

## Integrity Commissioner's Annual Report City of Pickering

Principles *Integrity* is pleased to submit this annual report, covering the period from our appointment in November 2022 to the end of March 2024. We serve as both Integrity Commissioner and Lobbyist Registrar for the City of Pickering.

The purpose of an Integrity Commissioner's annual report is to provide the public with the opportunity to understand the ethical well-being of the City's elected and appointed officials through the lens of our activities.

### About Us:

Principles *Integrity* is a partnership focused on accountability and governance matters for municipalities. Principles *Integrity* currently serves as Integrity Commissioner (and as Lobbyist Registrar/Closed Meeting Investigator/Municipal Ombudsman for some clients) in over 60 Ontario municipalities and other public bodies.

### The Role of Integrity Commissioner, Generally:

An Integrity Commissioner's statutory role is to carry out, in an independent manner, the following functions:

- Advice on ethical policy development
- Education on matters relating to ethical behaviour
- Providing on request, advice and opinions to Council, members of Council and members of Local Boards
- Providing a mechanism to receive inquiries (often referred to as 'complaints') which allege a breach of ethical responsibilities
- Resolving complaints informally, where appropriate, and
- Investigating, reporting and making recommendations to Council on those complaints that cannot be resolved informally, while being guided by Council's codes, policies and protocols.

This might contrast with the popular yet incorrect view that the role of the Integrity Commissioner is primarily to hold elected officials to account; to investigate alleged transgressions and to recommend 'punishment'. The better view is that Integrity Commissioners serve as an independent resource, coach, and guide, focused on enhancing the municipality's ethical culture.

The operating philosophy of Principles *Integrity* recites this perspective. We believe there is one overarching objective for a municipality in appointing an Integrity Commissioner, and that is to raise the public's perception that its elected and appointed officials conduct themselves

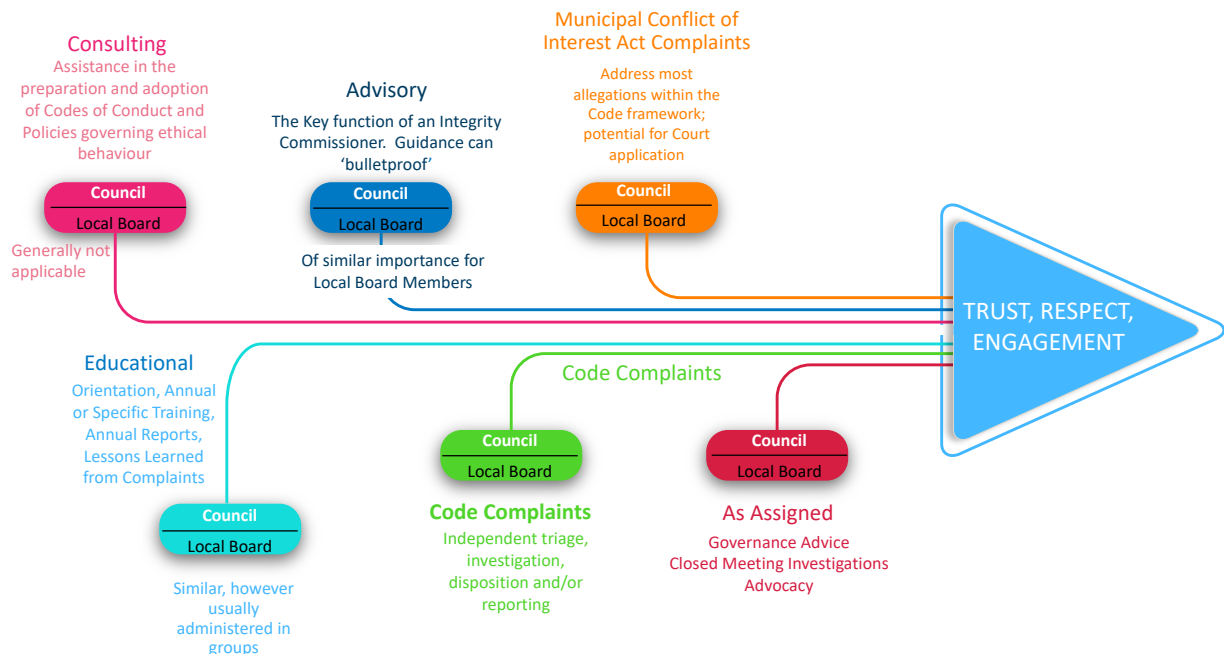
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with integrity:

*The perception that a community's elected representatives are operating with integrity is the glue which sustains local democracy. We live in a time when citizens are skeptical of their elected representatives at all levels. The overarching objective in appointing an Integrity Commissioner is to ensure the existence of robust and effective policies, procedures, and mechanisms that enhance the citizen's perception that their Council (and local boards) meet established ethical standards and where they do not, there exists a review mechanism that serves the public interest.*

The practical effect of achieving this objective is an increase in trust, respect and engagement in municipal affairs.

In carrying out our broad functions, the role falls into two principal areas. 'Municipal Act' functions, focused on codes of conduct and other policies relating to ethical behaviour, and 'MCIA' or *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act* functions. From an activity perspective, an Integrity Commissioner's role can be depicted this way:



The emphasis of Principles *Integrity* is to help municipalities enhance their ethical foundations and reputations through the drafting of effective codes of conduct and other policies governing ethical behaviour, to provide meaningful education related to such policies, and to provide pragmatic binding advice to Members seeking clarification on ethical issues. As noted in the graphic, we believe that the support we give to Members of Council increases the public's perception of them, which in turn leads to greater trust, respect and engagement.

Because the development of policy and the provision of education and advice is not in every

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case a full solution, the broad role of the Integrity Commissioner includes the function of seeking and facilitating resolutions when allegations of ethical transgressions are made, and, where it is appropriate and in the public interest to do so, conducting and reporting on formal investigations. This in our view is best seen as a residual and not primary role.

### Confidentiality:

Much of the work of an Integrity Commissioner is done under a cloak of confidentiality. While in most cases secrecy is required by statute, the promise of confidentiality also encourages full disclosure by the people who engage with us. We maintain the discretion to release confidential information when it is necessary to do so for the purposes of a public report, but those disclosures would be limited and rare.

### City of Pickering Activity:

During the period covered by this report, we have been engaged in a relatively high level of activity as Integrity Commissioner for the City of Pickering which subdivides roughly into three categories:

#### 1. Policy Development and Education

During the period covered by this report, we provided education and training on the Code of Conduct to Council as part of its post-election orientation on November 25, 2022. On June 26, 2023 we attended Council to provide training with respect to implementation of the recently-adopted Lobbyist Registry. On February 26, 2024 we attended Council to provide refresher training on good governance practices in support of proper ethical behaviour.

#### 2. Advice

The advice function of the Integrity Commissioner is available to all Members of Council and Members of local boards on matters relating to the code of conduct, the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act* and any other matter touching upon the ethical conduct of Members. Advice provided by the Integrity Commissioner is confidential and independent, and where all the relevant facts are disclosed, is binding upon the Integrity Commissioner.

Our advice is typically provided in a short Advice Memorandum which confirms all relevant facts and provides with clarity our analysis and a recommended course of action.

During the period covered by this report, we responded to 11 such confidential requests for advice.

#### 3. Complaint Investigation and Resolution

Our approach to reviewing complaints starts with a determination as to whether an inquiry to us is within our jurisdiction, is beyond a trifling matter, is not either frivolous or vexatious, and importantly, whether in its totality it is in the public interest to pursue. We always look to the possibility of informal resolution in favour of formal investigation and

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reporting. Once a formal investigation is commenced, the opportunity to seek informal resolution is not abandoned.

Where we are able to resolve a matter without concluding a formal investigation, our practice is to provide a written explanation in the form of a Disposition Letter to the complainant to close the matter. Often the respondent Member is involved in preliminary fact-finding and will also be provided with a summary of the disposition.

