



## **The Corporation of the Town of Orangeville**

### **By-law Number 2025-018**

#### **A by-law to confirm the approval of the Code of Conduct for the Town of Orangeville Members of Council and members of its local boards and committees and to repeal by-law 2016-044**

Whereas Section 270 of the Municipal Act, S.O. 2001, c. 25, as amended, provides that a municipality shall adopt and maintain policies with respect to certain matters; and

Whereas Section 223.2(1) of the Municipal Act, S.O. 2001, c. 25, as amended, provides that a municipality shall establish codes of conduct for members of the council of the municipality and of its local boards; and

Whereas Council passed By-law 2016-044 on the 9th day of May, 2016, to confirm the approval of the Code of Conduct for Council, Local Boards and Committees; and

Whereas Council considered Report CPS-2025-012 on March 10, 2025, to approve and establish the Code of Conduct for the Town of Orangeville Members of Council and members of its local boards and committees; and

Whereas Council deems it expedient to repeal by-law 2016-044;

Be it therefore enacted by the municipal Council of The Corporation of the Town of Orangeville as follows:

1. That By-law 2016-044, being a by-law to confirm the approval of the Code of Conduct for Council, Local Boards and Committees, be repealed.
2. That Council confirm the approval of the Code of Conduct for the Town of Orangeville Members of Council and members of its local boards and committees, attached as Schedule A.

Read three times and finally passed this 10th day of March, 2025.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Lisa Post', written over a horizontal line.

Lisa Post, Mayor

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Raylene Martell', written over a horizontal line.

Raylene Martell, Town Clerk



## **Schedule A to By-law 2025-018**

### **Corporate Policy**

#### **Code of Conduct for Members of Council, Local Boards, Committees and Task Forces**

**Department:** Corporate Services

**Approved** by Council or CAO:  
**Resolution No.**

#### **A. General Introduction**

Members of Council recognize their obligation to serve their constituents and the public in a conscientious and diligent manner understanding that as leaders of the community, they are held to a higher standard of behaviour and conduct.

Members recognize that ethics and integrity are at the core of public confidence in government and in the political process; that elected officials are expected to perform their duties in office and arrange their private affairs in a manner that promotes public confidence, avoids the improper use of influence of their office, and conflicts of interests, both apparent and real. They recognize the need to uphold both the letter and the spirit of the law including policies adopted by Council.

This Code of Conduct ensures that Members of Council, Local Boards, Committees and Task Forces share a common basis and understanding for acceptable conduct of Members, in concert with and beyond the minimum standards of behaviour set out in the existing legislative framework.

This Code of Conduct is consistent with the principles of transparent and accountable government, and reflective of the Town's core values of professional, holistic, open, inclusive, empowering.

#### **B. Framework and Interpretation**

1. This Code of Conduct applies to all Members of Council, Local Boards, Committees and Task Forces ("Members"). It is to be given broad, liberal interpretation in accordance with applicable legislation and the definitions set out herein. As a living document the Code of Conduct will be brought forward for review at the beginning of each term of Council, when relevant legislation is amended, and at other times when appropriate to ensure that it remains current and continues to be a useful guide to Members.

2. Commentary and examples used in this Code of Conduct are illustrative and not exhaustive. From time to time additional commentary and examples may be added to this document by the Integrity Commissioner and supplementary materials may also be produced as deemed appropriate.
3. Where an elected official discloses all known facts to the Integrity Commissioner and as long as those facts remain unchanged, the Member may rely on written advice provided by the Integrity Commissioner. The Integrity Commissioner will be bound by the advice given, as long as the facts remain unchanged, in the event that they are asked to investigate a complaint.
4. Should an issue arise where it may be unclear whether a complaint falls within the mandate of the Town or the County of Dufferin, both the Town and the County Integrity Commissioners (if they are different) will work together to develop a process to resolve the matter and report the findings to the appropriate council(s). In such instances, consideration should be given to the following:
  - 4.1 The municipality in which the complaint was filed
  - 4.2 The nexus between the conduct complained of and any County or Town activities of the Member which give rise to the complaint
5. Elected Officials seeking clarification of any part of this Code should consult with the Integrity Commissioner.
6. The Municipal Act, 2001 is the primary piece of legislation governing municipalities however there are other statutes that govern the conduct of elected municipal officials. It is intended that the Code of Conduct operate together with and as a supplement to other applicable legislation, including the following legislation:
  - *Municipal Act, 2001;*
  - *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act (MCIA);*
  - *Municipal Elections Act, 1996;*
  - *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (MFIPPA);*
  - *Ontario Human Rights Code*
  - *Occupational Health and Safety Act*
  - *Criminal Code of Canada*

**Commentary:**

Though the legal and legislative environment may have provisions which protect Members from sanction so long as they are carrying out their duties in the prescribed manner, Members should take into consideration and have regard to Town policy and practices when they carry out their duties of office.

**Definitions:**

**Family** includes **child**, **parent** and **spouse** as those terms are defined in the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act (set out below for ease of reference), and also includes:

- step-child and grand-child;
- siblings and step-siblings;
- aunt/uncle, niece/nephew;
- in-laws, including mother/father, sister/brother, daughter/son
- any person who lives with the Member on a permanent basis.

**Child** means a child born within or outside marriage and includes an adopted child and a person whom a parent has demonstrated a settled intention to treat as a child of his or her family;

**Parent** means a parent who has demonstrated a settled intention to treat a child as a member of his or her family whether or not that person is the natural parent of the child;

**Spouse** means a person to whom the person is married or with whom the person is living in a conjugal relationship outside of marriage;

**Member** means a member of the Council of the Town of Orangeville, including the Mayor.

**Social Media** means publicly available, third party hosted, interactive web technologies used to produce, post and interact through text, images, video and audio to inform, share, promote, collaborate or network.

**Staff** includes the Chief Administrative Officer, General Managers, Managers, Supervisors and all non-union and union staff whether full-time, part- time, contract, seasonal or volunteers.

**Nomination Day** means the last day for filing or withdrawing a nomination as provided for by the Municipal Elections Act, 1996.

## **C. Guiding Principles**

1. Members of Council shall serve the public and their constituents in a conscientious and diligent manner.
2. Members of Council should be committed to performing their functions with integrity impartiality and transparency.
3. Members of Council shall perform their duties in office and arrange their private affairs in a manner that promotes public confidence and will bear close public scrutiny.
4. There is a benefit to municipalities when members have a broad range of knowledge and continue to be active in their own communities, whether in business, in the practice of a profession, in community associations, and otherwise.

## D. Specific Rules

### 1. Avoidance of Conflicts of Interest

In this Rule:

**disqualifying interest** means an interest in a matter that, by virtue of the relationship between the Member of Council and other persons or bodies associated with the matter, is of such a nature that reasonable persons fully informed of the facts would believe that the Member of Council could not participate impartially in the decision-making processes related to the matter.

**non-disqualifying interest** means an interest in a matter that, by virtue of the relationship between the Member of Council and other persons or bodies associated with the matter, is of such a nature that some persons may believe that the Member should not participate in a matter by virtue of a 'conflict of interest', however reasonable persons fully informed of the facts would conclude that the Member can participate impartially in the decision-making processes related to the matter so long as:

The Member of Council fully discloses the interest so as to provide transparency about the relationship; and

The Member of Council states why the interest does not prevent the Member from making an impartial decision on the matter.

