



**The 2009/2010
Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission**

**Proposed
Electoral Division Areas,
Boundaries, and Names
for Alberta**

**Final Report to the Speaker
of the
Legislative Assembly of Alberta**

June 2010

Ernest J. M. Walter
Chair



Members
Keith Archer
Peter Dobbie
Brian Evans
Allyson Jeffs

Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission 2009/2010

The Honourable Ken Kowalski
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
Room 325, Legislative Assembly Building
10800 97 Avenue N.W.
Edmonton, Alberta
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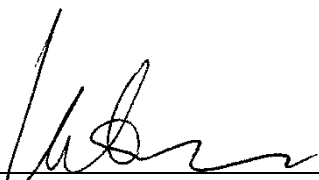
Dear Mr. Speaker:

We have the honour to submit to you our report setting out the areas, boundaries and names of the 87 electoral divisions we propose for Alberta, together with our reasons for the proposals.

The Commission was established July 31, 2009. We submitted our Interim Report, as required by section 6(1) of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, RSA 2000, c.E-3 as amended (the *Act*), to you on February 24, 2010. We held an additional series of public hearings and considered well over 500 written submissions commenting on the Interim Report. We are required to submit our final report within five months of submitting the Interim Report. We have therefore completed our mandate in regard to section 8(1) of the *Act*.

We have appreciated the input from the many Albertans who have participated in this process.

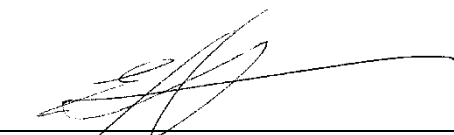
Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 24th day of June, 2010.




Keith Archer, Member



Brian Evans, Member



Honourable Judge Ernest J. M. Walter, Chair



Peter Dobbie, Member



Allyson Jeffs, Member

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- Alberta Municipal Affairs and several municipalities for assistance with 2009 population information
- the staff of the Air Transportation Service, Alberta Treasury Board, and
- Tom Forgrave, consultant to the Commission.

ADDITIONAL COPIES

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INTRODUCTION

ESTABLISHING THE COMMISSION

This Electoral Boundaries Commission was established on July 31, 2009. *Honourable Judge Ernest J. M. Walter*, former Chief Judge of the Provincial Court of Alberta was appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council as Chair. Appointed as members, by the Honourable Ken Kowalski, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, were:

Keith Archer, Banff
Peter Dobbie, Vegreville
Brian Evans, Calgary
Allyson Jeffs, Edmonton

The Commission was appointed, and has carried out its work, under the provisions of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* (Revised Statutes of Alberta, 2000, Chapter E-3 as amended and referred to in this report as the *Act*). Also under the *Act*, O. Brian Fjeldheim, Chief Electoral Officer of Alberta, was responsible for providing advice, information and assistance to the Commission.

The first meeting of the Commission was held on Tuesday, August 18, 2009, and deliberations have continued since then. In September, the Commission distributed a Householder to all households in Alberta explaining its work and inviting written comments and appearances at its public hearings.

As required by the *Act*, the Commission held a series of public hearings across the province in September and October, 2009. The Commission considered the submissions made to it in writing and during the hearings, developed initial boundary recommendations and provided its Interim Report to the Speaker on February 24, 2010. A second series of public hearings was held during April and May, 2010. The Commission considered the submissions made to it in writing and during the hearings, developed its final boundary recommendations and is now presenting its Final Report.

In undertaking its work, the Commission has been guided by the requirements of the *Act*, relevant decisions of the courts, advice received at the public hearings and in written submissions, and by common sense.

THE LAW

The *Act* directs the Commission to divide the province into 87 electoral divisions, with a population within 25% of the provincial average, in a way that will ensure effective representation for Albertans.

The *Act* provides as follows:

- 13 The Commission shall divide Alberta into 87 proposed electoral divisions.
RSA 2000 cE-3 s13;2009 c19 s4
- 15(1) The population of a proposed electoral division must not be more than 25% above nor more than 25% below the average population of all the proposed electoral divisions.

To assist in ensuring effective representation, the *Act* also provides that up to four special consideration electoral divisions may have populations as much as 50% below the provincial average:

- 15(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), in the case of no more than 4 of the proposed electoral divisions, if the Commission is of the opinion that at least 3 of the following criteria exist in a proposed electoral division, the proposed electoral division may have a population that is as much as 50% below the average population of all the proposed electoral divisions:
 - (a) the area of the proposed electoral division exceeds 20,000 square kilometres or the total surveyed area of the proposed electoral division exceeds 15,000 square kilometres;
 - (b) the distance from the Legislative Assembly Building in Edmonton to the nearest boundary of the proposed electoral division by the most direct highway route is more than 150 kilometres;
 - (c) there is no town in the proposed electoral division that has a population exceeding 8,000 people;
 - (d) the area of the proposed electoral division contains an Indian Reserve or a Metis Settlement;
 - (e) the proposed electoral division has a portion of its boundary coterminous with a boundary of the Province of Alberta.
- (3) For the purpose of subsection (2)(c), The Municipality of Crowsnest Pass is not a town.

RSA 2000 cE-3 s15;2009 c19 s5

The *Act* also references the guarantee of effective representation found in the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. It provides that the Commission may take into account any factors it thinks appropriate and lists factors which must be considered.

- 14 In determining the area to be included in and in fixing the boundaries of the proposed electoral divisions, the Commission, subject to section 15, may take into consideration any factors it considers appropriate, but shall take into consideration
 - (a) the requirement for effective representation as guaranteed by the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*,
 - (b) scarcity and density of population,
 - (c) common community interests and community organizations, including those of Indian reserves and Metis settlements,
 - (d) wherever possible, the existing community boundaries within the cities of Edmonton and Calgary,
 - (e) wherever possible, the existing municipal boundaries,
 - (f) the number of municipalities and other local authorities,
 - (g) geographical features, including existing road systems, and
 - (h) the desirability of understandable and clear boundaries.

1990 cE-4.01 s16;1993 c2 s12;1995 c10 s12

Section 3 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* states: “Every citizen of Canada has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons or of a legislative assembly and to be qualified for membership therein.”

The leading Canadian judicial authority on the meaning of this section is the Supreme Court of Canada’s 1991 decision in the *Saskatchewan Reference* case. In the decision, Madame Justice McLachlin described the issue before the Court as a contest between two competing values – equality of voting power and effective representation.

She stated:

What are the conditions of effective representation? The first is relative parity of voting power. A system which dilutes one citizen’s vote unduly as compared with another citizen’s vote runs the risk of providing inadequate representation to the citizen whose vote is diluted.

She concluded that: “the purpose of the right to vote enshrined in s. 3 of the *Charter* is not equality of voting power *per se*, but the right to ‘effective representation’.”

She stated:

Factors like geography, community history, community interests and minority representation may need to be taken into account to ensure that our legislative assemblies effectively represent the diversity of our social mosaic. These are but examples of considerations which may justify departure from absolute voter parity in the pursuit of more effective representation; the list is not closed.

In summary, the principles of effective representation seem to the Commission to be as follows:

1. Relative parity of voting power.
2. The tradition in Canada is “effective representation,” not absolute parity as in the U.S.
3. The process of achieving effective representation may involve diluting the political force of some votes but not unduly and not without reason.
4. The balancing of these interests is a delicate one, which involves an examination in depth of the social history, geography and demography of communities in every sense of the word.

The Commission has considered numerous complex factors, including the Court decisions, the wording of the *Act*, and the particular circumstances of the electoral divisions which it has visited or which individuals or groups have brought to the Commission’s attention in their written or spoken representations.

2006 CANADA CENSUS RESULTS AND THE USE OF MORE RECENT POPULATION INFORMATION

In determining population, Sections 12(1) and (2) of the *Act* require the Commission to use “the most recent decennial census of population referred to in section 19(3) of the *Statistics Act* (Canada)” or “some other province - wide census that is more recent than the decennial census of population” plus “the population on Indian reserves that were not included in the census, as provided by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs (Canada)”.

The 2006 Canada Census resulted in an Alberta population of 3,290,350. It was identified that three Indian Reserves were incompletely enumerated with the result that the provincial population was adjusted by 7,288 persons, based on data provided by Alberta Aboriginal Relations. Therefore, the total Alberta population to be used by the Commission based on the Census in recommending the boundaries of electoral divisions is 3,297,638. The issue of net under-coverage in the 2006 Canada Census, in the view of the Commission, has been addressed by the use of the subsequent Alberta Municipal Affairs information and, in any event, could not accurately be allocated to electoral divisions. This was the number used for the Householder, distributed in September, 2009, and subsequently adjusted (see below) with more recent sources of data.

The *Act* was amended in 2009 by adding Section 12(3) as follows:

- (3) The Commission may use more recent population information, if available, in conjunction with the information referred to in subsection (1) or (2).

RSA 2000 cE-3 s12;2009 c19 s3

Subsequent to the Householder publication, the Commission considered more recent population information. Alberta Municipal Affairs annually publishes an Official Population List. When the Commission began its work preparing this Interim Report, the 2008 list was available and several of the larger urban municipalities had announced results of their 2009 municipal census. The Commission decided to use the additional population information to determine a “provincial quotient” and subsequently in recommending electoral division boundaries in municipalities where the additional population information was available in a format that permitted its use for these purposes. The 2009 list is now available at http://www.municipalaffairs.gov.ab.ca/mc_official_populations.cfm. The Official Population List identifies that 142 municipalities and the 8 Metis Settlements, representing more than 85% of the total provincial population, have taken a census subsequent to the 2006 Canada Census.

Using the 2009 Official Population List, the population of Alberta has increased by 258,945 since the adjusted 2006 census of 3,297,638. The total population being considered by the Commission is 3,556,583.

Using all of this information, the “provincial quotient”, or the average population per electoral division, is

$$\frac{\text{Population}}{\# \text{ Electoral Divisions}} = \frac{3,556,583}{87} = 40,880$$

The allowable range for standard electoral divisions under the *Act* is 51,100 to 30,660 (+/-25%). Any special consideration electoral division could have a population as low as 20,440 (-50%).

DISTRIBUTION OF DIVISIONS

Alberta has been divided into 83 electoral divisions since the 1986 provincial election arising from the report of the 1983/1984 Commission. The distribution of electoral divisions recommended by the 2002/2003 Commission was:

Calgary	23
Edmonton	18
Rest of Alberta	42

In 2009 the Legislative Assembly amended the *Act* to require this Commission to recommend the areas, boundaries and names for 87 electoral divisions.

The Commission is required by law to divide the existing Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo division. Its population is more than 88% higher than the quotient and the law prohibits the Commission from recommending a division which has a population more than 25% above the quotient.

Three general options were considered by the Commission:

- Option 1 – increase Calgary by 2 additional divisions, Edmonton by 1, Rest of Alberta by 1
- Option 2 – increase Calgary by 2 additional divisions, Edmonton by 2, Rest of Alberta no change
- Option 3 – increase Calgary by 3 additional Divisions, Edmonton by 1, Rest of Alberta no change

The comparison of these options to the populations is:

	Population	%	OPTION 1		OPTION 2		OPTION 3	
			EDs	%	EDs	%	EDs	%
Calgary	1,065,455	30	25	29	25	29	26	30
Edmonton	782,439	22	19	22	20	23	19	22
Rest of Alberta	1,708,689	48	43	49	42	48	42	48
Total	3,556,583	100	87	100	87	100	87	100

The majority of the Commission, considering all of the population information available to it and the factors affecting effective representation, concluded that the distribution of the 87 divisions should be:

Calgary	25
Edmonton	19
Rest of Alberta	43

The Commission reviewed the average population per division in Calgary, Edmonton and the Rest of Alberta before and after the last two Commissions and before and after this Commission.

	Average Population per Division					
	1995/1996 Commission		2002/2003 Commission		2009/2010 Commission	
	BEFORE	AFTER	BEFORE	AFTER	BEFORE	AFTER
Calgary	38,404	36,575	41,850	38,212	46,324	42,618
Edmonton	34,239	32,437	35,058	37,006	43,469	41,181
Rest of Alberta	27,824	29,119	33,464	34,181	40,683	39,737

It is apparent that the Calgary average was considerably higher than the others when the last Commission began its work. The disparity was significantly reduced by the last Commission but grew again in the interim period. It would be reduced again by this Commission's recommendation to add two divisions in Calgary, one division in Edmonton, and one division in the Rest of Alberta. The disparity of average population per division between Calgary and the Rest of Alberta, which was more than 10,000 per electoral division prior to the 1995/1996 Commission, would be reduced to about 3,000 following this Commission's recommendations. The variation of the average population per division from the quotient would range from -2.8% to +4.3% (the variations which would have existed for the other Options are also shown here for comparison purposes):

	AFTER	% Quotient		
		OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3
Calgary	42,618	+4.3%	+4.3%	+0.2%
Edmonton	41,181	+0.7%	-4.3%	+0.7%
Rest of Alberta	39,737	-2.8%	-0.5%	-0.5%

The "Rest of Alberta" category includes everything from sparsely populated areas to the smaller cities, some of which have experienced significant growth since the last Commission.

ARE METES AND BOUNDS DESCRIPTIONS NECESSARY?

In 2007 the British Columbia Electoral Boundaries Commission introduced the concept of replacing the traditional metes and bounds description of electoral divisions with digital maps, both in its preliminary report and in the *Electoral Districts Act*. That Commission noted that, traditionally, commission written reports are supplemented with printed maps of the proposed electoral districts and with detailed written metes and bounds descriptions of the boundaries of each proposed district.

Alberta's traditional process is similar. The reports of electoral boundaries commissions typically have included maps showing the proposed alignment of electoral divisions and the metes and bounds descriptions for each division. The Alberta *Electoral Divisions Act* is 82 pages long, of which 79 pages are the metes and bounds descriptions. For the average person, reference to a map is much more informative than the lengthy metes and bounds description in the *Act*. In addition, these descriptions are expensive and time-consuming to prepare.

The British Columbia Commission said that its goal was "to provide boundary descriptions that:

- are informative to readers (i.e. "what electoral district am I in?");
- give candidates, political parties and election officials sufficient detail for their purposes; and,
- meet legal requirements and that can be easily incorporated into legislation"

The DVD included in this report contains the report, digital maps, the data files and software. The data files include natural features, roads, and appropriate boundaries. The software allows the reader to zoom in so that the maps may be viewed in various display scales. While the DVD will be the

official record, the printed maps contained in Appendix E of this report provide an easy reference to the proposed boundaries. The Commission believes that the DVD contents meet the necessary legal requirements and can replace the traditional metes and bounds descriptions found in the current *Electoral Divisions Act*.

SUMMARY OF THE INTERIM REPORT

The Interim Report generated lively discussion in many areas of the province.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

During recent years, Alberta’s robust economy resulted in significant population growth. One consequence of this is that the quotient has grown by 10,100 since the 1995/1996 Commission.

Commission	Quotient
1995/96	30,780
2002/03	35,951
2009/10	40,880

In parts of the province where population has remained steady or declined, the increased quotient means that a larger geographic area needs to be included to bring an electoral division in line with the quotient. In areas where population has increased, the increased quotient may result in a lower increase in electoral divisions than the growth numbers alone would seem to indicate. However, the court decisions, as well as the *Act*, require the Commission to pay close attention to the quotient.

INTERIM RECOMMENDED DIVISIONS

The Commission attempted to respect the requirement for effective representation as guaranteed by the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. It is worth repeating the principles of effective representation:

1. Relative parity of voting power.
2. The tradition in Canada is “effective representation,” not absolute parity as in the U.S.
3. The process of achieving effective representation may involve diluting the political force of some votes but not unduly and not without reason.
4. The balancing of these interests is a delicate one, which involves an examination in depth of the social history, geography and demography of communities in every sense of the word.

While many submissions in response to the Interim Report noted that some of these factors were competitive and had different weights in different parts of the province, the primary factors which guided the Commission’s recommendations in the Interim Report were:

- A. **Population** – the Commission attempted to limit the variations in the average population per division. As noted above, the range of variation of the average population per electoral division from the quotient is from +4.3% in Calgary to -2.8% in the Rest of Alberta.

The variation from the quotient of the interim proposed electoral divisions within the categories was:

	High	Low
Calgary	+16.5%	-9.9%
Edmonton	+13.9%	-13.1%
Rest of Alberta	+14.7%	-23.3%
Special	-29.5%	-39.1%

% Variance (+/-)	Calgary		Edmonton		Rest of Alberta		Total		Cumulative	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 to 5	9	36	11	58	21	49	41	47	41	47
5 to 10	11	44	5	26	15	35	31	36	72	83
10 to 15	4	16	3	16	3	7	10	12	82	95
15 to 20	1	4	0	0	1	2	2	2	84	97
20 to 25	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	85	98
Over 25	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	2	87	100
Total	25	100	19	100	43	100	87	100	87	100

The set of electoral divisions recommended by the Commission in the Interim Report used population as a prime, but not sole, factor in the determination of effective representation. The two tables above present two ways of understanding population distributions in the proposed electoral divisions. The first table shows the maximum variations in the proposed electoral divisions in Calgary, Edmonton, the Rest of Alberta (excluding the two Special Consideration electoral divisions), and the two Special Consideration electoral divisions (which are by definition more than 25% below the average population). The second table shows the variation in five percent increments in Calgary, Edmonton and the Rest of Alberta (including the Special Consideration electoral divisions). The column entitled “cumulative” presents a running total, and shows among the 87 proposed electoral divisions, 47% are within a range of +/- 5% and 83% of the divisions are within a range of +/-10%. A majority of the Commission concluded that, all things considered, due consideration was given to the importance of population as a factor in “effective representation”.

- B. **Scarcity of Population** was recognized in the two proposed special divisions of Dunvegan-Central Peace and Lesser Slave Lake. Dunvegan-Central Peace meets all five criteria for a special division and Lesser Slave Lake meets four of the five criteria. In addition, the majority of the Commission proposed three other electoral divisions, West Yellowhead (-23.3%), Bonnyville-Cold Lake (-15.0%), Peace River (-12.8%) and Lloydminster-Vermilion (-11.1%), which reflect the relatively low population density of those areas.
- C. **Community Interests** – the Commission took into consideration community interests of which it was aware.
- D. **Community Boundaries** – the Commission attempted, as requested by the municipalities, to respect community boundaries throughout the province.

- E. **Municipal Boundaries** – the Commission attempted to respect municipal boundaries. This was not possible in all cases but the Commission attempted to reduce the fragmentation of municipal boundaries resulting from the existing divisions. The recommendations respected the boundaries of both Calgary and Edmonton.
- F. **Geographical Features** - the Commission considered geographical features, including roads, which provide natural barriers between communities of interest. The Commission noted, however, that some presentations suggested that divisions, like the current Edmonton-Riverview which is divided by the North Saskatchewan River, should not be changed.
- G. **Understandable and Clear Boundaries** – the Commission attempted to recommend boundaries which were clear and easy to understand for the residents of the areas. In addition, the Commission used digital mapping technology to describe the boundaries (rather than the extensive written legal descriptions previously used).
- H. **Distance and Area** – this was primarily an issue in the Rest of Alberta. In recommending those boundaries the Commission considered the area of the proposed electoral divisions and the travel distances involved both within the division and between the division and the Legislative Assembly.
- I. **Inner City Urban Issues** - the Commission acknowledged the submissions stressing that inner city urban ridings generally have their own challenges, such as a large number of linguistic and cultural communities, a disproportionate number of people dependent on social programs, increasing numbers of new immigrants and aboriginal people, and other urban issues. However, even with those challenges, some reluctance was indicated to split communities in order to reduce the populations of their divisions.
- J. **Other Urban Issues** – the Commission also acknowledged that, while there may only be one council and one school authority, maintaining relations with a number of community leagues or associations, business revitalization zones and other identifiable organizations, place demands on the time of a city MLA. Suburban city electoral divisions tend to be more homogeneous, leading to a similar desire to keep communities together.

INTERIM REPORT PROPOSALS

Calgary and Edmonton

Within Calgary and Edmonton the boundaries of most existing electoral divisions were proposed to change, primarily resulting from the addition of one or more divisions and to accommodate growth that has occurred since the existing boundaries were established. The Commission attempted to reflect information it received regarding future growth areas in these cities, with the objective that, when the next Commission begins its work, divisions in those areas will not vary as widely from the quotient as had occurred since the previous Commission.

Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo

Two new divisions were proposed, Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo and Fort McMurray-Conklin. The existing division is divided along the Slave and Athabasca Rivers and within Fort McMurray, the Lower Townsite and Timberlea areas are included in Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo; with the remainder

in Fort McMurray-Conklin. The populations of both proposed divisions are below the quotient. However, within the Fort McMurray urban area, two new development areas have been approved, one within each proposed electoral division.

Grande Prairie

The Commission responded to a resolution from Grande Prairie City Council by proposing one electoral division entirely within the City and another division including the remainder of the City and much of the large surrounding rural area included in the existing Grande Prairie-Wapiti and Grande Prairie-Smoky electoral divisions. The Commission also proposed that Fox Creek and the surrounding area be transferred from Grande Prairie-Smoky to Whitecourt-Ste. Anne.

Rest of Alberta

Significant changes were proposed for electoral divisions in central and southern Alberta in an attempt to bring populations closer to the quotient. A number of traditional divisional alignments were proposed to be altered significantly.

Special Consideration Divisions

The Commission proposed two special consideration divisions: Dunvegan-Central Peace and Lesser Slave Lake.

PUBLIC INPUT REGARDING INTERIM REPORT

SUBMISSIONS

General

The Commission received well over 500 written comments on the Interim Report and 117 persons addressed the Commission in the April and May public hearings. These submissions are available on the Commission's website as are the Hansard transcripts of the public hearings.

Thirty-seven percent of the written submissions were related to the interim proposed boundaries in the area of the County of Newell and the County of Wheatland. Another 13% were related to including the name "Notley" in a revised name for the Dunvegan-Central Peace electoral division. Sixteen percent were related to the interim proposed boundaries in south central Alberta, 10% to the Grande Prairie area, 8% to Calgary proposals, and 4% to Edmonton proposals. The remaining 12% addressed other issues across the rest of the province.

While most of the written and oral submissions made specific comments about individual electoral divisions, there were various general themes, including:

- an understanding of the need to adjust boundaries because of the four new divisions and the population changes but dissatisfaction with the way interim boundary proposals affected particular electoral divisions;
- major changes in some electoral divisions will disrupt working relationships which had been built up over the years and require starting all over again building new relationships;
- the interim boundary proposals focused too much on population and too little on effective representation, communities of interest, and municipal boundaries;
- a preference for the status quo;
- an appreciation of the difficult task faced by the Commission.

There were also some seemingly divergent themes, such as:

- Some submissions addressed the general distribution of divisions by suggesting that there is an inequality of voting power between electors in the major cities and in the Rest of Alberta, frequently expressed as a perception of a rural vote having greater weight than a city vote. Some submissions suggested that a population higher than the quotient was more acceptable than combining part of the city with a rural area. Some respondents, generally from rural areas, said that effective representation was more important than whether a population was above or below the quotient.
- A number of submissions from rural areas spoke to the impact of large geographic areas on the ability of elected officials to carry out their responsibilities. Others, often from urban areas, suggested that cell phones and the internet could facilitate communication between elected officials and constituents regardless of the distances involved.
- Some presenters saw roads, railroads and rivers as connectors. Others saw them as natural dividers, particularly rivers because they require a bridge to cross.

Some written and oral submissions made representations that the Commission should not be “recommending” four additional electoral divisions. Many recognized that the Commission was bound by the *Act* to recommend boundaries and names for 87 electoral divisions but wanted to make the point anyway. One submission proposed that the number of electors, rather than population, should be the basis for establishing divisions. Another recommended abandoning the “first past the post” election system and adopting preferential voting, as well as devising a system of weighted voting to give the same weight of vote to all electors.

Calgary

Most submissions to the Commission regarding Calgary were related to the boundaries and names of individual electoral divisions.

Edmonton

Some presenters suggested, either directly, or in passing, that two of the new electoral divisions should be allocated to Edmonton. Edmonton Mayor Stephen Mandel said that Edmonton City Council “urges the commission to consider further redrawing the electoral boundaries on the map to allocate 20 seats in the boundaries of the city of Edmonton. I really believe that this issue of not doing anything until 2019 is a major issue and needs to be addressed.” Responding to the proposal in the Interim Report to allocate 19 electoral divisions to Edmonton, Mayor Mandel said: “as far as balance goes in today’s world, would be hard to argue with...I think it’s going forward that is an issue with the City of Edmonton.” Many submissions were related to the boundaries and names of individual electoral divisions.

County of Newell and County of Wheatland

The Interim Report proposed that the western portion of the existing Strathmore-Brooks electoral division be combined with Chestermere and area into a new Chestermere-Strathmore electoral division. The eastern portion south of Highway 1, including the Town of Bassano, was proposed to be added to the Little Bow electoral division. The City of Brooks and area was proposed to be included with Drumheller in a Brooks-Drumheller electoral division.

This generated 180 written submissions which generally argued that the splitting of the existing divisions and, in particular, splitting the County of Newell into three electoral divisions ignored or contravened the principles of effective representation. A wide variety of groups and individuals

spoke of the existing effective working relationships, some of which are required to access provincial programs, which would be disrupted by this proposal. Both the County of Newell and the County of Wheatland spoke of their partnerships in a wide variety of services, some of which involve provincial participation. Submissions from Drumheller and area indicated that existing working relationships run north, not south, and so the addition of Brooks would not be a natural fit. Submissions from Little Bow suggested that there are few relationships that cross the Bow River and that Bassano would not be a natural fit with Little Bow communities.

In addition to the written submissions to the Commission, when she appeared before the Drumheller public hearing, Chestermere Mayor Patricia Matthews tabled 123 letters from Chestermere and area residents. All opposed being combined with any Calgary electoral division and all said that they would support the Interim Report proposal for a Chestermere-Strathmore electoral division. Twenty-four said that their first choice would have been a Chestermere-Eastern Rocky View electoral division.

South Central Alberta

For convenient reference, “South Central Alberta” refers to electoral divisions which are generally located between Edmonton and Calgary.

The Interim Report proposed substantial revisions to the divisional boundaries in South Central Alberta. These proposals generated a number of submissions and a coordinated effort by a variety of groups in the area to propose revisions to the existing boundaries that would bring the populations closer to the quotient while reflecting existing communities of interest and the principles of effective representation.

Respondents from Red Deer suggested, similar to the positions of Calgary and Edmonton, that the Commission should not combine a portion of the city with a rural area, as had been proposed in the Interim Report. Red Deer would rather have two electoral divisions entirely within its boundaries even if that meant that the population of both electoral divisions would be higher than the quotient. This enabled the Commission to substantially revise the boundaries proposed in the Interim Report for this area.

Grande Prairie

The Interim Report proposed that the two existing Grande Prairie area electoral divisions be reconfigured into a new Grande Prairie division entirely within the city and a new Beaverlodge-Valleyview division including the northern portion of the city and the remainder of the two existing divisions. The creation of a purely urban division was proposed by a City of Grande Prairie Council resolution and mirrored the divisional alignments in St. Albert and Medicine Hat. The Interim Report also proposed that Fox Creek and area be removed from Grande Prairie-Smoky and added to Whitecourt-Ste. Anne.

This proposal generated a number of submissions requesting that the existing type of alignment be continued so that both MLAs would represent both the city and rural areas. The City of Grande Prairie also reversed its original proposal and recommended that the existing structure of two mixed urban and rural electoral divisions be maintained. The County of Grande Prairie and the smaller communities expressed strong support for this position. There were also a number of requests that Fox Creek and area remain in a Grande Prairie division since its working relationships lie within the Municipal District of Greenview, not to the southeast, and since Fox Creek would have been at the extreme northwest end of the Whitecourt-Ste. Anne electoral division.

Naming of Electoral Divisions

There were a number of submissions related to the naming of electoral divisions, far and away the most suggesting that the name “Notley” be included in the name of the Dunvegan-Central Peace electoral division. Only two of these submissions could be identified as arising from that electoral division. One supported the proposal. The other opposed it on the grounds that the current name clearly indicates the location of the division.

The previous Commission used the names of former mayors of Calgary (Hays and Mackay) and Edmonton (Decore) for three new or re-named divisions. Many submissions noted that the names of former Premiers, Lougheed in Calgary and Manning in Edmonton, have been included in electoral division names for some time. There were also suggestions that electoral divisions be named after former MLAs and Edmonton Aldermen Neil Crawford and Percy Wickman and after Emily Murphy, Henrietta Muir Edwards, Louise McKinney and Irene Parlby of the “famous five” (a division is already named after Nellie McClung).

Summary of Decisions

In considering these submissions, the majority of the Commission decided to maintain the allocation of divisions proposed in its Interim Report.

The Commission decided to:

- (a) adjust some boundaries within Calgary and Edmonton,
- (b) amend its proposal regarding the Grande Prairie area,
- (c) amend its proposal regarding the South Central Alberta area,
- (d) amend its proposal for the Wheatland/Newell area, and
- (e) amend its proposal for some boundaries south of Calgary.

If Edmonton received two additional electoral divisions, the variation of the average population per division from the quotient would range from +4.3% in Calgary to -4.3% in Edmonton.

	Population	Divisions	Population/Division	% Quotient
Calgary	1,065,455	25	42,618	+4.3%
Edmonton	782,439	20	39,122	-4.3%
Rest of Alberta	1,708,689	42	40,683	-0.5%

The majority of the Commission decided, therefore, to confirm its Interim Report allocation.

In considering the submissions proposing the addition of the name “Notley” to Dunvegan-Central Peace, the Commission noted that the Legislative Assembly had not adopted any protocol regarding the naming of electoral divisions. The Commission generally favours the use of geographical names which provide an indication of the location of the electoral division. Therefore, although it recognizes the contribution of Mr. Notley as an MLA, the Commission has not recommended the inclusion of the name. It has, however, identified in the Issues for Future Consideration section of this report, the advisability of the Legislative Assembly developing a naming protocol for the guidance of future commissions.

EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION

The Commission was impressed with the submissions it heard at many of the public hearings demonstrating a diversity of views regarding **effective representation**.

Wheatland County Reeve Ben Armstrong told the Brooks hearing: *“With the numbers as they are now, if you take the boundary and move it where you’re looking at moving it, you’d change the dynamics. The numbers change. The numbers don’t concern me that much. If we’re a little less or a little more, that’s not an issue; it’s the dynamics of what you’re making that area into.”*

Karen Bartsch, also at the Brooks hearing, said: *“Finally, I would like to address the factor of representation by population, a very important aspect of effective representation. We understand why you have attempted to limit the variations in the average population per constituency, but in our case I feel we have been treated as numbers to the detriment of all the other factors that were to be considered in guaranteeing effective representation.”*

We are not just numbers. We are citizens who are passionate about our communities and the relationships we have built within those communities over many decades. We are citizens who are passionate about our government representation in Edmonton. We want to stay as we are. We meet the criteria to do so, and it would result in continuing the effective representation we presently enjoy.”

Those submissions are examples of the views expressed by many, including those in Red Deer and St. Albert who suggested that it was acceptable for electoral divisions within their cities to be above quotient. On the other hand, Grande Prairie Alderman, Elroy Diemert said: *“Then, of course, equality of the individual vote. Now, I know that that can never be wholly achieved, but in Alberta it is something that we are beginning to take note of and in other areas around Canada, especially in rural areas like Saskatchewan, et cetera. Equality of the individual vote between the rural citizen and the urban citizen in Alberta: we know that the urban vote counts for much less than the rural vote does in this province.”*

Fred Barg, at the Brooks hearing, said: *“Many of the services provided by nonprofit organizations in our communities serve the residents in the entire county of Newell. They have been set up and developed to serve this area, and funding is dependent on supporters from the whole county. Splitting it up would cause unnecessary hardship to many of these very important and worthwhile service agencies. An example of this that immediately comes to mind is the Grasslands Regional FCSS, a co-operative group from Brooks, Duchess, Rosemary, Tilley, and the county of Newell. I’m a volunteer board member of a service agency that receives much-needed and appreciated funding from FCSS. Prior to these groups working together, we needed to make five separate applications where now we do one. It seems to me that separating the area into different electoral districts would jeopardize these types of co-operative working relationships.”*

There was a widespread perception among many presenters that running an electoral division boundary through the area served by a regional partnership between municipalities or other groups would disrupt the partnership.

County of Grande Prairie Reeve Everett McDonald said: *“Electoral boundaries are more than just population. You must also consider the geography of the province, the quality and adequacy of transportation networks, weather, accessibility to the MLA in a timely manner, and communication linkages. To this end, rural Alberta is at a severe disadvantage compared to its urban neighbours. This is particularly true about northern Alberta, where weather plays a major role in its ability to service a riding, where airline transportation is virtually nonexistent, and where roads are in difficult shape after years of pounding by the resource industry.”* Olds Councillor Warren Smith said: *“I submit to you that an MLA serving 40,000 persons in a city, where they can stand on a tall building and see them all, so to speak,*

has maybe fewer challenges than an MLA such as one of those sitting behind me who serves 40,000 people in a rural riding. They have to make all that travel and do all that business that goes with going to a number of municipalities with different characteristics in each one.”

Cell phone and internet facilities are increasingly available across the province, although the service is not always of the quality taken for granted in Calgary and Edmonton. However, many believe that an MLA must see and be seen in order to provide effective representation. Reacting to those types of comments, Edmonton-Centre MLA Laurie Blakeman told the Commission: *“I think when I read some of the submissions that came from constituency associations ... there’s an expectation that they could, you know, phone and get an immediate meeting with their MLA and chat with them face to face and things like that. Yeah, my folks would like to do that, too, but they don’t get the same kind of opportunity to do that because I’m dealing with more people, and it’s not possible for me to organize my representation of people in that same way. If my people had the chance to do it the way some of the rural people were talking, I’m sure they’d take it. They’d say, ‘Absolutely I want to be able to operate that same way and have that same kind of relationship with my MLA,’ but that’s not what’s available to me as an urban representative.”*

FINAL PROPOSED ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

The following tables provide the names and populations of the recommended electoral divisions in Calgary, Edmonton and the Rest of Alberta. In many cases, populations significantly above the quotient are the result of the people informing the Commission that maintaining communities of interest, including the decision not to split residential communities, is more important than having a population closer to the quotient.

For the Rest of Alberta, the area of the electoral division in square kilometres is also provided. For comparison purposes, the area of the province of Prince Edward Island is 5,660 square kilometres.

POPULATIONS OF FINAL PROPOSED DIVISIONS

CALGARY	POP.	% Variance	REST OF ALBERTA	POP.	% Variance	AREA
Calgary-Acadia	37,718	-7.73%	Airdrie	41,539	1.61%	1,031
Calgary-Bow	37,806	-7.52%	Athabasca-Sturgeon-Redwater	37,628	-7.95%	13,692
Calgary-Buffalo	40,381	-1.22%	Banff-Cochrane	42,883	4.90%	12,093
Calgary-Cross	46,102	12.77%	Barrhead-Morinville-Westlock	39,048	-4.48%	13,748
Calgary-Currie	44,182	8.08%	Battle River-Wainwright	38,533	-5.74%	17,529
Calgary-East	46,811	14.51%	Bonnyville-Cold Lake	34,730	-15.04%	7,379
Calgary-Elbow	44,689	9.32%	Cardston-Taber-Warner	37,289	-8.78%	11,953
Calgary-Fish Creek	38,822	-5.03%	Chestermere-Rocky View	43,699	6.90%	2,114
Calgary-Foothills	41,273	0.96%	Cypress-Medicine Hat	38,969	-4.67%	20,983
Calgary-Fort	41,832	2.33%	Drayton Valley-Devon	39,524	-3.32%	9,083
Calgary-Glenmore	45,324	10.87%	Drumheller-Stettler	38,094	-6.82%	33,017
Calgary-Hawkwood	47,686	16.65%	Fort McMurray-Conklin	39,657	-2.99%	49,701
Calgary-Hays	40,595	-0.70%	Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo	37,815	-7.50%	54,817
Calgary-Lougheed	45,133	10.40%	Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville	41,117	0.58%	5,014
Calgary-Mackay-Nose Hill	41,953	2.62%	Grande Prairie-Smoky	42,480	3.91%	19,504
Calgary-McCall	40,997	0.29%	Grande Prairie-Wapiti	43,367	6.08%	14,315
Calgary-Montrose	44,186	8.09%	Innisfail-Sylvan Lake	41,109	0.56%	3,614
Calgary-Mountain View	42,092	2.96%	Lac La Biche-St. Paul-Two Hills	38,489	-5.85%	26,601
Calgary-North Hill	42,654	4.34%	Lacombe-Ponoka	38,384	-6.11%	3,753
Calgary-North West	44,949	9.95%	Leduc-Beaumont	41,902	2.50%	1,155
Calgary-Northern Hills	47,299	15.70%	Lethbridge-East	43,076	5.37%	50
Calgary-Shaw	44,271	8.30%	Lethbridge-West	42,416	3.76%	74
Calgary-South East	36,848	-9.86%	Little Bow	37,175	-9.06%	12,091
Calgary-Varsity	43,521	6.46%	Livingstone-Macleod	42,420	3.77%	15,203
Calgary-West	38,331	-6.24%	Medicine Hat	39,759	-2.74%	78
EDMONTON			Okotoks-High River	43,210	5.70%	854
Edmonton-Beverly-Clareview	44,443	8.72%	Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills	41,231	0.86%	6,986
Edmonton-Calder	43,499	6.41%	Peace River	35,963	-12.03%	99,573
Edmonton-Castle Downs	45,020	10.13%	Red Deer-North	44,405	8.62%	73
Edmonton-Centre	42,381	3.67%	Red Deer-South	45,898	12.27%	34
Edmonton-Decore	42,907	4.96%	Rimbey-Rocky Mountain			
Edmonton-Ellerslie	36,842	-9.88%	House-Sundre	40,285	-1.46%	24,252
Edmonton-Glenora	41,244	0.89%	Sherwood Park	39,849	-2.52%	51
Edmonton-Gold Bar	42,090	2.96%	Spruce Grove-St. Albert	47,072	15.15%	564
Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood	43,169	5.60%	St. Albert	42,451	3.84%	31
Edmonton-Manning	42,234	3.31%	Stony Plain	40,257	-1.52%	2,363
Edmonton-McClung	38,614	-5.54%	Strathcona	43,806	7.16%	644
Edmonton-Meadowlark	39,815	-2.61%	Strathmore-Brooks	44,761	9.49%	10,901
Edmonton-Mill Creek	36,789	-10.01%	Vermilion-Lloydminster	36,326	-11.14%	8,760
Edmonton-Mill Woods	40,263	-1.51%	West Yellowhead	31,338	-23.34%	37,864
Edmonton-Riverview	40,999	0.29%	Wetaskiwin-Camrose	40,444	-1.07%	1,476
Edmonton-Rutherford	39,848	-2.52%	Whitcourt-Ste. Anne	36,849	-9.86%	12,103
Edmonton-South West	35,647	-12.80%	SPECIAL			
Edmonton-Strathcona	42,169	3.15%	Dunvegan-Central Peace	24,584	-39.86%	29,875
Edmonton-Whitemud	44,466	8.77%	Lesser Slave Lake	28,858	-29.41%	76,038

As demonstrated above the ranges of variance from the quotient are

	Low	High
Calgary	-9.86%	+16.65%
Edmonton	-12.80%	+10.13%
Rest of Alberta	-23.34%	+15.15%
Special Consideration	-39.86%	-29.41%

The variances from the quotient are

% Variance (+/-)	Calgary		Edmonton		Rest of Alberta		Total		Cumulative	
	Interim	Final	Interim	Final	Interim	Final	Interim	Final	Interim	Final
0 to 5	9	8	11	10	21	19	41	37	41	37
5 to 10	11	11	5	6	15	16	31	33	72	70
10 to 15	4	4	3	3	3	3	10	10	82	80
15 to 20	1	2	0	0	1	2	2	4	84	84
20 to 25	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	85	85
Over 25	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	87	87
Total	25	25	19	19	43	43	87	87	87	87

During the public consultation period following the publication of the Interim Report, the Commission received input from many Albertans who recommended changes to the proposed boundaries. In a number of instances, the effect of the recommendations was to give somewhat less weight to the importance of population, and somewhat greater weight to other factors, often described under the rubric of “community of interest”, in pursuit of “effective representation”. The above tables present a number of ways of capturing the differences in the weight given to population in the Interim Report and the Final Report. The first table shows the maximum variations in the proposed electoral divisions in Calgary, Edmonton, the Rest of Alberta (excluding the two Special Consideration electoral divisions), and the two Special Consideration electoral divisions (which are by definition more than 25% below the average population). The second table shows the variation in five percent increments in Calgary, Edmonton and the Rest of Alberta (including the Special Consideration electoral divisions). For example, looking at the “Total” column in the table above, the Interim Report included 41 electoral divisions (about 47% of the total) that were within +/-5% of the provincial average of 40,880, whereas in the Final Report, 37 divisions (43%) are within that range. Overall, it can be seen that two additional divisions are more than +/-15% from the provincial average. Population continued to be a prime factor in the proposed electoral divisions, and 70 divisions (80.5%) were within the +/-10% range overall. However, other factors identified above were highlighted by a number of the submissions in the public consultations and the Final Report reflects this perspective.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

The *Act* provides that the Commission may recommend up to 4 electoral divisions which have a population as much as 50% below the quotient if at least 3 of the following criteria are met:

- (a) the area of the proposed electoral division exceeds 20,000 square kilometres or the total surveyed area of the proposed electoral division exceeds 15,000 square kilometres;
- (b) the distance from the Legislative Assembly Building in Edmonton to the nearest boundary of the proposed electoral division by the most direct highway route is more than 150 kilometres;

- (c) there is no town in the proposed electoral division that has a population exceeding 8,000 people;
- (d) the area of the proposed electoral division contains an Indian reserve or a Metis settlement;
- (e) the proposed electoral division has a portion of its boundary coterminous with a boundary of the Province of Alberta.

The *Act* permits a normal variance of +/- 25% of the quotient. Electoral divisions which could be considered for special status would have populations between -25% and -50% of the quotient.

In the following table:

Pop – means the population of the proposed electoral division

% Quo – means the population as a percentage of the quotient

Area – means the total area of the proposed electoral division exceeds 20,000 square kilometres

Dist to LEG – means the distance from the Legislative Assembly Building to the nearest boundary of the proposed electoral division by the most direct highway route is greater than 150 kilometres

Town ≥8k – means there is no town greater than 8,000 population

IR or MS – means there is an Indian Reserve or Metis Settlement

Prov Bound – means a boundary of the electoral division is coterminous with a provincial boundary

Yes – means the division meets the criterion

No – means the division does not meet the criterion

Division	Pop	% Quo	Area	Dist to LEG	Town ≥ 8k	IR or MS	Prov Bound
Dunvegan-Central Peace	24,584	-39.86%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lesser Slave Lake	28,858	-29.41%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Dunvegan-Central Peace meets all five criteria for a special consideration electoral division. The sparse population base in northwestern Alberta is only sufficient to have one regular electoral division and one special consideration division.

Lesser Slave Lake meets four of the criteria. In addition, the Commission noted that this electoral division has a distinctive community of interest since there are 12 Indian Reserves and Metis Settlements and roughly 80 percent of the people in the electoral division are of aboriginal ancestry.

CHANGES TO EXISTING ELECTORAL DIVISION BOUNDARIES

The remainder of this section of the report describes the changes to the boundaries of the existing electoral divisions which were made to produce the recommended electoral division boundaries.

Calgary

The addition of two electoral divisions in Calgary combined with the population growth since the last Commission resulted in boundary changes for most electoral divisions and some new or changed names. Electoral divisions with populations higher than the quotient are generally in areas that are built up. If the quotient increases by about 5,000 by the time the next Commission does its work, these will generally be close to the quotient at that time.

Edmonton

The addition of one electoral division in Edmonton combined with the population growth since the last Commission resulted in boundary changes for most electoral divisions and some new or changed names. The Commission has respected the representations from **Edmonton-Riverview** that this electoral division should continue to straddle the North Saskatchewan River. Depending on the portions of growth that occur north and south of the river, it may well transpire that the next Commission will need to reconsider that alignment. The Commission maintained the name **Edmonton-Rutherford** for the general area of the existing electoral division with that name, even though the community of Rutherford is not included in it. The Commission accepted that the electoral division is named after Alberta's first Premier, not after the relatively new community.

Rest of Alberta

Dunvegan-Central Peace

The existing electoral division includes a portion of the Municipal District of Northern Lights at the northern end. This area is included in the **Peace River** electoral division.

Lesser Slave Lake

Some minor adjustments are recommended to match municipal boundaries. A portion of the southern "stub" is transferred to the **Barrhead-Morinville-Westlock** electoral division.

Airdrie-Chestermere

This electoral division will no longer exist in its current form. The northeast portion including Beiseker and Irricana is transferred to **Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills**. The City of Airdrie and rural areas to the east and west become the new **Airdrie** electoral division. The remainder of the existing division becomes part of the new **Chestermere-Rocky View** electoral division.

Athabasca-Redwater

This electoral division is renamed **Athabasca-Sturgeon-Redwater**. Some minor adjustments are made to reflect municipal boundaries.

Banff-Cochrane

A portion of the existing **Foothills-Rocky View** electoral division south of Cochrane is added to Banff-Cochrane.

Barrhead-Morinville-Westlock

The southern "stub" of the **Lesser Slave Lake** electoral division is transferred to this electoral division. The area of Sturgeon County north and east of the Alexander Reserve and north of Township Road 552 is transferred to the electoral division from the existing **Spruce Grove-Sturgeon-St. Albert** electoral division.

Battle River-Wainwright

Paintearth County is transferred to the **Drumheller-Stettler** electoral division. The portion of the County of Beaver south of Tofield is transferred from the **Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville** electoral division. Portions of the County of Camrose currently included in **Leduc-Beaumont-Devon**, **Wetaskiwin-Camrose** and **Lacombe-Ponoka** are transferred to this electoral division.

Bonnyville-Cold Lake

No changes are proposed to the existing electoral division.

Cardston-Taber-Warner

The Blood Reserve is transferred to this electoral division from the existing **Livingstone-Macleod** electoral division.

Cypress-Medicine Hat

Some minor adjustments are made to reflect municipal boundaries.

Drayton Valley-Calmar

The eastern boundary is moved east to include the Town of Devon. The name is changed to **Drayton Valley-Devon**.

Drumheller-Stettler

The County of Paintearth is transferred to this electoral division from the **Battle River-Wainwright** electoral division.

Foothills-Rocky View

This electoral division will no longer exist in its current form. The portion south of the Tsuu T'ina Nation Reserve is transferred to the **Livingstone-Macleod** electoral division. The portion south of Cochrane is transferred to **Banff-Cochrane** electoral division. The portion west of Airdrie is transferred to the new **Airdrie** electoral division. The northern portion, including Crossfield, is transferred to the **Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills** electoral division. The remainder becomes part of the new **Chestermere-Rocky View** electoral division.

Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo

This electoral division is divided into two new divisions, **Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo** and **Fort McMurray-Conklin**. The existing division is divided along the Slave and Athabasca Rivers and within Fort McMurray, the Lower Townsite and Timberlea areas are included in Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo; with the remainder in Fort McMurray-Conklin. The populations of both proposed divisions are below the quotient. However, within the Fort McMurray urban area, two new development areas have been approved, one within each proposed electoral division.

Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville

The portion of Beaver County south of Tofield is transferred to the **Battle River-Wainwright** electoral division. The portion of Strathcona County north of the Trans Canada Yellowhead Highway 16 is transferred from the **Strathcona** electoral division to **Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville**.

Grande Prairie-Smoky and Grande Prairie-Wapiti

A minor change is made to the boundaries between these electoral divisions within the City of Grande Prairie. The Interim Report proposed that Fox Creek and area be transferred from Grande Prairie-Smoky to the Whitecourt-Ste. Anne electoral division. In response to a number of submissions, Fox Creek and area will remain in the Grande Prairie-Smoky electoral division.

Highwood

The portion south of High River and a small area on the northwest is transferred to the **Livingstone-Macleod** electoral division. A small portion on the northeast is transferred to the **Little Bow** electoral division. The remainder is renamed the **Okotoks-High River** electoral division.

Innisfail-Sylvan Lake

A small portion west of Sylvan Lake is transferred to the new **Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre** electoral division. The portion of the existing **Red Deer-North** electoral division which is outside the City of Red Deer boundaries is transferred to this electoral division.

Lac La Biche-St. Paul

Some minor adjustments are made to reflect municipal boundaries. The name is changed to **Lac La Biche-St.Paul-Two Hills** as requested by submissions from the area.

Lacombe-Ponoka

Rimbey and surrounding area is transferred to the new **Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre** electoral division. The area of Camrose County currently included in **Lacombe-Ponoka** is transferred to **Battle River-Wainwright**.

Leduc-Beaumont-Devon

Devon and area is transferred to the new **Drayton Valley-Devon** electoral division. The area of Camrose County currently included in this electoral division is transferred to **Battle River-Wainwright** electoral division. The division is re-named **Leduc-Beaumont**.

Lethbridge-East and Lethbridge-West

The boundary between the electoral divisions within the City of Lethbridge is revised to more evenly distribute the population.

Little Bow

A small area is transferred to this electoral division from the existing **Highwood** electoral division.

Livingstone-Macleod

The Blood Reserve is transferred to **Cardston-Taber-Warner**. The portion of the existing **Highwood** electoral division south of High River and a small area on the northwest is transferred to this electoral division. The portion of the existing **Foothills-Rocky View** electoral division south of the Tsuu T'ina Nation Reserve is transferred to this electoral division. The name remains **Livingstone-Macleod**.

Medicine Hat

Some minor adjustments are made to reflect municipal boundaries.

Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills

The northern portion of the existing **Airdrie-Chestermere** electoral division, including Beiseker and Irricana is transferred to this electoral division. The northern portion of the existing **Foothills-Rocky View** electoral division, including Crossfield, is transferred to this division. A small portion on the south eastern edge is transferred to the **Drumheller-Stettler** electoral division.

Peace River

The portion of the Municipal District of Northern Lights currently included in the **Dunvegan-Central Peace** electoral division is transferred to this division.

Red Deer-North and Red Deer-South

The portion of the existing **Red Deer-North** electoral division which is outside the City of Red Deer boundaries is transferred to the **Innisfail-Sylvan Lake** electoral division. The boundary between the electoral divisions within the City of Red Deer is revised to more evenly distribute the population.

Rocky Mountain House

Rimbey and surrounding area are transferred from the **Lacombe-Ponoka** electoral division. A small portion west of Sylvan Lake is transferred from the **Innisfail-Sylvan Lake** electoral division. The electoral division is re-named as the **Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre** electoral division.

Sherwood Park

No changes are proposed to this electoral division.

Spruce Grove-Sturgeon-St. Albert

The area north and east of the Alexander Reserve and north of Township Road 552 is added to the **Barrhead-Morinville-Westlock** electoral division. The electoral division is re-named as the **Spruce Grove-St. Albert** electoral division.

St. Albert

No changes are made to this electoral division.

Stony Plain

The area north of Trans Canada Yellowhead Highway 16 is transferred to **Whitecourt-Ste. Anne**.

Strathcona

The area of Strathcona County north of Trans Canada Yellowhead Highway 16 is transferred to the **Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville** electoral division.

Strathmore-Brooks

No changes are made to this electoral division.

Vermilion-Lloydminster

No changes are made to this electoral division.

West Yellowhead

No changes are made to this electoral division.

Wetaskiwin-Camrose

The portion east of the City of Camrose is transferred to the **Battle River-Wainwright** electoral division.

Whitecourt-Ste. Anne

The portion of the **Stony Plain** electoral division lying north of the Trans Canada Yellowhead Highway 16 is transferred to this electoral division.

ISSUES FOR FUTURE CONSIDERATION

Various issues were raised with the Commission, in both written and oral submissions, which are beyond its current terms of reference. The Commission consistently pointed this out to presenters but also undertook to raise these as matters to be considered by the Legislative Assembly.

FUTURE TRENDS

If the population growth pattern of the past two decades continues in the future, by far the most significant issue for future Electoral Boundaries Commissions will be the effect of the concentration of population in the Calgary/Edmonton corridor and in the Grande Prairie and Wood Buffalo areas on the distribution of electoral divisions in the rest of the province.

While the Final Report proposes a variety of changes, the decision of the Legislative Assembly to increase the total number of electoral divisions to 87 actually limited the changes in the Rest of Alberta that would have been required if the number had been maintained at 83. The significant number of submissions received opposing the increase in electoral divisions or proposing a decrease seems to indicate that further increases in the number of electoral divisions will need to be carefully assessed.

The Interim Report foreshadowed the type of major changes which future Commissions will need to consider and the reaction in central Alberta is indicative of the impassioned responses that can be expected.

It seems likely that outlying electoral divisions may be fewer and larger in the future. This raises a question about how large a division can be before it involves so many non-common interests that it is impractical for the disparate issues of the electors to be represented, and for the MLA to represent them. Some have suggested that alternative forms of representation, weighted voting and other ideas could be considered.

The Legislative Assembly needs to seriously consider how the urban/rural perspectives will be addressed in the future. The Commission believes that this is a province-wide issue which will have to be addressed, probably before the next Commission is appointed.

CONSTITUENCY OFFICES

Despite the increasing availability of electronic communication modes, the Commission was told several times that in rural Alberta people expect to have personal contact with their MLA. In all cases, they want to be able to meet with someone who will become knowledgeable about their issues. On a day-to-day basis, that contact happens through the constituency offices, which in rural Alberta are frequently considered as government offices. In the large rural electoral divisions, significant travel time is imposed on the constituents to attend a constituency office, even if the office is located in the geographic centre of the division.

Inner city divisions are magnets for people dependent on social programs and for immigrants. Some of the constituency offices in the cities, particularly in the inner city, although easily accessible to most constituents, face challenges related to language, culture, social problem caseloads and the ability to provide competitive compensation for staff.

The Legislative Assembly should consider the resources allocated for constituency offices.

Multiple constituency offices may be required to provide reasonable opportunity of access for the residents of the large rural electoral divisions and access to air travel within those divisions would cut down the travel time demands on MLAs. Additional staff resources may be required, particularly in the inner city electoral divisions, to enable urban MLAs to carry out their advocacy functions on behalf of constituents. The Commission realizes that in the current economic environment, increasing the budget is difficult. However, to promote effective representation, the capacity of constituency offices to deal with the concerns of constituents needs to be assessed.

UPDATED POPULATION INFORMATION

The Commission opted to use updated information because the 2006 Canada Census data are more than three years old. The authoritative source for updated information is the Official Population List published by Alberta Municipal Affairs. This list is normally published in early November. There was broad-based support for using updated data.

In order to meet its legislated deadlines, the Commission held its initial round of public hearings in late September and early October. In order to inform the public and provide time to prepare submissions, the information Householder was distributed in September to all Alberta households. At that time, the only population information available was the 2006 census information. Many people making submissions invested a considerable amount of time in analyzing this data as part of preparing their submissions.

However, between the preparation of the Householder and the start of the public hearings, the Commission did receive 2009 municipal census information announced by the majority of the largest urban municipalities. The major effect of this was a significant increase in the quotient from that mentioned in the Householder, which consequently outdated the analyses in the submissions.

There were also considerable technical challenges in incorporating the updated population information into the electronic mapping program which is designed for use with census data that contains a greater level of geographic detail. This was a particular challenge where a municipality is located in more than one electoral division.

If future Commissions plan to use updated population information, it would assist persons wishing to make submissions if the Householder is published once the updated information has been incorporated into the population data so that there is a common data base.

Future Commissions should be appointed early in a calendar year. This would result in Canada Census population data being current if the appointment is in the year following the census. It would also result in the current Municipal Affairs Official Population List being available if the Canada Census data is more than a year old.

Naming of Electoral Divisions

The submissions suggesting that the name of Grant Notley be included in the name of the Dunvegan-Central Peace electoral division, and other similar suggestions to name electoral divisions after persons, posed a conundrum for the Commission given the lack of guidance for naming electoral divisions. The last Commission used the names of former Mayors of Edmonton and Calgary, two of whom

subsequently served in other elected office, for electoral divisions in those cities. Three electoral divisions are currently named after former Premiers: Edmonton-Rutherford, Edmonton-Manning and Calgary-Lougheed.

Generally, the Commission has tried to maintain existing electoral division names. In cases where significant changes have been made to electoral division boundaries, the Commission has used geographical features or municipal names which describe the electoral divisions, since they indicate the location of the divisions.

The Legislative Assembly may wish to consider adopting a protocol for the naming of electoral divisions for the guidance of future Commissions.

ALBERTA ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION MINORITY POSITION

Allyson Jeffs, Member

The majority of the Commission is recommending a new electoral map for Alberta that would include 87 electoral divisions allocated as follows:

Calgary	25 seats
Edmonton	19 seats
Rest of Alberta	43 seats

I disagree with this allocation and, instead, propose the following:

Calgary	25 seats
Edmonton	20 seats
Rest of Alberta	42 seats

This is Option 2 as set out on page 5 of the Commission's report. It would provide an additional seat to Edmonton beyond what is being proposed by the majority of the Commission.

An additional electoral division is required in the Rest of Alberta to accommodate the growth of Fort McMurray. Adding this seat while keeping the Rest of Alberta at 42 seats may be accomplished by reallocating a seat from existing constituencies to keep the overall number at 42.

The Commission proposal also calls for the creation of two Special Consideration divisions – Dunvegan-Central Peace and Lesser Slave Lake. I am in agreement with the proposal to create these two specific Special Consideration constituencies even though their combined population is 53,442 – approximately 131 percent of the population of the average provincial electoral division and less than the population of the current Edmonton-Whitemud constituency.¹ The particular challenges faced in representing these two northern Alberta divisions are readily apparent given their size and sparse population.

However, the travel, communication and logistical difficulties of representing these constituencies are unique and are not readily applicable to other rural constituencies which are smaller, which lie along or near major transportation arteries and which have more ready access to an airport. For these reasons, I believe a constituency could be reallocated from the Rest of Alberta while still ensuring effective representation there.

Edmonton Representation

Raising the number of Edmonton electoral divisions to 19 from the current 18, as the majority of the Commission proposes, would restore Edmonton to the level of representation which the city first

¹ *The Commission has established a provincial average population per constituency of 40,880 people. The sparse populations permitted in the Special Consideration constituencies means that two MLAs represent a combined population of 53,442 or about 1 1/3 the size of an average constituency population. On average, two MLAs would be expected to represent a combined population of 81,760 people.*

received 14 years ago, in 1996. The 19th seat was allocated to Edmonton upon the recommendation of the 1995/1996 Electoral Boundaries Commission.

A majority of the 2002/2003 Electoral Boundaries Commission recommended reducing Edmonton's representation to 18 seats. This recommendation was enacted by the Alberta Legislative Assembly notwithstanding the city's growth, significant public outcry and objections raised by Commission Member Bauni Mackay in her Minority Position Paper (available at <http://www.altaebc.ab.ca/interimrptappendices.html#appB>).

Restoring Edmonton to 19 seats does not sufficiently recognize the city's population growth. Nor does it address the concerns raised by Edmontonians and others that Alberta's urban voters continue to be representationally disadvantaged when compared to their rural cousins.

Population Growth

In 1996, Edmonton's population was 616,306. According to the most recent city census, completed in 2009, Edmonton's current population is 782,439 – an increase of 27 percent or 166,133 people. Between 2008 and 2009 alone, Edmonton's population grew by 30,027, more than Calgary's population increase of 22,563 during the same period.

Edmonton and Calgary are Alberta's two major cities, together comprising 52 percent of the provincial population. Calgary's population growth has resulted in increased representation in the Legislative Assembly while Edmonton's has remained static or declined. Between 1996 and 2009, Calgary's population grew by 297,373 people or 38 percent and its representation grew by 2 MLAs.² If the recommendations proposed by the majority of the Commission are adopted, Calgary's representation will have increased by a total of four MLAs. Edmonton will have recovered the electoral division removed following the 2002/2003 boundary review but will have no net increase in electoral seats despite its significant growth.

