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Message from the City Clerk

Many years ago, when I was commencing graduate studies in City Planning at the University of Manitoba, a fellow student asked our professor to explain the intricacies of the City of Winnipeg’s municipal government. The professor replied “I’m not going to explain the process to you. If you really want to learn about municipal government, read the City Clerk’s Municipal Manual. It covers a lot of ground.” As destiny unfolded, I became the City Clerk, and that wise professor’s advice is still valid to this day.

The Manual is a reference product which provides a snapshot of the City’s political and administrative structure, and guides the reader through the complexities of municipal government.

For many years a municipal manual was produced in hardcopy and made available to the public. But technology has advanced dramatically and the preference for information by the public is through internet and paperless means. The Winnipeg City Clerk’s Department has been a leader in e-government for over 15 years and was the first major Canadian City to embrace paperless technology and electronic information distribution for the government decision-making system.

In keeping with this direction, the Manual itself has also been converted to a digital tool available on the internet for its users. The electronic platform provides for easy updates, more widespread distribution, and for more comprehensive information coverage through linkages to other information.

I continue to hold the Municipal Manual in high regard. It has retained its value as a learning tool, even in this day of ever-advancing technology.

It is my pleasure to offer this issue of the Municipal Manual to you and I hope that you find it to be an enjoyable and informative resource.

Richard Kachur
City Clerk
Message from Mayor Sam Katz

It is my pleasure to present to you the 2013 Municipal Manual on behalf of my colleagues on City Council.

I am sure you will find this manual to be an informative and beneficial guide to Winnipeg. Whether you want to learn about our city’s exciting attractions, vibrant history, or political and administrative processes, this guide will assist you in finding the answers you need.

Should you have any questions or comments regarding this manual, please feel free to contact our City Clerk’s Department at 311.

Sam Katz
Mayor of Winnipeg
Message from the Speaker

As the elected representative for the St. Charles Ward, it has been a great honour to serve the people of Winnipeg since being elected in October of 2006.

Each Council member, whether newly elected or re-elected, is deeply privileged to be part of the democratic process in which citizens choose representatives to govern our great city. I know that each Council member takes this mandate to govern on behalf of the citizens seriously and does so to the best of his or her ability.

The governing of a city the size of Winnipeg can be complex at times. The myriad of departments can be intimidating to even experienced veterans of both the political and bureaucratic sides of government. A guide is always appreciated in helping to navigate and familiarize oneself with the departments and how they function in running our age friendly city.

As such, it is my pleasure to join the Mayor and the City Clerk in presenting the 2013 Municipal Manual. I trust you, the citizens of Winnipeg, will benefit from this publication!

Councillor Grant Nordman
Speaker of Council
St. Charles Ward
City Councillors
2010 - 2014

COUNCILLORS’ OFFICES
COUNCIL BUILDING
510 MAIN STREET
WINNIPEG • MB • R3B 1B9

Paula Havixbeck
Charleswood – Tuxedo Ward
Assiniboia Community

Ph: 204-986-5232
Email: paula@winnipeg.ca
Council Service Record: 2010 - Present

Scott Fielding
St. James – Brooklands Ward
Assiniboia Community

Ph: 204-986-5848
E-mail: sfielding@winnipeg.ca
Council Service Record: 2006 - Present

Grant Nordman
St. Charles Ward
Assiniboia Community

Ph: 204-986-5920
E-Mail: gnordman@winnipeg.ca
Council Service Record: 2006 – Present

John Orlikow
River Heights – Fort Garry Ward
City Centre Community

Ph: 204-986-5236
Email: jorlikow@winnipeg.ca
Council Service Record: 2009 - Present

Jenny Gerbasi
Fort Rouge – East Fort Garry Ward
City Centre Community

Ph: 204-986-5878
Email: jgerbasi@winnipeg.ca
Council Service Record: 1998 – Present
City Councillors (cont.)
2010 - 2014

COUNCILLORS’ OFFICES
COUNCIL BUILDING
510 MAIN STREET
WINNIPEG • MB • R3B 1B9

Jeff Browaty
North Kildonan Ward
East Kildonan – Transcona Community
Ph: 204-986-5196
Email: jbrowaty@winnipeg.ca
Council Service Record: 2006 – Present

Thomas Steen
Elmwood – East Kildonan
East Kildonan – Transcona Community
Ph: 204-986-5195
Email: tsteen@winnipeg.ca
Council Service Record: 2010 - Present

Russ Wyatt
Transcona Ward
East Kildonan – Transcona Community
Ph: 204-986-8087
Email: rwyatt@winnipeg.ca
Council Service Record: 2002 – Present

Ross Eadie
Mynarski Ward
Lord Selkirk – West Kildonan Community
Ph: 204-986-5188
Email: readie@winnipeg.ca
Council Service Record: 2010 – Present

Harvey Smith
Daniel McIntyre Ward
City Centre Community
Ph: 204-986-5951
Email: hsmith@winnipeg.ca
Council Service Record: 1980 – March 1986
1998 - Present
City Councillors (cont.)
2010 - 2014

COUNCILLORS’ OFFICES
COUNCIL BUILDING
510 MAIN STREET
WINNIPEG • MB • R3B 1B9

Devi Sharma
Old Kildonan Ward
Lord Selkirk – West Kildonan Community
Ph: 204-986-5264
Email: dsharma@winnipeg.ca
Council Service Record: 2010 – Present

Mike Pagtakhan
Point Douglas Ward
Lord Selkirk – West Kildonan Community
Ph: 204-986-8401
Email: mpagtakhan@winnipeg.ca
Council Service Record: 2002 - Present

Justin Swandel
St. Norbert Ward
Riel Community
Ph: 204-986-6524
Email: jswandel@winnipeg.ca
Council Service Record: 2005 – Present

Brian Mayes
St. Vital Ward
Riel Community
Ph: 204-986-5088
Email: bmayes@winnipeg.ca
Council Service Record: November 2011 – Present

Dan Vandal
St. Boniface Ward
Riel Community
Ph: 204-986-5206
Email: dvandal@winnipeg.ca
Council Service Record: 1995 – 2004
2006 - Present

City of Winnipeg Municipal Manual
Election Information & 2010 Results

In accordance with The City of Winnipeg Charter, the City of Winnipeg conducts a general election on the fourth Wednesday of October every four years, for the Offices of Mayor and Councillor. The election for the Office of School Trustee for those School Divisions within the boundaries of the City of Winnipeg is held in conjunction with the election for the Offices of Mayor and Councillor.

On October 27, 2010, the 13th Council of The City of Winnipeg was elected for the 2010 - 2014 term. The voter turnout at the 2010 Civic Election was 47.1%.

The following is the Official List of Elected Representatives of the 13th Council of The City of Winnipeg, for the 2010 to 2014 Council term.

For complete Election Results including the races for the Office of School Trustees, as well as previous election history, please click here to visit the City Clerk’s web page.
2010 Election Results

OFFICE OF MAYOR

SAM KATZ ................................................................. Elected 116,308
Judy Wasylycia-Leis .................................................. 90,913
Brad Gross ............................................................... 3,398
Rav Gill ................................................................. 1,775

OFFICE OF COUNCILLOR

ASSINIBOIA COMMUNITY

CHARLESWOOD – TUXEDO WARD

PAULA Havixbeck ......................................................... Elected 4,190
Jarret Hannah .......................................................... 4,134
Timothy Martin ....................................................... 3,442
Steve Szego ............................................................. 1,955
Livio Ciaralli ............................................................ 1,271
Wendy Lenton .......................................................... 965
Dashi Zargani .......................................................... 581

ST. CHARLES WARD

GRANT NORDMAN .................................................. Elected 6,166
Shawn Dobson ......................................................... 4,063
Lloyd Finlay ............................................................ 1,596

ST. JAMES-BROOKLANDS WARD

SCOTT FIELDING .................................................. Elected 6,452
Deanne Crothers ....................................................... 3,418
Fred Morris .............................................................. 966

CITY CENTRE COMMUNITY

DANIEL MCINTYRE WARD

HARVEY SMITH ...................................................... Elected 3,251
Cindy Gilroy-Price .................................................... 3,143
Keith Bellamy .......................................................... 2,899
Lito Taruc ............................................................... 1,824
John Cardoso .......................................................... 645
FORT ROUGE-EAST FORT GARRY WARD

JENNY GERBASI .......................................................... Elected 9,359
Ian Rabb .............................................................. 4,250
Shane Nestruck .......................................................... 1,189

RIVER HEIGHTS-FORT GARRY WARD

JOHN ORLIKOW .......................................................... Elected 10,713
Michael Kowalson .................................................. 8,677

EAST KILDONAN - TRANSCONA COMMUNITY

ELMWOOD-EAST KILDONAN WARD

THOMAS STEEN .......................................................... Elected 3,921
Shaneen Robinson .................................................. 3,705
Rod Giesbrecht ......................................................... 3,501
Gordon Warren .......................................................... 264
Nelson Sanderson .................................................. 236

NORTH KILDONAN WARD

JEFF BROWATY .......................................................... Elected 9,136
Brian Olynik ............................................................. 4,733
Wendy Pasaaluko-Plas ............................................. 647

TRANSCONA WARD

RUSS WYATT .......................................................... Elected 9,503
Vlad Kowalyk ........................................................... 1,885

LORD SELKIRK - WEST KILDONAN COMMUNITY

MYNARSKI WARD

ROSS EADIE .......................................................... Elected 4,007
Jenny Motkaluk ....................................................... 2,734
Greg Littlejohn .......................................................... 1,989
David Polsky ............................................................ 657
Trevor Mueller .......................................................... 297
John Petrinka .......................................................... 161

OLD KILDONAN WARD

DEVI SHARMA .......................................................... Elected 6,490
Casey Jones .............................................................. 5,027
Robert Chennells .................................................... 2,031
POINT DOUGLAS WARD
MIKE PAGTAKHAN .......................................................... Elected 7,370
Dean Koshelanyk .......................................................... 1,860
Herman Holla .......................................................... 448

RIEL COMMUNITY

ST. BONIFACE WARD
DANIEL VANDAL .......................................................... Elected 15,242
Chris Watt .......................................................... 3,291

ST. NORBERT WARD
JUSTIN SWANDEL .......................................................... Elected 8,745
Louise May .......................................................... 6,892

ST. VITAL WARD
GORD STEEVES .......................................................... Elected 14,960
Harry Wolbert .......................................................... 3,207
Coat of Arms

The City has had two official coats of arms or, crests, in its history. The original bore the motto, “Commerce, prudence, industry.” Elements shown on the crest included a bison, once very common on the prairie, a steam engine to represent the coming of the railroad to Winnipeg, and sheaves of wheat to symbolize the staple crop that brought prosperity to a young city.

Winnipeg’s current official Coat of Arms was granted by the College of Heralds in London, England. On January 24, 1973, Council adopted this crest, which symbolizes both the events of unification and the traditional heritage of the combined areas.

The significance of the emblazonry upon the crest is as follows:

The Fort Garry Gate at the top represents Winnipeg’s early history as a Hudson’s Bay fur trading centre. Beneath the gate is a shield divided into two parts. The top part contains thirteen gold stars on a blue field, symbolizing the thirteen former municipal governments that were unified to create the new City.

