

# TECH TALK

A PUBLICATION OF THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED PLANNING TECHNICIANS  
FALL 2010

FALL 2010

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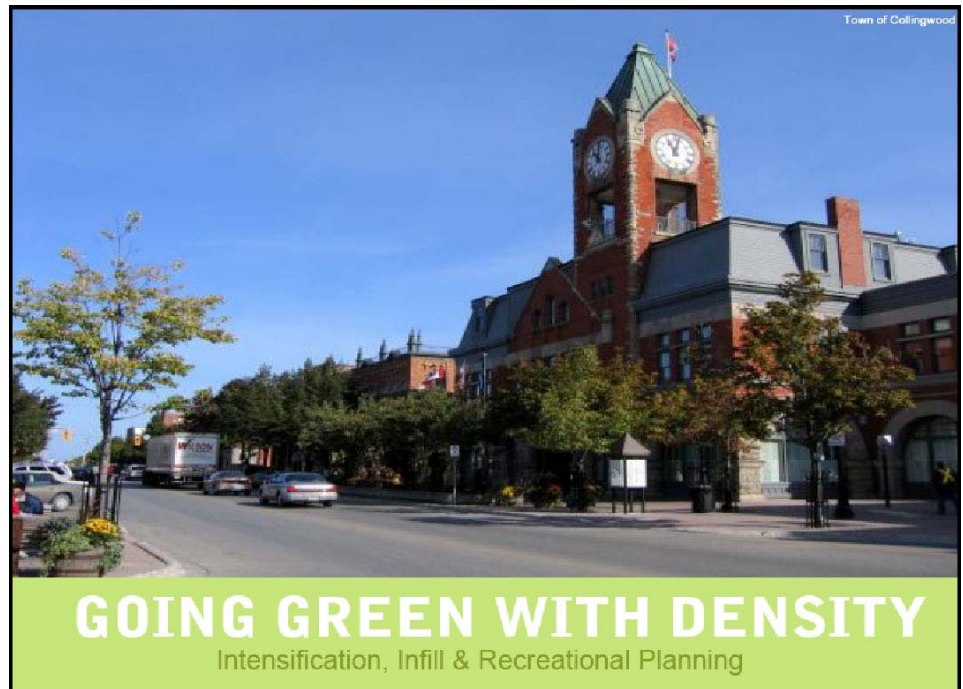
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## PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE OCTOBER 22, 2010



### GEORGIAN MANOR RESORT AND COUNTRY CLUB COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

If you have not yet received the registration package it can be found on our website @[www.cacpt.org](http://www.cacpt.org) - home page under Latest News or contact Cathy Burke at [cburke@mountaincable.net](mailto:cburke@mountaincable.net)

YOU DO NOT WANT TO MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY, THERE IS A GREAT LINEUP OF SPEAKERS, TOURS AND WORKSHOPS. THE LOCATION IS COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO – IN THE HEART OF ONTARIO’S FOUR SEASON DESTINATION AREA.

The theme is “**GOING GREEN WITH DENSITY**” with a focus on Intensification, Infill and Recreational Planning. This is a very timely topic and will be of interest to those involved in all aspects of planning and we have the perfect locale to investigate these issues. The Conference Planning Committee has been working hard and has arranged an exceptional complement of speakers, workshops and tours. Conference highlights include the opportunity to visit the award winning Shipyards Developments plus a tour of the new LEED certified Collingwood Library.

(Continued on page 2)

## 2010 Professional Development Conference

The day includes luncheon, refreshment breaks, door prizes, gifts and more all for our traditional low fees.

### Our Topics and Speakers

**Darryl Lyons**, Senior Planner, Ontario Municipal Affairs and Housing  
*Policies Affecting Infill and the Requirements of Recreations Uses*

**Kris Menzies**, Partner, MHBC  
*A Practical Application of Intensification and Parks*

**Jamie Shipley**, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation  
*Ontario Business Centre Sustainable Communities– Best Practice for Neighbourhood Design*

**Fred Serrafiero**, Vice President, FRAM Developments  
*A walking tour of the Collingwood Shipyards Redevelopment*

**Brian Hutchison** Bri-Tech Design Solutions and **Mark & Ann Rogowski** MERtech Inc.  
*Workshop on “Starting Your Own Business”, a very timely topic in today’s economy*

**Dr. Greg Baeker**, AuthentiCity & **Kandas Bondarchuk**, Town of Collingwood  
*Tour of the Collingwood LEED Certified Library and workshop in Leading Practice in Cultural Mapping*

