



2016-17 Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission

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

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

May 2017

## Electoral Boundaries Commission 2016-17 Interim Report

The Honourable Robert Wanner  
Speaker  
Office of the Speaker  
Legislative Branch  
325 Legislature Building  
10800 - 97 Avenue  
Edmonton, AB  
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Dear Mr. Speaker:

We are honoured to submit our interim report setting out the areas, boundaries and names of the 87 electoral divisions we propose for Alberta, together with our reasons for the proposals. This report is submitted as required by section 6(1) of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, RSA 2000, c.E-3, as amended (the “Act”).

As required by law, we are submitting our interim report within seven months of the Commission having been fully established on October 31, 2016. We intend to invite additional written submissions and to hold additional public hearings during the week of July 17, 2017 to receive feedback on our proposals. In accordance with section 8(1) of the Act, we will then consider any further representations made to us before providing our final report to you on or before October 31, 2017, as required by the Act.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 23 day of May 2017.

Honourable Madam Justice Myra Bielby, Chair

Gwen Day, Member

Laurie Livingstone, Member

W. Bruce McLeod, Member

D. Jean Munn, Member

## Acknowledgements

The Commission acknowledges the advice and suggestions provided at the hearings and in written submissions from Albertans. The Commission also wishes to acknowledge the support services provided by:

- Drew Westwater, Jiri Vosyka and Tara Young of Elections Alberta
- Robert H. Reynolds, QC, Shannon Dean, Aaron Roth, Shannon Parke, Tracey Sales, Janet Schwegel and the staff of *Alberta Hansard*, Philip Massolin and the research staff from the Legislative Assembly Office
- Kathryn Wiegiers of Kathryn Wiegiers Communications Inc.

## Further Consultation

The Commission is interested in receiving advice and suggestions from members of the public on the electoral divisions proposed in this interim report. Submissions are most helpful when they:

- identify the proposed electoral division the submission is concerning;
- outline specific concerns;
- propose solutions to address those concerns; and
- review the effect of the proposed solution(s) on neighbouring proposed electoral divisions.

Written submissions must be received by July 8, 2017. They may be mailed, emailed, or submitted through the Electoral Boundaries Commission website, [www.ABebc.ca](http://www.ABebc.ca).

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Those wishing to make an in-person submission during the public hearings being held the week of July 17, 2017, must register in advance by signing up on the Electoral Boundaries Commission website, [www.ABebc.ca](http://www.ABebc.ca).

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## Executive Summary

In accordance with its role under the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, RSA 2000, c. E-3 as amended (“the Act”), the majority (“the majority”) of the Electoral Boundaries Commission (the “Commission”) recommends that changes be made to the electoral boundaries of some of Alberta’s 87 electoral divisions, (sometimes called constituencies or ridings) that would result in:

- Consolidating four electoral divisions into three in the central northeast area of the province (north and east of Edmonton) to account for the population in those areas having grown at a rate below that of the province as a whole; those current four electoral divisions are Lac La Biche-St. Paul-Two Hills, Athabasca-Sturgeon-Redwater, Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville and Bonnyville-Cold Lake.
- Consolidating five electoral divisions into four in the central west area of the province (north of Red Deer and west of Edmonton) to account for the population in those areas having grown at a rate below that of the province as a whole; those current five electoral divisions are Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre, West Yellowhead, Drayton Valley-Devon, Whitecourt-St. Anne and Stony Plain.
- Consolidating seven electoral divisions into six in the eastern side of the province (south of Calgary and east of Highway 2), to account for the population in those areas having grown at a rate below that of the province as a whole; those current seven electoral divisions are Battle River-Wainwright, Drumheller-Stettler, Strathmore-Brooks, Little Bow, Cardston-Taber-Warner, Cypress-Medicine Hat and Vermilion-Lloydminster.
- Creating a new electoral division to the immediate north and west of Calgary, to account for the significant increase in the populations of Airdrie and Cochrane.
- Creating an additional electoral division in the city of Calgary, to account for the significant increase in the population in that city.
- Creating an additional electoral division in the city of Edmonton to account for the significant increase in the population of that city.
- Various resulting constituency boundary changes, some significant.

The majority of the Commission further recommends that the two electoral divisions in the far northwest of the province that were previously granted special status under s. 15(2) of the Act (currently Dunvegan-Central Peace-Notley and Lesser Slave Lake) retain their special status, a status that permits their populations to fall between 25% and 50% below the provincial average electoral division population (the “provincial average population”).

The Commission also recommends name changes to various electoral divisions and has applied the following criteria in selecting names:

- No name should duplicate the name of a federal electoral division.
- Names should reflect the geographic location of the constituency.
- The name of electoral divisions located in cities containing more than one electoral division should begin with the name of the city in which it is located, e.g., Lethbridge-East.
- Current electoral division names should be retained except where boundary changes move one or more of the geographic locations contained in the current name outside the electoral division.
- Electoral division names should be as short as possible.

- While making no recommendation about the names of current electoral divisions that contain the names of former politicians, that practice should not be followed when naming or renaming electoral divisions.
- While the name of an electoral division that currently bears the name of two or more communities should not be changed to list those names alphabetically, newly named or renamed electoral divisions that bear the names of two or more communities should list those communities alphabetically.

Commissioner Day's minority report ("the minority"), found in Appendix A, recommends that electoral boundaries be set in each of Calgary and Edmonton in such a manner that no additional electoral divisions would be required to be added in either city. That would result in most or all of the electoral divisions in each city containing populations above provincial average population size but below the 25% maximum size permitted under the Act. As a result, no amalgamation of electoral divisions outside of these cities would be required. The populations of many of those electoral divisions would be left at current levels, some well below provincial average population size.

Each of the above recommendations is subject to further deliberation based on the public consultation to be conducted after the issuance of this interim report and, in particular, to the public input received on the issues raised in the Specific Questions for Public Input section of this report.

## Introduction to the Commission

This Electoral Boundaries Commission was fully established on October 31, 2016. The Honourable Madam Justice Myra B. Bielby of the Court of Appeal of Alberta, from Edmonton, was appointed by the lieutenant-governor in council as chair. Appointed as members, by the Honourable Robert E. Wanner, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, were:

Gwen Day (Mountain View County)

Laurie Livingstone (Calgary)

W. Bruce McLeod (Acme)

D. Jean Munn (Calgary)

The Commission was appointed, and has carried out its work, under the provisions of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, reproduced as Appendix D to this report. As provided for under that Act, the Deputy Chief Electoral Officer and his excellent staff have provided advice, information and assistance to the Commission throughout its work.

The Commission first met in early December 2016, and its consultation and deliberation have continued since that time. In early January 2017, the Commission distributed an information card to each household in Alberta. The card explained the Commission's work, invited Albertans to visit the [Commission website \(www.ABebc.ca\)](http://www.ABebc.ca) and encouraged written submissions and appearances at public hearings.

A deadline of February 8, 2017 was set for receipt of initial written submissions from members of the public. Submitters were also given the option to update their submissions between February 8, 2017 and February 17, 2017 in case the 2016 Statistics Canada census data (released February 8, 2017) altered their submissions or recommendations. Initially, 749 written submissions were received; 12 of those were later updated. Written submissions were received via mail, email, and directly through the Commission website. The written submissions are available for viewing on the [Commission website \(www.ABebc.ca\)](http://www.ABebc.ca).

### We invite more input

The public is invited to respond to the recommendations in this report in writing or by making a presentation the week of July 17, 2017. Go to [www.ABebc.ca](http://www.ABebc.ca) to find out more.

As required by the Act, the Commission held a series of public hearings across the province in January and February 2017. Complete transcripts and audio files of the hearings, as well as the substance of the written submissions received, are available to the public on the [Commission website \(www.ABebc.ca\)](http://www.ABebc.ca).

A list of persons who made presentations at the public hearings is found in Appendix B. A list of those making written submissions is found in Appendix C.

In addition to the written submissions and oral presentations, the Commission considered the population data relating to Alberta produced by Statistics Canada from its 2016 federal census, released February 8, 2017. That census data provides the basis for all the populations in this interim report.

The only instances in which the Commission has deviated from the Statistics Canada 2016 census data is to add data for a First Nations reserve that chose not to participate in the census and to adjust the population in the

electoral division of Fort McMurray-Conklin, now Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche, to account for the estimated population that has not yet returned after the 2016 wildfire. The Commission acknowledges that this estimate may not accurately reflect the population of the electoral division due to continued uncertainty as to when and whether all previous residents will return to live in that electoral division. The Commission encourages submissions containing alternate data and methodologies from people with knowledge of the area during the next phase of its work. This information might then be used to create better population estimates for the electoral division.

The Act requires this interim report to be tabled with the Speaker no later than May 31, 2017. A second series of public hearings will be held by the Commission during the week of July 17, 2017. This second series of hearings will allow the Commission to receive feedback on the recommendations made in this interim report, in advance of finalizing its recommendations, and tabling its final report no later than October 31, 2017. The specific dates and locations of the second series of public hearings are available on the Commission website ([www.ABebc.ca](http://www.ABebc.ca)). Anyone interested in making a presentation at one of those hearings may register to do so on that website.

For ease of reading, electoral divisions are sometimes referred to as constituencies or ridings in this report.

## Legal Requirements

In undertaking this work, the Commission is obliged to meet the requirements of the Act and to give due consideration to the decisions of the various courts, including the Supreme Court of Canada and the Alberta Court of Appeal, regarding the creation of electoral division boundaries.

The Act provides direction as to how, and on what timetable, the Commission must conduct its work. It states, in Part 2, Redistribution Rules:

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

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) community interests and community organizations, including those of Indian reserves and Métis 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.

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, 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 8,000 people;
- (d) the area of the proposed electoral division contains an Indian reserve or Métis settlement;
- (e) the proposed electoral division has a portion of its boundary coterminous with a boundary of the Province of Alberta.

The Act must be interpreted and applied in accordance with the provisions of the Canadian constitution, including section 3 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* which states: “[e]very citizen has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons or a legislative assembly and to be qualified for membership therein.”

That constitutional provision, and other factors to be considered when setting electoral boundaries, was reviewed by the Supreme Court of Canada in the *Reference re Provincial Electoral Boundaries (Saskatchewan)* [1991] 2 SCR 158 (“the Saskatchewan Reference”). While the Supreme Court was specifically considering Saskatchewan’s legislation in that decision, the directions it gave apply to all legislation setting electoral boundaries, including electoral boundaries legislation in Alberta.

Other courts have further interpreted the directions contained in the *Saskatchewan Reference*. Of particular importance are the two occasions the Alberta Court of Appeal did so, in the 1991 *Reference re Electoral Boundaries Commission Act (Alberta)* 1991 ABCA 317 (the “1991 Alberta Reference”) and in the 1994 *Reference re Electoral Divisions Statutes Amendments Act, 1993 (Alberta)* 1994 ABCA 317, (the “1994 Alberta Reference”).

In the *Saskatchewan Reference* case, Madam Justice McLachlin (now Chief Justice of Canada) stated:

It is my conclusion 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” ...

What are the conditions of effective representation? The first is relative 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. The legislative power of the citizen whose vote is diluted will be reduced, as may be access to and assistance from his or her representative. The result will be uneven and unfair representation.

But parity of voting power, though of prime importance, is not the only factor to be taken into account in ensuring effective representation ...

Notwithstanding the fact that the value of a citizen’s vote should not be unduly diluted, it is a practical fact that effective representation often cannot be achieved without taking into account countervailing factors.

First, absolute parity is impossible. It is impossible to draw boundary lines which guarantee exactly the same number of voters in each district. Voters die, voters move. Even with the aid of frequent censuses, voter parity is impossible.

Secondly, such relative parity as may be possible of achievement may prove undesirable because it has the effect of detracting from the primary goal of effective representation. 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 pursuit of more effective representation; the list is not closed.

It emerges therefore that deviations from absolute voter parity may be justified on the grounds of practical impossibility or the provision of more effective representation. Beyond this, dilution of one citizen's vote as compared with another's should not be countenanced ...

Justice McLachlin went on to observe at page 37:

The problems of representing vast, sparsely populated territories, for example, may dictate somewhat lower voter populations in these districts; to insist on voter parity might deprive citizens with distinct interests of an effective voice in the legislative process as well as of effective assistance from their representatives in their "ombudsman" role.

And at page 38:

The need to recognize cultural and group identity and to enhance the participation of individuals in the electoral process and society requires that other concerns also be accommodated.

And at pages 45-46:

"... rivers and municipal boundaries form natural community dividing lines and hence natural electoral boundaries."

In addition, the Alberta Court of Appeal observed at paragraph 35 of the 1991 Reference that it is reasonable to design electoral divisions that are part rural, part urban. The Commission interprets this to mean that while s. 14(d) and (e) of the Act directs the Commission to take into consideration existing community and municipal boundaries wherever possible, it does not prohibit the creation or continuation of what are sometimes referred to as "rurban," hybrid or blended constituencies. Several of these constituencies currently exist as a result of legislative enactment of the recommendations contained in the 2009-10 Electoral Boundaries Commission's final report. In this interim report, the Commission refers to this type of constituency as "blended."

The Alberta Court of Appeal also directed, at paragraph 36 of the 1991 Alberta Reference, that the statutory provision permitting a deviation of up to 25% from average population in an electoral division does not mandate the use of that or any deviation in a case where it is not needed. In para. 38, the Court stated that interference with voter parity is warranted only to prevent an impossibly large constituency or to prevent undue mixing of different communities. Voter parity means that each vote cast should have the same weight as every other vote cast in the province in that election. The Court went on to state at para. 45 that no argument for effective representation of one group legitimizes under-representation of another group.

Three years later, in the *1994 Alberta Reference*, the Court stated:

- variance from the average population figure cannot occur in a constituency without reasons being given for that variance (see at para. 44);



- those seeking the variance bear the onus of establishing those reasons (see paras. 48 and 56);
- variances can be countenanced only on a constituency-by-constituency basis, not by pre-set divisions (paras. 64 and 68);
- variances are not justified simply because a significant number of Albertans do not like the results of voter parity (para 69); and
- there are only three possible solutions to a situation of historical disparity between urban and rural ridings: hybrid ridings, adding more seats or fewer non-urban seats.

The Commission has approached its task by examining each of the allotted 87 electoral divisions separately, and has used the provincial electoral division population average of 46,697 people when evaluating variances in population in current and in proposed electoral divisions.

In arriving at the recommendations contained in this report, the Commission has:

- considered each of the factors set out in the Act and in applicable judicial decisions;
- reviewed the written submissions and oral presentations received;
- assessed the available options for adjusting current boundaries where needed; and
- considered the impact of boundary alterations in neighbouring electoral divisions when adjustments were required.

## Sources of Population Information: Canada 2016 Census

Section 12(1) of the Act requires the Commission to use the population of each Alberta electoral division as found in the most recent Statistics Canada census, plus the population on any Indian reserves not contained in the census, as provided by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs (Canada). Section 12(3) permits the Commission to use more recent population data, where available, in addition to the federal census data.

Population figures from the Canada 2016 Census became available on February 8, 2017, during the Commission's work. While deadline concerns compelled some of the public hearings to be held before that date, estimated population figures from the Alberta Treasury Board were provided and later updated to reflect the 2016 federal census. Those who submitted written comments before the availability of 2016 census data were invited to send the Commission updates to their submissions, if they believed amendments were warranted.

### Provincial Average Population

The average population in each of Alberta's 87 constituencies would be 46,697, a figure obtained by dividing the province's total population by 87.

The Commission has made its recommendations based on the entire population of each constituency, as required by the Act. The 2016 federal census establishes a total population for Alberta of 4,062,609, adjusted as follows:

- By the addition of 4,700 persons, being the estimated population of the Saddle Lake Indian reserve No. 125, provided by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs (Canada). That reserve declined to participate in the federal census; its population was therefore not included in the Statistics Canada census population figures for Alberta.
- By the subtraction of 9,180, the number of persons Elections Alberta estimates who have not returned to the Fort McMurray-Conklin (now Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche) electoral division after their households were destroyed by fire.

Dividing the province's population of 4,062,609 by the 87 electoral divisions establishes an average population per electoral division of 46,697. Said another way, if absolute voter parity in each electoral division were achieved, the population in each division would be 46,697. Absolute voter parity is relevant because it is the place where the Commission began its analysis of the boundaries of each electoral division before beginning to apply other considerations, as mandated by the Act.

These population figures do not include persons who are regular but not permanent residents in the areas in which they work, train or attend school, such as workers who reside in camps in the Fort McMurray area, who are members of the military, who reside at either the Cold Lake Bombing Range or CFB Suffolk, or who are post-secondary students. To avoid the risk of double-counting, the Canada 2016 Census only counts each person once, in their place of permanent residence.

Some presenters said the federal census information should be rejected as unreliable, based on differences between that data and the information produced by municipal censuses. The Commission has not accepted that point of view. The Commission believes it is important that one set of data, collected at the same time and employing the same methodology, be used for the entire province. A patchwork of data assembled from different municipalities, collected at different times and using different processes, is not as fair and reliable a tool as the

one set of data produced by Statistics Canada through its census. In any event, s. 12 of the Act expressly requires the Commission to use the 2016 federal census, augmented by more recent population information, if available.

In this interim report, the Commission has used the adjusted figure of 17,129 as the population of Fort McMurray-Conklin, while recognizing that figure may not be accurate. It also recognizes the pre-fire population figures may be fully restored well before the establishment of the next Electoral Boundaries Commission. This Commission thus recommends changing the riding's boundaries to create the riding of Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche with a new population of 36,112, or 23% below the provincial average population size of 46,697. This approach could well change in the final report, if the Commission is able to establish a more accurate population figure for the Fort McMurray-Conklin constituency.

## Jurisdiction of the Electoral Boundaries Commission

The members of the Commission acknowledge the sincerity and effort represented by all those who made a submission. They continue to be impressed by the genuine interest shown by the hundreds of Albertans who took the time to write or speak at one of the Commission's public hearings.

That said, some of the suggestions made simply go beyond the power of the Commission. The Commission has chosen to identify and acknowledge these suggestions to avoid leaving the impression that it simply has ignored these views. Suggestions beyond the power of the Commission include:

- increasing or decreasing the number of electoral divisions from the 87 established by the Act
- declining to make any recommendation for change where otherwise justified for fear of voter confusion
- recommending provincial constituency boundaries mirror federal ones or municipal wards
- recommending changes to the method of selecting members of the legislative assembly to one of proportional representation
- recommending that persons be permitted to vote only in the constituency in which they work, rather than the one in which they live
- assigning a percentage of or number of constituencies to either rural or urban areas independent of the population in those areas
- excluding the boundaries of any constituency from examination
- using algorithms or computer programs which would automatically adjust constituency boundaries upon the occurrence of certain events, without considering the relevant factors the Commission is obliged by law to address in arriving at its recommendations
- imposing maximum geographic sizes on constituencies
- presuming constituency boundaries meet the requirements of legislation simply because the population currently falls within the legislatively permitted 25% variation above or below provincial average, without considering the other required factors
- recommending boundaries be set to advantage or disadvantage any political party in future elections

Various presenters proposed other factors which are potentially relevant to effective representation, but the Commission has not been provided with sufficient information to apply those factors, including the distribution of non-English speaking populations within various areas of the province.

Simply put, the Commission is required to undergo the analysis imposed in Part 2 of the Act, which sets out certain factors that the Commission must consider when setting boundaries; however, that list is not exclusive and the Commission is free to consider any other facts that assist in achieving the goal of effective representation.

First, the Commission must establish the population of each current electoral division based on the 2016 federal census. It then must compare that population figure to the provincial average population figure of 46,697.

The Commission must then decide whether to recommend that the boundaries of that constituency be changed, in order to effect an increase or decrease of the constituency's population to bring it closer to the provincial average population while considering the factors set out in s. 14 of the Act:

- sparsity and density of population

- common community interests and organizations, including those of Indian reserves and Métis settlements
- the existing community boundaries within the cities of Edmonton and Calgary
- existing municipal boundaries
- the number of municipalities and other local authorities
- geographical features, including existing road systems
- clear and understandable borders

The Commission agrees that, while not expressly listed in the Act, it would be proper to consider a number of other factors in the design of electoral division boundaries including, projected growth rates and communication challenges resulting from the size and location of a constituency.

## Public Hearings and Submissions

The Commission received and considered 749 written submissions sent by mail and email and submitted through its website; 12 of which were later updated. These written submissions may be viewed, in part or in full, at [www.ABebc.ca](http://www.ABebc.ca).

From January 16-20 and 23-27, 2017, and February 21-24, 2017, the Commission held public hearings in Edmonton, Fort McMurray, Peace River, Red Deer, St. Paul, Wainwright, Drumheller, Olds, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Edson, Slave Lake and Westlock. Plans to hold a public hearing in Grande Prairie on January 18, 2017 were cancelled due to weather conditions that prevented travel from Peace River to Grande Prairie. The Commission has committed to holding public hearings in Grande Prairie during its second round of hearings in July 2017.

Separate presentations were made by individuals and representatives of a variety of groups at these initial hearings, as detailed in Appendix B. Audio recordings and written transcripts of those hearings are also available on the Commission's website.

## The Alberta Context

Since the 2010 Electoral Boundaries Commission reported, Alberta has experienced a net increase in population of over 14%, by far the fastest rate of growth of any Canadian province. However, that increase in population has not been uniform in all areas of the province. It has been concentrated in cities, particularly in Edmonton, Calgary, Red Deer, Fort McMurray and Grande Prairie.

The recommendations of the 2010 Electoral Boundaries Commission final report resulted in about half the constituencies having a population within 5% of parity and 83% having a population within 10% of parity. By the time this Commission started its work, those percentages had shifted significantly. Populations now range from 28,858 in Lesser Slave Lake to 92,148 in Calgary-South East. An election held based on those constituencies would result in a vote cast in Lesser Slave Lake having 3.5 times the effect of one cast in Calgary-South East.

The 2016 federal census data helps in assessing this trend. It reveals that the populations for Alberta's 18 cities total 2,820,115, or 69.41% of the province's total population. When the populations of Fort McMurray and Sherwood Park are added, the total approaches 2,954,000, or 73% of the province's total population of 4,062,609. That percentage is even higher when the bedroom communities surrounding large and mid-sized cities are factored into the equation. Alberta is no longer rural.

In electoral divisions where the rate of growth is low, the resulting boundary adjustment may increase the geographic area of those electoral divisions even after all other relevant factors are considered. The reverse is also true. Where the rate of growth has been higher than average, boundary adjustment may decrease the geographic area covered by a single electoral division.

The effect of these geographic changes may be mitigated by adjusting boundaries to combine some or all of a city with an adjacent rural area. The creation of such blended constituencies is one of the options available to the Commission, as indicated in the *1991 Alberta Reference*. The Commission recommends the creation or continuation of one urban and one blended constituency in some urban areas that are not large enough to yield two urban ridings. However, a decision was made not to otherwise create blended ridings based on the input received from the public.

## Major Themes in the Public Submissions and Presentations

Most of those who made written submissions or oral presentations addressed subjects that reflect the legal factors which the Commission must consider, categorized as follows:

### 1. Voter Parity

Many submissions stressed the importance of drawing electoral boundaries based on the principle of representation by population, i.e., each electoral division has the same number, or as close as possible to the same number, of voters to ensure that each Albertan's vote has the same effect.

