

# TENANT GUIDE

Catherine  
**MCKENNEY**

MPP for Ottawa Centre



# Table of Contents

2025 Rent Regulations.....	3
Evictions.....	6
Common Disputes .....	8
Before Moving In .....	12
Tenant FAQs .....	13
Resources .....	15
Key Contacts .....	19

Please note: This document was prepared with a great deal of care, but it does not constitute legal advice. Tenants are encouraged to seek independent legal advice or to consult the resources identified in this document as individual cases may vary.

The Law Society of Ontario operates a lawyer referral service, which can provide the name of a lawyer or paralegal who is willing to provide a free legal consultation of up to 30 minutes.

[lsrs.lso.ca/lsrs/welcome](https://lsrs.lso.ca/lsrs/welcome)

---

*Please note: This guide was last updated in October 2025, and rules and regulations cited in this guide are subject to change. Please contact our Community Office (CMcKenney-CO@ndp.on.ca) for clarity on the most recent information.*

# Tenants: Know Your Rights!

Dear neighbours,

Ontario is in a housing crisis - rents are skyrocketing, wages and benefits are stagnant, and basic necessities like groceries, internet, transportation, clothing and healthcare are growing more unaffordable. Times are tough.

If you're facing an eviction notice, poor living conditions, or a dispute with your landlord, you're not alone. In Ontario, renters have legal protections from extortion, dangerous living situations, and undue eviction. These protections were the result of hard fought battles from tenants and activists who believe, as I do, that housing is a human right.

That's why I will continue to push for the government to address homelessness by building more permanently affordable homes - including non-profit, co-op and supportive housing units. It's also why I advocate for increasing income supports like Ontario Works and ODSP, the reinstatement of real rent controls, the banning of Above Guideline Rent Increases (AGIs), and a Maximum Temperature Law.

This Tenant Guide will give you a quick and easy tool to help with concerns ranging anywhere from where to go for food and legal advice, to how to spot a bed bug infestation. The guide includes a sizable list of resources, commonly asked questions, services and rights awarded to you as a tenant that we hope will be useful.

Please review this guide, and contact my team if you have any housing related inquiries. We take pride in advocating for the people of Ottawa Centre and will help guide neighbours towards additional services and resources wherever possible. You can reach us at CMcKenney-CO@ndp.on.ca, or by phone at 613-722-6414.

My very best,



Catherine

---

**Community Office**

353 Waverley St. W, Unit 1  
Ottawa

613-722-6414  
CMcKenney-CO@ndp.on.ca



*Catherine at ACORN rally in Ottawa*

# 2025 Rent Regulations

The rent increase guideline for 2025 has been set at 2.5%.

Your landlord can only increase the rent every 12 months, and they must give you 90 days notice of any rental increase.

There are some important exceptions:

- ▶ Your rent may be increased by up to 3% on top of the guideline increase if your landlord is approved for an Above Guideline Rent Increase (AGI).
- ▶ If your rental unit was built and first occupied after November 15, 2018, then your rent is not controlled, and there is no maximum annual increase.
  - ▶ This includes additions to existing buildings and most new basement apartments.
  - ▶ Rent increases are also not capped in vacant residential units, community housing units, long-term care homes, or commercial properties.
- ▶ Landlords are allowed to raise rents in between tenants.

## Your rights are protected under the Residential Tenancies Act:

The Residential Tenancies Act applies to you if you are renting:

- ▶ In a condominium, house, apartment building, or rooming house.
- ▶ In a retirement home or permanent assisted living facility.
- ▶ In subsidized housing (except for rules covering rent and rent increases.)
- ▶ Landlord access to unit;
- ▶ And more

You cannot be evicted for:

- ▶ Asking for repairs or making complaints.
- ▶ For having a pet – unless it is causing danger, damage or too much noise.



- ▶ If a new person moves in - unless it is considered overcrowding.
- ▶ You CANNOT be evicted unless there is an eviction order from the Landlord and Tenants Board.

## **Your rights:**

- ▶ Your landlord cannot shut off your electricity or gas supply.
- ▶ Your landlord cannot seize your property unless:
  - ▶ Eviction is ordered and 72 hours have passed since enforcement, or;
  - ▶ You have abandoned your rental unit and property.
- ▶ Your landlord may not change your locks unless they have a written eviction notice, executed by a sheriff.

