
Committee Members

Councillor J. Baker, Chair
Councillor J. Fullarton
Councillor L. Journal
Mayor D. Henderson,
Ex-Officio

Areas of Responsibility:

Finance

Clerk's Office

Human Resources

Legal

Joint Services Committee

Safe Communities

Coalition

Volunteer Awards

AGENDA

Page

STAFF REPORTS

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 3-4 | 1. 2009-152-09
CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENTS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE
STIMULUS
(GEORGE & JESSIE STREETS) AND BUILD CANADA FUND
INTAKE II (2010 CANADA 55+ GAMES) |
| 5-10 | 2. 2009-145-09
THE STATISTICAL COMPARISONS
OF 2009 TAX RATES |
| 11-18 | 3. 2009-149-09
2008 PERFORMANCE MEASURES |
| 19-21 | 4. 2009-151-09
REPLACEMENT OF UTILITY MANAGEMENT
SOFTWARE SYSTEM |
| 23-25 | 5. 2009-148-09
2010 MUNICIPAL ELECTION
INFORMATION REPORT |
| 27-73 | 6. 2009-150-09
COUNCIL COMPOSITION |

CONSENT AGENDA

Page

MOTION TO MOVE INTO CLOSED SESSION

REPORT TO OPERATIONS COMMITTEE – SEPTEMBER 16, 2009

**2009-152-09
2009 CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENTS
BUILDING CANADA INTAKE TWO &
INFRASTRUCTURE STIMULUS**

**B. CASSELMAN
CITY MANAGER**

RECOMMENDED

THAT Council authorize the execution of the Contribution Agreements with the Government of Canada and the Province of Ontario for Intake Two of the Building Canada Fund Communities Component and the Infrastructure Stimulus Fund; and

THAT the necessary by-law be enacted.

PURPOSE

To obtain Council's authorization to enter into the Contributions Agreements for Build Canada Intake Two and Infrastructure Stimulus programs for funding for the 2010 Canada 55+ Games and the Jessie and George Streets Sewer Separation projects.

BACKGROUND

The City of Brockville was successful in two funding applications:

- Intake Two of the Building Canada Fund Communities Component for \$425,000 intended for the 2010 Canada 55+ Games.
- Infrastructure Stimulus Fund for \$1,500,000 for the Jessie and George Streets Sewer Separation projects.

ANALYSIS/OPTIONS

In August 2009, the City received correspondence from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs confirming funding for the two projects. The funding is conditional on the following item:

- The Province receiving a certified copy of the municipal by-law designating the signing officers and authorizing the execution of the Contribution Agreement.

FINANCIAL IMPACTS

Both projects were funded one-third Federal, Provincial and Municipal.

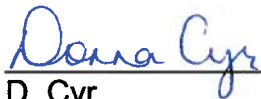
The Municipal portion of the Building Canada Intake Two \$141,667 is being funded through the reallocation 2009 surplus Capital Funds.

The Municipal portion of the Infrastructure Stimulus Fund \$500,000 will be funded as follows:

\$250,000 Federal Gas Tax
\$125,000 Water Rate Administration Fund
\$125,000 Wastewater Rate Administration Fund

CONCLUSION

As required by the agreements, it is recommended that Council enter into the agreements.



D. Cyr
Director of Finance



B. Casselman
City Manager

September 3, 2009

REPORT TO FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE - SEPTEMBER 15, 2009

**2009-145-09
STATISTICAL COMPARISONS OF
2009 TAX RATES
FILE: F22-48**

**D. CYR
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE
L. FERGUSON
SUPERVISOR OF ACCOUNTING SERVICES
L. MURRAY
ADMINISTRATIVE COORDINATOR**

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the statistical comparison of 2009 Tax Rates be received [Attachment 1 to Report # 2009-145-09].

PURPOSE

To allow Council to review the City of Brockville's tax rates with the eleven designated comparator municipalities, and assist with the 2010 Budget Process.

BACKGROUND

These statistics are completed annually for Council and illustrate the combined municipal and education tax rates.

ANALYSIS

As shown in Attachment 1 to Report # 2009-145-09, Brockville's residential tax rate falls in the upper half of the eleven comparator municipalities, midway for commercial, and just below midway for the industrial tax class. This demonstrates that Brockville's tax rates are quite competitive in relation to the tax rates in the study.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

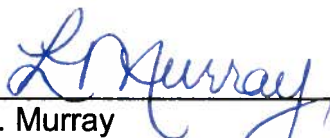
There are no policy implications.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

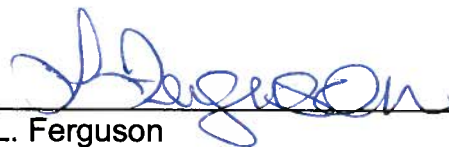
There are no financial implications.

CONCLUSION

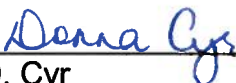
The information provided can be very useful during the budget process and when implementing taxation policies. It clearly shows where Brockville's taxation strategies stand within the demographics of the area.



L. Murray
Administrative Coordinator



L. Ferguson
Supervisor of Accounting Services



D. Cyr
Director of Finance



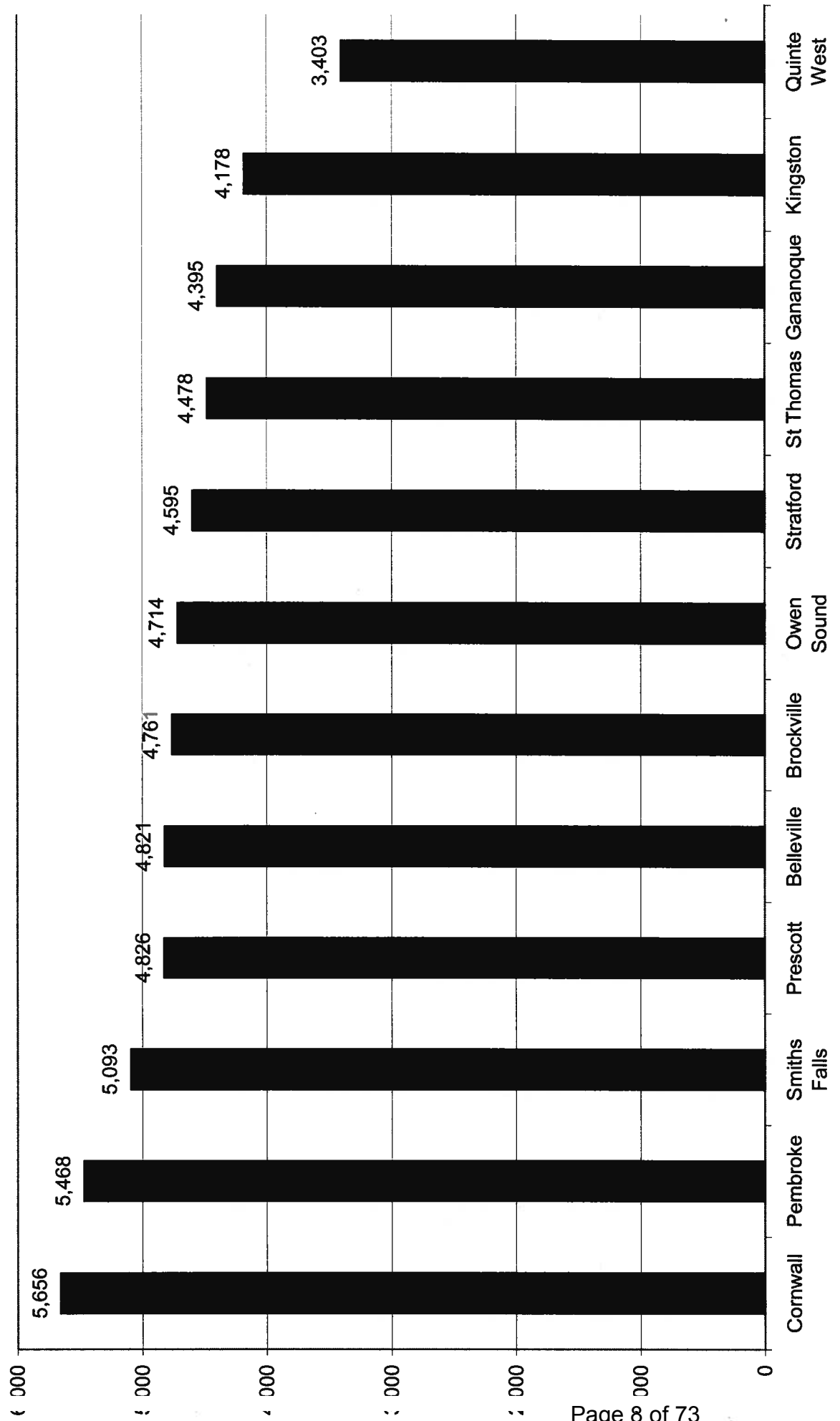
B. Casselman
City Manager

COMPARISON OF 2009 TAX RATES FOR ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES

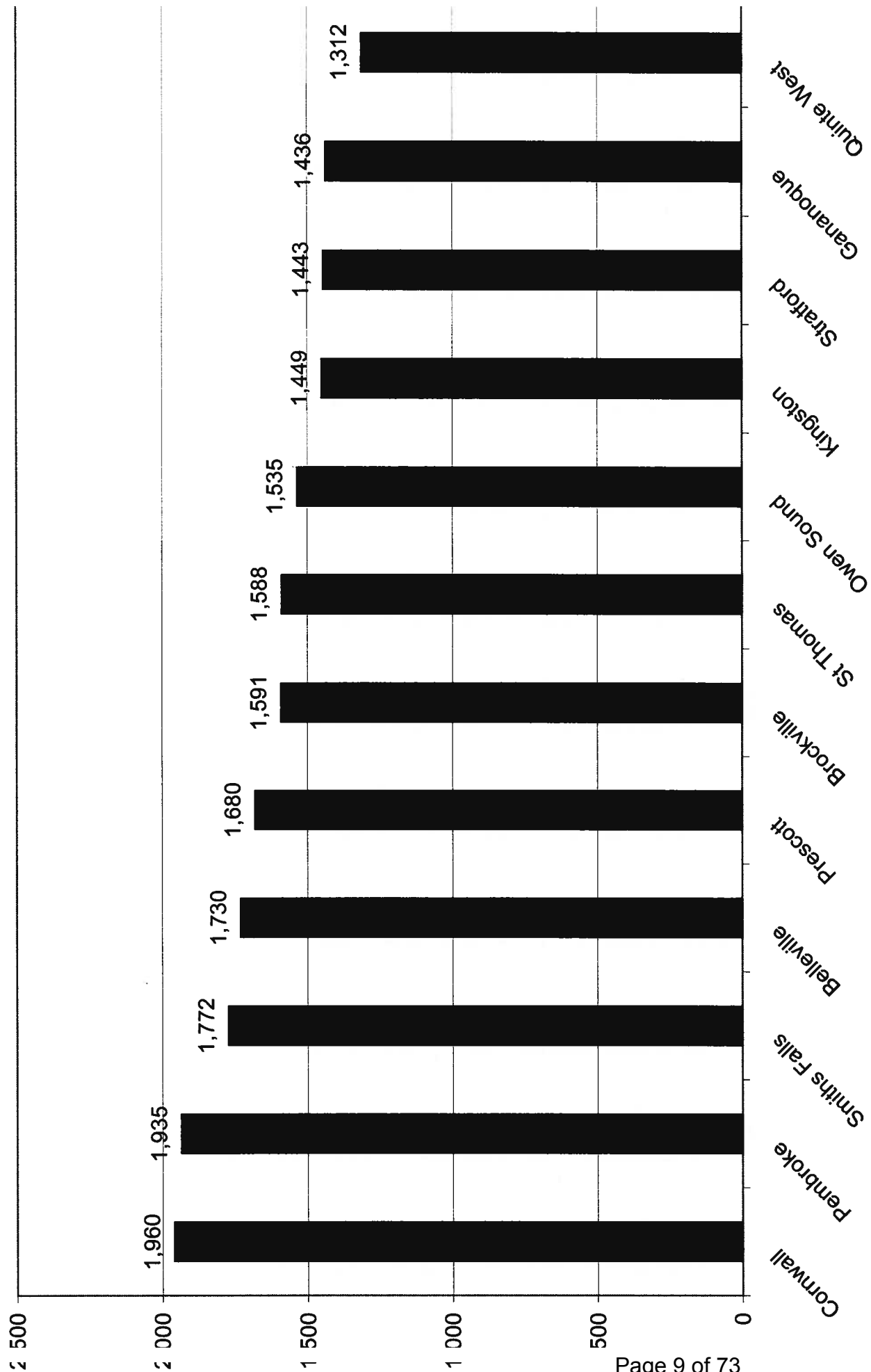
Municipality	Residential/ Farm	Multi- Residential	Farmlands	Managed Forests	Commercial Occupied	Commercial Vacant	Office Building	Shopping Centre	Parking Lot	Industrial Occupied	Industrial Vacant	Large Industrial	Large Ind Vacant	Pipelines
Cambridge	0.01959824	0.04264021	0.00489956	0.00489956	0.05655875	0.03959113	0.05655875	0.05655875	0.05655875	0.07191578	0.04674526	0.07191578	0.04674526	0.04370812
Pembroke	0.01935053	0.03556455	0.00483763		0.05467819	0.03827474				0.10087209	0.06556686			0.03843553
Smiths Falls	0.01772449	0.03370137	0.00443112		0.05092706	0.03564894		0.03564894		0.06668797	0.04334718	0.07845643	0.05100073	0.03831796
Bellefleur	0.01730005	0.03962031	0.004322501		0.04820500	0.03374349				0.05567334	0.03618767			0.03364927
Presidentsville	0.01680493	0.02823287	0.00420123	0.00420123	0.04825842	0.03378089				0.06456936	0.04197008			0.03549570
Brookville	0.01590632	0.02637442	0.00397658	0.00397658	0.04760855	0.03332599	0.04760855	0.04760855	0.04760855	0.05703091	0.03707010	0.05703091	0.03707010	0.03970353
St Thomas	0.01588346	0.03591133	0.00397087	0.00397087	0.04477957	0.03134569				0.05477419	0.03560322	0.06277938	0.04080660	0.02687474
Owen Sound	0.01534616	0.03638106	0.03836540		0.04714418	0.02641586	0.04565570	0.04795160		0.05250586	0.03412881	0.08754841	0.05690647	0.06098939
Kingston	0.01448999	0.03332723	0.00357958	0.00357958	0.04178447	0.02924912				0.05633051	0.03661483			0.03090277
Stratford	0.01443482	0.02818334	0.00360871		0.04595221	0.03216655	0.04595221	0.04595221		0.06433476	0.04181759			0.03164238
Ganarone	0.01435500	0.02501840	0.00358880	0.00358880	0.04395490	0.03076850				0.05795840	0.03767290			0.03272960
Quincy West	0.01311920	0.02509630	0.00327980	0.00327980	0.03402570	0.02381800				0.04972840	0.03232350	0.05382390	0.03498550	0.02475790