Variations on this theme included submissions urging the Commission to resist recommending that any electoral division's boundaries be set with a variance at or near the permitted 25% maximum. Others advocated that the Commission should not permit any negative variances for rural constituencies because that would improperly prioritize rural areas. Still others proposed that the Commission consider growth trends and suggested that projected growth rates support a reduction in the number of rural constituencies.

Many submissions advocated for urban interests, referring to the growth of urban populations as a rationale for increased urban representation and raising concerns that the urban voice is not currently given a weight in the legislature proportional to the number of urban residents in the province.

Others submitted that the Commission should not hesitate to recommend an increase in the geographic size of rural ridings where needed to achieve voter parity because urban MLAs have a greater number of obligations and obligations more varied in size and complexity than those of rural MLAs. Urban MLAs often must interact with a greater variety of community, indigenous and ethnic organizations and community leagues than do their rural counterparts and deal with a population, sometimes through an interpreter, that needs assistance with challenges posed by poverty, homelessness, addiction and other social ills. MLAs for new areas or inner city communities are said to have an above average call on their resources, including demands from high levels of recent immigration.

Some presenters observed that modern forms of communication, including email and social media, make it much easier for MLAs and their constituents to contact one another and invalidate concerns about driving distances in geographically large constituencies. Others noted that even if geographic size must increase, the result is not unduly large sizes, in historical terms for most of Alberta's constituencies. As one presenter reminded the Commission, the term "riding" came into being as meaning the distance an MLA could be expected to ride a horse in one day. If one substitutes a car or truck for a horse, even with the expanded constituency sizes that would result from implementation of the Commission's recommendations, most MLAs could continue to drive across their riding in a day.

Other presenters observed that increased financial and staff support to MLAs in larger or more remote constituencies would assist in addressing communication concerns.

Many suggested that the significant growth in Alberta's population since 2010 and the disproportionate move into cities have dramatically diminished the urban voice in proportion to the percentage of urban voters. One presenter stated, this situation "has unfairly diminished the worth of the voter in ridings with larger numbers" and has given too much influence to rural voters. He urged a more proportionate number of MLAs in relation to the number of urban voters.

## 2. Rural Concerns

Many presenters opposed the strict application of voter parity principles. They suggested that for rural Albertans to be represented effectively, their ridings should remain unchanged even if they are less densely populated than those in urban areas.

Many submitted that giving the rural vote a greater weight than the urban vote is justified because achieving the goal of effective representation would be hindered by increasing the already significant travel distances both to the legislature and within the constituency for many rural MLAs. Others submitted that rural ridings should not be made larger because rural MLAs have obligations to a greater number of municipal, indigenous and community organizations in their ridings than do urban MLAs.

Many of those who expressed concerns about their MLA's ability to drive the distances required to make personal contact with voters acknowledged the core of their concern was the fear that boundary adjustment based on population equity would inevitably reduce the number of rural constituencies. In turn, this would reduce the number of MLAs representing rural concerns in the legislature. Their real worry was losing voice at the table.

Other submissions referred to the desire to retain the current level of MLA service in rural constituencies. Many rural voters expect to be able to see and talk to their MLA at a wide number of community events, ranging from high school graduations to village council meetings to local rodeos. The ability to raise concerns face-to-face, rather than having to travel to electoral division offices, telephone or write, enhances their ability to communicate their needs or opinions with respect to a variety of issues. At some point increasing geographic size impedes a rural MLA's ability to continue to provide this degree of access.

Other submitters reminded the Commission that high speed internet access has not yet reached every area in Alberta and that face-to-face meetings between an MLA and constituent are much more likely to result in effective understanding than electronic communication.

The County of Grande Prairie No. 1 submitted that because population growth has occurred disproportionately in the Calgary area, any redistribution of constituencies will result in the addition of constituencies in the southern part of the province, so that future decision-making will carry "a large southern bias."

## 3. Blended Constituencies

As the Court of Appeal observed in the *1994 Alberta Reference*, there are only three solutions available to address a significant shift of population into urban areas from rural areas. One is to increase the number of constituencies overall, an option that is not available in this round of electoral boundary review. Another is to reduce the overall number of seats in rural areas. The third is to create blended ridings, which are composed of part or all of a city and part of an adjoining rural area.

Many submissions suggested that creating electoral divisions with both urban and rural components should be avoided. A variety of rationales for keeping urban and rural electoral boundaries separate were offered, including the different needs of urban and rural areas, the diminished vote for each component and the perception of diminished effectiveness of representation for each component. Still others advocated for combining rural and urban areas into blended electoral divisions where supported by shared interests.



Many presenters differentiated between blended constituencies containing a city and farm lands and those blended constituencies where the rural portion is largely inhabited by suburbanites who work in the city and live on acreages outside the city. In their view, blended constituencies of the latter type do not pose the same problem of dividing an MLA's interest and time between two totally different communities of interest, city dwellers and farmers. The interests of those working in cities but living outside the city were viewed as sufficiently common to those living in cities to support the creation of blended constituencies, where necessary.

One presenter was concerned that where a blended riding exists, the urban vote, presumably because of larger numbers, always nullifies the rural vote. Another stated, "Splitting is of course unavoidable, but it should be minimized. For example, a riding that encompasses Grande Prairie and surrounding areas is more reasonable than a riding that wedges off a section of Calgary suburbs into an otherwise rural electoral division."

The Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties recommended that, where blended ridings are established, an effort be made to balance the rural and urban components of the population so elected MLAs have an incentive to work with both rural and urban constituents and understand their concerns and issues.

Conversely another presenter's problems would be solved by the creation of a blended riding, placing the surrounding rural areas in the same electoral division as the town. The presenter owns a small business and commercial properties in the town of Hinton yet lives and votes in an electoral division seven kilometres outside of Hinton. She writes: "Why do we assume that just because we are considered 'rural' that all our issues will be the same? They are not. Why can I not participate in voting opportunities in Hinton that will directly affect me and my businesses?"

#### **4. Section 15(2) Constituencies**

Section 15(2) of the Act permits the Commission to propose up to four electoral divisions, each of which can have a population that is as much as 50% below the provincial average population. Currently two such constituencies exist. They are Dunvegan-Central Peace-Notley, which at the time of the last Commission report had a population of 24,584, or 40% below the provincial average, and Lesser Slave Lake, which had a population of 28,858 or 29% below the provincial average. The remaining 85 constituencies fell within the population requirements imposed by s. 15(1) of the Act at the time of the last Electoral Boundaries Commission review.

Dunvegan-Central Peace-Notley now has a population 51% below provincial average. That population size falls below the lower limit imposed by s. 15(2) of the Act. To continue the special status of this constituency, the Commission must recommend expanding its population by moving its boundaries outward. The population of the other s. 15(2) electoral division, Lesser Slave Lake, is 27,663, or 41% below the provincial average and does not necessarily require adjustment if it is left as a special electoral division.

Some presenters suggested that no s. 15(2) constituencies should be recommended. Others suggested that more be created, particularly in Drumheller. The Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties submitted that existing variances between 25% and 50% below the provincial average could be addressed by maintaining both Dunvegan-Central-Peace-Notley and Lesser Slave Lake at their current size (presumably except as needed to meet the requirement that boundaries expand in the former to bring its population within the permitted maximum variance of 50% below average).

Other submitters proposed that the Commission should exercise its discretion to move the boundaries of Dunvegan-Central Peace-Notley and Lesser Slave Lake so that they contain populations much closer to

provincial average. Some referred to the paving of a connecting highway and enhanced telephone and electronic communication as factors making the special status of section 15(2) electoral divisions unnecessary. Others queried the effect of permitting a variance of up to 50% below the provincial average, observing that it created a situation where a vote currently cast in Dunvegan-Central Peace-Notley, with a current population of 23,094, would have 3.9 times the effect of a vote cast in Calgary-South East, with a current population of 92,148.

## **5. Constituency Design/Non-contiguous Constituencies**

Some presenters questioned the *bona fides* of past electoral division design, referring to serpentine or “donut-shaped” constituencies and suggesting that improper considerations were at play in their creation. After its recent experience of developing the 87 recommendations contained in this interim report, this Commission cannot disagree more with this speculative view.

This Commission has found that the goal of preventing unjustified variances from provincial average while respecting common community interests, including county boundaries, occasionally resulted in constituency design that crossed major geographical markers or yielded an irregular shape. Where the Commission’s interim recommendations result in the creation of an electoral division with an irregular shape, that recommendation invariably results from the desire to avoid dividing up a neighbourhood or county, although sometimes population density makes such divisions unavoidable.

On occasion, “jogs” in boundaries have been, and are now, required to keep indigenous communities, including First Nation reserves, whole. An example of this is found in the boundary between Peace River and Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo. On occasion, the Commission recommends that “donut” shaped constituencies are created or continued, such as currently exist between Medicine Hat and Cypress-Medicine Hat, solely to honour municipal boundaries and respect common communities of interest.

One non-contiguous electoral division currently exists. A small part of the Wetaskiwin-Camrose electoral division is geographically located within the electoral division of Drayton Valley-Devon. The Commission understands this occurred to keep related First Nations communities within the same electoral division. Representatives of Maskwacis made a presentation to the Commission suggesting that two additional non-contiguous reserves be added to the Wetaskiwin-Camrose electoral division, one located at Ma-Me-O Beach on Pigeon Lake and the other at Buck Lake. Both are currently part of the Drayton Valley-Devon electoral division.

The Commission considered input from staff at Elections Alberta who warned of the risks created by non-contiguous constituencies. Despite the best efforts of Elections Alberta staff, voters in the non-contiguous parts of a larger electoral division are sometimes underserved during elections. While it would be easy to state that better efforts and additional resources could alleviate these concerns, the Commission concluded the better course would be to recommend that no non-contiguous constituencies be created. Any loss of combined indigenous voice from the indigenous communities located in Drayton Valley will be significantly offset by the Commission’s recommendation that the Maskwacis communities be reunited within the Wetaskiwin-Camrose constituency.

## **6. Common Interests**

The Act directs the Commission to consider “common community interests and community organizations including those of Indian reserves and Métis settlements” when drawing electoral boundaries. Many presenters viewed this criterion, in addition to population density, as the most important consideration for the Commission.

Urban or rural, the Commission was reminded that trading areas are often a good indicator of common community interests.

Other submitters urged the Commission to ignore this criterion and to make its recommendations based on population figures alone; the Commission notes that it is required to comply with the mandatory provisions of the Act, including that of respecting common community interests where possible. Other submitters urged that this criterion not be overused as a justification for supporting large variances between constituencies.

One submitter urged that better efforts be made to include neighboring reserves within the same constituency. A suggestion was made to include the entire Maskwacis population from all four of its bands, Ermineskin, Samson, Montana and Louis Bull, including Ma-Me-O Beach and Buck Lake within one single constituency; the Commission has recommended that this suggestion be implemented except to the extent that it would result in a non-contiguous electoral division.

## **7. Existing Community and Municipal Boundaries**

The Act directs that the Commission, when drawing electoral boundaries, consider the existing community boundaries within the cities of Edmonton and Calgary and, wherever possible, existing municipal boundaries. Some submitters noted the importance of county boundaries in the context of joint projects undertaken by municipalities within a county and as a consideration for the number of counties any MLA is required to represent. The Commission has respected those submissions where possible, notwithstanding other submissions that suggested splitting a county between two or even three constituencies gives a greater voice to its residents as they have more than one MLA advancing their concerns in the legislature.

Various submitters recounted confusion arising because of urban neighbourhoods being divided up among two or more constituencies, sometimes in newly developed areas where constituency borders were set before homes were built. Others asked that constituency borders follow postal codes to avoid the annoying result of residents receiving campaign material for constituencies other than the one in which they reside (current MLA practice directs mailed material to all those living in a certain postal code area).

## **8. Geographical Features, Including Existing Road Systems**

Section 14(g) of the Act directs the Commission to consider geographical features, including existing road systems, in devising its recommendations for electoral division boundaries.

The 2010 Commission expressed a concern in its final report about the design of the Edmonton-Riverview constituency, as it straddles both sides of the North Saskatchewan river. This Commission, however, found that not to be a significant concern of presenters who resided in Edmonton-Riverview or in any other of the five constituencies in Edmonton and Calgary that cross major rivers. Rather, those persons observed that the culture of communities immediately across a river from one another is often similar and suggested this concern should not be treated as a priority by the Commission, at least in urban areas where several bridges are readily accessible.

## Process

The process used by the majority in designing electoral division boundaries followed the directions of the Supreme Court of Canada in the 1991 *Saskatchewan Reference* in that it considered parity of voting power as the first condition of effective representation. It thus took each electoral division, one by one, to compare its actual population against the provincial average population of 46,697 and to determine by what percentage it was above or below that average. The majority then determined whether there was any acceptable reason that the boundaries of that constituency should not be moved outward or inward to achieve a population closer to the provincial average, because of the application of the specific factors set out in s. 14 of the Act or considering other factors that bear on effective representation. To determine if there were reasons justifying deviation, the Commission considered all the written and oral submissions.

The majority considered degree of variance from average provincial population size as an indication that the design of a given electoral division adequately addressed population as a component of “effective representation.” This was the process followed by the 2009-10 Electoral Boundaries Commission, as is discussed in the Population Distribution section of this interim report.

The majority attempted to avoid creating blended constituencies where possible. Those who made submissions on this topic invariably urged it to avoid them where possible. The mayors of each of Edmonton and Calgary asked for electoral divisions that were completely contained within the municipal boundaries of their respective cities. Indeed, that is a mandatory consideration under s. 14 of the Act.

Commissioner Day, although in disagreement with the ultimate recommendations, participated in the Commission’s deliberations throughout, including during this design process.

The Commission decided to begin the design process in Edmonton, followed by Calgary, so as to attempt to avoid the creation of blended constituencies, partially within either city. That approach proved successful.

### 1. Edmonton

The Commission began its deliberations with a review of the constituencies in the city of Edmonton. Following the above described process, it took each electoral division, one by one, to compare its actual population against the provincial average population of 46,697 and determine by what percentage it was above or below that average. It then considered whether and how the specific factors set out in s. 14 of the Act, or other factors that bear on effective representation, justified setting boundaries that resulted in populations above or below that figure.

That said, the Commission was aware that the total population of Edmonton divided by the provincial average population of 46,697 yields the number 20, almost exactly. This suggested to the majority that, subject to the application of other factors relevant to effective representation, an increase to 20 electoral divisions from the previous 19 might result.

The Commission decided that the geographic areas south of the city, currently part of the constituency of Leduc-Beaumont but being annexed by the City of Edmonton, should be treated as if they lay within the municipal boundaries of Edmonton, given that likelihood in the near future.

The Commission then reviewed each of Edmonton's constituencies, one after the other, which did result in the majority's recommendations for 20 electoral divisions, each of which has a population within 4% of the provincial average except for Edmonton-West Henday, which has a variance of -8%. The majority did not view this variation as unacceptable given the potential for continued high growth in this area.

A new constituency would thus be created in the south-central area of Edmonton, from portions of the current Edmonton-South West and Edmonton-Ellerslie, bisected by Gateway Boulevard and Highway 2.

Given that Edmonton's population neatly divided into relatively equal electoral divisions, even after consideration of factors set out in s. 14 of the Act and otherwise, the majority determined that the impact of attempting to redistribute population to more precisely address the potential of future growth was not justified in Edmonton. Given the magnitude of the resulting potential boundary changes and the potential for the requirement to divide up neighbourhoods, no further attempt at redistribution was undertaken.

In some cases, the recommended boundary changes resulted in the relocation of a neighbourhood for which the existing constituency was named to a location outside of that constituency. Where this would occur, the Commission recommends name changes that reflect the geographic area in which the constituency is located, as is discussed in the Naming Recommendations section of this report. By way of example, Edmonton-Calder would become Edmonton-North West. The new constituency, described earlier, would be called Edmonton-South.

## 2. Calgary

The Commission next turned its attention to Calgary. Following the above described process, it took each electoral division, one by one, to compare its actual population against the provincial average population of 46,697 and determine by what percentage it was above or below that average. It then considered whether and how the specific factors set out in s. 14 of the Act, or other factors that bear on effective representation, justified setting boundaries that resulted in populations above or below that figure.

That said, the Commission was aware that the total population of Calgary divided by the provincial average population of 46,697 yields the number 26.5, which suggests that 1.5 more electoral divisions might be justified within Calgary. Ultimately, however, it chose to recommend the creation of only one additional electoral division in Calgary, 26 in total. That choice was made to respect the legal requirement that municipal boundaries be respected, wherever possible. It also reflects the fact that no submission, written or oral, suggested the addition of a blended constituency or constituencies within the city of Calgary. Indeed, submissions emphasized that Calgary and Edmonton should not include blended constituencies. The other option, creating 27 electoral divisions, would have required the consolidation of further rural constituencies. The majority has attempted to minimize the number of consolidations necessary to achieve effective representation throughout the province.

As a result, a population equivalent to half the provincial average population, some 23,000 people, must be added to Calgary's electoral divisions, about 885 persons per electoral division, leaving each on average about 2% over the provincial average population size. Naturally, application of the other required considerations has left most of Calgary's ridings over or under by more than 2%, but on average a 2% positive variance has been accommodated in the majority's recommendations for Calgary.

The majority then considered that while Calgary-South East had almost enough population to divide into two electoral divisions, immediately adjacent to it were constituencies with populations well below provincial average,

including Calgary-Acadia and Calgary-Fish Creek. When the boundaries of Calgary-South East were adjusted to bring adjacent constituencies closer to the provincial average, required to achieve effective representation in this situation, Calgary-South East was left with a population below the provincial average.

In comparison, when the population in northern Calgary was considered, balancing constituencies with populations below provincial average population with those above it, sufficient population existed to create the new constituency that is recommended for northeast Calgary.

The majority then took the opportunity to design boundaries that would result in older areas of the city being divided into electoral divisions with populations well above the provincial average, ranging up to 13% above the provincial average in Calgary-Falconridge. The majority considered those fully built-out areas less likely to grow at the average population growth rate than some areas at the edge of the city. As a result, it could and did design constituencies with populations well below the provincial average, mostly in “new” areas, including up to minus 16% in Calgary-North, to account for planned and future residential building and population growth.

Higher variances for some constituencies are invariably the result of attempting to avoid dividing neighbourhoods or communities. Some division was nonetheless unavoidable due to population density in some communities. Similarly, no practical option was available to prevent the Deerfoot Trail from bisecting the new constituency of Calgary-North East.

Like Edmonton, acceptance of the Commission’s recommendations would result in the movement of some neighbourhoods outside of the constituencies currently bearing their name. The Commission therefore recommends name changes that reflect the geographic area in which the constituency is located, as is discussed in the Naming Recommendations section of this report. For example, much of Calgary-Hawkwood would become Calgary-Edgemont. The new constituency, mentioned earlier, would be called Calgary-North East.

### **3. Areas outside Calgary and Edmonton**

The Commission next turned to the areas outside Calgary and Edmonton. Again, following the above described process, it took each electoral division, one by one, to compare its actual population against the provincial average population of 46,697, and determine by what percentage it was above or below that average. It then considered whether and how the specific factors set out in s. 14 of the Act or other factors that bear on effective representation justified setting boundaries that resulted in populations above or below that figure.

That said, it was aware that its recommendations to add an electoral division to each of Edmonton and Calgary meant that two electoral divisions would disappear from other areas of the province. The 43 electoral divisions in those areas would drop to 41. Dividing the number of people living in Alberta outside of Edmonton and Calgary, 1,890,943, by 41 equals 46,118.

While 46,118 is 579 people or 1.2 % below the provincial average constituency size, the Commission could not apply this as the average population figure for the remaining 41 constituencies. This is because of the effect of the substantially lower populations in four of Alberta’s five northern most constituencies. The populations of Central Peace-Notley, Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River, and Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche are 32,471, 27,818, 39,886 and 36,112 respectively, all of which are significantly below provincial average population size. Together, they result in an additional 50,840 persons to be accommodated across the remaining 37 constituencies, for an average addition of 1,240 persons per constituency or an increased variance from provincial average of 2.5%. When netted out against the average 1.2% negative variance resulting from the decision to establish only one

additional Calgary constituency, each of these 37 constituencies must have an average of 1.3% more than provincial average population size, or contain an average of 607 persons above the provincial average population of 46,697. The majority's recommendations achieve that result.

This 1.3% positive variance must be made up by designing the remaining constituencies to be somewhat larger in population size than provincial average, as was done in the city of Calgary. The majority again applied the approach of leaving larger positive variances in areas expected to grow at a pace lower than provincial average so that a larger negative variance could be created in areas of high growth. The population in low growth areas is likely to fall below provincial average by the time the next electoral boundaries review is conducted, some eight to 10 years from now, even if those constituencies are now designed to contain more than the provincial average population. The reverse is true for high growth areas.

The process used for the areas outside Edmonton and Calgary started with the northwest part of the province. The Commission then proceeded to consider each constituency in turn, from Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo clockwise around the province, developing recommendations for adjustments to the borders of every constituency.

Communities surrounding the city of Calgary, including Okotoks, Cochrane, Airdrie, and Strathmore, have all experienced substantial growth since the last time the boundaries were redrawn. Shifts to accommodate growth in the electoral divisions bordering Calgary have resulted in the recommendation that a new electoral division be created to the immediate north and west of Calgary, to be named Airdrie-Cochrane. This division would contain the west portion of the current Airdrie electoral division, which now has too large a population to be contained within one electoral division, and would extend to include the entire town of Cochrane.

#### **4. Summary of Majority's Recommendations**

In summary, the majority recommends that:

- an additional electoral division be created in the city of Calgary, located in the northeast corner of the city, to be called Calgary-North East;
- an additional electoral division be created in the city of Edmonton, located in the south-central area of the city, to be called Edmonton-South;
- an additional electoral division be created that encompasses the west portion of the city of Airdrie and the entirety of the city of Cochrane, including the land in between, to be called Airdrie-Cochrane;
- four electoral divisions be consolidated into three in the central northeast area of the province; those current electoral divisions are Fort McMurray-Conklin, Athabasca-Sturgeon-Redwater, Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville and Bonnyville-Cold Lake;
- five electoral divisions be consolidated into four in the central west area of the province; those current electoral divisions are Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre, West Yellowhead, Drayton Valley-Devon, Whitecourt-St. Anne and Stony Plain;
- seven electoral divisions be consolidated into six along the east side of the province; those current electoral divisions are Battle River-Wainwright, Drumheller-Stettler, Strathmore-Brooks, Little Bow, Cardston-Taber-Warner, Cypress-Medicine Hat and Vermilion-Lloydminster; and
- the boundaries of other current electoral divisions be moved to accommodate these changes as well as to bring populations of those other electoral divisions closer to what is required to allow effective representation.

The above is described in detail in the Recommendations for Boundary Changes section of this report.

## **Reasons for the Commission's Recommendations**

Specific reasons are given for the recommendation made for each constituency, alphabetically by proposed name, in the Recommendations for Boundary Changes section below. In addition to those specific reasons, the following form the general reasons for the recommendations made.

### **1. Representation by Population**

The majority supports the following recommendations because they result in minimum variance from the provincial average electoral division population, while applying the legal requirements needed to ensure continuation of effective representation within Alberta.

