

Short-Term Rentals

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Overview



- Background
- Survey results
- What is a short-term rental?
- STR benefits and concerns
- Municipal tools
- Other legislative regimes
- Options
- Questions

Background



Regulatory Review

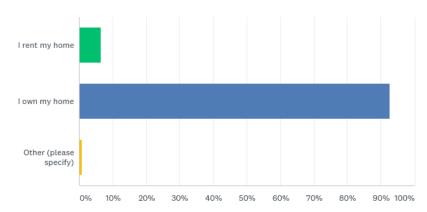
December STR PIC

- Short-Term Rentals survey
 - 123 online respondents

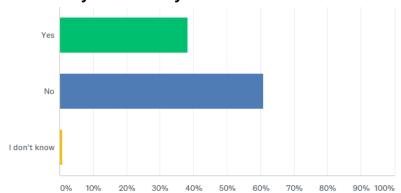
Survey Results



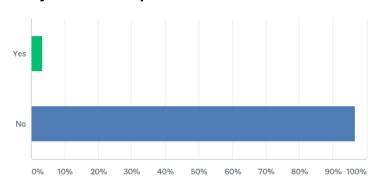
Do you rent or own your home?



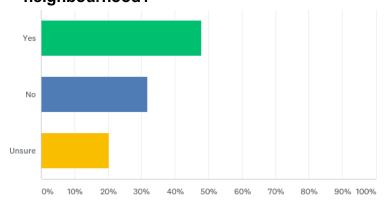
Have you ever stayed in an STR?



Do you own or operate an STR?

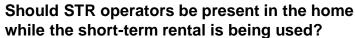


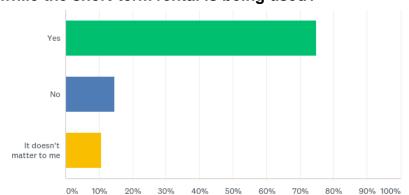
Are you aware of STRs operating in your neighbourhood?



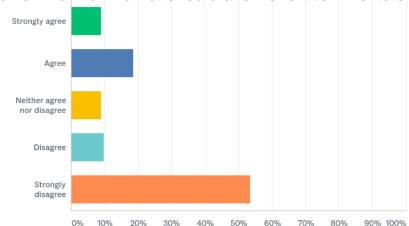
Survey Results



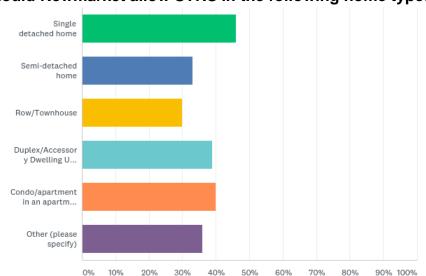




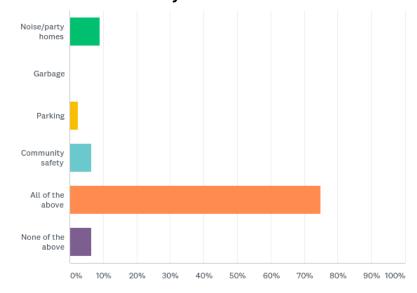
The Town of Newmarket should allow short-term rentals.



Should Newmarket allow STRS in the following home types?



What concerns you about short-term rentals?



What is STR?



- All or part of a dwelling unit used to provide sleeping accommodations
- Rental period is typically less than 30 days
- It is the exchange of accommodation for payment
- Typically includes bed and breakfasts
- Typically does not include hotels or motels



What is STR?



- Permitted in properties that meet the following regulations:
 - Single Detached (R1) Zone under Zoning By-law 2010-40
 - Maximum of three bedrooms rented for guests
 - Dwelling is occupied by the owner
 - Must provide one parking space per room rented in addition to those required by the main dwelling unit

STR benefits

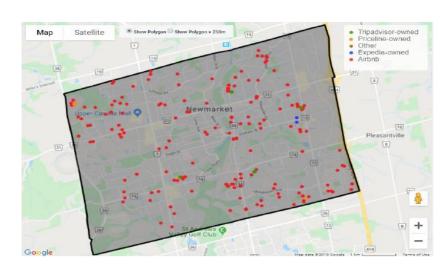


- Local impacts:
 - Supplemental income for property owner
 - Additional tourist accommodation options
 - Potential Municipal Accommodation Tax revenues to municipality