**Robert Voigt**, Urban Designer, Town of Collingwood  
*Workshop on the Town of Collingwood’s Urban Design Standards including crime prevention, residential and non-residential standards and alternative design solutions*

### Registration Fees

**Members: \$115.00      Non-Members: \$130.00      Students: \$90.00**

*Includes morning and afternoon refreshments, a buffet lunch and a special gift. Student fees include conference registration and 2010/2011 membership. Please ask about our out-of-province special*

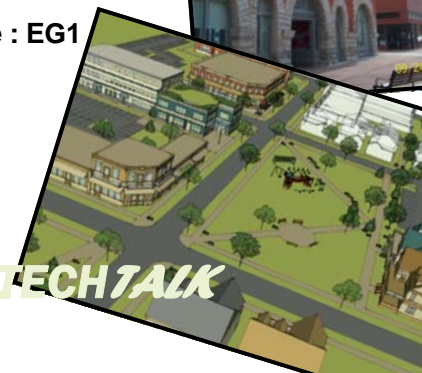
### Hotel Accommodations (both hotels are a short distance from the Georgian Manor)

A block of rooms at two hotels have been set aside for the CACPT Professional Development Conference.

**Holiday Inn Express Hotel & Suites 1-705-444-2144      Quote Group Reference : EG1**  
4 Balsam Street, Highway 26 West, Collingwood ON L9T 3J4

**Days Inn 1-705-444-1880**  
15 Cambridge Street, Collingwood ON L9Y 0A2

Contact CACPT Executive Director, Diane LeBreton for any questions, comments concerns: [director@cacpt.org](mailto:director@cacpt.org) or 905-578-4681.



## 2010 Professional Development Conference

### 2010 CACPT Conference, Sponsorship...

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(Continued on page 9)

## *Local Appeal Bodies—An Impractical Alternative to the OMB*

John Mascarin, Aird & Berlis LLP

### **Introduction**

The *Planning and Conservation Land Statute Law Amendment Act, 2006*, S.O. 2006, c. 23 (Bill 51) brought forward significant amendments to the provincial planning legislative framework. One of the key components of Bill 51 was the reform of the much-maligned Ontario Municipal Board (“OMB”), which is the independent, quasi-judicial administrative tribunal that adjudicates and resolves land use planning disputes in the province. Bill 51 made a number of important changes to the *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13. One of the chief policy goals was to reduce the role of the OMB and to strengthen local municipal decision-making. Of course, one blunt way to reduce the function and standing of the OMB is to eliminate it entirely. This would be foolhardy and, while strongly advocated by some militant factions, not an entirely reasonable response to complaints that the OMB had usurped the local decision-making process from municipal councils. Moreover, the Provincial government had absolutely no intention to completely do away with Ontario’s longest standing administrative tribunal, but it did want to provide municipalities with a modest alternative.

The solution was to allow municipalities to establish their own local appeal bodies with limited jurisdiction. Bill 51 granted municipalities authority to establish local appeal bodies. Correspondingly, the City of Toronto (most certainly the loudest and most vociferous complainer about the OMB) was granted similar authority pursuant to Bill 53, the *Stronger City of Toronto for a Stronger Ontario Act, 2006*, S.O. 2006, c. 11 (which contains the *City of Toronto Act, 2006*, S.O. 2006, c. 11, Sched. A, in Schedule A). All Ontario municipalities may now (if they meet prescribed conditions) establish LABs pursuant to s. 8.1 of the *Planning Act*. The City of Toronto is granted a separate and express power to establish its own LAB under s. 115 of the *City of Toronto Act, 2006*. The authorizing provisions largely mirror one another.

### **Background**

The principal role and function of the OMB is to delve into contentious land use planning and development matters and to make decisions on matters ranging from relatively simple minor variance appeals to very complicated and broad municipal-wide official plan and zoning disputes. Needless to say, the OMB is certainly not always the subject of praise.

In fact, the OMB is, more often than not, the brunt of much criticism. The OMB has been condemned and disparaged on many levels. Both its specific decisions as well as its broader structure and mandate have been criticized. Community and special interest groups that fail to stop development generally complain that the OMB ignores their local or special concerns. Municipal politicians charge that the OMB is not only unelected, but is also unaccountable and undemocratic. Many have called for the OMB’s abolition. For all those angered and unhappy with planning decisions (for, after all, such decisions do profoundly affect individual homeowners and municipal residents, communities, businesses and the environment), the OMB is an easy and recurring target. Interestingly, the local politicians who routinely take the OMB to task in the media are the same ones who, when out of the public spotlight, readily acknowledge that the OMB will “make the right decision” on a planning application that has been turned down by the council.

