

Standing Committee on
Rules and Procedures



Report on the Chief Electoral Officer's Report on the Administration of the 2019 Territorial General Election

19th Northwest Territories Legislative Assembly

Chair: Mr. Kevin O'Reilly

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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
RULES AND PROCEDURES**

**Report on the Chief Electoral Officer’s Report on the Administration
of the 2019 Territorial General Election**

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STANDING COMMITTEE ON RULES AND PROCEDURES

REPORT ON THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER'S REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE 2019 TERRITORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures (Committee) is pleased to Report on its review of the Chief Electoral Officer's Report on the Administration of the 2019 Territorial General Election.

The *Elections and Plebiscites Act* requires the Chief Electoral Officer to present a report on the administration of the election within six months of the election. The Chief Electoral Officer's Report on the Administration of the 2019 Territorial General Election was tabled in this House by the Speaker on May 28, 2020 and was referred to this Committee.

During its review, Committee has held four public hearings during which they heard from the Chief Electoral Officer, Dr. Aleksander Essex, Dr. Nicole Goodman, MLA Julie Green, David Wasylciw and OpenNWT. Committee thanks these witnesses for sharing their opinions, experiences and expertise.

This report includes Committee's response to the recommendations of the Chief Electoral Officer and other presenters and makes the following recommendations from Committee:

Recommendation 1 - The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to require regulations be developed governing voting by electronic means, including setting cybersecurity standards, technical specifications, procurement guidelines, and an audit mechanism.

Recommendation 2 - The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that Elections NWT implement and administer an election rebate program as laid out in this report for candidates starting with the 2023 Territorial Election.

Recommendation 3 - The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that "email address" be included under section 54(2) of the *Elections and Plebiscites*

Act. Further, that email addresses should only be used to maintain or update the Register of Electors, and not be shared with any candidate.

Recommendation 4 - The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to require a public body at request to provide the personal information held by that body.

Recommendation 5 - The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that section 73 of the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to state that the list of electors shall be provided to candidates as soon as possible.

Recommendation 6 – The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that section 121 and section 309 of the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to include a prohibition on the sale of cannabis during the hours a poll is open on polling day.

Recommendation 7 – The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to expressly prohibit liquor and cannabis as campaign expenses.

Recommendation 8 – The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to prohibit photography, videography, or phone calls within the polling station, and to authorize the Chief Electoral Officer to issue guidance on the usage of electronics in polling stations.

Recommendation 9 – The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to prohibit a candidate's polling agent from being able to assist an elector in casting a vote.

Recommendation 10 – The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the Chief Electoral Officer investigate how other provinces or territories allow residents to cast votes from any polling station, and report back to the Legislative Assembly within six months on the outcomes of that investigation.

Recommendation 11 – The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to remove the requirement for electors to act as witnesses. An Election Officer and one other election official should be required, with candidates permitted one representative each.

Recommendation 12 – The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to allow for a candidate's financial report to be submitted electronically.

Recommendation 13 – The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that section 144(1) of the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to allow for voting in the office of the Returning Officer to commence on the 21st day before polling day.

Recommendation 14 – The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that Elections NWT follow the same procurement practices as the Legislative Assembly, and publicly disclose all contracts, the procurement process used for each contract, and the amount of each contract in the Elections NWT Annual Report.

Recommendation 15 – The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the Chief Electoral Officer undertake a review of best practices on election reporting and return to the Legislative Assembly within six months with the findings of that review and any potential amendments to the *Elections and Plebiscites Act*.

Recommendation 16 – The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that Elections NWT post all election data that is included in its reports in a machine-readable format on the Elections NWT website.

Recommendation 17 – The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the Chief Electoral Officer undertake a review of the requirements to publicly disclose a Candidate's residential address and return to the Legislative Assembly within six months with the findings of that review and any potential amendments to the Elections and Plebiscites Act.

Recommendation 18 – The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that section 24(4) of the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to specify that the Act applies to additional assistant returning officers the same as it does to assistant returning officers, except for the limitations specified in section 24(4).

Recommendation 19 – The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to fix references to other clauses and to reflect current electronic management of the list of electors and the polling station account.

INTRODUCTION

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures (Committee) is pleased to Report on its review of the Chief Electoral Officer's Report on the Administration of the 2019 Territorial General Election.

The *Elections and Plebiscites Act* requires the Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) to present a report on the administration of the election within six months of the election. The report has any matters the CEO thinks should be brought to the Legislative Assembly's attention. It also includes recommendations on how to improve election administration, and any suggested amendments to the Act. The report is sent to the Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures to review, hold hearings with the CEO, any witnesses the Committee thinks necessary, and the public at large. The Committee then reports to the House which recommendations should be adopted, and the Committee's review of potential amendments.

This report has Committee's response to the CEO recommendations, to the public submissions received and to the recommendations of two expert witnesses.

BACKGROUND

The 2019 Territorial election was held on October 1, 2019. Online ballots were available for the first time in any provincial or territorial general election in Canada. The election also saw the highest number of female candidates ever and resulted in a near equal number of female and male Members of the Legislative Assembly.

The CEO issued her report on the administration of the 2019 election in March, 2020, which contained 88 recommendations for consideration. The Committee held public briefings with the CEO on June 10, 2020, with experts on online voting on June 30, 2020 and September 9, 2020, and a hearing with the public on September 21, 2020, during which Committee received presentations from MLA Julie Green, David Wasylciw and OpenNWT.

ONLINE VOTING

Committee heard the most comments on the use of online ballots. This was the first election where online ballots were used, and Committee had two expert witnesses present on the advantages and risks of online ballots.

Dr. Aleksander Essex is a professor of software engineering at Western University, in London, Ontario. He is an internationally recognized expert in election cybersecurity. He has studied the use of online voting in Canada and around the world.

Dr. Nicole Goodman is a professor of political science at Brock University in St. Catharines, Ontario. She has studied the effects of online voting on voters and election administration in general.

The Committee thanks both expert witnesses for their presentations and answering questions. They informed Committee's discussions, and raised numerous points Committee found useful when coming up with recommendations.

The CEO recommended creating a new section of the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* to establish procedures in respect of voting by online ballot. The Committee notes that section 132.1 states "the Chief Electoral Officer may, in accordance with the regulations, establish procedures in respect of voting by absentee ballot by electronic means." There are currently no regulations in place.

Dr. Essex, Dr. Goodman and Mr. Wasylciw all recommended that standards be developed, including technical cybersecurity standards. With online voting being a relatively untested technology, not just in Canada but internationally, the Committee agrees that legally binding standards are required.

Dr. Essex and Dr. Goodman co-wrote a paper¹ earlier this year outlining principles to be adopted that the Committee found helpful, which are:

1. *Secrecy*. The association between a voter's identity and vote is secret;
2. *Equality*. A voter shall not be able to cast more votes than another, nor be prevented from casting a ballot;

¹ Essex and Goodman, "[Protecting Electoral Integrity in the Digital Age: Developing E-Voting Regulations in Canada](#)", *Election Law Journal: Rules, Politics, and Policy* Vol. 19, No. 2, June 2020

3. *Accessibility.* The election shall be accessible to voters. Each voter must have the means and opportunity to participate;
4. *Fairness.* Voters and candidates shall be treated fairly and consistently;
5. *Dependability.* The election shall deliver an outcome in a reliable and timely manner;
6. *Accuracy.* A cast vote must accurately reflect the voter's intended preference;
7. *Correctness.* The election outcome must reflect the correct combination of valid cast votes;
8. *Confidence.* Voters and candidates must be confident in the correctness of the election outcome; and,
9. *Transparency.* The election is to be conducted in a manner that is transparent and accountable to voters and candidates.

While these principles keep with the spirit and intent of current election law in the Northwest Territories, Dr. Essex's presentation flagged how online voting can compromise secrecy, correctness and accuracy, and transparency. Secrecy may be compromised as using authentication questions, an elector's identity can be determined. Correctness and accuracy may be compromised, as there is no mechanism in place to allow an elector to verify that their vote was correctly counted. Transparency may be compromised, as there are no paper ballots to recount in the event of a disputed result. All of this can bring confidence in the electoral system into question.

Recommendation 1

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to require regulations be developed governing voting by electronic means, including setting cybersecurity standards, technical specifications, procurement guidelines, and an audit mechanism.

Due to the work that still needs to happen around online voting, the Committee does not recommend creating a new section in the Act splitting online ballots from absentee ballots at this time.

ELECTION REBATE

MLA Julie Green presented to Committee on the recommendations from the Special Committee on Increasing the Representation of Women from the 18th Assembly, which she chaired.

One recommendation from the Special Committee's report was to create an election rebate program. Eight provinces and the federal government all have rebate programs to reimburse candidates for expenses related to running for office.

MLA Green provided the Committee with research that had been done for the Special Committee. She recommended that Committee consider a rebate program for candidates of 50% of eligible expenses, to a maximum of \$3,000. MLA Green argued this would reduce barriers to running for office, especially for women. Only money spent by the candidate is eligible to be counted towards the total amount. Any donations received would reduce this amount. A minimum vote threshold of 5% of all votes cast should be met.

Based on these criteria, MLA Green projected that the total cost of a rebate program for the 2019 election was \$50,000.

The Committee supports a rebate program with the following criteria:

- 50% of eligible expenses with a maximum rebate amount of \$3,000 per candidate
- A candidate must receive a minimum of 5% of votes cast in that electoral district, and
- A candidate's official agent must file their complete financial paperwork by the deadline.
- Acclaimed candidates would also be eligible for a rebate.
- Only those cash expenses incurred by the candidate and not offset by fundraising are eligible, and the Committee recommends that alcohol and cannabis be excluded as eligible expenses.
- The CEO shall include in the report on the administration of the election details on how much the election rebate cost for that election.

The Committee also felt that the limits should be examined after each election, as part of the review of the CEO's report.

Recommendation 2

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that Elections NWT implement and administer an election rebate program as laid out in this report for candidates starting with the 2023 Territorial Election.

REGISTER OF ELECTORS

The CEO recommended email addresses be included in the Register of Electors. As noted by our predecessor Committee, the collection of electors' email addresses is potentially a useful tool in improving the list of electors. However, Committee cautions that internet service and use of email varies considerably from community to community.

The Committee heard a concern from Mr. David Wasylciw about the potential use of email addresses and how privacy rules apply. The Committee recommends that use of electors' email addresses should be restricted under section 54(5) of the *Elections and Plebiscites Act*, ensuring they are not provided to candidates or used to send general information.

Recommendation 3

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that "email address" be included under section 54(2) of the *Elections and Plebiscites Act*. Further, that email addresses should only be used to maintain or update the Register of Electors, and not be shared with any candidate.

The CEO also recommended that section 55.1(1.1) be amended to include dates of birth and citizenship in the list of information to be provided to the CEO by the Director of Medical Insurance, the Deputy Minister responsible for Student Financial Assistance, and the Deputy Minister of Justice. The CEO also recommends that the Deputy Minister responsible for the *Motor Vehicles Act* be included in this list.

The Committee agrees that information held by government departments should be accessible for the purposes of keeping the Register of Electors up to date. The Committee reviewed clauses from other jurisdictions and noted that several used “public body” instead of listing individual departments. This should provide the CEO with authority to request from any department the information needed to update the Register of Electors.

Recommendation 4

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to require a public body at request to provide the personal information held by that body.

The CEO recommended the Act be amended to remove the deadline to provide a list of electors to Returning Officers at least seven days before polling day. While Committee recognizes that the list is managed electronically, there should still be a requirement in the Act to provide it as soon as possible, as the Returning Officer is then responsible for providing the list to the candidates for that riding.

Recommendation 5

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that section 73 of the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to state that the list of electors shall be provided to candidates as soon as possible.

The CEO recommended deleting the requirement to publicly post the list of names of electors who have been struck off this list. The Committee reviewed legislation from other jurisdictions and noted that elsewhere it is restricted as to who may make the request to delete someone, or puts requirements on the Returning Officer to make all efforts to contact the individual in question. Committee feels that deletions from the Register of Electors should be made public, to ensure electors are not wrongly removed.

There are also recommendations around striking names from the voters' list for those who have applied for absentee ballots. While Committee understands the list is maintained electronically, there is still a need to keep in legislation the requirement to strike names from the list, and a way for those who have applied for an absentee ballot to revoke that application.

Mr. Wasylciw recommended that an enumeration take place prior to the 2023 election. The Committee notes that while enumeration remains an option available to the CEO, it is an expensive one. Members found the lists in 2019 were improved over 2015.

Mr. Wasylciw also recommended that the residency requirement be dropped to four months from the current six months. The Committee notes that the residency restriction was dropped to six months following the 2015 election and is now in line with most other jurisdictions.

INDEBTEDNESS

The CEO recommended the Committee review and consider an amendment to prevent someone from running for office if that person owed a debt to the government. There is a similar restriction in the *Local Authorities Elections Act*, which governs municipal elections. However, territorial elections fall under section 3 of the Canadian *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, which states: Every citizen of Canada has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons or of a Legislative Assembly and to be qualified for membership therein.

The Committee sought a legal opinion from the Law Clerk on whether an amendment as suggested by the CEO would be constitutional. The Law Clerk believed such an amendment would violate section 3 of the Charter, but noted that the question is whether the violation can be justified. A Charter infringement can be justified where the following test is met:

- (1) The law creating the infringement must have a pressing and substantial objective;
- (2) The means chosen to meet that objective must be proportionate, in that:
 - a) They are rationally connected to the law's objective;
 - b) They limit the Charter right in question as little as reasonably possible in order to achieve the law's objective; and
 - c) The law's positive effects are proportionate to its negative effect on the affected Charter right.

It is unclear what such an amendment would do to protect the integrity of the electoral system. The CEO noted that some people had raised concerns with the lack of consistency in the two election acts. This alone would not justify the infringement.

Municipal elections are not subject to the Charter and can have different requirements for eligibility. The Committee received no public submissions in support of an amendment, and the Committee does not support pursuing an amendment.

MLA Simpson (Hay River South) recused himself from all discussions on this recommendation.

LIQUOR SALES

Committee had a long discussion about repealing the prohibition on liquor sales while polls are open. Committee discussed the ongoing concerns with alcohol in many communities, including the restrictions put in place as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. There were no public submissions that addressed the sale of liquor.

Absent a more thorough public review of liquor and legal drugs, the Committee believes public support for removing the prohibition would be mixed. The Committee instead proposes that the Act be amended to also include a prohibition on the sale of cannabis on polling day.

Recommendation 6

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that section 121 and section 309 of the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to include a prohibition on the sale of cannabis during the hours a poll is open on polling day.

Recommendation 7

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to expressly prohibit liquor and cannabis as campaign expenses.

MULTI-DISTRICT POLLS

The CEO has recommended that the sections of the Act dealing with multi-district polls be repealed, as they were not well used in 2015 and not used at all in 2019. The Committee noted that in 2011, the previous CEO spoke highly of the multi-district polls held that year.

During Committee's discussion, Members noted there was nothing in the Act requiring a multi-district poll to be held. It is one option out of many authorized in the Act. As such, the Committee does not recommend removing this as an option for future elections.

POLLING PLACE

The CEO recommended including "image capturing device" as a prohibited item in a polling station. This is in addition to the already banned use of a cell phone, computer or other communication device. Mr. Wasylciw recommended that the legislation ban the taking of photos or videos, but not specific devices.

Committee agreed no one should be allowed to photograph or film a polling station. It was then discussed whether texting should be banned. The Committee felt that the purpose of this section is to ensure the secrecy of the ballot, and to maintain peace and order at a polling station. For example, the rule prevents someone from speaking on the phone and disturbing others. It would also prevent someone reporting back to a campaign when someone has voted within earshot of other voters. However, Committee believes someone should not be penalized for handing a phone to a child to keep them occupied while the parent waits to cast a vote. Therefore, Committee recommends:

Recommendation 8

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to prohibit photography, videography, or phone calls within the polling station, and to authorize the Chief Electoral Officer to issue guidance on the usage of electronics in polling stations.

The CEO also recommended that a candidate's polling agent be barred from assisting an elector in marking a ballot. Committee agrees this is a reasonable restriction. Polling agents are there to monitor the election, not to assist anyone in voting.

Recommendation 9

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to prohibit a candidate's polling agent from being able to assist an elector in casting a vote.

Mr. Wasylciw raised the possibility of allowing electors to vote for their home electoral district from any polling station in the territory. Mr. Wasylciw argued that in communities with multiple polling districts, an elector who went to the wrong polling station would not likely go to the correct location. The Committee is uncertain what impact this could have on vote counting, especially in cases where votes cast in another community would have to be shipped back to their home polling district for counting. This could have an impact on announcing the results on election day. Therefore, Committee recommends:

Recommendation 10

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the Chief Electoral Officer investigate how other provinces or territories allow residents to cast votes from any polling station, and report back to the Legislative Assembly within six months on the outcomes of that investigation.

Mr. Wasylciw also recommended there should be enhanced election day advertising and signage, with polling locations in accessible buildings. The Committee encourages Elections NWT to use more signage to indicate where polling stations are located, and to ensure polling stations are accessible to all voters.

ELECTION WITNESSES

The CEO recommended that the Act be changed to no longer require two electors to be present during the counting of ballots if no other witnesses are present. The CEO recommended that a new position, a counting clerk, be created as an election official.

Committee reviewed legislation from across the country, and noted several provinces and Canada still require electors to act as witnesses if no candidates or their representatives are present. However, the Committee agreed that finding electors to witness the count can be difficult. The CEO flagged that some candidates' polling agents, who under the Act are not entitled to be paid to witness the count, felt they were entitled to be paid as they were taking the place of witnesses. Committee agreed this behaviour is not acceptable.

Committee found the language under section 119 of British Columbia's Act to be helpful; requiring a voting officer and one other official, with candidates permitted one representative each.

Recommendation 11

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to remove the requirement for electors to act as witnesses. An Election Officer and one other election official should be required, with candidates permitted one representative each.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

The CEO recommended changing the Act to allow for electronic filing of a candidate's financial report. The Committee agrees that official agents should be allowed to file paperwork electronically.

Recommendation 12

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to allow for a candidate's financial report to be submitted electronically.

SPECIAL VOTING OPPORTUNITIES

Mr. Wasylciw noted that anyone who chose to vote early in the office of the Returning Officer was provided with a write-in ballot. This ballot did not have the photos of candidates on it. This raises the possibility that an elector with low literacy skills may not

be able to cast their vote independently. Committee noted that the change to allow for voting the day after nominations closed was made following the 2015 election, to expand opportunities to vote. While the Committee supports expanded voting opportunities, it believes advance voting ballots should match those used on polling day. The Committee proposes changing when voting in the office of the Returning Officer starts, from 24 days before polling day to 21 days. This would allow ballots to be printed with candidates' names and photos, as laid out under section 110(3) of the Act.

Recommendation 13

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that section 144(1) of the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to allow for voting in the office of the Returning Officer to commence on the 21st day before polling day.

The CEO recommended removing the legislated timeframe to apply for an absentee ballot, currently set at 10 days before polling day. The CEO suggests it be changed to a date and time to set by the CEO. Committee notes there are other specific timeframes in the Act related to absentee ballots, notably when to apply to cancel that ballot and be reinstated in the Register of Electors as not having voted. Committee also reviewed previous recommendations and noted that in 2011 concerns were raised about leaving the application period open too close to polling day, as mailed absentee ballots may not arrive on time. While this is not a risk with online voting, 10% of all absentee ballots were still mailed, predominantly from small communities. Committee chose not to make a recommendation for this reason.

Mr. Wasylciw recommended allowing mail-in ballots to be counted provided they are post-marked by polling day, not just received. While this process is used in other jurisdictions, most notably in some states in the recent American election, it is not a change Committee is ready to endorse. The Committee does encourage Elections NWT to ensure voters applying for absentee ballots are told of the requirement to have the ballot received by Elections NWT by polling day, not mailed on that day.

RECALL LEGISLATION

Both the CEO and Mr. Wasylciw recommended consideration be given to recall legislation. British Columbia is the only Canadian jurisdiction with recall legislation, and since 1995, there has been only one petition with enough signatures to trigger a recall

election. The MLA in question resigned prior to this happening. BC requires 40% of eligible voters in the electoral district to sign a recall petition. Alberta indicated it would introduce recall legislation, but it has not done so yet.

The Committee notes that the purpose of recall legislation is not to overturn the results of an election because one candidate lost, but to address concerns about an elected Member's conduct. The Committee points to the new Code of Conduct, which empowers residents to raise concerns with the Integrity Commissioner if a Member is not seen as doing his or her job, has behaved in a way that does not uphold the integrity of their office, or if the Member is in a conflict of interest. The Integrity Commissioner has the power to investigate, and to convene an inquiry under a Sole Adjudicator if the concern warrants it. A Sole Adjudicator can recommend that a Member be removed from office.

Due to the broad scope the Integrity Commissioner has to start an investigation, the Committee feels this is a more prudent use of public funds to deal with a concern around a Member's conduct than a costly and time-consuming recall election and subsequent by-election.

The Committee notes that information pertaining to the Code of Conduct must be provided to all candidates. While the CEO has recommended that her office should not be required to circulate this information, Committee believes the CEO is the best person, as she is responsible for providing other documents to prospective candidates as part of the nomination process.

OPEN DATA

The Committee heard a submission from OpenNWT, a non-profit organization dedicated to the principles of open government in the Northwest Territories and making government-held data more accessible.

OpenNWT recommended that Elections NWT should follow the GNWT practice of advertising public procurements and disclose awarded contracts. Committee agrees that as an agency funded by the Legislative Assembly, Elections NWT should follow the same procurement practices as the Assembly does. Contracts, what process was used to award those contracts, and the amounts for each contract should be disclosed in the Elections NWT annual report.

Recommendation 14

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that Elections NWT follow the same procurement practices as the Legislative Assembly, and publicly disclose all contracts, the procurement process used for each contract, and the amount of each contract in the Elections NWT Annual Report.

OpenNWT also noted that the information included in the Elections NWT reports varies from election to election, both in style and content. Committee agrees that a consistent reporting format is required to better allow for analysis of election trends, including around the use of absentee ballots and the rate of return of those ballots. OpenNWT also argued that the Act should be changed to require information about each poll, and when a poll should be combined with another. Committee feels there needs to be more work done in this area, and therefore makes the following recommendation:

Recommendation 15

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the Chief Electoral Officer undertake a review of best practices on election reporting and return to the Legislative Assembly within six months with the findings of that review and any potential amendments to the *Elections and Plebiscites Act*.

OpenNWT also recommended that election information be posted in an open, machine-readable format. Committee agrees doing so would be beneficial.

Recommendation 16

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that Elections NWT post all election data that is included in its reports in a machine-readable format on the Elections NWT website.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Although not addressed in the CEO's report or raised in any submissions, Committee discussed the possibility of security concerns surrounding the public disclosure of a Candidates residential address, as required by the Act. In many smaller communities,

the residential address of Candidates may be common knowledge among residents; however, this may not be the case in larger centres. Further, the perceived security risk associated with the disclosure of one's residential address may be a disincentive for some towards putting their name forward for election.

