

Local Planning Appeal Tribunal (LPAT): Appeal Guide A

This guide applies to the following sections of the *Planning Act*.

First appeals filed under:

Section 17 (24) – Appeals of a council decision to adopt or amend an official plan

Section 17 (36) – Appeals of a decision by an approval authority to approve a decision adopting or amending an official plan

Section 22 (7) – Appeals of a council decision to refuse a private amendment to an official plan or non-decision of a private amendment application

Section 34 (11) – Appeals of a council decision to refuse a private amendment to a municipal zoning bylaw or non-decision of a private amendment application

Section 34 (19) – Appeals of a decision by a council to adopt a zoning bylaw or zoning bylaw amendment

Appeals filed under:

Section 17 (40) – Appeals of a non-decision by an approval authority

Section 51 (34) – Appeals of a non-decision on a subdivision

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About LPAT

What is the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal (LPAT)?

The Local Planning Appeal Tribunal (LPAT) is an adjudicative tribunal that hears cases in relation to a range of municipal planning, financial and land matters. These include matters such as official plans, zoning by-laws, subdivision plans, consents and minor variances, land compensations, development charges, electoral ward boundaries, municipal finances, aggregate resources and other issues assigned by numerous Ontario statutes.

LPAT is part of the Environment and Land Division (ELD) of Tribunals Ontario, a cluster of tribunals that adjudicate a wide variety of matters. The tribunals included in ELD adjudicate matters related to land use planning, environmental and heritage protection, property assessment, land valuation and other matters.

What is the history of LPAT?

LPAT used to be known as the Ontario Municipal Board (OMB). This change occurred on April 3, 2018, as a result of Bill 139, the *Building Better Communities and Conserving Watersheds Act*, which aimed to make changes to the land-use planning appeal system in Ontario. The former OMB is continued as LPAT. This means that any proceeding that was before the OMB and is ongoing will now be decided by LPAT.

The OMB was an independent adjudicative tribunal that conducted hearings and made decisions on land use planning issues and other matters. The OMB was also Ontario's first independent, quasi-judicial administrative tribunal. Originally named the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board (ORMB), the ORMB oversaw municipalities' accounts and supervised the rapidly growing rail transportation system among municipalities. In 1906, the ORMB assumed new responsibilities, including those previously carried out by the Office of the Provincial Municipal Auditor, and was renamed to the OMB in 1932.

What is a “Member”? How are they appointed to LPAT?

Members are responsible for the adjudication of disputes between parties appearing before LPAT. Members conduct hearings and make rulings and/or write decisions.

Members are selected through a competitive merit-based process and are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council through the Public Appointments Secretariat (PAS). For more information on the appointment process, please visit the [PAS website](#).

What rules govern LPAT and its proceedings?

[LPAT's Rules of Practice and Procedure](#) provide details about LPAT's processes and procedures.

Filing an Appeal

For more information on filing an appeal, please see Rules 5 and 26 of [LPAT's Rules of Practice and Procedure](#), as well as the section of the [Planning Act](#) you would like to file your appeal under.

Who can file an appeal?

You may file an appeal if you submitted oral or written comments to the municipality/approval authority prior to a decision of council or at the statutory public hearing. In the case of a non-decision, prior participation is not required to be able to appeal.

How can I file an appeal?

The Notice of Decision from the municipality/approval authority will notify you on how you should file your appeal. Appeals are generally filed with the municipality/approval authority, and the Clerk is required to forward the appeal to LPAT.

For sections 17 (24), 17 (36), 22 (7), 34 (11) and 34 (19) of the Planning Act:

If you wish to file an appeal of a Notice of Decision, you must submit your appeal within the legislated timelines with the required filing fee and completed appeal form, including grounds for appeal.

In describing your grounds for appeal, provide reasons for your objection to the Official Plan, by-laws or municipal decision. If you intend to make one of the following arguments, you must explain how the decision or by-law at issue:

- Is inconsistent with the Provincial Policy Statement;
- Fails to conform with or conflicts with a provincial plan; or,
- Fails to conform to an applicable Official Plan.

For sections 17 (40) or 51 (34) of the Planning Act:

A person, who requested the amendment or plan of subdivision, or public body may also appeal to the Tribunal, if the municipality/approval authority fails to give notice of its decision within the statutory time period.

