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CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF
CERTIFIED PLANNING TECHNICIANS

PROVIDING A VOICE FOR
PLANNING TECHNICIANS ACROSS CANADA

2015 SUMMER EDITION

Executive Director's Message



Congratulations to all our recent graduates and our returning second year students. I trust that all our members are enjoying the summer weather.

If you haven't seen the recent announcements, our annual Professional Development Conference and AGM will be held on October 23rd, 2015 in Guelph, Ontario and this year's theme is "Guelph By Design". The Conference will focus on Urban Design principles, especially how they have been utilized within the City of Guelph.

Attendees will have the opportunity to hear and have informative discussions with some of the top experts in this field of planning. I would like everyone to save October 23rd on their calendars and attend our one big event of the year. Thank you to Kris Orsan who has set up and organized the event along with arranging speakers for the day. Thank you Kris!!!

I am a big fan of the member in our spotlight this issue. Paul Toffoletti has been a Full Member for over 20 years and is one of the nicest and most helpful individuals I have ever met. Paul exudes all the best qualities a Senior Planning Technician should possess. Thanks to Paul for stepping into the spotlight for this issue and all his support for CACPT, as well as our profession over the years. Paul's article or spotlight can be found on page 2 of the Newsletter.

We have had 19 job circulations so far this year. We are 465 members strong as of publication date. We now have close to 300 LinkedIn connections. Let's continue to grow and keep our network strong.

Remember to "Stay Connected" with the Association and with each other.

>> **GEORGE T. ZAJAC, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CACPT**

Join your colleagues for a fun filled day of networking and learning.

**GUELPH
BY DESIGN**

October 23rd, 2015

Delta Hotel
& Conference Centre

Guelph, Ontario

CACPT Member

Paul Toffoletti

Paul Toffoletti, a full member of CACPT for the past 22 years, was born and raised in Hamilton, Ontario and graduated from Mohawk College's Urban and Regional Planning Technician program in 1985. He also holds a Land Surveying Certificate from Mohawk College that he earned in 1989 through part time studies.

His first job was with the Hamilton Conservation Authority. It was a 6 month contract to plot Top of Bank and Fill Lines along the various creeks in Ancaster. After that, he quickly found work with local land surveying companies A.J. Clarke and Mackay, MacKay and Peters, where he first worked in the field, and then as a full member of a drafting team.

In 1990, Paul accepted a position with the City of Stoney Creek Planning department as a Planning Technician. Besides drafting and other graphic work, Paul also wrote comments on Committee of Adjustment and Niagara Escarpment Commission applications. He recalls with a laugh, the day the building got their first CAD computer. It sat in a closet and they had to book an hour a day to learn how to use it. Eventually they were sent out for training.

Today he works for the City of Hamilton in the Growth Management Section as a Development Co-ordinator. Paul is responsible in ensuring that all conditions that are tied to the registration of any subdivision or condominium have been fulfilled and oversees the preparation of mylar plans to the City's Legal Department and to the Registry Office. He said that he enjoys having to communicate and deal with various City Staff in other departments, Staff in other agencies and Consultants in clearing the conditions and/or finding agreeable solutions.



“It is a pleasure to be able to use your skills and knowledge to help improve your community and help an organization you strongly support.”

Paul also has a very unique duty at the City. He is the only person with the primary responsibility for looking after municipal addresses and street names. In trying to be pro-active with informing proponents of their future address, Paul comments on a number of applications, such as Site Plans, Part Lot Control, Committee of Adjustment, Subdivisions and at times Zoning. “We will send a letter or email to the Owner and Agent notifying them of the future address, only based on receiving final approval. I feel that I am very lucky to have all these applications cross my desk to comment on, as I seem to know everything that is going on in the City, development wise”.

Paul has also put his Planning skills to good use outside of work. He has been involved with the Bruce Trail Conservancy for the past 18 years, and as a Board member for the past 3 years, helping with land acquisition, land stewardship, and owner

issues, and sits on a Committee that will be commenting on the 2015 Escarpment Plan review.

