



Corporate Report

Clerk's Files

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Files

DATE: October 1, 2013

TO: Mayor and Members of Council
Meeting Date: October 9, 2013

FROM: Janice M. Baker, FCPA, FCA
City Manager and Chief Administrative Officer

SUBJECT: **Brampton's Request for Additional Regional Representation at Regional Council**

- RECOMMENDATION:**
1. That the Corporate Report entitled, *"Brampton's Request for Additional Regional Representation at Regional Council"* dated October 1, 2013, from the City Manager and Chief Administrative Officer, be received for information.
 2. That Council provide direction on the next steps with regard to Brampton's request for additional Regional representation at Regional Council.

BACKGROUND: In 1974 the City of Mississauga was formed from an amalgamation of the former Towns of Mississauga, Port Credit and Streetsville and a portion of the Town of Oakville. The Region of Peel was established as part of the Province of Ontario's initiatives on government reform. It was one of five Regional Municipalities established within the Greater Toronto Area (GTA). In all of the regional municipalities, government representation was closely based on population with the exception of the Region of Peel which had a more disproportional representation.

In the early 2000s, Mississauga initiated a lengthy process on the matter of governance reform and representation in Peel. After a review lead by provincial facilitator Justice George Adams QC, the Province legislated that Mississauga's representation at Regional Council be increased from 10 to 12 and that the City of Brampton (Brampton) be increased from 6 to 7. The Town of Caledon (Caledon) remained unchanged at 5. At this point the size of Regional Council increased from 21 seats to 24, plus the Regional Chair. The Province enacted this recommendation in 2005. A chronology of this process can be found in Appendix 1 (Corporate Report: Provincial Election 2007: The Status of the City of Mississauga within the Region of Peel).

The Justice Adam's report had recommended that Brampton's regional representation be increased from 6 to 11 with a cumbersome system of "weighted" voting to balance the fact that Brampton's population at the time did not justify having 11 seats on Regional Council. The Province increased Brampton's representation by one seat due in part to the fact that the population growth in Brampton had not yet been realized.

In December 2012, a report was brought forward to Brampton Committee of Council recommending a task force be formed to develop, recommend and implement a strategy to increase Brampton's representation at Regional Council. Brampton undertook a Ward Boundary Review (March 2013) that recommended that the current 10 wards be re-divided to more equally distribute population, but the total number of wards remain the same.

On September 26, 2013, a Brampton delegation requested Regional Council support a request to the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing to enact a regulation for the size of Regional Council to be increased by the addition of four City of Brampton Councillors. Regional Council instead passed a resolution to notify the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing that the area municipalities within Peel have initiated discussions to contemplate a change to Regional Council (Appendix 2 has a copy of the resolutions from Regional Council on the Brampton issue of Regional representation.)

COMMENTS:

For the second time in a decade a request to change Regional governance in the Region of Peel is under consideration. This report suggests some principles be established for governance in Peel and presents information on the current level of representation, representation in different regional municipalities and information on weighted voting.

Principles:

It is proposed that the membership of Regional Council should be based on the following principles:

- Efficiency and cost – The size of Regional Council should not increase beyond the current 24 Regional Council members and the Regional Chair, (total 25).
- Fairness – One area municipality should not have an effective veto over the others by holding a majority of the total number of Regional seats. Mississauga currently has 12 Regional Councillors and cannot veto decisions at Regional Council as Brampton and the Town of Caledon (Caledon) also have a combined 12 Regional Councillors.
- Representation by Population – Whenever governments review electoral boundaries, whether federal, provincial or municipal, the population represented by any one member is a key consideration for final decisions. There may be other factors that affect the final outcome that may move boundaries away from a pure mathematical formula, however, representation by population is always viewed as the standard that should be achieved. Therefore any changes to Regional representation should move us closer to and not further away from representation by population.

Representation by Population:

The following tables provide some background information and analysis:

Table 1 illustrates the representation in other Regional Councils. It shows that Peel and York Region, being the most urban, have higher populations per ward than the others. Peel sits in the middle in terms of size; it is difficult to draw any conclusions about “right sizing” Regional Council since the smallest Regions by population (Durham and Niagara) have the largest number of Regional Councillors. Brampton’s ward boundary consultation found that the majority of comments opposed any ward scenario that would increase the size of Council.

Table 1 Regional Representation by Population (2011 Census)				
Municipality	Population	Region Councillors	Population per Ward	Number of Municipalities
Durham	608,000	28	22,000	8
Halton	502,000	20	25,000	4
Peel	1,297,000	24	54,000	3
York	1,033,000	20	52,000	9
Niagara	431,000	30	14,000	12

*Not including Regional Chair

The City of Mississauga has historically advocated for representation by population. Given the existing population distribution in Peel, based on there being 24 Regional Councillors, this would result in the reduction in Caledon’s representation to one Regional Councillor and the ability for Mississauga to have a veto over Brampton and Caledon as illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2 Regional Representation by Population (2011 Census)					
Municipality	Population	Percentage Population	Current Regional Council Rep.	Population per Regional Council Member	Reallocated Regional Council Rep. by Population
Mississauga	713,000	55%	12	59,000	13
Brampton	524,000	40%	7	75,000	10
Caledon	59,000	5%	5	12,000	1
Total	1,297,000	100%	24*	54,000	24*

*Regional Chair not included

Even with the population growth projected within Peel, these numbers do not shift in any dramatic way over time. Using the current 2031

population estimates, Mississauga would have 12 seats, Brampton would hold 11 and Caledon would continue to hold 1.

This matter could be resolved through phasing additional Councillors to Brampton and removing them from Caledon over time. This could mean a change of one Councillor for the 2014 election and additional Councillors to be discussed for the election in 2018.

Weighted Voting:

Selected municipalities use weighted voting including Simcoe, Middlesex, Lanark and United Counties of Prescott and Russell. These differ from Peel in that they are rural areas with smaller populations than those reviewed in Table 1. Each of these seems to have developed individual formulas for weighted voting. This can be based on electors rather than population.