If you wish to file an appeal, you must submit your notice of appeal, the accompanying filing fee and appeal form.

What is the deadline for filing an appeal?

Your deadline will depend on the type of appeal you want to file.

To determine where there is a deadline for your appeal and, if so, what it is, please check the section of the [Planning Act](#) that you are filing your appeal under.

What is the filing fee for an appeal?

For a list of all LPAT fees, please visit the [“Fee Chart” page](#) on the LPAT website.

How is an appeal processed once LPAT receives it?

Once LPAT receives the appeal, the appeal package is date-stamped and the filing fee is processed. The appeal is then given a case number and a case coordinator is assigned to manage the file. The case coordinator will review the file and may contact parties for additional information.

LPAT will send you an acknowledgement letter, which will include the case number, the name of the case coordinator, and general information about the appeals process.

The Tribunal will schedule a mandatory case management conference (CMC). For more information on CMCs, please see the “CMC” section of this guide.

Participating in an Appeal

For more information on requesting party or participant status, please see Rules 7 and 8 of LPAT's [Rules of Practice and Procedure](#), as well as the section of the [Planning Act](#) the appeal has been filed under.

How can neighbours and other concerned people participate?

Those with an interest in the matter may be able to request party or participant status in the appeal. *The Planning Act* sets out certain conditions for a person to meet to participate as a party or as a participant.

What is a party?

Parties are fully involved in the proceedings before LPAT, including filing submissions and presenting submissions at the hearing. They may also request costs, adjournments, or a review of the decision.

What is a participant?

Participants have a more limited role in the appeal. They do not fully take part in the proceedings and may only provide written submissions to the Tribunal.

How can I request to be a party or participant?

For sections 17 (24), 17 (36), 17(40), 22 (7), 34 (11), 34 (19) and 51(34):

Persons other than the appellant or municipality who wish to participate in the CMC, are expected to pre-file a written submission with the Tribunal to explain their interest in the appeal.

When will my request be approved?

At the CMC, the Member(s) will decide on any requests to become a party or a participant to the appeal.

For more information on CMCs, please see the [“CMC” section](#) of this guide.

Are hearing events open to the public?

Most hearing events, including CMCs and hearings, are open to the public, and anyone can attend to watch (unless directed otherwise by the Member(s)). However, you may need to request permission in advance to call into hearing events that happen through teleconference call.

Mediation sessions are confidential and not open to the public.

Do I need a lawyer to be a party or participant?

No, a lawyer is not required for hearing events before LPAT. However, if you do not hire one, you should be prepared to:

1. Conduct your own research on the matter;
2. Find the documents and information you need for your case;
3. Make copies of the documents for LPAT and all parties;
4. Speak on your own behalf at the hearing; and,

If you decide to hire a professional to represent you, you need to ensure that the person is licensed as a representative through the Law Society of Ontario (LSO) or they may not be able to represent you at the hearing. Different rules of representation may apply if you have a friend or relative represent you. For more information about representation, please visit the [LSO website](#) and Rule 4 of [LPAT's Rules of Practice and Procedure](#).

Case Management Conference (CMC)

For more information on CMCs, please see Rule 19 [LPAT's Rules of Practice and Procedure](#), as well as the *Local [Planning Appeal Tribunal Act](#)*.

What is a CMC?

A case management conference (CMC) is a mandatory hearing event for appeals including 17(24), 17(36), 17(40), 22(7), 34(11), 34(19), and 51(34), that provides LPAT with the opportunity to identify parties and participant requests, identify or narrow the issues, identify facts that may be agreed upon, and provide directions for disclosure of information.

LPAT will also address parties to discuss opportunities for settlement, including the possible use of mediation or other dispute resolution processes.

Who can take part in a CMC?

The appellant and the municipality and/or approval authority (whose decision or failure to make a decision is the subject of the appeal) are allowed to participate in the CMC. However, hearings are also open to the public, and anyone can attend and watch.

Those persons who wish to seek party status shall explain to the Tribunal their interest in the appeal and how their participation will assist the Tribunal.

Are CMCs open to the public?