He was also a member of the City of Burlington Sustainable Development Advisory Committee for 5 years, 3 as Chair, where the Committee commented on various City policies and development proposals by recommending LEED Certification and Low Impact Development features. Paul was awarded the 2014 Burlington Environmental Person of the Year Award.

“It is a pleasure to be able to use your skills and knowledge to help improve your community and help an organization you strongly support. I plan to continue this path, even after I retire from the City of Hamilton, and I can tell people it all started at Mohawk College”.

>> PAUL TOFFOLETTI



Welcome back to my series on Data Driven Pages



Introduction to Data Driven Pages: Part 3: Custom Map Books

In my first article on the Data Driven Pages function, I introduced you to the substantial functionality that it offers. I told you how it's designed to shed the idea of "one map, one mxd". You then learned that, through this function, one mxd can create a host of different maps. It also allows for greater data integrity through automation, and by containing all revisions in a map series to a single mxd.

In my second article, I described the basic process to implement data driven pages. I walked you through, step-by-step, on how to create a grid index layer, how to activate Data Driven Pages for your mxd, and how to update your map layout to use the automated features of the function (e.g. map titles, numbering, etc.). If you've had time to experiment with this function, you've seen that this is an effective tool, but the process I've shown is limited and rigid. In this, my final article in the series, I intend to teach you how to reconfigure your grid index layer in order to create custom mapbooks with different scales and rotations.



>> COUNCILLOR: SEAN O'RAW, CPT

Sean Patrick O'Raw is an Environmental Planner, employed with AECOM. His responsibilities centre around the preparation and execution of Environmental Assessments for transportation, transit, resource extraction, and other governmental undertakings. Much of these projects require Geographic Information System integration, extensive environmental research, data based impact analysis, regulatory report preparation, and consultation with various stakeholders.

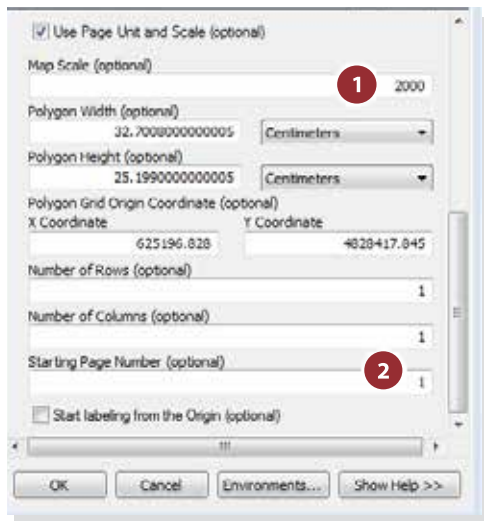
SCALING

Imagine you're creating a report for your town council on the recreational facilities across the entire Municipality. For this report, council wants to see a map that displays all of the recreational facilities within each Ward. The best way to complete this is to create a mapbook. After completing the process to enable the mapbook, you realize that an additional map or two are needed in order to display certain parks within those wards.

You also determine that data for each map will be the same across all maps; however, the maps for the parks would be at a larger scale than that for the Wards. Should you face this scenario, the first thought would be to create one mxd for a mapbook of all the recreational facilities across each ward, and then a second for the "close-ups" for individual parks. It's actually a simple process to configure your grid index layer to display maps at different scales; so that your one mxd can display each ward and the "close-ups".

It's simply a process of duplication, updating attributes, and then merging.

In the second article of this series, I taught you how to create a grid index layer. In that process, I noted that there was a function to dictate the scale of the map that the grid index layer was being created for. In order to make the process simple, you'd already configured your mxd to be at the scale you needed the map for, and simply told the function to use the current scale of the mxd.



With that in mind, the first step in this process is to create a second grid index layer at the new scale for those parks within individual wards. In order to do this, you'd follow the process I outlined in the previous article. In this case, however, you'd change the scale of your mxd to match the scale that would best display the "close-up" map you wanted to create (1), and set the number of rows and columns in the grid to be 1 (2). Once that's complete you'll have a new grid index layer that's been configured for your new scale. Following the process I outlined in the previous article, start an edit session and reposition the newly created feature so that it's in the correct place that you need to map. Save and close the edit session. This completes the duplication process.