A review of the preliminary information on weighted voting from these municipalities suggests that it can be complex and may reduce transparency for the public in relation to decisions from Region Council. Weighted voting was not implemented by the Province in 2005 and will require further review and consideration.

OPTIONS:

The following are options to address the request to consider Brampton's representation at Regional Council:

Option 1: Status Quo

Maintain Regional Council as it is until the term of Council beginning in 2015. Given the current timeframe, a decision on Brampton's representation be addressed within the next term of Council, with a solution to be determined no later than 2016, to allow a more fulsome consideration on the matters of Regional governance and the principles. This was the recommendation of the Regional Task Force.

Option 2: Representation by Population

Adjust Regional Council for a true representation by population. This would mean increasing the representation of Brampton and

Mississauga and reducing Caledon's representation (illustrated in Table 2). This does give Mississauga an effective veto which would violate one of the principles outlined earlier in this report.

Option 3: Modified Representation by Population

Adjust Regional Council to move closer to representation by population over time. This could be achieved by increasing Brampton's representation and reducing Caledon's representation by equal numbers thereby maintaining the current size of Regional Council. For example, for the 2014 election, Brampton could add one, and Caledon could be reduced by one. Further adjustments could be made for successive elections based on population changes as warranted.

Option 4: Implement Justice Adams recommendation, including weighted voting

This option would be challenging for a number of reasons:

- It would increase the size of Regional Council.
- Weighted voting is a complex system that is not transparent to the public. It also violates the principle of fairness as some Council votes are "worth more" than others.
- This system was reviewed and rejected in the 2005 Provincial review.

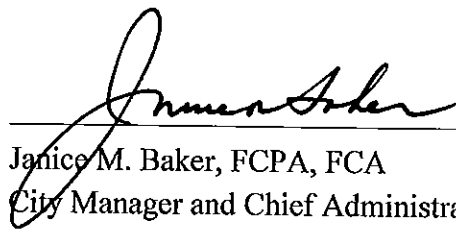
FINANCIAL IMPACT: Depending on the option selected, there may be costs at the Regional Council level.

CONCLUSION: Region of Peel Council has referred Brampton's request for a change in the composition of Regional Council to the area municipalities for their consideration. Mississauga is well aware of the challenges that can result from disproportionate representation as the City spent considerable time to bring forward the 2005 change to Regional Council. Given the numerous issues and options regarding Regional governance that have arisen from this limited review, it is clear a more fulsome consideration and public discussion is needed before moving forward with this request.

ATTACHMENTS:

Appendix 1: Corporate Report: Provincial Election 2007: The Status of the City of Mississauga within the Region of Peel

Appendix 2: Resolution from Regional Council on the Brampton issue of Regional representation



Janice M. Baker, FCPA, FCA
City Manager and Chief Administrative Officer

Prepared By: Emily Irvine Acting Advisor, City Manager's Office

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Corporate Report

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GENERAL COMMITTEE
JUN 13 2007

DATE: June 7, 2007

TO: Mayor and Members of General Committee
Meeting Date: June 13, 2007

FROM: Janice M. Baker, CA
City Manager and Chief Administrative Officer

SUBJECT: Provincial Election 2007:
The Status of the City of Mississauga within the Region of Peel

RECOMMENDATION: 1. That the report entitled "Provincial Election 2007: The Status of the City of Mississauga within the Region of Peel" dated June 7, 2007 from the City Manager and Chief Administrative Officer, being one in a series of corporate reports regarding matters of importance relating to the upcoming October 10, 2007 provincial election, be received for information.

BACKGROUND: A provincial election is a critical event which causes us to reflect on past achievements and look to the future to better understand and articulate actions that are required to ensure the Province of Ontario continues to flourish and be a premier location for businesses and residents.

For the first time in Ontario, the province has set a fixed election date, of October 10th, 2007, and this allows key stakeholders, such as the City of Mississauga, to structure their approach to influencing political party policy.

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This is the fourth in a series of papers that will be brought forward to articulate the critical issues that impact the City of Mississauga where most attention needs to be paid.

After all corporate reports in this series have been received, the City Manager and Chief Administrative Officer will bring forward a summary report of these issues and the next steps towards engaging key stakeholders and provincial parties with the view to favourably influencing provincial policies on issues of major importance to the City of Mississauga. This summary report is expected to be presented at the June 20th, 2007 meeting.

While there are many issues that the City of Mississauga has with the provincial government ranging from Pit Bull legislation to a review of the Library Act, staff will outline the major issues where policy needs to be set. Other issues will continue to be monitored and reports prepared to Council at the appropriate time.

History and Timetable of Events to Date

For over a decade, the City of Mississauga has analyzed and discussed the governance model it exists in, being a local municipality within a regional government. The reasons for Mississauga's difficulty with the two-tier system are:

- Mississauga taxpayers subsidize Brampton and Caledon for programs delivered by the Region of Peel,
- duplication and overlap of services exist between the City and the Region which adds bureaucracy, causes delay, creates inefficiencies, and is wasteful of Mississauga taxes,
- notwithstanding adjustments made through Bill 186, representation of the taxpayers of Mississauga at the regional level is still not proportional to the assessment base or population,
- the City of Mississauga is the third largest municipality in Ontario and the sixth largest in Canada and is best able to represent its citizens on all matters critical to them,

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- the issues facing the City of Mississauga require solutions that are local in nature or that must take into account this City's location and role within the Greater Toronto area. In those areas where complexity, size and efficiencies support a service delivery model engaging one or more municipalities, in addition to the City of Mississauga, 2001 amendments to the *Municipal Act* provides for the establishment of municipal service boards - for example, to facilitate policing, waste management or sewers and water mains. These are administrative boards under municipal direction.
- development, transportation infrastructure and service delivery in the City of Mississauga must take into account local impact and GTA-wide considerations, not ones based on an artificial regional boundary. There must be sufficient local autonomy to build communities by ensuring that local neighbourhood identities are protected and continue to grow and develop. The City of Mississauga's 'City for the 21st Century' initiative provides the framework for this.
- development of agencies such as the Greater Toronto Transit Authority (GTTA) reflects the growing importance of the GTA urban area. The public is not well served by fragmenting service delivery into what are essentially three levels of municipal government organizations. The effectiveness and usefulness of the Region of Peel as a level of government is shrinking in this broader GTA context.
- the forced amalgamations that occurred during the Harris administration clearly demonstrate that such mergers do not enhance participation or a sense of community and do not achieve any of the efficiencies or cost savings expected by the Province. To the contrary, these amalgamations once again proved that service levels, staff costs and demands will go up to or exceed the highest level available in any one of the former municipalities.