Recommendation 17

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the Chief Electoral Officer undertake a review of the requirements to publicly disclose a Candidate's residential address and return to the Legislative Assembly within six months with the findings of that review and any potential amendments to the *Elections and Plebiscites Act*.

The CEO recommended that a Returning Officer should not be able to appoint "Additional Assistant Returning Officers" if they are a family member of the Returning Officer. Committee notes that the Act does not define an "Additional Assistant Returning Officer". Under section. 24(2). An Assistant Returning Officer is already excluded from being appointed by a related Returning Officer. To ensure there is no room for confusion the Committee makes the following recommendation:

Recommendation 18

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that section.24(4) of the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to specify that the Act applies to additional assistant returning officers the same as it does to assistant returning officers, except for the limitations specified in section 24(4).

The CEO also recommended excluding any relation of a candidate from serving as an Assistant Returning Officer. While the Committee supports ensuring the integrity of the electoral process, it also notes the CEO's admission that finding election workers in small communities is a challenge. Given the close knit nature of our communities, and that this concern appears to be hypothetical, Committee does not support limiting the pool of potential election workers at this time.

The CEO recommended that official agents be included under section 78(b), with the rationale that agents should be bound by the same restrictions as election officials, candidates, MLAs and other governments. This section releases these people from following the *Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. As a result, the Committee believes the list should not be expanded to include official agents.

As polling station accounts are captured in an electronic format, the CEO recommended that section 205(e) be deleted. Committee notes that section 205 does not refer to polling station accounts as paper or physical forms but requires the polling station account to be transmitted to the Chief Electoral Officer, in the manner that he or she may direct. After seeking a legal opinion from the Law Clerk, Committee is of the view that deleting section 205(e) would have the effect of removing the requirement to submit the poll station account to the CEO in a return; as such, committee recommends that section 205(e) should not be deleted.

OpenNWT recommended lowering the campaign spending limit to \$20,000, with a \$10,000 travel amount for those ridings with multiple communities. Committee notes that no campaign in the 2019 election spent the existing \$30,000 limit. Most winning campaigns spent well under \$20,000. Committee is concerned that in some ridings, travel costs could exceed \$10,000, and feels the existing limit allows for more flexibility for candidates.

OpenNWT also recommended looking into changing the voting system from the current "first past the post" to "ranked voting", where electors would rank the candidates instead of choosing one. Committee feels that such a change would require extensive public consultation and is not prepared to make a recommendation.

Mr. Wasyliw recommended that Elections NWT be mandated to study the impact of expanded voting opportunities on election campaigns, and to run sessions for potential candidates or official agents to provide information on the campaign process and the requirements under the Act. The Committee notes the video materials produced in advance of the last election to inform official agents and candidates of their role and encourages Elections NWT to continue this work. The Committee does not wish to place Elections NWT in a position where their independence could be questioned by having Elections NWT responsible for researching impacts on political campaigns, or to be responsible for informing political candidates outside of materials already required under the Act.

The Committee found certain recommendations from the CEO went beyond the administration of the election and touched on political considerations. The Committee feels that the independence of the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer requires that the office not only act in a non-partisan, apolitical manner, but also be seen as such. If Elections NWT receives political complaints about candidates, Committee advises that the appropriate response from that office is to redirect the complainants to the Members of the Legislative Assembly or the Integrity Commissioner, as appropriate.

HOUSEKEEPING

The CEO has recommended a few amendments to the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* dealing with typos or out of date provisions. One was fixed as part of the *Miscellaneous Statute Law Amendment Act 2020*. During the Committee's review of the Act, two more errors were found. As such, Committee recommends that the Act be amended to:

- Amend section 119(4) to remove a reference to the now deleted provision section 195(3)(a)
- Amend section 142(2) to remove requirement of a paper copy of the list of electors for a polling division being placed in the ballot box, it need only be provided to the Deputy Returning Officer.
- Amend section 195(5) to remove a reference to an envelope containing the polling station account
- Amend section 309(2) to reference section 121(b), which deals with the sale of liquor, and not section 129(b).

Recommendation 19

The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures recommends that the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be amended to fix references to other clauses and to reflect current electronic management of the list of electors and the polling station account.

The CEO has also recommended that the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be repealed and replaced, and if that is not achievable, then it should have a statutory review every 7 years.

Committee notes that the Act is reviewed as a matter of course after every election, and that it has been amended 11 times in the last 10 years, largely in response to recommendations stemming from the CEO reports on election administration and the public hearings from Committee's review of that report. It is Committee's view that replacing the Act or imposing a statutory review is not required.

Mr. Wasylciw recommended that changes to the *Elections and Plebiscites Act* be subject to the same consultation and public review as other legislation. The Committee notes that public input is taken as part of Committee's review of the CEO report, and the Committee makes its recommendations following that review. This report addresses all

the recommendations Committee received, along with reasons as to why a recommendation is being made or rejected.

CONCLUSION

The Committee wishes to thank the CEO, Dr. Essex, Dr. Goodman, MLA Green, OpenNWT and Mr. Wasylciw for making submissions that informed Committee's review and the recommendations made in this report.

This concludes the Committee's review of the Chief Electoral Officer's Report on the Administration of the 2019 Territorial General Election.

Appendix 1

Submissions

- Thanks
- Self-intro
- I chaired the Special Committee to Increase the Representation of Women in the Legislative Assembly in the 18th Assembly.
- The committee delivered its final report on June 4, 2019.
- The report's 3 recommendations came from extensive consultation 10/33 communities
- The report contained three recommendations. The first is irrelevant given the number of women who were elected in October and the third is not relevant to your committee.
- I want to draw your attention to the recommendation on reimbursing candidates for a portion of their election expenses.

REBATES ACROSS CANADA

- A jurisdiction scan revealed that rebates on election expenses are popular.
- They are available in eight out of 10 provinces and for federal elections
- Candidates must make an effort to campaign and earn votes
- The reimbursement is tied to vote results.
- There is a range up with Saskatchewan on the high end with 15 per cent.
- The size of the reimbursement also varies with Saskatchewan again on the high end at 60 per cent.

CONSIDERING A REBATE FOR NWT

- We heard that some people who might consider becoming candidates find funding an election campaign a barrier.
- That's especially true for women who feel they have less access to political donations and aren't confident fundraisers.
- The committee heard that women believed financial assistance would help them to decide to run.
- Research of historic election results showed that women would benefit from a rebate
- historically female candidates have spent more out of pocket than male candidates

HOW THIS WORKS

- The committee looked at a rebate scheme and decided it would apply to all candidates, not only women
- The committee then set parameters about how to calculate the rebate
- First any money donated to the campaign was not eligible for a rebate with the exception of money contributed by the candidate herself.

- Only money spent by the candidate and not covered by donations is eligible for a rebate.
- Second, that spending would be eligible for up to 50 per cent reimbursement to a maximum of \$3,000
- Third, committee decided that the threshold for qualifying for reimbursement was to earn 5 per cent of the vote
- With that information in hand, *The Special Committee to Increase the Representation of Women in the Legislative Assembly recommended to the Legislative Assembly to create an election rebate for candidates who receive at least 5 percent of the votes cast in her or his electoral district in the NWT, reimbursing 50 percent of eligible personal election expenditures up to a maximum rebate amount of \$3,000.*

WHAT A REBATE SCHEME WOULD COST

- The cost to government for the 2019 election would have been \$50,000
- Four candidates would have received the maximum \$3,000 rebate if it had been in place.
- Ten candidates would not have qualified for a rebate because their fundraising outstripped their spending
- Two candidates would not have qualified because they did not reach the 5 per cent of the vote threshold
- The Committee's report contains analysis of what the rebate would have cost in the 2007, 2011 and 2015 elections.
- The cost is about \$60,000 for each of those elections
- Women candidates were generally eligible for higher rebates than men in each of those elections.
- A FEW OTHER CONSIDERATIONS
- Should candidates who don't file their election spending reports on time be eligible for a spending rebate? In the last election, 7 candidates didn't file on time. If they were excluded from the rebate, the total cost would go down to \$42,000
- Should a candidate who is acclaimed be eligible for the rebate? In the last election one of the three acclaimed candidates spent money on a campaign.
- Should non-monetary contributions by a candidate be eligible (the monetary value assigned to reused signs for instance, or if the candidate owned retail space that was used for campaigning?)

- A lot to digest here. I can send jurisdictional scan info and the election spending and rebate information for the last four elections.
- What I want to leave you with is a request for you to do your own investigation of an election rebate scheme.
- It would benefit our consensus style government by making it feasible for more people, both men and women to become candidates.
- People with a desire to serve their communities and this territories would not be at a financial disadvantage.
- Thank you for your time.

Reimbursement of Candidates Costs Summation

Nunavut

Reimbursement of candidate

151. (1) The candidate who received the most votes, and any other candidate who received the same number of votes or a number that is within 2 % of the candidate who received the most votes, may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer, in the approved form, for reimbursement by the Chief Electoral Officer of the costs actually and reasonably incurred by the candidate in respect of a recount.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Reimbursement of expenses

312. (1) A candidate who receives at least 15% of the popular vote or who is elected by acclamation is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Electoral Officer for 1/3 of his or her actual campaign expenses to a maximum of 1/3 of the expense limit.

(2) A candidate is not entitled to be reimbursed for expenses under subsection (1) unless his or her chief financial officer has filed a financial statement of receipts and expenses as required by [section 304](#), together with the auditor's report as required by [subsection 302\(6\)](#), and the Chief Electoral Officer certifies in writing that the statement meets the requirements of this Part.

(3) Where a candidate's financial statement shows a deficit and he or she is entitled to be reimbursed for expenses under subsection (1), the money payable to his or her chief financial officer shall be first applied by the chief financial officer to discharge the debts creating the deficit, and to the extent the money is not sufficient to pay all the debts, the debts shall be ratably reduced.

1998 c13 s6

Nova Scotia

REIMBURSEMENT OF CANDIDATE ELECTION EXPENSES

Calculation and payment

267 (1) The Chief Electoral Officer shall reimburse each candidate who has been declared elected or who has received not less than ten percent of the valid votes cast in an election in which he or she was a candidate by making payment to the official agent of the candidate in respect of the candidate's election expenses to an amount not exceeding one dollar and forty-three cents for each elector on the final list of electors.

(2) In an electoral district in which a registered party endorsed more than one individual who was nominated as a candidate, the total reimbursement made under subsection (1) may not exceed one dollar and forty-three cents for each elector whose name was on the final list of electors and the reimbursement must be divided equally among those candidates.

- (3) After the official agent of a candidate has delivered the report of the election expenses of a candidate as required by this Act, the Chief Electoral Officer shall
- (a) approve, as soon as possible, payment of seventy-five per cent of the reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled if the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that election expenses in at least that amount have been incurred; and
 - (b) approve the remaining amount of reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled if the Chief Electoral Officer has determined that the report of election expenses is accurate and that the expenses claimed are election expenses as defined in clause 166(i).
- (4) The reimbursement provided for in this Section is increased or decreased in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for the Province published by Statistics Canada using the annual 2010 index as the base and the latest available index, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, as the current index.
- (5) During an election, the Chief Electoral Officer shall calculate the maximum reimbursement payable with respect to a candidate's election expenses pursuant to this Section for the election and shall publish the calculations on the Elections Nova Scotia website.
- (6) As soon as possible after a writ of an election or by-election is issued, the Chief Electoral Officer shall calculate the interim reimbursement pursuant to this Section based on the most current list of electors at the beginning of the election and shall publish the calculations on the Elections Nova Scotia website.
- (7) After the official count is completed, the Chief Electoral Officer shall adjust the amount of the interim reimbursement if the final list of electors contains a larger number of electors and shall republish the calculations on the Elections Nova Scotia website. 2011, c. 5, s. 267.

Ontario

Reimbursement

Partial reimbursement of campaign expenses

- 44** (1) Every registered candidate who receives at least five per cent of the popular vote in his or her electoral district is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Electoral Officer for the lesser of,
- (a) 20 per cent of the candidate's campaign expenses for the campaign period, as shown on the statement of income and expenses filed under [section 42](#), together with the auditor's report referred to in [subsection 40 \(4\)](#); and
 - (b) 20 per cent of the maximum expenditure limit under [subsection 38 \(3\)](#). 1998, c. 9, s. 75 (1); 2007, c. 15, s. 40 (1); 2016, c. 22, s. 56 (1).

Increase for certain candidates

- (2) In relation to candidates in electoral districts listed in [subsection 38 \(3.3\)](#), the amount determined under subsection (1) shall be increased by the applicable amount determined under [subsection 38 \(3.4\)](#). 2009, c. 33, Sched. 3, [s. 2](#).

Conditions for reimbursement

- (3) A candidate is not entitled to be reimbursed under subsection (1) unless,

- (a) the financial statements and auditor's report required by [section 42](#) and [subsection 40 \(4\)](#) in respect of the candidate have been filed, and the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that they meet the requirements of this Act; and
- (b) in the case of a candidate with party affiliation, the requirements of clause (a) have also been met with respect to the constituency association that endorses the candidate. 1998, c. 9, s. 75 (3); 2007, c. 15, s. 40 (1).

Money to be applied to discharge debts of candidate

(4) Where the candidate's financial statement shows a deficit and the candidate is entitled to be reimbursed for expenses under subsection (1), the money payable to his or her chief financial officer shall be first applied to discharge the debts creating the deficit and should any deficit remain thereafter, in the case of a candidate endorsed as the official candidate of a registered party, the deficit shall be assumed by the registered constituency association endorsing that candidate. R.S.O. 1990, c. E.7, s. 44 (4).

Surplus in candidate's account

- (5) Any surplus, determined by taking into account in the financial statement of a registered candidate the money, if any, paid to the candidate's chief financial officer under subsection (1), shall be forthwith paid over,
- (a) in the case of a candidate endorsed as the official candidate of a registered party, to that registered party or to the registered constituency association endorsing the candidate; and
- (b) in the case of an independent candidate, to the Chief Electoral Officer. R.S.O. 1990, c. E.7, s. 44 (5); 1998, c. 9, s. 79; 2007, c. 15, s. 40 (1).

Reimbursement of political party's expenses

(6) Every registered party that receives at least 15 per cent of the popular vote in any electoral district and that has filed its statement of expenses with the Chief Electoral Officer in accordance with [section 42](#), together with the auditor's report in accordance with [subsection 40 \(4\)](#), is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Electoral Officer for the aggregate amount determined by multiplying 5 cents by the number of electors entitled to vote, as certified by the Chief Electoral Officer under the [Election Act](#), in each electoral district in which the political party received 15 per cent of the popular vote and such money shall be payable to the political party's chief financial officer. R.S.O. 1990, c. E.7, s. 44 (6); 1998, c. 9, s. 79; 2007, c. 15, s. 40 (1); 2016, c. 22, s. 56 (2).

Saskatchewan

Eligibility for reimbursement - candidate

265(1) Subject to sections 269 and 270, a candidate is eligible to be reimbursed for election expenses if: (a) the candidate has received at least 15% of all valid votes cast in the constituency; and (b) the candidate or the candidate's business manager has submitted the election expenses return and other documents required by section 261 within the time prescribed by that section.

(2) Immediately after receiving an election expenses return from a candidate who is eligible for a reimbursement, the Chief Electoral Officer shall: (a) undertake a preliminary review of the election expenses return; and (b) if the candidate is eligible for reimbursement, prepare and deliver to the Minister of Finance a certificate that sets out: (i) the fact that the candidate is

eligible for a reimbursement and has complied with subsection 261(1); and (ii) the total of the candidate's election expenses as set out in the candidate's election expenses return.

(3) Subject to sections 269 and 270, immediately on receipt of a certificate pursuant to subsection (2), the Minister of Finance shall pay an amount equal to 75% of the amount mentioned in clause (2)(b) to the candidate's business manager.

(4) Within 90 days of receiving an election expenses return from a candidate who is eligible for a reimbursement, the Chief Electoral Officer shall: (a) complete his or her review of the election expenses return; and (b) provide the Minister of Finance with a certificate that sets out the total amount of the reimbursement for which the candidate is eligible.

(5) Subject to sections 269 and 270, immediately on receipt of a certificate pursuant to subsection (4), the Minister of Finance shall pay to the candidate's business manager: (a) an amount equal to the amount mentioned in clause (4)(b) less the amount paid pursuant to subsection (3); and (b) a further amount as interest equal to the amount mentioned in clause (a) times the prime rate of interest of the bank holding Saskatchewan's general revenue fund for each day following 90 days from the date the Chief Electoral Officer has received the election expenses return that the amount mentioned in clause (4)(b) remains unpaid.

(6) The amount of reimbursement for which a candidate is eligible pursuant to this section is an amount equal to 60% of the election expenses lawfully incurred by the candidate, other than the amount of disputed claims or the amount of bills, charges or claims the payment of which is refused by the candidate.

British Columbia

Division 6.1 — Allowance and Reimbursement to Political Parties

Annual allowance to political party

215.02 (1) Subject to subsection (4), the chief electoral officer must pay, in accordance with this section, an annual allowance to a registered political party whose candidates in the most recent general election received at least

- (a) 2% of the total number of valid votes cast in all electoral districts, or
- (b) 5% of the total number of valid votes cast in the electoral districts in which the political party endorsed candidates.

(2) The annual allowance is calculated as follows:

- (a) in 2018, \$2.50 per vote received;
- (b) in 2019, \$2.25 per vote received;
- (c) in 2020, \$2.00 per vote received;
- (d) in 2021, \$1.75 per vote received;
- (e) in 2022, \$1.75 per vote received.

(3) The chief electoral officer must pay the allowance in 2 equal instalments on the following dates in each applicable year:

- (a) January 1;
- (b) July 1.

(4) An annual allowance is not payable to a registered political party if the political party

- (a) failed to file a required report under this Part, or
- (b) is suspended under Part 9 or this Part.

(5) If subsection (4) applies to a registered political party, the annual allowance is payable to a registered political party as soon as practicable after

- (a) all reporting requirements under this Part have been met, and
- (b) any suspension under that subsection is no longer in effect.

(6) Amounts to be paid by the chief electoral officer under this section must be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund.

Special committee to review annual allowance

215.03 (1) In this section, "special committee" means a special committee of the Legislative Assembly that the Legislative Assembly appoints for the purposes of this section.

(2) The special committee must conduct a review of the annual allowance paid to political parties under [section 215.02](#), including, without limiting this, a review of the following, and must submit a report under subsection (3):

- (a) whether an annual allowance to political parties should be continued to be paid after 2022;
- (b) if an annual allowance to political parties is to be continued,
 - (i) the amount of the annual allowance, and
 - (ii) the number of years the annual allowance is to be paid.

(3) Within 6 months of being appointed, the special committee must submit a report to the Legislative Assembly respecting the results of the review under subsection (2).

(4) A report submitted under subsection (3) may include any recommendations that the special committee considers necessary or appropriate.

Reimbursement of election expenses

215.04 (1) In this section, "reimbursable election expense" means an election expense for which a reimbursement under this section is payable.

(2) A reimbursement must not be paid under this section for the following:

- (a) a nomination deposit;
- (b) a deficit incurred in holding a fundraising function during a campaign period;
- (c) an election expense for property in relation to which a reimbursement was previously paid under this section;
- (d) an election expense or a class of election expenses prescribed for the purposes of this section by regulation.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the general valuation rules in [section 185](#) do not apply and instead the following rules apply for the purpose of determining the value of reimbursable election expenses:

(a) the value of property, other than a capital asset, or services, is the lower of the following:

- (i) the price paid for the property or services;
- (ii) the market value of the property or services;

(b) the value of property that is a capital asset, is the lower of the following:

- (i) the price paid for the use of the property;
- (ii) the market value of the use of the property;

(c) the value of free advertising space in a periodical publication and free broadcasting time provided to a candidate in an election, if the space or time is also made available on an equitable basis to all other candidates in the election, is to be considered nil.

(4) A reimbursement for reimbursable election expenses must be paid, in accordance with this section, to the financial agent of a candidate in the amount determined under subsection (6) (a) if

(a) the financial agent for the candidate has filed with the chief electoral officer

- (i) an election financing report in accordance with [section 209](#), and
- (ii) a claim for reimbursement and financial records and receipts supporting the claim under [section 209 \(5.1\)](#), and

(b) the candidate in the most recent election in which the individual was a candidate received at least 10% of the total number of valid votes cast in the candidate's electoral district.

(5) A reimbursement for reimbursable election expenses must be paid, in accordance with this section, to the financial agent of a registered political party in the amount determined under subsection (6) (b) if

(a) the financial agent for the political party has filed with the chief electoral officer

- (i) an election financing report in accordance with [section 210](#), and
- (ii) a claim for reimbursement and financial records and receipts supporting the claim under [section 210 \(5\)](#), and

(b) the political party

(i) in the most recent general election received at least 5% of the total number of valid votes cast in the election, or

(ii) in a by-election received at least 10% of the total number of valid votes cast in the electoral district in which the political party endorsed a candidate.

(6) The amount of a reimbursement for

(a) a candidate is 50% of the reimbursable election expenses up to 50% of the election expenses limit set under [section 199](#), and

(b) a registered political party is 50% of the reimbursable election expenses up to 50% of the election expenses limit set under [section 198](#).

(7) The chief electoral officer must pay the reimbursement in 2 instalments as follows:

(a) an advance of 50% of the estimated reimbursement amount within 15 days of being satisfied that the reports required to be filed under [sections 209](#) and [210](#) have been filed with sufficient information to warrant the advance;

(b) the remainder of the reimbursement as soon as practicable after the chief electoral officer is satisfied all reporting requirements under Part 9 and this Part have been met.

(8) If the reimbursement paid under subsection (7) exceeds the reimbursement amount that the candidate or political party is entitled to, the excess is an overpayment that may be recovered as a debt due to the government from the candidate or political party.

(9) Amounts to be paid by the chief electoral officer under this section must be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund.

Use of reimbursement

215.05 (1) The financial agent of a candidate must use a reimbursement paid under [section 215.04](#) to fully satisfy any loan, debt or other financial obligation of the candidate in relation to the candidate's candidacy.

(2) If, after any required payment under subsection (1) of this section, there is a remainder of the reimbursement, the remainder must be treated in the same manner as a balance remaining in an account referred to in section 177 (2) (b) is treated under [section 205](#).

(3) The financial agent of a registered political party must use a reimbursement paid under [section 215.04](#) to fully satisfy any loan, debt or other financial obligation of the political party.

Prince Edward Island

PUBLIC FUNDING OF CANDIDATE AND PARTY EXPENSES

22. Reimbursement of election expenses

(1) Every registered candidate in an electoral district who receives at least 15 per cent of the popular vote in such electoral district is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Electoral Officer for the lesser of election expenses for the election period as shown on the financial reports filed with the Chief Electoral Officer, in accordance with section 21, together with the auditor's report in accordance with subsection 19(4), or an amount equal to one dollar for each elector whose name was on the official list of electors in the electoral district, subject to a minimum payment of \$2,000 and a maximum payment of \$4,000.