The blue background depicts Winnipeg’s clear blue skies. Below the sky, a prairie crocus upon a plain green field represents Winnipeg’s location as a prairie City.

The ribbons at the top and bottom represent the ribbon that ties the community together.

The motto of the crest, “UNUM CUM VIRTUTE MULTORUM” is Latin for “One with the strength of many”. Two thoughts lie behind this motto. Firstly, Winnipeg is perhaps uniquely one city formed of people of all races; and secondly, it is one city formed from many cities.
City Logo

The Winnipeg Logo captures the spirit, energy and diversity of our City while balancing a sense of our heritage with our progressiveness. It is also an interpretive depiction of our character, our people and our landscape, making it uniquely Winnipeg. Though each person who sees the symbol will ultimately apply his/her own set of values and meanings, each of the logo elements carries with it a theme that represents Winnipeg.

The two crescents atop the sweeping plane symbolize an embrace reminiscent of the caring, friendly and welcoming nature of the people here. The depiction of movement in these two elements alludes to the momentum and dynamism that is evident throughout the City. The sweeping line that supports the two crescents represents the vast horizon line and open sky that is characteristic of Winnipeg.

The red circle in the center of the logo symbolizes the heart of our community and our people. It is also suggestive of the fact that Winnipeg is located at the center of the country and the continent.

The rich color palette symbolizes the diversity that exists in our cultures, our seasons and our crisp, clean, beautiful landscapes. As a whole, the graphic resembles a rising sun above the horizon and also mimics the form of a leaping figure. These combined elements depict the energy and momentum of our forward-looking nature, while the positioning line speaks to the strength of our character.
City Flag

On October 1, 1975, Council adopted the flag of The City of Winnipeg. The flag consists of the City Crest on a field of blue and yellow. The blue field indicates the city’s clear blue skies and the yellow represents golden wheat fields, the original basic economy of the City.

The blue and yellow design was adopted as the official colors for the City's Centennial celebrations in 1974.

Chain of Office

The Mayor wears the ceremonial Chain of Office on civic occasions. It was originally cast in silver and consists of 13 coats of arms representing 12 former municipal governments and The City of Winnipeg, which were unified into one large city in 1972. The center plate carries the names of the mayors elected to office since unification. In 1998, the Mayor’s Chain of Office was reproduced in 14K gold.
Winnipeg’s Vision

“TO BE A VIBRANT AND HEALTHY CITY WHICH PLACES ITS HIGHEST PRIORITY ON QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ALL ITS CITIZENS.”

Facts and Highlights

With an ethnically diverse population of approximately 663,573, Winnipeg is the eighth largest city in Canada and dominates the Manitoba economy.

Indeed, Winnipeg is open for business. Boasting one of the most diverse economies of any major city in Canada, with competitive operating costs, and among the lowest hydro rates in North America, its location in the centre of the continent means that the city benefits from being in North America’s central time zone. Manitoba is bordered by Ontario to the east, Saskatchewan to the west, and North Dakota and Minnesota to the south. This central geographic location further strengthens trade links, as well as the Winnipeg International Airport’s 24-hour operating schedule.

Winnipeg has grown steadily over the years, and top ranked industries include: aerospace, finance and insurance, transportation, agri-business, information technology, furniture and apparel industries, film production, and health and biotechnology research. Overall, Winnipeg’s diverse economy provides a stable workforce and low unemployment.

Among the city’s major strengths are the following:

• Winnipeg has the most diversified secondary manufacturing base of any Canadian city, well supported by an equally varied range of service industries.

• The Winnipeg James Armstrong International Airport is one of the few international airports operating around the clock, 7 days a week. It is the only 24-hour operational airport between Toronto and Calgary.

• A stability characterized by predictable rates of population, housing, and labour force growth.

• Good quality residential neighbourhoods offering affordable housing and a strong community base.

• Ample recreational opportunities highlighted by the rivers which accommodate boating and an award winning river walk system, as well as providing a scenic setting for excellent regional parks and a multitude of golf courses.

• An active resident population that has repeatedly demonstrated excellence in hosting special events such as the 1967 and 1999 Pan American Games, the 1991 and 1998 Grey Cup Game’s, the 1999 World Junior Hockey Championships, the 2002 North American Indigenous Games, the 1991 and 2003 World Curling Championships and the 2006 Grey Cup.
• A well-respected center of higher education in western Canada. The University of Manitoba is internationally renowned for its agricultural research and the Asper School of Business. The Collège Universitaire de Saint-Boniface, affiliated with the University of Manitoba, is an important center for French learning in the Prairie Provinces. As well, the University of Winnipeg has become a recognized leader in undergraduate education.

• Red River College provides training in various fields, and offers more than 200 full-time and part-time certificate, diploma, advanced diploma and joint degree programs.

Winnipeg’s downtown is expansive and diverse. With the historic Portage and Main intersection at its heart, the downtown area stretches from the Osborne Bridge in the south-west, to the Disraeli Freeway in the north-east; from the Forks in the south-east to the Central Park Community in the north-west. This area encompasses 316 hectares or 3.2 square kilometres (780 acres or 1.2 square miles), is framed along two sides by 3.5 kilometres (2.2 miles) of riverbank, is crisscrossed by 25 miles of roadway, and is accessed by seven bridges accommodating pedestrian, rail, and vehicular traffic.

Home to City Hall and the Provincial Legislature, the downtown also boasts a large 20-block historic warehouse area called the Exchange District (which is a National Historic Site), a rejuvenated Chinatown, a growing residential population, a variety of restaurants and night clubs, a public market, the largest interconnected shopping area in the city, a prestigious business boulevard, a variety of cultural facilities, a renovated Convention Centre, an extensive sheltered walkway system, numerous parks including a national historic park at The Forks, and many waterfront facilities including riverwalks, boat docks, and cruise boat launches.

Winnipeg has a continental-type climate, enjoying four distinct seasons. There are significant temperature variations through the year generally ranging from highs of +35 degrees Celsius (+95 degrees Fahrenheit) to lows of -40 degrees Celsius (-40 degrees Fahrenheit). The City is also the sunshine capital of Canada, with over 2,300 hours of sun annually.

Flooding in the Red River Valley

Winnipeg’s geographical location, centered where the Red and Assiniboine Rives flow into each other, makes it susceptible to severe flooding. The Red River originates in South Dakota and flows north, forming the boundary between North Dakota and Minnesota, to enter Canada at Emerson, Manitoba. From the border, the river continues northward for 250 kilometres to Lake Winnipeg.

Over the years, residents of the Red River Valley and the City of Winnipeg have experienced serious flood situations first hand. As a result, the original floodway was built in 1968 following one of the worst floods in Manitoba’s history (1950). The floodway was completed at a total cost of $63 million and has saved Manitoba more than $8 billion in flood damage.
In 1997, after a record breaking April blizzard, Manitoba experienced the “Flood of the Century.” This flood forced the evacuations of communities in the Red River Valley and came close to reaching the floodway’s capacity and threatening the protection of Winnipeg. In the end, the Red River Floodway did protect Winnipeg and saved the city from the devastation that was experienced by our American neighbours in Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Subsequently, the Canadian and Manitoba governments have invested $130 million in flood protection measures – including $110 million for flood protection measures in rural Manitoba.

After the “Flood of the Century”, the International Joint Commission was charged with reviewing the situation and recommending options that would increase flood protection for the residents of the Red River Basin. A variety of options were considered and eventually the expansion of the current floodway was deemed to be the most cost effective way to protect residents from the largest recorded flood in Manitoba’s history - the flood of 1826 that was 40% larger than the 1997 disaster.

**Floodway Expansion Project**

The Red River Floodway Expansion Project will increase flood protection for residents of the City of Winnipeg, East St. Paul and West St. Paul. Once completed, the project will protect more than 450,000 Manitobans, over 140,000 homes, over 8,000 businesses, and prevent more than $12 billion in damages to the provincial economy in the event of a 1-in-700 year flood.

By increasing the capacity of the floodway channel from 1,700 cubic metres (60,000 cubic feet) of water per second to 4,000 cubic metres (140,000 cubic feet) per second, floodway expansion will increase the level of protection from floods with a 1-in-90 to a 1-in-700 year probability of recurrence.

The project, which is considered one of the largest and most significant public infrastructure projects in Manitoba’s history, is a massive undertaking involving the expansion of the floodway channel, the expansion of the Outlet Control Structure, improvements to the Inlet Control Structure, replacement of eight highway and railway bridges, expansion of the West Dike, and modifications to various utilities that cross the floodway.

The project is expected to near completion by the end of 2013.

**Major Events and Attractions**

Winnipeg has been described as the “cultural cradle of Canada” and offers an array of talented artists, significant architecture, award-winning musicians and athletes, and legendary festivals and cultural events.

Culturally, Winnipeg is home to the world famous Royal Winnipeg Ballet, one of the most prestigious dance troupes on the globe. Its cultural counterparts include The Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra and Manitoba Opera Association.
The Winnipeg Art Gallery, which celebrated its centennial celebration this year, houses the world’s largest collection of Inuit stone sculpture.

The Manitoba Museum is the keeper of the Hudson’s Bay Collection and the only four-star attraction in western Canada, according to the Michelin Guide. The Manitoba Theatre Centre is the oldest regional English-language theatre in the Canada and has featured many famous screen actors such as Keanu Reeves, Kathleen Turner, William Hurt and Judd Hirsh. The Manitoba Music Festival held in the city is the largest of its kind in Canada.

In addition, the City has many professional sports teams, including the Winnipeg Blue Bombers Football Team, the Winnipeg Jets Hockey Team, and the Winnipeg Goldeyes Baseball Team.

The Winnipeg Goldeyes CanWest Global Baseball Park opened in 1999 and is strategically located across from the Red River and Waterfront Drive and adjacent to The Forks National Historic site.

The Winnipeg Jets play their home games at the MTS Center, which officially opened in the fall of 2004. The 131,000 sq. ft. indoor sports and arena complex is located on the former site of the old Eaton’s store on Portage Avenue and is helping to transform the downtown area by attracting more Winnipeggers and tourists.

Each summer Winnipeg becomes a city of festivals, visited by hundreds of thousands of visitors from around the world. The Winnipeg Folk Festival is the largest folk music festival on the continent, whereas The Fringe Festival is the second largest in North America. Freeze Frame is an international festival of film for kids of all ages. The largest and longest running festival of its kind in the world is Folkorama, which is held annually. It is dubbed an international “Super Event” by the American Bus Association. We also have the Winnipeg Jazz Festival, Winnipeg International Writers Festival, and the Festival du Voyageur to name just a few.

The Forks, comprised of The Forks Market, the National Historic Site, Port and Riverwalk is one of the busiest of spots - winter and summer. It was constructed at the historic junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, which has been a meeting ground for more than 6,000 years. The redevelopment of the 56-acre waterfront property means there is always something to do, to see, or to participate in. Here you can discover archaeological digs, a fresh produce market, arts and craft kiosks, the Manitoba Children’s Museum, restaurants, buskers, and lots of outdoor concerts. It is also the home of The Inn at The Forks, a 5 storey, 117 room boutique hotel which includes a dining room, lounge, banquet facilities and spa.

The Forks is also the site of the Canadian Museum for Human Rights. The $351 million project was the brainchild of Israel Asper, founder of CanWest Global Communications Corporation. The human rights museum, which is slated to be the first national museum built outside the Ottawa region, was created in partnership between the federal and provincial governments, the City of Winnipeg, and the private sector.

