



Candidate's Package

Town of Arnprior 2022
Municipal and School Board
Election

This package is intended to provide a general overview of the basic information Candidates should have with respect to running in the 2022 Municipal Election. If you are considering running for a position, Candidates are encouraged to read the Municipal Elections Act, and the applicable regulations, which are available on the E-laws website: www.e-laws.gov.on.ca. Information is also available on the Ministry of Municipal Affairs website at www.mah.gov.on.ca.

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Introduction to Candidate Information Package

This Candidate Information Package has been prepared as a guide to supply information, which will be of assistance to persons intending to stand for elected office in the Town of Arnprior. It is important to note that the contents of this package are intended only as a guide to certain provisions of relevant legislation, and do not purport to recite all applicable statutory references to running in a Municipal and School Board Election. It is the responsibility of candidates to satisfy themselves through their own research, learning, and determination, that they have complied with the [Municipal Elections Act, 1996 \(MEA\)](#) as amended, including the election financing regulations, as well as qualification and disqualification sections of the regulation. School Board Trustees should also familiarize themselves with the [Education Act, 1990](#), as amended, in addition to the MEA.

Candidates for School Board offices are encouraged to contact the office of the Director of Education of the appropriate School Board to obtain information on the duties and responsibilities of a trustee. Candidates for the position of representative on the French language section of a School Board should contact the Clerk of the municipality responsible for the election of persons to that office.

School Board Contact Information:

- [Renfrew County District School Board](#)
 - **Director of Education** – Pino Buffone – 613-735-0151
 - **Clerk Responsible** – Town of Arnprior
- [Renfrew County Catholic District School Board](#)
 - **Director of Education** – Mark Searson – 613-735-1031
 - **Clerk Responsible** – Town of Arnprior
- [Conseil des écoles catholiques du Centre-Est](#)
(Eastern Ontario French-Language Catholic School)
 - **Director of Education** – Marc Bertrand – 613-744-2555
 - **Clerk Responsible** – Town of Petawawa – 613-687-5536
- [Conseil des écoles publiques de l'Est de l'Ontario](#)
(Eastern Ontario French-Language Public School)
 - **Director of Education** – Sylvie CR Tremblay – 613-742-8960
 - **Clerk Responsible** – Town of Petawawa – 613-687-5536

This document and processes within are subject to revisions, as required by the Clerk, and may change due to public health guidelines or other circumstances.



2022 Municipal Election Information for Potential Candidates

Municipal Elections are governed under the authority of the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996, S.O. 1996, c. 32, Sched.*, as amended. Under the Act, the Municipal Clerk is delegated the responsibility for running all municipal and school board elections within the municipality in accordance with the Act.

Eligibility Criteria to Run for Office

To run for municipal office, you must be an eligible elector in the Town of Arnprior. An eligible elector, on voting day is:

- A Canadian Citizen;
- At least 18 years of age at the time they file their nomination papers;
- Someone who resides in the Town of Arnprior, or is the owner or tenant of land in the Town of Arnprior, or the spouse of such owner or tenant;
- Not prohibited from voting under any law or not disqualified from holding municipal office under any legislation.

Nomination Period for Candidates – May 2nd, 2022 to August 19th, 2022

- Nominations may be filed starting on May 2nd, 2022 in the Clerk's Office at Town Hall during regular office hours (Monday to Friday between 8:30 AM and 4:30 PM).
- The Nomination Period closes on August 19th, 2022 where nominations can only be filed between the hours of 9:00 AM and 2:00 PM. If there are positions that are still vacant after the close of the Nomination Period, the Municipal Clerk will call for additional nominations which must be filed between 9:00 AM and 2:00 PM on Wednesday, August 24th, 2022.
- Nomination forms must be accompanied by Endorsement of Nomination forms signed by twenty-five (25) individuals who are Canadian citizens, aged 18 years of age or older, and have a qualifying address in the Town of Arnprior.

Submitting Your Nomination

To file your nomination, you must submit the following items to the Municipal Clerk in-person during the Nomination Period as outlined above:

- Completed nomination form (Form 1)
- Nomination fee (\$200.00 for Mayor, \$100 for all other offices)
- Completed endorsement of nomination forms (Form 2)

2022 Candidates Guide for Municipal and School Board Elections

The Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) has produced their 2022 Candidates Guide which outlines the relevant provisions of the *Municipal Elections Act* that all potential candidates should review. You can find this document (including links to electronic copies of Forms 1 and 2) on the Ministry's website at www.ontario.ca/page/municipal-elections.



We all win when there are more diverse voices at council. To encourage more diversity in the upcoming 2022 municipal election, AMO has created an online resource to assist potential candidates to learn more about municipal elections. Learn more at www.amo.on.ca/we-all-win.



ARNPRIOR

Notice of 2022 Town of Arnprior Municipal & School Board Election

Municipal and School Board Elections occur every four years in Ontario and the legislation for the conduct of an election are set out in the Municipal Elections Act, as amended.

Next Municipal Election → October 24, 2022

- The next regular Municipal Election to elect a Mayor, County Councillor and five (5) at-large Councillors, and School Board Trustees (English Public, English Separate, French Public, French Separate) is on October 24, 2022.

Voting Method → Internet & Telephone Voting

- On February 14, 2022 Council passed a by-law authorizing an alternative voting method (internet/telephone) for the 2022 Town of Arnprior Municipal & School Board Election

Nomination Period for Candidates → May 2 – August 19, 2022

- Nominations may be filed on or after May 2, 2022 during regular office hours (8:30 am – 4:30 pm).
- Nomination period closes on August 19, 2022 where nominations can only be filed between the hours of 9:00 am – 2:00 pm.
- Nomination forms must be accompanied by an Endorsement of Nomination signed by 25 individuals who are Canadian citizens, aged 18 years of age or older, and have a qualifying address in the Town of Arnprior.

Eligibility Criteria to Run for Office:

To run for municipal office, you must be an eligible elector in the Town of Arnprior. An eligible elector, on voting day is:

- A Canadian Citizen;
- At least 18 years of age at the time they file their nomination papers;
- Someone who resides in the Town of Arnprior, or is the owner or tenant of land in the Town of Arnprior, or the spouse of such owner or tenant;
- Not prohibited from voting under any law or not disqualified from holding municipal office under any legislation.

Learn More:



Maureen Spratt, Town Clerk
Returning Officer
Town of Arnprior

Key Dates

2022	
May	May 2, 2022 – Nominations may be filed (8:30 am)
August	August 19, 2022 – Last day to file nominations (9 am-2 pm) August 22, 2022 – Nominations to be certified by the Clerk (4pm)
September	September 1, 2022 – Voter’s list available to certified candidates Revision period begins for electors.
October	October 14 – 23, 2022 – Advance voting period October 24, 2022 – Voting Day
November	November 15, 2022 – New term of Council begins November 21, 2022 – Inaugural Meeting of Council
2023	
January	January 3, 2023 – Campaign period ends Last day to file extension of campaign.
March	March 31, 2023 - Financial filing deadline

Elected Offices & Qualification/ Disqualification Information

Elected Offices in the Town of Arnprior

The 2022 Municipal and School Board Election for the Town of Arnprior will see the following offices elected at large:

Members of Council:

- Mayor – 1
- County Councillor – 1
- Councillors – 5

School Board Trustees:

- English Public – 1
- English Separate – 1
- French Public – 1
- French Separate – 1

Qualification Information

Council Member

A person is qualified to be elected or to hold office as a member of council for a local municipality if they:

- are entitled to be an elector in the local municipality; and
- are not disqualified from any Act from holding office.

School Board Member

A person is qualified to be elected as a member of a district school board if:

- they are qualified to vote for members of that district school board; and
- they are a resident in its area of jurisdiction.

A member of a district school board is eligible for re-election if otherwise qualified.

Ineligibility/Disqualification Information

Council Member

The following are not eligible to be elected or hold office as a member of council:

- an employee of the municipality, unless they take an unpaid leave of absence;
- the Clerk, Treasurer, Integrity Commissioner, Auditor General, Ombudsman/registrar/investigator of a municipality; or
- A judge, a member of the Assembly or a public servant.

A member of council is disqualified from holding office if, at any time during the term of office, they:

- cease to be a Canadian citizen;
- are not a resident, the owner or tenant of land or the spouse of an owner or tenant of land in the municipality; or
- are prohibited under any Act from voting in an election if an election was held at that time.

School Board Member

A person is not qualified to be elected or act as a school board member if the person:

- is an employee of a school board, unless they take an unpaid leave of absence;
- is the Clerk, Treasurer or Deputy Clerk or Deputy Treasurer of a municipality or an upper-tier municipality, unless they take an unpaid leave of absence;
- is a member of the Assembly or Senate or House of Commons;
- is otherwise ineligible or disqualified under any Act;
- ceases to hold the qualifications required to be elected; or
- already has a seat on a school board.

Frequently Asked Questions

1. What is the role of the Council:

The role of council is outlined in section 224 of the Municipal Act

“It is the role of council,

- a. to represent the public and to consider the well-being and interests of the municipality;
- b. to develop and evaluate the policies and programs of the municipality;
- c. to determine which services the municipality provides;
- d. to ensure that administrative policies, practices and procedures and controllership policies, practices and procedures are in place to implement the decisions of council;
- e. to ensure the accountability and transparency of the operations of the municipality, including the activities of the senior management of the municipality;
- f. to maintain the financial integrity of the municipality; and
- g. to carry out the duties of council under this or any other Act”

2. Who is eligible to be a council candidate?

To run for a position on council you must be eligible to vote in that municipality. On the day you file your nomination, you must be a Canadian citizen aged 18 or older and qualify as a resident or non-resident elector.

3. Who is not eligible to be a council candidate?

The following people are disqualified from being elected to municipal office:

- any person who is not eligible to vote in the municipality
- an employee of a municipality who has not taken an unpaid leave of absence and resigned (see above)
- a judge of any court
- an MP, an MPP, or a senator
- an inmate serving a sentence in a penal or correctional institution

4. Who is eligible to be a school board trustee?

To run for a trustee position on a school board you must be a resident within the jurisdiction of the board and you must be eligible to vote in a school board election. On the day you file your nomination, you must be a Canadian citizen aged 18 or older and you must meet any other qualifications to vote for the school board (for example, being a Roman Catholic, or holding French-language rights).

5. Who is not eligible to be a school board trustee?

The following people are disqualified from being elected as a school trustee:

- any person who is not eligible to vote in the school board election
- an employee of a school board or a municipal official who has not taken an unpaid leave of absence and resigned (see above)
- a judge of any court
- an MP, an MPP or a senator
- an inmate serving a sentence in a penal or correctional institution

6. When will nomination papers be made available?

Nomination papers are available, however cannot be filed until May 2, 2022.

7. When can interested candidates file their nomination papers?

Nominations must be filed in person at the Clerk's Office at the Town of Arnprior (105 Elgin Street West) by the candidate or the candidate's agent beginning May 2, 2022 at 9:00 a.m. up until August 19, 2022 at 2:00 p.m

8. Is it possible to file nomination papers online?

The Town of Arnprior is not accepting electronic nominations.

9. Where do I file my nomination papers?

Nominations must be filed in person at the Clerk's Office at the Town of the Municipal Office (105 Elgin Street West) by the candidate or the candidate's agent beginning May 2, 2022.

10. What information do I need to file my nomination paperwork?

Qualified candidates must complete the prescribed Nomination Paper - Form 1 the Endorsement of Nomination - Form 2 and a Declaration of Qualifications, together with the required filing fee.

The required filing fee is \$200 for the Office of the Mayor or \$100 for all other offices.

11. Is the filing fee refundable?

The filing fee will be refunded if your campaign financial statement has been received by the filing deadline.

12. Considering the pandemic do I still need 25 signatures?

Yes, with original signatures.

13. Can I withdraw my nomination?

A person may withdraw his or her nomination by filing a written withdrawal at/with the Clerks Department before 2:00 p.m. on August 19, 2022.

14. When can I campaign?

A candidate's campaign period begins once their nomination forms have been filed, meaning they may begin accepting contributions and spending money on their campaign.

