

# Request a decision reconsideration

Decisions made by the Passenger Transportation Board (Board) cannot be appealed. This means the decision is final. The Board may reconsider, vary or rescind a decision if:

- New information becomes available
- There has been an error in procedure

There must be a legal basis for a reconsideration. A decision cannot be reconsidered because someone disagrees with it. A person who seeks a reconsideration of a decision on an application may apply within 30 days of the date of publication of the Board's decision.

## New information has become available

If new information becomes available, you or someone else can submit it as evidence to the Board and [request a decision reconsideration\(578 KB\)](#).

New evidence is information that you could not get prior to a decision. It is not additional information that you gather after the Board makes its decision.

If the Board decides to proceed with a reconsideration request, it will assess the new evidence for relevancy and determine what impact, if any, the new information would have on the Board's original decision.

## Error in procedure

The Board has a duty to act fairly, impartially, and must follow procedural fairness. It follows the [rules of practice and procedure](#) when making decisions. Although the Board may vary a rule or timeline under certain circumstances, these rules are usually followed. If the Board does not follow a rule, it may be an error of procedure.

The Board will review the context of the decision-making and the impact of the error on an applicant or submitter. It then decides if there has been an error in procedure.

## Amendments

The Board may correct a clerical or technical error in a decision. If this occurs, the Board will issue an amended decision.

## Judicial Review

A [judicial review](#) is an application that a person makes to the B.C. Supreme Court. Judicial reviews are governed by various acts including the [Judicial Review Procedure Act](#) and the [Administrative Tribunals Act](#).

Applicants or submitters who do not agree with a Board decision do not have an automatic right to judicial review. A judge decides whether it will review a Board's decision. A court may intervene if the Board did not give you a fair hearing or if the Board made a decision outside of its authority. Typically, an applicant or submitter will try other options, such as a reconsideration, before seeking a judicial review.