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Overview

- · Conflicts of interests
- Influence
- Gifts
- Confidentiality
- Liabilities
- Standards of behaviour

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Conflicts of Interests (sections 100 to 104, Community Charter)

- · Types of conflicts
 - · Pecuniary interests
 - Other interests (personal interest, prejudgment)

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Pecuniary Interests

What they are:

interests which may have monetary or money related consequences for the council member or for the local government



Pecuniary Interests (cont.)

- Conflict:
 - Commercial transactions *Tuchenhagen v. Mondoux* (2011, ON)
 - > Councillor thinking of bidding on property set for tax sale
 - > No actual offer made
 - > Conflict of interests crystallized when councillor attended to view the property and saw himself as a potential buyer



Pecuniary Interests (cont.)

- Conflict:
 - Business relationships *Godfrey v. Bird* (2005, BC)
 - > Councillor a real estate agent often working with applicant for rezoning
 - > Property subject to rezoning was one on which councillor acted as a real estate agent

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Pecuniary Interests (cont.)

- · Conflict:
 - Matters affecting personal finances Sheehan v. Harte (1993, ON)
 - > Audit request against a councillor
 - > Council considered whether to proceed with audit
 - > Consequences of audit potentially significant for the councillor
 - > Councillor should not have voted in respect of the audit request



Pecuniary Interests (cont.)

- Conflict:
 - Unpaid society directors Schlenker v. Torgrimson (2013, BC)
 - > Salt Spring Island Local Trust Committee
 - > Two councillors also directors of societies which received funding from the LTC
 - > Councillors received no remuneration from societies
 - > Court: "Divided loyalties" given directorship duties to put society's interests first
 - > Conflicting pecuniary interest in matters concerning expenditure of public money, even though councillors received no personal financial benefit



Pecuniary Interests (cont.)

- Conflict not found:
 - Family connections *Conibear v. Dahling* (2010, BC)
 - Mayor's son's former partner with whom mayor's son had a daughter applied for a contract with the municipality
 - Mayor not found to have a conflict of interests, as there was very little relationship between the mayor and the applicant

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Pecuniary Interests (cont.)

- · Conflict not found:
 - Contingent interests Lorello v. Meffe (2010, ON)
 - Councillor an employee of a subcontractor which bid on a contract with a developer of a project in the municipality
 - > Court found that potential for any business was too contingent and too hypothetical



Non-Pecuniary Interests

- What they are:
 - "another interest in the matter that constitutes a conflict of interests"
 - Councillors must approach matters with an open mind (Old St. Boniface Residents Association v. Winnipeg)
 - Interest must be substantial, unique and there must be a connection between the interest and the matter before council

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Non-Pecuniary Interests (cont.)

- Political support of a cause:
 - Old St. Boniface/Save Richmond Farmland Society
 - > Councillors expressly supported controversial developments
 - > Court found that support of development did not amount to conflict of interests because there was no evidence of either closed mind or relationship to the developer

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Non-Pecuniary Interests (cont.)

- · Association with a lobby group:
 - Waste Management of Canada v. Thorhild No. 7 (County) (2008, AB)
 - > Councillor opposed a landfill
 - > Prior to being elected, councillor was active in a citizenship group opposing a landfill
 - > Court found that affiliation and support of the group was only based on common political views and there was no evidence of a closed mind



Non-Pecuniary Interests (cont.)

- Association with a social or religious organization:
 - Watson v. Burnaby (1994, BC)
 - > Councillor, a Mason, voted on reconstruction of a historical Masonic Lodge
 - Court found that interests were not peculiar to him but in common with others (compare, for example, to Christians voting in favour of reconstructing an old church)



Obligations/prohibitions

- If councillor considers that they have a conflict of interest:
 - · Declare the conflict
 - · State the nature of conflict in general terms
 - Do not participate in discussion or vote on the matter
 - Leave the meeting and do not attempt to influence the vote

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Meetings subject to conflict rules

- Council meetings
- · Council committee meetings
- Parcel tax roll review panel
- · Board of variance
- · etc.