Where formal investigations commence, they are conducted under the tenets of procedural fairness and Members are confidentially provided with the name of the Complainant when that information is necessary to enable them to respond to the allegations raised.

During the period covered by this report, 27 complaints have been received. On two occasions, we have provided Recommendation Reports to Council at the conclusion of our investigation, but the majority of these complaints have been concluded by disposition letter. In the case of a disposition letter, both the complainant and respondent-member receive a copy of our disposition.

Currently, two applications for judicial review are proceeding before the court in regard to the two Recommendation Reports to Council.

### Ethical Themes Around the Province:

With due regard to our obligation to maintain confidentiality, this annual report enables us to identify learning opportunities from advice requests and investigations conducted in a variety of municipalities.

### Disclosure of confidential information from closed meeting sessions

There have been some examples where elected or appointed officials fail to recognize the serious implications of disclosing confidential information, particularly information learned of through attendance in closed session.

A Member's obligation to maintain confidentiality is clear. They may not unilaterally decide to share confidential information, even if they believe the information should be publicly disclosed. This extends to releasing information even to their own legal counsel to obtain a 'second opinion'.

We treat this breach of ethical responsibility as breach of a cardinal rule, and if an allegation in this regard is proved to be true, it tends to attract a recommended sanction at the upper end of the prescribed range. Left unchecked, confidentiality breaches undermine not only Council's interests on the matter subject to the breach, but destroys the trust required of elected officials, and the staff that support them, to ensure that all relevant, and sensitive, information required to support the deliberation on a matter is freely supplied.

### Non-disparagement

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One area of prominence continues to be the failure of some Members of Council to adhere to rules against disparagement. Members of Council are entitled, and indeed expected, to disagree on all manner of issues. However, one of the cornerstones to democracy must be the recognition that different opinions and perspectives are to be respected, and disagreement should not devolve into disrespect, disparagement and name-calling.

Disrespectful interactions and/treatment of others can fall along a continuum which may manifest as occasional incivility and micro-aggressions, but when unchecked can culminate in bullying and harassment. Members of Council should be mindful to treat each other, staff and the public with appropriate respect and professionalism at all times.

Some Members of Council hold a view that they are entitled to their freely express their opinion, even if that includes disparagement of others, and so long as they share it via personal email, and not on the municipal server, they are not constrained by any rules around decorum. This is incorrect. Members are bound by the Code provisions of respectful and non-disparaging communication, whether sharing views on their own email, social media, or elsewhere.

Participation in social media discussions lends its own opportunity for attracting Code of Conduct complaints alleging disparagement. Members should be mindful that comments can be used or amplified in ways that bring municipal integrity into disrepute. It is important that Members be careful, accurate, and non-disparaging even as they attempt to offer what they see as a fair critique of municipal policy and actions. Municipal policy is advanced through the deliberations of Council and so wherever possible the focus should be on facilitating a discussion 'in the Chamber', and not in internet channels, so the general public, staff, and Council colleagues, can participate in the mechanisms through which a variety of important interests can be balanced and distilled into Council decisions made through democratic process.

Regardless of the medium, regardless of the intended audience, and regardless of motive, we have observed several instances where Members of Council in municipalities around the province have been found to have breached ethical standards by saying or recording things they have come to regret.

### Recognizing and avoiding conflicts of interest

Recognizing and appropriately avoiding conflicts of interest when they arise is the topic of most advice requests we receive. As confirmed by the Collingwood Judicial Inquiry (November 2020) there can be a complex array of circumstances that can give rise to conflicts of interest, including those that though not covered by the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act*, are nevertheless covered by the common law

In any event, obtaining clear and reliable advice from the Integrity Commissioner can help avoid costly and time-consuming investigations if there is any uncertainty about the application of the Rule.

### Staying in your lane

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One area of concern that continues to arise relates to members of Council overstepping their role, attempting to ‘take the reins’ to fix a constituent’s problem, or directing staff how to do their job. Members of Council serve an important role in putting constituents in touch with appropriate staff, and leading them to established processes, but it is important to strike the correct balance between guiding constituents and becoming their advocate.