15. Do I need to open a separate bank account as a candidate?

You must open a bank account exclusively for your campaign if you accept any contributions of money (including contributions from yourself or your spouse) or incur any expenses. You do not have to open a campaign bank account if you do not spend any money and do not receive any contributions of money. If you receive contributions of goods or services, but no contributions of money, you do not have to open a campaign bank account.

16. Who can contribute to my campaign

You can accept contributions only from individuals who are residents of Ontario. Corporations and trade unions are not permitted to make contributions to candidates.

17. What is the limit for contribution from others (other than the candidate or spouse)

There is a \$1,200 limit that applies to contributions from other individuals

18. What are the expense limits for my campaign?

Expense limits are based on the office you campaign for. The formula for calculating expense limits are as follows:

- Head of Council (Mayor):
 - \$7,500 plus \$0.85 per eligible elector
- County Councillor, Councillor or School Board Trustee
 - \$5,000 plus \$0.85 per eligible elector

19. What are the expense limits on parties and other events after voting day?

Please note that there is a limit placed on the amount of expenses that may be incurred for parties and other events which occur after voting day, which is set at 10% of the general spending limit for candidates.

20. Where can I put up election signs?

Attached in the Candidate Package:

- Election Sign By-law – Town of Arnprior & County of Renfrew
- Explanation Sheet – Town of Arnprior
- Map of Town of Arnprior depicting County versus Municipal (Town) roads

Nomination Information

Nominations may be filed starting on May 2nd, 2022 in the Clerk's Office at Town Hall (105 Elgin Street West, Arnprior) during regular office hours (Monday to Friday between 8:30 AM and 4:30 PM).

The Nomination Period closes on August 19th, 2022 where nominations can only be filed between the hours of 9:00 AM and 2:00 PM.

If there are positions that are still vacant after the close of the Nomination Period, the Municipal Clerk will call for additional nominations which must be filed between 9:00 AM and 2:00 PM on Wednesday, August 24th, 2022.

Nomination forms must be accompanied by Endorsement of Nomination forms signed by twenty-five (25) individuals who are Canadian citizens, aged 18 years of age or older, and have a qualifying address in the Town of Arnprior.

Submitting Your Nomination

Candidates are encouraged to make an appointment to file their nomination. Appointments can be made by contacting the Clerk's Office:

Kaila Zamojski, Deputy Clerk
613-632-4231 Ext. 1818
kzamojski@arnprior.ca

Maureen Spratt, Town Clerk
613-623-4231 Ext. 1817
mspratt@arnprior.ca

1. To file your nomination, you must submit the following items to the Municipal Clerk in-person during the Nomination Period as outlined above:
 - Proof of Identification as prescribed in O. Reg. 304/13 and proof of citizenship satisfactory to the Clerk;
 - Completed **Nomination Form (Form 1)**
 - Completed **Endorsement of Nomination Forms (Form 2)**
 - Nomination fee (\$200.00 for Mayor, \$100 for all other offices)
 - Proper pronunciation of name for the telephone voice prompts of the electronic voting system
2. The following additional information will be required to be acknowledged by candidates:
 - Notice of Penalties Form**
 - Declaration of Qualifications** (Council Candidates)
 - Candidate's Consent to Release of Personal Information**
 - Request for Voters' List and Declaration for Proper Use of Voters' List**

3. Candidates will also receive:

- Guidelines for installation of Election Signs:
 - **Town of Arnprior By-law & Explanation Sheets & Town Map**
 - **County of Renfrew Sign Guidelines**
- **Estimated Maximum Campaign Expenses**
- **2022 Candidates Guide - Ontario Municipal and School Board Elections**
 - **Financial Statement – Auditor’s Report – Candidate (Form 4)**
 - **Financial Statement – Subsequent Expenses (Form 5)**
 - **Notice of Extension of Campaign Period (Form 6)**

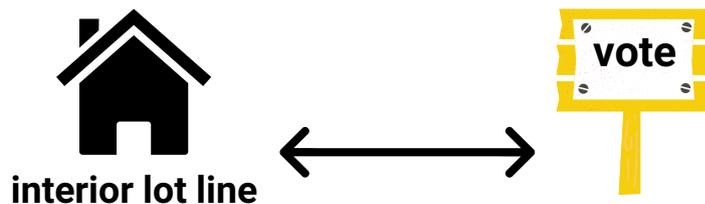
Important Information about Election Signs

Election sign placement

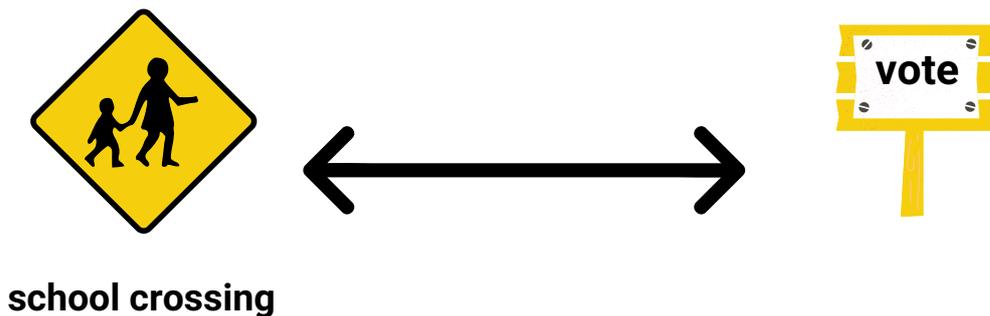
1.0 meters from:



1.5 meters from:



3 meters from:



10 meters from:



Election sign support & size requirement

- Maximum 2.5 meters above the ground
- Maximum measurement of 1.5 square meters
- No signs allowed with illumination, flashing lights or rotating parts

When can signs be placed & when must they be removed?

Start date	Removal date
September 12, 2022	October 31, 2022

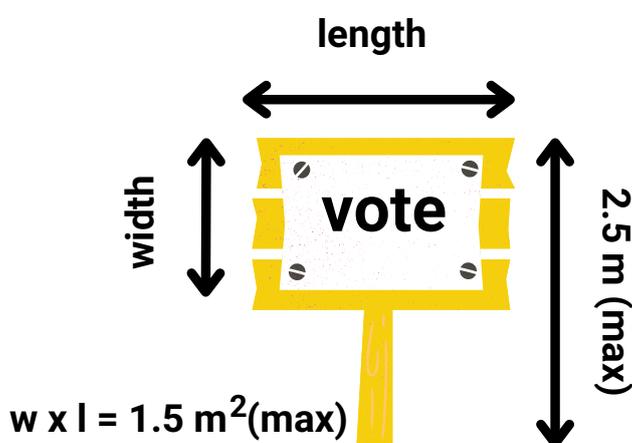
Important information to remember:

DO

- Election signs can be placed on private properties with property owners or occupants' consent.
- Election signs may be placed on the North side of the William Street (West).
- Please refer to the Election Sign Placement by-law of The County of Renfrew if elections signs are to be placed on the County of Renfrew's roads.

DON'T

- No Candidate or Third-party advertiser shall permit an election sign to be left in a state of disrepair.
- No person shall place or permit to be placed an election sign to a tree, pipe, telephone pole, hydro pole, light standard or any other utility infrastructure.
- No person shall place or permit to be placed signs in areas which would obstruct pedestrian or vehicle traffic or site lines.



Visit arnprior.ca/election for more information.

Call 613-623-4231 ext.1818 for questions or to report any sign related issues.

Voter help center : 105 Elgin Street (West) Arnprior, ON K7S 0A8

**The Corporation of the
Town of Arnprior**

By-law Number 7268-22

A by-law to regulate election signs in the Town of Arnprior.

Whereas subsection 5(3) of the *Municipal Act*, 2001 provides that a municipal power shall be exercised by By-law; and

Whereas section 11 of the *Municipal Act*, 2001 authorizes the Town of Arnprior to pass By-laws respecting highways over which it has jurisdiction, and to pass by-laws respecting signs; and

Whereas subsection 63 of the *Municipal Act*, 2001 authorizes the municipality, if it passes a by-law for prohibiting or regulating the placing of an object on or near a Highway, to provide for the removal and impounding of such object placed on or near a Highway in contravention of that by-law; and

Whereas the Municipal Elections Act, 1996 provides provisions for election campaign advertising which includes but is not limited to election signs; and

Whereas By-law Number 5209-04 was enacted and passed to regulate or prohibit signs and other advertising devices within the municipality; and a

Whereas the Council of the Town of Arnprior deems it necessary to remove the election sign provisions currently in By-law Number 5209-04 and form a separate by-law for the regulation of elections signs for clarity and to reflect the addition of third party advertisers as per the Municipal Elections Act;

Whereas section 425 of the *Municipal Act*, establishes that any person who contravenes any By-law of the Corporation of the Town of Arnprior is guilty of an offence;

Therefore, the Council of the Town of Arnprior enacts as follows:

1.0 Short Title

1.1 This By-law may be referred to as the "Election Sign By-law".

2.0 Scope

2.1 If any provision of this By-law conflicts with any provision of any other Town of Arnprior By-law, the provision of this By-law shall take precedence.

3.0 Definitions

In this By-law:

- 3.1 "**Billboard Election Sign**" means an outdoor sign erected and maintained by a Person engaged in the sale or rental of the space on the Billboard Election Sign to a Candidate or Registered Third Party for the purposes of advertising, promoting, opposing or taking a position with respect to any Candidate or political party, or influencing electors to vote for or against an issue associated with a Candidate or political party, or influencing electors to vote for or against any Candidate or any question, law or by-law submitted to the electors
- 3.2 "**By-Election**" means any Election other than a regular Election in the case of a Municipal Election or a General Election in the case of a provincial or federal Election;
- 3.3 "**Candidate**" means a person who has been nominated to run in a municipal, provincial or federal election;
- 3.4 "**Clerk**" means the Town Clerk or their designate;
- 3.5 "**Election** " means a general Federal or Provincial Election or a regular Municipal Election and any question or by-law submitted to the electors and includes an Election to a Local Board or commission;
- 3.6 "**Election Sign**" means any sign which:
 - 3.5.1 Advertises, promotes, opposes or takes a position with respect to any candidate or political party in a federal, provincial or municipal election or by-election, including an election of a local Board or commission; or
 - 3.5.2 Is intended to influence electors to vote for or against any candidate issue associated with a Candidate or political party in a federal, provincial or municipal Election or By-Election; or

- 3.5.3 Is intended to influence electors to vote for or against any Candidate or any question, law or by-law submitted to the electors under the *Canada Elections Act*, the *Election Act (Ontario)*, or section 8 of the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996*; or
- 3.5.4 A "Vehicle Election Sign" means any form of Election Sign displayed in or on a vehicle, including a vehicle wrap.
- 3.7 "**Highway**" means a common and public walkway, lane, street, avenue, parkway, driveway, square, place and includes any bridge, trestle, viaduct or trestle, designed and intended for, or used by, the public for the passage of vehicles and pedestrians and the untraveled portion of a road allowance;
- 3.8 "**Municipal Act**" means the *Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, c.25*, as amended;
- 3.9 "**Private Property**" means real property that is not a Highway or Public Property;
- 3.10 "**Public Property**" means property owned by or under the control of the Town, of Arnprior, any of its agencies, local boards or commissions, including highways, street and road allowances, median strip, traffic islands; and, shall be deemed to include public utility poles, regardless of whether the public utility poles are owned by or under the control of the Town; and, shall also be deemed to include, benches, municipal garbage containers or other structures located on a highway regardless of whether the containers or structures are owned by the Town;
- 3.11 "**Registered Third Party**" or "**Third Party Advertiser**" means one of the following whose notice of registration has been certified by the Clerk pursuant to section 88.6 of the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996*:
- 3.10.1 An individual who is normally a resident in Ontario; or
- 3.10.2 A corporation that carries on business in Ontario; or
- 3.10.3 A Trade Union that holds bargaining rights for employees in Ontario.
- 3.12 "**Road Allowance**" means the allowance for a public road and includes the travelled and untraveled portions of the road allowance, the road shoulders, ditches, boulevards and sidewalks;
- 3.13 "**School Crossing**" means any portion of a highway designated by the Town, indicating a school Zone;

- 3.14 **“Sight Triangle”** means the triangular space on a lot formed by two intersecting street lines and a line drawn from a point in one street line across such lot to a point in the other street line, each such point being 9.0 metres from the point of intersection of the street lines (measured along the street lines). Where two street lines do not intersect at a point, the point of intersection of the street lines shall be deemed to be the intersection of the tangents to the street;
- 3.15 **“Sidewalk”** means that part of a Highway with a surface that is improved, designed or ordinarily used for the use of pedestrians or bicycles and includes a multi-use path;
- 3.16 **“Vehicle Election Sign”** means any form of Election Sign displayed in or on a vehicle, including a vehicle wrap

4.0 General Provisions

- 4.1 No person shall place or permit to be placed an election sign within the geographic limits of the Town except in accordance with this by-law and all applicable legislation.
- 4.2 This by-law shall not apply to signs placed by the Town or the provincial or federal government to provide information concerning an election or by-election or any part of an election or by-election.
- 4.3 No person shall pull down or remove an election sign without the consent of the Candidate or Registered Third Party to whom the election sign relates or the owner or occupant of the property on which the election sign was placed, except as otherwise provided for by this by-law.
- 4.4 No person shall deface or willfully cause damage to an election sign.
- 4.5 No candidate or third-party advertiser, as the case may be, to whom an election sign relates shall permit an election sign to be left in a state of disrepair.
- 4.6 On Advance Voting Day(s) and Voting Day, no person shall place or permit to be placed an election sign on, in, or within 50 m of a Voting Place or a place where the administration of Election processes are conducted on Advance Voting Days or Voting Day; unless such land is on private property.
- 4.7 No person shall place or permit to be placed an election sign to a tree, pipe, telephone pole, hydro pole, light standard or any other utility infrastructure.