Under the terms of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, the next Commission cannot be convened for at least eight years with the result that the recommendations made by the majority of the current Commission, if followed, will shape the electoral map until at least 2018. The legislation permits up to 10 years between the appointment of Commissions, so the boundary changes enacted as a result of the current review may be in place until 2020.

If Edmonton is represented by 20 MLAs, the average population of each electoral district will be 39,122 people or 4.3 percent below the provincial average of 40,880. This is well within the acceptable range set out in the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* and will be more than offset by population growth before the next electoral boundary review is initiated. *Growing Forward, the Capital Region Growth Plan, March 2009* (available at http://www.capitalregionboard.ab.ca/images/Documents/Plan/crb_growthplan_e.pdf) forecasts Edmonton's population in 2018 to be between 900,833 and 902,583, an increase of about 15 percent from the current population.

² *The 1995/1996 Boundaries Commission which recommended 19 seats for Edmonton recommended 21 seats for Calgary. The 2002/2003 Boundaries Commission recommended 18 seats for Edmonton and 23 seats for Calgary. Both Commissions used Canada Census data in arriving at their recommendations. The 1995/1996 Commission used 1991 census data and the 2002/2003 Commission used 2001 census data.*

If Edmonton is represented by 19 MLAs, the average population per electoral district will be 41,181 or 0.74 percent above the provincial average. However, boundary drafting is about more than simple arithmetic. Once communities of interest, natural boundaries and future growth patterns within the city are taken into account, this average will be spread across the city in such a way that some electoral districts will be as much as 12 percent below the average while others will be 10 percent above the average.

Edmonton Mayor Stephen Mandel attended both sets of hearings on behalf of Edmonton City Council and urged the Commission to increase Edmonton's representation by two electoral divisions. During the first set of hearings, he remarked upon the sustained and significant growth Edmonton is experiencing. He also noted the need for the provincial capital to be appropriately represented in the Legislative Assembly to ensure that its collective voice may be heard:

"We are a growing city, a city with an increasing intensity of urban issues caused by growth and concentration of people, whether the need for effective transit or the challenge of the homeless, urban needs and challenges which our citizens believe must receive proper focus from within the legislative Chamber, focus that becomes most possible when a fairly balanced level of representation is applied."

"We're a capital city, with a pride of place, and with citizens who fully value the role played by the Legislative Assembly and who will be looking for transparency and logic and fairness in this process."

Following the publication of the Interim Report, Mayor Mandel attended the second set of hearings to voice Edmonton City Council's support for Option 2 which would see Edmonton's representation increase to 20 seats, Calgary's increase to 25 seats and the Rest of Alberta remain unchanged at 42 seats:

"Since the 2006 federal census the population of the city of Edmonton has increased by over 60,000 to a current population of 782,439 people. The capital region growth plan is projecting the city's population to be over 900,000 people by the end of the next commission report in 2019. It's important to recognize the city's recent growth and to ensure appropriate representation as the city continues to grow."

"...as I stated the last time I appeared before you...Edmonton is not only the capital of the province; it is an engine of economic growth for the region, the province, and the nation. As such it requires equitable representation in the Legislative Assembly of Alberta. Edmonton city council supports Option 2 and urges the commission to consider further redrawing the electoral boundaries on the map to allocate 20 seats in the boundaries of the city of Edmonton."

Mayor Mandel suggested that representation would be improved, particularly for growing urban centres if provincial electoral boundaries were reviewed more frequently.

"I would suggest that you would do this every five years or every four years. Then you'd be able to make the adjustments in a reasonable time frame and then you could perfect the system..."

Effective Representation

The present Commission is tasked with recommending the allocation of four new seats, bringing the total number of electoral divisions to 87 from 83. This is the first time in more than two decades that a Commission has been given the statutory mandate to increase the number of provincial representatives

when drafting proposed boundaries. It provides an opportunity to adjust representation in a forward-looking manner.

Edmonton is one of two major cities in an increasingly urbanized province. It is appropriate that the city receive two additional seats in the Legislative Assembly at this juncture. Edmonton voters who saw the previous Commission remove a seat from Edmonton to accommodate more rapid urban growth in Calgary may feel their representation in the Legislative Assembly is compromised if the Legislative Assembly does not do more than restore the 19th seat first allocated in 1996. Such a decision may be particularly unpalatable when representation is being preserved in regions of the province where populations have plateaued or are declining.

It is interesting to note that the majority of the Commission has recommended its allocation of seats, in part, because of a concern that if Edmonton and Calgary each receive two additional seats, the average population of an Edmonton constituency would be 4.3 percent below the average while the average Calgary constituency would be 4.3 percent above the average. Notwithstanding that this would put the average in both cities within 5 percent of the provincial average, the majority of the Commission found this unacceptable.

However, the majority of the Commission has recommended maintaining a number of rural constituencies where the populations fall well below the provincial average. Of note are constituencies with low populations whose boundaries will remain unchanged from their present configuration. Bonnyville-Cold Lake (15.04 percent below average); Vermilion-Lloydminster (11.14 percent below average) and West Yellowhead (23.34 percent below the average) all fall into this category.

Any attempt to redraw these boundaries to bring these areas closer to the population of the average provincial constituency will be left for a future Commission.

Rural Representation

During the course of the public consultation, a significant number of written and oral submissions raised concerns about perceived inequities between the value of urban and rural votes. It seems clear that the preservation of representation in sparsely-populated rural constituencies when urban constituencies are ballooning continues to be controversial in some quarters of the province.

Edmonton Mayor Stephen Mandel noted that the recommendation proposed by the majority of the Commission will reinforce the imbalance between urban and rural voting strength for the next decade, particularly with respect to the two major cities – Edmonton and Calgary.

“If you look at the growth of both Edmonton and Calgary and the reduction in growth of the rural areas, there is already an imbalance that you’re putting into the formula right now...If the trend continues, then the growth of both Edmonton and Calgary will probably substantially increase against the other parts of the province, and there will be this continuing inequity.”

The method of analysis adopted by the Commission has made it difficult to respond to these concerns. During its deliberations, the Commission has viewed representation in terms of three key areas, Edmonton, Calgary and the Rest of Alberta. I would strongly recommend that future commissions avoid this method of analysis.

As a category, the Rest of Alberta includes cities such as Red Deer, Grande Prairie and Lethbridge as well as rural electoral divisions and the Special Consideration areas which by statute may be up to 50 percent below the population of the average provincial electoral districts, provided certain criteria are met. Averaging the deviation from the quotient in this widely divergent group of constituencies effectively masks the inequities in voting parity which continue to trouble many Albertans. They will find no comfort in assurances that the boundaries recommended by the majority of the Commission, if adopted by the Legislative Assembly, would leave the average constituency in the Rest of Alberta with a population 2.8 percent below the provincial average.

This “average” includes the Special Consideration constituencies of Dunvegan-Central Peace which is nearly 40 percent below the provincial average and Lesser Slave Lake which is nearly 30 percent below that average. Also included are sparsely-populated constituencies that fall outside the Special Consideration category such as West Yellowhead (23.34 percent below average), Bonnyville-Cold Lake (15.04 percent below average), Peace River (12.03 percent below average), Vermilion-Lloydminster (11.14 percent below average) and Whitecourt-Ste. Anne (9.86 percent below average).

These low-population constituencies are averaged with constituencies in more populated areas such as Spruce Grove-St. Albert (15.15 percent above average), Red Deer-South (12.27 percent above average) and Red Deer-North (8.62 percent above average).

These inequities within the Rest of Alberta are likely to widen since most of the low-population constituencies have populations which are declining or plateauing while those constituencies which are presently above the average are expected to grow before the next Commission is appointed.

Speaking at the Edmonton hearings, Edmonton-Centre MLA Laurie Blakeman expressed concern about “*the preservation of a rural voting privilege*” in the face of increasing urbanization of the province.

“The government insists on maintaining the same number of rural seats even though the population is static or declining. I think that seats should be redistributed from rural areas with static or declining populations to the cities...I think two seats should be going to Edmonton, three to Calgary and at this point that would mean you’d need to cut an additional two seats from rural areas.”

I recommend future Commissions attempt to find some method of attempting a nuanced analysis that more clearly identifies the discrepancies in rural urban votes. I note that the previous Commission attempted to deal with this issue by analyzing the distribution of constituencies in major cities (Edmonton and Calgary), urbanized areas and rural areas.

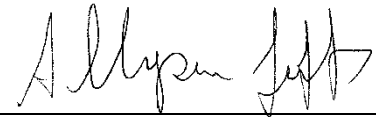
The presence of hybrid constituencies, those which are neither completely urban nor completely rural, may present a challenge for this analysis. Grande Prairie is an interesting case in point. Traditionally, the area has been split into two hybrid constituencies each including half the city of Grande Prairie and a surrounding rural area. In its Interim Report, the Commission recommended a new division which would provide one completely urban Grande Prairie constituency with a portion of the city and the surrounding rural area comprising the second constituency. This recommendation was in keeping with a request from Grande Prairie City Council. City Council later rescinded that request and as a result, the Commission is recommending the traditional configuration in its Final Report.

At the Grande Prairie hearings there was a dearth of city residents or organizations attending to speak about the Interim Report recommendations or the change of heart by City Council. However, representatives from the rural areas attended to state their support for maintaining the status quo. Although the number of MLAs representing the city and the region would have remained the same under the Interim Report recommendation, many in the rural areas saw this as a loss of an MLA, as if regional cooperation would be more difficult if one constituency was completely urban.

Illustrative was the comment of Sexsmith Mayor, Claude Lagace who said his community of 2,500 people is “well served” by having two voices in the Legislative Assembly.

“Having two MLAs at present allows us to lobby both and works out well for us for that part. We’d like it to remain the way it is because we haven’t seen any adverse effect of it.”

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 24th day of June, 2010.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Allyson Jeffs". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath it.

Allyson Jeffs, Member

List of Presenters – First Round Public Hearings

Fort McMurray – September 16, 2009**Guy Boutilier MLA**

Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo

Don Reimer**Cameron Donald**Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo Progressive
Conservative Constituency Association**Veronique Rensonnet****St. Paul – September 17, 2009****Geraldine Biduluk****Cecilia Quist**

Deputy Mayor, Lac La Biche County

Robert Bouchard

Reeve, County of St. Paul No. 19

Sonny Rajoo

Councillor, Town of Two Hills

Craig Copeland

Mayor, City of Cold Lake

Don Whittaker

Councillor, County of Vermilion River

Linda Ference**Wainwright – September 17, 2009****Doreen Anderson****Jeff Newland**

Councillor, Town of Wainwright

Kelly Clemmer

Editor, Star News Inc.

Edmonton – September 22-23, 2009**Judith Axelson**Edmonton-Mill Woods Liberal Constituency
Association**Stephen Mandel**

Mayor, City of Edmonton

Laurie Blakeman MLA

Edmonton-Centre

Richard MartinEdmonton-McClung Progressive
Conservative Constituency Association**Steve Benson and Sandy Gillis**Edmonton-Meadowlark Progressive Conservative
Constituency Association**Brian Mason MLA**Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood and Leader
of the New Democratic Party**David Dorward and Russ Morrow****Dan McKinley**Edmonton-Whitemud Progressive
Conservative Constituency Association

Joel Friedman

Lorne Olsvik

Councillor, Lac Ste. Anne County
Whitecourt-St. Anne Progressive
Conservative Constituency Association

Irene Hunter

Allan Saylor

Reeve, County of Two Hills No. 21

John Kolkman

Karen Sevcik & Allan Covey

Edmonton-Riverview Liberal Constituency
Association

Peggy Louis

Dr. Cassandra Van Nostrand

Hugh MacDonald MLA
Edmonton-Gold Bar

Joe Yurkovich

Calgary – September 24-25, 2009

Rebecca Aizenman

Patricia Matthews and Patrick Bergen

Mayor and Deputy-Mayor
Town of Chestermere

Moe Amery MLA and Rod McKenzie
Calgary-East Progressive Conservative Constituency
Association

Donna Michael

Paul Breeze and Don Ady
Calgary-Shaw Progressive Conservative Constituency
Association

Gordon Olsen

Calgary-Elbow Progressive Conservative
Constituency Association

John McGee Burke

Michael White

Dave Fryett

Sandy Wilson

Calgary-Fort Constituency Office

Stanley Harper

Blair Yorke-Slader and Tim Corriveau

Calgary-West Progressive Conservative
Constituency Association

Marlene Sorenson

Judy Heynen

Bob Young

Allan LePoudre and Ada Rawlins
Airdrie-Chestermere Progressive Conservative
Constituency Association

Drumheller – October 5, 2009**Merle Blair and Jay Slemp**

Chairman, Advisory Council of the Special Areas
Board and Chairman, Special Areas Board

Don Thomas and Ed Eggerer**Medicine Hat – October 5, 2009****Terrence Riley**

Medicine Hat Progressive Conservative Constituency
Association

Lethbridge – October 6, 2009**Derrick Annable**

Reeve, Vulcan County

Bill Malcolm

Lethbridge-West Progressive Conservative
Constituency Association

Ross Ford

Deputy Reeve, County of Warner

Grande Prairie – October 7, 2009**Elroy Diemert and Greg Scerbak**

Alderman and City Manager
City of Grande Prairie

Kevin McLean

Grande Prairie-Smoky Liberal Constituency
Association

Nona Elliott**Tony Yelenik**

Reeve, Municipal District of Greenview

Pat Jacobs and John Simpson

Councillor and Director of Planning
County of Grande Prairie

Peace River - October 7, 2009**Brian Allen**

Mayor, Town of Grimshaw

Agnes Knudsen

Reeve, Northern Sunrise County

Iris Callioux

Mayor, Town of Peace River

Liliane Maisonneuve Lavoie**Darlene Firth and Cheryl Anderson**

Deputy Reeve and Councillor
Municipal District of Northern Lights No. 22

Clark McAskile and Mike Mihaly

MacKenzie Region of Northwest Alberta

Hon. Hector Goudreau MLA and Roch Bremont

Dunvegan-Central Peace Progressive
Conservative Constituency Association

Jake Wiebe

La Crete Area Chamber of Commerce

Slave Lake – October 8, 2009**Dennis Barton****Denny Garratt**

Reeve, Municipal District of Lesser Slave River

Pearl Calahasen MLA

Lesser Slave Lake

Karina Pillay-Kinnee

Mayor, Town of Slave Lake

Westlock – October 8, 2009**Charlie Ashbey**

Councillor, County of Athabasca

Lawrence Miller

Reeve, County of Barrhead

Corey Hogan

Executive Director, Alberta Liberal Party

Neil PriceSpruce Grove-Sturgeon-St. Albert
Progressive Conservative Constituency
Association**Edson – October 9, 2009****Peter Aschenmeier****Ivan Strang****Jim Rennie**

Mayor, Woodlands County

Wes Tweedle and Maureen Schwab

Reeve and Councillor, Brazeau County

Gerald SorokaVice-President, Alberta Association of Municipal
Districts and Counties**Red Deer – October 9, 2009****Dale Boddy****Heather MacIntosh**Sheldon Chumir Foundation for Ethics in
Leadership**Shirley Cripps****Ray Prins MLA**

Lacombe-Ponoka

Phil Elder

Democratic Renewal Project

List of Presenters – Second Round Public Hearings

Calgary – April 12-13, 2010

Rebecca Aizenman

Stan Hall

Calgary-Varsity Liberal
Constituency Association

Philip Barg

President, Woodcreek Community Association

David Hartwick and Mark Scholz

Northern Hills Community Association

Paul C. Breeze

Calgary-Shaw Progressive Conservative
Constituency Association

Lynette Javaheri

Chaparral Community Association

Oscar Fech

Maureen McLeod

Gordon Forseth and Michelle Bodnar

Calgary-Currie Liberal Constituency Association

Bob Montgomery

President, Calgary-Egmont Progressive
Conservative Constituency Association

Alex Girvin

President, Calgary-Hays Progressive
Conservative Constituency Association

Pinky Nantais

Vice-President, Sandstone
MacEwan Community Association

Lois Habberfield

Reeve, Rocky View County

Gordon Olsen and Leslie LeQueleneq

Calgary-Elbow Progressive Conservative
Constituency Association

Red Deer – April 13-14, 2010

Pat Alexander

Reeve, Clearwater County

Ty Lund MLA

Rocky Mountain House

Jim Allison and Martin Bumstead

Richard Marz MLA

Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills

Cody Berggren

Mayor, Town of Bowden

Luke Ouellette MLA

Innisfail-Sylvan Lake

Patt Churchill

Councillor, Town of Innisfail

Gail Parks and Buck Buchanan

Councillors, City of Red Deer

**Judy Dahl, Mayor, and Mary Jane Harper and
Warren Smith**

Councillors, Town of Olds

Marlin Styner

Red Deer-South Progressive Conservative
Constituency Association

Margaret Glassford
Director, Alberta Lake Management Society

Jim Wood

Al Kemmere, Reeve, and Doug Pampling
Chief Administrative Officer, Mountain View County

Edmonton – April 19-20, 2010

Judith Axelson
Edmonton-Mill Woods Liberal
Constituency Association

John Kolkman

Steve Benson and Sandy Gillis
Edmonton-Meadowlark Progressive
Conservative Constituency Association

**Peter Kirylchuk, Mayor, and Cecilia Quist,
Deputy Mayor**
Lac La Biche County

Naresh Bhardwaj MLA
Edmonton-Ellerslie

Stephen Mandel
Mayor, City of Edmonton

Nathan Black

Brian Mason MLA
Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood

Laurie Blakeman MLA
Edmonton-Centre

Dr. Bruce Miller

Casey Deschamp
Edmonton-Ellerslie Progressive
Conservative Constituency Association

Ian Murray and Richard Martin
Edmonton-McClung Progressive
Conservative Constituency Association

Neil Brown MLA
Calgary-Nose Hill

Gary Racich
President, Glenwood Community League

David Coutts

Orville Sinnott

Ray Danyluk MLA
Lac La Biche-St. Paul

Muriel Stanleyvenne

John Dodds

Dr. Kevin Taft MLA
Edmonton-Riverview

John Doiron

Dave Taylor MLA
Calgary-Currie

Doug Elniski MLA
Edmonton-Calder

Len Webber MLA
Calgary-Foothills

Dave Hancock MLA
Edmonton-Whitemud

David Xiao MLA
Edmonton-McClung

Doug Horner MLA
Spruce Grove-Sturgeon-St. Albert

Peace River – April 20, 2010

No Presenters

Grande Prairie – April 21, 2010

Norm Adolphson
Mayor, Town of Valleyview

Leora McKinnon
Mayor, Town of Fox Creek

Elroy Diemert

Walter Paszkowski

Ruth Fortier

John Simpson
Director of Planning,
County of Grande Prairie

Mike Frey
Grande-Prairie-Smoky Progressive
Conservative Constituency Association

April Weavell
Grande Prairie and District Chamber
of Commerce

Jim Friesen and Loretta Friesen

Hywel Williams

Leona Hanson
Mayor, Town of Beaverlodge

Tim Yelenik, Mayor, and Jim Squire
Chief Administrative Officer,
Municipal District of Greenview

Everett McDonald
Reeve, County of Grande Prairie

Lethbridge – April 26, 2010

Evan Berger MLA
Livingstone-Macleod

Barry McFarland MLA
Little Bow

Betty Cyr
Livingstone-Macleod Progressive
Conservative Constituency Association

R. Shawn Patience
Mayor, Town of Fort Macleod

Tom Gillespie
Livingstone-Macleod Progressive
Conservative Constituency Association

Neil Wilson
Councillor, Municipal District of
Willow Creek

George Groeneveld MLA

Highwood

Brooks – April 27, 2010**David Andrews**Eastern Irrigation District
Landowners Association**Don Gibb**

Deputy Mayor, Village of Rosemary

Ben Armstrong

Reeve, Wheatland County

Glenda GoudieGrasslands Regional Family and
Community Supports Services Society**Fred Barg****Clint Henrickson**Strathmore-Brooks Progressive
Conservative Constituency Association**Karen Bartsch and Susan Chomistek**

Grassland Public Schools

Anne Johnson**Joel Bulger****Ken Sauve****Kelly Christman****Martin Shields**

Mayor, City of Brooks

Arno Doerksen MLA

Strathmore-Brooks

Audrey Wilcox, Mayor, and Les Schmidt

Councillor, Town of Bassano

Molly Douglas

Reeve, County of Newell

Drumheller – April 28, 2010**Karen Ann Bertamini and Andrew Berdahl**

Councillors, Town of Drumheller

Jay Slempe

Chair, Special Areas Board

Merle Blair

Chairman, Special Areas Advisory Council

Stan Solberg**Andrew Cameron****Don Thomas and Ed Eggerer****Patricia Matthews, Mayor, and Patrick Bergen**

Councillor, Town of Chestermere

Stettler – May 10, 2010

(by teleconference since weather caused cancellation of scheduled April 28 hearing in Stettler)

Ray Prins MLA
Lacombe-Ponoka

Alan Sayer
Reeve, County of Two Hillsills

Rick Richards and Greg Switemky
Mayor and Assistant Chief Administrative Officer,
Town of Stettler

LIST OF SUBMITTERS - FIRST ROUND WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

Submission Number	Name	Organization
EBC-001	Beverley Smith	Private Citizen
EBC-002	Larry Negrave	Private Citizen
EBC-003	Marian Ho	Private Citizen
EBC-004	Indra Patel	Private Citizen
EBC-005	Fred and Celine Brittain	Private Citizens
EBC-006	Janet Fenske	Private Citizen
EBC-007	Dieter Lemke, MD (ret)	Private Citizen
EBC-008	Brad Hunter	Private Citizen
EBC-009	Karam Gill	Private Citizen
EBC-010	Trevor Harper	Private Citizen
EBC-011	John Lummis	Private Citizen
EBC-012	Joe Brown	Private Citizen
EBC-013	Paul and Gillian Slade	Private Citizens
EBC-014	Ken Wilson	Private Citizen
EBC-015	N.J. Thurber	Private Citizen
EBC-016	Karl Miller, PhD	Private Citizen
EBC-017	R.G. McCallum	Private Citizen
EBC-018	Eric Shorten	Private Citizen
EBC-019	Patrick Mahaffey	Private Citizen
EBC-020	Lorne Barraclough	Private Citizen
EBC-021	Tim Folkman	Private Citizen
EBC-022	Claude Gold	Private Citizen
EBC-023	Ron Corbiere	Private Citizen
EBC-024	Andy Popovic	Private Citizen
EBC-025	Ken Gaida	Private Citizen
EBC-026	Stella Gauthier	Private Citizen
EBC-027	Charlotte Bragg	Private Citizen
EBC-028	Dave Pridie	Private Citizen
EBC-029	Michael Grace	Private Citizen
EBC-030	Lisa Barrett	Private Citizen
EBC-031	J. Harry Warne	Private Citizen
EBC-032	Gary Zeman	Private Citizen
EBC-033	Nolan Crouse, Mayor	City of St. Albert
EBC-034	Peter Bentley	Private Citizen
EBC-035	Bryan Corbett	Private Citizen
EBC-036	H.H. Bjornson	Private Citizen
EBC-037	S. Adams	Private Citizen
EBC-038	Patricia Matthews, Mayor	Town of Chestermere
EBC-039	Grant Johnson	Private Citizen
EBC-040	John Isbister	Private Citizen
EBC-041	Anita Jenkins	Private Citizen
EBC-042	Melissa Blake, Mayor	Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

EBC-043	Craig Copeland, Mayor	City of Cold Lake
EBC-044	Dennis Dunn	Private Citizen
EBC-045	Debbie Engel, Chair	Edmonton Catholic Schools Board of Trustees
EBC-046	Bill Longstaff	Private Citizen
EBC-047	Lyle J. Mair	Private Citizen
EBC-048	Judy Johnson	Private Citizen
EBC-049	William R. Bale	Private Citizen
EBC-050	Gibson Brown	Private Citizen
EBC-051	Lorraine Metz	Private Citizen
EBC-052	Brian and Sandy Heninger	Private Citizens
EBC-053	<i>Illegible Signature</i>	Private Citizen
EBC-054	<i>Illegible Signature</i>	Private Citizen
EBC-055	<i>Illegible Signature</i>	Private Citizen
EBC-056	Jim Gunn	Private Citizen
EBC-057	John Gullett	Private Citizen
EBC-058	Wendella Peters	Private Citizen
EBC-059	Steve Dabner	Private Citizen
EBC-060	Amur Abdughani	Private Citizen
EBC-061	Vivianne Grue	Private Citizen
EBC-062	Devinder Shory, M.P.	Calgary Northeast
EBC-063	Ernest Frank	Private Citizen
EBC-064	<i>Illegible Signature</i>	Private Citizen
EBC-065	Barry Breadner, President	St. Albert Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-066	Robert Howard	Private Citizen
EBC-067	Judy Nissen	Private Citizen
EBC-068	Lorli Dukart	Private Citizen
EBC-069	Theresa Theobald	Private Citizen
EBC-070	Dr. B. Kirkpatrick, President	Edmonton–Goldbar Alberta Party Constituency Association
EBC-071	<i>Illegible Signature</i>	Private Citizen
EBC-072	Earl Nent	Private Citizen
EBC-073	Henry and Donna Dekort	Private Citizens
EBC-074	George Bichsel	Private Citizen
EBC-075	Alexander Ratsoy	Private Citizen
EBC-076	H.L. Bud James, Mayor	Town of Killam
EBC-077	R. Lewkonja	Private Citizen
EBC-078	Donald W. Johnson, President	Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties
EBC-079	Karen Robinson	Brazeau County
EBC-080	Scott Gibson	Private Citizen
EBC-081	Dennis and Kay Lewis	Private Citizens
EBC-082	<i>Illegible Signature</i>	Private Citizen
EBC-083	<i>Illegible Signature</i>	Private Citizen
EBC-084	Anonymous	Private Citizen
EBC-085	Joyce Miller	Private Citizen

EBC-086	<i>Illegible Signatures</i>	Private Citizens
EBC-087	Estalla R. Wilson	Private Citizen
EBC-088	Roelof A. Heinen, President	Picture Butte & District Chamber of Commerce
EBC-089	Jay and Kathy Speck	Private Citizens
EBC-090	David Fisher	Private Citizen
EBC-091	Garry DeVloo, Mayor	Town of Castor
EBC-092	E. McBurnie	Private Citizen
EBC-093	Raymond Dow	Private Citizen
EBC-094	Ron Jenkins	Private Citizen
EBC-095	Daphne Jenkins	Private Citizen
EBC-096	Ralf and Elinor Southwell	Private Citizens
EBC-097	Douglas Bell, MD	Private Citizen
EBC-098	Doug Easterbrook	Private Citizen
EBC-099	Duncan Wojtaszek	Private Citizen
EBC-100	Garry Hides	Private Citizen
EBC-101	Earl Nent	Private Citizen
EBC-102	Mo Elsalhy (Former MLA)	Private Citizen
EBC-103	Dale Norris	Private Citizen
EBC-104	Gretchen Ghent	Private Citizen
EBC-105	Jack and Isobel Seewalt	Private Citizens
EBC-106	Sheila Campbell	Private Citizen
EBC-107	Dave Fryett	Private Citizen
EBC-108	Sheila Greer	Private Citizen
EBC-109	Ronald Lameck	Private Citizen
EBC-110	Laura Hatch	Private Citizen
EBC-111	D.W. Boivin	Private Citizen
EBC-112	<i>Illegible Signature</i>	Private Citizen
EBC-113	Mike Potter	Private Citizen
EBC-114	Sylvia Kennedy	Private Citizen
EBC-115	Lesley and Stephen Reichenfeld	Private Citizens
EBC-116	Peter Davis, President	Calgary-North Hill Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-117	Garry Dearing, Reeve	County of Wetaskiwin No. 10
EBC-118	Marjorie Given	Private Citizen
EBC-119	Tom and Elaine Sampson	Private Citizens
EBC-120	Nick Taylor	Private Citizen
EBC-121	<i>Illegible Signature</i>	Private Citizen
EBC-122	Debbie Malone	Private Citizen
EBC-123	Rick Wolcott	Private Citizen
EBC-124	Charles Wilson	Private Citizen
EBC-125	Frank Gechter	Private Citizen
EBC-126	Shaun Buckwold McQuay	Private Citizen
EBC-127	<i>Illegible Signature</i>	Private Citizen
EBC-128	Brian Dell	Private Citizen
EBC-129	Maxine Farr-Jones	Private Citizen
EBC-130	Fred J. Mullen	Private Citizen

EBC-131	Philip J. Garlick	Private Citizen
EBC-132	Hayden and Rosemary Paddock	Private Citizens
EBC-133	Ted and Gail D'Amico	Private Citizens
EBC-134	Pauline Gauthier	Private Citizen
EBC-135	Paul G. Schorak	Private Citizen
EBC-136	Walter Friedli	Private Citizen
EBC-137	Christopher (<i>Surname Illegible</i>)	Private Citizen
EBC-138	Pat Alexander, Reeve	Clearwater County
EBC-139	John Ashton, President	Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood New Democratic Party Constituency Association
EBC-140	Bill Greene	Private Citizen
EBC-141	Alan and Heather MacFadyen	Private Citizens
EBC-142	<i>Illegible Signature</i>	Private Citizen
EBC-143	Paul Sinclair, Reeve	Municipal District of Opportunity No.17
EBC-144	Dave Malek	Private Citizen
EBC-145	Isadore Miller	Private Citizen
EBC-146	J.M. Henderson	Private Citizen
EBC-147	Imogene Hauck, Provincial Affairs Chair	Oyen and District Chamber of Commerce
EBC-148	Chief James Ahnassay Chief Lorne Bulldog Chief Gus Loonskin	North Peace Tribal Council
EBC-149	Miles Tindal	Private Citizen
EBC-150	Gerald Pilger	Private Citizen
EBC-151	Brian Anderson	Private Citizen
EBC-152	Colleen Campbell	Private Citizen
EBC-153	Nancy Townshend	Private Citizen
EBC-154	Wendy Francis	Private Citizen
EBC-155	Andy Marshall	Private Citizen
EBC-156	Ruth B. Mowat	Private Citizen
EBC-157	H. Price, CAO	Town of Swan Hills
EBC-158	Stella (<i>Surname Illegible</i>)	Private Citizen
EBC-159	Charles Shaul	Private Citizen
EBC-160	Neil Hardy	Private Citizen
EBC-161	Marlene Ferguson	Private Citizen
EBC-162	Richard J.P. Rajotte	Private Citizen
EBC-163	Israel Switzer	Private Citizen
EBC-164	B.C.W. Primmer	Private Citizen
EBC-165	Larry Reich	Private Citizen
EBC-166	Michael E.H. White	Private Citizen
EBC-167	Anne Rajotte	Private Citizen
EBC-168	John William Zyp	Private Citizen
EBC-169	Joyce Wilson	Private Citizen
EBC-170	L. Argue	Private Citizen
EBC-171	Modesta Cattaruzza	Private Citizen
EBC-172	Guy and Colleen Plamondon	Private Citizens

EBC-173	Colleen, Ryan and Chad Winhold	Private Citizens
EBC-174	Rhodina Shouldice	Private Citizen
EBC-175	Wayne D. Madden	Private Citizen
EBC-176	<i>Illegible Signature</i>	Private Citizen
EBC-177	Allan Serra	Private Citizen
EBC-178	Don Whittaker	County of Vermilion River
EBC-179	Sandra Wilson	Private Citizen
EBC-180	Allan LePoudre and Ada Rawlins	Airdrie-Chestermere Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-181	Paul Breeze	Calgary-Shaw Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-182	Marlene Sorenson	Private Citizen
EBC-183	Blair Yorke-Slader	Calgary-West Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-184	Stephen Mandel, Mayor	City of Edmonton
EBC-185	Laurie Blakeman, MLA	Edmonton-Centre
EBC-186	Dr. Cassandra Paula Van Nostrand	Private Citizen
EBC-187	Judith Axelson	Edmonton-Mill Woods Liberal Constituency Association
EBC-188	Dan McKinley	Edmonton-Whitemud Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-189	Richard Martin	Edmonton-McClung Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-190	John Kolkman	Private Citizen
EBC-191	Steve Benson	Edmonton-Meadowlark Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-192	Allen Saylor, Reeve	County of Two Hills
EBC-193	Irene Hunter	Private Citizen
EBC-194	Allan Covey and Karen Sevcik	Edmonton-Riverview Liberal Constituency Association
EBC-195	Joe Yurkovich	Private Citizen
EBC-196	David Dorward	Private Citizen
EBC-197	Geraldine Biduluk	Private Citizen
EBC-198	Robert Bouchard, Reeve	County of St. Paul No.19
EBC-199	Sonny Rajoo, Councillor	Town of Two Hills
EBC-200	G. Cameron Donald	Private Citizen
EBC-201	Cheryl Anderson	Private Citizen
EBC-202	Shauna Hunter	Private Citizen
EBC-203	Frank Oberle, MLA	Peace River
EBC-204	Cathy MacGregor	Private Citizen
EBC-205	Jim Cochrane	Private Citizen
EBC-206	Iris Callioux	Northern Alberta Elected Leaders

EBC-207	<i>Submission withdrawn (Duplicate)</i>	
EBC-208	Maria McLeod, President	Leduc-Beaumont-Devon Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-209	Herman Schwenk	Battle River-Wainwright Constituency Association
EBC-210	Minder Singh	Private Citizen
EBC-211	Catherine K. Moore and Terry Pearce	Private Citizens
EBC-212	Bradley K. Bullock	Private Citizen
EBC-213	Shelley E. Mabbott	Banff-Cochrane Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-214	Dave Bronconnier, Mayor	City of Calgary
EBC-215	Jerrold Kachur	Edmonton-Whitemud New Democratic Party Constituency Association
EBC-216	Shigara Atkar	Private Citizen
EBC-217	Leora MacKinnon, Mayor	Town of Fox Creek
EBC-218	Eric Anderson, Reeve	County of Minburn No. 27
EBC-219	Liliane Masonneuve Lavoie	Private Citizen
EBC-220	R. Lloyd Bertschi, Mayor	Town of Morinville
EBC-221	Earl Dreeschen, M.P.	Red Deer
EBC-222	Rupert Meneen, Chief	Tall Cree First Nations
EBC-223	Norm Dyck	Private Citizen
EBC-224	Rick Miller (Former MLA)	Private Citizen
EBC-225	Heather, Walter, and Patrick McCloskey	Private Citizens
EBC-226	Robert Neufeld, Director	Edmonton-Rutherford Liberal Constituency Association
EBC-227	Dave Fryett	Private Citizen
EBC-228	F.M. Reckhard	Private Citizen
EBC-229	Rebecca Bunge Eisert	Private Citizen
EBC-230	Betty and Dick MacArthur	Private Citizens
EBC-231	Rick Mulhall	Private Citizen
EBC-232	Natalka A. Mihalchuk	Private Citizen
EBC-233	W. Brown	Private Citizen
EBC-234	Joseph Oberhoffner	Private Citizen
EBC-235	Dale Boddy	Private Citizen
EBC-236	David Forster	Private Citizen
EBC-237	Eileen Patterson	Private Citizen
EBC-238	Rebecca Aizenman	Private Citizen
EBC-239	John Rosebrugh	Private Citizen
EBC-240	Jay Smith	Private Citizen
EBC-241	Tim Corriveau, President	Calgary-West Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-242	Dennis Hassel, VP Policy	Calgary-Bow Progressive Conservative Constituency Association

EBC-243	Leonard Sorochan	Private Citizen
EBC-244	Adele Rymhs	Private Citizen
EBC-245	Karndeeep Singh	Private Citizen
EBC-246	Maxine Schmaltz	Private Citizen
EBC-247	Peter and Janet Bo-Lassen	Private Citizens
EBC-248	Eileen and Michael Cholach	Private Citizens
EBC-249	Peter Pilarski, Director	Calgary-Foothills Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-250	Ken Skoberg, President	Battle River-Wainwright Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-251	Tony Yelenik, Reeve	MD of Greenview No.16
EBC-252	Starr Curry, President	Edmonton-Calder New Democratic Party Constituency Association
EBC-253	Theresa Van Oort, CAO	Municipal District of Northern Lights No. 22
EBC-254	David Cournoyer	Private citizen
EBC-255	Douglas Lehman, Deputy Mayor	Town of Oyen
EBC-256	Patty Wickstrom, President	Calgary-Currie Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
	Lisa MacIntosh, VP	
	Terry Bullick,VP	
EBC-257	Tim Seefeldt, President	Sherwood Park Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-258	Carol Lund, President	Athabasca-Redwater Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-259	Veronica Bliska, Reeve	MD of Peace No. 135
EBC-260	<i>Submission withdrawn</i>	
EBC-261	Richard Marz, MLA	Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills
EBC-262	<i>Submission withdrawn (Duplicate)</i>	
EBC-263	<i>Submission withdrawn (Duplicate)</i>	
EBC-264	Kelly Drover, Mayor	Town of Rainbow Lake
EBC-265	Lloyd Campbell, Mayor	Town of Fairview
EBC-266	Kelli Taylor	Calgary-Northwest Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-267	Gerald G. Kronstedt	Private Citizen
EBC-268	Mark Wells, President	Edmonton-Strathcona New Democratic Party Constituency Association
EBC-269	Peter Sandhu, MLA	Edmonton-Manning
EBC-270	Alberta NDP	Alberta NDP
EBC-271	Don Reimer, President	SeventHaven Group

EBC-272	Jeff Sloychuk, President	Edmonton-Manning New Democratic Party Constituency Association
EBC-273	Jo-Anne Teed, President	Calgary-Cross Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-274	Charlie Ashbey, Councillor	County of Athabasca
EBC-275	Town of Slave Lake Council	Town of Slave Lake Council
EBC-276	J. Barrie Hoover, Reeve	Starland County
EBC-277	Gregory W. Stone	Private Citizen
EBC-278	Chris Brookes	Private Citizen
EBC-279	Jay J. Slemph, Chairman	Special Areas Board
EBC-280	<i>No name indicated</i>	Calgary-Mackay Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-281	Peggy Louis	Private Citizen
EBC-282	Heather MacIntosh	Sheldon Chumir Foundation
EBC-283	Scott Treasure	Edmonton-Riverview Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-284	<i>Submission withdrawn (Duplicate)</i>	
EBC-285	Evan Verchomin	Private Citizen
EBC-286	Kelly Buchinski	Municipal District of Wainwright No.61
EBC-287	Casey DesChamp	Edmonton-Ellerslie Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-288	Bob Miller	Private Citizen
EBC-289	Dr. Elroy Deimert, Alderman	City of Grande Prairie
EBC-290	Peter Ernst, Mayor	Town of High Level
EBC-291	Hon. Hector Goudreau, MLA	Dunvegan-Central Peace Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-292	Agnes Knudsen, Reeve	Northern Sunrise County
EBC-293	Jake Wiebe	La Crete Chamber of Commerce
EBC-294	Brian Allen, Mayor Veronica Bliska, Reeve	Town of Grimshaw and the Municipal District of Peace No. 135
EBC-295	Nona Elliot	Lesser Slave Lake Constituency Association
EBC-296	Clark K. McAskile	MacKenzie Region
EBC-297	Gerald Soroka	Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties (AAMDC)
EBC-298	Merle Blair, Chairman	Drumheller Special Areas Advisory Council
EBC-299	Ed Eggerer and Don Thomas	Private Citizens
EBC-300	Terrance W. Riley	Private Citizen

EBC-301	Jack Dunn	Private Citizen
EBC-302	Fred and Margaret Farch	Private Citizens
EBC-303	Denny Garratt, Reeve	Municipal District of Lesser Slave River MD No. 124
EBC-304	Fred Kreiner	Private Citizen
EBC-305	Lucien Cloutier, County Clerk	Lac La Biche County
EBC-306	Alex Girvin, President	Calgary-Hays Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-307	Charles Newell, Reeve	County of Thorhild No. 7
EBC-308	Jim Rennie, Mayor	Woodlands County
	Trevor Thain, Mayor	Town of Whitecourt
	Doug McDermid, Mayor	Town of Mayerthorpe
	Derril C. Butler, Reeve	Lac Ste. Anne County
EBC-309	Hank Van Beers, Reeve	Municipal District of Taber
EBC-310	Linda Ference	Private Citizen
EBC-311	Lorraine Forcade	Private Citizen
EBC-312	Ruth Nolan	Private Citizen
EBC-313	Norm Aldolphson, Mayor	Town of Valleyview
EBC-314	Beverley Sawyer	Private Citizen
EBC-315	Salpie Stepanian	Assistant to the Prime Minister
EBC-316	Rory J. Koopmans	Private Citizen
EBC-317	Gordon Olsen	Calgary-Elbow Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-318	Jim Thompson	Private Citizen
EBC-319	Shirley Cripps	Private Citizen
EBC-320	Peter Forrest	Private Citizen

LIST OF SUBMITTERS - SECOND ROUND WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

Submission Number	Name	Organization
EBC-SPR-001	Brad Jones	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-002	Richard Beavers	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-003	Albert Lott	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-004	Ruth Laskey	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-005	Mel Smith, Mayor	Town of Redwater
EBC-SPR-005a	Mel Smith, Mayor	Town of Redwater
EBC-SPR-006	Rick Edwards	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-007	Thomas Warwick	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-008	Christine Bouchier	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-009	Don Crisall	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-010	Donna Chovanec	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-011	Christine Mowat	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-012	Ronald A. Kelly	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-013	Rosalind Kerr	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-014	Jason Filiatrault	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-015	Evelyn Schuler	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-016	Mary Trumpener	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-017	Diane Hollingdale	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-018	Ashley Fariall	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-019	R.E. Wanner	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-020	Maria Dunn	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-021	Shauna Robertson	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-022	Robin Collum	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-023	Fred Estlin	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-024	Len Goulet	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-025	Linda Robinson	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-026	Isobel Grundy	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-027	Robert B. Holmes	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-028	O.S. Wilson	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-029	Trevor Pott	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-030	Loraine Anderton	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-031	Holly Heffernan	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-032	Bob Borreson	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-033	Hugh and Margaret Jones	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-034	Lou Arab	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-035	David M. Broda	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-036	Tim Robson	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-037	Ken Kolynchuk	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-038	Neil Rudiger	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-039	Maureen Wilson	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-040	Brian Randall	Private Citizen

EBC-SPR-041	Cecily Mills	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-042	Mark Sandilands	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-043	John Wright	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-044	Dustin Fuller	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-045	Rebecca Eckert	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-046	Bev Muendele-Atherstone	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-047	D. Ryane	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-048	Marlin Schmidt	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-049	Pierre Jacques	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-050	Marjorie Taylor	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-051	Iris Evans, MLA	Sherwood Park
EBC-SPR-052	Andy Marshall	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-053	Collin Anderson	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-054	Lesley Vandemark	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-055	Les Spink	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-056	James Keylock	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-057	Doug Henderson	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-058	Lou Pocklington	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-059	Sid Sadik	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-060	John A. Simpson	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-061	Robert and Jean Rycroft	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-062	Adam Morton	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-063	Phil Rowland	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-064	Deborah Jasinowski	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-065	Ralph Armstrong	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-066	Guy L. Houle	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-067	Carol Edwards	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-068	Bernie Olanski	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-069	Donna Winn	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-070	Michael Robertson	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-071	Vivianne Grue	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-072	William and Helen Shworak	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-073	Elvira Johnson	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-074	Yvonne Brown	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-075	Sharon Kimmel	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-076	Garry and Patricia Popwich	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-077	Ada Wallace	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-078	Gary Burgess, Mayor	Village of Hythe
EBC-SPR-078a	Gary Burgess, Mayor	Village of Hythe
EBC-SPR-079	Tony Yelenik, Reeve	MD of Greenview No. 16
EBC-SPR-080	Richard M. Collier	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-081	Greg Wyborn	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-082	Mabel Dick	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-083	Elizabeth Reid	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-084	Gordon and Irene Nicolson	Private Citizens

EBC-SPR-085	Claude Lagace, Mayor	Town of Sexsmith
EBC-SPR-086	Kate Brook	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-087	Brian Wilson	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-088	Rick Horner	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-089	Yves A.J. Morin	Parkridge Community Association
EBC-SPR-090	Nan K.S.	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-091	James and Loretta Friesen	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-092	Cheryl Skelly	Town of Crossfield
EBC-SPR-093	Everett MacDonald, Reeve	County of Grande Prairie No.1
EBC-SPR-094	Kim Rekedal	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-095	Cody Berggren	Town of Bowden
EBC-SPR-096	Walter Paszkowski (Former MLA)	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-097	Gordon Graydon	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-098	Jay Lowe	Yellowhead County
EBC-SPR-099	Tamie Eastman	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-100	Travis Chase	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-101	Jeanine Laberge-Dupuis	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-102	Connie Butcher	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-103	Leora MacKinnon	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-104	Cyril Cook	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-105	Gordon and Sandra Goulet	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-106	Bill Medhurst	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-107	Virginia	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-108	Tony and Doug Hamlyn	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-109	Harold and Anne Davenport	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-110	George and Janice Armstrong	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-111	Bob and Kathryn Holt	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-112	Scott Rose	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-113	Harry and Anne Marie Philipsen	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-114	Brian de Jong, Councillor	County of Newell
EBC-SPR-115	Gail Kelly	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-116	John D. Miller	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-117	Glenda Goudie, Chairman	Grasslands Regional FCSS
EBC-SPR-118	Trevor Zimmerman	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-119	Abe and Mary Berg	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-120	Paul and Norine Renfree	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-121	B.E. Pratt	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-122	Bruce Farley Mowat	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-123	Brian Heninger	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-124	Ed Secondiak	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-125	John Douglass	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-126	Darlene Fisher	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-127	Anita Fisher, Mayor	Town of Devon
EBC-SPR-128	Andre Harpe	Private Citizen

EBC-SPR-129	Peter Fuller	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-130	Win and Glenda Goudie	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-131	Len Mitzel, MLA	Cypress-Medicine Hat
EBC-SPR-132	Village of Duchess Council	Village of Duchess Council
EBC-SPR-133	John Tiemstra, President	Barrhead-Morinville-Westlock Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-134	Sharon Pickett	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-135	Wade and Frances Tobler	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-136	Germaine St. Paul	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-137	Jeff Van Wert	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-138	Ken MacVicar, Deputy Mayor	Town of Sylvan Lake
EBC-SPR-139	Dr. J.W. Fanning	Valley Medical Clinic
EBC-SPR-140	Tyler S. Shandro	Walsh Wilkins Creighton LLP
EBC-SPR-141	Clint Hendrickson	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-142	Joan Paton	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-143	Nick Wiedemann	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-144	Gerald Forseth, President; Chester Ptasinski, Vice President; Andrew MacGregor, Treasurer; Bonnie Murdoch, Secretary	Calgary-Currie Liberal Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-145	Darril Butler, Reeve	Lac St. Anne County
EBC-SPR-146	Betty Axelson	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-147	Allan Axelson	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-148	Modesta Cattarizza	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-149	Marie-Pierre Chappeland	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-150	Ty Lund, MLA	Rocky Mountain House
EBC-SPR-151	Yoko Fujimoto	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-152	Marcia McLeod, President	Leduc-Beaumont-Devon Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-153	Dale and Gladis Philpott	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-154	Russell and Pam Douglass	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-155	W.H. (Bill) Murray	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-156	Henry and Betty Neufeld	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-157	Ed Drok	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-158	Doug Christman	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-159	Kelly Christman	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-160	Wanda Lepp	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-161	Les Schmidt, Councillor	Town of Bassano
EBC-SPR-162	Connie Beringer	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-163	Peggie (<i>Surname Illegible</i>)	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-164	Kathleen P. Rigler	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-165	Ken and Joan Pickett	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-166	Patsy De Jong	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-167	Chris and Lynn Matheson	Private Citizens

EBC-SPR-168	Guy Houle, President	Hythe and District Chamber of Commerce
EBC-SPR-169	C.M. (Chuck) Dechene	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-170	Ray Prins, MLA	Lacombe-Ponoka
EBC-SPR-171	Helen Hollenzer	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-172	Doug Griffiths, MLA	Battle River-Wainwright
EBC-SPR-173	Mary Campbell, Deputy Mayor; Grant Mott, Councillor; Paul Marinus, Councillor; Jim Ahn, Councillor; Louis Beloin, Councillor; Brenda Burridge, Councillor	Town of Fox Creek
EBC-SPR-174	Roch Bremont	Dunvegan-Central Peace Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-175	Rod Griffiths, CAO	Town of Onoway
EBC-SPR-176	Renus and Rosalind VanHal	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-177	Terry Jewell, Chair	Sturgeon School Division Board of Trustees
EBC-SPR-178	Wally Shydowski	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-179	Monique Stoddart	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-180	Margaret DeVries	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-181	Don and Karen Walde	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-182	Jane Walker	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-183	Molly Douglass, Reeve	County of Newell No. 4
EBC-SPR-184	Dagmar Mehlsen	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-185	Marelene Stobbart	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-186	Fred Barg	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-187	Patrick Cox	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-188	Philip Barg	Woodcreek Community Association
EBC-SPR-189	David Andrews	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-190	Yoko Fujimoto, Mayor; Don Gibb, Deputy Mayor; Lara Kasdorff, Councillor	Village of Rosemary
EBC-SPR-191	Janice Clark	Calgary-Lougheed Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-192	Wade Doris	Grande Prairie and District Chamber of Commerce
EBC-SPR-193	Edna Kneller and Marg Allen	Parkridge Estates
EBC-SPR-194	Dan Claypool	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-195	William N. Allan	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-196	Karen and Joe Armbruster	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-197	J. Anderberg	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-198	Dwight Logan, Mayor	City of Grande Prairie
EBC-SPR-199	Pauline and Maurice Warick	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-200	Stacey Pelland, Board Chair	Peace Wapiti School Division No. 76

EBC-SPR-201	Mark Oberg	County of Barrhead No. 11
EBC-SPR-202	Karen Shaw, Deputy Mayor	Sturgeon County
EBC-SPR-203	Ernie and Verna Plett	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-204	Leah Rose	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-205	Rhonda C. Branson	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-206	Jennifer Schmidt	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-207	R.K. Hauta, CAO	Town of Coalhurst
EBC-SPR-208	Trudy James	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-209	William K. and Anne C. Jackson	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-210	Cathy McGregor	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-211	Wayne Cao, MLA	Calgary-Fort
EBC-SPR-212	Melanie Chapman	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-213	William Stevenson	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-214	Andrea Ames	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-215	Sharyl James-Wright	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-216	Ken and Linda Andres	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-217	Gary and Carol Meidinger	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-218	Walter Branson	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-219	Mel Knight, MLA	Grande Prairie-Smoky
EBC-SPR-220	Darcie Fleming	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-221	Cole Schultz	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-222	AnnaMarie Luchies	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-223	Richard Marz, MLA	Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills
EBC-SPR-224	Gwen Miller	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-225	Cathy Stephenson	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-226	Ralph and Barb Hein	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-227	Allan Murray, Reeve; Lenard Kjos, Deputy Reeve; Tom Schneider, Division 1 Councillor; Barrie Tripp, Division 4 Councillor; Jack Roworth, Division 5 Councillor; Darryl Motley, Division 6 Councillor; Gillman Crone, Division 7 Councillor	M.D. of Provost No. 52
EBC-SPR-228	Ken and Joanne Wells	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-229	Ken Graham, Mayor	Town of Innisfail
EBC-SPR-230	Audrey Wilcox, Mayor	Town of Bassano
EBC-SPR-230a	Audrey Wilcox, Mayor	Town of Bassano
EBC-SPR-231	Ken Andrejcin, Deputy Mayor	Town of Bassano
EBC-SPR-232	Hilda Bienney	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-233	Maxine and Murray Tkachyk	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-234	Alf and Norma Bicknell	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-235	Catherine Schaffer	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-236	Mo Elsalhy (Former MLA)	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-237	Paul and Sharon Dyck	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-238	Neil and Polly Douglass	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-239	Rod and Jeanna Hood	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-240	Marcy Forbes	Private Citizen

EBC-SPR-241	Zack Siezmagraff	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-242	Stan Hall, President	Calgary-Varsity Liberal Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-243	Peter and Mary Rempel	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-244	Bill Wells	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-245	Elenor Vivian Kennedy	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-246	Inga Petersen	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-247	Ben Armstrong, Reeve	Wheatland County
EBC-SPR-248	Denis Petersen	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-249	Hugh Bevan	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-250	CW and Betty Deheibier	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-251	Karen Bartsch, President	Strathmore-Brooks Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-252	Kathy Bulger, Literacy Coordinator	Newell Further Council
EBC-SPR-253	Neil Pierce, President	Spruce Grove-Sturgeon-St. Albert Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-254	Jeana Yaeck	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-255	Larry and Dorothy Schaffer	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-256	Jean and John Cammaert	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-257	Robert Knudsen	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-258	Linda Green	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-259	Rick and Brenda Stimson	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-260	Jill Maloney	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-261	Dr. Edwin and Berna Moss	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-262	Marilyn Armstrong	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-263	Joanne Medeiros	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-264	Mandy Melnyk	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-265	Alan Hall	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-265a	Alan Hall	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-265b	Alan Hall	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-266	Bruce Williams	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-267	Kristen Clarke	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-268	Ray and Pam Graham	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-269	Daryl Sametz	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-270	Donald Rigney, Mayor	Sturgeon County
EBC-SPR-271	Jeneen Armstrong	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-272	Wes Jenkins	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-273	Shawna Singular	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-274	Darwin K. Durnie	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-275	Tom and Della Armstrong	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-276	George Rogers, MLA	Leduc-Beaumont-Devon
EBC-SPR-277	Janice Schaffer	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-278	Carrie Reimer	Private Citizen

EBC-SPR-279	Erin Gogolinski	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-280	Julia King, Mayor	Town of Penhold
EBC-SPR-281	Linda and John Stewart	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-282	Dick Richards	Town of Stettler
EBC-SPR-283	Kylie Marks	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-284	Marlene Maguire	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-285	Mary Anne Jablonski, MLA and Cal Dallas, MLA	Red Deer-North and Red Deer-South
EBC-SPR-286	Bryce Nimmo, Mayor	Town of Drumheller
EBC-SPR-287	Hilary and Edward Dickinson	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-288	Gloria Roth	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-289	Nancy Connors	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-290	Lois Habberfield, Reeve	Rocky View County
EBC-SPR-291	Robert and Bernadette Scott	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-292	Norm Aldolphson, Mayor	Town of Valleyview
EBC-SPR-293	Tony Vandermeer, MLA	Edmonton-Beverly-Clareview
EBC-SPR-294	Dan and Marg Loewen	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-295	Casey Des Champ	Edmonton-Ellerslie Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-296	Leona Hanson, Mayor	Town of Beaverlodge
EBC-SPR-297	Tsuyoshi Hironanka	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-298	Julia King, Mayor	Town of Penhold
EBC-SPR-299	Ken Skoberg	Battle River-Wainwright Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-300	Gary and Sheila Evans	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-301	Curt Peterson, Mayor	Village of Alix
EBC-SPR-302	Karen Bartsch, Chair; Susan Chomistek, Superintendent	Grasslands Public Schools, Regional Division No. 6
EBC-SPR-303	Dan and Kay Fraser	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-304	Effie Stiles	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-305	Al Kemmere, Reeve	Mountain View County
EBC-SPR-306	Bob Barss, Reeve	Municipal District of Wainwright No. 61
EBC-SPR-307	Paul J. Mason	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-308	Ron Mitchell	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-309	Lanny DeFreese	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-310	Barb DeFreese	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-311	Chet DeFreese	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-312	Ray Graham	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-313	Sandra Mitchell	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-314	Paul C. Breeze	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-315	Gord and Bev Smillie	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-316	Mary Newton and Allan Mayo	Private Citizens

EBC-SPR-317	Melinda and Ashley Chaikowski	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-318	Marie Buck	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-319	S.F. Durrant	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-320	Lorne and Sherry Steinbach	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-321	Cliff and Melanie Walde	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-322	Reuben R. Paetkau and Wilma L. Paetkau	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-323	Peter Baek	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-324	Scott Balzer	Edmonton-Decore Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-325	Lois Maloney	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-326	Ken Checkel, Chair	Clearview Board of Trustees, Clearview Public Schools
EBC-SPR-327	Lee Pickett	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-328	Ron and Diane Wickson	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-329	Ron and Kathryn Eveson	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-330	James Kirk McLellan	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-331	Melissa Blake, Mayor	Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo
EBC-SPR-332	Michelle Gietz	County of Newell
EBC-SPR-333	Earl Marshall, Reeve	County of Stettler No.6
EBC-SPR-334	Hon. Doug Horner, Deputy Premier	Government Caucus
EBC-SPR-335	Don Gregorwich, Reeve	Camrose County
EBC-SPR-336	Jim Gurnett	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-337	John Kolkman	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-338	Shelley E. Mabbott	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-339	Linda Yargeau, President	Innisfail–Sylvan Lake Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-340	Judy Dahl, Mayor	Town of Olds
EBC-SPR-340a	Judy Dahl, Mayor	Town of Olds
EBC-SPR-341	Peg Radke, President	Brooks and District Chamber of Commerce
EBC-SPR-342	M.L. Brooks	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-343	Kelly and Lance Schelske	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-344	Alex Girvin, President	Calgary-Hays Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-345	Earl Marshall	Drumheller-Stettler Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-346	Arno Doerkson, MLA	Strathmore-Brooks
EBC-SPR-347	Earl R. Kinsella, Mayor	Red Deer County
EBC-SPR-348	Leigh Clarke	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-349	Douglas J. Moss	Private Citizen

EBC-SPR-350	Harminder Hundal	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-351	Dale Barr, Mayor	Town of Rimbey
EBC-SPR-352	Duane, Lana, Robert and Linda Hale	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-353	Student at Gem School	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-354	Student at Gem School	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-355	Student at Gem School	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-356	Student at Gem School	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-357	Student at Gem School	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-358	Student at Gem School	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-359	Student at Gem School	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-360	Student at Gem School	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-361	Student at Gem School	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-362	Student at Gem School	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-363	Student at Gem School	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-364	Student at Gem School	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-365	Student at Gem School	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-366	Student at Gem School	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-367	Christopher S. Davis	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-368	Judy Pals	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-369	Karen and Jay Bartsch	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-370	Barbara McKinnon	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-371	Gurjinder Chhina	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-372	Raj Chahal	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-373	Peter Pilarski	Calgary-Foothills Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-374	Terry Nordahl, Mayor	Village of Donalda
EBC-SPR-375	Bob Montgomery, President	Calgary-Egmont Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-376	Edmonton-McClung Progressive Conservative Constituency Association	Edmonton-McClung Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-377	David Xiao, MLA	Edmonton-McClung
EBC-SPR-378	Bob Chrumka, Chairman	Eastern Irrigation District
EBC-SPR-379	Stewart Musgrove	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-380	Diane Caleffi	Foothills-Rocky View Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-381	Allan Eastman	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-382	Wanda Doerkson	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-383	Tim and Yvonne Doerkson	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-384	Amar Duhra	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-385	Anne and Jake Doerkson	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-386	Jamie Post	Private Citizen

EBC-SPR-387	Ed and Rosemary Chapman	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-388	Richard H. M. Plain	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-389	Jacqueline D'Costa	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-390	Karndeeep Singh	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-391	Lynette Thompson, Franca Gagliardi, Jason Millar, Krista Hennigar, Jean Deslauriers, Keoma McMurren, and Wayne McTiernan	Castle Downs Recreation Society
EBC-SPR-392	Troy G. Parker, President	Calgary-Glenmore Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-393	Gwen Hancen	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-394	Rick and Lee Irwin	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-395	Joel W. Bulger	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-396	Stew and Lorraine Heron	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-397	Pearl Calahasen, MLA	Lesser-Slave Lake
EBC-SPR-398	Edward Wicks, President	Rocky Mountain House Wildrose Alliance Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-399	David Hartwick, Board of Directors	Northern Hills Community Association of Calgary
EBC-SPR-400	Bill Malcolm, President	Lethbridge-West Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-401	Sunil Chaudhary	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-402	Glen Hammerlindl	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-403	Jason Heise, President	Wetaskiwin-Camrose Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-404	Ed Eggerer and Don Thomas	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-405	Judith and Larry Giest	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-406	Judy Dewald	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-407	Laurie Weatherill	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-408	Barry McFarland, MLA	Little Bow
EBC-SPR-409	Glenn Hennig, President	Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-410	Clayton N. Smith	Edmonton-Calder Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-411	Gordon Smillie	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-412	Reg Dean, President	Caroline and District Chamber of Commerce
EBC-SPR-413	Stephen Merredew	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-413a	Stephen Merredew	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-414	Elaine Keeping	Private Citizen

EBC-SPR-415	J.T. Dodds	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-416	Ewald Rutschmann	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-417	<i>Anonymous</i>	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-418	Lilian Zagorky	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-419	Victor Zagorky	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-420	Ken and Judy Sauve	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-421	Randy Duguay	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-422	Tom Livingston	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-423	John Tunko, Mayor	Village of Tilley
EBC-SPR-424	John Dorion	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-425	Bea Schaffer	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-426	Albert B. Brewster	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-427	Rosalie Maurer	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-428	Lesley Forsberg	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-429	Michele Brewster	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-430	Terry Hager, County Commissioner	Lacombe County
EBC-SPR-431	Annette Clews	Town of Sundre
EBC-SPR-432	Donna Erdman	Food Coalition Society of Brooks
EBC-SPR-433	Karen Fegan	Village of Delburne
EBC-SPR-434	Cecil Gordon Kennedy	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-435	Glenna Kemp	Strathcona County
EBC-SPR-436	Martin Shields, Mayor	City of Brooks
EBC-SPR-437	Lionel Walker	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-438	Kim Craig, Mayor	Town of Coaldale
EBC-SPR-439	Norma Berg	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-440	Rodney Ambrose, President	Diabetes Association (Brooks and District)
EBC-SPR-441	Alvin Billings, Reeve	Municipal District of Big Lakes
EBC-SPR-442	Peter Sandhu, MLA	Edmonton-Manning
EBC-SPR-443	Dan Kobasiuk	Edmonton-Manning Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-444	Robert Cammidge, Mayor	Town of Bashaw
EBC-SPR-445	Charles Moore	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-446	J.R. Allison	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-447	Brian Wittal, Mayor	Town of Didsbury
EBC-SPR-448	Glenda Elkow, President	Vermillion-Lloydminster Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-449	Adam Zanoni	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-450	Cliff Ayrey, Deputy Mayor	Village of Longview
EBC-SPR-451	Bill McAlpine, Mayor	Town of Okotoks
EBC-SPR-452	Les Rempel, Mayor	Town of High River
EBC-SPR-453	Roy R. McLean, Reeve	Municipal District of Foothills No.31

EBC-SPR-454	Greg Poile	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-455	Allen King	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-456	Phil Rowland	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-457	Ken Allred, MLA	St. Albert
EBC-SPR-458	Norm Adolphson, Mayor	Town of Valleyview
EBC-SPR-459	Frank Oberle, MLA	Peace River
EBC-SPR-460	Jack Ramsden	Town of Three Hills
EBC-SPR-461	Gerald Kuefler, Reeve	Flagstaff County
EBC-SPR-462	Leanne Mandeville and Debbie Piper	The SPEC Association for Children and Families
EBC-SPR-463	Wanda Mortensen	City of Brooks
EBC-SPR-464	Doug Elniski, MLA	Edmonton-Calder
EBC-SPR-465	Wendy Adam, President	Highwood Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-466	Lois McLeod	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-467	Ken Checkel	Clearview Public Schools
EBC-SPR-468	Earl R. Kinsella, Mayor	Red Deer County
EBC-SPR-469	Melodie Stol, Mayor	Town of Blackfalds
EBC-SPR-470	Dr. Neil Brown, MLA	Calgary-Nose Hill
EBC-SPR-471	Dawn Parent for Judy Gordon, Mayor	Town of Lacombe
EBC-SPR-472	Lois Genge	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-473	Dennis Grant, Past President	Grande Prairie-Smoky Progressive Conservative Constituency Association
EBC-SPR-474	Darshan Kang, MLA	Calgary-McCall
EBC-SPR-475	Peter Merchant	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-476	Jesse Row	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-477	S.L. Wyborngn	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-478	Brian Mason, MLA	Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood
EBC-SPR-479	Doug Gardner	Foothills School Division
EBC-SPR-480	Heather MacIntosh	Sheldon Chumir Foundation
EBC-SPR-481	Denny Garratt, Reeve	Municipal District of Lesser Slave River M.D. No. 124
EBC-SPR-482	Derrick Annable, Reeve	Vulcan County
EBC-SPR-483	Jim Rennie, Mayor	Woodlands County
EBC-SPR-484	Robert S. Beagle	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-485	Cynthia Vizzutti	M.D. of Willowcreek No. 26
EBC-SPR-486	Edwin R. Neumann	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-487	Rob Anderson, MLA	Airdrie-Chestermere
EBC-SPR-488	Trevor Thain, Mayor (Town of Whitecourt); Jim Rennie, Mayor (Woodlands County); Leora MacKinnon, Mayor (Town of Fox Creek)	Town of Whitecourt, Woodlands County, Town of Fox Creek
EBC-SPR-489	Evy and Mel Werner	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-490	Sheila Buckley	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-491	Rodney Cyr, Reeve	M.D. of Pincher Creek

EBC-SPR-492	Paul Schneider	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-493	Margaret Glasford	Private Citizen
EBC-SPR-494	Ruth and John Wright	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-495	Vernon and Brenda Hansen	Private Citizens
EBC-SPR-496	Allen Saylor, Reeve	County of Two Hills No. 21
EBC-SPR-497	Ivan Hrabec, Mayor	Village of Holden
EBC-SPR-498	Larry L. Henkelman, Mayor Ponoka	Town of Ponoka
EBC-SPR-499	Dave Taylor, MLA	Calgary-Currie
EBC-SPR-500	Bill Wright	Private Citizen

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION ACT
CHAPTER E-3

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, enacts as follows:

Definition

1 In this *Act*, “Commission” means an Electoral Boundaries Commission appointed pursuant to section 2.

1990 cE-4.01 s1

Part 1

Electoral Boundaries Commissions

Electoral Boundaries Commission

- 2(1)** From time to time as required by this *Act*, an Electoral Boundaries Commission is to be appointed consisting of
- (a) a chair appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who must be one of the following:
 - (i) the Ethics Commissioner;
 - (ii) the Auditor General;
 - (iii) the president of a post-secondary educational institution in Alberta;
 - (iv) a judge or retired judge of any court in Alberta;
 - (v) a person whose stature and qualifications are, in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, similar to those of the persons referred to in subclauses (i) to (iv),
 - (b) 2 persons, who are not members of the Legislative Assembly, appointed by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on the nomination of the Leader of Her Majesty’s loyal opposition in consultation with the leaders of the other opposition parties represented in the Legislative Assembly, and
 - (c) 2 persons, who are not members of the Legislative Assembly, appointed by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on the nomination of the President of the Executive Council.
- (2)** The Chief Electoral Officer is to provide advice, information and assistance to the Commission.
- (3)** With respect to the persons appointed under subsection (1)(b), one must be resident in a city and the other resident outside a city at the time of their appointment.
- (4)** With respect to the persons appointed under subsection (1)(c), one must be resident in a city and the other resident outside a city at the time of their appointment.
- (5)** Persons appointed under subsection (1) must be Canadian citizens, residents of Alberta and at least 18 years of age.

