



CITY COUNCIL

**Wednesday, April 28, 2021
1:00 PM**

Henry Baker Hall, Main Floor, City Hall



OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

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**Agenda
Special City Council
Wednesday, April 28, 2021**

Confirmation of Agenda

COMMUNICATIONS, PUBLIC HEARING AND PUBLIC NOTICE BYLAWS

- 2021-29 Design Regina: The Official Community Plan Amendment Bylaw, 2021 (No. 2)
- CP21-23 Jackie Schmidt, Heritage Regina: 2021-30 The Development Application Fee Amendment Bylaw
- 2021-30 The Development Application Fee Amendment Bylaw, 2021
- 2021-31 The Regina Zoning Amendment Bylaw, 2021 (No. 7)
- 2021-32 Bylaw to Authorize the Exchange and Dedication of Municipal Reserve Lands
- 2021-33 The Regina Zoning Amendment Bylaw, 2021 (No. 8)

COMMITTEE REPORT

COMMUNITY WELLNESS COMMITTEE

- DE21-136 Larry Kowalchuk
- DE21-137 Teresa Pierre
- DE21-138 Marty Moore
- DE21-139 Carla Blakley
- DE21-140 Kent Peterson
- DE21-141 Wilna van Beek
- DE21-142 Jose Ruba



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DE21-143	Dr. Ann E. Gillies
DE21-144	Emmanuel Sanchez
DE21-145	Jenn Smith
DE21-146	Joy Cowan, Heritage United Church
DE21-147	Femi Ogunrinde
DE21-148	Wayne Bernakevitch
DE21-149	Kevin Philip, Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Regina
DE21-150	Terry Tuharsky
DE21-151	Laura Sundberg and Gisela Stuhm, St James United Church
DE21-152	Cameron Fraser, Knox-Metropolitan United Church
DE21-153	Minister Russell Mitchell-Walker, Eastside United Church
DE21-154	Barton Soroka
DE21-155	Barbara Wrishko
DE21-156	David Garnet
DE21-157	Maritza Cummings
DE21-158	Julie Holstein
DE21-159	Colette Aikema
DE21-160	Jeremy Williamson
DE21-161	Aspen Huggins, UR Pride Centre
DE21-162	Celeste Seiferling
DE21-163	Joe Lomas
DE21-164	Dr. Kristopher Wells
DE21-165	Lee Harding



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DE21-166	Lorna Pederson
DE21-167	Trina Hodgson
DE21-168	Robert Reimer
DE21-169	Joy-Lyn Reimer
DE21-170	Charlie Cavanaugh, Marian Centre
CR21-71	Conversion Therapy Report

Recommendation

That City Council:

1. Direct the Mayor to write to the Federal Government on behalf of Regina City Council in support of Bill C-6;
2. Formally joins the Canadian Psychological Association in affirming "that all adolescent and adult persons have the right to define their own gender identity regardless of chromosomal sex, genitalia, assigned birth sex, or initial gender role. Moreover, all adolescent and adult persons have the right to free expression of their self-defined gender identity." as outlined in their Policy Statement: 2010-1 Gender Identity in Adolescents and Adults;
3. Formally joins the Canadian Psychiatric Association in opposing "the use of reparative or conversion therapy, given that such therapy is based on the assumption that LGBTQ identities indicate a mental disorder and (or) the assumption that the person could and should change their sexual orientation and (or) their gender identity and gender expression." as outlined in The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, Vol 59, No. 11, Position Paper – Mental Health Care for People Who Identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and(or) Queer; and
4. Direct Administration to prepare a report to City Council by Q1 of 2022 that:
 - a) Explores the feasibility of a municipal bylaw prohibiting conversion therapy within city limits; and



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- b) Shall pay particular attention to the impact of parallel bylaws throughout Western Canada, as well as consider the efficacy of withholding business licenses, summary prosecution for offenders, and other methods to deter the practice.

Adjournment

BYLAW NO. 2021-29

DESIGN REGINA: THE OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN
AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2021 (No. 2)

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REGINA ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

- 1 The purpose of this Bylaw is to amend *Design Regina: The Official Community Plan Bylaw* to ensure compatibility with provincial regulations with respect to protection of future runway expansion, aviation and navigation needs of the Regina International Airport.
- 2 The authority for this Bylaw is Part IV, section 29(2) of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.
- 3 Schedule “A” of Bylaw No. 2013-48, being *Design Regina: The Official Community Plan Bylaw* is amended in the manner set forth in this Bylaw.
- 4 Part A, Section D9 – Health and Safety, Goal 3, Policy 11.13 is repealed and the following substituted:

“11.13 Adhere to the regulations respecting the location and height of buildings within identified areas on Map 9 – Health and Safety and Map 10 – Airport Vicinity around the Regina International Airport.”
- 5 Part A, Section D9 – Health and Safety, Goal 3 is amended by adding the following policies after Policy 11.14:

“11.14A Consult the Regina International Airport for any development in proximity to the airport.

11.14B Consider long-term expansion plans of the Regina International Airport in planning and development decisions on lands in the vicinity of the airport, in consultation with the Regina International Airport.”
- 6 Part A, Section F – Maps, Map 9 – Health and Safety is repealed and the attached Appendix “A” substituted.
- 7 Part A, Section F – Maps, Map 10 – Airport and Vicinity is repealed and the attached Appendix “B” substituted.

Approved as to form this _____ day of _____, 20____.

City Solicitor

8 This Bylaw comes into force on the date of approval by the Ministry of Government Relations.

READ A FIRST TIME THIS 29th DAY OF April 2021.

READ A SECOND TIME THIS 29th DAY OF April 2021.

READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED THIS 29th DAY OF April 2021.

Mayor

City Clerk

(SEAL)

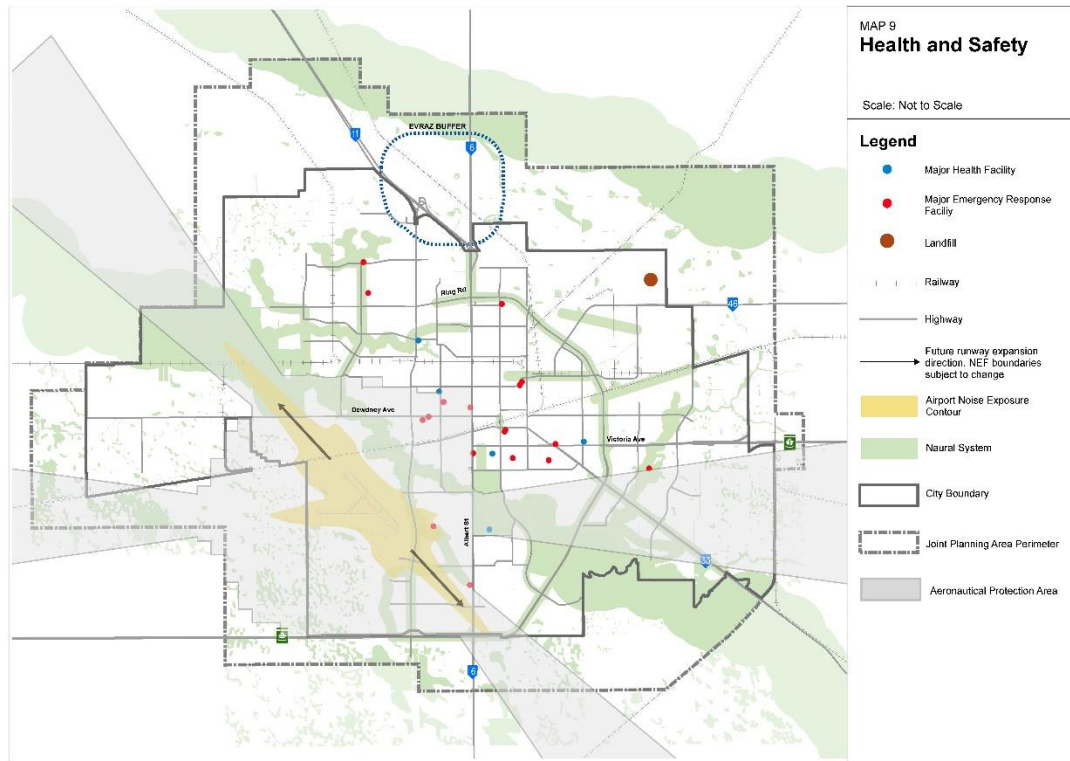
CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY

City Clerk

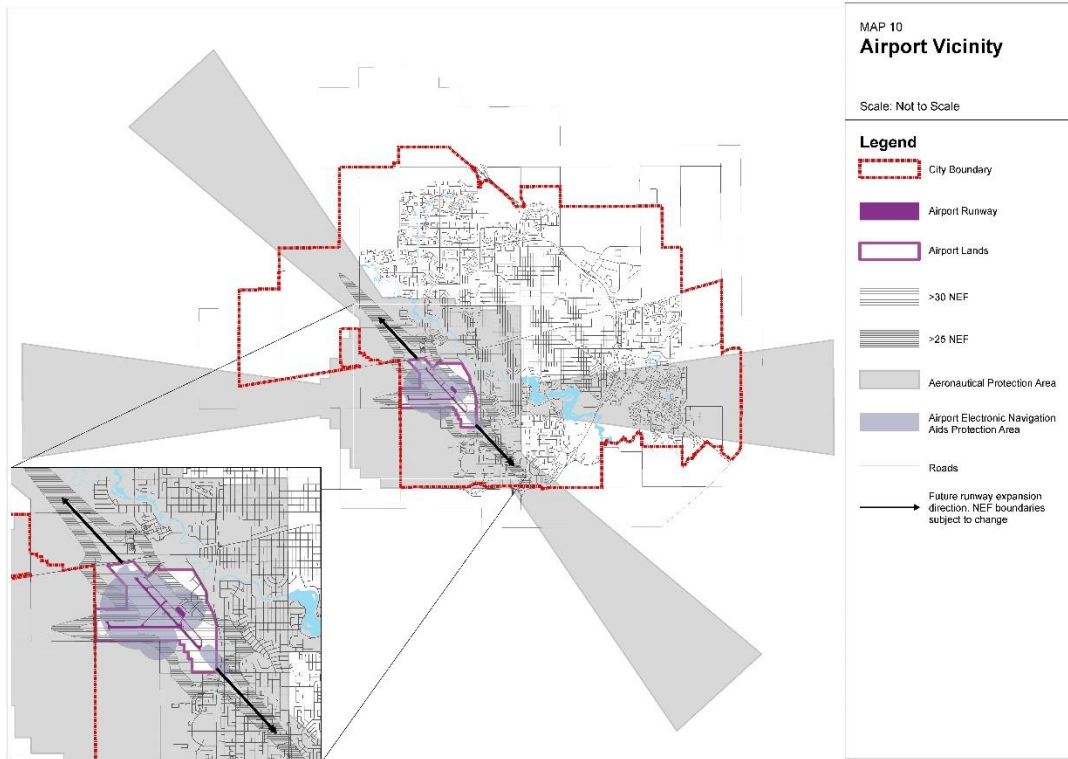
Approved by the Ministry of Government Relations
this _____ day of _____, 2021.

Ministry of Government Relations

APPENDIX “A”



APPENDIX “B”



ABSTRACT

BYLAW NO. 2021-29

DESIGN REGINA: THE OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2021 (No. 2)

PURPOSE:	The purpose of this Bylaw is to amend <i>Design Regina: The Official Community Plan Bylaw</i> to ensure compatibility with provincial regulations with respect to protection of future runway expansion, aviation and navigation needs of the Regina International Airport.
ABSTRACT:	This Bylaw amends <i>Design Regina: The Official Community Plan Bylaw</i> to ensure the current and future runway expansion plans, aviation, and navigation needs of the Regina International Airport are not compromised by development in proximity to the airport.
STATUTORY AUTHORITY:	Part IV, section 29(2) of <i>The Planning and Development Act, 2007</i> .
MINISTER'S APPROVAL:	Part IV, section 39 of <i>The Planning and Development Act, 2007</i> .
PUBLIC HEARING:	A public hearing is required between first and second reading of this Bylaw pursuant to section 10 of <i>The Public Notice Policy Bylaw, 2020</i> and in accordance with s.28(12) of <i>The Procedure Bylaw</i> .
PUBLIC NOTICE:	Required, pursuant to section 12 of <i>The Public Notice Policy Bylaw, 2020</i> .
REFERENCE:	Regina Planning Commission, April 7, 2021, RPC21-33; City Council, April 14, 2021, CR21-61.
AMENDS/REPEALS:	Amends <i>Design Regina: The Official Community Plan Bylaw</i> .
CLASSIFICATION:	Regulatory
INITIATING DIVISION:	City Planning & Community Development
INITIATING DEPARTMENT:	Planning & Development Services



April 29, 2021

Proposed Development Application Fee Bylaw Amendment

Members of City Council,

Heritage Regina is writing in support of the proposed Bylaw No.2021-30, that recommends a fee for a third-party review of heritage evaluations and heritage impact assessments.

We support this fee assessment as it is important to have an option for a “second opinion” on heritage assessments if a property owner wants that, but it is equally important that the costs for that second opinion are not borne by the City.

Heritage Regina is hopeful that fees associated with this type of third-party assessment are reasonable as to not become a barrier to property owners or create a barrier to participation in the heritage designation program. Excessive fees for this or any other services/processes related to the designation of a property must not serve a deterrent to property owners.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jackie D. Smith".

Board of Heritage Regina

BYLAW NO. 2021-30

THE DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION FEE AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2021

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REGINA ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

- 1 The purpose of this Bylaw is to amend Bylaw 2008-66, being *The Development Application Fee Bylaw, 2008* to include a fee based on cost recovery of third-party review costs incurred in relation to heritage property applications.
- 2 The authority for this Bylaw is section 28(c) of *The Heritage Property Act*.
- 3 Appendix "A" of Bylaw 2008-66, being *The Development Application Fee Bylaw, 2008* is amended by adding a row to the table immediately following

Advertising Fee	A cost recovery fee will be charged based on current Leader Post pricing.
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as follows:

"	Heritage Permits – Third-Party Review Costs	A cost recovery fee will be charged based on costs incurred by the City for consulting services related to the preparation of heritage evaluation and heritage impact assessment reports.	"
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- 4 This Bylaw comes into force on the day of passage.

READ A FIRST TIME THIS 29th DAY OF April 2021.

READ A SECOND TIME THIS 29th DAY OF April 2021.

READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED THIS 29th DAY OF April 2021.

Mayor

City Clerk (SEAL)

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY

City Clerk

Approved as to form this _____ day of _____, 20____.

City Solicitor

ABSTRACT

BYLAW NO. 2021-30

THE DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION FEE AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2021

PURPOSE:	To amend <i>The Development Application Fee Bylaw, 2008</i> to include a fee based on cost recovery of third-party review costs incurred in relation to heritage property applications.
ABSTRACT:	The proposed amendment is to include a cost recovery fee for third-party reviews of heritage evaluations and heritage impact assessments.
STATUTORY AUTHORITY:	Section 28(c) of <i>The Heritage Property Act</i> .
MINISTER’S APPROVAL:	Not required.
PUBLIC HEARING:	Not required.
PUBLIC NOTICE:	Required, pursuant to section 13 of <i>The Public Notice Policy Bylaw, 2020</i> .
REFERENCE:	Executive Committee, March 17, 2021, EX21-24; City Council, April 14, 2021, CR21-49.
AMENDS/REPEALS:	Amends <i>The Development Application Fee Bylaw, 2008</i> .
CLASSIFICATION:	Administrative
INITIATING DIVISION:	City Planning and Community Development
INITIATING DEPARTMENT:	Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services

BYLAW NO. 2021-31

THE REGINA ZONING AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2021 (No. 7)

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REGINA ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

- 1 The purpose of this Bylaw is to amend Bylaw 2019-19, being *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019* to improve clarity in regulations, and remove unnecessary barriers to development within industrial and mixed-use zones.
- 2 The authority for this Bylaw is section 46 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.
- 3 Schedule “A” of *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019*, is amended in the manner set forth in this Bylaw.
- 4 Chapter 2, Part 2B is amended by adding the following definition in alphabetical order:

“**Assembly, Ceremonial**” means a land use where:

- (a) members of the general public may gather for funeral ceremonies;
- (b) arrange preparation for bodily remains of a person; or
- (c) bodies are prepared for burial or are cremated.”

- 5 Chapter 2, Part 2B is amended by repealing the definition “**Institution, Health Care**” and the following substituted:

“**Institution, Health Care**” means a land use where:

- (a) patients may receive or be admitted for on-site health care and/or medical treatment by accredited professional and both in-patient and out-patient activities are permitted;
- (b) bodies are temporarily kept or tended to for autopsy, identification, scientific or educational inquiry, coroner activities.”

- 6 Chapter 2, Part 2B is amended by adding the following definitions in alphabetical order:

“**Retail Trade, Fuel Station**” means a land use primarily intended for the sale of fuel for Motor Vehicles, Heavy and/or Light.

Approved as to form this _____ day of _____, 20____.

City Solicitor

“Retail Trade, Motor Vehicle – Light” means an indoor or outdoor land use intended for sale, lease, or rental of light motor vehicles, accessories, and similar sized vehicles.

“Retail Trade, Motor Vehicle – Heavy” means an indoor or outdoor land use intended for sale, lease, or rental of heavy motor vehicles and motor vehicle accessories.”

- 7 Chapter 2, Part 2B is amended by repealing the definition of **“Retail Trade, Outdoor Lot”** and substituting the following:

““Retail Trade, Outdoor Lot” means an outdoor land use intended for the sale or lease of lumber, construction motor vehicles and motor vehicle accessories. Excludes “Retail Trade, Adult; Retail Trade, Motor Vehicle – Light; Retail Trade, Motor Vehicle – Heavy.”

- 8 Chapter 4, Part 4A, Table 4A.T2: PERMITTED AND DISCRETIONARY LAND USES IN THE MIXED LOW-RISE ZONE is repealed and the following substituted:

“

TABLE 4A.T2: PERMITTED AND DISCRETIONARY LAND USES IN THE MIXED LOW- RISE ZONE				
Sec.	Land Use	Permitted	Discretionary	Land Use Specific Regulations
T2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food & Beverage, Outdoor • Retail Trade, Outdoor Display 	<p>Permitted if the dedicated outdoor area is:</p> <p>(a) is operating entirely between the building containing the principal use and the front or side lot lines abutting a public sidewalk, public plaza, public park, or a non-dwelling land use.</p>	<p>Discretionary if the dedicated outdoor area is:</p> <p>(a) operating entirely or partially between the building containing the principal use and the rear lot line, or the side lot line abutting a lot zoned Residential.</p>	---

T2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, Indoor • Agriculture, Animal Support • Food & Beverage, Catering • Industry, Artistic • Industry, Food & Beverage • Industry, Laboratory • Institution, Education • Institution, Humanitarian Service • Institution, Training • Institution, Day Care • Retail Trade, Shop • Service Trade, Clinic • Service Trade, Light • Service Trade, Personal 	Permitted if the gross floor area is 300 square metres or lower, per unit.	Discretionary if the gross floor area is above 300 square metres per unit.	<p>(1) The “Institution, Education” and “Institution, Day Care” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.</p> <p>(2) The measurement required in (1) shall be:</p> <p>(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.</p> <p>(b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.</p> <p>(3) Agriculture, Animal Support” shall exclude accommodation of livestock</p>
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T2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly, Community • Assembly, Recreation • Assembly, Religious 	Permitted if the sum of the gross floor area is 3,000 square metres or less, per lot.	Discretionary if the sum of the gross floor area is greater than 3,000 square metres per lot.	<p>(1) The “Assembly, Community” land use may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis”</p> <p>(2) The “Assembly, Recreation” or “Assembly, Religious” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.</p> <p>(3) The measurement required in subsections (1) and (2) shall be:</p> <p>(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.</p> <p>(b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.</p>
T2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food & Beverage, Lounge • Food & Beverage, Restaurant 	Permitted if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the gross floor area is 300 square metres or lower, per unit; and (b) the lot does not adjoin a lot zoned residential. 	Discretionary if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the gross floor area is above 300 square metres per unit; or (b) the lot adjoin a lot zoned residential. 	---

T2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office, Industry • Office, Professional 	Permitted if the gross floor area is 300 square metres or less, per unit.	Discretionary if the gross floor area is above 300 square metres but less than 1,000 square metres, per unit.	The combined gross floor area of all land uses in the “Office” land use class shall not exceed 1,000 square metres per lot.
T2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space, Active • Public Use, General • Service Trade, Residential Short Term Accommodation • Utility, General 	Permitted	---	<p>(1) The “Open Space, Active” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.</p> <p>(2) The measurement required in (1) shall be:</p> <p>(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.</p> <p>(b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.</p>
T2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation, Parking Lot • Transportation, Parking Structure • Transportation, Parking Stand • Service Trade, Accommodation 	----	Discretionary	The “Transportation, Parking Lot” land use will only be considered as a principal use when it permits long- term shared parking or off-street caveated parking to meet minimum parking requirements of the use for which it is provided.

T2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwelling, Assisted-Living • Dwelling, Group Care • Dwelling, Unit 	<p>Permitted within:</p> <p>(a) a Building, Stacked on a lot that contains non-Dwelling uses that are permitted or discretionary in the Mixed Low-Rise zone; and</p> <p>(b) within any building type that contain non-Dwelling uses that are permitted or discretionary in the Mixed Low-Rise zone.</p>	---	<p>(1) Developments containing 20 or more dwelling units shall allocate a minimum of five per cent of the total area dedicated to Dwelling use to the communal amenity area.;</p> <p>(2) Where the required communal amenity area is provided outdoors, the soft landscaping portion of such communal amenity area may be included as part of the minimum landscaping requirements listed in subpart 4A.7.</p>
T2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential Business 	<p>Permitted if the Residential Business:</p> <p>(a) does not occupy more than 25 per cent of the gross floor area of the Dwelling Unit; or</p> <p>(b) is an Institution, Day Care meeting the requirements of a family child care home or group family child care home, as defined by The Child Care Act, 2014; or</p>	<p>Discretionary if the Residential Business occupies more than 25 per cent but not more than 40 per cent of the gross floor area of the Dwelling Unit.</p>	<p>(1) The gross floor area of the building used for the principal Dwelling Unit shall include any garage or accessory building.</p> <p>(2) Where more than one “Residential Business” is approved on a property, all Residential Businesses together shall not exceed the applicable permitted or discretionary area requirements of section T2.9.</p> <p>(3) A “Residential Business” shall be a land use defined in Chapter 2, except those listed in section (5).</p> <p>(4) Notwithstanding the permitted or discretionary area requirements of section T2.9, a “Residential Business” shall not be approved if, in the opinion of the Development Officer, the use would be more appropriately located in a mixed-use or industrial zone having regard for the overall compatibility of the use with the residential character of the area.</p>

			<p>(5) The following land uses or land use classes are prohibited as a “Residential Business” in the Mixed Low-Rise zone:</p> <p>(a) any land use in the “Agriculture” land use class, except “Agriculture, Indoor”;</p> <p>(b) any land use in the “Assembly” land use class;</p>
		<p>(c) is a Service Trade, Residential Short-Term Accommodation meeting the requirements of The Residential Short-Term Accommodation Licensing Bylaw.</p>	<p>(c) any land use in the “Drive- Through” land use class;</p> <p>(d) any land use in the “Dwelling” land use class;</p> <p>(e) any land use in the “Food & Beverage” land use class, except “Food and Beverage, Catering”;</p> <p>(f) any land use in the “Industry” land use class, except “Industry, Artistic”;</p> <p>(g) any land use in the “Institution” land use class, except “Institution, Training” and “Institution, Day Care”;</p> <p>(h) any land use in the “Open Space” land use class;</p> <p>(i) any land use in the “Retail Trade” land use class;</p> <p>(j) any land use in the “Service Trade” land use class except “Service Trade, Personal,” “Service Trade, Clinic”, “Service Trade, Light” and “Service Trade, Residential Short-Term Accommodation”;</p> <p>(k) any land use in the “Transportation” land use class;</p> <p>(l) any land use in the “Wholesale Trade” land use class;</p> <p>(m) any land use in the “Public Use” land use class; and,</p>

				<p>(n) any land use in the “Utility” land use class.</p> <p>(6) No exterior storage or exterior operation of the “Residential Business” shall be permitted.</p> <p>(7) No window display of merchandise shall be permitted</p> <p>(8) Notwithstanding clause T2.9(5)(i), merchandise created, assembled or designed on-site may be stored, displayed and sold from the business.</p> <p>(9) A “Residential Business” falling under the discretionary area requirements of section T2.9 shall only be considered in locations designated, as “live/work” areas through a secondary or concept plan.</p>
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- 9 Chapter 4, Part 4B, Table 4B.T2: PERMITTED AND DISCRETIONARY LAND USES IN THE MIXED HIGH-RISE ZONE is repealed and the following substituted:

“

TABLE 4B.T2: PERMITTED AND DISCRETIONARY LAND USES IN THE MIXED HIGH-RISE ZONE				
Sec.	Land Use	Permitted	Discretionary	Land Use Specific Regulations
T2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food & Beverage, Outdoor Retail Trade, Outdoor Display 	<p>Permitted if the dedicated outdoor area is:</p> <p>(a) is operating entirely between the building containing the principal use and the front or side lot lines abutting a public sidewalk, public plaza, public park, or a non-dwelling land use.</p>	<p>Discretionary if the dedicated outdoor area is:</p> <p>(a) operating entirely or partially between the building containing the principal use and the rear lot line, or the side lot line abutting a lot zoned Residential</p>	
		Permitted if	Discretionary if:	

T2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail Trade, Motor Vehicle - Light 	(a) 1000 square metres or less, including dedicated outdoor area	(a) 1000 square metres or greater including dedicated outdoor area	
T2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, Indoor • Industry, Artistic • Industry, Food & Beverage • Industry, Salvaging – Light • Service Trade, Heavy 	Permitted if the gross floor area is 300 square metres or less, per unit.	Discretionary if the gross floor area is 300 square metres or more, per unit.	
T2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail Trade, Shop 	<p>Permitted if:</p> <p>(a) proposed outside of an Urban Centre or Urban Corridor, as identified on Figure 1.F1 in Chapter 1, with the gross floor area 1,000 square metres or less, per unit; or</p> <p>(b) proposed inside of an Urban Centre or Urban Corridor, as identified on Figure 1.F1 in Chapter 1, with the gross floor area 3,000 square metres or less, per lot.</p>	<p>Discretionary if:</p> <p>(a) proposed outside of an Urban Centre or Urban Corridor, as identified on Figure 4B.F1, with the gross floor area more than 1,000 square metres, per unit; or</p> <p>(b) proposed inside of an Urban Centre or Urban Corridor, as identified on Figure 4B.F1, with gross floor area more than 3,000 square metres, per lot.</p>	
T2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, Animal Support • Service Trade, Motor Vehicle - Light 	Permitted if: the gross floor area is 500 square metres or less.	Discretionary in all other cases.	"Agriculture, Animal Support" shall exclude accommodation of livestock.

