below.

Amendments to the Planning Act proposed in Bill 23:

Requiring official plans and zoning by-laws to permit “as of right” small scale residential uses of up to three units per lot

- Bill 23 creates a new definition of a “parcel of urban residential land,” being land within an area of settlement on which residential use, other than ancillary residential use, is permitted by by-law and which is served by municipal sewer and water services.
- This definition helps facilitate small scale residential development and intensification (up to three units per lot) by:
 - Exempting from development charges the creation of new residential units in existing houses and in certain ancillary structures through amendments to the *Development Charges Act, 1997*; and
 - Permitting development “as of right” for small scale residential development and intensification, by preventing official plans and zoning by-laws from containing policies and provisions that prohibit the use of three residential units on “a parcel of urban residential land”.³ These provisions replace existing provisions requiring the inclusion of policies and zoning provisions permitting accessory dwelling units.⁴
- Related provisions prohibit official plan policies or zoning provisions that have the effect of requiring more than one parking space to be provided and maintained in connection with small scale residential development and would prohibit policies providing for a minimum floor area. It specifies that any policy in an official plan is of no effect, to the extent that it contravenes any of those legislative prohibitions.

Removing appeal rights from third parties (to be applied retroactively)

- Bill 23 would change those entities entitled to appeal to the Ontario Land Tribunal in respect of:
 - Approvals of official plans and proposed official plan amendments
 - Passing a zoning by-law
 - Decisions made by committees of adjustment authorizing minor variances from provisions of a zoning by-law
 - Decisions made by council or the Minister for a provisional consent to sever land and changes to conditions of a provisional consent.
- Under the current *Planning Act*, any person that made oral submissions at a public meeting or written submission to the approval authority regarding the decision at issue may file an appeal to the OLT.
- Bill 23 proposed amendments to the *Planning Act* largely eliminates what are sometimes referred to a “third party appeals” by removing the broad right to appeal from persons who made submissions to the approval authority and introducing a much more limited definition of “specified person” which includes utility companies, oil and natural gas pipeline operators, railway companies, and telecommunication infrastructure operators (s. 1(1)).⁵ The effect of this change is to limit rights of appeal to the applicant, the relevant municipality or approval authority, the

Minister and to certain public bodies or specified persons who made submissions to the approval authority prior before a decision was made.

- The elimination of third party appeals will apply retroactively. Specifically, any appeal made by a person not permitted to appeal under the proposed amendments “shall be deemed to have been dismissed” on the day that the provision comes into force, unless the Ontario Land Tribunal has scheduled a hearing on the merits before October 25, 2022, or a (separate) notice of appeal regarding that decision had been filed by a permitted party after Bill 23 comes into force.
- Bill 23 would also prohibit the appeal of any official plan policies or zoning by-laws that authorize small scale residential development of up to three residential units per lot.

Providing additional regulation for inclusionary zoning and affordable housing

- The Minister intends to regulate inclusionary zoning by setting a five per cent cap for affordable units, a maximum 25 year affordability period, and a standardized approach to determining affordability (Note: not in Bill 23 itself, but through the Minister’s announcements and likely revisions to [O. Reg. 232/18](#)).

Amending how community benefit charges (CBCs) are calculated

- CBCs are currently based on a prescribed maximum rate of 4 per cent of the land as of the valuation date, being the day before the day the first building permit is issued. Bill 23 proposes to tie CBCs to the valuation of land based on a floor area ratio that corresponds to the amount of new floor area constructed as compared to the existing floor area.
- CBCs will not apply to affordable residential units, attainable residential units and non-profit housing development.

