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Bill 108 LPAT Appeal Process

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- Changes to allow LPAT to make decisions based on the best planning outcome
 - LPAT process largely based on the former OMB system
 - De novo hearings restored
 - One hearing, not two
 - Appeal tests largely restored; explicit deference to municipal decisions
 removed
 - Limitations on adducing evidence removed; cross-examination permitted





Reduced timelines for filing appeals for non-decision

Instrument	Pre-Bill 139	Bill 139	Bill 108
Official Plan/Official Plan Amendment	180 days	210 days	120 days
Zoning By-law Amendment	120 days	150 days	90 days
Plan of Subdivision	180 days	180 days	120 days



Other key changes to the appeal process:

- Limitations on third party appeals of plans of subdivision and non-decisions on lower-tier OPAs
- Non-parties (i.e. participants) may only make written submissions
- The Tribunal may impose limits on examination and cross-examination
- Potential for increased appeal fees

Mediation is a viable option again

New authority for the Tribunal to require parties to mediate

Proposed Transition Regulation (46 day comment period)



Change	Effective Date
 Expanded grounds of appeal of decision or non-decision rather than consistency/conformity basis 	Decisions or non-decisions not yet scheduled by LPAT for hearing on merits
 Limit on third party appeals and reduced timelines for appeals for OPA's 	 Applies to OPA's where approval authority hasn't issued notice of decision at time of proclamation
 Removal of third party appeal right for plans of subdivision conditions or changes to conditions 	 Applies to decisions where notice given on or after proclamation