1.1 Members of Council shall not participate in the decision-making processes associated with their office when prohibited to do so by the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act.

1.2 Members of Council shall not participate in the decision-making processes associated with their office when they have other disqualifying interest(s) in a matter.

1.3 For greater certainty:

1.3.1 Members of Council shall not participate in the decision-making processes associated with their office when they have a direct, indirect or deemed pecuniary interest in a matter, except in compliance with the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act.

1.3.2 Members of Council shall not participate in the decision-making processes associated with their office when they have an interest that though in compliance with the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act, is nevertheless a disqualifying interest by virtue of the nature of the relationship between the Member and other persons or bodies to be affected by the decision.

1.4 Treatment of Non-Disqualifying Interests:

1.4.1 Members of Council may participate in the decision-making processes associated with their office when they have a non-disqualifying interest

provided they file at their earliest opportunity a Transparency Disclosure in a form and manner established by the Town Clerk acting in consultation with the Integrity Commissioner.

- 1.4.2 Transparency Disclosures are public documents and shall be available for public viewing on the Town web site.
- 1.4.3 The determination of whether an actual disqualifying interest or an actual non- disqualifying interest exists, when challenged, is subject to the determination by the Integrity Commissioner of whether a reasonable person fully informed of the facts would believe that the Member of Council could not participate impartially in the decision-making processes related to the matter.

**Commentary:**

Members of Council should be committed to performing their functions with integrity and to avoiding the improper use of the influence of their office, and private conflicts of interest, both apparent and real.

Members of Council have a common understanding that in carrying out their duties as a Member of Council, they will not participate in activities that grant, or appear to grant, any special consideration, treatment or advantage to a Family Member or another individual which is not available to every other individual.

Members of Council are governed by both the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act (MCIA) and the common law. The Code of Conduct reflects both statutory and common law Member obligations in this Rule, describing both categories together as 'disqualifying interests'.

The Integrity Commissioner is empowered to investigate and rule on all disqualifying interests and in doing so will employ the following test, described as the 'reasonable person test':

What would a reasonable person, fully apprised of the relevant facts and circumstances, dealing with the matter thoughtfully and carefully, conclude about whether the Member could separate their personal interest from their public duty in order to make an impartial decision.

Members of Council may seek conflict of interest or other advice, in writing, from the Integrity Commissioner, and when they do so the Integrity Commissioner is bound to honour the advice in the event the Member is named in a related complaint, so long as the advice has been followed.

Where members choose to seek external legal advice on conflict of interest or other Code of Conduct issues, fees for the service will not be reimbursed by the Town of Orangeville and cannot be charged to any office account.

Members may not participate in activities that grant, or appear to grant, any special consideration, treatment or advantage to a Family Member or other individual which is not available to every other individual in the same circumstances.

When a member, despite the existence of an interest, believes that he or she may still participate in a matter with an open mind, the public interest is best served when the Member is able to articulate the interest, and why the interest does not amount to a disqualifying conflict of interest. The use of transparency disclosures for that purpose will be useful in those cases where the Member may be subject to allegations that they are 'conflicted' in a matter when they, objectively, are not.

These cases might be characterized as 'near miss' cases; there may be an interest for the Member, but it does not amount to a disqualifying interest. Here are some examples of interests that would not be disqualifying interests:

- having an interest that the Integrity Commissioner has advised does not amount to a disqualifying interest (for example, having acted as a real estate agent for an applicant where the real estate transaction has long ago concluded) and no continuing commercial or other relationship exists
- having an interest that falls under a statutory exception, such as the interest in common exception
- sharing a minor attribute with a person having an interest before Council (such as having the same surname) which objectively represents coincidence more so than a substantive shared interest.

Members must remain at arm's length when Town staff or Council is asked to consider a matter involving a Family Member or a person or organization with whom the Member has a real or apparent conflict of interest.

1.5 Members who seek advice from the Integrity Commissioner with respect to the application of this Rule may rely on the provisions of Part B, Section 3 and the Part D, Section 17.

1.6 Members of Council shall avoid any interest in any contract made by him/her in an official capacity and shall not contract with the Town or any agency thereof for the sale and purchase of supplies, material or equipment or for the rental thereof, without the approval of the Integrity Commissioner.

1.7 Members of Council, while holding public office, shall not engage in an occupation or the management of a business that conflicts with their ability to diligently carry out their role as a Member of Council, and shall not in any case profit directly or indirectly from such business that does or has contracted with the Town of Orangeville, without the approval of the Integrity Commissioner.

**Commentary:**

Members of Council may for example teach or run a business that does not conflict or interfere with their duties.

1.8 Despite Part D, Section 1.7, a Member of Council may hold office or a directorship in an agency, board, commission or corporation where the Member has been appointed by Council or by the Council of the County of Dufferin, or by the Federal or Provincial Government.

1.9 Despite Part D, Section 1.7, a Member of Council may hold office or directorship in a charitable, service or other not-for-profit corporation subject to the Member disclosing all material facts to the Integrity Commissioner and obtaining a written opinion from the Integrity Commissioner approving the activity, as carried out in the specified manner, which concludes that the Member does not have a conflict between his/her private interest and public duty. In circumstances where the Integrity Commissioner has given the Member a qualified opinion, the Member of Council may remedy the situation in the manner specified by the Integrity Commissioner.

**Commentary:**

Examples of exceptions include hospital boards, charitable boards, police services boards, community foundations, the Association of Municipalities of Ontario, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, service clubs such as the Rotary Club, Lions Club and other not-for-profit organizations. Members should exercise caution if accepting such positions if the organization could be seeking a benefit or preferential treatment from the Town at any time.

The legislative obligation is set out in the Municipal Conflict of Interest (MCIA) and is expanded by the common law. If the Member of Council, or a Family Member of the Member of Council (child, parent spouse, step-child and grand-child, siblings and step-siblings, aunt/uncle, niece/nephew, in-laws, including mother/father, sister/brother, daughter/son, and any person who lives with the Member on a permanent basis), sits on a body which has a pecuniary interest in a matter before Council (such as an application for grant, support or other contribution), that Member has a deemed pecuniary interest if they are aware of the family member's interest. The Member of Council should disclose the interest and should not participate in or vote on such matter, in compliance with the obligations of s.5, MCIA.

The Code of Conduct captures the broader common law responsibility and requires members to avoid any possible appearance of favoring organizations or groups on which the Member's family members serve.

Family members of Members of Council are not precluded, or even discouraged, from serving on not-for-profit organizations or other bodies. However, where they or Family Members of Members of Council serve in such a capacity, the Member should declare a conflict of interest whenever there is a matter for Council consideration in which the not-for-profit organization or body has a pecuniary interest.



**For this reason, the following questions may assist Members in assessing whether they should be a member of the body, or if their family member is a member of the body, when a matter may give rise to a conflict:**

Is this a corporation created to carry on municipal business on behalf of the Town, or do I sit on the body because I am a Council appointee? In these cases the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act, s.4(h) exempts Members from MCIA disclosure/recusal obligations.