The Museum aims to become a world-class centre highlighting the world’s human rights triumphs and failures throughout history, while also focusing domestically on Canada’s human rights stories.
Winnipeg: Past & Present

Historical Events 1607-2012

Winnipeg is situated on the fertile deposits of a prehistoric lake, Lake Agassiz. The earliest known inhabitants of the area were nomadic Aboriginal peoples from three tribes: the Cree, the Assiniboine and the Ojibwa.

Though there had been fur trading posts in Winnipeg and its surrounding area since 1738, the first permanent settlement occurred in 1812 when a group of Scottish crofters arrived. Winnipeg was incorporated as a city on November 8, 1873 with a population of 1,869 people. The arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885 brought a 30-year period of growth and prosperity unequalled in Canadian urban development. A flood of immigrants, high wheat prices, plentiful capital, and improved farming techniques contributed to making Winnipeg the wholesale, administrative, and financial centre of western Canada. Following World War I, economic stagnation due to low wheat prices and the Depression lasted well into the 1940’s.

The City of Winnipeg has a varied and colorful history stretching back to the 17th century. Below are some of the highlights and significant events that have shaped our City’s history.

1670

May 2 – Charter granted by King Charles II to “The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson’s Bay” (Hudson’s Bay Company). This charter deeded to the Hudson’s Bay Company “all that territory draining into the rivers flowing into Hudson’s Bay”. Thus the greater portion of the Dominion of Canada came into possession of the Hudson’s Bay Company and so remained until 1869, when the company relinquished its territorial rights to the Dominion of Canada.

1738

Fur trading post of Fort Rouge established.

1812

Lord Selkirk’s Colonists reached the banks of the Red River where Winnipeg now stands.

1816

Governor Semple killed at Seven Oaks.

1820

St. John’s College founded, oldest seat of learning in Western Canada.

1822

Fort Garry (formerly Fort Gibralter) erected.

1835

Fort Garry rebuilt.

First Government for the Red River settlement organized.

1855

1859  First steamboat navigating the upper Red River reached Fort Garry.

1869  Transfer of land by Hudson's Bay Company to the Dominion of Canada.

Uprising of Metis population under leadership of Louis Riel.

1870  Thomas Scott, opponent of Louis Riel, shot March 4th by order of Riel.

Military expedition from Eastern Canada led by Colonel Garnet Wolseley reached Fort Garry. Louis Riel fled to the United States and uprising was terminated.

Province of Manitoba formed and became the fifth province in the Dominion of Canada.

1873  **November 8** – Winnipeg incorporated; four wards with three aldermen for each ward.

City limits bounded on north by Burrows Avenue west of Main Street, and Aberdeen Avenue east of Main Street; on south by Assiniboine River; on east by Red River; and on the west by Maryland Street, Notre Dame Avenue and McPhillips Street.

1874  **January 19** - 12:00 Noon. First meeting of City Council held on the second floor of Bentley's new building at northwest corner of Portage Avenue and Main Street.

**September 16** – First Civic Holiday observed.

1875  City limits extended to Aberdeen Avenue between Main Street and McPhillips Street.

1876  First City Hall and Theatre erected.

**October 12** – First shipment of wheat exported from the Province of Manitoba (857 1/6 bushels at 85 cents per bushel). Exported by Higgins & Young, Winnipeg; consigned to Steele Bros., Toronto.
1877

University of Manitoba founded.

Arrival in Winnipeg of C.P.R. Engine No. 1, The Countess of Dufferin.

1878

First railway service to Winnipeg from St. Paul, Minnesota.

First telephone brought to Winnipeg by Mr. H. McDougall.

1880

R.M. of St. Boniface annexed part of St. Vital.

R.M. of Assiniboia incorporated.

1882

Ward One, being the district known as Fort Rouge, taken into the City. Wards increased to six in number.

City limits extended north to Kitchener Avenue and lane north of Luxton Avenue; south of Wilkes Avenue, Waverley Street, lane south of Parker Avenue to Red River and west to Keewatin Street, St. James Street and west boundary of Parish of St. Boniface (86 feet west of Kenaston Boulevard).

First water supply in Winnipeg from Assiniboine River.

First street railway system inaugurated (horse drawn cars).
1883  Town of St. Boniface incorporated out of R.M. of St. Boniface.

1884  Council reduced to two aldermen for each ward.

**July 19** – Due to chronic structural problems of the first City Hall, a second City Hall was built and the Corner stone was laid by Mayor Alexander Logan.

**December 8** – Inauguration of ballot system of voting at municipal elections in Winnipeg.

1885  **November 16** – Louis Riel hanged for leading two Metis uprisings and for the 1870 execution of Thomas Scott.

1886  **July 1** – First railway train over the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to Vancouver.

Second City Hall completed.
1892  
First electric streetcars inaugurated.

1893  
R.M. of Rosser organized.

First meeting of the Winnipeg Public Parks Board.

1897  
Fort Garry Gateway presented to City by Hudson’s Bay Company.

1899  
City of Winnipeg purchased Water Works Company and, from 1900-1911, supplied water from wells.

1902  
Province of Manitoba grants the City a second Special Charter of Incorporation after repealing the first in 1886.

Brookside Cemetery included in City limits.

1903  

1905  
Assiniboine Park included in City limits.

1906  
Part of Municipality of Kildonan (Elmwood), taken into the City and wards increased to seven in number, Elmwood being designated Ward Seven.

Lots 3 and 4, Parish of Kildonan, lying east of McGregor Street, taken into the City.

1907  
Lot 3, Parish of Kildonan, lying west of McGregor Street, taken into the City.

Board of Control system inaugurated, and was later abolished in 1918.

1908  
Redwood Bridge built.

High Pressure Pumping Station and piping system constructed.

1909  
Assiniboine Park and the Zoo officially opened to the public.

1911  
Town of Tuxedo incorporated.

Provincial Government purchased 543 acres of land for an agricultural college, which was to become the University of Manitoba.

Municipal Hydro Electric Works at Pointe du Bois completed and in operation.
1912  Selkirk Centennial.


Elm Park Bridge built.

Town of Transcona incorporated.

Provincial boundaries extended to shores of Hudson Bay.

1913  Lots 1 and 2, St. Charles, added to City and made part of Ward One.

City limits extended west to Doncaster Street.

R.M of Charleswood Incorporated

1914  R.M. of Kildonan split into the R.M. of West Kildonan and the R.M. of East Kildonan.


1916  **January 28** – Manitoba women became the first in Canada to win the rights to vote (suffrage) and to hold provincial office.

1918  City charter revised and consolidated.

Kildonan Park and Golf Course included in City limits.

1919  **April 5** – Greater Winnipeg Aqueduct completed. The Shoal Lake Aqueduct runs 135 km from Indian Bay on Shoal Lake to Winnipeg. The project was recognized as one of the major engineering accomplishments on the North American continent at the time and Shoal Lake was acknowledged to be one of the best sources of drinking water in the world.

**May 15 to June 26** – The Winnipeg General Strike. The Strike was a major impetus towards recognition of unions and collective bargaining in Canada.

1920  **March 27** – Legislation passed to reduce the number of Wards of the City from seven to three, and increase the number of aldermen from fourteen to eighteen.

**July 15** – Official opening of the new Legislative Buildings in Manitoba took place in commemoration of Manitoba’s entry into Confederation 50 years ago.

**December 3** – First Civic Election held under the Proportional Representation system.
1921
R.M. of St. James incorporated.
Rural portion of West Kildonan separated from R.M. of Old Kildonan.
Village of Brooklands incorporated.

1924
June 18 – Celebration of 50th Anniversary of Incorporation of City of Winnipeg.

1925
Farming community of East Kildonan separated and incorporated as the R.M. of North Kildonan.

1926
November 15 – Memorial Boulevard and Osborne Street North extension opened for streetcar traffic.

1928
November 11 – Official unveiling of the Winnipeg War Memorial by His Honour Theodore A. Burrows, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, in commemoration of those who enlisted from the Province of Manitoba and killed during World War One, 1914-1918.

1930
June 15 – Celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Manitoba's formation as a Province and inclusion in Dominion of Canada.

1931
September 1 – Municipal Hydro Electric Generating Station at Slave Falls officially opened.

1933
November 8 - 60th Anniversary of Incorporation of City of Winnipeg.

1935
August 27 – Work commenced on Greater Winnipeg Sewage Disposal Project.

1937
October 9 - 60th Anniversary of the arrival in Winnipeg of C.P.R. Engine No. 1 “Countess of Dufferin”.
North Winnipeg Sewage Treatment Plant completed.

1938
Winnipeg Charter amended to provide for 2-year term for Mayor.

1939
May 24 – Official visit of His Majesty King George VI and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth.

1940
November 22 – Question of extension of franchise to all British subjects over 21 years resident in Winnipeg carried by Referendum.

1942
November 27 – First Civic Election with Adult Suffrage in effect.

1949
June 5 to June 11 – Celebration of 75th Anniversary of Incorporation of City of Winnipeg.
1950  April - June – Red River Valley Flood with damage running into millions of dollars. River level was the highest in 89 years.


1954  City limits extended west to centre line of Edgeland Blvd.

1955  September 19 – Last streetcar line - Portage Avenue and Main Street - discontinued and streetcars replaced with diesel buses.

1956  Winnipeg Charter revised and consolidated.

   December 28 – Fluoridation of water supply completed.

   City of St. James incorporated.

1957  July 1 – City of East Kildonan incorporated.

1959  March 18 – Premier Duff Roblin tabled in the provincial legislature, a proposal for the construction of the Winnipeg Floodway. Construction started on October 6, 1962.

   July 24 – 25th - Visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

1960  March 26 – The Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg incorporated.

   Town of Brooklands incorporated.


1962  City of Winnipeg limits extended westerly to west limits of No. 6 and No. 7 Provincial Trunk Highways to include area of approximately 3,500 acres effective January 1st, 1963.
1964  
**October 5** – Official opening of new “Civic Centre”.

1965  
**December 14** – Official opening of new St. Vital Bridge.

1966  
**May 18** – Official opening of the New Public Safety Building.

1967  
100th Anniversary Celebration of Canadian Confederation.

City of St. James-Assiniboia incorporated.

Pan Am Games held in Winnipeg.

1968  
**October 11** – Opening of the Red River Floodway.

1970  
Celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the Province of Manitoba.

1971  
**October 6** – Election of the first Council of the new unified City of Winnipeg.
Proportional representation elections replaces by plurality elections every three years, for both Mayor and Councillors.

1972  
**January 4** – Inaugural meeting of the first Council of new unified City of Winnipeg.

**June 21** – August Civic Holiday declared by the Mayor (Minute No. 999)

Deacon Reservoir completed

1973  
**November 8** – 100th Anniversary of the Incorporation of the City of Winnipeg

1974  
**April 25** – Severe flooding in the Red River Valley. City of Winnipeg was protected by the Red River Floodway.

**May 10** – Official visit of Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon.

**September 16** – South Winnipeg Sewage Treatment Plant came into operation.
1975

January 14 – Official opening of the new Convention Centre.

1976

April 30 – Official opening of the new Royal Canadian Mint.

1977

May 4 – Official opening of Winnipeg Centennial Library.