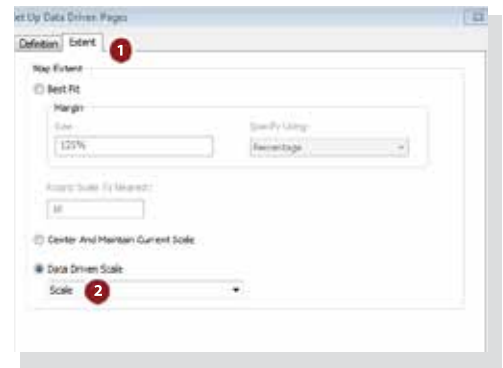
Now you should have two grid index layers in one mxd. You now need to ensure that the Data Driven Pages function understands that it needs to change scales for certain dataframes. In order to do this, open the attribute table for both grid index features.

You'll then create a new field titled "Scale" and set this field type to be "long integer". Once both datasets have this field, go through each of the features in the dataset (each row) and type in the scale that you created each grid index layer at. Note that you'll only need to add the scale number (e.g. 2000) not the full scale (e.g. 1:2000). Once you've added this in to all features, save and close the edit session.

Now, the final process is to simply merge the two datasets into one dataset using the merge tool. Once this is completed, you've successfully created a grid index layer that's configured to display multiple maps at different scales. All you need to do now is to configure the mxd so that your Data Driven Pages function follows the different scales.

Using the Set Up Data Driven Pages wizard, configure the function as you established before, but this time you'll also switch to the "Extent" tab (1). In this window, at the bottom, select the radio button for "Data Driven Scale". Select the field that you recorded the scale in the grid index layer (in this example you labeled it as "Scale") (2).

Once you've clicked "OK", the mxd will reconfigure, and your mxd will now display each of the dataframes at the custom scales you've created.



ROTATION

For that same scenario, imagine that those same "close-up" maps were also awkward to display at the current mapbook's rotation angle. Now that you've created a single grid index layer that displays all wards, which now also includes all "close-ups", you can use that grid index layer to dictate what the appropriate rotation angle is for each map.

Before you begin, please note that there's an advanced way to complete this process using the Calculate Grid Convergence Angle tool, but for this exercise you'll use a simple manual process.

First, you'll add a new field to your grid index layer. This new field will be labeled as "Rotation", and the field type will be set to "float" (this field type allows you to record fractions). Once the new field has been added, start an edit session for your grid index layer. Select the feature in your grid index layer (your mapbook's new dataframes) that you want to rotate, and then select the rotate tool. Now, press the "A" key and this will allow you to set the exact angle that the feature will be rotated to. Open the attribute table for the selected grid index layer, and then record the rotation angle in the "Rotation" field for that feature. Repeat this process for all of the other features in the attribute table, then save and close your edit session. The last part of this process is to ensure that the Data Driven Pages function reads the rotation angle data you entered.

Open the Set Up Data Driven Pages wizard and inside the "Optional Fields" section, set the "Rotation" field to your created "Rotation" field, and then click "OK". Once this is complete, the Data Driven Pages function will orientate each data frame to the new angle you specified.



In conclusion, through this series on Data Driven Pages, you've learned about what Data Driven Pages are, and why they should be a "go-to" tool in your GIS toolbox. You've then learned how you can access this tool, and in it's basic useage so that you can implement it into your projects. Finally, you've learned how to customize this tool to fit the unique mapping situations that may come up during your work on a project.

By now, I hope that you're eager to use this newly discovered tool in your day-to-day mapping tasks, in order to take advantage of the automation, efficiencies, and data integrity capabilities that it offers. I also hope that your curiosity has been awakened;

as this series has only covered the basic capabilities that this function offers. I strongly suggest that you complete some additional reading and experimentation to learn some of those advanced functions, such as; configuring legends to display only features that are contained within the displayed grid index layer, using the Page Definition function to configure features to only be displayed in certain dataframes throughout the grid index layer, or even how you can use just one mxd to create multiple individual thematic maps. Discover for yourself what the other options and advanced capabilities are for this function. ArcGIS is an incredible tool with many powerful functions, but many of us never know that they're there unless we look.