If no, is this a body (a board, commission, or corporation) which seeks Town resources such as space, support, or funds?

If yes, the Member of Council should consider not serving on the board of directors.

If a family member (spouse, sibling, child) of the Council Member is a member of the body, then the Member of Council should declare a disqualifying interest any time Council is considering a matter in which the body has a pecuniary interest. In this way, there is no perception that the Council Member is giving preferential consideration to the body on which the Member's family member serves.

## **2 Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality**

In this Rule:

**Gift** means money, fee, advance, payment, gift, gift certificate, promise to pay, property, travel, accommodation, entertainment, hospitality or any other personal benefit connected directly or indirectly with the performance of a Member's duties of office, but excludes:

- Compensation authorized by law;
- Political contributions otherwise reported by law, in the case of Members running for office;
- Services provided by persons volunteering their time;
- Contributions of value that are specifically addressed in other provisions of this Code; and
- Gifts provided to the Town of Orangeville and which are logged, archived and/or publicly displayed as such.

A Gift provided with the Member's knowledge to a Family Member or to a Member's staff that is connected directly or indirectly to the performance of the Member's duties, is deemed to be a Gift to that Member.

**Token of Appreciation** means gifts or benefits that normally accompany the responsibilities of office and are received as an incident of protocol or social obligation, or which are a suitable memento of a function honouring the Member.

**Official Hospitality** means food, lodging, transportation and entertainment provided by Provincial, Town and local governments or political subdivisions of them, by the Federal government or by a foreign government within a foreign country or at a conference, seminar or event where the Member is either speaking or attending in an

official capacity at an official event (such as at meetings of AMO, FCM, or conducted by providers of continuing education).

**Business Hospitality** means entertainment, food and beverages consumed at business meetings, banquets, receptions, sporting events, or similar events, if:

- attendance serves a legitimate business purpose;
- the person extending the invitation or a representative of the organization is in attendance; and
- the value is reasonable and the invitations infrequent;

**Charitable Event Hospitality** means the market price of a ticket or pair of tickets to an event in the nature of a golf tournament or gala where the majority of ticket proceeds are passed through to the event's designated charity(ies) or for a defined community benefit, where the donor of the ticket(s) is also in attendance.

**Publications** means communication to the offices of a Member, including subscriptions to newspapers, and periodicals.

2.1. No Member shall accept any Gift unless expressly permitted by this Rule.

2.2. No Member shall accept any Gift involving the use of property or facilities, such as a vehicle, office, club membership or vacation property at less than reasonable market value or at no cost. Notwithstanding this prohibition, with specific approval provided by Council, a Member may be sponsored to attend educational site visits connected with an identified project.

2.3. Gifts identified in Column B of Table '1' may be accepted by a Member provided the Gift is disclosed in accordance with the conditions set out in Column 'C'.

2.4. Gift Disclosure, where required, is to be accomplished by filing within 30 days of receipt of the gift or reaching the annual limit, a Councillor Information Statement in a form approved by the Integrity Commissioner, and providing same to the Town Clerk for posting on the Town's web site.

2.5. Gifts identified in Column B shall not be accepted, without the Integrity Commissioner's specific approval, when the conditions set out in Column 'D' are applicable.

2.6. In providing advice to a Member about their obligations respecting Gifts, or in considering any inquiry with respect to a Councillor Information Statement or an assertion that this Rule has been breached, or in providing consent, where required, that a Gift may be accepted, the Integrity Commissioner shall determine whether the receipt of the Gift might, in the opinion of the Integrity Commissioner, create a conflict between a private interest and the public duty of the Member. In the event that the Integrity Commissioner makes that preliminary determination, he/she shall call upon the Member to justify receipt of the Gift.

2.7. Should the Integrity Commissioner determine the receipt of a Gift was inappropriate, the Integrity Commissioner may direct the Member to return the Gift, reimburse the donor for the value of any gift or benefit already consumed, or

the Integrity Commissioner may order the Member to forfeit the Gift or remit the value of any gift or benefit already consumed to the Town, or a Town agency, board or commission.

**Table 1: Gift Treatment and Disclosure**

A	B	C	D	
Type of Gift	Examples (see also definitions a-g)	Gift Disclosure	Allowable Upper Limit	
		Apparent Value at which Gift, or the cumulative value from one source in a calendar year is disclosable	Condition or Actual Value beyond which gift is not allowable (Value assessed on basis of single Gift or cumulative Gift value from one source in calendar year) (without IC approval)	
Token of Appreciation	Plaques, Pens, Mugs, Vase, Event Photos, and similar	No need to record - Deemed Zero Value	Actual Value of a single gift is over \$500 (allowable with IC approval)	
	Perishable (includes flowers, packaged food, candies, nuts)	No need to record - Deemed Zero Value	Excludes Meals. Excludes Alcohol with actual value over \$100	
	Gift to Town	Not a 'Gift'. No need to record. Town staff (identify) to record and take possession unless otherwise on public display. Deemed Zero Value	N/A	
Course of Business	Publications	No need to record - Deemed Zero Value	N/A	
	Art	\$100	\$500	
	Business Meals	\$100	\$500	
	Business Hospitality	\$100	\$500 (IC may provide exemptions)	More than two Event Tickets per event; More than one event per year from the same person or organization
	Charitable Event Hospitality	\$250	\$1500 (IC may provide exemptions)	More than two Event Tickets per event; More than one event per year from the same person or organization
	Official Hospitality	\$500	No limit	

**Commentary:**

Gifts and benefits are often received by elected officials in the course of their duties and attendance at public functions is expected and is considered part of their role. Business-related entertainment and gift-giving can be a token of respect and admiration for the elected official, but can also be seen as an instrument of influence and manipulation. The object of this rule is to provide transparency around the receipt of incidental gifts and benefits and to establish a threshold where the total value could be perceived as potentially influencing a decision.

The practical problems that nominal gifts and benefits create require a Code of Conduct that provides clarity and transparency. Personal integrity and sound business practices require that relationships with developers, vendors, contractors or others doing business with the Town be such that no Member of Council is perceived as showing favouritism or bias toward the giver. There will never be a perfect solution.

Members who are members of both County council and Town Council will be subject to both this Rule and the rules in place for the County governing the receipt of gifts, benefits and hospitality. Where a gift, benefit or hospitality offering is made within the **exclusive** scope of the Member's duties as a Member of **either** Town Council County Council, it will be clear which provision will govern. However, since business or personal interactions with Members of Council are not always specific to a discrete matter easily identified as **either** a Town or County matter, in many, if not most circumstances, the Member may be subject to both the provisions adopted by both municipal levels. In such cases the more stringent provision would govern.

Each Member of Council is individually accountable to the public and is encouraged to keep a list of all gifts and benefits received from individuals, firms or associations, with estimated values, in their offices for review by the Integrity Commissioner in the event of a complaint.

Use of real estate or significant assets or facilities (i.e. a vehicle, office, vacation property or club membership) at a reduced rate or at no cost is not an acceptable gift or benefit. The purpose of the Code is not to prohibit Members from accepting all invitations to socialize at a personal friend's vacation property, however when attendance is in whole or in part connected directly or indirectly with the performance of a Member's duties of office, disclosure and compliance with this Rule will be required.

