

Comparison with Equivalent Facilities - Other Jurisdictions

City	The Art Gallery of Saskatchewan Inc. (Remai Modern)	The Centennial Auditorium & Convention Centre Corporation (TCU Place)	Saskatchewan Place Association Inc. (SaskTel Centre)
Calgary	*No equivalent facility	Calgary Convention Centre Authority (Operates the Calgary Telus Convention Centre): Established pursuant to the <i>Calgary Convention Centre Authority Act</i> . While technically a statutory board in the sense that amendments to the Authority's founding document (the Act) must be carried out by the Province, for practical purposes, the Authority is controlled by the City, which appoints the Authority's directors and has power to limit the Authority's discretion to enter into agreements for the expenditure of money beyond a certain amount. Notable difference from the Saskatoon facility is that Board members are appointed for a 4-year term, and that terms are staggered.	Saddledome Foundation (Holds leasehold interest from the City in the Saddledome): Non-profit corporation established by the City. Notable differences would be that, while founded by the City, Board membership is made up of 3 Nominees of the City of Calgary, 3 Appointees of the Alberta Provincial Government, 1 Representative of Hockey Canada, 1 Representative of Calgary Stampede Board, and 1 Representative of WinSport. Certain specific stakeholders are therefore ensured representation. In addition, appointments are for a 3-year term, which terms are staggered.
Edmonton	Art Gallery of Alberta: This facility is operated by an independent, non-profit corporation.	Edmonton Economic Development Corporation (Operates the Shaw Convention Centre): City-controlled non-profit corporation. Major difference is that this facility (the convention centre) is operated by one division of a multi-divisional economic development corporation, the responsibilities of other divisions being, for example, tourism generally, and technological and start-up company development in collaboration with the University of Alberta.	Rogers Place: While the building and lands are owned by the City, the arena is operated by the Edmonton Arena Corporation, a private corporation, pursuant to a series of agreements with the City (copies of the principal agreements are on file if required for further review). Commonwealth Stadium: Operations are split between the City and the Edmonton Eskimos Football Club pursuant to a licensing agreement. Governance on the City's end is carried out by its Community & Recreation Facilities department. In brief, revenues generated by football games go to the Football Club and revenues generated by non-game events go to the City (a copy of the principal agreement is on file if required for further review).
London (ON)	Museum London Board of Directors: Established pursuant to London's Bylaw No. A-6869-273. Notable difference is that, while the Board is established by City bylaw, and while there must be 1 Council member on the Board, the City's control over the corporation is less direct in that the "Members" of the Corporation are the Board members and visa versa. As section 10.1 of By-law No. A.-6869-273 states, "The members of the Corporation are its directors, each of whom becomes a member of the Corporation upon his or her election or appointment to the Board", and, as section 4.1(1) states, "the Corporation shall be under the management and control of a board of directors [...]". The only way for the City to directly control the Corporation would be to amend the City Bylaw.	London Convention Centre Corporation (Operates the London Convention Centre): Established pursuant to the <i>City of London Act, 1992</i> , the <i>Municipal Act, 2001</i> , and London's Bylaw No. A-6866-270, the Corporation is established as a "local board" of the City. The City's power to amend the governance structure arises from its authority to amend the Bylaw. The only other significant difference from the governance structure for the Saskatoon facility is that Board terms are up to 3 years.	London Civic Centre Corporation (Leaseholder of Budweiser Gardens): This venue is operated pursuant to a public-private partnership with the City, which relationship is governed by dozens of agreements. In brief, a Trust Indenture agreement was established to setup the City of London Arena Trust, this Trust entered into a fifty year Ground Lease for the property owned by the City of London, and the Trust in turn entered into a fifty year Participatory Occupancy Lease for the building with the London Civic Centre (LP). The London Civic Centre (LP) is owned in turn by EllisDon and Global Spectrum, and the latter company is also contracted separately to manage the facility. (While the primary agreements themselves seem to be unavailable due to confidentiality, a report of the City's Board of Control which provides a detailed overview of the arrangement is on file if required for further review).
Montreal	Musee d'art contemporain de Montreal: A Quebec government corporation established pursuant to the <i>National Museums Act</i> , the directors are appointed by the Province. Section 10 of the Act is noteworthy: "The composition of the board must tend towards gender parity. In addition, appointments to the board must ensure the presence of at least one young person who is 35 years of age or under at the time of his appointment and be representative of Québec society, including by ensuring the presence of persons from a variety of communities." Montreal Museum of Fine Arts: A non-profit corporation established pursuant to <i>An Act Respecting the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts</i> , governance is vested in the corporation's board of trustees. Like the board of the Vancouver Art Gallery, members have the power to elect trustees, and the trustees elected by the gallery's members are able to constitute a board majority in themselves. The board consists of 21 trustees: 9 appointed by the provincial government, and 12 elected by the general meeting of the members from among the membership.	Société du Palais des congrès de Montréal: A Quebec government corporation established pursuant to <i>An Act Respecting the Société du Palais des congrès de Montréal</i> , the board's 11 directors are all appointed by the provincial government.	Bell Centre: This facility is owned by a partnership group headed by members of the Molson family, which group also owns the Montreal Canadiens to which the facility is home.