No reimbursement unless financial statement and report filed

(2) A candidate is not entitled to be reimbursed for expenses under subsection (1) unless the candidate or his or her official agent has filed the financial reports as required by section 21, together with the auditor's report thereon as required by subsection 19(4), and the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that such statements meet the requirements of this Act.

Approval of reimbursement

(3) After the official agent has reported the election expenses of the candidate as required by this Act the Chief Electoral Officer shall (a) approve, as soon as possible, payment of seventy-five per cent of the reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled when the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that election expenses in at least that amount have been incurred; and (b) approve the remaining amount of reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled when the Chief Electoral

Officer has determined that the report is accurate and that the expenses claimed are election expenses as defined in section 1.

Definitions

- (4) In this section (a) “independent candidate” means a person referred to in subclause 1(c)(ii);
(b) “popular vote” means the total counted ballots cast in favour of all candidates in an electoral district and does not include any rejected, cancelled, declined or unused ballots.

Adjustments

- (5) The amounts set out in subsection (1) shall be increased or decreased in accordance with the Consumer Price Index (Charlottetown\ Summerside) published by Statistics Canada using the annual 1995 index as the base and the latest available index, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, as the current index.

Calculation and payment

- (6) The Chief Electoral Officer shall calculate the reimbursement pursuant to this section and provide the calculation to each official agent, and shall pay the amount of the reimbursement to the official agent. 1996, c.13, s.22; 2018,c.24,s.8.

23. Annual allowance

- (1) An annual allowance in the prescribed amount shall be payable to each registered party holding one or more seats in the Legislative Assembly.

Prescribed amount

- (2) In subsection (1) the “prescribed amount” means an amount obtained by multiplying the number of valid votes cast for official candidates of the party at the immediately preceding general election by a sum not exceeding \$2.00 determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council after consultation with the Leader of the Opposition.

Adjustments

- (3) The sum determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council under subsection (2) shall be increased or decreased in accordance with the Consumer Price Index (Charlottetown\Summerside) published by Statistics Canada using the annual 1995 as the base and the latest available index, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, as the current index. 1996, c.13, s.23.

Manitoba

74 REIMBURSEMENT OF CANDIDATE'S ELECTION EXPENSES

- (1) — When is a candidate eligible to be reimbursed

A candidate is eligible for reimbursement if he or she received at least 10% of the valid votes cast in their electoral division.

- (2) — What is the reimbursement amount and over-expenditure amount

A candidate's **reimbursement amount** is the amount determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Reimbursement amount} = (50\% \times E) + C + D - O$$

In this formula,

E is the candidate's election expenses (excluding the value of non-monetary contributions) or the candidate's election expense limit, whichever is less,

C is the candidate's reasonable child care expenses,

D is the candidate's reasonable disability expenses,

O is the candidate's **over-expenditure**, which is the greater of:

(a) the amount, if any, by which the candidate's election expenses (including the value of non-monetary contributions) exceed the candidate's election expense limit,

(b) the amount, if any, by which the candidate's advertising expenses (including the value of non-monetary contributions) exceed the candidate's advertising expense limit.

(3) — To whom is reimbursement paid

A candidate's reimbursement amount is payable in accordance with the following rules:

Rule 1 — Amount payable to candidate and official agent

A candidate's reimbursement amount is payable jointly to the candidate and their official agent, to the extent of

(a) the candidate's deficit, as determined under subsection (9), or

(b) if there is an over-expenditure, the amount by which the candidate's deficit exceeds the over-expenditure.

The candidate and his or her official agent must ensure that the reimbursement amount is used first to pay the candidate's outstanding liabilities, if any.

Rule 2 — Payment of remaining amount

Any remaining amount is payable

(a) to the financial officer of the registered party that endorsed the candidate, or

(b) in the case of an independent candidate, to the CEO to be held in trust and paid (with accumulated interest) to

(i) the candidate, if he or she is a candidate in the next general election or in a by-election that occurs before the next general election, or

(ii) in any other case, to the Minister of Finance for payment into the Consolidated Fund.

(4) — Is an advance payable

A portion of the candidate's reimbursement amount is payable in advance in accordance with subsection (3), if

(a) the candidate's financial statement does not indicate an over-expenditure, and

(b) the CEO has received the information and statements required to be filed under sections 63 and 67, or information the CEO considers sufficient for an advance to be paid.

The portion is 50% of the candidate's reimbursement amount (as estimated by the CEO), or the candidate's deficit, whichever is less.

(5) — Interim certificate for advance payment

Within 15 days after determining that an advance is payable to a candidate, the CEO must prepare an interim certificate setting out the amount of the advance and to whom it is payable.

(6) — Final certificate for payment

As soon as reasonably practicable, but no later than 90 days after the CEO receives the information and statements required to be filed under sections 63 and 67, or information the CEO

considers sufficient for the reimbursement to be paid, the CEO must prepare a final certificate setting out the following:

- (a) the candidate's reimbursement amount, if any,
- (b) the amount paid as an advance, if any,
- (c) the balance payable, if any, and to whom it is payable.

(7) — Payment

The reimbursement set out in an interim or final payment certificate is to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund as soon as reasonably practicable after being certified.

(8) — Recovery of overpayment

If an amount paid to a candidate as an advance exceeds the candidate's reimbursement amount certified under subsection (6), the excess is an overpayment which is immediately repayable to the Minister of Finance by

- (a) the candidate's official agent, in the case of an overpayment to the candidate and the official agent, and
- (b) the CEO out of the money held in trust for the candidate, in the case of an overpayment to the CEO.

(9) — When does a candidate have a deficit

A candidate has a deficit under this section in the amount determined by the following formula, if the result is a negative number:

$$\text{Amount} = I - (E + A + C + D)$$

In this formula,

I is the candidate's income during the candidacy period, including contributions (other than non-monetary contributions) and monetary transfers received,

E is the total of (a) the candidate's election expenses (excluding non-monetary contributions),

(b) the amount of any monetary transfers the candidate made during the candidacy period to the party that endorsed the candidate, and

(c) bank charges and any interest paid or accrued in relation to a loan made to the candidate, for the four-month period after election day,

A is the cost of auditing the candidate's financial statement for the election, minus the fee payable to the auditor under Part 3,

C is the candidate's reasonable child care expenses incurred during the election period, if any,

D is the candidate's reasonable disability expenses incurred during the election period, if any.

S.M. 2013, c. 54, s. 27.

New Brunswick

Could not find anything in the act related to reimbursement.

Alberta

208 The Chief Electoral Officer shall establish, in respect of services and expenses under this Act, (a) the amounts of remuneration and fees, (b) the rates of payment for expenses, and (c) the method and procedure of applying for payment. RSA 2000 cE-1 s208;2017 c29 s111

Yukon

I could not find a clause that indicated that candidates were eligible for financial compensation. Officers, yes. Candidates, no.

Québec

CHAPTER II

FINANCING OF PARTIES, INDEPENDENT MEMBERS AND INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES

[1998, c. 52, s. 32.](#)

DIVISION I

PUBLIC FINANCING OF POLITICAL PARTIES

81. The Chief Electoral Officer shall determine, after each general election, the annual allowance that may be paid to the authorized parties under [section 82](#). The allowance is revised annually. The allowance is paid on a monthly or quarterly basis after consultation with the authorized party concerned.

1989, c. 1, s. 81; [2012, c. 26, s. 1.](#)

82. The allowance shall be computed by dividing between the authorized parties, proportionately to the percentage of the valid votes obtained by them at the last general election, a sum equal to the product obtained by multiplying the amount of \$1.61 by the number of electors entered on the list of electors used at that election.

The amount provided in the first paragraph is adjusted on 1 January each year according to the change in the average Consumer Price Index for the preceding year, based on the index established for the whole of Québec by Statistics Canada. If the amount computed on the basis of the index includes a decimal, the decimal is rounded off to the higher digit if it is equal to or greater than 5 and, if not, to the lower digit. The Chief Electoral Officer shall publish the results of the adjustment in the Gazette officielle du Québec.

1989, c. 1, s. 82; 1992, c. 38, s. 15; [2010, c. 36, s. 1](#); [2012, c. 26, s. 2.](#)

82.1. Within 10 days of the order instituting the holding of a general election, the Chief Electoral Officer shall pay an additional allowance to the authorized parties referred to in [section 82](#).

This additional allowance is calculated following the modalities provided in the first paragraph of [section 82](#) by replacing the amount therein by \$1.00.

[2012, c. 26, s. 3.](#)

82.2. The Chief Electoral Officer shall pay, in the manner and at the frequency the Chief Electoral Officer determines,

(1) \$2.50 for each dollar contributed to an authorized party up to an annual amount of \$20,000 paid in contributions to each party;

(2) in addition to the contributions referred to in subparagraph 1 of this paragraph, \$1.00 for each dollar contributed to an authorized party up to an annual amount of \$200,000 paid in contributions to each party.

During a general election, in addition to the amounts provided for in the first paragraph, the Chief Electoral Officer shall pay, in the manner and at the frequency the Chief Electoral Officer determines,

(1) \$2.50 for each additional dollar contributed to an authorized party for that election, up to \$20,000 paid in contributions to each party;

(2) in addition to the contributions referred to in subparagraph 1 of this paragraph, \$1.00 for each additional dollar contributed to an authorized party for that election, up to \$200,000 paid in contributions to each party.

[2012, c. 26, s. 3.](#)

82.3. To be entitled to receive the amounts provided for in [section 82.2](#), a party that has been authorized since the last general election and that is not entitled to receive the allowance provided for in [section 81](#) must submit to the Chief Electoral Officer, in the manner the Chief Electoral Officer determines,

(1) a list of the name and address of at least 1,000 members who meet the conditions set out in [section 51.1](#); or

(2) a list of the name and address of at least 500 members who meet the conditions set out in [section 51.1](#) and come from at least 10 administrative regions having at least 25 members each.

The Chief Electoral Officer may take any measures necessary to verify the information provided under the first paragraph.

[2012, c. 26, s. 3.](#)

82.4. The Chief Electoral Officer shall pay, in the manner and at the frequency the Chief Electoral Officer determines, \$2.50 for each dollar contributed to an independent Member or independent candidate, up to an annual amount of \$800 paid in contributions, to each Member or candidate.

[2012, c. 26, s. 3.](#)

83. The sums provided for in [sections 82](#) to [82.2](#) and [82.4](#) are used to defray expenses related in particular to day-to-day operations, the propagation of a political program, the coordination of the political activities of the members or supporters of a party and election expenses. They are also used to reimburse the principal of loans.

1989, c. 1, s. 83; [2012, c. 26, s. 4.](#)

84. The sums provided for in [sections 82](#) to [82.2](#) and [82.4](#) are paid by cheque made to the order of the official representative of the party, the independent Member or the independent candidate. These sums may also be paid by means of a transfer of funds to an account held by the official representative.

1989, c. 1, s. 84; [2008, c. 22, s. 19](#); [2012, c. 26, s. 5.](#)

85. Upon receipt of a certificate signed by the Chief Electoral Officer setting out the amount he has paid to an official representative, the Minister of Finance shall reimburse the amount set out in the certificate to the Chief Electoral Officer.

1989, c. 1, s. 85.

86. Not later than 1 April each year, the Chief Electoral Officer shall publish, in the Gazette officielle du Québec, a summary statement of every amount paid to the official representative of a political party, an independent Member or an independent candidate under this division.
1989, c. 1, s. 86; [2008, c. 22, s. 20](#); [2012, c. 26, s. 6](#).

	Contributions	Candidate Contribu	Expenses	Eligible Expenses	% Of Vote	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$6000	Filed on time
Deh Cho							
Ronald Bonnetrouge	\$2,004.23	\$1,424.23	\$2,004.23	\$1,424.23	54.00%	\$712.12	
Michael Nadli	\$1,100.00	\$0.00	\$801.23	-\$298.77	46.00%	\$0.00	No
Frame Lake							
Kevin O'Reilly	\$18,430.44	\$3,910.99	\$18,430.44	\$3,910.99	51.00%	\$1,955.50	
David Ramsay	\$16,734.47	\$1,484.47	\$16,735.47	\$1,485.47	49.00%	\$742.74	
Great Slave							
Katrina Nokleby	\$9,954.66	\$1,779.66	\$9,954.66	\$1,779.66	53.00%	\$889.83	
Patrick Scott	\$12,791.91	\$1,400.00	\$12,793.26	\$1,401.35	46.00%	\$700.68	
Hay River North							
Rocky (RJ) Simpson	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Acclaimed	\$0.00	
Hay River South							
Wally Schumann	\$6,037.67	\$4,537.67	\$6,037.67	\$4,537.67	48.00%	\$2,268.84	
Pierre (Rocky) Simpson	\$9,092.88	\$622.00	\$9,092.88	\$622.00	52.00%	\$311.00	
Inuvik Boot Lake							
Jimmy Kalinek	\$764.46	\$764.46	\$764.46	\$764.46	8.00%	\$382.23	
Desmond Loreern	\$2,071.24	\$571.24	\$2,071.24	\$571.24	17.00%	\$285.62	No
Eugene Rees	\$5,264.16	\$3,941.16	\$5,264.16	\$3,941.16	32.00%	\$1,970.58	
Diane Thom	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,700.08	-\$299.92	42.00%	\$0.00	
Inuvik Twin Lakes							
Donald Hendrick	\$553.11	\$353.11	\$553.11	\$353.11	7.00%	\$176.56	
Sallie Ross	\$4,130.52	\$2,630.52	\$4,130.32	\$2,630.32	17.00%	\$1,315.16	No
Lesa Semmler	\$12,057.47	\$2,040.06	\$12,057.47	\$2,040.06	76.00%	\$1,020.03	
Kam Lake							
Abdullah Al-Mahamud	\$4,036.25	\$4,036.25	\$4,036.25	\$4,036.25	7.00%	\$2,018.13	
Caitlin Cleveland	\$11,875.00	\$0.00	\$11,535.24	-\$339.76	27.00%	\$0.00	
Robert Hawkins	\$14,569.50	\$1,019.50	\$14,569.50	\$1,019.50	23.00%	\$509.75	
Rommel Silverio	\$5,767.96	\$0.00	\$5,767.96	\$0.00	13.00%	\$0.00	
Kieron Testart	\$15,032.50	\$0.00	\$15,032.50	\$0.00	23.00%	\$0.00	
Cherish Winsor	\$5,998.76	\$2,298.76	\$5,998.76	\$2,298.76	6.00%	\$1,149.38	
Mackenzie Delta							
Frederick Blake Jr.	\$2,533.81	\$2,533.81	\$2,533.81	\$2,533.81	Acclaimed	\$1,266.91	
Monfwi							
Jackson Lafferty	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Acclaimed	\$0.00	
Nahendeh							
Mike Drake	\$2,509.04	\$2,509.04	\$2,509.04	\$2,509.04	21.00%	\$1,254.52	
Eric Menicoche	\$1,040.30	\$274.15	\$1,040.29	\$274.14	4.68%	\$137.07	
Randal Sibbeston	\$3,382.77	\$275.77	\$3,382.77	\$275.77	12.00%	\$137.89	
Shane Thompson	\$9,516.28	\$133.00	\$9,516.55	\$133.27	61.00%	\$66.63	
Nunakput							
Alisa Blake	\$6,519.48	\$4,513.48	\$6,519.48	\$4,513.48	6.00%	\$2,256.74	No
Holly Campbell	\$4,303.77	\$1,289.47	\$4,304.51	\$1,290.21	14.00%	\$645.11	
Jackie Jacobson	\$21,302.14	\$655.63	\$21,302.14	\$655.63	30.00%	\$327.82	
Herbert Nakimayak	\$4,480.76	\$2,798.15	\$4,480.86	\$2,798.25	19.00%	\$1,399.13	No
Sheila Nasogaluak	\$7,023.36	\$7,023.36	\$7,023.35	\$7,023.35	13.00%	\$3,000.00	3511.68
Annie Steen	\$6,408.48	\$1,500.00	\$6,408.48	\$1,500.00	16.00%	\$750.00	
Range Lake							
Caroline Cochrane	\$11,166.82	\$816.82	\$11,166.82	\$816.82	51.00%	\$408.41	
Hughie Graham	\$8,900.00	\$0.00	\$7,894.07	-\$1,005.93	49.00%	\$0.00	
Sahtu							
Paulie Chinna	\$7,305.12	\$320.00	\$7,305.12	\$320.00	36.00%	\$160.00	
Daniel McNeely	\$4,500.00	\$0.00	\$4,250.65	-\$249.35	33.00%	\$0.00	
Wilfred McNeely Jr.	\$3,287.83	\$2,187.83	\$3,287.83	\$2,187.83	14.00%	\$1,093.92	
Caroline Yukon	\$6,579.83	\$80.00	\$6,579.32	\$79.49	16.00%	\$39.74	No
Thebacha							
Don Jacque	\$5,072.03	\$1,572.03	\$5,072.00	\$1,572.00	12.00%	\$786.00	
Frieda Martselos	\$5,294.74	\$801.59	\$5,294.74	\$801.59	43.00%	\$400.80	
Louis Sebert	\$5,826.05	\$4,296.05	\$5,826.05	\$4,296.05	6.00%	\$2,148.03	
Denise Yuhas	\$3,916.71	\$866.71	\$3,916.71	\$866.71	39.00%	\$433.36	
Tu Nedhe-Willideh							
Paul Betsina	\$3,250.00	\$0.00	\$2,976.19	-\$273.81	18.00%	\$0.00	
Nadine Delorme	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	1.00%	\$0.00	
Richard Edjericon	\$6,415.15	\$5,915.15	\$6,415.15	\$5,915.15	23.00%	\$2,957.58	No
Lila Fraser Erasmus	\$8,934.28	\$3,784.28	\$8,934.28	\$3,784.28	21.00%	\$1,892.14	
Steve Norn	\$10,911.43	\$8,386.43	\$10,911.43	\$8,386.43	36.00%	\$3,000.00	4193.22
Yellowknife Centre							

Julie Green	\$19,071.73	\$1,500.00	\$15,974.70	-\$1,597.03	35.00%	\$0.00	
Arlene Hache	\$11,521.80	\$6,021.80	\$11,521.80	\$6,021.80	30.00%	\$3,000.00	3010.9
Thom Jarvis	\$4,256.00	\$0.00	\$4,505.87	\$249.87	12.00%	\$0.00	
Niels Konge	\$10,432.95	\$577.95	\$10,429.53	\$574.53	22.00%	\$287.27	
Yellowknife North							
Rylund Johnson	\$4,386.94	\$2,636.94	\$4,386.94	\$2,636.94	36.20%	\$1,318.47	
Jan Vallillee	\$7,301.59	\$76.59	\$7,301.59	\$76.59	27.00%	\$38.30	
Cory Vanthuynne	\$10,454.43	\$2,004.43	\$10,454.43	\$2,004.43	35.80%	\$1,002.22	
Yellowknife South							
Gaeleen MacPherson	\$12,361.08	\$6,714.78	\$12,361.08	\$6,714.78	30.00%	\$3,000.00	3357.39
Caroline Wawzonek	\$17,993.75	\$909.75	\$17,993.75	\$909.75	70.00%	\$454.88	
						\$50,071.00	
							\$8,253.97
							Average rebate for women
							Average rebate for men

	Contributions	Candidate Contribu	Expenses	Eligible Expenses	% Of Vote	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$10,000	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$6000		
Deh Cho									
Ronald Bonnetrouge	\$2,271.64	\$0.00	\$2,271.64	\$0.00	37.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Lyle Fabian	\$1,396.14	\$0.00	\$1,918.35	\$522.21	8.00%	\$261.11	\$261.11		
Michael Nadli	\$2,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$3,456.25	\$2,956.25	40.00%	\$1,478.13	\$1,478.13		
Gregory Nyull	\$2,100.00	\$0.00	\$2,718.65	\$618.65	14.00%	\$309.33	\$309.33		
Frame Lake									
Roy Erasmus Sr.	\$12,260.60	\$919.93	\$12,260.00	\$919.33	21.00%	\$459.67	\$459.67		
Jan Fullerton	\$13,762.31	\$8,089.81	\$13,762.31	\$8,089.81	26.00%	\$4,044.91	\$3,000.00		
Kevin O'Reilly	\$9,245.20	\$1,500.00	\$17,862.43	\$10,117.23	28.00%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	5058.62	
David Wasylciw	\$8,825.00	\$900.00	\$8,781.34	\$856.34	24.00%	\$428.17	\$428.17		
Great Slave									
Glen Abernethy	\$12,492.37	\$2,872.37	\$9,153.47	-\$466.53	79.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Chris Clarke	\$1,100.00	\$0.00	\$1,929.93	\$829.93	21.00%	\$414.97	\$414.97		
Hay River North									
Robert Bouchard	\$8,540.00	\$1,500.00	\$11,273.88	\$4,233.88	35.00%	\$2,116.94	\$2,116.94		
Karen Felker	\$2,670.00	\$0.00	\$4,592.64	\$1,922.64	12.00%	\$961.32	\$961.32		
Rocky (RJ) Simpson	\$7,605.79	\$3,285.96	\$7,605.79	\$3,285.96	53.00%	\$1,642.98	\$1,642.98		
Hay River South									
Jane Groenewegen	\$9,550.00	\$0.00	\$20,064.20	\$10,514.20	35.00%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	5257.1	**note: \$6000 from candidate owned businesses
Wally Schumann	\$3,410.00	\$1,500.00	\$15,130.97	\$13,220.97	47.00%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	6610.49	
Brian Willows	\$2,167.64	\$1,202.13	\$2,167.64	\$1,202.13	18.00%	\$601.07	\$601.07		
Inuvik Boot Lake									
Alfred Moses	\$160.00	\$0.00	\$3,340.92	\$3,180.92	88.00%	\$1,590.46	\$1,590.46		
Desmond Loreen	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$320.51	\$70.51	11.00%	\$35.26	\$35.26		
Inuvik Twin Lakes									
Jimmy Kalinek	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,129.51	\$1,129.51	40.00%	\$564.76	\$564.76		
Robert C. McLeod	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,830.72	\$330.72	60.00%	\$165.36	\$165.36		
Kam Lake									
Dave Ramsay	\$23,900.00	\$3,000.00	\$22,787.15	\$1,887.15	42.00%	\$943.58	\$943.58		
Kieron Testart	\$11,410.00	\$0.00	\$12,446.59	\$1,036.59	58.00%	\$518.30	\$518.30		
Mackenzie Delta									
Frederick Blake Jr.	\$2,600.00	\$0.00	\$1,900.84	-\$699.16	48.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
William Firth	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,050.78	\$1,050.78	21.00%	\$525.39	\$525.39		
David Krutko	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	13.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Norman Snowshoe	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,949.54	\$3,949.54	18.00%	\$1,974.77	\$1,974.77		
Monfwi									
Jackson Lafferty	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Nahendeh									
Rosemary Gill	\$5,233.25	\$0.00	\$5,517.37	\$284.12	20.00%	\$142.06	\$142.06		
Arnold Hope	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,071.28	\$1,071.28	2.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Kevin Menicoche	\$7,087.62	\$1,326.72	\$7,087.62	\$1,326.72	14.00%	\$663.36	\$663.36		
Deneze Nakehk'o	\$6,355.00	\$0.00	\$8,426.18	\$2,071.18	13.00%	\$1,035.59	\$1,035.59		
Dennis Nelner	\$1,750.00	\$0.00	\$3,117.17	\$1,367.17	1.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Randy Sibbeston	\$5,910.00	\$1,500.00	\$9,174.81	\$4,764.81	20.00%	\$2,382.41	\$2,382.41		
Shane Thompson	\$7,075.00	\$0.00	\$8,525.57	\$1,450.57	29.00%	\$725.29	\$725.29		
Nunakput									
Ethel-Jean Gruben	\$1,700.00	\$0.00	\$3,311.44	\$1,611.44	23.00%	\$805.72	\$805.72		
Jackie Jacobson	\$1,974.80	\$0.00	\$4,006.40	\$2,031.60	30.00%	\$1,015.80	\$1,015.80		
Robert Kuptana	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,740.26	\$1,740.26	5.00%	\$870.13	\$870.13		
Herbert Nakimayak	\$2,062.20	\$1,652.70	\$2,062.20	\$1,652.70	30.00%	\$826.35	\$826.35		

