Candidate Information
Session
2014 Municipal Election
DISCLAIMER

• The information in this presentation deals in a summarized fashion with complex matters and reflects legislation, policies and practices that are subject to change.

• This information should not be relied upon as a substitute for specialized legal or professional advice in connection with any particular matter and should not be construed as legal advice by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. The user is solely responsible for any use or the application of this information.
OVERVIEW

- Role of council and head of council
- Role of municipal staff
- Role of school board trustees
- Nominations – Key dates and process
- Eligibility to run for various offices
- Candidate duties
OVERVIEW

• General campaign rules and election finances
• Compliance audits and penalties
• Voters’ list and proxy voting
• Scrutineers
• Recounts
• Resources
WHY RUN FOR OFFICE?
ROLE OF COUNCIL
ROLE OF COUNCIL

Section 224 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* – it is the role of council to:

- represent the public and to consider the well-being and interests of the municipality
- develop and evaluate the policies and programs of the municipality
- determine which services the municipality provides
ROLE OF COUNCIL (cont’d)

Section 224 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* – it is the role of council to:

- ensure that administrative and controllership policies, practices and procedures are in place to implement the decisions of council
- ensure the accountability and transparency of the operations of the municipality, including the activities of the senior management of the municipality
ROLE OF COUNCIL (cont’d)

Section 224 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* – it is the role of council to:

- maintain the financial integrity of the municipality
- carry out the duties of council under the *Municipal Act, 2001* or any other Act
It is also the role of council to:

- conduct meetings
- pass bylaws
- develop policies with respect to:
  - transparency
  - notice
  - delegation
  - hiring
ROLE OF HEAD OF COUNCIL

Section 225 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* – it is the role of head of council to:

- act as the chief executive officer
- preside over council meetings “so that its business can be carried out efficiently and effectively”
- provide leadership to the council
ROLE OF HEAD OF COUNCIL (cont’d)

Section 225 of the Municipal Act, 2001 – it is the role of head of council to:

• provide information/recommendations to council on policies, practices, procedures, to ensure transparency and accountability

• represent the municipality at official functions

• carry out the duties of the head of council under the Municipal Act, 2001 or any other Act
ROLE OF HEAD OF COUNCIL (cont’d)

As the chief executive officer of the municipality, the head of council shall:

• uphold and promote purposes of the municipality
• promote public involvement
• act as representative and promote municipality locally and elsewhere
• participate in and foster activities that enhance the economic, social and environmental well being of the municipality and residents
ROLE OF MUNICIPAL STAFF
ROLE OF MUNICIPAL STAFF

It is the role of municipal staff to:

• implement council’s decisions and establish administrative practices and procedures to carry out council’s decisions

• undertake research and provide advice to council on the policies and programs of the municipality

• carry out duties required under legislation and as assigned by council
COUNCIL/STAFF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

**Governance**
- Representing the community
- Setting direction and policy
- Overseeing and being accountable for public funds and trust

**Leadership**
- Developing vision and goals
- Aligning people and resources with vision and goals
- Motivating and inspiring
- Measuring progress
- Being accountable and transparent

**Management**
- Managing people and resources, information and actions to achieve goals
- Planning, organizing and delivering
- Being accountable to council for work undertaken on its behalf
ROLE OF SCHOOL BOARD TRUSTEES
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- School trustees are members of the school board
- They are locally-elected representatives of the public, and they are the community’s advocate for public education
The role of a school board trustee is to:

- establish policy direction
- participate in making decisions that benefit the whole board while representing the interests of constituents
- be accountable to:
  - constituents
  - Ministry of Education
  - families
  - community
NOMINATIONS – KEY DATES AND PROCESS
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- Nominations could be submitted the first day the municipal office opened for business in January 2014
- Nomination day is Friday, September 12, 2014 (between 9:00 am and 2:00 pm)
- Withdrawal of nomination must be filed with clerk’s office in writing before 2:00 pm on nomination day
- Clerk must certify nominations by 4:00 pm on Monday following nomination day (September 15, 2014)
NOMINATION PROCESS

• Candidates must complete Form 1 (nomination form) and submit to the municipal clerk with the filing fee:
  ▪ $200 for head of council or
  ▪ $100 for all other offices

• The clerk may require candidates to show proof of eligibility or fill out a declaration that the individual is eligible to run
WITHDRAWAL OF NOMINATION

• A withdrawal must be filed with the clerk’s office in writing before 2:00 pm on nomination day – Friday, September 12, 2014

• It is recommended that a candidate personally attend at the clerk’s office to withdraw a nomination
RUNNING FOR A DIFFERENT OFFICE

• Occasionally a candidate changes his/her mind and decides to run for a different office
• A candidate may only run for one office at a time
• If a candidate files a second nomination, the first nomination is deemed to be withdrawn
RUNNING FOR A DIFFERENT OFFICE (cont’d)

• If a candidate decides to run for a different office on the same council or as a school board trustee and both are elected at large, everything from the first campaign is transferred to the second campaign.

