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Follow the Money

**Developer Donations and
Campaign Finance Reform
in the City of Ottawa**

May 2020

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Developer Donations and Campaign Finance Reform in the City of Ottawa



Horizon Ottawa is a municipal-focused grassroots organization dedicated to creating a city that genuinely works for everyone.



Executive Summary

Nearly a million dollars (\$939,513) was donated to the successful candidates in Ottawa's 2018 municipal election. The twenty-three councillors, elected to represent us, collectively received \$551,125 in campaign donations and our returning Mayor raised a total of \$388,388 for his reelection campaign. This investment in the political future of twenty-four politicians was not the result of political party contributions, public funding, or simple self-financing, but the private donations of motivated donors.

As residents of Ottawa, we would like to imagine that our local democracy is fueled by small donations made by our civically engaged neighbours. These small donations should be an important part of a healthy municipal democracy, allowing for individuals to support candidates they believe in and for popular candidates to get their message out there. However, campaign financing in Ottawa is much more complicated.

Nearly half of the total campaign contributions donated candidates elected in the 2018 municipal election (\$432,117) came from donors who had personal or professional ties to firms with financial interests in the planning, building, or selling of properties and buildings, in other words, from the development industry. The number grows even higher when we include candidates who were not successful in being elected to \$527,287. No other industry appears to be this invested in financing municipal elections, nor in helping to elect local representatives who go on to regulate planning and development in the city.

By combining publicly available financial statements listed on the City of Ottawa's website, and research on the employment and public profiles of donors, this report classifies nearly every disclosed donation made to a successful municipal campaign in the 2018 election and the 2019 by-election. These financial statements are required by the *Municipal Elections Act, 1996* to be completed and published to ensure political transparency.

The extent to which campaign contributors with developer connections are financing municipal election campaigns is deeply troubling. For example, twenty-seven executives of the Taggart Property Development company and their families contributed a combined \$32,400 to the mayoral election of Jim Watson, each one of them contributing the maximum amount (\$1,200.00). This single company represents 8.3% of all donations contributed to the Mayor's campaign. The Chair of the Planning Committee received \$39,124 in campaign contributions from only fifty residents - forty-two of whom have ties to the development industry and who represent 96% of her donations.



Executive Summary

On average, successful municipal campaigns in Ottawa received 46% of their contributions from individuals with ties to the development industry. In reality, eleven members of council received a majority of their campaign contributions from developer-connected donors, with four councillors receiving 80% or more of their funding from these donors. It should be noted that it is entirely within a councillor's legal rights to solicit these donations and for executives of property development companies to contribute. The questions we must grapple with, however, are: why are individuals employed by, or associated with, the development industry so overrepresented among election donations? Why does no other industry or group take such an avid interest in funding municipal campaigns? And, what does this mean for municipal democracy in Ottawa?

At the provincial level, there have been some positive steps taken toward reforming municipal election-financing rules. For instance, the recent ban on corporate and union donations. However, the following research shows that this policy has had limited impact on stemming the tide of donations still connected to corporate interests. Senior executives, along with their spouses and relatives, continue to donate thousands of dollars through individual donations to municipal candidates.

The authors of this report undertook this public interest research because they feel that the development industry has too much influence at City Hall. Property developers are too often prioritized above citizens as the principal stakeholders in the planning processes in the City of Ottawa. The city makes land-use decisions and infrastructure investments which profoundly affect our lives as residents, but these decisions also shift the value of property as an investment, and thus the financial positions of interested parties. There should be no ambiguity in ensuring the public interest takes priority over private gain in all planning decisions.

This report does not constitute a blanket discrediting of development. Ottawa needs to develop as the city continues to grow. However, development should be done in a way that prioritizes making Ottawa livable, affordable, and sustainable for all its residents. In short, development must be in the public interest. In order for this to occur, municipal politicians must be better insulated from the financial power of the development industry. We argue that this requires reforming our municipal campaign finance system. Ultimately, it is our hope that this report and its accompanying data sets will allow readers to have further insight into the world of municipal politics so they can draw their own conclusions.