Note: Data sorted by Residential rate and include Education Rates.

Ontario 2009 Commercial Taxes (based on \$100,000 of assessment)

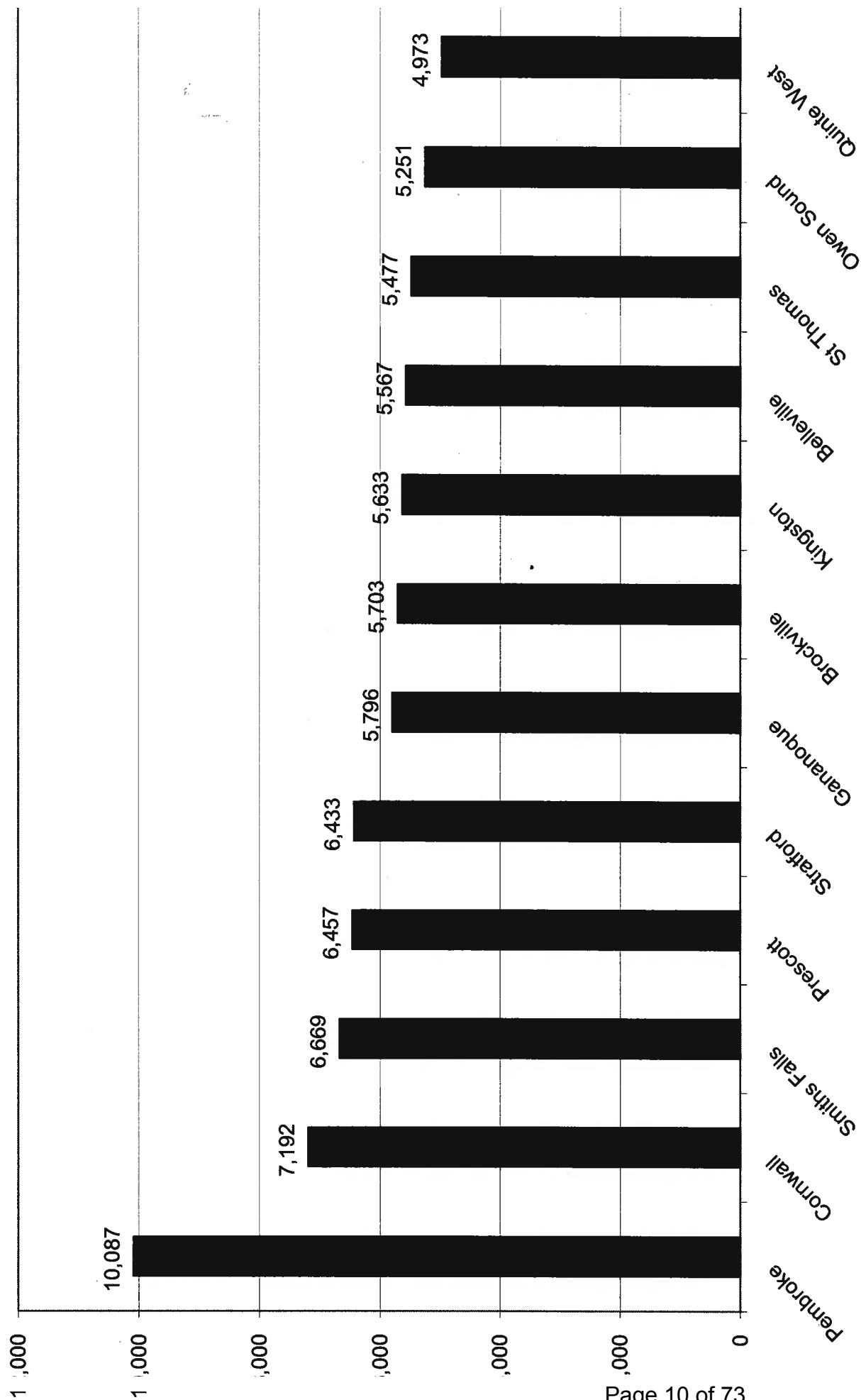


Ontario 2009 Residential Taxes (Based on \$100,000 of assessment)



Ontario 2009 Industrial Taxes

(based on \$100,000 of assessment)



September 10, 2009

REPORT TO FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE – SEPTEMBER 15, 2009

2009-149-09

2008 PERFORMANCE MEASURES

File: A09-27

D. CYR

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

L. FERGUSON

SUPERVISOR OF ACCOUNTING SERVICES

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the 2008 Performance Measurement Reports (Attachments 1 and 2 to Report 2009-149-09) be received and authorized for publication on the City's website.

PURPOSE

Performance measurement reports, as contained in the annual Financial Information Return as required by the Municipal Act, provide specific results of operations. Attachment 1 provides year over year performance measurement results to help Council and Management **to understand the City's own trends as they change from year to year.**

Attachment 2 provides a detailed listing of the 2008 Municipal Performance Measurements to be received and authorized for publication on the City's website.

BACKGROUND

Since the year 2000, municipalities have been required to file with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs & Housing specified performance indicators based on annual actual results of operations. This Municipal Performance Measurement Program has been considered to be a 'report card' on the efficiency and effectiveness of the municipality. This is part of the Province's accountability program and provides an avenue to promote dialogue and communication with ratepayers. This information is required to be published in local newspapers and/or on the City's website.

ANALYSIS

Attachment 1 is a comparison chart of the City of Brockville's Performance Measures since the year 2000. Each year the Province makes refinements to the calculations, the definitions and the addition or deletion of some of the indicators. As a result, only some of the measures are directly comparable between current and previous years.

Attachment 3 lists items to be taken into consideration when analyzing the data. Note that as in the past, the Province continues to indicate that the measures and calculations will change over time and with feedback from municipalities. The Province expects to add measures to reflect the full range of activities associated within each of the current set of municipal services. New service areas may also be added.

Although the measures are mostly valuable for monitoring our own trends from year-to-year, there has been a practice to compare the results with other municipalities. When comparing across municipalities it should be kept in mind that differences in unit costs are affected by volume. One municipality could have very low cost of service compared to others but have a high unit cost (or performance measurement) due to lower volume or capacity.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no policy implications.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are no financial considerations associated with this report.

CONCLUSION

The year to year comparison of the performance measures can be a great tool to see how departments are functioning in respect to efficiency and effectiveness internally, and to encourage discussion with Council and Management. Consideration must be taken for the various changes to the calculations over the years.

Both effectiveness and efficiency measures are important in determining the successfulness of the City's service delivery. Without effectiveness the lowest cost per unit would always appear as the best option regardless of how well the services were meeting the expectations of the public, Council and City staff.



L. Ferguson, Supervisor of
Accounting Services



D. Cyr, Director of Finance



B. Casselman, City Manager



MUNICIPAL PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS
FOR THE CITY OF BROCKVILLE

	2000*	2001*	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	COMMENTS
GENERAL GOVERNMENT										
Operating costs for governance and corporate management as a % of total municipal operating costs	6.82%	9.40%	5.34%	4.00%	3.60%	3.50%	3.10%	3.50%	3.30%	Change for 2006 - Supplementary tax write offs are deducted from expenditures-2007 these were not deducted
FIRE SERVICES										
Operating costs for fire services per \$1,000 of assessment	\$ 2.29	\$ 2.34	\$ 2.85	\$ 2.95	\$ 2.95	\$ 2.85	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.48	\$ 2.59	
POLICE SERVICES										
Operating costs for police services per person		\$ 233.99	\$ 293.84	\$ 302.55	\$ 354.25	\$ 371.54	\$ 374.20	\$ 391.91	\$ 417.97	change from per household in 2005 to per person
Violent crime rate per 1000 people		16.37	14.02	15.57	15.07	13.109	14.501	14.638	13.331	
Property crime rate per 1000 people		54.18	53.83	57.39	59.60	43.714	39.736	42.817	57.298	
Crime rate for Other Criminal Code offences (excluding traffic) per 1000 people			56.84	56.23	49.95	40.720	40.974	39.105	46.320	
Total crimes (Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic) per 1000 people		161.44 (includes Youth)	124.69	129.19	124.63	97.543	95.211	96.56	116.949	
Youth crime rate per 1,000 youths			111.39	113.29	111.39	96.835	190.505	186.431	217.221	
ROADWAYS										
Operating costs for paved (hard top) roads per lane kilometre		\$ 12,238.22	\$ 3,210.89	\$ 3,000.51	\$ 2,776.50	\$ 2,897.04	\$ 2,454.79	\$ 2,262.01	\$ 2,298.92	
Operating costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane kilometre		not applicable								
Operating costs for winter maintenance of roadways per lane kilometre	\$ 2,593.35	\$ 2,236.53	\$ 3,144.60	\$ 3,718.10	\$ 3,016.12	\$ 2,773.60	\$ 1,555.77	\$ 3,204.49	\$ 4,423.29	2000 - 2002 include costs of winter control for sidewalks; from 2003 on - costs for sidewalks have been excluded as per MPMP instructions
Percentage of paved lane km rated as good to very good		68.20%	67.58%	67.70%	68.20%	68.20%	67.80%	67.80%	67.80%	
Percentage of winter event responses to weather condition that met or exceeded municipal standards	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	95.80%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
TRANSIT										
Operating Costs for conventional transit per regular service passenger trip	\$ 4.98	\$ 5.11	\$ 7.74	\$ 6.05	\$ 6.84	\$ 6.51	\$ 5.40	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.50	
Number of conventional public transit use per capita	3.31	3.00	2.74	2.95	2.98	3.26	3.78	3.91	4.77	
WASTEWATER										
Operating costs for the collection of wastewater per kilometre of wastewater main			\$ 2,467.56	\$ 1,586.10	\$ 2,610.70	\$ 2,400.18	\$ 3,104.98	\$ 3,304.07	\$ 3,381.29	As of 2006, the denominator in the calculation no longer includes 0.01km per connection
Operating costs for the treatment and disposal of wastewater per megallitre			\$ 200.02	\$ 221.86	\$ 248.82	\$ 248.35	\$ 265.90	\$ 316.39	\$ 313.21	
Operating costs for the collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater per megallitre		\$ 257.24	\$ 244.20	\$ 270.04	\$ 315.60	\$ 306.07	\$ 312.97	\$ 373.09	\$ 362.60	
Wastewater main back-ups per 100 km of main		0	2.6549	1.7652	4.4248	4.4248	2.6786	3.5714	0.885	
Percentage of wastewater estimated to have by-passed treatment		0.000%	0.000%	0.173%	0.001%	0.000%	0.201%	0.000%	0.768%	
STORM WATER										
Urban Storm Water										