Scoping matters that can be regulated by site plan control

- Bill 23 proposes to exempt residential buildings from site plan control where the parcel on which the building is situated will contain no more than ten residential units. This is proposed to be achieved by exempting such buildings from the definition of “development” in subsection 41(1.2) of the *Planning Act* and subsection 114(1) of the *City of Toronto Act, 2006*.
- Bill 23 proposes to amend section 114 of the *City of Toronto Act, 2006* and section 41 of the *Planning Act* to exclude exterior design of buildings from site plan control (except for exterior access to buildings containing affordable housing units). As well, matters related to the appearance of elements, facilities and work on the land or any adjoining highway will no longer be subject to site plan control, except where the appearance of those items impacts matters of health, safety, accessibility or the protection of adjoining lands. These changes will only apply to plans and drawings submitted for approval after Bill 23 receives Royal Assent.

Reducing parkland dedication requirements and establishing a process for landowners to identify parkland

- Parkland dedication requirements do not apply to (1) the portion of development that includes affordable residential units, attainable residential units, and inclusionary zoning residential units, (2) non-profit housing development, and (3) development of up to three residential units on a single lot, subject to meeting certain conditions.
- Parkland dedication requirements will be calculated based on the date when an application for site plan control was made or zoning by-law amendment passed, and if neither applies, when an application for a building permit was issued. Where a rezoning or site plan approval is approved, the calculation will remain frozen for two years.

- The alternative rate (1) has been reduced to one hectare for each 600 net residential units if land is taken, and one hectare for each 1,000 net residential units for cash-in-lieu of parkland, and (2) is subject to a cap of 10 per cent of the land for lands five hectares or less, and 15 per cent of the land for lands greater than five hectares. The former alternative rate still applies for development where a building permit has been issued.
- A parks plan that examines the need for parkland is now required to be prepared before passing a parkland dedication by-law.
- Owners may propose to identify lands to be conveyed to a municipality to fulfill parkland dedication requirements, including lands that are encumbered by easements or below grade infrastructure (e.g. privately-owned publicly accessible spaces (POPS) and stratified parks). If a municipality refuses to accept the proposal, the owner may appeal the refusal to the OLT within 20 days of such notice being given, and the OLT is empowered to make a decision as to whether the proposal meets prescribed criteria.
- As of 2023, municipalities are required to spend or allocate at least 60 per cent of the reserve funds collected for parkland.

Removing public meeting requirements from draft plan of subdivision approvals

- Municipalities can make a decision on draft plans of subdivision without holding a public meeting.

Requiring municipalities to adopt zoning by-law amendments that implement maximum densities and minimum/maximum heights around major transit station areas and eliminating the 2 year moratorium on official plan and zoning by-law amendments for pits and quarries

- Bill 23 would require municipalities to adopt zoning by-law amendments implementing policies identifying protected major transit station areas and associated maximum densities and minimum and maximum heights within one year of the coming into effect of such policies⁶.
- Previous amendments to the *Planning Act* established a two year moratoriums on applications to amend an Official Plan or a Zoning By-law following the adoption of a new Official Plan or a new comprehensive zoning by-law. Bill 23 would exempt pits and quarries from such moratoriums.

Simplifying the use of Ministerial orders

- Bill 23 includes a number of provisions which would simplify and facilitate the use of Ministerial orders relating to Official Plans and Ministerial Zoning Orders including:
 - Removing the requirement for a written explanation when the Minister removes approval authority for an official plan from an upper-tier municipality⁷ or when the Minister by order removes previously granted exemptions from requirements for Ministerial approval⁸;
 - Removes the process by which municipalities previously were given an opportunity to resolve a matter of provincial interest which the Minister has determined is affected by an official plan before the Minister could, by order, amend an official plan⁹;
 - Provides that Ministerial Orders amending official plans or Ministerial Zoning Orders are not bound by the standard process governing the adoption of regulations in the province of Ontario

Removing planning responsibilities from certain upper-tier municipalities

- Bill 23 would remove land use planning responsibilities, and the ability to assume land use planning functions from lower-tier municipalities,¹⁰ from the County of Simcoe and the Regional Municipalities of Durham, Halton, Niagara, Peel, Waterloo and York through the addition of new

definition of “upper- tier municipality without planning responsibilities” and amendments in s. 1(1). The list of such municipalities may be expanded by regulation.

