

THE NEW WORLD OF LPAT

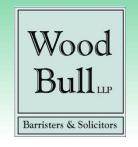
Kim Mullin, Wood Bull LLP 6 December 2018

Wood Bull LLP, 65 Queen Street West, Suite 1400, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2M5 Phone: 416-203-7160 E-mail: info@woodbull.ca

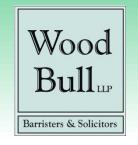
Presentation Outline



- Land use planning refresher
- Overview of Bill 139
- New structure
 - LPAT
 - Local Planning Appeal Support Centre
- Appeals
 - New test for appeals
 - New LPAT Process
- What is no longer appealable
- Other changes
- Transition



- Planning one of Council's key roles
- Legislative framework in *Planning Act*
- Provides basis for:
 - Considering Provincial interests
 - Processes and tools for controlling development
 - Ensuring public participation in planning decisions
 - Allowing appeals of planning decisions



- Provincial policy led system
- Policy set out in various documents:
 - Section 2 of *Planning Act*
 - Matters of provincial interest
 - Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)
 - Provincial plans
 - Growth Plan
 - Greenbelt Plan
 - Oak Ridges Moraine Plan
 - Niagara Escarpment Plan
- Decisions must be consistent with/conform to Provincial policy



- Planning Act tools for controlling development:
 - Official plans
 - Broad statement of planning policy
 - Provides overall direction for planning in municipality
 - Public works and by-laws must conform to OP
 - Zoning by–laws
 - Detailed land use regulation
 - Site plan control
 - Detailed regulation of development on site
 - Plans of subdivision
 - Regulation of land division

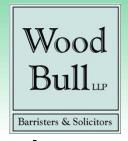


- Public process
 - Statutory public meeting/open house
 - Notice requirements set out in Regulations
 - Opportunity to comment orally and in writing
- Role of upper-tier and lower-tier
 - Upper tier often approval authority
 - Lower tier OP & ZB must conform to upper tier OP
- Changes to planning documents
 - OP, ZB may be amended by municipality
 - May also be amended by private application
 - Minor variances may be granted to ZB
 - Consents to sever land without plan of subdivision



- When making planning decisions, Council performs a legislative function
 - Not judicial or quasi-judicial
- But required to act fairly and provide fair opportunity for input
 - Planning Act s. 61
- Notice of decision must also explain effect submissions had on decision
 - E.g. Planning Act s. 17(23.1)

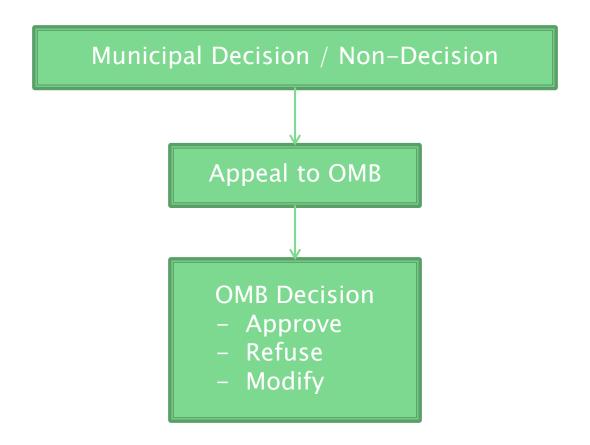
Appeal Process – before Bill 139



- Appeals to OMB from decisions of Council, approval authority, Committee of Adjustment
- Also appeals of failure to make decision
- Hearing "de novo"
- Record not limited
- Oral evidence from witnesses
- Cross-examination
- OMB stood in shoes of decision maker
 - Could do anything decision maker could do
- OMB decision final

OMB Process





Bill 139 Overview



- Building Better
 Communities and
 Protecting Watersheds Act
- In force as of 3 April 2018
- Replaces OMB with Local Planning Appeal Tribunal (LPAT)
- Eliminates de novo hearings relating to OPs, zoning bylaws and non-decisions on plans of subdivision
- New test for appeals
- Limitations on oral hearings

Building Better
Communities and
Conserving Watersheds











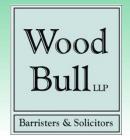
Local Planning Appeal Tribunal

LPAT



- LPAT replaces OMB
 - OMB "continued" as LPAT
- Same members and appointment process
 - Appointed by Lieutenant Governor in Council
- No statutory term limit
 - But 10-year cap in policy
- No prescribed qualifications

Local Planning Appeal Support Centre



- Independent agency at 700 Bay St. 12th floor, Toronto
- Mandate to help public understand and navigate process
 - Understanding proposal and policy framework
 - Understanding how to participate
 - Assistance with appeal documents
 - Preparation for CMC, mediations, hearings, motions
- Involved in mediations already
- Brochures and posters available for municipalities
- Include information about LPASC in notice of decision

Local Planning Appeal Support Centre



Barristers & Solicitors

Do you need help with a planning matter?