- 4.8 No person shall place or permit to be placed an election sign within a sight triangle.
- 4.9 No person shall place or permit to be placed an election sign that:
- 4.9.1 Is illuminated, has flashing lights, or rotating parts;
 - 4.9.2 Measures more than 1.5 square metres and has a height that is more than 2.15 metres above the ground;
 - 4.9.3 Obstructs or impedes any fire escape, fire exit, door, window, skylight, flue, air intake or air exhaust or prevents or impedes the free access of emergency personnel to any part of a building, including any emergency water connection or fire hydrant;
 - 4.9.4 Impedes, hinders or prevents parking by vehicles on private lands;
 - 4.9.5 Impedes or obstructs the passage of pedestrians where they are reasonably expected to walk;
 - 4.9.6 Interferes with the safe operation of vehicular traffic or the safety of pedestrians, including the visibility of warning devices and traffic signals.
 - 4.9.7 Sub-clauses 4.9.1 and 4.9.2 of this By-law shall not apply to Billboard Election Signs or specified Vehicle Election Signs (i.e. vehicle wrap)
- 4.10 No person shall place or permit to be placed an election sign within:
- 4.10.1 One (1) metre of the street lot line;
 - 4.10.2 One and One Half (1.5) metres of the interior lot line;
 - 4.10.3 One (1) metre of a driveway;
 - 4.10.4 Ten (10) metres of traffic lights;
 - 4.10.5 Three (3) metres of a school crossing.

5.0 Contents of election signs

- 5.1 Each election sign shall identify who is responsible for the messaging.
- 5.2 Each third-party sign shall identify the name of the registered third party, the municipality where the third party is registered and a telephone number, mailing address or email address at which the registered third party may be contacted.

- 5.3 No person shall display the Town's logo or the Town's municipal election logo, in whole or in part, on any Election Sign.

6.0 Election Signs on Private Property

- 6.1 No person shall place or permit to be placed an election sign on private property without permission or consent of the owner or occupant of the property.

7.0 Election Signs on Public Property

- 7.1 No person shall place or permit to be placed an election sign anywhere on public property, including within a road allowance.
- 7.2 Notwithstanding the above, this By-law shall not apply to the road allowance on the North Side of William Street.

8.0 Timing of placement

- 8.1 No person shall place or permit to be placed an Election Sign for a federal or provincial election or by-election earlier than the day the writ of election or by-election is issued.
- 8.2 No person shall place or permit to be placed an Election Sign for a municipal election no earlier than:
- 8.2.1 Six (6) weeks prior to Election Day in the year of a regular election; or
 - 8.2.2 Six (6) weeks Nomination Day for a by-election.

9.0 Removal of Election Signs

- 9.1 All election signs shall be removed within seven (7) days of the day on which the election or by-election is held.
- 9.2 Where an election sign has been placed on private property, it is the responsibility of the owner or occupant of the property to ensure the election sign is removed within the required time period.
- 9.3 Where election signs have been posted in contravention of this policy or any other by-law, the Town may:
- 9.3.1 Notify the candidate or third-party advertiser to repair or remove the sign, or take the necessary action to make the sign comply with the provisions of this policy;
 - 9.3.2 Remove the sign.

- 9.4 If a sign is erected or displayed in violation of this by-law, the Town may cause the sign to be removed immediately without notice if it poses an immediate safety hazard.
- 9.5 Where an election sign has been placed in contravention of any provision of this by-law, a By-law Enforcement Officer, or any other individual designated by the Clerk may cause the election sign to be removed immediately without notice.
- 9.6 Signs that have been removed pursuant to this by-law shall be stored by the Town for a maximum of fifteen (15) days, during which time the candidate or third party advertiser may retrieve the sign.
- 9.7 The Town may destroy any election sign which has been seized and is not claimed and retrieved by the sign owner within fifteen (15) days without compensation to the candidate or third-party advertiser.

10.0 Severance

- 10.1 If any section or part of a section of this By-law is found by any Court to be illegal or beyond the power of Council to enact, such section or part of a section shall be deemed to be severable and all other sections or parts of sections of this By-law shall be deemed to be separate and independent, and shall continue in full force and effect

11.0 Offence and penalty

- 11.1 Every person who contravenes any provision of this By-law is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine as provided for in the *Provincial Offences Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P. 33*, as amended.

12.0 Force and Effect

- 12.1 **That** Section 6.6 of By-law Number 5209-04 be hereby repealed, including any reference to elections signs throughout the by-law.
- 12.2 **That** this By-law shall come into force and effect on the day of its passing.

Enacted and passed this 28th day of February, 2022.

Signatures:



Walter Stack, Mayor



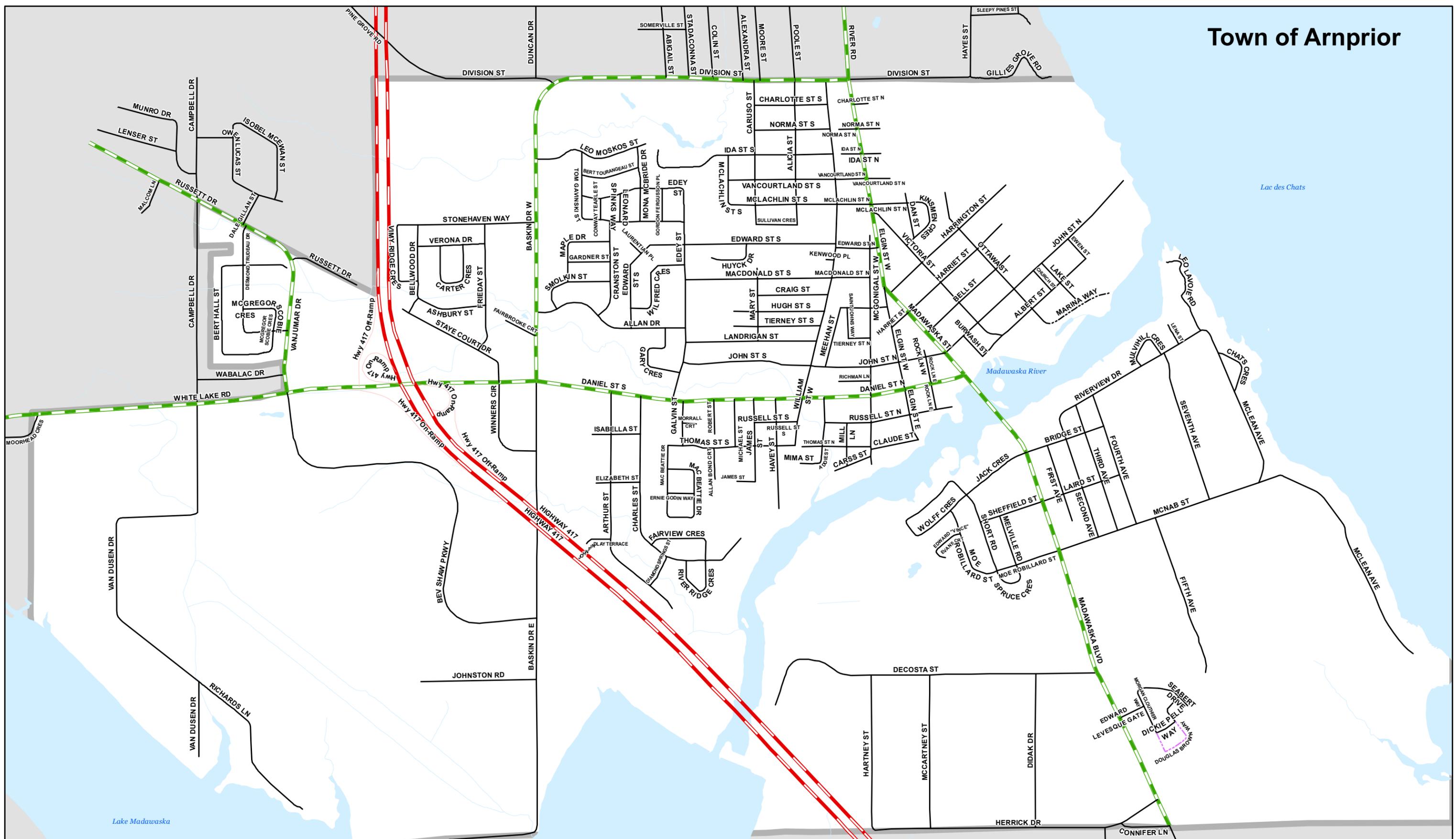
Maureen Spratt, Town Clerk



Guidelines for the installation of Political Campaign Signs

1. Signs shall not be permitted on traffic islands or medians along County Roads.
2. Large sign assemblies are not permitted within the road allowance.
3. Smaller single post or wire frame signs shall be permitted along the edge of the roadway as long as they do not interfere with site lines and the flow of motor vehicle and pedestrian traffic.
4. Signs may not be attached to any existing sign posts or light poles along County Roads.
5. Any signs deemed to be creating a hazard will be removed. The signs can be picked up at the applicable County Patrol Garage. Signs not picked up by the end of the election shall be destroyed.
6. Candidates have one week after the election to remove signs from the County Road allowance. Signs not removed will be destroyed.

Town of Arnprior



Provincial Highway	Municipal Seasonal Road	0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 km	
County Road	Off-Ramp/On-Ramp		
Municipal Maintained Road	Proposed Road	<p>Produced by: County of Renfrew Development and Property Department 9 International Drive Pembroke, Ontario K8A 6W5</p> <p>Sources: Base Data: With Data supplied under Licence by Members of the Ontario Geospatial Data Exchange & County of Renfrew Projection: UTM NAD83 Zone 18</p> <p>This map is illustrative only. Do not rely on it as being a precise indicator of routes, locations of features, nor as a guide to navigation. The County of Renfrew shall not be liable in any way for the use of, or reliance upon, this map or any information on this map.</p> <p>Feb 7, 2022 © 2022, County of Renfrew</p>	
Arnprior Boundary			



Estimated Maximum Campaign Expenses

Municipal Elections Act, 1996 (s. 33.0.1)

To: All Candidates for the Office of Mayor, County Councillor and Councillor – Town of Arnprior

From: Maureen Spratt, Clerk/Returning Officer

The following is an estimate of the maximum campaign expenses that a candidate is permitted to incur in the 2022 Municipal Election to be held on Monday, October 24, 2022. A final Certificate of Maximum Campaign Expenses, based on the number of electors for the 2022 Election will be issued on September 25, 2022. The formula for the calculations is provided in O. Reg. 101/97 under the Municipal Elections Act, 1996.

