

Date: 2024-02-16

Subject: **Ward Boundary Review – Process, Terms of Reference, and Budget Amendment**

Contact: Shawnica Hans, Program Manager, Elections, City Clerk’s Office

Report Number: Legislative Services-2024-158

Recommendations:

1. That the report from Shawnica Hans, Program Manager, Elections, City Clerk’s Office to the Council Meeting of February 28, 2024, re: **Ward Boundary Review – Process, Terms of Reference, and Budget Amendment**, be received;
2. That direction be provided to staff regarding a review of Council composition:
 - i. Proceed with a change in Council composition; or
 - ii. Not proceed with a change in Council composition;
3. That direction be provided to staff to either:
 - i. Commence an internal-led ward boundary review; or
 - ii. Engage an external consultant to lead a ward boundary review;
4. That, subject to Council approval of an internal-led ward boundary review, a budget amendment be approved and a new capital project be established in the amount of \$100,000 for public consultation and engagement, with funding to be transferred from Reserve Fund #25 – Municipal Elections;
5. That, subject to Council approval of an external-led ward boundary review, a budget amendment be approved and a new capital project be established in the amount of \$250,000, with funding to be transferred from Reserve Fund #25 – Municipal Elections; and
6. That the Governance and Council Operations Committee serve as the steering committee to guide the work of the Ward Boundary Review Project Team.

Overview:

- **The last ward boundary review was conducted in 2012/2013, with changes enacted in advance of the 2014 Municipal Election. The review covered the 2014, 2018 and 2022 elections.**
- **At its meeting of July 8, 2020, Council passed Resolution GC007-2020, providing direction not to proceed with a change in Council composition or a ward boundary review in advance of the 2022 Municipal Election. The resolution confirmed Council's intent to complete a ward boundary review in advance of the 2026 Municipal Election.**
- **On November 28, 2022, a petition was received by members of the public, to decrease the size of Council and the number of wards from 10 to eight.**
- **On April 5, 2023, staff reported to Council with options regarding a ward boundary review. During 2023, the possibility of regional governance change within Peel Region paused further Council direction regarding the ward boundary review. This report is an updated version of the 2023 report, and seeks Council direction on how to proceed with the ward boundary review.**
- **The ward boundary review will be funded from Reserve Fund #25 – Municipal Elections, subject to Council approval.**

Background:Previous Ward Boundary Review Discussions at Council

The City of Brampton's ward boundaries were last reviewed in 2012/2013, with ward boundary changes implemented for the 2014 Municipal Election. These ward boundaries have remained in place since the 2014 Municipal Election to present day.

Following requests from Council for information on population projection forecasts and terms of reference for a potential Council composition and ward boundary review, staff presented a [report](#) to the Governance and Council Operations Committee on July 6, 2020. Subsequently, Council passed Resolution GC007-2020 at its meeting of July 8, 2020:

GC007-2020:

1. That the report re: Council Composition, Ward Boundary Review and Terms of Reference (RM 5/2020), to the Special Governance and Council Operations Committee Meeting of July 6, 2020, be received;

2. That direction be provided to staff to:
 - a. Not proceed with a change in Council composition;
3. That direction be provided to staff to:
 - a. Not proceed with a Ward Boundary Review for completion prior to the 2022 election; and
4. That staff conduct preliminary population research and report back to Council in the form of a workshop, with the intent to complete a Ward Boundary Review in advance of the 2026 election.

In September 2021, staff provided updated population projection forecasts during a [Council Workshop](#).

At its November 28, 2022 meeting of Council, a petition by members of the public, accompanied by two public delegations, was presented, and requested Council to reduce its composition and to reduce the number of wards from 10 to eight. The delegations and petition were referred to the December 7, 2022 meeting of Council and received.

In April 2023, [staff reported](#) to Council seeking direction on whether to commence a council composition and ward boundary review. Council passed Resolution C079-2023 at its meeting of April 5, 2023:

C079-2023:

1. That the report from Shawnica Hans, Program Manager, Elections, City Clerk's Office, to the Council Meeting of April 5, 2023, re: Ward Boundary Review Process – Terms of Reference, be referred back to staff for further review and potential integration with Bill 23 and Bill 39 research; and
2. That the correspondence from Cody Vatcher, Brampton resident, dated April 5, 2023, re. Item 13.1 – Staff Report re. Ward Boundary Review Process – Terms of Reference, to the Council Meeting of April 5, 2023, be received; and
3. That correspondence be sent to the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing from the Bill 23 Task Force outlining the current position.

Staff from the City Clerk's Office met with Planning, Building and Growth Management staff to determine the potential integration of ward boundary review work with existing work being conducted in relation to Bills 23 and 39. At the time, it was determined that the scope of work for the Bills 23 and 39 research did not encompass ward boundary review work. Further, the City was expecting updated population projection figures from the Region of Peel which would include 2021 Census information. In addition, during the latter half of 2023, provincial decisions related to the Region of Peel dissolution were being considered, which would have an impact on the City's ward boundary review, if initiated at the time.