MUNICIPAL PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS FOR THE CITY OF BROCKVILLE

	2000*	2001*	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	COMMENTS
Operating Costs for urban storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per km of drainage system			\$ 2,546.67	\$ 1,623.11	\$ 2,366.45	\$ 2,325.45	\$ 3,754.76	\$ 3,306.03	\$ 3,399.69	As of 2006, the denominator in the calculation no longer includes 0.01km per connection
Operating costs for rural storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per km of drainage system			\$ 2,591.89	\$ 645.59	\$ 1,084.36	\$ 1,328.36	\$ 1,585.40	\$ 1,210.56	\$ 1,342.33	As of 2006, the denominator in the calculation no longer includes 0.01km per connection
WATER										
Operating costs for the treatment of drinking water per megalitre			\$ 220.39	\$ 178.92	\$ 176.82	\$ 268.60	\$ 265.67	\$ 253.90	\$ 310.77	
Operating costs for the distribution of drinking water per kilometre of water distribution pipe			\$ 6,932.34	\$ 6,633.28	\$ 6,356.67	\$ 5,188.29	\$ 8,638.28	\$ 9,899.79	\$ 9,459.22	As of 2006, the denominator in the calculation no longer includes 0.01km per connection, or 0.005 km per hydrant
Operating costs for the treatment and distribution of drinking water per megalitre		\$ 257.24	\$ 244.20	\$ 484.34	\$ 461.96	\$ 509.09	\$ 469.06	\$ 492.54	\$ 562.93	
Weighted days a year boil water advisories were in effect in the service area	0	0	0.0047	0	0	0	0.0039	0	0	
Number of water main breaks per 100 km of water main	17.86	12.86	13.0137	7.5085	9.5238	12.9252	10.4	11.9904	13.4921	
SOLID WASTE SERVICES (Garbage)										
Operating costs for garbage collection per tonne			\$ 89.98	\$ 75.82	\$ 78.44	\$ 82.45	\$ 81.60	\$ 86.43	\$ 88.52	
Operating costs for garbage disposal per tonne			\$ 81.19	\$ 138.13	\$ 132.63	\$ 144.62	\$ 116.57	\$ 114.32	\$ 116.68	In 2002 costs associated with perpetual care of landfill sites had not been included
Operating costs for solid waste diversion per tonne			\$ 134.28	\$ 103.59	\$ 101.15	\$ 119.01	\$ 111.32	\$ 124.91	\$ 183.43	Household Hazardous Waste Day was held in 2003 and is normally held on a bi-annual basis. As such, this will affect this calculation in alternating years due to the increase in the denominator of the calculation (total tonnes diverted from All Property Classes)
Average operating costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal and diversion) per tonne		\$ 1.19	\$ 157.77	\$ 163.00	\$ 160.58	\$ 177.76	\$ 157.18	\$ 165.55	\$ 193.57	
Number of complaints received concerning collection of garbage and recycled material per 1000 households		9.7500	6.3826	6.4808	8.1776	13.1360	17.4800	19.0220	6.3720	
Number of days per year when a Ministry of Environment compliance was in effect for a solid waste facility		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Residential solid waste diverted to recycling programs (%)	29.67%	38.68%	36.33%	46.20%	43.00%	42.00%	42.70%	41.80%	37.30%	
PARKS & RECREATION										
Operating costs for parks per person					\$ 52.05	\$ 56.90	\$ 56.69	\$ 60.01	\$ 70.15	new category in 2004
Operating costs for recreation programs per person					\$ 1.65	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.41	\$ 3.24	2008 included the \$21,541 donation to the World Junior Hockey Tournament
Operating costs for recreation facilities per person					\$ 47.36	\$ 44.83	\$ 46.61	\$ 47.00	\$ 45.76	new category in 2004
Operating Costs for parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities per person (subtotal)					\$ 101.06	\$ 103.12	\$ 104.78	\$ 108.42	\$ 119.15	new category in 2004
Hectares of open space per 1,000 persons					8.257	11.303	11.301	11.449	11.449	new category in 2004
Total kilometres of trails per 1,000 persons					1.032	0.310	0.413	0.418	0.418	new category in 2004
Participant Hours for Recreation Programs:										
Total hours for registered programs					-	-	-			new category in 2004
Total hours for drop-in programs					-	-	-			new category in 2004
Total hours for permitted programs					-	-	-			new category in 2004

MUNICIPAL PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS FOR THE CITY OF BROCKVILLE

	2000*	2001*	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	COMMENTS
Total participant hours for recreation programs per 1,000 persons					-	-				new category in 2004
Recreation Facility Space:										
Square meters of built structures					87,000	7,665	7,665	7,665	7,665	new category in 2004
Square metres of outdoor recreation facilities and spaces with controlled access					141,641	2,015	2,015	2,015	2,015	new category in 2004
Square meters of recreation facility space per 1,000 persons					11,798.999	499.587	395.552	400.721	400.721	new category in 2004 Changed in 2006 to split between indoor and outdoor facility space
Square meters of outdoor recreation facility space per 100 persons							103.984	105.343	105.343	New 2006-previously included above
LIBRARY SERVICES										
Operating costs for library services per person					\$ 38.22	\$ 39.40	\$ 44.30	\$ 41.97	\$ 42.48	new category in 2004
Operating costs for library services per use					\$ 1.12	\$ 1.09	\$ 1.64	\$ 1.52	\$ 1.65	new category in 2004
Total library uses for your municipality only					663,113	697,844	522,039	529,775	491,701	new category in 2004
Library uses per person					34.220	36.016	26.940	27.696	25.706	new category in 2004
Electronic library uses as a % of total library uses					7.00%	10.90%	14.70%	20.30%	25.70%	new category in 2004
Non-electronic library uses as a % of total library uses					93.00%	89.10%	85.30%	79.70%	74.30%	new category in 2004
LAND USE PLANNING										
Number of residential units in new detached houses (using building permit information)								21	18	New in 2007
Number of units in new semi-detached houses (using building permit information)								16	0	New in 2007
Number of residential units in row houses (using building permit information)								0	0	New in 2007
Number of residential units in new apartments/condo apartments (using building permit information)								0	0	New in 2007
Percentage of new lots, blocks and/or units with final approval which are located within settlement areas		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year		not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	
Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses relative to the base year of 2000		not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	
Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was redesignated for other uses during the reporting year					0	0	0	0	0	new category in 2004
Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses since January 1, 2000					0	0	0	0	0	new category in 2004
Hectares of land in the settlement area as of December 31 of the reporting year					2,025	2,025	2,025	2,025	2,025	new category in 2004
Percentage change in the size of the settlement area relative to the base year of 2004					0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	new category in 2004

CITY OF BROCKVILLE

2008 MUNICIPAL PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS

Solid Waste (Garbage) Services	
• Operating costs for garbage collection per tonne	\$88.52
• Operating costs for garbage disposal per tonne	\$116.68
• Operating costs for solid waste diversion per tonne	\$183.43
• Average operating costs for solid waste management per tonne	\$193.57
• Number of complaints received concerning the collection of garbage and recycled material per 1000 households	6.372
• Total number of solid waste management sites owned by the municipality with a Ministry of Environment Certificate of Approval	2
• Number of days per year when a Ministry of Environment compliance order for remediation was in effect for a municipal owned solid waste management facility.	0
• Percentage of residential solid waste diverted to recycling programs	37.3%
Storm Water	
• Operating costs for urban storm water management per km of drainage system	\$3,399.69
• Operating costs for rural storm water management per km of drainage system	\$1,342.33
Wastewater (Sewage) Services	
• Operating costs for wastewater collection per km of wastewater main	\$3,381.29
• Operating costs for wastewater treatment & disposal per megalitre	\$313.21
• Operating costs for collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre	\$362.60
• Number of wastewater main back-ups per 100 km of wastewater main	0.8850
• Percentage of wastewater estimated to have by-passed treatment	0.768%
Drinking Water Services	
• Operating costs for drinking water treatment per megalitre	\$310.77
• Operating costs for drinking water distribution per km of water distribution pipe	\$9,459.22
• Operating costs for treatment and distribution of drinking water per megalitre	\$562.93
• Weighted days a year boil water advisories were in effect in the service area	0.00
• Number of water main breaks per 100 km of water distribution pipe	13.4921
Road Services	
• Operating costs for paved (hard top) roads per lane km	\$2,298.92
• Operating costs for winter maintenance of roadways per lane km	\$4,423.29
• Percentage of paved lane kilometres where the condition is rated as good to very good	67.8%
• Percentage of winter events where the response met or exceeded locally determined road maintenance standards	100.00%
Transit Services	
• Number of conventional transit passenger trips per person in the service area	4.77
• Operating costs for conventional transit per regular service passenger trip	\$6.50
Parks and Recreation Services	
• Operating costs for parks per person	\$70.15
• Operating costs for recreation programs per person	\$3.24
• Operating costs for recreation facilities per person	\$45.76
• Operating costs for parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities per person	\$119.15
• Hectares of open space per 1,000 persons	11.449
• Total kilometres of trails per 1,000 persons	0.418
• Total participant hours for recreation programs per 1,000 persons	0
• Square metres of built structures for recreation facility space	7,665
• Square metres of outdoor recreation facilities and spaces with controlled access	2,015
• Square metres of recreation facility space per 1,000 persons	400.721
• Square metres of outdoor recreation facility space per 1,000 persons	105.343
Library Services	
• Operating costs for library services per person	\$42.48
• Operating costs for library services per use	\$ 1.65
• Total Library uses	491,701
• Library uses per person	25.706
• Electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses	25.7%
• Non-electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses	74.3%

Fire Services	
• Operating costs for fire services per \$1,000 of assessment	\$2.59
Land Use Planning Services	
• Percentage of new residential units located within settlement areas**	100%
• Number of residential units in new detached houses (using building permit information)**	18
• Number of residential units in new semi-detached houses (using building permit information)**	0
• Number of residential units in new row houses (using building permit information)**	0
• Number of residential units in new apartments/condos (using building permit information)**	0
• Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated during the reporting year	None
• Hectares of land in settlement area as of December 31 of reporting year	2,025
• Percentage change in the size of the settlement area relative to the base year of 2004	0%
Local Government Services	
• Operating costs for municipal administration as a percentage of the total municipal operating costs **	3.3%
Police Services	
• Operating costs for police services per person	\$417.97
• Violent crime rate per 1000 people	13.331
• Property crime rate per 1000 people	57,298
• Crime rate for Other Criminal Code offences excluding traffic per 1000 people	46.320
• Total crime rate for Criminal Code offences excluding traffic per 1000 people	116.949
• Youth crimes per 1000 youths	217.221

More detailed information can be obtained from the City of Brockville, Treasurer's Office.