It continues to be the case that elected officials attempt to inject themselves in quasi-judicial matters such as by-law enforcement, or with respect to insurance claims. While it is important for Council to retain an oversight role, and have the ability to monitor how its by-laws and programs affect the community, file-level interference by individual elected officials must be avoided.

In municipalities subject to ‘stronger mayor powers’<sup>1</sup> the question arises as to whether a mayor with those powers can give direction to staff beyond the specific circumstances mentioned in the Act (essentially to carry out ‘Mayoral Decisions’ authorized by the Act, or to direct that staff conduct research and provide advice).

For non-‘stronger mayors’ and for stronger mayors exceeding their jurisdiction, inappropriate interference arises because of a misinterpretation of the *Municipal Act* provision which identifies the role of the Head of Council as ‘Chief Executive Officer’. This provision has led to confusion and, occasionally, overreach by Heads of Council in erroneously perceiving a role leading the municipality’s administration. Elected officials – even Heads of Council – have no role in the day-to-day administration of municipal government unless specifically authorized by statute.

Failing to recognize this, stepping outside of their proper role as elected officials to ‘take the reins’ of administration, undermines staff and can be perceived as interfering with management. This overstepping of the proper role by Members, even Mayors, must be recognized as inappropriate under the Code of Conduct and the Council-Staff Relations Policy, both mandated under the *Municipal Act*.

As always, obtaining clear and reliable advice can help avoid a costly and time-consuming investigation.

### The Role of Lobbyist Registrar, Generally:

In May 2023 the City launched a Lobbyist Registry which included a successful education campaign to lobbyists, public office holders, and the general public, outlining the purpose and benefits of a Lobbyist Registry and the associated responsibilities of the Lobbyist.

The Registry is an online tool that documents substantive communication between those who lobby and City staff/Council Members/Public Office Holders, such as through

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<sup>1</sup> The recent amendments to the *Municipal Act* which provide designated mayors to make unilateral decisions with respect to municipal organization and prescribed provincial interests is neither indicative of non-designated mayors being ‘weak’, nor representative of the extensive powers American ‘strong mayors’ have, particularly in light of the role partisan politics plays in electing administrators there.

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telephone calls, meetings, and e-mails, in a centralized database that is easy to access and search by the public and interested stakeholders.

The role of the Lobbyist Registrar, once the Registry is established and the by-law is in place, is to advise regarding interpretation of the by-law, provide education and training in implementation, and respond to complaints under the by-law. The initial six-month penalty free period of the Lobbyist Registry focused on the implementation and continued education and promotion of the Registry as part of the City's Accountability and Transparency Framework.

### Lobbyist Registry Activities

During the period covered by this report, 34 lobbyist profiles have been registered. Voluntary Lobbyists make up 14% of 34 Profiles, the remaining 86% is almost evenly distributed between In-House Lobbyists and Consultant Lobbyists. Eighteen percent of Lobbying Activities have been focused on Planning & Development as the Subject Matter. The other areas of lobbying activity include arts and culture, budget, economic development, environment, technology, and electric vehicle charging.

### Conclusion:

We look forward to continuing to work with Members of Council to ensure a strong ethical framework. We embrace the opportunity to elevate Members' familiarity with their obligations under the Code and to respond to emerging issues. As always, we welcome Members' questions and look forward to continuing to serve as your Integrity Commissioner.

It has been a privilege to assist you in your work by providing advice about the Code of Conduct, the Lobbying Registry, and in resolving complaints. We recognize that public service is not easy and the ethical issues that arise can be challenging. The public rightly demands the highest standard from those who serve them, and we congratulate Council for its aspirational objective to strive to meet that standard.

Finally, we wish to thank the Clerk for their professionalism and assistance where required. Although an Integrity Commissioner is not part of the administrative hierarchy, the work of our office depends on the facilitation of access to information and policy in order to carry out the mandate. This was done willingly and efficiently by the staff of the municipality.