Park Conditions on the Development or Redevelopment of Land

INTRODUCTION

It was recognized as far back as 1913 that good planning necessitated the provision of at least some land for public park, recreational or amenity area on the part of the owner who was seeking to develop its land.¹

*Ontario's Planning Act*² is typical of most provincial planning statutes in mandating some form of requirement for an owner who is developing lands to either provide land for park or park purposes or pay cash-in-lieu thereof. When land is being subdivided (either by subdivision or severance), the Planning Act clearly outlines when and how an approval authority can acquire parkland or cash-in-lieu from an owner of land.³

However, the Planning Act also allows a municipality to take land for park purposes or cash-in-lieu as a condition of development or redevelopment of land pursuant to an entirely different authority under s. 42. This additional authority, which allows additional serviced land or the value of cash-in-lieu thereof to be extracted at the post-subdivision stage has always been problematic and continues to be so.

This article will identify some of the potential difficulties with s. 42 of the Planning Act and will consider a very interesting decision by the Ontario Municipal Board ("OMB") which suggests that municipal authority to impose parkland dedication conditions when land is developed or redeveloped might be more narrow than many, especially municipalities, thought it to be.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The "additional" parkland requirements in circumstances involving the development of land post-subdivision was originally incorporated into the *Planning Act* as s. 35(b) in 1973⁴. The provision was amended in 1978⁵ and was subsequently re-numbered as s. 41.⁶

The provision then became s. 42 and was initially amended in 1994.⁷ However, it received perhaps its most significant modification in 1996⁸ to address the issue of the apparent statutory authorization for double charging. In *Mississauga (City) v. Tradmor Investments Ltd.*,⁹ the Ontario Divisional Court determined that the application of former s. 41 of the Planning Act was distinct from the subdivision parkland dedication requirements in s. 51 but that it was not limited by its express language to situations where there had been a redevelopment or an increase in density.

The statutory amendment made in 1996 changed s. 42 by providing that if land had been conveyed or had been required to be conveyed for park purposes or cash-in-lieu had been paid or was owing under a condition of subdivision or severance approval, no additional conveyance or payment could be extracted

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by a municipality “in respect of subsequent development or redevelopment” unless there was “a change in the proposed development or redevelopment which would increase the density of development.”¹⁰ This amendment allowed municipalities to continue to impose a condition for parkland conveyance or cash-in-lieu payment after the subdivision stage but precluded municipalities from double charging developing owners.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY FOR PARK TAKINGS AS CONDITIONS OF DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of the parkland dedication provisions of *Ontario’s Planning Act* is to require an owner who is subdividing, developing or redeveloping their land to contribute either land for parks or other public recreational purposes, or cash-in-lieu of that parkland so that the municipality can acquire similar lands elsewhere. The theory is that as development intensifies demand for recreational space, municipalities can use parkland dedications to mitigate that increased demand.

Subsection 42(1) appears to provide a wide authority to municipal councils to impose conditions respecting parkland when development or redevelopment occurs:

Conveyance of land for parks purposes

42. (1) As a condition of development or redevelopment of land, the council of a local municipality may, by by-law applicable to the whole municipality or to any defined area or areas thereof, require that land in an amount not exceeding, in the case of land proposed for development or redevelopment for commercial or industrial purposes, 2 per cent and in all other cases 5 per cent of the land be conveyed to the municipality for park or other public recreational purposes.

The seemingly plain words of the provision are, in fact, anything but simple. First, the terms “development” and “redevelopment” are not defined anywhere within s. 42.

Second, although land for park or other recreational purposes may be required, it is unclear how the requirement is actually implemented. The provision commences with the words “as a condition of development or redevelopment of land.”