**ITEMS TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION WHEN ANALYZING THE 2008
PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS FOR THE CITY OF BROCKVILLE**

1. The Performance Measures are based upon actual dollars expensed not budget dollars. This has not changed from previous practice.
2. The Performance Measures are generally based upon gross costs, and are made up of the following:

Salaries, wages and employee benefits
Materials and supplies
Contracted Services
Rents and financial expenses
External transfers
Inter-functional adjustments
Allocation of program support

Less:

Revenue from other municipalities

There are a few exceptions with 'Other' revenue, but they do not currently pertain to the City.

Not included are long term debt and principal payments

3. Allocation of Program Support
Costs associated with program support (such as human resources, information systems, finance) and portions of corporate management (such as clerk's department), which are provided to other functions, must be allocated to the other functions for the following types of expenditures – salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenses; and inter-functional adjustments. Program support costs are allocated on the basis of percent to total of operating costs.
4. Some formulas used in performance measurement calculations have been amended by the province in last year's return making it difficult to compare to other years.

Changes for 2008 were minimal but include the following:

- Prior year adjustments may not be credited against expense items on schedule 40. They must be noted on schedule 10. The 2008 amount for Corporate Management material and supplies included an adjustment to the allowance for doubtful accounts that resulted in a credit to the materials and supplies expense of \$137,657. This was separated out for FIR purposes.

September 10, 2009

REPORT TO FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE – SEPTEMBER 15, 2009

2009-151-09
REPLACEMENT OF UTILITY
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
File: A09-27

D. CYR
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE
M. MCDONALD
FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATIVE ANALYST
L. FERGUSON
SUPERVISOR OF ACCOUNTING SERVICES

RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council authorizes staff to replace the City's Utility Management Software system to a maximum of \$25,000; and

THAT the project be funded equally from the Water and Waste Water Reserve Funds; and

THAT Staff develop a plan to improve the efficiency of the meter reading process which is to be included in the 2010 budget process.

PURPOSE

To obtain authorization from Council to replace the City's current Utility Management software system (UMSS). This software enables the City to download information from the financial system and then import it to reading devices where it is then ready for the meter reading cycle.

BACKGROUND

The City has approximately 8,240 utility accounts of which 8,161 have water meters, the balance are invoiced on a "flat rate". Major commercial and industrial accounts have their meter read monthly while residential account meters are read quarterly.

The City is divided into sections, which are called "cycles", for utility billing purposes. Customer information is downloaded from the City's financial system to a handheld unit based on these cycles. The meter reader takes the handheld unit to the cycle district, reads each individual meter in the cycle and manually keys the readings into the handheld.

Upon returning to the office, the information is then downloaded from the handheld unit, transferred to the City's financial system and used to generate water registers and ultimately water bills.

If access to a residence or business is not available and a reading cannot be obtained, a "call back" card is left by the meter reader requesting that the customer phone in a

reading. If an actual reading is not obtained, an estimate reading, based on an average of past consumption is used to calculate the bill.

Utility user fees generate revenues of approximately \$6.8 million annually.

In recent months, the Radix software system has become less reliable in its ability to upload and download information to and from the handheld units and often requires the assistance of our MIS department to be able to process billings.

It is not uncommon for meter readers to have to write the readings onto computer generated print-outs instead of into a handheld. Ultimately, this adds several days to the billing process as the meter readings must then be manually input into the financial system instead of a simple upload process from the handheld. In addition, manual reads make it easier for errors to occur during the input stage, either by the meter reader or the billing clerk.

The UMSS is an integral part of the City's financial system as it pertains to the utility billing. The two separate systems are integrated in order to generate efficiencies. It is necessary to ensure that the meter reading component of the UMSS process is integrated with the City's new financial system.

ANALYSIS

The utility module of the new financial system is anticipated to be implemented late in 2009 or early 2010. Thus, it is the opportune time to replace the City's current UMSS technology for a variety of reasons:

- existing technology is outdated, not reliable and becoming costly to repair
- costs associated with the integration to a new financial system
 - Avoid duplicate integration costs – first to Radix; second to new USSM
 - An integration has not previously been completed between Radix and Vadim thus, integration costs may be substantial
 - Integration have occurred between Vadim and several other meter reading system thus, limiting integration costs if one of these systems is selected for the City of Brockville
- opportunities for efficiencies associated with new automated meter reading technology

Consideration should be given to the fact that the water meter registers which the City currently uses are being discontinued. Technological advances within the industry, give the new types of water meter registers enhanced capabilities and greater compatibility with automated meter reading systems (AMR). It should be noted that a good portion of the City's residential water meters measure accurately (approximately 50%) and will require only that the water meter register be changed not the entire meter. This will be discussed in greater detail as part of the service delivery review for water and wastewater.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Council's authorization is required to fund this project from the Water and Wastewater Reserve Funds.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are sufficient funds within the Water Fund and Wastewater Fund to undertake this project.

CONCLUSION

It is proactive to replace the City's utility management software system in conjunction with the conversion to the utility module of the new financial system. Operational efficiencies would be obtained immediately and would also provide a migration path to advanced metering application in the future.



M. McDonald, Financial Administrative Analyst



L. Ferguson, Supervisor of Accounting Services



D. Cyr, Director of Finance



B. Casselman, City Manager

September 9, 2009

REPORT TO FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE – September 15, 2009.

**2009-148-09
2010 MUNICIPAL ELECTION**

S. SEALE, CITY CLERK

RECOMMENDED

THAT Council receive this report for information purposes with respect to communication requirements – reports to Council for the upcoming municipal election.

PURPOSE

To provide necessary information to Council in preparation for the 2010 municipal election.

BACKGROUND

As we move forward in planning the 2010 municipal election there are a number of issues that will require authorization by by-law. This report outlines the actions that need to be taken leading up to the next election.

ANALYSIS/OPTIONS

Questions on the Ballot – section 8:

Section 8 of the *Municipal Elections Act* (MEA), 1996 enables council to pass a by-law to submit a question to the electors or a by-law requiring elector assent. This by-law must be passed at least 180 days before voting day. The last day for passing such a by-law is May 12, 2010. If Council considers the option of a question on the ballot there are rules to follow such as reports and financial calculations.

The question must concern a matter within the jurisdiction of the municipality and may not concern a matter which has been prescribed by the Minister as a matter of provincial interest (see O.Reg. 425/00). The question must be clear, concise and neutral and must be capable of being answered by a “yes” or “no”.

Before passing the by-law directing the submission of a question to the electors, council must hold a public meeting to consider the matter for which the clerk shall provide a minimum of 10 days notice. Within 15 days of the passing of the by-law, the clerk must provide notice of the passage of the bylaw which must include the wording of the question in addition to a clear, concise and neutral description of the consequences of the question if it is approved or rejected. In addition, an estimate of the costs, if any, that the municipality may incur in implementing the results of the question must be included in the notice as well as a description of the legislative right to appeal and the last day for filing notice of appeal.

The Minister or any other person or entity may appeal the by-law within 20 days of the notice of passage being issued on the limited grounds that it is either; not clear, concise and neutral; or it is incapable of being answered in the affirmative or negative. Appeals are addressed to the Chief Electoral Officer of the Province of Ontario and filed through the clerk who is required to forward these notices and any other information or material required within 15 days of the final filing date.

The Chief Electoral Officer is required to hold a hearing within 60 days of receiving the notices of appeal to determine whether the appeals should be dismissed or allowed in whole or in part.

Results of the question are binding if at least 50% of the eligible electors vote on the question and of those, more than 50% of the votes are in favour of those results. If the results are binding and the "affirmative" received the majority of the votes, the municipality is required to pass any by-law or resolution to implement the question, meeting any legislative requirements if applicable, between 14 and 180 days after voting day. If the results are binding and the "negative" received the majority of the votes, the municipality shall not do anything to implement the matter for a period of 4 years following voting day.

Voting & Vote Counting Equipment, Alternative Voting methods – section 42

A by-law is required to authorize the use of voting and vote-counting equipment such as voting machines, voting recorders or optical scanning vote tabulators. A by-law is also required to authorize electors to use an alternative voting method which does not require electors to attend a voting place in order to vote, such as voting by mail, telephone or internet.

If equipment changes in equipment or alternative voting methods are being considered, such authorizing by-laws must be passed at least 60 days prior to the election. However, the procedures and forms for the use of voting and vote-counting equipment or alternative voting methods must be available for candidates by September 1st of an election year.

The Clerk's Department will be reviewing alternative methods and will bring a report back early in 2010.

2010 Actions

Additional issues require attention in 2010 including: advance votes, hours of voting will be brought back for consideration early in 2010.

Advance Votes – section 43

At least 30 days before voting day, council shall pass a by-law establishing one or more dates and times during which voting place(s) will be open to provide an opportunity for electors to vote in advance of voting day.

Hours of Voting – section 46

By by-law, council may provide that voting places be open on voting day prior to 10 a.m. and may establish reduced voting hours at institutions and retirement homes where the voting place is only for the use of the residents of such institutions and retirement homes.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are no financial implications with this report.



B. Casselman
City Manager



S. Seale
City Clerk

September 9, 2009

REPORT TO FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE – September 15, 2009.

2009-150-09

COMPOSITION OF COUNCIL

S. SEALE, CITY CLERK

RECOMMENDED

THAT Council receive this report for information purposes with respect to the process of changing the composition of Council.

PURPOSE

To provide information to Council related to the process of changing the composition of Council and to identify if this is something Council wishes to consider for the 2010 municipal election.

BACKGROUND

Our records illustrate that the composition of council has changed very little in our municipality.

1849 – Total composition of 9 members

- 5 wards
- 3 members per ward
- Mayor chosen from 9 members

1874 – Total composition of 11 members

- 5 wards
- 2 members per ward
- Mayor by general vote

1962 – Total composition of 10 members (Brockville obtained City status – OMB order)

- 3 wards
- 3 members per ward
- Mayor by general vote

Referendums were held in 1969 and 1974 to abolish the wards system. Both referendums were defeated and the composition of council remained at 10 members, three wards. In 1994 a referendum was held to consider reducing the number of members of council and abolish the ward system. The options put to the electors were as follows:

	<u>Results</u>
a. Election at large/general vote Total number of Alderman to be 6	24.9%
b. Election at large/general vote Total number of Alderman to be 9	16.8%
c. Retain 3 wards 2 Alderman per ward – total 6	22.3%
d. Retain 3 wards 3 Alderman per ward – total 9 – Status Quo	36.0%

The results of the referendum were to remain “Status Quo”.

In December 2004, Councillor Barnes brought forward the notion of Municipal Electoral Reform in Brockville. City Council directed that a public meeting be held to discuss and develop “An Agenda for Municipal Electoral Reform in Brockville”. A copy of Councillor Barnes’ motion is attached as Schedule A. This meeting was held in March 2005 at the Brockville Memorial Centre Community Hall. *A copy of the meeting minutes and presentation is attached as Schedule B.*

In May 2005, Councillor Barnes brought forward recommendations related to “Electoral Reform” that resulted in not reducing the number of Councillors and remain with a ward system. *(An excerpt of the minutes of May 24, 2005 is attached as Schedule C.)*

Councillor Barnes presented a motion to Council at a meeting on April 11, 2006 to include a question regarding the ward system on the ballot for the 2006 election. The motion was carried. To ensure that the public were aware and understood the question, a public meeting was held on April 20, 2006 to receive comments and respond to questions regarding the question. *A copy of the meeting minutes is attached as Schedule D.*

The question included on the ballot during the 2006 municipal election was: “Do you support replacing the existing three ward system with an at large system for electing councillors.” The results to the question were: 68.26 voted YES and 31.74% voted NO. As the voter turn-out was less than 50% the question was not binding.

In December 2006, Councillor Baker served notice that he would bring forward a motion in January 2007 to abolish the municipal ward system. *An excerpt of the motion is attached as Schedule E.*

In January 2007, Councillor Baker introduced a motion to dissolve the ward system in favour of an at large vote. This motion was adopted and is in effect the 2010 election. *Copies of the resolution and by-law are attached as Schedule F.*

ANALYSIS/OPTIONS

In order to reduce the size of Council, a by-law must be passed by December 31, 2009 to be in effect for the 2010 municipal election. Although, recent changes to the Municipal Act, 2001 have repealed the requirements to give notice of intention to pass a by-law and holding at least one public meeting to consider the change, it is recommended that Council hold a public meeting and give notice for the intent to pass a by-law amending the composition of council. Any by-law with respect to this matter passed after December 31, 2009 will not come into effect until the 2014 Municipal Election. *An excerpt of the Municipal Act, 2001, Changes to Council, Sections 217 and 221 are attached as Schedule G.*

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Should changes to the composition of Council to reduce the number of Members be desired, Council should also consider the impact of the current Council process which includes the use of Standing Committees. The current process has three (3) Standing Committees (Economic Development and Planning; Finance and Administration; and Operations Committees) with three (3) Members and the Mayor (as ex-officio) sitting on each Committee. A reduction of three (3) Members could adversely affect the current Standing Committee process and it would be recommended that Council consider the use of two (2) Standing Committee or change to a Committee of the Whole process.