October 26 – Communities reduced from twelve to six and Wards reduced from fifty to twenty-nine.

1978

November 15 – Official opening of “The Fort Garry Bridge”.

1979

Official opening of City of Winnipeg Pedestrian Concourse at Portage Avenue and Main Street.

May 10 – Severe flooding occurred, with a magnitude comparable to the 1950 flood. Again due to the protection of the Floodway, damage was greatly reduced.

1981

Winnipeg Core Area Initiative - A five year $96 million tripartite governmental initiative was launched to revitalize the economic, social and physical core area of Winnipeg.

1982

Official opening of Kilcona Park and Harbour View Golf Course.

100th Anniversary of Winnipeg Transit.

Official opening of replacement bridge, Portage Avenue at Sturgeon Creek.

1983


1984

October 29 – Official opening of “The Slaw Rebchuk Bridge”.

1986

Renewal of Winnipeg Core Area Initiative - Agreement renewed for an additional five years, and a one year extension, for $100 million tripartite governmental initiative launched to revitalize the economic, social & physical core aspects of Winnipeg.

November 7 & 8 – Winter Blizzard

Length: 11 hours.
Temperature: (Max / Min) 6°C / -12°C 21°F / 10°F.
Amount of Snowfall: 35.2 cm 13.9 in
Wind Speed 70 km 44 mph.
1987 Opening of North Portage Development in downtown Winnipeg, including shopping mall, pedestrian bridges over Portage Avenue, and apartments. A joint development by the Federal, Provincial and City governments, and private enterprise.

1988 Completion of 1.2 miles of continuous weather protected pedestrian walkway linking The Bay Department Store to Winnipeg Square, Lombard Concourse and the historic Grain Exchange Building.

**July 28** – Sod turning ceremony - The Forks Development.

1989 For the first time, new legislation required the Mayor to appoint a Deputy Mayor, Acting Deputy Mayor and Chairpersons of all Standing Committees, and required the Mayor to Chair the Executive Policy Committee.

Councillor Jae Eadie elected as City Council’s first Speaker.

**October 4** – Opening of Forks Market.

**October 18** – Opening of Keewatin Underpass.

1990 **June 15** – Closing of Amy Street Central Heating Steam Plant.

**July 6 to 14** – Western Canada Summer Games held in Winnipeg.

**October 19** – Official Opening of Kildonan Bridge over the Red River.

**November 8** – Official Opening of Pembina Highway overpass at Bishop Grandin Boulevard, and extension of Bishop Grandin Boulevard to Waverley Street.

1991 **March** – Winnipeg hosts Canada Safeway World Curling Championships.

**November 1** – Official naming of the Chief Peguis Trail Roadway which connects the Kildonan Bridge to Main Street and to Henderson Highway.

**November 20 – 24th** – Winnipeg hosts Grey Cup Festival.

1992 **April 21** – First meeting of the Board of Adjustment established by Council on January 22, 1992.

**May 6** – Winnipeg became the first Municipality in Canada to implement Hansard recording of Council meetings.

**May 9** – Headingley incorporated as separate municipality.
October 7 – Amendments to The City of Winnipeg Act provide for the definition and recognition of five Community Committee areas comprising a total of 15 wards, as recommended by the Winnipeg Wards Boundaries Commission.

October 28 – Susan A. Thompson became the first woman to be elected as Mayor of Winnipeg.

1993

July/August – Winnipeg experienced close to double the normal rainfall amounts. Three major storms struck the City in a 21-day period, between July 24 and August 14. Total damage due to flooding was estimated to be around $175 - $200 million.

September – Winnipeg became the first Canadian Municipality to implement a Council Page Program.

1994

April 27 – Council approved “A New Direction for Civic Administration”, approving the restructuring of the organization, based on 17 Departments.

1995

June – Week of record-breaking summer temperature: 37.8°C (100°F) Daily records from 1888 and 1931 broken.

October 24 – Official opening of the “Charleswood Bridge”.

October 25 – Automated Voting introduced in the 1995 Civic Election.

1996

February 9 -13th – Winnipeg hosted the 7th International Winter Cities Conference.

1997


April 5 to 6 – Winnipeg’s worst recorded blizzard this century. Total accumulated snowfall was 48 cm (from Friday to Tuesday morning). The last record was in 1966 when 38.1 cm fell. Duration of storm: 24 hours Average wind speed: 60km/h, gusting as high as 85 km/h.

April - May – Severe flooding in the Red River Basin, which became known as the “Flood of the Century”. The City of Grand Forks, North Dakota was devastated and many rural communities sustained severe damage, but the Red River Floodway and the Portage Diversion protected the City of Winnipeg.
September 20 – During a ceremony to reaffirm and permit the Fort Garry Horse Regiment to exercise their traditional right of the “Freedom of the City”, the City Zoo’s 18 month old black bear Winnie was named as the regiment’s mascot. The first Winnie the Bear, later to become famous as Winnie the Pooh, was the regiment’s original mascot during World War I.

October 29 – City of Winnipeg Act amended, replacing the Board of Commissioners with a Chief Administrative Officer model. Also provided for a four-year term of office for Mayor and Councillors.

1998

October 21 – The Assiniboine Park Pavilion re-opened after a $4.5 million renovation and building addition. The Pavilion, originally built in 1927 is designated a heritage building. The Pavilion now houses an upscale restaurant and three art galleries, which comprise the works of Manitoba artists Ivan Eyre, Walter J. Phillips and Clarence Tillenius.

1999

December 26, 1998 to January 5, 1999 – Winnipeg hosted the World Junior Hockey Championships.

January 27 – The 125th Anniversary of the first City Council Meeting, held on January 19, 1874.

June – Opening of the Lyric Bandshell at Assiniboine Park with funding provided by the Asper Foundation and is located behind the Assiniboine Park Pavilion. The facility is used for summer outdoor performances and has the following amenities: rigging, sound, lighting and dressing rooms.


July 24 to August 8 – Winnipeg hosted the 13th Pam American Games.
2000

April – The first Carol Shields Winnipeg Book Award was presented at Brave New Words, the Manitoba Writing and Publishing Awards gala. The $5,000 award is presented annually to honour books that evoke the special character of and contribute to the appreciation and understanding of the City of Winnipeg. The award was established by the Winnipeg Arts Council and is funded by the City of Winnipeg.

November 17 – Winnipeg residents bid 124,250 British pounds ($177,000 US) at a Sotheby’s auction and won the only known oil painting of Winnie the Pooh by his original illustrator, E.H. Shepard. The large painting of Pooh holding a honey pot is located in the Pavilion Gallery Museum in Assiniboine Park.

2002

January – Utilizing an electronic information system developed by the City Clerk’s Department, Council implemented unique e-government technology and became paperless.

February 27 – Council approved the sale of Winnipeg Hydro to Manitoba Hydro.

July 25 to August 4 – Winnipeg hosted the North American Indigenous Games.

September – Phase 1 of the Princess Street Campus of Red River College officially opened.

October 8 to 9 – Her Royal Highness, Queen Elizabeth the II and the Duke of Edinburgh, visited Winnipeg during her Golden Jubilee (50th) Anniversary celebrations, and officially unveiled the restored provincial icon, the Golden Boy.

December 11 – Council passed The Official Languages of Municipal Services By-law No. 8154/2002 for the provision of municipal services in both official languages.

2003

January 1 – The new City of Winnipeg Charter came into effect replacing the City of Winnipeg Act.

April 5 to 13 – Winnipeg hosts the Ford World Curling Championships.

July 1 – Winnipeg City Council implements the Smoking Regulation Bylaw prohibiting smoking in public places.
Fall – The Provencher Twin Bridges are completed and the pedestrian walkway named “Esplanade Riel”.


2004

November 16 – Opening of the MTS Centre.

October 11 – Commemoration of the 100th birthday of the Carnegie Library Building, 380 William Avenue, presently the home of the City of Winnipeg Archives. This was the first public library building in Winnipeg, constructed with a $75,000 grant from American industrialist and philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie. Mayor Katz presented a plaque to the City Archivist, Gerry Burkowski, in honour of the event.

October 19 – Her Excellency the Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean, Governor General of Canada, visits Winnipeg.

November 8 – Official opening of the Millennium Library.

2006

April 19 – In recognition of the achievements of Winnipeg-born Cindy Klassen, Canada’s all-time most decorated Olympian, as well as other Winnipeg Olympic athletes of the 2006 Torino Olympic Games, City Council directed that:

• Sargent Park Recreation Complex be renamed the “Cindy Klassen Recreation Complex”.

• the new indoor track at the Cindy Klassen Recreation Complex be named the “Olympian Indoor Track” in honor of all Winnipeg’s Olympic athletes.

• the street formerly identified as “Recreation Road” be renamed “Cindy Klassen Way”; and designated the name of a new park to be “Olympic Park”.

October 25 – For this Civic Election, the City Clerk’s Department introduced the “Automark” voting system for blind/vision impaired voters.
November 19 – Winnipeg hosted the 94th Grey Cup Game, between the B.C. Lions and the Montreal Alouettes at the Canad Inns Stadium. This marks the third time that the Grey Cup has been held in Winnipeg.

2007

September 10 – the official opening of the City Records Centre, 311 Ross Avenue. The Records Center Program was approved by Council, on March 22, 2006. This dedicated storage facility can accommodate over 9,500 cubic feet of records and archival materials and allows City departments to move their inactive records out of high cost office space into the lower cost service-oriented environment of a central records storage facility.

2008

Debby the Polar Bear, longtime resident of Assiniboine Park Zoo, passed away at the age of 42. She was believed to be the oldest member of her Arctic species, living more than twice the average lifespan of a wild polar bear. At age 41, she was entered into the 2008 Guinness Book of Records as the oldest living polar bear and at age 42 she was within the top three longevity record-holders for all eight species of bears.

2009

January – The 311 Contact Centre – the City’s first integrated call centre – was launched.

March and April – Widespread flooding of the Red River Basin, the worst since 1997. Record high river levels were reached.

Construction began on Stage One of the Southwest Rapid Transit Corridor.

September 13 – First Canadian Ciclovia event in Winnipeg - a large-scale active transportation event that connects Assiniboine Park to the Forks for non-motorized transportation.

September 26 and 27 – First Giveaway Weekend – Unwanted household items are placed at the curb on the front street. Great opportunity to find a new owner for reusable unwanted items taking up space in homes and keeping them out of the landfill.

December – After 10 years of planning and four years of construction, Winnipeg’s new state-of-the-art $300 million drinking water treatment plant began delivering treated water to residents. Located at Deacon Reservoir just east of Winnipeg, the drinking water treatment plant is the largest infrastructure project undertaken so far by the City of Winnipeg.

2010

Manitoba Homecoming – a year-long experience bringing former and current Manitobans, visitors, friends and families together for events, festivals and an all-around great celebration.

May 19, 2010 – Council approved the renaming of the ‘Charleswood Parkway” to the “William R. Clement Parkway” in honor of the late Councillor Clement.
June 16 to 19 – Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada’s first national event took place at The Forks. The national events were intended to engage and educate the Canadian public about the Indian Residential School system. They honoured those whose lives were touched by residential schools and gave those individuals an opportunity to present statements to the TRC. They will also celebrate regional diversity.