The representation by population principle is a fundamental underpinning of any democracy and is protected as an aspect of the right to vote by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Variation in the application of this principle, such as by creating constituencies with significantly fewer voters than in others, can be done only with good reason and where that reason is expressly stated.

The majority is mindful of the legal requirement that justification be provided for the loss of relative voting power in other constituencies, caused by recommending the creation of constituencies that have populations well below the provincial average population.

### **2. Rural Concerns**

The majority accepts that the time has come to stop treating differences between rural and urban Albertans as a main driver in setting the boundaries of electoral divisions. All areas of the province are interdependent, bringing to it diversity, economic benefit and interdependent services, strengthening the province as a whole.

The Act does not guarantee that rural areas make up half, or any other percentage, of Alberta's electoral divisions. Indeed, the Act makes no reference to urban interests versus rural interests as a consideration in designing constituency boundaries. It makes no reference to the nature of economic activity in an area or its contribution to provincial tax revenue as a factor permitting variance from provincial average population size. Rather, the nature of a rural area can be considered to the extent that residents of different areas of the province may share different communities of interest.

The majority has thus arrived at its recommendations for every area of the province without labelling those areas either rural or urban. It sympathizes with the concerns of those who would see significant growth in the geographic size of their constituency, or the amalgamation of their constituency with others, through implementation of these recommendations. At the end of the day, however, even after fully considering all factors bearing on effective representation, differing rates of population growth compel the creation of new constituencies in certain areas of the province and the consolidation of constituencies in other areas.

The majority believes that the concerns of residents outside of urban areas can be addressed by measures falling short of creating electoral divisions with significantly smaller populations than average.

Some of those concerns may be overstated. Driving distance concerns are not disproportionate for all such Albertans. Where driving distances are substantial, and air travel not available, MLAs could arrange to be driven



to Edmonton by their staff while they read and prepare in their vehicle. Where constituency size is large, satellite offices can be opened within it.

This all assumes that sufficient budget has been provided to these MLA to allow for the hiring of staff and paying of additional expenses to meet these needs. While the funding model for MLA office budgets is well outside the jurisdiction of this Commission, addressing the specific costs of additional staff and the operation of satellite offices for remote constituencies would certainly help voters in geographically large electoral divisions feel they can more readily access the services of their MLAs.

As for concerns that larger constituency sizes may reduce the level of service that certain voters now expect their MLAs to provide, including their ready availability at events across their riding, a cultural shift to acceptance of the need to make an appointment to see an MLA, or make contact by telephone or email, is a more balanced means of addressing this need than would be a reduction in the geographic size of the constituency.

While increased geographic size would likely increase the numbers of elected officials, community organizations and others with whom an MLA must interact, the majority is not satisfied that the resulting demands would significantly exceed those placed on MLAs serving smaller geographic areas, including those in cities. Each riding no doubt imposes its own particular demands on an MLA's time and resources; the majority does not accept that these demands increase only with an increase in geographic size.

Although the Act permits the creation of electoral divisions with populations of up to 25% above or below the provincial average (in addition to the special s. 15(2) electoral divisions), that authority cannot be used simply to avoid change or to preserve existing constituency boundaries or to preserve the current number of MLAs representing any particular area of the province. It can be used only where needed. It can be used only where consideration of the factors in s. 14 of the Act and other relevant factors support over-representation. Preservation of the rural voice is not one of these factors.

While consideration of "common community interests" is such a factor, most current electoral divisions outside of Edmonton and Calgary do not contain a single common community in total, or individually. These current 43 electoral divisions together contain 16 cities, along with the large metropolitan areas of Sherwood Park and Fort McMurray. Some are primarily agricultural in focus, but others have an oil and gas or forestry or mining focus, or some combination of all these factors. As a result, the majority could not conclude that those Albertans living outside of Edmonton or Calgary share a common community of interest for that reason alone or that each of these 43 constituencies currently share a common community of interest one with the other.

As for the core concern that a reduction in the number of constituencies located in rural areas of the province will reduce the rural "voice" in the legislature, with the result that rural concerns will command less attention and fewer resources than they have in the past, that is the inevitable result of the application of the principle of representation by population in a time of major population shift.

### **3. Indigenous Peoples' Concerns**

The obligation to consider setting electoral division boundaries in such a manner as to keep common communities of interest together, where possible, applies to Indigenous Peoples' communities as it does to any other. This conclusion is augmented by the specific reference in s. 14 (c) of the Act to Indian reserves and Métis settlements in the context of consideration of common community interests and community organizations.

The majority recommends that the entire population of Maskwacis from all four of its bands, Ermineskin, Samson, Montana and Louis Bull, be included within the single constituency of Wetaskiwin-Camrose as was done sometimes in the past. This will apparently create an electoral division where more than one-third of the population resides on a First Nations reserve.

Similarly, the majority accepts the wishes of those residing on the Calling Lake reserve to have that reserve become part of the adjacent Lesser Slave Lake electoral division, moving it out of the former Athabasca-Sturgeon-Redwater constituency, as residents of the Calling Lake reserve have common interests with most of the Lesser Slave Lake population, a majority of whom are of indigenous descent.

A similar result cannot be effected for the residents of various reserves now located in the Drayton Valley-Devon constituency, including those located at Buck Lake and Ma-Me-O Beach, given the lack of a common border between them and the Wetaskiwin-Camrose constituency. Good reason exists for not continuing the practice of creating a non-contiguous riding so that these Indigenous Peoples can share a common MLA with those residing in Maskwacis. These small areas are too often and too easily overlooked in the administration of elections. While those residents have an understandable wish to join their voices with those on nearby larger reserves, this can be done without adding them to the same electoral division. It can be achieved by bringing their concerns to the attention of the MLA for Wetaskiwin-Camrose, who can also be made aware of their concerns through continued liaison with aboriginal groups and organizations advancing the interests of Indigenous Peoples.

#### **4. Section 15(2) Status**

The Commission considered the option of recommending termination of s. 15(2) status for Dunvegan-Central Peace-Notley and Lesser Slave Lake on the basis that by consolidating the present area of Dunvegan-Central Peace-Notley into surrounding electoral divisions, three electoral divisions could be created from four, all of which would have close to the provincial average population.

This issue is one of the issues upon which public input is specifically invited, as detailed in the section of this interim report entitled Specific Questions for Public Input.

Reasons for retaining these electoral divisions, although their population falls below 25% of the provincial average population, include a consideration of legislative intent. The legislature clearly intended that geographically large constituencies, in remote areas, could be created where needed to meet the goal of effective representation for their constituents. This intention is only 27 years old. The legislature created s. 15(2) when the current version of the Act was passed in 1990.

The provisions of s. 15(2) have been used since their creation, most recently in relation to Dunvegan-Central Peace-Notley and Lesser Slave Lake. Nothing has changed in relation to the nature of the areas of the province occupied by these constituencies since 1990 or since 2009-10; no principled reason has been advanced to suggest that s. 15(2) status is no longer needed in these areas.

While Peace River does not have, or need, s. 15(2) status, its fate must be considered when addressing the s. 15(2) issue because Peace River would disappear into the amalgamation of the two s. 15(2) constituencies as part of the proposal that they be abolished.

Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River are, geographically, the largest constituencies in Alberta, together constituting about 20% of the geographic area in the province. Lesser Slave Lake is 76,038 square kilometres in size, or approximately 2.5 times larger than the Netherlands. Peace River is 99,573 square kilometres in size, or 2.4 times larger than Belgium. Together these two constituencies are 1.33 times the size of Canada's Maritime provinces put together. Their scale far exceeds that of electoral divisions in any other area of the province. That said, much of the population in these ridings is concentrated along highways and not dispersed across the entire constituency as is sometimes the case elsewhere.

While it may seem ironic to some that geographic size is not otherwise considered, on its own, to bar the creation of geographically larger constituencies elsewhere in the province, constituencies created elsewhere are not "impossibly large", given their geographic size in comparison with that of Dunvegan-Central Peace-Notley and Lesser Slave Lake and because they enjoy better means of transportation and communication. They are traversed by all-season roadways in all directions and have populations scattered relatively proportionally throughout.

The majority concludes that these two s. 15(2) constituencies should be preserved due to their remoteness, the disparate and small nature of their communities and because preservation would respect the common community of interest in the indigenous population of Lesser Slave Lake. The submission of residents of the Calling Lake reserve, currently located in the northwest corner of what was the adjoining Athabasca-Sturgeon-Redwater constituency, to be moved into the Lesser Slave Lake constituency, supports the conclusion that Lesser Slave Lake should be preserved as is, with a majority of residents who are indigenous, as a means of protecting that community of interest.

## **5. Mechanics of Adjustment**

The majority has applied the following considerations in developing its recommendations:

- It cannot and does not conclude that effective representation cannot be achieved simply because a constituency would have a population of 46,697 or more. Federal electoral divisions in Alberta contain more than double the population of provincial electoral divisions. Municipal ward populations in each of Edmonton and Calgary also exceed 46,697.
- It was particularly mindful of the desirability of avoiding disruption in electoral divisions with populations very close to provincial average except as a necessary consequence of adjusting the boundaries of neighbouring constituencies or where otherwise required to achieve effective representation.
- Much of the variance that is present is the result of attempting to keep neighbourhoods or counties together. That was not always possible. In certain urban areas, population was so dense that the splitting of some communities could not be avoided.
- It was not always possible to honour both community boundaries and postal code boundaries in constituency design. Some suggested that electoral division borders should honour postal codes, to avoid the annoying result of residents receiving campaign material for constituencies other than the one in which they reside, based on mailing to all those addresses in a certain postal code area. Using postal codes is particularly problematic in rural areas where postal codes align with the area where people collect their mail, not necessarily where they live.

- Major rivers should not invariably be used to demark a border for an urban constituency. While the Commission was initially concerned with constituencies straddling rivers, the presenters who addressed this topic were unanimously of the view that this design did not create a problem in urban areas. Bridge access is typically readily available in cities, and city neighbourhoods on opposite sides of rivers often share common characteristics and interests. As a result, the majority reduced the priority it might have otherwise given this geographic factor in formulating its recommendations for the design of urban electoral divisions.
- Similarly, the presence of major roadways does not appear to be a reason, in and of itself, for failing to consider electoral division redesign which places roadways within, and not at the boundaries of a constituency. For example, the MLA for Calgary Hays noted that the split in his riding by the Deerfoot Trail improves the ease of travel to all areas of his riding.

## 6. Projected Growth

While not an enumerated factor in s. 14 of Act, the majority accepts that a trend of strong growth or loss of population in an electoral division is relevant to ensuring effective representation over the next eight to 10 years, when constituency boundaries will next be reviewed.

While not having the benefit of specific growth projections, the majority has drawn some inferences from areas of growth since the last boundary review in 2009-10 and the locations of current residential developments. Where an electoral division's population has soared over the last eight years, and it contains land which is available for further development, the majority accepted that high growth is likely to continue.

Conversely, where the growth in an electoral division has been well below the provincial average over the last eight years, the majority accepts that trend is likely to continue.

While projected growth rates are relevant to continued effective representation, the majority has declined the invitations of some cities to create additional new constituencies with populations significantly below average in anticipation of growth.

Had the majority taken projected population growth rates in Alberta's larger cities fully into account, the result would have been a further reduction in the number of non-urban constituencies in the province. Instead, the majority developed its recommendations based on current population figures, while allowing modest additional variation from provincial average in some high-growth areas where otherwise possible.

## 7. Blended Constituencies

The majority has attempted to minimize the creation of blended constituencies that combine a large urban area with a non-urban area. That said, it has not been possible to avoid situations where at least one blended constituency must be created because the population of a city exceeds the provincial average population but falls short of that required to create two or more constituencies.

Where a blended constituency would combine two disparate communities of interest for the MLA to represent it should be avoided if otherwise possible. This concern may not arise where those living in the suburban area largely work within and access services in the adjoining city. The residents of each are likely to have common interests.

Many presenters in areas that currently have blended electoral divisions considered them to be working well. In particular, those from Fort McMurray and Medicine Hat were satisfied with their blended constituencies. This suggests that there is nothing inherently flawed with this approach; Albertans who live outside city boundaries may share communities of interest with their urban neighbours.

## Specific Questions for Public Input

While members of the public are invited to comment on any portion of this report, including any of its recommendations, the Commission specifically invites input on the following subjects:

**Central Peace-Notley and Lesser Slave Lake:** For the above reasons, the majority has recommended that these two electoral divisions retain their status under s. 15(2) of the Act, permitting them to have populations of a size up to 50% below the provincial average. These recommendations would result in the population of Central Peace-Notley being expanded to include a portion of the northern part of the current Grande Prairie-Wapiti constituency, resulting in a population of 32,471, or 30% below provincial average. With the addition of the Calling Lake First Nations reserve, the population of Lesser Slave Lake would be 27,818, or 40% below provincial average. The population of the Peace River constituency, with no place to expand other than into these special status ridings, would be 39,886, 15% below provincial average.

Some submissions advocated for the abolition of this special status for both constituencies. For example, the present electoral division of Dunvegan-Central Peace-Notley could be amalgamated into surrounding areas to create three electoral divisions from four, all of which would have a population close to the provincial average. This could be done by adding Clear Hills County and the Municipal District of Fairview to the electoral division of Peace River and by combining the remaining portions of Dunvegan-Central Peace-Notley with the area covered by the county of Grande Prairie. The geographic size of the Lesser Slave Lake electoral division could be increased to bring its population within 25% of provincial average by adding the Municipal District of Smoky River to it.

The Commission invites public input on this subject.

**Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche Population Size:** The Commission has used the figure of 17,129 as the current population of the Fort McMurray-Conklin electoral division, as provided by the Office of Statistics and Information, Alberta Treasury Board and Finance. This figure reflects the inference that its population, as recorded by the 2016 federal census, shrank by 9,180 persons because their homes were destroyed in the 2016 wildfire. The Commission was told that inference arises solely from the fact that 2,000 homes were destroyed in the fire.

The Commission is concerned that this estimate does not reflect the fact that reconstruction is well under way, that most of destroyed homes will be reconstructed and that their displaced occupants will return to live in them. It does not consider that fire insurance often provides coverage for rental costs pending reconstruction of fire damaged homes. It may well be that, as the fire itself did not cause anything but a very temporary cessation of work in the oil sands facilities where many residents of Fort McMurray are employed, displaced workers and their families are currently living in rental homes and apartments in the constituency pending return to their homes. The Treasury Board inference also does not reflect the possibility that other persons have or will move into the constituency to take up available employment as the economic recovery in oil and gas continues.

The Commission received submissions suggesting different inferences as to population size be drawn from school enrolment comparisons between September 2015 and 2016, from the number of pre-paid Visa cards distributed to residents by the Government of Alberta in the aftermath of the evacuation or from a comparison of the 17,129 figure to the size of the community prior to the fire. Unfortunately, these submissions were not supported by specific information establishing any of these facts.

The Commission would prefer to base any inferences as to population size on a variety of indicators, to assure itself that the most accurate population figure possible be established for Fort McMurray-Conklin, now Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche. It invites submissions supported by specific, reliable information upon which it could act.

It also invites ideas as to how the uncertainty over this population figure could be addressed. Other options may well exist aside from that chosen for this interim report, that being adoption of a 23% negative variance from average population size in anticipation that population growth will be rapid and will restore the population to the provincial average or above well before the next electoral boundaries review.

**Orientation of Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo and Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche:** The majority recommends that the orientation of these two electoral divisions be moved to run east-west rather than the current north-south, as shown on Maps 59 and 60. The result is that each constituency covers a smaller geographic area than currently, resulting in shorter travel distances for each MLA. This may be helpful to the MLA for Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche given the growth of that constituency in a southern direction.

No presenter suggested such a reconfiguration, but none would have known it was being considered, driven by the apparent drop in population in the current Fort McMurray-Conklin electoral division. The Commission thus invites specific input on this idea. It would like to know whether this plan in fact assists the MLAs to communicate with constituents or whether it would create problems for either of the MLAs in Fort McMurray's two constituencies.

**Medicine Hat and Taber-Vulcan:** The majority proposes reconfiguration of the two electoral divisions containing portions of the city of Medicine Hat, resulting in a geographically larger blended constituency along with an expansion of the entirely urban constituency. The proposed riding of Taber-Vulcan is larger geographically than the current riding of Cypress-Medicine Hat, as shown on Map 84.

This growth in size could be addressed by reconfiguring each of the two constituencies into blended ridings, possibly with each forming a wedge shape with part of the city of Medicine Hat contained in the apex of the wedge and the balance spreading into the adjoining area, one taking up the southern portion of Taber-Vulcan and the other the northern portion. To ensure the northern constituency remains contiguous, if each of these ridings were designed to have approximately the same population, adjustments would be required to the southern border of Brooks-Cypress.

This idea was not raised in any submission or by any presenter but, again, the geographic size of Taber-Vulcan would not have been known at the time submissions were made to the Commission. However, presenters from the current ridings of Medicine Hat and Cypress-Medicine Hat invariably suggested that the current city and blended riding design was working well.

The Commission invites input on which of these designs would better assist in achieving effective representation in these two electoral divisions.

**Drumheller-Strathmore:** The majority recommends that this electoral division be created by moving Stettler from the current constituency of Drumheller-Stettler to Stettler-Wainwright and that the town of Strathmore be moved from the current constituency of Strathmore-Brooks into Drumheller-Strathmore. The result would increase the population to 54,232, some 16% over provincial average, from Drumheller-Stettler's current population of 36,810, some 21% below provincial average, as shown on Map 58.

The primary reason for this recommendation is declining population in this area. By the time of the next electoral boundary review, the recommended 16% positive variance may well be on par with the provincial average population or below.

While the implementation of this recommendation would slightly reduce the current geographic size of this electoral division, some would prefer to leave it unchanged from its current size and composition. That would include leaving Stettler within it and excluding Strathmore, with resulting changes to neighbouring constituencies.

The Commission seeks public input on this option.

**Airdrie-Cochrane:** The majority recommends the creation of this new constituency, to take in the western part of the city of Airdrie, the town of Cochrane and the areas in between the two, as shown on Map 48. It would have a population of 49,643, 6% above the provincial average.

The creation of this constituency arises from the requirement to divide the city of Airdrie. Its current population of 61,581 cannot be contained within one constituency. Other reasons for this recommendation are found in the Recommendations for Boundary Changes section of this interim report.

This recommendation raises a concern, however, that a single MLA could not effectively represent this area, a blended constituency containing not just a portion of a city but also a town of significant size.

The Commission invites public input as to whether and why this concern is justified, and as to any alternative options.

## Naming Recommendations

Pursuant to s. 3 of the Act, the Commission is empowered to make recommendations for the names of electoral divisions. A variety of submissions were received on this point. One suggested that the names of electoral divisions be shortened. One believed that changing names caused unnecessary confusion. The mayor of Blackfalds made an impassioned submission that the name of her community be added to its electoral division, recognizing the significant growth in the community. Another submission suggested that continuing the practice of including names of former MLAs in the names of electoral divisions could be confusing to those who have recently moved to Alberta and Canada and could implicitly create a bias toward the political party to which the politician had belonged.

After considering these representations, the Commissioners all agreed to apply the following principles in recommending names of constituencies:

- No name change should be recommended for constituencies where boundaries continue to contain the geographic feature or geographic orientation or city/town for which they are currently named.

- Where the geographic feature or city/town for which an electoral division is named is moved outside that electoral division, the electoral division should be renamed based on a geographic orientation or for another city/town that remains within its boundaries.
- Where electoral division boundaries expand to include a new city, town or First Nations reserve, its name should be modified to include the name of the city, town or First Nations reserve that most clearly reflects its location and size.
- Similarly, where the creation of an entirely new electoral division is recommended, it should be named according to its geographic orientation if possible, for example, Edmonton-South.
- While the Commission acknowledges the sincerity behind those recommending that Calgary-Greenway be renamed Calgary-Bhullar as a memorial to MLA Manmeet Bhullar, who died in an traffic accident while on his way to the legislature, it believes his legacy will receive a more enduring and effective tribute when recognized in other ways, as for example, by way of the naming of a Calgary elementary school for him, a school set to open in August 2017.
- To avoid confusion, no electoral division should have the same name as a current federal electoral division.

The Commission's recommendations for the specific names of constituencies are included in the following section which discusses the proposed boundaries of each electoral division.

## Recommendations for Boundary Changes

The majority's recommendations for changes to the boundaries of individual electoral divisions follow below, as well as a table showing the population of each resulting electoral division and the percentage variation it offers from the average population figure of 46,697. The reasons for accepting such a variance are given. The electoral divisions are listed in alphabetical order based on their recommended names.

This section of the interim report should be read in conjunction with the section entitled Reasons for the Majority's Recommendations.

The following descriptions are general in nature; they do not purport to be complete. Where differences appear between a written description of an electoral division and the map of that electoral division as contained in Appendix E, the map governs.

### *Airdrie*

It is recommended that the current electoral division of Airdrie be reformed into Airdrie and Airdrie-Cochrane. The new electoral division of Airdrie should contain the population of the city of Airdrie from its eastern boundary, including all areas east of Eighth St., as is shown on Map 47. The balance of the city would become part of the new electoral division of Airdrie-Cochrane.

The population of the new electoral division of Airdrie would be 44,355, 5% below the provincial average. This variance is justified given the continued rapid pace of population growth in the area. Further, this recommendation creates balance between dense urban and suburban (acreage) areas. It creates a completely



urban electoral division and avoids the need to create two blended electoral divisions rather than one from the current Airdrie constituency.

Dividing the current electoral division along Highway 2 was also considered, but rejected as such a division proved to be unsuccessful in proportionately distributing population. It also would have resulted in unnecessary movement of the boundaries of neighbouring electoral divisions.

### ***Airdrie-Cochrane***

It is recommended that this new electoral division be composed of the remaining part of the city of Airdrie after the creation of the new electoral division of Airdrie and include all of the city of Airdrie lying west of Eighth St. SW, the town of Cochrane and the area lying between the two, all as shown in Map 48. The Cowboy Trail (Highway 22) would form the western dividing line between this electoral division and the redesigned electoral division of Banff-Stoney. Airdrie-Cochrane would have a population of 49,643, 6% above the provincial average.

This new electoral division would capture the surge in population north and northwest of the city of Calgary. Cochrane, based on public submissions, is more closely aligned culturally and economically to Airdrie than to Banff. The city of Airdrie and the town of Cochrane are both rapidly growing, with similar interests and challenges. They currently consult with one another in relation to the provision of services to their residents, enjoying a cooperative working arrangement between their two administrations. Aligning Cochrane with Airdrie gives the residents of Cochrane a voice undiluted by the concerns of Alberta's mountain park communities.

This recommendation is, however, one of the questions upon which the Commission seeks public input, as described in the section of this interim report entitled Specific Questions for Public Input.

It is recommended that the new electoral division be named Airdrie-Cochrane, reflecting the names of its two largest communities and differentiating it from the constituency of Airdrie.

### ***Banff-Stoney***

It is recommended that the boundaries of the current Banff-Cochrane electoral division be altered, with Cochrane moved into the new electoral division of Airdrie-Cochrane. The new Banff-Stoney would capture any remaining areas of the current electoral divisions of Airdrie, Chestermere-Rocky View and Banff-Cochrane, taking in the Stoney-Nakota and Tsuut'ina First Nations reserves, as shown on Map 49. The resulting population would be 44,417, 5% below provincial average.