- On the date that provisions identifying “upper-tier municipalities without planning responsibilities” come into effect, any portion of the upper-tier municipality’s official plan which applies to a lower-tier municipality is deemed to constitute an official plan of the lower-tier municipality until the lower-tier municipality revokes or amends it.
- Where an upper-tier municipality without planning responsibilities has an official process in place, where parts of an official plan is not yet in force or where applications for official plan amendments have been submitted to upper-tier municipalities without planning responsibilities, Bill 23 contemplates the lower-tier municipality taking over responsibility for the relevant plan, process, or amendment application with some assistance from the relevant upper-tier including with respect to the delivery of notice, the preparation of records, and the delivery plans documents and other relevant material already prepared by the upper-tier municipality without planning responsibilities
- Where applications for subdivision approval or for consent have been made to an upper-tier municipality without planning responsibilities, the applications are to be forwarded to the lower-tier along with all papers, plans, documents and other material relating to the application.

Various transitional matters, including transition for upper-tier municipalities that have planning responsibilities removed

- Generally, the amendments to the Planning Act will not apply until the day before the day the relevant section of Bill 23 comes into force. For example, municipalities can continue to regulate exterior design for plans and drawings that were submitted until that section of Bill 23 that excludes such regulation comes into force. However, it is still prudent to review the transition provisions carefully as this is not the case in each and every amendment.

The *Municipal Act, 2001* would also be amended to permit the Minister to make regulations to limit a municipality’s powers to prohibit and regulate the demolition and conversion of residential rental properties.

A more detailed review of the proposed changes to the *Municipal Act, 2001* is available below.

Amendments to the Municipal Act, 2001 proposed in Bill 23:

- Currently, a local municipality may prohibit and regulate (1) the demolition of residential rental properties and (2) the conversion of residential rental properties to any other purpose. These powers are found in section 99.1 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* and section 111 of the *City of Toronto Act, 2006*.
- Bill 23 proposes to amend those sections to empower the Minister to make regulations imposing limits and conditions on the powers of a local municipality to prohibit and regulate the demolition and conversion of residential rental properties under those sections. Draft regulations have not yet been published.

Development charges

Numerous reductions are proposed for development charges (DCs), including several new discounts and exemptions to the rates that municipalities can charge for new development. The differential rates for development timing, housing type, and changes to interest rates could have a significant impact on developers’ pro formas in the near term.

Amendments to the *Development Charges Act, 1997* include:

- Introducing new discounts based on a four-year phased basis and for purpose built rental
- Introducing new exemptions for affordable units
- Revising the eligible capital costs calculation, by removing housing services from eligible costs and extending the service level horizon to 15 years
- Extending the maximum DC By-law term from five to 10 years
- Capping interest on DCs to the average prime bank rate plus one per cent

A more detailed review of the proposed changes to the *Development Charges Act, 1997* is available below.

Amendments to the Development Charges Act, 1997 proposed in Bill 23:

Bill 23 proposes a number of amendments to the *Development Charges Act, 1997, SO 1997, c. 27* (DC Act), including several new discounts and exemptions to the rates that municipalities can charge for new development. The bill aims to reduce the liabilities imposed by development charges (DCs), most significantly for the development of rental and affordable housing. The differential rates for development timing, housing type, and changes to interest rates could have a significant impact on developers' *pro formas* in the near term. Municipalities will also have to amend their existing forms used for the calculation of DCs to accurately reflect the new discounts and exemptions. Highlights of Bill 23 pertaining to the DC Act are as follows:

Introducing new discounts from development charges

- **Phased Out Cap on Rates:** The bill proposes a cap on prevailing DCs in the first four years of any DC By-law passed on or after June 1, 2022. The discount is phased out over time starting with a cap at 80 per cent of prevailing rates in year one and shifting to a cap at 85 per cent in year two, a cap of 90 per cent in year three, a cap of 95 per cent in year four, and no cap for year five onward; presumably to incentivize developers to advance development as soon as possible to avoid increased fees levied further into the DC By-law term.¹¹
- **Rented Residential Premises:** The bill specifically encourages the development of purpose built rental housing with a further discount applied specifically to rented residential premises. This discount is tiered to incentivize multi-bedroom rental units by applying a 25 per cent discount to three+ bedroom rental units, a 20 per cent discount to two bedroom rental units, and a 15 per cent discount to all other forms of rental units (i.e. one bedroom and studios).¹²

Introducing new exemptions from development charges for affordable units

- **Affordable Housing Exemption:** A new exemption from DCs will be applicable to “affordable residential units”, “attainable residential units”, “non-profit housing units”, and “inclusionary zoning residential units”.¹³
- **Multi-Unit Exemption:** DC exemptions will be expanded for the construction of rental units in existing rental residential buildings, existing houses, and new residential units/ancillary structures on land where residential uses are permitted.¹⁴

Changes to the municipal eligible capital costs calculation

- Bill 23 proposes to reduce certain types of eligible capital costs that a municipality can recover through DCs. Additional costs for housing services¹⁵ and the costs to complete the DC background study/other studies¹⁶ will no longer qualify for recovery by municipalities through their

DC by-laws. There is also a proposed change to the historical service level horizon used to calculate eligible capital costs from 10 years to 15 years (save for certain exceptions).¹⁷

Maximum DC By-law Terms

- Bill 23 allows municipalities to pass a DC By-law with a duration of up to 10 years rather than the current maximum time frame of five years. Consistent with the current legislation, municipalities could still amend their DC By-laws on a more frequent basis, but updates on a shorter term could re-start the phase-in of the new mandatory rate caps for years one through four of the DC by-law term. Municipalities will therefore be incentivized to pass 10 year DC By-laws in order to capture full rates applied to housing units in year five onwards of the DC By-law term.

Interest rate cap

- Bill 23 will cap interest rates from a rate previously prescribed by regulation to the average prime bank rate plus one per cent per annum.¹⁹

OLT proceedings

Amendments to the *Ontario Land Tribunal Act, 2021* would expand the power of the OLT to dismiss appeals and award costs to the successful parties. The OLT may be required, through regulation, to prioritize the resolution of certain classes of proceedings and be subject to timelines during such proceedings.

A more detailed review of the proposed changes to the *Ontario Land Tribunal Act, 2021* is available below.

Amendments to the Ontario Land Tribunal Act, 2021 proposed in Bill 23:

- Bill 23 would expand the grounds upon which the Ontario Land Tribunal (OLT) may dismiss a proceeding without a hearing to also include instances where: the party who brought the proceeding has “contributed to undue delay” of the proceeding (s. 19(1)(b.1)), or has failed to comply with an order of the Tribunal in the proceeding (s. 19(4)). It would also make express that the OLT may order an unsuccessful party to pay a successful party’s costs (s. 20(2)), whereas the *OLT Rules of Practice and Procedure* currently specify that the OLT may only order costs against a party “if the conduct or course of conduct of the party has been unreasonable, frivolous or vexatious or if the party has acted in bad faith” (Rule 23.9).
- Bill 23 would permit the making of regulations that require the OLT to prioritize the resolution of specified classes of proceedings (s. 29(1)(c)); and prescribe timelines to apply to specified steps to be taken by the OLT in specified classes of proceedings (s. 29(2)(a)).