Key Findings

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\$939,513.86

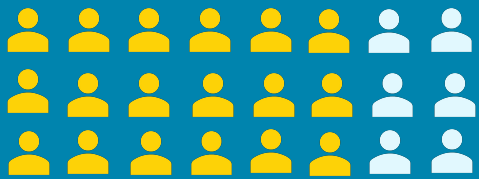
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TOTAL FUNDS RAISED BY
COUNCIL AND THE MAYOR IN
THE 2018 ELECTION*

\$432,117.00

=

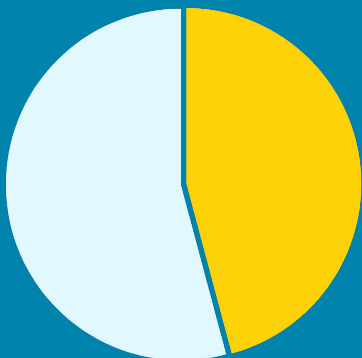
TOTAL FUNDS CONTRIBUTED BY
INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH
THE DEVELOPMENT INDUSTRY



18 of the 24 Members of Council
elected in 2018 took money from
individuals associated with the
development industry.

8 of 9 members of Planning
Committee received developer
donations

58% of funds raised by Planning
Committee members came from
the development industry



11 of the 24 members of Council
elected in 2018 were funded primarily
through developer donations (more
than 50% of their funds came from
individuals associated with the
development industry).

*Total includes 2019 by-election figure in Rideau-Rockcliffe

Follow the Money

A Comprehensive Report on
Developer Donations and Campaign
Finance Reform in the City of Ottawa



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Key Findings

The financial statements from the most recent municipal elections in Ottawa clearly show that contributions from individuals associated with the development industry make up a significant portion of total campaign contributions. Of the 24 members of City Council elected in 2018 and 2019, 11 were funded primarily by contributions from those connected to the development industry. 4 more councillors received between 15-49% of their funds from the development industry and a further 3 received a small amount of developer donations. Only 6 of 24 members of City Council were elected without taking donations from individuals with links to the development industry.

There is an apparent geographic divide in the distribution of donations as all 6 councillors who abstained from developer donations represent downtown wards. These donations also seems to favour incumbent councillors. Of those who took 50% or more, only Gloucester-South Nepean Councillor, Carol Anne Meehan was *not* the incumbent. Mayor Jim Watson outraised his 11 opponents by 3 times just through contributions from the development industry alone, totaling \$203,367 from the industry. We also noticed that councillors who did not receive developer donations tend to lack a presence on key leadership and planning committees at City Hall.

The Finance and Economic Development Committee (FEDCO)

The most important City Council Committee, the Finance and Economic Development Committee (FEDCO), is colloquially known at City Hall as the 'Mayor's cabinet' or 'executive committee'. The Committee is made up of all the Chairs of the other city committees, the deputy Mayors, and is chaired by the Mayor. FEDCO is also made up exclusively of Councillors who received donations from the development industry and over represents members of council whose campaigns were funded primarily through developer donations (46% of all members of city council versus 58% of the members of FEDCO). Both sitting councillors who received over 90% of their contributions from developer donations are present in this committee. Those who did not receive these donations have been virtually shut out of representation of positions of leadership at City Hall, leaving these voices woefully underrepresented.



The Planning Committee & The Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee

The Planning Committee and the Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee (ARAC) are also powerful committees at City Hall, and are particularly relevant to the issue of development industry influence in Ottawa. According to the City of Ottawa's website, the Planning Committee is meant to "review and make decisions on the merits of development applications and policy with an urban focus," while ARAC serves a similar function for rural areas. That ARAC is populated by Councillors who represent, and thus have a stake in the decisions that affect, those wards, is logical, but this same logic is not observed for the Planning Committee. The Planning Committee has only one urban member (Jeff Leiper). Meanwhile, there are two members from rural areas who serve on both committees (Scott Moffatt and Glen Gower), and up until the end of February of 2020, there was a third rural member on the Planning Committee: Councillor Blais - who resigned after successfully running to be a Member of Provincial Parliament.

Members of these committees relied heavily on development industry contributions to fund their 2018 elections. On the Planning Committee, 58% of funds raised were contributed by individuals associated with the development industry, with 5 of 9 members being funded more than 50% by these contributions, for an average of \$13,878 per member. ARAC is similarly funded, with 4 of 5 members raising more than half of their election funds in this manner. Members of ARAC combined took 57% of their election contributions from the development industry, with an average of \$12,050 per member. Please note that the figures have decreased as of February 2020 with the departure of Councillor Blais who received 90% of funds raised from individuals associated with the development industry.