Proper caution and diligence must be exercised when a social function occurs within close proximity to the individual having an issue before Town Council or staff for approval. It is always prudent to consult with the Integrity Commissioner before accepting or attending at any such engagements. Any doubts about the propriety of a gift should be resolved in favour of not accepting it or not keeping it. It may be helpful to consult with the Integrity Commissioner when a Member chooses to decline a gift as well as when a recipient may opt to keep a gift.

An invitation to attend a function with a developer or supplier could be seen as allowing the giver an opportunity to influence the elected official. Such invitations

should only be accepted if the invitation is within the scope of permissible gifts and benefits, and Members should not consistently accept invitations from the same individual or corporation and should avoid any appearance of favouritism.

For clarification, an invitation to an event celebrating the successful completion of a development or project or the opening of a new business within the Member's ward on the other hand could serve a legitimate business purpose and be seen as part of the responsibilities of office provided the person extending the invitation or that person's representative is in attendance, and the value of the gift is reported and under the permissible limits.

An invitation to attend a charity golf tournament or fund-raising gala, provided the Member of Council is not consistently attending such events as a guest of the same individual or corporation, is also part of the responsibilities of holding public office. Likewise, accepting invitations to professional sports events, concerts or dinners may serve a legitimate business purpose. Where a Member is uncertain in regard to whether an invitation is or is not appropriate, it may be prudent to consult with the Integrity Commissioner before attending any such event.

Regular invitations to lunch or dinner with persons who are involved in Town business but are considered friends of Members of Council is acceptable in situations where the Member pays their portion of the meal expense and treats it as a personal expense, meaning a claim is not made for reimbursement by the Town. Proper caution and diligence not to discuss matters before the Town for a decision must be exercised at all times. When in doubt it is prudent to consult with the Integrity Commissioner.

### **3 Member's Role in Supporting Community Events**

There are a range of expenses that support a Member's role in community development and engagement activities. For federal and provincial elected officials, these expenses are often paid for by Riding Association funds. Municipal elected officials do not have this benefit. Members should refer to the Council policy governing remuneration and reimbursable expenses for guidance on matters eligible for reimbursement.

- 3.1 As community leaders, Members may lend their support to and encourage community donations to registered charitable, not-for-profit and other community-based groups. Monies raised through fundraising efforts shall go directly to the groups or volunteers or chapters acting as local organizers of the group and Members of Council should not handle any funds on behalf of such organizations.

Members of Council routinely perform important work in supporting charitable causes and in so doing, there is a need for transparency respecting the Member's involvement. The following guidelines shall apply:

- 3.1.1 Members of Council should not directly or indirectly manage or control any monies received relating to community or charitable organizations fundraising;
- 3.1.2 Members of Council or persons acting on behalf of a Member shall not solicit or accept support in any form from an individual, group or

corporation, which has a pending significant planning, conversion, or demolition variance application or procurement proposal before Town Council, which the Member knew or ought to have known about.

- 3.1.3 With reference to member-organized community events, Members of Council must report to the Integrity Commissioner the names of all donors and the value of their donation that supplement the event.
- 3.1.4 Where a specific Town policy governs the receipt of donations to a community or charitable event, this provision shall be read in conjunction with that policy.
- 3.1.5 No donation cheques should be made payable to a Member of Council (or to the Town of Orangeville, unless the event has been received specific Council approval). Members of Council may only accept donation cheques made payable to a Business Improvement Association, charity, or community group and only for the purpose of passing the cheques on to such group.
- 3.1.6 Members of Council should not handle any cash on behalf of any charitable organization, not-for-profit or community group, and should always remain at arm's length from the financial aspects of these community and external events (sale of tickets valued at \$25.00 or less, at a booth where the Member can be observed by volunteers or staff of the recipient charity, is permitted).

3.2 Nothing included herein affects the entitlement of a Member of Council to:

- 3.2.1 use the Member's office expense budget to champion or support community events to the extent permitted by Council policy;
- 3.2.2 urge constituents, businesses or other groups to support community events and advance the needs of a charitable organization put on by others in the Town;
- 3.2.3 play an advisory ex officio or honorary role in any charitable or non-profit organization that holds community events in the Town; and
- 3.2.4 collaborate with the Town and its agencies, boards or commissions to hold community events.

**Commentary:**

By virtue of the office, Members of Council will be called upon to assist various charities, service clubs and other non-profits as well as community associations, by accepting an honorary role in the organization, lending their name or support to it or assisting in fundraising. Transparency and accountability are best achieved in today's era by encouraging contributors to make donations to such organizations on-line through a website or where that is not possible through a cheque made payable directly to the organization. Cash should never be accepted.

Members should take care not to endorse a private business when seeking to promote a community event.

#### **4 Confidential information**

- 4.1 No Member shall disclose the content of a matter, or the substance of deliberations, which has been the subject of an in-camera meeting, until the Council or Committee discusses the information at a meeting that is open to the public or releases the information to the public.
- 4.2 No Member shall disclose or release by any means to any person not entitled to access it any confidential information acquired by virtue of their office, in either oral or written form, except where required by law or authorized by Council to do so.
- 4.3 No Member shall use confidential information for personal or private gain, or for the gain of relatives or any person or corporation.
- 4.4 No Member should directly or indirectly benefit, or aid others to benefit, from knowledge respecting bidding on the sale of Town property or assets.
- 4.5 Members of Council should not access or attempt to gain access to confidential information in the custody of the Town unless it is necessary for the performance of their duties and is not prohibited by Council Policy.

#### **Commentary:**

Confidential Information includes information in the possession of, or received in confidence by, the Town of Orangeville that the Town is either prohibited from disclosing, or is required to refuse to disclose, under the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act ("MFIPPA"), or any other legislation.

MFIPPA restricts or prohibits disclosure of information received in confidence from third parties of a corporate, commercial, scientific or technical nature, information that is personal, and information that is subject to solicitor-client privilege.

As elected officials, Members of Council will receive highly sensitive and confidential information concerning residents who need their assistance. This is consistent with the nature of the Members' duties. Records of the Mayor and Councillors are considered to be constituency or personal Records, except where the Member is acting as an officer of the corporation, or when the information is shared with other Councillors or officers and employees of the corporation. Further information on Mayor and Councillor Records may be provided through decisions and publications of the Information and Privacy Commissioner (IPC). A matter that has been discussed at an in-camera (closed) meeting in accordance with the Procedure By-law remains confidential until such time as a condition renders the matter public. The following are examples of the types of information that a Member of Council must keep confidential:

- items under litigation, negotiation, or personnel matters;

- information that infringes on the rights of others (e.g. sources of complaints where the identity of a complainant is given in confidence);
- price schedules in contract tender or request for proposal submissions if so specified;
- information deemed to be “personal information” under the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act; and
- statistical data required by law not to be released (e.g. certain census or assessment data)

When a Member chooses to seek their own legal advice involving confidential information of the Town, including a matters which are to be/have been in closed session, the Member may not share the confidential information with their solicitor (there may be circumstances where Members would be permitted by the Integrity Commissioner or the Town to disclose the Town’s confidential information in order to seek advice as to their own personal liability).

