

# Investigations & Remedial Recommendation Bylaw Amendments

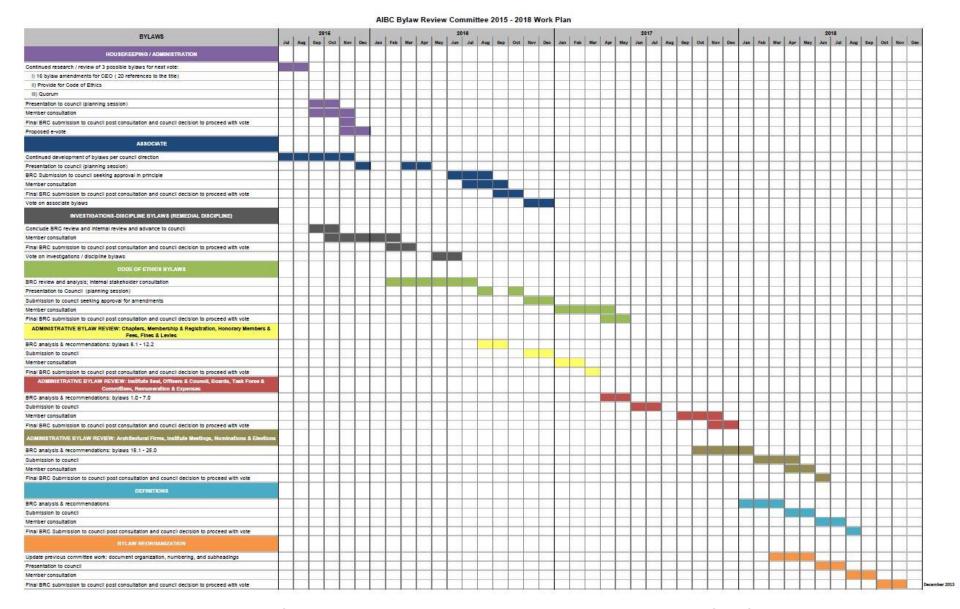
Updated April 4, 2016 to reflect changes made to the draft bylaws following member consultation, council and BRC review.

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#### We ask that you please remember to:

- Turn off your cell phones;
- Raise your hand and wait to be called upon;
- Comment or ask a question, one at a time;
- · Give everyone an opportunity to respond; and
- Wait until all have had a chance to respond before asking another question.

Thank you for attending!



#### **AIBC Bylaw Review Committee 2015-2018 Work-plan**

#### **Professional Conduct**

The AIBC's professional conduct complaint and investigation process has operated under the *Rules for the Professional Conduct Process* of the AIBC since 2001.

# **Changes Proposed**

Two changes are proposed to this longstanding process:

- 1. That the process be elevated from the *Rules* to bylaws; and
- 2. The establishment of a "remedial recommendation process" within the process.

# The Rationale for Elevating the Process from Rules to Bylaws:

• Section 46 of the Architects Act provides:

#### **Inquiry**

46 (1) The council may order an inquiry by a disciplinary committee into a complaint against a member, architectural firm, licensee or associate or into the conduct, capability or fitness to practise of a member, architectural firm or licensee.

 Section 51.1 establishes authority to resolve any issue that would otherwise proceed to an inquiry under section 46 by consensual resolution

# The Rationale for Elevating the Process from Rules to Bylaws:

 The Act is silent about the complaint and investigation process that may lead to inquiry or consensual resolution.

# The Rationale for Elevating the Process from Rules to Bylaws:

- In 2001, AIBC Council approved *Rules for the Professional Conduct Process* of the AIBC.
- These Rules were most recently updated in September 2013 to reflect that the Act and Bylaws had been amended to incorporate consensual resolution.
- Until the Act is modernized with respect to investigations and discipline, enshrining the fundamentals of the institute's conduct process in bylaws is an important step.

# From Rules to Bylaws...examples

#### Rule to Bylaw with minor edits

#### **Rule 5.6**

 The disciplinary committee shall conduct its hearings at the offices of the AIBC, unless an alternative venue is required. Hearings shall be open to the public. However, disciplinary committee shall deliberate in camera.

#### **Bylaw 37.31**

• The disciplinary committee shall conduct its hearings at the offices of the AIBC, unless an alternative venue is required. Hearings shall be open to the public except for the disciplinary committee's in camera deliberations and in any circumstance where the disciplinary committee deems it appropriate to exclude some or all non-parties to the proceeding. However, disciplinary committee shall deliberate in camera.

# From Rules to Bylaws...examples

#### Rule that will not become a bylaw

#### **Rule 1.4**

• These Rules are intended to provide procedural guidance regarding the professional conduct process of the institute to members and other registrants, complainants, respondents, institute staff, the investigations committee, the panel, disciplinary committees and council. These Rules shall not be applied to restrict or fetter the exercise of any discretion conferred on any person or body of persons by the Act.