## **When you are paying for additional costs...**

You can receive a deduction in rent when you are taking on additional costs or you have lost access to regular services:

- ▶ If your features or amenities when initially signing the lease are not available, such as when a renovation is taking place, and your balcony is closed.
- ▶ When you have paid for costs for utilities to be fixed.
- ▶ If you purchased a substitute item for a broken utility, such as a space heater in the case of a working furnace.

## **Above Guideline Rent Increase**

- ▶ You do not need to pay a rent increase that does not respect the rules in accordance with the Residential Tenancies Act.
- ▶ You can challenge your rent increase if it has increased above 2.5% and your building was built before 2018.
- ▶ Your landlord can also issue an Above Guideline Increase if they have incurred costs through capital expenditures, increase in taxes or increased security services provided to the building.

- ▶ A capital expenditure is money spent on a significant renovation, repair, replacement, or new addition that has an expected benefit of at least five years. A capital expenditure that replaces an item that did not need replacing will not be eligible for an AGI.

## **You can fight a rent increase!**

- ▶ Tenants who wish to challenge an AGI can become a Respondent at the Landlord and Tenant Board. You are legally entitled to see your landlord's documents before your hearing.
- ▶ If you wish to challenge an AGI, you should reach out for advice to Community Legal Services Ottawa (CLSO).



# Evictions

There are several actions on the part of the tenant that can result in eviction. Most commonly:

- ▶ Non-payment of rent.
- ▶ Excessive noise or interfering with other tenants.
- ▶ Committing illegal acts in the apartment.
- ▶ Overcrowding.
- ▶ Causing significant damage in the apartment.

## How to prevent an eviction:

- ▶ Interference of Reasonable Enjoyment: stop the offending behaviour within 7 days.
- ▶ Non-Payment of Rent: pay rent within 14 days.
- ▶ Overcrowding: reduce the number of people within 7 days.
- ▶ Damage: fix the damage or pay

There are also conditions under which a landlord can end your tenancy at the end of your lease without error on the part of the tenant. Most commonly:

- ▶ The landlord “in good faith” needs to move into the unit, needs to move an immediate family member into the unit, or needs to move in a person who provides care services to a member of their immediate family. The landlord in this case must be an individual, not a corporation. A tenant evicted for this reason is entitled to one month’s rent in compensation.
- ▶ A renovation.

## Renovictions

A renovation is when the landlord wants or needs to perform renovations so extensive that the unit cannot be occupied while they are under way, to demolish the building and build a new one, or to convert the building to non-residential use. The landlord must give at least 120 days notice.

When this occurs for renovations, the tenant must be offered the opportunity to move back into the renovated unit at the same rent that the landlord could have charged if their tenancy had not been interrupted (note, this is not possible for demolition or conversion).

If they do intend to move back, the landlord is either required to pay compensation of up to 3 months' rent (1 month if the building has less than 5 units) or the rent for the period of time the unit will be vacant, whichever is less.

## **Eviction Process**

The Landlord must first give a Notice to end the tenancy, listing the reasons for eviction and whether the issue can be remedied. If the issue cannot be remedied or no remedies are made, then the landlord can make an application for eviction to the Landlord and Tenant Board. In most cases, a hearing will be scheduled. This process begins with the landlord applying for an eviction order to the Landlord and Tenant Board.

The Landlord and Tenant Board will inform you by mail that an eviction application has been filed against you. You will then receive a Notice of Hearing which will tell you the time and the place of your eviction hearing. If you intend to argue that you should not be evicted or be forced to pay the full amount because of the landlord's conduct—for example because of a failure to perform repairs or otherwise violating your rights as a tenant—you must now give advance written notice of your intent to raise issues in your defence before the hearing or they may not be considered. You can seek to raise issues for compensation in a rent arrears application (s. 82). These must be raised in advance (in a Form: Issues a Tenant Intends to Raise in Response to Rent Arrears).

The Landlord and Tenant Board must consider all relevant circumstances in every case (s.83) and eviction must not be ordered where the landlord is in significant breach of their obligations or retaliating against a tenant who is attempting to enforce their rights (s.83(3)). It is ideal to raise this in advance but not mandated by the rules.

It is important to note that all evidence must be filed at least 7 days in advance of a hearing, but testimony may still be given at the hearing.

If the Board orders an eviction, their order will inform you of the date on which you need to vacate the unit. After that date, if you have not moved out the landlord may enforce the order with a Court Enforcement Officer (Sheriff). An eviction must be executed by the Sheriff unless the tenant leaves voluntarily. The landlord may not evict a tenant themselves.

