

Date: September 8, 2026

2026 Municipal Elections - Candidates' Questions & Returning Officer Responses

No.	Question	Response
1.	Can a photo of myself taken outside of Town Hall be used in a social media post I made about my running in the election?	In response to your question, you cannot use a photograph of Town Hall in a social media post. Please see the following sections of the Town's Use of Corporate Resources Policy: Section 6.1 - General Provisions: No Member of Council, Candidate or Registered Third Party shall use Corporate Resources for any Campaign Activity/Material. Section 7.1(iii) - Facility Related Provisions: No Candidate or Registered Third Party shall take photos or videos outside any Town facility or on any Town property for use in any Campaign Activity/Material.
2.	I believe there was an incident in the past where residents of a retirement facility were left off the voters list. Which leads me to ask how the voters list is formulated and how recent it is.	Elections Ontario is responsible for maintaining the Permanent Register of Electors (the voters list) for various elections in Ontario. The registry is updated with elector information on an ongoing basis.
3.	I was approaching people to sign my endorsement for the election and was asked if they already sponsored someone for Mayor would they be able to sponsor me. They were not aware that I was running for Mayor. Can a member of the community sponsor two people for the same position?	An individual, who is eligible to vote in the Town on the day they signed the endorsement of nomination, may sign an endorsement of nomination for more than one candidate seeking nomination for any office.

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	If someone has sponsored someone for Councillor, are they allowed to also sponsor someone for a different position - like Mayor or Deputy Mayor? Once you have submitted your application - when are you actually allowed to start campaigning? If I re-use my old signs - how do I claim this in my financials?	Campaigning, including campaign advertising, is permitted upon the filing of Nomination Papers by the Candidate. To claim signs left over from the last election in your financials, you must establish the current market value of the goods - what it would cost you to purchase them today. You must record the current market value as an expense. Please refer to the 2026 Candidate's Guide for more information.
4.	If someone is a resident now, but has their home for sale and will likely move by election day, can they sign my nomination papers while they are still resident in Perth?	In response to your question, persons endorsing a nomination must be eligible to vote in an election for an office within the municipality on the day that the person endorses the nomination. Therefore, a person who is eligible to vote at the time they sign your nomination papers may endorse your nomination, even if they intend to move prior to election day.
5.	I am a candidate in the 2026 election. What is the process if I want to change the office for which I seek election during the nomination period?	If you are a candidate in the 2026 municipal election and decide to run for a different office on the same council, you would fill out the required Nomination Forms and make an appointment with the Clerk's Office to file your nomination papers. The Endorsement of Nomination Form 2 containing the required endorsements filed in your first nomination filing, can be used for a subsequent nomination filing for a different office on the same municipal council. Your first nomination is deemed to be withdrawn when you file your second nomination. If you decide to run for a different office on the same council, with both offices being elected at large, everything (contributions, expenses, etc.) from your first campaign is simply transferred to your second campaign. Example: You file your nomination to run for deputy mayor on May 12, 2026. During the summer you decide to run for mayor instead, and file your second nomination form on June 29, 2026.

		• Your first nomination for deputy mayor is deemed to be withdrawn. • The nomination fee you paid on May 12 is transferred to your second nomination (in this case, you would have to pay an additional \$100 to make up the \$200 fee to run for head of council). • You do not have to submit new endorsement signatures. Your initial 25 original endorsement signatures still qualify since you withdrew and filed a nomination for a different office on the same municipal council. • Your campaign for mayor is deemed to have started on May 12. • Any campaign contributions or expenses that occurred prior to June 29 are transferred to your mayoral campaign. • You must file one campaign financial statement covering your campaign finances from May 12 until December 31, 2026. • Your nomination fee will be refunded if you file your campaign financial statement by the filing deadline. If you decide to run for office on a different council or school board, then you must keep the two campaigns separate. If you decide to run for council in a municipality that has more than 4,000 electors, you will need to submit original endorsement signatures from electors eligible to vote in that municipality.
6.	If you are running for municipal council, there is a limit on the total amount that you and your spouse may collectively contribute to your own campaign. The contribution limit is calculated based on the number of electors who are eligible to vote for the office that you are running for. The formula to calculate the limit is: for head of council: \$7,500 plus \$0.20 per eligible elector" What is the total amount (on top of the \$7,500) for eligible electors	The total amount on top of the \$7,500 for eligible electors is \$1,055.40; \$7,500 plus \$.20 per elector (5,277 electors in 2022) = \$8,555.40. This information can be found on Form LC23, Estimated Maximum Campaign Expenses that was provided at the time of filing your nomination papers.