#### **Bylaw**

 No corresponding bylaw – no longer considered necessary and effectively deleted.

#### From Rules to Bylaws...examples

#### No Rule → New Bylaw

#### Rule

No corresponding rule

#### **Bylaw 37.20 NEW**

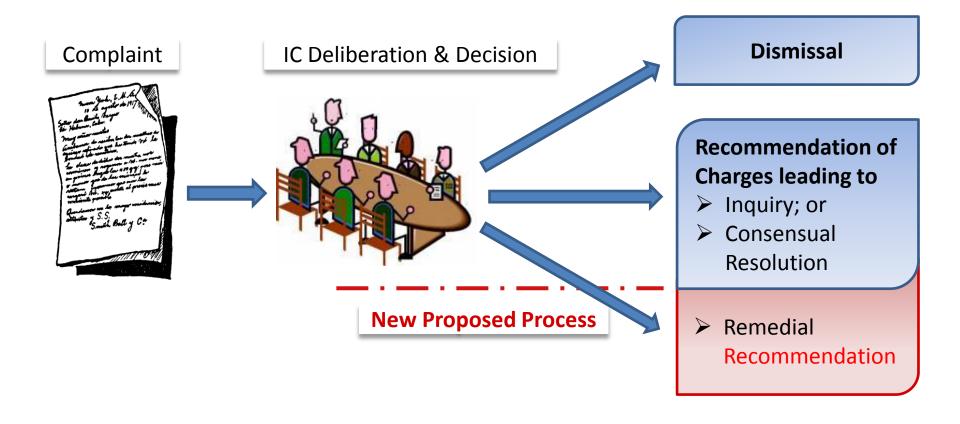
Where the investigations committee concludes after an investigation that a matter raises concerns about a respondent's conduct, competency or fitness to practice that would be better resolved through a remedial discipline process intended to improve a respondent's practice or otherwise protect the public, rather than referral to a disciplinary inquiry, it shall provide a report with a direction remedial recommendation for remedial discipline to the remedial discipline review panel. There is no appeal from a decision of the investigations committee as to whether a remedial recommendation is appropriate for a particular investigation.

A full table showing the bylaw modification is found on the AIBC <u>website</u>.

#### The Investigations Process:

- On average, the Investigations Committee reviews 15-20 complaints a year.
- Of these complaints, approximately:
  - > one third are dismissed;
  - one third are dismissed with non-binding observations from the Committee; and
  - > one third result in a recommendation of charges.

#### **AIBC Investigation Process:**



# Why Remedial Recommendation:

Currently, the Rules provide for one of two outcomes after an investigation:

- A recommendation of charges, leading to an inquiry or consensual resolution; or
- Dismissal of the complaint (with or without observations).

# Limitations of This "Binary" Approach:

- The Investigations Committee is bound by these zero-sum options.
- There is currently no third option to deal with situations in which a remedial approach is more appropriate than an inquiry or consensual resolution.

- The proposed process would give the Investigations Committee the authority to make a "remedial recommendation" – proposed bylaw 37.16(e).
- This could include mandatory coursework, counselling, examinations, peer review/practice evaluation, an oral conduct review or other appropriate measures.

 A separate panel, the Remedial Review Panel, would monitor and assess compliance with the remedial direction and report back to the Investigations Committee.

- A respondent has the option to accept or reject a remedial recommendation. A decision to reject a remedial recommendation would not result in a separate disciplinary violation, but rather the matter would proceed normally through the discipline process.
- If a respondent chose not to comply with a remedial recommendation, or failed to satisfy the direction, the Investigations Committee would have authority to recommend charges, in which case the file would move to an inquiry or consensual resolution.

- Upon successful conclusion of the remedial recommendation process, a summary of the file would be published without the respondent's name – a 'green sheet light'.
- The completion of a remedial recommendation will not form part of the respondent's professional disciplinary record.

# WHEN would Remedial Recommendation be used?

The Investigations Committee may make a remedial recommendation, rather than make a recommendation of charges regarding the architect's conduct **IF**:

 The committee determines that the conduct meets the threshold for a charge, but considers remedial recommendation to be in the public interest and a more effective resolution. Factors in determining if remedial recommendation is an appropriate resolution of a complaint investigation include:

- The registrant's professional conduct record;
- Seriousness of the conduct in the complaint;
- The need for specific or general deterrence;
- Acknowledgement of the misconduct and any steps taken to remedy any loss or damage caused by the misconduct;

#### Factors that are taken into account ...

- The likelihood that remedial recommendation will provide an effective remedial result or rehabilitate the respondent;
- Other mitigating factors such as personal life challenges, mental health issues or physical illness.