T2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Trade, Wash - Light 	---	Discretionary	<p>(1) All washing equipment shall be contained in a fully enclosed building, except for any entrance or exit.</p> <p>(2) In addition to other applicable requirements, where a wash is proposed on a lot that abuts a Sensitive Lot or Major Roadway, all entrances and exits (i.e. garage doors) shall be oriented to avoid negatively impacting the Sensitive Lot or Major Roadway.</p>
T2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail Trade, Fuel Station 	<p>Permitted if:</p> <p>(a) where all above-ground fuel pumps, fuel tanks and liquefied petroleum storage tanks, including associated dispensing equipment, are located at least 75 metres from the nearest Dwelling land use.</p>	<p>Discretionary if:</p> <p>(a) where any above-ground fuel pumps, fuel tanks and liquefied petroleum storage tanks, including associated dispensing equipment, are located less than 75 metres from the nearest Dwelling land use.</p>	<p>(1) All fuel pumps, fuel tanks and liquefied petroleum storage tanks, including associated dispensing equipment, shall be located at least: 610 metres from a public water supply well and 100 metres away from a public water supply reservoir. Underground storage tanks shall meet the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment's design and operational requirements; and</p> <p>(2) The minimum distance shall be measured from the equipment to the nearest contour of the well or reservoir or the nearest wall of a building, whichever is less.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drive-Through, Accessory • Food & Beverage, Catering • Food & Beverage, Restaurant • Institution, Day Care • Institution, Education • Institution, Humanitarian Service 			<p>(1) The "Institution, Day Care", "Institution, Education" and "Open Space, Active" land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a "Retail Trade, Cannabis" or "Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment" land use.</p> <p>(2) The measurement</p>

T2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institution, Training • Open Space, Active • Public Use, General • Service Trade, Accommodation • Service Trade, Clinic • Service Trade, Light • Service Trade, Personal • Service Trade, Residential Short Term Accommodation • Transportation, Parking Structure • Utility, General 	Permitted	---	<p>required in (1) shall be:</p> <p>(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.</p> <p>(b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.</p>
T2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food & Beverage, Lounge 	<p>Permitted if:</p> <p>(a) the gross floor area is 500 square metres or lower, per unit; and</p> <p>(b) the lot does not adjoin a lot</p>	<p>Discretionary if:</p> <p>(a) the gross floor area is above 500 square metres per unit; or</p> <p>(b) the lot adjoins a lot zoned Residential.</p>	---
T2.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry, Laboratory 	Permitted if the gross floor area is 500 square metres or less, per unit.	Discretionary if the gross floor area is above 500 square metres	---
T2.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office, Industry • Office, Professional 	Permitted if the gross floor area is 1,000 square metres, or less, per unit.	Discretionary if the gross floor area is above 1,000 square metres per unit.	<p>(1) Inside of a Low-Rise Office Area, as identified on Figure 4B.F1, the total gross floor area of all land uses in the “Office” land use class shall not exceed 7,500 square metres per lot.</p> <p>(2) Inside of a Mid-Rise Office Area, as identified on Figure 4B.F1, there is no maximum gross floor area of land uses in the “Office” land use class per lot.</p> <p>(3) In areas other than mentioned in subsections (1) and (2), the combined gross floor area for all land uses in the “Office” land use class shall not exceed 1,000 square</p>

				metres per lot.
T2.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation, Parking Lot • Transportation, Parking Stand 	----	Discretionary	The “Transportation, Parking Lot” land use will only be considered as a principal use when it permits long- term shared parking or off-street caveated parking to meet minimum parking requirements of the use for which it is provided.
T2.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwelling, Assisted-Living • Dwelling, Group Care • Dwelling, Unit 	<p>Permitted within:</p> <p>(a) a Building, Stacked on a lot that contains non-Dwelling uses that are permitted or discretionary in the Mixed High-Rise zone; and</p> <p>(b) within any building type that contain non-Dwelling uses that are permitted or discretionary in the Mixed High-Rise zone.</p>	----	<p>(1) Developments containing 20 or more dwelling units shall allocate a minimum of five per cent of the total area dedicated to Dwelling use to the communal amenity area.</p> <p>(2) Where the required communal amenity area is provided outdoors, the soft landscaping portion of such communal amenity area may be included as part of the minimum landscaping requirements listed in subpart 4B.6.</p>
T2.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly, Community • Assembly, Recreation • Assembly, Religious • Assembly, Ceremonial 	Permitted if the sum of the gross floor area is 3,000 square metres or less, per lot.	Discretionary if the sum of the gross floor area is greater than 3,000 square metres per lot.	<p>(1) The “Assembly, Community” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” land use.</p> <p>(2) The “Assembly, Community”, “Assembly, Recreation” or “Assembly, Religious” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.</p> <p>(3) The measurement required in (1) and (2) shall be:</p> <p>(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of</p>

				<p>the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.</p> <p>(b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.</p>
T2.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail Trade, Cannabis 	Permitted		<p>(1) A “Retail Trade, Cannabis” land use may not be established or enlarged where it is closer than 182.88 metres from any of the following land uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) another “Retail Trade, Cannabis”; (b) “Assembly, Community”; (c) “Institution, Education”; (d) “Institution, Day Care”; or (e) “Open Space, Active”. <p>(2) The measurement required in (1) shall be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used or proposed to be used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” to the nearest portion of the lot with any of the land uses mentioned in (1); and (b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.
				<p>(1) The gross floor area of the building used for the principal Dwelling Unit shall include any garage</p>

T2.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential Business 	<p>Permitted if the Residential Business:</p> <p>(a) does not occupy more than 25 per cent of the gross floor area of the Dwelling; or</p> <p>(b) is an Institution, Day Care meeting the requirements of a family child care home or group family child care home, as defined by The Child Care Act, 2014; or</p> <p>(c) is a Service Trade, Residential Short Term Accommodation meeting the requirements of The Residential Short Term Accommodation Licensing Bylaw.</p>	<p>Discretionary if the Residential Business occupies more than 25 per cent but not more than 40 per cent of the gross floor area of the Dwelling Unit.</p>	<p>or accessory building.</p> <p>(2) Where more than one “Residential Business” is approved on a property, all Residential Businesses together shall not exceed the applicable permitted or discretionary area requirements of section T2.16.</p> <p>(3) A “Residential Business” shall be a land use defined in Chapter 2, except those listed in section (5).</p> <p>(4) Notwithstanding the permitted or discretionary area requirements of section T2.16, a “Residential Business” shall not be approved if, in the opinion of the Development Officer, the use would be more appropriately located in a mixed-use or industrial zone having regard for the overall compatibility of the use with the residential character of the area.</p> <p>(5) The following land uses or land use classes are prohibited as a “Residential Business” in the Mixed High-Rise zone:</p> <p>(a) any land use in the “Agriculture” land use class, except “Agriculture, Indoor”;</p> <p>(b) any land use in the “Assembly” land use class;</p> <p>(c) any land use in the “Drive- Through” land use class;</p> <p>(d) any land use in the “Dwelling” land use class;</p> <p>(e) any land use in the “Food & Beverage” land use class, except “Food and Beverage, Catering”;</p>
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			<p>(f) any land use in the “Industry” land use class, except “Industry, Artistic”;</p> <p>(g) any land use in the “Institution” land use class, except “Institution, Training” and “Institution, Day Care”;</p> <p>(h) any land use in the “Open Space” land use class;</p> <p>(i) any land use in the “Retail Trade” land use class;</p> <p>(j) any land use in the “Service Trade” land use class except “Service Trade, Personal,” “Service Trade, Clinic”, “Service Trade, Light” and “Service Trade, Residential Short Term Accommodation”;</p> <p>(k) any land use in the “Transportation” land use class;</p> <p>(l) any land use in the “Wholesale Trade” land use class;</p> <p>(m) any land use in the “Public Use” land use class; and,</p> <p>(n) any land use in the “Utility” land use class.</p> <p>(6) No exterior storage or exterior operation of the “Residential Business” shall be permitted.</p> <p>(7) No window display of merchandise shall be permitted.</p> <p>(8) Notwithstanding clause T2.16(5)(i), merchandise created, assembled or designed on-site may be stored, displayed and sold from the business.</p> <p>(9) A “Residential Business” falling under the discretionary area</p>
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				requirements of section T2.16 shall only be considered in locations designated, as “live/work” areas through a secondary or concept plan.
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- 10 Chapter 4, Part 4B, section 4B.7.5(3) is repealed and the following substituted:

“ (3) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsections 4B.7.5(1) and (2):

- (a) perimeter shrubs and aesthetic screening are not required for the front lot of Retail Trade, Motor Vehicle – Light land use;
- (b) requirements not explicitly excluded in clause 4B.7.3(3)(a), such as minimum tree requirements, are still required for Retail Trade, Motor Vehicle – Light; and
- (c) no aesthetic screening or setback shall be required between a “Food & Beverage, Outdoor” or “Retail Trade, Outdoor Display” land use and a public street, public sidewalk or public park.”

- 11 Chapter 4, Part 4C, Table 4C.T2: PERMITTED AND DISCRETIONARY LAND USES IN THE MIXED LARGE MARKET ZONE is repealed and the following substituted:

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Table 4C.T2: PERMITTED AND DISCRETIONARY LAND USES IN THE MIXED LARGE MARKET ZONE				
Sec.	Land Use	Permitted	Discretionary	Land Use Specific Regulations
T2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food & Beverage, Outdoor Retail Trade, Outdoor Display 	Permitted		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive-Through, Accessory Food & Beverage, Catering Food & Beverage, Lounge Food & Beverage, Restaurant Industry, Artistic Institution, Day Care Institution, Education 			(1) The “Institution, Day Care”, “Institution, Education” and “Open Space, Active” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body

T2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institution, Health Care • Institution, Humanitarian Service • Institution, Training • Open Space, Active • Public Use, General • Service Trade, Accommodation • Service Trade, Clinic • Service Trade, Light • Service Trade, Personal • Service Trade, Residential Short Term Accommodation • Transportation, Parking Stand • Transportation, Parking Structure • Utility, General 	Permitted	---	<p>Rub Establishment” land use.</p> <p>(2) The measurement required in (1) shall be:</p> <p>(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.</p> <p>(b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.</p>
T2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, Indoor • Industry, Food & Beverage • Industry, Laboratory • Industry, Salvaging – Light • Service Trade, Heavy 	Permitted if the gross floor area is 600 square metres or less, per unit.	Discretionary if the gross floor area is greater than 600 square metres, per unit.	
T2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail Trade, Shop 	<p>Permitted if:</p> <p>(a) proposed outside of an Urban Centre or Urban Corridor, as identified on Figure 4C.F1, with gross floor area 3,000 square metres or less, per unit; or</p>	<p>Discretionary if:</p> <p>(a) proposed outside of an Urban Centre or Urban Corridor, as identified on Figure 4C.F1, with gross floor area greater than 3,000 square metres; or</p>	---

		(b) inside of an Urban Centre or Urban Corridor, as identified on Figure 4C.F1, with gross floor area 6,000 square metres or less, per unit.	(b) proposed inside of an Urban Centre or Urban Corridor, as identified on Figure 4C.F1, with gross floor area greater than 6,000 square metres, per unit.	
T2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office, Industry • Office, Professional 	Permitted if the gross floor area is 1,000 square metres, or less, per unit.	Discretionary if the gross floor area is above 1,000 square metres per unit.	<p>(1) Inside of a Low-Rise Office Area, as identified on Figure 4C.F1, the total gross floor area of all land uses in the “Office” land use class shall not exceed 7,500 square metres per lot.</p> <p>(2) Inside of a Mid-Rise Office Area, as identified on Figure 4C.F1, there is no maximum gross floor area of land uses in the “Office” land use class per lot.</p> <p>(3) In areas other than mentioned in subsections (1) and (2), the combined gross floor area for all land uses in the “Office” land use class shall not exceed 1,000 square metres per lot.</p>
T2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail Trade, Cannabis 	Permitted		<p>(1) A “Retail Trade, Cannabis” land use may not be established or enlarged where it is closer than 182.88 metres from any of the following land uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) another “Retail Trade, Cannabis”; (b) Assembly, Community”; (c) “Institution, Education”; (d) “Institution, Day Care”; or (e) “Open Space, Active”. <p>(2) The measurement required in (1) shall be:</p>

				<p>(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used or proposed to be used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” land use to the nearest portion of the lot with any of the land uses mentioned in subsection (1); and</p> <p>(b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.</p>
T2.7	Agriculture, Animal Support	Permitted if the gross floor area is 500 square metres or less	Discretionary in all other cases.	Agriculture, Animal Support” shall exclude accommodation of livestock.
T2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation, Parking 	Permitted if location is identified as an interim use in the Official Community Plan.	Discretionary in all other cases	The addition of “Transportation, Parking” as a Permitted Use is in response to the recently approved Yards Neighbourhood Plan, which specifically identifies parking as an option to allow for use of the site until potential of the site is realized.
T2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail Trade, Motor Vehicle – Light • Industry, Light 	Permitted if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the gross floor area plus dedicated outdoor area is less than 1000 square metres 	Discretionary if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the gross floor area plus dedicated outdoor area is greater than 1000 square metres 	
T2.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage, Personal • Service Trade, Motor Vehicle, Light 	Permitted if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the gross floor area is 1,000 square metres or less, per lot; and 	Discretionary if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the gross floor area is greater than 1,000 square metres, per lot; or 	
		Permitted if <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) all above- ground fuel pumps, fuel 	Discretionary if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any above-ground fuel pumps, fuel 	(1) All fuel pumps, fuel tanks and liquefied petroleum storage tanks, including associated dispensing equipment,

T2.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail Trade, Fuel Station 	tanks and liquefied petroleum storage tanks, including associated dispensing equipment, are located at least 75 metres from the nearest Dwelling land use.	tanks and liquefied petroleum storage tanks, including associated dispensing equipment, are located less than 75 metres from the nearest Dwelling land use.	<p>shall be located at least: 610 millimetres from a public water supply well; and 100 metres away from a public water supply reservoir.</p> <p>(2) Underground storage tanks shall meet the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment's design and operational requirements.</p> <p>(3) The minimum distance prescribed in T2.13 shall be measured from the equipment to the nearest contour of the well or reservoir or the nearest wall of a building.</p>
T2.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Trade, Wash - Light 	<p>Permitted if:</p> <p>(a) there are four or fewer wash bays per lot; and</p> <p>(b) two or fewer entrances / exits (i.e. garage doors) per lot.</p>	Discretionary if there are five or more wash bays per lot; or three or more entrances / exits (i.e. garage doors) per lot.	<p>(1) All washing equipment shall be contained in a fully enclosed building, except for any entrance or exit.</p> <p>(2) In addition to other applicable requirements, where a Wash is proposed on a lot that adjoins a Sensitive Lot or Major Roadway, all entrances and exits (i.e. garage doors) shall be oriented to avoid negatively impacting the Sensitive Lot or Major Roadway.</p>
T2.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly, Community • Assembly, Recreation • Assembly, Religious • Assembly Ceremonial 	Permitted if the sum of the gross floor area is 3,000 square metres or less, per lot.	Discretionary if the sum of the gross floor area is greater than 3,000 square metres per lot.	<p>(1) The "Assembly Community" land use may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a "Retail Trade, Cannabis" land use.</p> <p>(2) The "Assembly Community", "Community", "Assembly, Recreation" or "Assembly, Religious" land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a "Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment" land use.</p> <p>(3) The measurement</p>

				<p>required in (1) and (2) shall be:</p> <p>(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.</p> <p>(b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.</p>
T2.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwelling, Assisted-Living • Dwelling, Group Care <p>Dwelling, Unit</p>	<p>Permitted within:</p> <p>(a) a Building, Stacked on a lot that contains non-Dwelling uses that are permitted or discretionary in the Mixed Large Market zone; and</p> <p>(b) any building type that contain non-Dwelling uses that are permitted or discretionary in the Mixed Large Market zone.</p>	<p>Discretionary within:</p> <p>(a) Building, Stacked on a lot that does not contain non-Dwelling uses that are permitted or discretionary in the Mixed Large Market zone; and</p> <p>(b) any building type that does not contain non-Dwelling uses that are permitted or discretionary in the Mixed Large Market zone</p>	<p>(1) Developments containing 20 or more dwelling units shall allocate a minimum of five per cent of the total area dedicated to Dwelling use to the communal amenity area.</p> <p>(2) Where the required communal amenity area is provided outdoors, the soft landscaping portion of such communal amenity area may be included as part of the minimum landscaping requirements listed in subpart 4C.7.</p> <p>(3) In addition to other requirements in this bylaw, a discretionary use shall consider that proposed dwelling uses are integrated with a planned or existing mixed use environment.</p>

T2.15	Residential Business	<p>Permitted if the Residential Business:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) does not occupy more than 25 per cent of the gross floor area of the Dwelling; or (b) is an Institution, Day Care meeting the requirements of a family child care home or group family child care home, as defined by The Child Care Act, 2014; or (c) is a Service Trade, Residential Short Term Accommodation meeting the requirements of The Residential Short Term Accommodation Licensing Bylaw.” 	<p>Discretionary if the Residential Business:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) occupies more than 25 percent but not more than 40 per cent of the gross floor area of the Dwelling Unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The gross floor area of the building used for the principal Dwelling Unit shall include any garage or accessory building. (2) Where more than one “Residential Business” is approved on a property, all Residential Businesses together shall not exceed the applicable permitted or discretionary area requirements of section T2.16 (3) A “Residential Business” shall be a land use defined in Chapter 2, except those listed in section (5). (4) Notwithstanding the permitted or discretionary area requirements of section T2.16, a “Residential Business” shall not be approved if, in the opinion of the Development Officer, the use would be more appropriately located in a mixed-use or industrial zone having regard for the overall compatibility of the use with the residential character of the area. (5) The following land uses or land use classes are prohibited as a “Residential Business” in the Mixed Large Market zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any land use in the “Agriculture” land use class, except “Agriculture, Indoor”; (b) any land use in the “Assembly” land use class;
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				<p>(c) any land use in the “Drive- Through” land use class;</p> <p>(d) any land use in the “Dwelling” land use class;</p> <p>(e) any land use in the “Food & Beverage” land use class, except “Food and Beverage, Catering”;</p> <p>(f) any land use in the “Industry” land use class, except “Industry, Artistic”;</p> <p>(g) any land use in the “Institution” land use class, except “Institution, Training” and “Institution, Day Care”;</p> <p>(h) any land use in the “Open Space” land use class;</p> <p>(i) any land use in the “Retail Trade” land use class;</p> <p>(j) any land use in the “Service Trade” land use class except “Service Trade, Personal,” “Service Trade, Clinic”, “Service Trade, Light” and “Service Trade, Residential Short Term Accommodation”;</p> <p>(k) any land use in the “Transportation” land use class;</p> <p>(l) any land use in the “Wholesale Trade” land use class;</p> <p>(m) any land use in the “Public Use” land use class; and,</p> <p>(n) any land use in the “Utility” land use class.</p> <p>(6) No exterior storage or exterior operation of the “Residential Business” shall be permitted.</p>
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				<p>(7) No window display of merchandise shall be permitted.</p> <p>(8) Notwithstanding clause T2.16(5)(i), merchandise created, assembled or designed on-site may be stored, displayed and sold from the business.</p> <p>(9) A “Residential Business” falling under the discretionary area requirements of section T2.16 shall only be considered in locations designated, as “live/work” areas through a secondary or concept plan.</p>
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- 12 Chapter 4, Part 4C, section 4C.7.5(3) is repealed and the following substituted:

- “ (3) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsections 4C.7.5(1) and (2):
- (a) perimeter shrubs and aesthetic screening are not required for the front lot of Retail Trade, Motor Vehicle – Light land use;
 - (b) requirements not explicitly excluded in clause 4C.7.3(3)(a), such as minimum tree requirements, are still required for Retail Trade, Motor Vehicle – Light; and
 - (c) no aesthetic screening or setback shall be required between a “Food & Beverage, Outdoor” or “Retail Trade, Outdoor Display” land use and a public street, public sidewalk or public park.”

- 13 Chapter 4, Part 4D, Table 4D.T2: PERMITTED AND DISCRETIONARY LAND USES IN THE OFFICE AREA ZONE is repealed and the following substituted:

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Table 4D.T2: PERMITTED AND DISCRETIONARY LAND USES IN THE OFFICE AREA ZONE				
Sec.	Land Use	Permitted	Discretionary	Land Use Specific Regulations
		Permitted if the dedicated outdoor area is: (a) is operating	Discretionary if the dedicated outdoor area is: (a) operating entirely or	

T2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food & Beverage, Outdoor • Retail Trade, Outdoor Display 	entirely between the building containing the principal use and the front or side lot lines abutting a public sidewalk, public plaza, public park, or a non-dwelling land.	partially between the building containing the principal use and the rear lot line, or the side lot line abutting a lot zoned Residential.	
T2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry, Laboratory • Office, Industry 	Permitted if the gross floor area is less than 1,000 square metres, per building.	Discretionary if the gross floor area is above 1,000 square metres but less than 4,000 square metres, per building.	---
T2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly, Recreation • Food & Beverage, Catering • Food & Beverage, Lounge • Food & Beverage, Restaurant • Industry, Artistic • Institution, Day Care • Institution, Education • Institution, Health Care • Institution, Humanitarian Service • Institution, Training • Office, Professional • Retail Trade, Shop • Service Trade, Clinic • Service Trade, Light • Service Trade, Personal 	<p>Permitted if:</p> <p>(a) the gross floor area is less than 500 square metres, per unit; or</p> <p>(b) the gross floor area is less than 2,000 square metres, per building; and the Dedicated Outdoor Area does not exceed 2,000 square metres per lot.</p>	---	<p>(1) The “Institution, Education” and “Institution, Day Care” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” land use.</p> <p>(2) The “Assembly, Recreation”, “Institution, Education” or “Institution, Day Care” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.</p> <p>(3) The measurement required in (1) and (2) shall be:</p> <p>(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.</p>

				(b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.
T2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drive-Through, Accessory • Open Space, Active • Public Use, General • Transportation, Parking Structure 	Permitted	---	<p>(1) The “Open Space, Active” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.</p> <p>(2) The measurement required in (1) shall be:</p> <p>(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.</p> <p>(b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.</p>

T2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwelling, Assisted Living • Dwelling, Group Care • Dwelling, Unit 	Permitted	---	<p>(1) The use is only permitted in a Building, Stacked containing a non-Dwelling land use.</p> <p>(2) No building may dedicate more than 50% of its gross floor area to Dwelling land uses.</p> <p>(3) Developments containing 20 or more dwelling units shall allocate a minimum of five per cent of the total area dedicated to Dwelling use to the communal amenity area.</p> <p>(4) Where the required communal amenity area is provided outdoors, the soft landscaping portion of such communal amenity area may be included as part of the minimum landscaping requirements listed in subpart 4D.7.</p>
T2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential Business 	<p>Permitted if the Residential Business:</p> <p>(a) does not occupy more than 25 per cent of the gross floor area of the Dwelling Unit; or</p> <p>(b) is an Institution, Day Care meeting the requirements of a family child care home or group family child care home, as defined by The Child Care Act, 2014; or</p>	<p>Discretionary if the Residential Business occupies more than 25 per cent but not more than 40 per cent of the gross floor area of the Dwelling Unit.</p>	<p>(1) The gross floor area of the building used for the principal Dwelling Unit shall include any garage or accessory building.</p> <p>(2) Where more than one “Residential Business” is approved on a property, all Residential Businesses together shall not exceed the applicable permitted or discretionary area requirements of section T2.6.</p> <p>(3) A “Residential Business” shall be a land use defined in Chapter 2, except those listed in section (5).</p>

		<p>(c) is a Service Trade, Residential Short Term Accommodation meeting the requirements of The Residential Short Term Accommodation Licensing Bylaw.”</p>	<p>(4) Notwithstanding the permitted or discretionary area requirements of section T2.6, a “Residential Business” shall not be approved if, in the opinion of the Development Officer, the use would be more appropriately located in a mixed-use or industrial zone having regard for the overall compatibility of the use with the residential character of the area.</p> <p>(5) The following land uses or land use classes are prohibited as a “Residential Business” in the Mixed Low- Rise zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any land use in the “Agriculture” land use class, except “Agriculture, Indoor”; (b) any land use in the “Assembly” land use class; (c) any land use in the “Drive-Through” land use class; (d) any land use in the “Dwelling” land use class; (e) any land use in the “Food & Beverage” land use class, except “Food and Beverage, Catering”; (f) any land use in the “Industry” land use class, except “Industry, Artistic”; (g) any land use in the “Institution” land use class, except “Institution, Training” and “Institution, Day Care”; (h) any land use in
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				<p>the “Open Space” land use class;</p> <p>(i) any land use in the “Retail Trade” land use class;</p> <p>(j) any land use in the “Service Trade” land use class except “Service Trade, Personal,” “Service Trade, Clinic”, “Service Trade, Light” and “Service Trade, Residential Short Term Accommodation”;</p> <p>(k) any land use in the “Transportation” land use class;</p> <p>(l) any land use in the “Wholesale Trade” land use class;</p> <p>(m) any land use in the “Public Use” land use class;</p> <p>and,</p> <p>”</p>
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- 14 Chapter 5, Part 5A, Table 5A.T2: INDUSTRIAL PRESTIGE ZONE LAND USES is repealed and the following substituted:

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TABLE 5A.T2: INDUSTRIAL PRESTIGE ZONE LAND USES				
Sec.	Land Use	Permitted	Discretionary	Land Use Specific Regulations
T2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food & Beverage, Outdoor 	<p>Permitted if the dedicated outdoor area is:</p> <p>(a) is operating entirely between the building containing the principal use and the front or side lot lines abutting a public sidewalk, public plaza, public park, or a non-dwelling land use.</p>	<p>Discretionary if the dedicated outdoor area is:</p> <p>(a) operating entirely or partially between the building containing the principal use and the rear lot line, or the side lot line abutting a lot zoned Residential</p>	<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>

T2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail Trade, Shop • Wholesale Trade, Indoor 	Permitted if gross floor area is less than 3,000 square metres per unit.	Discretionary if gross floor area is 3,000 square metres or more per unit.	(1) All activities must be indoors.
T2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry, Light • Industry, Salvaging – Light • Service Trade, Heavy 	Permitted if the gross floor area is less than 500 square metres per unit.	Discretionary if the gross floor area is 500 square metres or more per unit.	(1) All activities must be indoors.
T2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office, Industry 	Permitted if gross floor area is 1,000 square metres per lot, or less.	---	(2) The combined gross floor area of all land uses in the “Office, Industry” land use class may not exceed 1,000 square metres, per lot.
T2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, Animal Support • Agriculture, Indoor • Food & Beverage, Catering • Industry, Artistic • Industry, Food & Beverage • Industry, Laboratory 	Permitted if gross floor area is less than 1,000 square metres per unit.	Discretionary if gross floor area is 1,000 square metres or more per unit.	(1) All activities must be indoors. (2) Agriculture, Animal Support” shall exclude accommodation of livestock.
				(1) No outdoor storage is permitted. (2) The “Institution, Day Care” and “Open Space, Active” land use may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” land use. (3) The “Assembly, Recreation”, “Institution, Day Care” or “Open Space, Active” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.