Once the Sheriff removes you from your home, you will have 72 hours to retrieve your property. After this, the landlord will assume possession of your property.

# Common Disputes

## Pets

While a landlord can refuse to rent to a person who has a pet, they cannot evict a tenant for having a pet. This is true even if the tenant has agreed to not have a pet in their lease. Any such clause is void. There are specific cases where a landlord can evict a tenant for having a pet, most commonly when the pet:

- ▶ is considered ‘inherently dangerous’;
- ▶ makes too much noise;
- ▶ damages the unit;
- ▶ gives other tenants allergic reactions;
- ▶ lives in a condominium that does not allow pets.



The city of Ottawa allows no more than three dogs or five cats per residence. The total number of both dogs and cats an Ottawa resident can keep in one residence shall not exceed five.

## Entry Notice

Unless there is an emergency or you’ve given notice that you will be moving out, your landlord cannot enter your unit without

providing written notice **24 hours in advance**. The landlord must have a valid reason for the entry. These can include:

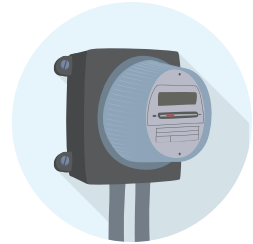
These can include:

- ▶ To repair the unit.
- ▶ To carry out a reasonable inspection of the unit.
- ▶ For another reason, specified in the tenancy agreement.

## Meter Installation

If a landlord wishes to transfer electricity costs to the tenant, they **must**:

- ▶ Get the tenant's consent in writing;
- ▶ Give the tenant information on how much this change will cost them and information about the provider.
- ▶ Tell the tenant how much their rent will be reduced if the tenant agrees to this change.



If you are an existing tenant who is not paying electricity, **you do not have to agree to this change**.

## Acceleration Clause

A provision in a tenancy agreement stating that all or part of the remaining rent becomes due if a tenant fails to pay rent or violates another part of their lease is **VOID and unenforceable**.

## Damage Deposit

Landlords **cannot** collect a damage deposit to pay for damage done to the unit.

## Key Deposit

Landlords **can** collect a key deposit, but must follow the following rules:

- ▶ The deposit must be refundable;
- ▶ The amount of the deposit is not more than the cost of the keys.

## Rent Deposit

Landlords **can** collect a rent deposit as long as they ask for it on or before the day that the tenant enters into a tenancy agreement. This deposit cannot be for more than one month's rent. This deposit must be used to pay for the last month's rent. **It cannot be used to pay for damages to the unit.**

## Pressure to Sign New Lease

After 12 months of tenancy, tenants have the right to move to a month-to-month rental agreement. Landlords **cannot** force a tenant to sign a new lease. Their lease will automatically transfer to a month-to-month tenancy and continue with the same terms and conditions but is subject to allowable rent increases.

## Subletting and Assignments

Tenants **are allowed** to sublet or assign their units if they have a valid reason and have the landlord's permission to do so. The tenant must provide the reason to the landlord, and the term of the sublet, prior to getting approval.

Landlords **must** have reasonable grounds to refuse a sublet or assignment. If the tenant believes that the landlord is being unreasonable in their refusal to sublet the unit, they can file an application with the Landlord and Tenant Board.

## Pests

Landlords are responsible for maintaining a unit that is free of pests. To this end, any landlord who is aware of the presence of pests must:

- ▶ Eliminate pests and prevent their spread into other portions of the property.
- ▶ Inspect any area of the property within 72 hours of receiving any information about the presence of pests in that portion of the property.
- ▶ Hire the services of a professional pest control company licensed by the Ministry of Environment, if required.

- ▶ Keep pest management records and post them on tenant notification boards.
- ▶ Not allow the rental of any unit to a new tenant where there is a confirmed presence of pests.



## How can Tenants Prevent Pests?

- ▶ Keep your unit free of clutter.
- ▶ Vacuum often under rugs and furniture.
- ▶ Don't leave water standing around – in cups, bowls or sinks.
- ▶ Never bring in mattresses or furniture from the trash.
- ▶ Clean containers before putting them in the garbage.
- ▶ Do not leave food out overnight.
- ▶ Check under sinks for areas of moisture and ensure pipes are not leaking.