Jan Harder was appointed to continue as Chair of the Planning Committee after 95% of her re-election campaign contributions (over \$37,000) came from the development industry. Eli El-Chantiry was appointed Chair of ARAC after taking over 70% of his re-election campaign contributions (\$16,850) from the development industry. Allan Hubley, a fellow Council Committee Chair (Transit Commission) and FEDCO member, is also a member of the Planning Committee. Hubley took the most developer contributions, as a percentage of



Developer Connected Donations to Planning Committee, 2018

**Jan Harder - Chair**

Developer Connected
Contributions
\$37,250.00

**Allan Hubley - Member**

Developer Connected
Contributions
\$26,400.00

**Tim Tierney - Member**

Developer Connected
Contributions
\$26,200.00

**Rick Chiarelli - Member**

Developer Connected
Contributions
\$17,000.00

**Scott Moffatt - Member**

Developer Connected
Contributions
\$11,350.00

**Riley Brockington - Member**

Developer Connected
Contributions
\$3,250.00

**Laura Dudas - Member**

Developer Connected
Contributions
\$3,200.00

**Glen Gower - Vice Chair**

Developer Connected
Contributions
\$250.00

**Jeff Leiper - Member**

Developer Connected
Contributions
\$0.00



total contributions, of any other Council member with 99% of his total campaign contributions (\$26,400) coming from individuals associated with the development industry.

As per the City's governance rules, each committee also includes the Mayor as an ex officio member. Mayor Jim Watson received over \$200,000 (53%) from the development industry. As well, Planning Chair Jan Harder has the privilege as an ex officio member of ARAC, while her counterpart Eli El-Chantiry holds the same privilege at Planning Committee.

Needless to say, development industry-connected contributions in 2018 municipal election campaigns correspond closely with representation on the 2 committees that impact the industry most. These Committees ensure that development applications, site plan applications, zoning amendments, and Official Plan amendments are approved, securing large and small developments in all areas of the city.

Although there are regulations that have been put into place to ban corporate contributions in municipal elections, the data would suggest that the development industry has found creative ways around this. The most egregious example is the Taggart Group of Companies. The individuals and families connected to Taggart donated a total of \$71,950, with close to half (\$32,400) donated to Mayor Jim Watson's campaign. The data also shows that the vast majority of councillors on FEDCO (9 out of 11), took money from contributors connected to Taggart.

Other ways council candidates may skirt the spirit, if not the letter, of electoral financing law is through attending privately hosted fundraisers. As CBC reporter, Joanne Chianello, reported in 2018, Councillors Jan Harder, Jean Cloutier and Stephen Blais all attended, or planned to attend fundraisers hosted specifically for members of the development industry to rub shoulders with the decision-makers that most impact their financial interests (Cloutier's fundraiser ended up being cancelled as a result of public scrutiny). In Harder's case, an email was sent out to about 30 industry executives to make a cheque for the amount of \$1,200 (the maximum campaign contribution) in order to attend a fundraiser organized by Jack Stirling, Minto's former VP of development.

Donations of Winners vs. Top Competitors



Winner	Developer Associated Donations (\$)		Developer Associated Donations (\$)	Competitor with Most Developer Associated Donations
Jim Watson	203,367.00	>	0.00	Clive Doucet
Jan Harder	37,250.00	>	0.00	Hadi Wess
Allan Hubley	26,400.00	>	0.00	Steve Anderson
Tim Tierney	26,200.00	>	0.00	Michael Schurter
Stephen Blais	25,200.00	>		N/A
George Darouze	20,100.00	>	0.00	Jay Tysick
Eli El-Chantiry	16,850.00	>	250.00	Judi Toth-Varga
Rick Chiarelli	17,000.00	>	0.00	Emilie Coyle
Diane Deans	15,150.00	>	5,050.00	Robert Swaita
Carol Anne Meehan	11,700.00	<	13,350.00	Michael Qaqish
Scott Moffatt	11,350.00	>	500.00	David Brown
Jean Cloutier	9,050.00	>	0.00	Raylene Lang-Dion
Riley Brockington	3,250.00	>	0.00	Fabien Kalala Cimankinda
Laura Dudas	3,200.00	<	13,800.00	Donna Leith- Gubranson
Keith Egli	3,300.00	>	0.00	James Dean
Matthew Luloff	1,300.00	>	0.00	Catherine Kitts
Jenna Sudds	1,200.00	<	12,100.00	David Gourlay
Glen Gower	250.00	<	16,870.00	Shad Qadri
Catherine McKenney	0.00	=	0.00	Jerry Kovacs
Jeff Leiper	0.00	=	0.00	Daniel Stringer
Mathieu Fleury	0.00	=	0.00	Thierry Harris
Rawlson King	0.00	<	17,250.00	Penny Thompson
Shawn Menard	0.00	<	500.00	David Chernushenko
Theresa Kavanagh	0.00	=	0.00	Don Dransfield



Methodology

This research project began in April 2019, soon after the Financial Statements were released by Councillors following the 2018 Municipal elections which are readily available for public access on the City of Ottawa website. These statements – sworn to be accurate by each candidate who stood for election – discloses names, home addresses, and the date contributions were made, for all campaign contributors who donated \$100 or more. Each individual is legally bound to contribute no more than \$1,200 to any municipal election candidate, and no more than \$5,000 in their name for each municipal election in Ontario.