Heritage protection

Amendments to the *Ontario Heritage Act* would simplify and expedite the process for removing heritage designations and establish new restrictions governing the application of heritage designations including by:

- Providing for the introduction of additional criteria for new heritage designations and for the identification of heritage conservation districts
- Requiring the removal of properties from the municipality’s heritage register, if certain circumstances exist

- Prohibiting the designation of properties to be of cultural heritage value or interest once applications for official plan amendments, zoning by-law amendments or draft plan of subdivision have been filed unless already on the register
- Permitting the province to override provincial heritage standards and guidelines where they conflict with provincial priorities such as transit, housing, health and long term care and infrastructure.

Conservation authorities

Amendments to the *Conservation Authorities Act* have the potential to permit development in areas that were previously prohibited through regulation, freeze certain fees payable to the conservation authority (once this section from Bill 139, *Building Better Communities and Conserving Watersheds Act*, 2017, comes into force) and impose new limits on a conservation authority's programs or services, if related to reviewing development applications. Bill 23 also proposes to enable conservation authorities to more easily sell, lease or dispose of land previously granted to it by the Minister. The bill also proposes to amend provisions requiring a conservation authority to issue a permit or permission if a Minister's Zoning Order has been made to also apply to orders made under s. 34.1 of the *Planning Act* (as part of the Community Infrastructure and Housing Accelerator process).

New legislation affecting York and Durham regions

In addition to revising key statutes related to development, Bill 23 proposes to enact the *Supporting Growth and Housing in York and Durham Regions Act, 2022*, which addresses two specific public works projects in the GTA:

- The York Region sewage works project, which will improve and enlarge the York Durham Sewage System to convey sewage to the Dufferin Creek Water Pollution Control Plant. This project is to be an undertaking of York Region and Durham Region.
- The Lake Simcoe phosphorus reduction project, which will address drainage from the Holland Marsh and remove phosphorus before discharge into the West Holland River. This project is to be an undertaking of one or more of the following municipalities (to be prescribed by Regulation): York Region, a lower-tier municipality within York Region, or a lower-tier municipality within the County of Simcoe.

A more detailed review of the proposed *Supporting Growth and Housing in York and Durham Regions Act, 2022* is available below.

Bill 23 Enactment of the Supporting Growth and Housing in York and Durham Regions Act, 2022:

Purpose of New Legislation and Municipal Responsibilities

Bill 23 targets two specific public works projects in the GTA to help facilitate development to warrant the enactment of a new Act:

- a. the **York Region sewage works project**, which will improve and enlarge the York Durham Sewage System to convey sewage to the Dufferin Creek Water Pollution Control Plant. This project is to be an undertaking of York Region and Durham Region.
- b. The **Lake Simcoe phosphorus reduction project**, which will address drainage from the Holland Marsh and remove phosphorus before discharge into the West Holland River. This project is to be an undertaking of one or more of the following municipalities, to be prescribed by regulation: York Region, a lower-tier municipality within York Region, or a lower-tier municipality within the County of Simcoe.

The new Act, entitled *Supporting Growth and Housing in York and Durham Regions Act, 2022*, puts in place requirements to expedite the planning, development, and construction of these two projects. The designated municipalities must “work together to do everything in their respective powers” to develop, construct, and operate the projects. Each project is subject to specific requirements in terms of capacity, cost-efficiency, and meeting timelines to be prescribed by Regulation.

Immediately after the new Act comes into force, the relevant municipalities must commence the preparation of a report to the Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks, specifying how the project will meet the project requirements set out in the Act and Regulations. The report will be made public, but consultation on the report is only required with Indigenous communities identified by the Minister. The municipalities can also choose to undergo additional consultation with persons who may be interested in the project.