John Stuart Jr.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	11.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Range Lake								
Caroline Cochrane	\$10,135.08	\$1,500.00	\$17,265.71	\$8,630.63	50.00%	\$4,315.32	\$3,000.00	
Daryl Dolynny	\$14,749.06	\$1,336.53	\$16,516.81	\$3,104.28	50.00%	\$1,552.14	\$1,552.14	
Sahtu								
Paul Andrew	\$7,605.74	\$0.00	\$7,205.25	-\$400.49	25.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Yvonne Doolittle	\$4,499.28	\$0.00	\$7,270.26	\$2,770.98	26.00%	\$1,385.49	\$1,385.49	
Daniel McNeely	\$5,848.13	\$1,309.67	\$5,848.13	\$1,309.67	29.00%	\$654.84	\$654.84	
Judy Tutcho	\$3,219.27	\$0.00	\$2,969.27	-\$250.00	19.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Thebacha								
Don Jacque	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,711.88	\$5,711.88	18.00%	\$2,855.94	\$2,855.94	
J. Michael Miltenberger	\$8,700.00	\$0.00	\$8,199.15	-\$500.85	38.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Louis Sebert	\$8,105.70	\$5,795.70	\$8,105.70	\$5,795.70	43.00%	\$2,897.85	\$2,897.85	
Tu Nedhe-Willideh								
Tom Beaulieu	\$14,124.99	\$0.00	\$15,647.07	\$1,522.08	70.00%	\$761.04	\$761.04	
Richard Edjericon	\$4,840.00	\$0.00	\$10,407.52	\$5,567.52	30.00%	\$2,783.76	\$2,783.76	
Yellowknife Centre								
Julie Green	\$21,300.00	\$1,500.00	\$21,133.75	\$1,333.75	54.00%	\$666.88	\$666.88	
Robert Hawkins	\$16,850.00	\$1,500.00	\$19,475.76	\$4,125.76	45.00%	\$2,062.88	\$2,062.88	
Yellowknife North								
Edwin Castillo	\$5,300.00	\$1,950.00	\$10,767.17	\$7,417.17	12.00%	\$3,708.59	\$3,000.00	
Sean Erasmus	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	1.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Ben Nind	\$5,750.00	\$1,500.00	\$5,209.62	\$959.62	17.00%	\$479.81	\$479.81	
Cory Vanthuyne	\$20,109.67	\$13,364.67	\$19,986.03	\$13,241.03	36.00%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	
Dan Wong	\$13,960.00	\$1,500.00	\$21,852.60	\$9,392.60	34.00%	\$4,696.30	\$3,000.00	
Yellowknife South								
Robert R. McLeod	\$18,350.00	\$0.00	\$17,570.84	-\$779.16	70.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Nigit'stil Norbert	\$3,641.62	\$0.00	\$3,376.18	-\$265.44	26.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Samuel Roland	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$563.91	\$563.91	4.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
						\$76,323.95	\$63,558.91	
						Average rebate for women	\$1,732.17	\$1,296.15
						Average rebate for men	\$1,180.05	\$1,011.95

	Contributions	Candidate Contribu	Expenses	Eligible Expenses	% Of Vote	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$10,000	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$6000	
Deh Cho								
Michael McLeod	\$6,418.61	\$268.61	\$6,418.61	\$268.61	36.00%	\$134.31	\$134.31	
Michael Nadli	\$3,090.00	\$1,500.00	\$3,741.78	\$2,151.78	64.00%	\$1,075.89	\$1,075.89	
Frame Lake								
Wendy Bisaro	\$18,375.76	\$12,221.76	\$18,375.76	\$12,221.76	55.00%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	6110.88
Bernard Leblanc	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$3,462.02	\$3,262.02	5.00%	\$1,631.01	\$1,631.01	
Duff Spence	\$7,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$9,051.10	\$3,551.10	40.00%	\$1,775.55	\$1,775.55	
Great Slave								
Glen Abernethy	\$20,517.37	\$4,372.37	\$20,501.19	\$4,356.19	64.00%	\$2,178.10	\$2,178.10	
Patrick Scott	\$8,836.00	\$1,350.00	\$8,698.42	\$1,212.42	36.00%	\$606.21	\$606.21	
Hay River North								
Robert Bouchard	\$12,600.00	\$1,500.00	\$13,201.80	\$2,101.80	48.00%	\$1,050.90	\$1,050.90	
Roy Courtoreille	\$5,256.65	\$1,498.49	\$6,372.64	\$2,614.48	35.00%	\$1,307.24	\$1,307.24	
Beatrice Lepine	\$5,195.99	\$4,045.99	\$5,195.99	\$4,045.99	17.00%	\$2,023.00	\$2,023.00	
Hay River South								
Jane Groenewegen	\$17,570.17	\$7,309.17	\$17,570.17	\$7,309.17	58.00%	\$3,654.59	\$3,000.00	
Marc Miltenberger	\$14,160.00	\$1,500.00	\$14,160.00	\$1,500.00	42.00%	\$750.00	\$750.00	
Inuvik Boot Lake								
Grant Gowans	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,967.12	\$2,967.12	12.00%	\$1,483.56	\$1,483.56	
Chris Larocque	\$12,800.00	\$0.00	\$5,339.40	-\$7,460.60	42.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Alfred Moses	\$900.00	\$0.00	\$1,828.67	\$928.67	43.00%	\$464.34	\$464.34	
Paul Voudrach	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,510.61	\$2,510.61	3.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Inuvik Twin Lakes								
Robert C. McLeod	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Kam Lake								
Victor Mercredi	\$4,360.00	\$0.00	\$5,073.95	\$713.95	8.00%	\$356.98	\$356.98	
Dave Ramsay	\$18,750.00	\$0.00	\$18,302.08	-\$447.92	65.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Darwin Rudkevitch	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,906.20	\$7,906.20	22.00%	\$3,953.10	\$3,000.00	
Bryan Sutherland	\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00	5.00%	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	
Mackenzie Delta								
Frederick Blake Jr.	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,045.68	\$45.68	31.00%	\$22.84	\$22.84	
Mary Clark	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$600.00	\$400.00	14.00%	\$200.00	\$200.00	
Taig Connell	\$700.00	\$0.00	\$8,242.84	\$7,542.84	24.00%	\$3,771.42	\$3,000.00	
Glenna Hansen	\$1,478.30	\$0.00	\$1,541.80	\$63.50	11.00%	\$31.75	\$31.75	
Eugene Pascal	\$670.05	\$670.05	\$670.05	\$670.05	20.00%	\$335.03	\$335.03	
Monfwi								
Jackson Lafferty	\$14,688.76	\$1,500.00	\$15,956.35	\$2,767.59	55.00%	\$1,383.80	\$1,383.80	

Bertha Rabesca-Zoe	\$10,132.06	\$1,739.83	\$10,132.06	\$1,739.83	45.00%	\$869.92	\$869.92	
Nahendeh								
Kevin Menicoche	\$16,795.35	\$0.00	\$18,477.66	\$1,682.31	77.00%	\$841.16	\$841.16	
Bertha Norwegian	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$1,222.44	\$1,022.44	23.00%	\$511.22	\$511.22	
Nunakput								
Jackie Jacobson	\$5,100.00	\$0.00	\$6,112.00	\$1,012.00	61.00%	\$506.00	\$506.00	
Eddie Dillon	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	39.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Range Lake								
Daryl Dolynny	\$20,484.99	\$1,500.00	\$27,144.84	\$8,159.85	39.00%	\$4,079.93	\$3,000.00	
Beaton Mackenzie	\$1,100.00	\$0.00	\$7,769.02	\$6,669.02	23.00%	\$3,334.51	\$3,000.00	
Norman Smith	\$3,170.92	\$170.92	\$3,170.92	\$170.92	9.00%	\$85.46	\$85.46	
David Wasylciw	\$3,720.00	\$1,500.00	\$11,109.58	\$8,889.58	29.00%	\$4,444.79	\$3,000.00	
Sahtu								
Rocky Norwegian	\$2,200.00	\$0.00	\$2,415.69	\$215.69	40.00%	\$107.85	\$107.85	
Norman Yakeleya	\$3,800.05	\$0.00	\$4,135.85	\$335.80	60.00%	\$167.90	\$167.90	
Thebacha								
Jeannie Marie-Jewell	\$5,250.00	\$800.00	\$7,472.31	\$3,022.31	22.00%	\$1,511.16	\$1,511.16	
J. Michael Miltenberger	\$7,555.00	\$0.00	\$7,405.97	-\$149.03	43.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Peter Martselos	\$2,950.00	\$0.00	\$5,649.16	\$2,699.16	35.00%	\$1,349.58	\$1,349.58	
Tu Nedhe-Wiilideh								
Tom Beaulieu	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Yellowknife Centre								
Arlene Hache	\$7,850.00	\$1,500.00	\$10,542.56	\$4,192.56	42.00%	\$2,096.28	\$2,096.28	
Robert Hawkins	\$27,100.82	\$900.00	\$27,451.44	\$1,250.62	58.00%	\$625.31	\$625.31	
Weledeh								
Bob Bromley	\$16,855.00	\$0.00	\$11,814.47	-\$5,040.53	89.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Mark Bogan	\$151.36	\$151.36	\$151.36	\$151.36	11.00%	\$75.68	\$75.68	
Yellowknife South								
Robert R. McLeod	\$6,100.00	\$0.00	\$5,381.73	-\$718.27	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
						\$55,396.31	\$48,158.03	
						Average rebate for women	\$1,766.43	\$1,471.48
						Average rebate for men	\$1,039.43	\$918.81

	Contributions	Candidate Contribu	Expenses	Eligible Expenses	% Of Vote	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$10,000	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$6000	
Deh Cho								
Michael McLeod	\$2,438.29	\$938.29	\$1,538.29	\$38.29	100.00%	\$19.15	\$19.15	
Frame Lake								
Wendy Bisaro	\$20,812.99	\$10,478.10	\$20,812.99	\$10,478.10	56.05%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	5239.05
Jeff Groenewegen	\$3,158.00	\$1,500.00	\$3,161.31	\$1,503.31	19.74%	\$751.66	\$751.66	
Chris Johnston	\$26,327.53	\$9,327.53	\$26,327.53	\$9,327.53	23.34%	\$4,663.77	\$3,000.00	
Great Slave								
Glen Abernethy	\$16,670.00	\$1,500.00	\$13,434.06	-\$1,735.94	43.58%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Doug Ritchie	\$12,505.68	\$1,500.00	\$19,707.67	\$8,701.99	26.72%	\$4,351.00	\$3,000.00	
Beaton Mackenzie	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$7,058.36	\$6,558.36	13.10%	\$3,279.18	\$3,000.00	
Christopher Hunt	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$2,719.52	\$2,219.52	13.36%	\$1,109.76	\$1,109.76	
Mark Bogan	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$222.60	\$222.60	2.72%	\$0.00	\$0.00	111.3
Hay River North								
Vince McKay	\$9,412.93	\$1,500.00	\$9,680.66	\$1,767.73	38.93%	\$883.87	\$883.87	
Paul Delorey	\$11,768.73	\$240.08	\$11,768.73	\$240.08	60.83%	\$120.04	\$120.04	
Hay River South								
Jane Groenewegen	\$13,100.00	\$1,500.00	\$19,434.46	\$7,834.46	50.72%	\$3,917.23	\$3,000.00	
Marc Miltenberger	\$16,650.00	\$1,500.00	\$24,242.88	\$9,092.88	46.04%	\$4,546.44	\$3,000.00	
Greg McMeekin	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	1.20%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Inuvik Boot Lake								
Floyd Roland	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Inuvik Twin Lakes								
Robert C. McLeod	\$5,950.00	\$0.00	\$4,870.39	-\$1,079.61	53.78%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Denise Kurszewski	\$7,200.00	\$1,500.00	\$8,627.05	\$2,927.05	45.87%	\$1,463.53	\$1,463.53	
Kam Lake								
Brad Enge	\$9,450.00	\$0.00	\$10,631.21	\$1,181.21	19.19%	\$590.61	\$590.61	
Dave Ramsay	\$13,350.00	\$0.00	\$13,071.76	-\$278.24	79.51%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Mackenzie Delta								
David Krutko	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,426.61	-\$1,573.39	50.33%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Mary Clark	\$750.00	\$0.00	\$1,152.84	\$402.84	27.24%	\$201.42	\$201.42	
Donald Robert	\$350.00	\$0.00	\$1,055.41	\$705.41	21.93%	\$352.71	\$352.71	
Monfwi								
Jackson Lafferty	\$13,368.93	\$1,051.44	\$13,368.93	\$1,051.44	53.17%	\$525.72	\$525.72	
Henry Zoe	\$4,630.00	\$0.00	\$4,629.93	-\$0.07	45.45%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Nahendeh								
Kevin Menicoche	\$17,036.93	\$1,500.00	\$28,813.50	\$13,276.57	61.30%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	6638.29
Kenya Norwegian	\$2,200.00	\$0.00	\$3,073.06	\$873.06	7.83%	\$436.53	\$436.53	
Robert Hanna	\$300.00	\$0.00	\$2,929.51	\$2,629.51	7.94%	\$1,314.76	\$1,314.76	
Arnold Hope	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,624.47	\$2,624.47	22.71%	\$1,312.24	\$1,312.24	
Nunakput								
Jackie Jacobson	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$20,572.24	\$20,572.24	40.92%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	10286.12
Eddie Dillon	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,964.80	\$1,964.80	21.85%	\$982.40	\$982.40	
Vince Teddy	\$800.00	\$0.00	\$1,196.00	\$396.00	23.08%	\$198.00	\$198.00	
Calvin Pokiak	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,470.21	\$470.21	11.38%	\$235.11	\$235.11	
Range Lake								
Sandy Lee	\$17,102.93	\$1,500.00	\$17,816.60	\$2,213.67	72.59%	\$1,106.84	\$1,106.84	
Ashley Geraghty	\$2,850.00	\$1,500.00	\$9,754.67	\$8,404.67	27.03%	\$4,202.34	\$3,000.00	
Sahtu								
Norman Yakeleya	\$3,576.52	\$0.00	\$2,867.90	-\$708.62	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Thebacha								
Jeannie Marie-Jewell	\$2,410.00	\$0.00	\$2,415.00	\$5.00	16.62%	\$2.50	\$2.50	
J. Michael Miltenberger	\$6,300.00	\$0.00	\$5,598.13	-\$701.87	44.81%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Peter Martselos	\$6,475.00	\$0.00	\$6,472.91	-\$2.09	37.47%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Tu Nedhe-Willideh								
Tom Beaulieu	\$6,435.00	\$0.00	\$6,435.98	\$0.98	52.72%	\$0.49	\$0.49	
Raymond Simon	\$980.50	\$0.00	\$980.50	\$0.00	5.44%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Andrew Butler	\$1,189.32	\$1,189.32	\$1,189.32	\$1,189.32	1.26%	\$0.00	\$0.00	594.66
Steve Ellis	\$6,240.00	\$0.00	\$5,955.91	-\$284.09	36.61%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
James McPherson	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,198.39	\$2,198.39	1.26%	\$0.00	\$0.00	1099.2
Bobby Villeneuve	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,345.82	\$1,345.82	2.51%	\$0.00	\$0.00	672.91
Yellowknife Centre								
Sue Glowach	\$12,006.87	\$1,500.00	\$29,165.50	\$18,658.63	27.65%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	9329.32
Robert Hawkins					46.09%	\$0.00		
Ben McDonald			Statements not available		21.86%			
Bryan Sutherland					3.11%	\$0.00	0	
Weledeh								
Bob Bromley	\$22,858.88	\$1,236.69	\$22,858.88	\$1,236.69	43.07%	\$618.35	\$618.35	
Carol Morin	\$9,737.87	\$4,727.32	\$9,737.87	\$4,727.32	2.81%	\$0.00	\$0.00	2363.66
Jonas Sangris	\$15,986.70	\$0.00	\$15,986.40	-\$0.30	20.13%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Andy Wong	\$19,020.00	\$1,120.00	\$19,020.00	\$1,120.00	33.75%	\$560.00	\$560.00	

Yellowknife South

Robert R. McLeod	\$13,302.00	\$1,500.00	\$24,844.42	\$13,042.42	61.46%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	6521.21
Amy Hacala	\$19,850.00	\$1,500.00	\$26,157.71	\$7,807.71	31.70%	\$3,903.86	\$3,000.00	
Garett Cochrane	\$2,099.00	\$0.00	\$2,099.30	\$0.30	6.50%	\$0.15	\$0.15	
						\$62,745.58	\$45,785.69	
					Average rebate for women	\$2,103.19	\$1,521.08	
					Average rebate for men	\$1,036.77	\$780.81	

	Contributions	Candidate Contribu	Expenses	Eligible Expenses	% Of Vote	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$10,000	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$6000		
Deh Cho									
Ronald Bonnetrouge	\$2,271.64	\$0.00	\$2,271.64	\$0.00	37.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Lyle Fabian	\$1,396.14	\$0.00	\$1,918.35	\$522.21	8.00%	\$261.11	\$261.11		
Michael Nadli	\$2,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$3,456.25	\$2,956.25	40.00%	\$1,478.13	\$1,478.13		
Gregory Nyull	\$2,100.00	\$0.00	\$2,718.65	\$618.65	14.00%	\$309.33	\$309.33		
Frame Lake									
Roy Erasmus Sr.	\$12,260.60	\$919.93	\$12,260.00	\$919.33	21.00%	\$459.67	\$459.67		
Jan Fullerton	\$13,762.31	\$8,089.81	\$13,762.31	\$8,089.81	26.00%	\$4,044.91	\$3,000.00		
Kevin O'Reilly	\$9,245.20	\$1,500.00	\$17,862.43	\$10,117.23	28.00%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	5058.62	
David Wasylciw	\$8,825.00	\$900.00	\$8,781.34	\$856.34	24.00%	\$428.17	\$428.17		
Great Slave									
Glen Abernethy	\$12,492.37	\$2,872.37	\$9,153.47	-\$466.53	79.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Chris Clarke	\$1,100.00	\$0.00	\$1,929.93	\$829.93	21.00%	\$414.97	\$414.97		
Hay River North									
Robert Bouchard	\$8,540.00	\$1,500.00	\$11,273.88	\$4,233.88	35.00%	\$2,116.94	\$2,116.94		
Karen Felker	\$2,670.00	\$0.00	\$4,592.64	\$1,922.64	12.00%	\$961.32	\$961.32		
Rocky (RJ) Simpson	\$7,605.79	\$3,285.96	\$7,605.79	\$3,285.96	53.00%	\$1,642.98	\$1,642.98		
Hay River South									
Jane Groenewegen	\$9,550.00	\$0.00	\$20,064.20	\$10,514.20	35.00%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	5257.1	**note: \$6000 from candidate owned businesses
Wally Schumann	\$3,410.00	\$1,500.00	\$15,130.97	\$13,220.97	47.00%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	6610.49	
Brian Willows	\$2,167.64	\$1,202.13	\$2,167.64	\$1,202.13	18.00%	\$601.07	\$601.07		
Inuvik Boot Lake									
Alfred Moses	\$160.00	\$0.00	\$3,340.92	\$3,180.92	88.00%	\$1,590.46	\$1,590.46		
Desmond Loreen	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$320.51	\$70.51	11.00%	\$35.26	\$35.26		
Inuvik Twin Lakes									
Jimmy Kalinek	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,129.51	\$1,129.51	40.00%	\$564.76	\$564.76		
Robert C. McLeod	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,830.72	\$330.72	60.00%	\$165.36	\$165.36		
Kam Lake									
Dave Ramsay	\$23,900.00	\$3,000.00	\$22,787.15	\$1,887.15	42.00%	\$943.58	\$943.58		
Kieron Testart	\$11,410.00	\$0.00	\$12,446.59	\$1,036.59	58.00%	\$518.30	\$518.30		
Mackenzie Delta									
Frederick Blake Jr.	\$2,600.00	\$0.00	\$1,900.84	-\$699.16	48.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
William Firth	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,050.78	\$1,050.78	21.00%	\$525.39	\$525.39		
David Krutko	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	13.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Norman Snowshoe	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,949.54	\$3,949.54	18.00%	\$1,974.77	\$1,974.77		
Monfwi									
Jackson Lafferty	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Nahendeh									
Rosemary Gill	\$5,233.25	\$0.00	\$5,517.37	\$284.12	20.00%	\$142.06	\$142.06		
Arnold Hope	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,071.28	\$1,071.28	2.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Kevin Menicoche	\$7,087.62	\$1,326.72	\$7,087.62	\$1,326.72	14.00%	\$663.36	\$663.36		
Deneze Nakehk'o	\$6,355.00	\$0.00	\$8,426.18	\$2,071.18	13.00%	\$1,035.59	\$1,035.59		
Dennis Nelner	\$1,750.00	\$0.00	\$3,117.17	\$1,367.17	1.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Randy Sibbeston	\$5,910.00	\$1,500.00	\$9,174.81	\$4,764.81	20.00%	\$2,382.41	\$2,382.41		
Shane Thompson	\$7,075.00	\$0.00	\$8,525.57	\$1,450.57	29.00%	\$725.29	\$725.29		
Nunakput									
Ethel-Jean Gruben	\$1,700.00	\$0.00	\$3,311.44	\$1,611.44	23.00%	\$805.72	\$805.72		
Jackie Jacobson	\$1,974.80	\$0.00	\$4,006.40	\$2,031.60	30.00%	\$1,015.80	\$1,015.80		
Robert Kuptana	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,740.26	\$1,740.26	5.00%	\$870.13	\$870.13		
Herbert Nakimayak	\$2,062.20	\$1,652.70	\$2,062.20	\$1,652.70	30.00%	\$826.35	\$826.35		