The figures in this report represent contributions found to be made by individuals who are, or are related to, either executives, owners, or representatives of real estate development, property management, or core infrastructure industries, as well as individuals who are, or are related to, contractors, consultants, legal or financial service providers that do business with the commercial and residential construction industry. These contributors are found in lists provided in Schedule 1 of the Financial Statement for each candidate in the 2018 Ottawa Municipal election, as well as the 2019 By-election in Rideau-Rockcliffe Ward. This definition is used throughout the report as the basis for any mention of developer donations or development industry contributions.

Each contributor was researched thoroughly in an attempt to determine whether they represented a development industry interest using the searchable database available at ottwatch.ca to cross-reference with the statements published on the City of Ottawa website. This research was supplemented with external information found in publicly available online resources: company websites, databases such as the Tarion Builder Registry's website, newspaper articles, and social media platforms such as LinkedIn.

Further, address information disclosed for each contributor was compared in order to determine familial connections between donors and stakeholders within the development industry. These connections were further established using online publications such as news articles, published obituaries or photo spreads from the local circuit of charity galas.



A pattern was found of contributions being submitted under multiple names within the same household or family, which add up to more than the individual donation limit of \$5,000. That said, many of those who did break the law by donating more than \$5,000, were not held responsible by the City. In one example, noted by *Ottawa Citizen* journalist Jon Willing in December 2019, the citizen body responsible for prosecuting breaches of the *Municipal Elections Act*, the Elections Compliance Audit Committee (ECAC), decided not to pursue the prosecution of five development industry donors for over-contributing as they did not believe it was in the public interest. The developers in question blamed the illegal donations on having lost count of how much they or their spouse had donated, or on accidentally writing a cheque from the wrong bank account.

The database compares the sums of development industry connected contributions aggregated for each candidate to the total funds raised by that candidate to determine the percentage of total contributions that stem from the development industry. All sums claimed to be contributed by the candidate or their spouse have been omitted from fundraising totals, as well as any costs that account for campaign supplies that were carried forward from a previous municipal campaign. These totals are also listed in Schedule 1 of the Financial Statement. They represent costs or sums that are not subject to the individual contribution limits or disclosure rules.

The purpose of this database, and the analysis thereof, is to provide residents with a tool to better understand the role the development industry plays in financing election campaigns of municipal politicians in Ottawa. It attempts to capture, as comprehensively and accurately as possible, all those campaign contributors who have a financial stake in the decisions made regarding the built environment of the City of Ottawa. However, there are limits to what can be accurately determined or implied. In many cases, it was not possible to make a strong connection between a contributor and a development industry interest that they may have a stake in. For this reason, the list is surely incomplete and omits some additional contributors to municipal campaigns who could fit the defined criteria. It is expected that the database will continue to grow and be refined as more information is found or made available.



Discussion

In the Spring of 2016, the Ontario Liberal government adopted Bill 68 in an effort to lessen the development industry's influence in municipal politics, both real and perceived. The Bill banned corporate and union donations, and allowed for "third-party advertisers," meaning that businesses and other organizations wishing to release ads related to the municipal election would have to register the same way candidates do and be subject to their own financing rules. Upon closer examination, however, the Bill had its faults: not only does the Bill permit corporations to be third-party advertisers, but it also raised the individual contribution limit by 60% from \$750 to \$1200 (Chianello, 2016).

Developers continue to play a large role in municipal politics in Ontario and beyond as a result of inadequate election financing laws that pave the way for a planning process that prioritizes development industry profits over community input and plans. A more pro-developer council makes it increasingly difficult for the public to succeed in pushing for their priorities, which tend to be at odds with cheap sprawling development, and guaranteeing profits for the development industry.

The perception of the disproportionate influence that developers have over elected municipal officials is a well-studied phenomenon by scholars of municipal politics. In fact, some theorists, such as Professor Anna Domaradzka from the University of Warsaw's Institute for Social Studies, have gone so far as to characterize urban governance as a negotiated conflict between 'insiders' and 'outsiders' both "seeking control over urban space and investment priorities" (2017). The outcome, Domaradzka says, is the "result of interplay between local governments and developers (as incumbents) in which urban activists are serving the role of challengers."