**Keynote:** Tenants must allow their landlord to treat their unit for a pest infestation and co-operate in the process. Landlords must give their tenants advance notice and inform them of how to prepare their unit for treatment (i.e.: moving furniture and emptying cupboards).

## Pests

Of all potential infestations, bed bugs are the most feared.

Bed bugs can affect anyone and are not something to be embarrassed about. The key to treating a bed bug infestation is quick action.

### Signs of Bed bugs:

- ▶ Bed bugs can leave telltale signs of their presence.
- ▶ Things to watch out for include:
  - ▶ Blood and fecal stains on sheets or pillowcases,
  - ▶ Bites on the arms, legs, neck or face,
  - ▶ Cast skins in bed crevices and fabric folds.

- ▶ As soon as bed bugs are detected, report it to your landlord. Landlords are responsible for providing and paying for the costs of treatment. Effectively dealing with bed bugs requires professional intervention.

## Your Responsibilities

- ▶ Tenants are responsible for keeping their unit clean.
- ▶ Tenants must not alter the locks on their unit without the permission of the landlord.
- ▶ Tenants must pay their rent on time.
- ▶ Tenants should not make excessive noise, or in other ways interfere with other tenant's reasonable enjoyment of their own units.
- ▶ Tenants must not tamper with or remove smoke alarms.
- ▶ Tenants must give 60 days notice before moving out (some exceptions apply).

## Deposit

- ▶ Your deposit cannot be used to pay for damages.
- ▶ The deposit must be refundable.
- ▶ The amount of the deposit is not more than the cost of the first month's rent.

# Before Moving In

When you are viewing an apartment, there are a few things that you should watch for, to ensure that you are not moving into a unit with many existing problems.

- ▶ Look for water damage in the bathroom and kitchen.
- ▶ Check to see if the windows or doors are drafty.
- ▶ Check the condition of the appliances.
- ▶ Make sure the cupboard doors are sturdy.
- ▶ Check water pressure in the kitchen and bathroom.

- ▶ Check for mold in the kitchen, bathrooms, and around windows.
- ▶ Test outlets to ensure they are in working order.

However, moving into a rental unit with problems does not prevent you from having the landlord repair those problems or taking action to force the repairs if necessary.

## Get it in writing!

Finally, make sure that you get everything in writing. This will protect you in the case of a breakdown in the relationship between you and your landlord. Things to get in writing include:

- ▶ A signed copy of the lease (landlords should be using standard form leases).
- ▶ Any repairs the landlord promises to make before you move in.
- ▶ Contact information for the landlord.
- ▶ Receipts: for any money that you pay to your landlord, you should receive a receipt and file it.

# Tenant FAQs



### **I moved into a unit in disrepair. Do I have to pay for repairs?**

No. Even if you have agreed to take a unit “as is” the landlord is obligated to provide and pay for necessary repairs.

### **I’ve lived in my apartment for 5 years and my landlord wants me to sign a new lease. Can they make me?**

No. After you have signed your original lease, your landlord cannot force you to sign a new one. After your lease expires, you simply become a month-to-month tenant.

### **I’m looking for an apartment for me and my child and I’ve come across an “adults only” building. Is this allowed?**

This is not allowed. Landlords are not allowed to refuse to rent to you for having a child. Buildings that are deemed “adults only” are in violation of the Ontario Human Rights Code.

**I moved in a year ago and now my landlord is demanding I get tenant insurance. Do I have to?**

No. Unless it is explicitly stated in your lease that you need to purchase tenant insurance, your landlord cannot force you to do so.

**I need repairs in my unit. What should I do?**

The first step should be to bring up this issue with your landlord. Put your maintenance request in writing and give it to your landlord. Keep a copy for yourself and note down the date you made the request. If your landlord fails to make the repairs in a timely fashion, call 311 or RentSafe and report the issue. Remember to always take pictures if possible of any outstanding repairs!

**Can my landlord charge me late fees or penalties for late payments?**

No. Landlords cannot charge their tenants late fees or other penalties for late payments.

**My lease states that I am not allowed any animals, but I've just bought a dog. Can my landlord evict me?**

Your landlord cannot evict you. Even if your lease states that you are not allowed to have a pet, such a clause in a lease is not enforceable, as it is overridden by the Residential Tenancies Act. Your landlord may only proceed with an eviction process if your pet is causing significant damage to the unit or building, or endangering other tenants.

# Resources

If you are going to challenge a rent increase or your tenants' rights are not being respected, please contact legal aid, a legal clinic, or a tenant association.