• If one or both of the offices is/are elected by ward, the two campaigns must be kept separate.

• More details and other scenarios can be found on pages 4 and 5 of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing’s Candidates’ Guide: http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/AssetFactory.aspx?did=10336
KEY DATES

• Voting day: Monday, October 27, 2014
• Nomination day: Friday, September 12, 2014
• Campaign period: from when nomination filed until Wednesday, December 31, 2014
• Campaign financial statement filing deadline: Friday, March 27, 2015 at 2:00 pm
ELIBILITY TO RUN FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICE

What are the criteria to run for municipal office?

- A resident, non-resident owner or tenant or spouse of a non-resident owner or tenant
- A Canadian citizen
- 18 years of age or older
- Not legally prohibited from voting
- Not disqualified by any legislation from holding municipal office
- Must remain qualified throughout election and if elected, throughout four year term of office
Who is not eligible to run for municipal office?

- Any person not eligible to vote in the municipality
- An employee of the municipality (unless a leave of absence is taken before nomination and the employee resigns if elected)
- A judge of any court
- A member of the Ontario Legislature, Senate or House of Commons
- A person who was a candidate in the previous election and did not file a campaign financial statement by the deadline
What are the criteria to run for school board trustee?

- A resident within the jurisdiction of the board
- Eligible to vote for school board election

On the day the candidate files a nomination, he/she must:

- Be a Canadian citizen aged 18 or older
- Meet any other qualifications to vote for the school board (for example – being a Roman Catholic, or hold French language rights)
Who is not eligible to run for school board trustee?

- Any person who is not eligible to vote in the municipality
- An employee of a school board who has not taken an unpaid leave of absence
- Municipal officials
- A judge of any court
- A member of the Ontario Legislature, Senate or House of Commons
- A person who was a candidate in the previous election and did not file a campaign financial statement by the deadline
CANDIDATE DUTIES
CANDIDATE DUTIES

• Campaign finance (sections 66-82 of the Municipal Elections Act, 1996)
• Accurate record keeping is a legislated requirement
• A campaign bank account must be opened for election campaign purposes prior to spending money or accepting contributions
• All contributions of money must be deposited in the campaign account
CANDIDATE DUTIES (cont’d)

• All payments for expenses, except the nomination filing fee, must be made from the campaign account
• Contribution of goods or services must be valued
• Receipts must be issued for every contribution and obtained for every expense
CANDIDATE DUTIES (cont’d)

Candidates must keep records of:
- receipts issued for every contribution (pass the hat excepted)
- value of every contribution
- whether contribution is in form of money, goods or services
- contributor’s name and address
- every expense including the receipts obtained for each expense
- cheque register and cancelled cheques

All campaign financial records must be retained until December, 2018
CAMPAIGN SPENDING LIMITS

- Ontario Regulation 101/97
- Head of council: $7500 + 85 cents per elector
- All other offices: $5000 + 85 cents per elector
- Clerk issues two statements of the candidate’s spending limit:
  - a preliminary statement upon filing of nomination
  - a final statement after close of nominations
- The higher number is the spending limit to use
- The clerk’s calculation of the spending limit is final
CONTRIBUTION LIMITS

- The limit on contributions donated in money, goods or services from any individual, corporation or trade union is $750 to any one candidate with a maximum of $5,000 in the same jurisdiction.

- Limitation applies whether it’s one large donation or is the total of a number of smaller contributions or combination of money, goods and services.
CONTRIBUTION LIMITS (cont’d)

• Each municipal council and each school board is a separate jurisdiction

• There is no limit on contributions from the candidate or their spouse to the candidate’s own campaign. These contributions must be reported, a receipt written and the money deposited into the campaign account
CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

- Contributions can be money, goods, or services
- Cash up to $25 only
- Over $25 may be by cheque or money order or by a method that clearly shows where the funds originated
- Ticket price of fundraiser is a contribution
- Receipts with name, address, amount, type, date
- No anonymous contributions except for pass the hat collections (limited to $10)
CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS (cont’d)

Contributions can be accepted from:

• individuals who are normally resident in Ontario
• corporations that carry on business in Ontario
• unions that hold bargaining rights for employees in Ontario
• candidate and his/her spouse
CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS (cont’d)

Contributions may not be accepted from:

• federal political party, constituency association or a registered candidate in a federal election
• provincial political party, constituency association or a registered candidate or leadership contestant
• federal or a provincial government
• a municipality
• a school board
• a business or group that is not a corporation
BORROWING

- Loan - only from bank or other recognized lending institution in Ontario and paid directly to campaign account
- Loans may only be guaranteed by candidate or a spouse
A campaign expense includes:

- any expense incurred for goods and services in relation to an election
- the replacement value of any goods held in inventory from a previous election
- the equivalent value of any contribution of goods and services for use in whole or in part
- the nomination filing fee
CAMPAIGN EXPENSES EXEMPT FROM THE SPENDING LIMIT