1990 cE-4.01 s2;1995 c10 s2

Function

3 The function of a Commission is to review the existing electoral boundaries established under the *Electoral Divisions Act* and to make proposals to the Legislative Assembly as to the area, boundaries and names of the electoral divisions of Alberta in accordance with the rules set out in Part 2.

1990 cE-4.01 s3;1995 c10 s3

Remuneration

- 4(1) The members of a Commission may be paid the remuneration prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for their services on the Commission.
- (2) The members of a Commission may be paid their reasonable travelling and living expenses while away from their ordinary place of residence in the course of their duties as members at the rates the Lieutenant Governor in Council prescribes.

1990 cE-4.01 s4

Time of appointment

- 5(1) A Commission is to be appointed on or before July 31, 2009.
- (2) Subsequent Commissions are to be appointed during the first session of the Legislature following every 2nd general election after the appointment of the last Commission.
- (3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), if less than 8 years has elapsed since the appointment of the last Commission, the Commission is to be appointed
- a) no sooner than 8 years, and
 - b) no later than 10 years
 - c) after the appointment of the last Commission.

RSA 2000 cE-3 s5; 2001 c23 s3; 2009 c19 s2

Report to Speaker

- 6(1) The Commission shall, after considering any representations to it and within 7 months of the date on which the Commission is appointed, submit to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly a report that shall set out the area, boundaries and names of the proposed electoral divisions and reasons for the proposed boundaries of the proposed electoral divisions.
- (2) On receipt of the report, the Speaker shall make the report public and publish the Commission's proposals in The Alberta Gazette as soon as possible.
- (3) If the office of Speaker is vacant, the report shall be submitted to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, who shall comply with subsection (2).

1990 cE-4.01 s6; 1995 c10 s5

Public hearings

- 7(1) The Commission must hold public hearings both
- a) before its report is submitted to the Speaker, and
 - b) after its report has been made public,
 - c) at the places and times it considers appropriate to enable representations to be made by any person as to the area and boundaries of any proposed electoral division.
- (2) The Commission shall give reasonable public notice of the time, place and purpose of any public hearings held by it.

1990 cE-4.01 s7; 1993 c2 s8

Amendment of report

- 8(1) The Commission may, after considering any further representations made to it and within 5 months of the date it submitted its report, submit to the Speaker a final report.
- (2) On receipt of the report, the Speaker shall make it public and publish it in The Alberta Gazette.
- (3) If the office of Speaker is vacant, the report shall be submitted to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, who shall comply with subsection (2).

1990 cE-4.01 s8; 1995 c10 s6

Commission report

- 9 If there is more than one report submitted under section 6 or 8, the report of a majority of the members of the Commission is the report of the Commission, but if there is no majority, the report of the chair is the report of the Commission.

1995 c10 s7

Report to Assembly

- 10 After the Commission has complied with sections 6 to 8, the final report of the Commission shall,
- a) if the Legislative Assembly is sitting when the report is submitted, be laid before the Assembly immediately, or
 - b) if the Legislative Assembly is not then sitting, be laid before the Assembly within 7 days after the beginning of the next sitting.

1990 cE-4.01 s9;1995 c10 s8

New electoral divisions

- 11(1) If the Assembly, by resolution, approves or approves with alterations the proposals of the Commission, the Government shall, at the same session, introduce a Bill to establish new electoral divisions for Alberta in accordance with the resolution.
- (2) The Bill shall be stated to come into force on Proclamation and, if enacted, shall be proclaimed in force before the holding of the next general election.

1990 cE-4.01 s10

Part 2 Redistribution Rules

Population

- 12(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), in this Part, “population” means the population of Alberta as provided in the most recent decennial census of population referred to in section 19(3) of the *Statistics Act* (Canada), from which the population of all proposed electoral divisions is available, plus the population on Indian reserves that were not included in the census, as provided by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs (Canada).
- (2) If, in the opinion of the Commission, there is some other province-wide census that is more recent than the decennial census of population referred to in section 19(3) of the *Statistics Act* (Canada), from which the population of all proposed electoral divisions is available, the population of Alberta for the purposes of this Part is to be determined
- a) by that province-wide census of population, and
 - b) with respect to the population on Indian reserves that are not included in the census, by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs (Canada).
- (3) The Commission may use more recent population information, if available, in conjunction with the information referred to in subsection (1) or (2).

RSA 2000 cE-3 s12;2009 c19 s3

Electoral divisions

- 13 The Commission shall divide Alberta into 87 proposed electoral divisions.

RSA 2000 cE-3 s13; 2009 c19 s4

Relevant considerations

- 14 In determining the area to be included in and in fixing the boundaries of the proposed electoral divisions, the Commission, subject to section 15, may take into consideration any factors it considers appropriate, but shall take into consideration

- a) the requirement for effective representation as guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms,
- b) sparsity and density of population,
- c) common community interests and community organizations, including those of Indian reserves and Metis settlements,
- d) wherever possible, the existing community boundaries within the cities of Edmonton and Calgary,
- e) wherever possible, the existing municipal boundaries,
- f) the number of municipalities and other local authorities,
- g) geographical features, including existing road systems, and
- h) the desirability of understandable and clear boundaries.

1990 cE-4.01 s16; 1993 c2 s12; 1995 c10 s12

Population of electoral divisions

15(1) The population of a proposed electoral division must not be more than 25% above nor more than 25% below the average population of all the proposed electoral divisions.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), in the case of no more than 4 of the proposed electoral divisions, if the Commission is of the opinion that at least 3 of the following criteria exist in a proposed electoral division, the proposed electoral division may have a population that is as much as 50% below the average population of all the proposed electoral divisions:

- a) the area of the proposed electoral division exceeds 20 000 square kilometres or the total surveyed area of the proposed electoral division exceeds 15 000 square kilometres;
- b) the distance from the Legislature Building in Edmonton to the nearest boundary of the proposed electoral division by the most direct highway route is more than 150 kilometres;
- c) there is no town in the proposed electoral division that has a population exceeding 8000 people;
- d) the area of the proposed electoral division contains an Indian reserve or a Metis settlement;
- e) the proposed electoral division has a portion of its boundary coterminous with a boundary of the Province of Alberta.

(3) For the purpose of subsection (2)(c), The Municipality of Crowsnest Pass is not a town.

RSA 2000 cE-3 s15;2009 c19 s5

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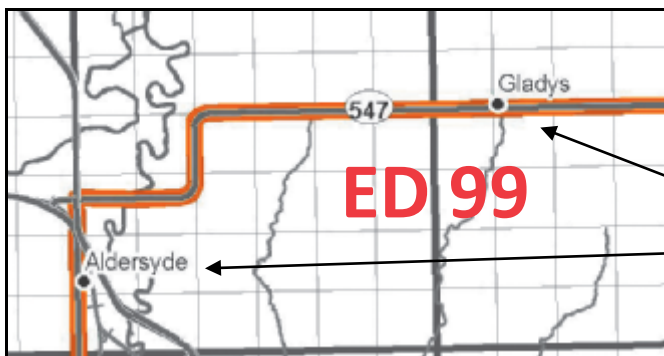
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Legend

<p> Proposed ED Boundary</p> <p> City</p> <p> Town</p> <p> Village/Summer Village</p>	<p> Hamlet and Localities</p> <p> Metis/Indian Reserve</p> <p> Highway</p> <p> Hydrology</p>
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EXPLANATORY NOTE - HAMLET/LOCALITY

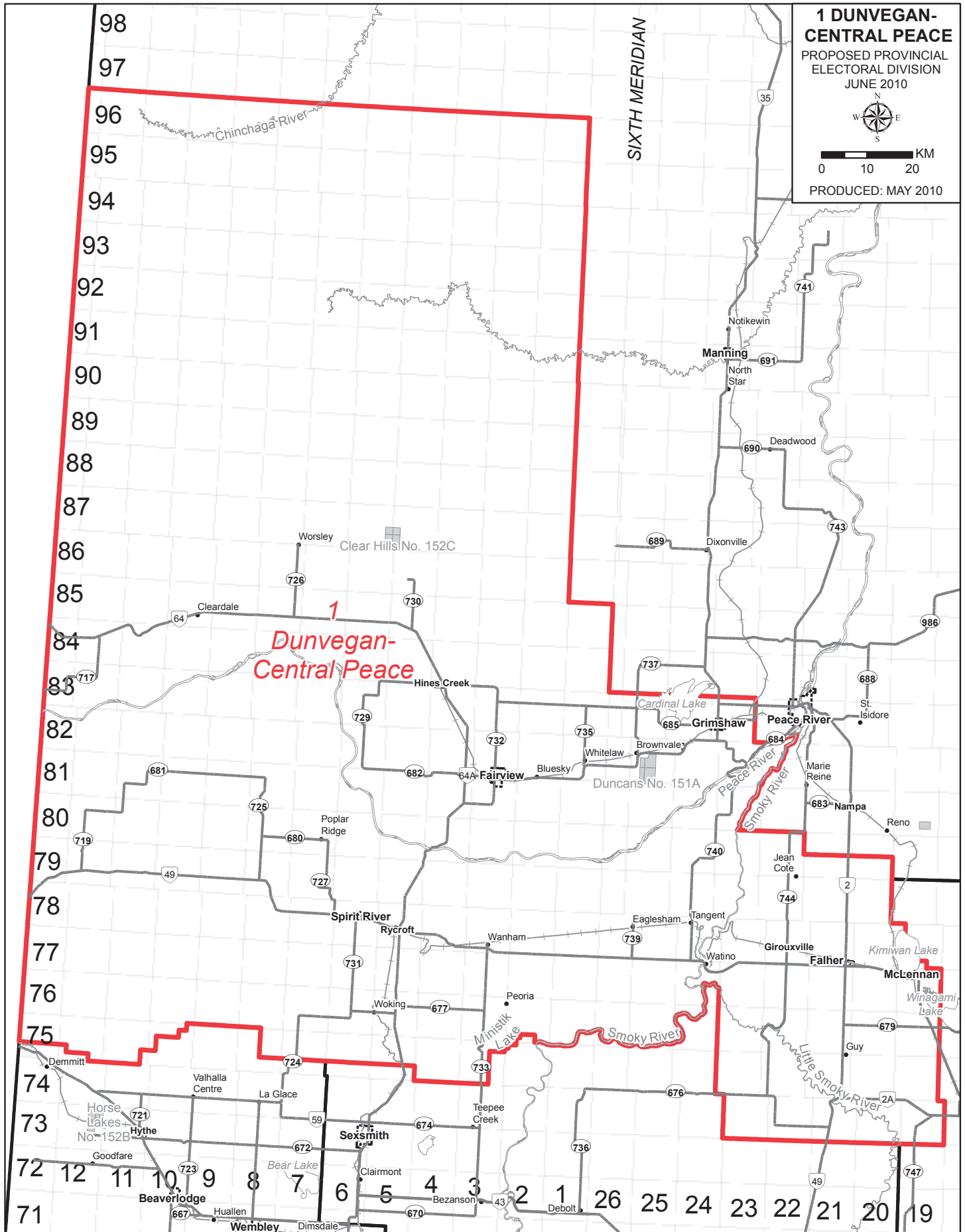
** If a Hamlet/Locality symbol lies on a boundary, when the name is placed **OUTSIDE** the ED it is located outside that ED. Conversely, if the name is placed **INSIDE** the ED it is located within that ED.*

Calgary Road Net data used in the proposed Calgary electoral divisions was provided by the City of Calgary.

Edmonton Road Network data used in the proposed Edmonton electoral divisions was provided by the City of Edmonton.

Base map data outside of Calgary and Edmonton was provided by Spatial Data Warehouse Ltd.

ArcExplorer software is provided on the enclosed DVD, with permission of ESRI Canada Ltd., to allow users to view the digital maps in greater detail.

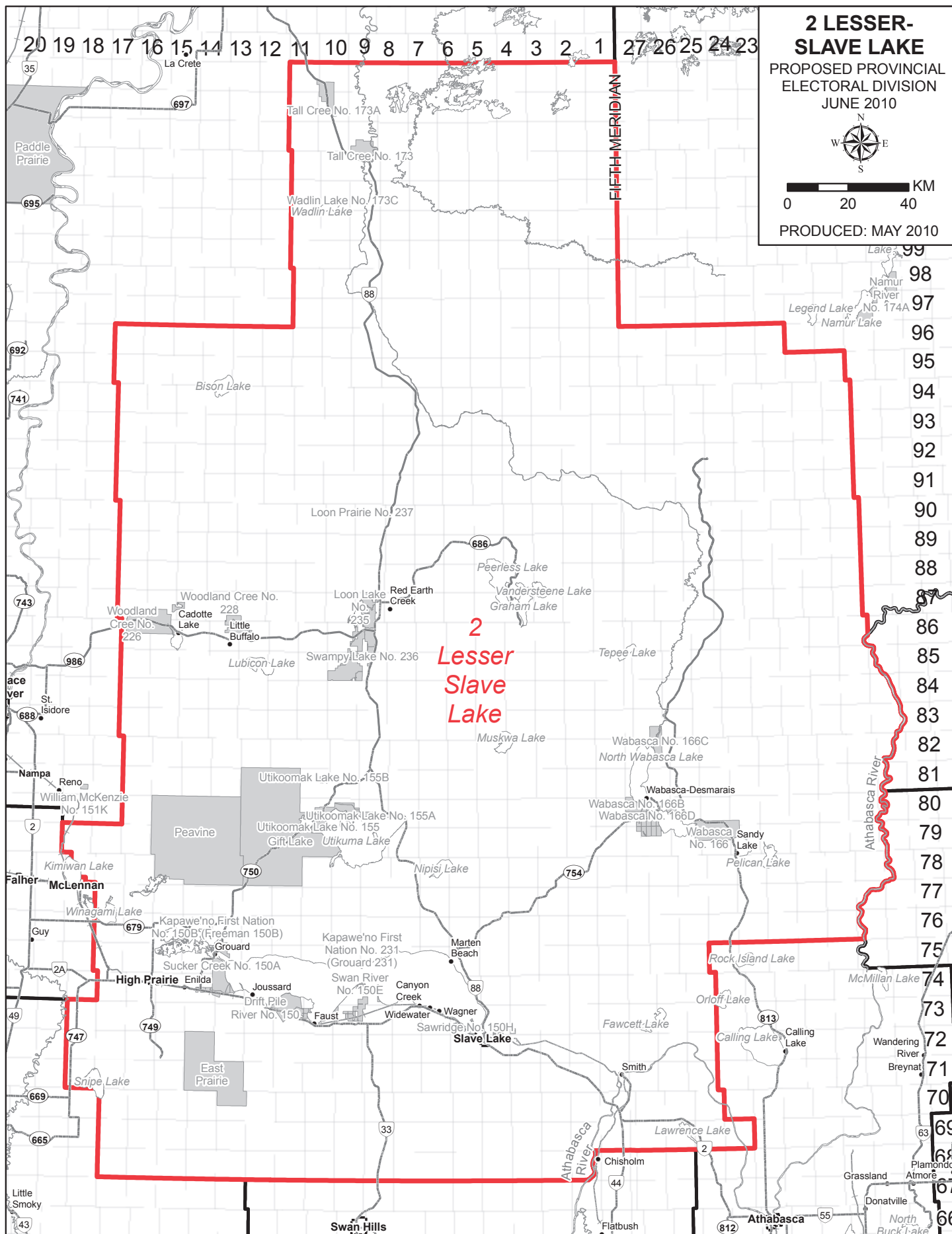


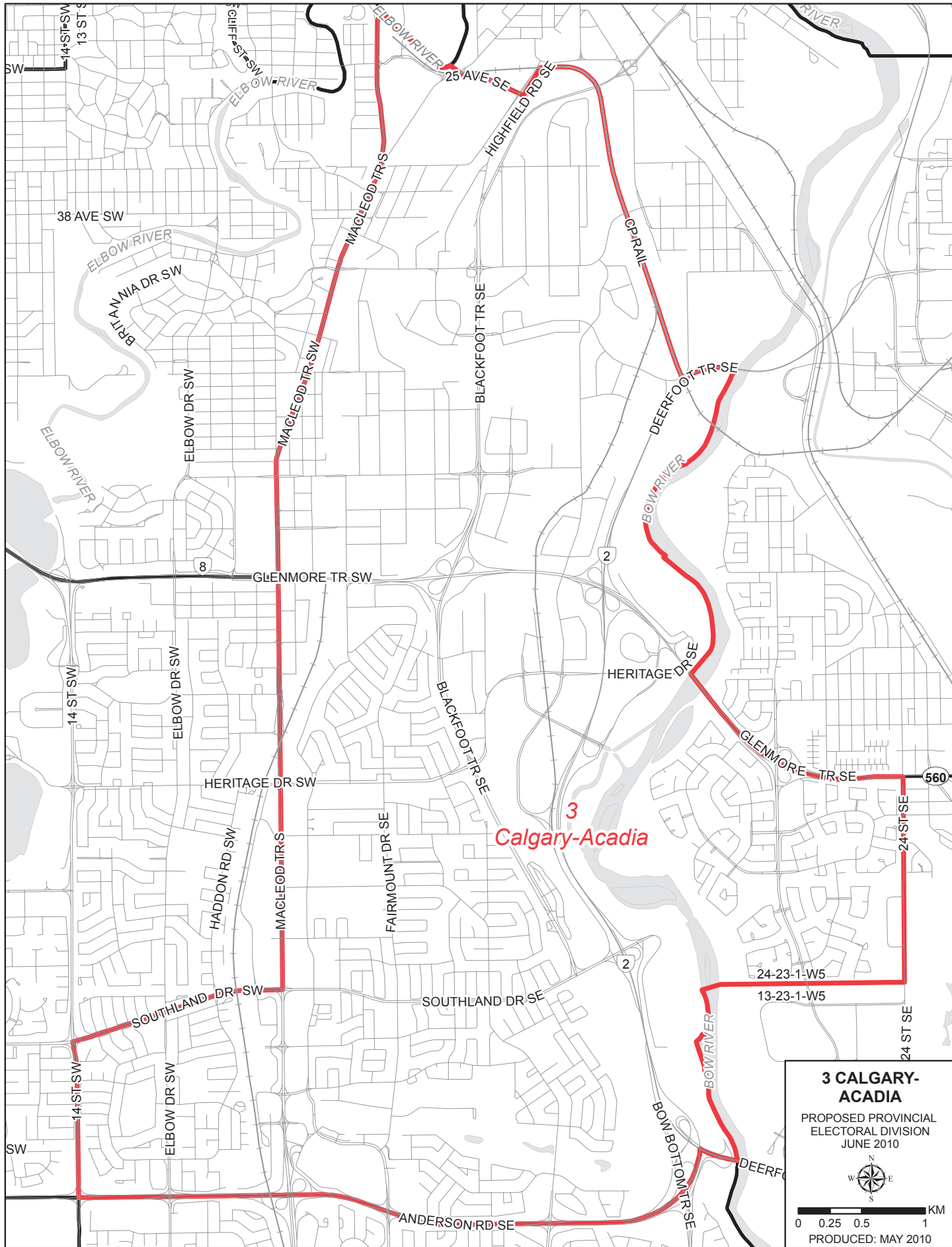
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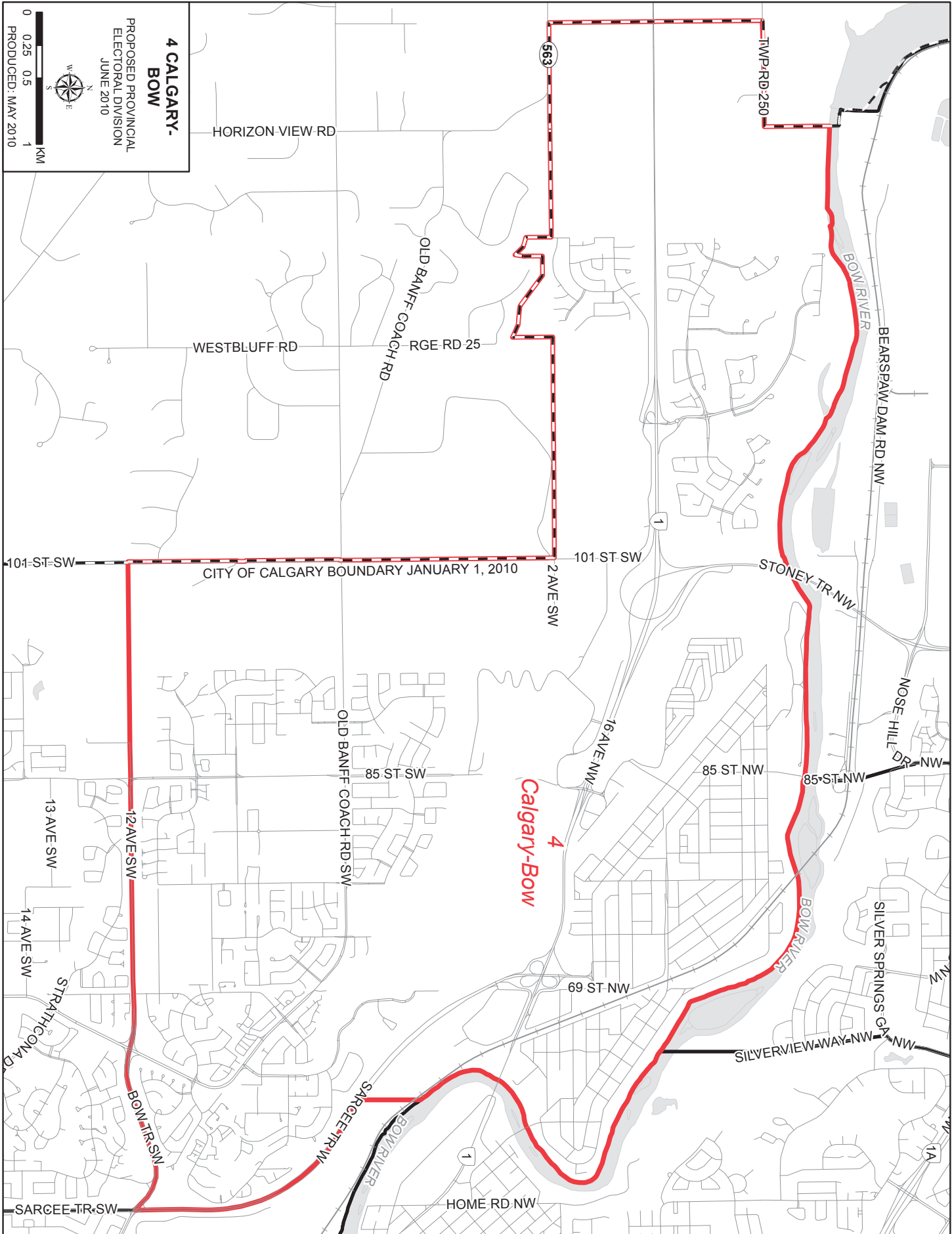
PROPOSED PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISION
JUNE 2010

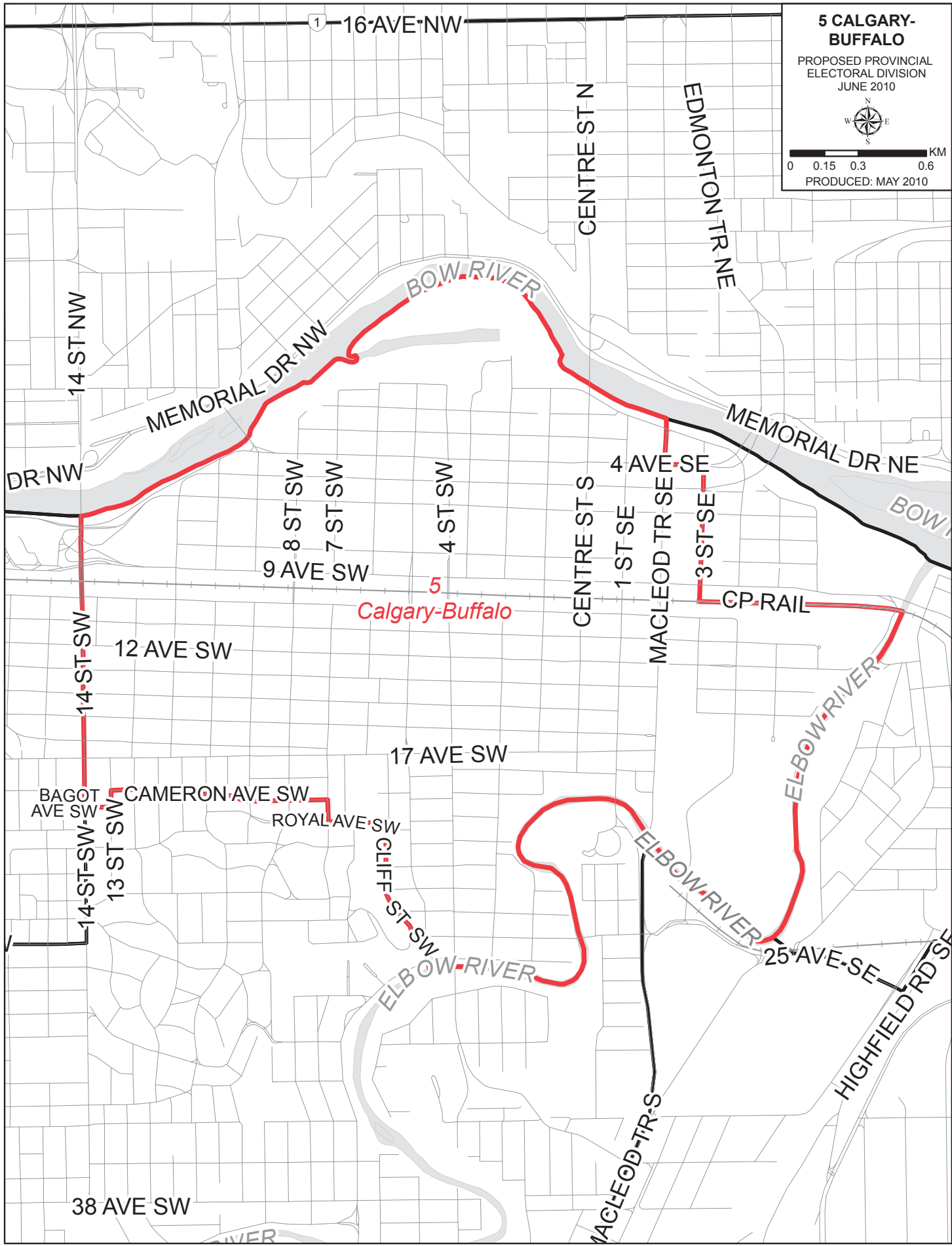


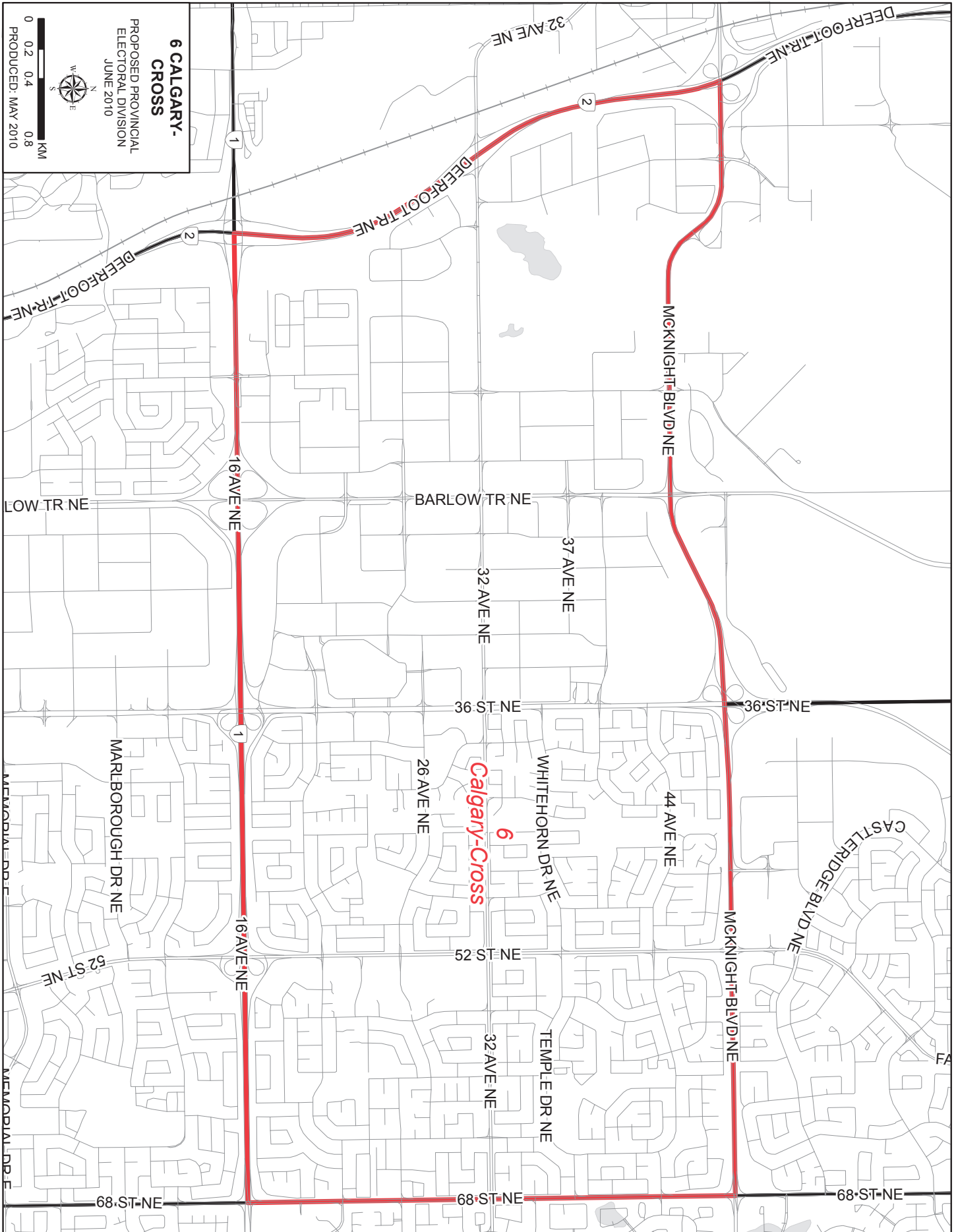
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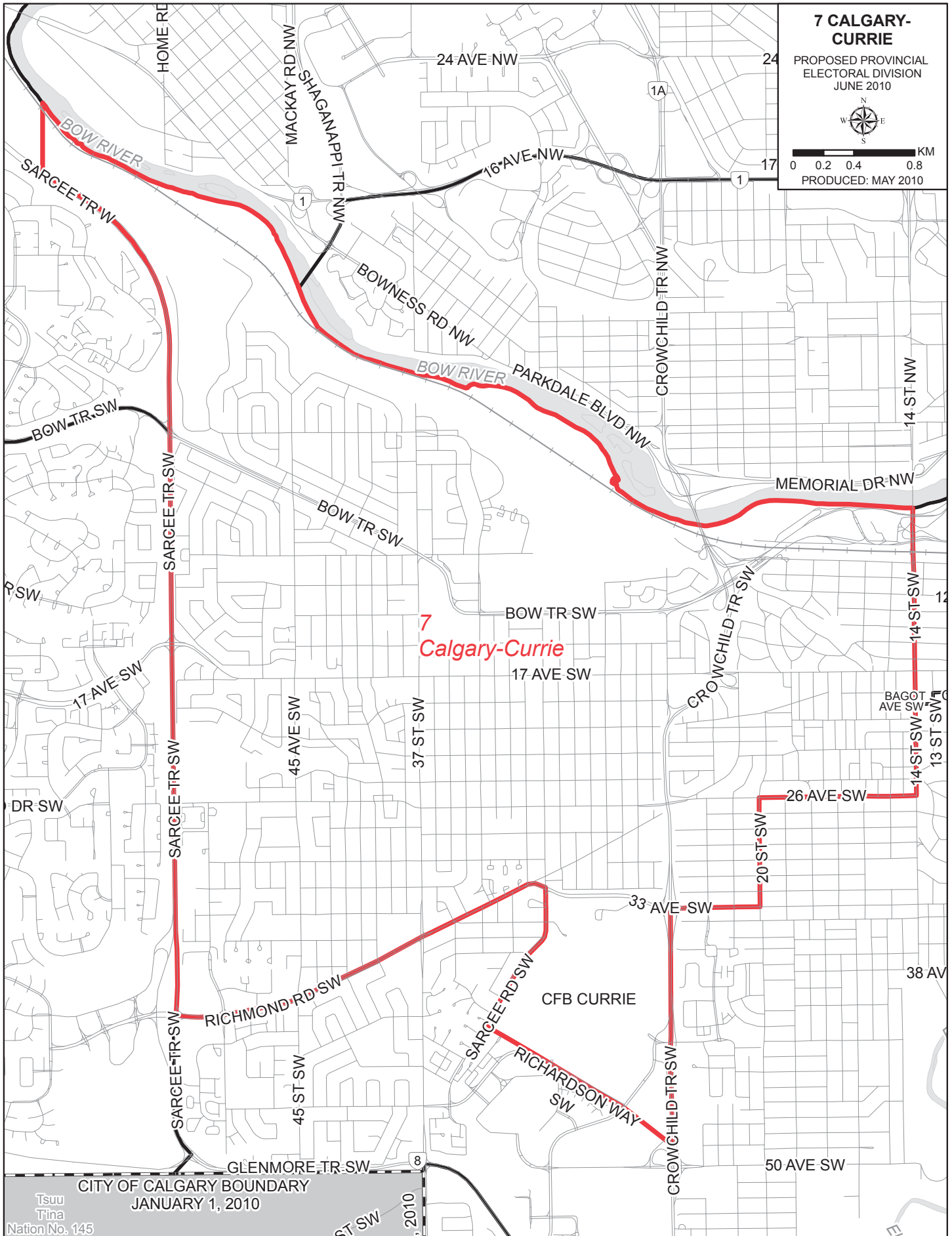


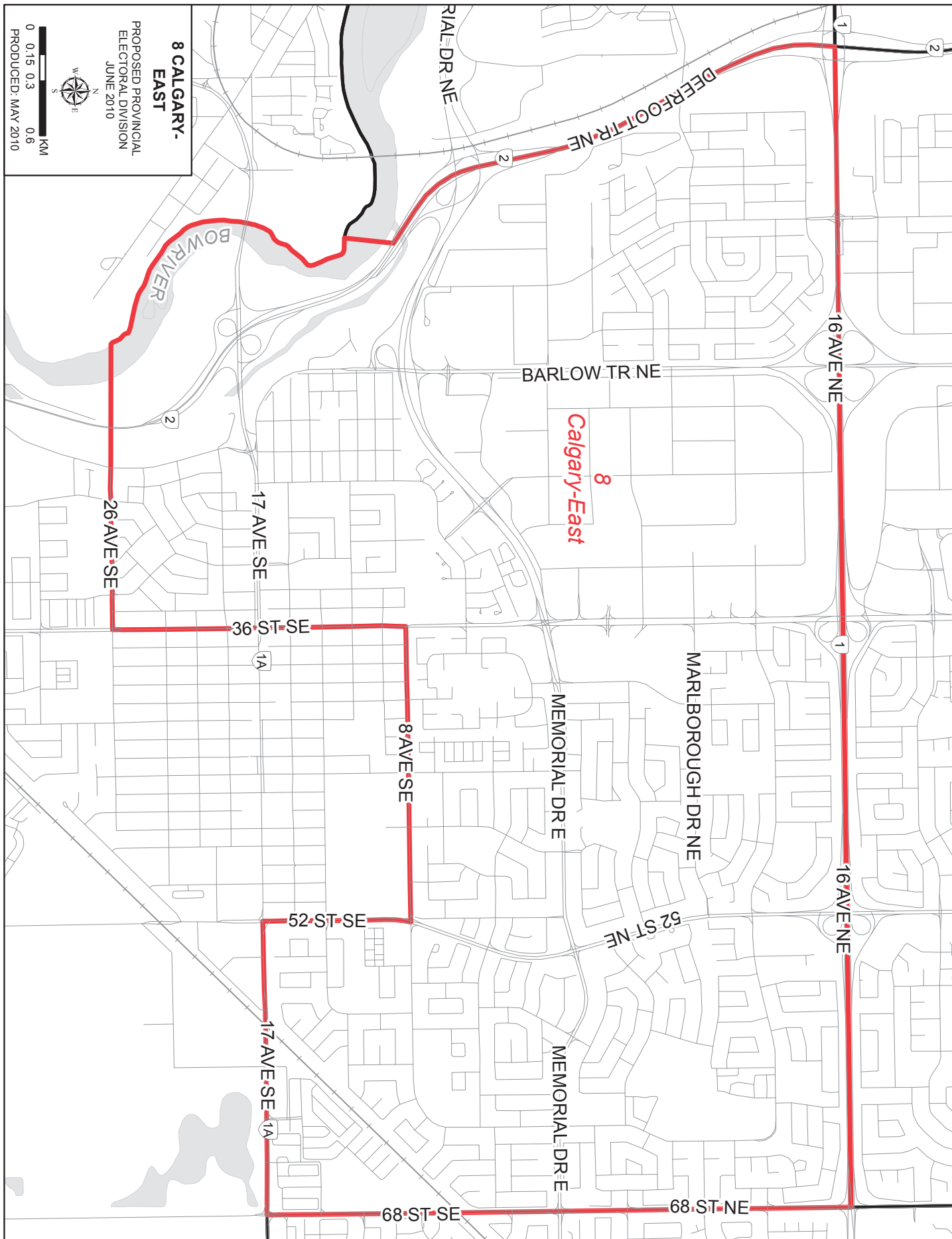


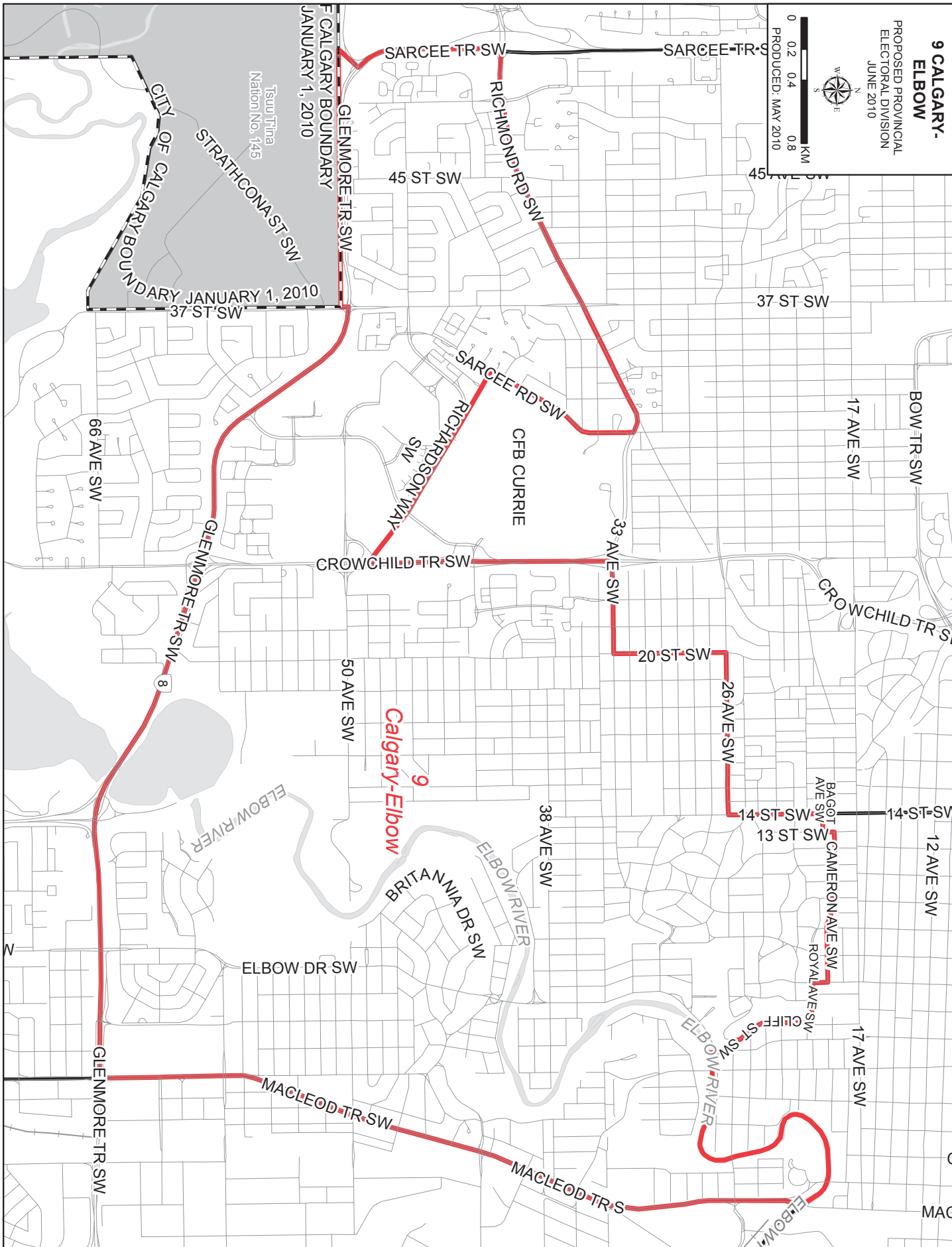






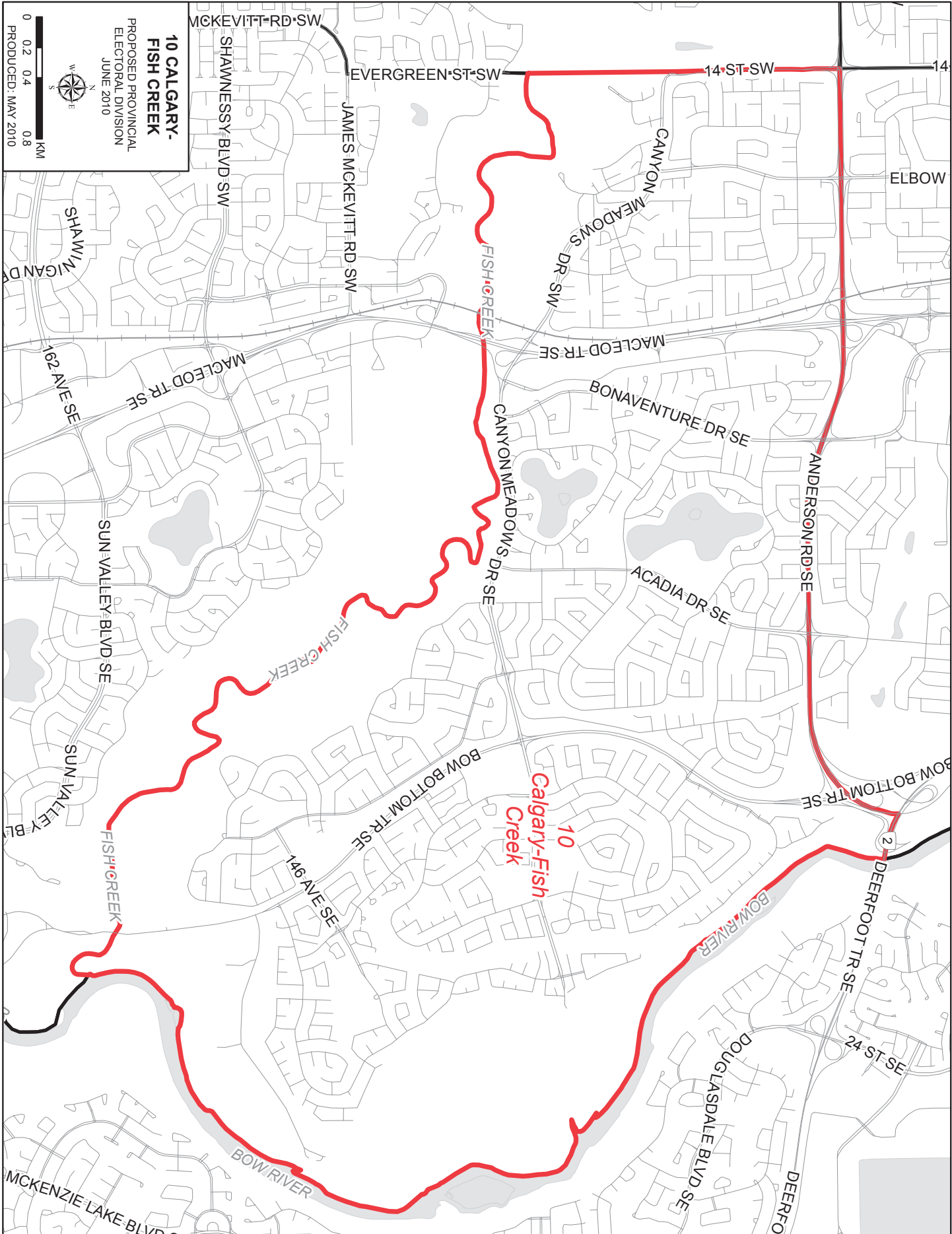






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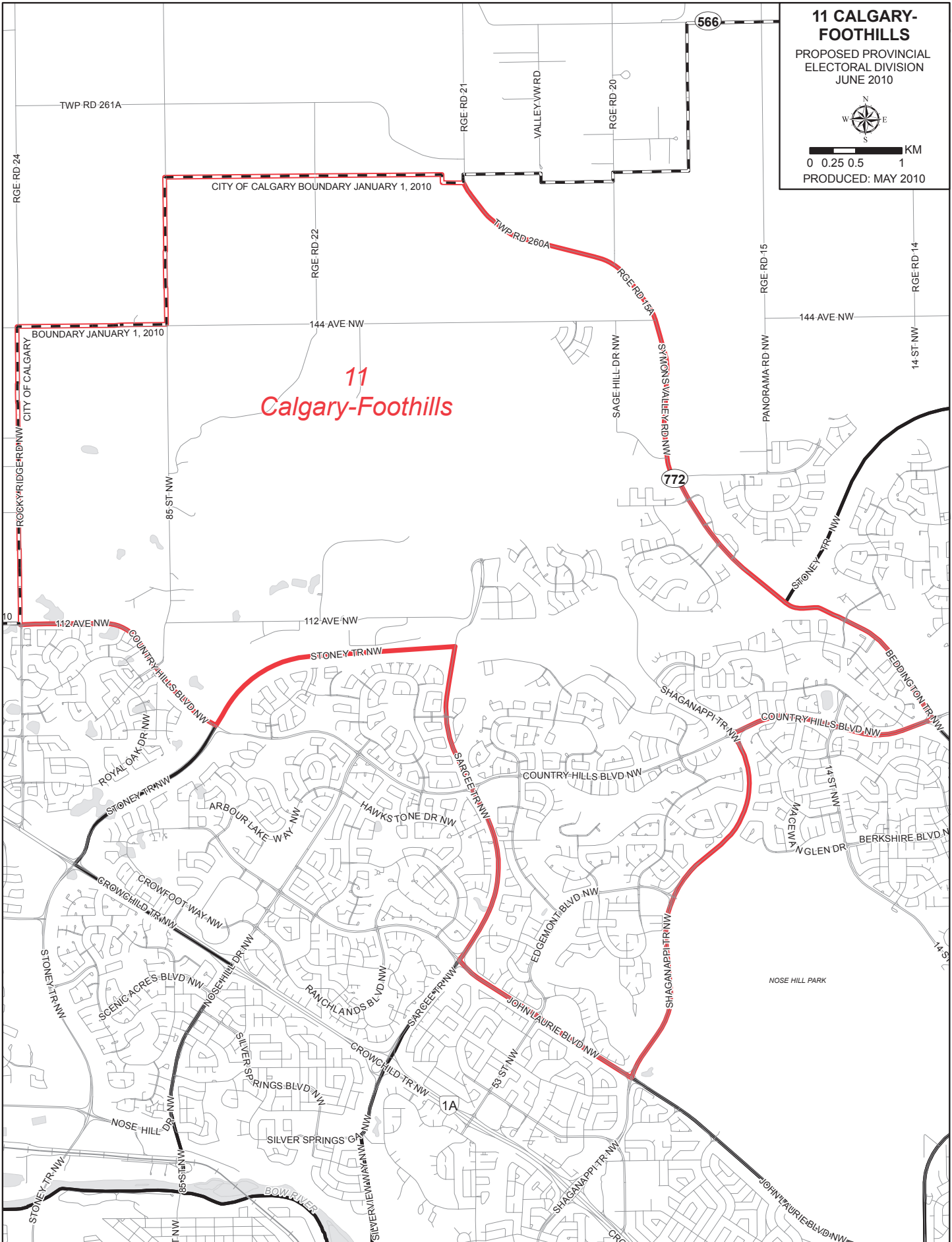


