

Matrix of Elector Approval Processes

| CRITERIA | PETITION | ALTERNATIVE APPROVAL PROCESS (AAP) | ASSENT VOTING (REFERENDUM) |
|---|--|--|--|
| Legislation | LGA s. 337 – EA services LGA ss. 347, 407, 408 CC s. 212 (4) to (6) | LGA s. 345 | LGA Part 4 |
| Length to complete ¹ | Up to 4 months | Up to 7 months | Up to one (1) year |
| Approx. Cost of Elector Approval Method | \$500 - \$3,000 <i>for the mailing and delivery of petition letter/form</i> | \$1,500 - \$10,000 <i>for paid advertising</i> | \$70,000 + <i>for paid advertising and 3 days of voting</i> |
| Format | Signed Petition per property | Signed Elector Response form | Secret Ballot |
| Success is... | Petition must be signed by the owners of at least 50% of the parcels that would be subject to the local service tax, and the persons signing must be the owners of parcels that in total represent at least 50% of the assessed value of land and improvements that would be subject to the local service tax | When the number of elector response forms submitted by the AAP deadline is less than the 10% threshold | When a majority of the votes cast are in favour <i>Majority = 50% plus 1</i> |
| Failure is.... | Receiving an <u>insufficient value</u> (less than 50% parcels and 50% of assessed values) of signed petitions by the <u>requested</u> response deadline | When the number of <u>verified</u> elector response forms submitted by the AAP deadline reaches or exceeds the 10% threshold | Less than a majority of the votes cast are in favour |

¹ Calculation is based on a START date of either 1) date petition letter is distributed or 2) date that CRD Board gives 3rd reading of Bylaw

Matrix - Participating Area Approval Processes

| CRITERIA | PETITION | ALTERNATIVE APPROVAL PROCESS (AAP) | ASSENT VOTING (REFERENDUM) |
|---------------------|--|---|---|
| Administrative Pros | Can be administered before a Bylaw is drafted Only one petition response per property | Requires less resources than assent voting With 2/3 Board approval, AAP is to be conducted for the ENTIRE PROPOSED SERVICE AREA to increase the 10% threshold | Cost-efficient to run assent voting at same time as General Local Elections (next in 2026) |
| Administrative Cons | Most time intensive approval process for program area staff to administer and communicate with participants in the service May require an open house or “petition signing” event | Must wait for Inspector Approval before proceeding with AAP In smaller service areas, a 10% threshold may be too small for an AAP to be successful (i.e. 100 estimated voters results in a threshold of 10 received responses) If unsuccessful, bylaw must be abandoned, or ASSENT VOTING must be held <u>within 80 days of AAP response deadline</u> | Would have a major impact on operations and may require additional resources to conduct (i.e. contracted staff and auxiliary) Very expensive to publish all statutory notices as it will include call for scrutineers for and against the question |
| Voter Pros | All property owners are directly notified of petition Property owners are given a number of weeks to consider proposal and respond by the requested response date | Voters have <u>at least 30 days</u> to participate by submitting a signed Elector Response Form May submit form electronically by email | Most democratic with majority of voters deciding outcome (voters = property owners and tenants) |
| Voter Cons | Only one petition response per property When more than one owner on title, signatures from the majority of owners on title is required | Notification of AAP is indirect with one statutory in newspapers and one posted on CRD Public Notices webpage Additional communication methods may be considered | Limited to advance and general voting opportunities (i.e. 3 opportunities within a 10-day period) or must apply to vote by mail ballot Considered unfair by landlord property owners as tenants may vote on matters impacting tax requisition |