7.	I have signs from the last election and was just planning to have an adhesive strip put over them - both sides as I am running for a different office. I am a bit confused as to how I am required to show this on my financial report. I received a quote as to what my old signs would cost in this market - plus the cost for the strips. Is this what I am required to report? Or how do I reflect the cost of re- used signs?	To claim signs left over from the last election in your financials, you must establish the current market value of the goods - what it would cost you to purchase them today. You must record the current market value as an expense, in addition to any other cost related to the fabrication of the sign as an expense. Please refer to the 2026 Candidate's Guide for more information.
8.	I was asked if business owners who don't live in Perth can vote? And if they can, do they have to contact you to be put on the list and are they able to vote in both Perth and their respective township, or do they have to choose? I was also wondering when people can make sure they're on the voter list?	The following information is considered when determining whether a business owner who does not live in Perth is eligible and qualified to vote in an election as a resident and non-resident: Electors are eligible to vote in the municipal election if they meet all of the following requirements on voting day: • are a Canadian citizen • are aged 18 or older • qualify to vote in the municipality The following are prohibited from voting: • A person who is serving a sentence of imprisonment in a penal or correctional institution; • A corporation; • A person acting as an executor or trustee or in any other representative capacity, except as a voting proxy in accordance with Section 44 of the Municipal Elections Act; • A person who was convicted of a corrupt practice described in Section 90(3) of the Municipal Elections Act, if voting day

		in the current election is less than five years after voting day in the election in respect of which he or she was convicted. There are three ways that an elector can qualify to vote in a municipality: 1. As a resident elector if you live in the municipality. You may own, rent, live in shared accommodation where you do not pay rent or live in the municipality but do not have a fixed address. Being a resident elector is the most common type of eligibility. 2. As a non-resident elector if you own or rent property in a municipality, but it's not the one where you live. While you can be a resident elector in only one municipality (with the exception of students), you can be a non-resident elector in any other municipality (or municipalities) where you own or rent property. Example: If a person lives in one municipality, but owns or rents property in another municipality, then they are a non-resident elector and are able to vote in each municipality's election, provided they are not voting for the same office more than once. For example, School Board votes must be cast in the municipality where the elector resides. 3. As the spouse of a non-resident elector if your spouse owns or rents property in the municipality or municipalities other than the one where you live. Example: If a person lives in one municipality, and qualifies as a spouse of a non-resident elector, then they are able to vote in each municipality's election, provided they are not voting for the same office more than once. For example, School Board votes must be cast in the municipality where the elector resides. Neither an elector or their spouse would qualify as a non-resident elector if they do not personally own or rent the property in the municipality. For example, if the property is owned by the elector's business they would not qualify as a non-resident elector. In order for an elector to ensure they are on the Voter's List, prior to September 1, 2026, they can visit the Elections Ontario webpage at registertovoteon.ca for information on eligibility, registration and how to check, update or add their information to the voters' list. For questions related to voter registration, they can email info@registertovoteon.ca or call 1.866.242.3025. Electors should register in each applicable municipality through Elections Ontario. On or after September 1, 2026 until the close of voting on October 26, 2026, electors must apply to the Town to update or add their
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		information to the voters' list. If they are applying to add their name to the voters' list, they will be asked to provide proof that they are eligible to vote. MPAC remains responsible for collecting school support information for municipal elections. Electors can learn more about school support, including changing their school support designation, by visiting the MPAC website.
9.	Are members of a Town initiated committee allowed to be on my campaign committee? Is this a Conflict of Interest? I have a member of the CCAP who wants to be on my campaign committee.	The Use of Corporate Resources during an Election Campaign Period Policy provides that individuals must not use, or appear to use, Town resources for any election-related purpose, and must clearly separate personal activities from their role with the Town. In summary, a member of the Climate Change Advisory Panel may serve on a Candidate's campaign committee, provided they do so strictly in a personal capacity and do not use Town resources or undertake any Town-related or Panel-related activities while engaged in campaign work. Please refer to the Policy for more detailed information.
10.	Does the prohibition on Candidate Election Signage extend to magnetic signs on vehicles?	Campaign Advertising is defined to include 'vehicle decals' as a form of advertisement. The Town's By-law to regulate Election Campaign Advertising and Third Party Advertising, and By-law to adopt a Use of Corporate Resources during an Election Campaign Period, both support that campaign advertising is intended to be permitted on private property while being excluded from Town-owned lands, facilities, highways, and other public property. Campaign advertising including a magnetic decal placed on a vehicle displayed on private property is permitted, whereas campaign advertising displayed from a vehicle while on public property, including a highway is prohibited.
11.	Are election signs required to indicate that the Candidate has paid for them themselves?	Campaign signs must identify the candidate responsible for the sign. Please refer to the 2026 Candidate's Guide for additional information.