T2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly, Recreation • Institution, Day Care • Institution, Humanitarian Service • Institution, Training • Open Space, Active • Public Use, General • Storage, Personal • Storage, Warehousing 	Permitted	---	<p>(4) The measurement required in (2) and (3) shall:</p> <p>(a) be a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.</p> <p>(b) shall be assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.</p>
T2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food & Beverage, Lounge • Food & Beverage, Restaurant • Service Trade, Clinic • Service Trade, Light • Service Trade, Personal 	Permitted if gross floor area is less than 1,000 square metres per unit.	<p>Discretionary if;</p> <p>(a) gross floor area is 1,000 square metres or more per unit; or</p> <p>(b) if in the case of a Food and Beverage, Lounge, the use is located within 75 metres of a lot zoned as Residential or Mixed Use.</p>	

”

15 Chapter 5, Part 5B, clause 5B.1(d) is repealed and the following substituted:

“ (d) allow for limited consumer-oriented non-industrial land uses, such as retailing and wholesaling; and”

16 Chapter 5, Part 5B, clause 5B.2(3)(a) is repealed and the following substituted:

“ (a) may be in proximity to Residential zones or other non-industrial zones; and”

- 17 Chapter 5, Part 5B, Table 5B.T2: INDUSTRIAL LIGHT ZONE LAND USES is repealed and the following substituted:

“

TABLE 5B.T2: INDUSTRIAL LIGHT ZONE LAND USES				
Sec.	Land Use	Permitted	Discretionary	Land Use Specific Regulations
T2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food & Beverage, Outdoor 	Permitted if dedicated outdoor area is: (a) is operating entirely between the building containing the principal use and the front or side lot lines abutting a public sidewalk, public plaza, public park, or a non-dwelling land use	Discretionary if dedicated outdoor area is: (a) operating entirely or partially between the building containing the principal use and the rear lot line, or the side lot line abutting a lot zoned Residential.	---
T2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food & Beverage, Lounge Food & Beverage, Restaurant Service Trade, Clinic Service Trade, Personal 	Permitted if gross floor area is less than 300 square metres per unit.	Discretionary if gross floor area is 300 square metres or more per unit	
T2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retail Trade, Shop Wholesale Trade, Indoor Retail Trade, Cannabis 	Permitted if gross floor area is less than 3,000 square metres per unit.	Discretionary if gross floor area is 3,000 square metres or more per unit.	(1) A “Retail Trade, Cannabis” land use is permitted only if located within the boundaries of Regina’s Old Warehouse Business Improvement District (as defined by Bylaw No. 2013-15 Regina’s Old Warehouse Business Improvement District Bylaw. (2) A “Retail Trade, Cannabis” land use may not be established or enlarged on a lot that is closer than 182.88 metres from any of the following land uses:

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Another “Retail Trade, Cannabis”; (b) “Assembly, Community”; (c) “Institution, Education”; (d) “Institution, Day Care”; or (e) “Open Space, Active”. <p>(3) The measurement required by subsection (2) shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) be a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used or proposed to be used as “Retail Trade, Cannabis” land use to the nearest portion of the lot currently developed with any of the land uses mentioned in subsection (2); and (b) be assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.
T2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office, Industry 	Permitted if gross floor area is 1,000 square metres per lot, or less.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) gross floor area is above 1,000 square metres per lot but not more than 7,500 square metres, per lot; and (b) the development is located within the Low-Rise Office Area identified on Map 6 of the <i>Official Community Plan</i>. 	---

T2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail Trade, Fuel Station 	Permitted		<p>(a) all fuel pumps, fuel tanks and liquefied petroleum storage tanks, including associated dispensing equipment, shall be located at least:</p> <p>(i) 610 metres from a public water supply well; and</p> <p>(ii) 100 metres away from a public water supply reservoir; and</p> <p>(b) every underground storage tank shall meet the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment's design and operational requirements.</p>
T2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, Animal Support • Agriculture, Cannabis • Agriculture, Indoor • Food & Beverage, Catering • Industry, Food & Beverage • Industry, Laboratory • Industry, Salvaging – Light • Retail Trade, Outdoor Lot • Retail Trade, Motor Vehicle – Heavy • Retail Trade, Motor Vehicle – Light • Service Trade, Heavy • Service Trade, Motor Vehicle – Heavy • Service Trade, Motor Vehicle – Light • Service Trade, Wash – Heavy • Service Trade, Wash – Heavy • Service Trade, Wash – Light • Storage, Outdoor • Transportation, Parking 	<p>Permitted if:</p> <p>(i) the gross floor area is less than 500 square metres per unit, where the lot abuts a lot zoned as Residential ; or</p> <p>(ii) the gross floor area is greater than 500 square metres, per unit, where the lot does not abut a lot zoned as Residential.</p>	<p>Discretionary if:</p> <p>(a) the gross floor area is more than 500 square metres, per lot and where the lot abuts a lot zoned Residential;</p>	<p>(1) “Service Trade, Wash – Heavy” and “Service Trade, Wash – Light” land uses are restricted as follows:</p> <p>(a) all washing equipment shall be contained in a fully enclosed building, except for any entrance or exit; and</p> <p>(b) where the use is proposed on a lot that abuts a Sensitive Lot or Major Roadway, all entrances and exits (e.g. garage doors) shall be positioned to avoid negatively impacting the Residential Lot or Major Roadway.</p>

	Stand • Wholesale Trade, Outdoor			
T2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly, Recreation • Assembly, Ceremonial • Industry, Artistic • Industry, Light • Industry, Laboratory • Institution, Day Care • Institution, Training • Open Space, Active • Public Use, General • Service Trade, Light • Storage, Personal • Storage, Warehouse • Transportation, Parking Structure • Transportation, Terminal • Utility, General 	Permitted	---	<p>(1) “Institution, Day Care” and “Open Space, Active” land uses may not be established on a lot that closer than 182.88 metres to another lot containing a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” land use.</p> <p>(2) The “Assembly, Recreation” “Institution, Day Care” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.</p> <p>(3) The measurement required in subsections (1) and (2) shall be:</p> <p>(a) be a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.</p> <p>(b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.</p> <p>(4) The “Open Space,</p>

				<p>Active” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment”, “Retail Trade, Adult” or “Assembly Adult” land use.</p> <p>(5) The measurement required in shall be:</p> <p>(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used or proposed to be used for the “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment”, “Retail Trade, Adult” or “Assembly, Adult” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.</p> <p>(b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.</p>
T2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly, Adult • Drive-Through, Accessory • Industry, Salvaging – Heavy • Retail Trade, Adult • Storage, Hazardous Material • Transportation, Parking Lot 	---	Discretionary	<p>(1) An “Assembly, Adult” or “Retail Trade, Adult” or “Service Trade, Adult” land use may not be established or enlarged on a lot that is closer than 182.88 metres from:</p> <p>(a) another lot containing an “Assembly, Adult, “Retail Trade, Adult” or “Service Trade, Adult” land use; or</p> <p>(b) a Sensitive Lot.</p> <p>(2) The requirements of Subpart 1E.3 of Chapter 1 apply to any land use that includes the storage, processing,</p>

				or use of Hazardous substances.
T2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment 	Permitted	---	<p>(1) The “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use may not be established or enlarged where it is closer than 182.88 metres from any of the following land uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) “Assembly, Community”; (b) “Assembly, Recreation”; (c) “Assembly, Religious”; (d) “Institution, Education”; (e) “Institution, Day Care”; (f) “Open Space, Active”; (g) another lot containing a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use; or (h) a Sensitive Lot. <p>(2) The measurement required in (1) shall be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used or proposed to be used for the “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation. (b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer. <p>(3) Any application submitted for a development permit in respect of a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use must include</p>

				the consent of the property owner.
T2.10	• Dwelling, Unit	---	Discretionary	(1) A Dwelling Unit is only permitted in Building, Detached and only permitted where a Building, Detached with a Dwelling Unit currently exists or previously existed on the lot.
T2.11	• Dwelling, Secondary Suite	Permitted	---	<p>(1) "Dwelling, Secondary Suite" land use is restricted as follows:</p> <p>(a) a "Dwelling, Secondary Suite" shall be located only within the exterior walls of a Building, Detached with only one principal Dwelling Unit.</p> <p>(b) a "Dwelling, Secondary Suite" shall not occupy more than the lesser of:</p> <p>(i) 40 per cent of the gross floor area of the building;</p> <p>or,</p> <p>(ii) 80 square metres.</p> <p>where the calculation of such area shall include the area of the basement.</p> <p>(c) a "Dwelling, Secondary Suite" is not permitted in an accessory building or structure, unless otherwise specified.</p>

			<p>(d) no more than one “Dwelling, Secondary Suite” per principal Dwelling Unit shall be located in a building.</p> <p>(e) the floor area occupied by a “Dwelling, Secondary Suite” shall be considered as part of the principal building.</p>
		<p>Permitted if the Residential Business:</p>	<p>(1) For the purpose of this section, the gross floor area of the building used for the principal Dwelling Unit shall include any garage or accessory building.</p> <p>(2) Where more than one “Residential Business” is approved on a property, all Residential Businesses together shall not exceed the applicable permitted or discretionary area requirements of section T2.7.</p> <p>(3) A “Residential Business” shall be a land use defined in Chapter 2, except those listed in subsection (5).</p>

T2.12	• Residential Business	<p>(a) does not occupy more than 25 per cent of the gross floor area of the building used for the Dwelling Unit; or</p> <p>(b) is an Institution, Day Care meeting the requirements of a family child care home or group family child care home, as defined by The Child Care Act, 2014; or</p>	<p>Discretionary if the Residential Business occupies more than 25 per cent but not more than 40 per cent of the gross floor area of the building used for the Dwelling Unit.</p>	<p>(4) Notwithstanding the permitted or discretionary area requirements of section T2.7, a “Residential Business” shall not be approved if, in the opinion of the Development Officer, the use would be more appropriately located in a mixed-use or industrial zone having regard for the overall compatibility of the use with the residential character of the area.</p> <p>(5) The following land uses or land use classes are prohibited as a” Residential Business in the Residential Neighbourhood zone:</p> <p>(a) any land use in the “Agriculture” land use class, except “Agriculture, Indoor”;</p> <p>(b) any land use in the “Assembly” land use class;</p> <p>(c) any land use in the “Drive-Through” land use class;</p> <p>(d) any land use in the “Dwelling” land use class;</p> <p>(e) any land use in the “Food & Beverage” land use class, except “Food and Beverage, Catering”;</p>
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		<p>(c) is a Service Trade, Residential Short Term Accommodation meeting the requirements of The Residential Short Term Accommodation Licensing Bylaw.</p>	<p>(f) any land use in the “Industry” land use class, except “Industry, Artistic”;</p> <p>(g) any land use in the “Institution” land use class, except “Institution, Training” and “Institution, Day Care”;</p> <p>(h) any land use in the “Open Space” land use class;</p> <p>(i) any land use in the “Retail Trade” land use class;</p> <p>(j) any land use in the “Service Trade” land use class except “Service Trade, Personal,” “Service Trade, Clinic,” “Service Trade, Light” and “Service Trade, Residential Short Term Accommodation”;</p> <p>(k) any land use in the “Transportation” land use class;</p> <p>(l) any land use in the “Wholesale Trade” land use class;</p> <p>(m) any land use in the “Public Use” land use class; and,</p> <p>(n) any land use in the “Utility” land use class.</p> <p>(6) No exterior storage or exterior operation of the “Residential Business” shall be permitted.</p> <p>(7) No window display of merchandise shall be permitted.</p> <p>(8) Notwithstanding clause T2.13(5)(i), merchandise</p>
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				<p>created, assembled or designed on-site may be stored, displayed and sold from the business.</p> <p>(9) A “Residential Business” falling under the discretionary area requirements of section T2.7 shall only be considered in locations designated, as “live/work” areas through a secondary or concept plan.</p>
T2.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work Camp 	Permitted where development does not exceed 20 beds, for a limited term as approved by the Development Officer.	Discretionary where development includes more than 20 beds, for a limited term as approved by Council.	<p>Work Camps are restricted as follows:</p> <p>(a) upon expiry of the term of the use, the development lands shall be restored to their original state prior to existence of the Work Camp; and</p> <p>(b) parking requirements in relation to a Work Camp may be relaxed at the discretion of the Development Officer (in the case of a permitted use) or and at the discretion of Council (in the case of a discretionary use).</p>

”

18 Chapter 5, Part 5B, section 5B.7.5(3) is repealed and the following substituted:

- “ (3) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsections 5B.7.5(1) and (2):
- (a) perimeter shrubs and aesthetic screening are not required for the front lot of Retail Trade, Motor Vehicle – Light land;
- (b) requirements not explicitly excluded in clause 4B.7.3(3)(a), such as minimum tree requirements, are still required for Retail Trade, Motor Vehicle – Light; and

- (c) no aesthetic screening or setback shall be required between a “Food & Beverage, Outdoor” or “Retail Trade, Outdoor Display” land use and a public street, public sidewalk or public park.”

- 19 Chapter 5, Part 5C, Table 5C.T2: INDUSTRIAL HEAVY ZONE LAND USES is repealed and the following substituted:

“

TABLE 5C.T2: INDUSTRIAL HEAVY ZONE LAND USES				
Sec.	Land Use	Permitted	Discretionary	Land Use Specific Regulations
T2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food & Beverage, Outdoor 	Permitted if dedicated outdoor area is: (a) is operating entirely between the building containing the principal use and the front or side lot lines abutting a public sidewalk, public plaza, public park, or a non-dwelling land use.	Discretionary if dedicated outdoor area is: (a) operating entirely or partially between the building containing the principal use and the rear lot line, or the side lot line abutting a lot zoned Residential.	---
T2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retail Trade, Shop Retail Trade, Motor Vehicle - Light 	Permitted if gross floor area is less than 500 square metres per unit.	Discretionary if gross floor area is 500 square metres or more per unit.	
T2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office, Industry 	Permitted if gross floor area is 1,000 square metres per lot, or less.	---	
				(1) “Service Trade, Wash – Heavy” and “Service Trade, Wash – Light” land uses are restricted as follows: (a) all washing equipment shall be contained in a fully enclosed building, except for any entrance or exit; and

T2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, Cannabis • Agriculture, Indoor • Agriculture, Outdoor • Agriculture, Animal Support • Assembly, Ceremonial • Assembly, Range • Assembly, Recreation • Drive-Through, Accessory • Food & Beverage, Catering • Industry, Artistic • Industry, Food & Beverage • Industry, Laboratory • Industry, Light • Industry, Salvaging – Light • Institution, Training • Open Space, Active • Public Use, General • Retail Trade, Fuel Station • Retail Trade, Motor Vehicle-Heavy • Retail Trade, Outdoor Lot • Service Trade, Heavy • Service Trade, Motor Vehicle – Heavy • Service Trade, Motor Vehicle – Light • Service Trade, Wash – Heavy • Service Trade, Wash – Light • Storage, Outdoor • Storage, Personal • Storage, Warehousing • Transportation, Parking Structure • Transportation, Terminal • Utility, General • Wholesale Trade, Indoor • Wholesale Trade, Outdoor 	Permitted	---	<p>(b) where the use is proposed on a lot that abuts a Sensitive Lot or Major Roadway, all entrances and exits (e.g. garage doors) shall be positioned to avoid negatively impacting the Sensitive Lot or Major Roadway.</p> <p>(2) The following additional regulations apply to any proposed land use that includes any fuel pumps, fuel tanks and liquefied petroleum storage tanks</p> <p>(a) all fuel pumps, fuel tanks and liquefied petroleum storage tanks, including associated dispensing equipment, shall be located at least:</p> <p>(i) 610 metres from a public water supply well; and</p> <p>(ii) 100 metres away from a public water supply reservoir; and</p> <p>(b) every underground storage tank shall meet the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment’s design and operational requirements.</p> <p>(3) The “Open Space, Active” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment”, “Retail Trade, Adult” or “Assembly Adult” land use, or Retail Trade, Cannabis;</p> <p>(4) The “Assembly,</p>
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				<p>Recreation” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment”, “Retail Trade, Adult” or “Assembly Adult” land use,</p> <p>(5) The measurement required in (3) and (4) shall be:</p> <p>(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used or proposed to be used for the “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment”, “Retail Trade, Cannabis, or</p> <p>(b) In the case of Retail Trade, Adult” or “Assembly, Adult” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.</p> <p>(c) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.</p> <p>(6) The requirements of Subpart 1E.3 of Chapter 1 apply to any land use that includes the storage, processing, or use of Hazardous substances.</p> <p>(7) An “Assembly, Range” land use is prohibited on any lot that is within 50 metres of a Sensitive Lot or Major Roadway.</p> <p>(8) No land use where any kind of firearm will be used outdoors may be established within 3.1 kilometres</p>
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				of a Sensitive Lot or Major Roadway.
T2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry, Heavy • Industry, Salvaging – Heavy • Institution, Day Care • Storage, Hazardous Material 	---	Discretionary	<p>(1) The requirements of Subpart 1F.3 of Chapter 1 apply to any land use that includes the storage, processing, or use of Hazardous substances.</p> <p>(2) The “Institution, Day Care” land use may not be established where it will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.</p> <p>(a) The measurement required in subsection (2) shall:</p> <p>(b) be a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used or proposed to be used as a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot currently developed with any of the land uses mentioned in subsection (2).</p> <p>(c) be assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.</p>

T2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly, Adult • Retail Trade, Adult 	---	Discretionary	<p>(1) The “Assembly, Adult” or “Retail Trade, Adult” land use may not be established or enlarged on a lot that is closer than 182.88 metres from:</p> <p>(a) a lot containing an “Assembly, Adult, “Retail Trade, Adult” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use; or</p> <p>(b) a “Sensitive Lot.</p>
T2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment 	Permitted	---	<p>(1) The “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use may not be established or enlarged where it is closer than 182.88 metres from any of the following land uses:</p> <p>(a) “Assembly, Community”;</p> <p>(b) “Assembly, Recreation”;</p> <p>(c) “Assembly, Religious”;</p> <p>(d) “Institution, Education”;</p> <p>(e) “Institution, Day Care”;</p> <p>(f) “Open Space, Active”;</p> <p>(g) another lot containing a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use; or</p> <p>(h) a Sensitive Lot.</p> <p>(2) The measurement required in (1) shall be:</p> <p>(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used or proposed to be used for the “Service Trade, Body Rub</p>

				<p>Establishment” to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.</p> <p>(b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.</p> <p>(3) Any application submitted for a development permit in respect of a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use must include the consent of the property owner.</p>
T2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work Camp 	Permitted where development does not exceed 20 beds, for a limited term as approved by the Development Officer.	Discretionary where development includes more than 20 beds, for a limited term as approved by Council.	<p>Work Camps are restricted as follows:</p> <p>(a) upon expiry of the term of the use, the development lands shall be restored to their original state prior to existence of the Work Camp; and</p> <p>(b) parking requirements in relation to a Work Camp may be relaxed at the discretion of the Development Officer (in the case of a permitted use) or and at the discretion of Council (in the case of a discretionary use).</p>

”

20 Chapter 5, Part 5C, section 5C.7.5(3) is repealed and the following substituted:

“ (3) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsections 5C.7.5(1) and (2):

- (a) perimeter shrubs and aesthetic screening are not required for the front lot of Retail Trade, Motor Vehicle – Light land use;
- (b) requirements not explicitly excluded in clause 4B.7.3(3)(a), such as minimum tree requirements, are still required for Retail Trade, Motor Vehicle – Light; and

- (c) no aesthetic screening or setback shall be required between a “Food & Beverage, Outdoor” or “Retail Trade, Outdoor Display” land use and a public street, public sidewalk or public park.”

- 21 Chapter 6, Part 6A, Table 6A.T2: DOWNTOWN DIRECT CONTROL DISTRICT PERMITTED AND DISCRETIONARY LAND USES, section (row) T2.6 is repealed and the following substituted:

“

T2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwelling, Assisted-Living • Dwelling, Group Care • Dwelling, Unit 	Permitted	---	(1) Developments containing 20 or more Dwelling Units shall allocate a minimum of five per cent of the total area dedicated to Dwelling use to a communal amenity, which may be included as part of the minimum landscape requirements prescribed in Subpart 6A.7.
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- 22 Chapter 6, Part 6D, Table 6D.T2: SASKATCHEWAN DRIVE / NORTH RAILWAY DIRECT CONTROL DISTRICT LAND USE CLASSIFICATION, section (row) T2.1 is amended by adding “Retail Trade, Motor Vehicle Light” after “Public Use, General” in the column titled “Land Uses”.

- 23 Chapter 6, Part 6E, Table 6E.T2(a): CENTRE SQUARE DIRECT CONTROL DISTRICT LAND USE GROUPS: Low-Rise and House-Form Mix, section (row) T2(a).3 is repealed and the following substituted:

“

T2(a).3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly, Community • Assembly, Religious • Assembly, Ceremonial • Open Space, Active • Public Use, General • Utility, General 	Permitted if the sum of the gross floor area is 500 square metres or less per lot.	Discretionary if the sum of the gross floor area is greater than 500 square metres.	<p>(1) The “Open Space, Active” land use may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” land use.</p> <p>(1.1) The “Assembly, Community”, “Assembly, Religious” or “Open Space, Active” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.</p> <p>(2) The measurement required in (1.1) shall be:</p> <p>(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.</p> <p>(b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.</p>
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- 24 Chapter 6, Part 6E, Table 6E.T2(b): CENTRE SQUARE DIRECT CONTROL DISTRICT LAND USE GROUPS: Mid-Rise and House-Form Mix, section (row) T2(b).3 is amended by adding “Assembly, Ceremonial” after “Assembly, Recreation” in the column titled “Land Use”.
- 25 Chapter 6, Part 6E, Table 6E.T2(c): CENTRE SQUARE DIRECT CONTROL DISTRICT LAND USE GROUPS: High-Rise Mix, section (row) T2(c).2 is amended by adding “Assembly, Ceremonial” after “Assembly, Recreation” in the column titled “Land Use”.

- 26 Chapter 6, Part 6E, Table 6E.T2(d): CENTRE SQUARE DIRECT CONTROL DISTRICT LAND USE GROUPS: Transitional Area Mixed, section (row) T2(d).2 is repealed and the following substituted:

“

T2(d).2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly, Community • Assembly, Recreation • Assembly, Ceremonial • Food & Beverage, Catering • Food & Beverage, Restaurant • Industry, Artistic • Industry, Food & Beverage • Industry, Laboratory • Institution, Day Care • Institution, Training • Office, Professional • Retail Trade, Shop • Service Trade, Accommodation • Service Trade, Clinic • Service Trade, Light • Service Trade, Personal 	<p>Permitted if the land use:</p> <p>(a) will occupy a repurposed, existing building; or</p> <p>(b) is located on the ground floor of a multi-unit building, provided that at least 50% of the building's gross floor area will be dedicated to Dwelling land uses.</p>	<p>Discretionary if the land use will not:</p> <p>(a) occupy a repurposed, existing building; or</p> <p>(b) be located on the ground floor of a multi-unit building; or</p> <p>(c) if less than 50% of the building's gross floor area will be dedicated to Dwelling land uses.</p>	<p>(1) The “Institution, Day Care” land use may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” land use.</p> <p>(1.1) The “Assembly, Community”, “Assembly, Recreation” or “Institution, Day Care” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.</p> <p>(2) The measurement required in (1.1) shall be:</p> <p>(a) a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.</p> <p>(b) assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.</p>
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”

- 27 Chapter 6, Part 6E, Table 6E.T2(e): CENTRE SQUARE DIRECT CONTROL DISTRICT LAND USE GROUPS: Transitional Area Arterial, section (row) T2(e).5 is repealed and the following substituted:

“

T2(e).5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly, Community • Assembly, Recreation • Assembly, Ceremonial • Food & Beverage, Catering • Food & Beverage, Lounge • Food & Beverage, Restaurant • Industry, Artistic • Industry, Food & Beverage • Industry, Laboratory • Institution, Day Care • Institution, Training • Office, Industry • Office, Professional • Open Space, Active • Public Use, General • Retail Trade, Shop • Service Trade, Accommodation • Service Trade, Clinic • Service Trade, Light • Service Trade, Personal • Utility, General 	Permitted if gross floor area is 4,000 square metres or less per lot.	Discretionary if gross floor area is more than 4,000 square metres per lot.	<p>(1) The “Institution, Day Care” land use may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Retail Trade, Cannabis” land use.</p> <p>(1.1) The “Assembly, Community”, “Assembly, Recreation”, “Institution, Day Care” or “Open Space, Active” land uses may not be established where they will be closer than 182.88 metres to a “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use.</p> <p>(2) The measurement required in (1.1) shall:</p> <p>(a) be a straight line, measured from the nearest point of the portion of the building used for the “Retail Trade, Cannabis” or “Service Trade, Body Rub Establishment” land use to the nearest portion of the lot requiring separation.</p> <p>(b) be assessed as of the date of receipt of a complete application as determined by the Development Officer.</p>
---------	--	---	---	---

”

- 28 This Bylaw comes into force on the day of passage.

READ A FIRST TIME THIS 29th DAY OF April 2021.

READ A SECOND TIME THIS 29th DAY OF April 2021.

READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED THIS 29th DAY OF April 2021.