2011

May 31- True North Sports & Entertainment made the announcement that they purchased the Atlanta Thrashers from Atlanta Spirit and the franchise would be relocated to Winnipeg, signaling the return of the Winnipeg Jets.

October 30, 2011- Winnipeg Airports Authority (WAA) officially welcomed travellers through the doors of the redeveloped James Armstrong Richardson International Airport. With the redevelopment, the airport became Canada’s newest and greenest airport.

2012

March – Winnipeggers experienced the warmest March in at least 140 years, since records began in 1872. By the time it was over, March clocked in at an amazing 8.3 C above normal. The 30-year monthly average for the month is – 6.1 C.

September – The Winnipeg Art Gallery celebrated its centennial.

October – Manitoba implemented a mandatory 10 digit dialing system.
History of City Hall

Construction of Winnipeg’s first City Hall, located on Main Street between William and Market Avenues, began in August of 1875 with the laying of the cornerstone. Completed in 1876, the building suffered from chronic structural problems and was eventually demolished in 1883.

Winnipeg’s second City Hall, designed by Barber and Barber and built by Robert Dewar, was completed in 1886. The statuesque “Gingerbread” building, complete with all manner of Victorian grandeur, symbolized Winnipeg’s coming of age at the end of the nineteenth century. Shortly after the Second World War, a committee was struck to study the growing concerns over the structural integrity of the building. After much public debate, the building was demolished in 1962.

Winnipeg’s current City Hall was officially opened on October 5, 1964 at a cost of $8.2 million. The winning design was the result of a design competition held in the early 1960’s. The successful design was representative of post war trends in both architecture and urban planning.

City Hall, also known as the Civic Centre, is comprised of two buildings: the Council Building and the Administration Building. They are connected by an underground corridor and are separated by a courtyard, which underwent a $2.4 million structural and re-beautification renovation in 2003, which included additional trees, outdoor seating, a fossil shaped fountain and a sidewalk café.

The Council Building is two storeys in height and contains the Council Chamber and public gallery for 200 people, two committee rooms, the Mayor’s Office and Councillor and staff offices. The Administration Building is seven storeys tall and contains administrative offices and large conference rooms.

Creation of Unicity

On July 27, 1971, Bill 36, known as The City of Winnipeg Act, received Royal Assent. This Act incorporated the City of Winnipeg, The Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg and the following municipalities, towns and cities into a unified City of Winnipeg, commonly referred to as “Unicity”.

- R.M. of Charleswood        City of Transcona
- R.M. of Fort Garry         Town of Tuxedo
- R.M. of North Kildonan     City of West Kildonan
- R.M. of Old Kildonan       City of St. Vital
- City of St. James-Assiniboia City of East Kildonan
The Election of the first Council for the Unified City of Winnipeg was held on October 6, 1971 and the new City came into legal existence on January 1, 1972. The new unified City Council consisted of 50 Councillors elected on the basis of one from each of the 50 wards and a Mayor elected from the City-at-large.

The Inaugural Meeting of the new Council took place on January 4, 1972.

Thirteen Community Committees were established under the Act; however, in 1974, on the recommendation of the Ward Boundaries Commission, the provincial government enacted legislation reducing the communities from thirteen to twelve while still maintaining fifty wards. In 1977, further legislation reduced the communities to six and the wards to twenty-nine. Each had a Community Committee of Council and comprised the Councillors who represented the wards within each particular community.

In 1989, in accordance with The City of Winnipeg Act, a review of the boundaries of The City of Winnipeg was conducted and resulted in a number of changes to the community area boundaries and the number of wards for four of the communities. A subsequent review in 1991 resulted in further legislation passed in 1992, which reduced the communities to five and the wards to fifteen.

In 1998, further amendments were made to The City of Winnipeg Act. The powers of the mayor were increased and changes were made to the political decision-making structure.

In 2003 The City of Winnipeg Act was repealed and replaced with The City of Winnipeg Charter.

In 2009, the Winnipeg Ward Boundaries Review Commission changed the boundaries of the St. James–Brooklands Ward to include the Weston neighbourhood, and the Point Douglas Ward to include the Inkster Gardens neighbourhood.
These ward boundary changes took effect in September, 20, 2010.

**Sister City Agreements**

Since April 1971, the City of Winnipeg has had a policy which authorizes the mayor to enter in “Sister City Agreements” with mayors in other countries. To-date, the following affiliations exist:

- **Setagaya, Japan**
  - October 5, 1970
- **Rajkjavik, Iceland**
  - September 7, 1971
- **Minneapolis, U.S.**
  - January 31, 1973
- **Lviv, Ukraine**
  - November 26, 1973
- **Manila, Philippines**
  - December 31, 1979
- **Taichung, China**
  - April 2, 1982
- **Kuopio, Finland**
  - June 11, 1982
- **Beersheva, Israel**
  - May 15, 1984
- **Chengdu, China**
  - February 24, 1988
- **Chinju, Korea**
  - April 1, 1991
- **San Nicolas**
  - July 23, 1999
Mayors of Winnipeg

The following is a list of Winnipeg’s Mayors from the date of its incorporation in 1873:

1874  Francis Evans Cornish, Q.C
1875-1876  William Nassau Kennedy
1877-1878  Thomas Scott
1879-1880  Alexander Logan
1881  Elias George Conklin
1882  Alexander Logan
1883  Alexander McMicken
1884  Alexander Logan
1885  Charles Edward Hamilton
1886  Henry Shaver Westbrook
1887-1888  Lyman Melvin Jones
1889  Thomas Ryan
1890-1891  Alfred Pearson
1892  Alexander McDonald
1893-1894  Thomas William Taylor
1895  Thomas Gilroy
1896  Richard Willis Jameson
1897  William F. McCreary
1898-1899  Alfred Joseph Andrews
1900  Horace Wilson
1901-1903  John Arbuthnot
1904-1906  Thomas Sharpe
1907-1908  James Henry Ashdown
1909-1911  William Sanford Evans
1912  Richard Deans Waugh
1913-1914  Thomas Russ Deacon
1915-1916  Richard Deans Waugh
1917  David J. Dyson (a)
       Frederick Harvey Davidson (b)
1918  Frederick Harvey Davidson
1919-1920  Charles Frederick Gray
1921  Edward Parnell
1922  Edward Parnell (c)
       Frank Oliver Fowler (d)
1923-1924  Seymour James Farmer
1925-1927  Lt. Col. Ralph Humphreys Webb, D.S.O., M.C.
1928-1929  Lt. Col. Dan McLean
1930-1934  Lt. Col. Ralph Humphreys Webb, D.S.O., M.C.
1935-1936  John Queen, M.L.A
1937  Frederick Edgar Warriner, D.D.S.
1938-1940  John Queen, M.L.A.
1941-1942  John Queen
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1943-1954</td>
<td>Garnet Coulter, Q.C.</td>
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<td>1955-1956</td>
<td>George Edward Sharpe</td>
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<td>1957-1959</td>
<td>Stephen Juba, M.L.A.</td>
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<td>1960-1977</td>
<td>Stephen Juba, Order of Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>1977-1979</td>
<td>Robert Steen, Q.C. (e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1979-1992</td>
<td>William Norrie, Q.C. (f)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992-1998</td>
<td>Susan A. Thompson</td>
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<tr>
<td>1998-2004</td>
<td>Glen Murray (g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004- present</td>
<td>Sam Katz (h)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Unseated on recount, January 5, 1917  
(b) Declared elected on recount, January 8, 1917  
(c) Died June 9, 1922  
(d) Elected June 20, 1922  
(e) Died May 10, 1979  
(f) Elected June 21, 1979
CFO, City Auditor and City Clerk have statutory reporting relationship to City Council.
City Council and Committees

Council is the governing body of the City and the custodian of its powers, both legislative and administrative. The City may exercise only those powers granted to it by legislation.

Policy making at the local level is limited and controlled by provincial government statute. The former City of Winnipeg Act was replaced by the new City of Winnipeg Charter, which came into force on January 1, 2003. The City of Winnipeg Charter provides the majority of powers and authority to the City of Winnipeg. However, other statutes extend additional authority to City Council in its decision making process.

The composition of City Council is legislated under Part 3 of The City of Winnipeg Charter and consists of 15 Councillors and the Mayor. Each Councillor represents an individual ward while the Mayor is elected by a vote of the city-at-large.

Councillors have a dual role, as they are members of Council (decisions affecting the whole city) and members of their respective Community Committees (local community issues).

City Council exercises its powers either by by-law or resolution passed at a regular or special meeting when a quorum is present.

Pursuant to the Charter, Council has the authority to establish committees of Council and Council may, by by-law, delegate a power, duty or function to a committee of Council.

The authority to make final decisions on the following matters remains with Council and cannot be delegated to any political or administrative level below Council:

- authority to enact a by-law
- authority to approve an operating or capital budget
- authority to appoint, suspend or dismiss a statutory officer
- authority to enter into a collective agreement in respect of employees

In addition to the Charter providing governance and direction to the city and its elected officials, Council passed The City Organization By-law No. 7100/97, on October 29, 1997. This By-law provides for the governance and administrative structure of the City. The By-law also delegates certain powers and responsibilities from City Council to Executive Policy Committee, the Standing Committees and the Chief Administrative Officer.
Role and Mandate of the Mayor

The Mayor is the head of Council and the chief officer of the City. The responsibilities of the Mayor are listed under Sections 57 to 60 of The City of Winnipeg Charter.

The Mayor chairs the Executive Policy Committee, and is an ex officio member of each Committee of Council.

The Mayor appoints:

- a Deputy Mayor
- an Acting Deputy Mayor
- the Chairpersons for the Standing Committees of Council, if standing committees are established by Council
- members of the Executive Policy Committee

The Deputy Mayor or Acting Deputy Mayor acts in the capacity of the Mayor in cases of his/her absence or unavailability.

Role of The Speaker / Presiding Officer

The responsibilities of the Speaker/Presiding Officer are legislated under Section 67 of The City of Winnipeg Charter.

The Speaker is appointed by Council and has the following duties:
• chairing meetings
• maintaining order and decorum; and deciding questions of order, subject to appeal to Council

The Deputy Speaker is also appointed by Council and assumes the duties of the Speaker in his/her absence.

Role and Mandate of Executive Policy Committee

The Executive Policy Committee is comprised of:

• the Mayor
• the Chairpersons of the Standing Committees
• any other members of Council appointed by the Mayor

The general duties of the Executive Policy Committee include:

• formulating and presenting recommendations to Council respecting policies, plans, budgets, by-laws and other matters that affect the city as a whole
• ensuring the implementation of policies adopted by Council

The Executive Policy Committee has jurisdiction in the following areas:

• Audit Matters  • Inter-Governmental Affairs
• Business Liaison  • Labour Contract
• Capital Region  • Negotiations
• Corporate Communication  • Legal Services and matters under Litigation
• Financial Management  • Economic Development
Standing Committees

Section 63(1) of The City of Winnipeg Charter gives Council the discretion to establish standing committees of council and determine their respective duties and powers.

Under the City’s Organization By-law, council has established five Standing Committees:

- The Standing Policy Committee on Finance
- The Standing Policy Committee on Protection and Community Services
- The Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development
- The Standing Policy Committee on Infrastructure Renewal and Public Works
- The Standing Policy Committee on Downtown Development, Heritage and Riverbank Management

Composition

The Standing Policy Committee on Finance is composed of a Chairperson, appointed by the Mayor; the Deputy Mayor; and one member elected by Council. The remaining Standing Policy Committees are composed of a Chairperson appointed by the Mayor, and three other members elected by Council.