Also to be considered are the appointment of Members of Council to other City Boards and Committees, external Boards and Committees and Ad Hoc Boards and Committees, which are as follows:


Arena Advisory Committee
Museum Board of Management
BMAAC
UCL&G Joint Services
Police Services Board
L, L&G Health Unit
Governance Committee

Downtown Brockville
Public Library Board
Brockville/Elizabethtown-Kitley
Liaison Committee
St. Lawrence Lodge
Chamber of Commerce
SkatePark Committee

Should Council choose to change the composition, the Governance Committee could be tasked with reviewing the current procedure and make recommendations regarding Council's procedures.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The financial impact of changing the composition of Council would be effect the annual operating budget by an estimate of \$17,000 (\$15,923.52 honorarium + incidental expenses) per Councillor.



B. Casselman
City Manager

S. Seale
City Clerk

**ADDITIONS TO THE FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE
AGENDA OF DECEMBER 6, 2004**

Please note that the following 2 Recommendations which were made by Councillor Barnes at the Finance and Administration Committee Meeting held November 15th were inadvertently missed on the Finance/Administration Agenda for December 6th.

1. **COUNCILLOR BARNES RECOMMENDATION REGARDING
MUNICIPAL ELECTORAL REFORM IN BROCKVILLE**
2. **COUNCILLOR BARNES RECOMMENDATION REGARDING
PROPERTY TAX BILLS FOR 2005**

THAT Council organise and advertise a public meeting in January 2005 to discuss and develop 'An Agenda for *Municipal Electoral Reform in Brockville*' using the following suggestions as a starting point for the public meeting:-

1. That a system of "mail-in" balloting be used in addition to poll-station balloting.
2. That the number of councillors be reduced from 9 to 6.
3. That councillor representation on the following committees be reduced and/or replaced by city staff representation, whilst ensuring full accountability to the appropriate standing committee of council:-
 - the DBIA
 - the Library
 - the Arts Centre
 - the Airport Commission
 - the Joint Services Committee(s)
 - the Health Unit
 - BMAAC
 - St. Lawrence Lodge
4. That all councillors be elected "at large".
5. That the municipal clerk's office organise an "all-candidates" meeting in each ward, during the election period, without precluding the right of any other organisation to hold additional meetings, using meeting rules to be established in advance by a citizen's group.
6. That post-election, two councillors be allocated as ward representatives to each ward.

BACKGROUND:

The intent of this recommendation is three-fold

- i. To improve the voter participation rate in Municipal elections, and
- ii. To encourage more candidates to stand for election, and
- iii. To improve the efficiency of council operations.

Mail-in balloting is now used extensively in Canada, and in many neighbouring municipalities. It is not the magic bullet to improving voter participation, but it is proven to be an important element. Ultimately, other technologies, such as telephone and/or internet voting need to be considered also if barriers to accessibility are to be completely removed.

Reduction in Council from 9 to 6 would, in my view, improve the efficiency and effectiveness of council meetings, without detracting from the need to provide the opportunity for a wide range of views. For a municipality of our size, 6 councillors would not be an inappropriate number. There would, however need to be some other procedural changes to accommodate this move. I envision each councillor being assigned to two standing committees, as opposed to the one at present, but I do also envision reducing councillor participation in a number of other committee areas, as listed. I would utilise City Staff more in these areas, and through regular access to committee minutes, and a systematic series of reports to standing committees, I would expect no deterioration in communications between Council and the various external groups.

At-large elections would, in my view, benefit the process, by reducing the number of acclamations, and encouraging a more vigorous "ideas-based" debate each election period. In order to further facilitate such debate, I am recommending we "entrench" a system of municipally sponsored all-candidates meetings, based on rules to be developed through a public citizen's committee process. Clearly this has been the territory of groups such as the Chamber in the past, and there is no suggestion that they be excluded in the future, however there are Municipal precedents for this facilitation role, as a service to the taxpayers. Having this assurance of a minimum of three public platforms ought to compensate somewhat for the potential need for City-wide campaigning. In order not to lose the benefits (real or perceived) of the attachment of specific councillors to specific wards, I am suggesting that this be achieved through an appointment process, post-election, with appropriate communication to the ward electors.

A **public meeting** called to discuss these points and introduce other ideas in early 2005, would allow for changes to be discussed and voted upon in time for implementation prior to the 2006 election.

BACKGROUND:

Recent visioning exercises confirm that the need for improved communications with electors is a very "top-of-mind" issue. One contribution we could make to this process, would be to remind all taxpayers through their tax bills, that over 60% of all their tax dollars go directly to the provision of these three services. Electors can then make more informed value judgements about the issues. We would not be unique in this communication approach.

Roll Call

Councillors:

Mayor B. TeKamp
Councillor J. Baker
Councillor M. Kalivas
Councillor L. Severson
Councillor L. Journal
Councillor L. Eyre
Councillor T. Barnes
Councillor S. Williams
Councillor J. Earle

Staff:

Ms. S. Seale, City Clerk
Mr. J. Baker, Director of Human Resources
Ms. P. Fettes, Committee Assistant (Recording Secretary)

There were 18 residents in attendance at this meeting.

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

Mr. Wiley welcomed everyone to the meeting and introduced council members to the public.

2. PURPOSE OF MEETING

Mr. Wiley stated that the purpose of the meeting was to receive comments from the public regarding electoral reform in Brockville. He stated that the comments received will be presented to the Finance and Administration Committee in a report prepared by Sandra Seale, City Clerk, regarding the 2006 election.

3. PRESENTATION FROM SANDRA SEALE, CITY CLERK, ON ELECTORAL REFORM PAST AND PRESENT

Ms. Seale gave an overview of this presentation.

4. COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC

Mr. Howard Alexander, Butterfield Place

Mr. Alexander questioned why Councillor Barnes had brought an electoral reform proposal forward.

Councillor Barnes stated that there were three reasons for this proposal to be brought forward. He referenced increased voter participation, a change from ward to an at large system and improved efficiency of Council as his primary reasons. It was explained that measures such as vote by mail may remove some of the barriers that prevent people from voting on Election Day. A change from ward to at large would also eliminate the number of acclamations on Council.

Mr. John Bonser, Alwington Street

Mr. Bonser stated that he would like to see more opportunities for new candidates to run in an election. He referred to the last referendum results pointing out that a number of people voted against the status quo even though the alternate options were defeated. It was addressed by Mr. Bonser that he is in agreement with an at large election and does not feel a councillor needs to live in his ward to represent his views.

Phil Romaneko, Beley Street.

Mr. Romaneko gave a brief synopsis of Brockville's historic past built on accountability to the electorate. He further stated that he was in favour of the ward system. A proposal to add a north ward was suggested by Mr. Romaneko to reflect the different issues facing north and south residents. In closing, Mr. Romaneko stated that it would be difficult for a smaller number of councillors to pick up the current workload. Mr. Romaneko also suggested the possibility of councillors working without a monetary compensation.

Mr. Steve Hatch, Montrose Street

Mr. Hatch stated that the north end of the City is being neglected by Council. He did agree with some of Councillor Barnes' comments such as an increase in voter participation and decreasing the amount of acclamations, however, he also agrees with the premise of the ward system.

Mr. David Golledgy, Water Street

Mr. Golledgy stated that he would not like to see the number of councilors decrease in Brockville. He commented that to achieve higher participation rates it may be counterproductive to go to an at large system. Mr. Golledgy agreed with looking at new ways to improve the election and council operation by taking an open look at the city as a whole. In closing, Mr. Golledgy stated that department heads should be hired to advise councillors and

meetings should be run more efficiently. Council should trust their staff and appoint citizen groups to participate in community affairs.

Mr. Dwayne Pruner, Bisley Crescent

Mr. Pruner stated that he did not agree with acclamation of councillors. He noted an at large system is the best choice for Brockville as issues are usually decided city wide. Mr. Pruner stated that councillor's should be making decisions on what staff advise through recommendations. Committee meetings should not take as long if the correct staff are in place and council supports their recommendations.

Gord Cameron, Water Street.

Mr. Cameron gave a brief summary of the importance of going to your ward representative to convey concerns within the community.

5. COMMENTS FROM COUNCIL

a. PRESENTATION FROM COUNCILLOR BARNES

Councillor Journal stated that he agrees with Councillor Barnes' overall goals in terms of increased voter participation and encouraging more candidates to seek office through an at large system. On the other hand, he noted that many residents that do not reside in his ward still call to discuss concerns with him. Councillor Journal proposed the idea of a maximum number of terms in which a councillor can serve was proposed. It was noted that new councillors bring fresh and different ideas to council. In closing, Councillor Journal stated that Council should first be looking at running an at large election and then considers decreasing the number of councillors.

Councillor Severson stated that councillors are presently faced with a heavy workload from downloading, sub committee meetings and community issues which can be very stressful to councillors in coming up with viable solutions. Councillor Severson stated that she supports an at large election, but would not like to see a decrease in Council at this time.

Councillor Kalivas stated that he would like to see an increase in voter participation, but is apprehensive in supporting an at large election. He is concerned that an at large election will not prompt as many candidates to run based on the area that would need to be covered.

Councillor Eyre stated that she supports the ward system in Brockville and agrees at examining the north end as a possible additional ward. Councillor Eyre further expressed her support for the number of councillors that are currently elected. She did not feel a decrease in council would be warranted at this time as it could potentially lead to further costs.

Mayor TeKamp stated that it takes a lot more time to cover the whole city in contrast to one ward from his experience on council. It was also noted that an at large campaign can cost significantly more money with additional associated costs such as advertising, signs and media. Mayor TeKamp agreed that meetings should be kept shorter and be run more efficiently. Addressing the proposal to decrease the number of councillors, Mayor TeKamp stated that this would lead to councillors making even greater personal and family sacrifices to serve on Council. He stated that he would support an at large election in addition to an increased number of candidate debates and issues to increase voter participation.

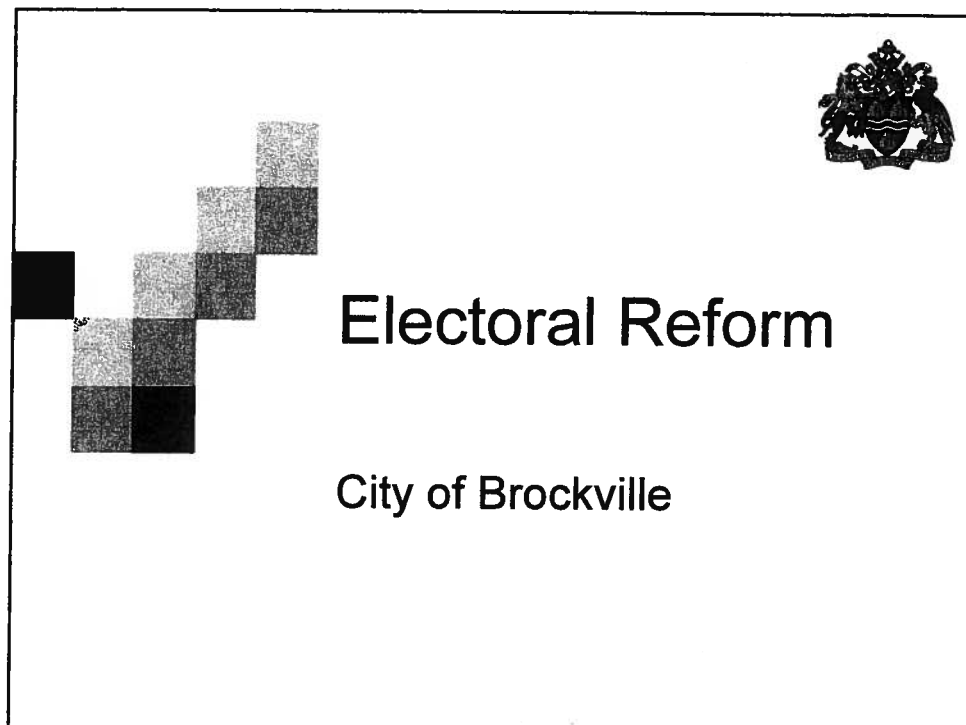
Councillor Baker stated that he also supports an at large election. He encouraged future candidates to not be shy to run against incumbent councillors. Councillor Baker noted that council is made up of a lot of business people due to the flexibility their job allows. In closing, Councillor Baker stated that making council accessible for everyone in the community is the key to council succeeding in future endeavors.