Mayor

City Clerk

(SEAL)

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY

City Clerk

ABSTRACT

BYLAW NO. 2021-31

THE REGINA ZONING AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2021 (No. 7)

PURPOSE:	The purpose of this Bylaw is to amend Bylaw 2019-19, being <i>The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019</i> to improve clarity in regulations, and remove unnecessary barriers to development within industrial and mixed-use zones
ABSTRACT:	This Bylaw makes amendments to improve clarity in regulations and remove unnecessary barriers to development within industrial and mixed-use zones.
STATUTORY AUTHORITY:	Section 46 of <i>The Planning and Development Act, 2007</i> .
MINISTER'S APPROVAL:	N/A
PUBLIC HEARING:	A public hearing is required between first and second reading of this bylaw pursuant to section 10 of <i>The Public Notice Policy Bylaw, 2020</i> , and in accordance with s.28(12) of <i>The Procedure Bylaw</i> .
PUBLIC NOTICE:	Required, pursuant to section 13 of <i>The Public Notice Policy Bylaw, 2020</i> .
REFERENCE:	Regina Planning Commission, April 7, 2021, RPC21-34.
AMENDS/REPEALS:	Amends <i>The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019</i> .
CLASSIFICATION:	Regulatory
INITIATING DIVISION:	City Planning & Community Development
INITIATING DEPARTMENT:	Planning & Development Services

BYLAW NO. 2021-32

BYLAW TO AUTHORIZE THE EXCHANGE AND DEDICATION
OF MUNICIPAL RESERVE LANDS

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REGINA ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

Purpose

- 1 The purpose of this Bylaw is to authorize the exchange of municipal reserve lands located at 3215 Lakeview Avenue, being Parcel R6, Plan No. 62R29374 for the lands located at 3301 Garnet Street, being Block 83, Plan JF4373, Extension 2.

Statutory Authority

- 2 The authority for this Bylaw is section 188 and 199 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.

Authorization

- 3 The municipal reserve lands located at 3215 Lakeview Avenue, being Parcel R6, Plan No. 62R29374 may be transferred to The Board of Education of the Regina Roman Catholic Separate School Division No. 81 (or its designate) for school purposes in exchange for those lands of equal value located at 3301 Garnet Street, being Block 83, Plan JF4373, Extension 2.
- 4 Upon acquisition by the City, the lands located at 3301 Garnet Street, being Block 83, Plan JF4373, Extension 2 are hereby designated as municipal reserve.
- 5 This Bylaw comes into force on the day of passage

READ A FIRST TIME THIS 29th DAY OF April 2021.

READ A SECOND TIME THIS 29th DAY OF April 2021.

READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED THIS 29th DAY OF April 2021.

Mayor

City Clerk

(SEAL)

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY

City Clerk

Approved as to form this _____ day of _____, 20____.

City Solicitor

ABSTRACT

BYLAW NO. 2021-32

BYLAW TO AUTHORIZE THE EXCHANGE AND DEDICATION OF MUNICIPAL RESERVE LANDS

PURPOSE:	The purpose of this Bylaw is to authorize the exchange of municipal reserve lands located at 3215 Lakeview Avenue, being Parcel R6, Plan No. 62R29374 for the lands located at 3301 Garnet Street, being Block 83, Plan JF4373, Extension 2.
ABSTRACT:	The Bylaw authorizes the exchange of the municipal reserve lands located at 3215 Lakeview Avenue, being Parcel R6, Plan No. 62R29374 for the lands located at 3301 Garnet Street, being Block 83, Plan JF4373, Extension 2. The Bylaw also designates Block 83 as municipal reserve.
STATUTORY AUTHORITY:	Sections 188 and 199 of <i>The Planning and Development Act, 2007</i> .
MINISTER'S APPROVAL:	Not required
PUBLIC HEARING:	Required pursuant to section 10 of <i>The Public Notice Bylaw, 2020</i> .
PUBLIC NOTICE:	Required pursuant to section 9(d) of <i>The Public Notice Bylaw, 2020</i> .
REFERENCE:	Regina Planning Commission, April 7, 2021, RPC21-32; City Council, April 14, 2021, CR21-60.
AMENDS/REPEALS:	N/A
CLASSIFICATION:	Administrative
INITIATING DIVISION:	City Planning & Community Development
INITIATING DEPARTMENT:	Planning & Development Services

BYLAW NO. 2021-33

THE REGINA ZONING AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2021 (No. 8)

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REGINA ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

- 1 The purpose of this Bylaw is to amend *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019* by re-zoning the subject lands to accommodate a new joint-use school and related parking.
- 2 The authority for this Bylaw is section 46 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.
- 3 Schedule “A” of *The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019* is amended in the manner set forth in this Bylaw.
- 4 Chapter 9 – Zoning Maps (Map No. 2685(A)) is amended by re-zoning the lands in Regina, Saskatchewan as outlined on the map attached as Appendix “A”, legally described as:

Legal Address: Parcel R6, Plan No. 62R29374
Proposed Parcel E (currently part of Parcel D, Plan No. 60R07552)

Civic Address: 3215 Lakeview Avenue & 3310 Lakeview Avenue

Current Zoning: PS – Public Service

Proposed Zoning: I - Institutional

- 5 Chapter 7, Part 7B, Table 7B.T2: INSTITUTIONAL ZONE LAND USES, section (row) T2.7 is repealed and the following substituted:

“

T2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Open Space, CeremonialTransportation, Parking Lot	----	Discretionary	The “Transportation, Parking Lot” land use will only be considered as a principal use when it permits long-term shared parking or off-street caveated parking to meet minimum parking requirements of the use for which it is provided.
------	--	------	---------------	---

”

6 This Bylaw comes into force on the day of passage.

READ A FIRST TIME THIS 29th DAY OF April 2021.

READ A SECOND TIME THIS 29th DAY OF April 2021.

READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED THIS 29th DAY OF April 2021.

Mayor

City Clerk

(SEAL)

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY

City Clerk

ABSTRACT

BYLAW NO. 2021-33

THE REGINA ZONING AMENDMENT BYLAW, 2021 (No. 8)

PURPOSE:	The purpose of this Bylaw is to amend <i>The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019</i> by re-zoning the subject lands to accommodate a new joint-use school and related parking.
ABSTRACT:	This Bylaw rezones the subject lands to accommodate a new joint-use school development and adopts new regulations allowing parking lots to be considered as a discretionary use in prescribed circumstances.
STATUTORY AUTHORITY:	Section 46 of <i>The Planning and Development Act, 2007</i> .
MINISTER'S APPROVAL:	N/A
PUBLIC HEARING:	A public hearing is required between first and second reading of this bylaw pursuant to section 10 of <i>The Public Notice Policy Bylaw, 2020</i> , and in accordance with s.28(12) of <i>The Procedure Bylaw</i> .
PUBLIC NOTICE:	Required, pursuant to section 13 of <i>The Public Notice Policy Bylaw, 2020</i> .
REFERENCE:	Regina Planning Commission, April 7, 2021, RPC21-32; City Council, April 14, 2021, CR21-60.
AMENDS/REPEALS:	Amends <i>The Regina Zoning Bylaw, 2019</i>
CLASSIFICATION:	Regulatory
INITIATING DIVISION:	City Planning & Community Development
INITIATING DEPARTMENT:	Planning & Development Services

CONVERSION THERAPY IN CANADA:

A Guide for Legislative Action

REVISED EDITION

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Canada Research
Chairs

Chaires de recherche
du Canada

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Available at: <https://noconversioncanada.com>

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Conversion Therapy Caucus

The Trevor Project

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Executive Director, Generous Space Ministries

No Conversion Canada



Lethbridge Public Interest Research Group



Written Endorsements

Conversion therapy is akin to torture. While serving as Special Advisor to the Prime Minister on LGBTQ2 Issues, survivors and activists shared with me their traumatic experiences as well as their mental and physical pain. I was shocked by the scope and scale of conversion therapy in our country. We must end these heinous and harmful practices in Canada.

All orders of government need to listen to survivors and experts. LGBTQ2 children, adults and seniors deserve protection from people who would seek to change them. We must empower LGBTQ2 Canadians to state clearly and emphatically, "Do not try to change me. I am perfect as I am."

The full weight of federal, provincial, municipal and indigenous laws must be put in place to protect our community. Now is the time for allies – and for champions. Use this Guide. Activate and agitate. Demand change. Across this land. Together we can end cycles of harm, fear, and shame and embrace diversity.



*Randy Boissonnault,
Former Member of Parliament and Special Advisor
to the Prime Minister of Canada on LGBTQ2 Issues*

Social workers uphold the right of every person to be free from violence and threat of violence. Accordingly, CASW strongly condemns all forms of conversion therapy as it is not evidence based, widely discredited, and causes great harm – especially among children and youth. CASW supports this national guide, and we call on all levels of government to put the health, safety, and security of Canadians first by unanimously supporting and expediting legislation that prohibits all forms of conversion therapy. Not one more person in Canada should endure the harm of this damaging and discredited attack against their identity.



*Fred Phelps, MSW, RSW, CAE, Executive Director,
Canadian Association of Social Workers*

CUPE LGBTQ2+ activists and allies have fought homophobic and transphobic discrimination, harassment and violence at work and in the community. We support survivors of conversion practices and call on governments and employers to step up efforts to end these violent acts. With members in municipal, health care, social services and other sectors where survivors work and receive services, CUPE adds its voice to this important campaign.



*Mark Hancock,
CUPE National President*

The Canadian Psychological Association endorses this national guide and opposes any therapy with the goal of repairing, changing, suppressing, or converting an individual's sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression, regardless of age. Conversion therapy, or reparative therapy, refers to any deliberate attempt to change the sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression of any person. It can include prayer or religious rites, modification of behaviours, and individual or group counselling.

Scientific research does not support the efficacy of conversion or reparative therapy and its associated practices. Conversion or reparative therapy can result in negative outcomes such as distress, anxiety, depression, negative self-image, a feeling of personal failure, difficulty sustaining relationships, self-harm, suicide ideation, and sexual dysfunction. There is no evidence that the negative effects of conversion or reparative therapy counterbalance any distress caused by the social stigma and prejudice these individuals may experience.

The Canadian Psychological Association also recognizes that individuals differ in the fluidity of their identities and sexual attractions across the lifespan, but does not view such naturally occurring fluidity as supporting arguments in favour of conversion or reparative therapies. As well, individuals may experience distress about their identities, attractions, or orientation, due to negative internalized beliefs or external factors such as family, religious, cultural, or societal values or discrimination. As such, seeking therapy from an LGBTQ2-affirmative or person-focused therapist is a positive step towards maintaining one's mental health and well-being.



*Dr. K.R. Cohen, Chief Executive Officer, Canadian
Psychological Association*

UFCW Canada opposes conversion therapy. Any effort to change a person's sexual orientation or gender identity is contrary to Canadian values upheld by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and human rights legislation. We stand in solidarity with conversion therapy survivors, whose stories delineate the irreparable harms that arise from so called "change efforts" in society. We wholeheartedly endorse this publication as we continue to advocate with organizations working to end conversion therapy in Canada.



*Paul Meinema, National President,
UFCW Canada*

Written Endorsements cont'd

The Canadian Teachers' Federation strongly supports LGBTQ2 inclusive education and opposes all forms of "conversion therapy" as harmful to the inherent dignity and well-being of people everywhere, especially LGBTQ2 youth. As an organization committed to social justice and human rights, we fully endorse the development of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity school policies, LGBTQ2 inclusive curriculum, and legislation to support the health and safety of LGBTQ2 Canadians. Conversion therapy has no place in our schools, just as it has no place in our society. This national guide is a tremendous resource to support legislators and policy makers in taking action to create safer, more respectful and inclusive communities that fully welcome, affirm, and celebrate all LGBTQ2 people.



Shelley L. Morse,
CTF/FCE President

Conversion therapy is a human rights abuse, plain and simple. It violates the right to physical and mental integrity. In some instances, people are deprived of their liberty in order to be subjected to anti-scientific "treatment" for a supposed "problem" manufactured from ignorance. It can never be acceptable in a free and democratic society that people be subjected to cruel, inhuman and degrading measures, resulting in lasting harm, in order to satisfy someone else's religious or cultural beliefs deeming them sinful, deviant or defective. What is particularly odious is the notion that such hate and abuse could be allowed to masquerade as therapy. Lawmakers have the power to curtail and combat such abuse. With that power comes the responsibility to use it.



Richard Elliott, Executive Director,
HIV Legal Network

The United Church of Canada highly recommends the use of this informative, well researched, and thorough guide, to educate and assist people of faith to take action as they seek to affirm the value and dignity of all God's children. The voices of LGBTQ2+ people impacted by conversion therapy, and the section on how to respond to common arguments against conversion therapy bans, will both inspire and resource individuals and faith communities in speaking out against this spiritually, physically, and mentally harmful practice.



The United Church
of Canada

Rev. Michael Blair, Executive Minister,
Church in Mission, The United Church of Canada

PSAC continues to fight for the rights of the LGBTQ2+ communities. We are vehemently opposed to any form of violence, harassment or discrimination in the workplace and continue to provide support mechanisms and resources to our LGBTQ2+ members and allies. Conversion therapy is the damaging practice of denying LGBTQ2+ identity and dignity and trying to coerce people to change their identity. It hurts children, adults and tears families apart. PSAC supports the creation of this guide to support legislators and policy makers in ensuring all levels of government put an end to conversion therapy.



Chris Aylward, National President,
Public Service Alliance of Canada

This excellent resource provides comprehensive information and a roadmap for action to ban conversion therapy in Canada. Canada's unions are committed to working with our 2SLGBTQI allies to work toward ending this devastating and damaging practice.



Larry Rousseau, Executive Vice-President,
Canadian Labour Congress

The LGBT Purge Fund endorses this important national guide and strongly supports legislation that prohibits any form of conversion therapy. We are an organization that knows all too well the damaging impact of cruel and dehumanizing treatment against LGBTQ2 people. The LGBT Purge Fund works on reconciliation initiatives for survivors of the so-called "LGBT Purge" – A period of time in Canada when LGBTQ2 people were harassed, criminalized, discriminated against and fired from their jobs in the federal government, the RCMP and the Canadian Armed Forces. This dehumanizing treatment has a profound, life-long experience on people who experience it. This guide is an important tool to help legislators better protect LGBTQ2 people and ensure that they are protected from the cruel and harmful practice of conversion therapy.



Michelle Douglas, Executive Director,
The LGBT Purge Fund

Written Endorsements cont'd

We strongly encourage everyone to read this important guide, which details the history, research, and damage caused by so-called “conversion therapies” and the impact and devastation these abusive practices have caused to so many individuals, families, and to our society.

It is very important that all professional orders and associations reflect on whether they have issued directives and provided education and training to their members to prevent these unethical and abusive practices from continuing to occur.

The Foundation Émergence offers its full support for this reference guide and encourages all levels of government to take concrete action to end conversion therapy in Canada, Quebec, and around the world.

The issue of suicide among LGBTQi2+ people has preoccupied us since the very beginning of the Foundation Émergence, more than 20 years ago. In the actions that we carry out with the general public in order to fight against homophobia, biphobia, and transphobia, we act for the emergence of a world that is inclusive of sexual and gender diversity. The criminalization of conversion therapy is a clear message, but more needs to be done to educate, inform, and raise awareness of the realities of people who undergo conversion therapy and who recognize themselves in the plurality of sexual and gender diversity.

So, all together, let's talk loud and clear about the harms and abuses that conversion therapy has inflicted on our community. Let us use this excellent guide to raise awareness among elected officials at all levels so that they are inspired to take action to ban these unscientific and abusive therapies in all of their forms.



*Patrick Desmarais, President,
Émergence Foundation
International Day against Homophobia
and Transphobia (#may17mai)*

The practice of conversion therapy is abhorrent, and its consequences are devastating. It is premised upon the mistaken notion that sexual and gender minorities suffer from an illness that must be corrected. This resource provides a good starting point for practitioners, policy makers and the public to educate themselves on the harms of conversion therapy, and steps they can take to end this dangerous practice from happening in Canada and abroad. Egale fully supports legislative action at all levels of government to prohibit conversion therapy.



*Helen Kennedy,
Executive Director, Egale Canada*

For LGBTQ2+ people in Canada to confront today's economic challenges, they need good jobs with rising incomes. Unfortunately, stigma, stereotypes, bias and discrimination against LGBTQ2+ people still pervade hiring processes across our country. This keeps many of us out of the workforce and in poverty. Despite significant progress, LGBTQ2+ communities continue to experience high rates of depression, anxiety, substance use, self-harm, and suicidality, which can further exacerbate difficulties achieving and maintaining meaningful employment. When jurisdictions recognize how reprehensible practices like “conversion therapy” contribute to these barriers, they unlock the incredible potential of Canada's LGBTQ2+ communities and encourage our full and equal participation in the economy. Pride at Work Canada/Fierté au travail Canada is pleased to support the recommendations in this guide and looks forward to the important legislative work it provokes.



*Colin Druhan, Executive Director,
Pride at Work Canada/Fierté au travail Canada*

Rainbow Railroad's mission is to help LGBTQI people flee to safe havens, often as a matter of life or death. We often hear harrowing stories from around the world of overt violence towards people just because they are LGBTQI – whether the perpetrators are governments, police forces, or other state actors. Although the tactics persecutors use are diverse, the end goal is always the same – to erase LGBTQI people and reject their existence. And that's precisely the aim of conversion therapy, a form of persecution that is equally as harmful as one that is overtly violent. Rainbow Railroad fully endorses the findings of this report, and proudly joins No Conversion Canada in their call to implement national legislation that bans once and for all the destructive practice of conversion therapy. The bottom line is that Canada cannot fully advocate for human rights for LGBTQI people abroad while people are still being subjected to conversion therapy here at home.



*Kimahli Powell, L.L.D (Hons),
Executive Director,
Rainbow Railroad | Rainbow Railroad USA*

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I DON'T WANT
HEALING
ANYMORE,
NOT FROM
WHO I AM,
I JUST WANT
HEALING FROM
THE SCARS
OF TRYING
TO CHANGE.

Jonathan Brower, theatre artist and conversion therapy survivor, from his play 'oblivion.'

Conversion Therapy in Canada: A Guide for Legislative Action

The development of this guide has been supported by leading experts, academics, persons with lived experience, and faith and community leaders to assist legislators and policy makers in better understanding their roles and responsibilities in taking action to protect LGBTQ2¹ people from “conversion therapy” within their local communities.

This revised guide builds upon an earlier publication² and provides updates on new research, lived experiences of survivors, and recent legislative and policy developments, including the introduction of federal legislation to criminalize conversion therapy.

“What is Conversion Therapy”?

Conversion therapy is not a “therapy” at all, but a fraudulent, deceptive, and unscientific practice known to cause significant harm to vulnerable people³. Conversion therapy practices go by many different names such as reparative therapy, reintegrative therapy, reorientation therapy, ex-gay therapy, gay cure, and “sexual orientation and gender identity and expression change efforts” (SOGIECE)⁴. In the past, conversion therapy has been supported and performed by a wide range of health and medical professionals, including psychiatrists, psychologists, sexologists, medical doctors, and licenced therapists. In almost 30 countries, conversion therapy is still supported as a legitimate practice by public officials, judges, or police and is offered by the state through private health clinics and schools⁵. As recently as 2012, some psychotherapists in Quebec were charging as much as \$12,000 for conversion therapies⁶.

Unfortunately, as a result of ongoing state-sponsored homophobia, biphobia, and transphobia, there are still 70+ countries in the world where being LGBTQ2 is considered a crime, including more than 6 countries where it is punishable by death⁷. Deeply rooted in this anti-LGBTQ2 ideology, conversion therapy practices continue to occur openly in many of these countries and exists in all regions of the world.

Today, despite the overwhelming consensus of medical and health professionals, conversion therapy is still widely endorsed by some faith leaders, spiritual healers, cultural and religious communities, and families under different guises and in various direct and indirect forms. For example, some parents will seek out “change efforts” when they suspect their child might be LGBTQ2 and may agree to send them to programs or to faith leaders who purport to be able to help their children live a heterosexual or cisgender identity. Where local programs do not exist, or are prohibited by law, some parents enroll their children in online conversion programs or send them abroad to reorientation retreats or camps. Many young adults are also susceptible to conversion therapy when they are told the only way to gain the love and acceptance of their family, faith, or community is to change or deny who they are.

“I first met my ex-gay mentor through a friend at church; he introduced me to ex-gay literature and the reparative therapy paradigm, which stated the reason I was gay was because my parents weren't good enough. After years of extreme self-controlling behaviour to stifle my sexuality reinforced by my faith community, I broke down and considered suicide. Years later, I still feel it's after effect in my romantic and social relationships.”

Harper (they/them) from British Columbia, Conversion Therapy Survivor

¹ This guide, in keeping with language used by the Canadian federal government, uses LGBTQ2 (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and two-spirit) as an initialism to represent the diverse spectrum of sexual and gender diverse identities who are impacted by conversion therapy efforts. Sexual and gender minorities is also a synonymous and frequently used term, especially within academic contexts. Where research studies use different language such as LGBT or LGBTQ to define the populations included in their work, this guide uses that same language.

² Wells, K. (2019). *Conversion therapy in Canada: The roles and responsibilities of municipalities*. MacEwan University.

³ Drescher, J., et al. (2016). The growing regulation of conversion therapy. *Journal of Medical Regulation*, 102(12), 7-12.

⁴ Bothe, J. (2020). It's torture, not therapy. A global overview of conversion therapy: Practices, perpetrators, and the role of states. *International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims*. www.ircct.org

⁵ Independent Forensic Expert Group. (2020). Statement on conversion therapy. *Journal of Forensic and Legal Medicine*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jflm.2020.101930>

⁶ Saulnier, A., Gadbois, J., & Tremblay, L. (2018). *Healing homosexuality: Sexual reorientation practices in Quebec*. Alliance Arc-en-ciel.

⁷ See the ILGA World Map for a map of sexual orientation laws around the world and the Trans Legal Mapping Report. <https://ilga.org/maps-sexual-orientation-laws>

While in most countries it might be rare to still find someone who is willing to perform electroshock treatment or electroconvulsive therapy as a way to “cure” a person’s sexual orientation or gender identity, more modern “treatments” are still commonly available including aversion therapy, behavioural conditioning, hypnosis, extreme fasting, sleep deprivation, “corrective” rape, exorcism, spiritual prayer, gender coaching, isolation from family and peers, and/or medical or drug-induced treatments, which actively attempt to change, alter, deny, or suppress a person’s true sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.

It has been well-established that there is no credible or valid scientific research⁸ that indicates you can change a person’s sexual orientation or gender identity, rather what research does tell us is how these so-called “change efforts” can have devastating impacts on its victims, including increased anxiety, depression, self-hatred, compromised mental health, post-traumatic stress disorder, suicide or suicidal thoughts, and many other lifelong psychological and social issues⁹.

In 2013, the American Psychiatric Association (APA) issued a position statement, which reaffirmed earlier scientific findings and stated, no trustworthy “research evidence exists that any mental health intervention can reliably and safely change sexual orientation; nor, from a mental health perspective does sexual orientation needs to be changed” (p. 1)¹⁰. The APA also states that ethical practitioners respect all individuals with diverse gender identities and expressions and encourages psychotherapies that affirm individuals sexual orientation and gender identities¹¹. Likewise, opposing gender affirmative care and treatment is tantamount to a form of conversion therapy, which operates under the misguided belief that gender nonconformity is a pathological disorder needing to be cured¹².

Conversion therapy has been widely denounced as a harmful and unethical practice by dozens of major medical, health, and human rights organizations around the world including the World Health Organization, World Psychiatric Association, Pan American Health Organization, Canadian Psychological Association, Canadian Psychiatric Association, Canadian Paediatric Society, Canadian Association of Social Workers, American Medical Association, Human Rights Campaign, and Amnesty International¹³. At last count, over 60+ professional health organizations/associations have also denounced conversion therapy as a deceptive, dangerous, and harmful practice¹⁴. A list of significant position statements can be found in the appendix of this guide.

Conversion therapy practices are unethical and immoral because they imply that LGBTQ2 lives are less valuable, less desirable, and less worth living than heterosexual or cisgender persons. Ultimately, these practices believe that being an LGBTQ2 person is a disorder, sin, or disease that must be fixed, cured, healed, or repaired.

A recent statement from the Independent Forensic Group identifies how “many conversion therapy practices bear similarity to acts that are internationally acknowledged to constitute torture or other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment”¹⁵.

⁸ See the open letter in support of conversion therapy prohibition legislation in Canada, which has been signed by over one hundred academics and public policy experts. <https://www.noconversioncanada.com/legislation-support>

⁹ A comprehensive overview of the efficacy of conversion therapy, including a review of 47 peer reviewed studies, see Corne For II University’s public policy research portal: <https://whatweknow.inequality.cornell.edu/topics/lgbt-equality/what-does-the-scholarly-research-say-about-whether-conversion-therapy-can-alter-sexual-orientation-without-causing-harm/>

Also see: Flentje, A., Heck, N. C., & Cochran, B. N. (2014). Experiences of ex-ex-gay individuals in sexual reorientation therapy: Reasons for seeking treatment, perceived helpfulness and harmfulness of treatment, and post-treatment identification. *Journal of Homosexuality*, 61(9), 1242-1268. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00918369.2014.926763>

¹⁰ Scasta, D., & Bialer, P. (2013). American Psychiatric Association Position Statement on Issues Related to Homosexuality. <https://www.psychiatry.org/newsroom/news-releases/apa-reiterates-strong-opposition-to-conversion-therapy>

¹¹ American Psychiatric Association Position Statement on Conversion Therapy and LGBTQ Patients. (2018).

¹² Ashley, F. (2019). Homophobia, conversion therapy, and care models for trans youth: Defending the gender-affirmative approach. *Journal of LGBT Youth*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19361653.2019.1665610>

¹³ For a current listing of organizational positions on conversion therapy, see: <https://www.hrc.org/resources/the-lies-and-dangers-of-reparative-therapy>

¹⁴ Services prohibited do not include services that provide acceptance, affirmation, support, or understanding of a person or the facilitation of a person’s coping, social support of identity exploration or development, or any services related to gender affirmation surgeries or treatments.

¹⁵ Independent Forensic Expert Group. (2020). Statement on conversion therapy. *Journal of Forensic and Legal Medicine*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jflm.2020.101930>

The global scientific consensus confirms that conversion therapy does not work and is an illegitimate and fraudulent practice, which is now mostly found in some faith and cultural communities that believe being LGBTQ2 is the result of childhood abuse, absent or overbearing parents, and/or is a sin, choice, or “deviant lifestyle” from which a person must be saved^{16,17}.

Conversion therapy has existed in Canada in various forms, and under different names and practices, since the 1950s. It gained prominence during the 1980s and 1990s and became increasingly used on LGBTQ2 Canadians through organizations such as Exodus International¹⁸. Despite these occurrences, legislation prohibiting conversion therapy has taken a patchwork approach, with more recent attention thanks to mainstream Hollywood films such as “Boy Erased¹⁹,” “The Miseducation of Cameron Post²⁰,” and recent documentaries such as “Pray Away²¹” and “Thy Will Be Done²²,” which aired on CTV’s W5 investigative news program in January 2020. Several powerful first-hand accounts from survivors of conversion therapy have also recently been published, including a vivid and detailed memoir written by Canadian survivor Peter Gajdics²³. The recent and growing movement against conversion therapy has largely been led by the voices of brave survivors²⁴ and affiliated advocacy groups such as [Born Perfect](#), [The Trevor Project](#), [No Conversion Canada](#), and the [Community-Based Research Centre](#).