## Acorn Ottawa

Acorn Ottawa can help you fight a rent increase, and they can oppose a renoviction. A renoviction is when a property is renovated, tenants are forced to move out, and then the price of rent is increased. A demoviction is when an affordable building is torn down to build an expensive building, giving fewer options for working people to live in your neighbourhood. These new units are sometimes semi-vacant, investors will hold the properties and sell them when the price increases.

613-746-5999

[ottawa@acorncanada.org](mailto:ottawa@acorncanada.org)

[acorncanada.org/locations/ottawa-acorn](http://acorncanada.org/locations/ottawa-acorn)

## Action Housing and Housing Help

Action Housing and Housing Help are housing-loss prevention organizations in Ottawa. They can provide free service to low- and moderate-income people and families to access safe and affordable housing. Both organizations offer similar service, but access is based on geographical area of residency.

613-562-8219

[info@action-logement.ca](mailto:info@action-logement.ca)

[action-logement.ca/fr/action-housing](http://action-logement.ca/fr/action-housing)

613-563-4532

[info@housinghelp.on.ca](mailto:info@housinghelp.on.ca)

[action-logement.ca/fr/housing-help](http://action-logement.ca/fr/housing-help)

## **Canadian Centre for Housing Rights (CCHR)**

The Canadian Centre for Housing Rights (CCHR) is Canada's leading non-profit organization working to advance the right to housing. They provide more in-depth information on tenant's rights and housing law.

416-944-0087

[cchr@housingrightscanada.com](mailto:cchr@housingrightscanada.com)

[housingrightscanada.com](http://housingrightscanada.com)

## **Community Legal Services Ottawa**

CSLO is a non-profit community legal clinic that provides free legal services to low-income people. They can provide legal help regarding housing, social assistance and disability, immigration, and refugee law. They provide legal help for tenants regarding evictions, harassment by landlords and rent subsidy cut off. They also provide duty council services, meaning they can prepare questions and possible arguments you can use in your hearing at the Landlord Tenant Board.

613-733-0140

[clsottawa.ca/legal-topic/housing-law](http://clsottawa.ca/legal-topic/housing-law)

## **Pro Bono Ontario**

Pro Bono helps tenants and small landlords with free legal advice. They provide information on filling out court documents, suing, making an appeal, and enforcing the decision of your case if the other party is not complying or compensating you for damages. They also provide advice if you have received a lease termination, an eviction notice, if you have fallen behind on rent or you are being charged for damages you did not cause. They can also answer a wider variety of questions which are listed on their website.

Hotline available Monday – Friday 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.

1-855-255-7256

[probonoontario.org/housing](http://probonoontario.org/housing)

## **Clinique Juridique Francophone D'Ottawa**

This is a non-profit community legal clinic that provides free legal services to low-income people. Their services are specifically for those who are francophone. They can provide legal help regarding housing, social assistance and disability, immigration, and family law. They provide legal help for tenants regarding evictions, harassment by landlords and rent subsidy cut off.

613-744-2892

[cscv@cspanier.com](mailto:cscv@cspanier.com)

[cspanier.com/services](http://cspanier.com/services)

## **Ontario Legal Information Centre**

1-844-343-7462 or 613-842-7462

[centreinfojuridique.ca/en](http://centreinfojuridique.ca/en)

## **Landlord and Tenant Board of Ontario**

416-645-8080 or 1-888-332-3234

[ltb.gov.on.ca](http://ltb.gov.on.ca)

[tribunalsontario.ca/ltb](http://tribunalsontario.ca/ltb)

## **Legal Aid Ontario**

1-800-668-8258

[legalaid.on.ca](http://legalaid.on.ca)

## **Ontario Human Rights Commission**

416-326-9511 or 1-800-387-9080

[info@ohrc.on.ca](mailto:info@ohrc.on.ca)

[ohrc.on.ca](http://ohrc.on.ca)

## **Rent Supplement Program (City of Ottawa)**

The Rent Supplement Program provides affordable housing to eligible low-and moderate-income families in social housing. Once enrolled, households pay no more than 30 percent of their income towards rent. To make an application for subsidized housing in Ottawa, contact the Social Housing Registry.