The province’s modest alternative to the criticism levelled against the OMB: allow municipalities to establish their own appeal board to make limited land use planning decisions. Both Bills 51 and 53 grant this authority.

### **Local Appeal Bodies**

One of the authorities most sought by the City of Toronto was the ability to establish its own local appeal body (“LAB”) to hear and adjudicate land use planning appeals in the City. By granting this power to the City, the

(Continued on page 5)

## *Local Appeal Bodies—An Impractical Alternative to the OMB*

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Province has sought to counter a primary criticism: that local considerations – including input from residents and locally elected representatives – are not given their due before the OMB. The argument, in part, is that local interests will be better served by way of an appeal body that understands local issues to a greater degree. Proponents contend that there is no reason that completely local matters, such as a minor variance to authorize the building of a rear deck, be the purview of a provincially-appointed body.

In addition, shifting the appellate decision-making process over local planning matters to a local forum is part of a broader policy goal of enhancing municipal self-determination and reducing the scope of the OMB's decision-making sphere of influence. Other potential positive features of LABs include the increased accountability flowing from a smaller and more localized appeal body; shorter waits for hearings and decisions; and, presumably, a greater awareness and consideration of local impacts and consequences.

There is always the likelihood for increased NIMBYism; a greater inconsistency in planning decisions from municipality to municipality and the potential for determinations that are based less on the merits of the application than on the particular viewpoint of the number of people that fill the hearing room.

### **Statutory Authority to Establish LABs**

The statutory authority for LABs is contained in s. 8.1 of the *Planning Act* and in s. 115 of the *City of Toronto Act, 2006*. As noted, although the provisions largely mirror one another, the initial constating authority is quite different. Subsection 8.1(1) of the *Planning Act* provides for a conditional power for Ontario municipalities to establish LABs:

**8.1 (1)** *If a municipality meets the prescribed conditions, the council may by by-law constitute and appoint one appeal body for certain local land use planning matters, composed of such persons as the council considers advisable, subject to subsections (3), (4) and (5). (emphasis added)*

Subsection 8.1(25) stipulates that s. 8.1 does not apply to the City of Toronto.

The power to establish a LAB granted under subs. 115(1) of the *City of Toronto Act, 2006*, is unconditional:

**115 (1)** The City may by by-law constitute and appoint one appeal body for local land use planning matters, composed of such persons as the City considers advisable, subject to subsections (2), (3) and (4).

The discrepancy in language is deliberate. The Province clearly intended to provide the City of Toronto with an unequivocal authority to establish a LAB. All other municipalities must ensure that they meet provincial regulatory “prescribed conditions” before they can create LABs. Under both statutes, a by-law must be enacted by a municipal council to create a LAB.

Section 1 of O. Reg. 551/06 – *Local Appeal Bodies* made under the *Planning Act* provides for conditions for establishing LABs as follows:

**1.** The council of a municipality may pass a by-law to constitute and appoint a local appeal body, as described in subsection 8.1(1) of the Act, if the following conditions are met:

1. The council has made a resolution declaring that,

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## *Local Appeal Bodies—An Impractical Alternative to the OMB*

John Mascarin, Aird & Berlis LLP

- i. the official plan of the municipality that is in effect has been adopted in accordance with subsection 26 (1) of the Act, and
  - ii. the municipality has complied with subsection 26 (9) of the Act.
2. The by-law complies with section 2.

Section 2 of the regulation prescribes a detailed listing of the mandatory inclusions of a LAB by-law. O. Reg. 551/06 contains a schedule that lists 19 matters that the mandatory rules of practice and procedure for a LAB must contain. The regulatory requirements for mandatory rules of practice and procedure also exist under O. Reg. 552/06 – *Appeal Body for Local Land Use Planning Matters* made pursuant to the *City of Toronto Act, 2006* (which merely requires the LAB to establish rules, makes them available to the public and produce an annual report).

### **Limited Jurisdiction for LABs**

Under both the *Planning Act* and the *City of Toronto Act, 2006*, LABs are stated to have jurisdiction over “local land use planning matters.” However, the scope of jurisdiction is very limited. LABs may be specifically empowered by by-law to hear appeals from municipal committees of adjustment with respect to minor variances under subs. 45(12) and with respect to consent applications under subs. 53(14), (19) and (27) of the *Planning Act*. LABs do not have the power to consider and adjudicate upon all other land use planning matters that the OMB is authorized to deal with, including official plans, zoning by-laws (including holding, height and density bonuses, interim control and temporary use by-laws), site plan control, subdivision approval, valuation of cash-in-lieu of parkland requirements and development permits. However, the majority of disputes (and likely the total number of hearing days) historically before the OMB have related to minor variance and severance appeals. “Local” land use planning matters in the context of LABs mean minor variance and consent appeals.