This recommendation responds to the suggestions made in various submissions: 1) to keep the Bow Valley mountain communities together rather than pooling them with the agricultural interests of foothill communities; 2) to allow for a greater indigenous voice by placing both the Stoney First Nation reserve and the Tsuut'ina First Nation reserve within the same electoral division; 3) to avoid creating blended electoral divisions with the city of Calgary; and 4) to give the residents of Cochrane a voice undiluted by the concerns of Alberta's mountain park communities.

### ***Barrhead-Morinville-Westlock***

It is recommended that no changes be made to this electoral division, which would have a population of 44,793, or 4% below provincial average, as shown on map 50. This variance will accommodate, to some degree, continuing growth in the town of Morinville.

This recommendation accommodates adjustments to the boundaries of surrounding constituencies, bringing them closer to the provincial average. Unfortunately, it was not possible to move Morinville into the same constituency as St. Albert, as requested, notwithstanding common Franco-Canadian heritages, given the large populations of both.

### ***Bonnyville-Cold Lake***

It is recommended that the northern boundary of this electoral division be moved north to take in the southeast portion of the former Lac La Biche-St. Paul-Bonnyville electoral division, as shown on Map 51. The new electoral division of Bonnyville-Cold Lake would include the area occupied by the current electoral division, as well as the Air Weapons Range, the Saddle Lake First Nations reserve, the White Fish First Nations reserve and the town of Elk Point.

With a population of 50,060, the electoral division's population would be 7% above the provincial average. The majority believes this variance can be supported as this is an area where future population growth is likely to fall well below the provincial average. It is expected that by the time the electoral boundaries are next reviewed, the constituency population will be at or below the provincial average.

This recommendation achieves the suggestion, made by more than one submitter, that the Air Weapons Range be incorporated into the same constituency as the sole roadway into the Range. It would also maintain historic connections between Bonnyville and Cold Lake.

Various submitters asked the Commission to recommend constituencies with a smaller geographical size and shorter travel distances than those experienced in the current Lac La Biche-St. Paul-Two Hills riding. This recommendation moves toward achieving that goal.

This recommendation contributes to the amalgamation of four current electoral divisions, including Fort McMurray-Conklin, Athabasca-Sturgeon-Redwater, Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville and Bonnyville-Cold Lake, into three, all located in the central northeast area of the province.

### ***Brooks-Cypress***

It is recommended that this electoral division be created by uniting the balance of Cypress-Medicine Hat (after moving the "toe" on the southeast corner of the city of Medicine Hat into the Medicine Hat constituency) with the balance of the Strathmore-Brooks constituency, including the city of Brooks, as shown on Map 52. The South Saskatchewan River would form part of the southern boundary. Desert Blume, southwest of the city of Medicine Hat, should be moved into the constituency, with the southern boundary extended east along the Trans-Canada Highway.

This recommendation responds to submitters who suggested Brooks is more closely aligned with Medicine Hat than the community of Strathmore. It does not reflect the suggestion that the population of Brooks-Cypress

should be increased by moving the boundary it shares with the city of Medicine Hat further into the city. The majority rejected this suggestion as it would only exacerbate the population shortfall in Medicine Hat.

No presenter took issue with the “donut” design of the electoral division, with the Medicine Hat electoral division surrounded by this one, or with it being a blended electoral division. Presenters believe the culture of those residing within the urban part of the electoral division is similar to that of those residing in the rural part of the electoral division.

This electoral division would have a population of 47,658, 2% above the provincial average.

This recommendation is, however, one of the questions upon which the Commission seeks public input, as described in the section of this interim report entitled Specific Questions for Public Input.

With the move of Brooks into the constituency, the majority recommends the name be changed to Brooks-Cypress.

These changes are part of an amalgamation of seven current electoral divisions into six because of the lower rates of population growth experienced in southeast Alberta. Those electoral divisions are Battle River-Wainwright, Drumheller-Stettler, Strathmore-Brooks, Little Bow, Cardston-Taber-Warner, Cypress-Medicine Hat and Vermilion-Lloydminster.

**The following recommendations regarding the boundaries of electoral divisions in Calgary should be read in conjunction with the Process section of this interim report.**

#### ***Calgary-Acadia***

It is recommended that the boundaries of the electoral division of Calgary-Acadia be moved to remove the community of Riverbend and to add the communities of Canyon Meadows, Haysboro, Chinook Park and Kingsland. It would be bounded on the west by 14 St., to the east by the Bow River, to the south by Fish Creek/Anderson Rd. NE and to the north by the Calgary-Buffalo constituency, all as shown on Map 1.

The population would be 50,656, 8% above the provincial average.

These changes would address the substantial negative population variance in the current electoral division, while respecting neighbourhood borders to the extent possible. The level of positive variance in population created is justified, in the view of the majority, by the fact that the future population growth rate is likely to fall below provincial average, given the character of this central area. As a result, its population levels will likely be at or below provincial average population by the time of the next electoral boundaries review.

#### ***Calgary-Airport***

It is recommended that the boundaries of this electoral division be adjusted so that it is bounded on the north by Country Hills/96 Ave NE, on the west by the Deerfoot Trail, on the east by the city limits and by the northern boundary of Calgary-Falconridge to the south, as shown on Map 2. The electoral division would capture the communities of Saddle Ridge, Martindale and part of Taradale. The electoral division would include a large, under-populated industrial area comprising Stony 2 and 3, Saddle Ridge Industrial, the Calgary International Airport, Skyline East and Deerfoot Business Centre.

The population would be 48,735, 4% above the provincial average.

### ***Calgary-Beddington***

It is recommended that the boundaries of the current electoral divisions of Calgary-Northern Hills and Calgary-Mackay-Nose Hill be adjusted to create this constituency, as shown on Map 3. This recommendation would unite the community of Beddington Heights within one electoral division. It would also include Huntington Hills, Nose Hill Park, Country Hills, MacEwen Glen, Sandstone Valley and Hidden Valley west of Beddington Trail.

The population would be 50,220, 8% above the provincial average.

The level of positive variance in population created is justified, in the view of the majority, by the fact that the future population growth rate is likely to fall below provincial average, given the character of this central-north area. As a result, the population will likely be at or below provincial average population by the time of the next electoral boundaries review.

It is recommended that the name of this electoral division be Calgary-Beddington, as that name would most readily identify its location to residents in Calgary. The Commission recommends discontinuance of the Nose Hill name for any electoral division. As Nose Hill Park would now border four different electoral divisions, use of that name for any one electoral division might lead to confusion.

### ***Calgary-Bow***

It is recommended the current electoral division be slightly reconfigured to include the communities of Coach Hill, Wildwood, Crestmont, Valley Ridge, Greenwood/Greenbriar, Bowness and Montgomery, as shown on Map 4.

The new population would be 51,351, 10% above the provincial average population.

The level of positive variance in population created is justified, in the view of the majority, by the fact that the future population growth rate is likely to fall below provincial average, given the character of this central area. As a result, its population levels will likely be at or below provincial average population by the time of the next electoral boundaries review.

### ***Calgary-Buffer***

It is recommended that the boundaries of this electoral division be altered by moving the Downtown East Village and the communities of Ramsay and Inglewood into it from the current Calgary-Fort electoral division and removing the community of Lower Mount Royal to add it to Calgary-Elbow, as set out on Map 5.

The reason for this recommendation is that the new electoral division would connect eastern downtown communities. These changes reflect the recommendation of one presenter who suggested moving parts of Calgary-Fort into Calgary-Buffer, noting that the northeast corner of downtown and the communities of Ramsay and Inglewood have similar traffic patterns and fit in well with downtown revitalization efforts.

The population of the electoral division would be 49,907, 7% above the provincial average.

The level of positive variance in the population created is justified, in the view of the majority, by the fact that the future population growth rate is likely to fall below provincial average, given the character of this central area. As a result, it is expected that population levels will likely be at or below provincial average population by the time of the next electoral boundaries review.

### ***Calgary-Cross***

It is recommended that the boundaries of the electoral division of Calgary-Cross be adjusted so that it is bounded by 36 St. to the west, the city limits to the east, the new electoral division of Calgary-Forest to the south and the new electoral division of Calgary-Falconridge to the north, all as shown on Map 6. The electoral division would include the communities of Rundle, Pineridge, the northern half of Marlborough, Marlborough Park, most of Abbeydale and Monterey Park.

The population of the electoral division would be 52,413, 12% above the provincial average. The level of positive variance in population created is justified, in the view of the majority, by the fact that the future population growth rate is likely to fall below provincial average, given the character of this area. As a result, the population levels will likely be at or below provincial average population by the time of the next electoral boundaries review. While the eastern border of the electoral division is formed by the city limits, no land is available for residential development to the east, given the industrial and other uses of that area.

### ***Calgary-Currie***

It is recommended the boundaries of this electoral division be adjusted so that it is bounded to the west by Sarcee Trail, to the north by the Bow Trail/Bow River and by Calgary-Elbow constituency to the south and the east, as shown on Map 7.

The population of the constituency would be 48,565, 4% above the provincial average.

While these adjustments would result in little change to the population of the electoral division, they permit adjustment to the boundaries and population of adjoining electoral divisions to bring them closer to provincial average population with minimal division of communities.

### ***Calgary-Edgemont***

It is recommended that this electoral division contain the communities of Edgemont, Hamptons, the western portion of Dalhousie, Ranchlands and Hawkwood, as shown on Map 8. Its boundaries would be Stoney Trail to the north, Crowchild Trail and John Laurie to the south, Shaganappi Trail to the east and Nose Hill Drive/Sarcee Drive to the west.

The population would be 44,987, 4% below the provincial average. This negative variance from provincial average population leaves some room to accommodate anticipated future growth in this electoral division.

### ***Calgary-Elbow***

It is recommended that the boundaries of this electoral division be adjusted to add the neighbourhoods of Lower Mount Royal and Kelvin Grove while moving the community of Rutland Park into Calgary-Currie, as shown on Map 9.

The population would be 50,216, 8% above the provincial average. The level of positive variance in population created is justified, in the view of the majority, by the fact that the future population growth rate is likely to fall below provincial average, given the character of this south-central area. As a result, its population levels will likely be at or below provincial average population by the time of the next electoral boundaries review.

### ***Calgary-Falconridge***

It is recommended that this electoral division be created from parts of the current electoral divisions of Calgary-Greenway and Calgary-Cross. It would contain the communities of Falconridge, Castleridge, Whitehorn, Temple, West Winds, Coral Springs and the southeast part of Taradale, as shown on Map 10. The electoral division would contain mature, established neighbourhoods.

The population would be 52,688, 13% above the provincial average. This level of positive variance in population created is justified, in the view of the majority, by the fact that the future population growth rate is likely to fall below provincial average, given the character of this area. As a result, its population levels will likely be at or below provincial average population by the time of the next electoral boundaries review. While the eastern border of the electoral division is formed by the city limits, no land is available for residential development to the east, given the industrial and other uses of that area.

### ***Calgary-Fish Creek***

It is recommended that the boundaries of this electoral division be adjusted by moving the community of Canyon Meadows out of it and into Calgary-Acadia and by moving the communities of Midnapore and Sundance into it from Calgary Shaw, as shown on Map 11. The constituency would be bounded by Anderson Rd. SE to the north, Stoney Trail SE to the south, Macleod Trail to the west and the Bow River to the east. These adjustments would result in communities with a commonality being contained within the electoral division, while addressing the current high level of negative variance from the provincial average population.

The population would be 47,691, 2 % above the provincial average.

### ***Calgary-Foothills***

It is recommended that the boundaries of this electoral division be adjusted so that it includes the communities of Arbour Lake, Kincora, Nolan Hill, Sage Hill, Citadel, Royal Vista, O2A-O2C and west Evanston. The north and west boundaries of the electoral division would be the city limits to the north and west, Stoney Trail to the south and west, Crowchild Trail to the south, Simons Valley Road/Panorama Road to the east, as shown on Map 12. This is an area of high growth containing significant lands which will likely be used for future residential development.

The population of this electoral division would be 45,760, 2% below the provincial average.

### ***Calgary-Forest***

It is recommended that this electoral division include the areas remaining from changes made to the boundaries of the current electoral divisions of Calgary-Fort, Calgary-Cross and Calgary-Klein. It would include the communities of Forest Lawn, Forest Heights, Southview, Albert Park/Radisson Heights, Erin Woods, Penbrooke Meadows, Red Carpet, the southwest tip of Abbeydale, Applewood Park and the south part of

Marlborough, as well as West Dover and Dover. The electoral division would contain mature, established neighbourhoods. It is shown on Map 13.

The population would be 52,272, 12% above the provincial average. The level of positive variance in population created is justified, in the view of the majority, by the fact that the future population growth rate is likely to fall below provincial average, given the character of this area. As a result, its population levels will likely be at or below provincial average population by the time of the next electoral boundaries review. While the northern and eastern borders of the electoral division are partially formed by the city limits, no land is available for residential development to the east, given the industrial and other uses of that area.

### ***Calgary-Glenmore***

It is recommended the southern boundaries of this electoral division be moved to border Fish Creek Provincial Park. The other boundaries would be the city limits to the west, Glenmore Trail to the north and 14 St. to the east, as shown on Map 14. This would add the communities of Woodbine and Woodlands to this electoral division while removing the communities of Haysboro, Kingsland, Chinook Park and Kelvin Grove.

While this recommendation would not result in a substantial change in the population of this electoral division, it creates a more logical southern boundary and accommodates changes needed to bring neighbouring electoral divisions' populations closer to the provincial average.

The population would be 46,091, 1% below the provincial average.

### ***Calgary-Hays***

It is recommended that the boundaries of this electoral division be adjusted so that it is bounded by Stoney Trail to the south, the city limits to the east, 130 Ave. to the north and 52 St. to McKenzie Blvd. in the west, as shown on Map 15. It would contain the communities of Copperfield, New Brighton and the southern part of McKenzie Towne and McKenzie Lake (split where McKenzie Towne Blvd. and McKenzie Lake Blvd. cross the Deerfoot Trail).

The new population would be 42,677, approximately 9% below the provincial average. This degree of negative variance from provincial average population is justified because this electoral division would contain areas of future high growth, given the presence of significant areas which will likely be used for future residential development.

### ***Calgary-Klein***

It is recommended that the boundaries of this electoral division be adjusted by moving the northern boundary to 64 Ave. and taking in the communities of Thorncliffe, Collingwood, Capitol Hill, Rosemont, Cambrian Heights, Queens Park Village, Mount Pleasant, Tuxedo Park, Haven, Upper North Haven and the Winston Heights/Mountview area, i.e., the portion above 16 Ave. along the west side of Deerfoot Trail). The electoral division would include lands on both sides of the Deerfoot Trail, including the communities of Vista Heights, Pegasus and North Airways, Horizon, Sunridge, Franklin, Albert Park/Radisson Heights, Meridian, South Airways, Mayland Heights, Mayland and parts of McCall, as shown on Map 16.

The population would be 50,393, 8% above the provincial average. The level of positive variance in population created is justified, in the view of the majority, by the fact that the future population growth rate is likely to fall

below provincial average, given the “fully built-out” character of this area, with the result that its population levels will likely be at or below provincial average population by the time of the next electoral boundaries review.

### ***Calgary-Lougheed***

It is recommended that the boundaries of this electoral division be moved to remove the communities of Woodlands and Woodbine and to add the communities of Shawnee Slopes and Millrise from Calgary-Shaw. The boundary between Calgary-Lougheed and Calgary Shaw would be Shawnessy Boulevard, running east-west, as shown on Map 17. These changes respect community boundaries while leaving room for population growth to the southwest.

The resulting population would be 42,956, 8% below provincial average. This degree of negative variance from provincial average population is justified because this electoral division will contain areas of future high growth, given the presence of significant areas which likely will be used for future residential development.

### ***Calgary-Mountain View***

It is recommended that this electoral division be bordered by the Deerfoot Trail to the east, by Crowchild Trail to the west, by the Bow River to the south and that its remaining border follow the ravine through Confederation Park and 16 Ave. as shown on Map 18. The electoral division would capture the communities of Banff Park, Capitol and Mount Pleasant. All communities west of the Crowchild would be removed from it, including Andrew Heights and Parkdale as well as the University of Calgary.

The population would be 51,478, 10% above the provincial average. The level of positive variance in population created is justified, in the view of the majority, by the fact that the future population growth rate is likely to fall below provincial average, given the “fully built-out” character of this area. Population levels will likely be at or below provincial average population by the time of the next electoral boundaries review.

### ***Calgary-North***

It is recommended that this electoral division be created at the northern edge of the central part of the city of Calgary, from areas contained in the current Calgary-Northern Hills and Calgary-Mackay-Nose Hill. It would contain the communities of Panorama Hills, Carrington, the eastern part of Evanston and part of Livingston. It would be bounded on the east by Centre St., by the city limits to the north, by Country Hills Blvd. to the south and by Beddington Trail/Panorama Road to the west, as shown on Map 19.

The population would be 39,085, 16% below the provincial average. This degree of negative variance from provincial average population is justified because this electoral division would contain areas of future high growth, given the presence of significant areas which likely will be used for future residential development.

Because most of the communities bearing the “Hills” name have been moved to the electoral division of Calgary-North East, the name of the constituency should change to Calgary-North.

### ***Calgary-North East (new)***

It is recommended that a new electoral division be created in the northeast corner of Calgary, bounded by the city limits to the north and east, as shown on Map 20. It would contain the communities of Cityscape, Skyview



Ranch, Redstone, Stone Gate Landing, Coventry Hills, part of Livingston, Country Hills Village and Harvest Hills. The constituency would also encompass under-populated industrial areas.

The population would be 40,356, 14% below the provincial average. This degree of negative variance from provincial average population is justified because this electoral division would contain areas of future high growth, given the presence of significant areas which likely will be used for future residential development.

### *Calgary-North West*

It is recommended that the boundaries of this electoral division be changed such that it includes the communities of Royal Oak, Rocky Ridge, Tuscany and Scenic Acres, as shown on Map 21. The population would be 48,766, 4% above the provincial average.

While these modifications would result in little change from the electoral division's current population, they permit needed adjustments to the boundaries of adjoining electoral divisions.

### *Calgary-Peigan*

It is recommended that the boundaries of this electoral division, currently named Calgary-Fort, be modified to remove West Dover, Dover, Erin Woods and to include the communities of Riverbend, Douglasdale-Douglas Glen, McKenzie Lake north of McKenzie Lake Blvd, McKenzie Towne north of McKenzie Towne Blvd and Dover Glen, as shown on Map 22.

The population would be 50,702, 9% above the provincial average. The level of positive variance in population created is justified, in the view of the majority, by the fact that the future population growth rate is likely to fall below provincial average, given the character of this area. Population levels will likely be at or below provincial average population by the time of the next electoral boundaries review. While the electoral division would continue to be bounded to the east by the city limits, that area is largely used for industrial purposes and does not contain land available for significant residential construction.

As these boundary changes remove the Fort from the electoral division and into Calgary-Buffalo, it is recommended that the name be changed to Calgary-Peigan, reflecting the presence of the Peigan Trail running across its northern edge.

### *Calgary-Shaw*

It is recommended that the boundaries of this electoral division be changed to move the communities of Shawnee Slopes, Millrise (to Calgary-Lougheed), Midnapore and Sundance (to Calgary-Fish Creek), while adding the communities of Silverado, Chaparral, Walden and Legacy from Calgary-South East, as shown on Map 23.

The population would be 45,169, 3% below the provincial average. While this electoral division contains a high growth area, further boundary movement to create a larger negative variance was not justified in the view of the majority, as it would have required the division of communities between different electoral divisions.

### *Calgary-South East*

It is recommended that this electoral division continue to take in the southeast corner of Calgary but that its boundaries be adjusted so that its northern boundary becomes Stoney Trail, its western boundary becomes the

Bow River and its southern and eastern boundaries become the city limits to the east and to the south, as shown on Map 24. The constituency would include the communities of Cranston, Auburn Bay, Mahogany and Seton.

The population would be 40,309, 14% below the provincial average. This degree of negative variance from provincial average is justified because this electoral division contains areas of future high growth, given the presence of significant areas which likely will be used for future residential development.

### ***Calgary-Varsity***

It is recommended the boundaries of this electoral division be adjusted so that it is bounded by Crowchild Trail to the southeast and Nose Hill Drive to the west, as shown on Map 25. It would contain the communities of Silver Springs, Varsity, the University of Calgary, Charleswood, Brentwood, Dalhousie west of 53 St., St. Andrews Heights, Parkdale, Point McKay and West Hillhurst on the west side of Crowchild Trail.

This recommendation supports the suggestion of one presenter who said Point McKay should be included in Calgary-Varsity as it has similar demographics.

The resulting population would be 49,467, 6% above the provincial average. The level of positive variance in population created is justified, in the view of the majority, by the fact that the future population growth rate is likely to fall below provincial average, given the character of this area. Population levels will likely be at or below provincial average population by the time of the next electoral boundaries review.

### ***Calgary-West***

No recommendation is made for change to the boundaries of this electoral division, shown on Map 26. It has a population of 46,275, virtually at the provincial average.

### ***Cardston-Kainai***

It is recommended that this electoral division be created from portions of the current Cardston-Taber-Warner and Little Bow electoral divisions, excluding Waterton, as shown on Map 53. Waterton would be moved into the electoral division of Livingstone-Macleod.

The resulting electoral division would surround the city of Lethbridge, akin to the current situation with the city of Medicine Hat. This recommendation places similar communities within the same constituency and responds to various requests to move Waterton into Livingstone-Macleod – a constituency containing similar mountain communities.

The resulting population will be 44,939, 4% below the provincial average.

With the move of Taber out of the electoral division, its name should be changed. The Commission recommends that it become Cardston-Kainai, in reference to the large Kainai (Blood) First Nation reserve located within it.

These changes are part of an amalgamation of seven current electoral divisions into six because of the lower rates of population growth experienced in southeast Alberta. Those electoral divisions are Battle River-Wainwright, Drumheller-Stettler, Strathmore-Brooks, Little Bow, Cardston-Taber -Warner, Cypress-Medicine Hat and Vermilion-Lloydminster.

### ***Central Peace-Notley***

The majority recommends the southern boundary of the current Dunvegan-Central Peace-Notley electoral division be moved south to the southern boundary of the town of Wembley, up to and including the Wapiti River, capturing Grande Prairie County, as shown in Map 54.

The resulting population would be 32,471, or 30% below the provincial average population. While the electoral division would retain its special status, the recommendation produces a significant improvement from the current 51% below average variance and reflects the requirement that the population variance be reduced to no more than 50% below average as required by s. 15(2) of the Act. This adjustment creates a coherent, largely agricultural area and respects the boundaries of communities such as Saddle Creek.

This recommendation is, however, one of the questions upon which the Commission seeks public input, as described in the section of this interim report entitled Specific Questions for Public Input.

It is recommended that, reflecting these changes, that the electoral division's name be shortened to Central Peace-Notley which continues to convey the geographic extent of the new boundaries while being simpler to use and remember than the current three-part name.