Expenses that are not subject to the spending limit include:

• holding a fundraising event or activity
• parties and other expressions of appreciation after the close of voting
• expenses related to a recount
CAMPAIGN EXPENSES EXEMPT FROM THE SPENDING LIMIT (cont’d)

Expenses that are not subject to the spending limit include:

- expenses incurred by a candidate with a disability that are directly related to the disability
- audit and accounting fees
- expenses related to a compliance audit
- expenses related to a court action for a controverted election
FINANCIAL REPORTING

• Financial statement (Form 4) must be filed on or before 2:00 pm Friday, March 27, 2015

• If a candidate feels that he/she will not meet the deadline, he/she may apply to the courts for an extension before the March 27, 2015 deadline

• Failure to file by the deadline results in automatic loss of seat, if elected, and ineligibility to hold any office to which Municipal Elections Act, 1996 applies until after next regular election
FINANCIAL REPORTING (cont’d)

- All contributions must be reported
- The names of contributors of more than $100 must be reported on financial statement which is a public document
- Financial statements must include an auditor’s report if expenses or contributions exceed $10,000
- Clerk is required to make financial statements available to the public in an electronic format free of charge
SURPLUS/DEFICIT

• Entire amount of a campaign surplus must be paid to the clerk

• A candidate is entitled to refund any contributions they or their spouse made to the campaign before filing the financial statement and paying the surplus to the clerk

• The clerk places surplus monies in trust for use by the candidate for a recount, application for a controverted election or compliance audit

• If none of the above occurs, the surplus becomes the property of the municipality or school board
SUGGESTED PRACTICES

• Ensure that receipts are stored in a secure place – they must be retained until December 2018
• Have a multi-part receipt (one for contributor, one for candidate to keep)
• Receipts should be sequentially numbered
• Bank account should provide monthly statements and cancelled cheques
• Produce duplicate deposit slips for every deposit
• Maintain a petty cash fund
COMPLIANCE AUDITS

• Every council and school board must appoint a compliance audit committee
• Members of a compliance audit committee cannot be a candidate or a member or employee of a council or school board
• Any qualified elector may apply to the compliance audit committee for a review of a candidate’s campaign finances
• The committee will consider the application and decide whether to retain an auditor
COMPLIANCE AUDITS (cont’d)

• If the auditor’s report concludes that a contravention of the Act has occurred, the committee may commence a legal proceeding against the candidate.

• If the report concludes that there is no apparent contravention of the Act, the committee may determine whether there were reasonable grounds for the application.

• If the committee determines that there were no reasonable grounds for the application, the council or local board is entitled to recover the auditor’s costs from the applicant.
PENALTIES

In general, the following penalties are available to the courts upon conviction for an offence under the Municipal Elections Act, 1996:

Individual
• maximum fine of $25,000
• up to six months imprisonment
• ineligibility to vote or run in next general election

Candidate
• penalties listed above; plus
• fines for excess campaign expenses
• forfeiture of office if offence committed knowingly

Unions and Corporations:
• maximum fine of $50,000
VOTERS’ LIST AND VOTING BY PROXY
VOTERS’ LIST

• One copy per municipal candidate or trustee candidate (request must be made to the clerk in writing)
• Voters’ list shall not be posted in a public place
• Voters’ list shall not be made available to the public by posting on an internet website or via any other print or electronic medium of mass communication
VOTERS’ LIST (cont’d)

• The clerk may require anyone who receives a copy of the list to sign a receipt acknowledging the list is only to be used for election purposes and any other use would be in violation of the Municipal Elections Act, 1996
VOTING PROXY FORM

- No proxy appointments can be made until nominations close
- A voter must directly appoint another eligible voter by name as his/her proxy
- A person may exercise only one proxy vote unless he/she is acting on behalf of a spouse, sibling, parent, child, grandparent or grandchild
- The prescribed proxy form must be completed by the individual giving the proxy
SCRUTINEERS

- No age restriction on scrutineers
- Must have written proof of authorization from the candidate
- Clerk may require an oath of secrecy
- During regular election process - only one candidate or scrutineer per ballot box
- No “campaigning” within the voting place
- Scrutineers are not permitted to touch ballots
RECOUNTS

- In the event of a tie, a recount is automatic
- Otherwise:
  - council resolution to clerk passed within 30 days after clerk declares election results
  - eligible elector applies to Superior Court of Justice within 30 days after clerk declares election results
- In both instances the recount must happen within 15 days of the clerk receiving a court order or council passing a resolution to conduct a recount
- Recount must be held in the same manner as the original count
RESOURCES

• e-Laws:
  o Municipal Elections Act, 1996
  o Municipal Act, 2001
  o Municipal Conflict of Interest Act
  o Education Act
  o http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca

• MMAH municipal elections website:
  http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page219.aspx

• Municipal World: http://www.municipalworld.com/
CONTACTS

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