Various subsections in both statutes and the regulations set out the rules with respect to terms and qualifications of LAB members and the eligibility criteria for members (including restrictions to prevent conflicts of interest). Once properly constituted and provided with the authority to hear appeals under a validly-enacted by-law, a LAB will have all the powers and duties of the OMB (see subs. 8.1(7) of the *Planning Act* and subs. 115(6) of the *City of Toronto Act, 2006*). This will effectively serve to oust the jurisdiction of the OMB to hear appeals with respect to minor variances and consent applications for municipalities that establish LABs (except in the case of “related appeals”, meaning where matters have already been appealed to the OMB, where appeals have been made to the OMB on other matters as well as minor variance or consent matters or where subsequent matters respecting related appeals are filed).

### **An Impractical Solution**

While the statutory framework is now in place, it is unlikely that LABs will be proliferating throughout Ontario in the near future. The high cost of establishing and maintaining LABs, the limited jurisdiction with which they are cloaked and the excessive duplication of a process that is already available, amongst other reasons, are all likely to prevent their establishment.

#### **(a) Prohibitive Costs**

Council for the City of Toronto recently received a report entitled “Establishing a Local Appeal Body for Committee of Adjustment Decisions – Staffing and Cost Implications” respecting the establishment of its own LAB (<http://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2010/pg/bgrd/backgroundfile-32770.pdf>). The report assessed the feasibility of a LAB. City staff calculated costs based on 300 appeals per year, and included start-up costs in the range of \$250,000 and an annual operating budget of approximately \$1.8 million.

## *Local Appeal Bodies—An Impractical Alternative to the OMB*

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The simple mathematical calculation translates into a fee of approximately \$6,200 *per application*. In comparison, the standard filing fee for a matter before the OMB is a mere \$125 (with an additional \$25 fee for each additional appeal filed by the same appellant). Two implications follow from this cost disparity. First, if there are 300 appeals filed with the OMB at a cost of \$125 per appeal, it is doubtful that there will be the same 300 appeals filed with Toronto's LAB at the cost of \$6,200 per appeal. This may well lead to even higher costs per appeal in order to effect full cost recovery.

The second implication is more straightforward, and certainly more problematic. The difference in costs between the OMB and the LAB is so disproportionate that the fees under the LAB regime will prove prohibitive for certain persons. As the City staff report notes, this potential result has natural justice implications. Since the legislation effectively ousts the OMB's jurisdiction where the LAB has been granted authority to hear appeals, if a person cannot afford the high application fees of the LAB, they will find themselves without legal recourse.

Moreover, there is no belief that application fees with respect to LABs that may be established in other municipalities would be any less costly. It is, therefore, likely that if LABs are to be established at all, they will require significant ongoing subsidization from their establishing municipalities in order to provide reasonable access to all persons to the LAB appeals process. Additional subsidization for an already established and, in all respects, inexpensive appeal avenue to access the OMB, appears to be unlikely.

### **(b) Limited Jurisdiction**

As noted above, LABs can only hear appeals pursuant to minor variance decisions under s. 45 and consent decisions under s. 53 of the *Planning Act*. These are relatively smaller land use planning matters (although they form the majority of appeals to the OMB) which are generally pursued by private and unsophisticated parties which is another reason that the high costs of filing an appeal are particularly problematic.

In addition, if there are related appeals before the OMB and the LAB, the OMB's jurisdiction is paramount. To the extent there is a dispute with respect to whether or not an appeal should be heard by the OMB or the LAB in such circumstances, the OMB is the final arbiter. The fact that a LAB cannot be established to deal with all (or even a majority of a municipality's land use planning disputes) is a disincentive to establishing and funding a large scale regime to deal with only scope planning matters.

### **(c) Duplication**

By establishing LABs, municipalities will be spending significant resources to duplicate an existing decision-making framework that affords reasonably affordable access to all persons. Furthermore, subs. 8.1(24) of the *Planning Act* restricts municipalities from establishing joint LABs or from empowering a LAB already established by another municipality to hear its minor variance and consent appeals. This befuddling provision necessitates separate stand-alone LABs.