613-526-2088

[rentsuppprog@ottawa.ca](mailto:rentsuppprog@ottawa.ca)

[ottawa.ca/en/family-and-social-services/housing/  
subsidized-housing/rent-supplement-program](http://ottawa.ca/en/family-and-social-services/housing/subsidized-housing/rent-supplement-program)

### **University of Ottawa Legal Clinic**

613-562-5600

[uottawa.ca/faculty-law/common-law/community-legal-clinic](http://uottawa.ca/faculty-law/common-law/community-legal-clinic)

### **Community Office of MPP Catherine McKenney**

613-722-6414

[CMcKenney-CO@ndp.on.ca](mailto:CMcKenney-CO@ndp.on.ca)

# Key Contacts



## Food Banks and Community Kitchens

### **Centretown Community Food Centre**

370 Catherine St  
613-232-3059

### **Dalhousie Food Cupboard**

211 Bronson Ave #107  
613-230-3982

### **Debra Dynes Family House**

955 Debra Avenue, Unit 85  
613-224-3824

### **St Luke's Table, St Luke's Anglican Church**

*Faith based, Everyone Welcome*  
211 Bronson Ave  
613-238-4193

### **The Parkdale Food Centre**

30-2 Rosemount Ave  
613-722-8019

### **Mino'Weesini**

5 Hamilton Ave. N

### **Westboro Region Food Bank**

354 Madison Avenue.  
613-722-3851

### **The Well**

*Women, Children, Gender Diverse*  
275 Elgin  
613-594-8861

## Emergency Shelters

### **The Ottawa Mission Emergency**

35 Waller St, Ottawa  
613-234-1144

### **Shepherds of Good Hope**

233 Murray St, Ottawa  
613-241-6494

### **Stepstone House**

*Recent refugees and newcomers*  
60 Chippewa Ave  
613-701-1312

### **Operation Come Home**

Youth ages 16-24  
613-230-4663 x 254

### **City of Ottawa**

Call 3-1-1  
Toll-Free: 1-866-261-9799  
TTY: 613-580-2401

### **Salvation Army**

171 George St, Ottawa  
613-241-1573

## Women's Shelters

### **Cornerstone**

515 MacLaren St  
613-233-2243  
+  
2980 Carling Ave  
613-237-5659

### **Interval House of Ottawa**

613-234-8511  
613-234-5181 (Crisis Line)

## Services

### **Belong Ottawa**

*For individuals who have difficult to access services elsewhere due to illness, disability, or homelessness.*

454 King Edward Ave  
613-235-4351

### **Banff Avenue Community House**

2084 Banff Ave, Unit A & B  
613-739-5702

### **Caldwell Family Centre**

*Housing, food bank, meal program, and social services*

1475 Caldwell Ave  
613-728-1800

### **Capital City Mission**

*Drop-in centre*  
521 Rideau St, Ottawa  
613-241-2407

### **Centre 507**

507 Bank St, Ottawa  
613-233-5626 ext 221

### **Foster Farm Family House**

1085 Ramsey Cres, Unit 332 & 334  
613-596-4866

### **Highjinx Community House and Social Enterprise**

290 Kent Street, Ottawa  
613-864-4289

### **John Howard Society of Ottawa**

401 Bell St S, Ottawa  
613-789-7418

### **Maison Marie-Louise - Services Francophones**

235 Ste Anne Ave N, Apt 1, Ottawa  
613-746-9046

### **Minwaashin Lodge**

*Indigenous Services for women and children*

2323 St. Laurent Blvd, Ottawa  
613-741-5590

### **Odawa Native Friendship Centre**

*Indigenous Services*

815 St Laurent Blvd, Ottawa  
613-722-3811

### **Operation Come Home**

Youth ages 16-24  
613-230-4663 x 254

### **Ottawa Innercity Ministries**

*Faith Based, Everyone Welcome, Veterans*

391 Gladstone Ave, Ottawa  
613-237-6031

### **Tungasuvvingat Inuit**

*Inuit-specific urban services*

1071 Richmond Rd  
613-792-8132

### **YMCA Ottawa**

180 Argyle St, Ottawa  
613-237-1320

### **Youth Services Bureau**

147 Besserer St, Ottawa  
(613) 241-7788

Young Women 613-789-8220

Young Men 613-907-8975

info@ysb.ca

# Catherine **MCKENNEY**

MPP for Ottawa Centre



## **COMMUNITY OFFICE**

353 Waverley St. W, Unit 1,  
Ottawa ON K2P 0W4

☎ 613-722-6414    ✉ [CMcKenney-CO@ndp.on.ca](mailto:CMcKenney-CO@ndp.on.ca)