Recent Ward Boundary Reviews in Other Municipalities

The City's last ward boundary review was conducted internally, over a nine-month period. The review was led by the City Clerk's Office, in partnership with various departments, and covered three election cycles (2014, 2018, and 2022).

Several ward boundary reviews have been conducted in neighbouring municipalities in recent years, over the last two election cycles. Some reviews focused on ward boundaries alone, while some, like the City of Guelph, undertook a review of Council composition as well. The majority of recent ward boundary reviews were conducted by external consultants. Appendix 4 of this report includes a table showing the timelines and budget of recent ward boundary reviews.

Current Situation:

The following information has been updated from the 2023 Council report, and includes additional considerations for a review of council composition and ward boundaries.

Reviewing Council Composition

Section 217 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* (the "Act") authorizes a local municipality to change the composition of its Council subject to the following rules:

- Minimum of five members, one of which is the Head of Council
- Members are elected in accordance with the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996*
- Head of Council is elected by general vote
- Members, other than Head of Council, are elected by general vote or wards, or by any combination of general vote and wards
- Representation of the City at Regional Council shall not be affected by a change in composition at the local level.

Council moved from an 11-ward composition to 10 wards for the 2006 Municipal Election.

Ward boundary reviews can provide an opportunity for Council to review its composition, and make changes if necessary.

Staff has outlined potential options for a change in Council composition. These options are based on a premise that City Council does not wish to increase or decrease the total size of City Council (1 Mayor and 10 Councillors), and on the premise of current regional representation. It is highly recommended that a decision on Council composition be made ahead of a ward boundary review.

Option 1: Maintain current structure

The municipality is divided into 10 wards, with five ward pairings. Each ward pairing is represented by a City Councillor and Regional Councillor, with the Mayor elected to serve at large. Three additional Regional Councillors are appointed by City Council at the beginning of the term of Council, from amongst the five City Councillors. The Head of Council also serves on Regional Council. Council is not required by the Act to review or change its composition and may decide to maintain the current structure.

Option 2: Revision to current ward pairings

Council may wish to change the existing ward pairings based on projected population and growth in certain wards (see Appendix 1). In this scenario, while wards would still be paired, the current ward pairings would likely change. Based on the new ward pairings, a new approach for how to elect Councillors to Regional Council may be required to ensure adequate representation.

Option 3: Unpair wards

Council could continue with the 10-ward structure, but without pairs, so that each Councillor represents one ward only. For the next municipal election, 10 individuals would be elected to serve as City Councillor for their respective ward. The current regional representation of eight (8) Regional Councillors would continue. A new approach for electing Councillors to Regional Council would be required. One option is that the eight Councillors who received the most number of votes (total votes or percentage) in the municipal election would be appointed to Regional Council, along with the Mayor. Alternatively, Council could establish its own selection process for the eight (8) Regional Councillors from amongst the 10 elected City Councillors.

Option 4: Clean slate review and definition of new wards

Council may wish to direct staff to conduct a “clean slate” review in which the existing ward boundaries are removed and new wards are created without reference to the previous wards and based on the ward boundary criteria, as approved by Council.

Option 5: Create a new composition with eight wards

Council may direct staff to create an eight-ward scenario, with the election of eight Regional Councillors and two City Councillors. Each Regional Councillor would represent one of the eight wards.

The eight wards would then be split into two groupings, for example, Wards 1-4 as one grouping, served by one City Councillor, and Wards 5-8 as the other grouping, served by the second City Councillor.

The public petition presented to Council in November 2022 requested that the wards be reduced from 10 to eight.

A Ward System Aligned with Provincial and Federal Electoral Districts

In the 2020 ward boundary report to Council, staff provided an additional option for consideration – aligning ward boundaries with provincial and federal electoral districts.

For the 2018 Municipal Election, the Government of Ontario changed the City of Toronto’s ward boundaries to be identical to the Ontario and federal electoral districts. Staff provided a similar option to be considered, by creating five wards that mirror the five electoral districts within Brampton. After the 2021 Census, Elections Canada began a review and redistribution exercise for federal electoral districts. Included in the redistribution is a sixth electoral district for Brampton, in which part of north Brampton is combined with part of south Caledon to form the new electoral district Brampton North – Caledon. The new federal electoral district boundaries will be established by April 2024, at the earliest.

As such, staff does not believe that aligning ward boundaries with the proposed six Federal electoral districts is a suitable option, as the new sixth electoral district will include part of the Town of Caledon.

Reviewing Ward Boundaries – Legislative Requirements

Under the Act, municipalities can establish, re-divide, or dissolve existing wards. While the Act states that a municipality has the authority to change their ward boundaries, it does not specify how to conduct such a review or any parameters to consider.

Establishing Criteria for a Ward Boundary Review

Municipalities across Ontario that have conducted ward boundary reviews rely on a set of generally accepted principles when defining or refining ward boundaries. These principles have been developed based on previous Supreme Court of Canada and Ontario Municipal Board (OMB) (now Ontario Land Tribunal (OLT)) decisions. The previous City of Brampton ward boundary review also incorporated these principles.