John Stuart Jr.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	11.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Range Lake								
Caroline Cochrane	\$10,135.08	\$1,500.00	\$17,265.71	\$8,630.63	50.00%	\$4,315.32	\$3,000.00	
Daryl Dolynny	\$14,749.06	\$1,336.53	\$16,516.81	\$3,104.28	50.00%	\$1,552.14	\$1,552.14	
Sahtu								
Paul Andrew	\$7,605.74	\$0.00	\$7,205.25	-\$400.49	25.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Yvonne Doolittle	\$4,499.28	\$0.00	\$7,270.26	\$2,770.98	26.00%	\$1,385.49	\$1,385.49	
Daniel McNeely	\$5,848.13	\$1,309.67	\$5,848.13	\$1,309.67	29.00%	\$654.84	\$654.84	
Judy Tutcho	\$3,219.27	\$0.00	\$2,969.27	-\$250.00	19.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Thebacha								
Don Jacque	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,711.88	\$5,711.88	18.00%	\$2,855.94	\$2,855.94	
J. Michael Miltenberger	\$8,700.00	\$0.00	\$8,199.15	-\$500.85	38.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Louis Sebert	\$8,105.70	\$5,795.70	\$8,105.70	\$5,795.70	43.00%	\$2,897.85	\$2,897.85	
Tu Nedhe-Wiilideh								
Tom Beaulieu	\$14,124.99	\$0.00	\$15,647.07	\$1,522.08	70.00%	\$761.04	\$761.04	
Richard Edjericon	\$4,840.00	\$0.00	\$10,407.52	\$5,567.52	30.00%	\$2,783.76	\$2,783.76	
Yellowknife Centre								
Julie Green	\$21,300.00	\$1,500.00	\$21,133.75	\$1,333.75	54.00%	\$666.88	\$666.88	
Robert Hawkins	\$16,850.00	\$1,500.00	\$19,475.76	\$4,125.76	45.00%	\$2,062.88	\$2,062.88	
Yellowknife North								
Edwin Castillo	\$5,300.00	\$1,950.00	\$10,767.17	\$7,417.17	12.00%	\$3,708.59	\$3,000.00	
Sean Erasmus	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	1.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Ben Nind	\$5,750.00	\$1,500.00	\$5,209.62	\$959.62	17.00%	\$479.81	\$479.81	
Cory Vanthuyne	\$20,109.67	\$13,364.67	\$19,986.03	\$13,241.03	36.00%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$6,620.52
Dan Wong	\$13,960.00	\$1,500.00	\$21,852.60	\$9,392.60	34.00%	\$4,696.30	\$3,000.00	
Yellowknife South								
Robert R. McLeod	\$18,350.00	\$0.00	\$17,570.84	-\$779.16	70.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Nigit'stil Norbert	\$3,641.62	\$0.00	\$3,376.18	-\$265.44	26.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Samuel Roland	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$563.91	\$563.91	4.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
			\$162,743.68			\$76,323.95	\$63,558.91	
			Average rebate for women			\$1,732.17	\$1,296.15	
			Average rebate for men			\$1,180.05	\$1,011.95	
			\$56,486.03					

	Contributions	Candidate Contribu	Expenses	Eligible Expenses	% Of Vote	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$10,000	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$6000	
Deh Cho								
Michael McLeod	\$6,418.61	\$268.61	\$6,418.61	\$268.61	36.00%	\$134.31	\$134.31	
Michael Nadli	\$3,090.00	\$1,500.00	\$3,741.78	\$2,151.78	64.00%	\$1,075.89	\$1,075.89	
Frame Lake								
Wendy Bisaro	\$18,375.76	\$12,221.76	\$18,375.76	\$12,221.76	55.00%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	6110.88
Bernard Leblanc	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$3,462.02	\$3,262.02	5.00%	\$1,631.01	\$1,631.01	
Duff Spence	\$7,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$9,051.10	\$3,551.10	40.00%	\$1,775.55	\$1,775.55	
Great Slave								
Glen Abernethy	\$20,517.37	\$4,372.37	\$20,501.19	\$4,356.19	64.00%	\$2,178.10	\$2,178.10	
Patrick Scott	\$8,836.00	\$1,350.00	\$8,698.42	\$1,212.42	36.00%	\$606.21	\$606.21	
Hay River North								
Robert Bouchard	\$12,600.00	\$1,500.00	\$13,201.80	\$2,101.80	48.00%	\$1,050.90	\$1,050.90	
Roy Courtoreille	\$5,256.65	\$1,498.49	\$6,372.64	\$2,614.48	35.00%	\$1,307.24	\$1,307.24	
Beatrice Lepine	\$5,195.99	\$4,045.99	\$5,195.99	\$4,045.99	17.00%	\$2,023.00	\$2,023.00	
Hay River South								
Jane Groenewegen	\$17,570.17	\$7,309.17	\$17,570.17	\$7,309.17	58.00%	\$3,654.59	\$3,000.00	
Marc Miltenberger	\$14,160.00	\$1,500.00	\$14,160.00	\$1,500.00	42.00%	\$750.00	\$750.00	
Inuvik Boot Lake								
Grant Gowans	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,967.12	\$2,967.12	12.00%	\$1,483.56	\$1,483.56	
Chris Larocque	\$12,800.00	\$0.00	\$5,339.40	-\$7,460.60	42.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Alfred Moses	\$900.00	\$0.00	\$1,828.67	\$928.67	43.00%	\$464.34	\$464.34	
Paul Voudrach	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,510.61	\$2,510.61	3.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Inuvik Twin Lakes								
Robert C. McLeod	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Kam Lake								
Victor Mercredi	\$4,360.00	\$0.00	\$5,073.95	\$713.95	8.00%	\$356.98	\$356.98	
Dave Ramsay	\$18,750.00	\$0.00	\$18,302.08	-\$447.92	65.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Darwin Rudkevitch	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,906.20	\$7,906.20	22.00%	\$3,953.10	\$3,000.00	
Bryan Sutherland	\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00	5.00%	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	
Mackenzie Delta								
Frederick Blake Jr.	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,045.68	\$45.68	31.00%	\$22.84	\$22.84	
Mary Clark	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$600.00	\$400.00	14.00%	\$200.00	\$200.00	
Taig Connell	\$700.00	\$0.00	\$8,242.84	\$7,542.84	24.00%	\$3,771.42	\$3,000.00	
Glenna Hansen	\$1,478.30	\$0.00	\$1,541.80	\$63.50	11.00%	\$31.75	\$31.75	
Eugene Pascal	\$670.05	\$670.05	\$670.05	\$670.05	20.00%	\$335.03	\$335.03	
Monfwi								
Jackson Lafferty	\$14,688.76	\$1,500.00	\$15,956.35	\$2,767.59	55.00%	\$1,383.80	\$1,383.80	

Bertha Rabesca-Zoe	\$10,132.06	\$1,739.83	\$10,132.06	\$1,739.83	45.00%	\$869.92	\$869.92
Nahendeh							
Kevin Menicoche	\$16,795.35	\$0.00	\$18,477.66	\$1,682.31	77.00%	\$841.16	\$841.16
Bertha Norwegian	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$1,222.44	\$1,022.44	23.00%	\$511.22	\$511.22
Nunakput							
Jackie Jacobson	\$5,100.00	\$0.00	\$6,112.00	\$1,012.00	61.00%	\$506.00	\$506.00
Eddie Dillon	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	39.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00
Range Lake							
Daryl Dolynny	\$20,484.99	\$1,500.00	\$27,144.84	\$8,159.85	39.00%	\$4,079.93	\$3,000.00
Beaton Mackenzie	\$1,100.00	\$0.00	\$7,769.02	\$6,669.02	23.00%	\$3,334.51	\$3,000.00
Norman Smith	\$3,170.92	\$170.92	\$3,170.92	\$170.92	9.00%	\$85.46	\$85.46
David Wasylciw	\$3,720.00	\$1,500.00	\$11,109.58	\$8,889.58	29.00%	\$4,444.79	\$3,000.00
Sahtu							
Rocky Norwegian	\$2,200.00	\$0.00	\$2,415.69	\$215.69	40.00%	\$107.85	\$107.85
Norman Yakeleya	\$3,800.05	\$0.00	\$4,135.85	\$335.80	60.00%	\$167.90	\$167.90
Thebacha							
Jeannie Marie-Jewell	\$5,250.00	\$800.00	\$7,472.31	\$3,022.31	22.00%	\$1,511.16	\$1,511.16
J. Michael Miltenberger	\$7,555.00	\$0.00	\$7,405.97	-\$149.03	43.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00
Peter Martselos	\$2,950.00	\$0.00	\$5,649.16	\$2,699.16	35.00%	\$1,349.58	\$1,349.58
Tu Nedhe-Wiilideh							
Tom Beaulieu	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00
Yellowknife Centre							
Arlene Hache	\$7,850.00	\$1,500.00	\$10,542.56	\$4,192.56	42.00%	\$2,096.28	\$2,096.28
Robert Hawkins	\$27,100.82	\$900.00	\$27,451.44	\$1,250.62	58.00%	\$625.31	\$625.31
Weledeh							
Bob Bromley	\$16,855.00	\$0.00	\$11,814.47	-\$5,040.53	89.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00
Mark Bogan	\$151.36	\$151.36	\$151.36	\$151.36	11.00%	\$75.68	\$75.68
Yellowknife South							
Robert R. McLeod	\$6,100.00	\$0.00	\$5,381.73	-\$718.27	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00
				\$115,524.98		\$55,396.31	\$48,158.03
				Average rebate for women		\$1,766.43	\$1,471.48
				Average rebate for men		\$1,039.43	\$918.81

\$44,720.23

	Contributions	Candidate Contribu	Expenses	Eligible Expenses	% Of Vote	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$10,000	Eligible Rebate 50% of \$6000	
Deh Cho								
Michael McLeod	\$2,438.29	\$938.29	\$1,538.29	\$38.29	100.00%	\$19.15	\$19.15	
Frame Lake								
Wendy Bisaro	\$20,812.99	\$10,478.10	\$20,812.99	\$10,478.10	56.05%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	5239.05
Jeff Groenewegen	\$3,158.00	\$1,500.00	\$3,161.31	\$1,503.31	19.74%	\$751.66	\$751.66	
Chris Johnston	\$26,327.53	\$9,327.53	\$26,327.53	\$9,327.53	23.34%	\$4,663.77	\$3,000.00	
Great Slave								
Glen Abernethy	\$16,670.00	\$1,500.00	\$13,434.06	-\$1,735.94	43.58%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Doug Ritchie	\$12,505.68	\$1,500.00	\$19,707.67	\$8,701.99	26.72%	\$4,351.00	\$3,000.00	
Beaton Mackenzie	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$7,058.36	\$6,558.36	13.10%	\$3,279.18	\$3,000.00	
Christopher Hunt	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$2,719.52	\$2,219.52	13.36%	\$1,109.76	\$1,109.76	
Mark Bogan	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$222.60	\$222.60	2.72%	\$0.00	\$0.00	111.3
Hay River North								
Vince McKay	\$9,412.93	\$1,500.00	\$9,680.66	\$1,767.73	38.93%	\$883.87	\$883.87	
Paul Delorey	\$11,768.73	\$240.08	\$11,768.73	\$240.08	60.83%	\$120.04	\$120.04	
Hay River South								
Jane Groenewegen	\$13,100.00	\$1,500.00	\$19,434.46	\$7,834.46	50.72%	\$3,917.23	\$3,000.00	
Marc Miltenberger	\$16,650.00	\$1,500.00	\$24,242.88	\$9,092.88	46.04%	\$4,546.44	\$3,000.00	
Greg McMeekin	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	1.20%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Inuvik Boot Lake								
Floyd Roland	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Inuvik Twin Lakes								
Robert C. McLeod	\$5,950.00	\$0.00	\$4,870.39	-\$1,079.61	53.78%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Denise Kurszewski	\$7,200.00	\$1,500.00	\$8,627.05	\$2,927.05	45.87%	\$1,463.53	\$1,463.53	
Kam Lake								
Brad Enge	\$9,450.00	\$0.00	\$10,631.21	\$1,181.21	19.19%	\$590.61	\$590.61	
Dave Ramsay	\$13,350.00	\$0.00	\$13,071.76	-\$278.24	79.51%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Mackenzie Delta								
David Krutko	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,426.61	-\$1,573.39	50.33%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Mary Clark	\$750.00	\$0.00	\$1,152.84	\$402.84	27.24%	\$201.42	\$201.42	
Donald Robert	\$350.00	\$0.00	\$1,055.41	\$705.41	21.93%	\$352.71	\$352.71	
Monfwi								
Jackson Lafferty	\$13,368.93	\$1,051.44	\$13,368.93	\$1,051.44	53.17%	\$525.72	\$525.72	
Henry Zoe	\$4,630.00	\$0.00	\$4,629.93	-\$0.07	45.45%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Nahendeh								
Kevin Menicoche	\$17,036.93	\$1,500.00	\$28,813.50	\$13,276.57	61.30%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	6638.29
Kenya Norwegian	\$2,200.00	\$0.00	\$3,073.06	\$873.06	7.83%	\$436.53	\$436.53	
Robert Hanna	\$300.00	\$0.00	\$2,929.51	\$2,629.51	7.94%	\$1,314.76	\$1,314.76	
Arnold Hope	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,624.47	\$2,624.47	22.71%	\$1,312.24	\$1,312.24	
Nunakput								
Jackie Jacobson	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$20,572.24	\$20,572.24	40.92%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	10286.12
Eddie Dillon	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,964.80	\$1,964.80	21.85%	\$982.40	\$982.40	
Vince Teddy	\$800.00	\$0.00	\$1,196.00	\$396.00	23.08%	\$198.00	\$198.00	
Calvin Pokiak	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,470.21	\$470.21	11.38%	\$235.11	\$235.11	
Range Lake								
Sandy Lee	\$17,102.93	\$1,500.00	\$17,816.60	\$2,213.67	72.59%	\$1,106.84	\$1,106.84	
Ashley Geraghty	\$2,850.00	\$1,500.00	\$9,754.67	\$8,404.67	27.03%	\$4,202.34	\$3,000.00	
Sahtu								
Norman Yakeleya	\$3,576.52	\$0.00	\$2,867.90	-\$708.62	100.00%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Thebacha								
Jeannie Marie-Jewell	\$2,410.00	\$0.00	\$2,415.00	\$5.00	16.62%	\$2.50	\$2.50	
J. Michael Miltenberger	\$6,300.00	\$0.00	\$5,598.13	-\$701.87	44.81%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Peter Martselos	\$6,475.00	\$0.00	\$6,472.91	-\$2.09	37.47%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Tu Nedhe-Willideh								
Tom Beaulieu	\$6,435.00	\$0.00	\$6,435.98	\$0.98	52.72%	\$0.49	\$0.49	
Raymond Simon	\$980.50	\$0.00	\$980.50	\$0.00	5.44%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Andrew Butler	\$1,189.32	\$1,189.32	\$1,189.32	\$1,189.32	1.26%	\$0.00	\$0.00	594.66
Steve Ellis	\$6,240.00	\$0.00	\$5,955.91	-\$284.09	36.61%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
James McPherson	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,198.39	\$2,198.39	1.26%	\$0.00	\$0.00	1099.2
Bobby Villeneuve	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,345.82	\$1,345.82	2.51%	\$0.00	\$0.00	672.91
Yellowknife Centre								
Sue Glowach	\$12,006.87	\$1,500.00	\$29,165.50	\$18,658.63	27.65%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	9329.32
Robert Hawkins					46.09%	\$0.00		
Ben McDonald			Statements not available		21.86%			
Bryan Sutherland					3.11%	\$0.00	0	
Weledeh								
Bob Bromley	\$22,858.88	\$1,236.69	\$22,858.88	\$1,236.69	43.07%	\$618.35	\$618.35	
Carol Morin	\$9,737.87	\$4,727.32	\$9,737.87	\$4,727.32	2.81%	\$0.00	\$0.00	2363.66
Jonas Sangris	\$15,986.70	\$0.00	\$15,986.40	-\$0.30	20.13%	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Andy Wong	\$19,020.00	\$1,120.00	\$19,020.00	\$1,120.00	33.75%	\$560.00	\$560.00	

Yellowknife South

Robert R. McLeod	\$13,302.00	\$1,500.00	\$24,844.42	\$13,042.42	61.46%	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	6521.21
Amy Hacala	\$19,850.00	\$1,500.00	\$26,157.71	\$7,807.71	31.70%	\$3,903.86	\$3,000.00	
Garett Cochrane	\$2,099.00	\$0.00	\$2,099.30	\$0.30	6.50%	\$0.15	\$0.15	
						\$62,745.58	\$45,785.69	
				Average rebate for women		\$2,103.19	\$1,521.08	
				Average rebate for men		\$1,036.77	\$780.81	

David Wasylciw
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david@wasylciw.com

September 21, 2020

Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures
Government of the Northwest Territories
PO Box 1320
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9

Dear Standing Committee Members,

Re: Review of the Report of the Chief Electoral Officer on the Administration of the 2019 General Election

Thank you very much for soliciting feedback from stakeholders regarding the 2019 general election. Overall, the general administration of the election seemed to go well and was without significant flaws, although there is always room for improvement.

This submission includes overarching comments about the election and electoral policy in the NWT, as well as feedback and recommendation from the election itself. Finally, I have also included a number of comments regarding the Report of the Chief Electoral Officer on the Administration of the 2019 General Election.

Judging the success of an election is a difficult thing - If it is measured by complaints, or by the number of votes cast the 2019 general election was a success. However, if measured by media coverage and concerns the results from 2019 are more mixed. Controversially, online voting was added as a voting option to the election before any public conversation had happened about standards, security or need. Connectivity in the NWT has a long way to go before being universal and we need to ensure that equity in voting opportunity exists for all residents. At the same time, by hosting candidate biographies, Elections NWT, has started to take on a larger role in the election beyond their core mandate of just running independent elections. Advanced voting opportunities were massively expanded which can have significant impact on campaigns – especially for non-incumbent candidates.

This election again Also of continuing concern is that the mandate of Elections NWT continues to not include getting more candidates running, encouraging and simplify the process of

running or making elections more accessible to candidates. For the past number of elections, while there have been minor improvements to the campaign process there have been no significant efforts undertaken to encourage more candidates of all types. This needs to change.

Thank you for taking the time to review submissions and if you have any questions or would like to follow up on any of the issued I raised please feel free to contact me at david@wasylciw.com or 867-446-3059.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Wasylciw', written in a cursive style.

David Wasylciw

Submission to the Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures regarding the 2019 General Election

Summary of Recommendations:

1. Maintain requirement for at least two electors eligible to vote in the district be present for vote counting.
2. No additional restrictions should be placed on who is eligible to stand as a candidate.
3. The legislation should ban the act of taking photos or videos, but not specific device usage.
4. Rather than simply allowing a definition, the legislation should specify by which means (in-person, mail, electronically, etc) that this [submission of reports] would be allowed.
5. Clarify the scope and mandate of Elections NWT to ensure that they are involved in maintaining the integrity of election operations, but not the politics.
6. These sections [regarding multidistrict polls] should be left in the Act to provide the option in future elections.
7. Rather than creating the online ballot of a 'special class' of ballots, the Act could likely just maintain the definition of absentee ballots referring to any ballot not in person.
8. The Act should specify security requirements and standards that would apply to online voting, as well require that necessary regulations be created.
9. The eligibility requirement should be reduced further to 4 months, or any resident.
10. Allow voters to vote at any polling station in the territory.
11. The NWT should undertake an enumeration prior to the 2023 election.
12. Clarify privacy rules that apply to candidates and campaigns with election related personal information.
13. The 19th Assembly (...) ensure that the specific amendments that make it to the [Elections] Act face the same consultation and review as all other legislation.
14. Require voting in the Office of the Returning Officer use the same ballots as voting on election day
15. Study the impact of expanded voting opportunities on election campaigns
16. Change Mail-In Ballots from needing to be received by the day of the election to needing to be post-marked by the day of the election
17. Enhance Election Day Advertising/Signage
18. Ensure Accessible Poll Locations
19. Elections NWT should run open sessions for all potential candidates and/or agents that would provide the opportunity to give general information about the process and inform them of Election Act changes between elections.

Detailed Feedback and Comments

Response to the Report of the 2019 Territorial General Election

- **Election Reporting**

- The Report of the 2019 Territorial General Election is a difficult document to read with many redundant recommendations and various charts/percentages comparing numbers that seem to be based on separate figures.
- The high number of recommendations that are all the same recommend make it difficult to discern between recommendations. Many of the recommendations seem to be the same recommendation - i.e. 13, 15, 17 – 23 are all actually the removal of public witnesses to the vote counting. This format makes the report confusing to review.
- The numbers display at times are shown in comparison to other numbers that are developed from a different base which stresses the need to ensure that all data used for charts or other graphics, is publicly available for analysis.
- Additionally, the 2019 Report comes to a number of conclusions about voter turnout, online access and other important issues without any associated research. These are definitely issues that deserve study and during the period between elections I would encourage the Assembly to provide the proper funds and resources to Elections NWT to undertake that research, but caution should be taken when drawing conclusions about the reasons for particular trends.

- **Removal of Ballot Counting Witnesses (Recommendations 13, 15, 17-23)**

- Removing the idea of outside witnesses from the ballot counting process – other than paid staff or campaign workers, seems to be based on efficiency rather than public trust in the system. Contrary to the Rationale provided in the Report having members of the public from riding observe the vote count does not undermine the integrity of Election NWT staff, what it does is affirm the right and role of the public in the counting procedure. Our democratic elections are meant to be open and ensuring that outside individuals are there to observe the count reinforces that social contract that the people have with their government. Turning it into a paid position for reasons of efficiency changes the entire dynamic and public check and balance on the system. These changes should not be enacted, and the Assembly should **(1) maintain requirement for at least two electors eligible to vote in the district be present for vote counting.**

- **Restrictions on Eligibility to Run (Recommendation 9)**
 - This recommendation ties the NWT Elections Act to the *Local Authorities Election Act* and the limitations on running contained within that separate Act. This makes determining eligibility to run more confusing for candidates, as now they must read two pieces of legislation, but it also creates irrelevant restrictions on running. A potential candidate being indebted to a municipality of the GNWT are not generally considered relevant factors in Canada. So long as a candidate is able to attend the Legislative Assembly, residents of the NWT have the right to vote for them as their representative. While, politically speaking, such indebtedness is likely a hindrance on winning an election, banning people who may owe money to a level of government is likely an unconstitutional limitation. **(2) No additional restrictions should be placed on who is eligible to stand as a candidate.**

- **Restrictions on Communication Devices (Recommendation 12)**
 - Expanding the restriction on communication and picture taking devices within the polling station, while also taking about modernizing the election process is tricky. Rather than restrict the use of devices – which is not enforced anyway – restricting the act of taking photos or recording videos should be the focus of this section. While voting it is easy to observe people texting, children playing digital games, etc. Campaign staff that are observing the election process may also have need to use digital communication devices and should not need to leave the poll station to use any such devices. **(3) The legislation should ban the act of taking photos or videos, but not specific device usage.**

- **Initials on Seals (Recommendation 22)**
 - The report recommends additional language be added to the legislation to for the CEO to define in what ways official agents can deliver their financial reports to Elections NWT. As the current legislation simply says deliver, which can be just as open to interpretation. **(4) Rather than simply allowing a definition, the legislation should specify by which means (in-person, mail, electronically, etc) that this would be allowed.**

- **Scope of Elections NWT/Chief Elections Officer (Recommendation 27)**
 - This recommendation speaks to public discourse around elections, methods and other matters than concern the way our government is structured. The recommendation even goes so far as to include two news articles on the subject, but certainly not all media stores regarding the election.