1. I hereby certify that the maximum campaign expenses that a candidate is permitted to incur for the office of **Mayor** in the Municipal Election to be held on **October 24, 2022**, is **\$12,862.65.**
2. I hereby certify that the maximum campaign expenses that a candidate is permitted to incur for the office of **County Councillor** in the Municipal Election to be held on **October 24, 2022**, is **\$10,362.65.**
3. I hereby certify that the maximum campaign expenses that a candidate is permitted to incur for the office of **Councillor** in the Municipal Election to be held on **October 24, 2022**, is **\$10,362.65.**

May 1, 2022

Date

Maureen Spratt, Clerk/Returning Officer

2022 Candidates' Guide - Ontario municipal council and school board elections

2022 Candidates' Guide – Ontario municipal council and school board elections

This guide provides information to candidates for the 2022 municipal council and school board elections. The information also applies to any by-elections that may be held during the 2022-2026 council and school board term.

This guide is not meant to replace provincial legislation. It provides general information about the rules contained in the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996* and other legislation and regulations, such as:

- *Municipal Act, 2001*
- *City of Toronto Act, 2006*
- *Education Act*

New election rules for 2022

Nominations may be filed electronically if permitted by your municipal clerk. [Contact your municipal clerk](#) to find out if nominations can be filed electronically in your municipality, and for information about how to file your nomination.

The deadline for filing your nomination is August 19, 2022 at 2 p.m.

The council and school board term of office will run from November 15, 2022 to November 14, 2026.

Contact us

If you have further questions or would like to give feedback on this Guide, please contact us at mea.info@ontario.ca.

You can also contact your regional [Municipal Services Office at the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing](#).

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General information

Every four years, voters across Ontario elect municipal councillors and school board trustees.

The Province of Ontario sets out common rules that all candidates and voters must follow. However, municipalities are responsible for conducting elections to their council and for conducting the election of school trustees to Ontario's school boards. This guide contains information about the rules that are the same for all municipal elections, such as who is eligible to run for office, and rules about campaign spending.

Your municipality may have specific rules on issues such as:

- where and when election signs may be displayed
- whether campaign activities may occur on municipal property
- whether those who make contributions to candidates may receive a rebate

Contact your municipal clerk if you have questions about the election in your municipality.

To learn more about the duties of municipal councillors and the role of council, please see the [Ontario Municipal Councillor's Guide](#).

The municipal clerk

Every municipality has a municipal clerk who is in charge of running the election.

Contact the municipal clerk if you are interested in becoming a candidate. You must file any election forms, such as the nomination form and campaign financial statements, with your municipal clerk. The clerk is also responsible for providing information about spending limits and filing deadlines to candidates.

[If your municipality does not have a website](#) you could visit or contact your municipality's offices for more information.

Public health and safety at the voting place

The municipal clerk is responsible for setting up and running the voting places used in a municipal election. The clerk must follow any provincial or local public health measures that are in effect. They may also put in place additional procedures that they consider necessary for conducting the election. If you have questions about public health and safety at the voting place, you should contact your municipal clerk.

Emergency declaration by the clerk

If the municipal clerk believes that circumstances have arisen that prevent the election from being conducted appropriately, they may declare an emergency. This declaration is specific to the election and separate from an emergency that may be declared by the municipality or the province.

Once the clerk has declared an emergency, they can decide what arrangements to make to allow the election to proceed appropriately. The arrangements that the clerk makes will depend on the nature of the emergency.

If your municipal clerk has declared an emergency in relation to an election or by-election in your municipality, you should contact the clerk for information about the arrangements that they have put in place and how those arrangements may affect voting and campaigning.

Eligibility to run for election

Running for municipal council

To run for a position on council you must be eligible to vote in that municipality. On the day you file your nomination, you must be a Canadian citizen aged 18 or older, and qualify as a resident or non-resident elector. For more information about eligibility to vote, please see [the 2022 Voters' Guide](#).

You must be eligible to hold office on the day you file your nomination. For example, a person who is 17 years old but will turn 18 before nomination day must wait until they have turned 18 to file their nomination.

If your municipality has wards, you can run in any ward – you do not have to live in a particular ward in order to be its councillor. However, if you run in a ward where you do not live, you will not be able to vote for yourself. Having a campaign office or a business in a ward where you would not otherwise be eligible to vote does not make you eligible to vote in that ward.

Municipal employees

You cannot work for a municipality and be on its council at the same time. If you are an employee of a municipality and you want to run for office on that municipality's council, you must take a leave of absence that begins the day you are nominated. If you are elected, you must resign from your job.

If you are an employee of a municipality and you want to run for office in a different municipality, you do not have to take a leave of absence or resign. However, you should check with your employer to see if there are any policies in place that could affect you.

If you are an employee of an upper-tier municipality, you can run for office in a lower-tier municipality without taking a leave of absence or resigning unless being elected to the lower tier council means that you would also be a member of the upper-tier council.

Who is not eligible?

The following people are disqualified from being elected to municipal office:

- any person who is not eligible to vote in the municipality
- an employee of a municipality who has not taken an unpaid leave of absence and resigned (see above)
- a judge of any court
- an MP, an MPP or a senator
- an inmate serving a sentence in a penal or correctional institution

Running for school board trustee

To run for a trustee position on a school board you must be a resident within the jurisdiction of the board and you must be eligible to vote in a school board election. On the day you file your nomination, you must be a Canadian citizen aged 18 or older and you must meet any other qualifications to vote for the school board (for example, being a Roman Catholic, or holding French language rights). For more information about eligibility to vote, please see [the 2022 Voters' Guide](#).

Additional information about [French-language rights](#) is available from the Ministry of Education.

School board employees

You cannot work for a school board and be a trustee in Ontario at the same time.

If you are an employee of any Ontario school board and you want to run for a trustee position on any school board in the province, you must take an unpaid leave of absence that begins the day you are nominated. If you are elected, you must resign from your job.

Municipal officials

If you are a clerk, deputy clerk, treasurer or deputy treasurer of a municipality within the jurisdiction of a school board, you are not permitted to run for office as a trustee of that board unless you take a leave of absence. If you are elected, you must resign from your job.

Who is not eligible?

The following people are disqualified from being elected as a school trustee:

- any person who is not eligible to vote in the school board election
- an employee of a school board or a municipal official who has not taken an unpaid leave of absence and resigned (see above)
- a judge of any court
- an MP, an MPP or a senator
- an inmate serving a sentence in a penal or correctional institution

Note for MPs, MPPs and senators

If you are an MP, MPP or senator, you may file your nomination for municipal or school board office without resigning your current seat in parliament, the legislature or the senate. However, you must resign your seat by the close of nominations (2 p.m. on Friday August 19, 2022). If you are a federal or provincial cabinet minister, you must step down from cabinet prior to filing your nomination and must resign your seat by the close of nominations.

If you have not resigned by nomination day, your nomination will be rejected and your name will not appear on the ballot.

Nominations

Filing your nomination

To file your nomination you must give the following to your municipal clerk:

- a completed [nomination form \(Form 1\)](#)
- the nomination fee
- completed [endorsement of nomination forms \(Form 2\)**](#)

**If you are running for municipal council and your municipality has more than 4,000 electors, you must submit original endorsement signatures from 25 people who are eligible to vote in the municipality. Candidates for school board trustee and candidates for municipal council in municipalities with 4,000 or fewer electors do not have to submit endorsement signatures.

When you fill out the nomination form, write down your name as you want it to appear on the ballot. If you normally go by a different name than your legal first name, you may use that name provided that the clerk agrees.

You do not have to provide all of your names under the box entitled “Given Name(s)” on the form. Only provide the one(s) that you want to appear on the ballot. If your legal name is a single name you do not have to provide any given names.

Clerks can decide to allow nominations to be filed electronically. If your municipality allows electronic filing, contact the clerk for more information about how to file your nomination.

If electronic filing is not allowed in your municipality, you must file the nomination form that you have signed – the form may not be a copy and may not be scanned and submitted electronically. You must file the nomination form in person or have an agent file it on your behalf.

The clerk may require you to show identification or fill in an additional form to prove that you are eligible to be nominated. If an agent is going to file the form on your behalf you should check with the clerk to see if you are required to provide identification or additional paperwork.

Your campaign period begins when the clerk has received your nomination. If you file your nomination electronically at a time when the clerk’s office is not open, you may have to wait to begin your campaign. You should contact the clerk for more information.

The nomination fee

The fee to file a nomination is \$200 to run for head of council and \$100 for all other positions. This fee must be paid to the clerk at the time you submit your nomination form.

Your nomination fee will be refunded if you file your campaign financial statement by the deadline.

Endorsement signatures

If you are running for municipal council in a municipality that has more than 4,000 electors, you must submit 25 original signatures endorsing your nomination.

You must use [Form 2](#) to collect the endorsement signatures.

Anyone providing an endorsement signature must also fill in their name and address, including the postal code.

Anyone providing an endorsement signature must be eligible to vote in the municipality on the day that they signed the endorsement. In addition to their endorsement, they will also be required to sign a declaration that they are eligible to vote in the municipality.

A person who is eligible to vote in the municipality may provide endorsements to as many candidates as they would like and may endorse candidates for any office on the municipal council. A person who is running for a ward councillor office may submit signatures from voters who do not live in that ward.

Collection of signatures should be undertaken safely by following guidance related to and in compliance with all applicable laws and emergency orders, as well as any [guidance and safety standards established by the province for COVID-19](#). These measures are intended to keep Ontarians safe.

If you submit 25 original endorsement signatures and find out later that a person (or persons) was not eligible to vote on the day that they signed the endorsement, you will not lose your nomination. The person who supplied false information (by declaring that they were eligible to endorse your nomination when they were not eligible) could be subject to prosecution.

If the clerk has allowed electronic filing, you must still collect the endorsement signatures in person. You can submit an electronic copy of the forms when you file your nomination. You must keep the forms with the original signatures as part of your campaign records.

School board trustee candidates are not required to submit endorsement signatures.

The [Endorsement of Nomination Form \(Form 2\)](#) is a public document. Endorsements of candidates cannot be revoked if the document has already been filed with the clerk.

Deadline to file your nomination

The nomination period begins on May 1, 2022. As May 1 is a Sunday, you may not be able to file your nomination until May 2, 2022 when the clerk's office is open. The last day to file a nomination is Friday, August 19, 2022 by 2 p.m.

The clerk has until 4 p.m. on Monday, August 22, 2022 to certify or reject your nomination. The clerk must be satisfied that you are eligible to run in order to certify your nomination. If your nomination is not certified, your name will not appear on the ballot.

Where to file

If you are running for council office in a single-tier or lower-tier municipality (city, town, township, village, etc.), you must file your nomination with the clerk of that municipality.

If you are running for an office in an upper-tier municipality (region or county) that does not also sit on a lower-tier council, you must file your nomination with the clerk of the upper-tier municipality. For example, a person running for chair of Durham Region would file their nomination with the clerk of Durham Region rather than the clerk of a lower-tier municipality such as Oshawa or Pickering.

If you are running for a school trustee position that represents more than one municipality, contact your municipal clerk for information about where to file your nomination.

Changing your mind – withdrawal

If you decide to withdraw your nomination, you must notify the clerk in writing by the close of nominations (2 p.m. August 19, 2022).

If you withdraw your nomination, you are still required to file a campaign financial statement covering all the financial transactions you made in your campaign.

If your campaign did not have any financial transactions, you must file a financial statement reporting this. Your nomination fee will be refunded by the clerk if you file your financial statement by the deadline.

Changing your mind – running for a different office

You can only run for one office at a time. If you decide to run for a different office, your first nomination is deemed to be withdrawn when you file your second nomination.

If you decide to run for a different office on the same council or school board, and both offices are elected at large (for example, an office such as the mayor, which everyone in the municipality may vote for), everything (contributions, expenses, etc.) from your first campaign is simply transferred to your second campaign.

Example:

You file your nomination to run for deputy mayor on May 12, 2022. During the summer you decide to run for mayor instead, and file your second nomination form on June 29, 2022.

- Your first nomination for deputy mayor is deemed to be withdrawn.
- The nomination fee you paid on May 12 is transferred to your second nomination (in this case, you would have to pay an additional \$100 to make up the \$200 fee to run for head of council).