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The Golden Report on the GTA Governance Challenge

The Golden Report (1996) concluded that a new government structure is required "that will allow us to coordinate certain critical services on a (GTA) region-wide basis, while ensuring that these services are cost-effective and responsive to local needs and preferences. ...The degree to which a new government structure balances this strong sense of local identity and our shared interests as interdependent members of a larger community will be a determining factor in its success."

The following are some of the important events that have occurred in the past decade regarding the governance model of the City of Mississauga within the Region of Peel.

1995 – 2000

As early as 1995 the City of Mississauga was involved in governance reform for both the City and the Greater Toronto Area (GTA). Also, during that time, the Harris provincial government was making sweeping changes in municipal boundaries resulting in 815 municipalities being reduced to 447 during this period. In the GTA region, two significant amalgamations occurred which were the City of Toronto and the City of Hamilton.

These restructurings caused all municipalities, especially in the GTA, to look closely at their own governance model and discuss the possibility of amalgamation. As one of the largest cities in Canada, the City of Mississauga completely dismissed the argument that a larger, amalgamated city would add any benefit or savings to the taxpayer.

Between the years of 1995 – 2000, there was also a focus on finding a governance model to better manage the GTA's services, and in turn save taxpayers dollars. Significant events included:

- Report of the GTA Task Force (the "Golden Report, 1996") chaired by Dr. Anne Golden.
- 'Moving Forward Together' discussion paper (January, 1996),

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which Mayor McCallion and the mayors of Oshawa, North York, and Toronto co-developed. A key recommendation of this study was to eliminate regional government.

- 'Who Does What' panel, which David Crombie chaired and Mayor McCallion served on, that focussed on disentanglement of the responsibilities of the various orders of government. The outcome was a call for change to the structure of government in the GTA, which was not implemented.
- the provincially mandated formation of the Greater Toronto Services Board (GTSB) in 1999, as an inter-municipal coordinating body for the purpose of promoting the decision making among the 29 municipalities and regions of the GTA and new City of Hamilton. The GTSB was to coordinate the delivery of services across the GTA, but its only real authority was control over the Greater Toronto Transit Authority, including the GO Transit system. The GTSB was funded by municipal levies and was run by elected representatives within the GTA. The GTSB was dissolved on December 31, 2001.
- provincial planning initiatives including the revised Provincial Policy Statement, *Places to Grow Act, 2005*, *Greenbelt Act, 2005*, *Strong Communities (Planning Amendment Act), 2006*, *Planning and Conservation Statute Law Amendment Act, 2006* emphasize the importance of the local urban growth nodes and the GTA planning interconnectedness, and leave little of value to be achieved at the level of regional government in the GTA.

2001 – Present

The following list highlights the sequence of key events and formal recommendations by the City of Mississauga's City Council, between 2001 and the present:

- February 10, 2001: The inaugural meeting of the Citizens' Task Force on the Future of Mississauga was held. The 18-member volunteer Task Force was comprised of representatives from all City wards and was charged with bringing forward

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recommendations on governance in the GTA, including the role of the City of Mississauga. The final report of the Task Force entitled, '*Securing our Future*' (May, 2002) and included the following recommendations:

- that the City of Mississauga remain as a separate local municipality, with expanded authority to deliver local services,
- that the provincial government create a GTA-wide Coordinating Body for regional service delivery,
- that after the Coordinating Body is created, the GTA regional governments be dissolved within five years.

The Mississauga City Council endorsed the Citizens' Task Force recommendations and requested the provincial government to permit the transition to a separated city. (refer to Appendix 1: Resolution 0297-2002: City Response to the Citizens' Task Force)

- November, 2003: The Citizens' Task Force report did not include a financial analysis of their recommendations, therefore the City of Mississauga undertook an independent financial review, by Day & Day Chartered Accountants, to determine the financial and municipal property tax impacts that would result if it were to be separated from the region. The report indicated that the cost to Mississauga taxpayers of remaining with a two tier structure would be \$24 million per year (updated to November 2004 analysis).

It is interesting to note that during this period, the City of Brampton also retained an external financial consultant (Hemson Consulting Ltd.) to make a financial analysis of restructuring the Peel region's municipalities. In their final report (January, 2004) it indicated that Mississauga "has for many years represented a disproportionately high share of the Region's tax base".

- Spring, 2004: Mississauga residents were included in the conversation about regional governance with the City's 'One City One Voice' campaign. Information was distributed in the Mayor's newsletter, including a mail-back pledge card where 99% of all pledged votes were supportive. A statistically valid, independent survey indicated 71 percent support, 12 percent opposed and 18

percent offered no opinion for the City of Mississauga to be a separated city. Also, the City received endorsements of becoming a separated city from various organizations, business associations, newspapers and local MPPs.

- June 7, 2004: The City of Mississauga Council endorsed the recommendations in the corporate report entitled: *"A plan to take significant steps towards separation from the Region of Peel"* which asks the provincial government hear the request of the City of Mississauga to become a separated city. (refer to Appendix 2: Resolution 0137-2004: Significant Steps toward Separation from the Region of Peel)
- Fall, 2004: The McGuinty provincial government appointed an arbitrator, Justice George W. Adams, Q.C., to review the *Regional Municipality of Peel Act*, and make recommendations on Mississauga's request to become a separated city from the Region of Peel. Representatives from all three area municipalities and the region produced extensive materials, and were given opportunities to speak with Justice Adams during the ensuing three months.
- December 14, 2004: Justice George Adams delivered his review to the provincial government. It included recommendations on changes to the existing number of regional councillors representing the three area municipalities.