- The concern with this recommendation is that it comments on the electoral system and political environment of the territory which is far outside the scope of Elections NWT's duties. Elections NWT exists as an impartial agency to deliver fair, unbiased and independent elections. As such, while people may complain to Elections NWT about our political system, those same complaints should be directed to MLAs, or simply the public. Any hint of bias regarding our electoral system needs to be avoided by Elections NWT. **(5) Clarify the scope and mandate of Elections NWT to ensure that they are involved in maintaining the integrity of election operations, but not the politics.**

- **Removal of Multi-District Poll (Recommendations 1-21, Division B Recommendations)**
 - The recommendation to remove the multi-district poll from the Elections Act would bind future Chief Elections Officers to the same method of voting as was used in 2019. While not used this time around, multi-district polls have future uses at mine sites, jails or other places that may have limited connectivity. Online voting, while used in 2019, may not always be used, and especially at remote sites in the NWT, may not always even be possible. **(6) These sections should be left in the Act to provide the option in future elections.**

- **Sunsetting Absentee Polls and creating Online Ballots (Recommendations 43-61, Division B Recommendations)**
 - While creating more legislative definition around the procedures of online voting, if it continues, is important, the recommended additions do not seem to do that. **(7) Rather than creating the online ballot of a 'special class' of ballots, the Act could likely just maintain the definition of absentee ballots referring to any ballot not in person.**
 - A much larger concern is that none of the recommended additions for Online Ballots include any language regarding security, audit or openness of the process. In the 2019 election, there were no established rules or regulations regarding the online balloting nor even a public process that provided residents the opportunity to see what model was being used. **(8) The Act should specify security requirements and standards that would apply to online voting, as well require that necessary regulations be created.** This is needed to maintain the high level of public confidence we have in the electoral system.

Additional Recommendations (unrelated to the Report of the 2019 Territorial General Election)

- **Faster eligibility to vote for new residents**
 - Currently, the legislated voter eligibility residency requirement for new residents is set to 6 months which prevents new northerners from voting. This disenfranchises many new residents at each election cycle. **(9) The eligibility requirement should be reduced further to 4 months, or any resident.**

- **Allow voting at any voting location/polling station**
 - Some provinces (i.e. British Columbia) have recently started to allow residents to vote at any polling station. This change would make voting even more accessible to the public, especially those travelling away from home, or who simply attend the wrong polling station (in communities with multiple polling stations). Voters that attend the wrong polling station are unlikely to go to another location, unless they are very dedicated voters. **(10) Allow voters to vote at any polling station in the territory.**

- **Complete an enumeration prior to the next general election**
 - Candidates for all recent elections have expressed issue with the voter list and while “data management” solutions address some of the concerns, there is a constant pressure of additional names on the list. Election lists with inaccurate names on them make turnout numbers difficult to trust, but also make it difficult for candidates to campaign. While every province may engage in “data management” solutions for voters list, some, like Alberta in 2018, have also continued to do enumerations to improve their voter lists. **(11) The NWT should undertake an enumeration prior to the 2023 election.**

- **Enhance privacy rules for personal information held by candidates/campaigns**
 - In an era of ever increasing awareness of personal privacy, the Act creates some restrictions on the use of personal information gathered during the course of an election, but additional restrictions and information provided to campaigns is important. The included recommendations in the report would allow Elections NWT to track e-mail addresses in addition to the data currently collected, and it is unclear of what privacy legislation governs the use of this information by campaigns and what happens to it afterwards. **(12) Clarify privacy rules that apply to candidates and campaigns with election related personal information.**

- **Public consultation in the legislative process**

- After these committee hearing, when amendments to the NWT Elections Act are finally introduced in the Assembly, for whatever reason the Act has no public review or consultation. The changes are introduced and passed without the important step of committee review or public input. **(13) The 19th Assembly should change this practice and ensure that the specific amendments that make it to the Act face the same consultation and review as all other legislation.**

Advance Voting Opportunities

There have been significant changes to advance voting opportunities in recent elections. The changes in opportunities, convenience, and methods significantly change the dynamic of elections in the Northwest Territories. The impact of these changes has never been examined and considered beyond the impact impacts in the election cycle.

For example, with extending advance voting opportunities to immediately after the nomination period closes significantly advantages incumbent candidates.

- **(14) Require voting in the Office of the Returning Officer use the same ballots as voting on election day**

- In the 2019 General Election, voting in the Office of the Returning Officer was available immediately after nominations closed. As a result of this early availability of voting required special write-in ballots without the standard candidate photo or format. This creates an immediately inequality for voters, which should never exist. The ballots used in advance polls, wherever possible, should match the ballots used on election night. There should be no disadvantage to voting in advance, and the *Act* should require that the same ballot be used for voting in the office of the returning officer.

- **(15) Study the impact of expanded voting opportunities on election campaigns**

- By improving the convenience of voting on election day, including the addition of online voting, the need for advance voting should actually be reduced as it enables voters greater convenience to voting on election day itself. By significantly expanding advance voting timelines, Elections NWT has pushed campaigns to happen earlier before nominations even open. This change creates new barriers for non-incumbent candidates.

- **(16) Change Mail-In Ballots from needing to be received by the day of the election to needing to be post-marked by the day of the election**
 - This change delays the certification of the result but is common in other jurisdictions. One of the driving reasons for online voting is that the timeline for mail-in ballots is too short. Candidates have often complained that voters have submitted votes, but due to delays in the mail system, they are not counted. Elsewhere in North America, including British Columbia, mail-in ballots have to be post marked by the day of the election.

Voter Turnout

- **(17) Enhance Election Day Advertising/Signage**
 - In Yellowknife, many of the poll station locations are at local schools. Using schools is an excellent way of highlighting the importance of elections to young people, but it also creates challenges. Many of the schools are hidden from the road (i.e. Range Lake School), or out of the way (Ecole William MacDonald School). In those cases, it would be a good idea to put up road-side signs indicating where the poll station is located. The logistics of putting up signs a day or two in advance should be a feasible way of advertising polling stations.

- **(18) Ensure Accessible Poll Locations**
 - Specifically, the poll location for Frame Lake has been William MacDonald School for a number of elections. This location has been complained about in the past, and the problems remain. It is inaccessible to transit, out of the way and difficult for residents without cars to access. **All voting locations should be easily accessible by transit and be easily accessible on foot.** It is especially important to make sure that the voting locations aren't a barrier to any resident.

Other Issues

- Pre-Election Information for Candidates and Agents
 - **(19) Elections NWT should run open sessions for all potential candidates and/or agents that would provide the opportunity to give general information about the process and inform them of Election Act changes between elections.** Broadly targeted sessions could allow people considering running, or serving as an agent, to understand the process better in advance and likely lead to less process questions or issues with paperwork throughout the campaign period. Elsewhere in Canada political parties would take on this role, but since they do not exist at the territorial level, the same type of service should be provided in a non-partisan fashion.

September 21, 2020

Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures
Government of the Northwest Territories
PO Box 1320
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9

Dear Members of the Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures,

Re: Opportunities for more open and transparent elections

OpenNWT is a non-profit organization that works to make government in the Northwest Territories more open, transparent and accountable. An important part of this goal is how elections are operated. In addition to changes in oversight, we have developed specific recommendations for electoral reform. The following recommendations has been developed to enhance and strengthen our census system, and to provide more accountable, transparent elections. The recommendations are:

Election Operation & Transparency

1. Mandate that Elections NWT follow the principals of open government and has oversight provided by the ATIPP Act
2. Provide election information in an open, machine-readable format
3. Develop standards for consistent election information publishing
4. Mandate that Elections NWT follow the GNWT practice of advertising public procurements and disclosing awarded contracts

Electoral Reform

5. Investigate changing the voting system from “first-past-the-post” to “ranked voting”
6. Implement recall legislation

Improving Campaign Finance Rules and Regulations

7. Implement a reimbursement program for campaign expenses
8. Lower campaign spending limit to \$20,000 and designate an additional \$10,000 travel amount

More information on each of the recommendations is included in the attached submission, and I would be happy to answer any additional questions regarding these recommendations.

Regards,



David Wasyliw
Chair, OpenNWT Inc.

Recommendations to Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures

Election Operation & Transparency

Recommendation 1: Mandate that Elections NWT follow the principals of open government and has oversight provided by the ATIPP Act

This is an overarching recommendation that can be applied to any organization associated with the Legislative Assembly or the Government of the Northwest Territories. Elections NWT should be mandated to follow the principals of open government and open data. The Open Government Partnership's Open Government Declaration¹, as agreed to by Canada and a number of provincial governments seeks to improve the availability of government activities by ensuring that information, including raw data, is published in a timely manner and in formats that easily facilitate reuse by the public. Elections NWT should be covered by the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy (ATIPP) Act, and follow standard practices on providing information.

Recommendation 2: Provide election information in an open, machine-readable format

The Report on the 2019 General Election included a large number of graphs, tables and charts – all without the backup data. This is a problem from a public accountability perspective, but also for future users of the report. When publishing their recommendations Elections NWT should be mandated to publish “open data” records of any data or information that they use. Even the Official Voting Results document, while visually quite pleasing, can be very difficult to access voting result data from. Rather than require individuals develop this information themselves, publishing election results in open, standard formats would enable future users to have improved access.

Recommendation 3: Develop standards for consistent election information publishing

Elections in the NWT can be different than elections in the rest of Canada simply due to our size. Over the years, various election reports have included varying amount of details regarding individual poll results. In some cases, smaller polls have been combined for privacy reasons, and in other cases, Chief Electoral Officers have simply made a decision to change the published information for that particular year. The Act should mandate what information about each poll should be published, and at what size a poll should be combined with another (i.e. under 15 votes). For example, in the 2019 election, online polls were combined with the Special Voting Opportunities even though some ridings saw Online Polls with a considerable number of votes. When there are more than 25 votes at a particular poll, those results should be broken out. Prior to division it was common practice to break out Advance Polls by

¹ Open Government Partnership, <http://www.opengovpartnership.org/about/open-government-declaration>

community (for ridings with multiple communities). The public, and candidates, deserve proper information about elections and it shouldn't change from election to election.

Recommendation 4: Mandate that Elections NWT follow the GNWT practice of advertising public procurements and disclosing awarded contracts

Contracts for services procured by Elections NWT over the past four years seem to have largely been procured by sole sourcing various services. Very few of these contracts have been disclosed in GNWT contracting reports including vital contracts such as those for election data systems, and online voting. Elections NWT ran online a single public procurement process² in the last four years, for an Online Elector Engagement Tool (which became Electorhood)³, although the contract for that service was also never disclosed.

Procurements by public agencies should be run as open competitions wherever possible, but the resulting contracts should always be disclosed. These standard rules should apply to Elections NWT the same as any other government agency.

² https://contracts.opennwt.ca/tenders/?selected_facets=buyer_exact%3AAssembly&sort=fiscal_year&dir=desc

³ <https://contracts.opennwt.ca/tenders/online-elector-engagement-tool/ocds-v9mmex-GNWT1-18-0000001936/>

Electoral Reform

One of the most important parts of how a democracy works is the actual mechanisms behind our elections. In the NWT, we currently utilize a “first past the post” system like the rest of Canada to elect a consensus government that then selects a Premier and Executive Council from amongst those elected. Our unique system of government deserves a better approach to electing candidates that better follows the principals of consensus government.

Recommendation 5: Change the voting system from “first-past-the-post” to “ranked voting”

First, the voting system recommended by OpenNWT, and the most “consensus-like” model of voting, is a called ranked voting. In a ranked voting system, the successful candidate ends up having a majority of the votes in the riding. In this system when residents vote they rank their choices of candidate on the ballot in order of preference. If, after the first count, no candidate achieves 50.1% of the vote, the last place candidate is dropped and the second choices indicated on those votes are applied. This continues until one candidate has a majority of votes in the riding. Similar systems are currently successfully used in democracies around the world.

Since the NWT’s current system of government does not include political parties, systems of proportional vote systems are not applicable. However, counting ballots through a ranked voting system would be similar to the Alternative Vote system used in Australia’s lower house of Parliament and earlier this year, the Government of Ontario passed a bill to modernize municipal elections⁴ which will allow municipalities to use ranked ballot voting as soon as 2018.

Recommendation 6: Implement recall legislation

Second, in our current system, MLAs are able to replace the Speaker, Premier or any Cabinet Minister at any point through a motion in the House. However, the public is unable to replace their MLA between elections. To address this, a number of jurisdictions have adopted recall legislation. Recall legislation provides an avenue for regular citizens to cause a new election in the riding, provided there is a certain amount of (significant) support in the riding. This would be an important enhancement to our consensus system so that the public would be a part of the consensus system, and not removed from it the way we are today.

Currently, British Columbia⁵ is the only jurisdiction in Canada with recall legislation in place, although it has been proposed in Ontario, and Alberta. At least 15 states in the United States have recall legislation

⁴ Ontario Passes Legislation to Allow Ranked Ballot Option for Municipal Elections, <https://news.ontario.ca/mma/en/2016/06/ontario-passes-legislation-to-allow-ranked-ballot-option-for-municipal-elections.html>

⁵ Elections BC, Recall, <http://www.elections.bc.ca/index.php/referendum-plebiscite-recall-initiative/recall/>

in place and the majority of states have recall legislation in place for municipal governments. The threshold for recalling a Member of the Legislative Assembly should be reasonably high (currently 50% of registered voters in BC), this would be an important protection for the voting public. The barrier to usage needs to be set high enough that it is only undertaken in the most serious of circumstances and low enough so that it is an achievable target. While recall legislation is not intended to be used at the drop of a hat, it does ensure that elected officials continue to have the support of their riding; just the same as the Speaker, Premier and members of the Executive Council must keep the support of regular MLAs.

Improving Campaign Finance Rules and Regulations

Campaign financing is another important aspect of elections in the NWT. Financial considerations are often seen as a barrier to running for office, and in general far too often money can be an influencing decision in politics. The recommendations included below seek to reduce the impact of money on elections so that elections become more about the ideas a candidate has rather than how many ads they can afford to run.

Recommendation 7: Implement a reimbursement program for campaign expenses

This issue has been discussed a number of times in recent years. Addressed in the Auxiliary Report of the Chief Electoral Officer on Issues Arising from the 2011 General Election, and in the 18th Assembly's Report on the Review of the Chief Electoral Officer's Report on the Administration of the 2015 Territorial General Election, and in the 18th Assembly's Report on Increasing the Representation of Women in the Legislative Assembly. Various considerations and examinations of the issue indicate that money may be a barrier to becoming a candidate, finally the last document recommended that candidates who receive at least 5 percent of the votes cast in their district be reimbursed up to 50% of eligible expenditures up to a maximum of \$3,000. While since is a very low limit of maximum reimbursement, it still could go a long way to enabling candidates that may not be able to afford to campaign for public office the ability to do so. I would additionally urge MLAs to consider similar programs in other jurisdictions such as Manitoba where 100% of child care expenses can be reimbursed⁶. Making even a limited reimbursement a reality would make the NWT a leader amongst the territories, and more importantly, would increase the viability of campaigning for those may not consider putting their name forward.

Recommendation 8: Lower campaign spending limit to \$20,000 and designate an additional \$10,000 travel amount

The overall expense limit for campaigns has not been examined in some time. Currently set at \$30,000, the cap is reached by few candidates and provides ample room for most campaigns. Often, the argument used for maintaining a high expense limit is inter-community travel for those running in geographically diverse ridings. However, in the 2019 election only one candidate spent more than \$20,000 (in Nunakput), while a few other candidates were slightly below that amount, most were much lower.

The average spending of successful candidates has never been above \$20,000, in fact it is generally under \$15,000 and under \$10,000 when Yellowknife ridings are not considered. This clearly demonstrates that the current expense cap is not a determining factor, nor is it used in the ridings where one would expect it to be most useful. If the expense cap were to be lowered to \$20,000 with an additional \$10,000 travel amount set aside specifically for travel (as Federal campaign law allows for) it limit the impact of spending on the election.

⁶ Elections Manitoba, Reimbursement Program <http://www.electionsmanitoba.ca/en/Finance/Reimbursement>

Online Voting in the 2019 NWT General Election

Observations and recommendations

Aleksander Essex, Ph.D., P.Eng.
[@aTeksessex](mailto:aleksander@teksessex.com)

Bio

Aleksander Essex is an associate professor of software engineering at Western University in Ontario

- Research specialization in cybersecurity and cryptography. Internationally recognized expert in election cybersecurity
- Published peer-reviewed research in this area since 2007
- Studied online voting extensively in Canada and abroad
- Co-authored Toronto's cybersecurity analysis of vendor proposals for online voting
- Regularly invited to share research with election agencies, electoral commissions, legislative committees, municipal councils and associations.

Most recently:

- House of Commons Committee on Procedures (June 2020)
- New South Wales Committee on Electoral Matters (Feb. 2020)



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Online voting in N.W.T. election questioned as recounts set to take place



Territory's chief electoral officer says she's confident in the online voting system

[Hilary Bird](#) · CBC News · Posted: Oct 02, 2019 5:34 PM CT | Last Updated: October 2



- How did the CEO reach a state of confidence?
- Is that confidence justified? Would an independent expert reach a similar conclusion?
- What about the confidence of the electors?

“To ensure the security and integrity of all Elections NWT online environments, and the election process as a whole ... a general Penetration Testing methodology was used.”

Source: CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER'S REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE 2019 TERRITORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

Can a general penetration test ensure security and integrity of the election process as a whole?

No.

Necessary but insufficient:

5 Reasons a Pentest is Not Enough

- **Generic:** Looks at general IT threats, doesn't consider domain-specific requirements, like ballot secrecy
- **Incomplete:** Does not consider key threat actors like insiders, does not consider voter device security
- **Wrong Emphasis:** Tells you about the technology, not whether procedures were followed or whether the results are correct
- **Non-instructive:** Tells you about vulnerabilities. Doesn't tell you what can go wrong and what to do when it does
- **Secret:** Report is not public and was only made available to the committee months *after* the election

“As the public becomes more informed about software, malware and manipulation of technology data systems, they are increasingly interested in knowing exactly how election technology preserves the integrity of our electoral process and the confidentiality of their personal information. For the public to trust the integrity of the electoral process they must be assured that:

- Technology used to cast a vote will accurately count the vote as intended
- Technology used to cast a vote will uphold the secrecy of the vote
- Technology used to tabulate votes will be verifiable and protected from tampering
- Technology used to transmit election results will be verifiable and protected from tampering
- Technology will not result in the breach of their confidential and personal information”

Source: [Report on Ontario's 42nd General Election](#). Elections Ontario, June 7, 2018.

Question: Did the Hitachi report accomplish any of this?



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Fraudulent emails used to cast votes in UCP leadership race, CBC finds

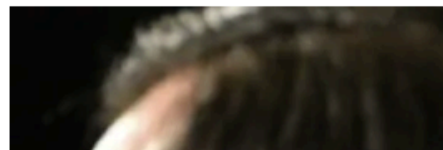


Lists show members had emails
PINs needed to vote



Drew Anderson, Carolyn Dunn, Al

Posted: Apr 10, 2019 11:59 AM M



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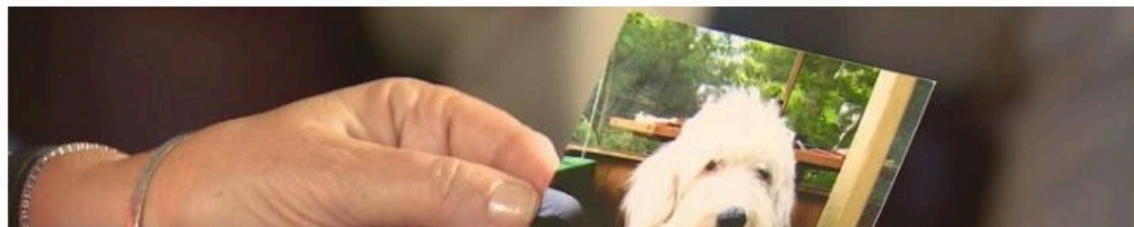
Toronto

Dead dog registered to cast vote in upcoming Mono, Ont. election



Cookie had been gone four years when she was given the chance to participate in local democracy

CBC News · Posted: Oct 11, 2018 5:50 PM ET | Last Updated: October 11, 2018

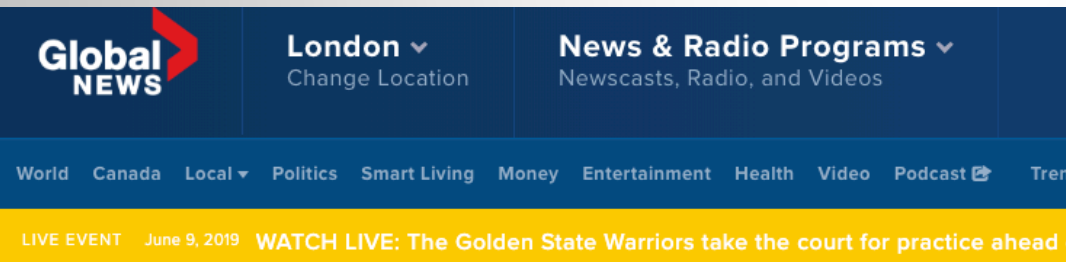


“I don’t have a disaster plan”

—Ontario clerk 6 months before 2018 election



The screenshot shows the CTV News website header with the logo and navigation menu. The main headline reads: **Online election snafus in dozens of Ontario communities raise systemic questions**. The navigation menu includes NEWS, VIDEO, LOCAL, SHOWS, and CTV NEWS CHANNEL. A 'HOT TOPICS' section features David Ortiz.



The screenshot shows the Global News website header. It includes the Global News logo, a 'London' location selector, and a 'News & Radio Programs' dropdown menu. The navigation menu includes World, Canada, Local, Politics, Smart Living, Money, Entertainment, Health, Video, Podcast, and Trending. A yellow banner at the bottom reads: **LIVE EVENT June 9, 2019 WATCH LIVE: The Golden State Warriors take the court for practice ahead of...**



The screenshot shows the CityNews website header with the logo and navigation menu. The main headline reads: **Online voting systems delay election results across Ontario**. The navigation menu includes LOCAL, VIDEO, and CONTACT US.



The snippet shows a news article header with a red 'POLITICS' tag, the date 'October 23, 2018 2:07 pm', and the update time 'Updated: October 24, 2018 12:02 pm'. The main headline reads: **Online voting in 51 Ontario municipalities marred by election-day ‘system load issue’**.



The screenshot shows the The Star website header with the logo and navigation menu. The navigation menu includes WORLD, OPINION, LIFE, SPORTS, ENTERTAINMENT, BUSINESS, and STAR IN...