Policy Directives

The Standing Policy Committee on Finance coordinates and provides advice on the City’s fiscal policy development and fiscal strategies. The Committee also provides advice to Executive Policy Committee on:

- short and long range fiscal strategies
- budget development and program review
- assessment policies and strategies
• investment policies and strategies
• fiscal and variance reporting
• capital project recommendations and strategies
• corporate fees and charges policies
• economic forecasts and trends
• other matters referred to it by Executive Policy Committee

The Standing Policy Committee on Protection and Community Services provides policy advice to Council on matters within the following areas of jurisdiction:

• Animal Control • Libraries
• By-law enforcement • Museums
• Cultural services • Police Services
• Disaster planning • Recreation and parks programming and services
• Fire and Paramedic Services • Public health
• Harbour Master

The Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development provides policy advice to Council on matters within the following areas of jurisdiction:

• Asset Management • Housing Policy, including housing grant programs
• Building Inspections • Land Acquisition
• Civic Buildings • Land Development
• Development Control • Parks Planning
• Facility Maintenance • Planning and Land Use
• Heritage Matters • Vacant and Derelict Buildings

The Standing Policy Committee on Infrastructure Renewal and Public Works provides policy advice to
Council on matters within the following areas of jurisdiction:

- Engineering Services
- Fleet Management
- Open Space Maintenance
- Public Works Maintenance
- Solid Waste
- Traffic Control
- Transit
- Transportation Planning
- Water/Waste Services

The Standing Policy Committee on Downtown Development, Heritage and Riverbank Management provides policy advice to Council on matters within the following areas of jurisdiction, where the matters relate to real property located entirely or primarily in the area covered by The Downtown Winnipeg Zoning By-law:

- Asset Management
- Development Control
- Land Acquisition
- Land Development
- Planning and Land Use
- Riverbank Management
- Heritage Matters

Community Committees

In addition to Standing Committees, there are five Community Committees:

- Assiniboia Community Committee
- City Centre Community Committee
- East Kildonan-Transcona Community Committee
- Lord Selkirk-North Kildonan Community Committee
- Riel Community Committee

There is no statutory requirement in The City of Winnipeg Charter for Community Committees, but Council has elected to continue the Community committee operation and structure as described in the Organization By-law.

Each of the 15 Councillors represents a ward within the City of Winnipeg, with three wards comprising a Community Committee. Community Committees meet monthly. The duties and responsibilities of the Community Committees include the authority to assign street names to roadways on private property and service roads on public rights of way and the City Clerk shall notify persons whose municipal address changes as a result.

Community Committees also conduct public hearings on land and licensing matters within their respective areas. Land matters include changes in zoning designation, a variance, or a conditional use under the Winnipeg Zoning By-Law No. 6400/94. Second hand dealers and pawnshops are
examples of licensing matters governed under the Winnipeg License By-law No. 6551/95. The public hearing process is an opportunity for interested citizens to present their views and information to the Community Committee as they consider and render decisions on applications.

For variance, conditional use and license applications, the Community Committees make decisions, which can be appealed. For zoning and subdivision related land matters, the Community Committees submit recommendations to Council for decision.

**Governance Committee of Council**

The Governance Committee of Council is chaired by the Speaker of Council and is comprised of four other members of Council, each a representative of the remaining four Community Committee areas not represented by the Speaker.

The Governance Committee of Council is empowered as a governing body of Council and has the following responsibilities:

- To provide a forum for Councillors to sort out matters and resolve issues for interns, secretaries, volunteers, etc.
- To be responsible for the operation of the Councillors’ office, including developing and
administering a policy for Councillors’ assistance/assistants and expense allowances; and acting in an advisory capacity in the preparation of Council’s operating budget

• To resolve non-political issues between Councillors
• To resolve difficulties between Councillors and administration
• To consider and resolve all other issues as referred to it by Council, Committees or member(s) of Council
• To act as liaison to the Executive Policy Committee in all matters pertaining to the operation of the City Clerk’s Department

Alternate Service Delivery Committee
The Mayor annually appoints four members of Council to the Alternate Service Delivery Committee whose responsibilities are as follows:

• Recommend through the Executive Policy Committee to Council the ASD Review Agenda
• Evaluate feasibility studies to establish Special Operating Agencies (SOA) and submit through Executive Policy Committee to Council those SOA proposals that the Committee recommends
• Review business plans and submit recommendations through Executive Policy Committee to Council for approval
• Receive and submit through Executive Policy Committee to Council the annual report of any SOA established by Council
• Ensure completion of 3-year effectiveness review
• The Idea Bank Reserve, including:
  • Recommending funding from the Idea Bank Reserve for innovative ideas and associated costs to Executive Policy Committee, or where the amount of the loan is in excess of $100,000 to Council, for approval
  • Approving the payback terms of any loan from the Idea Bank Reserve, including prepayment options, choices of loan periods and annual interest rate, with the principle repayments to be set so as to replenish the original level of the Idea Bank Reserve
  • Any other function or responsibility deemed necessary by Executive Policy Committee and Council

Boards and Commissions
Council has delegated the responsibility for the management and administration of certain public
services to autonomous bodies.

These Boards and Commissions are appointed in whole or in part by Council and have such authority as is delegated to them by the relevant by-laws of council or by Act of the Legislature. Most of these Boards and Commissions include members of the public, as well as members of Council.

Every September, the City Clerk's Department initiates an annual selection process to fill citizen member positions to Boards and commissions on which there are imminent or existing vacancies. Canadian citizens who reside in Winnipeg and who are entitled to vote in municipal elections are eligible to apply for these volunteer positions.

A Current listing of Boards and Commissions and accompanying information is available on City Clerk's Department web page. Please click here for more information.

Ad Hoc Committees

Ad Hoc Committees are created as special purpose bodies to investigate and report on particular matters. They are established by resolution of Standing Committees, and they report their recommendations to that Standing Committee. Once the committee has fulfilled its purpose, its mandate ceases and it is dissolved. Ad Hoc Committees have no legal identity as part of the organizational structure, nor do they possess any statutory powers.

Amongst the most prominent, continuous Ad Hoc Committees are the Access Advisory Committee, the Citizen Equity committee and the Winnipeg Committee for Safety.
Council Meetings

Regular Council meetings are held in accordance with a schedule of meetings adopted by Council. Meetings commence at 9:30 a.m. and adjourn at 6:00 p.m.

All Council Meetings are held in the Council Chamber and are open to the public.

Special Meetings are called as required; for example, during budget deliberations. Special Meetings of Council may be called by the Mayor, or by a majority of members of Council.

The Notice of a Special Meeting must state the nature of the business to be conducted at the meeting. No other business can be discussed except that listed in the notice. As with regular meetings, any business considered at a Special Meeting must be done in public.

Council meetings are televised on the local cable station.

By-law Enactment Process

In making its decisions, Council sets direction by resolution or by by-law. By-laws are required for a number of land use decisions, money matters, and other areas as specified by The City of Winnipeg Charter. By-laws are passed as follows:

Consideration of By-laws

Standing Committees of Council meet approximately once a month to consider and discuss issues that are brought to it by way of an administrative report. Some recommendations emanating from these Committee meetings and which proceed to Executive Policy Committee and Council, require that Council pass a by-law to implement the decision.

The proposed by-law is then prepared by the City’s Legal Services Branch. Once the City Solicitor has approved the By-law as to form and legal validity, it is submitted to the City Clerk. The City Clerk’s Department assigns a number to the by-law and incorporates it into the Council Agenda, which is published 96 hours before the Council meeting. Usually the by-law goes to Council at the same time as the agenda item which recommends its approval. However, many land use by-laws go to Council long after the agenda item has been adopted.

Passage of By-laws

Every proposed by-law must receive three separate readings before it is finally passed and may be amended on any reading of it.
A proposed by-law may receive all three readings at the same Council meeting, only if agreed upon by two-thirds of the whole Council (11 members). Otherwise, no more than two readings of a proposed by-law may be given at any one meeting.

However, some by-laws, such as the Plan Winnipeg By-law and Secondary Plan By-laws must have a separate first reading to allow for a public hearing to be convened before passage.

After Council votes affirmatively for a third reading of a by-law it:

a) becomes a municipal enactment of the City

b) is effective immediately unless the by-law states otherwise

By-laws may also be repealed (rendered inactive) through the same process as set out above.

After a by-law is passed by Council, the original is signed by both the Mayor (or Deputy Mayor) and the City Clerk (or Deputy City Clerk) and affixed with the official seal of the City.

Storage and Retention of By-laws

Once passed, signed and sealed, original by-laws are retained by the City Clerk’s Department for safekeeping, and certified true copies are made available to the public upon request. A certified true copy of a by-law is deemed to be authentic and may be filed and used in a court of law in lieu of the original.

All by-laws of the City of Winnipeg passed by Council since September 2001, together with other frequently requested by-laws and a list of repealed by-laws, are easily accessible on-line via the City Clerk’s Decision Making Information System. To view this on-line site, go to http://www.winnipeg.ca/CLKDMIS.

Procedure By-Law

The meetings of Council and its Committees are regulated by the rules contained in the Procedure By-law No. 50/2007.

Procedures have evolved over the years and are intended to facilitate quick and efficient handling of Council business. The provisions of the Procedure By-law are observed both in Council and in all its Committees. To view the Procedure By-Law please click here.

Delegations
Persons who wish to address a meeting of Council on a matter which appears on the Council agenda must contact the City Clerk before 4:30 p.m. on the day preceding the meeting.

Up to two persons are permitted to speak in favour of a particular subject, and up to two may speak in opposition. The first delegation on each side of the issue may speak for no more than ten minutes and the second for no more than five minutes.

Hansard
Since 1992, all debates of Council have been transcribed in a Municipal Hansard. As of February 2004, the City Clerk’s Department has produced an audio recording of Council Meetings, which can also be accessed via the City Clerk’s DMIS (Decision Making Information System).

Closed Captioning
On February 25, 2004, closed captioning was implemented at City Council meetings. Facilitated by the City Clerk’s Department, this service was provided courtesy of the Access Advisory Committee and enables the deaf community to have full access to televised City Council meetings.

Council Page Program
On July 21, 1993, Council established a Council “Page” Program, at no cost to the City, to provide high school students, interested in civic affairs, an opportunity to acquire knowledge of the civic decision-making process.
Inaugural Meeting

The Inaugural Meeting of Council is held on the first Tuesday in November following the general election of Council. At the Inaugural Meeting, the Mayor appoints a Deputy Mayor, an Acting Deputy Mayor, the Chairpersons of the Standing Committees, and other members of Executive Policy Committee. Also at this meeting, Council elects the Presiding Officer (Speaker) and Deputy Presiding Officer (Deputy Speaker).

Organizational Meeting

The Organizational Meeting of Council is held on the first Wednesday in November of each year (except in an election year, when it is held on the second Wednesday in November). At this meeting, Council elects members of Standing Committees, members to Committees, and members to Boards and Commissions.

Schedule of Meetings

Council establishes, prior to January 1st of each year, a yearly Schedule of Meetings for Council and its Standing Committees and the prorogued period. Meetings of Council, Executive Policy and Standing Committees are prorogued during the month of August, except in an election year when the prorogued period is in October.