According to new preliminary research from the Community-Based Research Centre, an estimated 8% (or 47,000) of GBT2Q men, who participated in the Sex Now survey, have experienced conversion therapy in Canada²⁶. This is considerably higher than previous research data, which estimated that 20,000 sexual minority men had been exposed to sexual orientation change efforts²⁷. Similar research conducted as part of the Trans PULSE Canada community-based survey found that 11% of trans and non-binary people surveyed had undergone conversion therapy in an attempt to make them cisgender²⁸. Among those 50 years or older, 25% had experienced conversion therapy. Clearly, trans and non-binary Canadians are extremely vulnerable to conversion therapy efforts, which often focuses on attempts to discourage individuals from medically transitioning and to live according to their gender assigned at birth. These conversion therapy practices are often part of coded language that refers to “gender ideology,” “de-transitioning,” “gender critical,” and associated false scientific diagnoses such as “rapid onset gender dysphoria” as though trans identities were a form of social contagion or disease to be cured²⁹.

Given these preliminary research findings, the real figures for LGBTQ2 Canadians who have undergone conversion therapy are most likely much higher due to the experiences of shame and trauma of its victims, and associated underreporting, sampling challenges, and research that has yet to fully capture the experiences of sexual minority women. Likewise, conversion therapy has never been formally tracked in Canada and now mainly occurs outside of mainstream health facilities and, as a result, has largely gone underground, making it more difficult to detect the full extent of its operations and impact.

A recent 2019 opinion poll highlights how a majority of Canadians (3 in 5) oppose conversion therapy. Less than 25% of Canadians believe that you can actively convert an LGBTQ2 person to become heterosexual through psychological or spiritual intervention. Support in prohibiting conversion therapy across Canada was highest amongst women (62%) and those ages 18 to 31 (64%)²⁵.

¹⁶ Streed Jr., C. G., Anderson, S., Babits, C., & Ferguson, M. A. (2019). Changing medical practice, not patients – Putting an end to conversion therapy. *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 381(6), 500-502. <https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMp1903161>

¹⁷ Practices of so-called “conversion therapy”: Report of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. (2020). United Nations General Assembly. 44th Session of the Human Rights Council. <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/SexualOrientationGender/Pages/ReportOnConversiontherapy.aspx>

¹⁸ At its peak, Exodus International supported over 400 ministries in 17 countries and, in 2013, formally ceased operations in North America soon after then President Allan Chambers renounced conversion therapy and apologized for the “pain and hurt” Exodus had caused. At last count, 9 former ex-gay leaders have denounced conversion therapy as ineffective and harmful. See: <https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2015/10/the-man-who-dismantled-the-ex-gay-ministry/408970/>

¹⁹ Edgerton, J. (2018). *Boy Erased* [Film]. Focus Features.

²⁰ Akhavan, D. (2018). *The Miseducation of Cameron Post* [Film]. Film Rise.

²¹ Stolakis, K. (2020). *Pray Away* [Film]. Multitude Films.

²² O’Keefe, K. (2020). *Thy Will Be Done* [Documentary]. W5: CTV. <https://www.ctvnews.ca/w5/how-religious-organizations-use-conversion-therapy-to-try-to-make-lgbtq-people-straight-1.4791880>

²³ Gajdics, P. (2017). *The Inheritance of Shame: A Memoir*. Brown Paper Press.

²⁴ Ending conversion therapy in Canada: Survivors, community leaders, researchers, and allies address the current and future states of sexual orientation and gender identity and expression change efforts. (2020). Vancouver, Canada. <http://www.cgshe.ca/sogiece/>

²⁵ This survey was conducted from July 15 to 17, 2019 by Research co. To view the full data set, see: <https://researchco.ca/2019/07/26/wrapped-in-sorrow-words-are-token/>

²⁶ This research is based on preliminary findings from data collected as part of the 2019-20 Sex Now survey. See: Community-Based Research Centre. (2020). Sex Now Survey results reveal prevalence of change efforts. https://www.cbrc.net/sex_now_survey_results_reveal_prevalence_of_change_efforts

²⁷ Data in this research was collected and analyzed from the 2011-12 Sex Now survey. See: Salway, T., Ferlatte, O., Gesink, D., & Lachowsky, N. J. (2020). Prevalence of exposure to sexual orientation change efforts and associated sociodemographic characteristics and psychosocial health outcomes among Canadian sexual minority men. *The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, 1-8. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0706743720902629>

²⁸ The Trans PULSE Canada Team. (2019). Quick Stat #1 – Conversion Therapy. <https://transpulsecanada.ca/results/quickstat-1-conversion-therapy/>

²⁹ “Gender critical” is a term often associated with trans exclusionary radical feminists who seek to delegitimize the existence of trans people. For more on anti-trans discourses and conversion therapy, see Ashley, F. (2018). There is no evidence that rapid onset gender dysphoria exists. *PsychCentral*. <https://psychcentral.com/lib/there-is-no-evidence-that-rapid-onset-gender-dysphoria-exists/>

Research on Conversion Therapy

This section provides a brief overview of significant and newly published research studies on conversion therapy.

Conversion Therapy and LGBT Youth

The Williams Institute³⁰, which is a public policy research institute based at the UCLA School of Law, estimates that:

- 698,000 LGBT adults (ages 18-59) in the United States have received conversion therapy, including about 350,000 LGBT adults who endured treatment as adolescents.
- 20,000 LGBT youth (ages 13-17) will receive conversion therapy from a licensed health care professional before they reach the age of 18 in the 41 states³¹ that currently do not prohibit the practice.
- 6,000 LGBT youth (ages 13-17) who live in states that prohibit conversion therapy would have received such therapy from a licensed health care professional before the age of 18 if their state had not taken action to restrict the practice.
- 57,000 youth (ages 13-17) across all states will receive conversion therapy from religious or spiritual advisors before the age of 18.

The Williams Institute highlights how conversion therapy “is practiced by some licensed professionals in the context of providing health care and by some clergy or other spiritual advisors in the context of religious practice” (p. 1). Conversion therapy practices most commonly include talk therapy and sometimes involve “aversion treatments, such as inducing nausea, vomiting, or paralysis; providing electro shocks; or having the individual snap an elastic band around their wrist when the individual became aroused to same sex erotic images or thoughts” (p. 1).

Cornell University

As part of the Centre for the Study of Inequality, Cornell University researchers identified 47 peer-reviewed studies examining whether conversion therapy can alter sexual orientation without causing harm. After reviewing the available research, they conclude “there is no credible evidence that sexual orientation can be changed through therapeutic intervention. Most accounts of such change are akin to instances of ‘faith healing.’ There is also powerful evidence that trying to change a person’s sexual orientation can be extremely harmful. Taken together, the overwhelming consensus among psychologists and psychiatrists who have studied conversion therapy or treated patients who are struggling with their sexual orientation is that therapeutic intervention cannot change sexual orientation³².”

³⁰ Mallory, C., Brown, T., & Conron, K. J. (2018). *Conversion therapy and LGBT Youth*. Los Angeles, CA: Williams Institute. <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/publications/conversion-therapy-and-lgbt-youth/>

³¹ At the time of publication of the Williams Institute’s report, only 9 states had enacted specific legislation prohibiting conversion therapy.

³² For further information see Cornell University’s Public Policy Research Portal: <https://whatweknow.inequality.cornell.edu/topics/lgbt-equality/what-does-the-scholarly-research-say-about-whether-conversion-therapy-can-alter-sexual-orientation-without-causing-harm/>

National LGBT Survey: Summary Report (UK)

This UK Government sponsored survey involved over 108,000 validated responses, making this the largest national survey to date of LGBT people in the world³³. The report found that 5% of LGBT respondents had been offered conversion therapy services, while 2% had actually undergone it. Survey participants reported conversion therapy was provided by:

- Faith-based organizations (51%)
- Health care professionals (19%)
- Parent/Guardian (16%)
- Persons from my community (9%)

“At sixteen, my parents paid to send me to a Christian counsellor in the basement of the Baptist Church. The therapist said, ‘This is a choice Mitchell, this is something you are choosing to do.’ She said, ‘This isn’t natural. This is so sinful.’ She told me to put my gay feelings in a box and ask God to pray the box closed. She said, ‘Live a straight life. Find an acceptable woman who will satisfy you.’ I refused to keep going back to her. I told my parents I was cured. That’s when we started to distance ourselves and things got colder between us. Thirteen years later, we’re still working to thaw and heal our relationship.”

Mitchell from New Brunswick, Conversion Therapy Survivor

Family Acceptance Project: San Francisco State University

This academic study³⁴, published in 2018, included 245 LGBT White and Latino young adults (ages 21-25) from California who had been subjected to parent-initiated sexual orientation change efforts during adolescence. The study investigated the impacts of these change efforts in relation to mental health and adjustment in young adulthood.

Rates of attempted suicide by LGBT young people whose parents tried to change their sexual orientation were more than double (48%) the rate of LGBT young adults who reported no conversion experiences (22%). Suicide attempts nearly tripled for LGBT young people who reported both home-based efforts to change their sexual orientation by parents and intervention efforts by therapists and religious leaders (63%).

High levels of depression more than doubled (33%) for LGBT young people whose parents tried to change their sexual orientation compared with those who reported no conversion experiences (16%), and more than tripled (52%) for LGBT young people who reported both home-based efforts to change their sexual orientation by parents and external sexual orientation change efforts by therapists and religious leaders.

Sexual orientation change experiences during adolescence by both parents/caregivers, and externally by therapists and religious leaders, were associated with lower young adult socioeconomic status, less educational attainment, and lower weekly income.

LGBT adolescents who came from highly religious families, and from families with lower socioeconomic status, were the most likely to experience both home-based and external conversion therapy attempts. Gender nonconforming youth, and youth from immigrant families, were more likely to experience external conversion efforts that were frequently initiated by their parents and caregivers.

This is the first published research study to examine young adults’ retrospective reports of parent-initiated efforts to change their sexual orientation during adolescence, and the associations between these experiences and young adult mental health and adjustment.

³³ Government Equalities Office. (2018). *LGBT action plan: Improving the lives of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people*. London: Author. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/lgbt-action-plan-2018-improving-the-lives-of-lesbian-gay-bisexual-and-transgender-people>

³⁴ Ryan, C., Toomey, R. B., Diaz, R. M., & Russell, S. T. (2018). Parent-initiated sexual orientation change efforts with LGBT adolescents: Implications for young adult mental health and adjustment. *Journal of Homosexuality*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00918369.2018.1538407>

The Trevor Project – National Survey on LGBTQ Youth Mental Health

This study published in 2019 represents the largest cross-sectional survey on LGBTQ youth in the United States and included 34,808 youth respondents, ages 13 to 24, from all 50 states³⁵. After eligibility requirements were conducted, 25,896 qualified responses were included in the final analyses. In relation to conversion therapy, results indicated:

- Approximately, two-thirds (67%) of youth respondents reported that someone had tried to convince them to change their sexual orientation or gender identity.
- Those youth who reported attempts to change their sexual orientation or gender identity were more likely to attempt suicide than youth who reported no change attempts (23% v. 8%).
- When asked directly if they had undergone conversion therapy, 5% indicated they had³⁶.
- Of those youth who had undergone conversion therapy, 42% had reported a suicide attempt.
- 57% of transgender and non-binary youth who had undergone conversion therapy reported a suicide attempt in the last year.
- 71% of youth reported experiencing discrimination due to either their sexual orientation or gender identity.

Conversion Therapy Efforts and Suicidality Among LGBTQ Youth

This research engaged in statistical analysis of a 2018 online survey conducted by the Trevor Project, which included 34,808 young people from the United States between the ages of 13-24³⁷. Research findings highlight a significant association between exposure to sexual orientation and gender identity change efforts (SOGICE) and suicidality among young people. The research found LGBTQ youth who underwent SOGICE were more than 2 times as likely to report having attempted suicide in the past year and were more than 3 times as likely to report multiple suicide attempts.

The strongest predictors for suicide and SOGICE included younger age, parents or caregivers using religion to say negative things about being LGBTQ, self-identification as transgender or nonbinary, and youth who experienced discrimination, physical threats, or harm because of their sexual orientation or gender identity.

The authors conclude “young LGBTQ individuals reporting suicidality after having undergone SOGICE represent an extremely vulnerable population that would benefit from additional protections and support” (p. e4).

Harvard Medical School and The Fenway Institute – Transgender Conversion Therapy

Transgender individuals are those who have a “sex assigned at birth that does not align with their gender identity” (p. e1). Conversion therapy when it is applied to transgender people involves attempts to change a person’s gender identity to become cisgender³⁸. Similar to attempts to change a person’s sexual orientation, conversion therapy that targets transgender individuals is not supported by research and is ineffective, harmful, and unethical. Attempts to change a person’s gender identity can have devastating lifelong consequences including compromised mental health, self-harming behaviours, and suicide.

This research study analyzed data gathered as part of the 2015 US Transgender Survey, which included a cross-sectional nonprobability sample of 27,715 transgender adults in the United States³⁹. The study found that 13.5% of respondents (n= 3749) reported experiences with conversion therapy. Notably, conversion therapy efforts were found to have taken place in all 50 states.

The authors conclude by stating the number of transgender people exposed to conversion therapy is sizable, and “given this exposure’s association with adverse mental health outcomes, the frequency of practice warrants public health attention” (p. e3).

³⁵ The Trevor Project. (2019). National survey on LGBTQ youth mental health. <https://www.thetrevorproject.org/survey-2019/>

³⁶ For comparison purposes, The Trevor Project survey asked different questions about conversion therapy and change efforts as some youth who have undergone conversion therapy may not use that terminology to name or describe their experience.

³⁷ Green, A. E., Price-Feeney, M., Dorison, S. H., & Pick, C. J. (2020). Self-reported conversion efforts and suicidality among US LGBTQ youths and young adults, 2018. *American Journal of Public Health*, e1-e7. Advance online publication. <https://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/10.2105/AJPH.2020.305701>

³⁸ Cisgender is a term for people whose gender identity aligns with or matches the sex that they were assigned at birth.

³⁹ Turban, J. L., King, D., Reisner, S. L., & Keuroghlian, A. S. (2019). Psychological attempts to change a person’s gender identity from transgender to cisgender: Estimated prevalence across the United States, 2015. *American Journal of Public Health*, 0, e1-e3. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2019.305237>

Journal of the American Medical Association – Psychiatry

A peer-reviewed article published in 2019 examined recalled exposure to gender identity conversion efforts (GICE), which involved a cross-sectional study that included 27,715 transgender participants with representation from all 50 US states, territories, and overseas military bases⁴⁰. The study found that recalled exposure to GICE was significant among adults with 14% of all transgender survey respondents and 19.6% among those respondents who had directly discussed their gender identity with a professional. The study also found that lifetime and childhood exposure (before the age of 10) are associated with adverse mental health outcomes in adulthood including severe psychological distress, lifetime suicidal ideation, and lifetime suicide attempts. The authors support the position that GICE should be avoided with children and adults.

“I was studying to be a minister at my Church when they found out that I was struggling with my sexuality. For three months, I had to go to a counsellor 4 to 5 times a week and read countless books about how evil it was to be gay. They even put an app on my phone to monitor my activities. Later they put me through many prayers of exorcism to ‘deliver’ me from my so-called demons. It was endless. I was shunned and ostracized. They constantly told me that I needed to love God more and more and more. It just made me feel helpless and broken. As a result, I ended up getting married to a woman to help cover up my secret identity as a gay man. I figured if I couldn’t beat them, I needed to join them to make it stop. I loved her and couldn’t keep it up anymore. Eventually, I ended up divorced, with kids. Kids whom I loved deeply and dearly. Now thankfully, after a long journey, I am an openly proud gay man. But the damage has been done, and there have been unspeakable consequences that I will pay for the rest of my life because of conversion therapy.”

Shawn from Alberta, Conversion Therapy Survivor

⁴⁰ Turban, J. L., Beckwith, N., Reisner, S. L., & Keuroghlian, A. S. (2020). Association between recalled exposure to gender identity conversion efforts and psychological distress and suicide attempts among transgender adults. *JAMA Psychiatry*, 77(1). <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamapsychiatry/article-abstract/2749479>

“Six years of conversion therapy left me shell-shocked, like I’d just escaped a war, a war against my sexuality in which I’d been an active participant. When I left treatment at age 31, I could hardly speak about any of it, let alone comprehend what had happened. My mind was frozen. The treatment left me highly anxious, then depressed, with nightmares and frequent flashbacks to the doctor who administered the treatment on me. To say I felt guilty and experienced increased shame about having gone through this experience is an understatement. In trying to change my sexuality, I had almost killed myself. And in believing that he could change me from a homosexual to a heterosexual, the person who practiced this torture on me, a licensed physician, had almost killed me. I still don’t know how I didn’t die. Slowly, anger over this injustice replaced the inconsolable grief. Anger can be a great motivator, but anger can be like a flame that burns itself out. I had to learn to forgive and to move on in my life. Forgiveness does not condone the doctor’s actions. I forgave myself so that I could move on. So that I could heal.”

Peter Gajdics, Conversion Therapy Survivor and Author, “The Inheritance of Shame: A Memoir.”

The State of Conversion Therapy Legislation in Canada.

Federal Law

In March 2020, Federal Justice Minister David Lametti and Diversity and Inclusion and Youth Minister Bardish Chagger announced the introduction of Bill C-8: An Act to amend the Criminal Code (conversion therapy) for first reading in the House of Commons. Bill C-8 proposes five new *Criminal Code* offences related to conversion therapy, which include:

- causing a minor to undergo conversion therapy;
- removing a minor from Canada to undergo conversion therapy abroad;
- causing a person to undergo conversion therapy against their will;
- profiting from providing conversion therapy;
- advertising an offer to provide conversion therapy.

If found guilty, a person could be liable to imprisonment from two to five years depending on the nature of the indictable offence.

While the introduction of this legislation is laudable, as proposed, it still contains some problematic language, noticeable gaps and absences, and, ultimately, falls short of protecting all Canadians from the harms and dangers of conversion therapy⁴¹. Major concerns with Bill C-8 include the following:

1. The bill contains a problematic and limited definition of conversion therapy, which fails to include “gender expression”, even though this is a ground on which discrimination is prohibited under the *Canadian Human Rights Act*.
2. Any language focused on issues of “consent” and “coercion” is misdirected, as this fails to recognize the antecedent impact of systemic homophobia, biphobia, and transphobia on the lives of LGBTQ2 people. Instead, the legislation should focus on conversion therapy as a harmful, unscientific, and deceptive set of practices. The law should not remove liability of the provider of conversion therapy on the ostensible basis that the recipient consented, when the practice itself is proven to be fraudulent and harmful. This would create a significant loophole limiting the protective effect of the law. The government has an obligation to protect individuals from known or reasonably foreseeable harms and dangers, which is why there are strict consumer protection laws and numerous medical and health regulations in Canada. Restrictions and regulations are common and in place to protect the best interests of Canadians from recognized dangers, harms, and fraudulent and abusive practices.

The “coercion” that occurs in conversion therapy is also the direct extension of the pre-existing (homo/bi/transphobic) duress that causes an LGBTQ2 person (or their guardians, in the case of minors) to seek out so-called “treatments” in the first place. Finally, by its very definition, conversion therapy is itself an extremely coercive practice, therefore focusing on issues of consent and coercion suggests that there might be some forms of conversion therapy that are not fraudulent or harmful, or that there could be ways to practice conversion therapy in a non-coercive manner, all of which is incorrect and contrary to leading expert opinion.

3. Delineating by age is problematic, since it implies that conversion therapy may be dangerous/harmful to some (minors), but not necessarily to others (adults). “Adults” could also include a person who has just turned or is a few years above legal age. These young adults are extremely vulnerable and are often targeted by conversion therapy practices. Government legislation should cover all ages. The notion that there can be “consenting adults” is misguided. How can any individual actively consent to conversion therapy practices when these are known to be deceptive, coercive, and fraudulent?
4. Even if “informed consent” to conversion therapy was considered a legitimate basis on which to excuse the provider from liability, explicit protections for vulnerable adults who may lack the capacity to consent are absent from the legislation. It is unclear whether a legal guardian or substitute decision maker could provide consent for conversion therapy services.
5. As introduced, Bill C-8 does not explicitly restrict or prevent referrals to conversion therapy services or programs. This prohibition should be included under a clearer definition of “advertising an offer to provide conversion therapy services.”

⁴¹ See the open letter on Bill C-8 from the Centre for Gender & Sexual Health Equity, which calls for more robust government legislation to protect trans and non-binary Canadians from all forms of conversion therapy. Detailed examples designed to improve Bill C-8 are included in the Appendix listed on the website. <http://cgshe.ca/open-letter-bill-c-8-excludes-conversion-therapy-practices-that-target-trans-people/>

⁴² There are numerous examples of government interventions designed to protect citizens from harm, including the control and regulation of pharmaceutical and other drugs, approval of medical devices, food and agriculture safety, and countless other consumer protection measures. Provincial and territorial governments also frequently set standards for health care and establish regulations and standards of practice for medical and other professionals. The point here is that governments frequently place limits on what types of health care interventions can be provided and restrictions on conversion therapy would be no different because of the pressing public interest and consumer protection concerns, including the protection of the vulnerable from harm and abuse. Accordingly, there is no unconstrained right to demand a service, treatment, or intervention simply because a person wants to receive it.

6. The legislation must explicitly apply to both licenced and unregulated professionals and any person, group, or organization who offers or provides conversion therapy. There should be no exemptions allowed based on religious grounds, cultural norms, or other beliefs. These are not legitimate grounds on which to allow the application of deceptive, coercive, fraudulent, and harmful practices with impunity.
7. Concerns have also been raised about how this legislation may inadvertently affect or restrict access to gender-affirming services and treatments for trans and gender diverse people. Unfortunately, some individuals still utilize conversion therapy practices to discourage, impede, or prevent gender transition supports and services.
8. Any federal legislation should also revoke the charitable status, if held, of any organization that promotes, advertises, or practices any form of conversion therapy.

In August 2020, Parliament was prorogued, which stopped all committee work and any future consideration of pending government legislation, which included Bill C-8. Upon the re-sumption of Parliament, Minister Lametti re-introduced identical conversion therapy prohibition legislation, which is now known as Bill C-6. It is anticipated the Bill will be sent to the Justice Committee for public deliberation and consideration of any potential amendments. Any new federal legislation must be fully comprehensive, created with meaningful consultation and input from survivors, and include critical protections for all persons, regardless of their age, identity, or capacity⁴³.

Provincial/Territorial Laws

At the provincial and territorial level, only the provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island have specific legislation in place. These provincial laws focus on protecting minors from conversion therapy practices performed by regulated health professionals. New Brunswick, Quebec, and Yukon Territory have recently introduced similar draft legislation to prohibit conversion therapy within their jurisdictions. British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba⁴⁴, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nunavut and the Northwest Territories are all without any form of legislation, thereby leaving their citizens vulnerable and without formal protections or remedies⁴⁵.

In most cases, provincial legislative approaches have focused on prohibiting conversion therapy among regulated health professionals, restricting funding/billing codes and insurable services, and only extend limited protections to minors (i.e., those under the age of majority). These limitations allow conversion therapy practices to continue to target adults, including vulnerable young adults. Similarly, it means that such practices often occur with impunity in unregulated professions and within community or faith-based networks or contexts.

Municipal Bylaws

Surprisingly, some of the most comprehensive approaches against conversion therapy have come at the municipal level, with prohibition bylaws in several cities and counties across Canada. In 2018, the City of Vancouver was the first municipality in Canada to pass legislation prohibiting conversion therapy as part of licenced business practices. In 2019, the County of Strathcona ("Sherwood Park") became the second municipality in Canada and first in Alberta to pass a prohibition bylaw. It also instituted a governance policy restricting the use of county grants, funding, facilities, donations, or other contributions to organizations that currently practice or promote conversion therapy. Despite continued inaction and indifference from the Government of Alberta, the province has become an epicentre for conversion therapy legislation at the municipal level, with Edmonton, St. Albert, the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo ("Fort McMurray"), the Town of Rocky Mountain House, Spruce Grove, Calgary, and Lethbridge all having passed prohibition bylaws. The City of Beaumont has introduced a notice of motion to examine options to prohibit conversion therapy and the Town of Strathmore has begun a public engagement process to create a conversion therapy prohibition bylaw.

Elsewhere in Canada, in August 2018, the City of Montreal passed a declaration unanimously condemning conversion therapies and encouraged the Government of Canada to criminalize conversion therapy and for the Government of Quebec to take all necessary measures to end conversion therapy in the province⁴⁶. In January 2020, the city of Saint John, New Brunswick introduced a notice of motion to direct their administration to prepare options for action to address conversion therapy. In April 2020, Saskatoon became the first municipality in Saskatchewan to vote in favour of creating a conversion therapy prohibition bylaw. Clearly, there is growing interest and momentum across Canada in stopping conversion therapy by whatever means are available to end these abusive practices.

⁴³ A sample model law has been developed to help guide the development of provincial and federal legislation, which provides extensive definitions and detailed examples of both prohibited and permitted practices. See: <https://policyoptions.irpp.org/magazines/july-2019/we-need-clear-laws-against-conversion-therapy/>

⁴⁴ Although Manitoba has no formal legislation, the Ministry of Health, Seniors and Active Living issued a policy position on conversion therapy, which states "It is the position of the Manitoba government that conversion therapy can have no place in the province's public health-care system. Therefore, Manitoba Health, Seniors and Active Living expects the province's regional health authorities and health profession regulatory colleges to ensure that conversion therapy is not practiced in Manitoba's health-care system."

⁴⁵ For an updated listing of conversion therapy prohibition legislation in Canada, see the national map at <https://www.noconversioncanada.com/legislation-map>

⁴⁶ Sucar, D. (2019, August 19). Plante to propose declaration against conversion therapy practices on Monday. *Montreal Gazette*. <https://montrealgazette.com/news/local-news/plante-to-propose-declaration-against-conversion-therapy-practices-on-monday>

How can Legislators Take Action Against Conversion Therapy?

The Government of Canada has made a strong and public commitment to take action against conversion therapy. Given these actions, some municipalities and provinces may question whether further local legislation is still necessary or if it would be redundant or merely symbolic in nature.

There are several important reasons why all levels of governments should take action against conversion therapy.