Councillor Earle stated that candidates run for council because they are committed to the city, not for the salary that is paid to them. He noted that the ward system was created to entice more people to run for election. Councillor Earle supports the council structure remaining at status quo.

Councillor Williams addressed the public meeting by stating that he would also consider changing the status quo to an at large election and to expand the term of office from three to four years. Councillor Williams also mentioned that members of council must sit on over forty mandated committees. He does not feel that acclamation is an issue and encourages members of the public to speak to their council representative when they have a concern.

6. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 8:43 p.m.



Reason for this Public Meeting

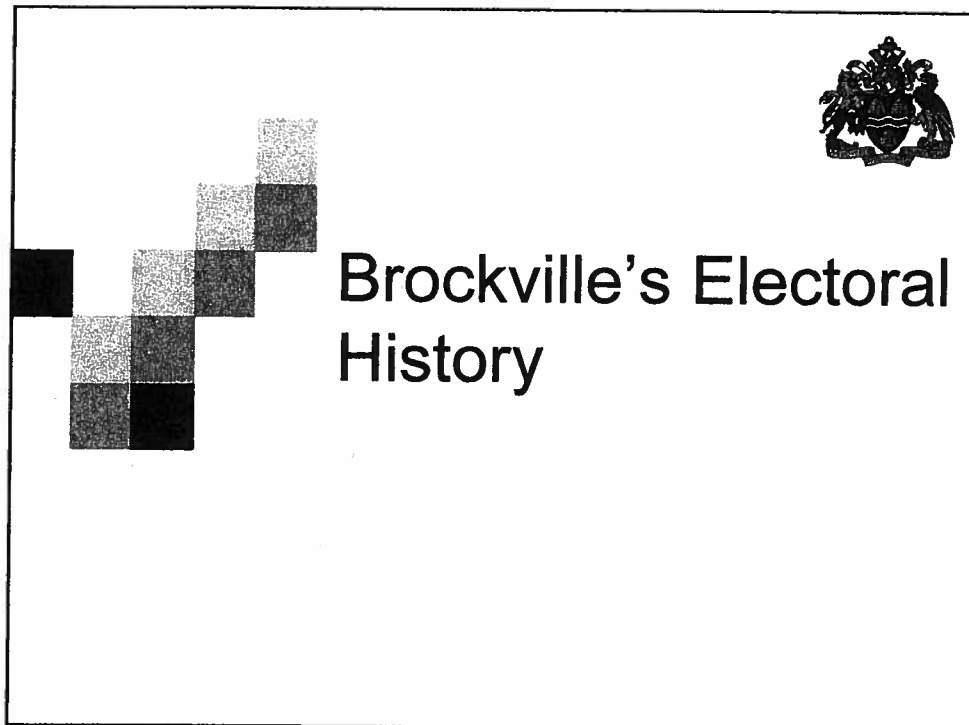
City Council at a meeting held on December 14, 2004 passed the following resolution:

MUNICIPAL ELECTORAL REFORM IN BROCKVILLE

Moved by: Councillor Barnes

THAT Council organize and advertise a public meeting in January or February 2005 to discuss and develop "An Agenda for Municipal Electoral Reform in Brockville".

CARRIED



Composition of Council

- 1849 – *total composition of 9 members*
 - 3 wards
 - 3 members per ward
 - Mayor chosen from nine members
- 1874 - *total composition of 11 members*
 - 5 wards
 - 2 members per ward
 - Mayor by general vote

Composition of Council (con't)

- 1962 - Brockville obtained City status

- OMB order

- 3 wards

- 3 members per ward

- Mayor by general vote

- *Total composition of 10 members*

Composition of Council (con't)

- Referendums in 1969 and 1974 to abolish the wards

- both referendums were defeated

- Composition of Council remained:

- 3 wards

- 3 members per ward

- Mayor by general vote

- *Total composition of 10 members*

Composition of Council (con't)

■ 1994 Referendum - Composition of Council

□ Four options

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------|
| ■ A | – election at large/general vote | 24.9% |
| | – total number of Aldermen to be 6 | |
| ■ B | – election at large/general vote | 16.8% |
| | – total number of Aldermen to be 9 | |
| ■ C | – retain 3 wards | 22.3% |
| | – 2 Aldermen per ward – total 6 | |
| ■ D | – retain 3 wards | 36.0% |
| | – 3 Aldermen per ward – total 9 – <i>Status Quo</i> | |



Election Statistics

2003 Ontario Municipal Election Facts

- Voter turnout: 40.18%
- 2,268 seats contested
- 5,103 candidates
- 574 acclamations
- 28 municipalities reported entire council acclaimed

Electoral Systems in Ontario

	<u>Ward</u>	<u>At-large</u>
Small (less than 10,000)	16.3%	83.7%
Medium (10,000-100,000)	70.0%	30.0%
Large (over 100,000)	100.0%	0.0

Voter Participation

Election Year	Acclamations in Brockville	Brockville Voter Participation	Provincial Average Voter Participation
1985	1	35%	
1988	0	50%	48%
1991	0	51%	44.9%
1994	4	35%	44.8%
1997	0	48.2%	40%
2000	0	47.1%	41%
2003	6	40.4%	40.18%

Factors influencing voter participation

- Population size:
 - ☐ higher participation in smaller communities
 - ☐ higher participation in municipalities with ward systems
- Election competitiveness:
 - ☐ close mayoralty races higher participation
 - ☐ acclamations decrease participation
 - ☐ High number of incumbents reduces participation

Additional Factors

- Compelling local issues:
 - Municipal amalgamation
 - Adoption of new Community Plan
- Question on the ballot
- Electorate demographics;
 - Higher educational level increase participation
 - Greater number of homeowners vs tenants increases voter participation

Brockville vs other municipalities

	Pop.	# of Councillors	Ward/At-large	Voter Participation	Acclamations	Method Used
Brockville	19,970	9	Wards	40%	6	Tabulators
Belleville	46,000	8	Wards	60%	0	Tabulators
Cornwall	46,000	10	At large	34%	0	Tabulators
Kingston	112,000	12	Wards	41%	1	Tabulators
Owen Sound	22,000	8	At large	45%	0	Centralized location
Quinte West	40,000	12	Wards	35%	1	Tabulators
Stratford	30,000	11	At large	55%	0	Centralized location

Local Municipalities

	Pop	# of Councilors	Ward/At Large	Participation	Acclamations	Method Used
Brockville	19,970	9	Wards	40%	6	Tabulators
Augusta	7,300	4	At large	60+%	0	Vote by Mail
Elizabethtown-Kitley	9,700	6	At large	44%	0	Vote by Mail
Gananoque	4,800	7	At large	52%	0	Manual Centralized location
North Grenville	14,300	4	At large	40%	0	Manual
Prescott	4,200	6	At large	50%	0	Manual
Smiths Falls	9,000	6	At large	48%	0	Vote by Mail



Voting Methods

Municipal Voting Systems (2000)

■ Traditional/manual	64.6%
■ Vote by Mail	17.2%
■ Telephone voting	4.1%
■ Optical Scan/Tabulators	13.6%
■ Touch Screen	.5%

Traditional/manual voting

- ☐ Reliable
- ☐ Familiar to voters
- ☐ Labour intensive
- ☐ Barriers to voting:
 - weather
 - transportation
 - non-resident



Vote by Mail

- ☐ Increase voter participation particularly;
 - rural municipalities
 - municipalities with high numbers of non-resident property owners
- ☐ Removes barriers:
 - weather
 - work commitments
 - transportation
 - non-residents
- ☐ Eliminates need for advance polls



Telephone Voting

- ☐ Increase voter participation
- ☐ Removes barriers
 - weather
 - family/work commitments
 - transportation
 - non-resident
- ☐ Eliminates need for advance polls
- ☐ Concerns
 - security and confidentiality
 - technology reliability/failure at critical time



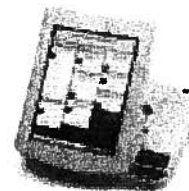
Optical Scan/Tabulators

- ☐ Essentially traditional/manual
- ☐ Improved accuracy of results
- ☐ Quicker results



Touch Screen

- Essentially traditional/manual
- Improved accuracy of results
- Quicker results
- Accessible to persons with disabilities



Internet/Web-based Voting

- Increases voter participation, particularly 18-34 year olds
- Efficient alternative method
- Concerns;
 - ☐ Privacy
 - ☐ Fraud and security
 - ☐ Technology reliability at critical time



Legislative Requirements

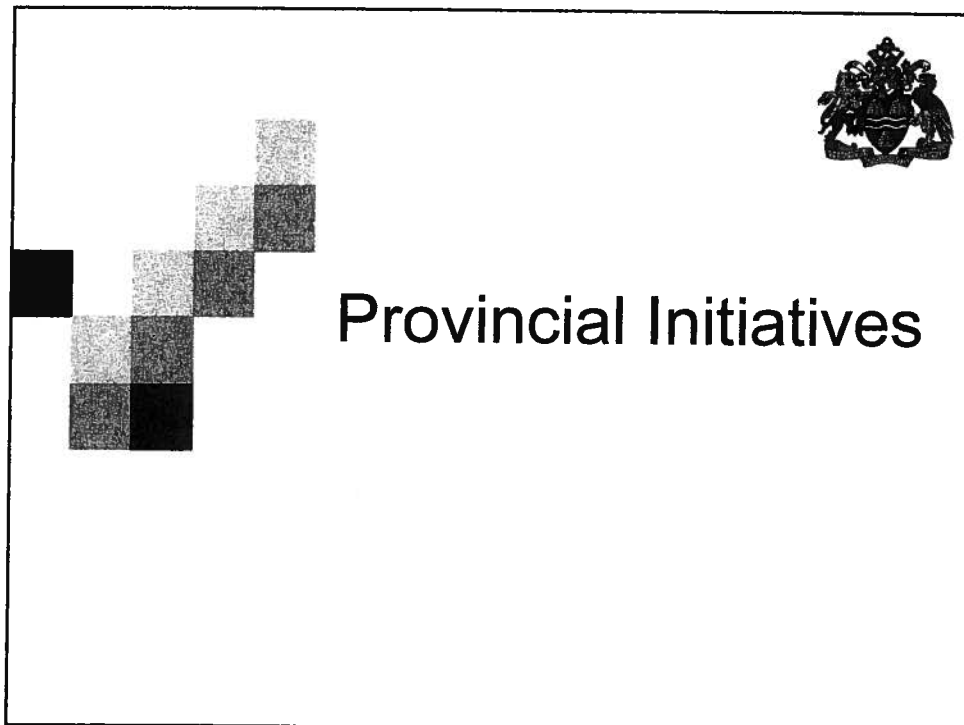


Changes to Composition of Council

- Proposal to reduce number of Councillors from 9 to 6
 - *Municipal Act, 2001*
 - Minimum 5 members of Council including Head of Council
 - Head of Council must be elected by general vote
 - Give notice of intention to pass by-law
 - Require at least one public meeting prior to passing by-law
 - To be in effect for 2006 election, by-law must be passed in 2005

Dissolution of Wards

- *Municipal Act, 2001*
 - Give notice of intention to pass by-law
 - Hold at least one public meeting prior to passing of by-law
 - Notice of passing of by-law to public advising of deadline for filing a notice of appeal
 - Subject to appeals by the Minister or any person or agency to the OMB
 - By-law passed by October 2005 to permit time for appeals, hearing and decision (if applicable)