This interplay extends beyond elections and into the everyday workings of the city in the form of two relationships between City Council and the development industry. First, municipalities rely on developers to be the prime movers of urban development (Domaradzka, 2017). Urban growth is 'developer-led', and while it is governmentally



managed through “growth management plans, land use zoning, and (formal and informal) negotiations,” ultimately municipal governments “cannot compel developers to build” (Leffers, 2018). Second, development is crucial to city budgets as developers pay development charges, new residents pay property taxes, and attendant rising property values further augment revenue from the latter.

While municipalities and developers necessarily work together to drive urban development, tensions can arise when municipalities’ plans for their cities contradict developer’s desire for profits. For example, city government is responsible for regulating developers to make sure they follow local zoning bylaws. When these bylaws are not desirable, developers will often pursue amendments and variances. Most often these are granted, but in some instances this is not the case. This creates a challenge for developers who at times have stakes in the millions of dollars in certain development projects. As a result of this inevitable conflict, both parties can come to believe that they need each other for continued political and financial survival (Leffers, 2018).

Developers are acutely aware that good relationships with City Councillors are central to the work of development. For example, in a series of interviews conducted with developers, Leffers (2018) found that developers thought their relationships with municipal governments were generally of “central importance.” Brown University Professor of Sociology, John R. Logan, has gone so far as calling this system the “Growth Machine,” wherein organized real estate professionals contribute to municipal campaigns and deepen their partnerships with municipal leaders to steer development activity in their favour (2007).

There are obvious issues with the second part of this relationship, mostly the way in which it presents itself to the general public and the perception it leaves. Robert MacDermid, Professor Emeritus at York University, has studied this issue extensively. While MacDermid’s case studies largely focus on the Greater Toronto Area (GTA), it is reasonable to assume that the dynamics he identifies there also exist in Ottawa. MacDermid (2009) found that in numerous past municipal elections in the GTA candidates were funded mainly by the development industry.



Across all of the elections he reviewed, the development industry contributed between half to nearly two-thirds of all corporate contributions (MacDermid, 2007). This situation is unique: at no other level of government does a single industry dominate elections financing to such a large degree (MacDermid, 2009). Furthermore, MacDermid found that “development industry funding is far greater where the value of building permits is the highest and where more developers have projects in the approval process that are dependent on council decisions” (Noor, 2016). In other words, when the financial stakes for developers are higher, developer spending on election campaigns also increases.

In Canada and around the world, there have been many efforts by different municipal governments to try and mitigate the perceived influence of corporate money in local politics. Many of these jurisdictions provide tools that both the City of Ottawa and province of Ontario can learn from. New York City for example provides a strong example of improving public financing of election campaigns through their “matching funds” program. It consists of matching small campaign funds at a 6:1 ratio, once they pass certain fundraising thresholds (Brennan Centre for Justice, 2019). As Executive Director of Washington’s Campaign Finance Institute, Michael J. Malbin explains, this strategy encourages candidates to seek donations from individuals who are not normally considered to be part of the ‘donor class’ (2019).

Other public financing systems that exist in some American municipalities, like lump-sum grant programs, mitigate developer influence as donors all donate to a central campaign fund (Demos, 2017). Multiple studies from New York’s Brennan Centre for Justice have shown that models of public financing not only increase the number of low-income contributors in general, but also the diversity of those who donate. Public financing was also shown to decrease the margin of victory in, and increase the competitiveness of, elections (Brennan Centre, 2019). Other methods of reform also include policies such as lowering the contribution limit. Like public financing, Thomas Stratman, an economist at George Mason University, has shown that, in many cases, lowering the limit tends to widen the field of candidates and make elections more accessible and competitive (2005).



It is clear that the relationship between our local elected officials and the development industry is one that is influential not only during elections but also in the minutiae of day-to-day life in our city. It is important to ask, however, where residents fit in the middle of this 'negotiated relationship' between developers and city officials, and how their interests can be put forward on a more level playing field. As other municipalities have shown, this can be achieved, but reforms -- more ambitious than those proposed by the Liberals in 2016 -- are needed.



Conclusion

This report has attempted to delve into the reasons and motivations behind the industry with regards to the funding of political candidates and campaigns. Some may argue that a donation is simply that - a donation: a simple financial exchange to show support for their community, or their vision for their community, and every resident can donate accordingly within existing limits. This argument, however, presents a pretense that every resident has similar access to resources to express their interests, and those interests are thus equally pursued. This assumption has allowed many councillors and candidates to escape and eschew public scrutiny. The source of a candidate's contributions can, in fact, tell us a lot about what and who they stand for, as one source of contributions can contribute significantly to their electoral success.