Council Agendas

The City Clerk is responsible for the preparation and distribution of Council agendas. The sequence of the agenda to be followed at each regular meeting is as follows:
• Introduction and Welcome of Guests and Announcements
• Adoption of the Minutes
• Communications
• Delegations
• Consideration of the Reports of the Executive Policy Committee
• Executive Policy Committee Question Period
• Consideration of the Reports of the Standing Committees (on a rotative basis at each succeeding meeting)
• A Standing Committee question period following each report
• Reports not related to the jurisdiction of any Committee
• Adjournment

Decision Making Information System (DMIS)

In January 2002, the City Clerk’s Department formally initiated a paperless electronic decision making system known as the “Decision Making Information System” (DMIS). This allows members of Council and the public to access the Agendas, Minutes and Disposition of Items for Council, Standing Committees, Community Committees and various Ad Hoc Committees electronically on the Internet.

In addition, City by-laws and Hansard can also be accessed from the DMIS site, at www.winnipeg.ca/CLKDMIS/

Audit Department

The City Auditor reports directly to City Council through the Audit Committee. Audit reports become public documents when tabled at Council. This reporting structure defines the Audit Department as legislative auditors, similar in nature to the Office of the Auditor General for the Province of Manitoba and the Office of the Auditor General of Canada.
The City Auditor shall examine, in a manner necessary and in accordance with such terms of reference as Council may establish from time to time, the accounts of the City and Boards and Commissions and shall ascertain whether, in the opinion of the City Auditor:

- the accounts have been properly kept
- all moneys have been fully accounted for, and the rules and procedures that are applied are sufficient to secure an effective check on the levy, collection and proper allocation of the revenue
- money is expended for the purpose for which it is appropriated by Council, and the expenditure is properly authorized
- essential records are maintained, and the rules and procedures applied are sufficient to safeguard and control City property
- money is expended with due regard for economy and sufficiency
- satisfactory procedures have been established to measure and report to Council on the achievement of economy and efficiency

City Clerk’s Department

The mission of the City Clerk’s Department is to provide professional and impartial support for the process of local government for the City of Winnipeg.

Role and Mandate of the City Clerk

The role of City Clerk has historical roots reaching back to the middle ages and our earliest parliament. In fact, the role of “clerk” is one of the oldest positions of public trust. Clerks in the Middle Ages were often scholars who, as the only literate person available, read the legislation out loud so that the parliamentary members could vote.

Today, the City Clerk’s Department and its team of professionals are still the “keepers of the record” and the communication and information backbone to the City Council decision-making process. The Department is considered a leader in e-government practices.

The City Clerk is a statutory officer appointed by Council whose role is to support the work of Council, Executive Policy Committee, Standing Committees, Community Committees, the Mayor’s Office, and members of Council.

Value Statements

The City Clerk’s Department is committed to professionally supporting the political decision-making processes of Council and its Committees. It provides policy, procedural and governance support to City Council through the following duties:
• Convening all elections and by-elections for Mayor and Ward Councillors as well as for school trustees for school divisions within the City

• Electronic preparation and distribution of agendas and reports, and the provision of quality informational products and services to elected officials, the public and the media in both English and French

• Convening all meetings of Council and its Committees, including public hearings (over 25 meetings per month, not including assessment hearings)

• Recording all resolutions, decisions and proceedings of Council, committees and public hearings and maintaining these records

• Production of Hansard - a verbatim recording of Council meetings and debates

• Management of the City archives and public historical records

• Development and implementation of technology to facilitate effective records management for the City of Winnipeg

• Convening hearings of the Board of Revision to allow commercial, business and residential assessment appeals

• Research and policy analysis as well as procedural advice

• Providing information services and publishing the Municipal Manual, an up-to-date document on the political and administrative structure and activities

• Management of all City by-laws

• Providing access to information in accordance with The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act legislation

• Implementation of a Council “Page” program, whereby high school students become involved and learn about civic decision making processes

• Responsibility for the Council Building’s operations, including security, ongoing events, protocol, and public tours

• Providing day-to-day support and service to the Mayor’s Office, each Member of Council, the Executive Policy Committee

Key Goals

The City Clerk’s Department continues to seek efficiencies and improvements in order to provide the highest level of service to the citizens of Winnipeg. Some key goals include:

Commitment to quality, accessibility and visibility of products and services

The City Clerk’s Department continues to enhance and expand its array of products on-line, such as
the list of City By-laws, the Boards and Commissions list, Public Notices and the Municipal Manual. Providing decision-making documents in electronic form allows information to be updated and shared in a timely manner.

Information is current, accessible, consistent and easily searchable. Multi-media programs are used to raise public awareness of important topics and services, especially for Election Services, utilizing newspaper ads, news releases, radio and television spots, information kiosks and prominent Internet postings.

Continuous review of processes to respond more efficiently and effectively to client needs

City Clerk’s staff actively participate in both departmental and corporate review teams to develop and effect enhanced services to all its clients.

Commitment to Efficiency and Responsiveness through Technology

Winnipeg’s City Clerk’s Department is a dedicated and recognized leader in the delivery of E-government initiatives, continuously working towards creating a more efficient, user-friendly environment. Other municipalities have followed in the department’s footsteps and chosen to implement similar systems within their jurisdictions in order to strengthen their products and services.

Commitment to Efficiency through Health and Wellness

The City Clerk’s Department recognizes that its employees are its most valuable resource and the key to its success. In order to successfully meet its objectives, the Department nurtures its staff and has created a positive work environment that supports open communication, on-going training and development, and coordinated work planning and performance feedback at all levels. Employee commitment and well-being provides greater efficiency and effectiveness to the Department and its clients.

City Clerk’s Department Branches

Election Services

In accordance with The City of Winnipeg Charter and The Municipal Councils and School Boards Elections Act, the City Clerk or his appointed designate acts as the Senior Election Official responsible for conducting elections for the Office of Mayor and Councillor, as well as the Office of School Trustee for the school divisions whose boundaries lie within the City of Winnipeg. The Senior Election Official establishes and maintains an up-to-date Voters List for the City of Winnipeg. Despite the fact that general elections only occur once every four years, it accounts for a significant portion of the staff’s duties. Most staff work on both regular duties and election tasks for a full year prior to the election,
and planning for elections is continuous for most of the Department’s senior managers. Election responsibilities are further increased with the convening of by-elections.

Since 1995, elections have been undertaken utilizing electronic voting. In years where a general municipal election is not convened, the Department generates revenue from the leasing of its electronic voting equipment.

The City Clerk’s Department is considered to be a leader in election processes and its staff are required to be “election experts”. For the 2006 General Municipal Election, the Department implemented new election legislation and practices and also implemented a number of service improvements including:

- Increased number of voting locations
- Increased advance voting opportunities, including more locations and days
- The introduction of the requirement for voters to produce identification
- The introduction of the “AUTOMARK” voting machine for blind or visually impaired voters
- Outreach campaign for voter registration and updates to the Voters List
- Outreach campaign for hiring election officers

Committee Branch

This branch provides direct support and services to:

- Executive Policy Committee
- Standing Policy Committee on Finance
- Standing Policy Committee on Downtown Development, Heritage and Riverbank Management
- Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development
- Standing Policy Committee on Infrastructure Renewal and Public Works
- Standing Policy Committee on Protection and Community Services
- Appeal Committee
- Board of Adjustment

The City’s five Community Committees:

- Assiniboia
• City Centre
• East Kildonan-Transcona
• Lord Selkirk-West Kildonan
• Riel

Acting as a designate of the City Clerk, a clerk assists committee chairpersons and members with agenda preparation, policy formulation and research and, at the discretion of the chairperson, attends and provides clerical support at any related workshops or informal strategy sessions.

Each Clerk must be a meeting process and procedure expert, inasmuch as their duties may include conducting special meetings, or public hearings regarding land and licensing.

Committees of Council meet approximately once a month or at the call of the Chair, to consider and discuss issues that are brought to it usually by way of an administrative report. There are at least 25 public meetings per month, at least half of which occur in the evening.

Board of Adjustment

The Board of Adjustment is legislated under Section 273(1) of the City of Winnipeg Charter and is comprised of five citizen members appointed by Council. By-law No. 5894/92, passed by Council on March 25, 1992 and known as “The Board of Adjustment By-law”, provides for the appointment of members and the function of the Board of Adjustment. Meetings are held bi-weekly at City Hall, beginning at 6:00 p.m.

The function of the Board of Adjustment is to hold public hearings to consider Variance or Conditional Use applications under the Winnipeg Zoning By-law No. 6400/94. The Board may also report on and make recommendations to Council on proposed Secondary Plan by-laws, development by-laws, applications for approval of plans of subdivision referred by Council, and other planning or development matters referred to it by Council.

Archives and Records Control Branch

Housed in a former Carnegie Library and designated Heritage Building, the Archives holds documents, photographs and artifacts relating to the history of the City of Winnipeg as well as operational records of City departments. The branch maintains these historical records, indexing them and making them available to the public either in person or through the City’s website. These records are an irreplaceable part of the collective memory and cultural history of the City of Winnipeg and are consulted regularly by citizens, academics, historians, students, genealogists, and City staff. Through their use of City records, researchers enhance their knowledge of Winnipeg’s unique history.
Archives and Records staff are responsible for the retention, preservation and safekeeping of City records. The City Records Manager and Archivist act as the Corporate Records Manager, providing advice to other civic departments on the organization and disposition of their paper and electronic records. In addition to the facility at 380 William Avenue, branch staff manage corporate records storage space at a neighboring facility at 311 Ross Avenue.

**The Board of Revision**

The Board of Revision is an impartial body that has the responsibility to hear assessment appeals with respect to the assessed value, classification, liability or the refusal of the assessor to amend the assessment roll.

The Board is appointed by City Council and consists of citizens selected for their knowledge, experience and impartiality. The Board is independent of the assessment authority and members are not City employees.

Typically, hearings are convened by three-member panels and are scheduled throughout the year to hear appeals.

The goal of the Board is to ensure that all parties to an appeal, regardless of the decision rendered, leave the hearing and appeal process with the belief or view that they have been treated fairly, professionally and without bias.

**Protocol and Special Events**

This branch of the City Clerk’s Department is responsible for the coordination of official special events hosted by the Mayor’s Office and City Council, as well as appropriate protocol during functions for numerous visiting Dignitaries. The Protocol Office coordinates the Mayor’s award ceremonies, flag raising ceremonies, scholarship awards and special presentations. The Manager of Protocol also books tours of City Hall and coordinates health, wellness and appreciation activities for City Clerk’s staff.

**Councillors’ Office Support Branch**

This branch consists of a Councillors’ Liaison Coordinator and a Councillors’ Receptionist. The Liaison Coordinator and staff are responsible for performing day-to-day clerical, accounting and reception services for all Councillors, and for providing orientation to the Councillors’ Executive Assistants.
Accessibility and clear information are the first steps to excellent service. As Winnipeg’s Public Service, we’re dedicated to providing all three: and so, we’re pleased to join Mayor Katz, Council, and the Office of the City Clerk in presenting this new Municipal Manual.