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Regina	*No equivalent facility	The Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts (Conexus Arts Centre): This facility is established pursuant to <i>The Saskatchewan Centre for the Arts Act, 2000</i> as its own Crown corporation, independent of the City.	The Regina Exhibition Association Limited (Operates Evraz Place, including Mosaic Stadium and the Co-Operators Centre): City controlled corporation established pursuant to <i>The Non-profit Corporations Act, 1995</i> , with City holding sole Membership. One notable difference from the Saskatoon facility is that the length of term for voting Directors is scaled, such that new voting Directors serve a 1-year term, but after the 1-year term is up, any of those voting Directors being re-appointed will serve a 3-year term. In addition, there is no requirement (1) that the Mayor be on the Board, nor (2) that a member of Council be on the Board. Finally, maximum service on the Board is 10 consecutive years.
Toronto	Art Gallery of Ontario Board of Trustees: Established pursuant to the <i>Art Gallery of Ontario Act</i> , governance is vested in the corporation's board of trustees. Like the board of the Vancouver Art Gallery, members have the power to elect trustees, but unlike the Vancouver facility, the trustees elected by the members would not be able to constitute a majority in themselves. The board of trustees consists of 5 persons appointed by The College of Founders of the Art Gallery of Ontario, 10 persons elected by the membership of the Gallery, 2 persons appointed by the council of the City of Toronto, one of whom shall also be a member of council, and 10 other persons appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.	Metropolitan Toronto Convention Centre Corporation (Operates Metro Toronto Convention Centre): This entity is a Provincial Crown Corporation established pursuant to the <i>Metropolitan Toronto Convention Centre Corporation Act</i> . The City has guaranteed minority membership on its board of directors.	Air Canada Centre: This facility is owned and operated by Maple Leaf Sports & Entertainment Ltd., a private corporation.
Vancouver	The Vancouver Art Gallery Association: A "society" (B.C.'s equivalent to a non-profit corporation) established pursuant to the <i>Societies Act</i> which operates the Vancouver Art Gallery. While the physical property of the association belongs to the City (s. 15.1 of society Bylaws), and while alteration of the society Bylaws is subject to City approval (s. 14.1), the power to elect "trustees" (the functional equivalent of directors) is vested in the society's members. A member is simply anyone who buys a membership. A detailed nomination and voting structure is established, whereby the membership elect trustees. Any trustee can be removed by a special resolution of the members.	B.C. Pavilion Corporation (Owns and Operates the Vancouver Convention Centre): This entity is a Provincial Crown Corporation established pursuant to the <i>British Columbia Enterprise Corporation Act</i> . It also owns and operates BC Place (home of the BC Lions Football Club).	Rogers Arena: This facility is owned and operated by Aquilini Investment Group, a private corporation, which also owns the Vancouver Canucks NHL team, to which the facility is home.
Winnipeg	The Winnipeg Art Gallery: Notable difference is that the Board is empowered independently, pursuant to <i>The Winnipeg Art Gallery Incorporation Act</i> .	Convention Centre Corporation (Operates the RBC Convention Centre): The Corporation is established by <i>The Convention Centre Corporation Act</i> , however the act confers virtually complete control of it to the City, which has rights under the Act even to direct that the corporation turn over management and/or asset ownership to the City. Otherwise, no notable differences. 2 members of Council, and a significant number of members at large are appointed on 2-year terms.	*No equivalent facility (MTS Bell Centre is privately owned)