Yes, CMCs are open to the public, and anyone can attend and watch (unless directed otherwise by the Member(s)).

How do I get notified of a CMC? How much notice will I receive?

You may be notified of a CMC either by LPAT or the municipality/approval authority. LPAT may provide an Appointment for Hearing through email, or it may direct the municipality/approval authority to service the notice (depending on the type of appeal).

You can expect to receive at least 30 days' notice of the CMC.

Do I have to submit anything before the CMC?

Persons other than the appellant or municipality, who wish to participate in a CMC, are expected to pre-file a written submission to the Tribunal to explain their interest in the appeal.

How can I prepare for the CMC?

To prepare for your CMC, you should review [LPAT's Rules of Practice and Procedure](#), as well as the section of the [Planning Act](#) the appeal has been filed under. You may also wish to review the Provincial Policy Statement and related provincial plans and municipal documents, such as by-laws or official plans.

What can I expect during the CMC process?

Before the CMC, the Member(s) will review the appeal record, any requests made for status by potential parties and participants and any written submissions. At the CMC, the Member may request further information from the parties, and will decide who should attend the hearing, whether the hearing will be held in person or in writing and the issues which are in dispute in the appeal and any matters required to be carried out prior to the hearing.

Can a CMC be postponed or adjourned?

CMCs will not be postponed or adjourned except under extraordinary circumstance. LPAT is required to dispose of proceedings within legislative time periods.

If you need to request a postponement or adjournment, you will need the consent of the parties.

For more information on postponements and adjournments, please see the ["Postponing Hearing Events \(Adjournments\)" section](#) of this guide.

Do I need a lawyer/representative for the CMC?

No, a lawyer or representative is not required for the CMC. However, if you do not hire one, you should be prepared to:

1. Conduct your own research on the matter;
2. Find the documents and information you need for the case;
3. Make copies of the documents for LPAT and all;
4. Speak on your own behalf at the CMC; and,
5. Present your submissions at the CMC.

If you decide to hire a professional to represent you, you need to ensure that the person is licensed as a representative through the Law Society of Ontario (LSO) or they may not be able to represent you at the hearing. Different rules of representation may apply if you have a friend or relative represent you. For more information about representation, please visit the [LSO website](#) and see Rule 4 of [LPAT's Rules of Practice and Procedure](#).

Can I speak to or correspond with the Member(s)?

During the CMC, parties and participants may speak to the presiding Member(s) on any matter. However, it is inappropriate to contact them outside of the hearing room as

doing so could compromise, or appear to compromise, the neutrality and independence of LPAT and its Members, and their ability to provide natural justice.

If you have any issues or concerns, you may wish to contact your case coordinator, and they may forward your correspondence to the Member(s) as appropriate.

What if I have accessibility requirements?

If you have any accessibility requirements, please contact the Accessibility Coordinator as soon as possible by email at ELTO@ontario.ca or by phone at 416-212-6349 / 1-866-448-2248.

Can I request that the CMC take place in another language?

To request that the CMC take place in French, please [contact LPAT](#) at least 25 days before the CMC. For services in other languages, you must provide your own interpreter.

For more information, please see Rule 14 of [LPAT's Rules of Practice and Procedure](#) and [ELTO's French Language Services Policy](#).

Will the CMC be recorded?

No, CMCs are not recorded by LPAT. However, you may request permission to arrange, at your expense, for a court reporter to transcribe the hearing. You can also request to record the audio of the CMC, but you cannot film it.

To request permission, please [contact LPAT](#) in advance of the CMC.

Mediation

For more information on mediation, please see Rule 18 of [LPAT's Rules of Practice and Procedure](#).

What is mediation?

During mediation, the Member(s) help parties reach a voluntary and mutually acceptable solution on some or all of the issues in dispute. This process is conducted confidentially. A settlement may be reached that can be presented to LPAT at a settlement conference.

Please note that an LPAT conducted mediation is **separate and distinct** from mediation done by the municipality/approval authority and/or between parties.

When is mediation available?

Opportunities for mediation are explored during the CMC and is also available upon request after the CMC.

How do I request mediation?

To request mediation, you must submit your request in writing to LPAT. LPAT will review your request and conduct a Mediation Assessment to decide if mediation is the best way to deal with the matter.