- There is no one type of case that is automatically suitable for remedial recommendation.
- Two hypothetical complaint scenarios illustrate two possible discipline results, as follows:

#### Complaint One:

Architect Joe has been an architect for 15 years. He operates his own firm as a sole practitioner. A client building a family residence complains about Joe not providing the services she understood she hired Joe to provide. It turns out Joe failed to sign a client-architect agreement (contract) and failed to seal drawings submitted for development permit.

Upon investigation of the complaint, the Committee finds:

- Architect Joe has had an established practice for 15 years;
- Architect Joe has a professional conduct record comprised of two other complaints based on similar facts; and
- Architect Joe has taken the position that written client—architect agreements are unnecessary and that the bylaws regarding seal application are ambiguous and merely a suggestion.

#### Complaint Two:

Architect Jane has been an architect for four years. She operates her own firm as a sole practitioner. A client building a family residence complains about Jane not providing the services she understood she hired Jane to provide. It turns out Jane failed to sign a client-architect agreement (contract) and failed to seal her drawings submitted for development permit.

Upon investigation of the complaint, the Committee finds:

- Architect Jane is relatively new to the profession;
- Architect Jane has no professional conduct record;
- In response to the complaint, Architect Jane provides a letter that says she is aware of the importance of a client-architect agreement and she is sorry that she failed to sign one. She explains that she believed a short, e-mailed fee proposal that did not even require a client response was an adequate clientarchitect agreement, based on her experience as an intern architect at another firm; and

 Architect Jane also acknowledged that she failed to seal the development permit drawings but said she understood from conversations with more senior architects and building officials that the AHJ could lawfully determine whether the architect's seal is necessary at the DP stage.

- In both complaint files, the same bylaws (requirement for a client-architect agreement and sealed drawings) have been breached, requiring consideration by the Investigations Committee of a disciplinary outcome.
- Under the current process, the Committee has the options of dismissing the complaint or recommending charges.
- Based on the facts of the two complaints, they may not warrant the same disciplinary response.

Complaint One: Charges are Appropriate:

- There were breaches of the bylaws and no mitigating factors to suggest an appropriate outcome except charges and an inquiry or consensual resolution.
- Based on the facts, only a recommendation of charges would be an effective resolution of the complaint. However, remedial orders are still possible with a consensual resolution agreement or a discipline committee order after an inquiry.

Complaint Two: Remedial Recommendation is Appropriate

- Although there were breaches of the bylaws that require a corrective response, the mitigating factors suggest that an inquiry or consensual resolution – with all of the expense, resources and public naming of the respondent – may not be in the public interest.
- Architect Jane and the public might be better served by directing Jane to upgrade her understanding of the bylaws and satisfactory architectural practice in order to improve her practice.

#### **Complaint Two:**

- The potential for remediation is better for this scenario.
- Remediation could include completion of a course, such as Ethics, Act & Bylaws, other courses, and a requirement that she confirm by way of an undertaking that she has changed her practice by always signing standard client-architect agreements and sealing all drawings for formal submission.
- The remedial recommendation option helps Jane improve her practice, thus reducing the likelihood of future complaints and/or civil claims.

- Complaint two is an example that calls for the option of remedial recommendation — a process that the AIBC cannot currently offer.
- Under the current model, both complaints would result in a recommendation of charges and discipline through an inquiry or consensual resolution.

#### Remedial Recommendation Process

- The primary benefit of the proposed process is the opportunity to provide a more appropriate and remedial outcome than is currently available.
- The Investigations Committee would retain authority to recommend charges for complaints that do not lend themselves to remedial practice. As before, all decisions are made by Architect volunteer Committee members.

## **Investigations Committee Support**

 The proposed remedial recommendation option responds to the concerns of staff and the Investigations Committee about how to better serve the public interest by providing the most appropriate discipline, within the constraints of the *Architects Act*.

## Letter from Investigations Committee:

October 19, 2015

"Please accept this letter as a formal endorsement of the efforts of the Bylaw Review Committee to elevate key rules of the current investigation process into bylaws.

The Investigations Committee welcomes this initiative.

The Committee is anxious also to see an additional discipline option be introduced and supported through a bylaw.

The application of a remedial course of action would give the Investigations Committee more flexibility in addressing complaints that may be better resolved through a Remedial Discipline process."

#### Next Steps:

- Beginning in October 2015, the Bylaw Review Committee (BRC) will hold at least three member consultation sessions to discuss the proposed changes with members.
- After the consultation sessions are completed, the BRC will consider all member feedback and prepare a final submission of the bylaw amendments to council. <u>As with previous bylaw initiatives, member</u> feedback will be appended to the submission.

#### **Next Steps:**

• If council approves the final submission of the bylaw amendments, the vote by members on the bylaw amendments will likely be held in the Spring or Summer of 2016.

#### Feedback:

- Provide comments verbally or in writing during the session.
- By e-mail at <u>bylawfeedback@aibc.ca</u>.
- All feedback is considered by the BRC before its final submission and by council before its final approval.



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