Justice Adams also made specific recommendations on future reviews that should be undertaken regarding regional roads, land use planning, and cost allocation. In his words, *"The reviews will be aimed at real change and guided by the acceptance of the following principles:*

- *greater administrative streamlining (savings) and other efficiencies are possible and desirable;*
- *more area municipal operational control is possible and desirable;*
- *service levels should be maintained or improved."*

- January 6, 2005: In response to Justice Adams review, the City of Mississauga submitted *'A Summary of the Position of the*

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Corporation of the City of Mississauga on Restructuring and Governance and Operations at the Region of Peel. to the provincial government. This position received unanimous support of all City of Mississauga Councillors.

- April 13, 2005: Minister Gerretsen, Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH), issued a letter outlining the final decision on the number of regional councillors for each area municipality and endorsed Justice Adams recommendations respecting ways to address service delivery issues in Peel Region. Minister Gerretsen further encouraged the partner municipal governments to move forward to implement these recommendations. (refer to Appendix 3: Letter from Minister Gerretsen, MMAH)
- May 6, 2005: City of Mississauga representatives including Mayor McCallion, Councillors Saito and Adams, Janice Baker (CAO) and Ed Sajecki (Commissioner of Planning and Building) made deputations at the Public Hearings for Bill 186 – An Act respecting the composition of the council of The Regional Municipality of Peel.
- June 13, 2005: Bill 186 receives royal assent and the *Regional Municipality of Peel Act, 2005* came into force on that same day. The legislation allowed for additional regional councillors to serve at the Region of Peel.
- November 17, 2005: Mississauga Councillor Saito, at a Regional Council meeting, requested Peel Public Works to review the criteria for designating a road as upper tier and to undertake a review to rationalize the arterial road network.
- July 5, 2006: Mississauga City Council approved the recommendations in a corporate report entitled, *'Modernizing Roads Service Delivery and Cost Allocation Methods in the Region of Peel'*. The recommendations of that report included:
 - that each area municipality have jurisdiction and financial responsibility over the roads within their boundaries (excluding provincial roads and rural arterial roads in Caledon),

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- that the Region of Peel implement the transfer of these roads by a specific date.
(refer to Appendix 4: Resolution 0158-2006: Modernizing Roads Service Delivery)
- August 3, 2006: Region of Peel Council included multiple items on the agenda regarding the regional roads, including the City of Mississauga's Modernizing Roads Service Delivery report, two separate resolutions by the City of Brampton and Town of Caledon indicating non-support for the City of Mississauga position, and a report by Peel Public Works recommending that regional staff discontinue the work on the directive that Regional staff had received on November 17, 2005. Regional Council approved two motions: a) to not support the Mississauga position (Brampton and Caledon Regional Councillors voting in favour; Mississauga Regional Councillors voting against), and b) for Peel Public Works to continue their road rationalization review (all in favour).
- October 2, 2006: City of Mississauga Council endorsed a matrix of Region and Area Municipal Planning Responsibilities as the basis for defining and clarifying planning responsibilities among the Region of Peel, the three area municipalities. The endorsement of the matrix "... recognizes that the matrix is the best that can be achieved at this time and that further elimination of duplication will require amendments to the *Planning Act* and the Regional Official Plan, and discussion pertaining to the implementation of the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe." (refer to Appendix 5: Recommendation PDC-0088-2006: Planning Responsibilities Matrix)
- November 13, 2006: Municipal elections take place which see the City of Mississauga increase in the number of City Councillors (and therefore Regional Councillors) by two more ward seats, as allowed under the new *Regional Municipality of Peel Act, 2005*. The City of Brampton's representation increased by one seat at the regional level.

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- The Province of Ontario official website contains the following message, "It's time for fairness for all Canadians". This relates to Ontario receiving its fair share of federal funding and most recently representation. Premier McGuinty is quoted in the May 19, 2007 Toronto Star criticizing the federal government for "cheating Ontario out of its fair share of representation" in its new plan to add federal seats. The City of Mississauga deserves no less.

COMMENTS:

Mississauga's City Council has clearly and consistently presented the difficulties with the two-tier system of governance in that it is a very large, capable, cosmopolitan city constrained within a regional system of governance.

Mississauga is a financially stable, well-governed municipality, and as the third largest municipality in Ontario and the sixth largest municipality in Canada should be allowed to make the decisions regarding all municipal issues pertaining to the City of Mississauga.

As an alternative to full restructuring, Mississauga has proposed interim solutions such as the establishment of municipal service boards - for example, to facilitate policing, waste management or sewers and water mains. These are administrative boards under municipal direction. These proposals have come forward formally and informally involving all the relevant key stakeholders, but no progress has been made.

As part of the submission to Justice Adams, Mississauga proposed:

- implementation of a revised cost sharing model where costs are allocated based on use,
- the transfer of funding and delivery of local programs to the member municipalities,
- the continuation of the regional model for certain programs as municipal service boards is provided for in the *Municipal Act*,

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2001,

- implementation of a representation-by-population model.

The City of Mississauga articulated that it was simply seeking the same status of other cities in Ontario including cities like London, Kingston and Windsor.

Since the 2004 arbitration process by Justice Adams, there have been some changes and events that are worth noting:

- In 2004, it was clearly shown that at the regional level of government, the City of Mississauga had 61.9% of the region's population, its tax levy share for most regional services ranged from 66-72%, yet its share of seats on Regional Council was less than 48%. Now, with changes in the numbers of regional councillors and significant increases in population, especially in the City of Brampton, these numbers have somewhat changed, as shown in the chart below.