### **(d) Expert Adjudication**

The OMB is a supposedly expert administrative tribunal, specializing in land development matters. A LAB will need to engaged qualified persons and train them to hear and adjudicate upon issues that are not necessarily uncomplicated. In fact, such determinations are not by any means straightforward, as noted by the Ontario Divisional Court in *DeGasperis v. Toronto (City) Committee of Adjustment* (2005), 12 M.P.L.R. (4th) 1 (at 9) in discussing the four-part test for a minor variance under s. 45 of the *Planning Act*.

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## *Local Appeal Bodies—An Impractical Alternative to the OMB*

*John Mascarin, Aird & Berlis LLP*

...the proper performance of this prescribed four-step exercise will rarely be simple. It requires, without exception, a careful and detailed analysis of each application to the extent necessary to determine if each variance sought satisfies the requirements of each of the four tests.

The Divisional Court advocated decisions that went far beyond a template checklist of the four tests. Decisions of LABs will need to adhere to this standard (although, to date, no court has yet taken a committee of adjustment to task for a failure to articulate detailed reasons for a decision).

### **(e) Dissolution**

The aforementioned City of Toronto report notes that the City would be unable to easily dissolve a LAB if it establishes one:

Under Section 145(3)(f) of the *City of Toronto Act*, the general authority of the City to change or dissolve a local board would not apply to this local appeal body. Once it was created, it could not be abolished.

The report notes that there is no dissolution mechanism included in s. 115 of the *City of Toronto Act, 2006*. Section 8.1 of the *Planning Act* similarly does not include a provision to dissolve a LAB.

### **Conclusion**

Despite the existence of the statutory authority to establish LABs under both the *Planning Act* and the *City of Toronto Act, 2006*, no municipality has created such an entity to partially replace the OMB. Council for the City of Toronto merely received its staff report on the establishment of a LAB at its meeting of August 25, 26 and 27, 2010 without any direction for action. If the City of Toronto is unable or unwilling to establish a LAB due to the very substantial costs involved, it is unlikely that any other municipality would have the resources to do so.

The benefit that a municipality stands to obtain by establishing a LAB lies in the extent to which the LAB will provide value to local residents and the community over and above the current decision-making of the OMB, in the specific context of minor variance and consent applications. Quite apart from natural justice concerns, it is unlikely that the significant costs associated with the creation and ongoing operation of a LAB will be seen as fiscally responsible notwithstanding the potential limited benefits that may be gained. Apart from the cost, local politicians will doubtlessly be wary of deposing of their favourite whipping boy, as without the OMB they would then be directly accountable by their constituents for the decisions of the LABs.

*John Mascarin is a partner with Aird & Berlis LLP in Toronto and a Certified Specialist in Municipal Law: Local Government & Land Use Planning and Development. John teaches Land Use Planning Law at both Osgoode Hall Law School and the Faculty of Environmental Studies at York University. John would like to thank Nathaniel Erskine-Smith, student-at-law at Aird & Berlis LLP, for his assistance in the preparation of this article.*



*British Columbia News*

**HALF DAY SEMINAR**

CACPT British Columbia Representatives, Mercedes Braun and Ann Edwards, have started preliminary arrangements for a half day seminar. Watch for further information on e-messages and on the website.



**By-Law Amendments have received Ministry approval.**  
**NEW MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY – RETIRED MEMBER**

At the 2009 Annual General Meeting amendments to the by-law were approved. In June 2010 it received Ministerial approval (Canadian Ministry of Industry). There was a new category of membership – Retired Member. To view the new amended by-law please visit [www.cacpt.org](http://www.cacpt.org) and login to the members section. The by-law can be found under the "minutes" section.

Please contact Diane LeBreton at [director@cacpt.org](mailto:director@cacpt.org) if you are or soon will be retired and are interested in maintaining your membership.

*... 2010 Professional Development Conference*

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To find the sponsorship selection sheet/form, go to CACPT website, home page and click on latest News.



**LATEST NEWS**

**September 12th, 2010**  
 PD Conference "Going Green with Density", Oct. 22, Collingwood, ON - Registration Package  
[more info](#)

**August 24th, 2010**  
 Sponsorship Opportunities/Form. Professional Development Conference, Oct. 22 - Going Green with De  
[more info](#)

**ALBERTA – OLDS COLLEGE**

CACPT has been working with Olds College and AACIP regarding the new program, Rural Land Use Planning Major. The first students will graduate in 2011. The accreditation process with CACPT is in its preliminary stages. Thanks to Greg MacKenzie, our Alberta representative for all his time and effort in working with Olds and AACIP.