### ***Chestermere***

It is recommended that the boundaries of the former Chestermere-Rocky View be adjusted to create a north-south electoral division running along the east side of Calgary. This would eliminate the current horseshoe shape of the electoral division. Its borders to the east and west would run parallel to Highway 2, skirt the east side of the new Airdrie constituency and absorb the rural area to the immediate east and north of the city of Airdrie, as shown on Map 55. The electoral division would continue to include the area of the current Chestermere-Rocky View that sits between Calgary and Airdrie.

The resulting population would be 44,973 or 4% below the provincial average, in anticipation of continued growth in this suburban area of Calgary.

This recommendation reflects the wishes of every person who made a submission on the topic: all wanted the constituency to be reshaped to improve access, to remove the need to drive through the city of Calgary to attend to constituency matters on the opposite side of the city, and to connect the population in the north to the population in Airdrie, which largely shares the same community of interest.

The west and northwest sides of the constituency – from where the Rockies can be viewed – would not remain within the constituency. Hence, the name should be shortened to Chestermere.

### ***Devon-Parkland***

It is recommended that this electoral division contain the balance of the current Drayton Valley-Devon electoral division, after the move of Drayton Valley into the Drayton Valley-Rocky Mountain House electoral division. It would include the portion of the current Stony Plain electoral division falling outside the boundaries of the town of Stony Plain, as shown on Map 56.

The resulting population would be 45,640, 2% below the provincial average.

This recommendation respects the boundaries of Parkland County, as well as the transportation corridor down Highway 16X, and the north-south Highway 2 corridor to the east. It keeps suburban areas together. It does not reflect the hopes of some submitters that the eastern portion of the current Drayton Valley-Devon be moved into the Wetaskiwin-Camrose electoral division, given the trading area of this east portion of the constituency lies to the east, toward Wetaskiwin, rather than to the north. This suggestion could not be accommodated because the current Wetaskiwin-Camrose is too large to absorb this additional population in addition to the balance of Maskwacis (see the discussion on Wetaskiwin-Camrose).

These changes are part of a restructuring of five constituencies into four because of reduced population growth in mid-west Alberta. The five constituencies are currently Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre, West Yellowhead, Drayton Valley-Devon, Whitecourt-Ste. Anne and Stony Plain.

### ***Drayton Valley-Rocky Mountain House***

It is recommended that this electoral division be created from the current electoral division of Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre and parts of Drayton Valley-Devon. The northern boundary of the current Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre should extend further north to capture the community of Drayton Valley, up to the southern boundary of the current Whitecourt-Ste. Anne constituency, not including Pigeon Lake, all as is shown in Map 57.

The Commission did consider moving the town of Sundre out of the electoral division. While this would have reduced the degree of positive variance from provincial average population, the majority ultimately accepted submissions from the citizens of Sundre who said they would be effectively represented if the town were kept within the electoral division.

The majority considered geographic size when making this recommendation, but concluded the adjusted electoral division would not yield an area substantially larger than that of the current Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre electoral division. The majority was not able to follow the wishes of several presenters who asked that the constituency boundaries be moved south into Banff-Cochrane, given that constituency's already large population, or east to include areas of Innisfail-Sylvan Lake, as the population in that electoral division is at par. However, the recommended electoral division would contain the allied communities of Rocky Mountain House and Caroline, would keep mountain communities together and would not include the town of Cochrane, which has different concerns than these other communities.

The resulting population would be 54,609, 17% above the provincial average. This variance is justified by the expectation that population growth will continue at a lower pace than the provincial average. As a result, it is expected the population will be at or below the provincial average by the time of the next electoral boundaries review.

These changes are part of a restructuring of five constituencies into four because of reduced population growth in mid-west Alberta. The five constituencies are currently Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre, West Yellowhead, Drayton Valley-Devon, Whitecourt-Ste. Anne and Stony Plain.

### ***Drumheller-Strathmore***

It is recommended that the southeast border of the current electoral division of Drumheller-Stettler be moved further southwest to absorb the remainder of the former Strathmore-Brooks constituency, including Wheatland County and the town of Strathmore. The boundary would absorb the entire Siksika First Nation reserve into this constituency, as is shown on Map 58. The resulting constituency would be geographically smaller than the current Drumheller-Stettler.

This recommendation ensures the Siksika First Nation reserve and the town of Gleichen are in the same constituency and reflects the view that the Siksika First Nation is more closely affiliated with Drumheller-Strathmore than with the Highwood constituency in which it is currently located. This recommendation keeps the three special areas in the centre of the constituency intact, allowing them to continue to operate effectively as one, subject to a single administration. They can continue to cooperate in the delivery of fire, emergency, water, waste and planning services, notwithstanding low population levels, a wish expressed by more than one submitter. It reunites the sliver of Kneehill County that falls within the current constituency with the rest of Kneehill County. This change of primarily the western boundary of the constituency would fulfill submitters' wishes that an expansion minimizes additional driving distance.

The resulting population would be 54,232, a variance of 16% above the provincial average.

The majority views this variance as justified because the constituency's growth rate has fallen well below the provincial average. It is expected that the constituency's population will be at or below provincial average at the time of the next electoral boundaries review.

These changes are part of an amalgamation of seven current electoral divisions into six because of the lower rates of population growth experienced in southeast Alberta. Those electoral divisions are Battle River-Wainwright, Drumheller-Stettler, Strathmore-Brooks, Little Bow, Cardston-Taber-Warner, Cypress-Medicine Hat and Vermilion-Lloydminster.

**The following recommendations regarding the boundaries of electoral divisions in Edmonton should be read in conjunction with the Process section of this interim report.**

### ***Edmonton-Beverly-Clareview***

It is recommended that no changes be made to the boundaries of this electoral division as shown in Map 27. Its population of 46,516 sits close to the provincial average. No public submissions or presentations were received in relation to this constituency.

### ***Edmonton-Castle Downs***

It is recommended that the boundaries of this electoral division be changed to move the McConachie neighbourhood from Edmonton-Decore into Edmonton-Castle Downs and the Griesbach neighbourhood from Edmonton-Castle Downs into Edmonton-North West (formerly Edmonton-Calder), as shown on Map 28.

Its resulting population would be 46,112, 1% below provincial average population. No public submissions or presentations were received in relation to this constituency.

### ***Edmonton-City Centre***

It is recommended that the boundaries of this electoral division expand to take in the southwest part of the former City Centre airport lands, Kingsway Mall and NAIT, as shown in Map 29.

The resulting population would be 47,715, 2% above the provincial average.

### ***Edmonton-Decore***

It is recommended that the boundaries of this electoral division be adjusted to move the Kilkenny and McLeod neighbourhoods from Edmonton-Manning into Edmonton-Decore and move the Crystallina Nera West, Crystallina Nera East and McConachie neighbourhoods from Edmonton-Decore into Edmonton-Castle Downs. Kilkenny would then move from Edmonton-Decore to Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood, all as shown on Map 30.

The majority was unable to realize a submitter's request to make the southern border of the constituency run along 127 Ave., just north of the CN train tracks, for the entire breadth of the constituency, due to the need to move the border north of that avenue to add population to the electoral division of Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood.

This recommendation would result in a population of 46,959, 1% above provincial average. While the resulting population does not significantly differ in size from that of the current electoral division, the recommended changes accommodate needed adjustments to the boundaries of the adjoining electoral division of Edmonton-Manning.

### ***Edmonton-East***

It is recommended that the boundaries of the electoral division of Edmonton-East, formerly Edmonton-Gold Bar, be adjusted to move the southern boundary south, into the current Edmonton-Mill Creek electoral division, as shown on Map 31.

The majority was unable to implement the recommendation of one submitter who suggested the Riverdale and/or Ritchie neighbourhoods be incorporated into Edmonton-Gold Bar, as they have socioeconomic similarities. To do so would require moving the constituency's boundaries through Edmonton-Strathcona, further exacerbating the population variance in that constituency.

The resulting population of Edmonton-East would be 47,336, 1% above the provincial average.

Because these moves would expand the constituency well beyond the original Edmonton-Gold Bar, it is recommended the constituency name be changed to Edmonton-East (which is no longer the name of a federal constituency) as a better reflection of its geographic location within Edmonton.

### ***Edmonton-Ellerslie***

It is recommended that the western border of Edmonton-Ellerslie be moved east to 66 St., in part, and the southern border be moved south to meet the northern boundary of the town of Beaumont, as shown on Map 32. By adding population to Edmonton-South West, this recommendation allows for the creation of a new

electoral division between Edmonton-Ellerslie and Edmonton-South West, to be called Edmonton-South. This recommendation would also absorb land currently in the process of being annexed by the city of Edmonton.

Many submitters recommended the creation of a new constituency located in south Edmonton; no submitter expressed a contrary view. This recommendation does not address the wish of one submitter who suggested the constituency be divided into a section north of the Anthony Henday, largely consisting of older neighbourhoods, and a section south of the Anthony Henday, largely consisting of younger neighbourhoods with different interests. It also does not address the suggestion of another submitter that the area north of the Anthony Henday be added to the former Edmonton-Mill Woods constituency (now Edmonton-Mill Woods East). These suggestions could not be accommodated because of the creation of the new electoral division of Edmonton-South.

The resulting population would reduce the population of Edmonton-Ellerslie to 48,063, 3% above the provincial average.

#### ***Edmonton-Glenora***

It is recommended that the boundaries of this constituency be adjusted to add area from the former City Centre airport land and the Prince Rupert neighbourhood, as shown on Map 33. It was suggested to the Commission at a public hearing that Prince Rupert would be a good fit for the constituency.

The resulting population would be 45,519, 3% below than provincial average population.

#### ***Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood***

It is recommended that the boundaries of this electoral division be adjusted by adding the southwest corner of the current electoral division of Edmonton-Decore, as shown on Map 34. This constituency is centrally located and fully built-out, with no expectation for disproportionate future population growth. This recommendation reflects the observation of one presenter that the only two boundaries that could be moved easily would be the northern or eastern boundaries.

The resulting population would be 47,808, 2% above the provincial average.

#### ***Edmonton-Manning***

It is recommended that the boundaries of this electoral division be adjusted by moving the Kilkenny and McLeod neighbourhoods into adjacent Edmonton-Decore, as shown on Map 35. Moving the boundaries in this fashion avoids splitting neighbourhoods.

The resulting population would be 46,066, 1% below the provincial average. No public submissions or presentations were received in relation to this constituency.

#### ***Edmonton-McClung***

It is recommended that the neighbourhoods of Summerlea, West Meadowlark, Thorncliffe and Aldergrove be moved from the former electoral division of Edmonton-Meadowlark into the electoral division of Edmonton-McClung and that the neighbourhoods of Wedgewood and Cameron Heights be moved into Edmonton-South West, as shown in Map 36. These recommendations avoid splitting the neighbourhood of Donsdale.

The resulting population would be 48,093, 3% above the provincial average.

#### ***Edmonton-Mill Woods East***

It is recommended that the current electoral divisions of Edmonton-Mill Creek and Edmonton-Mill Woods together be redesigned to produce Edmonton-Mill Woods East and Edmonton-Mill Woods West by using 50 St. as the dividing line between them, down to the northern boundary of Edmonton-Ellerslie, Anthony Henday Drive SW. The new electoral division of Edmonton-Mill Woods East would capture the remaining areas east of 50 St. next to Edmonton-Mill Woods West (formerly Edmonton-Mill Woods), with the community of Daly Grove added to the south, all as shown on Map 37. These recommendations honour neighbourhood boundaries.

The resulting population would be 48,503, 4% above the provincial average population.

These recommendations would move the part of Mill Creek most well known to Edmontonians into the constituency of Edmonton-East (formerly Edmonton-Gold Bar). As such, it is recommended that the electoral division's name change to Edmonton-Mill Woods East, as a reflection of its geographic location.

#### ***Edmonton-Mill Woods West***

It is recommended that the current electoral divisions of Edmonton-Mill Creek and Edmonton-Mill Woods together be redesigned to produce Edmonton-Mill Woods East and Edmonton-Mill Woods West by using 50 St. as the dividing line between them, down to the northern boundary of Edmonton-Ellerslie, Anthony Henday Drive SW. The new electoral division of Edmonton-Mill Woods West would capture a piece of the current Edmonton-Ellerslie constituency bordered by 80 St. NW/Mill Woods Road and the commercial area to the north, currently located in Edmonton-Mill Creek, all as shown on Map 38.

The resulting population would be 46,908, virtually at the provincial average population.

#### ***Edmonton-North West***

It is recommended that the boundaries of the current Edmonton-Calder electoral division be changed to move the community of Griesbach from Edmonton-Calder to Edmonton-North West and to move the area south of 137 Ave. to the former Edmonton-Meadowlark, now Edmonton-Henday West electoral division, as shown on Map 39.

The resulting population would be 45,523, 3% below the provincial average. No public submissions or presentations were received in relation to this constituency.

Because the community of Calder would no longer be in this constituency, the Commission recommends the name of the constituency be changed to Edmonton-North West, which is geographically descriptive of the location.

#### ***Edmonton-Riverview***

It is recommended that the boundaries of Edmonton-Riverview be adjusted to include the community of Glenwood from the former electoral division of Edmonton-Meadowlark, as shown on Map 40. The majority determined that, to bring the constituency population closer to provincial average, it made more sense to move population into it from the former Edmonton-Meadowlark rather than from the relatively under-populated



constituencies of Edmonton-McClung and Edmonton-Glenora. Various presenters made alternative suggestions to add population to the constituency, but none accounted for the companion need to also move population out of the adjoining Edmonton-Meadowlark.

No submission suggested that the electoral division be reconfigured so that it is not bisected by the North Saskatchewan River. Rather, several presenters observed that the presence of the river does not hinder communication or contact, given the availability of bridges. They also observed that the communities of interest on either side of the river, within the electoral division, shared some commonalities.

The resulting population would be 46,788, virtually at the provincial average population.

### ***Edmonton-Rutherford***

It is recommended that the boundaries of this electoral division be adjusted to move the neighbourhood of Twin Brooks from Edmonton-South West into it, as shown on Map 41. This recommendation is based on submissions that urged this change. Submitters suggested Twin Brooks is a natural part of the Rutherford area and noted that it is separated from the rest of Edmonton-South West by the Anthony Henday, which forms a more natural southern boundary to the electoral division.

The resulting population would be 47,268, 1% above the provincial average.

### ***Edmonton-South (new)***

It is recommended that a new constituency be created in the south of Edmonton incorporating the portion of Edmonton-Ellerslie generally lying west of 66 St. and the east portion of Edmonton-South West lying directly south of Edmonton-Rutherford and the new Edmonton-Mill Woods West, as shown on Map 42. The new constituency would include a portion of the lands currently being annexed by the city of Edmonton from the electoral division of Leduc-Beaumont.

Every submitter or presenter who spoke on the topic urged that a new electoral division be created in Edmonton, justified by population numbers, and that it be in the south of the city. While this new constituency would be bisected by Gateway Boulevard and Calgary Trail, this was not seen as an insurmountable barrier given its otherwise logical location.

The constituency would have a population of 45,892 or 2% below the provincial average.

It is recommended this new constituency be named Edmonton-South as a reflection of its geographic location.

### ***Edmonton-South West***

It is recommended that the borders of this electoral division be changed by moving the remaining portion of Edmonton-McClung into Edmonton-South West, using the Whitemud Creek as the east border. The east border of the electoral division would then be moved west of Gateway Boulevard. The south border of the constituency would be moved further south to meet the north border of the Edmonton International Airport lands, thus incorporating some of the lands the City of Edmonton is in the process of annexing, all as shown on Map 43. The constituency would continue to be divided by the North Saskatchewan River.

In the result, the neighbourhood of Twin Brooks would be moved from Edmonton-South West into Edmonton-Rutherford so that no portion of Edmonton-South West lies north of the Anthony Henday. The reasons for these recommendations include the need to split the constituency due to its explosive growth since the last electoral boundary review.

The changes do not unite the electoral division on the south side of the North Saskatchewan River as was suggested at public hearings. To do so would impede the creation of the new constituency of Edmonton-South in its most logical location, a development supported by all who made submissions on the subject.

The changes would leave a population of 45,964, 2% below the provincial average.

#### ***Edmonton-Strathcona***

It is recommended that the boundaries of the electoral division of Edmonton-Strathcona be moved east to Connors Road and to Mill Creek, as shown on Map 44. This recommendation will keep the Francophone community intact within the adjoining electoral division of Edmonton-East (formerly Edmonton-Gold Bar). Other submissions from the public could not be implemented as they assumed the current constituency population was above rather than below the provincial average.

The resulting population would grow to 46,216, 1% below the provincial average.

#### ***Edmonton-West Henday***

It is recommended that the boundaries of the current electoral division of Edmonton-Meadowlark be adjusted to move the neighborhood of Glenwood to Edmonton-Riverview and the neighbourhoods of Summerlea, West Meadowlark, Thorncliffe and Aldergrove into the Edmonton-McClung electoral division. The remainder of the former Edmonton-Calder electoral division, largely lying south of 137 Ave., would then be moved into this electoral division, as shown on Map 45.

Setting the boundaries in this fashion avoids splitting neighbourhoods; i.e., Aldergrove remains intact.

The resulting population would be 43,046, 8% below the provincial average. The majority believes this variance is justified because the electoral division contains rapidly developing residential areas at Edmonton's western boundary. It is likely the population in this electoral division will be at or above the provincial average at the time of the next electoral boundary review.

As these changes would move the neighbourhood of Meadowlark out of the constituency, it is recommended the constituency name be changed to Edmonton-West Henday, referring to its geographic location within Edmonton.

#### ***Edmonton-Whitemud***

It is recommended that the Whitemud Creek form the east boundary of the electoral division of Edmonton-Whitemud, separating it from that of Edmonton-Rutherford, with the neighbourhoods of MacTaggart and Magrath Heights moving into the Edmonton-Whitemud constituency, as shown on Map 46.

The resulting serpentine shape of the constituency might appear unusual, but that shape results from using the path of the North Saskatchewan River as the western boundary and that of Whitemud Creek as the eastern boundary.

This recommendation is consistent with the views of one presenter who urged keeping the electoral division intact, describing the Terwillegar and Riverbend neighbourhoods as “a town within a city”, and suggesting it would be more logical to move MacTaggart than make other possible moves. This recommendation also avoids moving part of the constituency to the west/north side of the North Saskatchewan River, which would have been an unhappy result in the view of another presenter.

The resulting population would be 46,833, virtually at provincial average population size.

### ***Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche***

It is recommended that the boundaries between the current electoral district of Fort McMurray-Conklin and the electoral division of Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo be adjusted as shown on Map 59. This change would result in both electoral divisions assuming a shape promoting easier access to constituents than that offered by their current long thin shapes. The recommendation also expands the electoral division’s southern border well south of the current border, down to the northern borders of the Buffalo Lake and Kikino Métis Settlements.

This reconfiguration would result in a significant reduction in distances, north-south, than would exist if the electoral division were reconfigured to simply expand the current long rectangle further to the south.

The recommended boundary extensions respect county boundaries as well as historic connections in northeast Alberta; the resulting constituency follows the path of the only highway connecting Fort McMurray with the south.

This would produce a population of 36,112, 23% below the provincial average population.

This high variance is supported by the likelihood that a significant number of people will return to live in Fort McMurray as their homes are reconstructed and the economy continues to recover. This approach is an alternative to that which might be adopted should the Commission receive, prior to the issuance of its final report, information from which more accurate inferences may be drawn than those made by the Alberta Treasury Board.

This recommendation contributes to the amalgamation of four current electoral divisions, including Fort McMurray-Conklin, Athabasca-Sturgeon-Redwater, Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville and Bonnyville-Cold Lake into three, all located in the central northeast area of the province.

This recommendation raises one of the questions upon which the Commission seeks public input, as described in the section of this interim report entitled Specific Questions for Public Input.

Please also see the discussion of this situation contained in the section of this report entitled Sources of Population Information: Canada Census 2016.

### ***Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo***

See the discussion under Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche above. It is recommended that the boundaries of the electoral division of Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo be adjusted to include the entire northeast corner of the province, bounded by the Clearwater River to the southeast and the Athabasca River to the southwest, all as is shown on Map 60. The resulting shape would significantly reduce driving distances within the electoral division although it would not reduce the driving distance from it to the legislature.

The resulting population would be 49,444 or 6% above the provincial average.

This recommendation raises one of the questions upon which the Commission seeks public input, as described in the section of this interim report entitled Specific Questions for Public Input.

Please also see the discussion of this situation contained in the section of this report entitled Sources of Population Information: Canada Census 2016.

### ***Fort Saskatchewan-St. Paul***

It is recommended that the boundary of the current electoral division of Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville extend east to the Saskatchewan border and thus take in St. Paul, Two Hills and the surrounding area, part of the remainder of the former Lac La Biche-St. Paul-Two Hills electoral division. Fort Saskatchewan-St. Paul would capture the area east of the eastern border of the electoral division of Sherwood Park, including the entirety of the area around the town of Tofield (currently split between two electoral divisions). It would follow the path of the Yellowhead Trail, a major highway, between Sherwood Park and the border. The southwest boundary would be extended further southwest into the Battle River-Wainwright constituency. It would gain New Sarepta (from Leduc-Beaumont), a community with similar interests to others within the electoral division, found along Highway 21 south, all as shown on Map 61.

This recommendation would keep Flagstaff county intact, an important goal given the significant work in which that county is engaged relating to inter-municipal partnerships. It is apparently regarded as a template for regionalization in other areas.

Various submitters asked the Commission to recommend constituencies with a smaller geographical size overall and shorter travel distances than those experienced in the former Lac La Biche-St. Paul-Two Hills. This recommendation would help achieve that goal.

This recommendation maintains the current blended nature of the electoral division, where the population contained within the city of Fort Saskatchewan is at 24,149 and is relatively balanced with the number of constituents who live outside the city.

The resulting total population of the electoral division would be 51,216, 10% above the provincial average. This variance is justified because population growth is expected to continue to decline compared to the provincial average rate of growth. The Commission was told the average age of the residents in the electoral division is well above that of other Albertans.

This recommendation contributes to the amalgamation of four current electoral divisions, including Fort McMurray-Conklin, Athabasca-Sturgeon-Redwater, Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville and Bonnyville-Cold Lake, into three, located in the central northeast area of the province.

### ***Grande Prairie***

It is recommended that the eastern border of the current electoral division of Grande Prairie-Wapiti, falling within the boundaries of the city of Grande Prairie, be moved east to the railway line, to include the Flyingshot Settlement, as well as the communities of Mountainview, Crystal Ridge and Crystal Ridge Estates to the northeast, currently part of Grande Prairie-Smoky, as shown on Map 62. The result is the creation of a completely urban electoral division, containing the majority of the geographic area in the city of Grande Prairie.

The balance of Grande Prairie-Wapiti, minus the section moved into the electoral division of Central Peace-Notley (currently Dunvegan-Central Peace-Notley), should then be consolidated with the balance of Grande Prairie-Smoky, as shown on Map 63.

This recommendation responds to a significant number of submissions asking the Commission to create a single urban electoral division within the city of Grande Prairie. Submitters suggested the constituency's MLA would be better able to address urban issues, including those arising from the economic downturn affecting oil and gas production. They view the residents of the portions of Grande Prairie-Wapiti living outside the city limits as having primarily agricultural interests; most do not work in the city. This problem is exacerbated in the eyes of these submitters because both parts of the city of Grande Prairie currently fall within blended ridings.