Municipality	% of Population (2006 census)	% of Regional Tax Levy (2006 assessments used for 2007 tax levies)	% of Vote per Regional Council Members *
Caledon	4.9%	4.7%	20.8%
Brampton	37.4%	32.5%	29.2%
Mississauga	57.7%	62.8%	50.0%

* The Regional Chair may not vote in a Council meeting except in the event of an equality of votes so therefore is not included in the above table.

Clearly, with an increased vote at Regional Council from 47.6% to 50%, the City of Mississauga has a better chance of representing its residents on important local issues that are being decided at the regional level. However, having almost 58% of the population of the Region, but only 50% of the vote, it is not at all an equitable situation. Add to this the 62.8% of the regional tax levy that Mississauga pays, it is clear that the City of Mississauga continues to carry the lion's share of the regional costs. Financially the

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Region of Peel is a burden on the City of Mississauga's taxpayers.

- The City of Mississauga continues to be a very unique, large city within a region municipality - unlike any of the other 24 local municipalities that make up the GTA (excluding the City of Toronto). Mississauga's population is larger than both the Region of Durham and the Region of Halton. Mississauga is also the only local municipality with greater than 50% of the population of its region and in fact is now 58%. Outside of the Peel area, Mississauga's population is over 2.5 times larger than the next largest municipality (Markham) and Brampton is also significantly larger than every other municipality. (refer to Appendix 6: GTA Municipalities Population and Representation - 2006 Census)
- The road rationalization review (see Background – November 17, 2005 above) has progressed and it is understood that the first phase of the review will be tabled before regional council by the end of June, 2007. City Council endorsed the recommendations of the "Modernizing Roads Service Delivery and Cost Allocation Methods in the Region of Peel" (Appendix 4) in July, 2006. Due to the conflict between the road rationalization review and City Council's position, City staff did not attend the meetings, however were copied on the minutes.
- In early 2007, the Region of Peel moved to increase its planning staff complement by requesting that contract planning staff be made permanent staff complement. The decision was that half (8) of the contracts be converted and the remainder wait until a consultant was hired to review the roles and responsibilities of the planners at the Region. At this time the Terms of Reference for the hiring of the consultant is being developed.

One new GTA agency that has recently been created, and appears to be better aligned with the City of Mississauga's envisioned governance model, is the Greater Toronto Transportation Authority (GTTA). Mississauga's Mayor and Councillors have always contended that there are important GTA-wide issues that must be jointly decided by all GTA municipalities – transportation infrastructure and planning being one of the most important issues.

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Since its inception in late 2006, the GTTA is now beginning its cross-GTA work on a comprehensive transportation plan. Clearly, it shows that long-range, cross-municipal planning is important and needed. This is not possible at the regional level of government. The inter-relationships between GTA municipalities require coordination at a level much larger than the Region of Peel. City building must continue at the local level and region building must occur on a GTA-wide level.

FINANCIAL IMPACT: In November 2004, the financial analysis of an independent accounting firm confirmed that the taxpayers of Mississauga would save \$24 million annually if it were a separated city from the Region of Peel. (refer to Appendix 7: Day & Day Chartered Accountants – Financial analysis)

CONCLUSION: The Council of The City of Mississauga has clearly and consistently articulated its desire for it to be the only level of local government for the citizens of Mississauga. The citizens have been consulted in a meaningful way through different channels and letters of support have been received from businesses, agencies and citizens who also believe Mississauga is ready and able to stand on its own. Mississauga has a clear vision to continue to grow as a City for the 21st century.

Mississauga has proposed alternatives to full restructuring with no progress being made. These proposals have come forward formally and informally involving all the relevant key stakeholders.

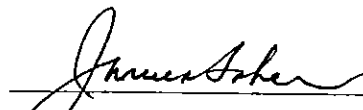
It is important that the provincial candidates in the upcoming election, be advised that progress concerning the advancement of the service delivery reviews, recommended by Justice Adams and endorsed by the Province, has been unsatisfactory to the City of Mississauga and remains an outstanding issue.

As the third largest city in Ontario and the sixth largest in Canada, the City of Mississauga simply seeks the status and ability to make its own decisions of other cities in Ontario including cities like London, Kingston, Windsor and Barrie, cities that are less than half our size.

ATTACHMENTS:

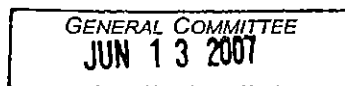
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- Appendix 1: Resolution 0297-2002: City Response to the Citizens' Task Force
- Appendix 2: Resolution 0137-2004: Significant Steps toward Separation from the Region of Peel
- Appendix 3: Letter from Minister Gerretsen, MMAH
- Appendix 4: Resolution 0158-2006: Modernizing Roads Service Delivery
- Appendix 5: Recommendation PDC-0088-2006: Planning Responsibilities Matrix
- Appendix 6: GTA Municipalities Population and Representation - 2006 Census
- Appendix 7: Day & Day Chartered Accountants – Financial Analysis



Janice M. Baker, CA
City Manager and Chief Administrative Officer

*Prepared By: Gary Kent, Director of Strategic Initiatives
City Manager's Office*



RESOLUTION 0297-2002
adopted by the Council of
The Corporation of the City of Mississauga
at its meeting on October 23, 2002

Moved by: G. Carlson

Seconded by: N. Iannicca

WHEREAS in 1974 the City of Mississauga was formed and constituted an amalgamation of a number of municipalities including the former Towns of Mississauga, Port Credit and Streetsville plus a portion of the former Town of Oakville;

AND WHEREAS in 1974 the Regional Municipality of Peel was established as part of the Province of Ontario's initiatives on government reform that resulted in five regional municipalities being created within the GTA and, with the City of Mississauga being one of the three area municipalities that constitute the Regional Municipality of Peel;

AND WHEREAS representation on all regions was based on population, with the exception of the Regional Municipality of Peel which specifically had disproportional representation;

AND WHEREAS this resulted in Mississauga having only 49% of the vote or 10 seats on Regional Council and Brampton and Caledon having 28% or 6 seats and 23% or 5 seats respectively, in spite of Mississauga having 63% of the population of the region, and inequity that has continued until the present time;