If a date for mediation is set, LPAT will send notice to all involved parties. If LPAT decides not to mediate the matter, a hearing will be scheduled and notice will be sent to the parties.

Who will mediate my appeal?

The mediation will be led by the Tribunal or by a mutually agreeable private mediator. Where LPAT leads a mediation, it will appoint a mediator who is an LPAT Member. In the event the mediation is unsuccessful, the Member who conducted the mediation will not participate in the appeal's hearing.

Is mediation open to the public?

No, mediations are not open to the public. All documents and anything said in mediation are also confidential.

How can I prepare for mediation?

To prepare for mediation, you should review [LPAT's Rules of Practice and Procedure](#), as well as the section of the [Planning Act](#) the appeal has been filed under. You may

also wish to review the Provincial Policy Statement and related provincial plans and municipal documents, such as by-laws or official plans.

What can I expect during the mediation?

During mediation, all parties try to reach an agreement to avoid or shorten a hearing. At the beginning of the mediation, the mediator will advise parties on how the mediation will proceed and set out the ground rules. The mediator may also help make the discussion of the issues easier and may offer new solutions.

What if an agreement is reached at mediation?

If the dispute is resolved, LPAT can schedule a settlement conference after settlement documents have been signed and forwarded to LPAT. LPAT may issue orders at the settlement conference.

What if an agreement is not reached at mediation?

If mediation does not resolve the issues, LPAT will schedule a hearing. A different Member(s) than the one who guided the mediation will be assigned to hear the matter.

Nothing relating to the mediation, except those matters that have been agreed to, can be revealed to the Member(s) presiding at the hearing.

Do I need a lawyer/representative for mediation?

No, a lawyer or representative is not required for mediation. However, if you do not hire one, you should be prepared to:

1. Conduct your own research on the matter;
2. Find the documents and information you need for your case;
3. Make copies of the documents for LPAT and all parties;
4. Speak on your own behalf at the mediation; and,
5. Present your submission at the mediation.

If you decide to hire a professional to represent you, you need to ensure that the person is licensed as a representative through the Law Society of Ontario (LSO) or they may not be able to represent you at the hearing. Different rules of representation may apply if you have a friend or relative represent you. For more information about representation, please visit the [LSO website](#) and Rule 4 of [LPAT's Rules of Practice and Procedure](#).

Can I speak to or correspond with the Member(s)?

During the mediation, you may speak to the presiding Member(s) on any matter. However, it is inappropriate to contact them outside of the hearing room as doing so could compromise, or appear to compromise, the neutrality and independence of LPAT and its Members, and their ability to provide natural justice.

If you have any issues or concerns, you may wish to contact your case coordinator, and they may forward your correspondence to the Member(s) as appropriate.

What if I have accessibility requirements?

If you have any accessibility requirements, please contact the Accessibility Coordinator as soon as possible by email at ELTO@ontario.ca or by phone at 416-212-6349 / 1-866-448-2248.

Can I request that the mediation take place in another language?

To request mediation in French, please [contact LPAT](#) at least 25 days before the mediation. For services in other languages, you must provide your own interpreter.

For more information, please see Rule 14 of [LPAT's Rules of Practice and Procedure](#) and [ELTO's French Language Services Policy](#).

Will the mediation be recorded?

It is not permitted to record mediations at LPAT. All documents and anything said in mediation are confidential.

Hearings

For more information on hearings, please see LPAT's [Rules of Practice and Procedure](#), as well as the section of the [Planning Act](#) the appeal has been filed under.

Who can take part in a hearing?

Those persons who the Tribunal grants party status at the CMC, may fully participate in the hearing and may present evidence, call and/or cross-examine witnesses or present final submissions. A non-party may only submit a written statement to the Tribunal unless otherwise directed.

Are hearings open to the public?

Yes, hearings are open to the public, and anyone can attend and watch (unless directed otherwise by the Member(s)).

How do I get notified of a hearing?

It depends on the type of appeal. You may be notified of a hearing either by LPAT, the applicant/appellant or the municipality/approval authority. LPAT may provide an Appointment for Hearing through email, or it may direct the applicant or municipality/approval authority to serve the notice.