1. Every level of government has an important role to play when it comes to prohibiting conversion therapy as each has different powers and remedies available.

Municipal governments can amend existing or create new bylaws, policies, or ordinances that reflect the values, beliefs, safety, and well-being of their local community. Through such instruments, they can, for example, regulate eligibility for municipal funding, access to space, and license to operate a business.

Provincial and territorial governments can pass legislation to change health regulations to ensure no medical provider, licensed health practitioner, or mental health worker can provide conversion therapy as a regulated health, counselling, or insured service. They can also review billing codes and practices to prevent conversion therapy from being funded as part of public or private health care.

The federal government can make amendments to the criminal law to ensure that anyone who practices or advertises conversion therapy, no matter where it is conducted, will be guilty of committing an offence and liable to a criminal penalty, up to and including imprisonment. The federal government can also restrict public (federal) funding and revoke the charitable status of any organization that practices or promotes conversion therapy.

2. Waiting for federal legislation to be finalized and proclaimed in force can be a multi-year process and leaves residents in your province, city, or community exposed and vulnerable to these dangerous and abusive practices. Also, enforcing criminal charges, as would occur pursuant to the provisions introduced in the Criminal Code by Bill C-6, involves a much higher burden, of proof “beyond a reasonable doubt,” than what is required when issuing a ticket for a bylaw infraction. For many vulnerable community members, a local bylaw provides a more direct, accessible, and immediate remedy than criminal charges, which often take years to prosecute.

3. By developing legislation, your municipal or provincial government is being proactive in its beliefs and commitments and can ensure that no financial or other resources are provided to individuals or groups who practice, promote, or support conversion therapy.

4. Last, and perhaps most importantly, legislation at the local or provincial level to prohibit conversion therapy legislation sends a powerful and direct statement about the kind of community you want to create – one that is open, inclusive and welcoming to all. No one should have to change who they are or who they love to find support and acceptance in your community.

Along with these legislative efforts, education is also needed to help the public understand that conversion therapy is still being practiced in many communities, causes great harm to a particularly vulnerable minority, and continues to frequently occur in many faith and cultural communities and families that are not welcoming or accepting of LGBTQ2 people.

House of Commons Standing Committee on Health’s Report on the Health of LGBTQ2IAS Communities in Canada

RECOMMENDATION 21:

“That the Government of Canada work with the provinces and territories to eliminate the practice of conversion therapy in Canada and consider making further modifications to the Criminal Code.”

Full Report: <https://www.ourcommons.ca/Content/Committee/421/HESA/Reports/RP10574595/hesarp28/hesarp28-e.pdf>

Considerations for Municipalities

Dozens of municipalities, counties, states, provinces, and territories across North America have passed bylaws, ordinances, and policies prohibiting conversion therapy within their communities. In the case of municipalities, most provincial or territorial governments⁴⁷ allow cities, towns, and counties the flexibility to create their own bylaws relating to:

- respecting the safety, health, and welfare of people;
- protection of people and property;
- people, activities and things in, on or near a public place;
- businesses, business activities, and persons engaged in business; and
- enforcement of bylaws including the creation of municipal offences and also allows for each offence, fines up to a set amount or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Most municipal governments are also allowed to:

- pass bylaws regulating or prohibiting, and providing for a system of licences, permits or approvals including establishing fees for licences, permits and approvals;
- prohibit any activity, industry, business or thing until a licence, permit or approval has been granted;
- impose terms and conditions on any licence, permit, or approval and who may impose them;
- identify the conditions that must be met before a licence, permit or approval is granted or renewed, the nature of the conditions and who may impose them;
- provide for the duration of licences, permits and approvals and their suspension or cancellation for failure to comply with a term or condition or the bylaw or for any other reason specified in the bylaw; and
- provide for an appeal, and the body that is to decide the appeal and related matters.

Municipalities have passed bylaws prohibiting conversion therapy for a variety of reasons, including:

- promoting the physical and psychological well-being, safety, security, dignity, inclusion, and equality of LGBTQ2 persons and all city residents;
- protecting vulnerable citizens of all ages from dangerous, deceptive, and abusive practices;
- restricting and preventing harmful, unscientific, and fraudulent practices from occurring within their community;
- encouraging citizens to report conversion therapy practices if they are occurring within their community; and
- reiterating a city's values and beliefs in creating and supporting a diverse, welcoming, inclusive, safe, and supportive community for all of its citizens.

Municipalities will approach the prohibition of conversion therapy differently, depending on the nature and structure of their bylaws, policies, and ordinances. Some common approaches have included amending current business licensing requirements, land use bylaws, and other consumer protection requirements to restrict conversion therapy.

A more comprehensive, and recommended, approach has been to create a standalone conversion therapy prohibition or business bylaw that restricts advertising and prevents the practice of conversion therapy by all individuals and groups on all persons. In the case of a business bylaw, which in some municipalities may provide exemptions to non-profits and religious organizations, such a bylaw needs to clearly indicate that such exemptions do not apply to conversion therapy as a legitimate or approved business, service, or practice.

Irrespective of the approach taken, it is important that bylaws have “teeth” by including significant penalties and fines⁴⁸. For example, fines provide added strength to a bylaw and can serve as a significant deterrent and powerful tool of enforcement. In addition to bylaws, some municipalities have enacted corporate or governance policies to restrict the use of grants, funding, facilities, or other contributions, financial or otherwise, to organizations that practice or promote conversion therapy.

It is important that bylaws and policies are not only focused on preventing conversion therapy for youth, but also for adults. A recent global survey⁴⁹ revealed that 45% of respondents between the ages of 18 and 24 experienced conversion therapy change efforts, with an additional 37% having been under 18 years of age. Prohibitions that only include children leave young adults vulnerable as targets for coercion and abuse, and they are often left without any recourse when they are victimized.

Suggested Conversion Therapy Definition:

“Conversion therapy” means a practice, treatment, or service designed to change, repress, or discourage a person's sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression, or to repress or reduce non-heterosexual attraction or sexual behaviour.

For greater certainty, this definition does not include a practice, treatment, or service that relates.

(a) to a person's social, medical, or legal gender transition; or

(b) to a person's non-judgmental exploration and acceptance of their identity or development.

⁴⁷ As an example, see the Province of Alberta's Municipal Government Act. <http://www.qp.alberta.ca/documents/Acts/m26.pdf>

⁴⁸ For example, in Alberta, under the Municipal Government Act, the maximum fine that can be levied in a bylaw is \$10,000. Most conversion therapy bylaws passed in Alberta have included this maximum fine, which applies to each instance of offering conversion therapy services.

⁴⁹ Bishop, A. (2019). Harmful treatment: The global reach of so-called conversion therapy. OutRight Action International. <https://outrightinternational.org/reports/global-reach-so-called-conversion-therapy>

Common Arguments Against Conversion Therapy Prohibition Laws and Charter Considerations

Those arguing in support of the right to practice conversion therapy, and who are the most vocal against government prohibitions and sanctions, typically rely upon four main arguments.

1. Freedom of Religion

Proponents of this argument believe conversion therapy prohibition laws are a violation of their constitutionally protected religious freedoms enshrined in s. 2(a) of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

For individuals to establish that the application of conversion therapy prohibition laws constitutes a breach of their particular right to freedom of religion, they would need to demonstrate to the court that they sincerely believe in the practice of conversion therapy, that the practice has a nexus with their religion and that the laws interfere, in a manner that is more than trivial or insubstantial, with their ability to act in accordance with that practice or belief⁵⁰. Even if particular individuals were able to meet these requirements to establish a conflict with their right to freedom of religion, that right is not absolute. Under s. 1 of the *Charter*, the protection of rights and freedoms is subject to “such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society”.

Conversion therapy, at its core, is discriminatory on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression. It is based on the wrongful assumption that being anything other than heterosexual and cisgender is unnatural, undesirable, and immoral. This is fundamentally inconsistent with the values expressed in s. 15(1) of the *Charter*, which protects the right to equality without discrimination on the basis of sex and the analogous ground of sexual orientation.

Further, medical and health experts concur that conversion therapy practices are illegitimate, unethical, and detrimental to a person’s mental health and well-being. This is evidenced by the overwhelming consensus of the scientific research literature and the 60+ professional health, medical, and human rights organizations that have denounced conversion therapy practices. The purpose of conversion therapy prohibition laws is to protect citizens – and particularly members of the LGBTQ2 community – from the demonstrable and significant harms of conversion therapy.

Justification of a law under s. 1 of the *Charter* requires the government must demonstrate that (i) the legislative objective of the law is pressing and substantial, (ii) there is a rational connection between the objective and the law, (iii) the law impairs the *Charter* right no more than is reasonably necessary to achieve the objective, and (iv) the limitation of the right is proportional to the benefits in terms of the greater public good of achieving the objective⁵¹.

Applying this test to conversion therapy prohibition laws, their objective is to prevent discrimination and significant harm caused by conversion therapy and the prohibitions on conversion therapy are rationally connected to that objective. The laws should extend no more than is reasonably necessary to achieve that objective. Finally, there is proportionality because the restriction on religious freedom is narrow (limited to conversion therapy practices without restricting religious thoughts, teachings, or beliefs about LGBTQ2 people, the right to prayer, or the right to worship) while the benefits to society, and particularly to some of the most vulnerable individuals in our society, are significant.

An example of a limitation on freedom of religion in another context is the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in *Law Society of British Columbia v. Trinity Western University*⁵². In that case, the law society refused to grant approved status to a proposed law school of an evangelical Christian university because the university required its students and staff to adhere to a covenant that prohibited, among other things, same-sex sexual relationships. The university argued that this refusal interfered with freedom of religion, contrary to s. 2(a) of the *Charter*. The court upheld the decision of the law society on the basis that its objective was to prevent the risk of significant harm to LGBTQ2 people, that the limitation on the *Charter* right of freedom of religion was minor, and that there was no reasonable alternative that would reduce the impact on *Charter* protections while sufficiently furthering the objective.

Similar reasoning would apply to prohibitions on conversion therapy, even if an individual could establish that such prohibitions in some way interfered with their right of freedom of religion.

⁵⁰ *Law Society of British Columbia v. Trinity Western University* [2018] 2 SCR 293 at para. 63.

⁵¹ *R. v. Oakes* [1986] 1 SCR 103.

⁵² *Supra*, n. 1.

2. Freedom of Expression

Proponents of this argument believe laws prohibiting them from performing conversion therapy are a violation of their constitutionally protected right of freedom of expression under s. 2(b) of the *Charter*.

Like freedom of religion, the right to freedom of expression is not absolute, and there are many examples of restrictions on freedom of expression, where the objective of the restriction is the prevention of harm to others.

An example of such a limitation is the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in *Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission v. Whatcott*⁵³. That case involved a challenge to a prohibition on hate speech under the Saskatchewan Human Rights Act, in the context of brochures vilifying members of the LGBTQ2 community. The Court found that the prohibition was justified under s. 1 of the *Charter* as (i) the objective of tackling causes of discriminatory activity to reduce the harmful effects and social costs of discrimination, was pressing and substantial, (ii) the prohibition was rationally connected to that objective, (iii) the prohibition in respect of hate speech (but not certain wider prohibitions) minimally impaired the right of freedom of expression, and (iv) “the benefits of the suppression of hate speech and its harmful effects outweigh the detrimental effect of restricting expression which, by its nature, does little to promote the values underlying freedom of expression.”

Similar reasoning applies to a prohibition designed to prevent discrimination and significant harm caused by conversion therapy which, by its nature, does little to promote the values underlying freedom of expression.

3. Personal Autonomy

Proponents of this argument believe that prohibitions on conversion therapy interfere with their “right to life, liberty, and security of the person and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice” under s. 7 of the *Charter*.

The right to life, liberty, and security of the person protects a sphere of personal autonomy involving inherently personal choices that go to the core of what it means to enjoy individual dignity and independence⁵⁴. It also protects individuals from government action that has the likely effect of seriously impairing a person’s physical or mental health⁵⁵. To succeed with a claim under s.7 of the *Charter*, an individual must show not only that the law in question interferes with that right, but also that the law does not accord with the principles of fundamental justice – for example, that it is arbitrary (that it bears no connection to the law’s purpose), that it is vague or overbroad, or that the seriousness of the deprivation of the right is grossly disproportionate to the objective of the law⁵⁶.

If an individual is able to establish that the law interferes with this right and that such interference does not accord with the principles of fundamental justice, the law may nevertheless be upheld if the government establishes that it is a reasonable limit that can demonstrably be justified in a free and democratic society under s. 1 of the *Charter*.

The proponents of the argument that prohibitions on conversion therapy are invalid under s. 7 of the *Charter* fall into two categories – those who argue that they have the right to decide to undergo conversion therapy themselves, and those who argue that they have the right to decide that their child should undergo conversion therapy.

Much of the analysis discussed above in the context of freedom of religion and freedom of expression applies equally in the context of personal autonomy – (i) a prohibition on conversion therapy is rationally connected to the objective of preventing discrimination and significant harm caused by conversion therapy, (ii) properly drafted, such prohibitions will not be vague or overly broad, and (iii) the effects of the limitation on personal autonomy are not grossly disproportionate to the benefits of the laws.

An example of a valid limitation on personal autonomy (and freedom of religion) in the context of parental rights is *B.(R.) v. Children’s Aid Society of Metropolitan Toronto*⁵⁷, where the Supreme Court of Canada decided that the child protection agency could deny parents the “right” to refuse a blood transfusion for their child (based on religious grounds), where that blood transfusion was required to protect the health and safety of the child.

Similar considerations would apply to prohibitions on conversion therapy, with the objective of protecting the health and safety of LGBTQ2 citizens, including LGBTQ2 children and youth, against the imposition of harmful practices in order to satisfy a parent’s own personal religious beliefs.

⁵³ [2013] 1 SCR 467.

⁵⁴ *Godbout v. Longueuil (City)* [1997] 3 SCR 844 at para. 66; *Association of Justice Counsel v. Canada (Attorney General)* [2017] 2 SCR 456 at para. 49.

⁵⁵ *R. v. Monney* [1999] 1 SCR 652, *Chaoulli v. Quebec* [2005] 1 SCR 791

⁵⁶ *Canada (Attorney General) v. Bedford* [2013] 3 SCR 1101

⁵⁷ [1995] 1 SCR 315

4. Gender Confusion

This more recent argument is not based on Charter rights, but rather is premised on the unfounded assumption that conversion therapy prohibition laws will prevent medical and health professionals from appropriately treating and supporting children with gender dysphoria or internalized conflicts in a prudent and cautious way. What underlies this concern is an erroneous belief that children are “gender confused” or are too young to know their true selves⁵⁸. Treatment protocols and medical guidelines to support transgender youth have been well established by the World Professional Association of Transgender Health⁵⁹ and the American Academy of Pediatrics⁶⁰. Conversion therapy prohibition laws support the core principles of these guidelines, which call for a gender-affirmative approach that involves consent-based treatment and a continuum of medical, psychological, and social support.

The American Academy of Pediatrics endorses the position “there is no scientific evidence that reparative [conversion] therapy helps with gender dysphoria or prevents children from becoming transgender adults. Instead, experts and professional organizations believe that it inflicts lasting damage on children. It harms family relationships and makes children feel ashamed of who they are⁶¹.”

Other arguments have been raised that conversion therapy prohibition laws also prevent what some call “de-transitioning”⁶², which occurs in a very small number of individuals who regret their transition experience and wish to return to their gender assigned at birth. Conversion therapy prohibition laws do not prevent or restrict any form of social, legal, or medical transition. Supporting people who “de-transition” is not conversion therapy, because it is not about changing their identity or having a predetermined preference for an end goal, but rather providing support for a person’s existing, self-determined identity.

“I don’t think we’re ever meant to fully RECOVER from something like conversion therapy. It’s traumatizing, particularly because it can destroy relationships and also teaches us to undermine ourselves and our feelings. It’s discouraging to see LGBTQ+ rights being pitted against religious freedom, but I think that served as a wake-up call for many that we can’t go on treating people like this. Seeing people come forward with courage and to tell their stories truthfully has been one of the most healing experiences in my life.”

Matthew from British Columbia, Conversion Therapy Survivor

“Life during and after conversion therapy was a horror. I even lived in my car for a couple of days before moving in with my best friend’s family to finish graduate school while grappling with PTSD. The fact that I had to pay out of my own pocket to receive necessary mental health care in order work through the trauma that was done to me – the trauma from which my conversion therapist directly profited – is abhorrent. Nobody should have to go through that experience. Today, along with my studies, I am resolute to advocate for LGBTQ2+ people, who are overrepresented as victims of suicide, mental health challenges, poverty, and homelessness. I know many of these experiences first-hand. Stopping conversion therapy is a positive step in the right direction to righting the wrongs of Canada’s long anti-LGBTQ2+ legacy. It’s time for this abuse to end and to continue working together advocating for more equitable and progressive policy here in Canada.”

Victor from New Brunswick, Conversion Therapy Survivor

⁵⁸ Temple Newhook, J., Pyne, J., Winters, K., Feder, S., Holmes, C., Tosh, J., Sinnott, M. L., Jamieson, A., & Pickett, S. (2018). A critical commentary on follow-up studies and “desistance” theories about transgender and gender-nonconforming children. *International Journal of Transgenderism*, (19)2, 212-224. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15532739.2018.1456390>

⁵⁹ Coleman, E., et al. (2012). *Standards of care for the health of transsexual, transgender, and gender non-conforming people (7th Version)*. World Professional Association for Transgender Health. <https://www.wpath.org/publications/soc>

⁶⁰ Rafferty J, AAP Committee on Psychosocial Aspects of Child and Family Health, AAP Committee on Adolescence, & AAP Section on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Health and Wellness. (2018). Ensuring comprehensive care and support for transgender and gender diverse children and adolescents. *Pediatrics*, 142(4). <https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/pediatrics/142/4/e20182162.full.pdf>

⁶¹ Murchison, G. (2016). Supporting and caring for transgender children. *Human Rights Campaign Foundation*. https://www.aap.org/en-us/Documents/solgbt_resource_transgenderchildren.pdf at p. 13.

⁶² The language of “desistence” or “de-transitioning” are extremely problematic as they assume a binary view of gender and a “normal” pathway of development, especially in children. What should be central to any gender-affirmative approach is support for open and non-judgmental exploration of a person’s gender identity and expression, at any age.

U.S. and International Perspectives

A strong movement against conversion therapy has been gaining traction in the United States, including legislation in 20 states (e.g., California, Washington, New York, Illinois, New Jersey, Utah, and others), with North Carolina becoming one of the most recent and first southern states to institute prohibitions⁶³. Likewise, dozens of small and large cities and counties have also taken action by passing local bylaws or ordinances preventing conversion therapy (e.g., New York, Seattle, Denver, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Palm Beach, Tallahassee, and others) from occurring in their communities. However, it is important to note that virtually all these prohibitions only apply to licensed therapists, focus exclusively on minors, and in some cases allow for religious exemptions, which undermine these important protections and leave LGBTQ2 children and adults vulnerable to abuse. Given the litigious nature of the United States, many of these conversion therapy laws have been tested in courts as a violation of religious freedoms and, to date, all have been upheld⁶⁴.

National laws prohibiting conversion therapy have been instituted in several countries around the world including most notably in Brazil, Ecuador, and Malta⁶⁵. In December 2019, the German Cabinet approved a bill to prohibit advertising or offering conversion therapy to minors, vulnerable individuals, and to adults without their consent. Violations could result in imprisonment of up to one year and fines of up to \$30,000 Euros. Countries including Mexico, Britain, Ireland, New Zealand, and Australia are also considering legislative options to take action against conversion therapy and its associated practices.

"They made me sign a form to keep my experience confidential. I wasn't allowed to share anything with anyone about what happened. I bought into a lie. If I did speak out, the other camp members would come after me. It all made me feel very depressed and alone. It felt like no one really understood me. They made me feel like my life wasn't even my own."

Matt from Ontario, Conversion Therapy Survivor

In February 2020, the United Nations Independent Expert on the protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity held an expert meeting on the practices of so-called "conversion therapy" at Harvard Law School. This special meeting brought together more than 30 experts, academics, survivors, and participants to discuss the global scope of conversion therapy, its impact on victims and survivors, and measures adopted to prevent, penalize, or prosecute those who perform it, along with remedies provided to victims. A thematic summary report on conversion therapy was presented at the 44th Human Rights Council in June 2020. This report highlighted how "practices of 'conversion therapy', based on the incorrect and harmful notion that sexual and gender diversity are disorders to be corrected, are discriminatory in nature. Furthermore, actions to subject lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans or gender-diverse persons to practices of 'conversion therapy' are by their very nature degrading, inhuman and cruel and create a significant risk of torture" (p. 21)⁶⁶. The report also identified 4 key recommendations, which include:

- (1) taking legal or administrative action to prohibit conversion therapy;
- (2) banning all advertisement and practices of conversion therapy whether carried out in healthcare, religious, education, community, commercial, or any other settings (including public or private);
- (3) establishing a system of sanctions for non-compliance, which include appropriate investigation and prosecution; and
- (4) creating monitoring, support and complaint mechanisms so victims have access to all forms of reparations, including legal assistance and access to support and rehabilitation services.

⁶³ An updated map identifying the current status of U.S. conversion therapy laws can be found at https://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps/conversion_therapy

⁶⁴ Moss, I. (2014). Ending reparative therapy in minors: An appropriate legislative response. *Family Court Review*, 52(2), 216-329. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/fcre.12093>

⁶⁵ Mendos, L. R. (2020). Curbing deception: A world survey on legal regulation of so-called "conversion therapies." *ILGA World*. <https://ilga.org/Conversion-therapy-report-ILGA-World-Curbing-Deception>

Also, see the ILGA Toolbox to Combat So-Called "Conversion Therapies" https://ilga.org/downloads/toolbox_combat_conversion_therapies_ILGA_World.pdf

⁶⁶ Practices of so-called "conversion therapy": Report of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. (2020). United Nations General Assembly. 44th Session of the Human Rights Council. <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/SexualOrientationGender/Pages/ReportOnConversiontherapy.aspx>

Religious Perspectives

Although many faith-based organizations and religious institutions are often the most ardent defenders and practitioners of conversion therapy, thankfully, there is a growing movement against it, which includes statements and notable pronouncements from the [Church of England](#) and the [Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints](#) (LDS), who supported the state of Utah's recent anti-conversion therapy legislation.

In Canada, Generous Space Ministries launched "[Pastors Stopping the Harm](#)" to encourage faith leaders to denounce conversion therapy and to provide spaces of inclusive worship, affirmation, and support for LGBTQ2 people. [The United Church of Canada](#) also strongly condones the practice of conversion therapy and supports a vibrant and growing network of affirming ministries and congregations⁶⁷.

In Calgary, Alberta, [44 clergy members and faith leaders](#) from LGBTQ2 affirming churches, mosques, synagogues, and faith congregations united to support the city's conversion therapy prohibition bylaw and issued an [open letter](#) to City Council stating that religion should not be used as a justification for discrimination and how they "unequivocally denounce any form of faith or religion that supports the suppression and oppression of LGBTQ2S+ people from living in the fullness of who they are."

"They tried to change me. They knew I was gay, before I even knew. They kept me behind after school for special lessons in how to act more masculine. They told me I didn't walk with my back straight enough. They said your voice isn't low enough, you're effeminate. They would teach me how to hold my arms up in Church, and if my hands tilted forward too much, they would snap my hands back and say, 'Tom, you're too limp-wristed.' They tried to preach it out of me. They tried to cure me. They tried to turn me into what they wanted me to be. I was so afraid I was going to hell. There is no surviving it, so I finally left."

Thomas Jordan Argue, New Brunswick, Conversion Therapy Survivor

Conversion Therapy in Canada's Schools

As this guide and other research indicates, modern forms of conversion therapy are still occurring in Canada. It is particularly troubling how these practices are frequently being promoted in some catholic and faith-based schools, which often occur under the guise of "pastoral approaches to care." Many of these approaches refuse to allow or place restrictions on gay-straight alliances (GSAs), refer to LGBTQ2 students as "persons with same-sex attractions," suggest that transgender and non-binary youth are being influenced by a so-called "gender ideology," and enact policies that call LGBTQ2 youth to live chaste lives. Referrals to groups like [Courage International](#) and [Journey Canada](#) are also common.

What is shared with all of these approaches is how they fundamentally disavow LGBTQ2 identity and reassert the belief that LGBTQ2 people are broken, disordered, or damaged. Some schools and programs may use language that appears welcoming (because of human rights legislation and funding requirements), but they are seldom openly accepting and affirming environments. These actions operate on the same premise as conversion therapy, which denies a healthy and happy LGBTQ2 identity and strives to change or suppress a person's sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression as though it is something immoral, sinful, or contagious that needs to be managed or contained.

Many schools still operate under these "don't say gay" beliefs, deny the lived realities of transgender and non-binary students, and seek the complete erasure of LGBTQ2 identities, curriculum, and safe spaces under the premise that "all lives matter" and they are required to treat all students the same. These modern conversion therapy practices have the desired effect of rendering LGBTQ2 students silent, invisible, and vulnerable within their school environments.

⁶⁷ The United Church of Canada has excellent resources to support affirming faith leaders and congregations in taking action against conversion therapy. See: <https://www.united-church.ca/social-action/justice-initiatives/conversion-therapy>

Concluding Perspective

In this guide we have attempted to provide a brief synopsis of current research and background information regarding the nature, history, and motivations of conversion therapy and its practitioners. We encourage all communities and varying levels of government to take action to end this harmful and unethical practice.

Increasingly, more governments are signaling their support for LGBTQ2 communities by passing non-discrimination laws, strengthening hate crime provisions, and funding LGBTQ2 organizations and cultural events, such as pride festivals. These are all important aspects of allyship and strong visible statements of support. However, allyship is not a one-time act. It is an ongoing process that requires us to look more deeply at our everyday practices and policies to ensure they are as welcoming and affirming as possible. Passing legislation and policies that specifically name and prohibit conversion therapy are more than just mere symbols, ultimately, they are important statements about our values and beliefs and the kinds of communities we wish to build. If a law can prevent one vulnerable youth or adult from experiencing the devastation of conversion therapy, that is one person saved from a potential lifetime of despondency and despair.

In closing, we would also like to emphasize that support for the victims and survivors of conversion therapy are also needed to help them heal from the trauma and suffering they may have experienced. Many victims have been cast out of their homes, families, and communities and may feel extremely isolated and alienated. In some cases, it can take years for survivors to recover from their experiences and to be in a position to speak out publicly and share their stories. With appropriate supports in place, survivors can begin to heal and rebuild their lives, which often requires dedicated professional support.

We dedicate this guide to the tremendous strength, courage, and resilience of the survivors of conversion therapy. We see you. We hear you. We believe you are born perfect and should never be required to change who you are or who you love to find happiness and acceptance in your heart, family, faith, and community.