AND WHEREAS with Metro Toronto becoming fully developed, increased pressures were put on the City of Mississauga and surrounding municipalities to keep up with increased growth demands and accompanying services and infrastructure which led to "entangled" cross border services and a lack of clarity as to who should be responsible for the cost and delivery of services;

AND WHEREAS in 1995, coinciding with the Provincial government's GTA Task Force, the City of Mississauga demonstrated its commitment to change by introducing a series of reports and recommendations on GTA reform which clearly illustrated how the GTA could change for the benefit of the entire community;

AND WHEREAS, the City of Mississauga in its 1995 report titled *"Running the GTA Like a Business"*, the City recommended that legislation be developed to abolish the five regional governments by December 1, 1997, and further, that the Greater Toronto Services Commission be responsible for developing an overall GTA strategy to co-ordinate urban and rural growth management and infrastructure;

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Resolution 0297-2002

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October 23, 2002

AND WHEREAS the City of Mississauga has on several occasions, through the "Report on GTA Governance" submitted to the Crombie Panel, *"The Four Mayors Report"*, 1996, and the 1997 response to Milt Farrow's report on *"Developing a Framework for the Greater Toronto Services Board"*, stated that there is no longer a need for regional governments and that most GTA wide services can be provided through a broader, strong, effective decision making body and that wherever possible, services be provided by local municipalities;

AND WHEREAS the City of Mississauga and the *"The Four Mayors Report"* has clearly emphasized the need for GTA restructuring and the elimination of the regions prior to any GTA wide services body being established;

AND WHEREAS on January 16, 2000, City Council passed a resolution dealing with a report written on behalf of six GTA Mayors outlining restructuring of 905 municipalities and the under legislated authority of the Greater Toronto Services Board (GTSB), stating that the structure of the GTSB should be determined after municipal restructuring and recommending, amongst other matters, that the provincial government consult with the area municipalities on municipal restructuring, re-legislating the GTSB and boundary issues;

AND WHEREAS on October 11, 2000, City Council adopted a report *"Urban Sprawl and the Greater Toronto Services Board"* and recommended that the Provincial government be requested to appoint a special advisor by March 2001 to review the structure and functions of the GTSB including the relationship of the GTSB with the Province and local municipalities with the objective of the new GTSB having the legislative authority and financial capability to compete in the global economy, negotiate with other levels of government and establish an effective partnership with municipalities for adoption of a growth management strategy;

AND WHEREAS in February 2001, Mayor Hazel McCallion appointed a 20 member volunteer Citizens' Task Force to examine and bring forward recommendations on governance in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA), including the role of Mississauga;

AND WHEREAS on December 31, 2001, the Provincial government dissolved the GTSB and subsequently appointed a Central Zone SMART GROWTH Panel, chaired by Mayor Hazel McCallion to address issues of gridlock, solid waste and growth strategy;

AND WHEREAS on April 10, 2002, City Council considered a report, *"Ward Boundaries Review"* which, amongst other matters, states that the City of Mississauga has 63% of the population within the Region of Peel and less than 49% of the vote and that Mississauga may wish to redistribute or increase the number of wards in the City in order to make representation more equitable and that an increase in wards would change the balance of representation at the Regional level and would require Provincial legislation to do so;



Resolution 0297-2002

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October 23, 2002

AND WHEREAS on April 10, 2002 City Council adopted Resolution 0108-2002 that the *"Ward Boundaries Report"* be deferred, pending the report from the Citizens' Task Force and that appropriate steps be taken to deal with the recommendations of the Task Force, including if necessary, a review of the ward boundaries and/or the status of the City of Mississauga within the Regional Municipality of Peel and consultation with the appropriate Ministries of the Provincial government;

AND WHEREAS on May 10, 2002, the Citizens' Task Force presented their final report, *"Securing Our Future"*, which made a number of recommendations on governance, services and funding including the phasing out of Regional government 5 years after the formation of a GTA wide governing body intended to provide delivery of certain services;

AND WHEREAS, on October 9, 2002 City Council considered a report titled *"City of Mississauga's Response to the Citizens' Task Force on the Future of Mississauga"*, which concludes that the Task Force's recommendations for a legislated GTA wide Co-ordinating Body to plan and coordinate GTA wide issues as a first priority, to be followed with the phasing out of the Regions and, that the GTA wide Co-ordinating Body have representation based on population, are consistent with the position that has been maintained by the City of Mississauga since 1995;

AND WHEREAS the City of Mississauga contributes 67% of the levy of the Region of Peel and still has 63% of the population while still only having 49% of the representation;

AND WHEREAS the City of Mississauga is the third largest City in Ontario and is not dependant on the Regional Municipality of Peel to manage its future;

AND WHEREAS Members of Council of the City of Mississauga, all of whom also serve as Councillors at the Region of Peel have attempted to disentangle services at the local and regional level but have been unsuccessful due to the disproportionate representation at the region;

AND WHEREAS Council of the City of Mississauga is concerned that at times the Region of Peel involves itself in local issues, not part of its mandate of being a service provider within the City of Mississauga, resulting in unnecessary duplication and cost;

AND WHEREAS the average population of the 9 wards in the City of Mississauga is 70,000 and in Wards 6 and 9, the combined population is 200,000 with an expected additional future growth of more than 35,000;

AND WHEREAS the population of the City of Mississauga in 2002 is 630,000;

AND WHEREAS the City of Mississauga should address as part of the ward boundaries, issues relating to its urban boundary both west of Ninth Line and the northern boundary, south of Highway 407;

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Resolution 0297-2002

- 4 -

October 23, 2002

AND WHEREAS the City of Mississauga needs to adjust its ward boundaries, however, changes made now to the ward boundaries or Regional government representation would only be short term solutions, and therefore the appropriateness of making any changes prior to the 2003 election is questionable;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

1. That no action be taken with respect to ward boundary changes for the 2003 Municipal Election;
2. That the Province of Ontario be requested to permit the transition of the City of Mississauga to a separated city in advance of the 2006 election;
3. That the Province of Ontario be requested to establish a GTA wide Co-ordinating Body at the same time they consider the recommendations of the SMART GROWTH Panel;
4. That the report dated September 25, 2002, from the City Manager, regarding the City of Mississauga's Response to the Citizens' Task Force on the Future of Mississauga, be forwarded to the Premier of Ontario, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, the Region of Peel, the City of Brampton, the Town of Caledon, and the Mississauga MP's and MPP's.