Ontario Bill 86
Election Statute Law Amendment Act

- Establishes fixed date for provincial general elections
- Terms of approximately four years
- Details timing of various steps in all provincial elections
 - By-elections
 - Regular general
 - Early general following dissolution
- Amends;
 - *Election Act*
 - *Election Finances Act*
 - *Legislative Assembly Act*
 - *Representation Act*
 - May also apply to *Municipal Elections Act*

Other jurisdictions

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Term & Last Change</i>	<i>Provincial Fixed Date and any coincidence</i>	<i>Municipal Election Date</i>
Ontario	3 years 1983 (from 2 years)	Yes No	2 nd Monday November
Alberta	3 years "long time ago" (from 2 years)	No No known overlap	3 rd Monday October
British Columbia	3 years 1998 (from 2 years)	Yes Not yet	3 rd Saturday November
Manitoba	4 years 1998 (from 3 years)	No Seldom	4 th Wednesday October
New Brunswick	4 years April 2004	No Never	2 nd Monday May

Other jurisdictions (con't)

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Term & Last Change</i>	<i>Provincial Fixed Date and any coincidence</i>	<i>Municipal Election Date</i>
Newfoundland	4 years	No Never	Last Tuesday in September
Nova Scotia	4 years 2000 (from 3 years)	No Never	3 rd Saturday October
PEI	3 years	No	1 st Monday November
Quebec	4 years	No None known	1 st Sunday in November
Saskatchewan (rural)	2 years	No 2003	3 rd Wednesday October
Saskatchewan (urban)	3 years	No None known	4 th Wednesday October

Other jurisdictions (con't)

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Term & Last Change</i>	<i>Provincial Fixed Date and any coincidence</i>	<i>Municipal Election Date</i>
NWT	2 or 3 depending on local by-law 2004	No Some have been close	3 rd Monday October for taxed communities; 2 nd Monday in December for Hamlets
Nunavut	2 or 3 depending on local by-law 2003	No Never	3 rd Monday October for taxed communities; 2 nd Monday December for Hamlets
Yukon	3 years	No Seldom	3 rd Thursday October

Summary of other jurisdictions

■ Terms;

- ☐ 5 of 13 - 4 year term
- ☐ 6 of 13 - 3 year term
- ☐ 1 of 13 - 2 year term
- ☐ Rural Saskatchewan - 2 year term
- ☐ NWT & Nunavut - hybrid depending on size of community

Summary of other jurisdictions

■ Month of election

- ☐ 7 of 13 – October
- ☐ 4 of 13 – November
- ☐ 1 of 13 – May
- ☐ 1 of 13 – September

Summary of other jurisdictions

■ Day of election

- ☐ 6 of 13 – Monday
- ☐ 2 of 13 – Wednesday
- ☐ 2 of 13 – Saturday
- ☐ 1 of 13 – Tuesday
- ☐ 1 of 13 – Thursday
- ☐ 1 of 13 – Sunday

Impact to municipalities

- Increase term of office from 3 to 4 years
 - *Municipal Elections Act* already establishes;
 - Election date and frequency
 - Timing of various steps

Review of voting age

- Canada wide 18 years of age
- Advances in technology may increase participation



Excerpt from Council Meeting
May 24, 2005

MEMORANDUM FROM COUNCILLOR BARNES
WITH RESPECT TO ELECTORAL REFORM

Moved by: Councillor Kalivas

THAT Council not support reducing the size of council from a total of 10 to a total of 7; and

Recorded Vote:	Yes	Councillors Earle, Eyre, Huskinson, Journal, Kalivas, Severson, and Mayor TeKamp	7
	No	Councillors Baker, Barnes,	2

CARRIED ON A VOTE OF 7 TO 2

THAT Council not support abandoning the traditional election by ward system in favour of an at large system; and

Recorded Vote:	Yes	Councillors Earle, Eyre, Huskinson, Kalivas, and Mayor TeKamp	5
	No	Councillors Baker, Barnes, Journal, Severson	4

CARRIED ON A VOTE OF 5 TO 4

THAT a report be prepared by the City Clerk on Vote-by-Mail and public all candidate meetings in each ward organized by the Clerk for the June Finance and Administration Committee meeting.

Recorded Vote:	Yes	Councillors Baker, Barnes, Earle, Eyre, Huskinson, Journal, Kalivas, Severson, and Mayor TeKamp	9
	No		0

CARRIED ON A VOTE OF 9 TO 0



Excerpt from Council Meeting
April 11, 2006

BUSSINESS FROM COUNCILLOR BARNES
ELECTORAL REFORM

Moved by: Councillor Barnes

THAT the following question be placed on the ballot for the November 13th, 2006 Municipal Election:

Do you support replacing the existing three ward system with an at large system for electing Councillors?

Yes _____
No _____

Recorded Vote:	Yes	Councillors Baker, Barnes, Eyre, Huskinson, Journal, Kalivas, Severson, Williams, and Mayor TeKamp	9
	No	Councillors Earle	1

CARRIED ON A VOTE OF 9 TO 1

Roll Call

Councillors:

Councillor S. Williams

Staff:

Mr. B. Casselman, Chief Administrative Officer

Ms. S. Seale, City Clerk

Mr. J. Baker, Director of Human Resources

Ms. K. Cotie, Committee Assistant (Recording Secretary)

There were 6 residents in attendance at this meeting.

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

Councillor Williams welcomed everyone to the meeting and introduced Ms. Seale, City Clerk to the public.

2. PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

Ms. Seale stated the purpose of the meeting was to receive comments from the public regarding the following question to be placed on the ballot;

Do you support replacing the existing three ward system with an at large system for electing Councillors?

Yes _____

No _____

3. PRESENTATION FROM SANDRA SEALE, CITY CLERK, ON ELECTORAL REFORM PAST AND PRESENT

Ms. Seale gave an overview of this presentation.

4. COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC**George Yannoulopoulos, 5 Fairknowe Drive**

Mr. Yannoulopoulos stated in the past the question of abolishing the ward system has been very confusing. He stated it was better to ask the question with a simple "Yes" or "No" answer. He is more in favour for an at large ward system. He explained that people may choose not to vote in their own ward if they aren't in favour of the candidate running in that particular ward.

John Ballachey, 215 Church Street

Mr. Ballachey is in favour of putting the question on the ballot. Mr. Ballachey felt the current system is outdated and the City of Brockville needs to abolish the ward system. He stated many times in the past he would have preferred to give his vote to a candidate running in another ward. He is definitely in favour of the at large system. He feels the community would be better served and this proposal to abolish the ward system is long overdue. Mr. Ballachey has spoken with people from other communities in our area with an at large system and they are very satisfied.

Dwayne Pruner, 47 Bisley Cres.

Mr. Pruner is in favour of an at large system. He stated Brockville is too small for a ward system structure. He felt most issues would have a great effect on everyone in Brockville. He suggested putting a maximum cap on how much the candidate can spend on their campaign. Also, by limiting the signs this would reduce the costs so that everyone is on an equal stand. In the past he felt the question was not clear. Now he feels the question to be placed on the ballot is clear and concise.

Ms. Seale explained the maximum campaign expenses are set by the province. If the system goes to an at large system they would have the same maximum expenses.

Tom Twaddle, Apt. 218, 55 Reynolds Dr.

Mr. Twaddle thanked the Councillor and City Clerk for the privilege to attend the Public meeting. He explained he came to the meeting to gather information. Mr. Twaddle stated it makes sense for the system to move towards an at large system because of the size of the city. Mr. Twaddle had a question concerning why this consideration to move towards an at large system was voted down twice in the past.

Ms. Seale explained that in 1985 it may have been turned down because of the possible development that was happening in the wards.

Wilford Manning, 19 Clarissa Street

Mr. Manning stated he was a little bit concerned as he thought this meeting was to say Yes or No to a referendum.

Ms. Seale explained that a public meeting was required by the Elections Act. Ms. Seale explained that the purpose of today's meeting is to determine whether the question is valid enough to place on the ballot in November 2006. The intention is that after the election there will be a clear cut answer whether or not to dissolve the wards and run the election at large.

Mr. Manning stated he doesn't agree with the meeting and feels the question should be put back to the public. He asked if there was going to be a public forum to speak to the existing councilors and the future candidates.

Ms. Seale explained to Mr. Manning that he always has the option to speak with any of the councillors or he can come to any of the Committee meetings.

Ms. Seale stated the process is under way and the intention is to put the question on the ballot on November 13, 2006.

A letter was received from **William and Margot Hamblen** – 136 Beley Street. The letter stated they are in favour of abolishing the ward system and replacing it with Councillors being elected at large to represent the whole city.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

136 Beley Street
Brockville,
Ontario, K6V 6W2,
Canada

Phone: (613) 498-1686

Email: whamblen@sympatico.ca

Tuesday, April 18, 2006

Correspondence For Brockville City Council

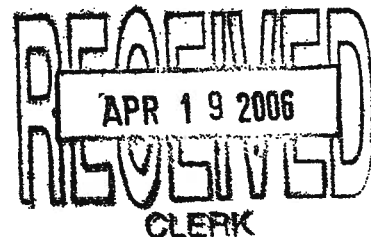
I would like to state once again that we are very much in favour of abolishing the ward system and replacing it with councillors being elected at large to represent the whole city.

We lived with that system in Belleville for 15 years and it is certainly superior to what we have here in Brockville at the present time.

We want to thank Councillor Barnes for his work in bringing this matter up for discussion. I would like to state that any Councillor that feels he/she cannot accept calls from the whole city should seriously considering stepping aside and permitting others that opportunity.

Sincerely,


William Hamblen



Excerpt from Council Meeting
December 19, 2006

NOTICE OF MOTION
COUNCILLOR BAKER

DISSOLUTION OF MUNICIPAL ELECTION WARDS

Councillor Baker is serving notice that at the Council meeting scheduled for January 9th, 2007, that he will be presenting a motion to dissolve the existing municipal election wards.

Excerpt from Council Meeting
January 9, 2007

NEW BUSINESS - REPORTS FROM MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

DISSOLUTION OF ELECTORAL WARDS

Moved by: Councillor Baker

WHEREAS the City of Brockville held a referendum question on the 2006 Municipal Election ballot that read:

"Do you support replacing the existing three ward system with an at large system for electing Councillors?"

Yes _____
No _____

WHEREAS the results of that reference question, although not binding due to voter turnout being less than 50%, still displayed a clear desire to change the way municipal elections are held in the future;

IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED that the City of Brockville dissolve the current three ward system for election of city councillors, where three candidates are selected from each of the East, Centre and West wards; and

IT IS ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT the City of Brockville introduce for the 2010 municipal election an at large system where the Mayor and nine councillors will be elected from a city wide list of candidates and where every eligible elector chooses from the same ballot containing the same list of candidates; and

FURTHER that City Council intends to pass a by-law to dissolve the existing wards at its regular meeting of February 27th, 2007, that if passed would come into force at the next regular election scheduled for November 2010; and

THAT until the next regular election, the existing three ward system, under which this council was elected, would be respected.

CARRIED

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BROCKVILLE

By-Law Number 023-2007

*By-Law to Dissolve the Electoral Wards
for the City of Brockville*

WHEREAS Section 222 (1) of the Municipal Act, 2001, as amended, provides that the Council of a local municipality may pass a by-law dissolving the existing wards; and

WHEREAS at a meeting held on January 9, 2007, Council for the Corporation of the City of Brockville gave notice that they intend to pass a by-law to dissolve the existing electoral wards at a meeting to be held on February 27, 2007; and

WHEREAS notices were published in the Brockville Recorder and Times newspaper on Thursday, January 25th, 2007 and the EMC on February 2nd, 9th and 16th, 2007 advising of Council's intent to pass a by-law to dissolve the existing wards, to provide notice of the date of the public meeting to be held to consider the dissolution of the electoral wards and to solicit public comment; and

WHEREAS a Public Meeting, under Section 222 (2) of the Municipal Act, was held on Tuesday, February 20, 2007 to consider the proposed dissolution of the existing wards; and

WHEREAS at the November 13, 2006 Municipal Election, eligible electors voted 68% in favour of dissolving the existing wards;

NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BROCKVILLE ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. **THAT** the three electoral wards being East, Centre and West are hereby dissolved; and
2. **THAT** the Mayor and Clerk are hereby authorized and directed to do all things necessary to give effect to this By-law, including giving the required notice.