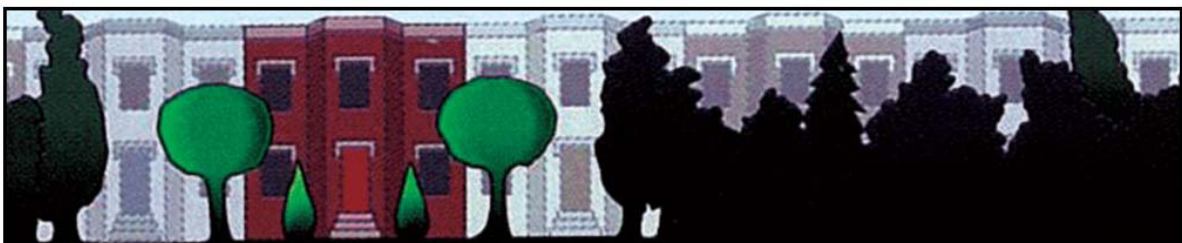
Some Information regarding the new program:

***Rural Land-Use Planning Major***

**MAJOR DESCRIPTION**

This major prepares students to work for government and non-government planning departments or land developers as a land-use planning technician. The rapid growth of Alberta’s towns and cities has made planning extremely important in order to avoid environmental damage and potential conflicts that arise between residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural development.

The major was developed in response to requests from members of the Alberta Association of Canadian Institute of Planners (AACIP) because employers are presently unable to find qualified technicians. It is the first diploma program in Canada focused on rural land-use planning.



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**SERVING CLIENTS IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO AND WESTERN NEW YORK**

# CACPT GOLF OUTING and PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

July 21, 2010  
Paris Grand Country Club



**C.A.C.P.T.**  
CANADIAN  
ASSOCIATION  
OF  
CERTIFIED  
PLANNING  
TECHNICIANS



The first CACPT golf outing and PD day was both informative and enjoyable. Our morning Guest Speaker was **Glen Harrison**, MHBC whose topic was “From Rock to Recreation: Providing Publicly Accessible Open Space through Rehabilitation of Licensed Pits and Quarries”. Glen gave an outstanding presentation and his knowledge and enthusiasm for the subject is truly impressive. We hope to have another session in the future with Glen where delegates can tour some of the facilities he referenced. Many thanks to Glen!

Also thank you to the **County of Brant** for their attendance and donation of prizes. Finally kudos to **David French** who organized the entire day – a great time was had by all in a very beautiful setting next to the Grand River.

Additional Photos of this enjoyable day can be found on the CACPT Facebook Site.



## *From Rock to Recreation—Glen Harrison*

### *Summary of Presentation by Glen Harrison at the CACPT Seminar and Golf Tournament*

Title of presentation was “From Rock to Recreation: Providing Publicly Accessible Open Space Through Rehabilitation of Licensed Pits & Quarries”.

The focus of the presentation can be summarized by the following bullet points:

- a) Through greater emphasis on final after use and progressive rehabilitation we can continue to recognize aggregate extraction as an “interim use”.
- b) Rehabilitated Pits and Quarries have significant potential to contribute to the overall health of a community/area.
- c) The timing is right, “Perfect Storm”, to establish partnerships between public and private sectors and form comprehensive rehabilitated after use plans.
- d) Close to market aggregates will in turn provide publicly accessible close to market recreation and conservation uses. Both are in the greater public interest.

The presentation covered background on the i) definition of rehabilitation, ii) legal requirements of rehabilitation and iii) reasons why we rehabilitate. The presentation also looked at historic examples of former pit and quarry sites that have been rehabilitated and integrated into our open space and park systems. Specific case study examples of rehabilitation with a private/public partnership involving Conservation Halton were examined in detail. Current industry award winning sites recognizing outstanding rehabilitation and after use planning were identified and discussed.

### *Glen Harrison Background*

Glen Harrison, Senior Planning Technician, joined MacNaughton Hermsen Planning Limited (now MHBC Planning) in 1985. Mr. Harrison provides a variety of technical, design and drafting services for the aggregate resource management and land use planning sectors. Mr. Harrison’s projects include licence applications under the Aggregate Resources Act, private sector site plan and subdivision design and drafting and various graphic and promotional work for aggregate clients. Since 1986 Mr. Harrison has been involved with the preparation and/or amendment of over 100 site plans and licence applications under the Aggregate Resources Act and previous legislation (POCA).