- You do not have to submit new endorsement signatures. Your initial 25 original endorsement signatures still qualify since you withdrew and filed a nomination for a different office on the same municipal council.
- Your campaign for mayor is deemed to have started on May 12.
- Any campaign contributions or expenses that occurred prior to June 29 are transferred to your mayoral campaign.
- You must file one campaign financial statement covering your campaign finances from May 12 until January 3, 2023.
- Your nomination fee will be refunded if you file your campaign financial statement by the filing deadline.

If you decide to run for a different office on the same council or school board, and one or both of the offices is elected by ward, then you must keep the two campaigns separate.

Example:

You file your nomination to run for mayor on May 12, 2022. During the summer you decide to run for councillor in ward 1 instead and file your second nomination form on June 29, 2022.

Your first nomination for mayor is deemed to be withdrawn, and your campaign for mayor ends. You may not transfer any contributions or expenses from your mayoral campaign to your ward councillor campaign.

- You must pay a separate nomination fee when you file your nomination for ward councillor.
- You do not have to submit new endorsement signatures. Your initial 25 original endorsement signatures still qualify since you withdrew and filed a nomination for a different office on the same municipal council.
- You must file a campaign financial statement covering your campaign for mayor (May 12 to June 29) – your first nomination fee will be refunded if you file this financial statement by the filing deadline.
- You must file a separate campaign financial statement covering your campaign for ward councillor (June 29 to January 3) – your second nomination fee will be refunded if you file this financial statement by the filing deadline.

If you decide to run for office on a different council or school board, then you must keep the two campaigns separate. If you decide to run for council in a municipality that has more than 4,000 electors, you will need to submit original endorsement signatures from electors eligible to vote in that municipality. If you are unsure if the municipality has more than 4,000 electors, you should contact the municipal clerk.

Example:

You file your nomination to run for school board trustee on May 12. During the summer you decide to run for councillor instead, and file your second nomination form on June 29, 2022.

- Your first nomination for school board trustee is deemed to be withdrawn.
- You are required to pay a nomination fee when you file your nomination for ward councillor.
- If the municipality where you are running for ward councillor has more than 4000 electors, you must submit 25 endorsement signatures.
- Your campaign for school board trustee ends. You may not transfer any contributions or expenses from your trustee campaign to your ward councillor campaign .
- You must file a campaign financial statement covering your campaign for school board trustee (May 12 to June 29) – your first nomination fee will be refunded if you file this financial statement by the filing deadline.
- You must file a separate campaign financial statement covering your campaign for ward councillor (June 29 to January 3) – your second nomination fee will be refunded if you file this financial statement by the filing deadline.

Acclamations

If there is only one certified candidate running for an office at 4 p.m. on Monday, August 22, that candidate will be declared elected by acclamation. Similarly, in a municipality where multiple candidates are elected at large, if the number of certified candidates is the same as or less than the number of offices, those candidates will be declared elected by acclamation.

If you are elected by acclamation, you must still file a campaign financial statement.

Additional nominations

If there are positions that no candidates have run for or positions that are still vacant after the candidates who did run have been acclaimed, the clerk will call for additional nominations.

Additional nominations for the remaining vacant seats must be filed between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Wednesday, August 24, 2022. The clerk must either certify or reject each nomination by 4 p.m. on Thursday, August 25, 2022.

Campaigning

Signs

Your municipality may have rules about when you can put up campaign signs and how signs may be displayed on public property.

All of your campaign signs and other advertising must identify that you are responsible for the sign. This is so that people seeing the sign or advertisement can tell that it is from your campaign, rather than from a third party advertiser.

Please see [Leftover campaign inventory](#) (page 23) if you plan to reuse signs from the last election.

You are responsible for ensuring that your campaign signs are removed after voting day. Your municipality may require a sign deposit or have penalties for failing to remove your signs. Contact your local clerk for more information.

You are entitled to have your nomination fee refunded if you file your campaign financial statement by the filing deadline. The clerk cannot make removing your signs a condition for receiving your refund.

Getting information out

It is up to you to provide voters with information about you as a candidate and about your campaign. The municipal clerk is not responsible for providing your contact information to voters.

All candidates' debates

The *Municipal Elections Act, 1996* does not require candidate debates to be held, and the municipal clerk is not responsible for organizing meetings or debates. Debates can be organized by community groups, media outlets, candidates or any other interested persons.

Joint campaigns / running on a slate

There is nothing in the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996* that would prevent like-minded candidates from campaigning on the same platform or identifying themselves as a group or slate. However, each candidate must keep their campaign finances separate and any joint expenses (for example, signs with two candidates' names on them) must be divided between the campaigns.

For information on campaign finance rules please see [Campaign Finance](#) (page 16).

Third party advertising

General information

There are rules for third party advertising in Ontario's municipal council and school board elections.

A third party advertisement is an ad that supports, promotes or opposes a candidate or a "yes" or "no" answer to a question on the ballot.

The meaning of "third party" in this context means a person or entity who is not a candidate. Eligible individuals, corporations and trade unions can register to be third party advertisers. Third party advertising is separate from any candidate's campaign and must be done independently from a candidate.

Third party advertisers who want to spend money on advertisements during the election must register with the municipal clerk and must file a financial statement.

For more information about third party advertising rules, including eligibility, spending limits and enforcement, see the [Third Party Advertisers' Guide](#).

On voting day

Campaigning on voting day

The *Municipal Elections Act, 1996* does not prohibit campaigning on voting day. While there are restrictions on advertising for federal and provincial elections on voting day, these “blackouts” do not exist for municipal council and school board elections.

The Act prohibits the display of campaign material inside a voting place. The “voting place” could include the entire property of a building that has a voting place inside it, including the parking lot. You are not allowed to have campaign brochures, campaign buttons, signs or any other material inside the voting place.

Remaining in a voting place

As a candidate, you are allowed to stay in a voting place to observe but you are not allowed to interfere with voters, attempt to influence how they vote or ask a voter how they voted. Scrutineers may also stay in the voting place.

You and your scrutineers are entitled to be in the voting place 15 minutes before it opens and to inspect the ballot boxes, the ballots and any other papers or forms relating to the vote. However, you may not delay the opening of the voting place.

You and your scrutineers are entitled to place a seal on the ballot box so that ballots put in the box cannot be removed without breaking your seal.

Note: If you have been acclaimed, you are not allowed to be in the voting place or to appoint scrutineers.

Scrutineers

You may appoint a scrutineer for each ballot box in a voting place. You do not have to appoint that many scrutineers, or any scrutineers at all. If you have appointed one scrutineer for each ballot box, a scrutineer must leave while you are in the voting place.

Scrutineers may observe but they are not allowed to interfere with voters, attempt to influence how they vote, or ask a voter how they voted.

You must provide each of your scrutineers with an appointment in writing. Scrutineers may be required to show their appointment document to election officials at the voting place.

Scrutineers may be required to take an oath of secrecy.

There are no general restrictions on who you can appoint as a scrutineer (for example, a scrutineer can be any age and does not have to be a citizen). However, an acclaimed candidate cannot be appointed as a scrutineer for another candidate.

Counting votes

If your municipality is using voting machines or vote counting equipment, the clerk must have the processes and procedures for use of this equipment in place by June 1, 2022. If vote counting equipment is used, the clerk will be able to provide you with information on how the votes will be counted and how many scrutineers may be present.

The vote count begins immediately after the close of voting at on October 24, 2022 at 8 p.m.

If the votes are counted manually, you and your scrutineers are entitled to view the ballots as they are counted, but you cannot touch the ballots. You and your scrutineers may object to a ballot or how it is counted (for example, if it is unclear who the vote is for or if the ballot has extra markings on it). The deputy returning officer is responsible for deciding whether to accept the objection and must keep a list of all the objections raised.

Results

After the votes have been counted, the deputy returning officer will prepare a statement showing the results and seal all the other election documents, including the ballots, inside the ballot box. You and your scrutineers are entitled to put your or their own seal on the ballot box at this time, and are entitled to sign the statement showing the results.

The sealed ballot box and the statement of the results will then be delivered to the municipal clerk, who will compile the results and declare who has been elected.

Note: results announced on voting night are unofficial. It may take the clerk a few days or more to make the official declaration.

After voting day

Recounts

The *Municipal Elections Act, 1996* requires an automatic recount only if the votes are tied.

Your municipal council or school board may have a policy in place that sets out other specific circumstances under which the clerk must conduct an automatic recount. For example, a council may decide that if two candidates are within 10 votes of each other, an automatic recount will be held. The policy must be adopted at least 60 days before voting day.

A municipal council or school board may also order a recount within 30 days after the clerk has officially declared the results of the election. If you feel there should be a recount, you must either persuade council (or the school board) to order one or you may apply to the Superior Court of Justice to request that a judge order a recount. This application may be made by any eligible elector, and must be made within 30 days of the clerk declaring the results of the election.

Recounts must be conducted in the same way that the votes were originally counted, unless the recount is ordered by the court. For example, if the votes were counted by a vote tabulator, they may not be counted by hand during the recount.

If the recount is ordered by the court, the judge may order that the votes be counted in a different manner if the judge believes that the way the votes were counted the first time was an issue.

Tied votes

If two or more candidates get the same number of votes and they cannot all be elected, there is an automatic recount. The recount must be held within 15 days of the clerk declaring the results of the election. If you are one of the candidates in the tie, you are entitled to be present at the recount.

If the recount shows that there is still a tie, then the legislation states that the clerk will choose the winner by lot. This means putting the names of the tied candidates into a hat (or other suitable container) and drawing the name of the winner.

Wrapping up your campaign

After voting day, remove any election signs that have been put up and take down your campaign website, if you have one. If you would like to keep using your website, remove any references to the campaign. Websites that say “Vote for me” which are left up for years after the election can make it look like you are attempting to campaign for the next election early.

Usually, campaigns must end on December 31. However, since December 31, 2022 is a Saturday, the deadline moves to January 3, 2023. Your campaign must end on January 3, 2023 unless you have a deficit and inform the clerk in writing that you are going to extend your

campaign. Once your campaign has ended, you should close your campaign bank account and prepare your campaign financial statement.

Financial statements must be filed with the clerk by 2 p.m. on Friday, March 31, 2023.

Term of office

The council and school board term of office will run from November 15, 2022 to November 14, 2026.

Campaign finance

General information

Record keeping

You are responsible for keeping records of the financial activities related to your campaign. The *Municipal Elections Act, 1996* does not require you to use any specific accounting system. You may want to consult with an auditor or an accountant early in your campaign to make sure that you are using a bookkeeping and accounting system that will suit your needs.

You should also look through the [campaign financial statement \(Form 4\)](#) that you will be required to file to make sure that you are keeping records of all the information that must be included on the statement.

You are required to keep all of your campaign financial records until November 15, 2026 when the next council or school board takes office.

You must keep the following campaign records:

- receipts issued for every contribution including when you accepted the contribution and the date you issued the receipt (remember to issue receipts to yourself for any contributions you make)
- the value of every contribution, whether it is in the form of money or goods or services, and the contributor's name and address
- all expenses, including the receipts obtained for each expense
- any claim for payment of an expense that the campaign disputes or refuses to pay
- the funds raised and expenses incurred from each separate fundraising event or activity
- the terms of any loan received from a bank or other recognized lending institution

Campaign period

You may accept contributions or incur campaign expenses during your campaign period only.

Your campaign period begins on the day the clerk receives your nomination.

In most cases, your campaign will end on January 3, 2023. Exceptions are if you:

- withdrew your nomination, your campaign ends on the date you informed the clerk in writing that you wanted to withdraw
- were not certified as a candidate and your name did not appear on the ballot, your campaign ends on nomination day (August 19, 2022)

- know you will not have any more financial activity, you can end your campaign at any time after voting day and before January 3, 2023

If you have extended your campaign to pay down a deficit, the end date for the extended campaign period will be the earliest of:

- the day you notify the clerk in writing that you will be ending your campaign and not accepting any more contributions
- June 30, 2023

Bank account

You must open a bank account exclusively for your campaign if you accept any contributions of money (including contributions from yourself or your spouse) or incur any expenses. You do not have to open a campaign bank account if you do not spend any money and do not receive any contributions of money. If you receive contributions of goods or services, but no contributions of money, you do not have to open a campaign bank account.

You cannot use your personal bank account for campaign finances, even if you are planning a very small campaign.