Ontario's new Local Planning Appeal Support Centre helps people navigate the planning approval and appeal process for projects underway in their local community.

We can help you:

- Understand the land use planning and appeals process in Ontario
- Participate in early engagement and resolution
- Express your concerns in land use planning terms
- · Prepare to present at a public meeting, mediation or hearing
- Complete appeal forms and other documentation required by the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal
- By providing planning and legal assistance at a hearing

Contact Us:

Monday to Friday, 8:30 am to 5 pm

4 647-499-1646

Toll-free: 1-800-993-8410

■ info@lpasc.ca

TTY: 647-499-1648



Local Planning Appeal Support Centre
700 Bay Street, 12th Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5G 1Z6



We are Ontario's new Local Planning Appeal Support Centre. Our role is to help people navigate the land use planning approval and appeal process.

If you are thinking about appealing this decision, we can help.

We can help you:

- · Understand the land use planning and appeals process in Ontario
- · Participate in early engagement and resolution
- Express your concerns in land use planning terms
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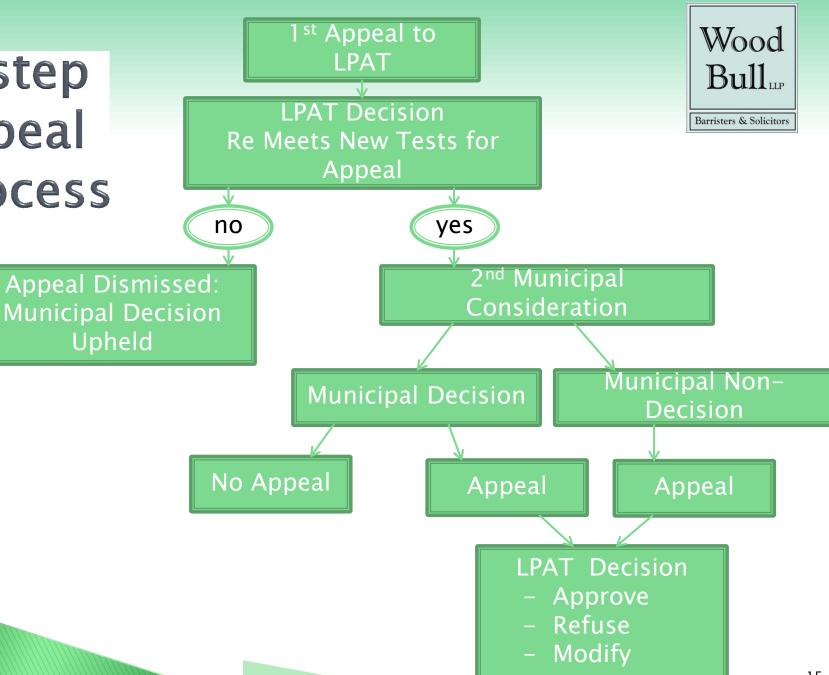
Appeals



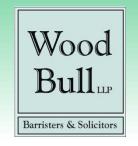
- Two-step appeal process for OPs and ZBs
- Mandatory case management early in process
- New appeal standard of review applies
 - Consistency with PPS, conformity with provincial plans and official plans
 - Two-part test for OPAs and ZBAs:
 - must demonstrate <u>existing instrument</u> isn't consistent/doesn't conform and
 - proposed amendment is consistent/conforms

2-step appeal process

Upheld



Appeals



- Preliminary screening
 - On receiving appeal LPAT must determine validity of appeal
 - Must dismiss if notice of appeal doesn't explain how test is met
- Case management
 - Mandatory case management conference
 - Appellant must file appeal record and case synopsis
- First appeal
 - Hearing may be written or oral, but no examination of witnesses
 - Parties limited to 75 minutes of submissions
 - Record limited to what was before municipality
 - If appeal successful, matter is returned to municipality/approval authority to make decision within 90 days