How can I prepare for a hearing?

To prepare for your hearing, you should review [LPAT's Rules of Practice and Procedure](#), as well as the section of the [Planning Act](#) the appeal has been filed under. You may also wish to review the Provincial Policy Statement and related provincial plans and municipal documents, such as by-laws or official plans and the Notice of Decision.

What can I expect during the hearing?

The member will proceed with the hearing based upon the directions in the procedural order (PO), which is issued by the Tribunal after the CMC. The order in which the parties will present their cases and issues in dispute, will be guided by the hearing plan.

A [hearing plan](#) outlines how the hearing will proceed and ensures the Tribunal is providing enough time to deal with the matter. The parties are expected to prepare a hearing plan for approval by the Tribunal.

Witnesses will be called by the parties and the Tribunal will allow cross-examination as necessary to inform the member in making their decision.

The Member(s) will decide whether further information is needed to understand the matter before it. If so, the Member(s) may request, at the hearing, that the parties bring a witness to respond to questions from the Member(s).

Witnesses may be examined or cross-examined by any party. The Tribunal Member(s) may also ask questions to a witness at the hearing.

Can a hearing be postponed or adjourned?

Hearings will not be postponed or adjourned except under extraordinary circumstance. LPAT is required to dispose of proceedings within legislative time periods.

If you are requesting for a postponement or adjournment, you will also need the consent of the parties.

For more information on postponements and adjournments, please see the [“Postponing Hearing Events \(Adjournments\)” section](#) of this guide.

Do I need a lawyer/representative for the hearing?

No, a lawyer or representative is not required for the hearing. However, if you do not hire one, you should be prepared to:

1. Conduct your own research on the matter;
2. Find the documents and information you need for your case;
3. Make copies of the documents for LPAT and all parties;
4. Speak on your own behalf at the hearing; and,
5. Present your submissions at the hearing.

If you decide to hire a professional to represent you, you need to ensure that the person is licensed as a representative through the Law Society of Ontario (LSO) or they may not be able to represent you at the hearing. Different rules of representation may apply if you have a friend or relative represent you. For more information about representation, please visit the [LSO website](#) and Rule 4 of [LPAT’s Rules of Practice and Procedure](#).

Can I speak to or correspond with the Member(s)?

During the hearing, you may speak to the presiding Member(s) on any matter. However, it is inappropriate to contact them outside of the hearing room as doing so could compromise, or appear to compromise, the neutrality and independence of LPAT and its Members, and their ability to provide natural justice.

If you have any issues or concerns, you may wish to contact your case coordinator, and they may forward your correspondence to the Member(s) as appropriate.

What if I have accessibility requirements?

If you have any accessibility requirements, please contact the Accessibility Coordinator as soon as possible by email at ELTO@ontario.ca or by phone at 416-212-6349 / 1-866-448-2248.

Can I request that the hearing take place in another language?

To request that the hearing take place in French, please [contact LPAT](#) at least 25 days before the hearing. For services in other languages, you must provide your own interpreter.

For more information, please see Rule 14 of [LPAT's Rules of Practice and Procedure](#) and [ELTO's French Language Services Policy](#).

Will the hearing be recorded?

No, hearings are not recorded by LPAT. However, you may request permission to arrange, at your expense, for a court reporter to transcribe the hearing. You can also request to record the audio of the hearing, but you cannot film it.

To request permission, please [contact LPAT](#) in advance of the hearing.

Postponing Hearing Events (Adjournments)

For more information on adjournments, please see Rules 17 of [LPAT's Rules of Practice and Procedure](#).

Can I postpone my hearing event?

If you want to change the date of your hearing event, you may ask LPAT to postpone your hearing event. This is known as an “adjournment”.

After the appeal is filed, you should be prepared for your case management conference or hearing event at any time, even on short notice. If your request to delay the hearing event is denied, the hearing event will go ahead as scheduled and you will be expected to attend.

How do I request an adjournment?

If you want to request an adjournment, you must first ask the other parties if they agree to an adjournment.

You must submit a Request for Adjournment form to LPAT and send a copy to all parties. A copy of the form is available on the [“Forms” page](#) of the LPAT website.

In your request, please ensure you include the reasons you want a delay, a suggested new date, and whether the other parties agree to the delay.