STR concerns



- Local impacts:
 - Noise
 - Parking
 - Garbage
 - Property standards



STR concerns

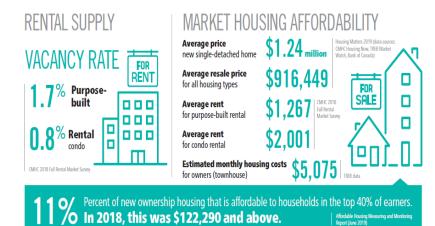


- Community impacts:
 - Housing affordability
 - Rental availability
 - Housing fairness



Airbnb likely removed 31,000 homes from Canada's rental market, study finds

Short-term rental sites are 'having rather large impacts on our housing markets,' McGill researchers say in groundbreaking paper



Municipal tools



- Zoning By-law
 - Limit the areas where are permitted STRs;
 - Control what types of buildings can be used for STRs;
 - Require whether the dwelling must be principally used as a residence;
 - Limit the number of nights that a dwelling can be a STR;
 - Require an amount of parking required for a STR; and
 - Limit the number of bedrooms that can be used as a STR.
- Cannot:
 - Limit legal nonconforming uses.



Municipal tools



- Licensing By-law imposes conditions on a business, such as:
 - require the permanent resident have a licence for an STR:
 - require the operator to be available to respond to complaints within 1hr of being notified of a complaint;
 - limit the number of guests;
 - limit the number of bedrooms;
 - require the operator to provide a 'good neighbours' guidebook;
 - require a sign permit to identify the premises as a STR;
 - ensure building code and fire code compliance;
 - ensure compliance with the zoning by-law; and
 - implement a demerit point system, with a threshold at which a licence is revoked.

Other legislative tools



- Ontario Building Code
 - Sets standards of construction depending on type of use
- Residential Tenancies Act
 - Regulates relationship between landlords and tenants
- Condominium Act
 - Allows condominiums to pass by-laws further regulating behaviours within their buildings
- Fire Protection and Prevention Act
 - Sets life safety requirements based on type of use



- Option #1: Adopt a licensing by-law for STRs and do <u>not</u> amend the zoning by-law.
- Option #2: Adopt a licensing by-law for STRs and amend the zoning bylaw.
- Option #3: Direct staff to license STRs first and then amend the zoning by-law
- Option #4: Do not enact a licensing by-law, nor change zoning regulations on STRs.



• Option #1: Adopt a licensing by-law for STRs and do <u>not</u> amend the zoning by-law.

Process:

Licensing by-law can impose conditions

Timeline:

Licensing by-law could be proposed by May 2020

Implications:

- STRs will continue to be permitted in most single detached dwellings
- STRs will only be permitted in 'owner occupied' single detached dwellings, which are less than half of existing STRs
- No ability for Council to control STR locations



 Option #2: Adopt a licensing by-law for STRs and amend the zoning bylaw.

Process:

- Zoning amendments will allow decisions on where to permit STRs, and to consider the role of STRs within overall housing supply
- Licensing by-law can impose conditions

Timeline:

 Due to Planning Act process requirements, earliest possible dates for recommendations would be August 2020

Implications

Provides greater ability for Council to control and regulate



 Option #3: Direct staff to license STRs first and then amend the zoning by-law

Process:

- Implement a licensing by-law
- Begin zoning by-law amendment process

Timeline:

Licensing by May 2020, zoning target August 2020

• Implications:

- Risks of legal nonconforming properties
- Risk of setting expectations through licensing that may then be reversed through zoning
- Licensing by-law will not benefit from the input of the review undertaken during zoning amendment process



- Option #4: Do not enact a licensing by-law, nor change zoning regulations on STRs.
- Process & Timeline:
 - None
- Implications:
 - STRs will continue to be permitted in most single detached dwellings
 - STRs will only be permitted in 'owner occupied' single detached dwellings, which are less than half of existing STRs
 - No registry of STRs or ability to control location or conditions



- Option #1: Adopt a licensing by-law for STRs and do <u>not</u> amend the zoning by-law.
- Option #2: Adopt a licensing by-law for STRs and amend the zoning bylaw.
- Option #3: Direct staff to license STRs first and then amend the zoning by-law
- Option #4: Do not enact a licensing by-law, nor change zoning regulations on STRs.



Questions?

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