Online voting causes headaches in 51 Ontario cities and towns

SECURITY OF THE VOTE

Requirement for secrecy **117.** (1) Every person in attendance at a polling station or other place where, under this Act, voting is conducted or votes are counted, shall maintain and aid in the maintaining of secrecy of voting.

Prohibitions (2) No person shall

- (a) at a polling station or other place where, under this Act, voting is conducted or votes are counted,
 - (i) interfere or attempt to interfere with an elector who is marking his or her ballot,
 - (ii) attempt to obtain information as to the candidate for whom any elector is about to vote or has voted, or
 - (iii) attempt to obtain information as to how a person is about to vote or has voted on a plebiscite;
- (b) at the counting of votes, attempt to ascertain the number on the counterfoil of any ballot;
- (c) at the counting of votes, attempt to obtain or communicate any information as to the elector who cast a vote on a particular ballot;
- (d) at any time, communicate any information as to the manner in which any ballot has been marked in his or her presence;
- (e) at any time or place, directly or indirectly, induce or endeavour to induce any elector to show his or her ballot after

Did you know?

The act of voting online requires a voter to send the following information to the voting server:

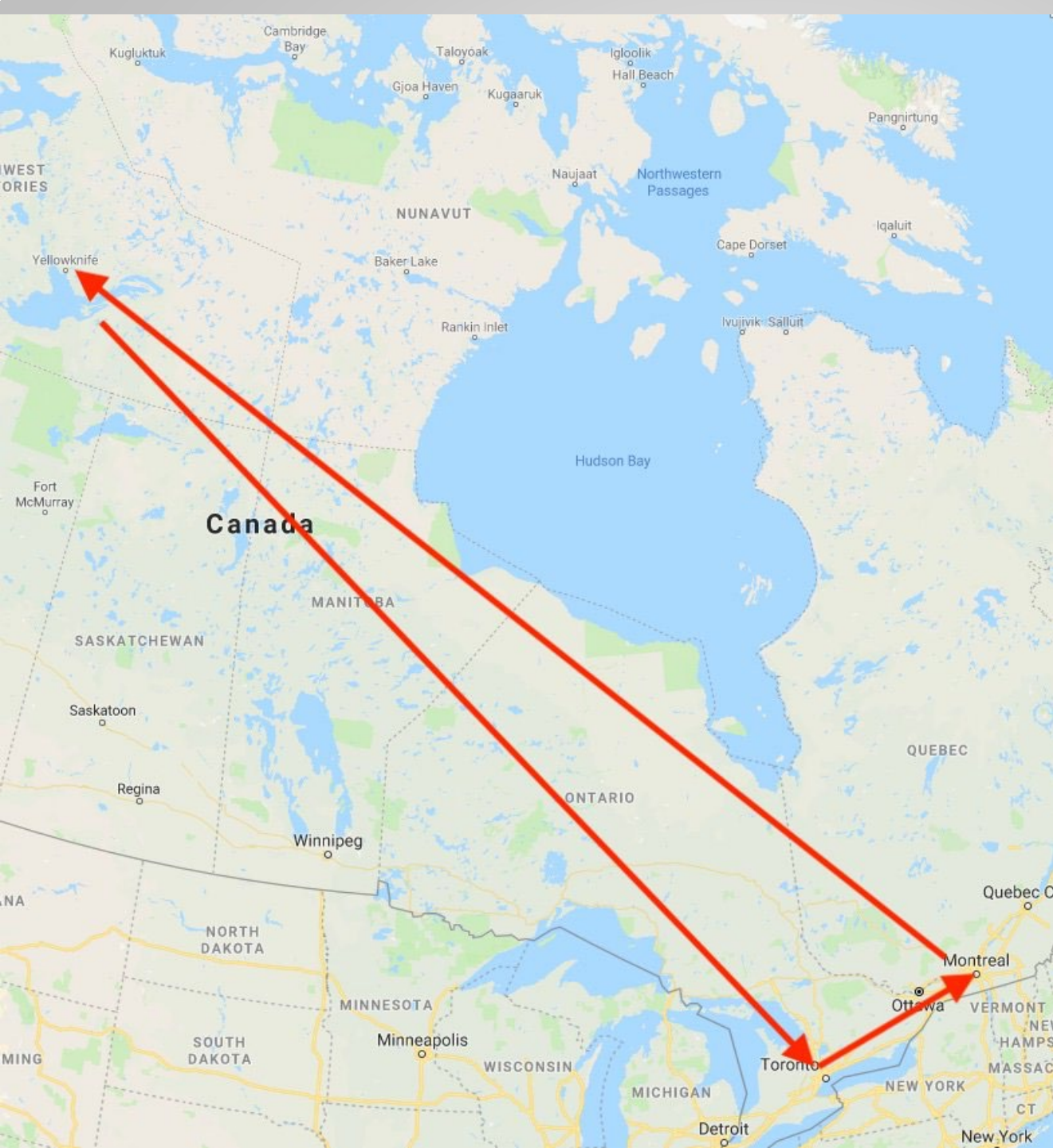
- Elector's identity*
- The candidate for whom the elector has voted

*Either directly or indirectly identifiable from their login information

Re-identification risk

Vendor	Eligible Voters	$k = 1$		$k = 5$	
		Max Affected	% of Eligible	Max Affected	% of Eligible
Dominion	1,323,194	531,758	(40.2%)	1,181,876	(89.3%)
Intelivote	917,733	631,098	(68.8%)	902,177	(98.3%)
Simply Voting	304,479	190,097	(62.4%)	294,912	(96.9%)
Scytl	196,689	15,781	(8.0%)	69,411	(35.3%)
Total	2,742,095	1,368,734	(49.9%)	2,448,376	(89.3%)

49.9% of Ontario's online voters were uniquely re-identifiable by their login credentials



Online elections
are not local
elections



NWT Voter



Feb. 24, 1969

<input type="checkbox"/>	—
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	—



Cloudflare



Feb. 24, 1969

<input type="checkbox"/>	—
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	—

Simply Voting



Feb. 24, 1969

<input type="checkbox"/>	—
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	—



Trust Implications of DDoS Protection in Online Elections

Chris Culnane¹, Mark Eldridge², Aleksander Essex³, and Vanessa Teague⁴

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University of Melbourne

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² School of Computer Science
University of Adelaide

mark.eldridge@student.adelaide.edu.au

³ Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering
University of Western Ontario

aessex@uwo.ca

The Cloudflare Global A

The Cloudflare network spans 200 cities in more th



Your Organization

Online Voting



- Home
- How It Works
- English
- Español
- Français
- Logout Julia

Election 2020

Is it possible to hack a voter's computer?

You may select **one** of the following.

To write-in your vote, select **Write-in** and then type out your choice.

Yes

Yes



USB RUBBER DUCKY

\$49.99

Imagine plugging in a seemingly innocent USB drive into a computer and installing backdoors, exfiltrating documents, or capturing credentials.

With a few well crafted keystrokes anything is possible. If only you had a few minutes, a photographic memory and perfect typing accuracy.

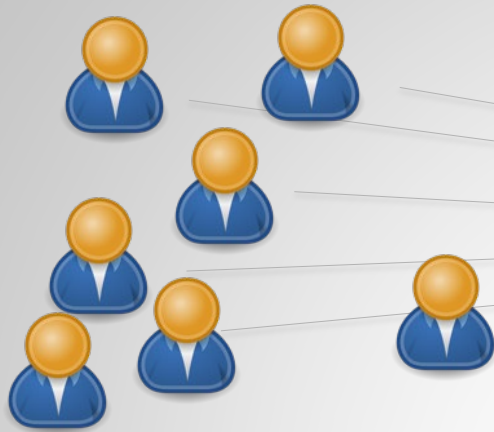
The USB Rubber Ducky injects keystrokes at superhuman speeds, violating the inherent trust computers have in humans by posing as a keyboard.

Inventing keystroke injection in 2010, the USB Rubber Ducky became the must-have pentest tool. With a covert design and simple "Ducky Script" language, this bad USB infiltrates systems and imaginations the world over.

USB RUBBER DUCKY DELUXE	HOTPLUG ATTACK COMBO KIT
\$49.99	\$199.99 (SAVE \$20.00)

- 1 + [ADD TO CART](#)

Voters



Cast ballots

Network/cloud infrastructure



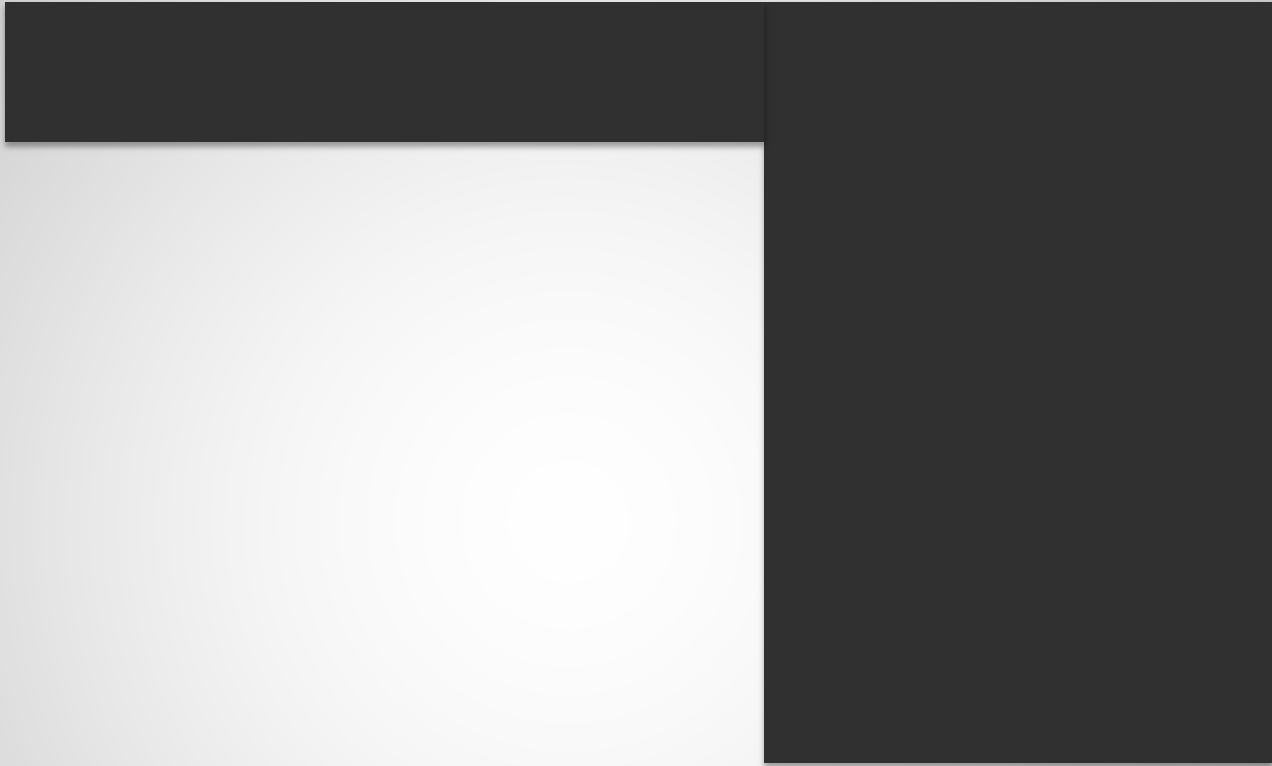
Election server

Vote totals

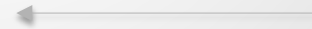
Official results

Election official





Official results



Election official

What voters and candidates see

Recommendations

- *Do not* amend the Elections and Plebiscites Act to allow online voting for general population until technical cybersecurity standards are developed
- Encourage Elections NWT to work toward standards development either alone or in partnership (e.g., through Association of Canadian Electoral Partners, Canadian Council of Election Officials)

43 POWERS OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

 CREATE

Current Legislation

Absent

Recommendation

Margin Note should read:

Powers of the Chief Electoral Officer

Create section that reads:

The Chief Electoral Officer may establish procedures in respect of voting by online ballot.

Source: CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER'S REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE 2019 TERRITORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

Recommendations

If online voting is used again:

- Require Elections NWT provide the electors with some form of independently-verifiable evidence that their online vote was correctly counted and ballot secrecy was maintained

43 POWERS OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

 CREATE

Current Legislation

Absent

Recommendation

Margin Note should read:

Powers of the Chief Electoral Officer

Create section that reads:

The Chief Electoral Officer may establish procedures in respect of voting by online ballot.

Source: CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER'S REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE 2019 TERRITORIAL GENERAL ELECTION

Online Voting: An Overview

Dr. Nicole Goodman, Brock University

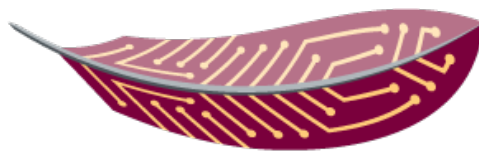
Presentation to the Northwest Territories Legislative Assembly Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures,
September 9, 2020

Electoral modernization

- Trend occurring worldwide
- Jurisdictions using digital technology in the election process for:
 - Poll worker training
 - Compilation of voters' lists
 - Casting of ballots
 - Counting of ballots
- Online voting is one part of this modernization

Canadian voting technology projects

● INTERNET
● VOTING
⊗ PROJECT



FN Digital
Democracy



Social Sciences and Humanities
Research Council of Canada

Conseil de recherches en
sciences humaines du Canada

Canada

Landscape of online voting

What is online voting?

Polling place



Kiosk



Remote



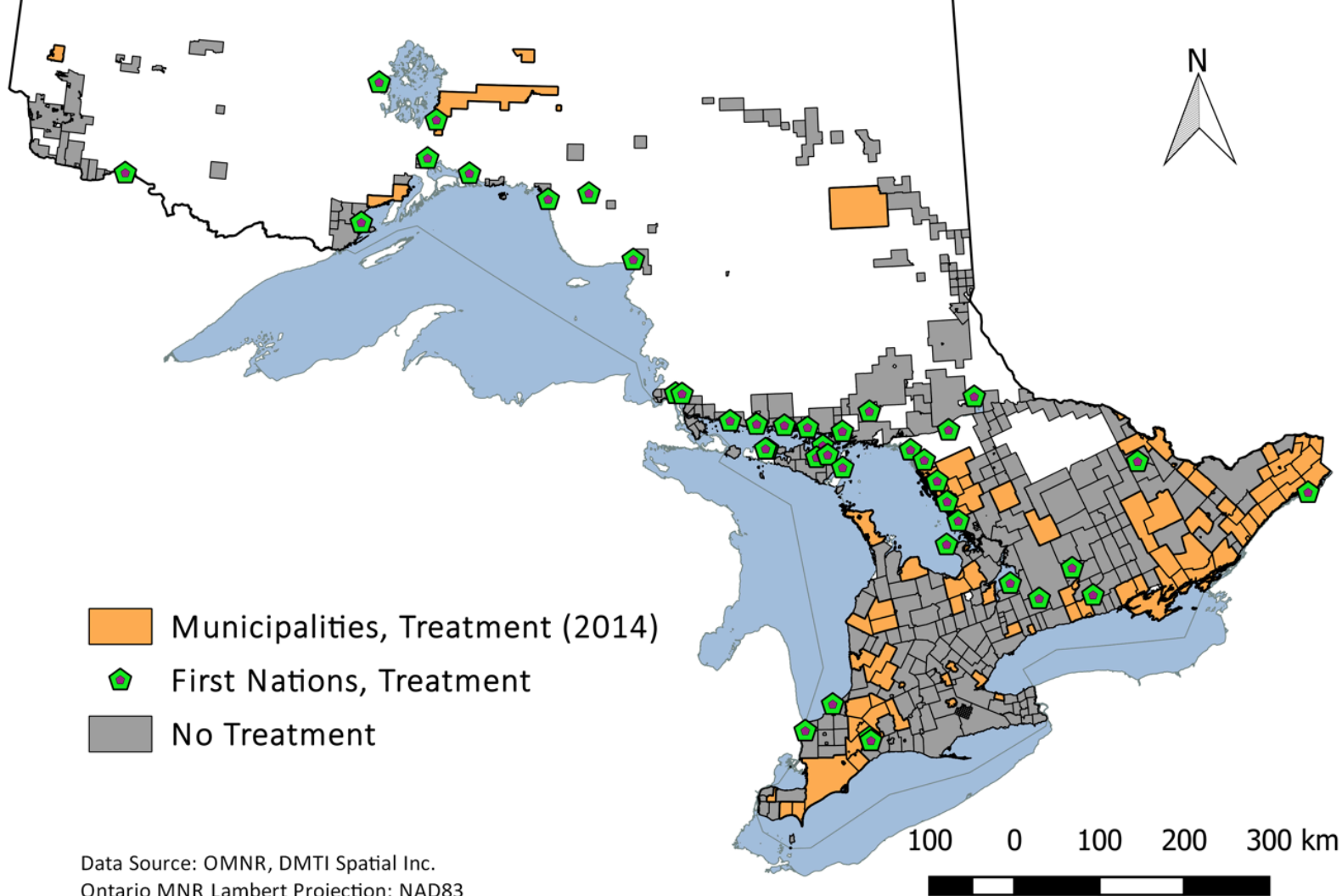
International Context

- **Online voting:** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Estonia, France, Mexico, Norway, Switzerland, UK, USA
- **E-voting:** Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Costa Rica, Germany, India, Namibia, Netherlands, Panama, Spain, Russia, USA



Online voting in Canada

- Municipal level (Ontario & Nova Scotia)
 - 200+ binding municipal elections
 - BC (Vancouver, Nanaimo), Alberta (Grand Prairie, St. Albert)
- Indigenous communities
- Provincial level
 - Elections PEI
 - Elections NWT for absentee voters
- Federal level
 - Special Committee on Electoral Reform
 - Elections Canada 2008-2013 Strategic Plan



Data Source: OMNR, DMTI Spatial Inc.
Ontario MNR Lambert Projection; NAD83

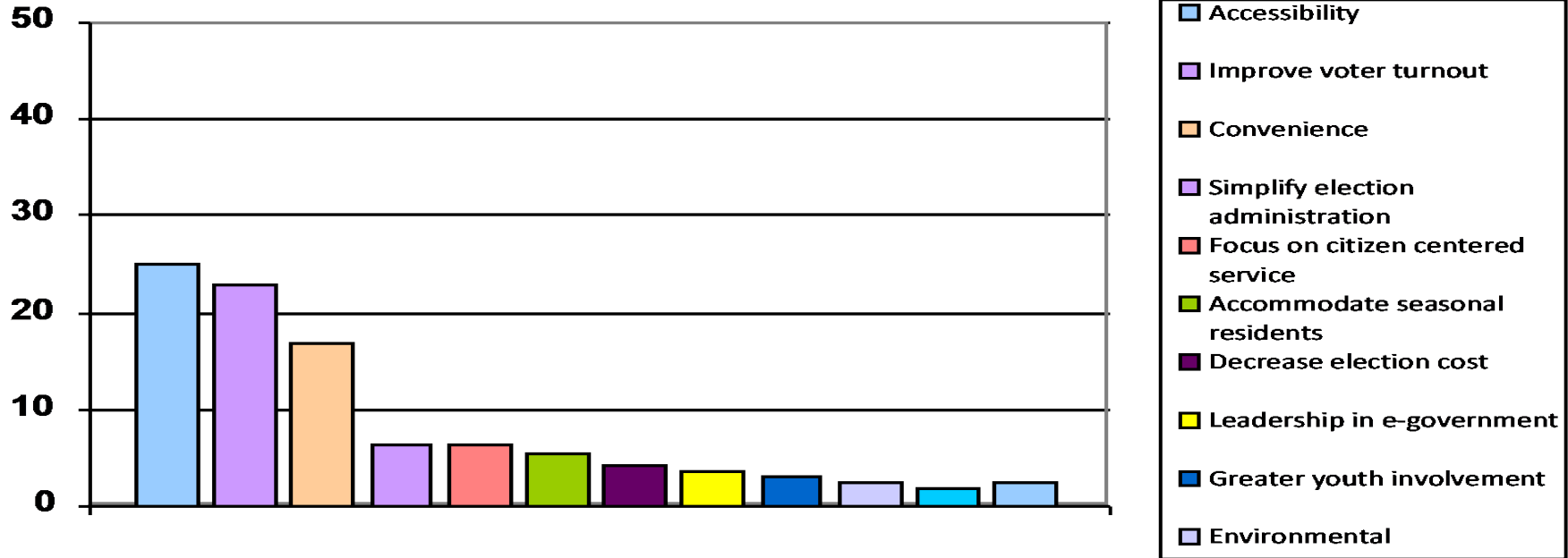
Policy learning

- Federal state presents many laboratories for testing & trials
- Municipal autonomy means there are multiple approaches
 - Patchwork of development
- Not great for consistency, but important for learning

Canadian adoption

Why municipalities adopt it?

Top reasons Ontario municipalities adopt Internet voting



How do they adopt it?

Online voting period	Advance voting period only <i>Dates can vary</i>		Full election <i>(advance period + election day)</i>		
Voting process	1-step voting <i>Combination of: PIN only (59%) <u>OR</u> PIN & DOB (29%)</i>		2-step voting <i>Includes online registration and all of: PIN DOB (12%)</i>		
Ballot types	Ivote remote	Ivote at poll	Telephone	Paper ballot	Mail-in

Most smaller municipalities >25,000

Online voting period	Advance voting period only		Full election (advance period + election day)	
Voting process	1-step voting		2-step voting Includes online registration	
Ballot types	Internet	Telephone	Paper ballot	Mail-in

Most larger municipalities: 100,000+

Online voting period	Advance voting period only			Full election (advance period + election day)	
Voting process	1-step voting			2-step voting Includes online registration	
Ballot types	Ivote remote	Ivote at poll	Telephone	Paper ballot	Mail-in

Voters: Who votes online & why?

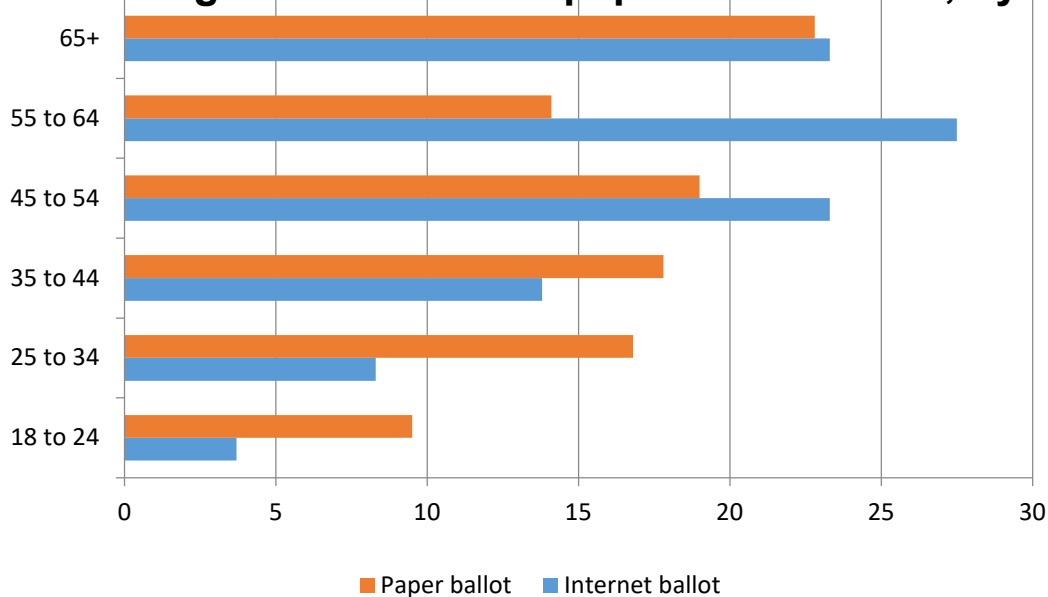
Who votes online?