When can I request an adjournment?

You should submit your adjournment request as soon as you know that you need a delay.

If it is less than 10 days before the hearing event begins, you must submit your form as soon as possible. If LPAT does not allow the late request, you can ask LPAT for a motion to postpone at the beginning of the hearing event.

What happens after I send in my request to adjourn?

LPAT may decide to:

1. Deny the request (the hearing event will go ahead as originally scheduled);
2. Delay the hearing event for a shorter time than requested; or,
3. Grant the request and reschedule the hearing event.

If someone objects to postponing the hearing, you may have to request a date to bring a Notice of Motion for an adjournment. For information on motions, please see the [“Motions” section](#) of this guide.

How does LPAT decide adjournment requests?

Hearing events will not be postponed or adjourned except under extraordinary circumstance. LPAT is required to dispose of proceedings within legislative time periods.

In deciding whether to postpone a hearing event, LPAT will consider if a delay is needed to have a fair hearing for all of the persons involved and consider the costs of delaying. LPAT may also postpone a hearing event if it believes that a delay should happen.

For example, if discussions are nearing a settlement, LPAT may agree to postpone the hearing event. However, hiring a lawyer, representative or planner shortly before a hearing is not a good reason for delaying a hearing event.

What if I need to postpone the hearing event because of an emergency?

In an emergency, LPAT may postpone a hearing event even if all parties do not agree. It may grant last minute postponements for emergencies such as sudden illness to a Member, representative or witness so close to the hearing event that a replacement cannot be found.

Motions

For more information on motions, please see Rule 10 of [LPAT's Rules of Practice and Procedure](#).

What is a motion?

Motions are a type of hearing event that allow you to ask LPAT to make an order on a matter before or during the hearing process. At the motion, you will be asked to give reasons for your request.

Some samples of types of motion hearings include requesting:

- An adjournment;
- A dismissal of the matter;
- Someone provide documents; or,
- Directions on a procedure that applies to the case.

How do I request a motion?

To request a motion, you must send LPAT a letter describing your request. LPAT may:

- Deny your request;
- Advise you of appropriate options; or,
- Schedule a date for you to make submissions on the motion;

If your request for a motion date is granted, LPAT will advise you of the date, time and location of the motion hearing.

Once you receive a date from LPAT, you must send the other parties:

- A copy of the Notice of Motion;
- A brief and clear sworn statement (an [affidavit](#)) of the issues and facts that support your request;
- A statement about what you want LPAT to order; and,
- Copies of any documents that will be used at the motion.

A sample of a Notice of Motion is available on the ["Forms" page](#) of the LPAT website.

Where will the motion hearing be held?

Motion hearings are usually held in person, in or near the city or town that the matter takes place.

Sometimes, LPAT hears a motion by telephone or video conference. In deciding what kind of hearing to hold, LPAT may look at:

- How many parties are involved;
- How long the motion is expected to last; or,
- If evidence can be presented over the phone.

When do I deliver a Notice of Motion?

For a motion hearing, in person or by teleconference call, you must deliver the Notice of Motion along with relevant documents to LPAT and all parties at least 15 days before the hearing event.

You will have to file a sworn statement that this was done, before or at the hearing of an oral motion, or within 20 days of the Notice of Motion for a written hearing.

Can a party respond to a Notice of Motion?

Yes, a party can respond to a Notice of Motion, known as a Notice of Response.

The responding party must deliver a Notice of Response to LPAT if it intends to:

1. Use different reasons or documents;
2. Use a sworn statement as evidence; or,
3. Ask permission for a witness to attend an oral hearing.

Parties must deliver a Notice of Response no later than seven days before the hearing of the motion. The party must also file a sworn statement that this was done, before or at the hearing of the motion.

A reply submission is to be served three days before the date of the motion.

Can a motion be made at the beginning of a hearing?

LPAT will only hear new motions during hearing events if the need for the motion arises out of events or new evidence at the hearing with the permission of the Member(s).

Affidavits

What is an affidavit?

An affidavit is a written statement of facts and/or evidence that you affirm or swear by oath, is true. At some point during the LPAT process, you may be asked to produce an affidavit for a hearing event.