Reforms are needed, but will not alone remove the influence of developers at City Hall. Developer influence manifests in many other areas as well, namely due to the massive role private development continues to play in shaping our built environment, and the various ways public planning has become structured around that fact. If residents wish to regain power and control over their communities and neighbourhoods they must organize themselves around City-wide principles of improving transparency and democracy, making the City more livable and ecologically friendly, and enhancing policies around accessibility and inclusion.

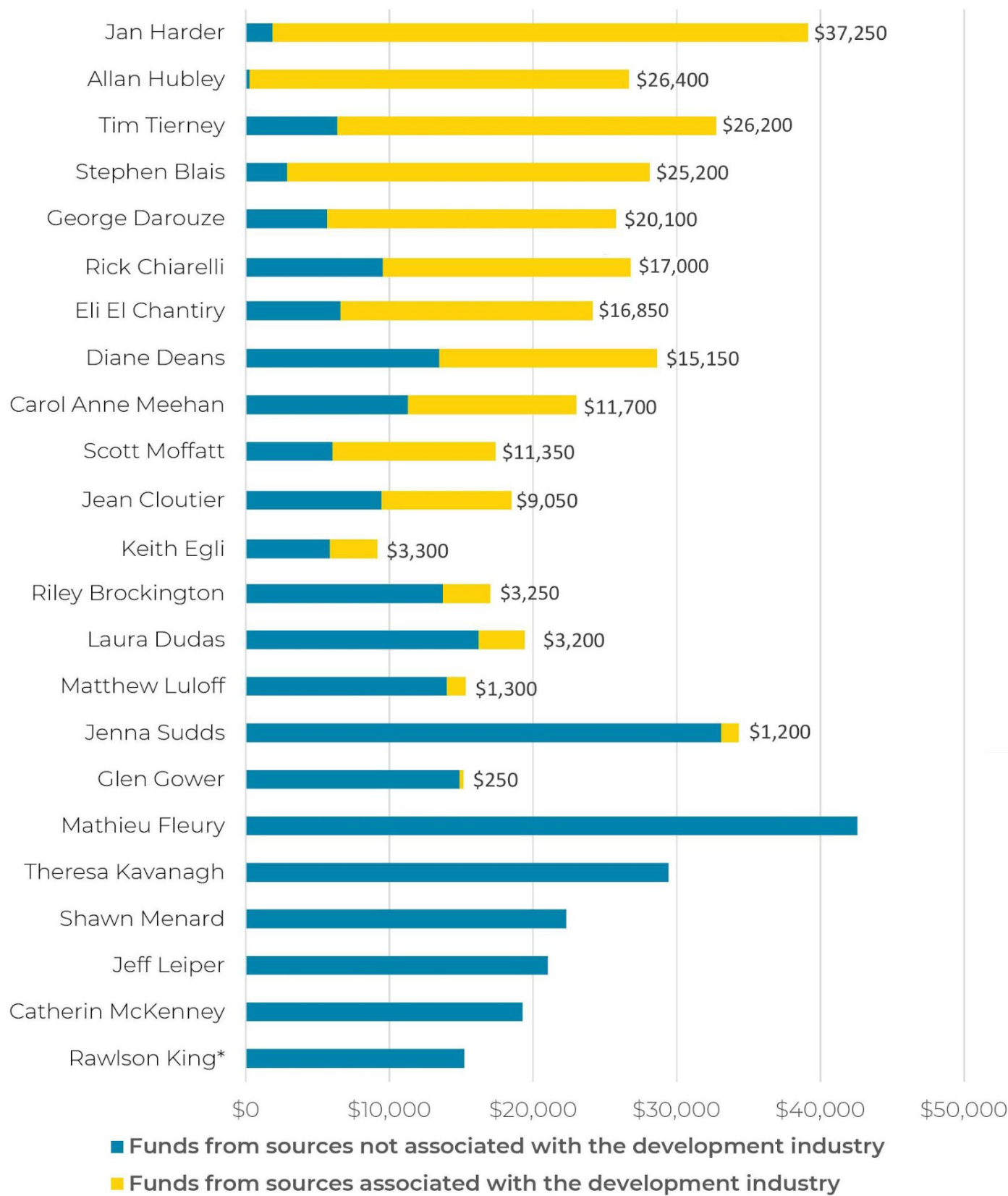
Overview of Findings



Table 1: Total Campaign Funds Raised & Development Industry Contributions

			Development Industry Contributions	
Councillor	Ward	2018 Funds Raised	Development Industry Contributions	Dev Industry Contributions as % of Total Funds
Jim Watson	Mayor	\$388,388.27	\$203,367.00	52%
Jan Harder	Barrhaven	\$39,124.99	\$37,250.00	95%
Allan Hubley	Kanata South	\$26,680.00	\$26,400.00	99%
Tim Tierney	Beacon Hill-Cyrville	\$32,745.00	\$26,200.00	80%
Stephen Blais	Cumberland	\$28,099.99	\$25,200.00	90%
George Darouze	Osgoode	\$25,790.00	\$20,100.00	78%
Eli El-Chantiry	West Carleton-March	\$24,140.00	\$16,850.00	70%
Rick Chiarelli	College	\$26,791.99	\$17,000.00	63%
Diane Deans	Gloucester-Southgate	\$28,627.02	\$15,150.00	53%
Carol Anne Meehan	Gloucester-South Nepean	\$23,000.00	\$11,700.00	51%
Scott Moffatt	Rideau-Goulbourn	\$17,390.00	\$11,350.00	65%
Jean Cloutier	Alta Vista	\$18,510.00	\$9,050.00	49%
Riley Brockington	River	\$17,040.00	\$3,250.00	19%
Laura Dudas	Innes	\$19,422.11	\$3,200.00	16%
Keith Egli	Knoxdale-Merivale	\$9,150.00	\$3,300.00	36%
Matthew Luloff	Orleans	\$15,309.75	\$1,300.00	8%
Jenna Sudds	Kanata South	\$34,313.71	\$1,200.00	3%
Glen Gower	Stittsville	\$15,156.55	\$250.00	2%
Jeff Leiper	Kitchissippi	\$21,023.91	\$0.00	0%
Mathieu Fleury	Rideau-Vanier	\$42,578.76	\$0.00	0%
Rawlson King (2019 By-election)	Rideau-Rockcliffe	\$15,210.60	\$0.00	0%