This recommendation would result in the continuation of one of the current two blended electoral divisions. While various other submissions urged retention of both in a blended format, they did not address the fact that the city of Grande Prairie has grown to the point where such blended ridings would not be evenly balanced between city and rural residents. Seventy-five percent of their populations would be made up of residents of the city of Grande Prairie.

The resulting constituency would contain a population of 46,343, 1% below the provincial average population.

### ***Grande Prairie-Smoky***

See the discussion above related to Grande-Prairie.

It is recommended that the boundaries of the current electoral division of Grande Prairie-Smoky be adjusted to include the area remaining from the current Grande Prairie-Wapiti electoral division after the creation of the electoral division of Grande Prairie, as shown on Map 63.

This recommendation would leave a population of 45,094 in Grande Prairie-Smoky, 3% below the provincial average population.

### ***Highwood***

It is recommended that the western boundary of this electoral division be moved west to the British Columbia border, incorporating the area created by moving the northern boundary of Livingstone-Macleod south, but excluding Banff, Canmore and Bragg Creek, all as shown on Map 64.

This recommendation respects the Highway 2 corridor, as was requested in various submissions, and leaves some room for expected future growth.

The resulting population is 45,431, 3% below the provincial average.

### ***Innisfail-Sylvan Lake***

It is recommended that no changes to the boundaries of this electoral division, shown on Map 65, be made. Its population of 46,429 rests 1% below the provincial average.

### ***Lacombe-Ponoka***

It is recommended that the Maskwacis reserves located along the northern border of the constituency be moved into the constituency of Wetaskiwin-Camrose, as discussed in the section related to that constituency. The new boundaries of Lacombe-Ponoka are shown on Map 66.

This recommendation avoids the need to create a blended riding with the city of Red Deer. It continues to use the Red Deer River as the southwest border of the constituency. While the southwest border could be moved across the river to the Red Deer city limits, not many people would be added as population is sparse; most of those living in this area are acreage dwellers.

The resulting population would be 45,167, 3% below provincial average.

### ***Leduc-Beaumont***

It is recommended that the boundaries of this constituency be changed to reflect the loss of the land between the Edmonton-Ellerslie constituency and the town of Beaumont due to annexation by the City of Edmonton. The boundaries should be adjusted to move the southern boundary to Highway 623 and make the eastern boundary RR325, all as shown on Map 67.

The resulting population would be 51,626, 11% above the provincial average population.

While this degree of positive variance is not ideal in an area with significant potential for future residential development, the majority chose to avoid attempting to reduce population size by crossing Highway 2, a major natural boundary to the west. This is consistent with its practice of honouring Highway 2 as a boundary for every electoral division lying directly between Edmonton and Calgary.

The adjacent electoral divisions east of the highway have populations well over the provincial average population. To reduce the population size in Leduc-Beaumont would, therefore, require moving several electoral boundaries, reaching well into other areas of the province, and potentially joining disparate areas. As a result, the majority elected not to further adjust the boundaries of this electoral division.

### ***Lesser Slave Lake***

It is recommended that the boundaries of the Lesser Slave Lake electoral division be moved to add the Calling Lake reserve, now located in the northwest corner of the current, adjacent, Athabasca-Sturgeon-Redwater electoral division. This adjustment would satisfy the request of certain members of the Calling Lake reserve, permitting them to be represented by the MLA from Lesser Slave Lake – the only electoral division within Alberta where most of the population is of First Nations descent. The constituency boundaries can be seen on Map 68.

While this would result in a population of only 27,818, or 40% below the provincial average, that is a permissible variance given the characterization of this constituency under s. 15(2) of the Act. For a further discussion of reasons with respect to this designation, see the general discussion of s. 15(2) status, above.

This recommendation raises one of the questions upon which the Commission seeks public input, as described in the section of this interim report entitled Specific Questions for Public Input.

### ***Lethbridge-East***

Given that the population of Lethbridge-East at 46,204 is virtually at provincial average size, it is recommended that no change to the boundaries of this electoral division, as shown on Map 69, be made.

Various submissions, made before receipt of the Canada 2016 Census numbers, offered suggestions for either increasing or decreasing the population of the constituency, depending upon the assumptions made by the authors. No one suggested any need for change in the absence of significant variance in population from provincial average.

### ***Lethbridge-West***

Given the population of Lethbridge-West, at 46,525, is virtually at the provincial average, it is recommended that no change to the boundaries of this electoral division, as shown on Map 70, be made.

Various submissions, made before receipt of the Canada 2016 Census numbers, offered suggestions for either increasing or decreasing the population of the constituency, depending upon the assumptions made by the authors. No one suggested any need for change in the absence of significant variance in population from provincial average.

### ***Livingstone-Macleod***

It is recommended that the boundaries of this electoral division be expanded to encompass Waterton, which would then be removed from the electoral division of Cardston-Kainai, currently Cardston-Taber-Warner. Other recommended changes follow this description: starting from the most southwest point in the province, go north to the southern boundary of Banff National Park, then east to include Turner Valley, High River and Longview with the Vulcan-Taber constituency forming its eastern boundary, all as is shown on Map 71.

These recommendations respond to submissions asking that Waterton move into the Livingstone-Macleod constituency as it shares a common culture with other mountain park communities. The changes would also reduce the physical size of the constituency, aligning it in a north-south direction, while raising its population closer to the provincial average.

The resulting population would be 48,193, 3% above the provincial average.

### ***Medicine Hat***

It is recommended that the “toe” found in the southeast corner of Medicine Hat (north of the Trans-Canada Highway) be removed from the electoral division of Medicine Hat and be added to the electoral division of Taber-Vulcan. This recommendation would allow the border to continue to follow the Trans-Canada Highway as shown in Map 72.

The electoral division would continue to contain only residents of the city of Medicine Hat. It would be entirely urban. The balance of the city would be contained within the electoral division of Taber-Vulcan.

This would result in a population of 46,722, right at provincial average population size.

An option to deal with the geographic size of the Taber-Vulcan riding would be to split the population of Medicine Hat in half and make two blended constituencies. The dividing line would be Kipling, Dunmore and Southwest Streets in the city. The constituencies of Medicine Hat and Taber-Vulcan would be cut to create a Medicine Hat-East and Medicine Hat-West constituency with the bulk of the population in the northeast corner of each one.

This recommendation raises one of the questions upon which the Commission seeks public input, as described in the section of this interim report entitled Specific Questions for Public Input.

### ***Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills***

No change is recommended to the boundaries of this electoral division, as shown on Map 73. With a population of 45,980, it falls 2% below the provincial average.

### ***Peace River***

It is recommended that the southwest border of the constituency of Peace River be moved further southwest, to incorporate the town of Grimshaw. It is also recommended that its northeast border be expanded up to and including the eastern borders of both the Tall Cree North and Tall Cree South, taking in those two reserves from the Lesser Slave Lake constituency. Good road access to these reserves is available only by roadways located within the constituency of Peace River, all as shown on Map 74. This recommendation keeps the population of Mackenzie county intact, a proposal supported by various submissions.

It should be noted that the majority does not recommend removing the “jog” found in the current east boundary of the constituency, which would otherwise be part of the Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo constituency. It is important to keep this within the Peace River constituency as it unites members of the Little Red River Cree nation with those of two other First Nations reserves in the immediate area, all located in Wood Buffalo National Park. This configuration also reflects the reality that road access to the reserves is available only through the Peace River constituency.

The resulting constituency population would be 39,886, 15% below the provincial average.

Due to the geographic location of the constituency, completely contained by the two s. 15(2) constituencies, a border with British Columbia and a border with the Northwest Territories, it is not possible to add additional population through border adjustment.

This recommendation raises one of the questions upon which the Commission seeks public input, as described in the section of this interim report entitled Specific Questions for Public Input. While the electoral division of Peace River does not have, or require, s. 15(2) status to be created with the proposed population, its geographic size cannot be changed without moving its boundaries into Central Peace-Notley and Lesser Slave Lake, thereby reducing the populations of those special status constituencies even further.



### ***Red Deer-North***

The populations of both electoral divisions contained within the city of Red Deer are relatively equal, and both sufficiently close to provincial average as to not justify breaching municipal boundaries through the creation of one or more blended constituencies. The majority recommendation is therefore limited to moving the boundary within the city to reunite the Deer Park community, as requested by a number of submitters.

The result is shown in Maps 75 and 76, with the population of Red Deer-North being 47,672 or, 2% above the provincial average, and the population of Red Deer-South being 52,743, or 13% above the provincial average. While the latter is a significant variance and could be reduced by retaining the current boundaries, the majority accepts that reunification of the Deer Park community justifies this increased variance.

### ***Red Deer-South***

See the above discussion under Red Deer-North.

### ***St. Albert***

It is recommended that the portion of the city of St. Albert currently falling within the Spruce Grove-St. Albert electoral division be joined to the balance of the city of St. Albert by moving the boundary within the city to Highway 2 and Boudreau Road. The population of this electoral division remains entirely residents of the city of St. Albert, but it would incorporate the northwest portion of the city, as shown on Map 79.

This recommendation allows for the large population of the current Spruce Grove-St. Albert constituency to be distributed to adjoining constituencies to bring their populations closer to the provincial average. The size of the population in the city of St. Albert is too large to be accommodated entirely within one constituency as suggested in some submissions. This recommendation avoids the creation of two blended electoral divisions, leaving St. Albert-Redwater as the resulting single blended electoral division. The blended electoral division would now contain the eastern part of the city of St. Albert rather than, as at present, the northwest portion.

Some commentators noted the lack of historical connection or common trading areas in the current Spruce Grove-St. Albert constituency and favoured the suggestion of creating a blended constituency to the northeast to reflect the Francophone history and flavour of the communities in that area rather than the area west of the city of St. Albert. Unfortunately, the requests to add Morinville to St. Albert or St. Albert-Redwater could not be accommodated due to the large populations of both communities.

The resulting population would be 47,745, 2% above the provincial average.

See also the discussions about the St. Albert-Redwater and Spruce Grove electoral divisions.

### ***St. Albert-Redwater***

It is recommended that the remainder of the current electoral division of Athabasca-Sturgeon-Redwater (after moving Athabasca into Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche) be reconfigured by adding it to the eastern portion of the city of St. Albert. That would add both Smokey Lake and Redwater, as shown in Map 80.

This proposal would implement the change requested in several submissions to join two areas with historic trade and Franco-Albertan cultural links and end the much-criticized design of the blended constituency of Spruce

Grove-St.Albert. A number of people noted the lack of cultural links and trade between these two cities, notwithstanding their geographic proximity.

The resulting population would be 45,426, 3% below the provincial average.

Various submitters asked the Commission to recommend electoral divisions with a smaller geographical size and shorter travel distances that those experienced in the former Lac La Biche-St. Paul-Two Hills. This recommendation would achieve that goal in this electoral division.

This recommendation contributes to the amalgamation of four current electoral divisions, including Fort McMurray-Conklin, Athabasca-Sturgeon-Redwater, Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville and Bonnyville-Cold Lake, into three, located in the central northeast part of the province.

### ***St. Anne-Stony Plain***

It is recommended that the boundaries of the remaining portion of the current electoral division of Whitecourt-St. Anne, after the movement of Whitecourt into West Yellowhead, be moved to join the town of Stony Plain along with the Alexander Indian reserve, as shown in Map 81.

The recommendation reflects the shared indigenous history of the area and avoids the creation of a blended constituency with portions of the city of Edmonton.

The resulting population would be 44,857, or 4% below the provincial average.

These changes are part of a restructuring of five constituencies into four because of reduced population growth in mid-west Alberta. The five constituencies are currently Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre, West Yellowhead, Drayton Valley-Devon, Whitecourt-St. Anne and Stony Plain.

### ***Sherwood Park***

It is recommended that the small area remaining from the former Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville electoral division be added to Sherwood Park and that the southern boundary of the electoral division be moved to align with the municipal boundary, all as shown in Map 77.

The resulting population would be 45,951, 2% below the provincial average. The constituency would thus remain largely unchanged from its current form while capturing an “orphaned area” and producing a more logical southern boundary.

The public request that the entire urban area of Sherwood Park be united into one electoral division is not possible given its high population.

### ***Spruce Grove***

It is recommended that the former electoral division of Spruce Grove-St. Albert be restructured, to remove all portions of the city of St. Albert, while combining the city of Spruce Grove with adjoining rural areas, as shown in Map 78.

While this recommendation creates a blended constituency, much of the area outside the city of Spruce Grove is occupied by people living in acreage developments and working in either Spruce Grove or Edmonton. The

economic and service interests of both populations, as part of suburban Edmonton, are similar. This recommendation would end the uneasy combination of Spruce Grove-St. Albert, the source of much negative public comment.

The resulting constituency would have a population of 40,846, 13% below the provincial average. This high variance is justified by the expectation of continued growth in Spruce Grove.

#### ***Stettler-Wainwright (formerly Battle River-Wainwright)***

It is recommended that the boundaries of the current electoral division of Battle River-Wainwright surrender some area in the northeast to Vermilion-Lloydminster and then move south to include Stettler, which will be moved out of the Drumheller-Stettler electoral division. The south boundary should run in a straight line across Highway 12 East, as is shown in Map 82.

This recommendation keeps Flagstaff County intact as it is doing significant work related to inter-municipal partnerships and is considered a template for regionalization. The new constituency will add New Sarepta, from Leduc-Beaumont, a community which is similar to other communities within the electoral division located along Highway 21 South (e.g., Hay Lakes).

The new electoral division would have a population of 50,607, 8% above the provincial average. This variance is justified because the population growth rate is not likely to keep up with the provincial average growth rate, given the constituency's aging population. The population will likely be at or below provincial average by the time of the next electoral boundary review.

These changes are part of an amalgamation of seven current electoral divisions into six because of the lower rates of population growth experienced in southeast Alberta. Those electoral divisions are Battle River-Wainwright, Drumheller-Stettler, Strathmore-Brooks, Little Bow, Cardston-Taber-Warner, Cypress-Medicine Hat and Vermilion-Lloydminster

#### ***Strathcona-Sherwood Park***

It is recommended that the boundaries of this electoral division remain unchanged except to straighten out the northern boundary it shares with Sherwood Park constituency, as shown in Map 83. See discussion on Sherwood Park. This would result in a population of 47,843, or 2% above the provincial average. No submissions were received in relation to this constituency.

#### ***Taber-Vulcan***

It is recommended that the constituency of Little Bow be reconfigured to absorb the remaining area south of the former Cypress-Medicine Hat electoral division, extending from the Saskatchewan boundary west, along the U.S. border. The western boundary would be formed by Highway 4. This would add the area east of Highway 4, including Taber, Coutts, Milk River, Warner, the County of Vulcan and Vauxhall to the electoral division. It would include parts of the counties of Warner and Lethbridge, to just north of Picture Butte, as shown on Map 84.

This recommendation creates an electoral division that does not extend across the whole southern border of the province, an oft-voiced criticism from presenters about the federal electoral boundary in that area. The new electoral division would consist of communities with similar cultures and economies, largely agricultural.

The resulting population would be 41,683, 11% below provincial average. This negative variance is unfortunate as this area has a lower growth rate than the provincial average. This variance could be adjusted if the electoral division was reconfigured along with that of Medicine Hat, to constitute two blended electoral divisions.

This recommendation is one of the questions upon which the Commission seeks public input, as described in the section of this interim report entitled Specific Questions for Public Input.

Given the expansion of the constituency to the west and the absorption of both Vulcan and Taber, it is recommended that the name be changed to Taber-Vulcan to better reflect the geographic area covered by the constituency.

These changes are part of an amalgamation of seven current electoral divisions into six because of the lower rates of population growth experienced in southeast Alberta. Those electoral divisions are Battle River-Wainwright, Drumheller-Stettler, Strathmore-Brooks, Little Bow, Cardston-Taber-Warner, Cypress-Medicine Hat and Vermilion-Lloydminster.

### ***Vermilion-Lloydminster***

It is recommended that the boundaries of this electoral division be extended west to the eastern boundaries of the Sherwood Park and the Sherwood Park-Strathcona electoral divisions, capturing the southern part of the former Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville electoral division. The constituency would incorporate the northeast section of the current Battle River-Wainwright electoral division, as shown on Map 85.

This recommendation creates an electoral division with largely agricultural interests. It also ends the division of Beaver County into four electoral divisions, leaving it divided between only two.

The resulting population would be 48,725, 4% above the provincial average.

These changes are part of an amalgamation of seven current electoral divisions into six because of the lower rates of population growth experienced in southeast Alberta. Those electoral divisions are Battle River-Wainwright, Drumheller-Stettler, Strathmore-Brooks, Little Bow, Cardston-Taber-Warner, Cypress-Medicine Hat and Vermilion-Lloydminster.

### ***West Yellowhead***

It is recommended that the boundaries of the current electoral division of West Yellowhead move east to capture Whitecourt and follow Highway 43, stopping just west of Mayerthorpe, as shown on Map 86. By adding Whitecourt, the electoral division design respects the natural trade corridor, east-west, in this area of the province.

This recommendation addresses the current low population numbers in West Yellowhead, 32% below provincial average population and below the bottom limit permitted by s. 15(1) of the Act.

The resulting population would be 51,246, 10% above the provincial average. This relatively large variance can be justified by the expected continued decline in the population growth rates in this area as compared to the provincial average. It is expected that by the time of the next electoral boundary review, the population should be at or below provincial average.

These changes are part of a restructuring of five constituencies into four because of reduced population growth in mid-west Alberta. The five constituencies are currently Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre, West Yellowhead, Drayton Valley-Devon, Whitecourt-St. Anne and Stony Plain.

### ***Wetaskiwin-Camrose***

It is recommended that the non-contiguous part of this constituency, adjacent to the current electoral division of Drayton Valley-Devon, join the new electoral division of Devon-Parkland notwithstanding that it contains a First Nations reserve with a population closely aligned to those living on reserves in Wetaskiwin-Camrose.

It is further recommended that the Buck Lake reserve and the Pigeon Lake reserve located at Ma-Me-O Beach, both in the current electoral division of Drayton Valley-Devon, not be made into further non-contiguous parts of Wetaskiwin-Camrose. While presenters very clearly made the case for such an arrangement, the majority accepts that it is not to the advantage of voters living in the non-contiguous portions, due to the reduced rates of service available to them by election officials. Rather, the residents of the reserves located within or adjacent to the former Drayton Valley-Devon constituency who feel aligned with those living on other reserves can access the assistance of the Wetaskiwin-Camrose MLA.

That said, the majority accepts the request to reunite the four reserves currently divided by the Wetaskiwin-Camrose and Lacombe-Ponoka boundaries within Wetaskiwin-Camrose given their common history and community of interest. In the result, the boundaries of the Wetaskiwin-Camrose constituency would appear as shown on Map 87, with a population of 49,058, 5% above provincial average.

This does not accommodate the requests of presenters to separate Wetaskiwin from Camrose, given the disparate cultures in the two cities. That request could not be accommodated in the interests of bringing the populations of adjacent constituencies closer to the provincial average.

## Population Distribution

The majority is pleased that the proposed recommendations would result in 53 of Alberta's 87 electoral divisions having a population within 5% of the provincial average, or 61% of the total. Seventy-one electoral divisions would have a population within 10% of the provincial average, or 82% of the total. This is something of an improvement over the recommendations of the 2009-2010 Electoral Boundaries Commission, which resulted in only 37 electoral divisions, or 43%, falling within 5% of the provincial average, and 70 electoral divisions, or 83%, falling within 10% of the provincial average.

The majority is particularly encouraged by this result as it did not have the benefit of three additional constituencies to use as a mechanism for minimizing variances from provincial average, something its predecessor employed.

This comparison is significant only in that the 2009-10 Electoral Boundaries Commission concluded in its final report that its record of variation from provincial average population figures signified that, "all things considered, due consideration was given to the importance of population as a factor in effective representation." The same may also be said regarding the recommendations contained in this interim report.

The following table sets out the populations of the majority's proposed electoral divisions, as well as the resulting percentage of variance from provincial average constituency population size.

## Populations of Interim Recommended Electoral Divisions

<b>Calgary/Edmonton</b>	<b>Pop</b>	<b>Var(%)</b>	<b>Other EDs</b>	<b>Pop</b>	<b>Var(%)</b>
Calgary-Acadia	50,656	+8	Airdrie	44,355	-5
Calgary-Airport	48,735	+4	Airdrie-Cochrane	49,643	+6
Calgary-Beddington	50,220	+8	Banff-Stoney	44,417	-5
Calgary-Bow	51,351	+10	Barrhead-Morinville-Westlock	44,793	-4
Calgary-Buffer	49,907	+7	Bonnyville-Cold Lake	50,060	+7
Calgary-Cross	52,413	+12	Brooks-Cypress	47,658	+2
Calgary-Currie	48,565	+4	Cardston-Kainai	44,939	-4
Calgary-Edgemont	44,987	-4	Central Peace-Notley	32,471	-30
Calgary-Elbow	50,216	+8	Chestermere	44,973	-4
Calgary-Falconridge	52,688	+13	Devon-Parkland	45,640	-2
Calgary-Fish Creek	47,691	+2	Drayton Valley-Rocky Mountain House	54,609	+17
Calgary-Foothills	45,760	-2	Drumheller-Strathmore	54,232	+16
Calgary-Forest	52,272	+12	Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche	36,112	-23
Calgary-Glenmore	46,091	-1	Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo	49,444	+6
Calgary-Hays	42,677	-9	Fort Saskatchewan-St. Paul	51,216	+10
Calgary-Klein	50,393	+8	Grande Prairie	46,343	-1
Calgary-Lougheed	42,956	-8	Grande Prairie-Smoky	45,094	-3
Calgary-Mountain View	51,478	+10	Highwood	45,431	-3
Calgary-North	39,085	-16	Innisfail-Sylvan Lake	46,429	-1
Calgary-North East	40,356	-14	Lacombe-Ponoka	45,167	-3
Calgary-North West	48,766	+4	Leduc-Beaumont	51,626	+11
Calgary-Peigan	50,702	+9	Lesser Slave Lake	27,818	-40
Calgary-Shaw	45,169	-3	Lethbridge-East	46,204	-1
Calgary-South East	40,309	-14	Lethbridge-West	46,525	None
Calgary-Varsity	49,467	+6	Livingstone-Macleod	48,193	+3
Calgary-West	46,275	-1	Medicine Hat	46,722	None
<b>Edmonton</b>			Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills	45,980	-2
Edmonton-Beverly-Clareview	46,516	None	Peace River	39,886	-15
Edmonton-Castle Downs	46,112	-1	Red Deer-North	47,672	+2
Edmonton-City Centre	47,715	+2	Red Deer-South	52,743	+13
Edmonton-Decore	46,959	+1	Sherwood Park	45,951	-2
Edmonton-East	47,336	+1	Spruce Grove	40,846	-13
Edmonton-Ellerslie	48,063	+3	St. Albert	47,745	+2
Edmonton-Glenora	45,519	-3	St. Albert-Redwater	45,426	-3
Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood	47,808	+2	St. Anne-Stony Plain	44,857	-4
Edmonton-Manning	46,066	-1	Stettler-Wainwright	50,607	+8
Edmonton-McClung	48,093	+3	Strathcona-Sherwood Park	47,843	+2
Edmonton-Mill Woods East	48,503	+4	Taber-Vulcan	41,683	-11
Edmonton-Mill Woods West	46,908	None	Vermilion-Lloydminster	48,725	+4
Edmonton-North West	45,523	-3	West Yellowhead	51,246	+10
Edmonton-Riverview	46,788	None	Wetaskiwin-Camrose	49,058	+5
Edmonton-Rutherford	47,268	+1			
Edmonton-South	45,892	-2			
Edmonton-South West	45,964	-2			
Edmonton-Strathcona	46,216	-1			
Edmonton-West Henday	43,046	-8			
Edmonton-Whitemud	46,833	None			

## Setting Boundary Descriptions through the Mechanism of Mapping

The Commission saw no reason to deviate from the adoption of mapping as a means of defining constituency boundaries, introduced by the 2009-2010 Electoral Boundaries Commission. This approach replaced the former one of using the method of metes and bounds descriptions, i.e., describing boundaries in a running prose style, working around the constituency in sequence, starting from a physical or geographic feature, measuring each straight run between two points, and an orientation or direction.