All contributions – including contributions you make to yourself – must be deposited into the campaign bank account. All expenses must be paid for from the campaign account.

The nomination fee is considered to be a personal expense, not a campaign expense. You do not need to have a campaign bank account in order to pay the nomination fee.

Contributions and campaign income

Contributions

Campaign contributions are any money, goods or services that are given to you for use in your campaign, including money and goods that you contribute to yourself.

If you are given a special discount on a good or service that you are purchasing for your campaign, the difference between what you were charged and what the market value would be is considered to be a contribution.

Corporations and other businesses are not permitted to make contributions to candidates. If you are being offered a discount, you should make sure that whoever is offering the discount is entitled to make a personal contribution to your campaign.

If a professional who would normally charge for a service gives you that service for free, the market value of the service is considered to be a contribution.

If you sell tickets to a fundraising event, the cost of the ticket is considered to be a contribution. If you sell goods at a fundraising event for more than their market value, the difference between what the person attending the fundraising event paid you and what they would have normally paid for the item is considered to be a contribution.

If you have inventory such as signs left over from a previous campaign and you use them again, the current market value of the signs (what it would cost you to buy those signs today) is considered to be a contribution that you make to your campaign.

If you or your spouse guarantees your campaign loan and the campaign is unable to repay the full amount, any unpaid balance is considered to be a contribution by the guarantor.

Things that are not contributions

If you have volunteers working for your campaign, the value of their volunteer labour is not considered to be a contribution.

A cash donation of \$25 or less received at a fundraising event is not considered to be a contribution, and you may accept such donations without keeping track of who gave them to you. You will have to report the total amount of money that you received from these donations on your financial statement.

The value of free political advertising, provided that such advertising is made available to all candidates and is in accordance with the *Broadcasting Act* (Canada) is not considered to be a contribution.

If you obtain a campaign loan from a bank or a recognized lending institution, the amount of the loan is not considered to be a contribution.

Who can make a contribution

You can accept contributions only from individuals who are residents of Ontario. Corporations and trade unions are not permitted to make contributions to candidates.

If your spouse is not a resident of Ontario, they can still make contributions to your campaign. They may not make contributions to any other candidate.

Groups such as clubs, associations or ratepayer's groups are not eligible to make contributions. The members of these groups may make individual contributions from their personal funds (as long as they are residents of Ontario).

Who cannot make a contribution

The following individuals and organizations are not permitted to make contributions to municipal council and school board campaigns:

- a corporation
- a trade union
- an individual who is not normally a resident in Ontario
- a federal political party, constituency association, or a registered candidate in a federal election

- a provincial political party, constituency association, or a registered candidate or leadership contestant
- a federal or provincial government, a municipality or a school board

When you can receive contributions

You can only accept contributions after the clerk has received your nomination, and you cannot accept contributions after your campaign period has finished. Any contributions received outside the campaign period must be returned to the contributor. If you cannot return the contribution to the contributor, you must turn it over to the clerk.

Contribution limits – contributions from yourself and your spouse

If you are running for municipal council, there is a limit on the total amount that you and your spouse may collectively contribute to your own campaign. The contribution limit is calculated based on the number of electors who are eligible to vote for the office that you are running for. The formula to calculate the limit is:

- for head of council: \$7,500 plus \$0.20 per eligible elector
- for council member: \$5,000 plus \$0.20 per eligible elector

There is a cap of \$25,000. If the formula results in a number greater than \$25,000, the limit will still be \$25,000.

The clerk will tell you what your self-funding limit is.

All of the contributions that you and your spouse make to your own campaign count towards this limit, including:

- contributions of money
- the value of goods or services that you or your spouse donate to the campaign
- the value of any inventory from the previous election that you use again in this campaign

This limit does not apply to school board trustee candidates.

Contribution limits – contributions from other people

There is a \$1,200 limit that applies to contributions from other individuals. If a person makes more than one contribution (for example, contributes money, contributes goods, and purchases a ticket to a fundraising event), the total value of all the contributions cannot exceed \$1,200.

If you are running for mayor in the City of Toronto, the limit is \$2,500.

The maximum total amount that a contributor can give to candidates in the same jurisdiction (for example, running for the same council or for the same school board) is \$5,000.

You are required to inform every contributor of the contribution limits. An easy way to make sure that this is done is to include the contribution limits on the receipt that you provide for each contribution.

Only a contribution that is \$25 or less can be made in cash. All contributions above \$25 must be made by cheque, money order or by a method that clearly shows where the funds came from (such as certain debit, credit or electronic transfer transactions).

Contribution receipts

You must issue a receipt for every contribution you receive. The receipt should show who made the contribution, the date and the value. If the contribution was in goods or services, you must determine the value of the goods or services and issue a receipt for the full value.

If you receive a contribution from a joint account, the contribution can only come from one person. You must determine who is making the contribution and issue the receipt to that person.

You are required to list the names and addresses of every contributor who gives more than \$100 total to your campaign in your financial statement. You should keep a record of the names and addresses of every contributor, regardless of the value of their contribution, because the same contributor may make multiple contributions that end up totalling more than \$100.

Note: Contribution receipts are not tax receipts. Contributions to municipal council and school board campaigns cannot be credited against provincial or federal income taxes.

Returning ineligible contributions

You are required to return any contribution that was made or accepted in contravention of the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996* as soon as you learn that it was an ineligible contribution. If you cannot return the contribution, you must turn it over to the clerk.

Contributions should be returned or paid to the clerk if the contribution is:

- made outside your campaign period
- from an anonymous source (except for donations of \$25 or less at a fundraising event)
- from an ineligible source (someone who doesn't live in Ontario, a corporation, etc.)
- greater than the individual \$1,200 limit or the \$5,000 total limit per jurisdiction
- a cash contribution greater than \$25
- from funds that do not belong to the contributor who gave them to you

Unused contributions

If your campaign ends with a surplus, you can withdraw the value of contributions that you and your spouse made from the surplus. If you still have a surplus once you have withdrawn your contributions, the remaining surplus must be turned over to the clerk.

You are not permitted to refund eligible contributions made by anyone other than yourself or your spouse.

Contribution rebates

Your municipality may have a contribution rebate program. Contact your clerk for more information.

Contributions to municipal council and school board campaigns are not tax deductible.

Fundraising

Fundraising functions are events or activities held by you or on your behalf for the primary purpose of raising money for your campaign. If you hold an event to promote your campaign and you happen to receive some contributions or ask people to consider contributing to your campaign, this would not qualify as a fundraising event.

Similarly, if you have a sentence in your campaign brochure asking people to make a contribution or giving them information about how to contribute, this would not be a fundraising brochure since its primary purpose is to promote your campaign, not to raise money.

Fundraisers can only be held during your campaign period. You must record the gross income (including ticket revenue and other revenue) and the expenses related to each event and activity on your campaign financial statement.

If you sell tickets to an event, the ticket price is considered to be a contribution to your campaign and you must issue a receipt to each person who purchases tickets. If the ticket price is higher than \$25, tickets cannot be paid for in cash.

Campaign income

If you raise funds by selling goods or services for more than fair market value, the difference between the fair market value and the amount paid is considered to be a contribution. If the good or service is sold for \$25 or less, the amount paid is considered to be campaign income that is not a contribution.

Campaign expenses

Expenses

Campaign expenses are the costs that you incur (or that a person such as your campaign manager incurs under your direction) during your campaign.

Reminder: the nomination fee is a personal expense rather than a campaign expense. It should not be reported on your campaign financial statement.

Expenses must be paid from your campaign bank account. If you use a credit card to pay for purchases you should make sure that you keep clear records showing that the expense on the credit card was reimbursed from the campaign account.

Any taxes such as HST paid on purchases should be included in the amount of the expense.

You can incur expenses only during your campaign period, except for expenses related to the preparation of an auditor's report. If you are required to include an auditor's report with your financial statement, you may incur these expenses after the campaign period has ended. These expenses must also be reported on your financial statement.

Goods and services

Goods or services that are contributed to your campaign are also expenses. They should be treated as if the contributor gave you money and you went out and purchased the goods and services. You must record both the contribution and the expense.

Spending limits

Candidates are subject to two spending limits – a general limit, and a separate limit for expenses relating to parties and expressions of appreciation after voting day.

General spending limit

The general spending limit for your campaign is calculated based on the number of electors who are eligible to vote for the office that you are running for. The formula to calculate the limit is:

- for head of council: \$7,500 plus \$0.85 per eligible elector
- for council member or trustee: \$5,000 plus \$0.85 per eligible elector

When you file your nomination, the clerk will give you an estimate of your general spending limit. This estimate will be based on the number of electors in the previous election.

On or before September 25, 2022, the clerk must give you a final general spending limit which is based on the number of electors on the voters' list for the current election.

If the spending limit estimate that you received when you filed your nomination is higher than the final spending limit you receive in September, the estimate becomes your official spending limit.

While most of your expenses will be subject to the general spending limit, the following expenses are not:

- expenses related to holding a fundraising event or activity
- expenses relating to a recount
- expenses relating to a court action for a controverted election
- expenses relating to a compliance audit
- expenses incurred by a candidate with a disability that are directly related to the candidate's disability and would not have been incurred if not for the election
- audit and accounting fees

Note: Any materials, events or activities must have fundraising as the primary purpose in order to be exempt from the spending limit. An incidental mention of contributions is not enough to qualify as fundraising.

When the general spending limit applies

Your spending limit covers expenses that you incur between the beginning of your campaign and voting day. Expenses that you incur between the day after voting day and the end of your campaign are not subject to the spending limit.

Note: If you incur an expense before voting day, but don't get around to paying for it until after voting day, it would still be subject to the spending limit.

Spending limit for parties and expressions of appreciation

The spending limit for expenses related to holding parties and other expressions of appreciation after the close of voting is calculated as 10% of the amount of your general spending limit.

Expenses related to parties and expressions of appreciation are subject to the specific spending limit regardless of whether they are incurred before or after voting day.

Leftover campaign inventory

If you ran in the last municipal council or school board election and you want to reuse leftover goods such as signs or office supplies you must establish the current market value of the goods – what it would cost you to purchase them today. You must record the current market value as an expense.

If you have inventory left at the end of your campaign it becomes your personal property. If you want to store materials such as signs for use in another election, any costs related to storage are personal costs, not campaign expenses.

Note to accountants: The value of all goods must be recorded as an expense regardless of whether the campaign ends with used or unused goods in inventory. Do not deduct the value of unused goods from the campaign expenses, as this will result in the campaign having a surplus on paper that the candidate does not actually have.

Surplus and deficit

If your campaign has a surplus after you have refunded contributions made by yourself or your spouse, you must pay the surplus over to the clerk when you file your financial statement. The surplus will be held in trust, and you can use it if you incur expenses related to a compliance audit. If the surplus is not needed for these expenses it becomes the property of the municipality or the school board.

If your campaign expenses are greater than your campaign income, your campaign will be in deficit.

Note: Ending your campaign with a deficit may result in questions being raised about how expenses were paid for, and whether you contributed more than your self-funding limit by paying outstanding expenses with personal funds.

Campaign financial statement

It is your responsibility as a candidate to file a **complete and accurate financial statement on time**.

The filing deadline is 2 p.m. on the last Friday in March following the election (**March 31, 2023**).

If you have a bookkeeper or accountant complete the financial statement for you, you are still responsible for ensuring that it is complete and accurate and filed on time.

Financial statements are not required to have original signatures. You should contact your clerk for information about whether you can file your financial statement electronically if you are not able to file your statement in person.

If you filed a nomination form, you must file a financial statement. This includes candidates who withdrew their nomination, candidates who were not certified and did not appear on the ballot, and candidates who were acclaimed.

If you did not receive any contributions (including contributions from yourself) or incur any expenses, you are only required to fill out the first page of the financial statement and sign it.

If you received contributions or incurred any expenses you must complete the relevant parts of the financial statement.

If your campaign contributions (including contributions from yourself) or campaign expenses are greater than \$10,000 you must have your financial statement audited and include the auditor's report when you submit your financial statement to the clerk.