The two projects and any related enterprises or activities are exempt from the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

Minister’s Powers

The new Act provides the Minister with additional powers to control, enter upon, or commence work on lands needed for the two projects without resorting to powers under the Expropriations Act. These powers can also be delegated to any of the municipalities undertaking the projects, and resemble the powers given to the Minister and delegated to Metrolinx in 2020’s *Building Transit Faster Act* for the purposes of accelerating four major transit projects in the GTA (see [BLG Bulletin on Bill 171, the Building Transit Faster Act, 2020](#)), including:

- **Project Land Development Permit:** landowners are prevented from carrying out certain building and construction work on lands in the project area without approval from the Minister. This requirement does not apply to the Crown or certain utilities work, or to developments that have received all authorizations to proceed before the Act is in force.
- **Obstruction Removal:** the Minister can issue a notice requiring a building, structure, tree or other vegetation, or any prescribed thing to be removed from lands in the project area, and can remove the obstruction if it is not done by the timeline set out in the notice.
- **Construction Danger Inspection and Elimination:** allows the minister to enter upon lands needed for the project to inspect a building, structure, tree or other vegetation, or any prescribed thing, without notice or permission to enter, if he is of the opinion it may pose an immediate danger.
- **Preview Inspection:** allows the minister to enter upon lands needed for the project and within 30 metres of the project area to carry out due diligence work for the project, without permission to enter. 30 days’ advance notice is required.
- **Stop-Work Orders:** the Minister may issue a stop-work order for any work underway that would obstruct or delay the construction of the project. The Minister can also make this order if he believes work is being done for which a Project Land Development Permit is required but has not been obtained.
- **Utility Company Co-operation:** the Minister can, by notice, require a utility company to remove or change the location of utility infrastructure if necessary for one of the projects.

Like the [Building Transit Faster Act, 2020](#), the new Act sets up a compensation scheme for individuals subject to some of the above powers, which applies instead of the compensation scheme set out in the *Expropriations Act*. The new Act makes it an offence to hinder or obstruct the performance of the Minister’s duties under the Act and its Regulations.

If a municipality expropriates land interests for either of the projects using their powers under the *Expropriations Act*, registered owners are not permitted to request a Hearing of Necessity, which is an inquiry by the Ontario Land Tribunal into whether the proposed expropriation is fair, sound, and reasonably necessary. Instead, the Minister may establish a process to receive comments in writing from property owners about a proposed expropriation.

BLG's [Municipal Law](#) and [Land Use Planning](#) lawyers will be monitoring the readings to Bill 23 as this legislation makes its way through the Ontario Legislature.

If you have further questions about this Bill and its impacts on the land development industry and regulation by public authorities, please reach out to any of the authors or key contacts listed below.

Footnotes

¹ <https://news.ontario.ca/en/backgrounder/1002422/more-homes-built-faster-act-2022>

² R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13

³ Proposed s. 16(3) and 35.1 (1) of the *Planning Act*

⁴ s. 16(3) of the *Planning Act*

⁵ Of note, this newly defined “specific person” is the same list of entities in s. 51(48.3) of the *Planning Act* that are permitted to bring appeals in the context of approvals of draft plans of subdivision or related conditions, introduced by way of Bill 108, the *More Homes, More Choice Act, 2019*.

⁶ Proposed s. 16(20) of the *Planning Act*.

⁷ s. 17(6) of the *Planning Act*

⁸ s. 17(12) of the *Planning Act*

⁹ s. 23 of the *Planning Act*

¹⁰ s. 15 of the *Planning Act*

¹¹ Proposed Subsection 5(7) and 5(8) of the DC Act.

¹² Proposed Subsection 26.2(1.1) of the DC Act.

¹³ Proposed Subsections 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 of the DC Act

¹⁴ Proposed Section 2(3.1), 2(3.2), and 2(3.3) of the DC Act.

¹⁵ Repeal of Subsection 2(4) para. 17 and proposed Section 2(4.0.1) of the DC Act.

¹⁶ Repeal of Subsection 5(3) paragraphs 5 and 6 of the DC Act.

¹⁷ Proposed amendment to Subsection 5(1) paragraph 4 of the DC Act.

¹⁸ Proposed amendment to Subsection 9(1) of the DC Act.

¹⁹ Amendment to Subsection 26.2(3) and addition to Subsection 26.3(1) of the DC Act.

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