These principles are considered in order to achieve the primary goal of a ward boundary review, which is “effective representation”, as established by the Supreme Court of Canada.

According to the City of Toronto’s Ward Boundary Review website, “the primary consideration when it comes to effective representation is “voter parity” (often also referred to as representation-by-population). This is the principle that all votes should have equal weight and therefore the number of people living in each voting area (i.e. ward) should be similar. This is fundamental to the democratic electoral system.”

While there is no requirement under the Act for municipalities to conduct a review of ward boundaries, a review is generally considered when it appears that effective representation across wards has become unbalanced.

Provincial Policy Direction

The Government of Ontario has established a 10-year target of 113,000 new households for the City of Brampton through *Bill 23: More Homes Built Faster Act*. While intended to address existing housing deficits that reduce availability and affordability for existing residents, staff is anticipating there may be some level of population growth and redistribution associated with this target and have expressed concern to the Province through the various Environmental Registry of Ontario (ERO) Postings, and through the City's endorsed Housing Pledge.

Staff is awaiting the release of a new consolidated Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) and Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, which should provide new direction from the Province as to how population growth is to be forecasted and allocated to regional and local municipalities. At the time of submission of this report, staff did not have any indication of when the Province will release the new consolidation of the PPS and Growth Plan.

With an aggressive housing target and new provincial land use planning policy forthcoming, updated population and employment forecasting is required to properly plan for and accommodate the increased levels of growth. The focus of residential development within the City of Brampton is anticipated to continue to shift from greenfield to intensification as the City's remaining vacant greenfield areas continue to steadily develop. Accordingly, increased housing targets would be largely directed to the City's Strategic Growth Areas (SGAs) within the City's built-up areas (BUAs). Regional staff has set up a technical working group or groups to work with local municipal staff to confirm growth allocations and to agree where we should consider trying to accelerate growth as an adjusted short-term high growth scenario to 2031.

The increased population and employment forecasts, determining where growth will take place, and upcoming provincial policy should play a significant role in determining new ward boundaries.

Preliminary Population Forecasts for Future Election Years

Updated preliminary population forecasts provided to the Region of Peel by Hemson Consulting Ltd. have been included as Appendix 1 to this report. Appendix 1 also includes population forecasts for the next three election cycles – these figures have been interpolated by staff, from the data provided by Hemson.

The data in Appendix 1, which has been updated for the 2021 Census, was received by the Region in December 2023. As mentioned earlier, the City's Planning, Building and Growth Management Department will be working with the Region to confirm growth

allocations in regards to Bill 23. It is expected that there may be a significant change in the projected population forecasts leading up to the 2030 Municipal Election, given the housing targets set by the Ontario Government for 2031. It is expected that updated population forecasts that incorporate Bill 23 will become available in the coming months. Keeping in mind that Bill 23 considerations may impact the future projected population forecasts, Planning staff is comfortable with the current data up to the year 2031.

Population Variance

The generally accepted maximum population size variance between wards is 25% (or 33% in certain cases). However, a 10% variance is considered ideal.

Based on current population forecasts, the following variances will exist for the 2026 Municipal Election:

- Ward 6 will have a variance of 67%
- Ward 10 will have a variance of 36%
- All other wards will fall within the generally accepted threshold of 25% variance
- Only three wards (Wards 4, 5 and 9) will fall within the optimal 10%

Current data also shows that Wards 2, 6 and 10 will fall outside of the 25% percent variance threshold for the 2030 election:

- Ward 2 will have 27% variance
- Ward 6 will have 78% variance
- Ward 10 will have 43% variance

When comparing variance between the existing ward pairings, all ward pairings remain within the generally accepted 25% threshold for the 2026 election.

This means that while some wards will be outside of the variance threshold for the 2026 election, if the existing ward pairings and Council composition are maintained, the variance for each ward pairing is within the acceptable margin of 25%, although not within the optimal margin of 10% variance.

If Council decides to undertake a ward boundary review, such review should aim to rebalance the population variance for each ward as opposed to any ward pairing (if maintained).

Terms of Reference

A draft Terms of Reference for a ward boundary review has been included as Appendix 2 to this report.

1. Review Criteria

Within the Terms of Reference, key criteria and guiding principles have been established, which include:

- Effective representation, the primary goal of a review
- Representation by population (voter parity)
- Population trends and growth (i.e. development and intensification)
- Physical boundaries (natural and built)
- Protection of established neighbourhoods and communities

The work completed over the past few years by the Nurturing Neighbourhoods project will be beneficial when reviewing established communities across the city.

2. Project Team and Council Steering Committee

The Terms of Reference also include a proposed cross-departmental project team to conduct the review, should Council decide to conduct the review internally. The proposed project team will be led by the City Clerk's Office and will include team members from Legislative Services, Planning, Building and Growth Management, Corporate Support Services, and the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer.

The work of this team would be overseen by the Governance and Council Operations Committee. This Committee's mandate includes Council governance, structure and composition, matters which can include ward boundaries. Staff recommends that the Governance and Council Operations Committee serve as the steering committee for this review.