Socio-demographic characteristic	Internet voter	Paper ballot voter
Age	53 years	44 years
Education	Some university	Completed technical, community college
Annual household income	\$80,000 - \$99,000	\$60,000 - \$79,000
Marital status	Married	Married
Community density	Suburban	Urban
Voting history	Frequent	Very frequent

Who votes online?

- Young people more inclined to vote by paper
- Older voters gravitate toward Internet voting

Percentage of Internet and paper ballot voters, by age



Reasons for not voting, 2010 municipal election

Category	Internet voter	Paper voter
Everyday life issues (access)	57.8%	34.1%
Political issues (lack of interest)	31.7%	35.8%
Administrative issues	10.5%	30.2%
Internet N=3125 Paper N=179		

Why people vote online?

- Convenience
- Improve voter access
 - Everyday life or health issues, mobility, travel, weather, illness
 - Survey of paper voters
 - **47% in special circumstances**, 30% no matter what, 16% not at all
- Special groups of electors
 - Persons with disabilities, seniors, members of Indigenous communities, young people away at post-secondary school

Voters: Implications for engagement


Turnout

- Markham
 - 300 percent increase in 2003
 - 43 percent increase in 2006
 - No change in 2010 (less than 1 percent decrease)
- Truro
 - 140 percent increase in 2012
- Ontario municipal elections, 2000-2014
 - 171 elections in 98 municipalities across 5 election time periods
 - Increase of 3.5 percentage points
 - 7 percentage points if voting by mail not in place beforehand
 - **LARGER THAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM CHANGE!**

Bringing in voters and leaving others out

- Evidence that it engages less frequent voters

Another Digital Divide? Evidence That Elimination of Paper Voting Could Lead to Digital Disenfranchisement

Nicole Goodman , Michael McGregor, Jérôme Couture, and Sandra Breux

Internet voting is currently used in binding elections in 10 countries, and is being considered in many others. In almost all instances where it has been implemented, it is offered as a complementary method of voting; often with the aim to make voting easier and thereby improve turnout. In many municipalities in Canada, however, the adoption of online voting has meant the simultaneous elimination of paper ballots. Drawing on data from a large survey of paper and Internet voters in the 2014 municipal elections in the province of Ontario, Canada, this article examines the effects of eliminating paper ballots on electors based on their digital literacy. We show that digital access and literacy are strongly related to voting method when paper ballots are an option. When paper ballots are unavailable, however, the voting population is made up of more technologically savvy electors, though this effect is delayed and does not occur in the first election without paper ballots. We interpret this finding to indicate that the elimination of paper ballots can disenfranchise those on the wrong side of the digital divide.

KEY WORDS: digital divide, digital literacy, Internet voting, voter behavior, voter turnout

What does this mean for local elections?

- Not a silver bullet solution, but could be best structural reform
- Should not be discounted as marginal
 - Increases effective voting population by 7%
 - Potentially changing the results in 10% of mayoral races (if internet voter preferences differ)
- Can affect election outcomes when there is a close race between candidates
- Outcomes could be different at higher levels of government

Considerations for policy design

- When there is no **registration requirement** 35% more people vote by internet
- 9% less people use it when available in **advance voting only**
- When **paper voting is eliminated** there is still an increase of 2% (though I am not advocating this approach)
- Evidence of **disenfranchisement based on digital literacy**

Candidates

Implications for Candidates

- Evidence that front-end of the campaign can become more crucial if offered in advanced polls
- Candidates don't seem to have a good sense of who votes online
- Candidates embrace online voting, however, because of its convenience

Regulation

Switzerland: shared, top-down approach

Conformity with security requirements	Limits	
	Cantonal electorate	Federal electorate
No formal certification	30%	10%
Individual verifiability certified	50%	30%
Complete verifiability certified	100%	100%

Swiss Federal Chancellery, 4th October 2018
Oliver Spycher

9

Council of Europe: broad-based approach

Electoral assistance newsroom

Council of Europe adopts new Recommendation on Standards for E-Voting

STRASBOURG, FRANCE | 14 JUNE 2017



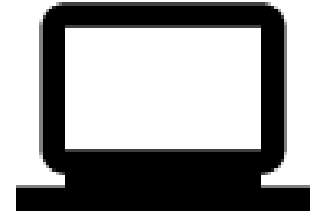
Table 2: An E-voting Regulation Approach for Canada

	Prescriptive approach	Top-down, shared approach	Top-down, locally administered	Broad-based approach
Country/ organization	United States	Switzerland	Canada	Council of Europe
Mandatory or voluntary	Voluntary standards	Mandatory based on different levels of use	Mandatory technical standards, voluntary procurement and operational guidelines, a renewed legal framework	Voluntary standards
Primary focus	Certification, voting standards (hardware)	Certification, voting standards (software)	Standards and a legal framework	Recommendations of standards
Characterized by	Very specific and prescriptive	Specific technical standards to ensure the reliability and safety of online voting	Broad focus on electronic voting with specific technical standards and latitude on operational items	A broad to approach for wide applicability to member and non-member nations

Regulation

- No regulation in Canada
- **A patchwork of development**
- Could go a long way to boost technical knowledge & capacity in communities
- Enhance electoral integrity & empower communities
- Know how to vet vendors, which questions to ask, build public trust in elections

Implications for Electoral Democracy



Legitimacy & electoral integrity

- Increased pressure as use becomes widespread
 - Public favouritism likely to continue unless there is a documented case where an election is declared illegitimate
- Election authorities have to walk a delicate balance
 - Be seen using latest technology to act in public interest
 - Maintain integrity of elections
- Need research into online voting and other election technologies
- Slow testing, consultation and evaluation of electoral modernization (including guidelines)

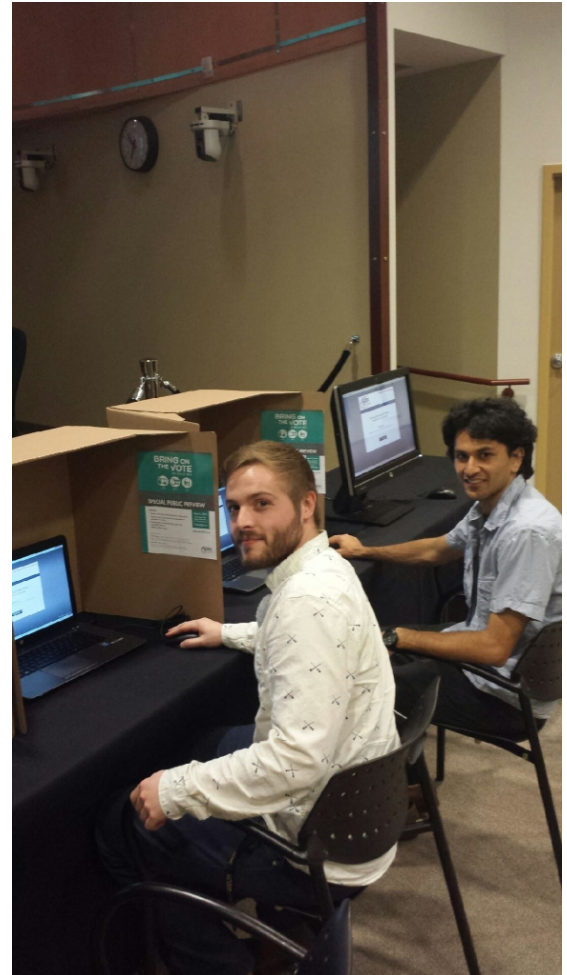
Implications for electoral democracy

- Retaining current voters important
 - If not retained an equal portion of new ones must be recruited
 - *Is technology a necessary tool to maintain current voting levels?*
- Institutional change is important but is not sole solution to engage voters
 - Even new technology
- Has a modest, positive effect on local turnout
 - Unclear if this is just at the community level

Conclusions

- Online voting not a replacement for paper voting (digital literacy)
- Development of policy and baseline standards
- People are frustrated with electoral institutions
- **Technology is a tool; the solution is with the people**

Thank you & questions



From: Nicole Latour <Nicole_Latour@electionsnwt.ca>
Sent: June 15, 2020 4:10 PM
To: Michael Ball <Michael_Ball@ntassembly.ca>
Subject: Follow up information

Michael,

Here is the additional information that was requested by the Committee for Rules and Procedures:

1. ENWT Online Platform costs – attached
2. Hitachi Penetration Report – attached
3. Nova Scotia First Nations Strategy – drafted and provided in 2017 - attached

4. Info pg. 23 vs. pg. 40 – Page 40 provided accurate data, so page 23 should have read 3278 which means the number of young electors increased from 828 to 867.

5. Comparative Information re: Candidate Indebtedness in other Canadian Electoral Jurisdictions:

<https://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=res&dir=loi/com/compendium&document=p5&lang=e>

Compendium does not appear to see any jurisdiction preclude an individual from candidacy for indebtedness. Thank you for its distribution. Please let me know if there are additional questions or need for information.

Nicole

Nicole Latour

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Election Administration Systems

	System Name	Host	Cost for the 2019-20 fiscal year	
1	ENWT Website	GNWT	\$	-
2	Electorhood	ColdFront Labs	\$	28,600
3	ENWT Learning Mgmt. System (LMS)	Kellett	\$	5,658
4	ENWT Elections Mgmt. System (EMS)	DataFix	\$	46,500
5	Online Voting Platform	DataFix/Simply Voting	\$	26,200
			\$	<u>106,958</u>

Public Information

Project completion,
administrator training and
user support

Site hosting and support

Data mgmt(Register) and use
of election administration
modules

online voting platform



First Nations Elector Participation Outreach Strategy

Goal: Build an ongoing relationship with Nova Scotia’s First Nations people to ensure their elector needs are understood and met.

Strategy: The electoral participation of Nova Scotia’s First Nations will be encouraged by Elections Nova Scotia through heightened communication with the 13 Bands of the Mi’kmaq Tribal Councils, identifying and establishing polls and/or polling places that best serve the needs of the First Nation’s electorate, and ensuring adequate education and awareness of electoral activities and polling places during the Writ period.

Outreach initiative: Elections Nova Scotia shall provide for the engagement of up to 13 First Nations persons to serve in the position of Community Relations Officer (CRO) for their respective band. This is a position unique to the bands of the Tribal Councils: the Union of Nova Scotia Indians (6) and the Confederacy of Mainland Mi’kmaq (7).

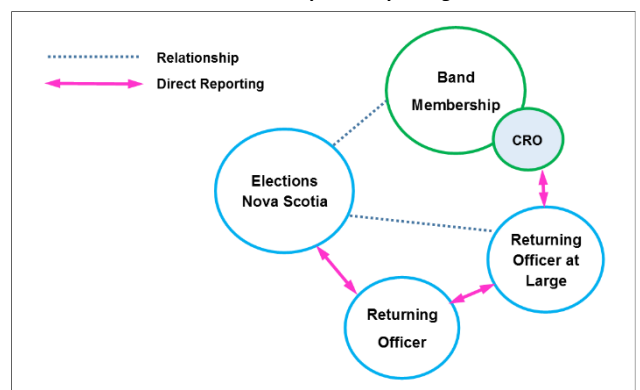
The CRO will act as liaison between the band and Elections Nova Scotia through the Returning Officer at Large (ROAL) and Returning Officer (RO) for the electoral district in which the Reserve is located. The chart demonstrates the nature of the relationship and reporting structure.

The CRO should be trained and engaged prior to and throughout the writ period. A draft/suggested job description that outlines anticipated tasks of the CRO is attached as Appendix A.

The CRO should be remunerated at the rate of a revision assistant as specified in the *Election Tariff of Fees and Expenses*. Salary costs for this position could grow over time if the role expands and requires a longer period of engagement to accommodate project work and pre and post writ responsibilities.

In order to achieve the objectives outlined in the outreach strategy and subsequent initiatives, a number of activities should be pursued. Eleven short-term chronological objectives and associated activities are suggested:

Chart 1: CRO Relationship and Reporting Model



Outreach Activities:

Objective	Activity	Responsibility	Timeline/Status
1	Invite support for initiative from AFN Regional Chief Googoo	Write Chief Googoo inviting discussion and support	Chief Electoral Officer Richard Temporale November 2016
2	Identify Nova Scotia bands, chiefs and management	Develop and maintain a comprehensive contact spreadsheet for ongoing reference	ROAL, Joann Shanahan November 2016 Requires mailing and email addresses
3	Establish a relationship with each band and identify contact person until Community Relations Officer (CRO) is appointed	Joint letter to Chiefs as stakeholders from CEO and Regional Chief Googoo – distribute by email and post ROAL follow up with bands 2 weeks after letters sent	Chief Electoral Officer, Richard Temporale ROAL February 2017 Decision Point: Work with each band separately or meet with bands collectively to distribute information and or implementation.
4	Identify band Community Relations Officer (CRO)	Band shall identify individuals that qualify to serve as their CRO;	Band Contact & ROAL March 2017
5	Appoint and Train CRO	Appoint & train CROs to meet the details of their job descriptions	ROAL, RO & ENS Dir. of Operations April 2017
6	Understand First Nation's community	Complete First Nation's Community Profile	CRO & ROAL April 2017

7a	Ensure road network on reserve and band membership are accurately reflected in ENS geocoding and Register of Electors	Review road network & addressing on reserve Update GIS maps as required	CRO, ROAL, RO & ENS GIS staff	March 2017
7b	Data Sharing Agreements	Enter data sharing agreements with bands on sharing elector list information	ENS Director of Information Systems and Tech. & Band Council	Ongoing
7c	Establish list of reserve 16 & 17 year olds	Enter data sharing agreements	ENS Director of Information Systems and Tech. & Band Council	Ongoing
7d	Review reserves' Lists of Electors	Review and update existing List of Electors for reserve	CRO, ROAL & RO	April 2017 or after writ of election
7e	Enumeration and revision	Schedule and hold voter registration events for each band to add eligible electors	CRO, ROAL & RO	After writ of election
8	Suitable polling locations on reserve	Identify locations for community and election day polls on reserve	CRO, ROAL & RO	April 2017
9	Election Officers	Identify & train reserve election officials to assist CRO in administering reserve poll(s)	CRO, ROAL & RO	After writ of election
10	Conduct Poll	CRO trained as Managing Deputy Returning Officer to oversee conduct of reserve poll(s)	CRO & RO	At community or advance & election day polls
11	Post-Election Assessment	CRO, ROAL and returning officer	CRO, ROAL & RO, Dir of Ops and CEO	To be determined (after Official Addition)

Post Electoral Event Activities: Upon completion of the Writ period, Elections Nova Scotia will endeavour to maintain their relationship with the 13 bands by ensuring soft contact during the period between elections, but most certainly following the event as event related reporting is being completed. Debrief with each Band Council and their CRO to measure the level of success of the initiative from their perspective. Publicly share the aggregate assessment and if necessary, recommend changes to further refine efforts at the individual band level to better achieve the stated goals. Maintain existing relationships and trust through pursuing joint initiatives between electoral events as required that are in the best interest of their memberships as electors. The following efforts are meant to ensure continued engagement occurs:

1. Evaluation:
 - a. Meet with each band's designate for feedback on the initiative (ROAL & CRO)
 - b. Review statistical data as it relates to the quality of electoral geography, list of electors, member related communications, voter participation and poll locations within First Nations Communities (ROAL & CRO)
 - c. Debrief and solicit feedback from ROAL and CRO's (District RO, Dir. of Operations and CEO)
2. Continued soft contact:
 - a. Share statistical data and analysis with band leaders on First Nation elector participation and strategy goals (ROAL, CRO & District RO)
 - b. Send leaders CEO report on the general election, highlighting pages of the report that speak to the outreach initiative in personal letters from CEO to Chiefs (ROAL & CEO)
 - c. Advise leaders and Band designates of any changes to CRO engagement in future electoral events as changes are introduced or the relationship evolves (ROAL & District RO)
 - d. CEO to include synopsis of the First Nations initiative in his Annual Reports
 - e. Discuss the development of list data for band members who are 16 and 17 years of age for automatic inclusion in the Register of Electors on their 18th birthday. (ROAL, CRO & Director of Information Systems and Technology)



Job Opportunity

Job Title:	Community Relations Officer (CRO)
Location:	In your band community within your electoral district
Duration:	Prior to, and during the writ period (approx.2 months)

Job Overview

The Community Relations Officer (CRO) shall be appointed in each of the Tribal Council communities of the Union of Nova Scotia Indians and the Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq. This position works in cooperation with a Returning Officer at Large responsible for this initiative and reports to the Returning Officer (RO) of the electoral district but may interact with the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer (OCEO) and the ROAL as required. This position will serve band members in the following way:

- Increase election awareness: election processes and timeframes;
- provide elector information: how, when and where to register and vote;
- explain the importance of registering and voting;
- assist with any registration initiatives organized by the returning officer; and
- make voting and candidate information as accessible as possible in your community.

Key Activities

The CRO shall work with the ROAL and assist the RO and the OCEO to deliver an election in their community.

Under the guidance of the RO, the CRO may:

- work with the ROAL responsible for the overall strategy delivery;
- Assist OCEO in Information Sharing Agreement activities;
- complete a community profile;
- direct individuals to elections website or provide RO contact number or email;
- interact and share information on a daily basis with community band members;
- make nomination papers available to individuals considering candidature;
- alert the RO and be present when nomination papers and candidate deposits are to be delivered;

- post notices as directed by the RO;
- source polling station availability;
- assist with any registration activities planned by the RO
- deliver advance/special voting polls;
- execute all plans and preparations for polling day;
- serve as managing deputy returning officer at the on reserve poll(s); and
- recruit additional election workers.

Skills

Some of the key abilities a CRO should possess:

- non-partisanship while working with ENS
- the ability to be seen as politically neutral within the community;
- excellent verbal communication skills that allows for information to be delivered in the simplest explanations;
- the willingness to be an effective team player, but capable of working independently; and good organization and time management skills;
- IT Experience

Education

The position of Community Relations Officer (CRO) is best served through the completion of Grade 12 or equivalent. Some University or College is preferred. However, equivalencies will be considered. Education alone is not the sole criteria when determining suitability for an appointment to the position of CRO. In addition to education levels, successful candidates must demonstrate an appropriate combination of the above listed skills and work experience, and possess qualities that ensure public trust.

Ineligibility

Persons may not be eligible for consideration of appointment to this position in accordance with Section 24 of Nova Scotia's *Act Respecting the Election of Members to the House of Assembly and Electoral Finance*.

From: Nicole Latour <Nicole_Latour@electionsnwt.ca>
Sent: June 24, 2020 12:31 PM
To: Kevin O'Reilly <Kevin_OReilly@ntassembly.ca>
Cc: Michael Ball <Michael_Ball@ntassembly.ca>; Stephen Dunbar <Stephen_Dunbar@ntassembly.ca>
Subject: RE: Follow-Up from SCORP Public Hearing on the 2019 Territorial Election

Mr. O'Reilly,

To your budget question: Appendix C shows the total election budget was \$942,566, which is a lot less expensive than 2011 or 2015 – are there any reasons for why this happened?

I cannot comment on the 2011 TGE budget report as I wasn't the author. However with respect to the 2015 TGE the Finance Officer followed the 2011 reporting model. This model clearly includes the fiscal budget of the OCEO and not expenses solely associated with delivery and administration of an electoral event. The 2015 report clearly shows a line item titled Office of the CEO and includes staff C&B and operational costs. There is an absence of this information in the 2019 TGE as a new reporting model was introduced, that included separate internal financial coding, of costs specific to delivering an electoral event.

This new approach was thought to provide more meaningful accounting to the public but would also serve as guidance for future administrators when it came time to prepare a budget submission on an election year. Hope this information helps, n.

Nicole Latour

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From: Kevin O'Reilly
Sent: Friday, June 19, 2020 3:36 PM
To: Nicole Latour
Cc: Michael Ball
Subject: re: Follow-Up from SCORP Public Hearing on the 2019 Territorial Election

Ms. Latour

Thanks for participating in the recent Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures public hearing on your report on the 2019 territorial election and for sending the information we requested. Committee has some further questions for you as follows:

Contracts

A Committee member raised several questions regarding contracting related to the 2019 election. Public sector contracting has been an issue of interest to many Members of the 19th Assembly. Members have been advocating for the greater disclosure of how public funds are spent, including how contracts have been issued, whether there was any northern component to the contract, the length of each contract, and total costs.

For each of the four contractors hired to assist with online platforms and electronic voting, the Committee is interested in receiving the following information:

1. How was each contract obtained – through tender, RFP, sole sourced or another means?
2. What is the length of each contract?
3. What is the total cost for each contract?

4. If possible, what was the initial development costs as well as the ongoing annual hosting costs?

Ballots

As you indicated, the NWT was the first provincial/territorial jurisdiction in Canada to use online ballots in a general election. Committee is interested in knowing more about this process and how it was utilized by electors. This information will be helpful when we consider your recommendations and the development of Committee's report to the Assembly.

1.The report has a breakdown of where in the world the online ballots were cast. Is there a breakdown of the ages of people who cast online ballots?

2.How many people signed up for an absentee ballot (online ballot) but didn't end up voting? The Committee noted that in the 2011 and 2015 reports, it was disclosed how many electors applied for absentee ballots, and how many of those ballots were returned.

3.Did anyone who originally signed up for an online ballot apply to cancel it?

Budget

The Committee noted that the 2019 election expenses came in considerably lower than the two previous elections. This was a notable achievement and the Committee would like to know more about what efficiencies were realized and how, leading to an election delivered at a considerably lower cost.

1. Appendix C shows the total election budget was \$942,566, which is a lot less expensive than 2011 or 2015 – are there any reasons for why this happened?

Thanks and we look forward to your responses.

Mársı | Kinanāskomitin | Thank you | Merci | Hajı' | Quana | Qujannamiik | Quyanainni | Máhsı | Máhsı | Mahsi

Kevin O'Reilly

Member of the Legislative Assembly Frame Lake | Député de Frame Lake

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****Please note:** The Legislative Assembly e-mail domain will switch to “@ntassembly.ca” effective January 20th, 2020.** My e-mail as of that day will be Kevin_OReilly@ntassembly.ca

<https://www.facebook.com/KevinOReillyMLAFrameLake/>

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