Graduated 1984 with an “Urban Design” Diploma, School of Business and Applied Arts, Design Division, Fanshawe College of Applied Arts and Technology, London ON.

Member of the Canadian Association of Certified Planning Technicians (CACPT) since 1987, former councilor 1992 & 1993.

## *2010 College Award Recipients*

**Fanshawe College, London ON**  
**"Urban and Regional Planning Technology (GIS/CAD)"**  
**CACPT Award of Excellence**



Patrick McCabe



**Mohawk College, Hamilton ON**  
**"Urban and Regional Planning Technician-GIS program"**  
**CACPT Planning Graphics Award**

Brendan Clapp



**Centre of Geographic Sciences, Nova Scotia Community College Certificate in GIS/Planning: Land Information Technology Program, Halifax NS**  
**NS CACPT Award of Excellence**

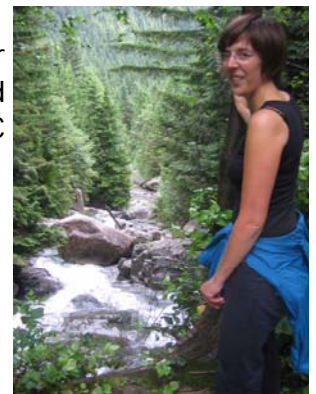


Adam Robertson



**Langara College, Vancouver BC**  
**"Applied Urban and Regional Planning"**  
**CACPT Project Award**

Linda Gillan received the award for  
"Internconnectivity and the Neighbourhood Interface" Richmond, BC



**CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR 2010 COLLEGE AWARD RECIPIENTS!**

## CACPT Merit Award Nominations

This is an opportunity to be recognized across Canada!

Merit Awards are open to all members—full, associate and student. There are also employer awards for the public and private sectors.

Submissions are open until October 8, 2010. Awards will be presented at the 2010 Annual Conference in Collingwood on October 22, 2010.

### Eligibility Criteria\*

- Any member may submit an application if they have played a substantial role in the project.
- Any member may nominate another member and project for this award.
- All entrants must certify that the client and/or employer is aware and supportive of the submission for the award.

### Judging Criteria\*

The project and/or the person:

- Shows high level of technical knowledge.
- Significant contribution to technical works.
- Consistent professional attitude and assistance to others .

\* For student members, submissions must be accompanied by a letter from the supervising faculty supporting the project and its originality.

### Categories

- **Geomatics Award:** Given for best project in GIS, Topography, or Cartography.
- **Reports or Studies:** Given for reports pertaining to all fields of planning.
- **Design:** Given for designs prepared in any field of planning.
- **Social Services/Environmental Field:** To recognize projects or work done in the social or environmental fields such as health agencies, school boards, conservation authorities and non-governmental agencies.
- **Utility/Energy Field:** To recognize efforts and projects completed by members in the energy or utility companies.
- **Technical Employer:** To recognize employers who show support for CACPT, certification, membership, professional development, volunteerism, and/or promotion of Planning Technicians within their organization.

Forms can be found on the CACPT website, [http://www.cacpt.org/merit\\_awards.php](http://www.cacpt.org/merit_awards.php)