Some communications, though labelled as ‘confidential’, may not require confidential treatment. Where it is clear that a communication was not made in a confidential manner (i.e. copied to many others or made in the presence of others) or the manner of communication undermines the validity of labelling it “confidential”, such communication will not be given any higher level of confidentiality than any other communication. The words “Privileged”, “Confidential” or “Private” will not necessarily be understood to preclude the appropriate internal sharing of the communication for the limited purpose of reviewing, responding or looking into the subject-matter of the communication.

## **5 Use of Town Resources**

- 5.1 No Member shall use for personal purposes any Town staff services, property, equipment, services, supplies, websites, or other Town-owned materials, other than for purposes connected with the discharge of Town duties.
- 5.2 No Member shall obtain personal financial gain from the use or sale of Town developed intellectual property (for example, inventions, creative writings and drawings), computer programs, technical innovations or any other item capable of being patented. Members acknowledge and do not dispute that all such property remains exclusively that of the Town of Orangeville.
- 5.3 No Member shall use information gained in the execution of his or her duties that is not available to the general public, for any purposes other than his or her official duties.

### **Commentary:**

Members, by virtue of their position, have access to a wide variety of property, equipment, services and supplies to assist them in the conduct of their Town duties as public officials.

Much of the Town property is transportable or may be provided for home use, given the nature of the demands placed on Members in carrying out their duties and in



recognition of the fact that the Town does not provide constituency offices to Members of Council. Members are held to a higher standard of behaviour and conduct and therefore should not use such property for any purpose other than for carrying out their official duties. For clarity, this Rule is intended to prohibit the use of Town resources for purposes such as running a home business. It is not intended to prohibit occasional personal use, but personal use should be subject to practical limitations.

**During election campaigns**, the provisions of Part D, Sections 6 and 7, will apply.

5.4 No Member shall use the services of Town staff or make requests for documents or information from Town staff, unless such information is required for the purpose of carrying out their duties as public officials.

5.5 No Member shall include advertising of businesses in the Town in their website, newsletters, broadcast e-mails or other printed material. This prohibition includes the distribution of gift certificates, providing event tickets, and lists of businesses operating or resident in the Town. Attending and reporting the opening of a new business or a business event in the Town is permissible and a Member may thank orally or in a newsletter, a business by name or an employee of that business, which contributes to a Town or local municipal event provided that no such recognition shall constitute an endorsement of such business.

## **6 Election Campaigns**

6.1 Members are required to follow the provisions of the Municipal Elections Act, 1996 and Members are accountable under the provisions of that statute.

6.2 Members are required to adhere to Council policies, including those related to discretionary expenses, use of resources (including staff resources during hours paid by the Town), Town communication venues, and the use of facilities, during an election campaign.

### **Commentary:**

The Town has established a number of rules and procedures with respect to the use of Corporate Resources that apply during an election. Members may inquire with the Town Clerk as to which Policy or By-law is applicable to a specific issue, and if the matter is applicable to Members of Council only, as opposed to candidates generally.

## **7 Improper Use of Influence**

7.1 No member shall use the influence of his or her office for any purpose other than for the exercise of his/her official duties.

7.2 Members shall not contact members of any tribunal which is charged with making independent decisions and whose members have been appointed by Council regarding any matter before it. Members may with prior written notice to the Committee of Adjustment Secretary/Treasurer and the parties involved, infrequently appear as a witness to provide a Committee of Adjustment with history and context

of an application before the committee. Members may send a letter or e-mail addressed to the Secretary/Treasurer of such tribunal expressing their opinion of the views of the matter on behalf of the community.

If Council has taken a position in an Ontario Land Tribunal ("OLT") matter and instructed the Town Solicitor to appear at a hearing in support of such position, no member of Council who disagrees with such position shall give evidence at such hearing or otherwise work against the will of Council in such matter. With the consent of the lawyer assigned to represent the Town at an OLT hearing, a member of Council who is in support of the Council instructions to such lawyer, may give evidence at an OLT hearing. Notwithstanding the above, if the OLT has decided to mediate a dispute between parties in a matter, any member of Council may offer his or her services to assist with such mediation regardless of his or her position in the matter and may participate, if approved by the OLT mediator.

**Commentary:**

Examples of prohibited conduct are the use of one's status as a Member of Council to improperly influence the decision of another person to the private advantage of oneself, or one's Family Member, or friends. This would include attempts to secure preferential treatment beyond activities in which Members normally engage on behalf of their constituents as part of their official duties. Also prohibited is the holding out of the prospect or promise of a future advantage through a Member's supposed influence within Council in return for present actions or inaction.

Contact with members of tribunals appointed by Council on any case might be viewed as attempts to intimidate the tribunal member. Generally, members of Council should not take part in the proceedings of any other tribunal where the Town is a party unless such participation is approved by the Town's Solicitor or the Integrity Commissioner

7.3 Pursuant to corporate policy, the Chief Administrative Officer directs Town senior management, who in turn direct Town staff. Town Council and not individual Members of Council appropriately give direction to the Town's administration.

## **8 Business Relations**

8.1 No Member shall allow the prospect of his/her future employment by a person or entity to affect the performance of his/her duties to the Town, detrimentally or otherwise.

8.2 No Member shall borrow money from any person who regularly does business with the Town unless such person is an institution or company whose shares are publicly traded and who is regularly in the business of lending money, such as a credit union.

8.3 No Member shall act as a paid agent before Council or a committee of Council or any agency, board or committee of the Town.

8.4 No Member shall refer a third party involved in a Town matter to a person, partnership or corporation in exchange for payment or other personal benefit.

## **9 Member Conduct**

### **Conduct at Council and Committee Meetings**

9.1 Members shall conduct themselves at Council and committee meetings with decorum in accordance with the provisions of the Procedure By-law.

9.2 Members shall endeavor to conduct and convey Council business and all their duties in an open and transparent manner (other than for those decisions which by virtue of legislation are authorized to be dealt with in a confidential manner in closed session), and in so doing, allow the public to view the process and rationale which was used to reach decisions and the reasons for taking certain actions.

#### **Commentary:**

Members recognize the importance of cooperation and strive to create an atmosphere during Council and committee meetings that is conducive to solving the issues before Council, listening to various points of view and using respectful language and behaviour in relation to all of those in attendance.

Various statutes, the Procedure By-law and decisions by courts and quasi-judicial tribunals and the Information and Privacy Commission, establish when Town Council can discuss issues in closed session. Transparency requires that Council apply these rules narrowly so as to best ensure that decisions are held in public session as often as possible.

Unless prohibited by law, Members should clearly identify to the public how a decision was reached and the rationale for so doing.

9.3 Members shall make every effort to participate diligently in the activities of the committees, agencies, boards, commissions and advisory committees to which they are appointed by the Town or by virtue of being an elected official.

#### **Commentary:**

Individual Members are appointed to committees, agencies, boards and commissions based on their various backgrounds and their ability to contribute to matters before them, bringing their expertise and experience. Members shall not be absent from Council or committee meetings, or from those of agencies, boards and commissions to which they are appointed without reasonable justification (for example, illness of the Member, family circumstance, Town business) for more than three consecutive scheduled meetings or on a regular basis.

Members are required to be diligent in responding to inquiries from their constituents, even if their response is that they will not be involving themselves in the constituent's matter of concern.