As stated at paragraph 14 in the final report of the last Electoral Boundaries Commission, “For the average person, reference to a map is much more informative than the [metes and bounds] description...”

The majority therefore recommends that the boundaries of Alberta’s 87 constituencies remain, or be adjusted, as recorded in the maps found in Appendix E to this report.

## Other Recommendations to Assist in Achieving Effective Representation

The Commission received recommendations aimed at improving the ability of MLAs to effectively represent their constituents but falling outside of its jurisdiction. The implementation of some or all of these recommendations is offered for consideration by the legislature.

These recommendations are:

- a. provide specific funding to MLAs representing geographically large electoral divisions to permit the establishment of a second staffed constituency office and pay for resulting additional mileage costs for staff;
- b. provide specific funding to permit urban MLAs to hire staff to interpret and to assist constituents in the accessing of social programs;
- c. continue work to improve high-speed internet availability throughout the province with a goal to achieving total coverage by the date of the next electoral boundary review, in 2025-26;
- d. motivate cell service providers to construct cell phone towers and otherwise provide technology necessary to improve cell phone service in all areas of the province; and
- e. further advertise to residents in remote areas the availability of voting by mail.



## Appendix A: Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission Minority Position by Gwen Day

While I respectfully acknowledge the sincere and diligent effort of the Commission members to create the proposed electoral boundaries, I am compelled to submit this minority report. My views and interpretation simply differed from the rest of the Commission. We began the work with the priority of voter parity carrying the most weight, which of course led to the desire to have a minimal deviation from the average number of 46,697 people per constituency. My view began with the premise that effective representation is comprised of many factors of which voter equality is but one and that we were given the discretion to use variances by the Supreme Court and the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*. This is where we began and this is where we diverged in the process of the work at hand and thus the outcome achieved. I acknowledge that this is an age-old philosophical struggle.

Because of this focus on voter parity, the Commission is proposing to add a new riding in both Calgary and Edmonton. I do not believe that this was necessary given the discretion allowed for variances and additional considerations besides population in the Act. Nor do I believe it was beneficial to ensuring effective representation for all Albertans. I am convinced the correct response to growth in urban population should have been increased variances in the cities and not an increase in the number of ridings in the two major cities. This would best provide effective representation for Albertans as a whole.

### Our Historical Canadian Foundation

We need to honor our Canadian historical standard of “representational democracy,” which has served us well, all across Canada for 150 years. In the *Dixon* decision, Justice McLachlin wrote that “the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Charter must be defined against the wider historical and philosophic tradition of Canadian Society.” From the beginning of our Canadian history, our forefathers made a conscious effort to balance population and non-population factors to create constituencies. Both the federal and provincial governments have traditionally strived to balance “rep by pop” with the representation of places, taking in the consideration of “communities of interest” which continues to guide us in this tradition.

In 1872 Sir John A. Macdonald commented on readjustments of constituency boundaries, “While it will be found that the principle of population was considered to a very great extent, other considerations were also held to have weight; so that different interests, classes and localities should be fairly represented, that the principle of numbers should not be the only one.”

“Historically, the drawing of electoral boundaries has been governed by the attempt to achieve voter equality with liberal allowances for deviations based on the kinds of considerations enumerated in s.20 of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*.” Reference Re Prov. Electoral Boundaries (SASK) (1991) 2 S.C.R. 158.

### Effective Representation Supported by the Canadian Charter and Case Law

Section 3 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* states: “[e]very citizen has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons or a legislative assembly and to be qualified for membership therein.” The Charter does not guarantee that we have equal weight to our vote to achieve democracy but the right to vote. As quoted from the decision in the last Supreme Court decision on the topic of Electoral Boundaries (Sask) (1991) 2 S.C.R. 158:

“The broader philosophy underlying the historical development of the right to vote must be sought and practical considerations, such as social and physical geography must be borne in mind” and “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.” The right to vote therefore comprises many factors of which equity is but one. The section does not guarantee equality of voting power.

In the same case, this concept was further explained on page 33:

... such relative parity as may be possible of achievement may prove undesirable because it has the effect of detracting from the primary goal of effective representation. Factors like geography, community history, community interest 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.

It emerges therefore that deviations from absolute voter parity may be justified on the grounds of practical impossibility or the provision of more effective representation. Beyond this, dilution of one citizen’s vote as compared with another’s should not be countenanced. I adhere to the proposition asserted in *Dixon supra*, at p 414, that “only those deviations should be admitted which can be justified on the ground that they contribute to better government of the populace as a whole, giving due weight to regional issues within the populace and geographic factors within the territory governed.

In fact, the concept of “one person, one vote” is not a Canadian construct, and it is not mentioned anywhere in the Charter.

#### **Mandate of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act***

Section 14 of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* mandates the Commission to consider the following factors:

- (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 Métis 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

It is important to note that the Act is consistent with our historical foundation, the Canadian Charter of Rights and relevant case law in mandating the Commission to consider all of these factors to ensure voters have the right to effective representation.

## Submissions about Effective Representation

The following submissions are examples that explain well the importance of preserving ridings, outside of the two major cities, to ensure effective representation for all Albertans:

Why is “effective representation” for rural Albertans critical to the well being of all Albertans? We have three types of industries that create GDP in Alberta:

1. Primary industries that drive the service industries. These industries include Oil & Gas, Mining, Forestry, Agriculture, Manufacturing and Tourism.
2. Service industries that are driven by the primary industries. These include Retail, Finance, Commerce, Transportation, Construction and Utilities.
3. Industries that are funded by provincial tax dollars. These include Health Care and Education.

If good stewardship is not exercised within the primary industries, the service industries will all suffer. If the primary industries and service industries suffer, there will be insufficient tax dollars to fund industries such as Health Care and Education. Therefore, the management of resources within the primary industries affects ALL Albertans.

Rural Albertans control the land, access to the land and provide a significant portion of the labor force that most of our primary industries depend on. Because the rural population is small compared to the cities, in order to be “effectively represented” the rural population must be granted more than a “one person, one vote” voice in order to ensure that good stewardship is exercised over the resources that the primary industries of Alberta depend on.

This is critical to the well being of all Albertans.

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Further, the AAMDC clearly communicated in their presentation to the Commission that:

[t]he process or means through [which effective] representation is achieved [is] by balancing population and demographics, community interest and characteristics, existing municipal and natural boundaries, and other relevant criteria. Over-reliance on absolute voter parity may not achieve the desired outcome and may inhibit the ability of Albertans to be effectively represented – effectively weakening Alberta’s democratic institutions.

(AAMDC, 637)

## Variances

The critical provision in the Act to ensure that effective representation is granted to all Albertans is the use of variances. The Act states:

- 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 this point on variances, in the Charlottetown (City) vs Prince Edward Island (1998) case, the majority of the Court concluded that the variances were well within the tolerances accepted by McLachlin. In the Saskatchewan Reference “there is considerable acceptance in Canada for a variance of + /- 25%.”

In spite of the provision for up to +/-25% variances, a priority by the Commission was set to achieve the lowest variances possible, particularly in Edmonton and to some extent in Calgary, thereby justifying an additional riding in both cities. The average variance in Calgary and Edmonton for the proposed electoral divisions is +/- 5%. This is a full 20% below that allowed by the Act.

I am not advocating the use of maximum variances of +/- 25% without careful consideration. I am also not advocating that we unduly dilute any one citizen's vote as compared with another's. I am advocating that we carefully consider and weigh all the factors starting with what is best for our province as a whole.

### **Impact of Prioritizing Voter Parity Without Adequately Considering Other Factors**

Because the population in the cities grew at a greater rate than the population in the “Rest of Alberta”, there was a perceived need to achieve voter parity and increase the number of ridings in the cities. As new ridings are added to the cities, electoral divisions must be taken from the “Rest of Alberta”. This results in ongoing erosion of ridings in rural Alberta and is not sustainable if all Albertans are to be effectively represented. As the proposed maps display, there are several detrimental effects on our electoral divisions resulting from the focus on voter parity without adequately considering other factors:

1. The eroding number of MLAs representing Albertans outside of Calgary and Edmonton as discussed above. This concern was expressed consistently throughout our hearings in both rural and urban settings and in a great many of the submissions.
2. The increasing geographical size of some rural ridings has made it even more unmanageable for the MLAs to effectively represent their constituents as we heard repeatedly in our hearings. Conversely, in the densely populated urban divisions MLAs are more able to well represent their population even with a larger positive variance because of easier communication and travel logistics, shared responsibilities amongst neighboring MLAs, ease of access to other levels of government officials and the availability of other resources to meet the constituents' needs. In our hearings, I don't recall hearing concerns expressed by urban MLAs and their constituents that their riding was not sufficiently and effectively represented. Both types of MLAs work tirelessly to represent their constituents; I acknowledge and respect that their roles are very different and equally important. On February 21, 2017, urban MLA Rick McIver at the Calgary Public Hearings said: “I think the expectations are in many cases harder on the rural MLAs because in Calgary there are 25 or 27 of us, and if you can't get McIver, you can get somebody else. If you can't get somebody else, you can get McIver. I think that in the public's mind there is an element of interchangeability whereas in Rocky Mountain House: That's our MLA. We want you there.”
3. In spite of population growth, many existing ridings could have remained unchanged and been within allowable variances both positive or negative. Because of the perceived need to reach voter parity, the proposed map includes significant changes to most rural and

urban boundaries. This disruption, in my view, was unnecessary given the provision in the Act for justifiable variances.

4. Sections 14(c), (d), (e) and (f) mandate the Commission to consider many things including community interests and urban communities or rural municipal boundaries. It appeared to me that voter parity often took precedence over these considerations. I am concerned that we may have joined together unlike communities in the pursuit of lower variances in both the cities and the “Rest of Alberta”. There are a few examples of particular concern to me, including the central northeast area of the province, where we collapsed four ridings into three; the creation of the proposed Drumheller-Strathmore riding; and the proposed Drayton Valley-Rocky Mountain House riding.

I admit that I am not able to fully address all the possible results to potential boundaries and variances applying my perspective. The opportunity was not available to explore this.

As an Albertan, I believe that we are very fortunate to have such a variety of electoral constituencies; rural ridings that also encompass towns and villages, 16 small cities, city/rural blends, and two metropolitan cities. We need to focus on the gift that this social mosaic brings to us as Albertans and recognize that we are in fact interdependent. Working hard to preserve effective representation for all Albertans, as we review boundaries, will best maintain better government as a whole and preserve our strength as a leading province in Canada.

The interim report reflects a great deal of thought and diligence. The resulting maps and report have been an immense amount of work. Using the lens and fully believing in the primacy of voter parity, the results of the interim report are understandable. I truly value that there are a number of questions put to the public that could help to achieve an even better result.

Respecting our Canadian historical style of representative democracy sets the foundation for effective representation, which is further affirmed by existing legislation and case law. It is clear that voter parity needs to be balanced with the other elements of effective representation. In conclusion, I believe it would have been in the best interest of all Albertans to preserve as many of the existing ridings as possible using allowable variances. Adding ridings to the city of Calgary and Edmonton could have been avoided which would have resulted in much less reconfiguration throughout Alberta while still providing effective representation for all Albertans.

## Appendix B: List of Presenters - First Round of Public Hearings

Date and Location	Name	Organization
Edmonton, Jan 16	Liz Acheson	Private Citizen
Edmonton, Jan 16	Michelle Hay	Private Citizen
Edmonton, Jan 16	Chantelle Hughes-Kreutzer	President, Edmonton-Mill Woods NDP Constituency Association
Edmonton, Jan 16	Al Kemmere	President, Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties
Edmonton, Jan 16	Mel Smith	Mayor, Town of Redwater
Edmonton, Jan 16	Ken Zinyk	Private Citizen
Edmonton, Jan 16	Mike Cardinal	Private Citizen
Edmonton, Jan 16	David Dorward	Private Citizen
Edmonton, Jan 16	Sarah Hamilton	Progressive Conservative Association of Alberta
Edmonton, Jan 16	Irene Hunter	Private Citizen
Edmonton, Jan 16	Duncan Kinney	Executive Director, Progress Alberta
Edmonton, Jan 16	Katherine O'Neill	President, Progressive Conservative Association of Alberta
Edmonton, Jan 16	Marie-José Pang	Private Citizen
Edmonton, Jan 16	Randy Rogoski	Private Citizen
Edmonton, Jan 16	Michael Janz	Board Member, Ward F, Edmonton Public Schools
Edmonton, Jan 16	Scott Matheson	Associate, Field Law
Edmonton, Jan 16	Jeff Renton	Project Manager, Agroforestry and Woodlot Extension Society
Edmonton, Jan 16	Greg Schell	Private Citizen
Edmonton, Jan 16	Neil Singh	Private Citizen
Edmonton, Jan 16	Olav Rokne	Private Citizen
Edmonton, Jan 16	Amanda Wakaruk	Private Citizen
Edmonton, Jan 17	Zard Sarty	Private Citizen
Edmonton, Jan 17	David Staples	Writer, <i>Edmonton Journal</i>
Edmonton, Jan 17	Larry Booi	Board Chair, Public Interest Alberta
Edmonton, Jan 17	Joel French	Executive Director, Public Interest Alberta
Edmonton, Jan 17	Don Carmichael	Private Citizen
Edmonton, Jan 17	David Klippenstein	Private Citizen
Edmonton, Jan 17	Edda Loomes	Private Citizen
Edmonton, Jan 17	C. Paula v. Nostrand	Private Citizen
Edmonton, Jan 17	Dave Rumbold	President, Edmonton-Whitemud PC Association
Edmonton, Jan 17	Else Smart	Private Citizen
Edmonton, Jan 17	Jeff Wedman	Private Citizen
Edmonton, Jan 17	Kathy Williams	Edmonton-Riverview NDP Constituency Association
Edmonton, Jan 17	Carol Wodak	Private Citizen
Edmonton, Jan 17	Reg Woelfle	Private Citizen
Fort McMurray, Jan 18	Steve Auty	Regional Director, PC Association of Alberta
Fort McMurray, Jan 18	Vaughn Jessome	Constituency Assistant, Fort McMurray-Conklin, Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo
Fort McMurray, Jan 18	Ryan Olsen	Private Citizen
Peace River, Jan 19	Barry Anuszewski	Private Citizen

Date and Location	Name	Organization
Peace River, Jan 19	Veronica Bliska	Councillor, Municipal District of Peace
Peace River, Jan 19	Peter Frixel	Councillor, Clear Hills County
Peace River, Jan 19	Debbie Jabbour	MLA, Peace River
Peace River, Jan 19	Sylvia Johnson	President, Region 6, Métis Nation of Alberta
Peace River, Jan 19	Bryan Taylor	Private Citizen
Peace River, Jan 19	Brian Wincherauk	Private Citizen
Red Deer, Jan 20	Gail Aucoin	Private Citizen
Red Deer, Jan 20	Barry Cook	Private Citizen
Red Deer, Jan 20	Robert Duiker	President, Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre PC Constituency Association
Red Deer, Jan 20	Doug Hart	Co-chair, Alberta NDP Rural Caucus
Red Deer, Jan 20	Stephen Merredew	President, Red Deer-South NDP Constituency Association
Red Deer, Jan 20	Ray Reckseidler	Mayor, Village of Delburne
Red Deer, Jan 20	Jeff Rock	Private Citizen
Red Deer, Jan 20	Gareth Scott	Private Citizen
Red Deer, Jan 20	Marvin Shoup	Private Citizen
Red Deer, Jan 20	Melodie Stol	Mayor, Town of Blackfalds
St. Paul, Jan 23	Craig Copeland	Mayor, City of Cold Lake
St. Paul, Jan 23	Raymond Danyluk	Private Citizen
St. Paul, Jan 23	Bill Fox	Private Citizen
St. Paul, Jan 23	Gordon Graves	Fire Chief, Bonnyville Regional Fire Authority
St. Paul, Jan 23	David Hanson	MLA, Lac La Biche-St. Paul-Two Hills
St. Paul, Jan 23	Mike Krywiak	Deputy Reeve, Municipal District of Bonnyville
St. Paul, Jan 23	Omer Moghrabi	Mayor, Lac La Biche County
St. Paul, Jan 23	Allen Preston	President, Lac La Biche-St. Paul-Two Hills PC Constituency Association
St. Paul, Jan 23	Gene Sobolewski	Mayor, Town of Bonnyville
St. Paul, Jan 23	Steve Upham	Reeve, County of St. Paul
Wainwright, Jan 23	Gerald Aalbers	Mayor, City of Lloydminster
Wainwright, Jan 23	Maria Isamal	Town Secretary, Town of Hardisty
Wainwright, Jan 23	Rod Krips	Private Citizen
Wainwright, Jan 23	Todd Pawsey	Private Citizen
Wainwright, Jan 23	Ron Plett	Private Citizen
Wainwright, Jan 23	Bill Rock	Mayor, Village of Amisk
Wainwright, Jan 23	Kevin Smook	Reeve, Beaver County
Wainwright, Jan 23	Wes Taylor	MLA, Battle River-Wainwright
Drumheller, Jan 24	Nathan Anderson	Private Citizen
Drumheller, Jan 24	Maeghan Chostner	Private Citizen
Drumheller, Jan 24	Lisa Hansen-Zacharuk	Councillor, Town of Drumheller
Drumheller, Jan 24	Jackie Irwin	Reporter, <i>Hanna Herald</i>
Drumheller, Jan 24	Matthew Kreke	Project Manager, Starland County
Drumheller, Jan 24	Rick Laursen	Private Citizen

Date and Location	Name	Organization
Drumheller, Jan 24	Mark Nikota	President, Drumheller-Stettler PC Constituency Association
Drumheller, Jan 24	Norman Storch	Private Citizen
Olds, Jan 25	Pat Alexander	Reeve, Clearwater County
Olds, Jan 25	Bruce Beattie	Reeve, Mountain View County
Olds, Jan 25	Bob Clark	Private Citizen
Olds, Jan 25	Curt Maki	Deputy Reeve, Clearwater County
Olds, Jan 25	Fred Nash	Mayor, Town of Rocky Mountain House
Olds, Jan 25	Jason Nixon	MLA, Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre
Olds, Jan 25	Leo Denis Puerzer	Private Citizen
Olds, Jan 25	Michael Robertson	President, Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills Wildrose Constituency Association
Olds, Jan 25	Rhonda Wise	Private Citizen
Lethbridge, Jan 25	Doug Cooper	Private Citizen
Lethbridge, Jan 25	Sierra Garner	Vice-president, South, PC Youth of Alberta
Lethbridge, Jan 25	Shelby J. MacLeod	Private Citizen
Lethbridge, Jan 25	Cheryl Meheden	Private Citizen
Lethbridge, Jan 25	Glenn Miller	Constituency Assistant, Little Bow
Lethbridge, Jan 25	Bridget Pastoor	Private Citizen
Lethbridge, Jan 25	Brian Reeves	Chairperson, Improvement District No. 4, Waterton
Lethbridge, Jan 25	David Schneider	MLA, Little Bow
Lethbridge, Jan 25	Terry Shillington	Private Citizen
Lethbridge, Jan 25	Pat Stier	MLA, Livingstone-Macleod
Lethbridge, Jan 25	Dale Zielke	Private Citizen
Medicine Hat, Jan 26	Drew Barnes	MLA, Cypress-Medicine Hat
Medicine Hat, Jan 26	David Carter	Private Citizen
Medicine Hat, Jan 26	Alan Hyland	Private Citizen
Medicine Hat, Jan 26	Valinda Ivanics	Private Citizen
Medicine Hat, Jan 26	Rick Massini	Private Citizen
Medicine Hat, Jan 26	Blake Pedersen	Private Citizen
Medicine Hat, Jan 26	Heather Pigott	Private Citizen
Medicine Hat, Jan 26	Jo Pigott	Private Citizen
Medicine Hat, Jan 26	Kris Samraj	Private Citizen
Medicine Hat, Jan 26	Bruce Symington	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 21	Derek Fildebrandt	MLA, Strathmore-Brooks
Calgary, Feb 21	Wendy Fulton	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 21	Jordan Pinkster	President, Calgary-South East PC Constituency Association
Calgary, Feb 21	Ric McIver	MLA, Calgary Hays
Calgary, Feb 21	John Kenneth Wayne Jackson	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 21	Michelle Robinson	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 21	Wayne Anderson	MLA, Highwood
Calgary, Feb 21	Alexander Shevalier	President, Calgary & District Labour Council
Calgary, Feb 21	Larron Northwest	Councillor, Samson Cree Nation



Date and Location	Name	Organization
Calgary, Feb 21	Anne Wildcat	Tribal Councillor, Ermineskin Cree Nation
Calgary, Feb 21	Alan McNaughton	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 21	Don Ray	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 21	David Campbell	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 21	Ron Taylor	President, Calgary-Mackay-Nose Hill Alberta Party Constituency Association
Calgary, Feb 21	Gordon Elliott	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 21	Ali Hyder	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 21	Keith Jones	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 21	Matthew Morrissey	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Harold Beatty	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Happy Mann	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Don Thompson	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Kirstin Morrell	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Robert Nelson	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Billie Barrett	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Brady Bateman	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Benjamin Bysouth	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Ray Domay*	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Frank Bruseker	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Patrick Davies	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Brian Dornan	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Ella Dunn	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Wendy Fulton	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Jennifer Gorrie	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Quinten Hauck	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Ethan Holmes	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Thomas Komarniski	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Jenny Lyver	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Sarah Mang	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Jared Martin	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Miguel Racin	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Daniel Sadr	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Paulette Saville	Private Citizen
Calgary, Feb 22	Kyle Woolman	Private Citizen
Edson, Feb 23	Clyde Corser	President, West Yellowhead Wildrose Constituency Association
Edson, Feb 23	Alison Peyton	Private Citizen
Slave Lake, Feb 23	Kenneth Van Der Wall	President of Lesser Slave Lake PC Constituency Association
Slave Lake, Feb 23	Nancy Sand	Trustee, Northwest Region, Aspen View Public Schools
Slave Lake, Feb 23	Mark Francis	Superintendent of Schools, Aspen View Public Schools
Slave Lake, Feb 23	Everett Gottfried	Councillor, Wabasca, Municipal District of Opportunity
Slave Lake, Feb 23	Clarence Cardinal	Councillor, Calling Lake, Municipal District of Opportunity

Date and Location	Name	Organization
Slave Lake, Feb 23	Kenneth Vanderwell	President, Less Slave Lake PC Constituency Association
Westlock, Feb 24	Jan Hoffart	Trustee, Town of Westlock, Pembina Hills Public Schools
Westlock, Feb 24	Laila Goodridge	Private Citizen
Westlock, Feb 24	Gordon Elliot	Chair, Electoral Boundaries Review Subcommittee, Wildrose Party Executive Committee
Westlock, Feb 24	Colin Piquette	MLA, Athabasca-Sturgeon-Redwater
Westlock, Feb 24	Doris Splane	Reeve, Athabasca County

\*This spelling could not be verified at the time of publication.