Consequences/Penalties

- · Bylaw/resolution may be challenged
- If pecuniary interest, councillor is disqualified from holding office until next general local election UNLESS:
 - · Contravention is inadvertent, or
 - Error in judgment made in good faith

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Consequences/penalties (cont.)

- Financial gain:
 - If council member realized financial gain, may have to repay to the municipality
 - If elector brings successful action to recover financial gain, municipality must pay elector's costs

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Consequences/penalties (cont.)

- If disqualified but continues to hold office:
 - 10 or more electors or the municipality may apply for an order of disqualification
 - If municipality, needs 2/3 resolution to initiate application
 - Application must be brought 45 days after becoming aware of the alleged basis of disqualification
 - If electors bring successful action, municipality must pay electors' costs



After declaration

- If councillor gets legal advice and determines that there is no conflict:
 - · Return to the meeting
 - · Withdraw the declaration
 - · Participate and vote on the matter



Exceptions from conflict of interest

- · Pecuniary interest in common with electors
- Remuneration, expenses or benefits of elected official
- Interest is so "remote or insignificant" that it "cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to influence the member"

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Exceptions from conflict (cont.)

- Pecuniary interest prescribed by regulation
 - Sun Peaks Mountain Resort Municipality Regulation -- remuneration, etc. of councillors



Legal right to be heard (section 104, Community Charter)

 If a councillor has a legal right to be heard in respect of a matter or to make representations to council, BUT, is excluded due to conflict, may appoint a representative

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Influence (sections 102 and 103, Community Charter)

- Where pecuniary interest, MUST NOT use office to attempt to influence a decision in any way, recommendation, or other action to be made or taken
 - · At a council meeting
 - By an officer or employee
 - By a delegate
 - By any other person or body

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Disqualification from office	
Return of any financial gain	
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Gifts (sections 105 to 106, Community Charter)	
Must not directly or indirectly accept a fee,	
gift or personal benefit that is connected	
with performance of duties	
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Exceptions:Incident of the protocol of social obligations	
that normally accompany the responsibilities	
of office • Compensation authorized by law	
Lawful election contribution	

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Obligations

- Report gifts exceeding \$250 in value (as a single gift or as a cumulative gift over 12 months from one source)
- File a disclosure statement with corporate officer:
 - · Nature of the gift
 - · Source of the gift
 - · When received
 - · Circumstances of receipt

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Consequences/penalties

- For receiving unauthorized gift or for failing to disclose a gift:
 - · Disqualification from office
 - · Return of any financial gain



Disclosure of contracts (section 107, Community Charter)

- Municipality must report at open council meeting:
 - Contracts between a municipality and a council member or a former council member IN WHICH contract the council member has a pecuniary interest
- Council member or former council member must advise corporate officer of above contract

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Consequences/penalties

- · Disqualification from office
- · Return of any financial gain



Use of insider information (section 108, Community Charter)

- Council member or former council member must not use for gaining or furthering pecuniary interest information:
 - Obtained in the performance of office
 - Not available to the general public
- · Consequences/penalties:
 - · Disqualification from office
 - · Return of any financial gain



Confidentiality (section 117, Community Charter

- Records must be kept in confidence until lawfully released to the public
- Example: R. v. Skakun
 - Mr. Skakun released a confidential report to CBC
 - Skakun convicted of breach of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and fined

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Personal Liabilities (section 191, Community Charter)

- Councillors are personally liable to the municipality if they vote to authorize any use of money contrary to the Community Charter or the Local Government Act
- Except: if relied on information provided by officer or employee and latter found negligent or dishonest
- May result in disqualification from office until 4 years after vote

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Defence

- Liability for unauthorized expenditures not intended to punish councillors acting in good faith or honest belief
 - Gook Country Estates Ltd. V. Quesnel (City) (2006, BC.)
 - Orchiston v. Fomosa (2014, BC)



Standard of behaviour

- · No statutory restriction or prescription
- BUT, consider Barnett v. Cariboo (RD) (2009):
 - Mr. Barnett was allegedly uncivil to staff
 - · Report by CAO to Council
 - Resolution in camera that Mr. Barnett should not communicate with staff except by e-mail
 - · Board had jursidiction to pass the resolution
 - · BUT, did not act with due process

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