GENERAL COMMITTEE
JUN 13 2007

RESOLUTION NO: 0137.2004 Page 1 of 2

Appendix 2

Date: June 9, 2004

File: MC.11

Moved by: [Signature]

Seconded by: [Signature]

WHEREAS on May 10, 2002, the Citizens' Task Force presented their final report, 'Securing Our Future', which made a number of recommendations on governance, services and funding including the phasing out of Regional government;

AND WHEREAS The Council of the City of Mississauga resolved in 2002 that the Province of Ontario be requested to permit the transition of the City of Mississauga to a separated city in advance of the 2006 election;

AND WHEREAS it has been demonstrated that the citizens of Mississauga are currently subsidizing Brampton and Caledon for programs delivered by the Region of Peel as contained in the report 'Financial Report to the City of Mississauga on the Transition to a Single Tier' dated November 2003;

AND WHEREAS Mississauga property taxpayers' dollars are subsidizing the property taxpayers of Brampton and Caledon;

AND WHEREAS duplication and overlap of services that exist between The City of Mississauga and the Region of Peel is additional bureaucracy and wasteful of Mississauga taxes;

Carried
Mayor

RECORDED VOTE		
	Y	N
MAYOR	✓	
WARD 1	✓	
WARD 2	✓	
WARD 3	✓	
WARD 4	✓	
WARD 5	✓	
WARD 6	✓	
WARD 7	✓	
WARD 8	✓	



RESOLUTION NO: 0137-2004 Page 2 of 2

Date: June 9, 2004

File: MG-11

Moved by: [Signature]

Seconded by: [Signature]

AND WHEREAS there exists a need to increase the number of wards in Mississauga as a result of population growth;

AND WHEREAS representation of the taxpayers of Mississauga at the regional level is not proportionate to the assessment base or population;

AND WHEREAS a statistically valid survey has been completed demonstrating 71 percent support of becoming a separated city, with only 12 percent against;

AND WHEREAS over 20,000 pledge cards in support of the City of Mississauga becoming a Separated City, no longer a part of the Region of Peel have been received;

NOW LET IT BE RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS

1. That the report dated June 7, 2004 from the Acting City Manager, detailing a plan to take significant steps towards separation from the Region of Peel and a copy of the resolution approved by Council in 2002, be forwarded to the Premier of Ontario, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, the Region of Peel, the City of Brampton, the Town of Caledon and the Mississauga MPs and MPPs.
2. That the Mayor request, as a matter of urgency, a meeting with the Premier of Ontario to present the facts as contained in various reports and the overwhelming support from the citizens of Mississauga and to discuss the process for immediate implementation.

**Minister of Municipal Affairs
and Housing**

Minister Responsible for Seniors

777 Bay Street, 17th Floor
Toronto ON M5G 2E5
Tel. (416) 585-7000
Fax (416) 585-6470
www.mah.gov.on.ca

April 13, 2005

**Ministre des Affaires municipales
et du Logement**

Ministre délégué aux Affaires des personnes âgées

777, rue Bay, 17^e étage
Toronto ON M5G 2E5
Tél. (416) 585-7000
Télec. (416) 585-6470
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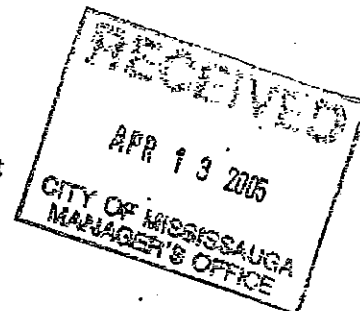
GENERAL COMMITTEE
JUN 13 2007

Mr. Emil Kolb
Chair
Regional Municipality of Peel
10 Peel Centre Drive
Brampton ON L6T 4B9

Her Worship
Mayor Hazel McCallion
City of Mississauga
Civic Centre
300 City Centre Drive
Mississauga ON L5B 3C1

Her Worship
Mayor Susan Fennell
City of Brampton
2 Wellington Street West
Brampton ON L6Y 4R2

Her Worship
Mayor Marolyn Morrison
Town of Caledon
6311 Old Church Road
P.O. Box 1000
Caledon East ON L0N 1E0



Dear Chair and Mayors:

As we discussed at our meeting of April 7, 2005, the government has chosen a way forward to resolve the ongoing local debate on regional governance issues, to provide fairness and balance and the certainty needed to permit the council to resume its regional governance.

With regard to council structure in Peel, we see a strong need to improve the fairness of representation of electors while preserving the voice of all communities on regional council.

In seeking to strike a balance among diverse local interests in service provision as well as a fair solution to the issues of local representation, we have chosen to retain the current governance structure of Peel Region. To move toward fairer representation, the government has today introduced legislation to add two seats from Mississauga and one from Brampton. If passed by the Legislature, this proposed Bill, known as the *Regional Municipality of Peel Act, 2005*, would result in the new representation model being implemented for the 2006 municipal election.

As for service delivery issues, we fully endorse the recommendations made by the Honourable George W. Adams, Q.C., respecting ways to address service delivery issues in Peel Region, and we encourage the partner municipal governments to move forward to implement the service delivery reviews recommended.

I want to thank you for your dedication and encourage you to move forward to provide strong policy leadership and regional services that are essential to the quality of life of your residents.