Catherine McKenney	Somerset	\$19,260.00	\$0.00	0%
Theresa Kavanagh	Bay	\$29,439.78	\$0.00	0%
Shawn Menard	Capital	\$22,322.00	\$0.00	0%
Totals		\$939,513.86	\$432,117.00	46%

Figure 1: City Councillor's Total Funds Raised and Donations by Individuals Associated with the Development Industry



*Rawlson King was elected in a 2019 by-election.



Councillors with Top Developer Spends

Detailed profiles of City Councillors whose campaign funds were primarily (i.e. >50%) funded by individuals with connections to developers.



Jan Harder		Ward 3 - Barrhaven Incumbent - 5 Terms
Total Funds Collected	\$39,124.99	
Developer Industry Contributions	\$37,250.00	95%
2018 Election Results		
11,489 Votes	74.27%	Main Competitor: Hadi Wess (15.69%)
Notable Appointments		
Chair of Planning Committee, 2018 Finance and Economic Development Committee (FEDCO), 2018 Ex-Officio Member of Agricultural and Rural Affairs Committee (ARAC), 2018		



Allan Hubley		Ward 23 – Kanata South Incumbent - 2 Terms
Total Funds Collected	\$26,680.00	
Developer Industry Contributions	\$26,400.00	99%
2018 Election Results		
6,183 Votes	45.53%	Main Competitor: Steve Anderson (31.47%)
Notable Appointments		
Chair of Transit Commission, 2018 Finance and Economic Development Committee (FEDCO), 2018 Member of Planning Committee, 2018 Member of Transportation Committee, 2018 Member of the Audit Committee, 2018 Member of the Standing Committee on Environmental Protection, Water and Waste Management, 2018		



Tim Tierney		Ward 11 – Beacon Hill - Cyrville Incumbent - 2 Terms
Total Funds Collected	\$32,745.00	
Developer Industry Contributions	\$26,200.00	80%
2018 Election Results		
6,730 Votes	81.34%	Main Competitor: Michael Schurter (18.66%)
Notable Appointments		
Chair of Ottawa Public Library Board, 2018 Chair of Transportation Committee, 2019 Finance and Economic Development Committee (FEDCO), 2018 Vice-Chair of Planning Committee, 2018 Representative for Federation of Canadian Municipalities, 2018		
Also received \$3,400 in Third Party Advertising.		