Why do I need an affidavit?

An affidavit is necessary because it is a sworn statement that contains facts or opinions that may be in dispute before LPAT. LPAT requires that an affidavit of service be provided upon request. LPAT will usually ask for proof that a notice of motion was served to parties and any other persons directed by LPAT.

Who can sign (notarize) my affidavit?

Only certain people are authorized to sign an affidavit.

Your local municipal office may have a person on staff who can sign your affidavit. Someone who is a commissioner or notary public (a person who is able to affirm and/or swear to a written statement by law) may also be able to sign your affidavit.

What information needs to be included in my affidavit?

For your reference, a sample affidavit of proof of service is available on the [“Forms” page](#) of the LPAT website.

Recovering Hearing Costs

For more information on recovering hearing costs, please see Rule 23 of [LPAT's Rules of Practice and Procedure](#).

Can I recover my hearing costs?

If you believe that another party involved in your matter acted unreasonably, frivolously or in bad faith, you may ask LPAT to order that party to pay some or all of your expenses or costs.

It is unusual for LPAT to order an award of costs against another party. Unlike the Courts, costs awards are not routinely granted.

Before LPAT can consider an award, it must make sure that:

1. You are a party in the matter;
2. You ask for compensation or an award of costs; and,
3. The party being asked to pay appealed incorrectly or acted improperly;

Some examples of improper activities include:

- Missing a hearing event;
- Not co-operating during a hearing event;
- Changing a position without notice;
- Being unprepared for a hearing;
- Not complying with an LPAT directive;
- Causing unnecessary delays;
- Presenting false evidence;
- Continuing to deal with inappropriate issues; or,
- Not making efforts to combine similar submissions.

The party being asked to pay will also be given a chance to respond.

How do I request to recover my hearing costs?

1. Send LPAT a written submission for an award of costs before the hearing ends or within 30 days after the written decision is issued. In your written submission, you must include the name of the party you are seeking costs from, the reasons for your request, and the estimated amount.
2. Prepare your written submission or notice of motion. You must include:
 - The reasons for your request;
 - The amount requested;

- An estimate of the extra preparation or hearing time caused by the misconduct;
- Copies of supporting invoices or a sworn statement (an [affidavit](#)) verifying the expenses; and,
- A sworn statement verifying that the expenses were necessary.

LPAT will then inform you of its decision.

What expenses can I include in my request for costs?

LPAT may order that you receive payment for your expenses from preparing for and attending a hearing event. These expenses may include lawyers' preparation and hearing time and consultant and witness fees.

LPAT will generally require documentation to verify these expenses were incurred.

Decisions

For more information on decisions, please see [LPAT's Rules of Practice and Procedure](#).

What type of decision can LPAT make?

For sections 17 (24), 17 (36), 22 (7), 34 (11) and 34 (19):

The Member(s)' decision may approve, modify or deny the plan or by-law.

For sections 17 (40) and 51 (34):

The Member(s)' decision may approve, modify, or deny the application in question.

How can I get a copy of a decision?

When a decision is issued, it is sent to parties, participants, and anyone who requested to be notified. Decisions are also posted two business days after they are issued on the ["E-Decisions" page](#) of the LPAT website.

How are decisions enforced?

When issuing decisions, LPAT expects that parties will respect and comply with the decision. If an individual or group feels a decision is not being adhered to, they can request a certified copy of the decision and file it with the courts where it can be enforced as a certified court order.

I don't agree with LPAT's decision – can I ask them to review it?

For LPAT to consider a review of a decision, you need to prove that it made an error that, if known, may have changed the decision resulting from the hearing.

You would need to establish that LPAT:

- Acted outside its jurisdiction;
- Violated the rules of natural justice, such as by not giving notice of the hearing;
- Made a material error of fact or of law;
- Heard false or misleading information that could have changed the decision; or,
- Should consider new information not available at the time of the hearing that could have changed the decision.

If you want to request that LPAT reviews its decision, you must:

1. Send the LPAT Chair a sworn statement (an [affidavit](#)) outlining your reasons, and include any documents you want to use as proof;

2. Send the request within 30 days of the issuance of the decision; and,
3. Include the filing fee (\$300) with your submission (fees are payable by certified cheque, money order or solicitors trust account and must be in Canadian funds; the cheque must be made out to the Minister of Finance).