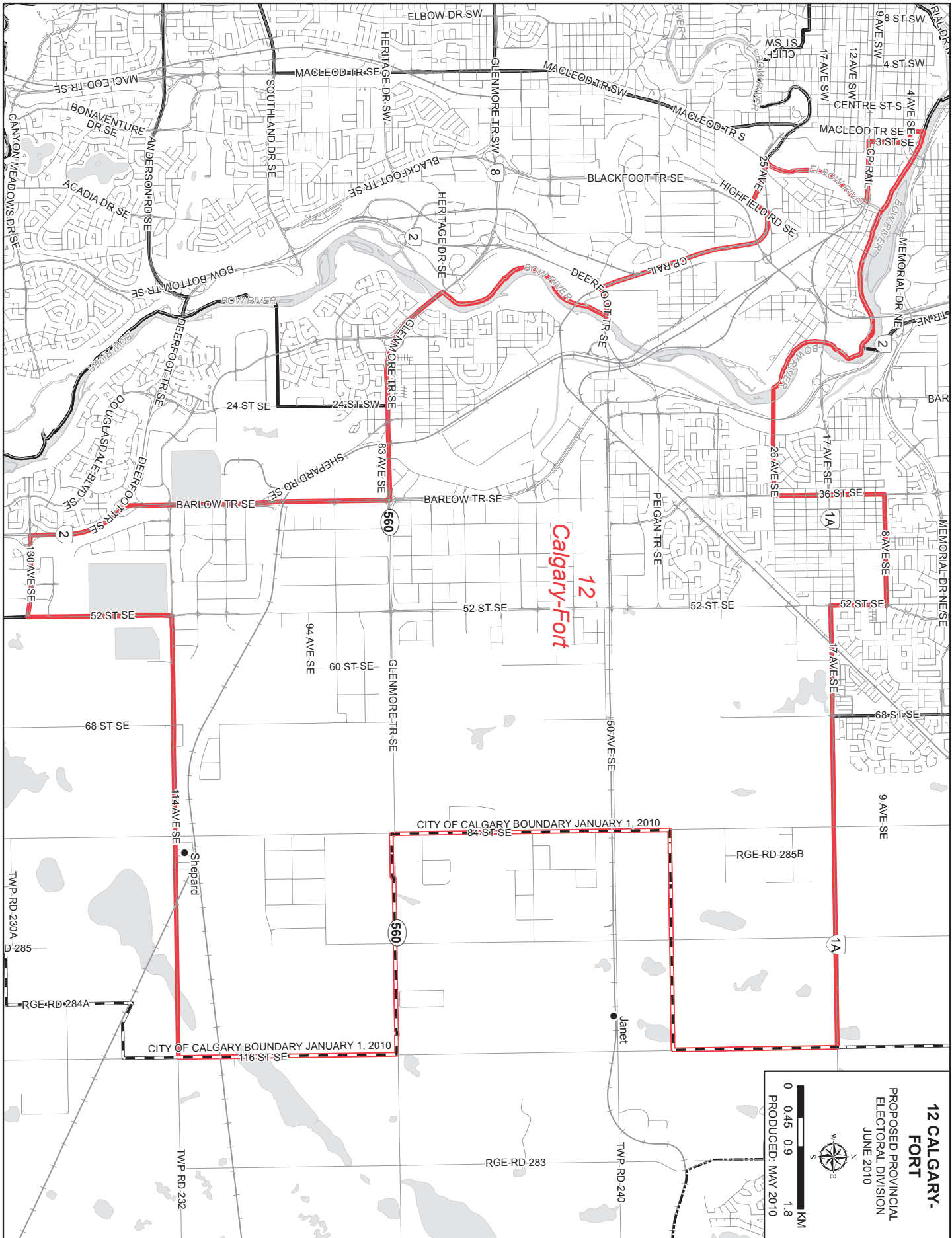
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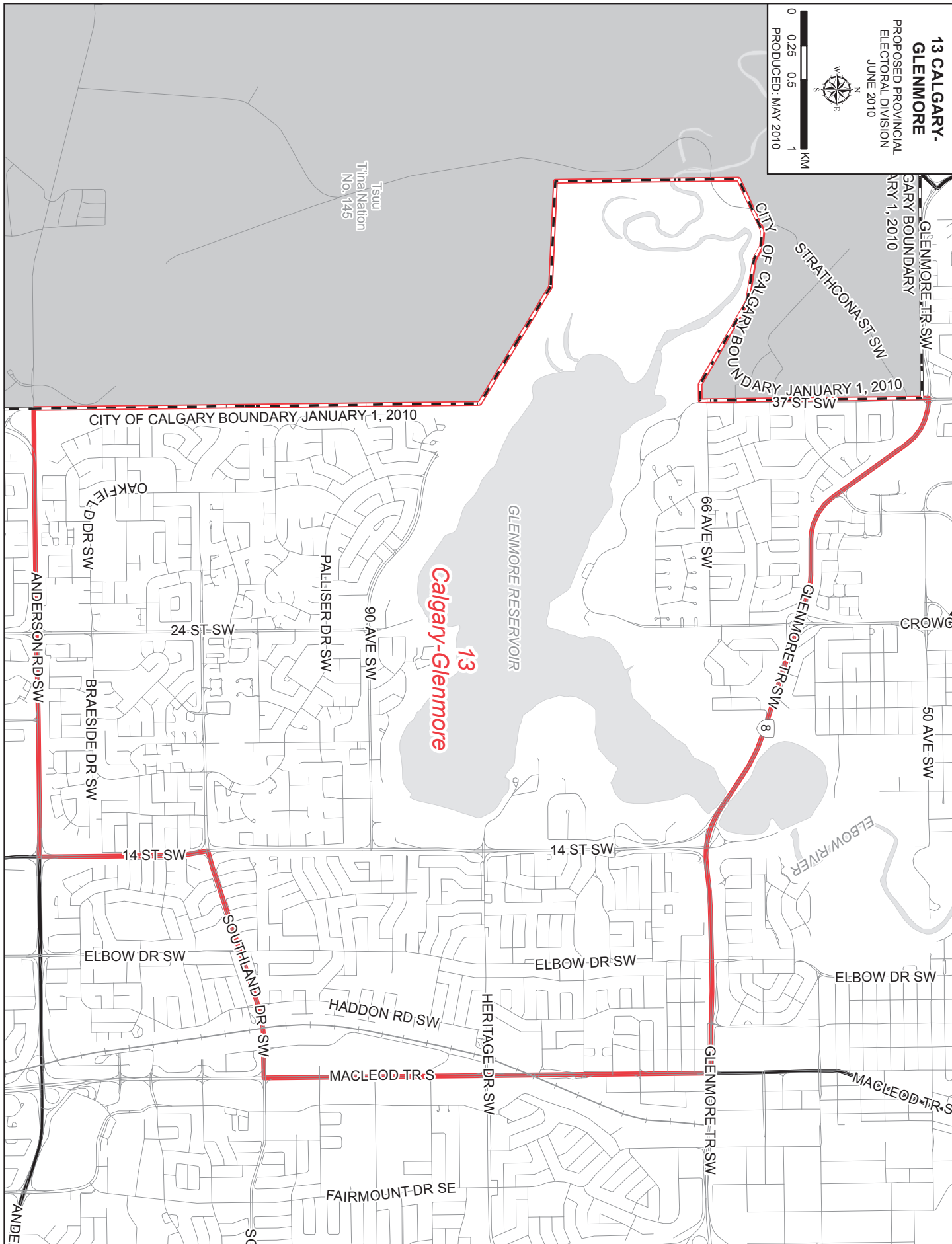
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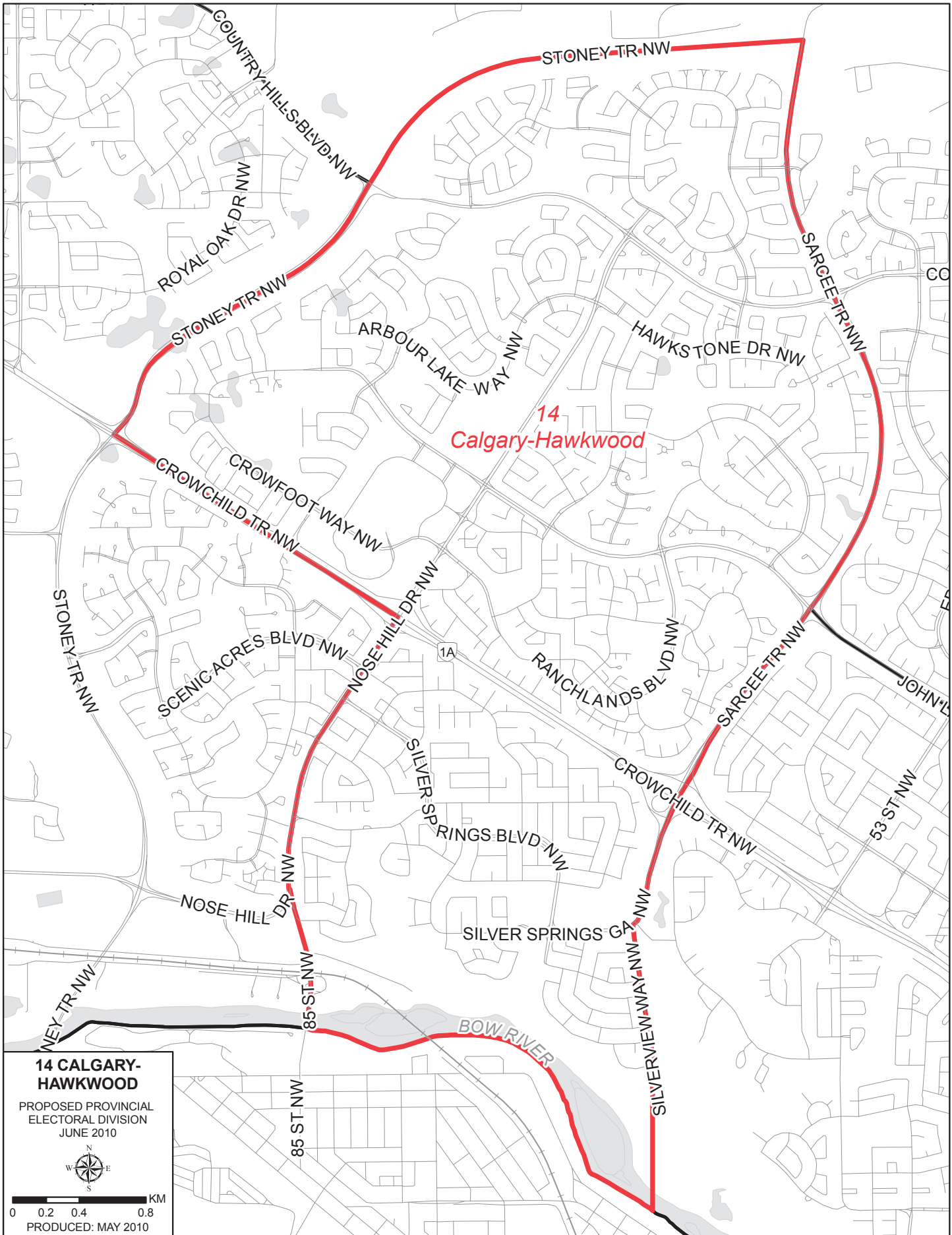


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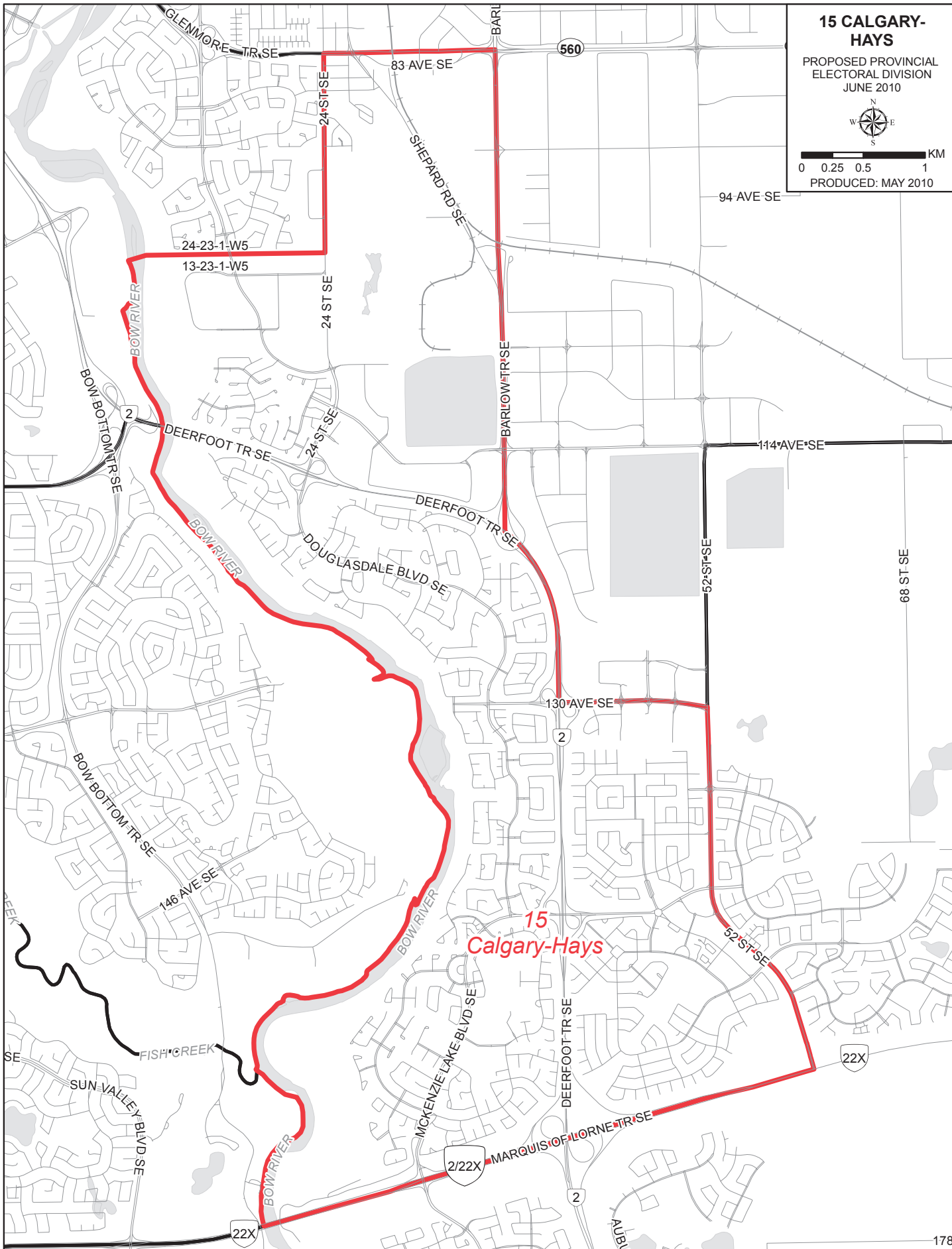


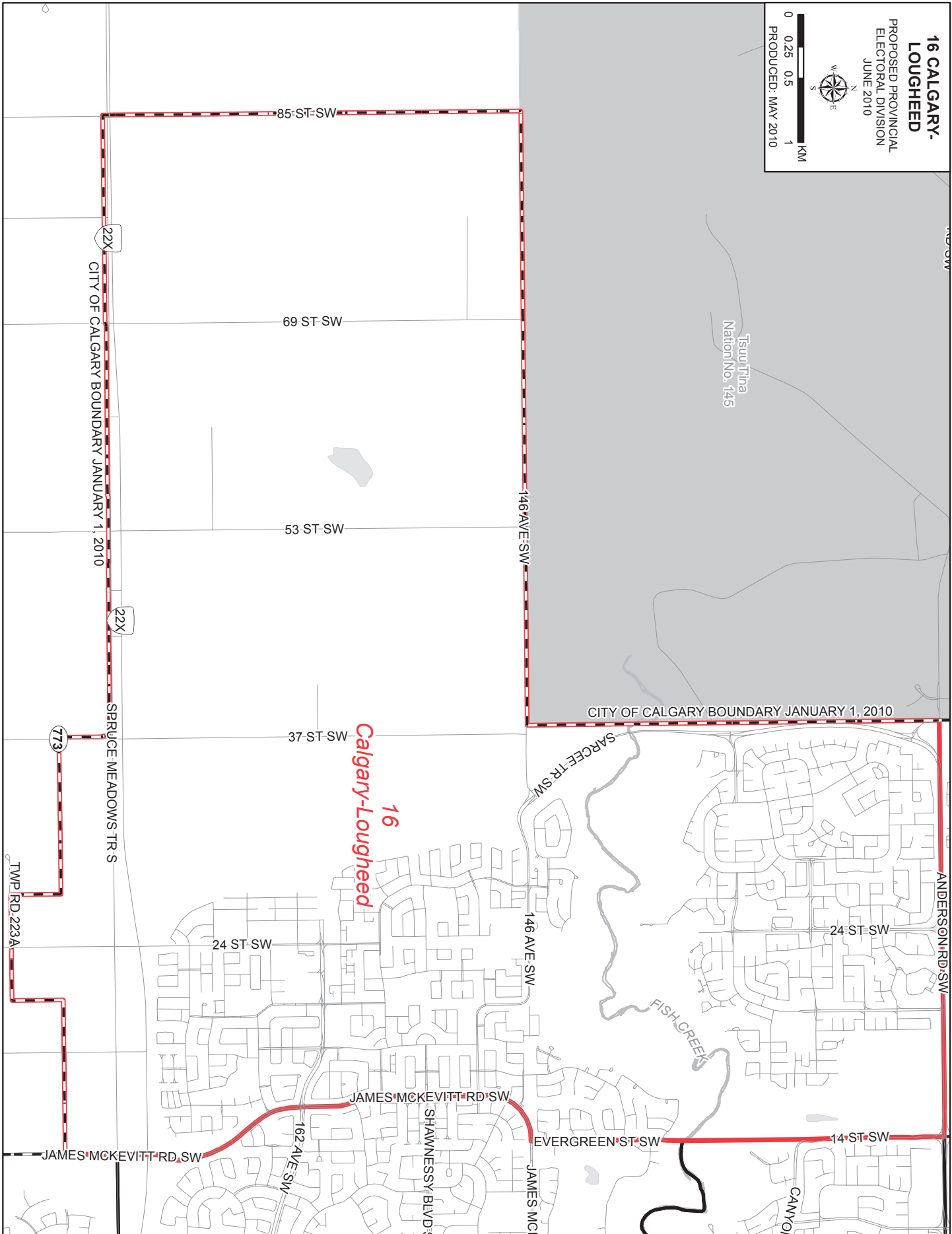
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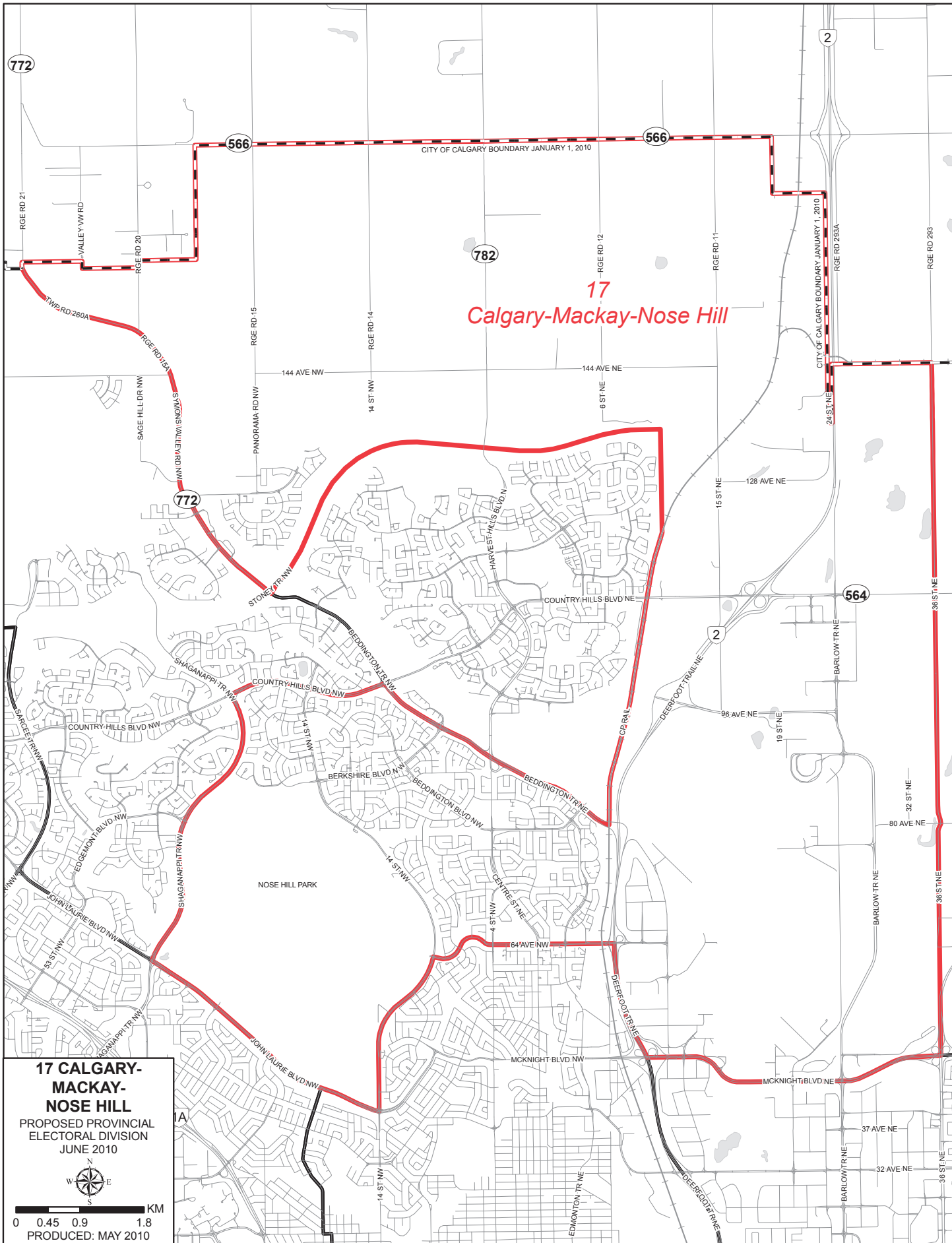
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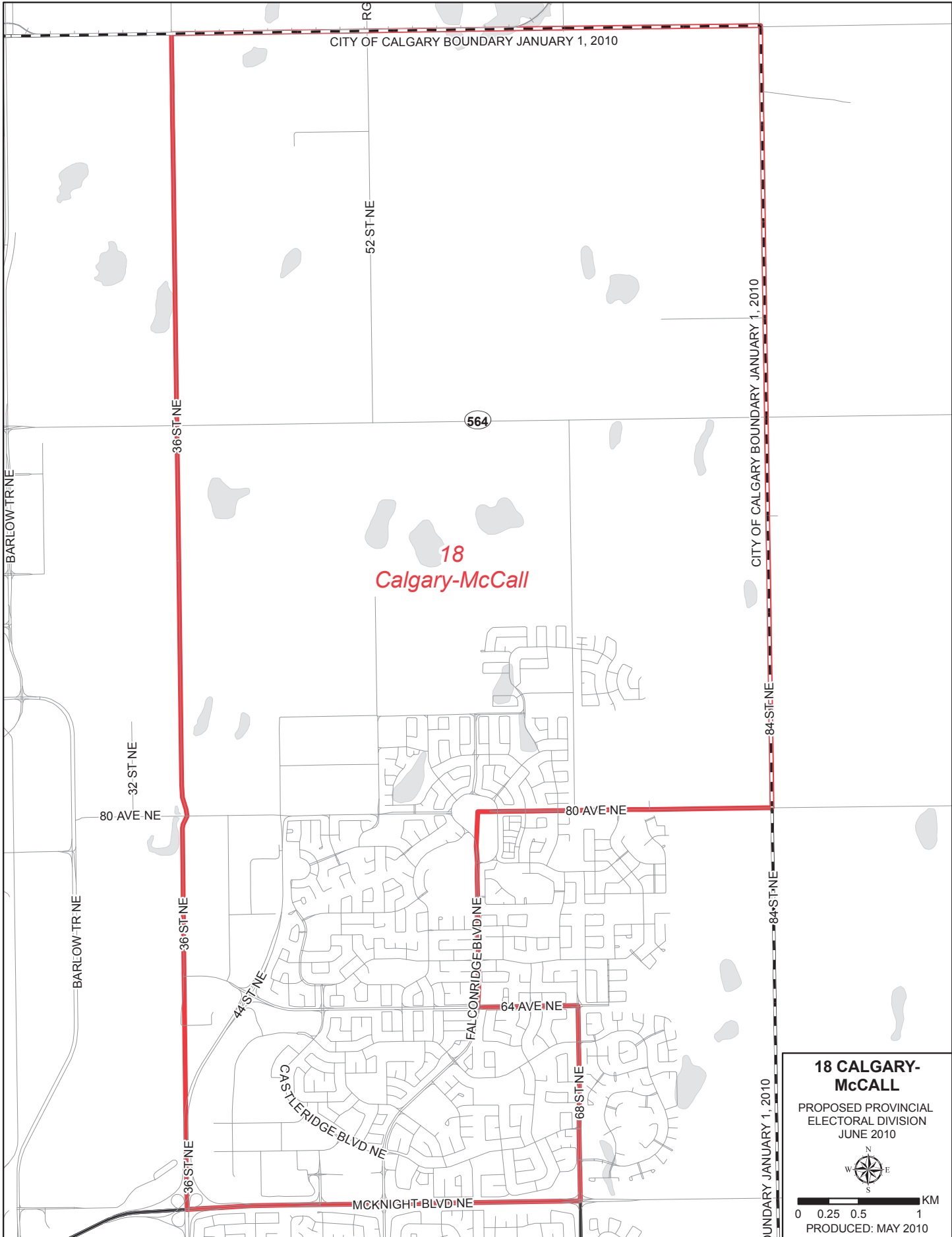


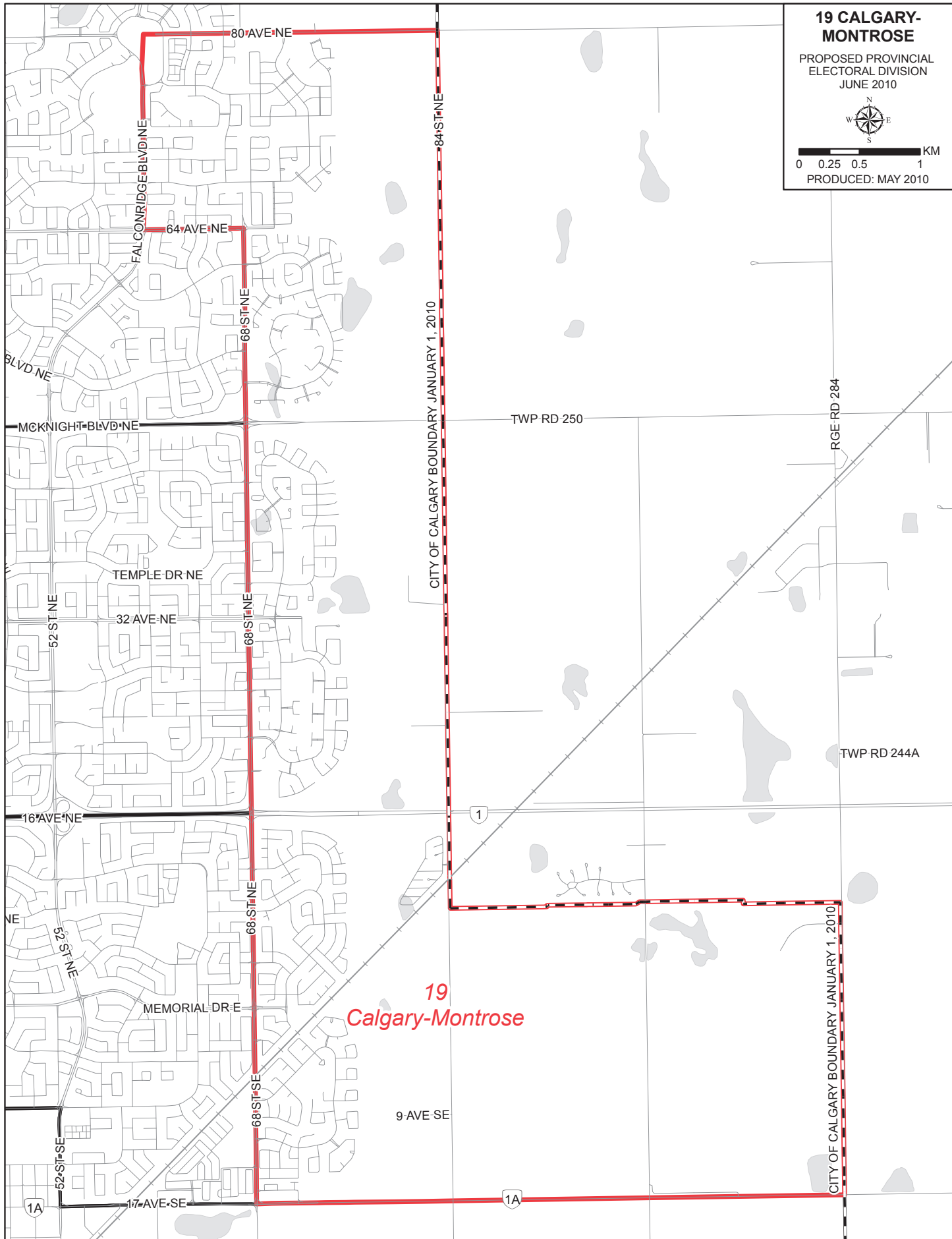
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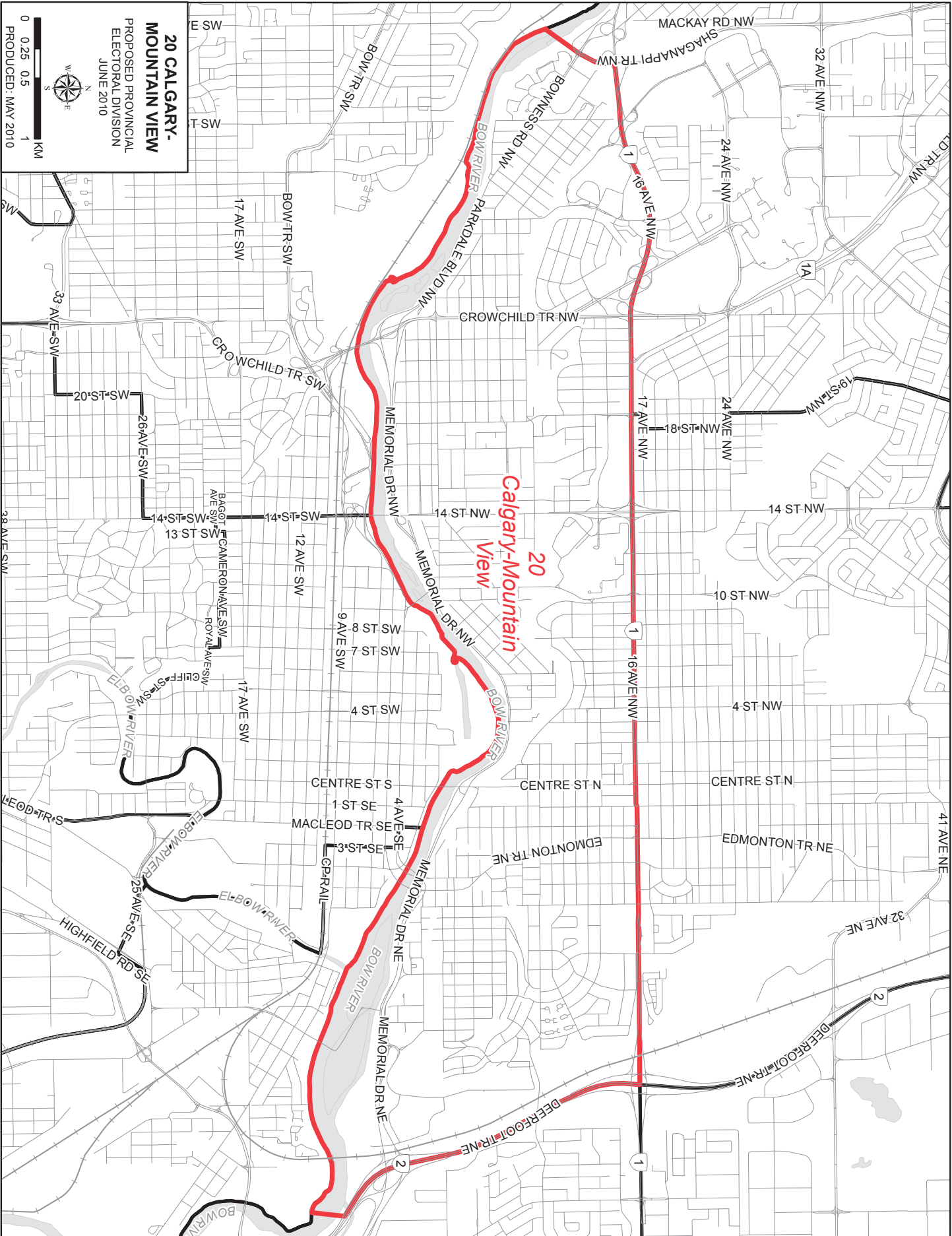


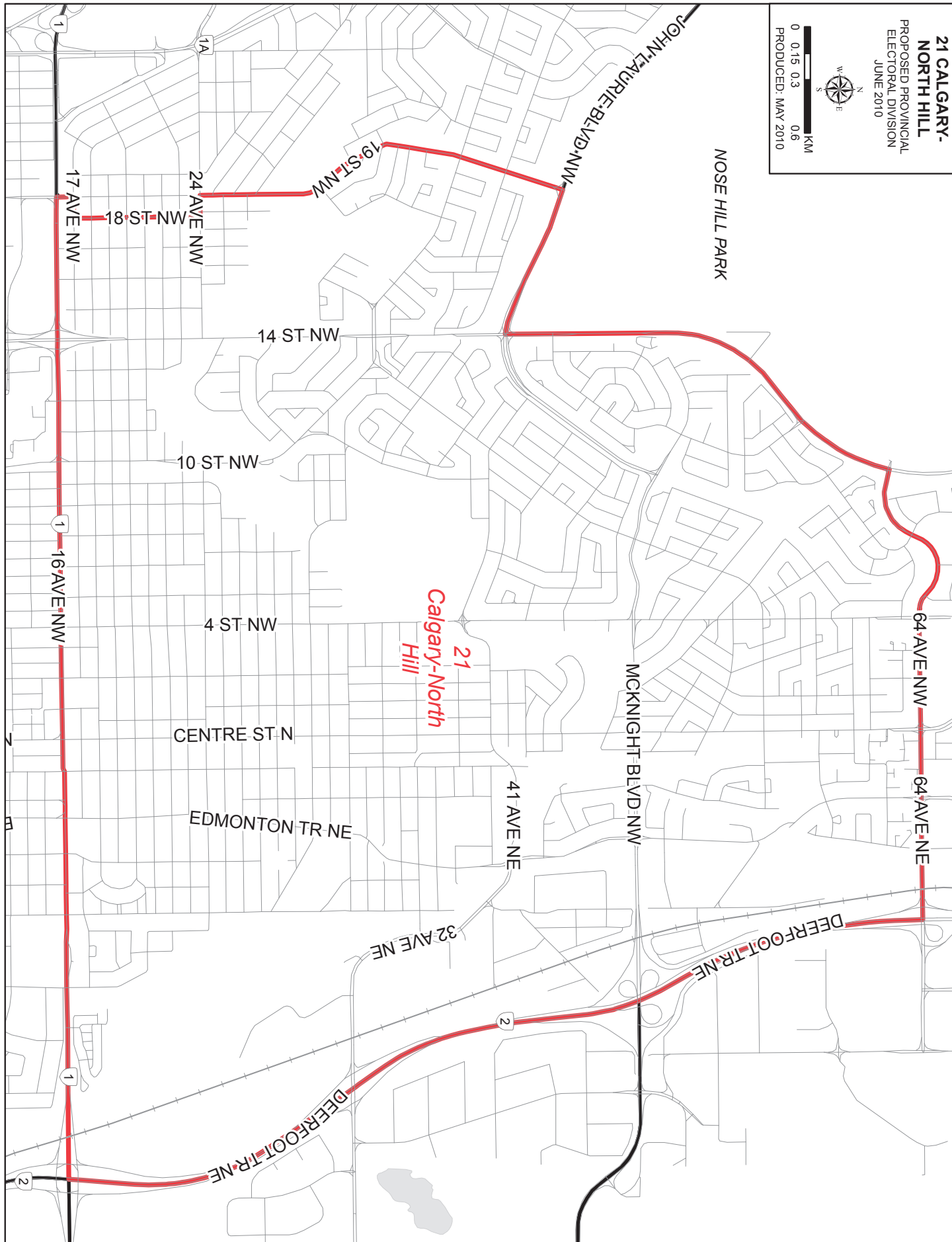


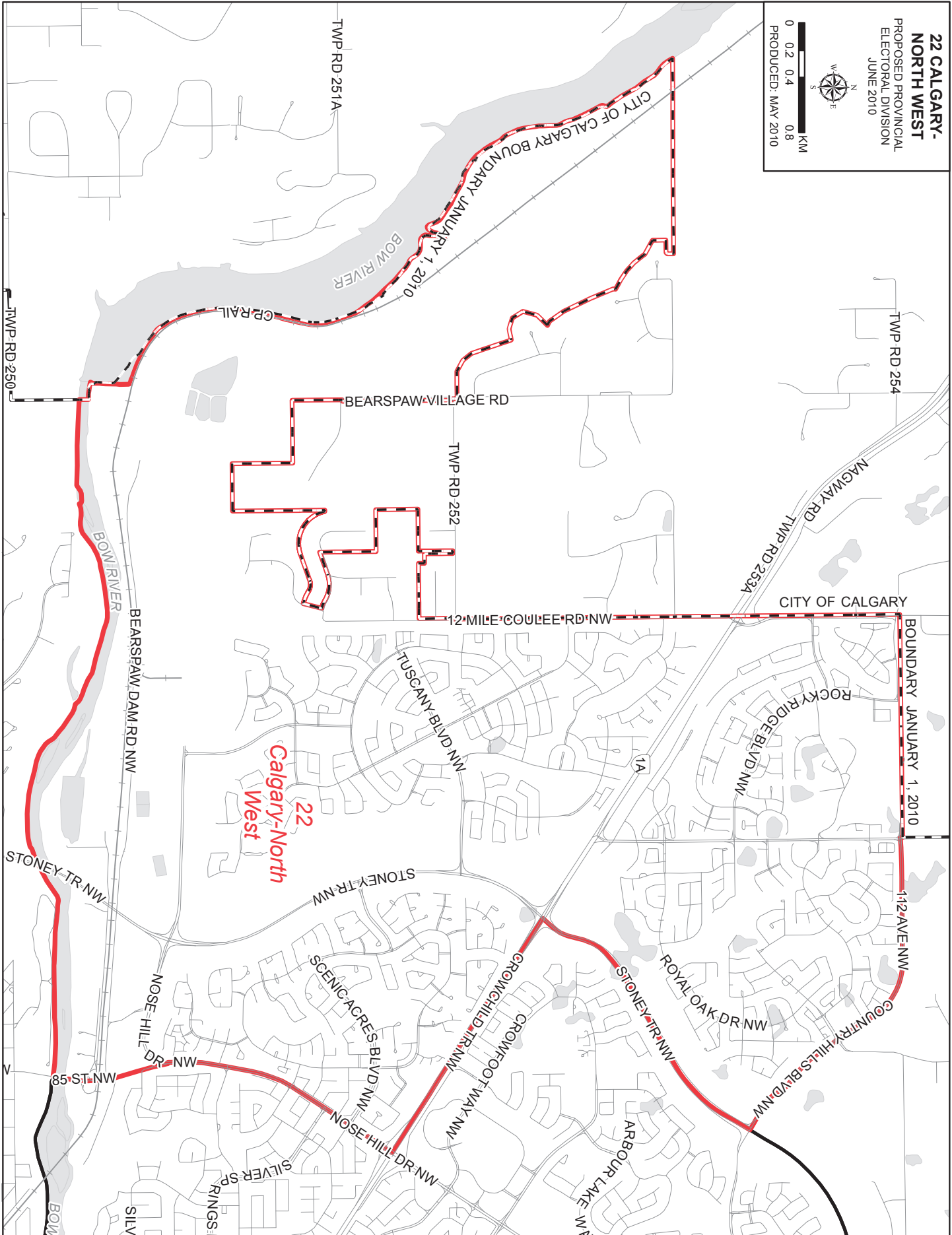


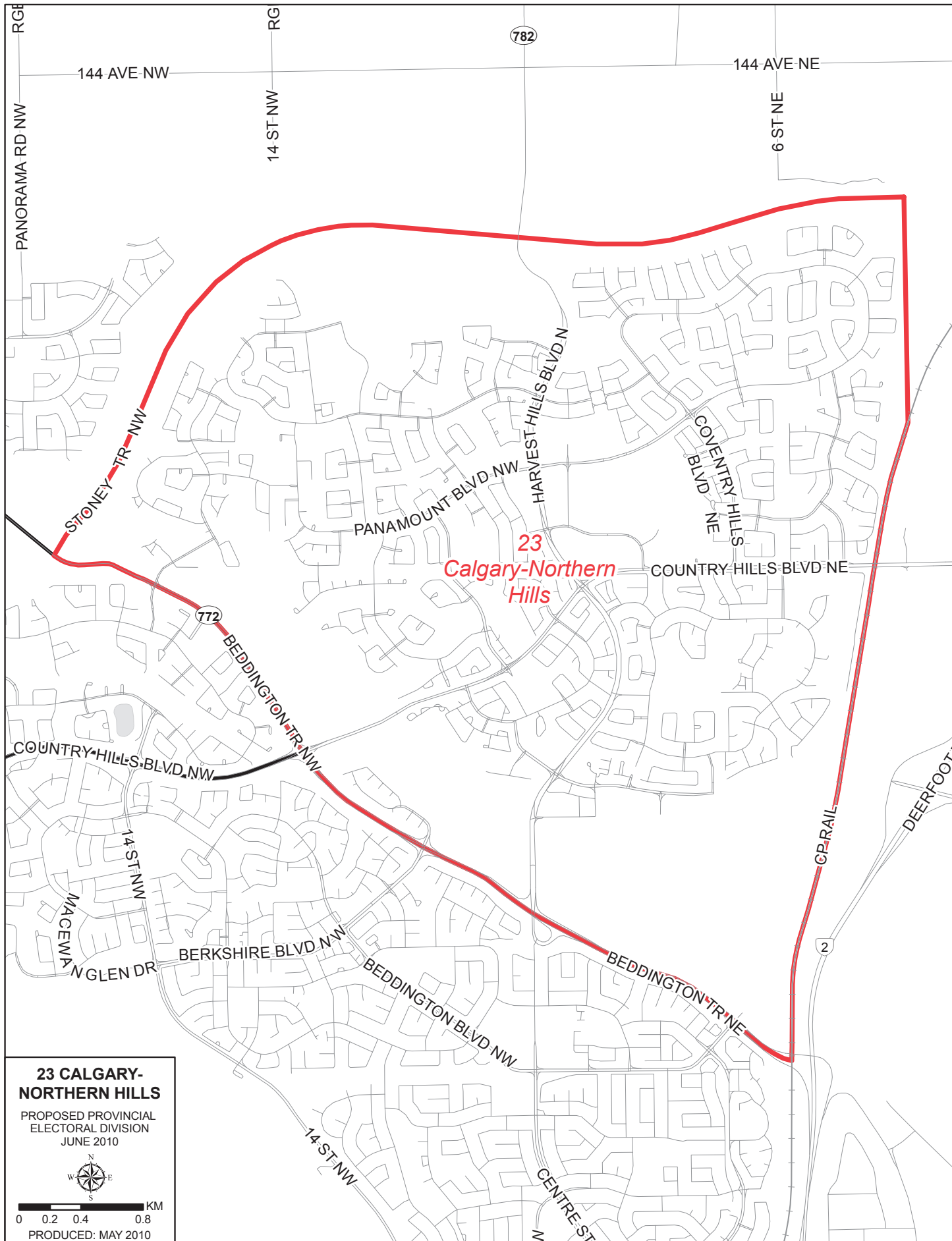


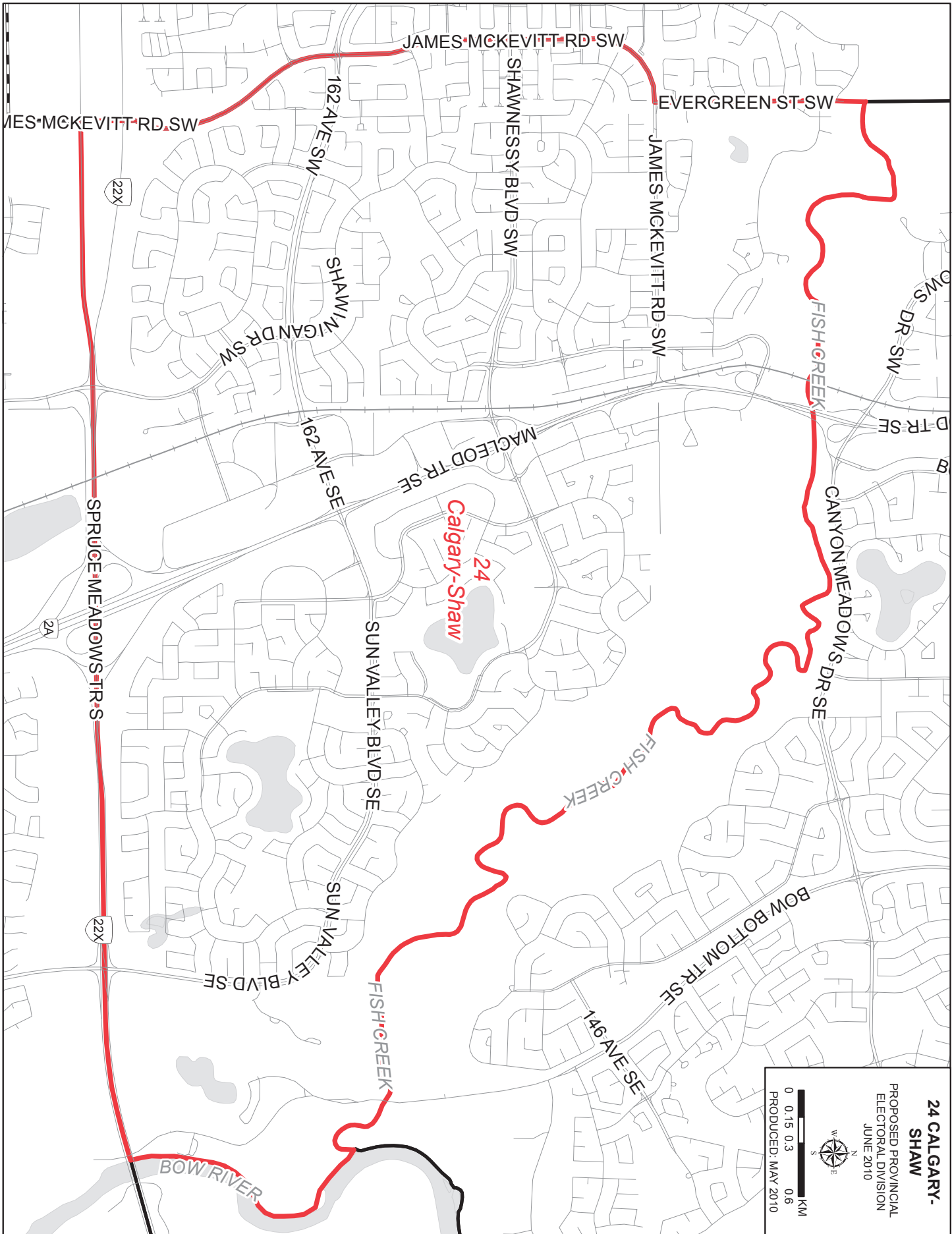






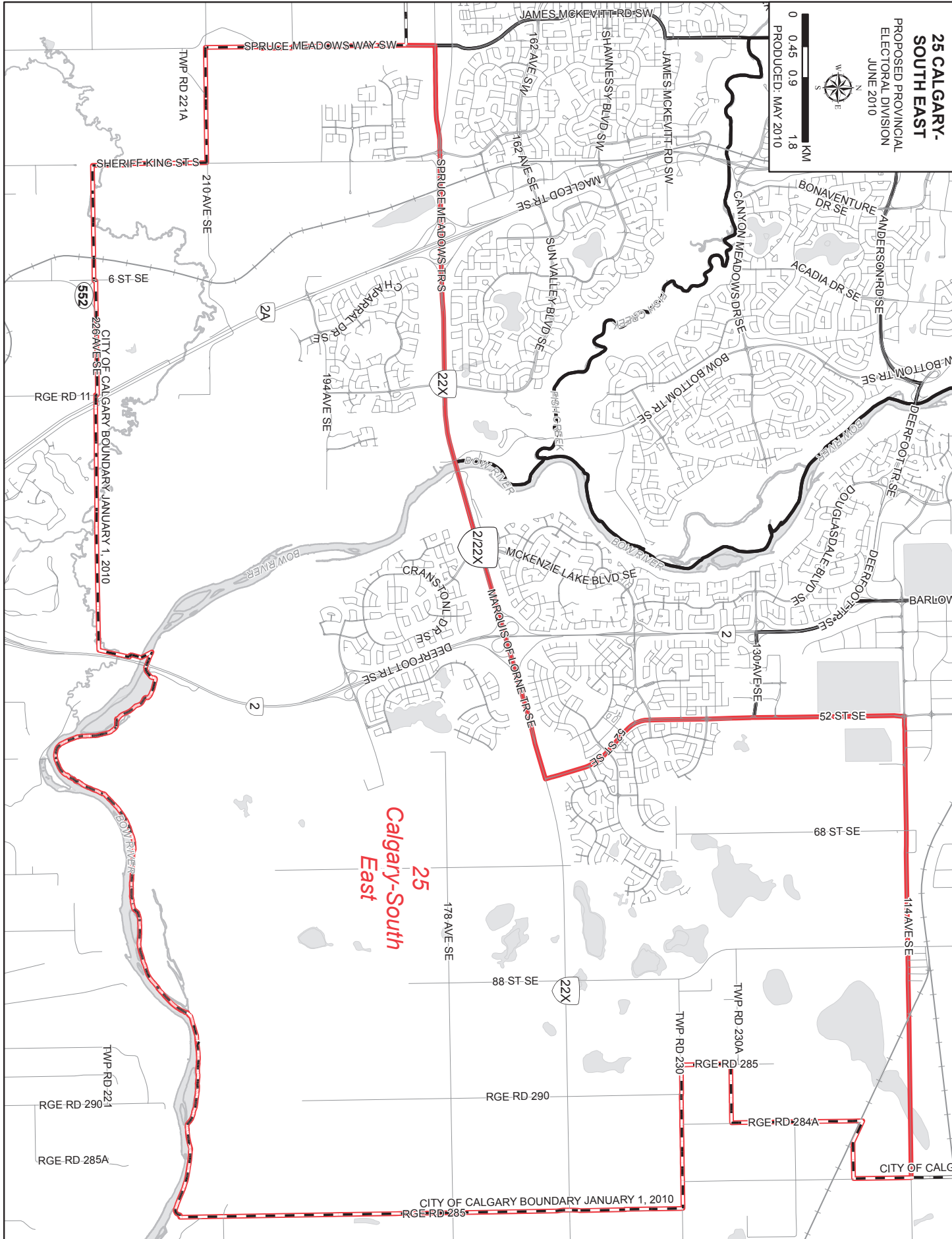




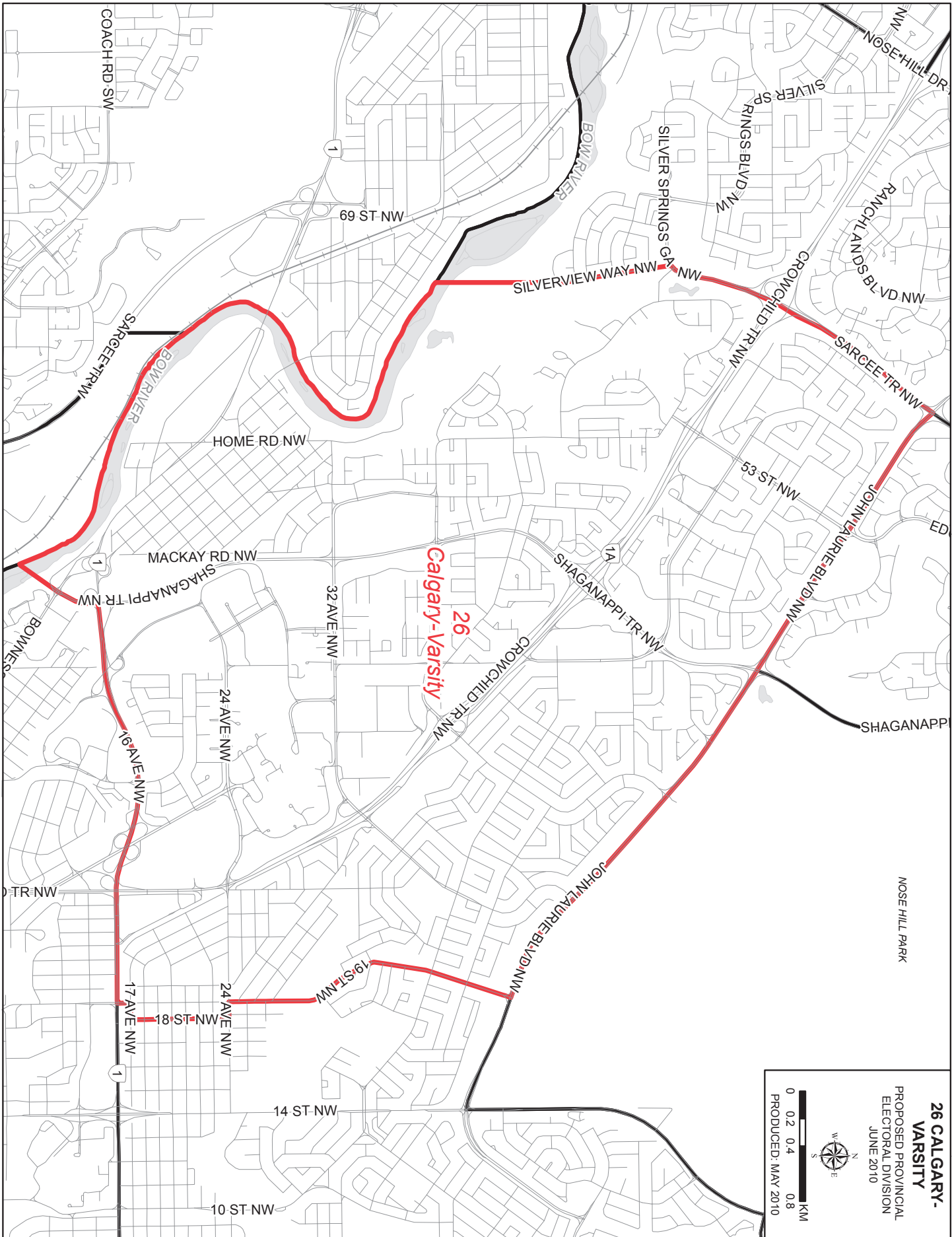


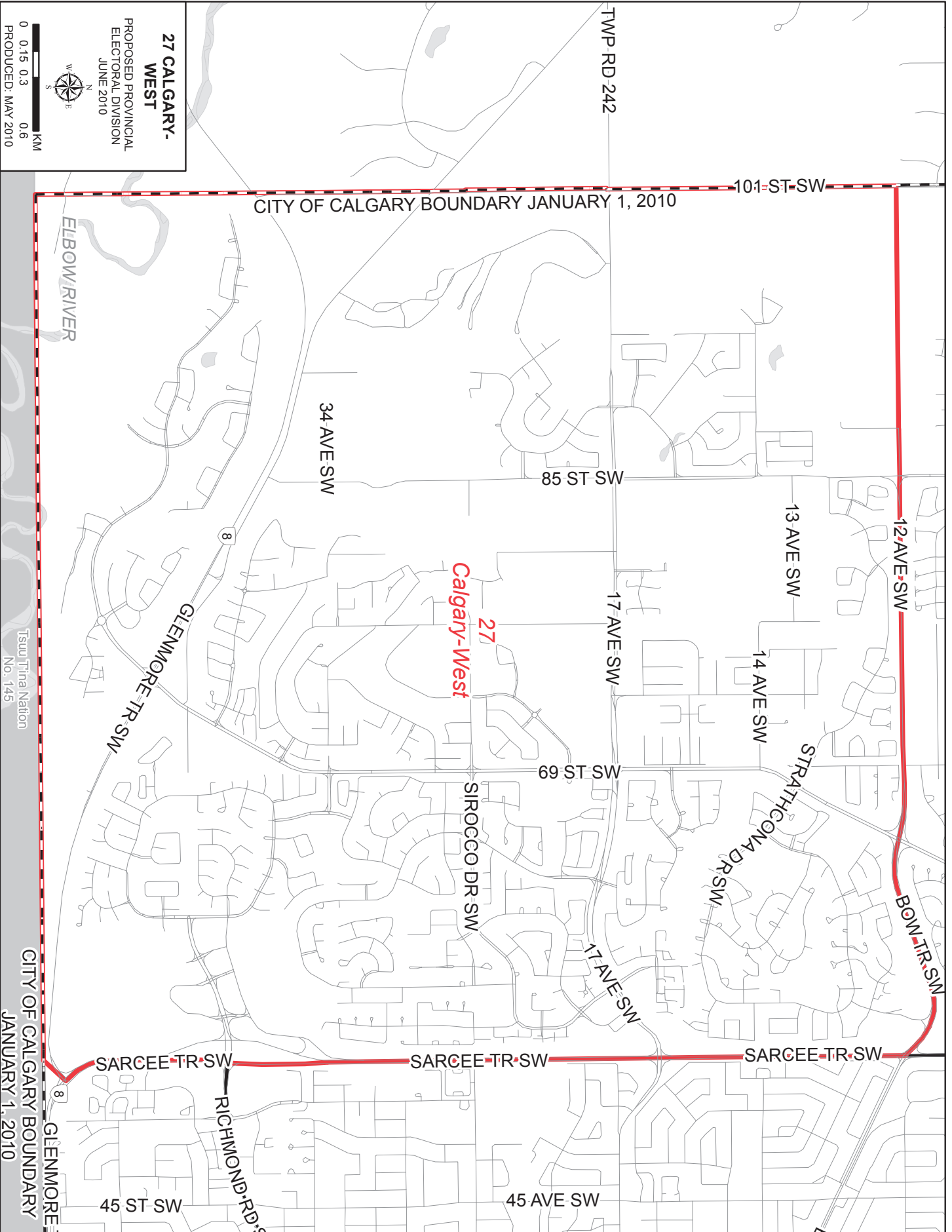
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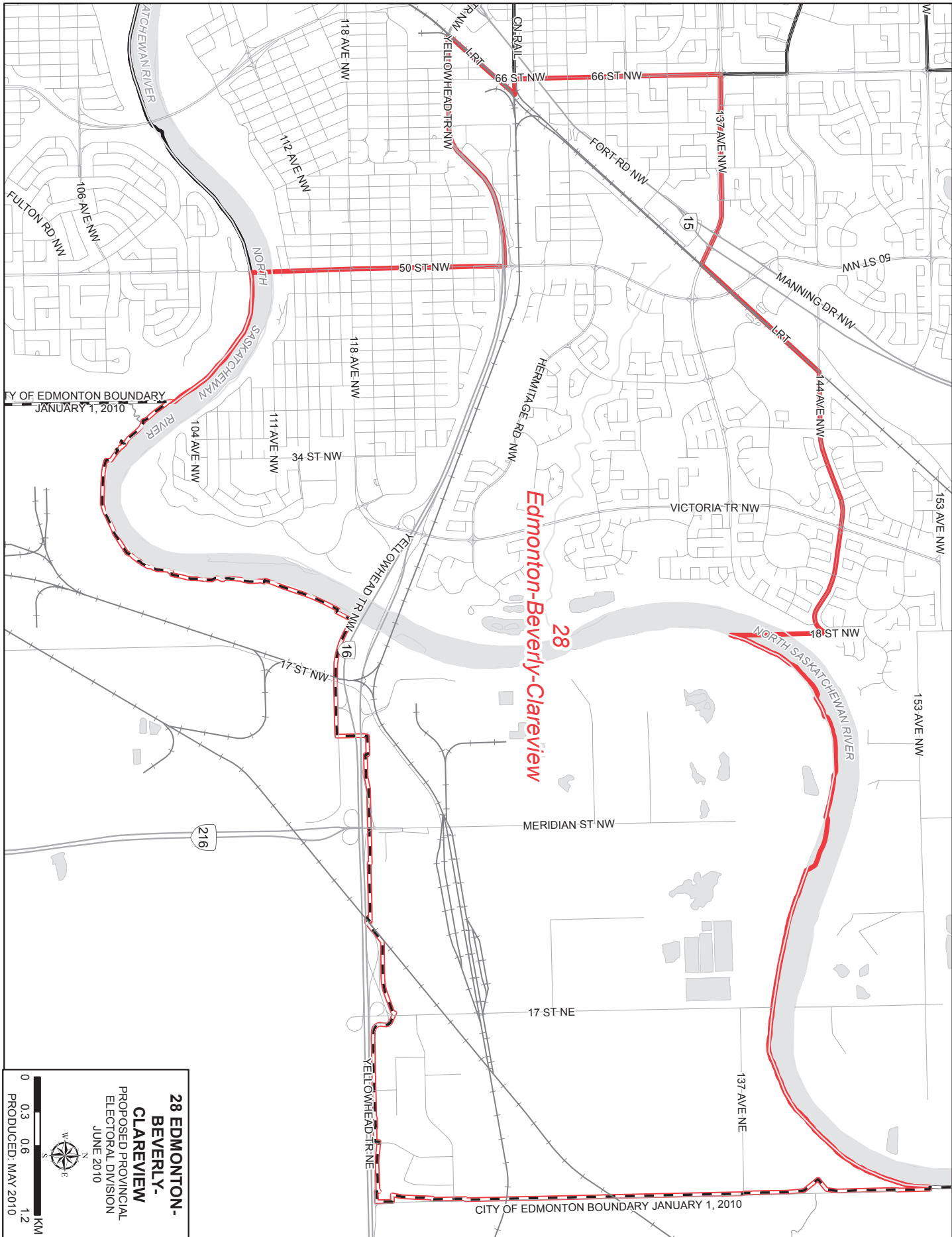
PROPOSED PROVINCIAL
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JUNE 2010