Given under the seal of the
Corporation of the City of Brockville
and passed on this 27th day of February, 2007

MAYOR

CLERK

CHANGES TO COUNCIL

Composition of council of local municipality

217. (1) Without limiting sections 9, 10 and 11, those sections authorize a local municipality to change the composition of its council subject to the following rules:

1. There shall be a minimum of five members, one of whom shall be the head of council.
 2. The members of council shall be elected in accordance with the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996*.
 3. The head of council shall be elected by general vote.
 4. The members, other than the head of council, shall be elected by general vote or wards or by any combination of general vote and wards.
 5. The representation of a local municipality on the council of an upper-tier municipality shall not be affected by the by-law of the local municipality under this section. 2001, c. 25, s. 217 (1); 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 92 (1).
- (2) REPEALED: 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 92 (2).

Coming into force

- (3) A by-law described in this section does not come into force until the day the new council is organized,
- (a) after the first regular election following the passing of the by-law; or
 - (b) if the by-law is passed in the year of a regular election before voting day, after the second regular election following the passing of the by-law. 2001, c. 25, s. 217 (3); 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 92 (3).

Election

(4) The regular election held immediately before the coming into force of a by-law described in this section shall be conducted as if the by-law was already in force. 2001, c. 25, s. 217 (4); 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 92 (4).

Term unaffected

(5) Nothing in this section authorizes a change in the term of office of a member of council. 2001, c. 25, s. 217 (5).

Composition of upper-tier council

218. (1) Without limiting sections 9, 10 and 11, those sections authorize an upper-tier municipality to change the composition of its council subject to the following rules:

1. There shall be a minimum of five members, one of whom shall be the head of council.
2. The head of council shall be elected by general vote, in accordance with the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996*, or shall be appointed by the members of council.
3. The members of council, except the head of council, shall be elected in accordance with the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996* to the upper-tier council or to the council of one of its lower-tier municipalities.
4. The head of council shall be qualified to be elected as a member of council of the upper-tier municipality.
5. If the members of council are directly elected to the upper-tier council and not to the council of a lower-tier municipality, the members shall be elected by general vote or wards or by any combination of general vote and wards.
6. Each lower-tier municipality shall be represented on the upper-tier council. 2001, c. 25, s. 218 (1); 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 93 (1).

Types of changes

- (2) Without limiting sections 9, 10 and 11, the power to change the composition of council includes the power to,
- (a) change the size of council;
 - (b) change the method of selecting members of the council, including having members directly elected to the upper-tier council and not to the council of a lower-tier municipality, members elected to serve on both the upper-tier and lower-tier councils or members elected to the lower-tier councils and appointed to the upper-tier council by the lower-tier municipalities, or a combination of methods of election;
 - (c) have a member representing more than one lower-tier municipality;

- (d) require that if a member of council is appointed by the members of council as the head of the council, the member is no longer entitled to hold office on the council of a lower-tier municipality or any other office on the council of the upper-tier municipality or both; and
- (e) require that if a member of council is appointed by the members of council as the head of the upper-tier council, the appointed member must hold office on the council of a lower-tier municipality. 2001, c. 25, s. 218 (2); 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 93 (2).

Number of votes

(3) Without limiting sections 9, 10 and 11, those sections authorize an upper-tier municipality to change the number of votes given to any member but each member shall have at least one vote. 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 93 (3).

Term of office

(4) Without limiting sections 9, 10 and 11, those sections authorize an upper-tier municipality to change the term of office of an appointed head of council so long as the new term does not extend beyond the term of council. 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 93 (3).

Regional municipalities

(5) A regional municipality shall not pass a by-law described in this section until the Minister has, by regulation, authorized the regional municipality to exercise the powers described in this section. 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 93 (3).

Regulations

(6) The Minister may make regulations authorizing a regional municipality to exercise any power described in this section. 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 93 (3).

Condition

(7) The Minister shall not make a regulation under subsection (6) unless the Minister has received a resolution from the regional municipality requesting the regulation. 2001, c. 25, s. 218 (7); 2002, c. 17, Sched. A, s. 43 (3).

Term unaffected

(8) Except as provided in subsection (4), nothing in this section authorizes a change in the term of office of a member of council. 2001, c. 25, s. 218 (8).

Notice

219. (1) Before passing a by-law described in section 218, the municipality shall give notice of its intention to pass the by-law and shall hold at least one public meeting to consider the matter. 2001, c. 25, s. 219 (1); 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 94 (1).

Coming into force of by-law

(2) A by-law described in section 218 making changes described in clauses 218 (2) (a), (b) and (c) or in subsection 218 (3) is not valid unless,

- (a) a majority of all votes on the upper-tier council are cast in its favour;
- (b) a majority of the councils of all lower-tier municipalities forming part of the upper-tier municipality have passed resolutions consenting to the by-law; and
- (c) the total number of electors in the lower-tier municipalities that have passed resolutions referred to in clause (b) form a majority of all the electors in the upper-tier municipality. 2001, c. 25, s. 219 (2); 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 94 (2).

Commencement

(3) Despite subsection (2), a by-law described in section 218 does not come into force until the day the new council is organized following,

- (a) the first regular election following the passing of the by-law; or
- (b) if the by-law is passed in the year of a regular election before voting day, the second regular election following the passing of the by-law. 2001, c. 25, s. 219 (3); 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 94 (2).

Election

(4) The regular election held immediately before the coming into force of a by-law described in section 218 shall be conducted as if the by-law was already in force. 2001, c. 25, s. 219 (4); 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 94 (2).

Definition

- (5) In this section,

Schedule G - 3
“elector” means a person whose name appears on the voters’ list, as amended up until the close of voting day, for the last regular election preceding the coming into force of a by-law described in section 218. 2001, c. 25, s. 219 (5); 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 94 (3).

Change of titles

220. Without limiting sections 9, 10 and 11, those sections authorize a municipality to change the titles for its head of council and other members of its council. 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 95.

Conflicts

221. In the event of a conflict between section 217, 218 or 220 or a by-law passed under those sections and any other Act in respect of the composition of a council, the term of office of the head of an upper-tier council, the number of votes given to each member or the titles of its members, section 217, 218 or 220 or a by-law passed under those sections prevails. 2001, c. 25, s. 221.

HISTORY OF ELECTION SYSTEM IN BROCKVILLE

(Information taken from Staff report 2002-221-10)

In 1849 an Act establishing a police village was repealed and the first Municipal Act governing towns passed, enlarging the limits of Brockville and creating three wards, electing three members each who chose a Mayor from their number.
Total composition of Council nine.

In 1874, the Council made application and was granted approval to divide the town into five wards, each electing two members with the Mayor elected by general vote. *Total composition of Council eleven.*

On April 1, 1962, Brockville became a City. At that time, part of the Ontario Municipal Board (OMB) order was to reorganize the municipality from five wards to three wards with three Councillors per ward. With the Mayor elected by general vote. *Total composition of Council ten.*

The question regarding the election of Councillors by general vote (at large) instead of the ward system as before the electors in 1969 and 1974 and rejected both times.

In 1993, Council recommended that the composition of Council become a question on a ballot during the 1994 Municipal Election. Four options were purposed to the electors. The electors choose not to amend the composition of Council. The following are the options proposed to the electors and the results of the voting.

Category	Option	Votes/%
A	An election at large or general vote with the total number of councillors to be six	1,246 / 24.9%
B	An election at large or general vote with the total number of councillors to be nine	841 / 16.8%
C	Retain three wards with two councillors per ward: the total number of councillors to be six.	1,119 / 22.3%
D	Retain three wards with three councillors per ward: the total number of councillors to be nine – no change	1,805 / 36.0%

Municipality	St. Thomas	Belleville	Stratford	Gananoque	Kingston	Prescott	Cornwall	Owen Sound	Smith Falls	Quinte West
Municipal Classification	City	City	City	Separated Town	City	Separated Town	City	City	Separated Town	City
Population	30,776	45,980	30,000	4,800	112,000	4,200	46,000	22,000	9,000	40,000
Number of Councillors	7	8	11	7	12	6	10	8	6	12
Geographic Size		N/A	20 sq. km	7.29 sq. km	172.6 sq. miles	4 sq. km	36 sq. miles	N/A	8.21 sq. km	500 sq. km
Ward / At-large	At-large	Ward	At - large	At-large	Ward	At large	At-large	At-large	At-large	Ward
Number of Wards	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Participation Rates		43%	55%	52%	41.8%	50%	34%	45.04%	48.2%	35%
Councillor Acclamation Rates	0	0	0	0	1	Please see note at bottom	0	0	0	1
Election method used		Tabulators	One (1) centralized location	One (1) centralized location	Centralized location	One (1) centralized location	centralized voting location	centralized voting location	Postal Increased voter participation	Optical Scanning Centralized count

Points of Interest

- In the 2000 election, Prescott only registered five (5) candidates to fill six (6) councillor positions. As such, run-off elections to fill the vacancy were scheduled after the new councillors were acclaimed. The 2003, election saw 12 candidates for the six seats.
- Stratford is currently in the process of setting up a committee to review the at large system and look at the possibility of a ward system.

DEVELOPMENTS IN ELECTION METHODS**▪ Postal voting**

The following information was provided by Canada Post to the City of Brockville as benefits to the postal voting method.

- Increases voter turnout
 - Removes barriers such as inclement weather, family/work commitments and transportation.
 - Noted municipalities that have seen an increase in voter participation after instituting this system include; Bancroft, North Kawartha, Highlands East, Central Frontenac, Faraclay, Leamington, Clarinton and Lakeshore.
 - The Town of Collingwood also quoted this voting method as "increasing voter participation by 20%".
- Controls costs and maximizes resources
 - Eliminates need for advance polls and proxy voting
 - Reduces costly recruitment and training of electoral staff
- On line date management and ballot creation
 - List management
 - Ballot creation
 - Voter participation tracking

▪ Telephone voting

- Increases voter turnout
 - Removes barriers such as inclement weather, family/work commitments and transportation.
 - In 1997, Gravenhurst, Ontario adopted a by-law to permit telephone voting on a temporary basis with the benefits seen to be "making the system more convenient; reduce costs; increase turnout; improve timelines for results; and maintain quality security and confidentiality."
 - The City of North York implemented telephone voting and saw an increase in voter participation from an average of 30% to 40.5%. It also reduced costs to half.
 - Residents mailed information package with security code numbers, a list of candidates, the phone number to call to cast their vote, and voting instructions.
 - The Township of Centre Wellington in the 2000 Municipal Election enacted telephone voting. The cost per ballot was \$4.00, arrangements being made through Bell Canada. Centre Wellington, however, ran into a problem between 6 – 8 p.m. when a number of voters were trying to cast their

ballot but were put on hold and as such, it is estimated Centre Wellington lost 20% of voters. Numbers did increase for participation.

- **Web-based voting**
 - Removes barriers – Can be done at convenience of resident
 - Citizens that do not have access to internet services may still be unable to participate in the municipal election due to other barriers that prevent them from voting at a polling station.

Other Developments

Increasing Council terms from three (3) to four (4) years

- Bill 86 introduced into the Legislature June 2004 to amend the Election Statute Law.
- Currently Bill 86 is in its second reading
- Bill 86 would change municipal elections to a four year term whereas voting would take place on the first Thursday in October.
- Currently, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Quebec have four year terms.
- New Brunswick is the most recent province to increase their term from 3 to 4 years. (Did not complete inquiry into this matter as it was thought that most municipal councillors would be in favour of this.)
- Manitoba's change in Municipal Council terms came in 1998. Rationale behind this change included giving municipal councils more time to implement their agenda as provincial and federal governments do.

Decreasing the Voting Age

- Voting age in municipalities in Canada is consistently 18
- Voting age is determined under the Municipal Act and as such could be potentially changed.
- Less than ¼ of 18-24 year olds think it is important to participate in elections.
- The 2000 Federal Election saw only 22% of youth participate in the voting process
- Easier forms of voting methods such as internet voting may increase participation in this age range.

