

**MINUTES OF THE STRATA COUNCIL MEETING
FOR STRATA PLAN LMS 280 "CHATEAU COMOX"
HELD ON THURSDAY JANUARY 26, 2023 AT 7:00 P.M.
BY VIRTUAL ZOOM**

COUNCIL IN ATTENDANCE:

Don Davidson	
Kevin Wice	President/Treasurer
Adriaan de Vries	Secretary
Iain Braidwood	Vice-President
Kim Adamson	

REGRETS:

PROPERTY MANAGER:

Edward Jang, CPRPM
Sterling Management Services Ltd.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 7:00 P.M. The meeting was chaired by Kevin Wice.

This council meeting was originally scheduled as "In Camera" due to the sensitive discussion of the CRT decision and would involve the discussion about the strata lot involved in the CRT action. An In Camera meeting did not require promulgation of the meeting info. However, Strata council decided during the meeting that all owners must be advised of the decision made.

2. GENERAL BUSINESS

Strata council reviewed and discussed the CRT decision regarding the recent CRT against the owners of Strata Plan LMS280.

Strata council noted that CRT agreed that having owners who use gas pay for their fair share of the gas was correct and in order.

CRT has agreed that the strata corporation bylaws were written correctly and in order.

The part that CRT felt the strata council errored is the formula to determine the amount of user fee. CRT advises the use fee must be fair and reasonable and CRT felt the current formula calculation was a little arbitrary.

Strata council instructed property manager to obtain quotes for third party metering for gas.

Strata council instructed property manager to comply with CRT order by:

1. Immediately stop charging the gas user fee to the applicants (Strata lot 19)
2. Within 30 days of this order to reimburse the applicants \$225.00 for CRT fees
3. Reverse all prior gas user fees charged to the applicant or strata lot 19

CRT order and decision are attached to these minutes.

Strata council will commence deliberation regarding the formulating/calculation for gas consumption and may seek other owners for their input.

Strata council will organize/arrange for window cleaning to be scheduled early April to late June 2023.

The property manager reported Strata Corporation insurance has been renewed with Capri/CMW at a slight savings compared to last year's premiums. Attached to these minutes is the Strata insurance coverage summary. Owners are reminded to compare the strata insurance deductibles to each owner's insurance deductible coverage.

Strata council reminds all owners to contact the Sterling assigned property manager (Edward Jang email: edward@sterlingmgmt.ca) with any questions or request.

Owners can reach out to Li Zhau (li@sterlingmgmt.ca) with any questions relating to owner's strata fee payments.

Strata council can also be reached with any questions (chateaucomox@gmail.com)

3. ADJOURNMENT

With no further business, it was then **Moved and Seconded** to adjourn the meeting at 8:00 P.M.

MOTION CARRIED



Civil Resolution Tribunal

Date Issued: January 19, 2023

Amendment Date: January 20, 2023¹

File: ST-2022-004803

Type: Strata

Civil Resolution Tribunal

Indexed as: *Ker v. The Owners, Strata Plan LMS 280, 2023 BCCRT 54*

B E T W E E N :

LOIS KER and RUSSELL KER

APPLICANT

A N D :

The Owners, Strata Plan LMS 280

RESPONDENT

AMENDED¹ REASONS FOR DECISION

Tribunal Member:

J. Garth Cambrey, Vice Chair

INTRODUCTION

1. This is a strata property dispute about the enforceability of a bylaw and rule that charge a user fee for natural gas consumption.

2. The applicants, Lois and Russell Ker, co-own strata lot 19 (SL19) in the respondent strata corporation, The Owners, Strata Plan LMS 280¹ (strata). Mrs. Ker represents the applicants. A strata council member represents the strata.
3. The Kers say the strata, at a special general meeting (SGM) held March 31, 2022, passed a bylaw and ratified a rule that impose user fees for natural gas consumption which they say is inconsistent with the *Strata Property Act* (SPA) and *Strata Property Regulation* (Regulation). First, they say the SPA and Regulation do not permit the strata to “segregate common expenses such as utilities on a user fee basis”. Second, they say the user fee is unreasonable. SL19 is a strata lot that is subject to the recently approved natural gas user fee.
4. As remedy, the Kers ask for orders that the bylaw be “removed”, and that the strata stop invoicing them the monthly user fee.
5. The strata agrees it passed the bylaw and ratified the rule, but disagrees that the bylaw and rule are contrary to the legislation. I infer the strata asks that the Ker's claims be dismissed.
6. As explained below, I find the strata must immediately stop enforcing Bylaw 35 and rule 13, and stop invoicing the Kers for gas user fees under the bylaw and rule. That includes reversing user fees already charged to the Kers or SL19.

JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE

7. These are the formal written reasons of the Civil Resolution Tribunal (CRT). The CRT has jurisdiction over strata property claims under section 121 of the *Civil Resolution Tribunal Act* (CRTA). CRTA section 2 says the CRT's mandate is to provide dispute resolution services accessibly, quickly, economically, informally, and flexibly. In resolving disputes, the CRT must apply principles of law and fairness, and recognize any relationships between the dispute's parties that will likely continue after the CRT process has ended.
8. CRTA section 39 says the CRT has discretion to decide the format of the hearing, including by writing, telephone, videoconferencing, email, or a combination of these.

Here, I find that I am properly able to assess and weigh the documentary evidence and submissions before me. Further, bearing in mind the CRT's mandate that includes proportionality and a speedy resolution of disputes, I find that an oral hearing is not necessary in the interests of justice and fairness.

9. CRTA section 42 says the CRT may accept as evidence information that it considers relevant, necessary and appropriate, even where the information would not be admissible in court. The CRT may also ask questions of the parties and witnesses and inform itself in any other way it considers appropriate.
10. Under section 123 of the CRTA and the CRT rules, in resolving this dispute the CRT may order a party to do or stop doing something, order a party to pay money, or order any other terms or conditions the CRT considers appropriate.

ISSUES

11. The issues in this dispute are:
 - a. Is the gas user fee a permissible user fee under the SPA and Regulation?
 - b. If so, has the strata determined the amount of the gas user fee on a reasonable basis?
 - c. What is an appropriate remedy, if any?

BACKGROUND, EVIDENCE AND ANALYSIS

12. As applicant in a civil proceeding such as this, the Kers must prove their claims on a balance of probabilities, meaning more likely than not. I have considered all the submissions and evidence provided by the parties, but refer only to information I find relevant to explain my decision.
13. The strata was created in February 1992 under the *Condominium Act* and continues to exist under the SPA. It consists of 21 residential strata lots in the 8-storey building. SL19 is located on the 7th floor of the building and undisputedly has a gas fireplace and gas stove.

Is the gas user fee a permissible user fee under the SPA and Regulation?

14. SPA section 110 says the strata may not impose user fees for the use of common property or common assets except as set out in the Regulation.
15. Section 6.9(1) of the Regulation sets out the 2 requirements for a valid user fee: it must be set out in a bylaw or rule and the amount must be reasonable. Section 6.9(2) says that a user fee may be for a fixed amount or may vary if it reasonably based on a number of non-exhaustive factors like the user's consumption rate, recovery of the strata corporation's operating or maintenance costs, the number of users, and the duration of the use.
16. That the strata's gas user fee is set out in **both** a bylaw **and** a rule does not mean it is non-compliant with the legislation. As the strata suggests, the rule addresses the amount of the user fee which is more easily changed by a majority vote as opposed to a $\frac{3}{4}$ vote for a bylaw amendment. I find this reasonable and compliant with the Regulation.
17. On April 5, 2017, the strata filed a complete new set of bylaws with the Land Title Office (LTO) that repealed and replaced all previously filed bylaws. The Standard Bylaws do not apply as I infer they were repealed in 2010 with prior bylaw amendments. Two additional bylaw amendments have been filed since 2017. An amendment was filed in December 2020 which does not apply here. The user fee bylaw (bylaw 35) that is the subject of this dispute was filed on July 21, 2022 and does apply. Bylaw 35 is entitled "User Fees for Private Consumption of Common Property / Goods" and reads as follows, in its entirety (reproduced as written):

1. Gas Consumption
 - a. User fees shall be imposed for a strata lot's use of natural gas ("Gas User Fee") as long as such fee is reasonable.
 1. The Gas User Fee shall be set out in the Strata Corporations' rules and amended on a yearly basis on the Monday before that year's annual general meeting.

b. The Gas User Fee payable shall be applied to a strata lot that is subject to the Gas user Fee on the 1st of each month, payable immediately.