Filing early

You can file your campaign financial statement after you have ended your campaign. If you file your statement early and then discover that there is an error in it, you can submit a corrected statement at any time before the filing deadline on March 31, 2023. Your original statement is deemed to be withdrawn when you file the corrected statement. You cannot withdraw a financial statement without submitting a corrected one.

Applying for an extension

If you think that you will be unable to file your financial statement by the deadline, you may apply **before March 31, 2023** to the Superior Court of Justice for an extension. If the court grants the extension, you will receive the refund of your nomination fee if you file by the deadline given to you by the court.

Grace period for filing

If you have not filed your financial statement by the deadline, you may file your financial statement within 30 days after the deadline if you pay the municipality a \$500 late filing fee. This grace period ends at 2 p.m. on Monday, May 1, 2023. You will not receive a refund of your nomination fee if you file during the 30-day grace period.

If you have not filed your financial statement by the end of the 30-day grace period and you did not apply to the court for an extension prior to the deadline, automatic penalties apply:

- you will forfeit your elected office (if you won the election)
- you will be ineligible to run for office or be appointed to fill a vacancy until after the 2026 election

If you did not file your financial statement by the end of the grace period, you may still file it for the purposes of having your finances on the record. The clerk will accept the financial statement and make it available to the public. The penalties will still apply.

Separate statement for each office

If you filed a nomination and then changed your mind and filed a nomination for a different office, you may be required to file a separate financial statement for each campaign.

Extended campaigns

Your campaign period ends on January 3, 2023. However, if your campaign has a deficit, you can extend your campaign in order to do some additional fundraising. If you want to extend your campaign, you must notify the clerk on or before January 3, 2023 using the [Notice of Extension of Campaign Period form \(Form 6\)](#).

Your campaign may be extended until June 30, 2023.

If you extend your campaign you must file two financial statements:

- a financial statement reflecting your campaign until January 3, 2023 (due March 31, 2023)
- a supplementary financial statement that includes the information from your initial statement and adds financial information from your extended campaign

The supplementary financial statement must be filed with the clerk by 2 p.m. on Friday, September 29, 2023.

Auditor's report

You must have an auditor review your financial statement and provide a report if any of the following are true:

- your campaign expenses exceed \$10,000
- the contributions you received (including contributions from yourself) exceed a total of \$10,000
- both your expenses and your contributions exceed \$10,000 each

The auditor's report must be prepared by an auditor licensed under the [Public Accounting Act, 2004](#). Before you hire someone to prepare the report, ensure that they are properly qualified.

You can incur expenses relating to the auditor's report after January 3, 2023. These expenses do not count toward your spending limit. Include these expenses on the financial statement that you are filing.

Compliance and enforcement

Enforcement of the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996* is done through the courts. The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing does not have a role in investigating elections or in determining penalties.

Automatic penalties

There are three contraventions of the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996* where penalties apply automatically:

1. if you fail to file a financial statement by the end of the 30-day grace period or fail to apply to the court before March 31, 2023 for an extension by the filing deadline
2. if your financial statement shows that you exceeded your spending limit
3. if you fail to turn over your surplus to the clerk when you file your financial statement

The penalty is that you forfeit your office (if you won the election) and you become ineligible to run or be appointed to fill a vacancy until after the 2026 election.

Compliance audits

Each municipality and school board must appoint a compliance audit committee.

If an eligible elector believes that you have contravened the election finance rules, they may apply for a compliance audit of your campaign finances. The application must be in writing and must set out the reasons why they believe you contravened the rules.

An application for a compliance audit must be submitted to the municipal clerk who conducted the election within 90 days of the deadline to file the campaign financial statement.

The compliance audit committee will consider the application and decide whether to grant or reject the application. You may appeal the committee's decision to the Superior Court of Justice within 15 days after the decision is made.

If the committee grants the application, it will appoint an auditor to conduct a compliance audit of your campaign finances. The auditor is entitled to have access to all of the financial records related to your campaign. The auditor will produce a report, which you are entitled to receive.

The compliance audit committee will meet to consider the auditor's report. If the report concludes that there is an apparent contravention of the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996* the committee will decide whether to commence legal action.

The compliance audit committee does not have any authority to set penalties. Only the court can decide if you contravened the Act and, if so, which penalties should apply.

A person who does not want to or who is not able to apply for a compliance audit may decide to commence legal action on their own. A prosecution related to the 2022 election must be commenced before November 15, 2026.

Penalties

If you are convicted of an offence, you may be subject to the following penalties:

- a fine of up to \$25,000
- ineligibility to vote or run in the next general election
- up to six months in prison
- forfeiture of your elected office, if the judge finds that you committed the offence knowingly

If you are convicted of exceeding the spending limit, you may also be fined the amount by which you exceeded the limit.

Completing the financial statement

General information

All candidates must file a financial statement. This includes candidates who withdrew their nomination, candidates who were not certified and did not appear on the ballot, and candidates who were acclaimed.

Candidates must use [Form 4](#).

All candidates must complete Box A: Name of Candidate and Office and Box B: Declaration.

- **If you did not receive any contributions** (including contributions from yourself) or incur any expenses, check the box indicating this, and complete the Declaration in Box B. No further information is required.
- **If you did receive contributions** (including contributions from yourself) or incur expenses, you must fill in the information in Box C, Box D, Schedule 1 and Schedule 2, as appropriate. You may find it easier to fill out the form if you start with the more detailed sections such as the tables in Schedule 1 before filling in Box C (Statement of Campaign Income and Expenses).

If you received contributions or incurred expenses in excess of \$10,000, you must include an auditor's report with your financial statement.

Your completed financial statement must be submitted to the clerk by **2 p.m. on the last Friday in March (March 31, 2023)**.

Supplementary financial statements must be submitted to the clerk by **2 p.m. on the last Friday in September (September 29, 2023)**.

Tips for completing Form 4

Learn more about how to correctly fill out the campaign financial statement.

Box A: Name of Candidate and Office

Record your general spending limit and your spending limit for parties and other expressions of appreciation.

Note: automatic penalties will apply if the form reports that either of the spending limits have been exceeded.

If you are running for a council position, record your self-funding limit.

Box B: Declaration

By signing the form, you are declaring that the information recorded in the financial statement is true and accurate. If your financial statement was prepared by someone else, you as the candidate are still responsible for its accuracy.

Box C: Statement of Campaign Income and Expenses

Loan

If you obtained a loan for your campaign you must record the name of the bank or recognized lending institution and the amount borrowed.

You are permitted to get a loan only from a bank or other recognized lending institution in Ontario, and it must be paid directly into your campaign bank account. You may not receive a loan from family members or from any corporate accounts that you may have access to.

The loan is not considered to be campaign income, and paying it back is not a campaign expense. However, if you or your spouse guarantee the loan and the campaign does not repay all of it, the remaining balance is considered to be a contribution (since the guarantor is basically providing the campaign the means to repay the loan). This amount counts towards your self-funding limit.

Any interest that the campaign pays on the loan is a campaign expense.

Income

Your campaign income includes all contributions received from yourself, your spouse and other eligible contributors. This includes the value of contributions of goods and services. Income also includes any refunds of deposits, interest earned by your campaign bank account, and revenue from fundraising events or activities that is not deemed a contribution (for example, if you sold refreshments at market value).

Example:

You have 100 t-shirts printed to sell at a fundraiser. The cost to the campaign is \$10 per shirt, and you sell them for \$25 each.

The \$25 is not a contribution. You do not have to collect names and contact information, or issue a contribution receipt to anyone who buys a shirt.

The \$1,000 that you spent on the shirts must be recorded as a campaign expense.

The \$2,500 that you raised by selling the shirts must be recorded as revenue from fundraising events not deemed a contribution.

If you sell goods (such as food and drink) at market value, the revenue is not considered to be a contribution and must be recorded as revenue from fundraising events not deemed a contribution.

Sign deposit

If your municipality requires a deposit for election signs, this should be recorded as a campaign expense and paid for using campaign funds. If your deposit is refunded, record the amount under Income.

Expenses

Your campaign expenses include the value of any goods or services that have been contributed to your campaign (it is as if the contributor gave money to the campaign, which the campaign then spent on acquiring the goods or services).

The general spending limit applies only to expenses incurred until the end of voting day. Expenses incurred after voting day are not subject to the spending limit.

Note: An expense subject to the general spending limit that was incurred prior to voting day but not paid for until after voting day is still subject to the limit.

Some types of expenses are not subject to the general spending limit even if they are incurred prior to voting day.

Expenses related to parties and expressions of appreciation after voting day are subject to that spending limit regardless of when they are incurred.

Box D: Calculation of Surplus or Deficit

Campaign deficit

At the top of Box D, you must subtract the total amount of your campaign expenses from the total amount of your campaign income. If your expenses are greater than your income, your campaign is in deficit.

If you have extended your campaign in order to fundraise, you must still file a financial statement reflecting your campaign finances to January 3, 2023.

Campaign surplus

At the top of Box D, you must subtract the total amount of your campaign expenses from the total amount of your campaign income. If your income is greater than your expenses, your campaign has a surplus.

You are entitled to reimburse contributions made by yourself or your spouse out of the surplus. For example, if the surplus was \$500 and you contributed \$400 to your campaign, you may deduct that \$400, leaving your campaign with a surplus of \$100. If the surplus was \$500 and you contributed \$600, you may deduct \$500 of your contribution, leaving your campaign with \$0. You may not deduct more than the value of the surplus.

If, after deducting contributions made by yourself or your spouse, the campaign still has a surplus, these funds must be turned over to the clerk.

Schedule 1: Contributions

Schedule 1 includes a summary of contributions from your campaign.

The following tables are included in Schedule 1 and need to be filled in, if applicable:

- Table 1: Contributions in goods or services from candidate or spouse
- Table 2: Inventory of campaign goods and materials from previous municipal campaign used in this campaign
- Table 3: Monetary contributions from individuals other than candidate or spouse where contributions exceed \$100 per contributor
- Table 4: Contributions in goods or services from individuals other than candidate or spouse where contributions exceed \$100 per contributor

Contributions from yourself and/or your spouse

If you are running for municipal council, you and your spouse are subject to limits on how much you can contribute to your campaign. This limit applies to contributions of money, goods and services, as well as the value of any inventory from a previous campaign that you have used in your current campaign.

Record these amounts on the lines provided in Schedule 1. Do not include them in the tables of contributions (Table 1 or Table 2). The other reason to identify the contributions from you and your spouse is because those contributions can be reimbursed by you and your spouse if the campaign ends with a surplus.

Note: you must report the full amount of the contributions made by you and your spouse, including any amounts that have been reimbursed from a surplus.

Contributions totalling \$100 or less

If the total amount contributed (including the value of goods and services) from a single contributor is \$100 or less, you do not need to provide details on the form. Simply indicate the total value of all such contributions on the line provided at the top of Schedule 1.

If an anonymous contribution is \$100 or less, include it in the total value of contributions not exceeding \$100 per contributor. Any anonymous contribution that is greater than \$25 must be turned over to the clerk.

Goods and services from candidate or spouse

If you or your spouse contribute goods and services to your campaign, this must be recorded as a contribution. Record any contributions in Table 1 of Schedule 1.

Inventory from previous campaign

Any inventory from a previous campaign that you are using again is a contribution in goods that you make to your campaign and counts towards your self-funding limit. You must calculate the

current market value (for example, if you have 100 signs left over from 2018 and use them again, you must calculate how much it would cost to purchase those same signs in 2022) and record it in Table 2. This inventory must also be recorded as a campaign expense.

Contributions totalling more than \$100

If a contributor makes 1 or more contributions totalling more than \$100 (including the value of goods and services and the cost of tickets to fundraising events), you must record all of these contributions in the tables provided in Schedule 1 (Tables 3 and 4).

If an anonymous contribution is more than \$100, include it in the total value of contributions exceeding \$100 per contributor, and include it in Table 3 (listing "anonymous" as the name of the contributor). Any anonymous contribution that is greater than \$25 must be turned over to the clerk.

Note: it is the total amount contributed that matters – if an individual buys a ticket to a fundraising event for \$50, and then later in the campaign contributes \$75, each of these contributions must be recorded in Table 3 because the total exceeds \$100.

Goods and services from individuals other than candidate or spouse

Eligible contributors may donate goods and services to the campaign. These must be recorded as a contribution and as an expense (as if the contributor donated money, which the campaign then spent on the goods and services).