9.4 Members shall conduct themselves with appropriate decorum at all times.

**Commentary:**

As leaders in the community, Members are held to a higher standard of behaviour and conduct, and accordingly their behaviour should be exemplary whenever they can be identified as Town elected official.

Members are required to comply with all Town policies governing respectful behaviour, including Part D, Sections 12 and 13 of this Code of Conduct.

## **10 Media Communications**

10.1 Members of Council will accurately communicate the decisions of Council, even if they disagree with the majority decision of Council, and by so doing affirm the respect for and integrity in the decision-making processes of Council.

10.2 Members of Council will keep confidential information confidential, until such time as the matter can properly be made public.

10.3 In all media communications, including social media, members will treat each other, staff and members of the public with decorum, dignity and respect, and shall avoid messaging that amounts to abuse, bullying or intimidation.

**Commentary:**

A Member may state that he/she did not support a decision or voted against a decision. A Member must refrain from making disparaging comments about staff, other Members of Council, or about Council's processes and decisions.

A Member should at all times refrain from speculating or reflecting upon the motives of other Members of Council, staff or members of the public. While openness in government is critical, governments also must respect confidentiality when a matter must remain, at least for a period of time, confidential. Breaches of confidentiality by Members erode public confidence.

While Members are encouraged to actively participate in vigorous debate, Members should understand that they are part of a democratically elected representative body and should not engage in social media as if they are outsiders. In this regard, caution should be exercised when blogging, posting, tweeting, re-posting and linking to posts using social media, whether the member is using a personal account or a Town account.

Members who post on social media should recognize that the Canadian Association of Journalists has identified the ethical conflict faced by journalists holding elected public office. It is recognized that there is an irreconcilable conflict in holding both roles.

While social media can be an excellent tool for communicating quickly with constituents and sharing ideas and obtaining input, social media can breed incivility that generally is avoided in face-to-face interactions. In a world where a transitory comment can become part of the permanent record, Members should

exercise restraint in reacting too quickly, or promoting the social media posts of others whose views may be disparaging of Staff, Council's decisions or another Member's perspectives. Members should take particular care not to inflame public sentiment to the detriment of a reasoned, informed discussion in committee or Council.

Members hosting social media sites or accounts should consider articulating and posting their own policy of addressing how frequently they will monitor the site for the purpose of identifying and removing disparaging, abusive or hateful comments.

## **11 Respect for Town By-laws and Policies**

11.1 Members shall encourage public respect for the Town and its by-laws.

11.2 Members shall adhere to such by-laws, policies and procedures adopted by Council that are applicable to them.

### **Commentary:**

A Councillor must not encourage disobedience of a Town by-law in responding to a member of the public, as this undermines confidence in the Town and in the Rule of Law.

Members of Council are required to observe the policies and procedures established by Town Council at all times, including the Council Procedure By-law and this Code of Conduct. In exceptional circumstances, a Member may request Council grant an exemption from any corporate policy.

## **12 Respectful Workplace**

12.1 Members are governed by the Ontario Human Rights Code and Town policies governing respect in the workplace. All Members have a duty to treat members of the public, one another and staff appropriately and without abuse, bullying or intimidation and to ensure that their work environment is free from discrimination and harassment.

12.2 All complaints received involving members of Council under a policy governing respect in the workplace shall be referred to the Integrity Commissioner for processing in accordance with both the policy and the Council Code of Conduct Complaints Protocol.

### **Commentary:**

It is the policy of the Town of Orangeville that all persons be treated fairly in the workplace in an environment free of discrimination or personal and sexual harassment.

The policy provides for a healthy and safe work environment that is free from discrimination, harassment and violence of any kind and provides for the appropriate management of any occurrences of harassment and discrimination.

Members should be aware that even minor incivilities that are left unchecked can lead to a toxic workplace atmosphere.

### **13 Conduct Respecting Staff**

- 13.1 No Member shall compel staff to engage in partisan political activities or be subjected to threats or discrimination for refusing to engage in such activities.
- 13.2 No Member shall use, or attempt to use, their authority for the purpose of intimidating, threatening, coercing, commanding or influencing any staff member with the intent of interfering in staff's duties, including the duty to disclose improper activity.
- 13.3 Members shall be respectful of the role of staff to advise based on political neutrality and objectivity and without undue influence from any individual Member or faction of the Council.
- 13.4 No Member shall maliciously or falsely impugn or injure the professional or ethical reputation or the prospects or practice of staff, and all Members shall show respect for the professional capacities of the staff of the Town.

#### **Commentary:**

Staff and Members of Council are all entitled to be treated with respect and dignity in the workplace.

Under the direction of the Chief Administrative Officer, staff serve the Council as a whole, and the combined interests of all Members as evidenced through the decisions of Council. Only Council as a whole has the authority to approve budget, policy, committee processes and other matters.

Accordingly, Members shall direct requests outside of Council-approved budget, process or policy directly to Council at either a Committee of the Whole or Council meeting as applicable. In so doing they may seek the guidance of the Chief Administrative Officer, or other senior staff as may be applicable.

In practical terms, there are distinct and specialized roles carried out by Council as a whole and by Councillors when performing their other roles. The key requirements of these roles include dealing with constituents and the general public, participating as Members of Council at Standing Committee or Council meetings, and participating as Council representatives on agencies, boards, commissions and other bodies. Similarly, there are distinct and specialized roles expected of Town staff in both the carrying out of their responsibilities and in dealing with the Council. Staff are expected to provide information to Members that they are entitled to.

Town staff are accountable to the Chief Administrative Officer (unless they perform an independent or statutory function) who is accountable to Town Council. Sometimes the line between staff duties and activities that are political in nature is

not clear. Members of Council must respect the difference between the two in making requests of staff.

Members of Council should expect a high quality of advice from staff based on political neutrality and objectivity irrespective of party politics, the loyalty of persons in power, or their personal opinions.

It is inappropriate for a Member to attempt to influence staff to circumvent normal processes in a matter, or overlook deficiencies in a file or application. It is also inappropriate for Members to involve themselves in matters of administration or departmental management which fall within the jurisdiction of the Chief Administrative Officer or any staff member operating under independent or statutory authority. Any such attempts should be reported to the Integrity Commissioner.

#### **14 Employment of Council Relatives/Family Members**

14.1 No Member shall attempt to influence the outcome, or to influence any Town employee to hire or promote a Family Member.

14.2 No Members shall make any decision or participate in the process to hire, transfer, promote, demote, discipline or terminate any Family Member.

14.3 No Member shall supervise a Family Member, or be placed in a position of influence over a Family Member.

14.4 No Member shall attempt to use a family relationship for his or her personal benefit or gain.

14.5 Every Member shall adhere to the Town's policies governing human resources and recruitment.

##### **Commentary:**

If a Family Member of a Councillor is an applicant for employment with the Town or is a candidate for promotion or transfer, the Family Member will proceed through the usual selection process pursuant to the Town's hiring policies, with no special consideration.