18. Bylaw 35 was approved at the March 31, 2022 SGM. At the same meeting, the strata ratified rule 13 by passing a majority vote as required under Regulation 6.9. Rule 13 reads (reproduced as written):

RULE 13 USER FEE

(1) Pursuant to bylaw User Fees for Private Consumption of Common Property/Goods the Strata Corporation sets the user fees as follows:

(a) For strata lots that have gas fireplaces: \$32.00 per month; We will calculate the annual gas fireplace charge by taking our annual strata gas bill and multiply it by 3.25%. To get the monthly suite/unit charge this amount will be divide by 12

(b) For strata lots that have gas appliances: \$12.50 per month; We will calculate the annual gas stove charge by taking our annual strata gas bill and multiply it by 1.27%. To get the monthly suite/unit charge this amount will be divided by 12

19. The Kers say SPA section 110 only applies to use of common property or common assets and that natural gas is neither of those things. Specifically, the Kers say section 6.9(2) of the Regulation was brought into force in 2018 “primarily to enable strata corporations to install and charge for electricity used by electric vehicle stations, *located in areas of common property*” [my emphasis]. They say the strata cannot charge a user fee for the use or consumption of natural gas because to do so would be “to segregate common expenses such as utilities for strata lots on a user fee basis”, which they say is not permitted under the SPA. The Kers do not say why the SPA does not permit segregating common expenses on a user fee basis. Instead, they rely on a Condominium Home Owner (CHOA) Article dated December 2021 that says the same thing, but also does not say why.

20. Presumably, the Kers’ argument is based on SPA sections 99 and 100 that say a strata corporation must calculate common expenses based on unit entitlement unless

a different formula is approved by passing a unanimous vote, which the strata has not done.

21. The strata opposes the Kers' view and says the gas line used to transport the natural gas to the strata lots is a common asset.
22. SPA section 1(1) defines common property to include pipes used for the passage or provision of gas depending on the pipes' location. Based on this definition, I find the pipes themselves can be common property but cannot be a common asset as the strata suggests. The location of the pipes supplying gas to individual strata lots, including SL19 is unclear. However, this dispute is not about the pipes, it is about charging a user fee for the use of natural gas, which I find is a common asset. The SPA's definition of a common asset under section 1(1) includes both personal property and land held by the strata corporation. The online version of the Merriam-Webster dictionary (www.merriam-webster.com) defines personal property as "property other than real property consisting of things temporary or movable". Applied broadly, I find the natural gas itself that flows through the pipes forms part of the strata's common assets, since it is purchased by the strata from a natural gas supplier. Therefore, I find the strata can charge a user fee for the use of natural gas but not in the way the Kers suggest.
23. I do not agree with the Kers that this dispute is about "segregation of common expenses". Rather, I find the strata's argument that owners who consume additional natural gas should not expect the remaining owners in the strata to pay for their consumption is reasonable. I find that a plain reading of section 6.9(2) creates an ability for the strata to charge a user fee for gas consumption given it states a user fee can be determined based on "the recovery of operating or maintenance costs by the strata corporation". Clearly, an operating or maintenance cost of the strata is a common expense of the strata. Put another way, I find section 6.9(2) allows for a strata corporation to recover common expenses paid by the strata corporation. The distinction here is that the strata is not "segregating" gas charges, but rather charging gas expenses as a common expense based on unit entitlement and then recovering the portion of the common expense used by SL19 by way of a user fee.

24. For these reasons, I find the strata is permitted to charge a user fee for the consumption of natural gas that relates solely to a strata lot. The difficulty for the strata is whether the fixed user fees for gas fireplaces and appliances set out in the bylaw and rule are reasonable.

Has the strata determined the amount of the gas user fee on a reasonable basis?

25. I find the answer to the question is no.

26. In *The Owners, Strata Plan LMS 3883 v. De Vuyst*, 2011 BCSC 1252, the BC Supreme Court said that a user fee must be objectively reasonable. An assessment of whether a user fee is reasonable may account for prevailing market conditions and costs incurred by the strata.

27. I find the wording of bylaw 35 and rule 13 difficult to follow. However, read together, bylaw 35 and rule 13 appear to say the strata will gross up the prior years' natural gas expenses by certain percentages, divide that number by 12 to calculate a separate average cost per strata lot for gas fireplace gas consumption and gas appliance gas consumption, and charge that amount monthly to the strata lots that use gas fireplaces and gas appliances. I do not find that the strata's explanation of how the user fees are calculated is objectively reasonable. The explanation provided by the strata in its submissions is confusing and unclear and based on speculative assumptions. For example, there is no consideration of when a strata lot is not used, such as while the owner is on vacation. There is also not attempt to calculate actual gas consumption, which may be different for different owners depending on the use, make and model of the fireplace or appliance.

28. For these reasons, I find the strata has not calculated the gas user fee on an objectively reasonable basis.

Remedy

29. Given my analysis above, I find an appropriate remedy is for the strata to immediately stop enforcing Bylaw 35 and rule 13 and to stop invoicing the Kers for gas user fees

under the bylaw and rule. That includes reversing user fees already charged to the Kers or SL19 and I so order.