Third, in order to impose a parkland condition a municipality must, by the express terms of s. 42, enact a by-law in order to do so. This is unusual and is not in keeping with the scheme of the *Planning Act* as it generally relates to the imposition of conditions.¹¹

Fourth, the term “condition” as used in the *Planning Act* has a clear connotation: a requirement that is imposed by a land use approval authority or a municipality that a person must fulfil in order to implement its development approval.

The implications of the foregoing are worth considering. Are municipalities able to make by-laws under s. 42(1) that define “development” and “redevelopment” broadly? Can municipalities unilaterally impose parkland dedication conditions on any activities that meet those definitions, regardless of their impact on demand for parks? Is the by-law alone enough to trigger conditions on all local development or redevelopment, or must the condition be applied within an existing approval process? Does the municipality’s condition need to be reasonable and somehow connected to the consequences of development?

This article will consider, if not resolve, these questions.

A QUESTION OF REASONABLENESS?

Municipalities may seek additional parkland dedication or payment in lieu when a development proposal results in a higher density of development, generating demand for more parks or public recreation areas. This is expressly permitted by s. 42¹² of the *Planning Act*.

However, the wording of s. 42(1) is unclear. A park requirement may be imposed on the “development” or “redevelopment” of land. As noted above, these terms are not defined for the purposes of s. 42.

They are, however, expressly defined in s. 41 of the *Planning Act* which relates to site plan approval (in itself, a complete code). Subsection 41(1) defines “development” as construction, addition or alteration to

¹ *The Alberta Town Planning Act of 1913...allowed the municipality to acquire up to 5 percent of a new subdivision area for park purposes at no cost to itself. This is called compulsory dedication and is the same kind of requirement made of land developers to provide road access to the building lots they create and then deed the road allowance to the municipality*: Gerald Hodge and David L.A. Gordon, *Planning Canadian Communities*, 5th ed., (Nelson, a division of Thomson Canada Limited, 2008) at 97.

² R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13.

³ *Ibid.*, ss. 51(25), 51.1 and 53(12)-(13).

⁴ S.O. 1973, c. 168, s. 10.

⁵ S.O. 1978, c. 87, s. 21

⁶ R.S.O. 1980, c. 379 and carried forward into S.O. 1983, c. 1 and then amended by S.O. 1989, c. 5, s. 19.

⁷ S.O. 1994, c. 23, s. 25.

⁸ S.O. 1996, c. 32, s. 82.

⁹ (1994), 21 M.P.L.R. (2d) , 64, 19 O.R. (3d) 313, 73 O.A.C. 153 9 (Div. Ct.).

¹⁰ *The decisions concerning s. 41 and the ensuing statutory amendments to s. 42 are well canvassed in an article by Roger B. Campbell entitled “Subdivision Development: Requiring Cash-in-Lieu of Parkland” in (1995), 3 D.M.P.L. (June 1995), No. 6 at 83, 97-98.*

¹¹ *Section 42 is different in nature, for example, from s. 41 which also requires a municipality to establish one or more site plan control areas by by-law in order to exercise the statutory power. However, the authority to impose conditions is expressly set out within s. 41 which stipulates clear conditions that may be imposed by a local municipality.*

¹² *Mavis Valley Developments Inc. v Mississauga (City)*, 36 M.P.R. (3d) 21 at para 77, 45 O.M.B.R. 1 (O.M.B.).

¹³ (2012), 6 M.P.L.R. (5th) 320 (O.M.B.) [“Reynolds”].

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, at para. 31.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, at para 42.

¹⁶ *This case law interprets s. 35, the antecedent section of the Planning Act dealing with parkland conveyances as conditions. While the Planning Act has been substantially revised since then, such revisions have not addressed the purpose or triggering requirements for this type of parkland condition. Therefore, the prior jurisprudence remains authoritative.*

¹⁷ (1980) 11 O.M.B.R. 38 at p. 38, 12 M.P.L.R. 182 (O.M.B.).