As mentioned earlier, a number of municipalities have used external consultants to lead their ward boundary reviews. If Council decides to approve the use of an external consultant, staff recommends that the City Clerk's Office lead the project in partnership with the consultant. Alternatively, Council could direct another Department/Division to lead the consulting assignment.

While the City Clerk's Office is confident that the work can be completed internally, successful completion of the project will require support from other departments.

3. Timelines for Review and Implementation

The Act specifies the timeline for completion of a ward boundary review. Any ward boundary changes must be complete and final by December 31 in the year preceding an election.

Any decision by Council to change ward boundaries is subject to public notice and possible appeal to the Ontario Land Tribunal (OLT). Any appeals must be fully resolved by December 31, 2025 in order for the ward boundary changes to take effect for the 2026 Municipal Election.

If appeals are not resolved prior to that date, the changes would not take effect until the 2030 Municipal Election. Appendix 3 includes extracts from the Act relating to the legislated timelines.

The Terms of Reference include a proposed timeline for a ward boundary review with all work (including a public consultation period) completed by January 2025. This should allow ample time for any appeals to be considered and resolved by the OLT.

For reference, several parties appealed the outcome of the City of Toronto's ward boundary review. Two parties also appealed the City of Hamilton's review decision.

If Council wishes to hire an external consultant for this work, the draft timelines in the Terms of Reference would be adjusted to accommodate the Request for Proposal (RFP) process. A minimum of 70 days is generally required for completion of an RFP process. The consultant may further suggest adjustments to the timeline based on their experience, and if they are involved in ward boundary reviews in other municipalities.

4. Other Considerations

Post-Ward Boundary Review Work

Once a ward boundary review has been completed, and any appeals resolved, work will begin in order to finalize the new ward boundaries. Ward boundary change information will be provided to Elections Ontario, which now has legislated responsibility for the Preliminary List of Electors for municipal elections.

School Board Trustee Representation

School boards rely on elector ward population information in order to determine their trustee distribution. Currently there are five trustees for the Peel District School Board (one for each ward pairing), and three trustees for the Dufferin-Peel Catholic District School Board (one trustee for wards 1, 3 and 4, one trustee for wards 2, 5 and 6, and one trustee for wards 7-10). The trustee distribution has remained the same for the last three municipal elections.

If the outcome of a ward boundary review includes substantial changes in ward boundaries, trustee distribution could potentially be impacted. Any changes to trustee distribution would be communicated to voters throughout the election period.

Budget Requirements

If a review of ward boundaries is undertaken, public notice will be required, and there will likely be costs associated with public consultation and engagement. Strategic Communications has estimated this cost to be \$100,000.

Any outcomes of a review are subject to appeal to OLT, which could have further financial implications.

If Council wishes to engage an external consultant for this work, the estimated cost for this engagement is \$250,000, based on information provided by similar sized municipalities. It is anticipated that this cost would include costs for public consultation. This budget amount may be further refined based on the results of a Request for Proposal (RFP) process.

Next Steps

The following options exist for Council's consideration:

Option 1 – Change Council composition and conduct review for boundary realignment

Council may decide to change its composition (or explore options regarding a composition change) which will establish the preconditions for Council's governance structure, and serve as the basis for staff to conduct a ward boundary review.

The Ward Boundary Review Terms of Reference (Appendix 2) would be adopted to guide the process, which would be overseen by the Governance and Council Operations Committee.

Option 2 – Conduct review to realign boundaries only

Council may direct staff to conduct a ward boundary review with Council composition remaining unchanged. The review would focus exclusively on ward boundary realignment.

The Ward Boundary Review Terms of Reference (Appendix 2) would be adopted to guide the process, which would be overseen by the Governance and Council Operations Committee.

For Options 1 and 2, staff would request Council to provide direction on whether to commence the review internally through the City Clerk's Office or to engage an external consultant.

Option 3 – No review

Although Council confirmed its intent to complete a ward boundary review in advance of the 2026 Municipal Election, Council may decide not to proceed with a ward boundary review at this time. This decision could result in further petitions by members of the public and appeals to the OLT.

Corporate Implications:

Financial Implications:

If Council chooses to proceed with an internal-led ward boundary review, a budget amendment and new capital project will be required in the amount of \$100,000 for public consultation and engagement, with funding to be transferred from Reserve Fund #25 – Municipal Elections.

If Council chooses to proceed with an external-led ward boundary review, a budget amendment and new capital project will be required in the amount of \$250,000, with funding to be transferred from Reserve Fund #25.

The 2025 and 2026 Operating Budgets will require additional contributions to Reserve Fund #25 to accommodate the ward boundary review.

Reserve Fund #25 – Municipal Elections	Internal-Led Ward Boundary Review	External-Led Ward Boundary Review
Balance (After Commitments) as at November 30, 2023	\$1,652,866	\$1,652,866
Estimated Cost of Ward Boundary Review	-\$100,000	-\$250,000
Ending Balance	\$1,552,866	\$1,402,866

Other Implications:

Legal Implications – A by-law would be required to ratify the final ward boundary changes. The by-law must be enacted (or approved/amended through an order by the OLT, if appealed) by December 31, 2025. The passing of a by-law for newly established ward boundaries can be appealed by a member of the public.