#### **15 Not Undermine, Work Against Council's Decisions**

15.1 Members of Council shall not actively undermine the implementation of Council's decisions.

##### **Commentary:**

The role of elected officials, once a council decision is made, is to support the implementation of that decision, not to work against its implementation, publicly or behind the scenes. Council decisions are arrived at following discussion and debate, reflecting the democratic process. Members are expected to engage in debate with their fellow council members through the democratic process of

government. However, once Council has made its decision, Members must recognize that decision as the duly-considered decision of Council. As members of that body individual members – including those who did not agree with the decision - are not to engage in activities that seek to challenge or undermine that decision.

Members can express disagreement with Council's decisions, but it is contrary to the ethical behaviour of members of Council to actively seek to undermine, challenge or work against Council's decisions. That said, this rule is not intended to fetter a Member's obligation to vote in what they determine is in the best interest of Council at the time of a vote, despite they or Council having taken a contrary position previously. It is also not intended to prevent a Member from referring constituents to resources that they might use to challenge Council, so long as the Member does not participate in the challenge.

In the absence of the exceptions noted below, when members participate in activities to challenge Council's properly considered decisions, such as legal challenges or other forms of litigation, they act in a manner that is contrary to the interests of the municipality as determined by the decision of the democratically elected governing body, Council. The practical impact of unchecked advocacy can create challenges to staff as to when and how much information can be provided to Council (legal advice for example) because of the possibility that a Member might later join in a challenge to the decision, and use 'insider knowledge' in that regard.

**15.2 Members of Council shall not engage in litigation or other legal challenges against the municipality or Council's decisions. Despite this provision,**

- 15.2.1 Members may pursue a complaint or request for investigation under any of the oversight, transparency and accountability mechanisms provided under Part V.1 and under section 239 of the Municipal Act.
- 15.2.2 Members may pursue a complaint or request for investigation under a statutory scheme dealing with access to information, the protection of privacy, or the protection of human rights;
- 15.2.3 Members are not restricted from participating in litigation or other legal challenges if they are uniquely impacted by the decision, such as when Council has imposed a penalty or reprimand following a report of the Integrity Commissioner;
- 15.2.4 Members are not restricted from participating in litigation or other legal challenges if they did not participate, and were not entitled to participate, in the deliberations and respective decision of Council, or in regard to which the City has made a decision respecting their interests, in circumstances where they are uniquely impacted by the decision.
- 15.2.5 Members may seek to have a Council decision reconsidered in accordance with the Procedure By-law.

**Commentary:**



Members who were not entitled to participate in Council's original decision, as would be the case if they had recused themselves because they had a disqualifying interest in a matter because they were uniquely impacted (such as in regard to an application to develop their personal residence) are not subsequently restricted from advocating on their own behalf in the proper forum. The same is true with respect to decisions made by Town staff within their delegated or operating authority (such as in respect of the issuance of a permit for an addition on their personal residence).

## **16 Reprisals and Obstruction**

- 16.1 It is a violation of the Code of Conduct to obstruct the Integrity Commissioner in the carrying out of their responsibilities.
- 16.2 No Member shall threaten or undertake any active reprisal against a person initiating an inquiry or complaint under the Code of Conduct, or against a person who provides information to the Integrity Commissioner in any investigation.
- 16.3 It is a violation of the Code of Conduct to destroy documents or erase electronic communications or refuse to respond to the Integrity Commissioner where a formal complaint has been lodged under the Code of Conduct.

## **17 Acting on Advice of Integrity Commissioner**

- 17.1 Any written advice given by the Integrity Commissioner to a Member binds the Integrity Commissioner in any subsequent consideration of the conduct of the Member in the same matter, as long as all the relevant facts were disclosed to the Integrity Commissioner, and the Member adhered to the advice given.

## **18 Implementation**

- 18.1 Members are expected to formally and informally review their adherence to the Code on a regular basis or when so requested by Council.
- 18.2 At the beginning of each term and periodically throughout, Members will be expected to attend training provided by the Integrity Commissioner.
- 18.3 Council can terminate the Integrity Commissioner only by a two-thirds vote of all members.
- 18.4 The Integrity Commissioner shall file an annual report to Town Council respecting the advice, education and investigations carried out in the previous year, and developments or recommendations of significance related to the role of the Integrity Commissioner.
- 18.5 The Integrity Commissioner shall be mindful of their statutory obligation to maintain confidentiality in setting the content of any reports submitted to Council.

### **Commentary:**

Members are expected to understand the obligations on elected officials set out in this Code of Conduct and are encouraged to contact the Integrity Commissioner for any clarification required. A Code of Conduct component will be included as part of the orientation for each new term of Council.

## **E. Complaint Protocol**

### **1. Informal Complaint Procedure**

- 1.1. Any person or representative of an organization who has identified or witnessed behaviour or an activity by a member of Council that they believe is in contravention of the Council Code of Conduct (the "Code") may wish to address the prohibited behaviour or activity themselves as follows:
  - 1.1.1. advise the member that the behaviour or activity contravenes the Code;
  - 1.1.2. encourage the member to stop the prohibited behaviour or activity;
  - 1.1.3. keep a written record of the incidents including dates, times, locations, other persons present, and any other relevant information;
  - 1.1.4. if applicable, confirm to the member satisfaction with the response of the member; or, if applicable, advise the member of dissatisfaction with the response; and
  - 1.1.5. consider the need to pursue the matter in accordance with the formal complaint procedure outlined in Part B, or in accordance with another applicable judicial or quasi-judicial process or complaint procedure.
- 1.2 All persons and organizations are encouraged to initially pursue this informal complaint procedure as a means of stopping and remedying a behaviour or activity that is prohibited by the Code. With the consent of the complaining individual or organization and the member, the Integrity Commissioner may be part of any informal process. However, it is not a precondition or a prerequisite that those complaining must pursue the informal complaint procedure before pursuing the Formal Complaint Procedure in Part E, Section 2.

### **2. Formal Complaint Procedure**

#### **2.1. Initial Complaint**

- 2.1.1. A request for an investigation of a complaint that a member has contravened the Code of Conduct (the "complaint") shall be sent directly to the Integrity Commissioner by E-mail substantially in the form attached to this Protocol as Schedule "A".
- 2.1.2. All complaints shall be submitted by an identifiable individual (which includes the authorized signing officer of an organization).

- 2.1.3. A complaint shall set out reasonable and probable grounds for the allegation that the member has contravened the Code.

The complaint should include the name of the member, the provision of the Code allegedly contravened, facts constituting the alleged contravention, the names and contact information of witnesses, and contact information for the complainant during normal business hours.

- 2.1.4. Election Blackout Period:

No investigation shall be commenced or continued, nor shall the Integrity Commissioner report to Council respecting an investigation, within the election period described within s.223.4 and 223.4.1 of the Municipal Act, except as described in those sections.

## **2.2. Classification by Integrity Commissioner**

- 2.2.1. Upon receipt of the request, the Integrity Commissioner shall make an initial classification to determine if the matter is, on its face, a complaint with respect to non-compliance with the Code and not covered by other legislation, or a complaint with respect to the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act or other relevant Council policies.