CRT FEES AND EXPENSES

30. Under CRTA section 49 and the CRT rules, the CRT will generally order an unsuccessful party to reimburse a successful party for CRT fees and reasonable dispute-related expenses. I see no reason not to follow that general rule here.
31. The Kers are the successful party and paid \$175 in CRT fees so I order the strata to reimburse them that amount. They did not claim any dispute-related expenses so I order none.
32. The strata must comply with section 189.4 of the SPA, which includes not charging dispute-related expenses against the Kers or SL19.

ORDERS

33. I order the strata to immediately stop charging the gas user fee to the Kers or SL19.
34. Within 30 days of the date of this decision, I order the strata to:
 - a. Reimburse the Kers \$225 for CRT fees, and
 - b. Reverse all prior gas user fees charged to the Kers or SL19.
35. The Kers are entitled to post-judgement interest under the *Court Order Interest Act*, as applicable.

36. Under section 57 of the CRTA, a validated copy of the CRT's order can be enforced through the British Columbia Supreme Court. Under section 58 of the CRTA, the order can be enforced through the British Columbia Provincial Court if it is an order for financial compensation or return of personal property under \$35,000. Once filed, a CRT order has the same force and effect as an order of the court that it is filed in.



J. Garth Cambrey, Vice Chair

¹ Amendment Note: Paragraph 2 was amended to correct an inadvertent typographical error in the applicant's name under authority of section 61 of the *Civil Resolution Tribunal Act*.



Civil Resolution Tribunal

Date Issued: January 19, 2023

Order: DO-ST-2022-004803

Type: Strata

Civil Resolution Tribunal

Indexed as: *Ker v. The Owners, Strata Plan LMS 280, 2023 BCCRT 54*

B E T W E E N :

LOIS KER and RUSSELL KER

APPLICANT

A N D :

The Owners, Strata Plan LMS 280

RESPONDENT

ORDER

Tribunal Member:

J. Garth Cambrey, Vice Chair

The following order was made by Civil Resolution Tribunal member, J. Garth Cambrey, Vice Chair on January 19, 2023:

I order that:

1. The respondent strata corporation, The Owners, Strata Plan LMS 280:
 - a. Immediately stop charging the gas user fee to the applicants, Lois Ker and Russell Ker (applicants), or strata lot 19.
 - b. Within 30 days of the date of this decision:
 - i. Reimburse the applicants \$225 for Civil Resolution Tribunal fees, and
 - ii. Reverse all prior gas user fees charged to the applicants or strata lot 19.
2. The applicants are entitled to post-judgement interest under the *Court Order Interest Act*, as applicable.

Pursuant to CRT Rule 12.3(1), this document is validated by the undersigned:

Lee Nanda
Lee Nanda
Decision Processing and Member Support Clerk
Civil Resolution Tribunal



J. Garth Cambrey, Vice Chair

Under the *Civil Resolution Tribunal Act*, section 57, a CRT order made in a strata property dispute may be enforced by filing it in the BC Supreme Court. If the order is for financial compensation or the return of personal property and the principal amount payable or the value of the personal property is less than the Provincial Court's monetary limit for small claims (\$35,000), the order can be filed in the Provincial Court for enforcement.

When you file a CRT order with a court, the order has the same force and effect as if it were a judgment of that court.

For more information about enforcing CRT orders, please go to the CRT website:
<https://civilresolutionbc.ca/how-the-crt-works/how-the-process-ends/>

Residential Strata Program Summary of Coverages - The Owners of Strata Plan LMS280

Insured The Owners of Strata Plan LMS280, Chateau Comox
Sterling Management Services Ltd.

Policy Period **From:** February 1, 2023 **To:** February 1, 2024

Location(s) 1272 Comox Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 1K7

Property Policy Number: CMW M0073

Effective February 1, 2023

Description Of Coverages

Property of Every Description—Per Occurrence, Form CMWM-DECEMBER-2021, Appraisal: Feb 1, 2023, Year of Cycle: 1

	Limits Of Liability	Deductibles
Business Interruption	\$10,700,000.	\$10,000.
All Risks (All Losses Deductible)	Not Covered	
Earthquake – Annual Aggregate	\$10,700,000.	\$10,000.
Flood – Annual Aggregate	\$10,700,000.	\$250,000.
Water Damage	\$25,000.	
Sewer Backup	\$50,000.	
Exterior Glass Breakage - Frame Construction	\$50,000.	
Exterior Glass Breakage - All Other Construction	\$250.	
Commercial Glass Breakage	\$1,000.	
Canopy Glass Breakage	\$1,000.	
Master Key Coverage	\$2,500.	
Lock and Key Coverage	\$2,500.	
Illegal Drug Activity	\$50,000.	
All Losses arising from Vacant Units	\$50,000.	