25
**Calgary-South
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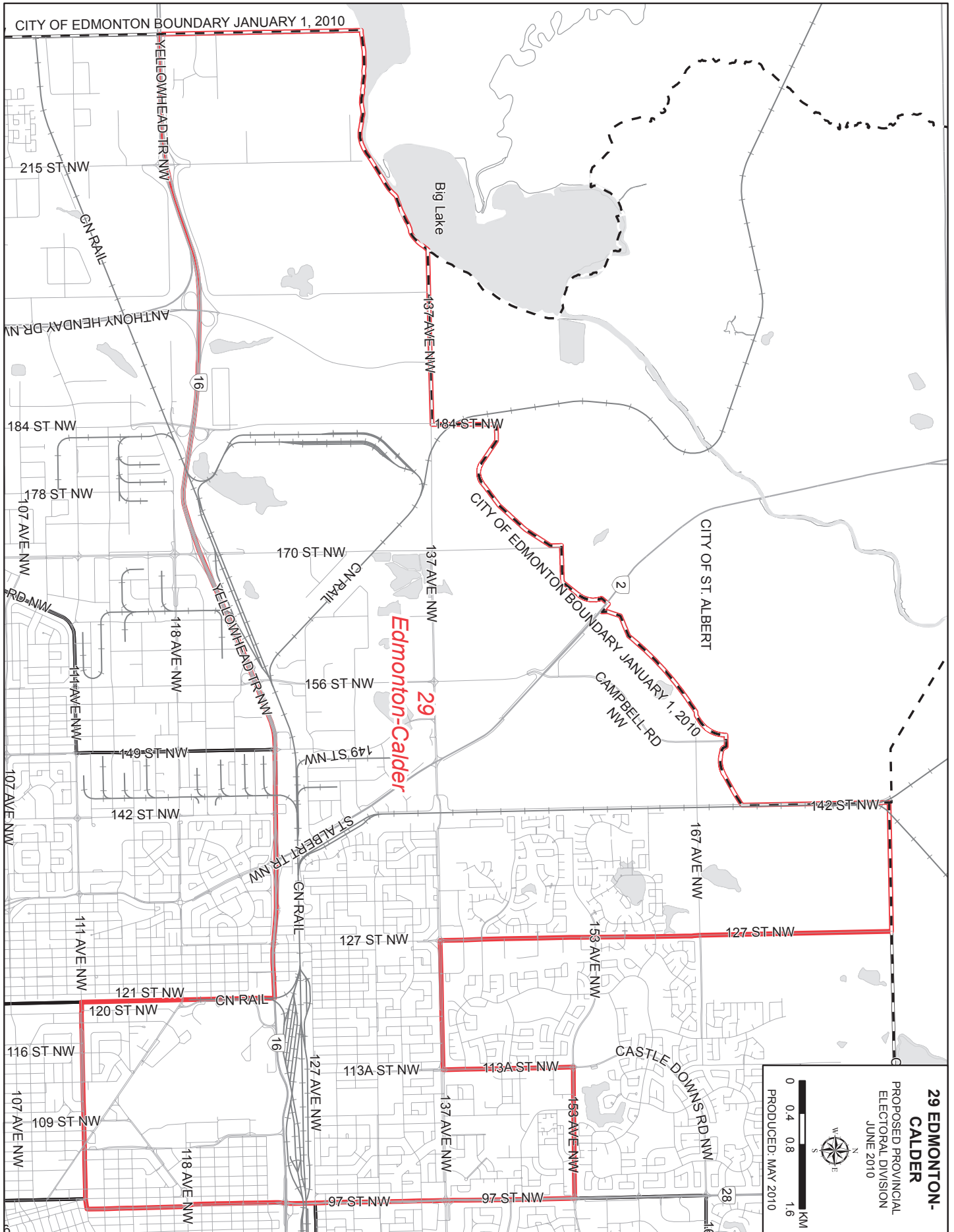


**28 EDMONTON-
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JUNE 2010

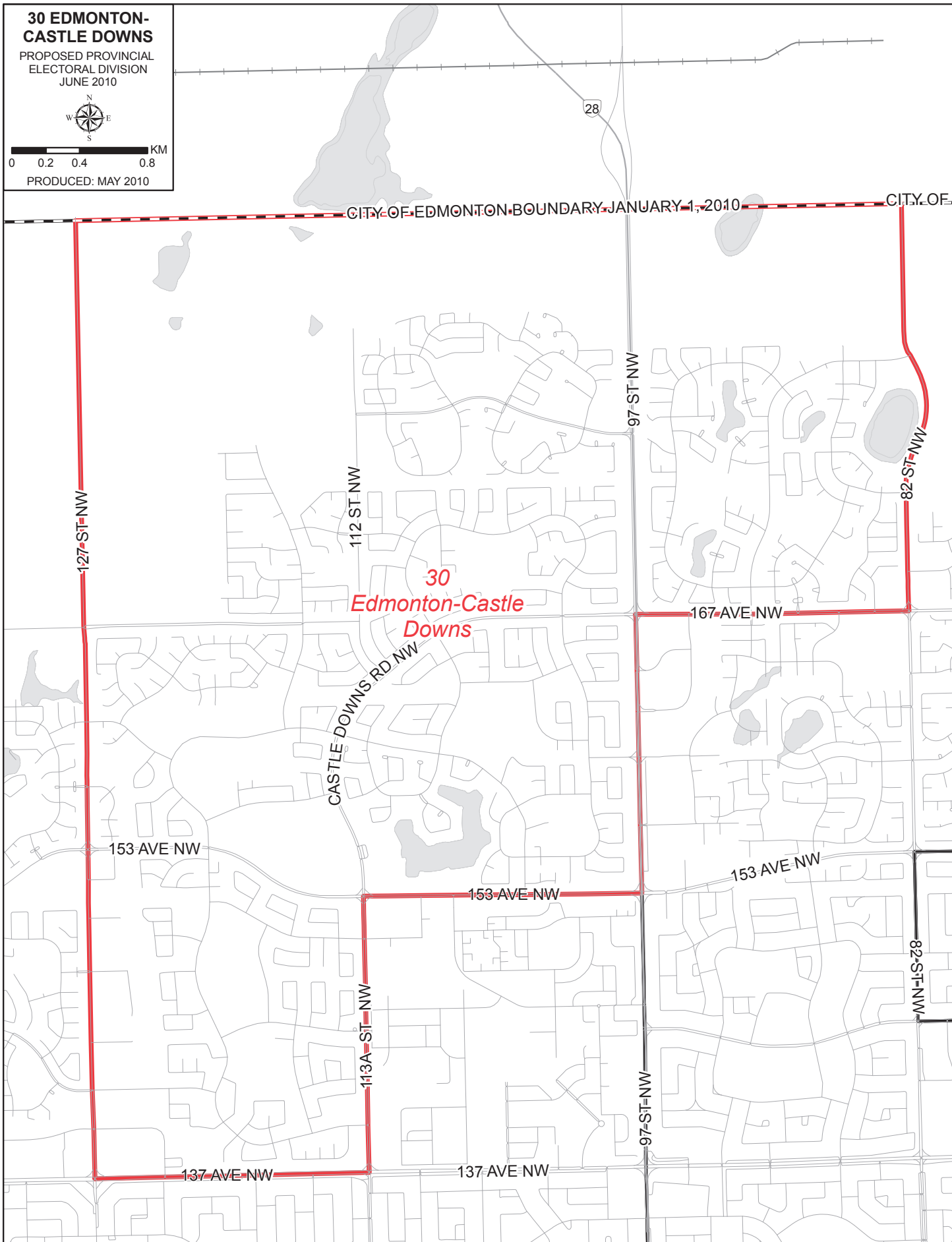
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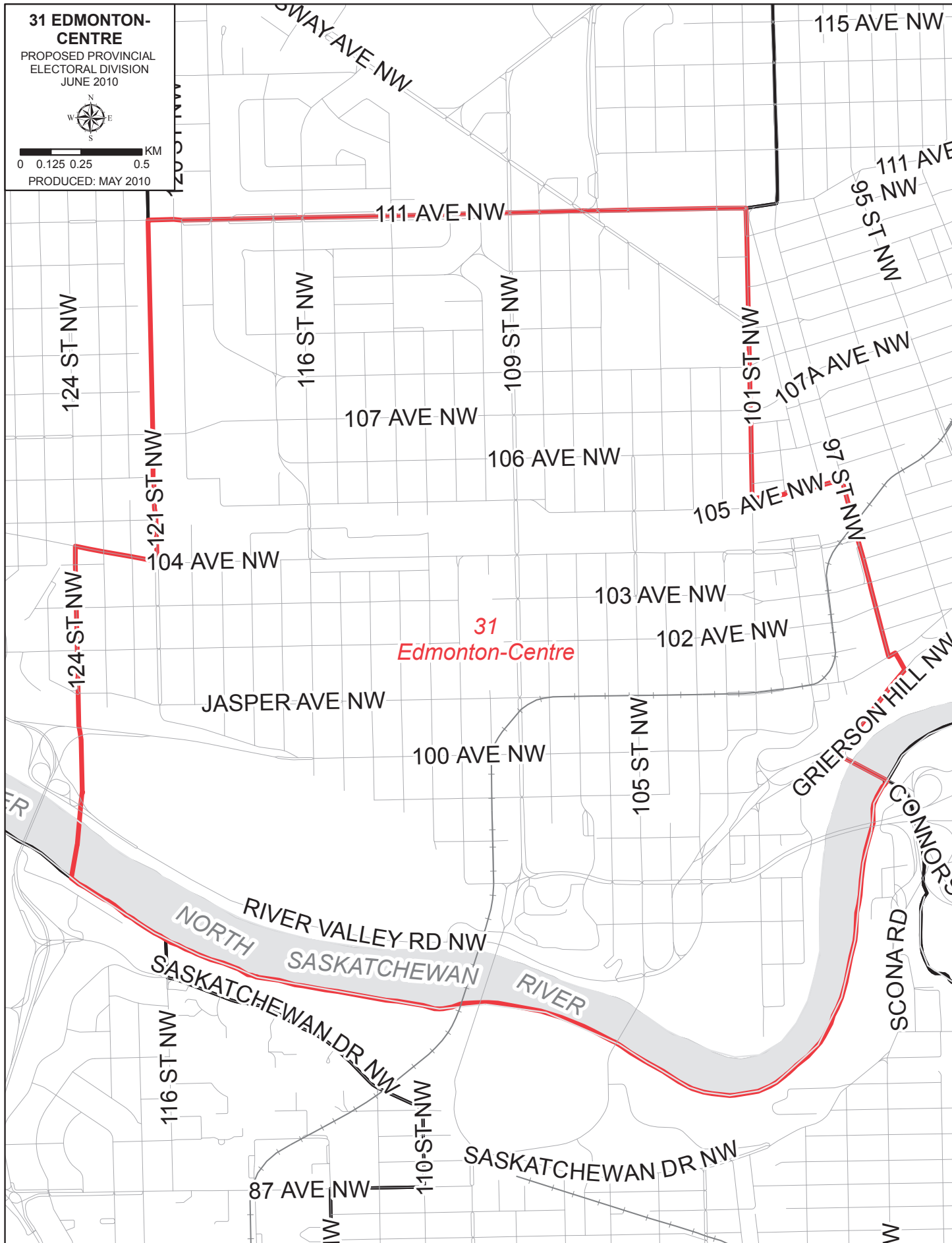
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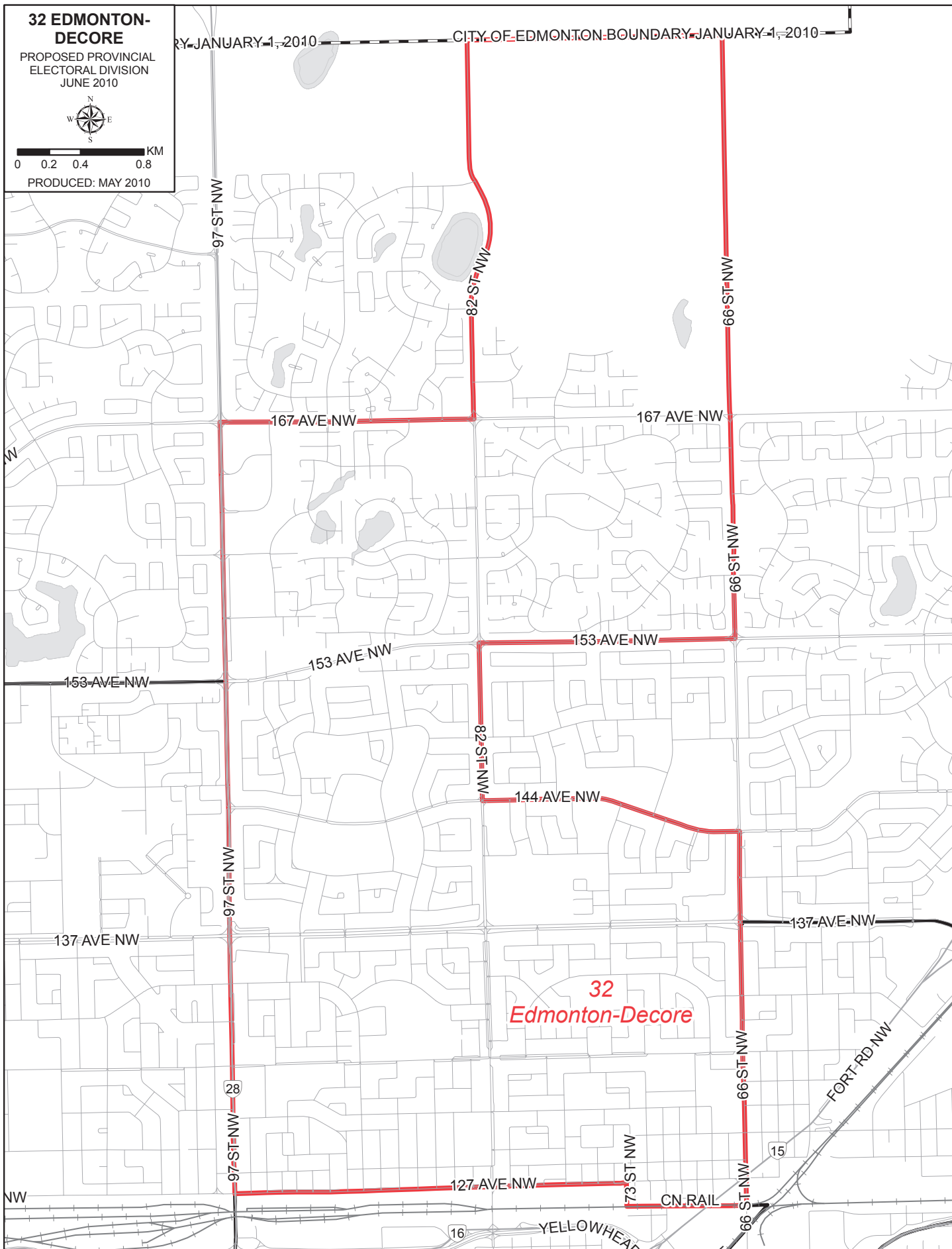
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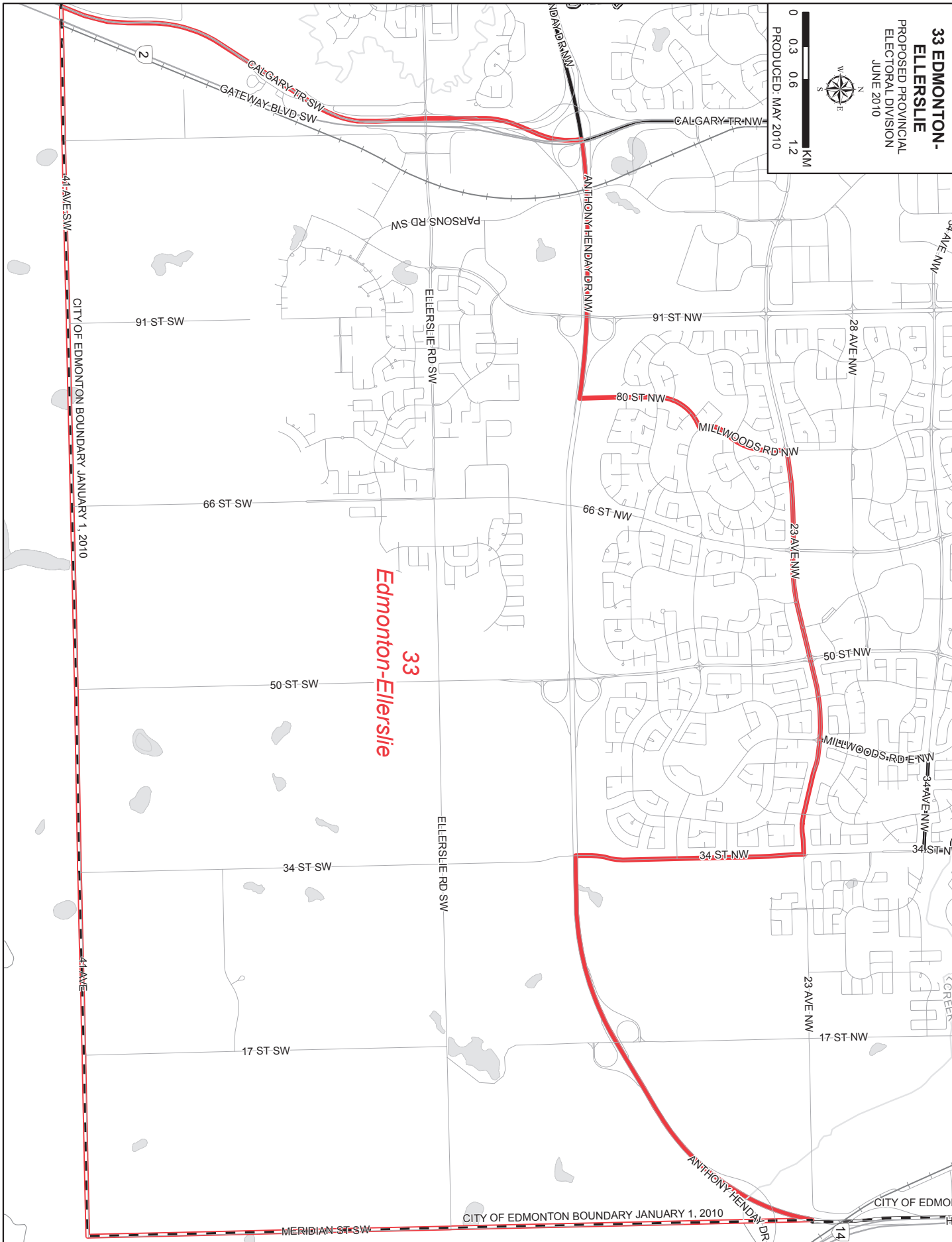


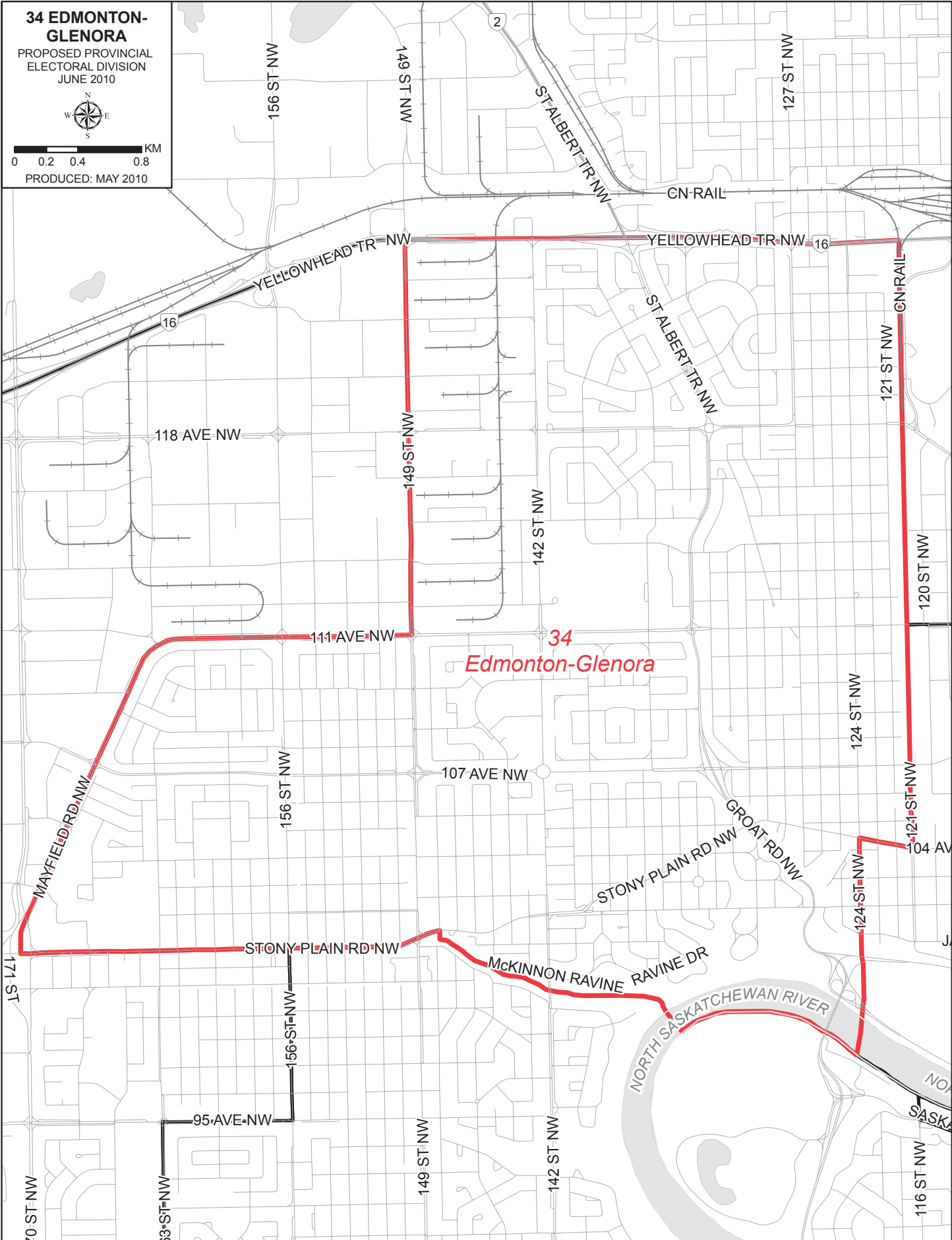
29 EDMONTON-CALDER
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JUNE 2010
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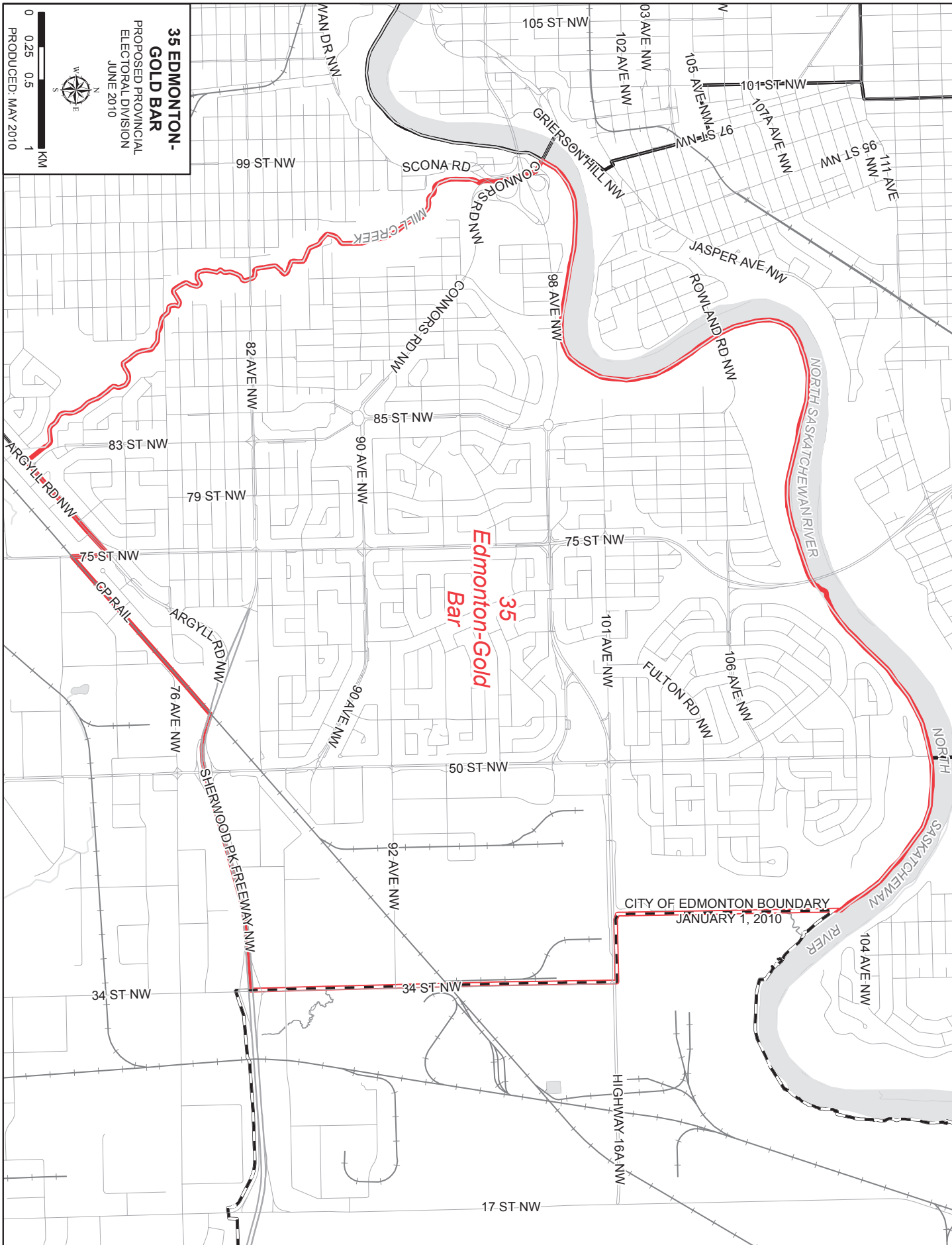


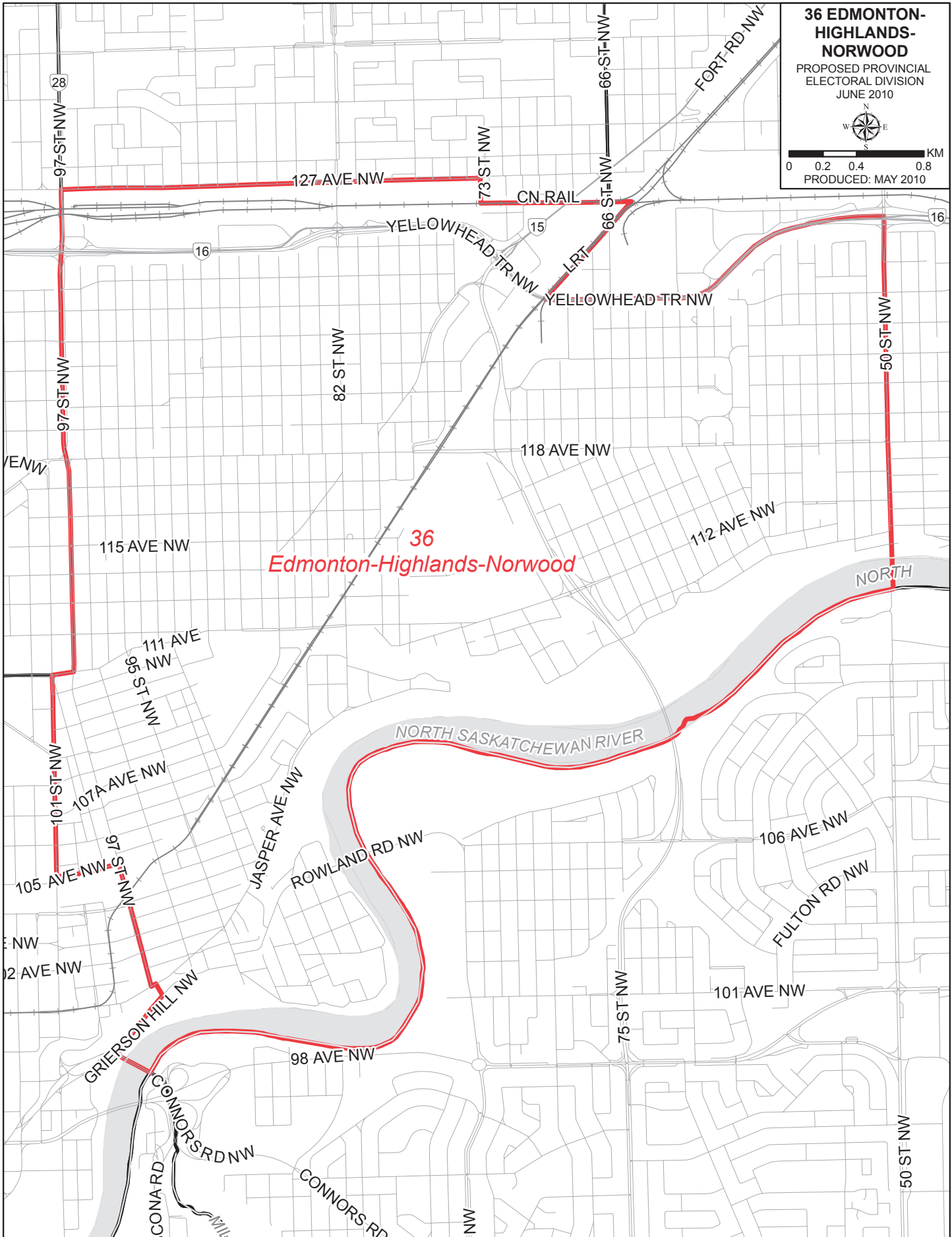


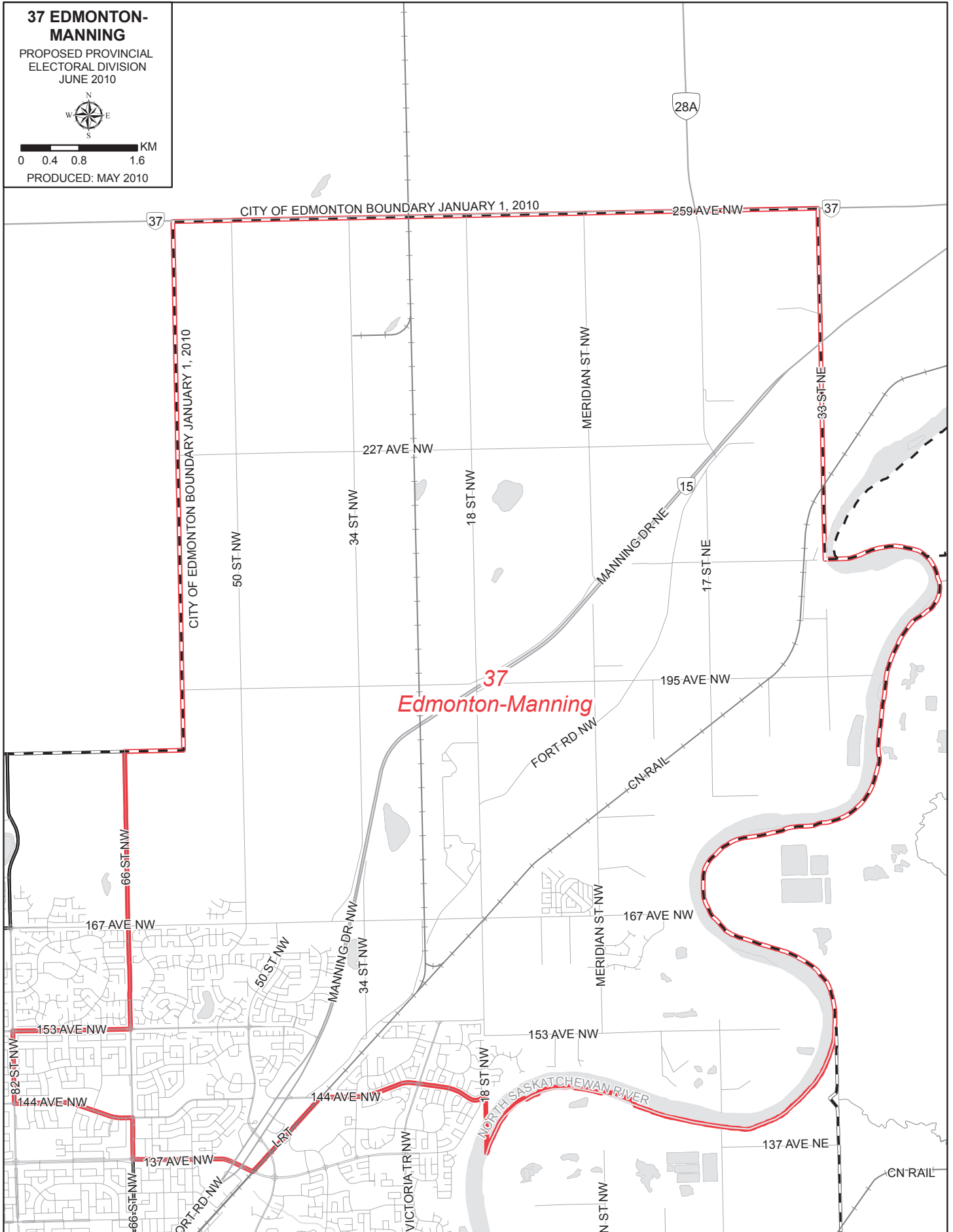


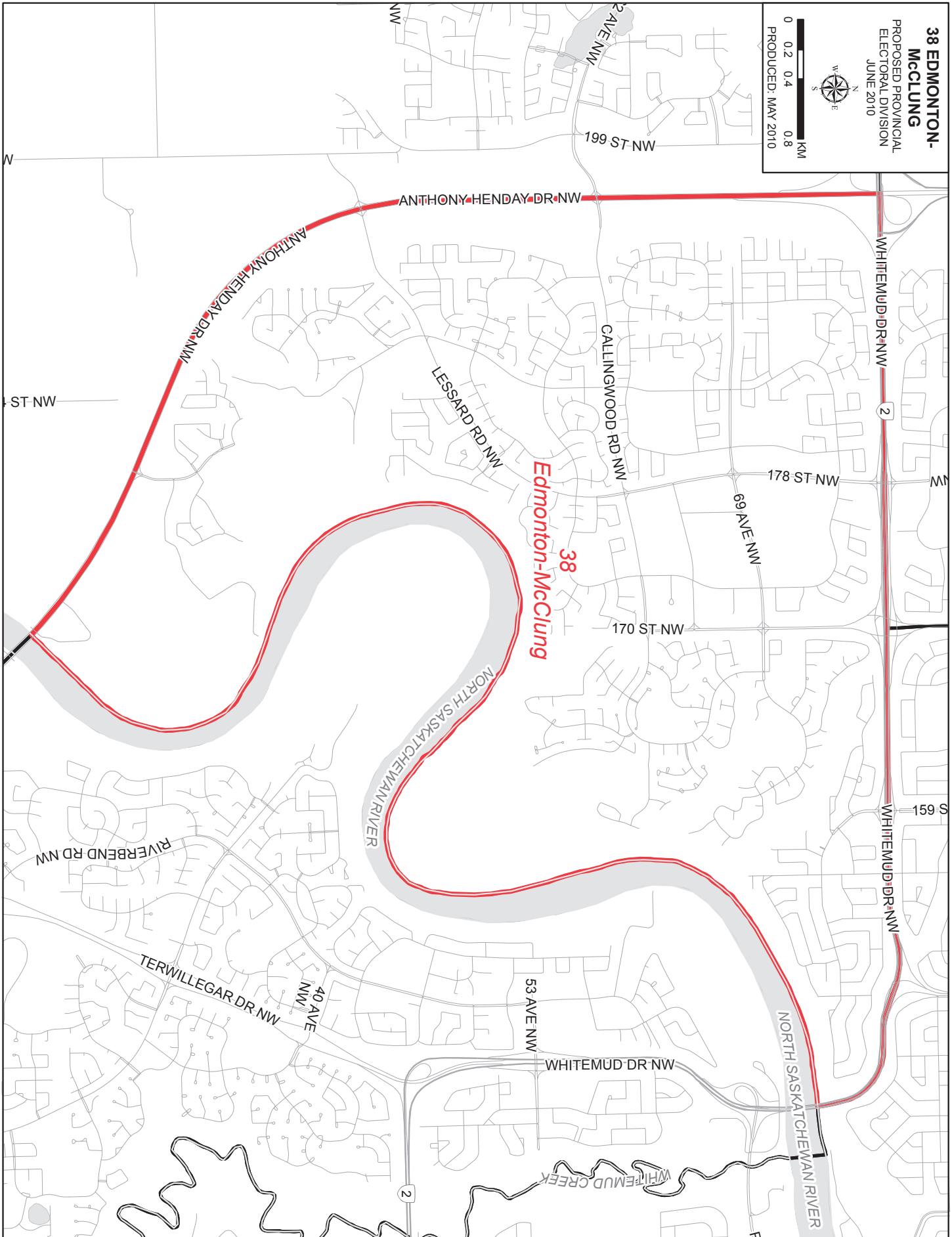








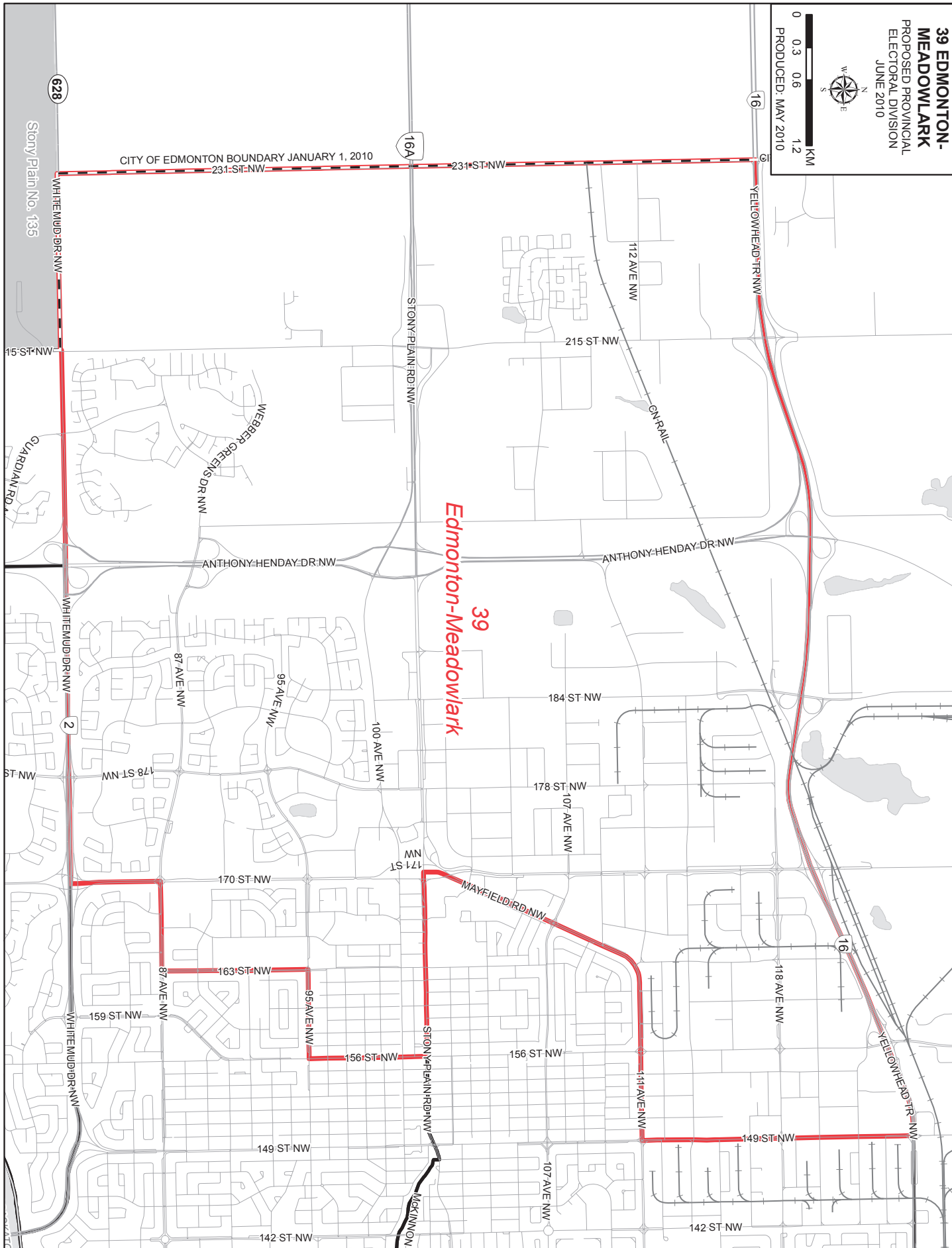


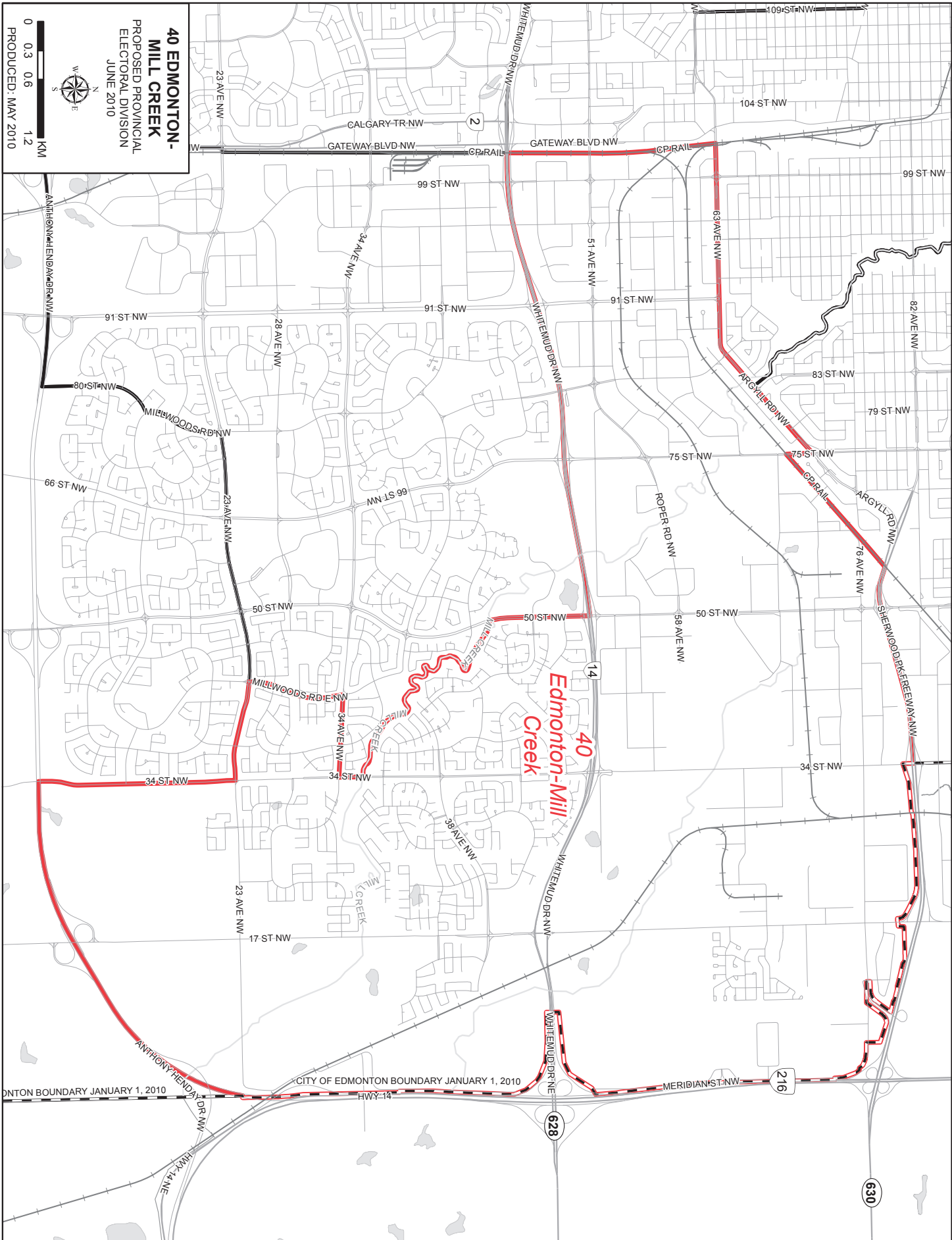


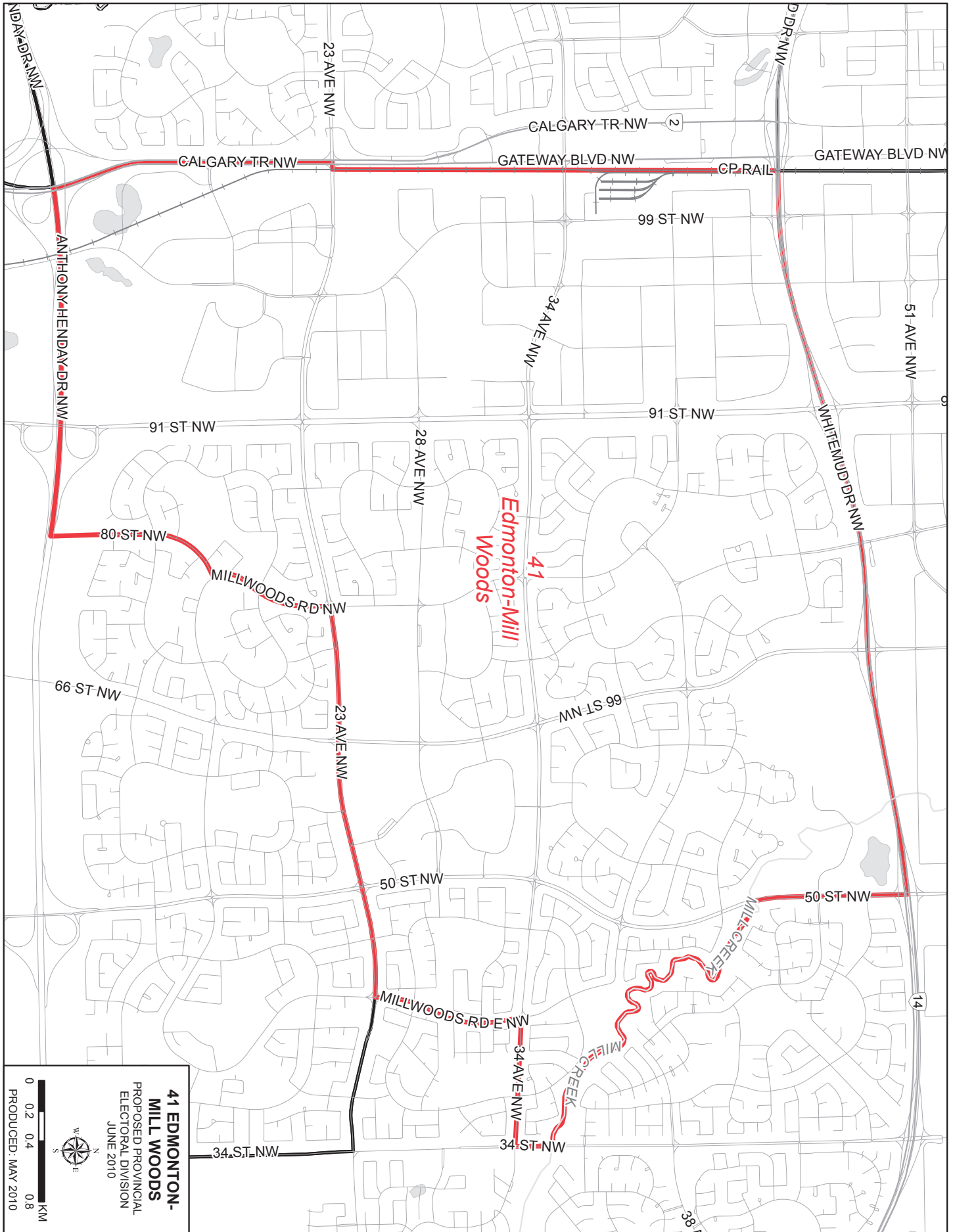
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JUNE 2010



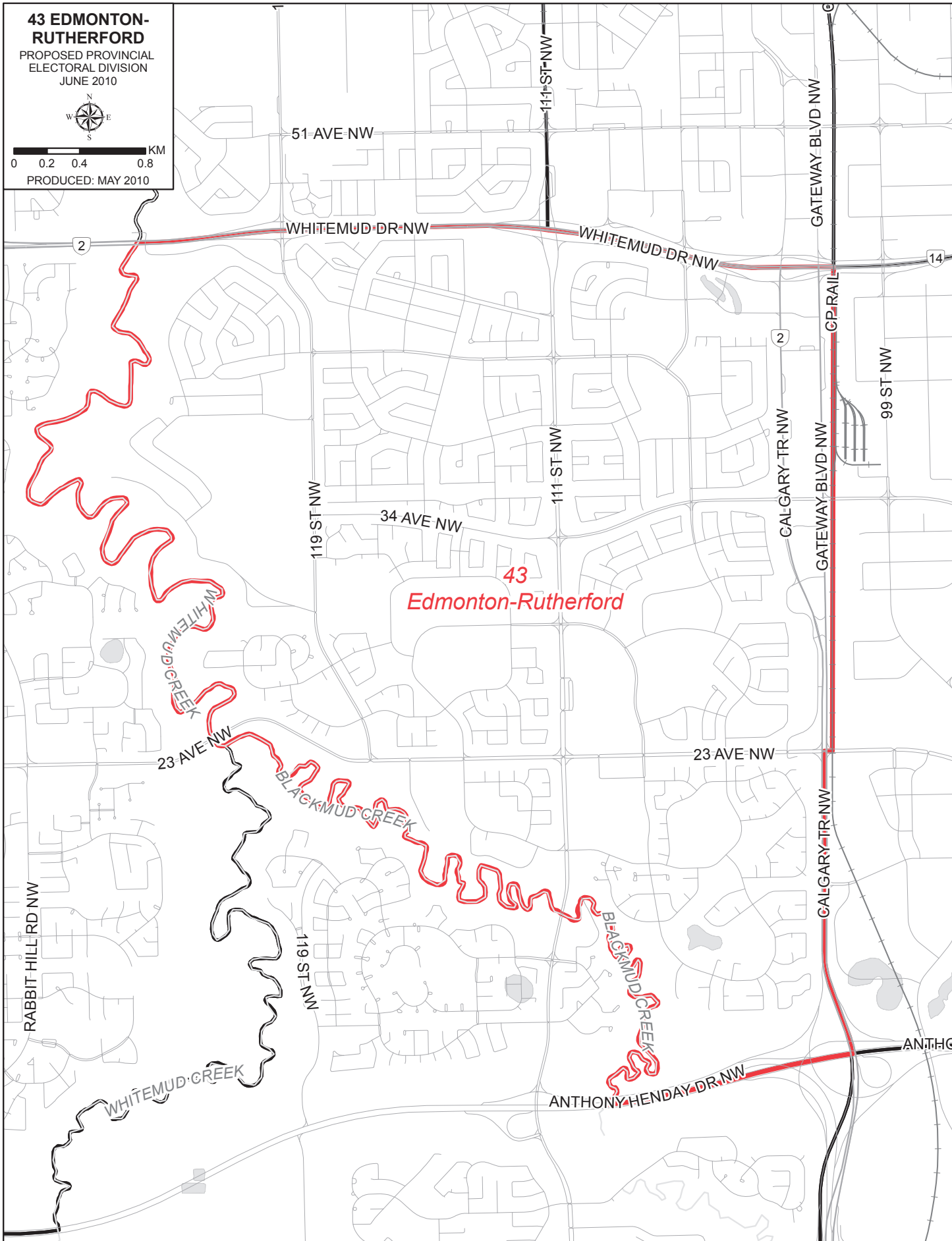
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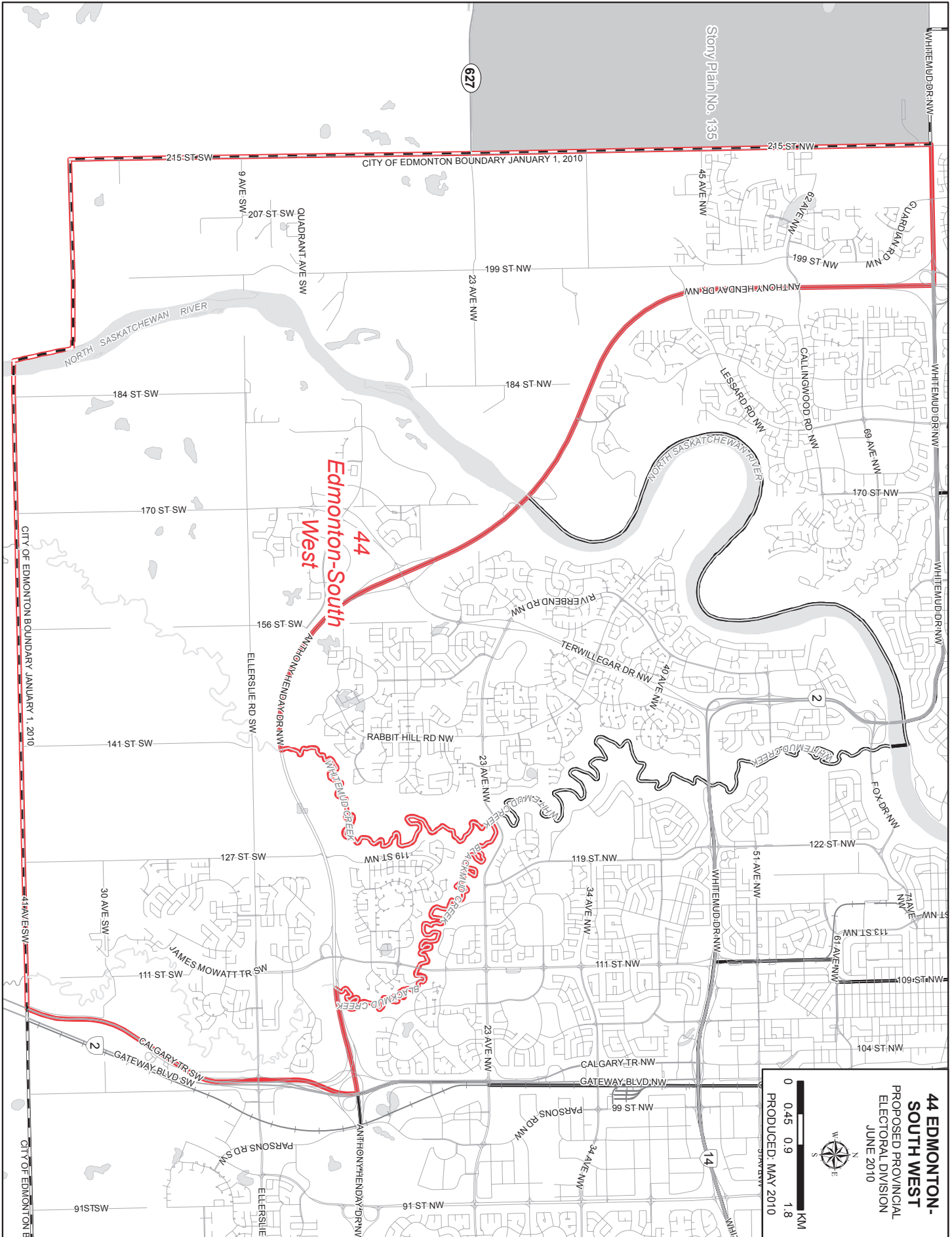