If it appears that there might have been an error that may have changed the decision, LPAT may hear a motion, or may ask the parties to reconvene to re-hear the matter. You will need to provide the notice of motion and the sworn statement to the other parties who attended the hearing at least 30 days before the date of the motion hearing. For more information on motions, please see the [“Motions” section](#) of this guide. A request for review is rarely granted.

After hearing the motion, LPAT may decide to schedule a re-hearing, or it may reject the request. LPAT will turn down your request if:

- The request relies upon the same evidence or re-argues the same issues that were covered at the hearing;
- A non-party makes the request;
- It is filed more than 30 days after the decision was issued;
- The requester does not supply all the information within 21 days of LPAT’s request (an exception may be made for extraordinary circumstances); or,
- It is a second request by the same party.

Can I appeal LPAT’s decision?

If you think that the LPAT made an error on a question of law in its decision, you may bring a motion to the Divisional Court for an order of the Court to allow the appeal to proceed. This must be done within 15 days of the decision being issued.

Glossary

Please note that many of these terms, as well as additional terms, are defined in [LPAT's Rules of Practice and Procedure](#).

Adjournment – When a hearing event will be postponed for a later date.

Affidavit – A written statement made under oath that can be presented as evidence at a hearing.

Applicant – The person or corporation that made the application in question.

Appellant – The person or corporation that made an appeal to LPAT.

Appeal record – A collection of documents provided to LPAT as part of the appeal, and compiled either by the appellant or the municipality/approval authority (see Rules 26.11 to 26.15 of [LPAT's Rules of Practice and Procedure](#)).

Case Management Conference (CMC) – A mandatory hearing event for certain appeals filed under the *Planning Act*, used to organize the hearing.

Decision – A record issued by the Member(s) which may contain order(s) or directions. A decision is final only when it issues a formal order (LPAT usually issues the decision and the order in one document).

Electronic Hearing – A hearing that is held by telephone conference or some other form of technology.

Enhanced Municipal Record – A record of documents and materials provided to LPAT by the municipality (see Rule 26.04 of [LPAT's Rules of Practice and Procedure](#)).

First Appeal – An appeal that comes before LPAT that is filed for certain decisions, or lack of decisions, by a municipality/approval authority (i.e. sections 17 (24), 17 (36), 22 (7), 34 (11) and 34 (19) of the *Planning Act*).

Hearing Event – Any form of proceeding that takes place before LPAT (e.g. CMCs, mediation, hearings).

Mediation – A process where Members help parties reach a voluntary and mutually acceptable solution on some or all of the issues in dispute.

Motion – A written or oral request made to LPAT to obtain direction made by a party parties before or during a hearing event (e.g. A person may ask for certain documents to be presented, ask to have clarification on a procedure, or ask to have the proceedings dismissed. If the request to hold a motion hearing is granted, a motion hearing will be held either in person, writing or by telephone conference.).

Notice of Commencement – An order issued by the LPAT Registrar to confirm the beginning of the appeals process for that appeal.

Oral Hearing – A hearing with in-person attendance by the parties or their representatives.

Order – Direction from LPAT to a party or parties, included in the final decision of an appeal.

Participant – An individual, group or corporation that may take part in some parts of an LPAT hearings.

Party – An individual, group or corporation that is fully involved in an LPAT proceeding.

Representative – An agent who has been authorized, in writing, to represent a party or participant at an LPAT proceeding.

Second Appeal – An appeal filed on Council's second decision of an application, after LPAT has returned the First Appeal to the municipality/approval authority for reconsideration.

Settlement Conference – A hearing event held with the intent of resolving some or all of the matters in dispute.

Teleconference Call – A hearing event that is held over the telephone.

Visual Evidence – Type of evidence that can be introduced at a hearing event, including computer-generated images, photographs, maps, videos, plans, surveys, models and overlays.

Written Evidence/Materials – Type of evidence that can be introduced at a hearing event, including reports, letters, charts, graphs, books of account, and information recorded or stored by means of any devices.

Written Hearing – A hearing event that is held by exchanging documents in written form (hard copy) or electronic form.