Purchasing Implications – If Council decides to engage an external consultant to lead a Council composition and/or ward boundary review, an RFP process will be required. The general timeframe for an RFP process is 70 days.

Communications Implications – If the review is led internally, Strategic Communications will develop a detailed communication and engagement plan. Emphasis will be placed on engagement with residents, businesses, and other stakeholders, while educating on

the ward boundary review via community engagement opportunities, multimedia and media outreach, ethnic media, marketing opportunities and creative assets.

If the review is led by a consultant, it is presumed that the consultant will lead a public engagement plan approved by Strategic Communications.

If the review leads to new or revised boundaries and/or changes to Council composition, a by-law and public notice would be required.

Strategic Focus Area:

This report achieves the Strategic Focus Area of Government & Leadership by facilitating a dialogue on representative government.

Conclusion:

The last ward boundary review was conducted and implemented ahead of the 2014 Municipal Election. Similar to previous population forecasts, preliminary projections suggest a significant population increase in Wards 6 and 10 in the coming years. Population forecasts are subject to change with Bill 23 implementation.

If Council directs staff to initiate a ward boundary review and/or a Council composition change, the Terms of Reference attached as Appendix 2 should be adopted.

Authored by:

Reviewed by:

Shawnica Hans
Program Manager, Elections
City Clerk's Office

Janice Adshead
Acting City Clerk
Legislative Services

Approved by:

Approved by:

Laura Johnston
Commissioner
Legislative Services

Marlon Kallideen
Chief Administrative Officer

Attachments:

- Appendix 1: Population Forecasts and Variance
- Appendix 2: Terms of Reference – Ward Boundary Review
- Appendix 3: Extracts from *Municipal Act, 2001*
- Appendix 4: Timelines for Ward Boundary Reviews in Other Municipalities

Appendix 1 – Population Forecasts and Variance

Preliminary Population Forecasts by Ward and Ward Pairs – Forecast Horizon Years

Preliminary population forecast information has been prepared for the Region of Peel by Hemson Consulting Ltd. The City received updated population forecasts in December 2023. Population data has been updated for the 2021 Census.

Table A provides population figures and forecasts for the wards in Brampton for the years 2021 to 2051. The population figures were provided by the Planning, Building and Growth Management Department. The figures are from revised preliminary population forecasts prepared for the Region of Peel by Hemson Consulting Ltd. (December 2023). The preliminary population forecasts will be updated to reflect growth allocations in response to Bill 23 – this information should be available in the coming months.

Table A: Preliminary Population Forecasts to 2051

Ward	Forecast Year						
	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041	2046	2051
1	55,457	60,713	66,169	69,742	73,892	76,755	80,101
5	65,698	68,868	72,321	73,253	74,287	74,753	75,260
1 & 5 Total	121,155	129,581	138,490	142,995	148,179	151,508	155,362
2	53,790	57,376	61,303	62,707	64,137	65,026	65,985
6	107,305	126,541	152,746	170,537	185,618	193,142	199,001
2 & 6 Total	161,095	183,918	214,050	233,245	249,755	258,168	264,986
3	52,580	56,783	66,673	74,281	83,671	90,418	98,623
4	66,108	70,219	77,031	78,824	80,708	82,129	83,622
3 & 4 Total	118,688	127,001	143,704	153,105	164,379	172,547	182,245
7	60,905	62,925	66,366	68,953	72,422	76,359	79,445
8	61,045	67,458	70,940	72,412	74,141	75,169	76,406
7 & 8 Total	121,950	130,383	137,306	141,365	146,563	151,528	155,851
9	74,708	82,965	89,259	91,044	93,083	94,360	95,793
10	84,404	103,152	122,191	125,747	128,041	129,389	130,763
9 & 10 Total	159,112	186,117	211,450	216,791	221,124	223,748	226,556
Citywide Total	682,000	757,000	845,000	887,500	930,000	957,500	985,000

Source: Preliminary forecasts prepared for the Region of Peel by Hemson Consulting Ltd. (December 2023).

Note: These figures are for Total Population, which includes a factor to account for the Census undercoverage rate. Some figures may appear rounded to the next whole number.

Preliminary Population Forecasts by Ward and Ward Pairs – 2022 and Future Election Cycles

Table B provides Brampton ward population projections for the next three election cycles of 2026, 2030 and 2034. The projections for the election years were interpolated by Planning staff from the figures provided in Table A (the projections assume a constant rate of growth within each five year period).