Sincerely,


John Gerretsen
Minister

1122P6600

Resolution 0158-2006

0158-2006 Moved by: P. Saito

Seconded by: N. Iannicca

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Whereas Justice Adams, QC recommended the completion of a review of the planning, construction, operation and maintenance of existing regional roads by June 2005;

And whereas the provincial government fully endorsed Justice Adams' recommendations related to service delivery;

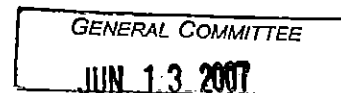
And whereas Regional staff has been meeting with area municipal staff on this issue;

And whereas Regional staff have not yet reported to Regional Council;

Now therefore let it be resolved that:

1. That the Cities of Mississauga and Brampton and the Town of Caledon each have jurisdiction and financial responsibility over all roads within their boundaries, excluding those under provincial jurisdiction and those rural arterial roads in Caledon deemed truly regional following a rationalization review.
2. That a copy of the report entitled 'Modernizing Roads Service Delivery and Cost Allocation Methods in the Region of Peel' dated June 27, 2006 from the City Manager and Chief Administrative Officer be forwarded for implementation to the Region of Peel and for information to the City of Brampton, Town of Caledon, Mississauga MPPs, and the Minister of Municipal Affairs.
3. That an appropriate transition plan be prepared by Region of Peel and area municipal staff by September 14, 2006 to effect the transfer of Regional roads to local municipalities, including the realignment of tax room, reserve funding and resources including staffing.
4. That Regional Council direct Regional staff to move expeditiously to determine which roads in the Town of Caledon are 'regional' roads.

Carried
RT.23



Recommendation PDC-0088-2006

15 ✓

- PDC-0088-2006 1. That the planning matrix contained as Appendix 5 to the report titled 'Region and Area Municipal Planning Responsibilities' dated September 25, 2006 from the Commissioner of Planning and Building be endorsed at this time as the basis for defining and clarifying planning responsibilities among the Region of Peel, the Cities of Brampton and Mississauga and the Town of Caledon.

This endorsement recognizes that the matrix is the best that can be achieved at this time and that further elimination of duplication will require amendments to the Planning Act and the Regional Official Plan, and discussion pertaining to the implementation of the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

JUN 13 2007

2. That staff from the Region of Peel and the Cities of Brampton and Mississauga and the Town of Caledon be requested to continue to work on the areas of shared responsibilities identified in the report titled 'Region and Area Municipal Planning Responsibilities' dated September 25, 2006 from the Commissioner of Planning and Building with the aim of eliminating all duplication and having either the Region or Area Municipality assume full responsibility, where appropriate, and report back to their respective Councils in early 2007.
3. That the correspondence dated April 13, 2005, from the Honourable John Gerretsen, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, with respect to governance and service delivery issues, be received.
4. That the Region of Peel be advised that although the report titled 'Region and Area Municipal Planning Responsibilities' dated September 25, 2006 from the Commissioner of Planning and Building, does not deal with the jurisdiction of regional roads due to the refusal by Regional Council, on August 3, 2006 to support resolution 0158-2006 adopted by Council of the City of Mississauga on July 5, 2006, duplication in processing of development applications, signage approvals, etc. for properties located along regional roads continues to be a major concern to the City of Mississauga.

GTA Municipalities Population and Representation - 2006 Census

Municipality	Population		Local Representation	Regional Representation	Population by Regional Rep	Regional Representation	% of Regional Representation
	(2006) Census	% of Population					
City of Oshawa	141,590	25%	11		17,699	8	28%
City of Pickering	87,838	16%	7		21,960	4	14%
Town of Ajax	90,167	16%	7		30,056	3	10%
Town of Whitby	111,184	20%	8		27,796	4	14%
Municipality of Clarington	77,820	14%	7		25,940	3	10%
Township of Brock	11,979	2%	7		5,990	2	7%
Township of Scugog	21,439	4%	7		10,720	2	7%
Township of Uxbridge	19,169	3%	7		9,585	2	7%
Durham Region	561,258	*				29	**
Town of Aurora	47,629	5%	9		47,629	1	5%
Town of East Gwillimbury	21,069	2%	5		21,069	1	5%
Town of Georgina	42,346	5%	7		21,173	2	10%
Township of King	19,487	2%	7		19,487	1	5%
Town of Markham	261,573	29%	13		52,315	5	24%
Town of Newmarket	74,295	8%	9		37,148	2	10%
Town of Richmond Hill	162,704	18%	9		54,235	3	14%
City of Vaughan	238,866	27%	9		59,717	4	19%
Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville	24,390	3%	7		24,390	1	5%
York Region	892,712	*				21	**
City of Burlington	164,415	37%	7		23,488	7	33%
Town of Halton Hills	55,289	13%	11		18,430	3	14%
Town of Milton	53,939	12%	11		17,980	3	14%
Town of Oakville	165,613	38%	13		23,659	7	33%
Halton Region	439,256					21	**
City of Mississauga	668,549	58%	12		55,712	12	48%
City of Brampton	433,806	37%	11		61,972	7	28%
Town of Caledon	57,050	5%	9		11,410	5	20%
Peel Region	1,159,405					25	**

*Regional population numbers include people living in areas of these regions that do not fall within one of the member municipalities (eg. Indian Reserves)

**Regional representation numbers include the Chairperson of that Region

GENERAL COMMITTEE
JUN 13 2007

15W



Resolution

Moved By: Mayor McCallion	Date: September 26, 2013
Seconded By: Councillor Palleschi	Item Number 5b

That the presentation from the City of Brampton to the September 26, 2013 Regional Council meeting regarding Brampton's representation at Regional Council be referred to the area municipalities, for their consideration.

CARRIED

Chair



Resolution

Moved By: Mayor Fennell	Date: September 26, 2013
Seconded By: Councillor Palleschi	Item Number 5b

That the Council of the Regional Municipality of Peel notify the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing that the municipalities with the Region of Peel have initiated discussions to contemplate a change to Regional Council to include the eleven members from Brampton Council;

And further, that the matter of the change to the composition of Regional Council, be deferred to enable deliberations at the local level;

And further, that the local Councils be requested to deliver the results of the deliberations in time to permit the process, if proceeding, to be finalized no later than December 31, 2013.

CARRIED

Chair