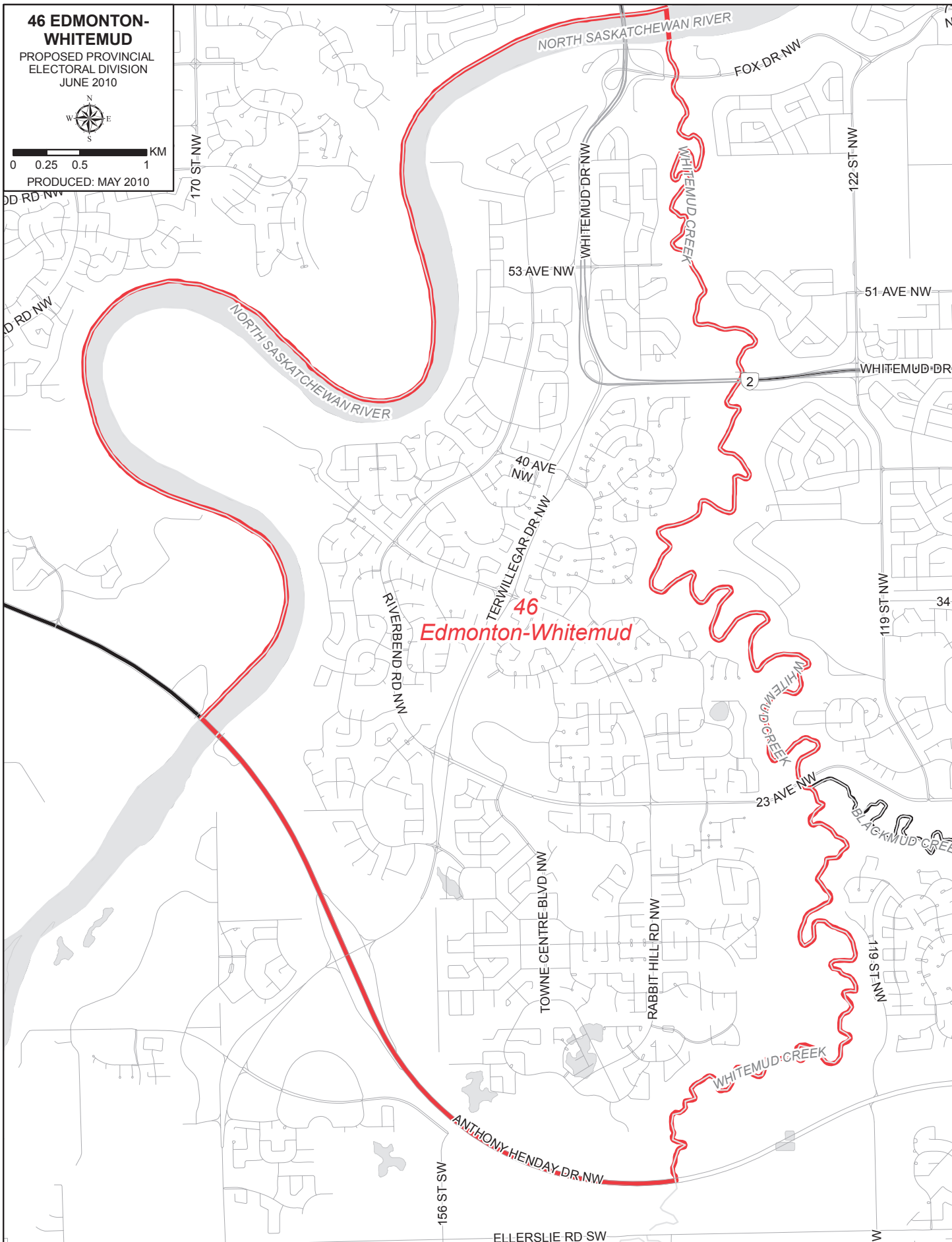


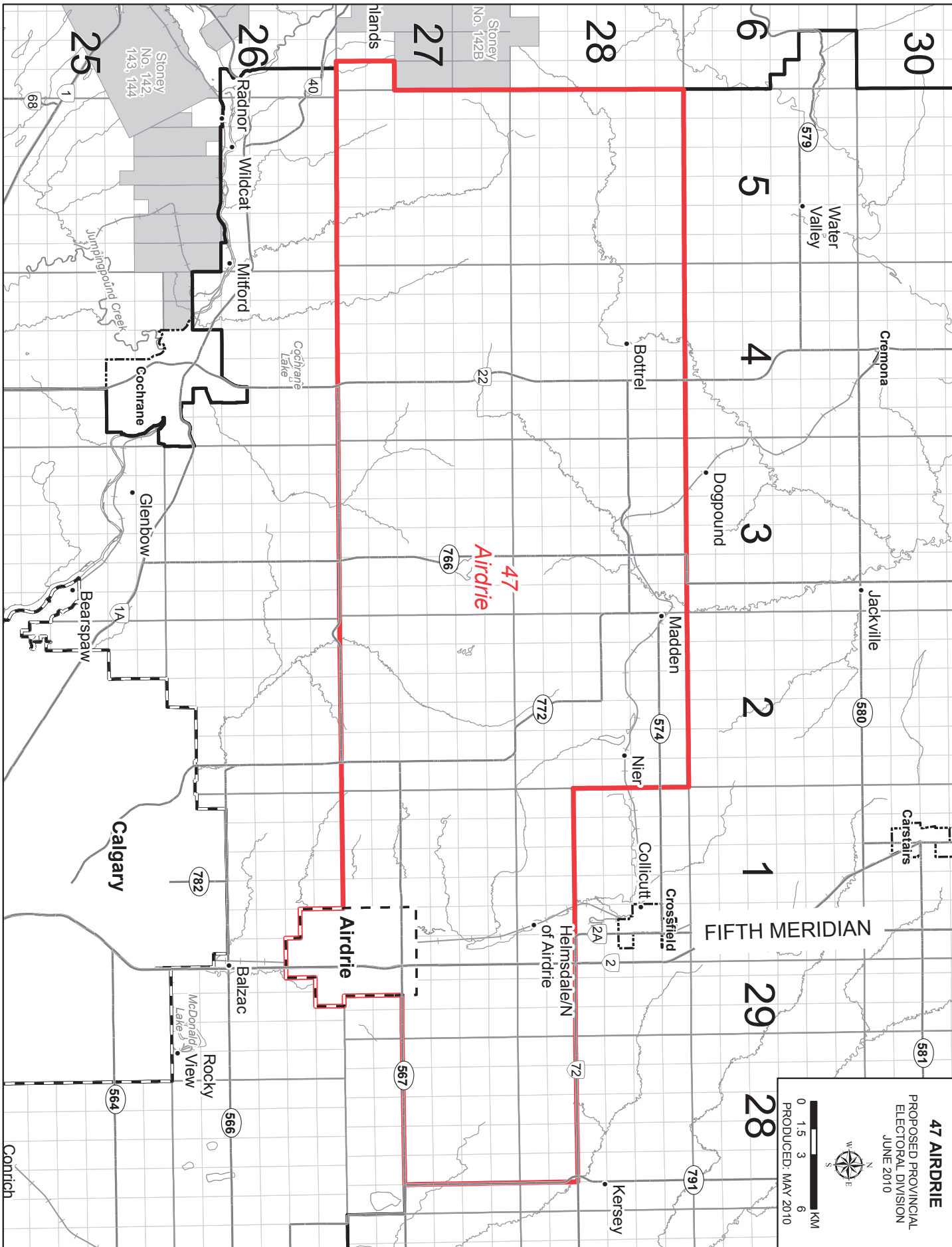


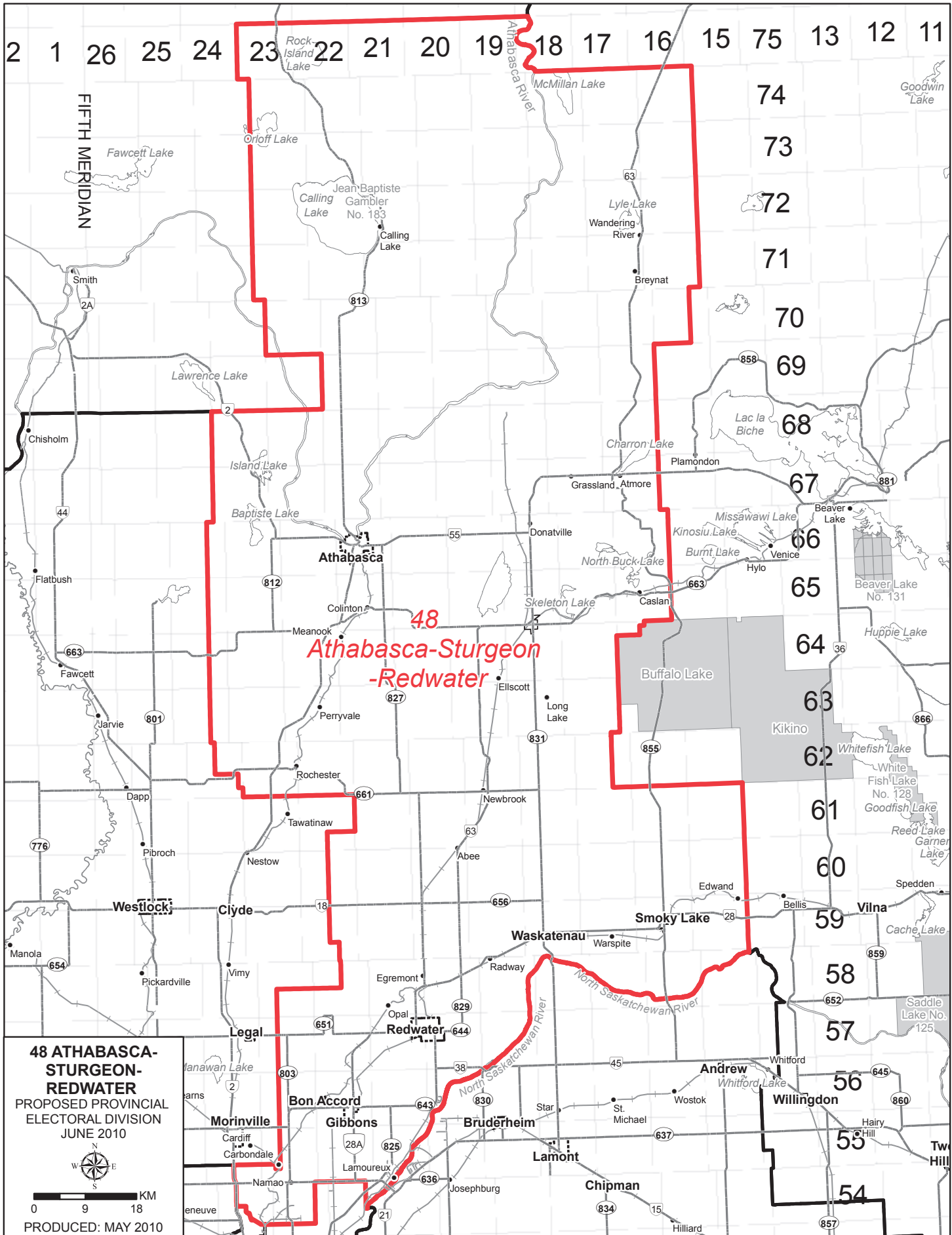


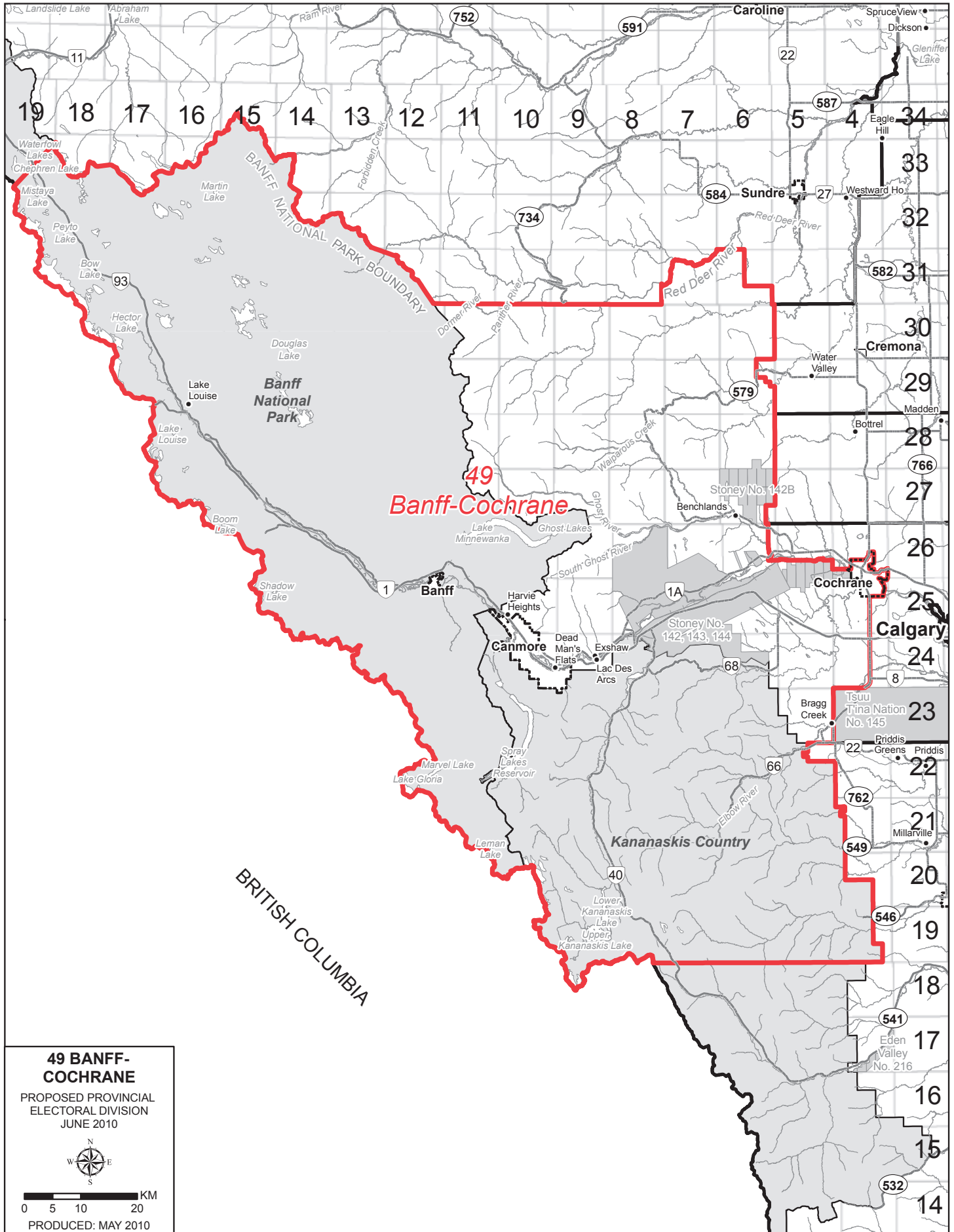


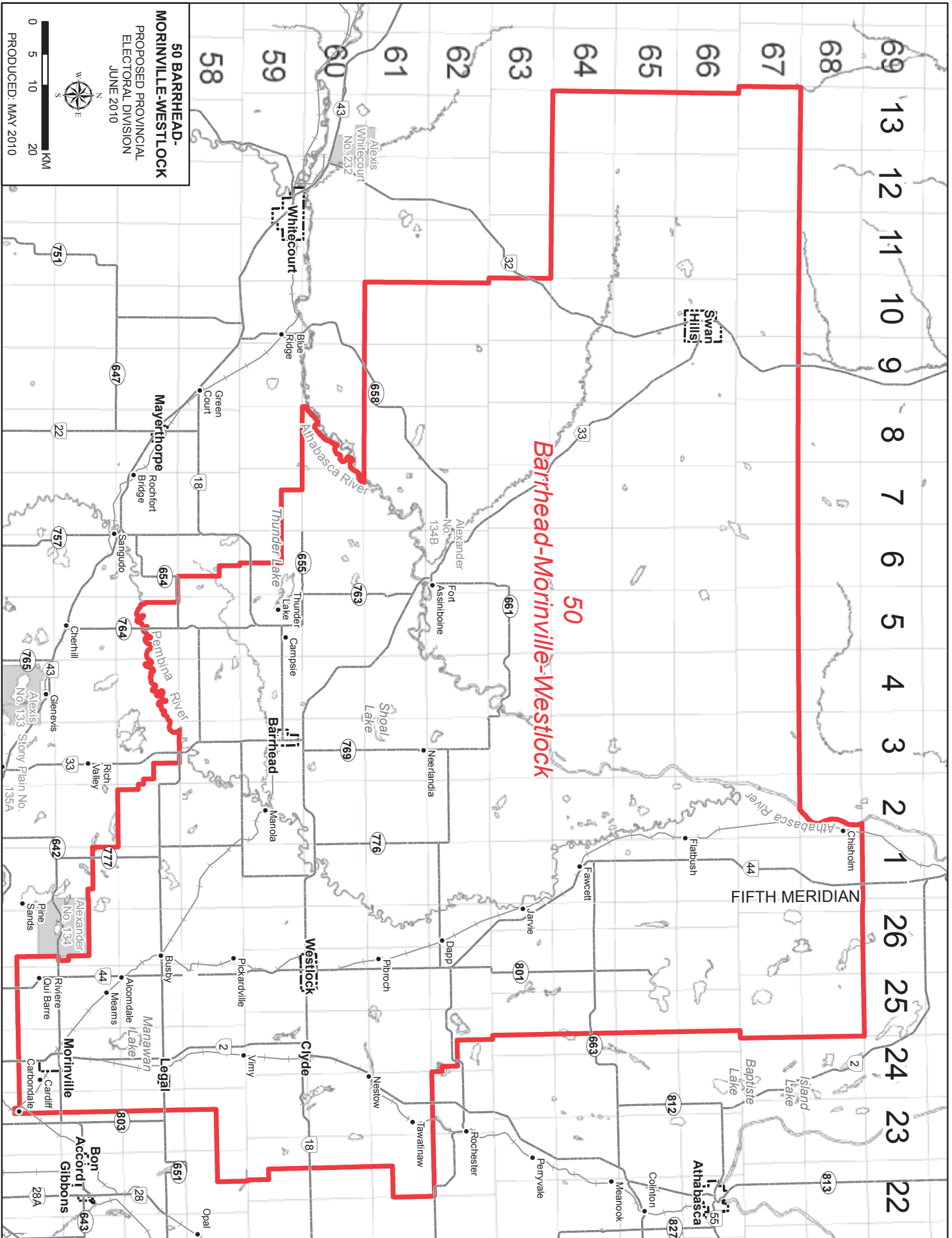


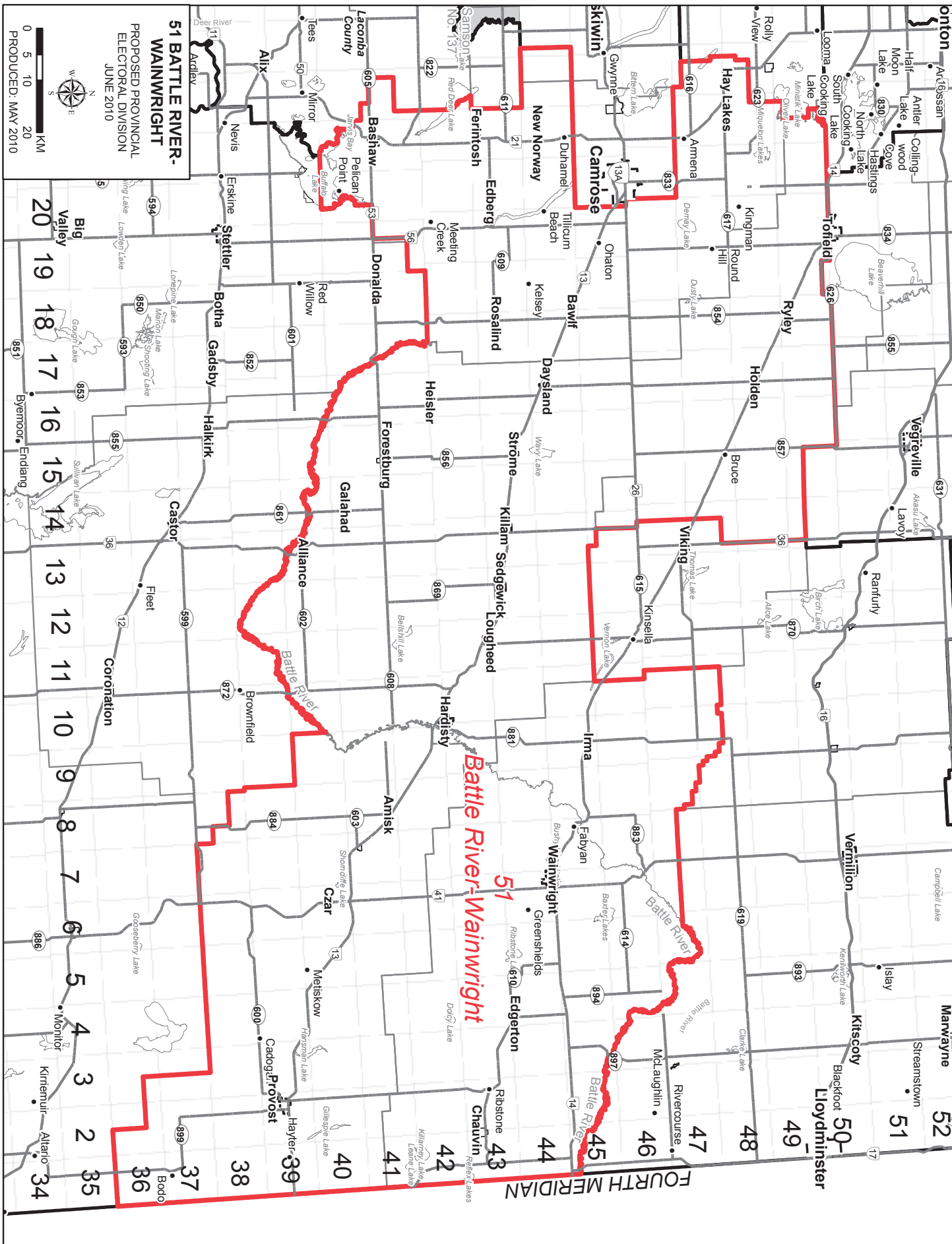


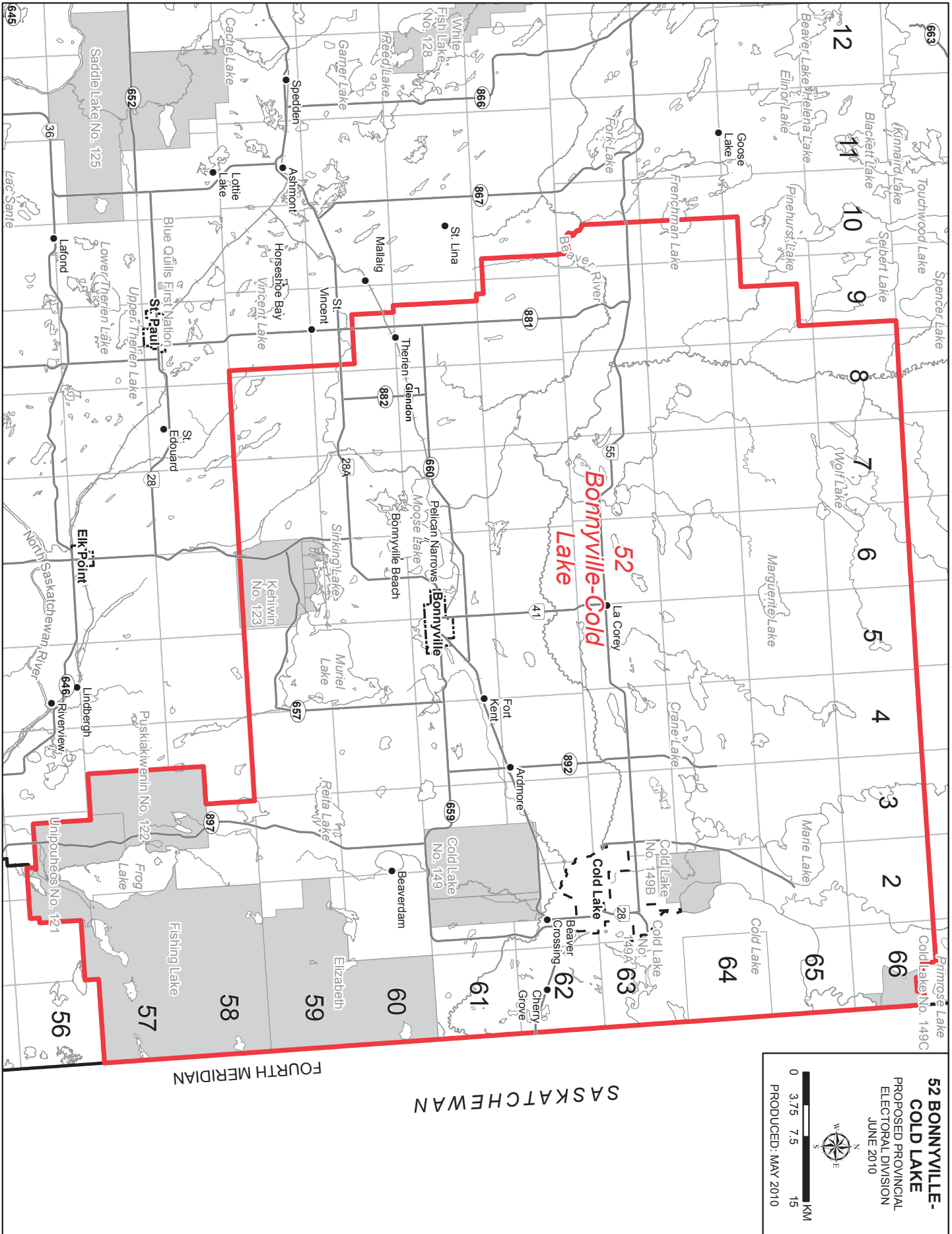






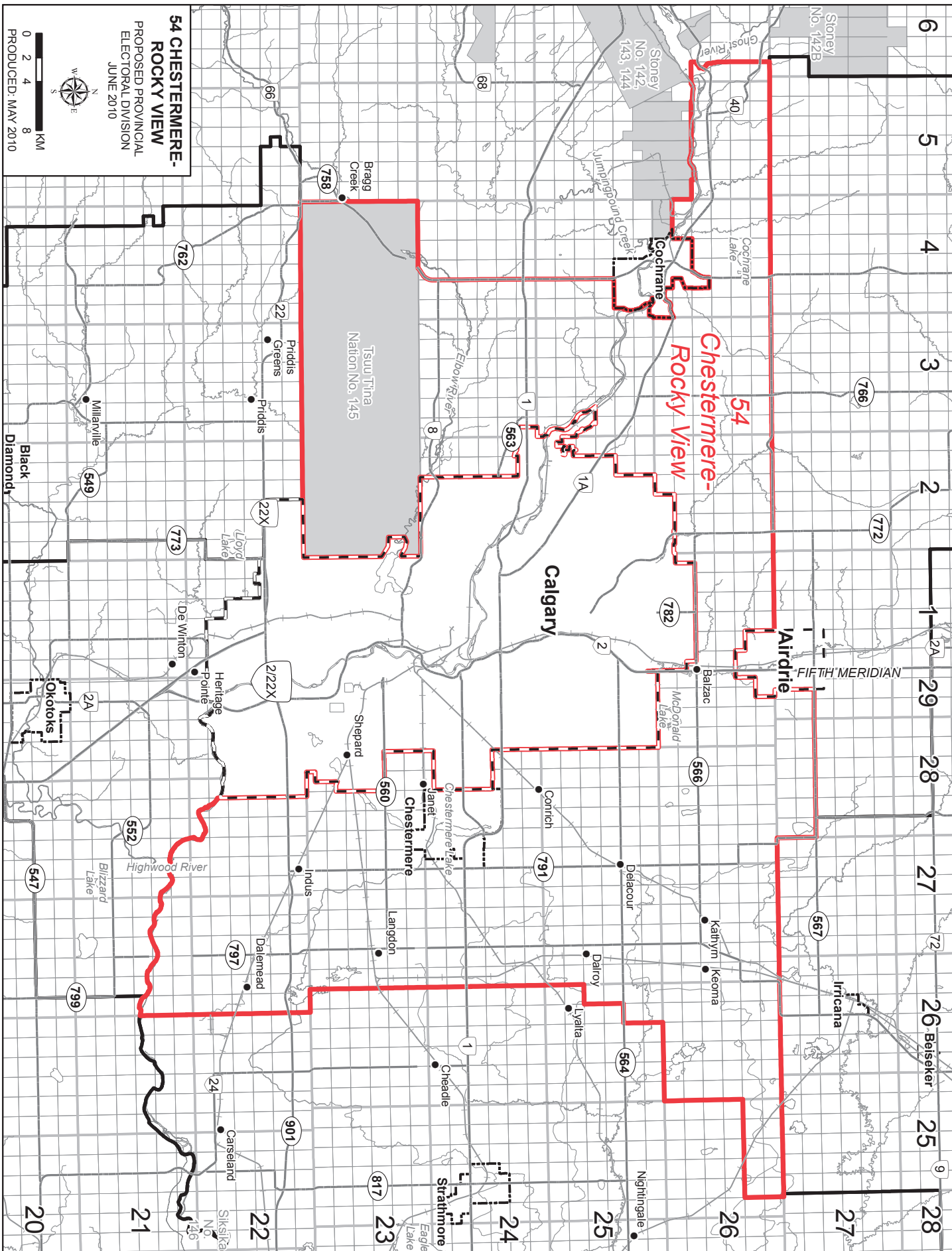


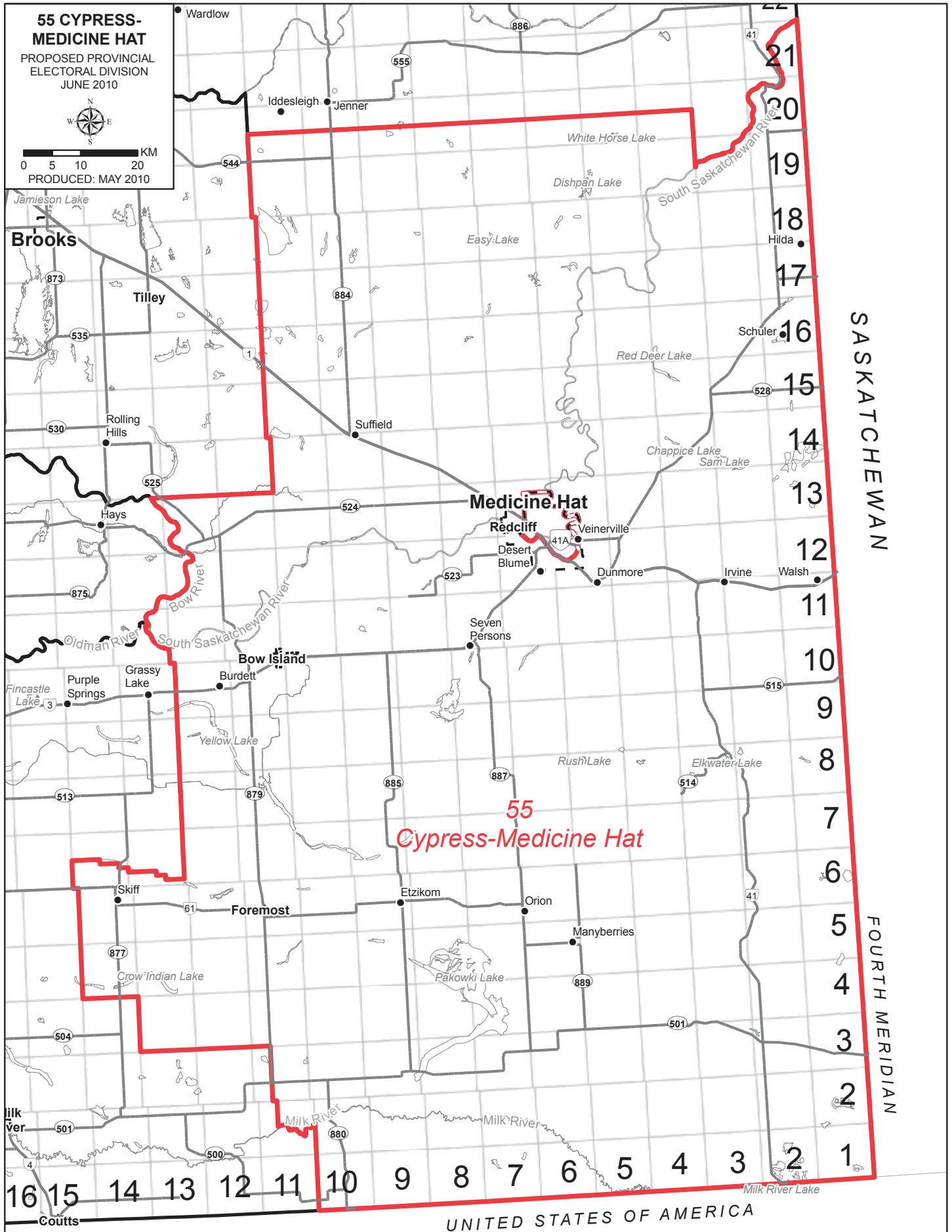


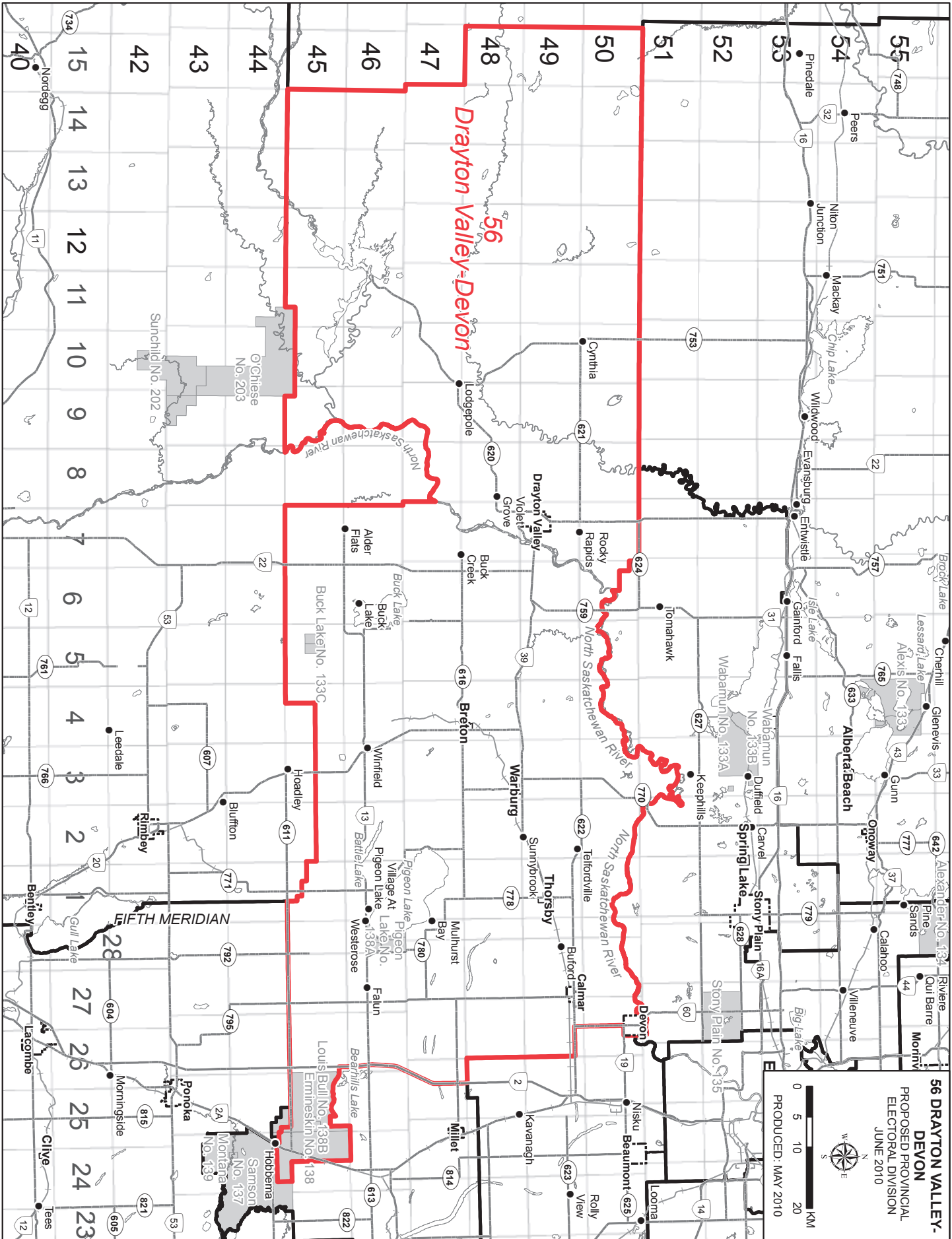


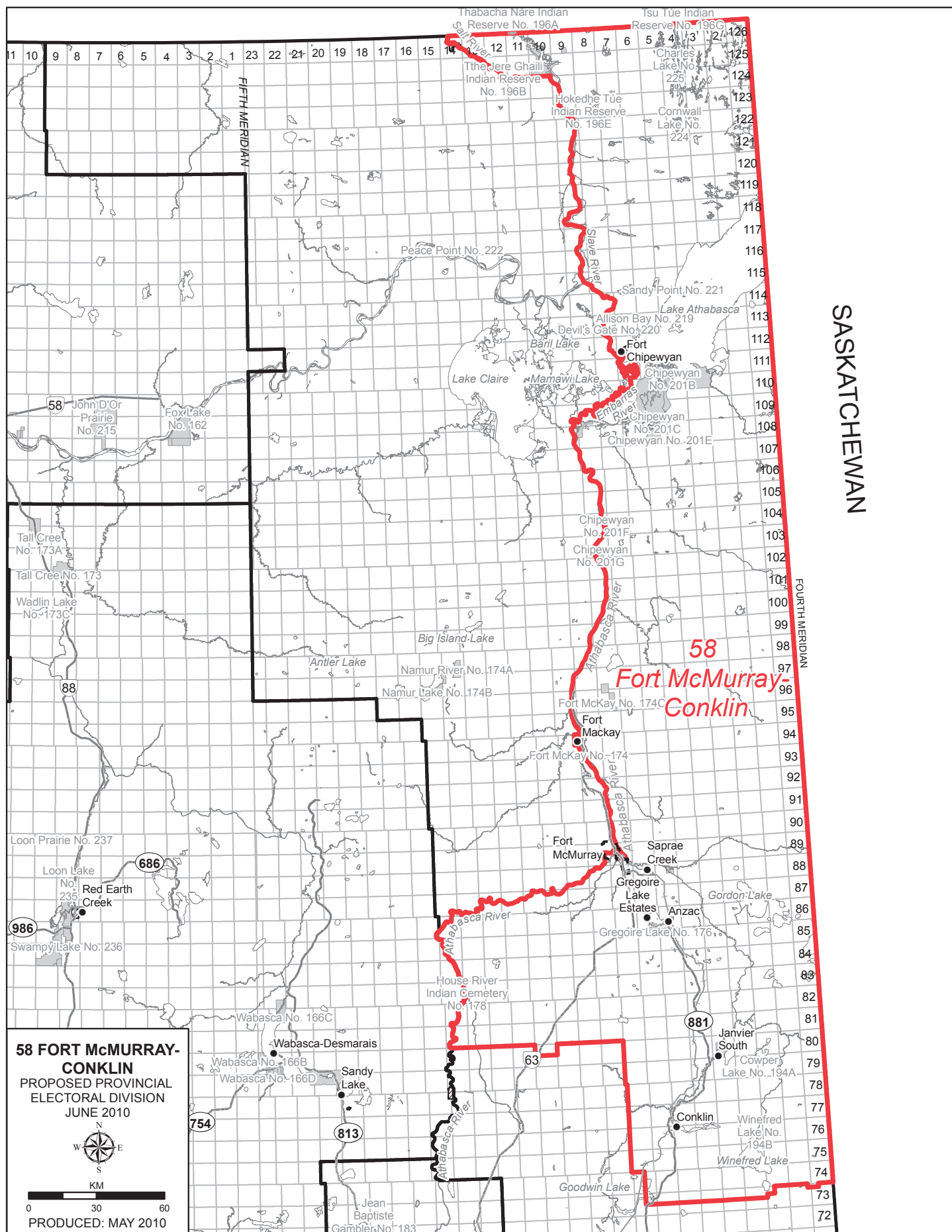
52 BONNYVILLE-COLD LAKE
 PROPOSED PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISION
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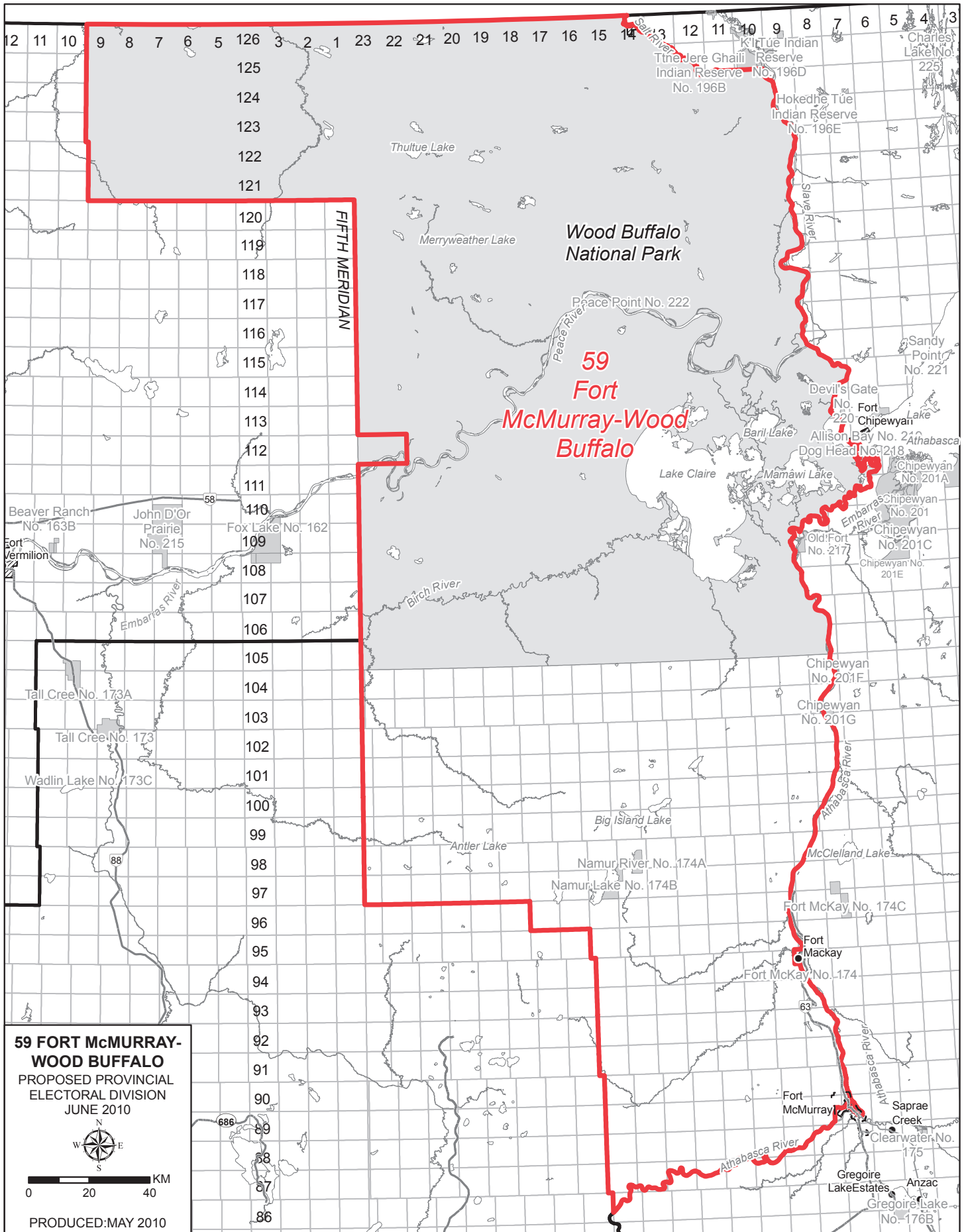
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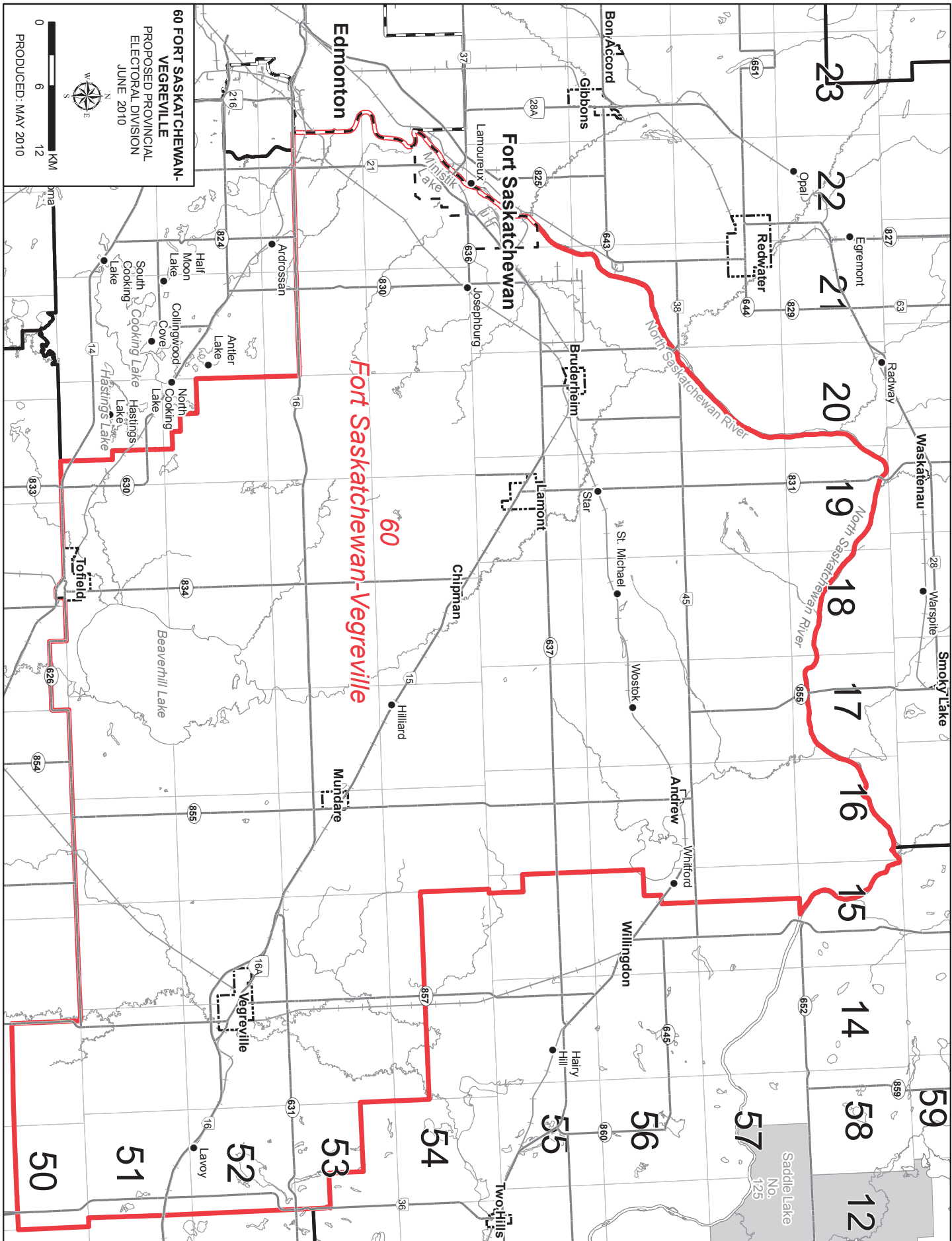