Table B: Preliminary Population Forecasts for the Previous Election Year and the Next Three Election Cycles

Ward	Previous Election Year	Future Election Forecast Year		
	2022	2026	2030	2034
1	56,508	60,713	65,077	68,313
5	66,332	68,868	71,631	72,880
1 & 5 Total	122,840	129,581	136,708	141,193
2	54,507	57,376	60,518	62,146
6	111,152	126,541	147,505	163,421
2 & 6 Total	165,660	183,918	208,023	225,567
3	53,421	56,783	64,695	71,238
4	66,930	70,219	75,668	78,107
3 & 4 Total	120,351	127,001	140,363	149,344
7	61,309	62,925	65,678	67,918
8	62,328	67,458	70,244	71,823
7 & 8 Total	123,636	130,383	135,922	139,741
9	76,359	82,965	88,000	90,330
10	88,153	103,152	118,383	124,324
9 & 10 Total	164,513	186,117	206,383	214,654
Citywide Total	697,000	757,000	827,400	870,500

Source: Preliminary forecasts prepared for the Region of Peel by Hemson Consulting Ltd. (December 2023).

Note: These figures are for Total Population, which includes a factor to account for the Census undercoverage rate. Some figures may appear rounded to the next whole number.

Preliminary Population Forecasts by Ward – 2022 and Future Election Cycles –
Population Variance by Ward

Table C provides projected population variance figures for the existing individual wards. Figures appearing in **red** indicate that the ward population variance is outside of the generally accepted 25% threshold. As shown in the table, for the 2026 election year, Wards 6 and 10 are outside of the accepted variance threshold.

Table C: Preliminary Population Forecasts and Variance for Wards

Ward	2022	Variance	2026	Variance	2030	Variance	2034	Variance
1	56,508	-19%	60,713	-20%	65,077	-21%	68,313	-22%
2	54,507	-22%	57,376	-24%	60,518	-27%	62,146	-29%
3	53,421	-23%	56,783	-25%	64,695	-22%	71,238	-18%
4	66,930	-4%	70,219	-7%	75,668	-9%	78,107	-10%
5	66,332	-5%	68,868	-9%	71,631	-13%	72,880	-16%
6	111,152	59%	126,541	67%	147,505	78%	163,421	88%
7	61,309	-12%	62,925	-17%	65,678	-21%	67,918	-22%
8	62,328	-11%	67,458	-11%	70,244	-15%	71,823	-17%
9	76,359	10%	82,965	10%	88,000	6%	90,330	4%
10	88,153	26%	103,152	36%	118,383	43%	124,324	43%
Citywide Total	697,000		757,000		827,400		870,500	
Average per Ward	69,700		75,700		82,740		87,050	

Source: Preliminary forecasts prepared for the Region of Peel by Hemson Consulting Ltd. (December 2023).

Note: These figures are for Total Population, which includes a factor to account for the Census undercoverage rate. Some figures may appear rounded to the next whole number.

Preliminary Population Forecasts by Ward Pairs – 2022 and Future Election Cycles – Population Variance by Ward Pairs

Table D provides projected population variance figures for the existing ward pairs. Figures appearing in **red** indicate that the projected population for the ward pairing is outside of the generally accepted 25% threshold. As shown in the table, for the 2026 election year, all ward pairings are within the accepted threshold.

Table D: Preliminary Population Forecasts and Variance for Ward Pairings

Ward	2022	Variance	2026	Variance	2030	Variance	2034	Variance
1 & 5	122,840	-12%	129,581	-14%	136,708	-17%	141,193	-19%
2 & 6	165,660	19%	183,918	21%	208,023	26%	225,567	30%
3 & 4	120,351	-14%	127,001	-16%	140,363	-15%	149,344	-14%
7 & 8	123,636	-11%	130,383	-14%	135,922	-18%	139,741	-20%
9 & 10	164,513	18%	186,117	23%	206,383	25%	214,654	23%
Citywide Total	697,000		757,000		827,400		870,500	
Average per Ward Pairing	139,400		151,400		165,480		174,100	

Source: Preliminary forecasts prepared for the Region of Peel by Hemson Consulting Ltd. (December 2023).

Note: These figures are for Total Population, which includes a factor to account for the Census undercoverage rate. Some figures may appear rounded to the next whole number.

Appendix 2 – Terms of Reference – Ward Boundary Review

Objective

The City of Brampton will undertake a Ward Boundary Review to arrive at an effective and equitable system of representation across all wards, and present to Council options for a new ward system to be in place for the 2026 Municipal Election.

The review shall consider the following:

- History of previous ward boundary changes in the city
- Legal proceedings and outcomes of relevant Ontario Land Tribunal (OLT) hearings and Supreme Court case decisions
- Future growth with the intent that any ward boundary changes will be relevant for the next 2-3 elections
- Public input
- Political representation at both the City and the Region of Peel

Review Criteria and Guiding Principles

In reviewing ward boundaries, the following criteria shall be considered:

- 1) **Effective representation**
Voters should be equally represented to the greatest extent possible.
- 2) **Representation by population**
Population numbers should be relatively equal in each ward. The review should consider both the present inconsistency in population numbers and forecasted figures.
- 3) **Population trends and growth**
The review should consider the impact of development and intensification on population.
- 4) **Physical boundaries**
The review should consider physical boundaries, both natural and built.
- 5) **Protection of established neighbourhoods and communities**
The review should endeavour to preserve established neighbourhoods.