Equipment Breakdown - By-laws Included	Limits Of Liability	Deductibles
Business Interruption - Loss of Profits (Gross Rentals)	\$10,700,000.	\$1,000.
Included Debris Removal; \$500,000 Water Damage; \$500,000 Ammonia Contamination; \$500,000 Hazardous Substances; \$500,000 Professional Fees; \$100,000 Contingent Business Interruption; \$100,000 Brands And Labels; \$100,000 Fungus Clean Up Or Removal Coverage; \$100,000 Service Interruption; \$250,000 Extra Expense; \$1,000,000 Expediting Expense	Not Covered	

General Liability – Bodily Injury, Personal Injury and Property Damage Liability – Each Accident or Occurrence	Limits Of Liability	Deductibles
Products and Completed Operations – Aggregate Limit	\$10,000,000.	*\$1,000.
Non-Owned Automobile	\$10,000,000.	
Advertising Injury Liability	\$10,000,000.	
Medical Payments – Each Person	\$50,000.	
Tenants' Legal Liability – Any One Premises	\$500,000.	\$1,000.
Voluntary Compensation Extension – Strata Volunteers Coverage (Weekly Indemnity of 2/3 of Employee's Weekly Wage, but not exceeding \$500/week & set at \$500/week for Volunteer Workers)	\$50,000.	

Strata Corporation Directors & Officers Liability – Annual Aggregate – Claims Made; Defense Costs Outside limit of liability - No limitation	Limits Of Liability	Deductibles
Professional Liability Extension for Property Manager per Wrongful Act – Annual Aggregate – Claims Made	\$10,000,000.	Nil
Discrimination Defense Costs	Included	
Employment Practices Liability	Included	

Broad Form Money & Securities - Loss Inside & Outside Premises, Depositors Forgery, Fraud, Theft, Robbery or Burglary Employee Dishonesty, Coverage – Form A	Limits Of Liability	Deductibles
Pollution Liability – Each Pollution Event, Including Bodily Injury or Property Damage and Clean-up Costs	Not Covered	
Aggregate (Master) Policy Limit	Not Covered	

Pollution Liability – Each Pollution Event, Including Bodily Injury or Property Damage and Clean-up Costs	Limits Of Liability	Deductibles
Aggregate (Master) Policy Limit	\$1,000,000.	\$10,000.
Terrorism and Sabotage Coverage	\$5,000,000.	\$2,500.

Volunteer Accident Coverage	Limits Of Liability	Deductibles
Principal Sum - \$100,000 Weekly Accident Indemnity - \$500 (maximum 52 weeks)	\$100,000.	
Accident Expenses – various up to \$15,000. (please see wording) Dental Expenses \$5,000.	7 Day Waiting Period	

Intellect Privacy & Data Breach	Limits Of Liability	Deductibles
Liability	\$50,000.	
Expense	\$10,000.	

Earthquake Deductible Buy-Down Coverage – Annual Aggregate	Limits Of Liability	Deductibles
Platinum Legal Services Retainer Contract	Not Covered	

Platinum Legal Services Retainer Contract	Limits Of Liability	Deductibles
Per Claim – \$1,500,000 Term Aggregate	\$1,000,000.	

Note: The Legal Services Retainer Contract with Clark Wilson LLP is not a contract of insurance but is a Retainer agreement between the Strata Corporation and Clark Wilson LLP for Legal Services as described in the Contract.

Premium is fully earned.

Conditions – Property

- All Risks of direct physical loss or damage to property described at Location(s) of Risk shown above.
- Basis of Loss Settlement – Replacement Cost including by-laws
- Co-insurance Basis – Stated Amount
- Extended Replacement Cost – Not Covered
- Any Property additions, renovations or installation work will be subject to a limit of 15% of the insured value, with a maximum of \$1,000,000.

Notable Exclusions & Endorsements

- See Schedule of Forms
- Property Cyber and Data Endorsement / Property & Equipment Breakdown Communicable Disease Exclusion / Virus, Bacteria or Microorganism Exclusion / Declaration of Emergency Endorsement

Conditions – General Liability

- Property Manager is an Additional Named Insured for their management of the Strata Plan.
- *\$1,000. Bodily Injury Deductible shall be waived on the first bodily injury loss/claim if there is no prior bodily injury loss within 5 years from the effective date of the coverage term

Page 1 of 1

E&OE This document does not form part of the policy. For more specific details, please refer to the actual policy wordings.