Whether you’re a visitor, a long-time resident, or someone who’d like to move to Winnipeg; whether you’re interested in our history, our government, our services, or the many recreational opportunities our community provides – we hope you’ll find this guide a helpful place to start.

Here, on our civic website, on social media like Facebook and Twitter, and through our public information telephone line, 311, we’re eager to keep you up to date. And, we look forward to serving you.

Phil Sheegl
Chief Administrative Officer
The Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) is the head of the public service, and reports to the Executive Policy Committee (EPC) and Council.

The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is responsible for Assessment, and Taxation, and Corporate Finance. The CFO monitors the financial status of the organization and provides advice on fiscal policy and strategy through both Council and EPC, and the CAO.

The Chief Operating Officer (COO) is directly responsible for civic operations and reports to the CAO. The COO also works directly with, and takes direction from Council itself. As delegated by the CAO, and through various planning processes involving Council and senior managers, the COO has a leading responsibility for public service planning, policy implementation, and performance improvement.

The Offices of the Chief Administrative Officer comprise two areas:

- Operations and Strategic Management and
- Film and Special Events.

Operations and Strategic Management

Operations

- Reviews, edits, analyzes and briefs on public service reports and briefing notes, and ensures the timely flow of reports to Council and its Committees
- Analyses existing policy implementation, and assesses its impact and implications
- Manages the information flow process for reports and briefing materials
- Manages the Report Information System
- Works closely with the Mayor, City Clerk’s Office, and Departments, to facilitate communicating the timely consideration of priorities and issues
- Provides agenda management and scheduling support
- Provides communications support with respect to issues and reports
• Provides staff support with respect to correspondence, and oral and written presentations

• Assigns dispositions for the development of reports as well as delegations of authority within the Office of the CAO

• Ensures timely and accurate responses to correspondence

• Ensures timely and accurate responses to Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA) requests

• Manages CAO office budget

• Manages scheduling and support to the CAO/COO/CFO

• Manages day-to-day operations of the Offices of the CAO

Strategic Management

• Strategic planning – Leads strategic planning processes and ensures alignment between Council’s policy direction and public service plans and actions

• Organization performance management – Monitors and analyzes the organization’s overall performance. (This includes establishing and using a framework of performance information that includes a comprehensive and balanced set of indicators at the community, corporate and service level.)

• Project management – Manages projects of corporate significance, including organizational improvement initiatives and policy projects that cross departments

• Research – Undertakes research regarding key indicators, including socio-economic research (population and demographic trends, Winnipeg’s economy, etc.) and analysis of the overall performance of the organization (financial performance, benchmarking with other cities, etc.)

• Management of intergovernmental projects and communications

Film and Special Events

Film and Special Events works cooperatively with civic departments and other organizations to provide local, national, and international film production companies with the logistical support they require. The office also provides this assistance to independent filmmakers, schools, and other film and video initiatives.

The office acts as a liaison between civic departments and organizations coordinating events within the City. These activities support Winnipeg’s thriving film industry, promote increased tourist activity, and contribute to the vitality of our community.
Profiles of City Departments

Assessment and Taxation

The Assessment and Taxation Department is responsible for the valuation and classification of all real property, personal property and business occupancies within the City of Winnipeg for the purpose of distributing taxes fairly to the City's citizens.

The powers and responsibilities of the City Assessor are detailed in the Municipal Assessment and City of Winnipeg Charter Acts. The City Assessor is a legislative officer and as such adheres to provincial legislation when performing the assessment function. Administratively, the Assessment and Taxation Department reports through the Chief Financial Officer to the Chief Administrative Officer and politically, to the Standing Committee on Finance.

To view this department’s website, please click here.

Community Services

Working Together to Build Strong Communities, the Community Services Department offers a wide range of services and programs dedicated to the citizens of Winnipeg. These include three public service divisions and one Special Operating Agency in its structure, namely:

- Community By-law Enforcement Services
- Community Development & Recreation Services
- Library Services
- Animal Services Special Operating Agency

The Department utilizes a Community Resource Area Model to ensure integrated and community-based services. Within the framework of logical neighbourhood characterization boundaries, five geographic community areas have been identified. Within each, a Community Resource Coordinator facilitates the provision of integrated and responsive community services. Utilizing Neighbourhood Integrated Service Teams (NISTs), the community-based service delivery model strengthens neighbourhoods by building personal and community capacity through public participation, innovative partnerships and leadership development.

To view this department’s website, please click here.
Corporate Finance

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) provides support and advice to the Chief Administrative Officer, the Standing Policy Committee on Finance, the Alternate Service Delivery (ASD) Committee, Executive Policy Committee, and Council regarding the management of the Corporation’s financial resources.

A major function of Corporate Finance is to ensure that the duties of the Chief Financial Officer are discharged in accordance with Provincial Legislation, including The City of Winnipeg Charter, and Sections relative to finance, accounting, sinking fund, tax collection, and others.

Corporate Finance provides leadership in managing the financial operations of the City by developing and supporting corporate financial policy, systems, and processes. The department has operational and policy making responsibilities in the following areas:

- controllership
- financial reporting
- risk management
- materials management
- treasury
- administrative policy development
- payroll
- debt management
- economic, demographic, community and organizational research & analysis
- revenue management
- financial systems management
- financial planning and forecasting
- budget process management
- alternative service delivery
- infrastructure planning
- major capital projects
- asset management

To view this department’s website, please click [here](#).
Corporate Support Services

The Corporate Support Services Department provides program and policy development, specialized expertise/consultation, and services to political and administrative units within the organization as well as a number of direct services to citizens. Areas of expertise include: human resource management, information technology, communication, and other strategic internal services and initiatives as determined by the Chief Administrative Officer or Council. The Department is also responsible for the City’s 311 Contact Centre.

The Corporate Support Services Department consists of the following divisions, branches and units:

- Project Management Office
- Information Technology
- Business Technology Services (BTS)
- Data & Application Services
- Aboriginal Relations
- Corporate Human Resources
- Wellness and Diversity
- Organizational Safety
- Employee Development
- Human Resource Systems & Research
- Labour Relations and Total Compensation
- Corporate Communications
- Communications Planning/Media Relations
- Web and Social Media
- Translation and Interpretation
- 311 Contact Centre

To view this department’s website, please click [here](#).

Fire Paramedic Service

The Winnipeg Fire Paramedic Service (WFPS) is comprised of two branches; the Winnipeg Fire Department (WFD) and Winnipeg Emergency Medical Services (WEMS).

The WFPS is responsible by law to provide fire suppression, rescue and medical response services to victims of fire, medical, and other emergencies in order to prevent or minimize loss of life or property. WFPS, in partnership with the Winnipeg Regional Health Authority, is also responsible for pre-hospital emergency paramedical care and transport of the sick and injured in Winnipeg.

The WFD handles fire suppression and rescue service, hazardous materials incidents, mitigates serious situations and is responsible for the evacuation of people when in charge at an incident. We provide specialized rescue services such as water / ice and trench rescues, professional extrication services for vehicle and industrial accidents and high angle rescues.

WEMS provides advanced life support services of the highest caliber. Fire and ambulance units are staffed with highly trained, licensed paramedics who respond to all medical emergency situations and...
provide pre-hospital patient care, patient transport to hospital, patient transfer between facilities, and standby at critical police and fire rescue events.

The WFPS also delivers fire prevention programs, training and education related to fire and life safety, prevention, detection or extinguishment of fires. We are responsible for enforcing the Manitoba Fire Code within City limits, which includes making inspections, regulating and enforcing standards, issuing licenses and issuing penalties.

The WFPS also oversees the Emergency Preparedness Program, which aims to provide and support effective planning, disaster management and education services to the citizens of Winnipeg. The program provides a prompt and coordinated response by the City of Winnipeg to major peacetime disasters by minimizing the impact of an emergency or disaster on the City of Winnipeg, protecting and preserving the health and property of the citizens of Winnipeg, and maintaining and restoring essential services during an emergency or disaster.

To view this department’s website, please click here.

Planning, Property and Development

The Planning, Property and Development Department provides a broad range of land based services focused on: urban land use planning, development and design; building and development interests within the City of Winnipeg; and, management of the City’s land and building assets.

Like all civic departments, Planning, Property and Development’s work is governed by specific policies set by City Council. In addition, the department has statutory obligations set forth by various Acts, By-laws, and Codes specific to its service mandate.

The Department reports to the City’s Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) and two Standing Policy Committees of Council:

- the Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development
- the Standing Policy Committee on Downtown Development, Heritage and Riverbank Management

This Department’s primary client group consists of home and business owners, land developers, residential and non-residential builders, contractors, engineers, architects, surveyors, appraisers, and real estate agents.

To view this department’s website, please click here.
Public Works

The Public Works Department is responsible for the delivery of municipal public works services related to the planning, construction, maintenance and operation of roadway and bridge systems, and the maintenance of parks and open spaces.

Legislative authority to provide and maintain roads and walks, and parks and open spaces is derived from The City of Winnipeg Charter and numerous By-laws.

Council makes decisions relating to Public Works in the following areas: budgets, policies, service standards, major capital projects, major contract awards, and property acquisitions.

The Department reports administratively to the Chief Operating Officer, and politically to the Standing Policy Committee on Infrastructure Renewal and Public Works.

To view this department's website, please click here.

Water and Waste

The Water and Waste Department reports administratively to the Chief Administrative Officer, and politically to the Standing Policy Committee on Infrastructure Renewal and Public Works.

This large department helps protect public health, property and the environment by:

- supplying, treating and distributing high quality drinking water
- collecting and treating sewage
- managing land drainage and flood control
- collecting and disposing of solid waste
- providing recycling and waste minimization programs

To view this department's website, please click here.
Winnipeg Police Service

The mandate of the Winnipeg Police Service is to ensure the safety of the lives and property of citizens, to preserve peace and good order, the prevention of crime, detection of offenders and enforcement of the laws.

Legislated authority for the creation of The Winnipeg Police Service is derived from The Police Services Act and The City of Winnipeg Charter. Members of the Service also enforce the Criminal Code of Canada as well as other Federal, Provincial and Municipal laws.

Administratively, the Chief of Police reports to the Winnipeg Police Board. Pursuant to section 29(2) of the Police Services Act, City of Winnipeg Council is responsible for establishing the total budget of the Winnipeg Police Service. Pursuant to section 29(3) of the Police Services Act, the Winnipeg Police Board is responsible for allocating the funds that are provided to the Police Service under the municipal budget.

To view this department’s website, please click here.

Winnipeg Transit

The Winnipeg Transit Department is responsible for providing public transportation services including regular transit, Handi transit, chartered bus service and special events services to the citizens of Winnipeg. The City has exclusive authority to operate local fixed-fare passenger transportation services within the City of Winnipeg, and outside the City of Winnipeg to Birds Hill Provincial Park. City Council has the authority to set transit fares, as deemed appropriate.

The Department reports administratively to the Chief Administrative Officer, and politically to the Standing Policy Committee on Infrastructure Renewal and Public Works.

To view this department’s website, please click here.
The City of Winnipeg
2013 Municipal Manual

For additional information on the City of Winnipeg,
Visit us on-line: Winnipeg.ca
Call us: 311
Email us: City Clerks

The 2013 Municipal Manual was compiled by the City Clerks’ Department.

Cover Photo: Tourism Winnipeg Inc. Photographer: Dan Harper

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Creative Design: Taylor Herkert