¹⁸ (1981) 122 D.L.R. (3d) 308 at para 12, 32 O.R. (2d) 611 (Ont. S.C.).

¹⁹ *See, for example, s. 45(9) of the Planning Act which authorizes the imposition of such “conditions as the committee considers advisable” in the case of minor variance approval. Subsection 51(25) authorizes the imposition of “such conditions to the approval of a plan of subdivision as in the opinion of the approval authority are reasonable.”*

²⁰ *Reynolds*, *supra* note 5 at para 73.

a building or structure “that has the effect of substantially increasing the size or usability thereof.” Under this definition, only activities that make a real difference to the characteristics of a property qualify as “development” (for the purposes of site plan control approval).

The OMB has determined that the definition in s. 41(1) may be a helpful interpretive guide to s. 42¹², but it is not determinative of the meaning of the term for the purposes of s. 42.

The OMB considered this issue in *Reynolds v Cobourg (Town)*.¹³ This case involved an appeal of a site plan condition imposed by the municipality under s. 41 of the Planning Act on an application by a homeowner to build an addition to his dwelling. The condition of site plan approval required the homeowner to convey valuable lakefront property for a walking trail. The OMB found the condition to be unreasonable, since there would be no increase in the number of people occupying the subject property as a result of the proposal, and therefore no corresponding increase in demand for recreational areas.¹⁴

The OMB also held that although s. 42 of the *Planning Act* allows a municipality to demand a conveyance of land, this requirement is not intended to be imposed on every proposal that could be classified as development or redevelopment. The OMB held that “[w]hile the provisions of the [Planning] Act do not appear to restrict the application of s. 42 conditions to any particular type of development or application, it is not appropriate and too onerous an obligation to apply these conditions to minor development proposals unless the conditions are clearly justified.”¹⁵

In coming to this conclusion, the OMB relied on an older decision interpreting a different version of the *Planning Act* in support of the principle that “conditions must be reasonably related to the application to which they are applied”.¹⁶

The older case law supports the claim that conveyances that do not mitigate any increase in demand should not be enforceable. In *Wharton Industrial Developments Ltd. v Mississauga (City)*, the OMB held that a “gratuitous” dedication was not equitable or reasonable, and deleted it as a condition of development approval.¹⁷ Subsequently, in *Pension Fund Realty v Ottawa (City)*, the Ontario Supreme Court confirmed that “magnitude is the correct criterion by which to judge whether what is involved is development or redevelopment of land.”¹⁸

It is arguable, then, that a municipality must turn its mind towards the reasonableness of a parkland requirement before imposing it as a condition of development. The difficulty with this line of reasoning is that in other sections of the *Planning Act* that permit the imposition of conditions, applicable standards of imposition are expressly provided.¹⁹

Section 42 has no such direction. While the OMB seems to have imposed a reasonableness standard in *Reynolds*, and while such a standard has some precedent, it is arguable that if the Legislature had intended municipalities to only impose reasonable park conditions under s. 42 this limitation would have expressly been stated in the statute, as has been done in other sections of the *Planning Act*.

WHEN CAN A PARKLAND CONDITION BE IMPOSED?

If a municipality has enacted a by-law under s. 42 which provides that development or redevelopment triggers a parkland conveyance or cash-in-lieu requirement, is that condition automatic or must the municipality take some sort of positive action before the condition is imposed? It must be recalled that s. 42(1) provides that a park requirement can be imposed “as a condition” of development or redevelopment.

It appears that most municipalities have treated a parkland dedication by-law as the “condition” that triggers the requirement for parkland or cash-in-lieu. In *Reynolds*, the municipality imposed the requirement for parkland dedication as a condition to site plan approval. The OMB held that the condition was inappropriately imposed as a condition of site plan approval because there was no express authority under s. 41 of the Planning Act for the conveyance of land for park purposes. The OMB correctly determined that municipalities are authorized to impose only the specifically itemized conditions to the approval of site plans pursuant to s. 41 (parkland conditions are not among them).