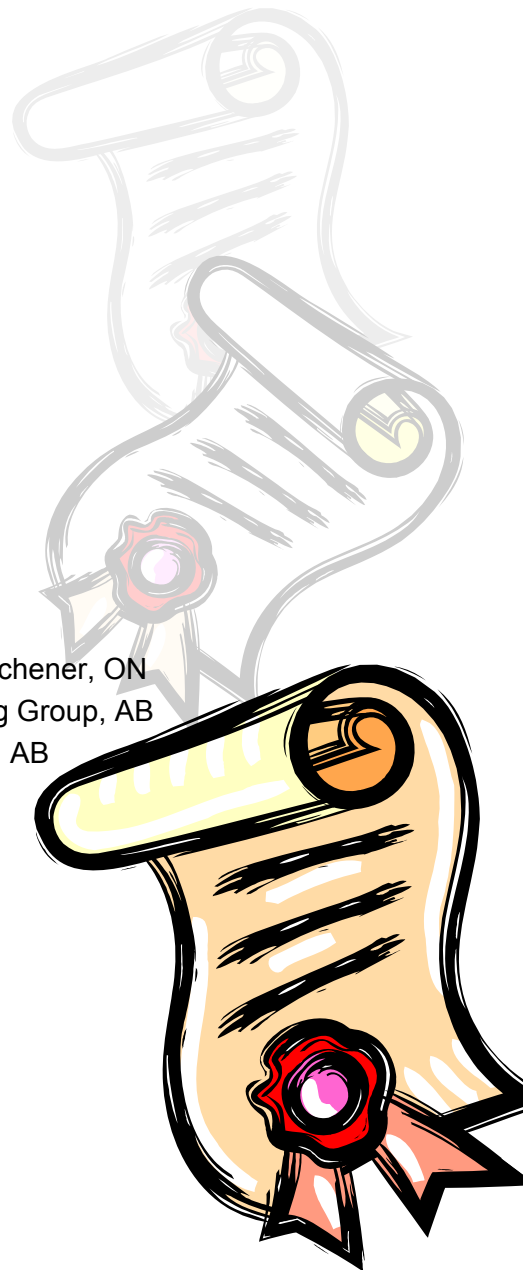


If you have any announcements or items of interest for our next newsletter, please forward them to Diane LeBreton at [director@cacpt.org](mailto:director@cacpt.org)

*Welcome and Congratulations to all of our New & Upgraded Members!*

**New & Upgraded Full Members**

- Andrew Bell**, Planning Technician – Government of Nunavut, NU
- Brian Blackmere**, Senior Planner – Stantec Consulting, ON
- Michael Brown**, Planning Technician – City of Edmonton, AB
- Kevin Cianciolo**, Planning Technologist – IBI Group, AB
- Michele Doornbosch**, Planner – Zelinka Priamo Ltd., ON
- Martin Kvapil**, Assistant Development Officer, Lacombe County, AB
- Scott Lewis**, Planning Technician – IBI Group, ON
- Kathryn Mifsud**, Development Service Advisor – Town of Caledon, ON
- Maneesh Poddar**, Junior Planner - City of Kingston, ON
- Theresa Rawle**, Planning Assistant – HY Engineering Ltd., BC
- Sara Rayat**, GIS Planning Technician - County of Middlesex, ON
- Allison Seeber**, Planning Technician – MHBC, ON
- Robin Shugan**, Planning Technician – Town of Collingwood, ON
- Richard Stark**, Senior Planner – District School Board of Niagara, ON
- Joanne Sutherland**, Program Assistant, Site Development – City of Kitchener, ON
- Justin Wick**, Senior Planning Technician – Brown & Associate Planning Group, AB
- Audrey Zimmerman**, Senior Planning Technician – Focus Corporation, AB



**New & Upgraded Associate Members**

- Rachel Coulthard**, GIS Easement Technician – London Hydro, ON
- Neil Lovitt**, Associate
- Jeremy Ordog**, Planning Technician – John G. Williams Ltd., ON
- Shawn Russell**, AWG Draw Associate – Bell Canada, ON

**Dealing with planning law issues?**

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For more information, please contact:

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**CACPT - PROVIDING A VOICE FOR PLANNING TECHNICIANS IN CANADA SINCE 1978**

The right to title, professional recognition and status that you can gain through registration with the **Canadian Association of Certified Planning Technicians (CACPT)** are a vital part of your career portfolio. As a member, you have proven that you meet stringent national standards, follow a code of ethics and have access to other professional members.

Our national standing gives you the ease of certification throughout Canada.

CACPT helps to define your profession and supports you with information and contacts  
*USE US, GET INVOLVED AND EXPAND YOUR KNOWLEDGE BASE!*

**CACPT Accredited College Programs:**

- Fanshawe College, Urban and Regional Planning Technology (GIS/CAD) (London, ON)
- Mohawk College, Urban and Regional Planning Technician with GIS (Hamilton, ON)
- College of Geographic Sciences, Planning Land Information Technology (Lawrencetown, NS)
- Langara College, Applied Urban and Regional Planning Program (Vancouver, BC)

**Accredited Programs not currently in operation**

- Holland College (Summerside, PEI)
- Northern Alberta Institute of Technology (Edmonton, AB)
- Sheridan College (Oakville, ON)

**New College Program In Operation - Accreditation Pending**

- Fanshawe College, Integrated Land Planning Technologies (Bachelor's Degree) (London, ON)
- Olds College, Rural Land Use Planning Major/Land and Water Resources (Accreditation Review 2011) (Olds, Alberta)

**CACPT Executive**

<b>Executive Director</b>	Diane LeBreton, CPT, MCIP, RPP director@cacpt.org phone: 905-578-4681 Fax: 905-578-9581	<b>Western Canada Reps</b>	Gregory J. MacKenzie, CPT (Alberta) gjmackenzie@hotmail.com
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