Appeals



- Second appeal
 - If municipality or approval authority fails to make a new decision or new decision fails to meet standard of review
 - Can be a full hearing with witnesses
 - LPAT decision binding
- Limits on parties
 - On OP, OPA, ZB, ZBA and subdivision non-decision appeals only appellant and municipality are automatically parties
 - Others must make submission to LPAT 30 days before case management conference

LPAT Process



- LPAT required to decide every appeal within specified time limits: 12, 10 or 6 months
- Only LPAT can call evidence from witnesses
- Paper-intensive
 - Enhanced municipal record
 - Appeal record & case synopsis (argument)
 - Responding record & case synopsis

No longer appealable



- Provincial whole-plan approvals of OP
- Conformity exercises to Provincial plans (incl. OPAs)
- Minister's amendments to Minister's zoning orders
 - Referral at discretion of Minister
- Interim control by-laws within first year
- OP policies/ZB provisions supporting development around "protected major transit station areas"
 - Areas surrounding and including a planned "higher order transit station/stop"
 - Transit that operates in dedicated right-of-way

Other Changes



- Provincial plans and policy statements
 - Provincial plans include policies under Lake Simcoe Protection Act, Great Lakes Protection Act and designated Great Lakes policy or significant threat policy under Clean Water Act
 - Statements under s. 31.1 of Metrolinx Act and section 11 of Resource Recovery and Circular Economy Act are deemed to be policy statements

Other Changes



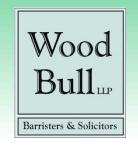
- Local appeal bodies
 - Can be empowered to deal with site plan appeals
- Official plans
 - Must include policies relating to climate change
 - May identify higher-order transit stations and areas
 - Non-decision of approval authority appealable after 210 days
- Official plan amendments
 - No request to amend secondary plan within 2 years of adoption unless council approves
 - No amendment to major transit station area policies unless council approves
 - Non-decision appealable after 210 days

Other Changes



- Zoning by-laws
 - Non-decisions appealable after 150 days (210 days if combined with OP)
 - No appeal re permitted uses or heights/densities within major transit station areas
- Holding by-laws
 - Non-decision appealable after 150 days

No Change



- Appeals of draft plan approvals
- Appeals of non-decision by approval authority on adopted OPA
- Refusal/non-decision on subdivision
- Minor variances
- Consents
- Site plan
- Heritage
- Expropriation
- Development charges

Old appeal process applies

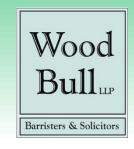
Transition



Appeals

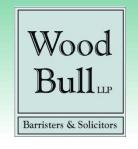
- If appeal filed before 3 April 2018 and application before 12 December 2017 old appeal process applies
- If appeal filed before 3 April 2018 but appeal relates to OPA/ZBA application made after 12 December 2017 new appeal process applies
- If appeal filed before 3 April 2018 but appeal relates to OP adopted after 12 December 2017 new appeal process applies

Transition

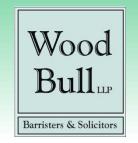


- Application of *Planning Act* changes
 - 2-year moratorium on request to amend secondary plan does not apply to request received before 3 April 2020 unless any part of secondary plan in effect on or after 3 April 2018
 - Restriction on appeals of ICB does not apply to ICB passed before 3 April 2018
 - Restriction on appealing Minister's OP approval does not apply if notice of approval complete before 3 April 2018
 - Restriction on referral of request to amend Minister's zoning order does not apply if request made before 3 April 2018
 - Old timeline to appeal approval authority decision applies if OP adopted before 3 April 2018
 - Old timelines to appeal non-decisions of OPA, ZBA, holding by-law removal if application before 12 December 2017

Process Impacts



- Front loaded applications
- Planning and technical reports will be evidence
 - Need for peer review?
- Recommendation report must address tests as well as good planning
- Implications of fixed record
 - What if Council disagrees with recommendation?
- Increase in submissions?
- Change in deputation process?



QUESTIONS?



Kim Mullin: <u>kmullin@woodbull.ca</u>

416-203-5633