When asked what he would say to his 16-year-old self who underwent conversion therapy, Jonathan had this message:

“Jonathan, you’re trying so hard to be what you think God and everyone else wants you to be. When in reality, the reason God’s not answering your prayers for healing is because you already are who he wants you to be. Take a step back. Start loving who you are. Recognize that love isn’t something you have to turn off in order to be accepted by God.”

Jonathan from BC, Conversion Therapy Survivor

Watch Jonathon’s video message at:

www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=3&v=pF0EBt-e9u0&feature=emb_logo



Resources for Further Inquiry

Affirming Connections

<https://affirmingconnections.com>

Born Perfect

<http://bornperfect.org/>

Community Based Research Centre

<https://www.cbrc.net>

Egale Canada

<https://egale.ca>

Generous Space Ministries

<https://www.generousspace.ca>

Human Rights Campaign

<https://www.hrc.org/resources/the-lies-and-dangers-of-reparative-therapy>

ILGA World

<https://ilga.org>

No Conversion Canada

<https://www.noconversioncanada.com>

The Trevor Project

<https://www.thetrevorproject.org>

YQueerL Caucus

<http://yqueerl.ca/portfolio-items/conversion-therapy/>

“One of the things that is really weird is their belief in demons. People can have demons inside of them. To get demons out, you need to have a deliverance session.... Of course, homosexuality is a big and dirty demon. I believed it, because that’s what is taught publicly at church, explicitly; there’s no taboo about it. You’ll hear about it every Sunday. Obviously, I made the connection that if homosexuality is a demon, then I have a demon inside of me. I asked for a deliverance session at 12 years old.... You get into a room, you have to fast for three days.... I had three people holding me.... Then I confessed all of my sins. After that, I drank olive oil.... They call it ‘anointing oil’.... Demons hate anointing oil.... The prophet laid his hands on me; he started thanking the Lord, and then BANG! ‘IN THE NAME OF JESUS, I BANISH YOU! I BANISH YOU! I BANISH YOU!... I felt nothing. I felt no demons. I was just crying, because I really didn’t want to be like that. Imagine how brainwashed I was. But that’s it, I was crying and crying. And he would say, ‘Stop crying! Stop crying! It’s the faggot demon that’s crying’.... I was being held by two people, while he was screaming in my ears... for thirty minutes.”

Anonymous from Quebec, Conversion Therapy Survivor

I was introduced to a pastor who was supposed to “save me”. I received nothing but constant humiliation, demeaning and contradictory injunctions: long prayers, sometimes more than 4 hours, during which I was made to drink disgusting oils, supposedly to purify me. They paraded me before the whole congregation as “possessed” and said they had a duty to “heal me.” The humiliation was followed by required fasting for 40 days. I was only allowed a glass of orange juice and a glass of milk at 6pm. My body did not hold. I ended up in the hospital after 28 days. When the fasting did not work, it was because the “demons” were too strong, they needed bigger means to “cure me”.

I plunged so deep into depression that I could no longer see the light. Death seemed to me the only remedy for my pain. I started to think about how to end it. After several attempts, something did not let me die. I finally received the help I needed. I was supported and I got out of the abuse. However, the victims of conversion therapy were not just me. My whole family has suffered. Family ties were challenged, trust was broken, and we no longer understood each other. For them, I had given my soul away to the devil. For me, they did not value my life.

During all those years of looking for myself, I lost many friends who ended up choosing suicide after or during their ordeals with conversion therapy. Who will restore those stolen lives to us? Who will pay the price? The consequence of conversion therapy is death: Either you commit suicide or let yourself die, or you die inside (which is not better). I survived it, what about the others? What is being done to protect them?

Appendix

Position Statements of Major Medical, Professional, and Human Rights Organizations Against Conversion Therapy

CANADA	POSITION STATEMENT
Canadian Psychological Association	"The Canadian Psychological Association opposes any therapy with the goal of repairing or converting an individual's sexual orientation, regardless of age. Conversion therapy, or reparative therapy, refers to any formal therapeutic attempt to change the sexual orientation of bisexual, gay and lesbian individuals to heterosexual (e.g., Nicolosi, 1991; Socarides & Kaufman, 1994). It can include prayer or religious rites, modification of behaviours, and individual or group counselling (Bright, 2004; Nicolosi, 1991)."
Canadian Psychiatric Association	The CPA opposes the use of reparative or conversion therapy, given that such therapy is based on the assumption that LGBTQ identities indicate a mental disorder and (or) the assumption that the person could and should change their sexual orientation and (or) their gender identity and gender expression.
Canadian Pediatric Society	"Conversion or reparative therapy, where attempts are made to turn gay males or lesbians into heterosexuals, are clearly unethical and should not be provided by physicians, nor should physicians refer patients for such therapy.... Conversion and reparative therapies should not be provided because they do not work, and have the potential to heighten guilt and anxiety."
Canadian Association of Social Workers	The Canadian Association of Social Workers unreservedly endorses and accepts the position of the Canadian Psychological Association and uses the same statements.
Canadian Counselling and Psychotherapy Association	"It is clear that reparative/conversion therapy or any other action or therapy that does not respect the individual rights and autonomy of the individual would be a serious contravention of the CCPA Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice. Any such activities, including those that would intentionally seek to change or direct an individual's sexual orientation or gender identity would be considered misconduct and be actionable by the CCPA Ethics Committee."
Professional Order of Sexologists of Quebec	<p>The Professional Order of Sexologists of Quebec wishes to inform those who wish to obtain such services [as conversion or restorative therapies], for themselves or for their child, that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the effectiveness of these therapies has not been demonstrated;• harmful psychological effects have been demonstrated on the people who followed them;• that they are banned in several regions of the world;• and by most professional associations of psychology, psychiatry and medicine as well as professional orders, including the Professional Order of Sexologists of Quebec as evidenced by this opinion.
College of Registered Psychotherapists in Ontario	<p>Standard Affirming Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity</p> <p>"Members refrain from providing services such as conversion or reparative therapy, which seek to change or direct a person's sexual orientation or gender identity."</p>

Appendix

Position Statements of Major Medical, Professional, and Human Rights Organizations Against Conversion Therapy

New Brunswick Association of Social Workers

"Conversion therapy is a banned practice for New Brunswick Social Workers. There are no exceptions and are no instances where involvement with the practice is acceptable.... Social workers have the professional responsibility to not be affiliated with the practice of conversion therapy and should work to eliminate this practice in society, to make a more just society.... a pathological disorder, is not supported by empirical evidence, and imposes significant harm on individuals and communities (Bright, 2004). Therefore, conversion therapy cannot be provided to clients, even in cases where they adamantly request these services."

Manitoba College of Social Workers

"In accordance with the Manitoba College of Social Workers values, Code of Ethics (2018) and Standards of Practice (2018), the College opposes conversion therapy and prohibits social workers from providing any form of social work service involving conversion or reparative therapy. Conversion therapy contradicts core social work values, ethics and standards of practice and is therefore not approved as a form of social work intervention."

Alberta College of Social Workers

ACSW accompanies the Canadian Association of Social Workers (CASW) and many other professional organizations in opposing all forms of conversion therapy. Interventions reported to suppress or change sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression are harmful practices, not therapy. Conversion therapy infringes on the guiding principles inherent to social work values and ethics and the practice of conversion therapy violates the tenets of the social work profession.

Engaging in the practice of conversion therapy, in any form, does not align with the core values of the social work profession, the CASW Code of Ethics and the ACSW Standards of Practice. ACSW recognizes that sexual and gender diverse identities and expressions are normal and healthy variations within the whole of human experiences. Social workers will work with all members of the sexual and gender diverse community in a manner consistent with core social work values, ethics and principles.

College of Alberta Psychologists

A psychologist shall not, in the course of providing a professional service, provide any treatment, counselling, or behaviour modification technique with the objective of changing or modifying the sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression of an individual who:

6.3.1 is under 18 years of age, or

6.3.2 is 18 years of age or older and lacks the ability to:

6.3.2.1 understand the information that is relevant to a decision respecting consent to treatment, counselling, or a behaviour modification technique, and

6.3.2.2 appreciate the reasonably foreseeable consequences of the decision.

6.3.3 Despite any other law, no person is permitted to give consent on behalf of an individual described in sections 6.3.1 or 6.3.2 to the provision of any treatment, counselling, or behaviour modification technique referred to in section 6.3.

Alberta Teachers' Association

6.2.15.7 The Government of Alberta should prohibit reparative therapies that purport to "change," "cure," "fix" or "repair" a person's sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression [2017].

British Columbia Teachers' Federation

12.25 – That the BCTF state its opposition to:

1. the use or promotion of "reparative therapies" or "conversion therapies" aimed at changing, lesbian, gay, or bisexual students' sexual orientation.

2. the referral of any student to therapists who promote and practice this form of abuse.

And, that the BCTF call upon both the provincial and federal governments to ban "conversion therapies."

Appendix

Position Statements of Major Medical, Professional, and Human Rights Organizations Against Conversion Therapy

INTERNATIONAL	POSITION STATEMENT
World Psychiatric Association	There is no sound scientific evidence that innate sexual orientation can be changed. Furthermore, so-called treatments of homosexuality can create a setting in which prejudice and discrimination flourish, and they can be potentially harmful (Rao and Jacob, 2012). The provision of any intervention purporting to “treat” something that is not a disorder is wholly unethical.... WPA considers same-sex attraction, orientation, and behaviour as normal variants of human sexuality. It recognizes the multi-factorial causation of human sexuality, orientation, behaviour, and lifestyle. It acknowledges the lack of scientific efficacy of treatments that attempt to change sexual orientation and highlights the harm and adverse effects of such “therapies.”
World Medical Association	“Conversion” or “reparative” procedures, which claim to be able to convert homosexuality into asexual or heterosexual behaviour and give the impression that homosexuality is a disease. These methods have been rejected by many professional organisations due to a lack of evidence of their effectiveness. They have no medical indication and represent a serious threat to the health and human rights of those so treated.... The WMA strongly asserts that homosexuality does not represent a disease, but rather a natural variation within the range of human sexuality.... The WMA condemns so-called “conversion” or “reparative” methods. These constitute violations of human rights and are unjustifiable practices that should be denounced and subject to sanctions and penalties. It is unethical for physicians to participate during any step of such procedures.
Pan American Health Organization	“Reparative” or “conversion therapies” have no medical indication and represent a severe threat to the health and human rights of the affected persons. They constitute unjustifiable practices that should be denounced and subject to adequate sanctions and penalties.
International Society of Psychiatric-Mental Health Nurses	There have been sound arguments against the practice of reparative or conversion therapies. It is clear that these treatment modalities raise numerous ethical concerns and challenge the code of ethics of medical, psychological, nursing, and social work disciplines. Therefore, ISPN strongly opposes reparative therapy.
British Association for Counselling & Psychotherapy	The British Association for Counselling & Psychotherapy (BACP) is dedicated to social diversity, equality and inclusivity of treatment without discrimination of any kind. BACP opposes any psychological treatment such as ‘reparative’ or ‘conversion’ therapy which is based upon the assumption that homosexuality is a mental disorder, or based on the premise that the client/patient should change his/her sexuality.
Amnesty International	Medical “treatment” of LGBT people against their will and aimed at changing their sexual orientation or gender identity is cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment which could amount to torture. It should be prohibited in all circumstances. The involvement of health professionals in such “treatment” violates international codes of medical ethics prohibiting their involvement in torture or ill-treatment. 100 National medical associations that have not yet done so should affirm that homosexuality is not a medical disorder and should condemn, and prohibit their members from participating in, any treatment aimed at “curing” or “treating” it.

Appendix

Position Statements of Major Medical, Professional, and Human Rights Organizations Against Conversion Therapy

UNITED STATES	POSITION STATEMENT
American Medical Association	<p>AMA [...] opposes, the use of “reparative” or “conversion” therapy that is based upon the assumption that homosexuality per se is a mental disorder or based upon the a priori assumption that the patient should change his/her homosexual orientation.</p> <p>AMA will develop model state legislation and advocate for federal legislation to ban so-called reparative or conversion therapy for sexual orientation or gender identity. The support for legislative bans strengthens AMA's long-standing opposition to this unscientific practice.</p>
American Psychiatric Association	<p>“The American Psychiatric Association does not believe that same-sex orientation should or needs to be changed, and efforts to do so represent a significant risk of harm by subjecting individuals to forms of treatment which have not been scientifically validated and by undermining self-esteem when sexual orientation fails to change. No credible evidence exists that any mental health intervention can reliably and safely change sexual orientation; nor, from a mental health perspective does sexual orientation need to be changed.”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. APA reaffirms its recommendation that ethical practitioners refrain from attempts to change individuals' sexual orientation.2. APA recommends that ethical practitioners respect the identities for those with diverse gender expressions.3. APA encourages psychotherapies which affirm individuals' sexual orientations and gender identities.4. APA encourages legislation which would prohibit the practice of “reparative” or conversion therapies that are based on the a priori assumption that diverse sexual orientations and gender identities are mentally ill.
American Psychological Association	<p>Therefore, be it resolved, that the American Psychological Association affirms that same-sex sexual and romantic attractions, feelings, and behaviors are normal and positive variations of human sexuality regardless of sexual orientation identity;</p> <p>Be it further resolved, that the American Psychological Association reaffirms its position that homosexuality per se is not a mental disorder and opposes portrayals of sexual minority youths and adults as mentally ill due to their sexual orientation;</p> <p>Be it further resolved, that the American Psychological Association concludes that there is insufficient evidence to support the use of psychological interventions to change sexual orientation;</p> <p>Be it further resolved, that the American Psychological Association encourages mental health professionals to avoid misrepresenting the efficacy of sexual orientation change efforts by promoting or promising change in sexual orientation when providing assistance to individuals distressed by their own or others' sexual orientation.</p>

Appendix

Additional Worldwide Organizations with Position Statements Against Conversion Therapy

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- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Australian College of Nurse Practitioners | 36. National Counselling Society (United Kingdom) |
| 2. Australian Medical Association | 37. Royal College of Psychiatrists (United Kingdom) |
| 3. Australian Psychological Society | 38. Association for Family Therapy (United Kingdom) |
| 4. Queensland Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy Association | 39. Association of Christian Counsellors (United Kingdom) |
| 5. Royal Australasian College of Physicians | 40. British Association of Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapies |
| 6. Royal Australian and New Zealand | 41. British Association of Drama Therapists |
| 7. College of Psychiatrists (regional) Australia | 42. College of Sex and Relationship Therapists (United Kingdom) |
| 8. Austrian Public Health Association | 43. Psychotherapy and Counselling Union (United Kingdom) |
| 9. Austrian Society for Psychiatry, Psychotherapy
and Psychosomatics | 44. Royal College of General Practitioners (United Kingdom) |
| 10. Federal Council of Psychology | 45. UK Council for Psychotherapy |
| 11. College of Psychologists of Quebec (regional) | 46. National Association of School Psychologists (United Kingdom) |
| 12. Chilean College of Psychologists | 47. American Academy of Child Adolescent Psychiatry |
| 13. Costa Rica Professional Association of Psychologists | 48. American Academy of Nursing |
| 14. German Medical Association | 49. American Academy of Pediatrics |
| 15. Hong Kong College of Psychiatrists | 50. American Academy of Physician Assistants |
| 16. Hong Kong Psychological Society | 51. American Counseling Association |
| 17. Indian Psychiatric Society | 52. American Federation of Teachers |
| 18. Psychological Society of Ireland | 53. American Medical Women's Association |
| 19. Israel Medical Association | 54. Child Welfare League of America |
| 20. Israel Psychiatric Association | 55. National Association of School Nurses USA |
| 21. Israeli Adolescent Medicine Society | 56. National Association of Secondary School Principals USA |
| 22. Israel Pediatric Association | 57. National Education Association USA |
| 23. Israel Association of Family Physicians | 58. School Social Work Association of America |
| 24. Israel Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Association | 59. American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy |
| 25. Lebanese Psychiatric Society | 60. American Association of Sexuality Educators, Counselors
and Therapists |
| 26. Aotearoa New Zealand Association of Social Workers | 61. American College of Physicians |
| 27. Norwegian Psychiatric Association | 62. American Counseling Association |
| 28. Paraguayan Society of Studies on Human Sexuality | 63. American Osteopathic Association |
| 29. Psychological Association of the Philippines | 64. American Psychoanalytic Association |
| 30. Polish Sexology Society | 65. American School Counselor Association |
| 31. Psychological Society of South Africa | 66. American School Health Association |
| 32. South African Society of Psychiatrists | 67. National Association of Secondary School Principals (USA) |
| 33. Spain General Council of Psychology | 68. National Association of Social Workers (USA) |
| 34. Turkish Psychological Association | 69. International Psychology Network for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual,
Transgender and Intersex Issues |
| 35. British Psychological Society | |

Hi, my name is Lee Harding. I've lived in Regina most of the past 20 years. I have a Bachelor of Arts in Journalism from the University of Regina, and a Master's of Public Policy from the University of Calgary.

I spent a couple of winters in Victoria shortly after the pro-transgender SOGI 1-2-3 curriculum was introduced to B.C. schools. Many parents were concerned and as a result I began to look more deeply into where the LGBTQ movement, politics, and policy intersected.

My examination of conversion therapy yielded a few surprises. The decision of the American Psychiatric Association to take homosexuality off of its list of mental disorders happened only a few years after activists stormed the annual meetings of the organization in 1970 with intimidating tactics demanding change. The APA became increasingly politicized thereafter.

When the American Psychiatric Association called for an end to conversion therapy in 1998 they didn't have a single large-scale study to show its harmfulness. In 2002, such a study was produced, but its subjects were cherry-picked by homosexual activist organizations who recruited those who claimed harm from the therapy.

Numerous examinations of the subject found that a sizeable number of people who identified as exclusively homosexual prior to therapies did report themselves as heterosexual thereafter. Occasionally this was a small majority. Often it was a sizeable minority. Even where this did not take place, an overwhelming majority found their psychotherapy helped in other respects, such as higher self-esteem, less depression, and less self-harm and suicidal ideation.

Two studies provide a deeper insight on the matter.

- [What Research Shows NARTH's Response to the APA Claims on Homosexuality](#)
- [Professional care for unwanted same-sex attraction: What does the research say?](#)

Psychiatrist Robert Spitzer was instrumental in the American Psychiatric Association to take homosexuality off the list of mental disorders. However, in 2001, he presented a paper that suggested that some homosexuals could change their sexual orientation based on 200 interviews he did with those who received what is now being called conversion therapy.

Similarly former American Psychological Association president Nicholas Cummings was instrumental for that APA taking homosexuality off of its list of disorders. Cummings was also Chief of Mental Health with the Kaiser Permanente. Cummings estimated that between 1960 and 1980 he saw more than 2,000 patients, and that his staff saw another 16,000, who presented concerns regarding homosexuality. Most did not express a goal of reorienting, but rather entered treatment to resolve a number of issues and dissatisfactions concerning their lifestyle, including transient relationships, disgust or guilt over promiscuity, fear of disease, or desires to have a traditional family.

Cummings and his staff did not try to reorient those with same-sex attraction to heterosexuality unless they expressed a strong desire to reorient. At best, only 10 percent of the 18,000 clients initially said they wanted to change sexual orientation. However, after working on other lifestyle issues and dissatisfactions, however, additional clients developed a desire to attempt orientation change. Cummings estimated that two-thirds had satisfactory outcomes. The majority of these attained a happier and saner homosexual lifestyle with more stable relationships; another approximately 2,400

clients successfully reoriented their sexuality to heterosexuality. The remaining third of the 18,000 had unsuccessful outcomes that included continued promiscuity, unhappiness, and addictive behaviors.

In my role as a journalist I [talked to some Calgarians](#) on their proposed conversion therapy ban, which passed. Marty Moore of the Justice Centre for Constitutional Freedoms told me the definition of what was banned was too broad. Graeme Lauber told me he had same sex attraction but his desire to have a family brought him to heterosexual marriage and fatherhood.

He said, “That means that I don’t engage in homosexual behaviour. I’m married to a woman. I stayed faithful to that relationship. But I need help for that. So we’re worried that the bylaw would make that help very difficult to find if not actually illegal.”

A pastor there, Brian Lavender of GracePoint Fellowship, told me he and other pastors were themselves opposed to “very abusive, coercive, very shaming” therapies. However, he was worried he would not be able to disciple people towards biblical sexual expression in a heterosexual marriage. He said in 25 years of ministry, at most ten people had approached him for counsel with homosexual attractions.

A ban on conversion therapy makes those pastors vulnerable. Conversion therapy may also include helping a child or adult with transgender feelings towards reconciling with the body they were born in. I don’t believe it is in the public interest for city councillors to weigh into Christian discipleship or parental guidance.

Bill C-6 calls for a ban on conversion therapy. I don’t agree it is helpful, but at least it is proper federal jurisdiction. For city councillors to do this seems little more than well-intentioned, but ill-informed virtue signalling.

Conversion Therapy Report

Date	April 28, 2021
To	Mayor Masters and City Councillors
From	Community Wellness Committee
Service Area	City Manager's Office
Item #	CR21-71

RECOMMENDATION

That City Council:

1. Direct the Mayor to write to the Federal Government on behalf of Regina City Council in support of Bill C-6;
2. Formally joins the Canadian Psychological Association in affirming "that all adolescent and adult persons have the right to define their own gender identity regardless of chromosomal sex, genitalia, assigned birth sex, or initial gender role. Moreover, all adolescent and adult persons have the right to free expression of their self-defined gender identity." as outlined in their Policy Statement: 2010-1 Gender Identity in Adolescents and Adults;
3. Formally joins the Canadian Psychiatric Association in opposing "the use of reparative or conversion therapy, given that such therapy is based on the assumption that LGBTQ identities indicate a mental disorder and (or) the assumption that the person could and should change their sexual orientation and (or) their gender identity and gender expression." as outlined in The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, Vol 59, No. 11, Position Paper – Mental Health Care for People Who Identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and(or) Queer; and
4. Direct Administration to prepare a report to City Council by Q1 of 2022 that:
 - a) Explores the feasibility of a municipal bylaw prohibiting conversion therapy within city limits; and
 - b) Shall pay particular attention to the impact of parallel bylaws throughout Western

Canada, as well as consider the efficacy of withholding business licenses, summary prosecution for offenders, and other methods to deter the practice.

HISTORY

At the April 14, 2021 meeting of the Community Wellness Committee, the Committee considered the attached CWC21-6 report from the City Manager's Office.

The following addressed the Committee:

- Kent Peterson, representing Queen City for All;
- Russell Mitchell-Walker, representing Eastside United Church;
- Kevin Philip;
- Stewart Miller, representing Bread of Life Lutheran Church;
- Wayne Bernakevitch;
- Chris Kortright;
- Joy Cowan, representing Heritage United Church;
- Femi Ogunrinde;
- Emmanuel Sanchez;
- Jose Ruba, representing Free to Care;
- Teresa Pierre, representing Parents As First Educators;
- Wilna van Beek, representing God Gazers Bridge Builders Ministry;
- Barbara Wrishko;
- Sterling Bjorndahl;
- Trina Hodgson;
- Darlene Wurster;
- Nicholas Schiavo, representing No Conversion Canada;
- Jacq Brasseur;
- Crystal Elliott;
- Kent Stewart, representing Wesley United Church;
- Kristopher Wells, representing McEwen University;
- Cameron Fraser, Knox-Metropolitan United Church;
- Janet Bjorndahl;
- Colette Aikema;
- Nancy Yee, representing Immanuel Anglican Parish Regina; and
- Laura Sundberg and Gisela Stuhm, representing St. James United Church.

The Committee adopted a resolution to concur in the recommendation contained in the report, with the following amendment:


That City Council:

1. Formally joins the Canadian Psychological Association in affirming "that all adolescent and adult persons have the right to define their own gender identity regardless of chromosomal sex, genitalia, assigned birth sex, or initial gender role. Moreover, all adolescent and adult persons have the right to free expression of their self-defined gender identity." as outlined in their Policy Statement: 2010-1 Gender Identity in Adolescents and Adults.
2. Formally joins the Canadian Psychiatric Association in opposing "the use of reparative or conversion therapy, given that such therapy is based on the assumption that LGBTQ identities indicate a mental disorder and (or) the assumption that the person could and should change their sexual orientation and (or) their gender identity and gender expression." as outlined in The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, Vol 59, No. 11, Position Paper – Mental Health Care for People Who Identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and(or) Queer.
3. Direct Administration to prepare a report to City Council by Q1 of 2022 that:
 - a) Explores the feasibility of a municipal bylaw prohibiting conversion therapy within city limits; and
 - b) Shall pay particular attention to the impact of parallel bylaws throughout Western Canada, as well as consider the efficacy of withholding business licenses, summary prosecution for offenders, and other methods to deter the practice.

Recommendation #2 in the attached report does not require City Council approval.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMUNITY WELLNESS COMMITTEE


Tracy Brezinski, Secretary 4/23/2021.

ATTACHMENTS

CWC21-6 - Conversion Therapy Report

Appendix A - Bylaw 9747 Saskatoon

Appendix B - Bill C-6 as amended December 11 2020

Conversion Therapy Report

Date	April 14, 2021
To	Community Wellness Committee
From	City Manager's Office
Service Area	City Manager's Office
Item No.	CWC21-6

RECOMMENDATION

The Community Wellness Committee recommends that City Council:

1. Direct the Mayor to write to the Federal Government on behalf of Regina City Council in support of Bill C-6.
2. Approve this recommendation at its meeting on April 28, 2021.

ISSUE

Some Provinces and Cities across Canada have taken steps to ban the practice of conversion therapy within their respective jurisdictional spheres of health (provincial) and business regulation (municipal). There is currently a Bill (C-6) before the Federal Government which would criminalize aspects of conversion therapy.

In February 2020, Saskatoon's Governance and Priorities Committee directed its Administration to report on what role the City can play to "ensure conversion therapy is prohibited in Saskatoon" and subsequently, in February 2021, Saskatoon City Council passed a bylaw (attached as Appendix A) to prohibit conversion therapy businesses in Saskatoon. Some members of Regina City Council have expressed a desire for an opportunity to similarly discuss conversion therapy at Committee and Council and to hear from interested parties on the subject.

The intent of this report is to provide Committee members with further background and options to consider regarding Regina's approach to conversion therapy.

IMPACTS

There are no financial, environmental, policy, strategic, accessibility or other implications, or considerations associated with this report. Any impacts resulting from further Council direction will be brought forward in future reports as appropriate.

OTHER OPTIONS

An alternative option would be to direct the Administration to undertake further research and bring back a report following the decision of Parliament as to whether Bill C-6 is approved.

