



Notice & Appeal: Ontario's Environmental Bill of Rights

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Environmental Bill of Rights, 1993

- Goal: to facilitate public participation in environmental decision-making by the provincial government
- Required government departments to publish "Statements of Environmental Values"
 - Explaining how the environment will be integrated with social, economic and scientific considerations when decisions are made
- Created a public registry
 - Required public notice and public comment periods regarding significant decisions
- Provided a mechanism for third party appeal of approvals
- Created the position of "Environmental Commissioner" "independent environmental watchdog"
 - For reports see www.eco.on.ca



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- Environmental Registry requires posting of
 - Proposed changes to environmental policy, regulations, statutes
 - Applications for permits and approvals by proponents
 - Government decisions in relation to these approvals
- Examples of permit applications that must be posted:
 - Applications to "take water" with a duration of one year or more
 - Applications to discharge contaminants to the air or water
 - Proposals to issue an order under environmental legislation
 - Applications for a Renewable Energy Approval
- EBR provides a mandatory period of public comment



Sample Posting – Application for Approval



Sample Posting – Revision of Regulation



Environmental Registry

- Public can search by keyword, location, proponent, specific legislation
- Website allows users to register for updates
- Provides summary of the proposal, a summary of public comment and draft documents
- Public may appeal a permit that is issued to a proponent if it meets the test for "leave"
- Leave to appeal must be sought within 15 days of the decision being posted



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Test for Leave to Appeal:

- "no reasonable person, having regard to the relevant law and to any government policies developed to guide decisions of that kind, could have made the decision"
- And the decision could result in "significant harm to the environment"
- Application is made to an administrative tribunal the Environmental Review Tribunal (ERT) – not to a court
- Process is intended to facilitate participation by unrepresented parties
- There are no time limitations imposed on hearings
- It is very difficult to obtain cost awards



Appeals of Renewable Energy Approvals

- REAs may be appealed within 15 days of the posting of the approval on the Environmental Registry
 - There is no "leave" required it is a right of appeal
- Appellant must establish that the project will cause:
 - Serious harm to human health
 - Serious <u>and irreversible</u> harm to plant or animal life or to the natural environment
- ERT may confirm, revoke or impose conditions on REA
- Strict time limits are imposed on hearings
 - Decision must be issued within <u>6 months</u> of notice of appeal being filed with Environmental Review Tribunal (s. 59, O. Reg. 359/09)
 - If not, Director's decision is confirmed (EPA, s.145.2.1(6))



Thank You

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