- 2.2.2. If the complaint, on its face, is not a complaint with respect to non-compliance with the Code or another Council policy governing ethical behaviour or the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act, or if the complaint is covered by other legislation, the Integrity Commissioner shall advise the complainant in writing as follows:

2.2.2.1. if the complaint on its face is an allegation of a criminal nature consistent with the Criminal Code of Canada, the complainant shall be advised that if the complainant wishes to pursue any such allegation, the complainant must pursue it with the appropriate police force; and

2.2.2.2. if the complaint on its face is with respect to non-compliance with the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, the complainant shall be advised that the matter will be referred for review to the Town Clerk; and

2.2.2.3. the complainant shall be advised that the matter, or part of the matter, is not within the jurisdiction of the Integrity Commissioner to process, with any additional reasons and referrals as the Integrity Commissioner considers appropriate. The Integrity Commissioner may proceed with that part of the complaint that is within jurisdiction.

- 2.2.3. The Integrity Commissioner may assist the complainant in restating, narrowing or clarifying the complaint so that the public interest will be best served were the complaint to be pursued.

- 2.2.4. The Integrity Commissioner may report to Council that a specific complaint is not within the jurisdiction of the Integrity Commissioner.

**2.3. Investigation**

- 2.3.1. The Integrity Commissioner is responsible for performing the duties set out in this Protocol independently and shall report directly to Council in respect of all such matters. In applying this Protocol, the Integrity Commissioner shall retain the discretion to conduct investigations applying the principles of procedural fairness, and any deviation from the provisions of this Protocol for that purpose shall not invalidate the investigation or result in the Integrity Commissioner losing jurisdiction.
- 2.3.2. If the Integrity Commissioner is of the opinion that a complaint is frivolous, vexatious or not made in good faith, or that there are no grounds or insufficient grounds for an investigation, or that the pursuit of the investigation would not, in the opinion of the Integrity Commissioner be in the public interest, the Integrity Commissioner shall not conduct an investigation, or, where that becomes apparent in the course of an investigation, terminate the investigation.
- 2.3.3. The Integrity Commissioner shall be mindful of their statutory obligation to maintain confidentiality in setting the content of any reports submitted to Council.
- 2.3.4. Where the Integrity Commissioner rejects or terminates an investigation reason shall be provided.
- 2.3.4.1. If a complaint has been classified as being within the Integrity Commissioner's jurisdiction and not rejected under section 3, the Commissioner shall investigate and may attempt to settle the complaint.
- 2.3.4.2. The Integrity Commissioner may in exceptional circumstances elect to exercise the powers of a Commission under Parts I and II of the Public Inquiries Act, as contemplated by Subsection 223.4(2) of the Act. In most respects this means that the Integrity Commissioner can compel the attendance of witnesses (under oath or affirmation, as may be warranted) and/or the production of documents and things.
- 2.3.5. The Integrity Commissioner will proceed as follows, except where otherwise required by the Public Inquiries Act and/or in the context of a particular situation, the principles of procedural fairness:
- 2.3.5.1. provide the complaint and supporting material (or a summary thereof) to the member whose conduct is in question and provide the member with a reasonable opportunity to respond.
- 2.3.5.2. Except where the Integrity Commissioner determines that it is not in the public interest to do so, the name of the complainant shall be provided as part of the complaint documents.

- 2.3.5.3. If necessary, after reviewing the written materials, the Integrity Commissioner may speak to anyone relevant to the complaint, access and examine any of the information described in subsections 223.4(3) and (4) of the Municipal Act and may enter any Town work location relevant to the complaint for the purposes of investigation and settlement.
- 2.3.5.4. The Integrity Commissioner shall not issue a report finding a violation of the Code of Conduct on the part of any member unless the member has had reasonable notice of the basis for and an opportunity to comment on the proposed findings.
- 2.3.5.5. The Integrity Commissioner may make interim reports to Council where necessary and as required to address any instances of interference, obstruction or retaliation encountered during the investigation.
- 2.3.6. The Integrity Commissioner shall report to the complainant and the member generally no later than 90 days after the making of the complaint.
  - 2.3.6.1. Where the complaint is sustained in whole or in part, the Integrity Commissioner may also report to Council outlining the findings, the terms of any settlement, and recommended corrective action, if any.
  - 2.3.6.2. Where the complaint is dismissed, other than in exceptional circumstances, the Integrity Commissioner shall not report to Council.
  - 2.3.6.3. Any recommended corrective action must be permitted in law and shall be designed to ensure that the inappropriate behaviour or activity does not continue.
- 2.3.7. If the Integrity Commissioner determines that there has been no contravention of the Code of Conduct or that a contravention occurred although the member took all reasonable measures to prevent it, or that a contravention occurred that was trivial or committed through inadvertence or an error of judgement made in good faith, the Integrity Commissioner shall so state if a report is submitted to Council, and shall recommend that no penalty be imposed.
- 2.3.8. The Town Clerk shall process reports submitted by the Integrity Commissioner for the next regular meeting of Council after receipt, if received by the agenda deadline.

## **2.4. Council Review**

- 2.4.1. Upon receipt of recommendations from the Integrity Commissioner, Council may, in circumstances where the Integrity Commissioner has determined there has been a violation of the Code of Conduct, impose either of two penalties:
  - 2.4.1.1. a reprimand; or

2.4.1.2. suspension of the remuneration paid to the Member in respect of his/her services as a Member of Council or a local board, as the case may be, for a period of up to 90 days,

and may also take the following actions:

2.4.1.3. removal from membership of a committee;

2.4.1.4. removal as chair of a committee;

2.4.1.5. request repayment or reimbursement of monies received;

2.4.1.6. request return of property or reimbursement of its value;

2.4.1.7. such other remedial measures that Council has the jurisdiction to impose.

## **2.5. Confidentiality**

2.5.1. A complaint will be processed in compliance with the confidentiality requirements in sections 223.5 and 223.6 of the Municipal Act, which are summarized in the following subsections.

2.5.2. The Integrity Commissioner and every person acting under her or his instructions shall preserve secrecy with respect to all matters that come to his or her knowledge in the course of any investigation except as required by law in a criminal proceeding.

2.5.3. Any references by the Integrity Commissioner in an annual or other periodic report to a complaint or an investigation shall not disclose confidential information that could identify a person concerned.

2.5.4. The Integrity Commissioner in a report to Council on whether a specific member has violated the Code of Conduct shall only disclose such matters as in the Integrity Commissioner's opinion are necessary for the purposes of the report. All such reports from the Integrity Commissioner to Council will be made available to the public by placing the report on a public agenda.

**Schedule "A"**  
**Complaint Inquiry**

I \_\_\_\_\_ hereby request the Integrity Commissioner for the Town of Orangeville to conduct an inquiry about whether or not the following member(s) of the Town Council has contravened the Council Code of Conduct or the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act*:

I have reasonable and probable grounds to believe that the above member(s) has contravened the Council Code of Conduct and/or the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act* by reason of the following (please include dates, times and location of conduct, the Rules believed to be contravened, and sufficient particulars to enable the Integrity Commissioner to assess the matter, including as appropriate the names of persons involved and witnesses, and information as to how they can be reached, (attach additional pages as needed):

I hereby request the Integrity Commissioner to conduct an inquiry with respect to the above conduct. Attached are copies of documents and records relevant to the requested inquiry.

Date:

Signature:

Name:

Address:

Email:

Phone:

Email completed Form to Principles Integrity at: [postoffice@principlesintegrity.org](mailto:postoffice@principlesintegrity.org)