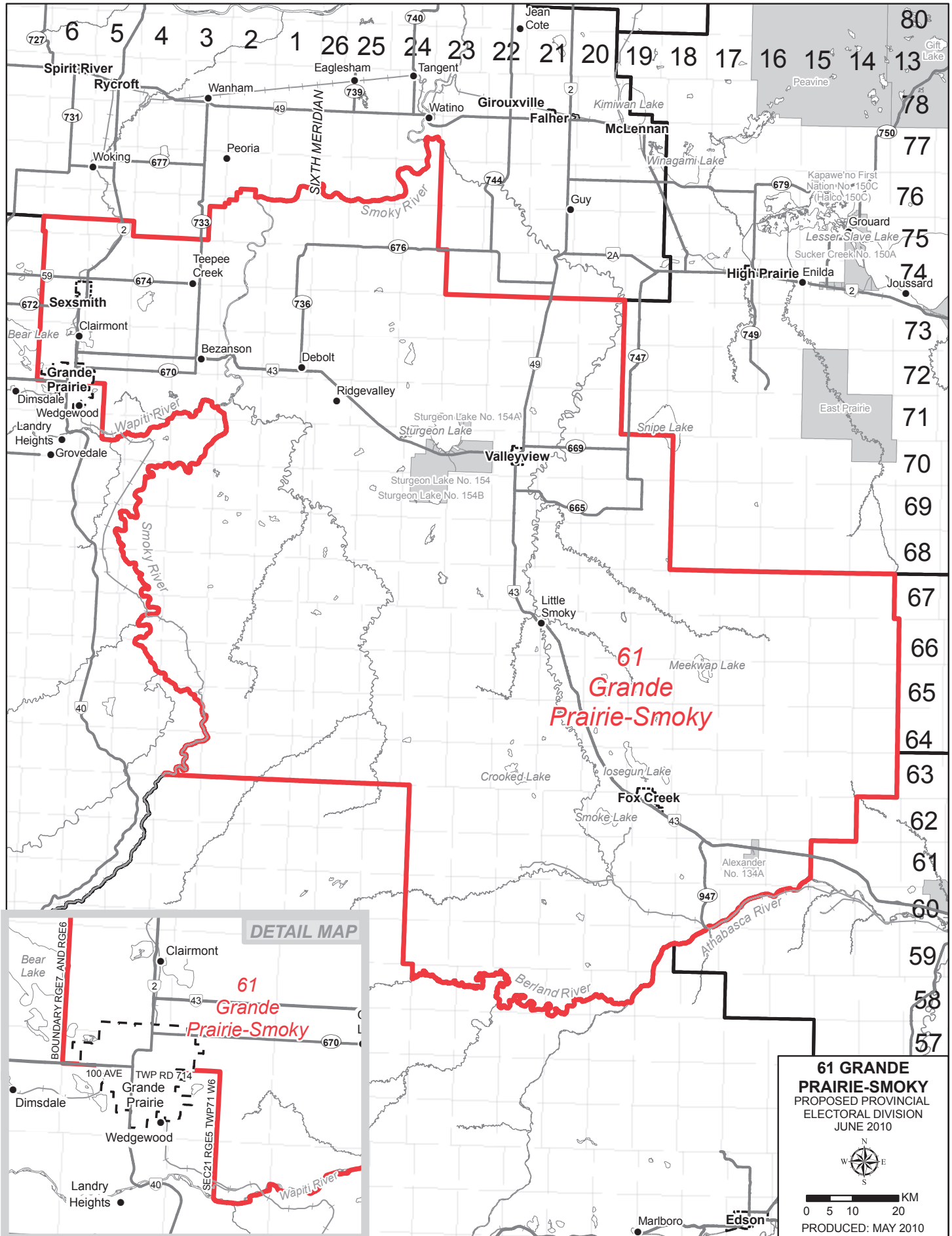


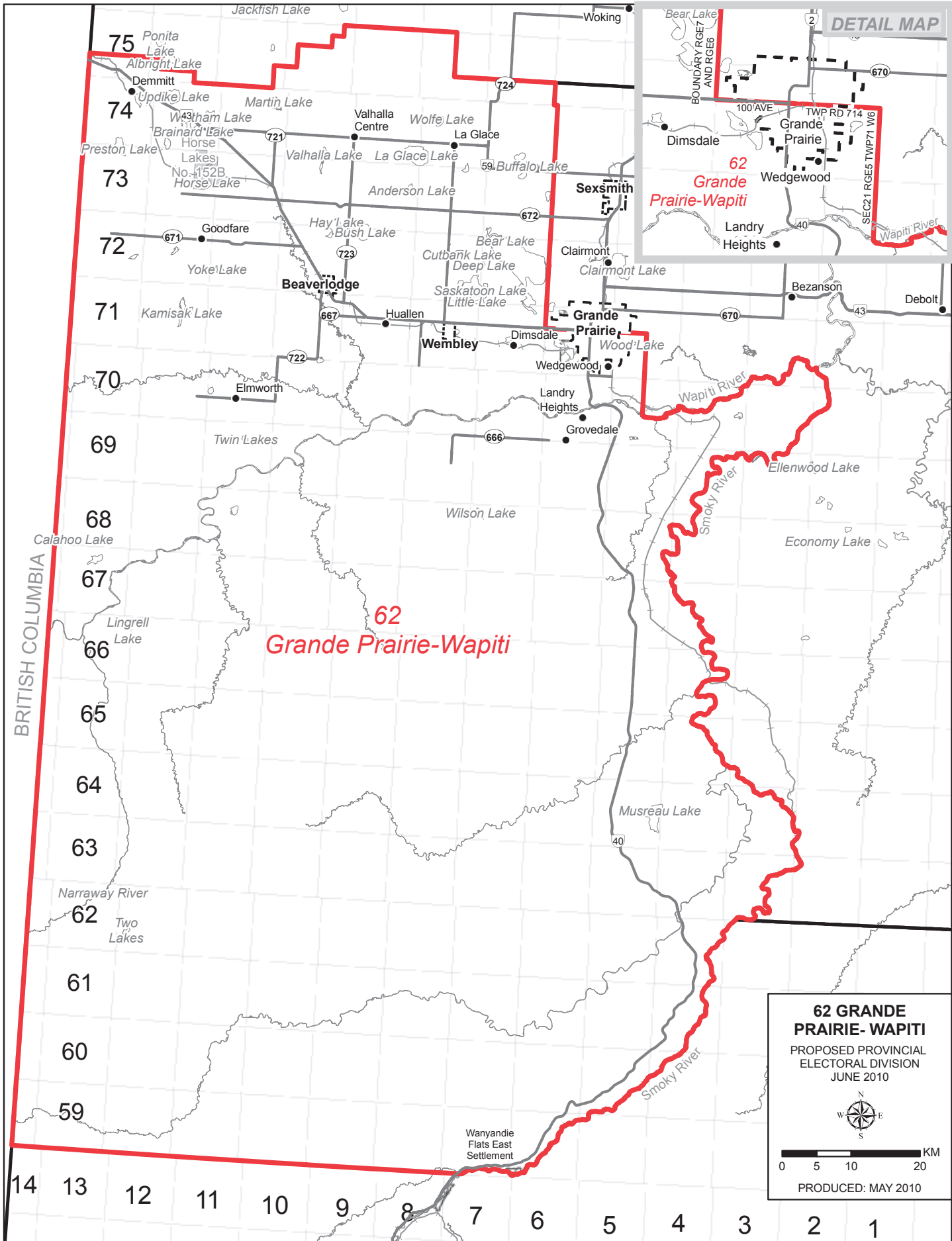


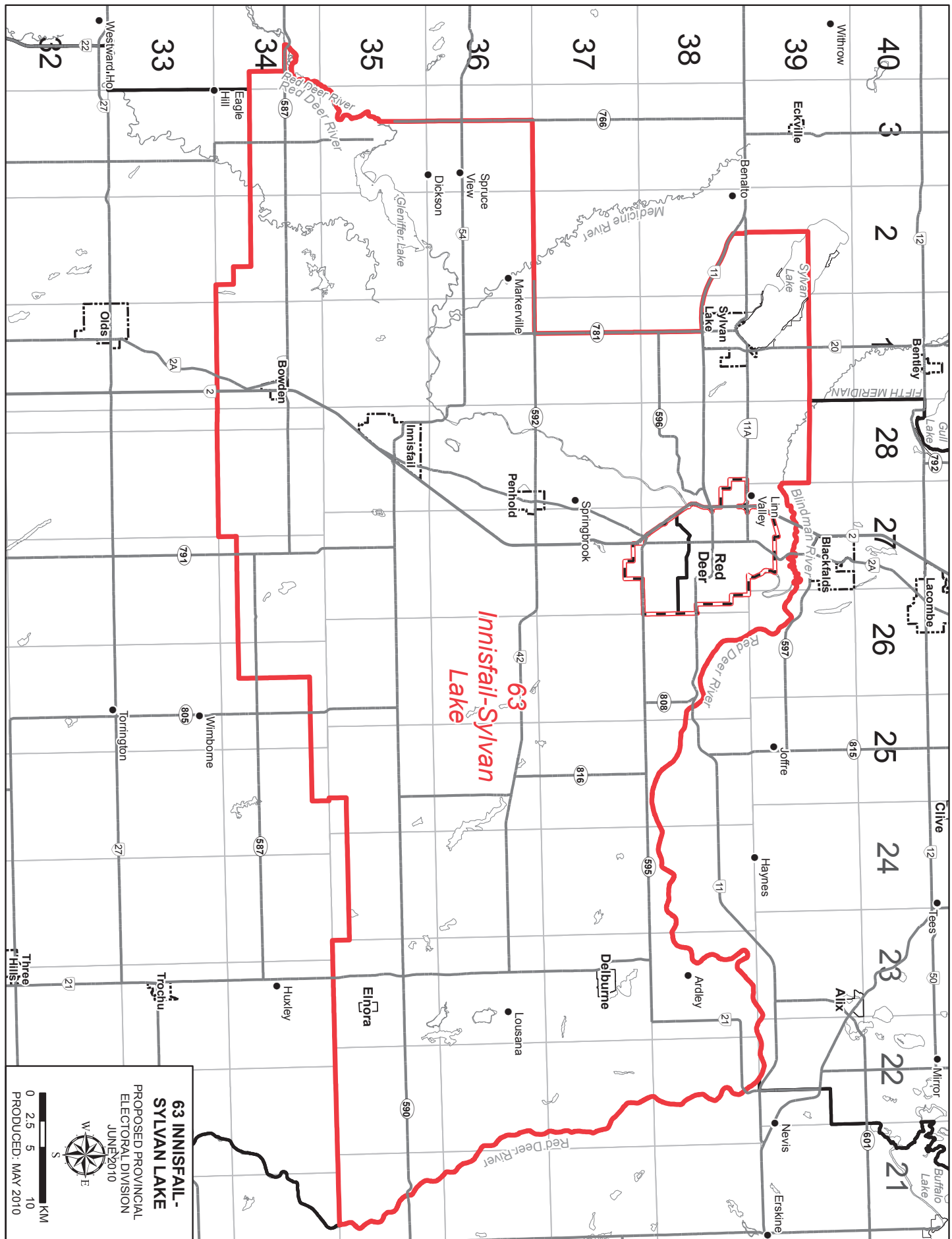


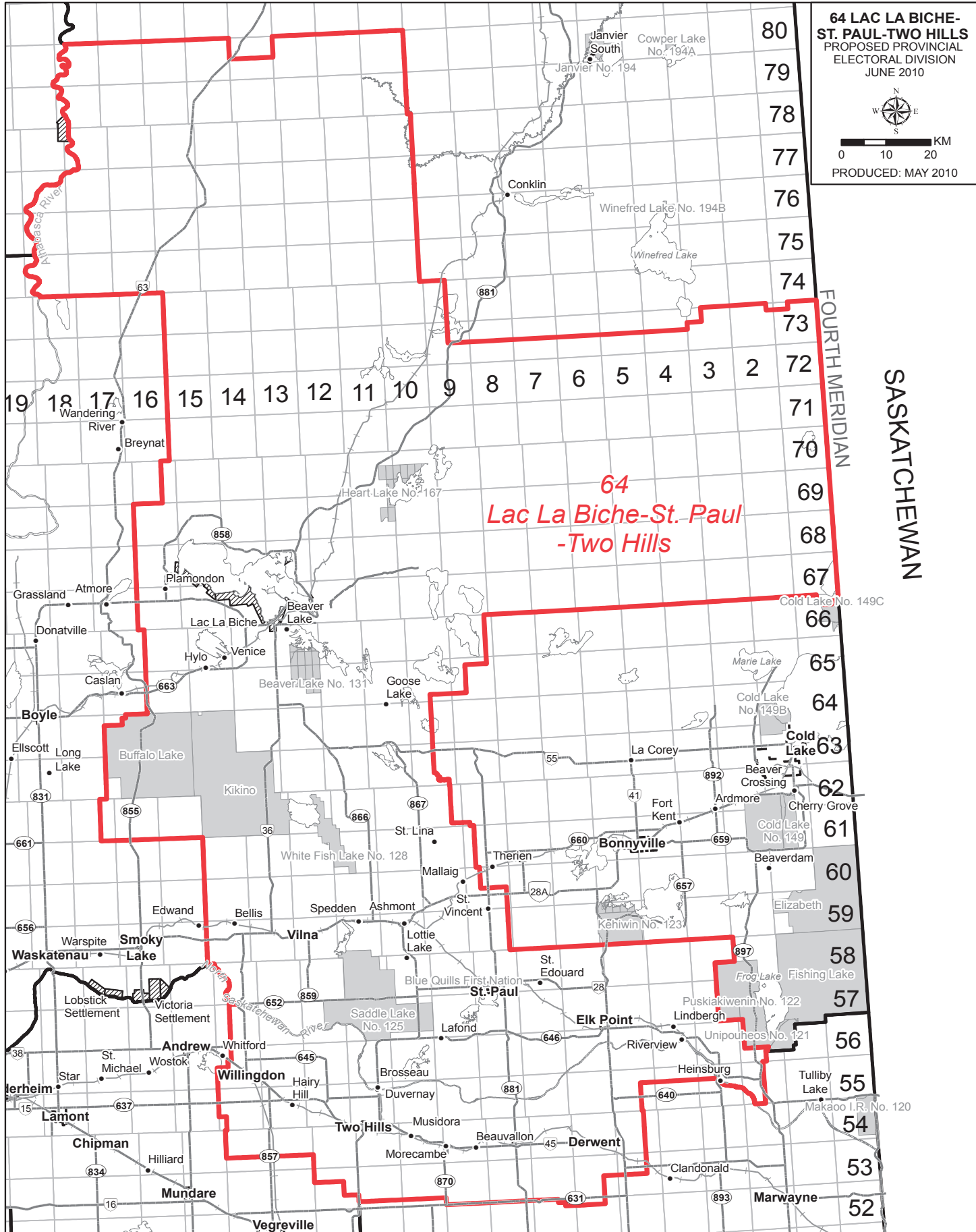


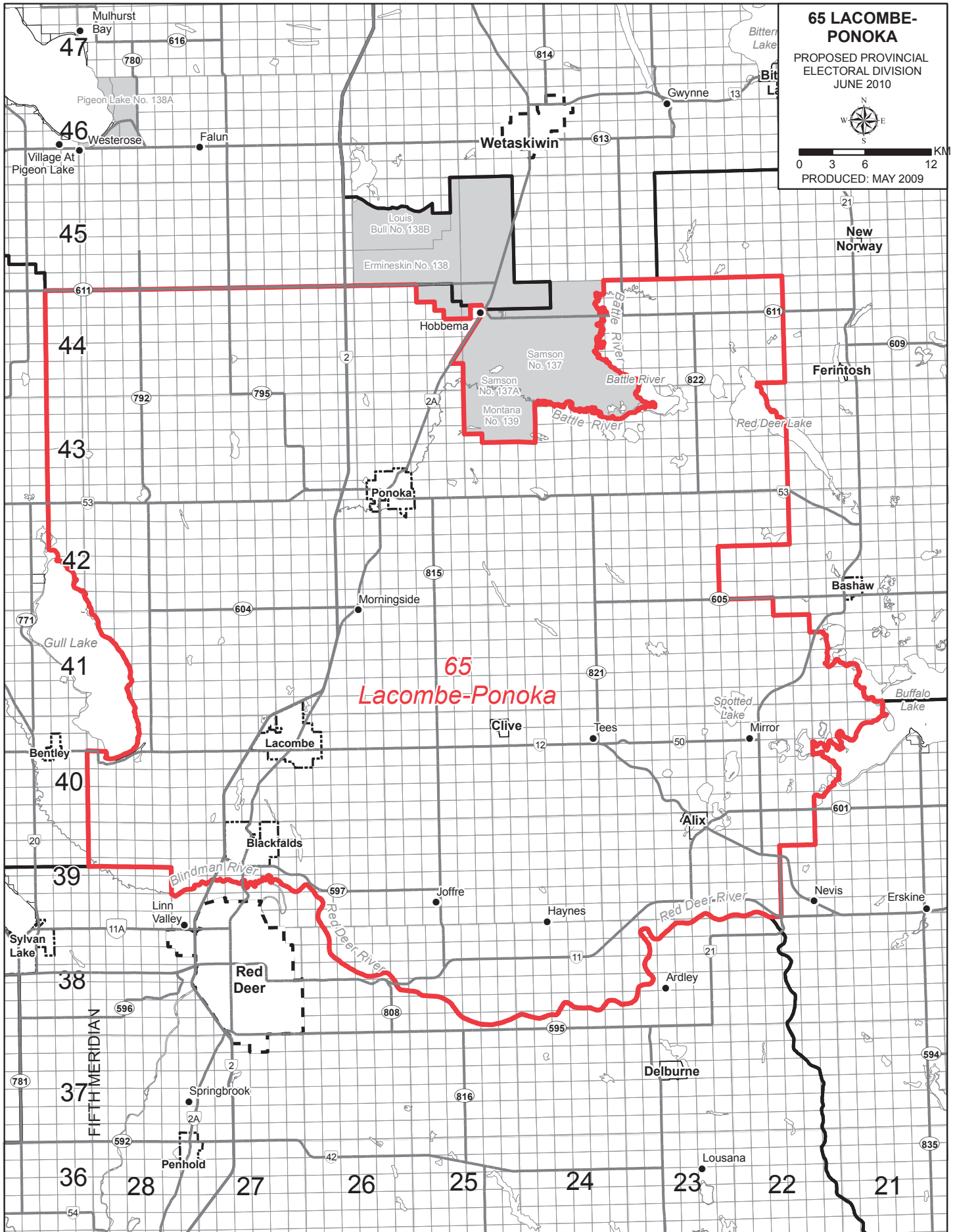


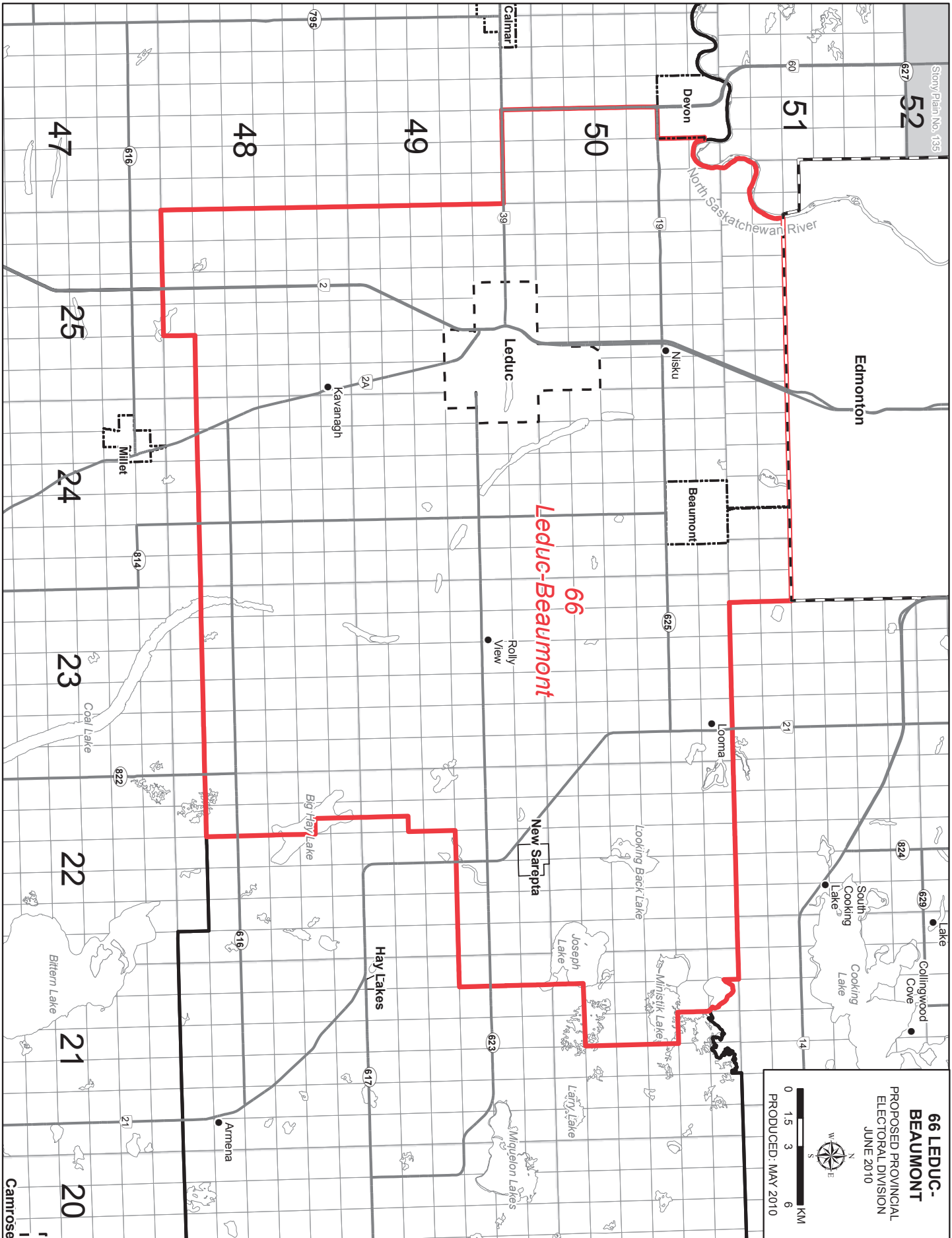


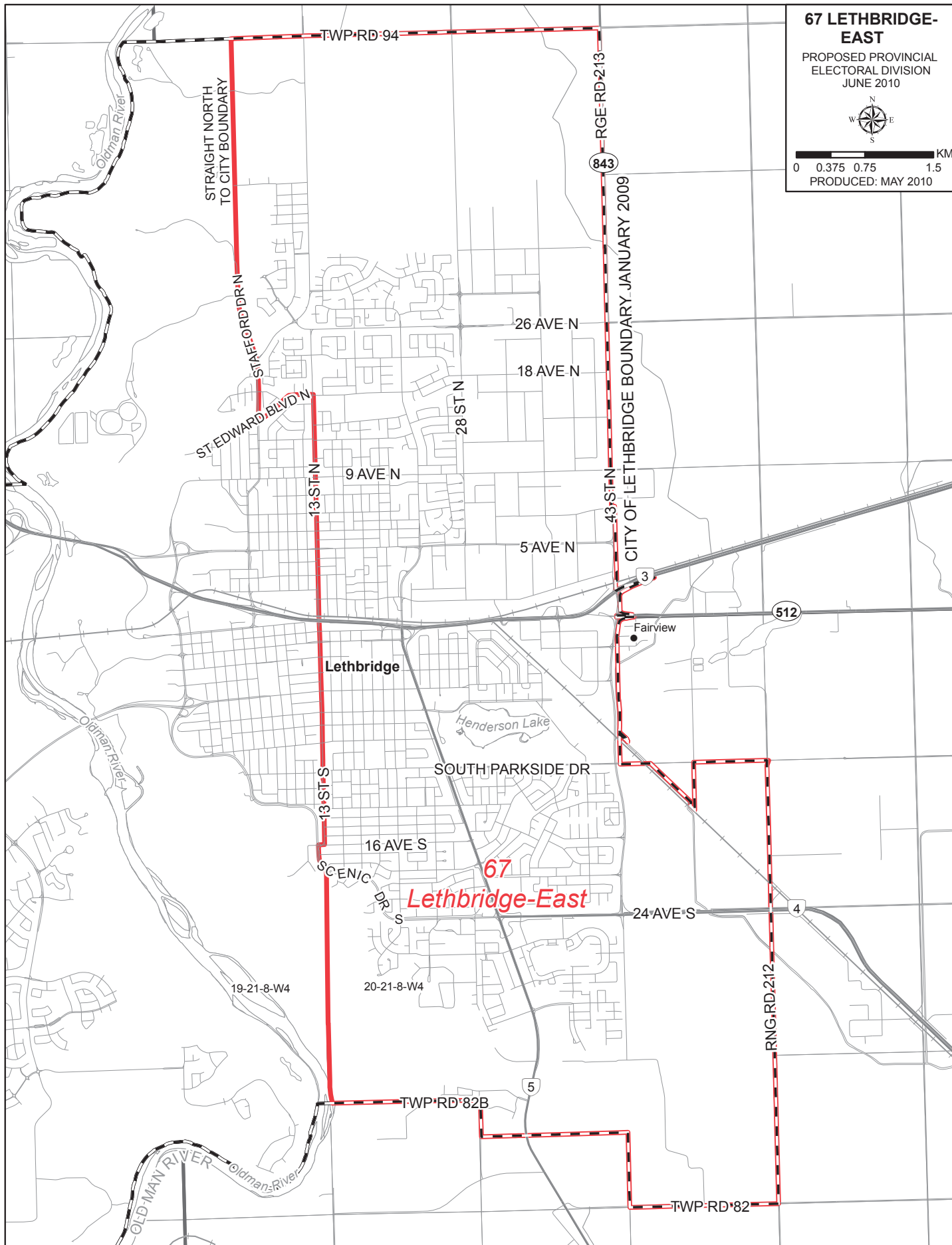


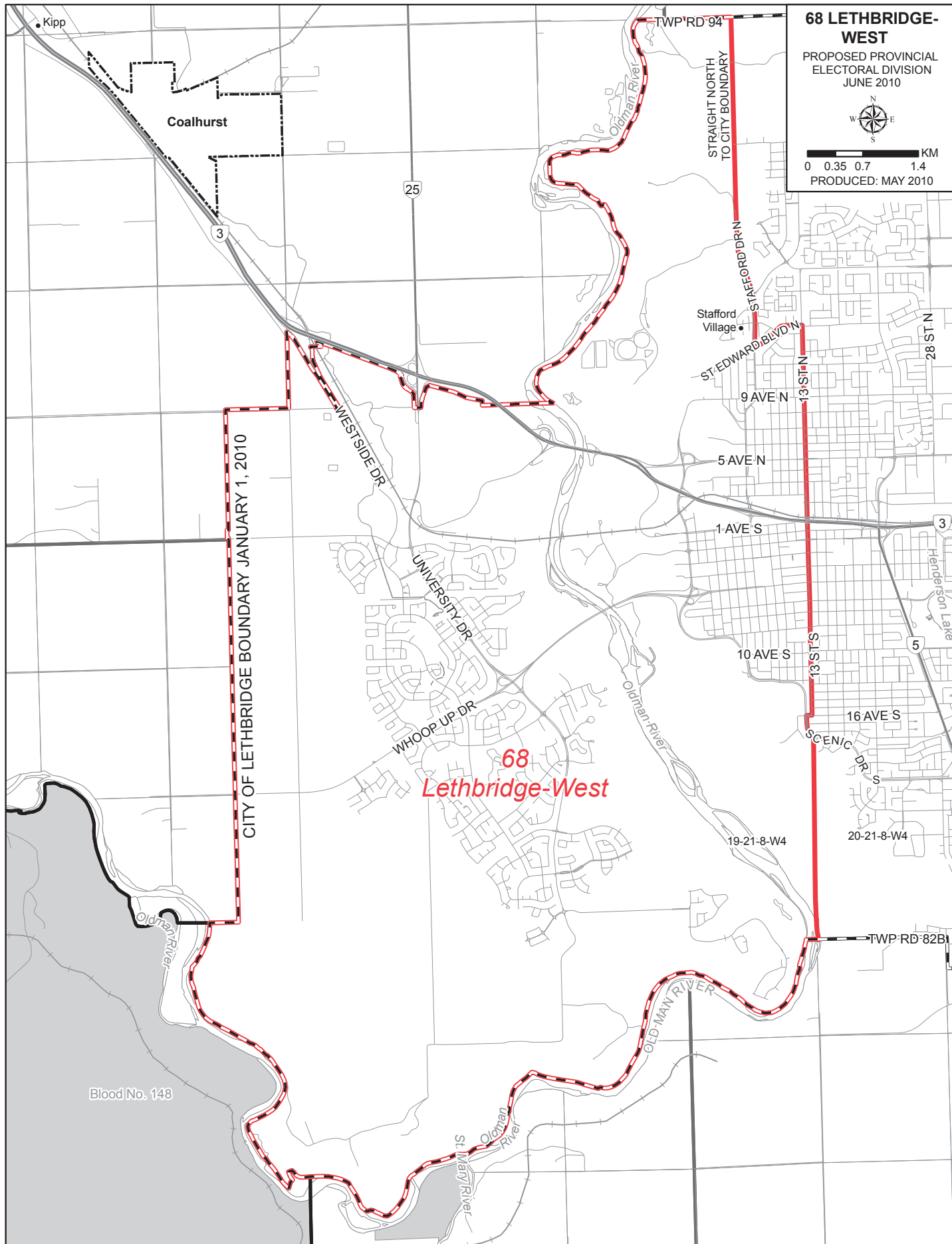


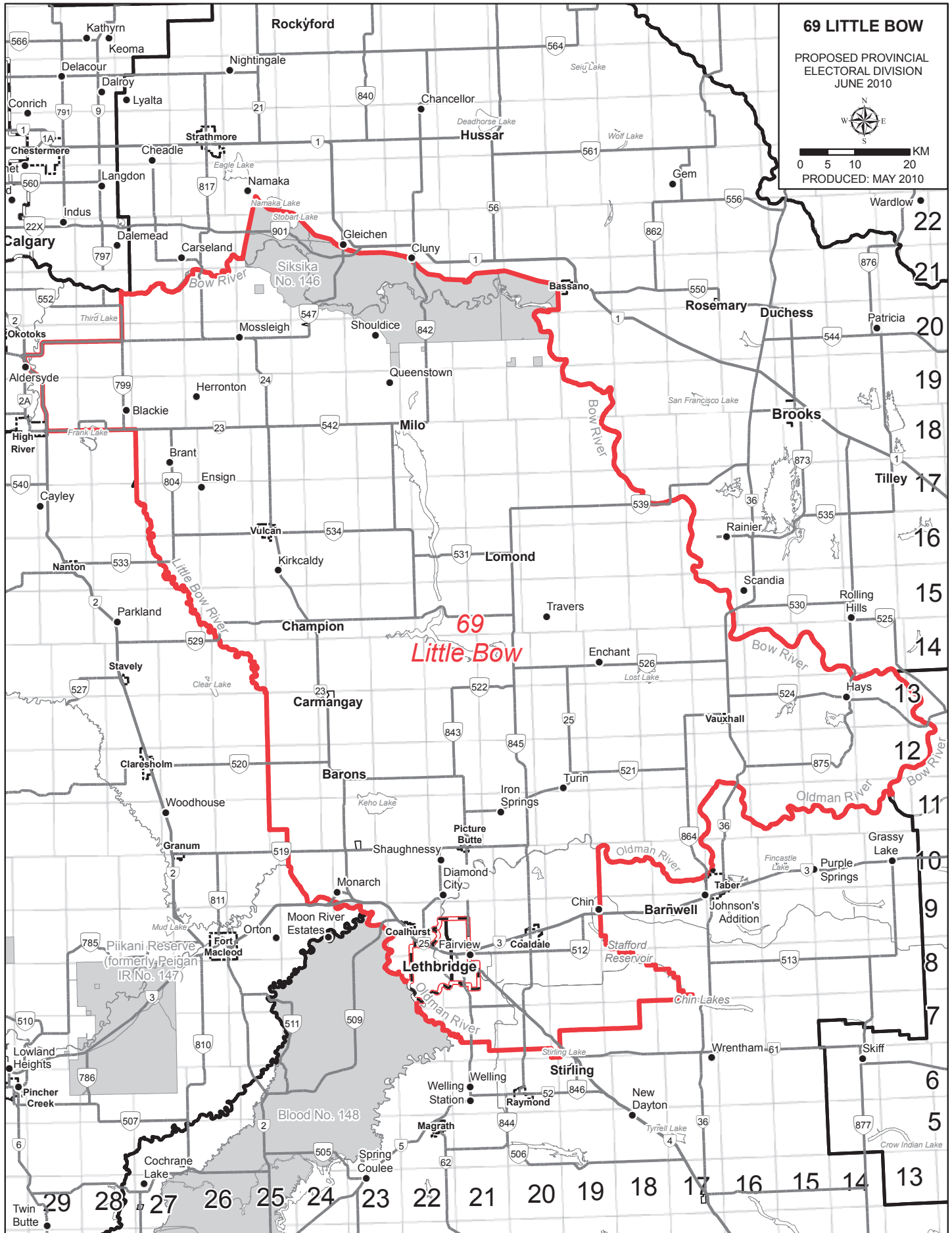


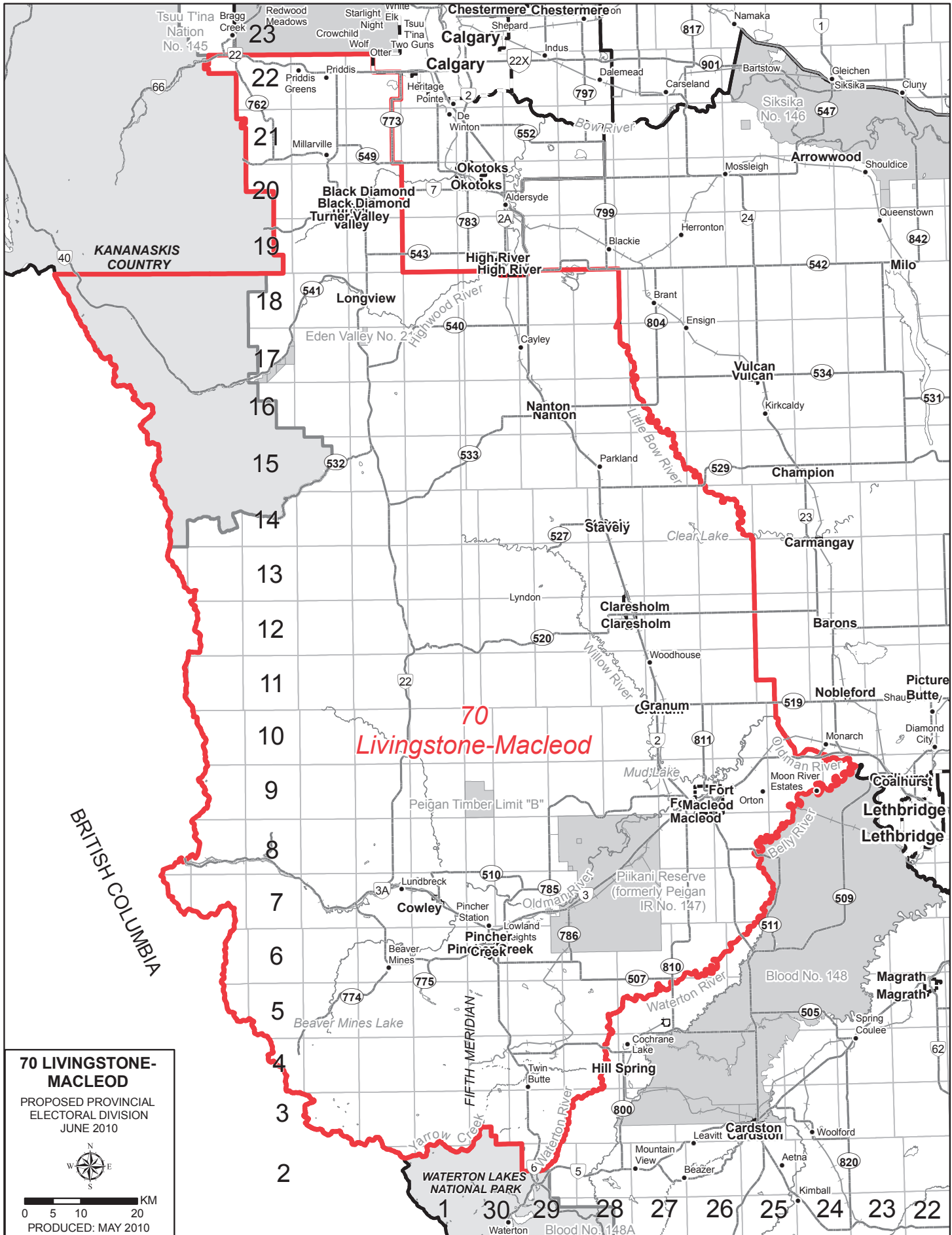


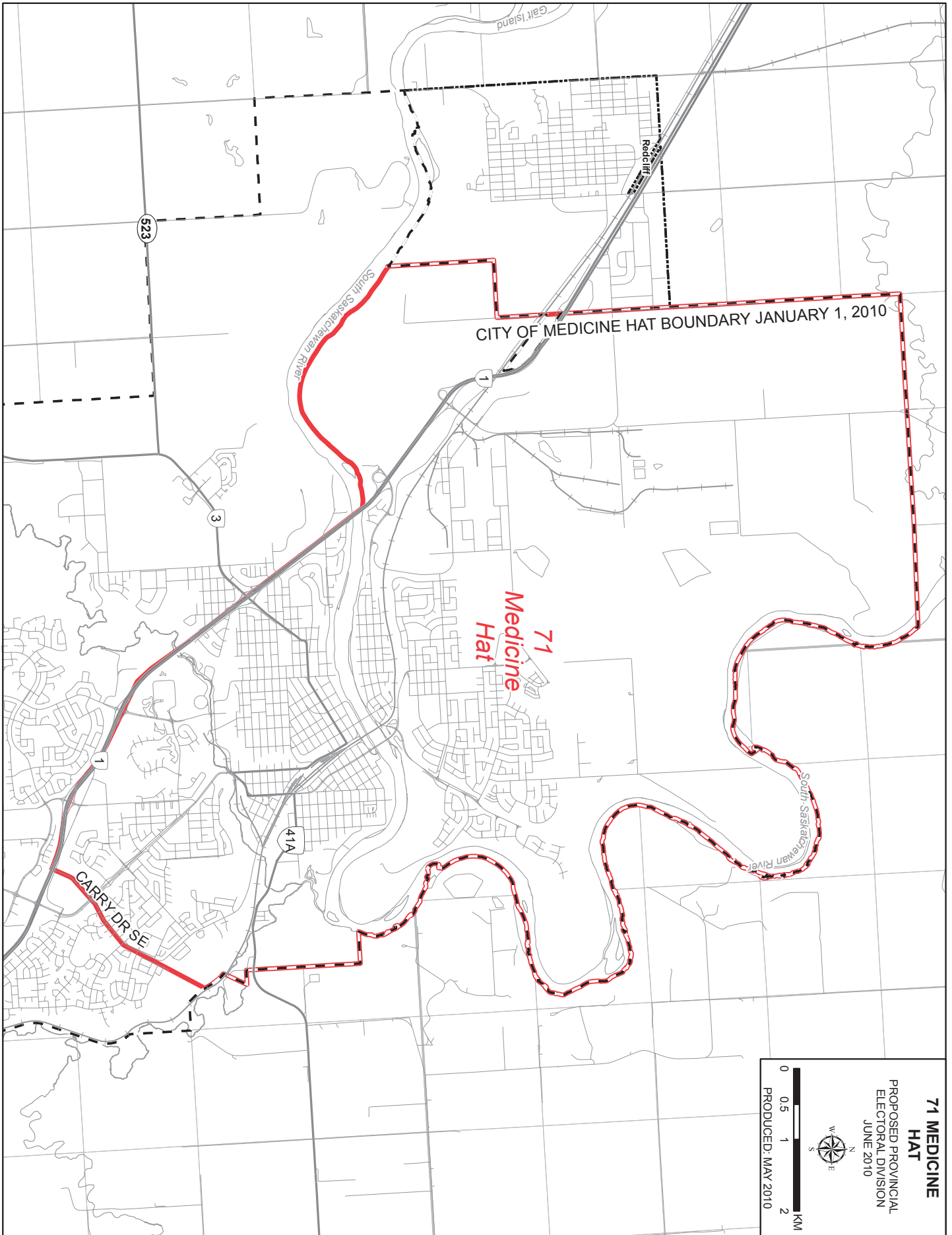


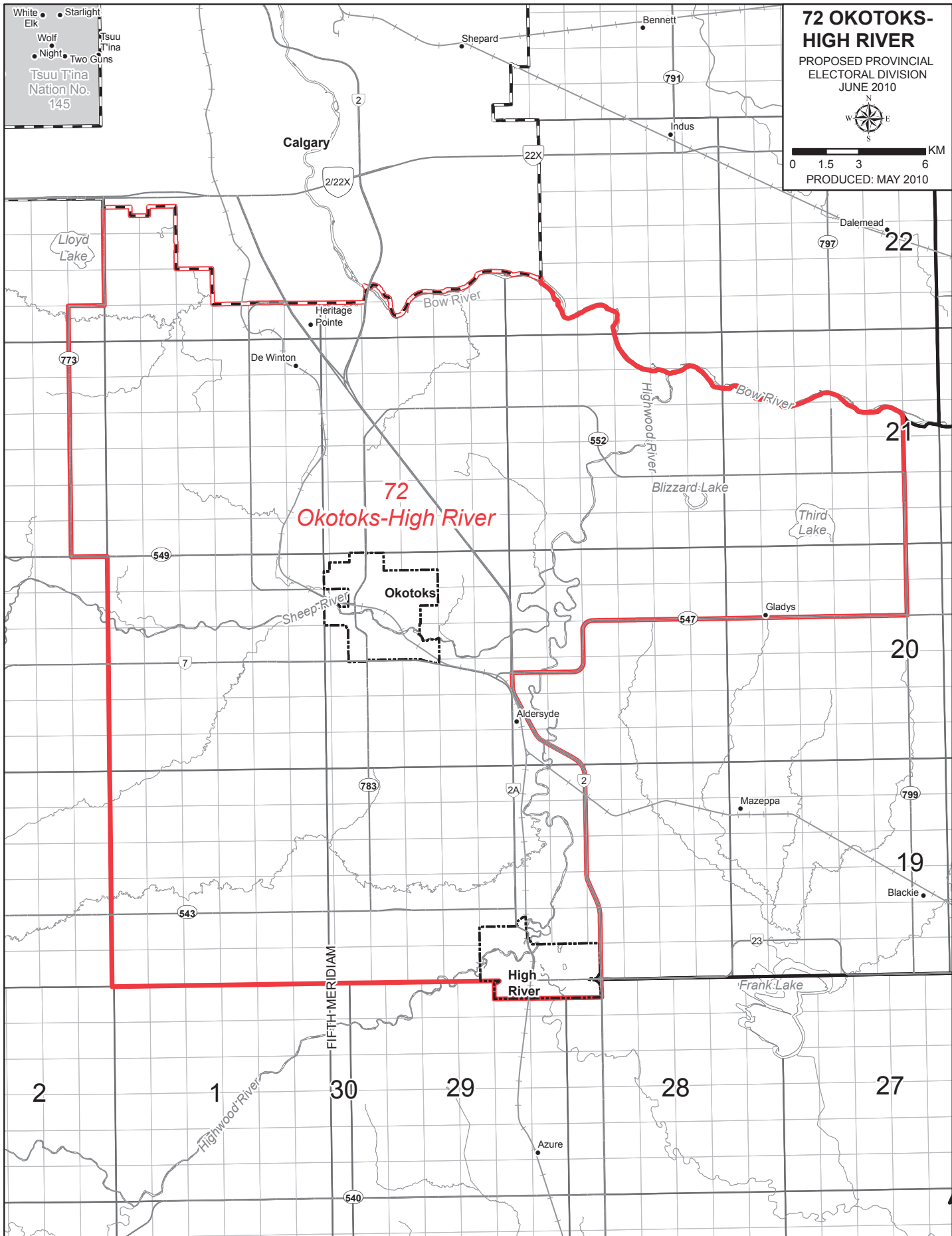


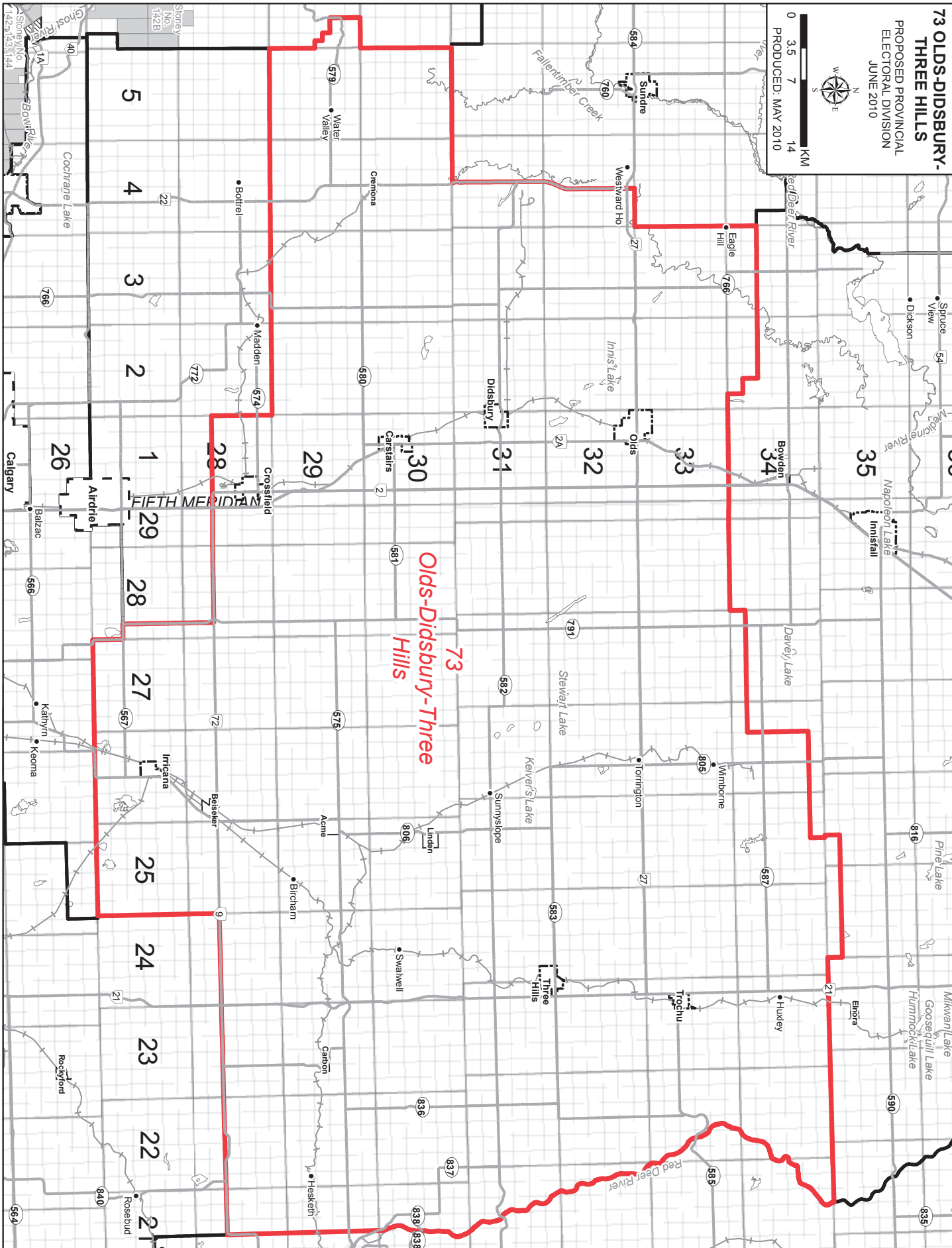


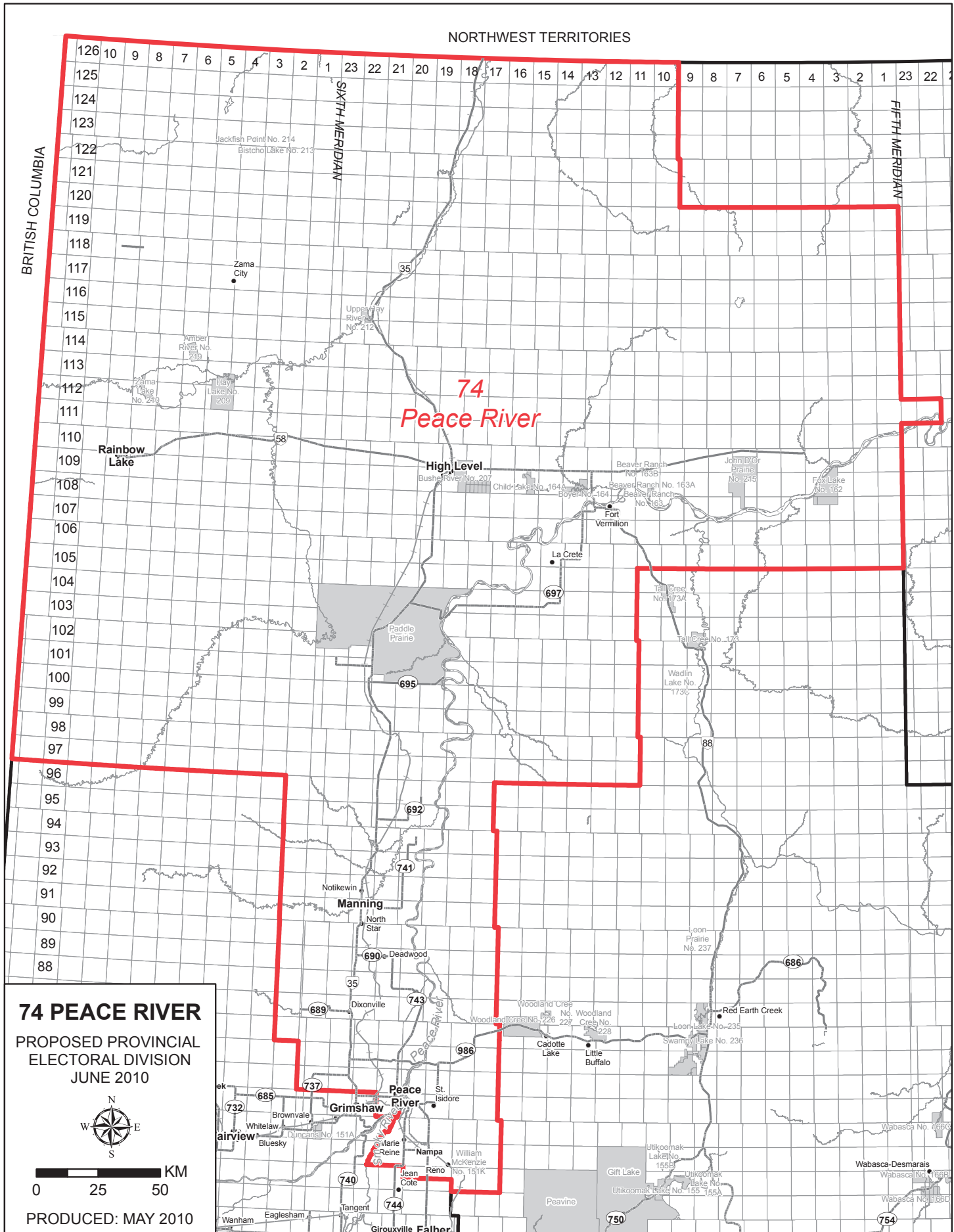


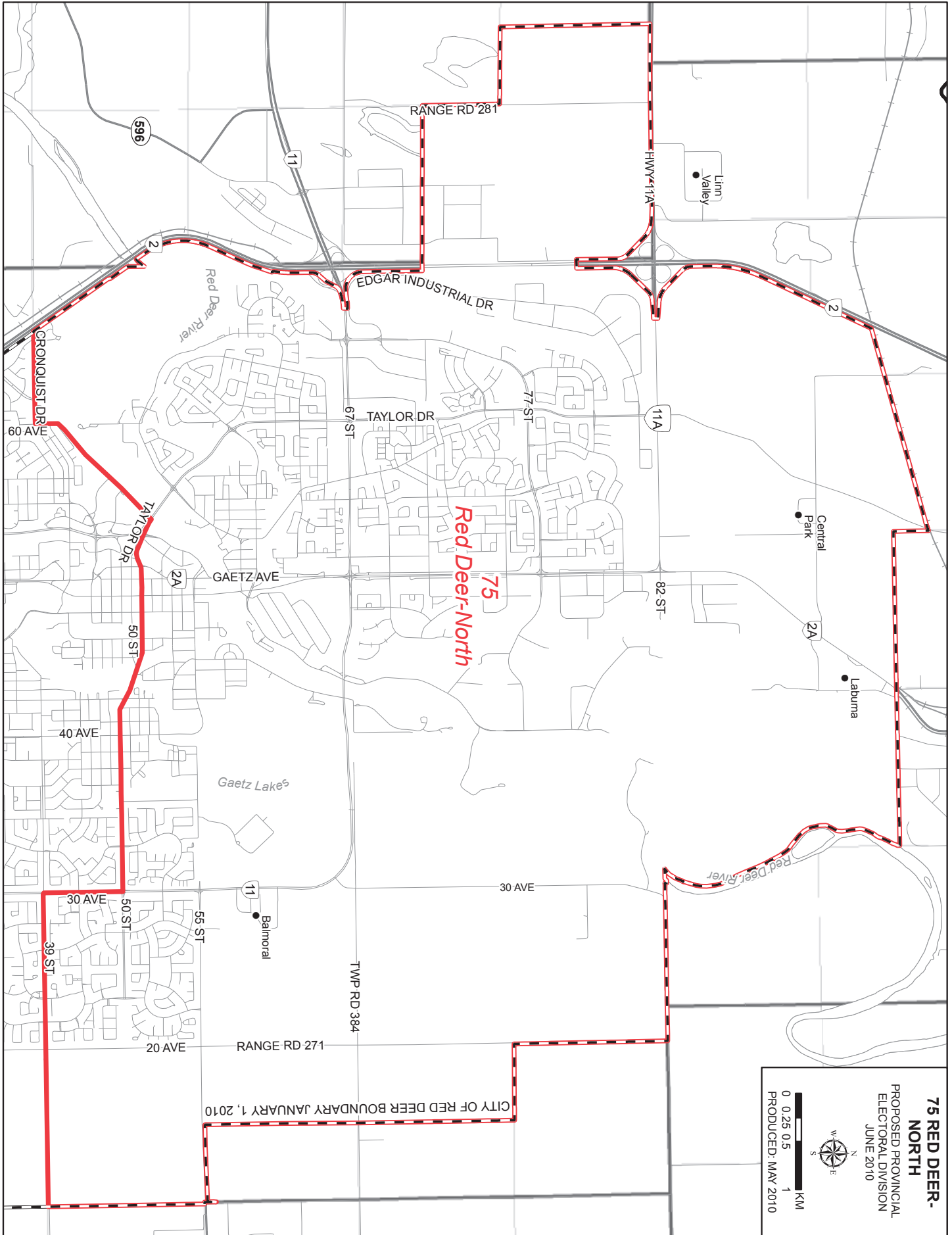


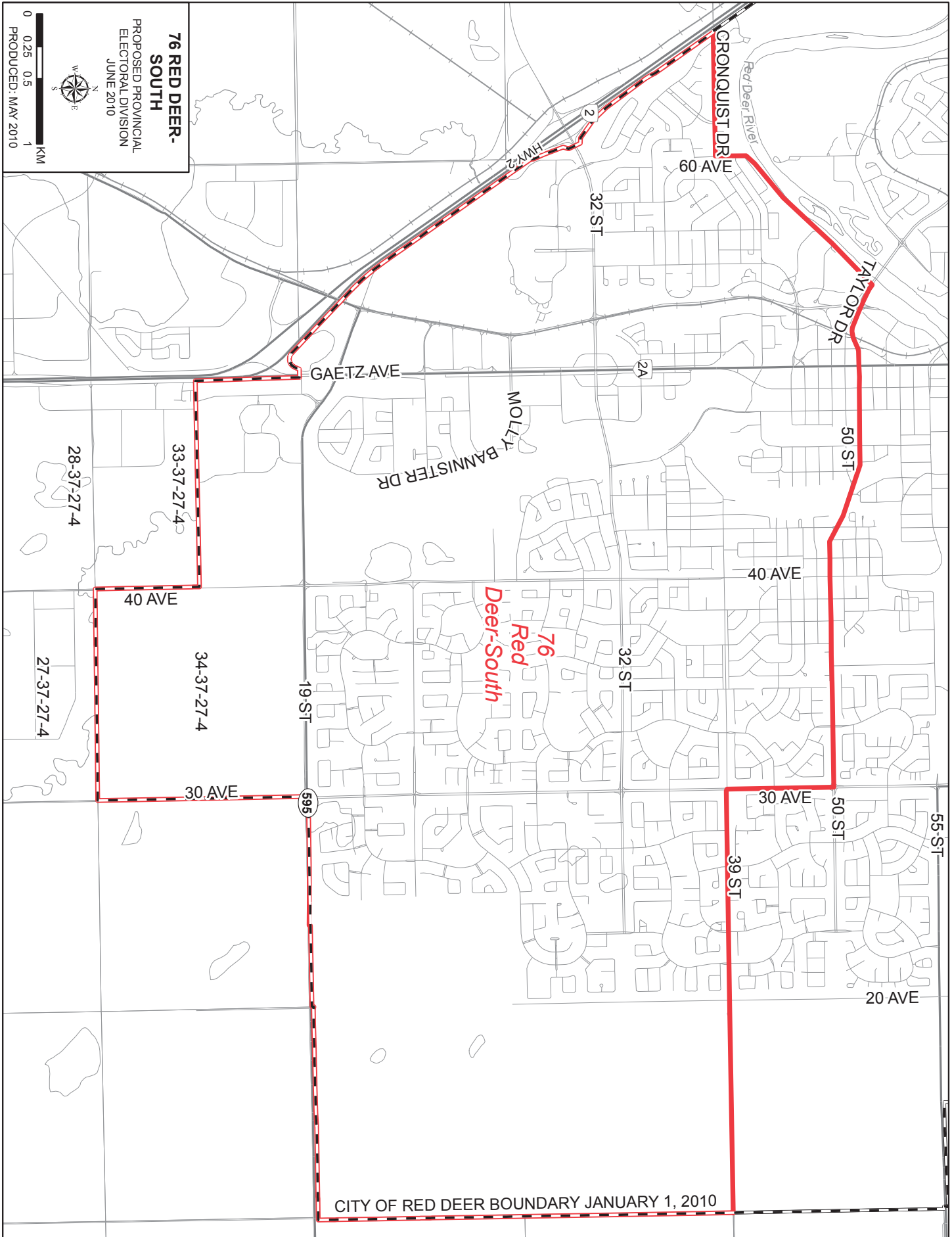


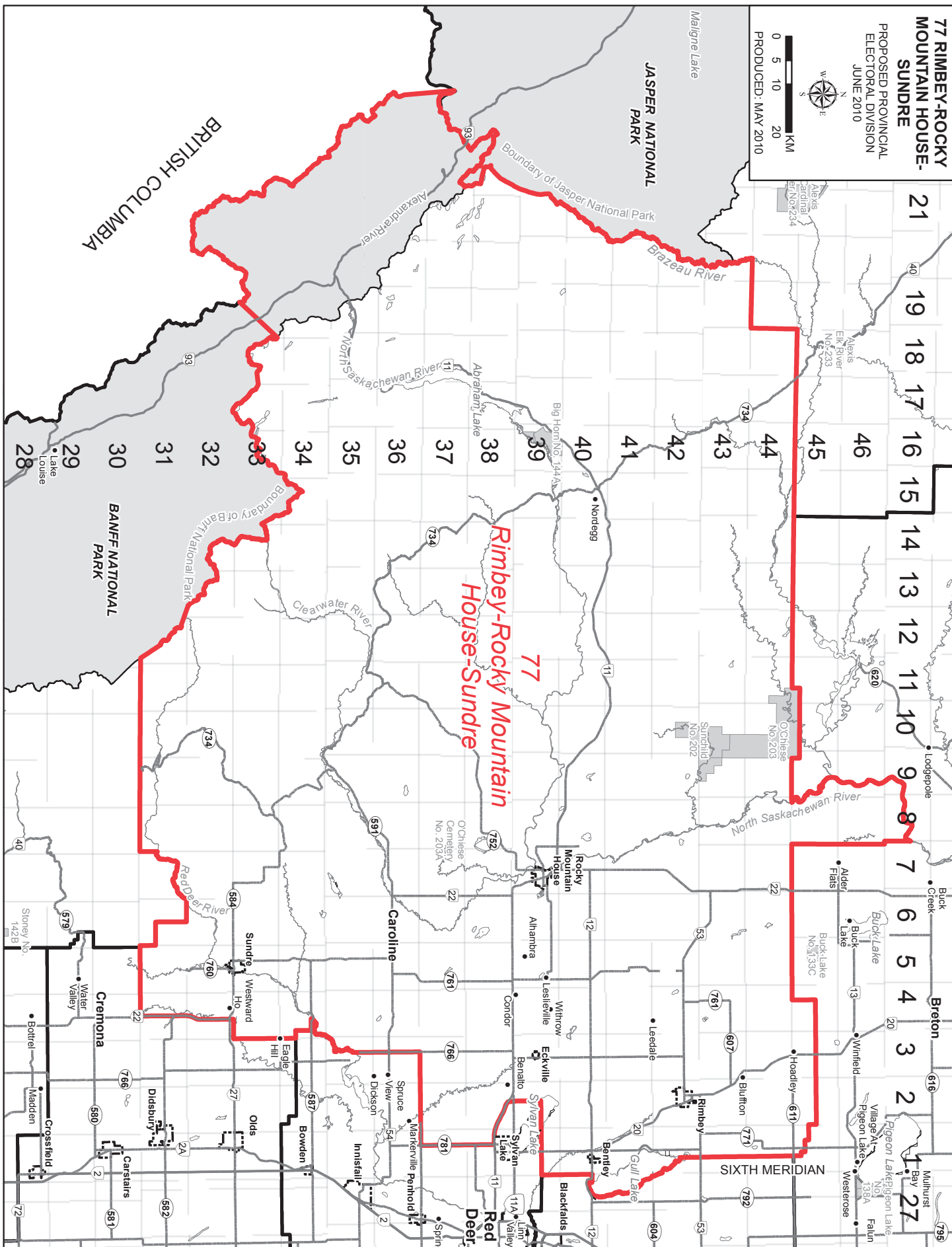


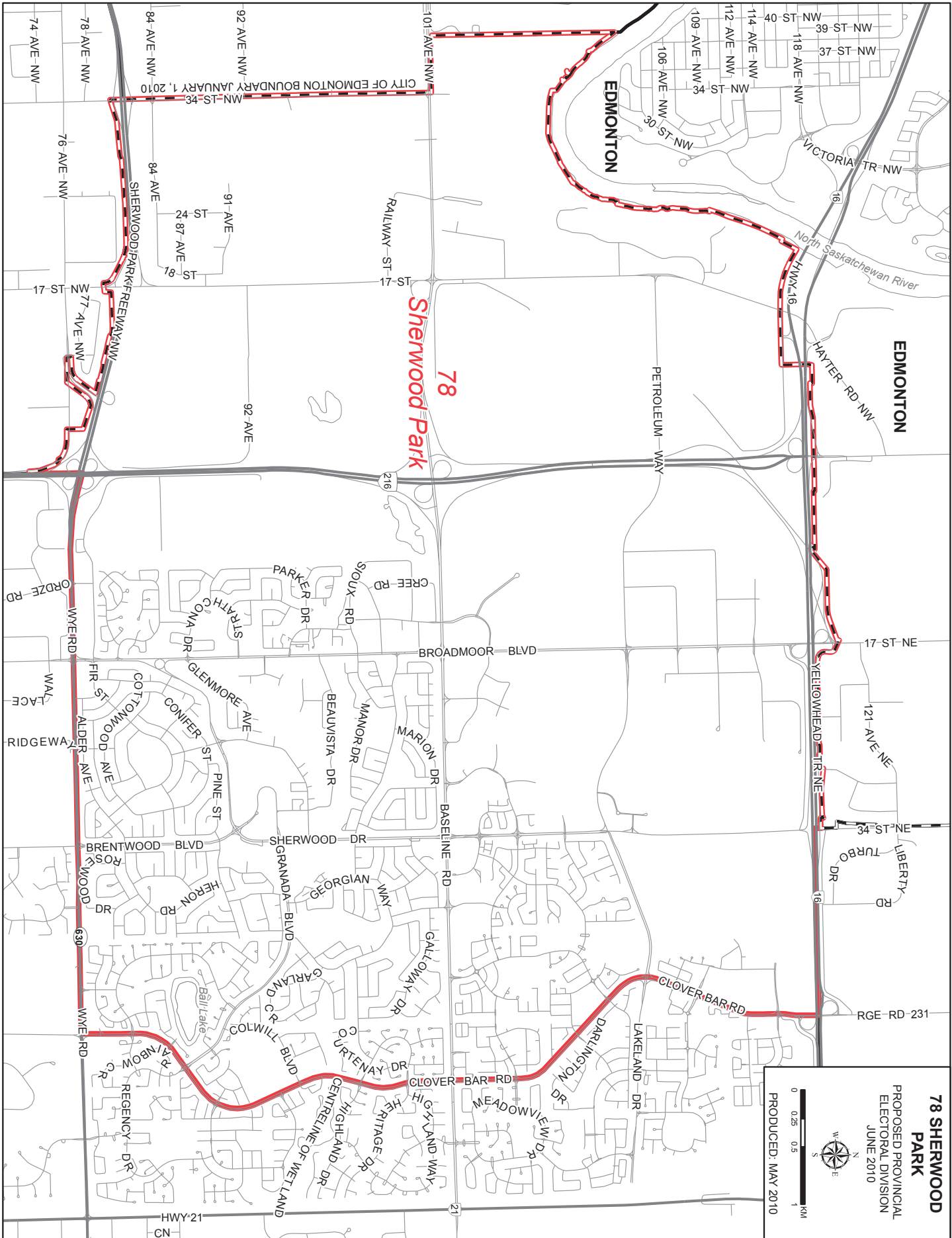


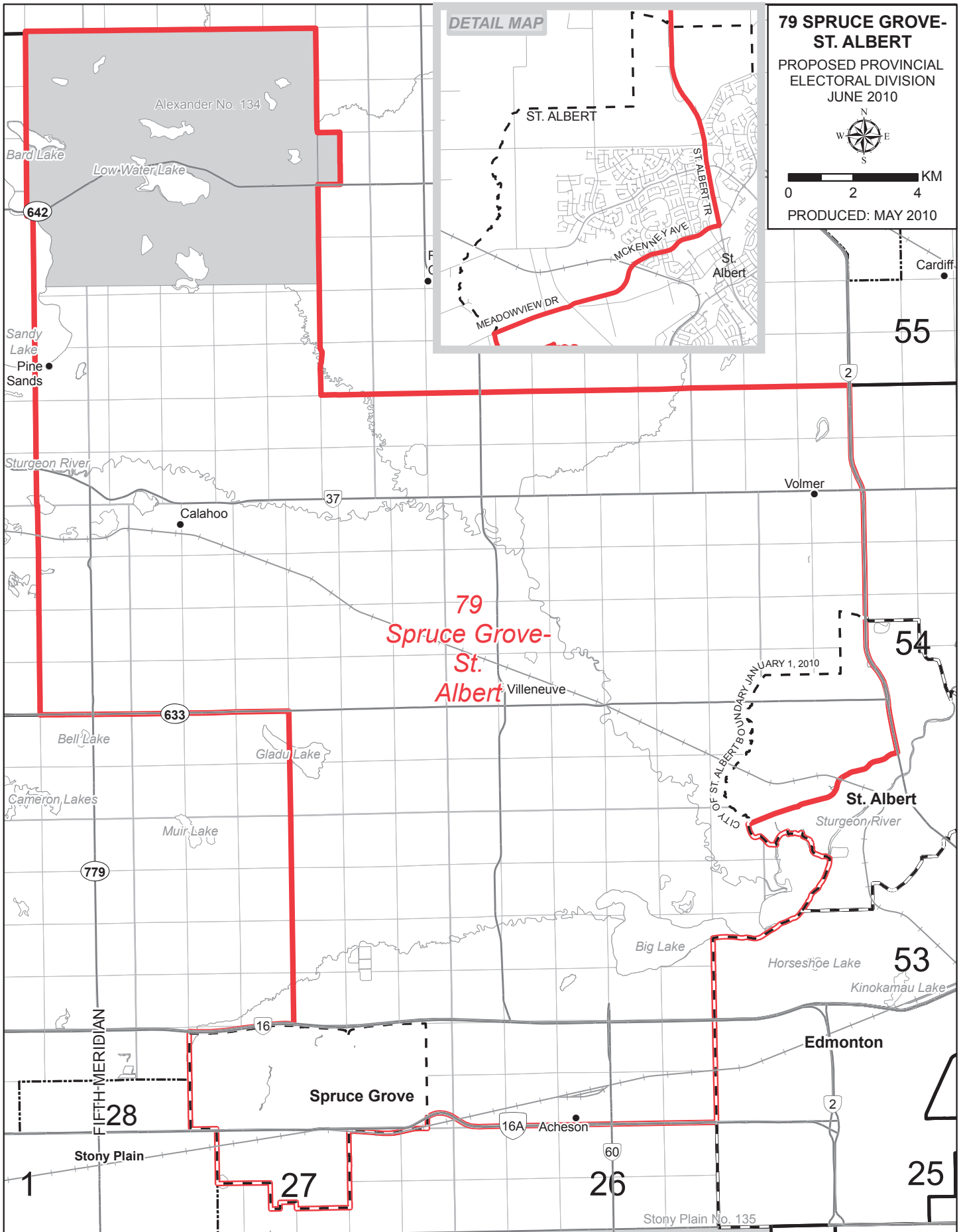


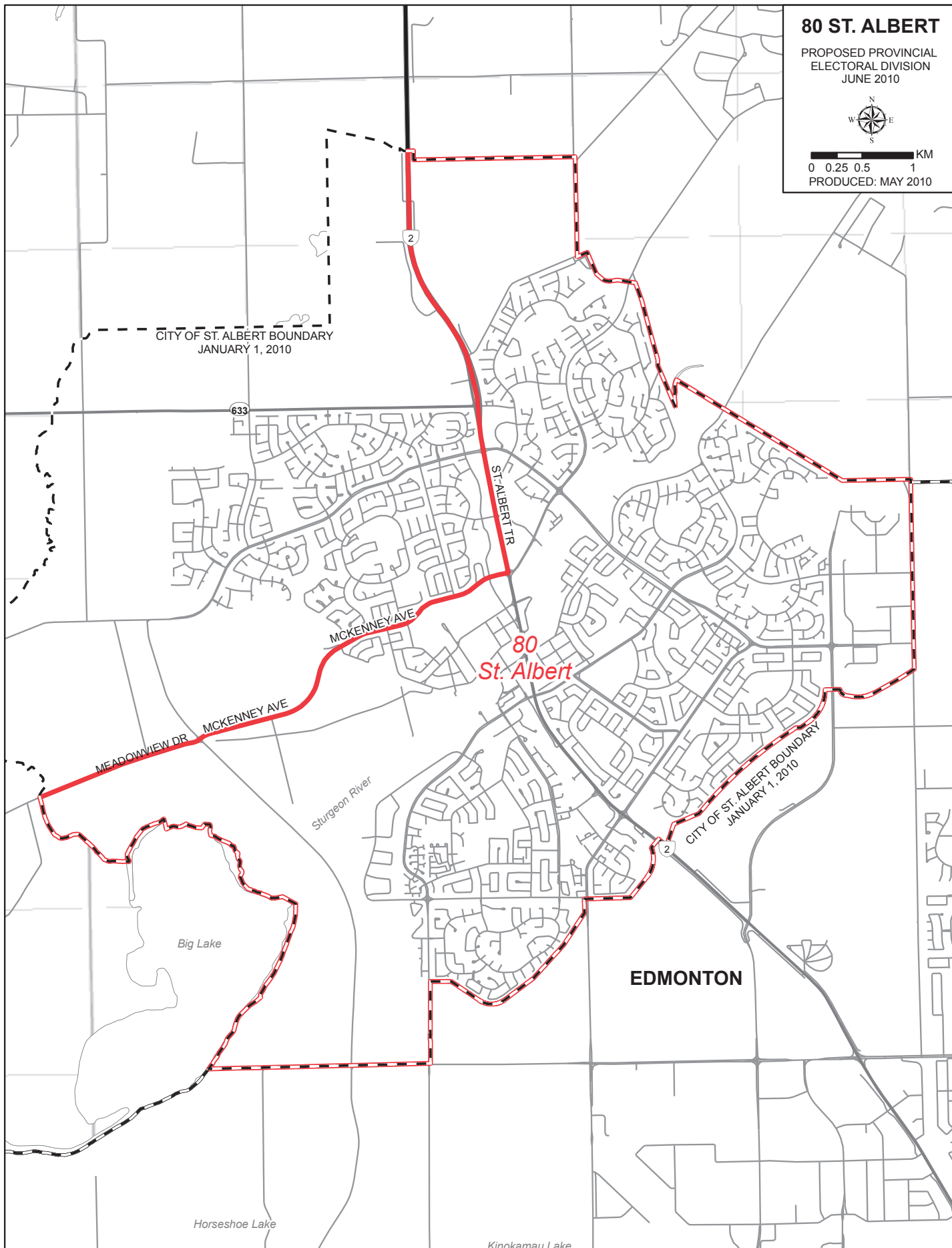










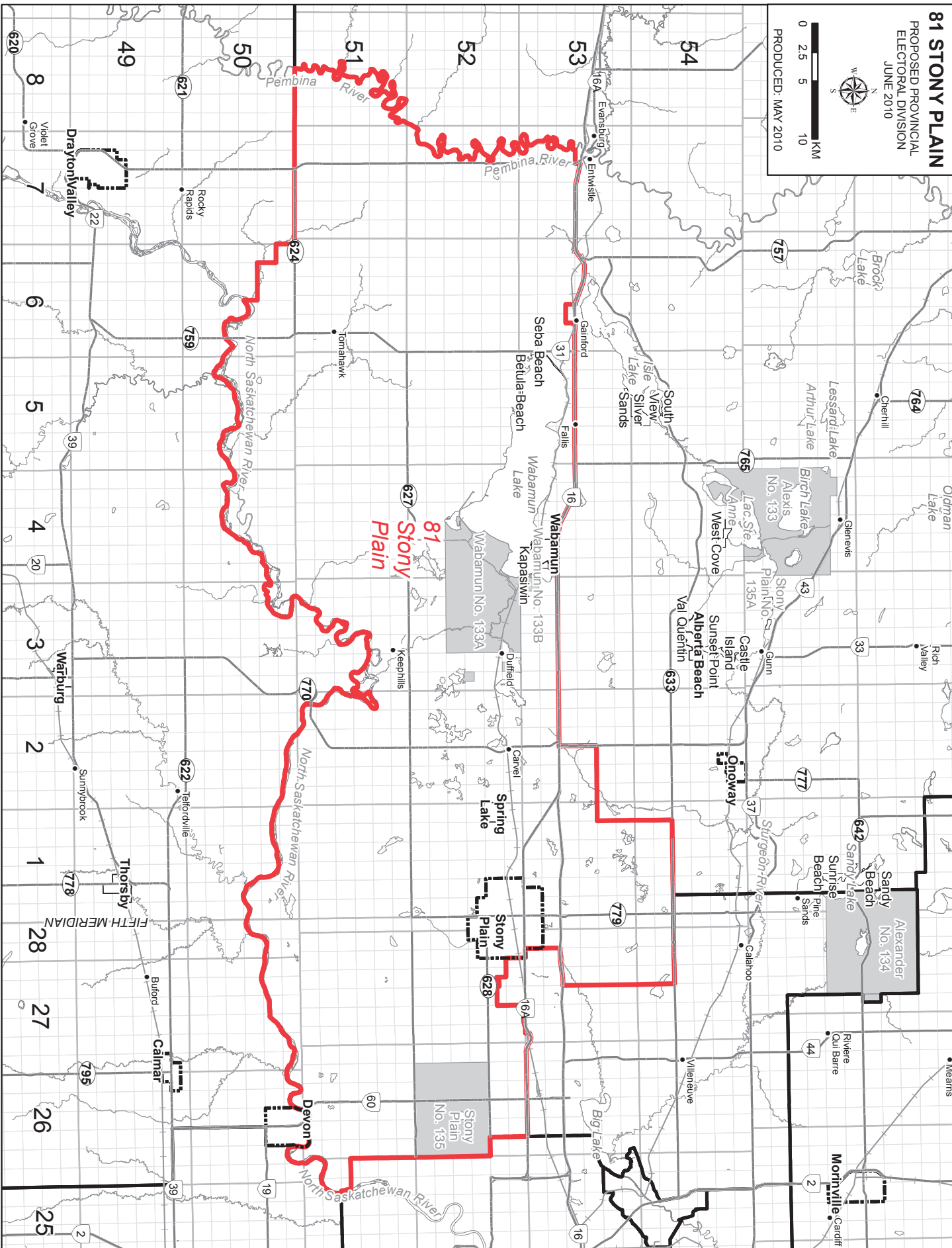


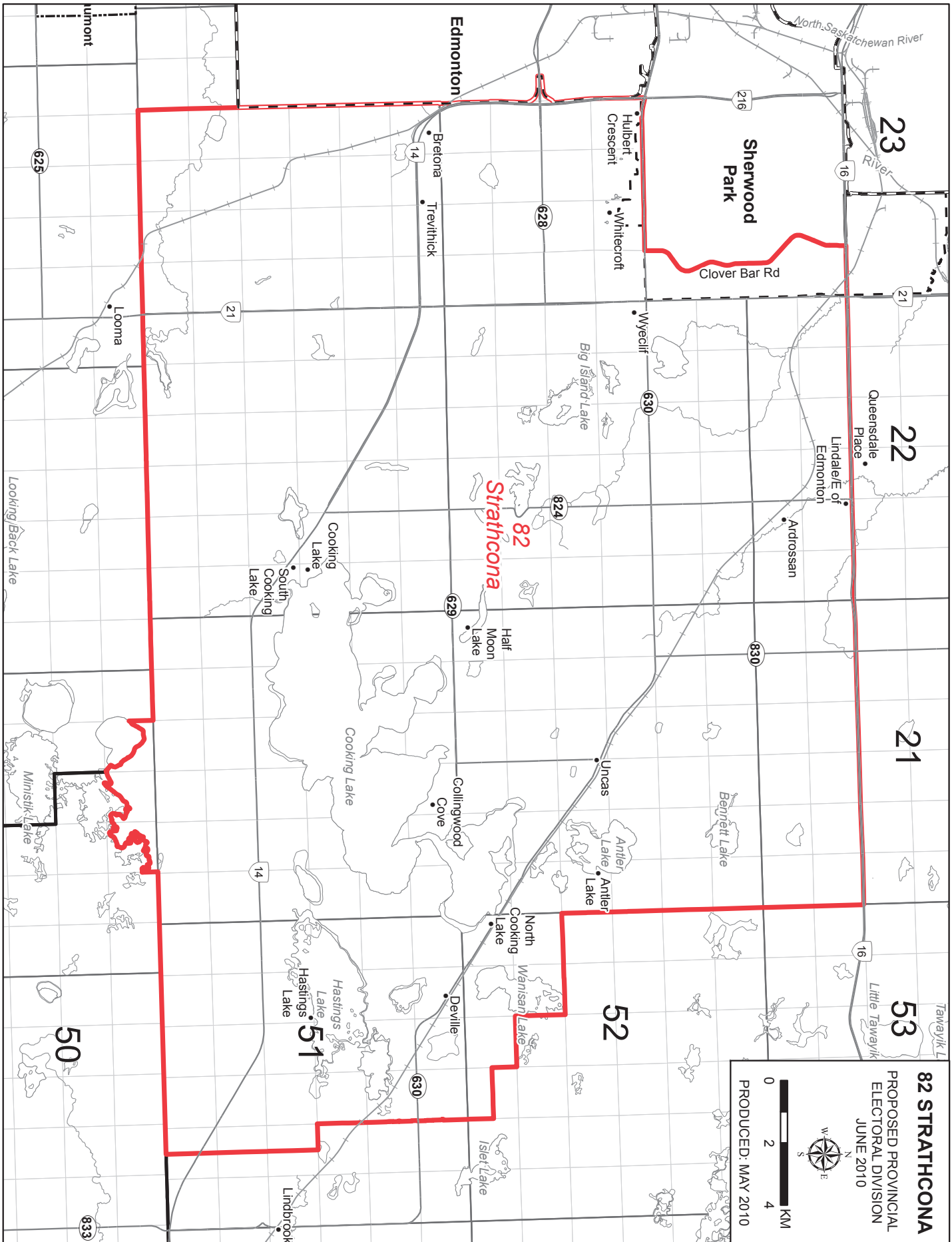
81 STONY PLAIN

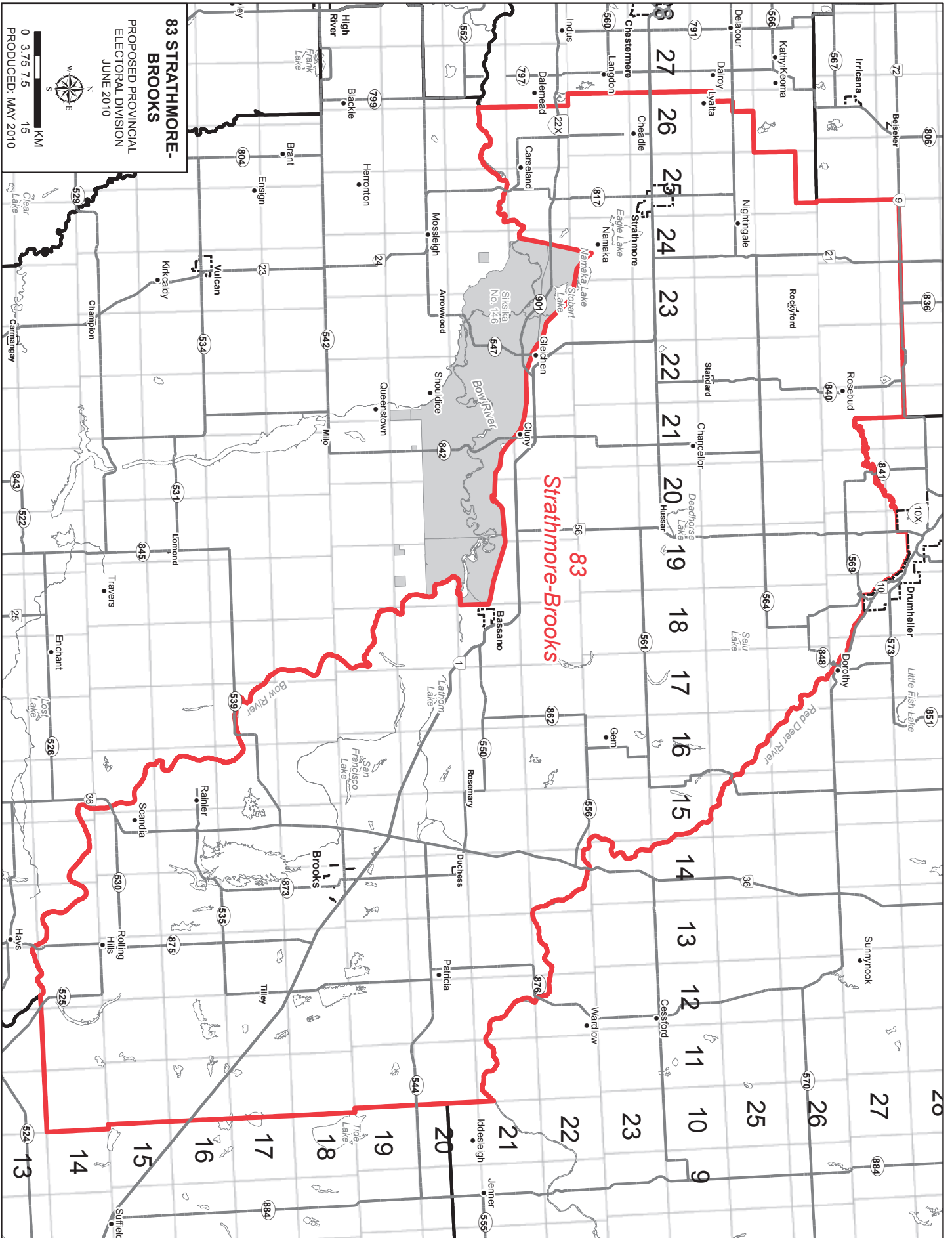