Project Team

It is recommended that the following departments/divisions participate as members of a Ward Boundary Project Team, which will be overseen by a committee of Council:

Department	Division
Legislative Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• City Clerk's Office (lead)• Legal Services
Planning, Building and Growth Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Integrated City Planning
Corporate Support Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategic Communications• Digital Innovation and IT (Location & Data Services and Digital Interactions)
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Corporate Projects and Government Relations and Public Liaison (as required)

Other departments and staff will be consulted and engaged as required.

Steering Committee Oversight

It is recommended that a political steering committee be established to guide the review process. The Governance and Council Operations Committee could serve as the steering committee, as the ward boundary review is within the mandate of the Committee. It is recommended that this committee provide the necessary oversight.

Public Consultation

A public consultation period will form an important part of the ward boundary review. Members of the public will have the opportunity to participate in the review and provide their opinions on proposed changes.

An engagement strategy will be developed with the assistance of Strategic Communications and will include:

- Steering committee meetings
- Open houses
- Online engagement

Timelines

The following is a general timeline for completion of a Ward Boundary Review if conducted internally:

Timeframe	Activities
March – August 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project team undertakes a ward boundary review with oversight of steering committee, in full consideration of noted criteria.
September 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steering Committee and Project team reports to Committee of Council with ward boundary scenarios and options.
September – October 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal public consultation period, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steering committee meetings Open houses Online engagement <p>Various community engagement activities may take place through entire project</p>
November/December 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final report and by-law(s) presented to Council for approval.
January 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notice of passing of by-law(s) published and 45-day appeal period.*
January/February 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assuming no appeals, staff begin work to implement changes.
March – July 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Clerk's Office and GIS staff will review all changes related to the new ward boundaries.
August 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Elections Ontario with ward boundary change information.
December 31, 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-law must be passed and any appeals resolved before December 31, 2025, or ward boundary changes would not come into effect until after the second regular election (2030).

* Within 15 days of a by-law being passed, notice will be placed advising the public that anyone can submit an appeal to the Ontario Land Tribunal (OLT) but must do so within 45 days of the by-law being passed. If no appeal is submitted during the appeal period, the by-law stands and the new ward system would come into effect the first meeting of the newly elected Council in 2026.

Appendix 3 includes an extract from Sections 217, 222 and 223 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, which includes the legislated timelines.

Potential Delays

- Appeal to OLT – any appeal to the by-law(s) (commencing potentially in February 2025), may impact the timelines for work that staff is required to complete.
- Use of an external consultant – If Council decides to engage an external consultant to conduct the review, the timelines would be adjusted to include a 70-day RFP process. In addition, the consultant would likely suggest changes to the timeline based on their experience and expertise. For example, some ward boundary reviews have included two separate phases of public consultation.

Appendix 3 – Extracts from *Municipal Act, 2001*

Composition of council of local municipality

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

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

(2) REPEALED: 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 92 (2).

Coming into force

(3) A by-law described in this section does not come into force until the day the new council is organized,

- (a) after the first regular election following the passing of the by-law; or
- (b) if the by-law is passed in the year of a regular election before voting day, after the second regular election following the passing of the by-law. 2001, c. 25, s. 217 (3); 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 92 (3).

Election

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

Term unaffected

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

Section Amendments with date in force (d/m/y)

Establishment of wards

222 (1) Without limiting sections 9, 10 and 11, those sections authorize a municipality to divide or redivide the municipality into wards or to dissolve the existing wards. 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 96 (1).

Conflict

(2) In the event of a conflict between a by-law described in subsection (1) and any provision of this Act, other than this section or section 223, any provision of any other Act or a regulation made under any other Act, the by-law prevails. 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 96 (1).

Notice

(3) Within 15 days after a by-law described in subsection (1) is passed, the municipality shall give notice of the passing of the by-law to the public specifying the last date for filing a notice of appeal under subsection (4). 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 96 (1).

Appeal

(4) Within 45 days after a by-law described in subsection (1) is passed, the Minister or any other person or agency may appeal to the Ontario Land Tribunal by filing a notice of appeal with the municipality setting out the objections to the by-law and the reasons in support of the objections. 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 96 (1); 2017, c. 23, Sched. 5, s. 49 (1); 2021, c. 4, Sched. 6, s. 64 (1).

Notices forwarded to Board

(5) Within 15 days after the last day for filing a notice of appeal under subsection (4), the municipality shall forward any notices of appeal to the Tribunal. 2001, c. 25, s. 222 (5); 2017, c. 23, Sched. 5, s. 49 (2).

Other material

(6) The municipality shall provide any other information or material that the Tribunal requires in connection with the appeal. 2001, c. 25, s. 222 (6); 2017, c. 23, Sched. 5, s. 49 (3).

Tribunal decision

(7) The Tribunal shall hear the appeal and may, despite any Act, make an order affirming, amending or repealing the by-law. 2001, c. 25, s. 222 (7); 2017, c. 23, Sched. 5, s. 49 (4).