A common practice in Ontario appears to be for local municipalities to include park conditions under s. 42 as conditions of site plan approval. Most site plan agreements contain clauses securing such land conveyances or park levy payments.





Consider the situation of a committee of adjustment granting a minor variance which is authorized to impose conditions pursuant to s. 45(9). Can a committee of adjustment impose a condition under s. 45(9)? Subsection 42(1) expressly grants authority to the council or a local municipality whereas a minor variance can only be granted by a committee of adjustment that is established by a municipality under s. 44.

The OMB in *Reynolds*, however, noted that the proper approval authority to impose the park condition in that case should have been the committee of adjustment. As noted by the OMB:

Furthermore, the Town's Committee of Adjustment approved the variances and, from the evidence, Town planning staff concluded that the variances met the general purpose and intent of the Official Plan and Zoning By-law without imposing a condition requiring a parkland dedication. The Board acknowledges that the potential for a dedication was discussed in the report and that a condition for site plan control and a development agreement was recommended. The Committee of Adjustment adopted the Town's recommendation. However, the fact remains that planning staff and the Committee of Adjustment found that the intent of the Official Plan and Zoning By-law were met by the proposal without a requirement for a parkland dedication. If there had been concerns about the proposal in the absence of a parkland dedication complying with the provisions of the Official Plan, the Zoning By-law or By-law 99-82 this should have been raised in consideration of the variance application.²⁰

Notwithstanding the foregoing, it appears that most municipalities take the position that the enactment of a by-law under s. 42 itself authorizes the taking. The enactment of a by-law to authorize a condition is itself unusual and is not set out elsewhere in the *Planning Act*. If a by-law under s. 42 itself constitutes a stand-alone requirement for the extraction of additional land for park purposes or cash-in-lieu, how is it imposed "as a condition" (which has a standard meaning under the *Planning Act*)? Also, following the line of reasoning from the OMB's determination in *Reynolds*, how is a reasonableness standard to be applied on a case-by-case basis?

CONCLUSIONS

Perhaps the ambiguity of s. 42 of the *Planning Act* is intentional – an attempt by the legislature to accord greater flexibility to municipal councils to impose parkland dedications or cash-in-lieu in a non-subdivision or severance situation. Section 42 is quite explicit and technical regarding parkland valuation, and has been amended over its history to clarify other issues such as double charging, cash-in-lieu valuation amounts and dispute resolution practices. However, it is submitted that it remains unclear on the basics of parkland and park levy

extraction conditions: how are conditions to be imposed, when can conditions be imposed, and must conditions be reasonable?

The OMB indicated in *Reynolds* that the municipal power to impose a park condition on the development or redevelopment of land under s. 42 might be more circumscribed than commonly thought. However, a closer analysis of that ruling and of s. 42 reveals more questions than answers.

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Erikka Weisgerber, Olds College
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SYLVIA DIXON
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CACPT Accredited Programs

FANSHAWE COLLEGE

Urban & Regional Planning Technology (GIS/CAD)

MOHAWK COLLEGE

Urban and Regional Planning Technician with GIS

COLLEGE OF GEOGRAPHIC SCIENCES

Planning Land Information Technology

LANGARA COLLEGE

Applied Urban and Regional Planning Program

OLDS COLLEGE

Rural Land Use Planning Major/Land and Water Resources

>> ACCREDITED PROGRAMS NOT CURRENTLY IN OPERATION

HOLLAND COLLEGE

NORTHERN ALBERTA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

SHERIDAN COLLEGE

>> NEW COLLEGE PROGRAM IN OPERATION - ACCREDITATION PENDING

FANSHAWE COLLEGE

Integrated Land Planning Technologies (Bachelor's Degree)

CACPT New & Upgraded Members

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ZACHARI GIACOMAZZO

JONATHAN HANN, GSP Group

SHAWNA HOUSER, City of Markham

JOHN KENNEDY, City of Brampton

ANNE MCKINNON, Stantec Consulting

BEN MISENER, Brazeau County

REENA MISTRY, City of Markham

ERIN MORTON, Macaulay Shiomi Houson Ltd.

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