Stephen Blais		Ward 19 - Cumberland Incumbent - 2 Terms
Total Funds Collected	\$28,099.99	
Developer Industry Contributions	\$25,200.00	90%
2018 Election Results		
11,230 Votes	89.08%	2 Candidates received < 10% of the vote.
Notable Appointments		
Chair of Transportation Committee, 2018-2020 Finance and Economic Development Committee (FEDCO), 2018 Member of Planning Committee, 2018 Member of Community and Protective Services Committee, 2018 Member of Hydro Board, 2018		



George Darouze		Ward 20 - Osgoode Incumbent - 1 Term
Total Funds Collected	\$25,790.00	
Developer Industry Contributions	\$20,100.00	78%
2018 Election Results		
4,653 Votes	54.86%	Main Competitor: Jay Tysick (31.76%)
Notable Appointments		
Deputy Mayor, 2018 Finance and Economic Development Committee (FEDCO), 2018 Member of Standing Committee on Environmental Protection, Water and Waste Management, 2018 Member of Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee (ARAC), 2018. Member of Audit Committee, 2018 Member of Information Technology Sub-Committee, 2018 Member of Transportation Committee, 2018		



Eli El-Chantiry		Ward 5 – Carleton - March Incumbent - 4 Terms
Total Funds Collected	\$24,140.00	
Developer Industry Contributions	\$16,850.00	70%
2018 Election Results		
5,099 Votes	65.90%	Main Competitor: Judi Varga-Toth (27.56%)
Notable Appointments		
Chair of Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee (ARAC), 2018 Finance and Economic Development Committee (FEDCO), 2018 Ex Officio member of Planning Committee, 2018 Member of Transportation Committee, 2018 Member of Audit Committee, 2018 Member of Community and Protective Services Committee, 2018 Member of Board of Health, 2018		



Rick Chiarelli		Ward 8 - College Incumbent - 5 Terms
Total Funds Collected	\$26,791.99	
Developer Industry Contributions	\$17,000.00	63%
2018 Election Results		
7,079 Votes	46.79%	Main Competitor: Emilie Coyle (38.01%)
Notable Appointments		
Vice-Chair of Information Technology Sub-Committee, 2018 Member of Planning Committee, 2018 Member of Built Heritage Sub-Committee, 2018		



Diane Deans		Ward – Gloucester – Southgate Incumbent - 6 Terms
Total Funds Collected	\$28,627.02	
Developer Industry Contributions	\$15,150.00	53%
2018 Election Results		
6,179 Votes	58.08%	Main Competitor: Robert Swaita (31.17%)
Notable Appointments		
Chair of Police Services Board, 2018 Chair of Ottawa Crime Prevention Board, 2018 Member of Transportation Committee, 2018 Member of Community and Protective Services Committee, 2018		



Carol Anne Meehan		Ward 22 – Gloucester – South Nepean Beat the Incumbent
Total Funds Collected	\$23,000.00	
Developer Industry Contributions	\$11,700.00	51%
2018 Election Results		
5,960 Votes	42.55%	Main Competitor: Michael Qaqish (38.69%)
Notable Appointments		
Vice-Chair of Audit Committee, 2018 Member of Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee (ARAC), 2018 Member of the Community and Protection Services Committee, 2018 Member of Ottawa Public Library Board, 2018 Member of Police Services Board, 2018		



Scott Moffatt		Ward 21: Rideau - Goulbourn Incumbent - 2 Terms
Total Funds Collected	\$17,390.00	
Developer Industry Contributions	\$11,350.00	65%
2018 Election Results		
5,080 Votes	55.81%	Main Competitor: David Brown (44.19%)
Notable Appointments		
Chair of Standing Committee on Environmental Protection, Water and Waste Management, 2018 Finance and Economic Development Committee (FEDCO), 2018 Member of Planning Committee, 2018 Member of Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee (ARAC), 2018 Member of Built Heritage Sub-Committee, 2018 Member of Ottawa Community Housing (OCH) Board, 2018		



Jim Watson		Mayor Incumbent – 2 Terms
Total Funds Collected	\$388,388.27	
Developer Industry Contributions	\$203,367.00	52%
2018 Election Results		
188,960 Votes	71.03%	Main Competitor: Clive Doucet (22.24%)
Notable Appointments		
Chair of Finance and Economic Development Committee (FEDCO), 2018 Member of Police Services Board, 2019 Ex Officio Member of Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee (ARAC), 2018 Ex Officio Member of Audit Committee, 2018 Ex Officio Member of Built Heritage Sub-Committee, 2018 Ex Officio Member of Community and Protective Services Committee, 2018 Ex Officio Member of Planning Committee, 2018 Ex Officio Member of Transit Commission, 2018		



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