Corporations and trade unions are not permitted to make contributions to candidates. This includes contributions of goods and services.

Example:

Your friend spends \$150 on coffee and baked goods which they donate for a campaign event. You should record a contribution of \$150 in goods or services from your friend and record an expense of \$150.

If you are given a special discount on a good or service that you are purchasing for your campaign, you should record the expense as if you were not given the discount (since the value of the discount is considered to be a contribution of the good or service to your campaign).

Example:

Your order for campaign signs would normally cost \$500, but the vendor lets you have them for \$300 because he wants to help out your campaign. You should record an expense of \$500 for the signs and record a contribution of \$200 in goods or services from the vendor. **Note:** As businesses are not permitted to make contributions, the contribution would have to be a personal contribution from the vendor.

Contributions in goods or services from individuals other than the candidate or spouse must be recorded in Table 4 of Schedule 1.

Schedule 2: Fundraising Events and Activities

The cost of holding fundraising events or activities is not subject to the spending limit. However, in order to be considered a fundraising cost, the primary purpose for the expense must be related to fundraising rather than promoting the candidate. Incidental fundraising that happens to occur during a promotional event is not sufficient to make it a fundraising event. Similarly, a line at the bottom of a campaign brochure asking people to donate does not make the production of the brochure a fundraising expense.

If you have included costs of fundraising events/activities as an expense in Box C, you must provide details of these events and activities in Schedule 2.

Contributions received at a fundraising event may include:

- the price of the ticket
- if goods or services are offered for sale, any amount of money paid that exceeds their market value (for example, if a \$100 item is sold for \$175, the purchaser has made a \$75 contribution to the campaign)
- personal cheques collected from contributors at the event

If contributors have donated goods or services for the fundraising event, these must be recorded as contributions and as expenses.

These contributions must be recorded in Schedule 1, and where the total from a contributor exceeds \$100, be detailed in the appropriate tables. Refer to [Schedule 1: Contributions](#) (page 32) for more information.

The fundraising event may also generate revenue that is not considered to be a contribution:

- donations of \$25 or less
- if goods or services are offered for sale, the market value of those goods and services sold (for example, if a \$100 item is sold for \$175, \$100 is revenue)
- the amount paid for goods or services offered for sale for \$25 or less

Anonymous contributions

You may keep anonymous contributions that do not exceed \$25 each that are received at a fundraiser (such as those collected by passing the hat or having a tip jar). Report the total amount of money received from these donations in Schedule 2 for that fundraiser.

All other anonymous contributions must be turned over to the clerk.

You will then subtract the contribution as paid or payable to the clerk to arrive at the Total for Part II Contributions in Schedule 2.

Auditor's report

If your campaign expenses or the contributions you received total more than \$10,000 you must have an auditor review your financial statement and provide a report.

The auditor's report must be prepared by an auditor licensed under the [Public Accounting Act, 2004](#). Before you hire someone to prepare the report, you should ensure that they are properly qualified.

Forms referred to in this guide

You can get copies of forms from your municipal clerk, or you can download them from the [Government of Ontario's Central Form Repository](#).

- [Nomination Paper \(Form 1\)](#)
- [Endorsement of Nomination \(Form 2\)](#)
- [Financial Statement – Auditor's Report – Candidate \(Form 4\)](#)
- [Financial Statement – Subsequent Expenses \(Form 5\)](#)
- [Notice of Extension of Campaign Period \(Form 6\)](#)

Nomination Forms to Complete

- Form 1 - Nomination Paper**
- Form 2 - Endorsement of Nomination**
- Notice of Penalties**
- Declaration of Qualifications - Council**
- Candidates Consent to Release of
Personal Information**
- Candidates Declaration - Proper Use
of Voters' List**

Other Forms to Complete Following Election/ If Required:

- Form 4 - Financial Statement -
Auditors Report - Candidate**
- Form 5/6 (if required)**

Links to Fillable Electronic Forms

- [Nomination Paper \(Form 1\)](#)
- [Endorsement of Nomination \(Form 2\)](#)
- [Financial Statement – Auditor’s Report – Candidate \(Form 4\)](#)
- [Financial Statement – Subsequent Expenses \(Form 5\)](#)
- [Notice of Extension of Campaign Period \(Form 6\)](#)



NOTICE OF PENALTIES
Municipal Elections Act, 1996 (s. 33.1)

TO :

_____ / _____	
(Name of Candidate)	(Office)
_____	_____
Address	Postal Code

EFFECT OF DEFAULT BY CANDIDATE [88.23(1)]

TAKE NOTICE THAT A CANDIDATE SHALL be subject to the penalties listed below, in addition to any other penalty that may be imposed under the Municipal Elections Act, 1996:

- a) if he or she fails to file documents with the Municipal Clerk as required under section 88.25 or 88.32 by the relevant date;
- b) if a document filed under section 88.25 shows on its face a surplus, as described in section 88.31, and the candidate fails to pay the amount required by subsection 88.31 (4) to the Municipal Clerk by the relevant date;
- c) if a document filed under section 88.25 shows on its face that the candidate has incurred expenses exceeding what is permitted under section 88.20; or
- d) if a document filed under section 88.32 shows on its face a surplus and the candidate fails to pay the amount required by subsection 88.32 by the relevant date.

OFFENCES [92 (1)]

TAKE NOTICE THAT A CANDIDATE SHALL be guilty of an offence and, on conviction, is subject to the penalties listed below, in addition to any other penalty that may be imposed under the Municipal Elections Act, 1996:

- a) incurs expenses that exceed what is permitted under section 88.20;
- b) files a document under section 88.25 or 88.32 that is incorrect or otherwise does not comply with that section.

PENALTIES [88.23 (2)]

In the case of a default described above: (a) the candidate forfeits any office to which he or she was elected and the office is deemed to be vacant; and (b) until the next regular election has taken place, the candidate is ineligible to be elected or appointed to any office to which the Municipal Elections Act applies.

REFUND (34)

A candidate is entitled to receive a refund of the nomination filing fee if the documents (financial statement and auditor’s report) required under subsection 88.25 (1) are filed on or before 2:00 p.m. on the filing date in accordance with that subsection.

Date

Municipal Clerk or designate

The Clerk shall, before voting day, give to each person nominated for an office notice of the penalties under subsections 88.23 (2) and 92 (1) related to election campaign finances and the refund of the nomination filing fee that the candidate is entitled to receive in the circumstances described in section 34.



DECLARATION OF QUALIFICATIONS – COUNCIL FOR THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF ARNPRIOR

Municipal Elections Act, 1996

I, _____, a nominated candidate for the office of:

- Mayor
- County Councillor
- Councillor

Do Solemnly Declare That:

1. I am qualified pursuant to the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996* and the *Municipal Act, 2001* to be elected to and to hold the office of:
 Mayor
 County Councillor
 Councillor
2. Without limiting the generality of paragraph 1, I am at least eighteen years of age, a Canadian citizen, a resident of the Town of Arnprior or the owner or tenant of land in the Town of Arnprior or the spouse of such owner or tenant.
3. I am not ineligible or disqualified under the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996*, the *Municipal Act, 2001*, the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act* or any other Act to be elected to or hold the above-mentioned office.
4. Without limiting the generality of paragraph 3,
 - I am not an employee of the Town of Arnprior, or if I am an employee of the Town of Arnprior, I am on an unpaid leave of absence as provided for by section 30 of the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996*.
 - I am not a person who is not an employee of the Town of Arnprior but who is the Clerk, Treasurer, Integrity Commissioner, Auditor General, Ombudsman or registrar referred to in section 223.11 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* or an investigator referred to in subsection 239.2 (1) of the *Town of Arnprior*, or a person who is not an employee of the Town of Arnprior but who holds an administrative position of the Town of Arnprior.
 - I am not a judge of any court.

- I am not a member of the Assembly as provided in the Legislative Assembly Act or of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada or, if I am such a person, I will provide proof of my resignation in a form satisfactory to the Clerk of the Town of Arnprior prior to 2:00 p.m. on Nomination Day, August 19, 2022. I understand that the Clerk of the Town of Arnprior will reject my nomination for the above-mentioned office if I fail to provide proof of resignation by this deadline.
 - I am not a public servant within the meaning of the Public Service of Ontario Act, 2006, or if I am a public servant, I have followed and will continue to follow all the relevant provisions of Part V of such Act.
 - I am not a Federal employee within the meaning of the Public Service Employment Act, or if I am a Federal employee, I have followed and will continue to follow all the relevant provisions of Part 5 of such Act.
5. I am not prohibited from voting at the municipal election under subsection 17(3) of the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996*.
- I am not a person who is serving a sentence of imprisonment in a penal or correctional institution.
 - I am not a corporation.
 - I am not a person acting as executor or trustee or in any other representative capacity.
 - I am not prohibited because of a conviction of a corrupt practice described in subsection 90 (3), if voting day in the current election is less than five years after voting day in the election in respect of which I was convicted
6. I am not a person who was convicted of a corrupt practice under the Municipal Elections Act, 1996 or of an offence under the Criminal Code (Canada) in connection with an act or omission that relates to an election to which this Act applies and I am not a person who is ineligible to be nominated for, any office until the next two regular elections have taken place after the election to which the offence relates (Section 91 (1)).
7. I am not ineligible from being elected to or holding office by reason of any violations of the election campaign financial requirements, violations for not filing the financial statement or any other violations pursuant to the Municipal Elections Act, 1996. (Section 88.23)
8. I have attached the required supporting signatures from 25 qualified electors of this municipality to this form, as per the Municipal Elections Act, 1996.

AND I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at the Town of Arnprior

This _____ day of _____, 2022 _____
 (Signature of candidate)

 (Signature of Clerk or designate)

Personal information on this form is collected under the authority of the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996* and will be used for the nomination process for office in the municipal election and will be available for public inspection in the office of the Clerk, Town of Arnprior until the next municipal election. Questions about this collection of personal information should be directed to the Town of Arnprior.



CANDIDATE'S CONSENT TO RELEASE OF PERSONAL INFORMATION FOR THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF ARNPRIOR

(Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection Privacy Act)

I, _____ candidate for the office
of;

Mayor

Councillor

County Councillor

School Board Trustee

in the Town of Arnprior 2022 Municipal Elections; in accordance with the *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, as amended, hereby authorize that the following information may be published and made available to the public, including but not limited to the Town of Arnprior public website, posting on Town of Arnprior bulletin boards, telephone and mail enquiries:

Mailing address	
Telephone No.	

Dated at the Town of Arnprior, in the County of Renfrew, Ontario, this _____ day
of _____, 2022.

Candidate

Personal information on this form is collected under the authority of the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996*, and will be used for the nomination process for offices in the 2022 Municipal Elections and subsequent by-elections, and will be available for public inspection in the Office of the Clerk, Town of Arnprior, until the next municipal election. Questions about the collection of this personal information should be directed to the Returning Officer, Town of Arnprior.



CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION- PROPER USE OF VOTERS' LIST

Municipal Elections Act, 1996 (s. 23(4);88(10))

I, _____, being a candidate for the office of _____, hereby request the Clerk to provide me with the following information when it becomes available:

- A paper copy of the Voters' List containing the names of the electors who are entitled to vote for the office that I am nominated, on September 1, 2022. (Please note that a copy of all revisions made to the Voters' List will be provided on or before Monday, September 26, 2022)

-or-

- An electronic copy of the Voters' List containing the names of the electors who are entitled to vote for the office that I am nominated, on September 1, 2022. (Please note that a copy of all revisions made to the Voters' List will be provided on or before Monday September 26, 2022)

- A copy of the Lists showing the name of each person who has voted at each Advance Vote.

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to use the Voters' List for election purposes only, in accordance with Section 23(4) of the Municipal Elections Act and I understand that I am prohibited by the Municipal Elections Act, 1996 from using the Voter's List for commercial purposes.

Signature

Date

Name (please print)

Personal information on this form is collected under the authority of the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996*, and will be used for the nomination process for offices in the 2022 Municipal Elections and subsequent by-elections, and will be available for public inspection in the Office of the Clerk, Town of Arnprior, until the next municipal election. Questions about the collection of this personal information should be directed to the Returning Officer, Town of Arnprior.