COMMUNICATIONS

A number of community organizations expressed an interest to provide input and perspective on any potential actions the City may pursue. If Council directs the Administration to undertake further research, the Administration will ensure an engagement and communication plan will be developed to solicit community input.

DISCUSSION

Conversion Therapy can be described as a practice that seeks to change a person's sexual orientation to heterosexual, to repress non-heterosexual attraction or behaviors, or to change an individual's gender identity to match the sex they were assigned at birth. The Canadian Psychological Association, Canadian Psychiatric Association and Canadian Paediatric Society have denounced conversion therapy as harmful to LGBTQ2 persons. The Federal Government has taken the position that conversion therapy causes harm to persons, and in particular children; that it causes harm to society because it propagates myths and stereotypes about sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression, including the myth that these should be changed; and that denouncing conversion therapy is important to protect the dignity and equality of all Canadians (preamble, Bill C-6).

Several levels of government in Canada have taken steps to prohibit conversion therapy within their respective jurisdictional spheres. Cities, such as Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and Saskatoon have adopted bylaws prohibiting conversion therapy businesses pursuant to their authority to prohibit businesses from operating within the city. The City has jurisdiction under *The Cities Act* to prohibit a business or class of business from operating within the city. A business is defined by *The Cities Act* as including the following, whether for profit: a commercial activity; the carrying on of a profession, trade, occupation, calling or employment; or an activity providing goods or services. It is unknown if there are currently any conversion therapy businesses operating in Regina.

Provinces, including Ontario, Quebec, P.E.I and Nova Scotia, have amended health legislation to remove conversion therapy as a covered service and to prohibit licensed professionals from offering conversion therapy. The Federal Government has re-introduced

a Bill (C-6, formerly C-8) to amend the Criminal Code to criminalize aspects of conversion therapy.¹

In October 2020, Bill C-6 was introduced, received second reading and was referred to the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights. The committee provided its report on December 11, 2020, and the Bill is eligible to receive third reading at any time before the end of the current parliamentary session. The Bill proposes five new *Criminal Code* offences related to conversion therapy as follows:

1. Causing a person to undergo conversion therapy without their consent
2. Causing a minor to undergo conversion therapy
3. Removing a minor from Canada to undergo conversion therapy abroad
4. Advertising an offer to provide conversion therapy
5. Receiving a financial or other material benefit from providing conversation therapy

While a ban on conversion therapy has been widely supported, some groups continue to express concern that the definition of conversion therapy may prevent practices, conversations or therapies which they see as beneficial. The Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights received 290 briefs, heard from 32 witnesses and as a result, proposed an amended definition in its report on December 11, 2020. The Federal Bill (as amended by committee, Attached as Appendix B) now defines conversion therapy as:

Conversion therapy means a practice, treatment or service designed to change a person's sexual orientation to heterosexual, to change a person's gender or gender expression to cisgender, or to repress or reduce non-heterosexual attraction or sexual behaviour or non-cisgender gender expression. For greater certainty, this definition does not include a practice, treatment or service that relates to the exploration and development of an integrated personal identity without favouring any particular sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression.

Many of the laws passed at the provincial and municipal level pre-date the introduction of the Federal Bill and, therefore, did not have the benefit of considering the Federal Government's proposed definition or the impact the Bill would have on local laws. If conversion therapy is criminalized, the provincial and municipal laws will continue to apply unless they conflict with the criminal law. Upon receiving a complaint of conversion therapy, law enforcement officials may decide to pursue enforcement activity through criminal laws or municipal bylaws.

¹ More information and background regarding the historical origins of conversion therapy, scientific evidence regarding conversion therapy and the current use of conversion therapy in Canada can be found in the Library of Parliament research paper at the following link: <https://lop.parl.ca/staticfiles/PublicWebsite/Home/ResearchPublications/LegislativeSummaries/PDF/43-2/c6-e.pdf>

DECISION HISTORY

The recommendation in this report require City Council approval.

Respectfully Submitted,



Byron Werry
City Solicitor

Respectfully Submitted,



Chris Holden
City Manager

Prepared by: Leah Goodwin, Senior Communications Strategist

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A. Bylaw 9747 Saskatoon

Appendix B. Bill C-6 as amended December 11 2020

BYLAW NO. 9747

The Prohibited Businesses Bylaw, 2021

The Council of the City of Saskatoon enacts:

Short Title

1. This Bylaw may be cited as *The Prohibited Businesses Bylaw, 2021*.

Definitions

2. In this Bylaw:
 - (a) **"business"** means any of the following activities, whether or not for profit and however organized or formed:
 - (i) a commercial, merchandising or industrial activity or undertaking;
 - (ii) the carrying on of a profession, trade, occupation, calling or employment;
 - (iii) an activity providing goods or services;
 - (b) **"City"** means the City of Saskatoon;
 - (c) **"person"** includes an individual, proprietorship, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity.

Purpose

3. The purpose of this Bylaw is to prohibit certain businesses and business activities in the City.

Prohibited Businesses

4. No person may engage in or operate a business listed in Schedule "A".

Proof of Contravention

5. In a prosecution for a contravention of this Bylaw, proof of either of the following is sufficient to establish that a person engaged in or operated a business:
- (a) proof of one transaction in the business;
 - (b) proof that the business has been advertised.

Offences and Penalties

6. (1) No person shall contravene or fail to comply with any provision of this Bylaw.
- (2) Every person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction:
- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.00 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$10,000.00 for each day during which the offence continues; and
 - (b) in the case of a corporation, to a fine not exceeding \$25,000.00 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$25,000.00 for each day during which the offence continues.
- (3) If a person is found guilty of an offence under this Bylaw, the court may, in addition to any other penalty imposed:
- (a) in the case of a person who holds a licence, suspend the licence for a term of not more than three months; and
 - (b) in the case of a person who did not hold a licence at the time of the conviction, order that the person is ineligible to apply for a licence for a term of not more than three months.
- (4) Offences under this Bylaw are designated as offences for which proceedings may be commenced pursuant to Part III of *The Summary Offences Procedure Act, 1990* by the issuance of a summons ticket.
- (5) A person to whom a summons ticket is issued pursuant to subsection (3) shall, upon the request by the person issuing the summons ticket, provide their name, address and date of birth. A person who fails to provide this information is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to the penalty set out in subsection (2).

Corporations

7. If a corporation commits an offence under this Bylaw, the directors or officers of the corporation who directed, authorized, assented to, acquiesced in or participated in the commission of the offence are guilty of the offence and liable on summary conviction to the penalties mentioned in clause 6(2)(a), whether or not the corporation has been prosecuted or convicted, or both.

Partnerships

8. If a partner in a partnership is guilty of an offence under this Bylaw, each partner in the partnership who authorized, assented to, acquiesced, or participated in the act that constitutes the offence is guilty of the offence.

Administration and Enforcement of Bylaw

9.
 - (1) The administration and enforcement of this Bylaw is delegated to the General Manager of Community Services.
 - (2) The General Manager of Community Services is authorized to further delegate the administration and enforcement of this Bylaw, in whole or in part, to other employees of the City.

Inspections

10.
 - (1) The inspection of property by the City to determine if this Bylaw is being complied with is authorized.
 - (2) Inspections under this Bylaw shall be carried out in accordance with section 324 of *The Cities Act*.
 - (3) No person shall obstruct a person who is authorized to conduct an inspection under this section, or a person who is assisting in the inspection.
 - (4) If a person refuses to allow or interferes with an inspection authorized by this section, or if a person fails to respond to a reasonable request for access to a property, the City may apply for a warrant authorizing entry in accordance with section 325 of *The Cities Act*.

Coming into Force

11. This Bylaw comes into force on the day of its final passing.

Read a first time this 22nd day of February, 2021.

Read a second time this 22nd day of February, 2021.

Read a third time and passed this 22nd day of February, 2021.

"Charlie Clark"
Mayor

"Mike Jordan" "SEAL"
Interim City Clerk

Schedule “A”

Prohibited Businesses

Business	Prohibited Business Activity
Conversion Therapy	<p>“Conversion Therapy” means the following when used for the purpose of changing a person's sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression, or for the purpose of repressing or reducing non-heterosexual attraction or sexual behaviour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the offering or provision of counselling or behaviour modification techniques; (b) any other purported treatment, service, practice or the offering or sale of any goods; <p>but does not include those that relate to a person's exploration and development of an integrated personal identity without favouring any particular sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression.</p>

Second Session, Forty-third Parliament,
69 Elizabeth II, 2020

Deuxième session, quarante-troisième législature,
69 Elizabeth II, 2020

HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES DU CANADA

BILL C-6

PROJET DE LOI C-6

An Act to amend the Criminal Code
(conversion therapy)

Loi modifiant le Code criminel (thérapie de
conversion)

REPRINTED AS AMENDED BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS AS A WORKING COPY FOR THE USE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AT REPORT STAGE AND AS REPORTED TO THE HOUSE ON DECEMBER 11, 2020

RÉIMPRIMÉ TEL QUE MODIFIÉ PAR LE COMITÉ PERMANENT DE LA JUSTICE ET DES DROITS DE LA PERSONNE COMME DOCUMENT DE TRAVAIL À L'USAGE DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES À L'ÉTAPE DU RAPPORT ET PRÉSENTÉ À LA CHAMBRE LE 11 DÉCEMBRE 2020

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

MINISTRE DE LA JUSTICE

SUMMARY

This enactment amends the *Criminal Code* to, among other things, create the following offences:

- (a)** causing a person to undergo conversion therapy without the person's consent;
- (b)** causing a child to undergo conversion therapy;
- (c)** doing anything for the purpose of removing a child from Canada with the intention that the child undergo conversion therapy outside Canada;
- (d)** promoting or advertising an offer to provide conversion therapy; and
- (e)** receiving a financial or other material benefit from the provision of conversion therapy.

It also amends the *Criminal Code* to authorize courts to order that advertisements for conversion therapy be disposed of or deleted.

SOMMAIRE

Le texte modifie le *Code criminel*, notamment pour créer les infractions suivantes :

- a)** faire suivre une thérapie de conversion à une personne sans son consentement;
- b)** faire suivre une thérapie de conversion à un enfant;
- c)** agir en vue de faire passer un enfant à l'étranger pour qu'il y suive une thérapie de conversion;
- d)** faire de la promotion ou de la publicité en vue d'offrir de la thérapie de conversion;
- e)** bénéficier d'un avantage matériel, notamment pécuniaire, provenant de la prestation de thérapies de conversion.

Il modifie également le *Code criminel* pour autoriser les tribunaux à ordonner que des publicités de thérapie de conversion soient effacées ou qu'il en soit disposé.

BILL C-6

An Act to amend the Criminal Code (conversion therapy)

Preamble

Whereas conversion therapy causes harm to the persons, and in particular the children, who are subjected to it;

Whereas conversion therapy causes harm to society because, among other things, it is based on and propagates myths and stereotypes about sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression, including the myth that a person's sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression ought to be changed;

And whereas, in light of those harms, it is important to discourage and denounce the provision of conversion therapy in order to protect the human dignity and equality of all Canadians;

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

R.S., c. C-46

Criminal Code

1 (1) Subsection 164(1) of the *Criminal Code* is amended by striking out “or” at the end of paragraph (d), by adding “or” at the end of paragraph (e) and by adding the following after paragraph (e):

(f) the representation, written material or recording, copies of which are kept in premises within the jurisdiction of the court, is an advertisement for conversion therapy.

PROJET DE LOI C-6

Loi modifiant le Code criminel (thérapie de conversion)

Préambule

Attendu :

que les thérapies de conversion causent des préjudices aux personnes qui y sont soumises, plus particulièrement les enfants;

qu'elles causent des préjudices à la société, notamment parce qu'elles se fondent sur des mythes et stéréotypes qu'elles contribuent à propager au sujet de l'orientation sexuelle, de l'identité de genre et de l'expression de genre, dont le mythe selon lequel l'orientation sexuelle, l'identité de genre et l'expression de genre devraient être modifiées;

qu'il importe, compte tenu des préjudices que causent ces thérapies, d'en décourager et d'en dénoncer la prestation pour protéger la dignité humaine et l'égalité des Canadiens et Canadiennes,

Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des communes du Canada, édicte :

L.R., ch. C-46

Code criminel

1 (1) Le paragraphe 164(1) du *Code criminel* est modifié par adjonction, après l'alinéa e), de ce qui suit :

f) soit que la représentation, l'écrit ou l'enregistrement, dont des copies sont tenues dans un local du ressort du tribunal, constitue de la publicité de thérapie de conversion.

2018, c. 29, s. 12(2)

(2) Subsections 164(3) to (5) of the Act are replaced by the following:

Owner and maker may appear

(3) The owner and the maker of the matter seized under subsection (1), and alleged to be obscene, child pornography, a voyeuristic recording, an intimate image, an advertisement of sexual services or an advertisement for conversion therapy, may appear and be represented in the proceedings to oppose the making of an order for the forfeiture of the matter.

Order of forfeiture

(4) If the court is satisfied, on a balance of probabilities, that the publication, representation, written material or recording referred to in subsection (1) is obscene, child pornography, a voyeuristic recording, an intimate image, an advertisement of sexual services or an advertisement for conversion therapy, it may make an order declaring the matter forfeited to Her Majesty in right of the province in which the proceedings take place, for disposal as the Attorney General may direct.

Disposal of matter

(5) If the court is not satisfied that the publication, representation, written material or recording referred to in subsection (1) is obscene, child pornography, a voyeuristic recording, an intimate image, an advertisement of sexual services or an advertisement for conversion therapy, it shall order that the matter be restored to the person from whom it was seized without delay after the time for final appeal has expired.

2014, c. 25, s. 46(4)

(3) Subsection 164(7) of the Act is replaced by the following:

Consent

(7) If an order is made under this section by a judge in a province with respect to one or more copies of a publication, a representation, written material or a recording, no proceedings shall be instituted or continued in that province under section 162, 162.1, 163, 163.1, 286.4 or 320.104 with respect to those or other copies of the same publication, representation, written material or recording without the consent of the Attorney General.

(4) Subsection 164(8) of the Act is amended by adding the following in alphabetical order:

2018, ch. 29, par. 12(2)

(2) Les paragraphes 164(3) à (5) de la même loi sont remplacés par ce qui suit :

Le propriétaire et l'auteur peuvent comparaître

(3) Le propriétaire ainsi que l'auteur de la matière saisie dont on prétend qu'elle est obscène, ou qu'elle constitue de la pornographie juvénile, un enregistrement voyeuriste, une image intime, de la publicité de services sexuels ou de la publicité de thérapie de conversion, peuvent comparaître et être représentés dans les procédures pour s'opposer à l'établissement d'une ordonnance portant confiscation de cette matière.

Ordonnance de confiscation

(4) Si le tribunal est convaincu, selon la prépondérance des probabilités, que la matière est obscène, ou qu'elle constitue de la pornographie juvénile, un enregistrement voyeuriste, une image intime, de la publicité de services sexuels ou de la publicité de thérapie de conversion, il peut rendre une ordonnance la déclarant confisquée au profit de Sa Majesté du chef de la province où les procédures ont lieu, pour qu'il en soit disposé conformément aux instructions du procureur général.

Sort de la matière

(5) Si le tribunal n'est pas convaincu que la publication, la représentation, l'écrit ou l'enregistrement est obscène, ou constitue de la pornographie juvénile, un enregistrement voyeuriste, une image intime, de la publicité de services sexuels ou de la publicité de thérapie de conversion, il ordonne que la matière soit remise à la personne de laquelle elle a été saisie, dès l'expiration du délai imparti pour un appel final.

2014, ch. 25, par. 46(4)

(3) Le paragraphe 164(7) de la même loi est remplacé par ce qui suit :

Consentement

(7) Dans le cas où un juge a rendu une ordonnance, en vertu du présent article, dans une province relativement à un ou plusieurs exemplaires d'une publication ou à une ou plusieurs copies d'une représentation, d'un écrit ou d'un enregistrement, aucune poursuite ne peut être intentée ni continuée dans cette province aux termes des articles 162, 162.1, 163, 163.1, 286.4 ou 320.104 en ce qui concerne ces exemplaires ou d'autres exemplaires de la même publication, ou ces copies ou d'autres copies de la même représentation, du même écrit ou du même enregistrement, sans le consentement du procureur général.

(4) Le paragraphe 164(8) de la même loi est modifié par adjonction, selon l'ordre alphabétique, de ce qui suit :

advertisement for conversion therapy means any material — including a photographic, film, video, audio or other recording, made by any means, a visual representation or any written material — that is used to advertise an offer to provide conversion therapy contrary to section 320.104; (*publicité de thérapie de conversion*)

2014, c. 25, s. 46(5)

2 (1) The portion of subsection 164.1(1) of the Act before paragraph (a) is replaced by the following:

Warrant of seizure

164.1 (1) If a judge is satisfied by information on oath that there are reasonable grounds to believe that there is material — namely, *child pornography* as defined in section 163.1, a voyeuristic recording, an intimate image, an advertisement of sexual services or an advertisement for conversion therapy, or *computer data* as defined in subsection 342.1(2) that makes child pornography, a voyeuristic recording, an intimate image, an advertisement of sexual services or an advertisement for conversion therapy available — that is stored on and made available through a *computer system* as defined in subsection 342.1(2) that is within the jurisdiction of the court, the judge may order the custodian of the computer system to

2014, c. 25, s. 46(6)

(2) Subsection 164.1(5) of the Act is replaced by the following:

Order

(5) If the court is satisfied, on a balance of probabilities, that the material is *child pornography* as defined in section 163.1, a voyeuristic recording, an intimate image, an advertisement of sexual services or an advertisement for conversion therapy, or *computer data* as defined in subsection 342.1(2) that makes child pornography, the voyeuristic recording, the intimate image, the advertisement of sexual services or the advertisement for conversion therapy available, it may order the custodian of the computer system to delete the material.

2014, c. 25, s. 46(7)

(3) Subsection 164.1(7) of the Act is replaced by the following:

Return of material

(7) If the court is not satisfied that the material is *child pornography* as defined in section 163.1, a voyeuristic recording, an intimate image, an advertisement of sexual

publicité de thérapie de conversion Tout matériel — enregistrement photographique, filmé, vidéo, sonore ou autre, réalisé par tout moyen, représentation visuelle ou écrit — qui est utilisé pour faire de la publicité en vue d'offrir de la thérapie de conversion en contravention de l'article 320.104. (*advertisement for conversion therapy*)

2014, ch. 25, par. 46(5)

2 (1) Le passage du paragraphe 164.1(1) de la même loi précédant l'alinéa a) est remplacé par ce qui suit :

Mandat de saisie

164.1 (1) Le juge peut, s'il est convaincu par une dénonciation sous serment qu'il y a des motifs raisonnables de croire qu'il existe une matière — constituant de la *pornographie juvénile* au sens de l'article 163.1, un enregistrement voyeuriste, une image intime, de la publicité de services sexuels ou de la publicité de thérapie de conversion, ou des *données informatiques* au sens du paragraphe 342.1(2) qui rendent la pornographie juvénile, l'enregistrement voyeuriste, l'image intime, la publicité de services sexuels ou la publicité de thérapie de conversion accessible — qui est emmagasinée et rendue accessible au moyen d'un *ordinateur* au sens de ce paragraphe, situé dans le ressort du tribunal, ordonner au gardien de l'ordinateur :

2014, ch. 25, par. 46(6)

(2) Le paragraphe 164.1(5) de la même loi est remplacé par ce qui suit :

Ordonnance

(5) Si le tribunal est convaincu, selon la prépondérance des probabilités, que la matière constitue de la *pornographie juvénile* au sens de l'article 163.1, un enregistrement voyeuriste, une image intime, de la publicité de services sexuels ou de la publicité de thérapie de conversion, ou des *données informatiques* au sens du paragraphe 342.1(2) qui rendent la pornographie juvénile, l'enregistrement voyeuriste, l'image intime, la publicité de services sexuels ou la publicité de thérapie de conversion accessible, il peut ordonner au gardien de l'ordinateur de l'effacer.

2014, ch. 25, par. 46(7)

(3) Le paragraphe 164.1(7) de la même loi est remplacé par ce qui suit :

Sort de la matière

(7) Si le tribunal n'est pas convaincu que la matière constitue de la *pornographie juvénile* au sens de l'article 163.1, un enregistrement voyeuriste, une image

services or an advertisement for conversion therapy, or *computer data* as defined in subsection 342.1(2) that makes child pornography, the voyeuristic recording, the intimate image, the advertisement of sexual services or the advertisement for conversion therapy available, the court shall order that the electronic copy be returned to the custodian of the computer system and terminate the order under paragraph (1)(b).

3 Paragraph (a) of the definition *offence* in section 183 of the Act is amended by

(a) adding the following after subparagraph (xlvi):

(xlvi.1) section 273.3 (removal of child from Canada),

(b) adding the following after subparagraph (liii):

(liii.1) section 320.102 (forced conversion therapy),

(liii.2) section 320.103 (causing child to undergo conversion therapy),

2019, c. 25, s. 98

4 Paragraph 273.3(1)(c) of the Act is replaced by the following:

(c) under the age of 18 years, with the intention that an act be committed outside Canada that if it were committed in Canada would be an offence against section 155, subsection 160(2) or section 170, 171, 267, 268, 269, 271, 272, 273 or 320.103 in respect of that person; or

5 The Act is amended by adding the following after section 320.1:

Conversion Therapy

Definition of *conversion therapy*

320.101 In sections 320.102 to 320.106, *conversion therapy* means a practice, treatment or service designed to change a person's sexual orientation to heterosexual, to change a person's gender identity or gender expression to cisgender or to repress or reduce non-heterosexual attraction or sexual behaviour or non-cisgender gender expression. For greater certainty, this definition does not include a practice, treatment or service that relates to the exploration and development of an integrated personal

intime, de la publicité de services sexuels ou de la publicité de thérapie de conversion, ou des *données informatiques* au sens du paragraphe 342.1(2) qui rendent la pornographie juvénile, l'enregistrement voyeuriste, l'image intime, la publicité de services sexuels ou la publicité de thérapie de conversion accessible, il doit ordonner que la copie électronique soit remise au gardien de l'ordinateur et mettre fin à l'ordonnance visée à l'alinéa (1)b).

3 L'alinéa a) de la définition de *infraction*, à l'article 183 de la même loi, est modifié :

a) par adjonction, après le sous-alinéa (xlvi), de ce qui suit :

(xlvi.1) l'article 273.3 (passage d'enfants à l'étranger),

b) par adjonction, après le sous-alinéa (liii), de ce qui suit :

(liii.1) l'article 320.102 (thérapie de conversion forcée),

(liii.2) l'article 320.103 (thérapie de conversion : enfant),

2019, ch. 25, art. 98

4 L'alinéa 273.3(1)c) de la même loi est remplacé par ce qui suit :

c) est âgée de moins de dix-huit ans, en vue de permettre la commission d'un acte qui, s'il était commis au Canada, constituerait une infraction visée à l'article 155, au paragraphe 160(2) ou aux articles 170, 171, 267, 268, 269, 271, 272, 273 ou 320.103;

5 La même loi est modifiée par adjonction, après l'article 320.1, de ce qui suit :

Thérapie de conversion

Définition de *thérapie de conversion*

320.101 Aux articles 320.102 à 320.106, *thérapie de conversion* s'entend d'une pratique, d'un traitement ou d'un service qui vise à modifier l'orientation sexuelle d'une personne pour la rendre hétérosexuelle, à modifier l'identité de genre ou l'expression de genre d'une personne pour la rendre cisgenre ou à réprimer ou à réduire toute attirance ou tout comportement sexuel non hétérosexuels ou toute expression de genre non cisgenre. Il est entendu que la présente définition ne vise pas les pratiques, les traitements ou les services qui se rapportent à

identity without favouring any particular sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression.

Forced conversion therapy

320.102 Everyone who knowingly causes a person to undergo conversion therapy without the person's consent is

- (a) guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; or
- (b) guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Causing child to undergo conversion therapy

320.103 (1) Everyone who knowingly causes a person who is under the age of 18 years to undergo conversion therapy is

- (a) guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; or
- (b) guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Mistake of age

(2) It is not a defence to a charge under subsection (1) that the accused believed that the person was 18 years of age or older, unless the accused took reasonable steps to ascertain the person's age.

Advertising conversion therapy

320.104 Everyone who knowingly promotes or advertises an offer to provide conversion therapy is

- (a) guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than two years; or
- (b) guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Material benefit from conversion therapy

320.105 Everyone who receives a financial or other material benefit, knowing that it is obtained or derived directly or indirectly from the provision of conversion therapy, is

- (a) guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than two years; or
- (b) guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

l'exploration et au développement d'une identité personnelle intégrée sans privilégier une quelconque orientation sexuelle, identité de genre ou expression de genre.

Thérapie de conversion forcée

320.102 Quiconque, sciemment, fait suivre une thérapie de conversion à une personne sans son consentement est coupable :

- a) soit d'un acte criminel passible d'un emprisonnement maximal de cinq ans;
- b) soit d'une infraction punissable sur déclaration de culpabilité par procédure sommaire.

Thérapie de conversion : enfant

320.103 (1) Quiconque, sciemment, fait suivre une thérapie de conversion à une personne âgée de moins de dix-huit ans est coupable :

- a) soit d'un acte criminel passible d'un emprisonnement maximal de cinq ans;
- b) soit d'une infraction punissable sur déclaration de culpabilité par procédure sommaire.

Inadmissibilité de l'erreur

(2) Le fait pour l'accusé de croire que la personne visée au paragraphe (1) était âgée de dix-huit ans ou plus ne constitue un moyen de défense contre une accusation fondée sur ce paragraphe que s'il a pris des mesures raisonnables pour s'assurer de l'âge de cette personne.

Publicité de thérapie de conversion

320.104 Quiconque fait sciemment de la promotion ou de la publicité pour offrir de la thérapie de conversion est coupable :

- a) soit d'un acte criminel passible d'un emprisonnement maximal de deux ans;
- b) soit d'une infraction punissable sur déclaration de culpabilité par procédure sommaire.

Avantage matériel

320.105 Quiconque bénéficie d'un avantage matériel, notamment pécuniaire, qu'il sait provenir ou avoir été obtenu, directement ou indirectement, de la prestation de thérapies de conversion est coupable :

- a) soit d'un acte criminel passible d'un emprisonnement maximal de deux ans;
- b) soit d'une infraction punissable sur déclaration de culpabilité par procédure sommaire.

Coming into Force

30th day after royal assent

6 This Act comes into force on the 30th day after the day on which it receives royal assent.

Entrée en vigueur

Trentième jour suivant la sanction

6 La présente loi entre en vigueur le trentième jour suivant la date de sa sanction.