Coming into force of by-law

(8) A by-law of a municipality described in this section comes into force on the day the new council of the municipality is organized following,

- (a) the first regular election after the by-law is passed if the by-law is passed before January 1 in the year of the regular election and,
 - (i) no notices of appeal are filed,
 - (ii) notices of appeal are filed and are all withdrawn before January 1 in the year of the election, or
 - (iii) notices of appeal are filed and the Tribunal issues an order to affirm or amend the by-law before January 1 in the year of the election; or
- (b) the second regular election after the by-law is passed, in all other cases except where the by-law is repealed by the Tribunal. 2001, c. 25, s. 222 (8); 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 96 (2); 2017, c. 23, Sched. 5, s. 49 (5).

Election

(9) Despite subsection (8), where a by-law comes into force on the day the new council of a municipality is organized following a regular election, that election shall be conducted as if the by-law was already in force. 2001, c. 25, s. 222 (9).

Notice to assessment corporation

(9.1) When a by-law described in this section is passed, the clerk of the municipality shall notify the assessment corporation and the Chief Electoral Officer,

- (a) before January 1 in the year of the first regular election after the by-law is passed, if clause (8) (a) applies;
- (b) before January 1 in the year of the second regular election after the by-law is passed, if clause (8) (b) applies. 2009, c. 33, Sched. 21, s. 6 (10); 2020, c. 23, Sched. 4, s. 16.

(10) REPEALED: 2017, c. 10, Sched. 1, s. 17.

Section Amendments with date in force (d/m/y)

Petition re: wards

223 (1) Electors in a municipality may present a petition to the council asking the council to pass a by-law dividing or redividing the municipality into wards or dissolving the existing wards. 2001, c. 25, s. 223 (1); 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 97 (1).

Number of electors required

(2) The petition requires the signatures of 1 per cent of the electors in the municipality or 500 of the electors in the municipality, whichever is less, but, in any event, a minimum of 50 signatures of the electors in the municipality is required. 2001, c. 25, s. 223 (2).

Definition

(3) In this section,

“elector” means a person whose name appears on the voters’ list, as amended up until the close of voting on voting day, for the last regular election preceding a petition being presented to council under subsection (1). 2001, c. 25, s. 223 (3).

Failure to act

(4) If the council does not pass a by-law in accordance with the petition within 90 days after receiving the petition, any of the electors who signed the petition may apply to the Ontario Land Tribunal to have the municipality divided or redivided into wards or to have the existing wards dissolved. 2001, c. 25, s. 223 (4); 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 97 (2); 2017, c. 23, Sched. 5, s. 50 (1); 2021, c. 4, Sched. 6, s. 64 (1).

Order

(5) The Tribunal shall hear the application and may, despite any Act, make an order dividing or redividing the municipality into wards or dissolving the existing wards and subsection 222 (6) applies with necessary modifications in respect to the hearing. 2001, c. 25, s. 223 (5); 2017, c. 23, Sched. 5, s. 50 (2).

Coming into force

(6) An order of the Tribunal under this section comes into force on the day the new council of the municipality is organized following,

- (a) the first regular election after the order is made, if the order is made before January 1 in the year of the regular election; or
- (b) the second regular election after the order is made, if the order is made on or after January 1 in the year of a regular election but before voting day. 2001, c. 25, s. 223 (6); 2017, c. 23, Sched. 5, s. 50 (3).

Election

(7) Despite subsection (6), if an order comes into force on the day the new council of a municipality is organized following a regular election, that election shall be conducted as if the order was already in force. 2001, c. 25, s. 223 (7).

Deemed by-law

(8) Once an order of the Tribunal is in force, the order shall be deemed to be a by-law of the municipality and may be amended or repealed by the municipality by by-law described in section 222. 2001, c. 25, s. 223 (8); 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 97 (3); 2017, c. 23, Sched. 5, s. 50 (4).

Section Amendments with date in force (d/m/y)

Appendix 4 – Recent Ward Boundary Reviews in Other Municipalities

The length of time for ward boundary reviews varies across municipalities, in part due to the size and complexity of the municipality. All ward boundary reviews conducted have included a comprehensive public consultation and engagement process. For those reviews conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic, much of the public consultation was completed in a virtual format.

Municipality	Completed Internally or Consultant-led	Approximate Timeline for Review	Approximate Costs for Review	Comments
Caledon	Consultant	18 months	\$60,000	
Guelph	Consultant	18 months	\$225,790	Timeline was intended to be 12 months, but was delayed due to COVID-19
Hamilton	Consultant	12 months	\$231,000	
Kitchener	Internal	6 months	Information not provided	
Milton	Consultant	6 months	Information not provided	
Oakville	Consultant	14 months	\$26,000*	Consultant retained in 2011 with interim report in 2012 – ward boundary changes implemented in 2018 based on regional governance changes
Ottawa	Consultant	12-18 months	\$320,000	Appeals took an additional 10 months to conclude
Pickering	Consultant	18 months	\$60,000	
Toronto	Consultant	36 months	\$810,000	
Vaughan	Consultant	9 months	\$125,000	The City has also conducted internal ward boundary reviews in the past

* Costs for consultants only