PROPOSED PROVINCIAL
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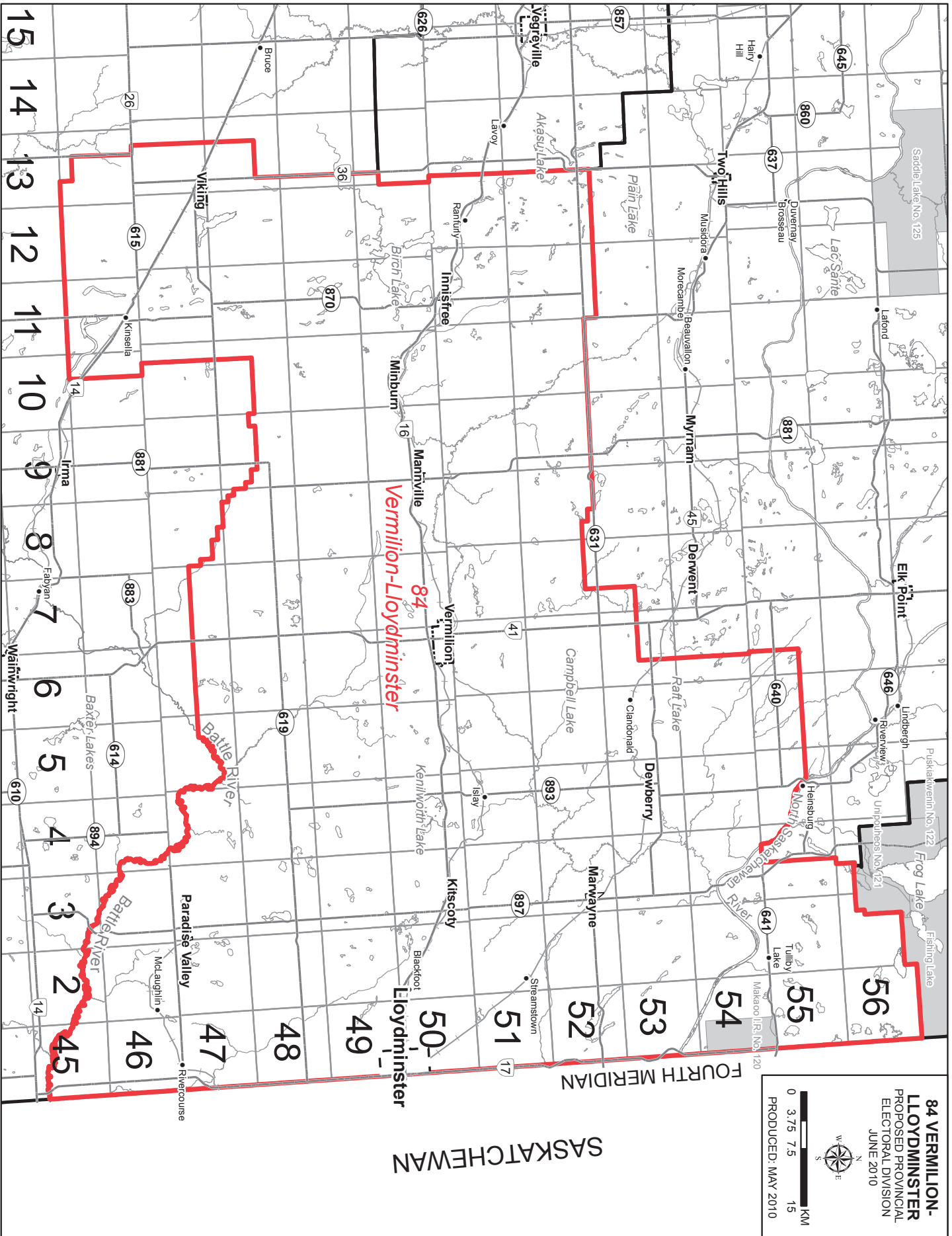


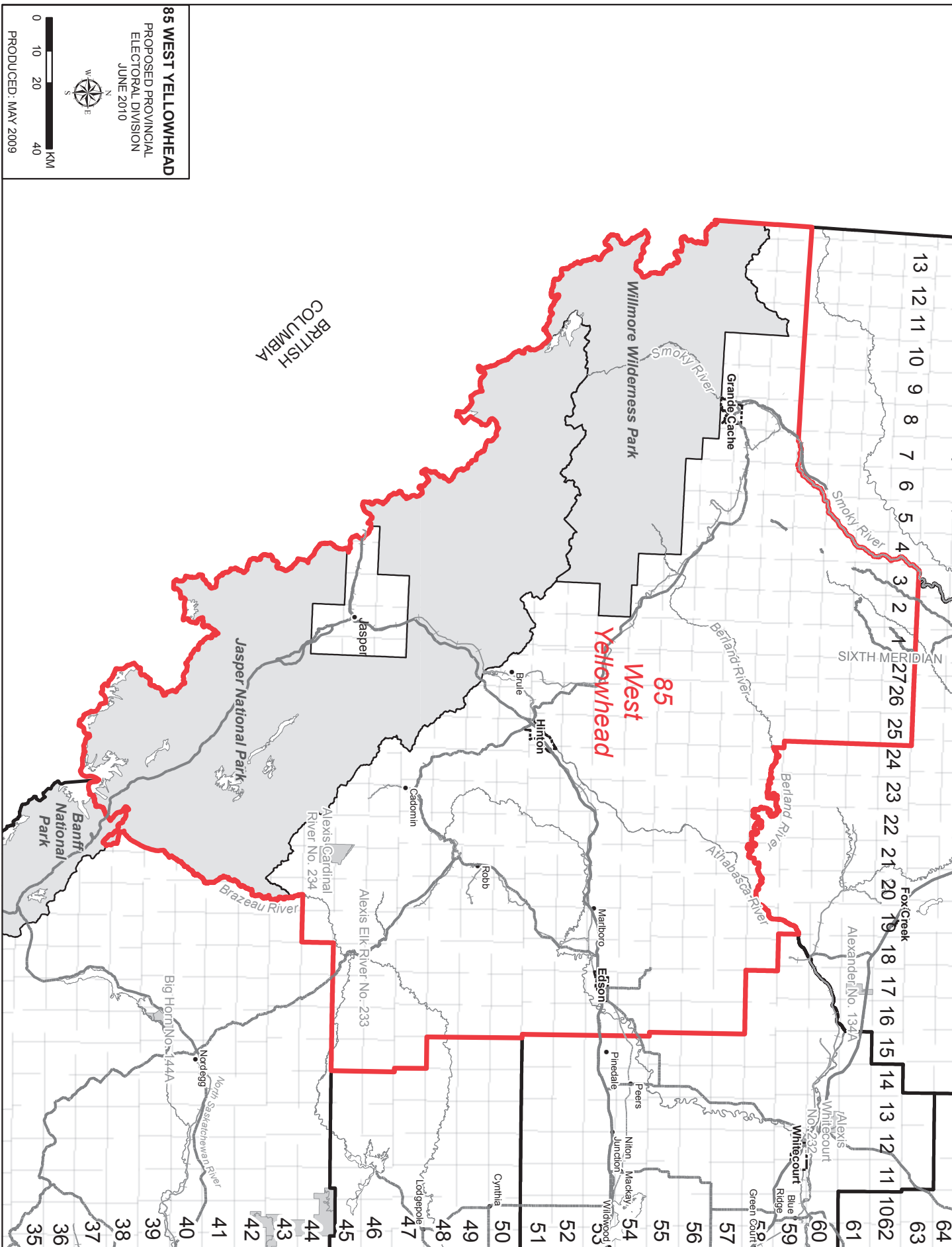
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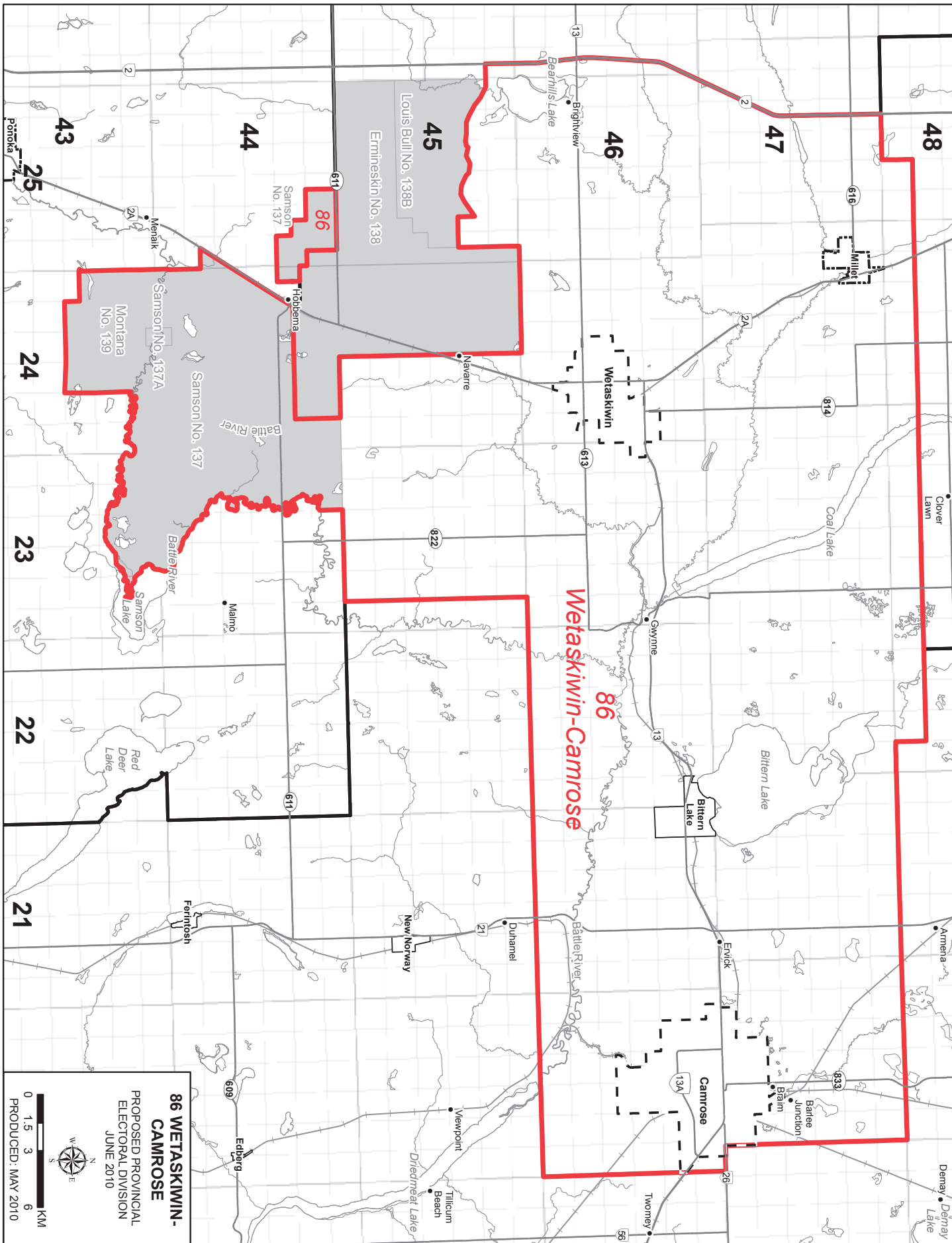


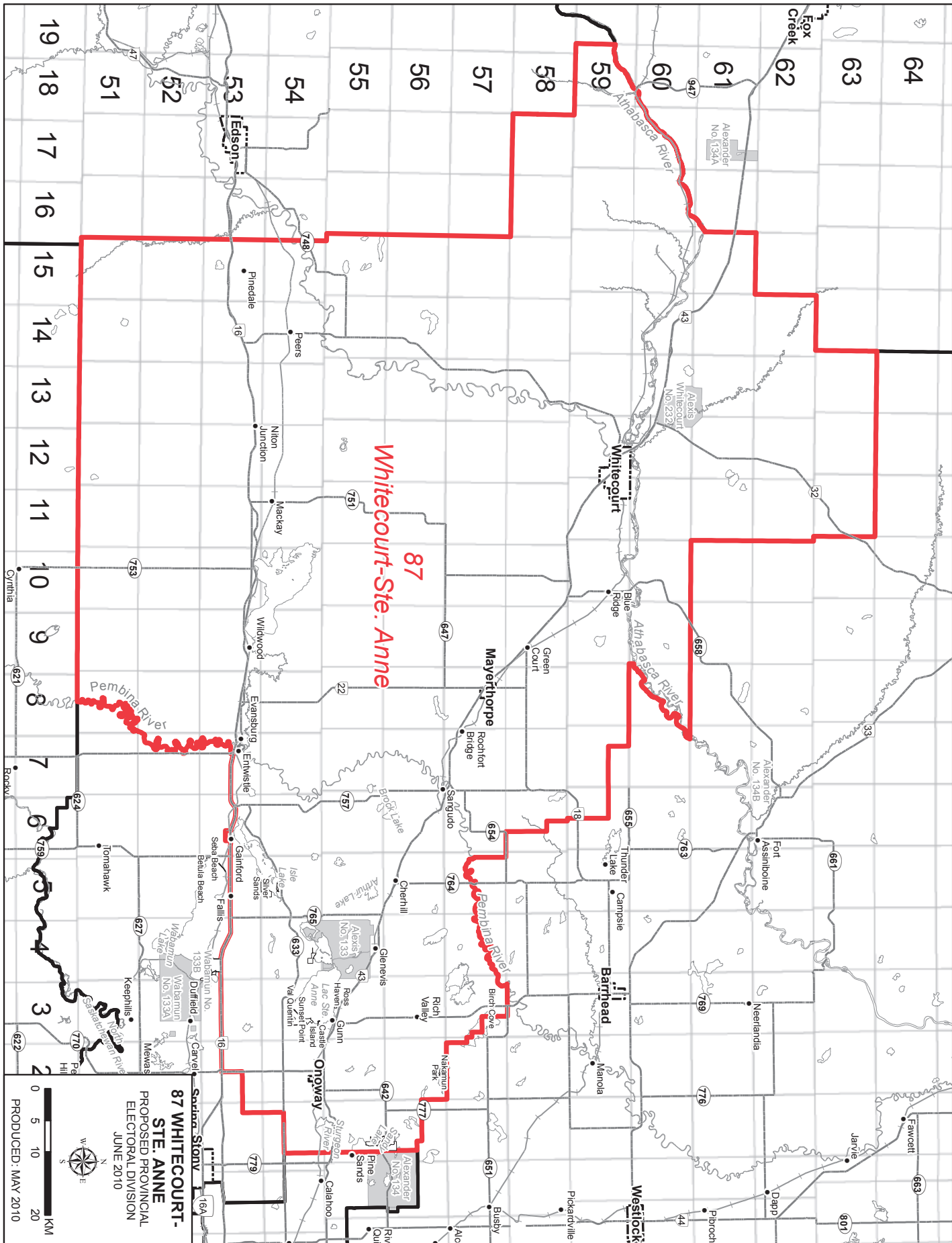
85 WEST YELLOWHEAD

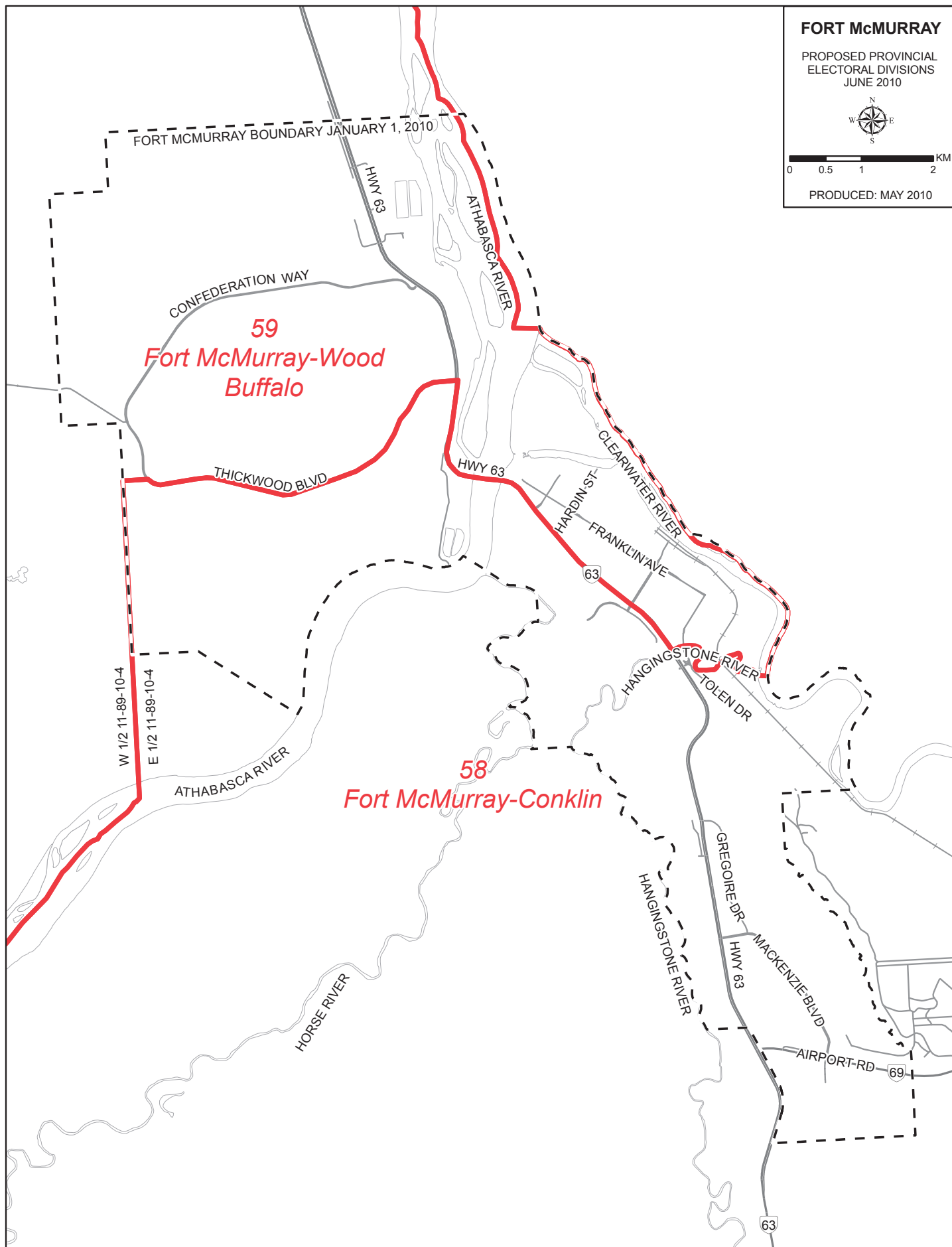
PROPOSED PROVINCIAL
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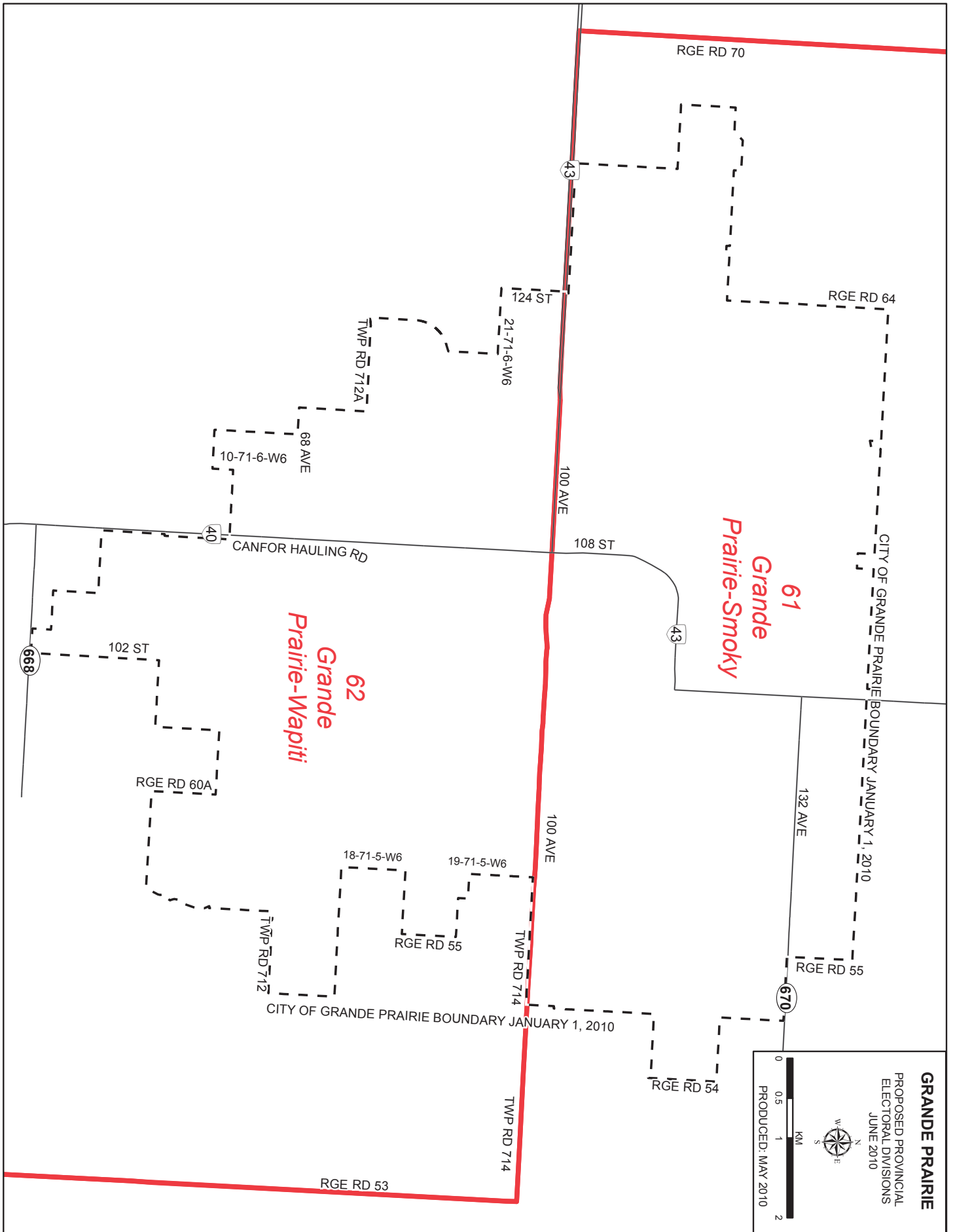


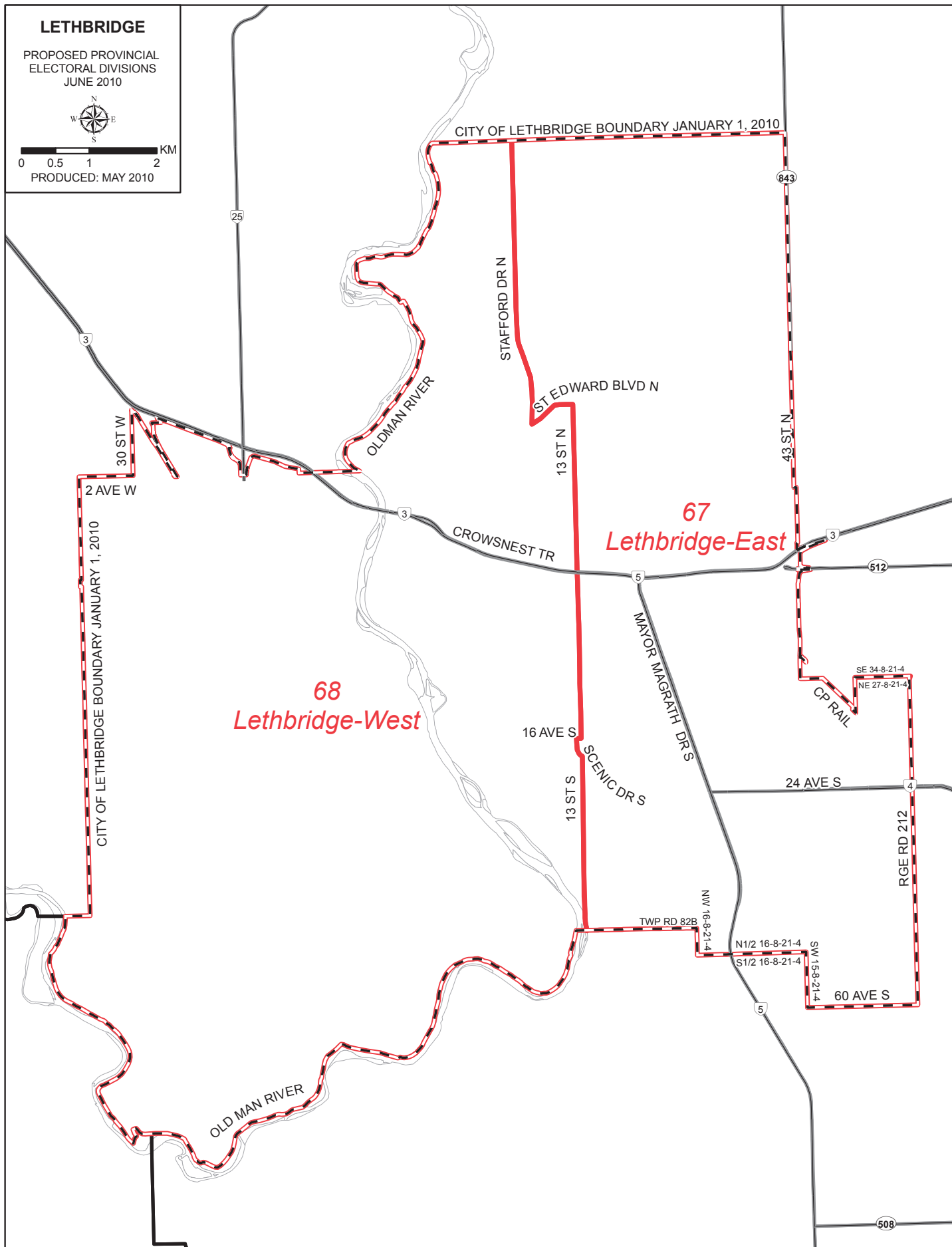
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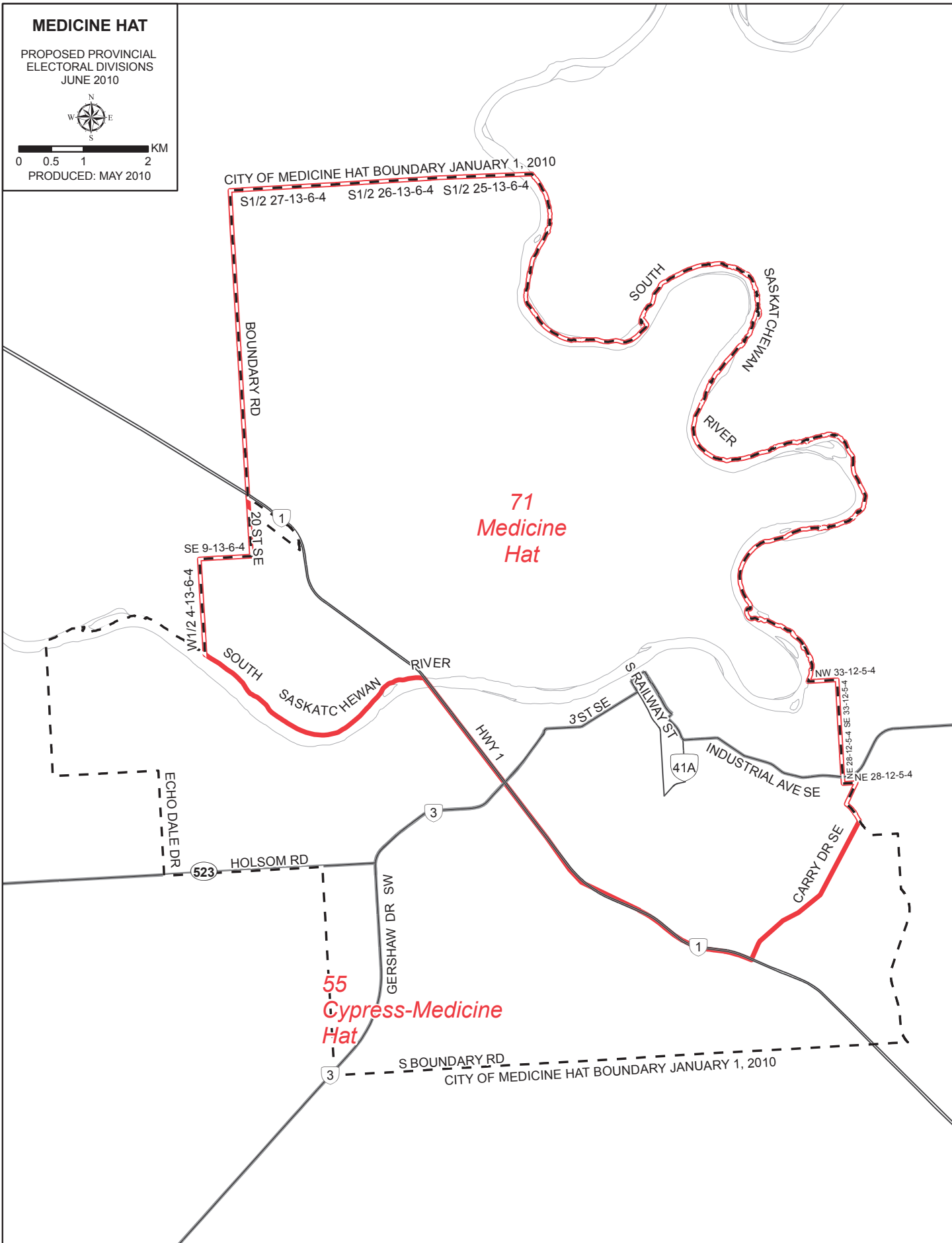


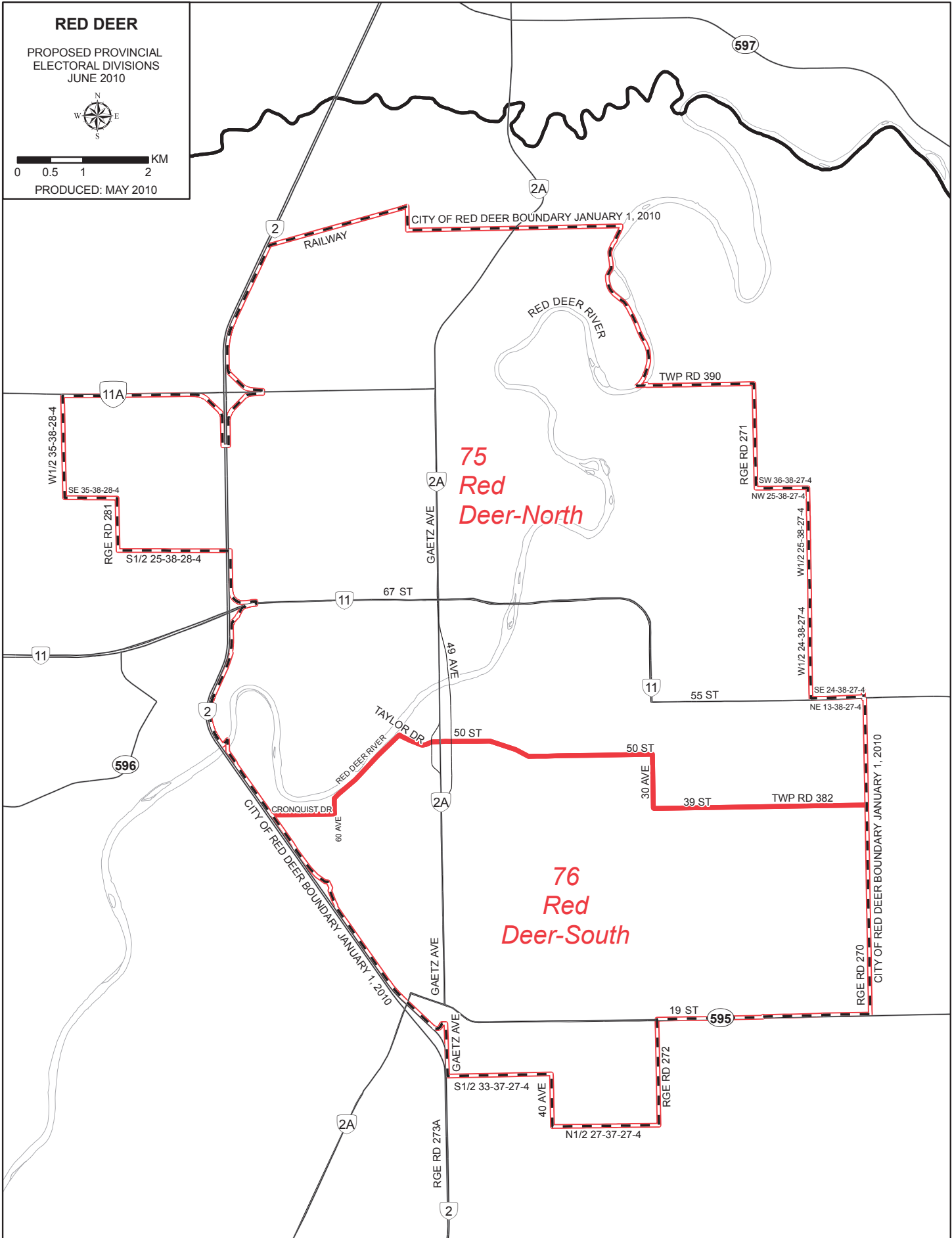


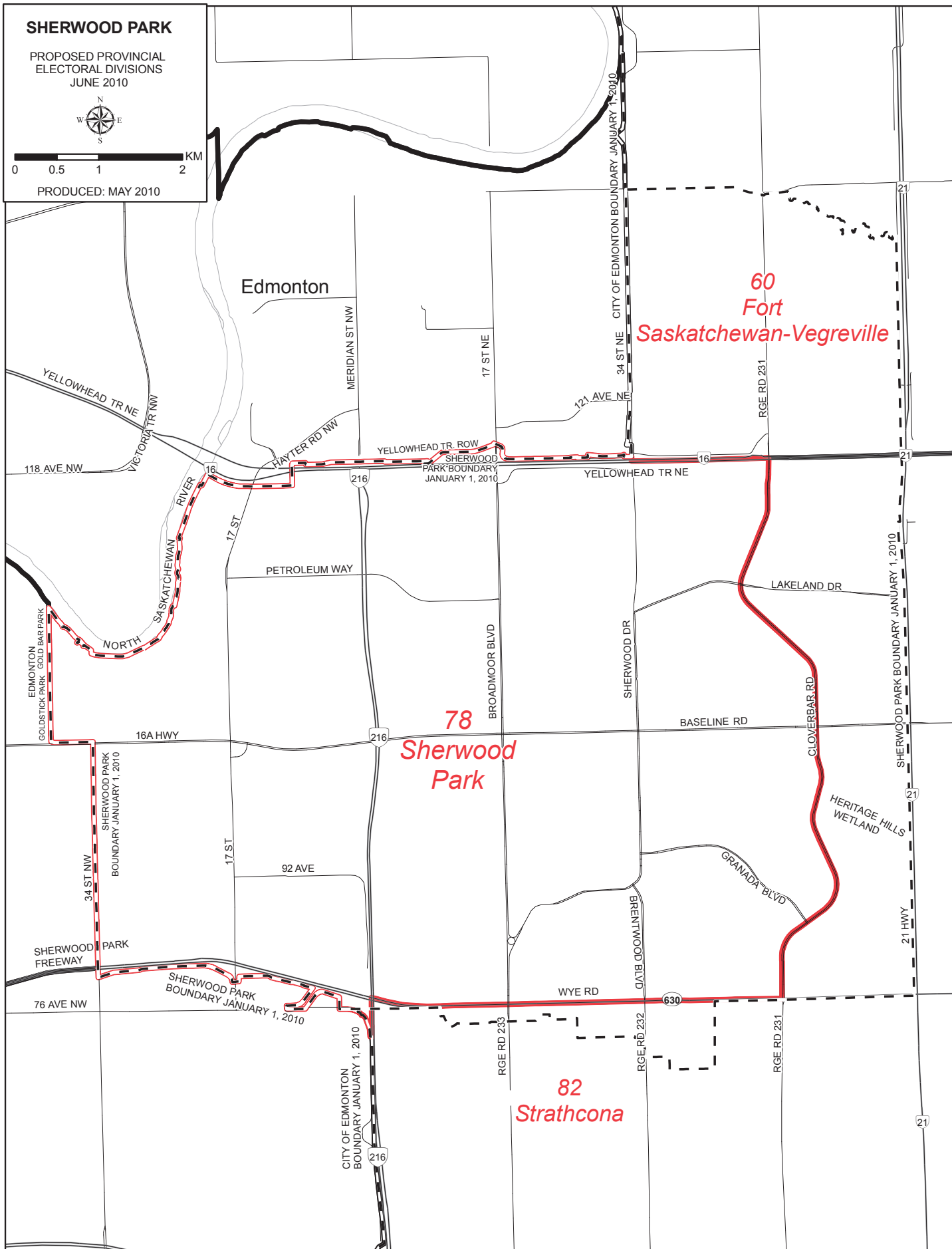


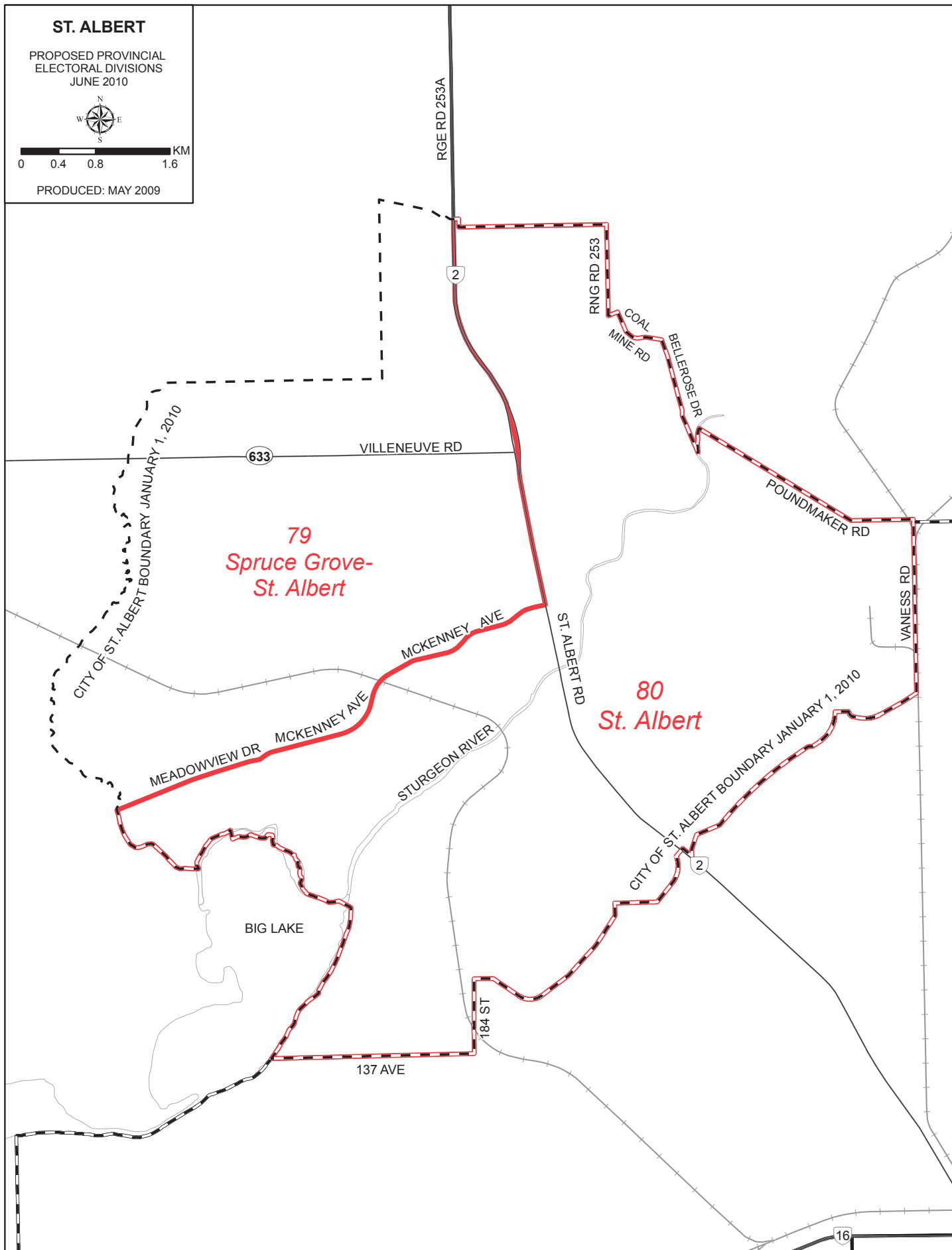


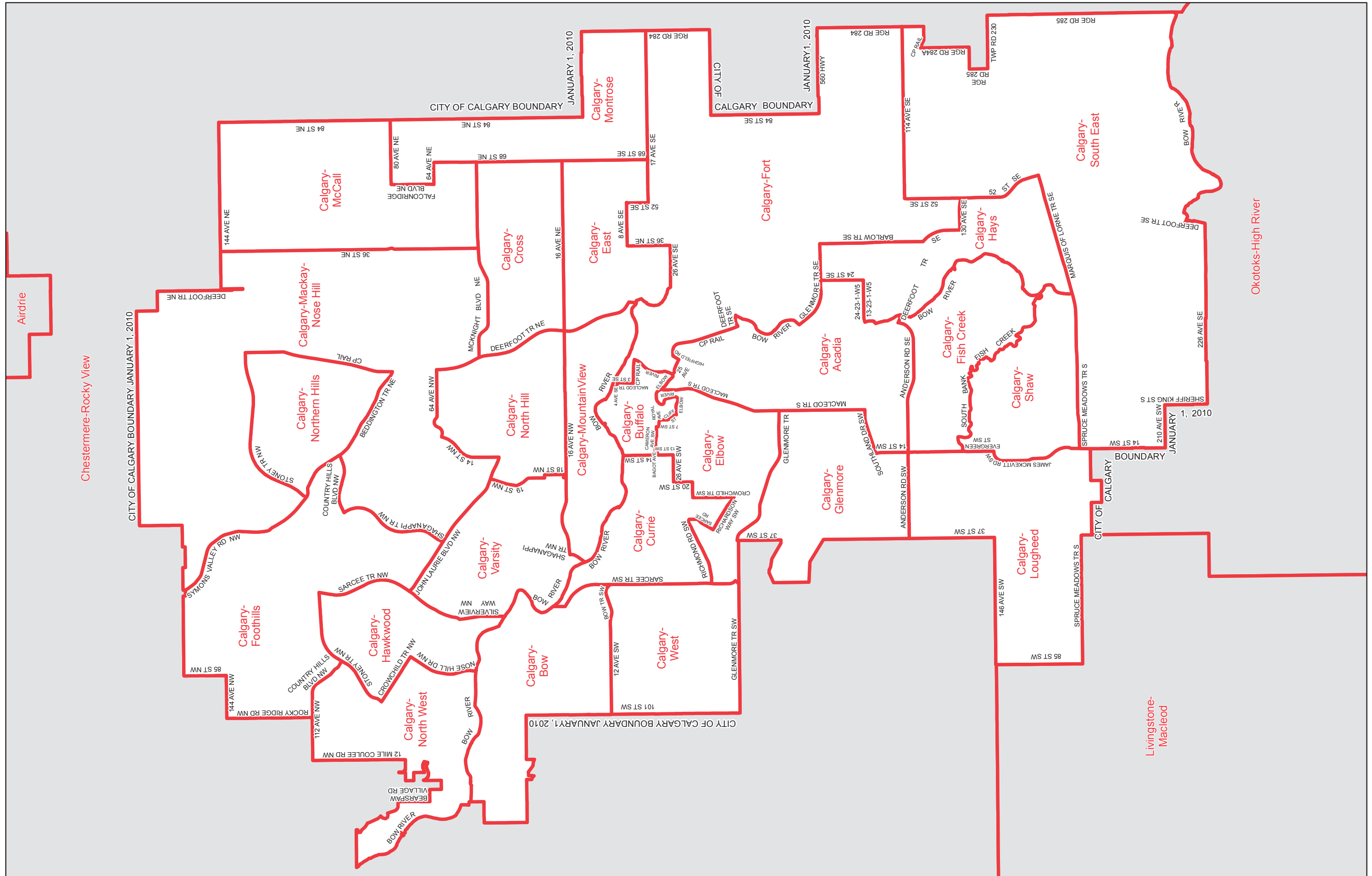


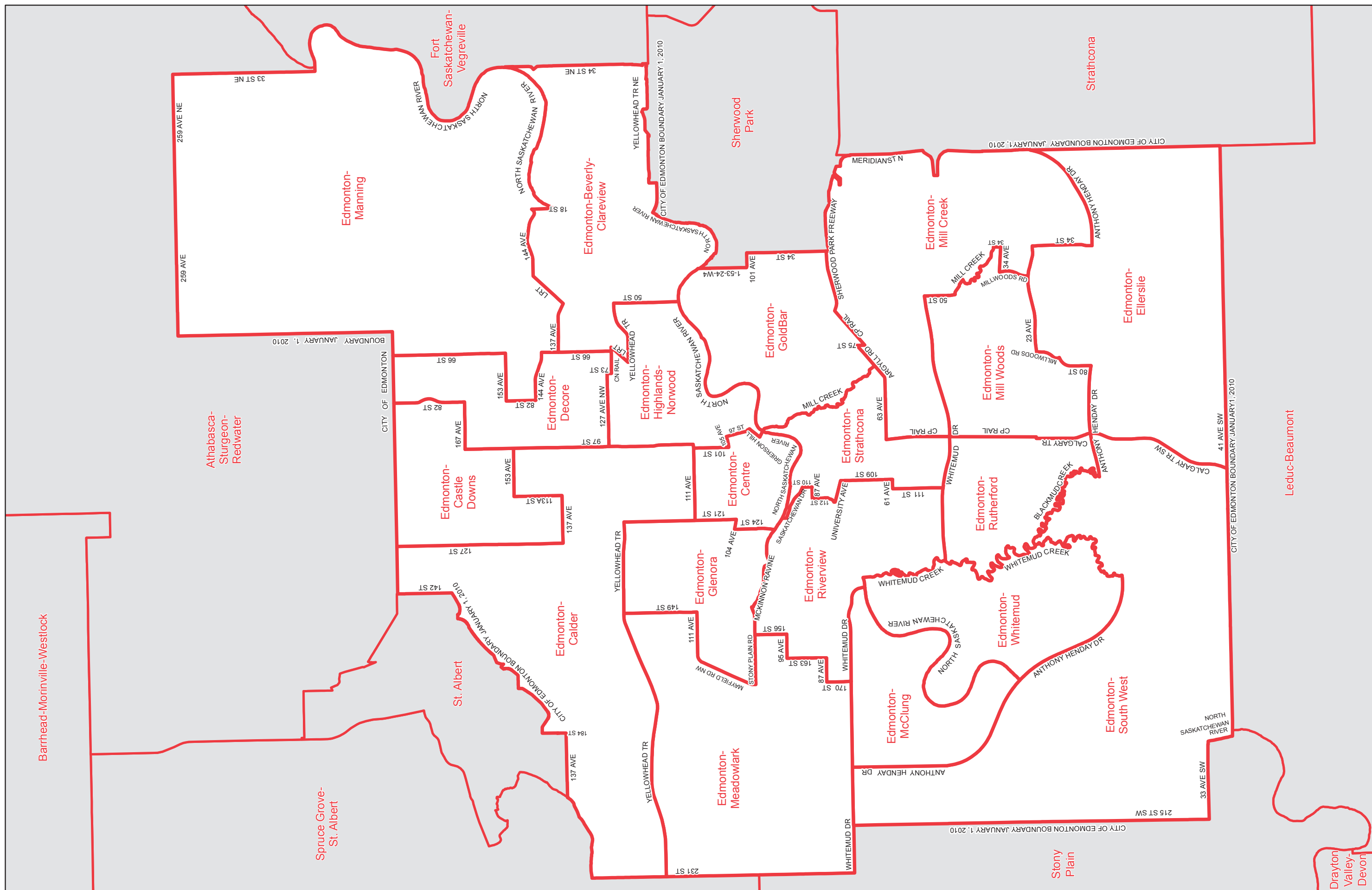


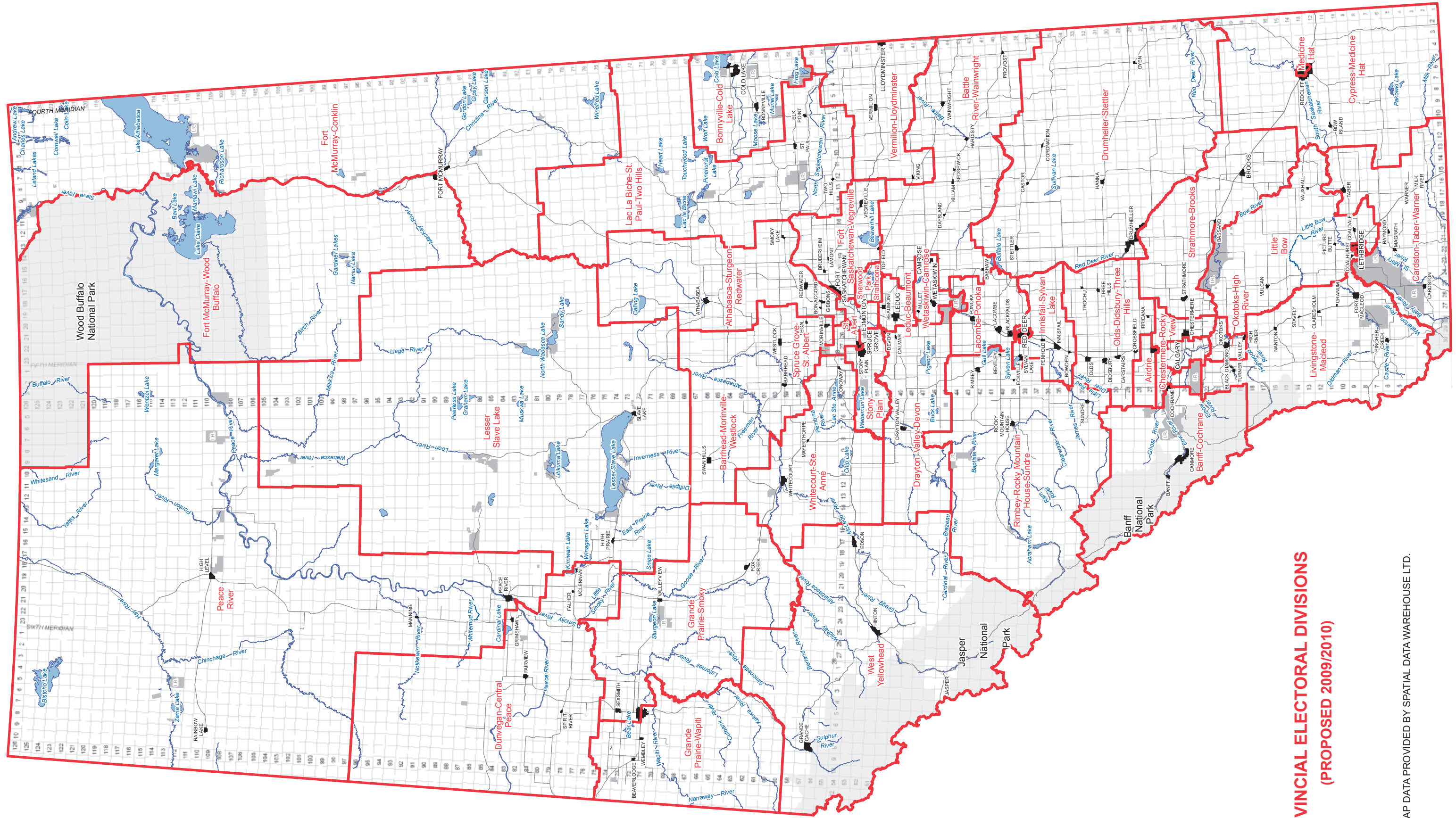












**PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISIONS
(PROPOSED 2009/2010)**

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