## Appendix C: List of Submitters - First Round of Written Submissions

Submission Number	Name	Organization
EBC-2016-17-001	Jeff Spilger	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-002	Phil Swanson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-003	Bill Pearson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-005	Lynn Hartley	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-006	Donna Macor	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-007	Ron Alexander	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-008	Tim Cameron	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-009	Glenn Hartley	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-010	Brad Hestad	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-011	Joe Walsh	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-012	Michael Day	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-013	Myron Sorokan	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-014	Bryan Donegan	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-015	Sally Caudill	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-016	Lorraine St Arnault	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-017	Earl Graham	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-018	Lawrence Lovelace	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-019	Art and Gladys Reitsma	Private Citizens
EBC-2016-17-020	Roy Milne	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-021	Tyler Ragan	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-022	William Pearson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-023	Edward Forst	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-025	Rob Pearson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-026	Archie Fedor	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-027	Mark Sandilands	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-028	Bradley Strilesky	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-029	Chris Wielki	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-030	Jordan Brandt	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-031	Jim Storrie	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-032	Henry Peters	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-033	Gurmit Bhachu	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-034	Rosemary Molyneaux	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-035	John Hawkins	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-037	Muhammad Muqadas	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-039	Lloyd Blower	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-042	Steve Shamchuk	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-043	Brad Jones	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-044	Peter van Hal	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-045	Mardelle Blanchette	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-046	Peter Fleming	Private Citizen

Submission Number	Name	Organization
EBC-2016-17-048	Scott Rypstra	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-050	Gerald Guenette	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-051	John Evans	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-052	Amanda Yu	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-053	Asif Ali	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-054	John Boyko	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-055	Terry Kaminski	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-056	Ann Scott	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-057	Dylan Jones	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-058	Keith Bramley	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-059	Avnish Nanda	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-060	Rajesh Kumar	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-061	Ivan Ivankovich	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-062	Liam Kachkar	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-063	Jesse Roberts	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-064	David Murray	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-065	Everett Normandeau	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-066	Clarence Dewald	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-067	Tracy Sheppard	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-068	Bob Nerenberg	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-069	Jennifer Bock	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-070	John Kolkman	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-071	Justin Raskauskas	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-072	Ian Logan	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-073	Carrie Reimer	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-074	Ryan Premak	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-075	Felice Lund	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-076	Sean Moir	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-077	Jonathon Robb	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-078	Garfield Marks	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-079	Chad Parsons	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-080	Ann Smith	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-081	Jeff Spilger	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-083	Deirdre MacLean	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-084	Tom Egan	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-085	Kevin Austin	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-086	Robert Raynard	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-087	Erik de Regt	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-088	Gordon Jared	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-089	Mikk J. Peek	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-090	Karla Wyld	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-091	Nathan Kowalsky	Private Citizen

Submission Number	Name	Organization
EBC-2016-17-094	Scott Gibson Dodd	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-095	Douglas Taylor	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-096	Scott Gibson Dodd	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-098	Kathryn Oviatt	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-099	Dave Smolarchuk	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-100	Jasleen Sekhon	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-101	Rory J. Koopmans	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-102	Leo Denis Puerzer	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-103	Tom Boyce	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-104	Mark Walker	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-105	Conrad Norbert	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-106	Cécile Turcotte and Lucette Maisonneuve	Private Citizens
EBC-2016-17-108	Marj MacLeod	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-109	Nancy McElroy	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-110	Glenn Cunningham	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-111	Lillian Wakulchuk	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-112	Chris Jones	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-113	Andre Asselin	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-114	Bonnie Bulmer	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-115	Shane B.	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-116	Shelly Lindballe	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-117	Scott Travis	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-118	Nancy Nolan	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-119	Bo Simpson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-120	Josh Stock	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-121	Pat Shaw	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-122	Irene Lanctot	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-123	Roger Sutter	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-124	Gerald Lanctot	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-125	Tami Netzband	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-126	Dylan Curle	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-127	Myrna Lanctot	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-128	Arlen Johnston	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-129	Cole Schultz	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-130	Brian Knight	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-131	Shelley Currier	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-133	Barb Phillips	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-134	Linda Norlie	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-136	Joël Laforest	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-138	Keith Paget	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-140	L. Marianne Grayston	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-141	Alpha Murray	Private Citizen

Submission Number	Name	Organization
EBC-2016-17-142	Rod Lindemann	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-145	Gerhard Henkemans	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-146	Chris Kormos	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-147	Harold Frasch	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-149	Leigh-Ann McCuaig	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-151	Beverley Wetter	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-153	James Slattery	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-154	Mike Mai	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-155	Ronald Brian Neenier	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-156	Doreen Nixon	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-158	Maxwell Davies	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-159	Kent Clayton	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-162	Arman Chak	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-164	Lindsay Baranowski	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-165	Matthew McElroy	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-166	Hélène Cyr	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-168	Courtney Hughes	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-169	Diane Fair	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-170	Arlene Good	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-171	Nitin Bhat	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-172	Elizabeth Anderson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-173	Mairi Larson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-174		Public Interest Alberta
EBC-2016-17-175	James Marshalsay	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-176	Rita Maure	Village of Donnelly Council
EBC-2016-17-177	Jennifer Fletcher	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-178	Irene Nicolson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-179	Gibson Brown	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-180	Gordon Nicolson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-181	Jennifer Beatty	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-183	David Cook	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-186	Ernie Beaulieu	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-187	Dean Milner	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-188	Blaine Trout	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-189	Robert Tiessen	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-190	Cory Littlechild	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-192	Julie Poffenroth	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-193	Sherrie Breese	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-194	Wayne Ford	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-196	Robert Kress	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-198	Erin Thackeray	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-199	Daniel Evoy	Private Citizen

Submission Number	Name	Organization
EBC-2016-17-200	Robert Grier	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-202	Joshua Gruman	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-203	Ziyad Chomery	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-204	Ian Dagenais	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-205	Tyler Bacon	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-207	Einar Davison	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-208	Brandon Shiplo	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-210	Ed Burghardt	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-211	Lauren Stieglitz	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-212	Rob Kubicek	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-213	A. Lori Briggs	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-214	Harold Rozario	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-215	Angie Genovese-Cook	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-216	Bernice Lynn	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-217	Shawna Yeske	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-218	Robert Knight	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-219	Garry Bredeson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-220	Diana Pettit	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-222	Ian Chiclo	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-224	Chris Schafer	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-225	Jake Gallup	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-226	William Jacobson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-227	Stacey Loe	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-228	Robert Hurdman	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-229	Patrick Twomey	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-230	C. Mowat	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-231	Glenn Keddir	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-232	Alfred Lehar	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-233	Gordon Saunders	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-234	Albert Wurfel	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-235	Nicole Van de Kraats	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-236	Karin Jensen	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-237	Joe Gendre	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-239	Carmen Stopanski	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-240	Maureen Williams	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-241	Jane Christianson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-242	Marcus Millet	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-243	Karen Knight	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-244	Jocelyn Poissant	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-245	Laurette Pilon	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-246	Bill Longstaff	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-247	Roderick Wojtula	Private Citizen

Submission Number	Name	Organization
EBC-2016-17-248	Michael Knudsen	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-249	Neal Gray	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-251	Shifrah Gadamsetti	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-252	George Richardson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-253	Dionne Elliott	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-254	Jared Phillips	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-255	Kimberly Bredeson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-256	Kerrie Johnston	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-257	Fred C. Brittain	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-258	Aaron Morrill	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-259	Rob Martin	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-260	Joanna Karczmarek	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-262	Ian Wilson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-263	Rahman Ismail	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-264	Thomas Bonifacio	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-265	Gregory Harlow	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-266	Andrew Kirschenman	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-267	Trevor Norris	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-268	Richard Schneider	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-269	Brian Gregg	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-270	Marlene Hurton	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-271	Shelley Biendarra	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-272	Carmin Lastiwka	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-273	Dusty Erker	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-274	Charles Doyle	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-275	Dalton Duncan	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-276	Terry Boettcher	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-277	Owen Neal	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-278	Clifford Rogers	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-279	Penny Greenough	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-280	Bruce Randall	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-281	Wade Nellis	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-282	Beverley Baltimore	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-285	Tim Rutter	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-286	Mary McPhail	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-287	Marcia Jacula	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-288	Kim Neill, Chief Administrative Officer	Town of Hanna
EBC-2016-17-289	Terry Kruse	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-290	Laurence Hanson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-291	Warren Steckelberg	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-292	Alan Hall	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-294	Irene Hunter and Marie Pang	Private Citizen



Submission Number	Name	Organization
EBC-2016-17-295	Ann Gariano	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-296	Maryanne Henderson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-297	Don Gustafson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-298	Ryan Berry	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-299	Jim Tra	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-300	Steven Vannieuwerkerk	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-301	Susanne Cote	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-302	Margot Hodgson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-303	Lorraine Weller	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-304	Chase Mayer	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-305	Ken Zinyk	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-306	Yogi Schulz	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-307	Debra Ewing	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-308	Jonathan Teghtmeyer	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-309	Neil Evans	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-310	Peter Vliegnd	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-311	William Cook	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-312	Cliff Jamieson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-313	Anita Arab	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-314	Ron Richardson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-315	Chandra Clarke	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-316	Richard & Laurie Mack	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-317	Karlie Nelson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-318	Jason Ronald	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-319	Sam Gunsch	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-320	Zack Penner	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-321	Daniel Wiebe	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-322	Larry Hryniuk	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-323	Marvin Bjornstad	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-324	Kevin Smith	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-325	Jason Ruecker, Reeve, Clear Hills County	Stakeholder
EBC-2016-17-326	Rob Barss, Reeve	Municipal District of Wainwright No. 61
EBC-2016-17-327	Angela Zuba	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-328	Shane Knysh	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-329	Bradley Bustard	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-330	Marianne Garrah	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-331	D.J. Boddy	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-332	Judie Bopp	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-333	Dan Wong	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-334	Carl Ogrodnick	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-335	Christine Nothof	Private Citizen

Submission Number	Name	Organization
EBC-2016-17-336	Jacqueline Maisonneuve	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-337	Derek McBurney	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-338	Heather Chan	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-339	Aaron Chute	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-340	Barb Chapin	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-341	Lana Yakimchuk	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-342	Lorne Merrick	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-343	Angela Gauthier-Laurin	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-344	Brenda Dale	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-345	Ken Kernaghan	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-346	Fern Snart	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-348	Scott Semenyna	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-349	Sharon Ward	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-350	Vic Walker	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-351	Jan O. Murie	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-352	Pat Marcellus	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-353	Bradley Congram	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-354	Erik Soderstrom	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-355	Glenn Moss	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-356	William Dolman	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-357	David Nichiporik	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-358	Adam Linnard	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-359	Ian Weetman	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-360	Syed Hasan	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-361	David Gourlay	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-362	Jolan Kent	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-363	Michael Janz	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-364	Duncan Kinney	Progress Alberta
EBC-2016-17-365	Terry Korman	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-366	Barret Weber	Edmonton Centre NDP EDA President
EBC-2016-17-367	Linda Granholm	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-368	Brian McArthur	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-369	Roxie Gordey	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-370	Bob McInnis	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-371	Stephanie Robison	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-372	Robert Henderson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-373	Michael P. Cecile	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-374	Ina Storeshaw	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-375	Jim Davis	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-376	P Smith	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-377	Kathleen Hankins	Private Citizen

Submission Number	Name	Organization
EBC-2016-17-378	Garry Harris	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-381	Russ Tynan	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-382	Robert Campo	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-384	Andrew Melton	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-385	Nabil Al Adani	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-386	Gwen Linstead	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-387	Declan Regan	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-388	Danielle Michaels	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-389	Barbara Boisclair	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-390	Kevin Outhet	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-391	Syed Abdul Raheem	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-392	Ted Youck	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-393	Kelsey Monarque	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-394	Pamela Steele	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-395	Doug Koroluk	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-396	Umed Lodhia	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-397	David Armstrong	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-398	Ron and Judy Plett	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-400	Hazel Anderson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-401	Clint West	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-402	Allan Pole	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-403	Jim Palmer	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-404	Jason Leslie	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-405	Alane Boudreau	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-406	Orrin Bliss	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-407	Lesley Doell	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-408	Cornie Teichroeb	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-409	Trevor Lazoruk	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-410	Richard Nelson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-411	Darren Grandoni	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-413	Joan Nellis	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-414	Roy Klyne	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-415	Ken Ellingson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-416	Chibunna (Theodore) Ogbonna	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-417	Sterling Matan	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-418	Kerra Chomlak	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-419	Alain Leclerc	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-420	Barbara Daum	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-421	Don Padlesky	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-422	Gary Galbraith	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-423	Jim Uffelmann	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-425	Jeremy Regehr	Private Citizen

Submission Number	Name	Organization
EBC-2016-17-426	Sheldon Warren	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-427	Scott Grattidge	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-428	Tamara Ross	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-429	Glen Mumey	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-430	Art Dyck	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-431	Travis Gallup	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-432	Hugh Esch	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-433	Ken McNeill	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-434	Velma Pedersen	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-435	Colin Ritchie	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-436	Tammy Jackson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-437	Steve Klein	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-438	John Gallant	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-439	James Rogala	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-441	Tim Conrad	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-442	Robert Worsfold	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-443	Loren Spector	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-444	Val Solash	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-445	Gibson Brown	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-446	Pat Jones	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-447	James McKinley	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-448	BD	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-449	David Bradbury	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-450	Caroline Butler	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-451	Joshua Pawlak	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-452	Isobel Mailloux	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-453	Katherine Ward	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-454	Ottavio Savignano	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-455	Neil Korotash	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-456	Shelley Goulet	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-457	Colleen Butler	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-458	Kate Dyson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-459	Tom Flynn	Mayor, Sturgeon County
EBC-2016-17-460	Robert Albrecht	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-461	Tany Yao	MLA Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo
EBC-2016-17-462	Adam Drew	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-463	Ryan Ancelin	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-464	Susan Wagner	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-465	Kaye Fisher	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-466	Judith Samoil	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-467	Wayne Nixon	County of Stettler No. 6
EBC-2016-17-470	F.M. Pals	Private Citizen

Submission Number	Name	Organization
EBC-2016-17-471	Neal Neigel	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-472	Debby Kronewitt-Martin	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-473	T. Riordan	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-474	Harry Prest	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-475	Stephen Luck	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-476	Michael Nordfeld	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-477	Richard Wirth	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-478	Larry Harris	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-479	Davis Lazoski	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-480	Jerry Chou	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-481	Sylvie Crouteau-Willard	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-482	Kate Shaw	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-483	Kenton Shouldice	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-484	Robert Harlton	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-485	Ron Forhmzway	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-486	Steve Babiak	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-489	Michael Robb	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-490	Keith Carter	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-491	Lori Mills	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-492	Conrad Nobert	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-493	Ruth Sorrentino	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-494	Barry Kropielnicki	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-495	Clifford Reed	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-496	Leslie Hilman	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-497	Cheryl Anderson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-498	Liliana White	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-499	Sharon Richardson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-500	Don Ronaghan	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-501	Barbara Grosso	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-502	Vic Moran	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-503	Don Gregorwich, Reeve	Camrose County
EBC-2016-17-504	Rob Wells	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-505	Ursula Ambuehl	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-507	Eric Stockden	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-508	Lucinda Minde	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-509	Joseph Oberhoffner	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-510	George Hamilton	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-511	Ken Matthews, Reeve	Big Lakes County
EBC-2016-17-512	Ron Orr	MLA Lacombe-Ponoka
EBC-2016-17-513	George Glazier, Reeve	County of Paintearth No. 18
EBC-2016-17-514	Brian Brewin, Reeve	Municipal District of Taber
EBC-2016-17-517	Tom Cottrell	Private Citizen

Submission Number	Name	Organization
EBC-2016-17-518	Grant Shantz	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-519	Susan Wilberg	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-520	Stephen Gosse	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-521	Alison Bakken	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-523	Ron Belsher	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-524	Lil Selby	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-525	Shirley Ennis	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-527	Doug Drozd, Reeve	County of Barrhead No. 11
EBC-2016-17-528	Donald Ray	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-529	Kris Samraj	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-530	Bob Clark, Mayor	Village of Boyle
EBC-2016-17-531	Jul Wojnowski	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-533	Carl Christensen, President	Lac La Biche-St. Paul-Two Hills Wildrose Constituency Association
EBC-2016-17-534	Debbie Jabbour	MLA Peace River
EBC-2016-17-536	R. Murray	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-538	Noel Somerville	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-539	Trevor Prentice	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-540	Matthew Dickau	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-541	Michelle Height	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-542	Trevor Martin	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-543	Benjamin Nay	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-544	A.D. Castle	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-545	Hannah Leibel	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-546	Stuart Shaigec	Mayor of Spruce Grove
EBC-2016-17-547	Charmaine Wood	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-548	Colin MacDonald	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-549	Chris Bunce	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-550	Gail Watt	Mayor of Daysland
EBC-2016-17-551	Kevin Allen	Returning Officer, Calgary Buffalo
EBC-2016-17-552	David Hartwick	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-553	Pauline Johnson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-554	Joyce Assen	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-555	Daryl Dick	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-556	Cam Laforest	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-557	Yvonne Stanford	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-558	Molly Kulczycki	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-559	Pamela Cole	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-560	Petra Clemens	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-561	Les Pearson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-562	Tricia Rumbles	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-563	Shama Noone	Private Citizen

Submission Number	Name	Organization
EBC-2016-17-564	Garnett Genuis	Member of Parliament for Sherwood Park –Fort Saskatchewan
EBC-2016-17-565	Paul Andrews	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-566	Darwin Hawryluk	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-567	Pat Tzotzos	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-568	Dr. Linda Cook	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-569	Kitty Dunn	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-570	Elizabeth Tassy	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-571	Edward Warwaruk	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-572	Ray Benton-Evans	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-573	Monica Kreiner	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-574	Georgina Veltikold	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-575	Debi Anderson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-576	Laura Hill	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-577	Hafiz Karmali	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-579	Patricia Bolen	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-580	Mike Northcott	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-583	Helmut Nikolai	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-584	Enid Nikolai	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-585	Roy Coulthard	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-586	Jane Walker	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-587	Jeff Wedman	St. Albert Progressive Conservative Association
EBC-2016-17-588	David Barker	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-589	Fritz Bitz	Alberta NDP Wetaskiwin Camrose Constituency Association
EBC-2016-17-590	Janet Keeping	Green Party of Alberta
EBC-2016-17-591	Jarett Henderson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-592	Clyde Corser	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-593	David W. Burghardt	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-594	Gino Salvalaggio	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-595	Liz Acheson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-596	Mary-Ellen Jones	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-597	Sharleen Douglass	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-598	Mike Song	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-599	Donald Yee	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-600	Larry Samcoe	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-601	Brian Malkinson	MLA for Calgary-Currie
EBC-2016-17-602	Mike Harvard	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-603	Nick Lapp, Acting Chief Administrative Officer	County of Grande Prairie No. 1
EBC-2016-17-604	B. Carol Ramsay	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-605	Kirk Werklund	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-606	Gail Aucoin	Private Citizen

Submission Number	Name	Organization
EBC-2016-17-607	Leslie and Lynda Tisdale	Private Citizens
EBC-2016-17-608	Robert Wade Nelson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-609	Faby Martin	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-610	Ryan Robinson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-611	Naomi Pahl	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-612	Robert Worobo, Chairman	Special Areas Advisory Council
EBC-2016-17-613	Don Rubuliak	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-614	Ron Friesen	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-615	Terry Shillington and Maria Fitzpatrick	Lethbridge East NDP Executive
EBC-2016-17-616	Saylor McLennan	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-617	Nolan Crouse	City of St. Albert
EBC-2016-17-618	Gerry Hofs	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-619	Bryan Woronuk	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-620	Margaret McKague	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-621	Jim Robertson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-622	Rod Shewchuk	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-623	Gwen Moncayo	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-624	Don MacIntyre	MLA Innisfail-Sylvan Lake Constituency
EBC-2016-17-626	C.M. Knowles	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-627	Elizabeth Reid	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-628	Charlene Preston	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-629	Tyler Dickerson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-630	Peter Adamski	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-631	Connie Sutter	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-632	Robb Aishford	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-633	Bob Coutts, Chair	Flagstaff Intermunicipal Partnership
EBC-2016-17-634	Brandon Beasley	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-635	Alexander Shevalier, President	Calgary and District Labour Council
EBC-2016-17-636	Bill Graham	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-637	Al Kemmere, President	Alberta Association of Municipal Districts & Counties (AAMDC)
EBC-2016-17-638	Shelby MacLeod	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-639	W.D. Monro, President	Edmonton Ellerslie Provincial NDP
EBC-2016-17-640	David Forster	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-641	Royston Greenwood	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-642	Bryan Becker	Calgary Currie NDP Electoral District Association
EBC-2016-17-643	Arnold Thiessen	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-644	Rod Krips	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-645	Kristy Jackson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-646	Donald Ray and Alan G. McNaughton	Calgary-Varsity NDP Electoral District Association



Submission Number	Name	Organization
EBC-2016-17-647	David Blades	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-648	Jeffrey Moore	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-649	Deborah Brady	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-650	Colin Connon	Red Deer South PC Association
EBC-2016-17-651	Neil Kirkpatrick	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-652	Laura Holowaychuk	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-653	David Cournoyer	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-654	Gloria Roth	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-655	Gordon White	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-656	Murray Woods	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-657	Debra Barsi	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-658	James Sanders	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-659	Janis Stewart	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-660	Zachary Penner	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-661	Robert Willing, Reeve	Municipal District of Peace No. 135
EBC-2016-17-662	Doug Neuman	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-663	Darcy Dupas	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-664	Tina Letendre	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-665	Roger Loberg	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-666	Kathy Savard	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-667	John Lomas	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-668	Douglas Lamb	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-669	Marten Dekker	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-670	Monica Kuehn	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-671	Nicholas Jordan	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-672	Victoria Sanchez	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-673	Rae Cook	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-674	Les Close	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-675	Bill McKennan	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-676	Theresia Fennema	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-677	Cindy Stewart	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-678	Jessie Leighton	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-679	Gillian Hulme	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-681	Alan J. Gibson	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-682	Leona Hanson, Mayor	Town of Beaverlodge
EBC-2016-17-683	Maxine Farr-Jones	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-684	Naheed K. Nenshi, Mayor	City of Calgary
EBC-2016-17-685	Jarrad Marthaller, President	Spruce Grove-St. Albert NDP Constituency Association
EBC-2016-17-686	Ken Zinyk	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-687	Brian Gibbon	Private Citizen

Submission Number	Name	Organization
EBC-2016-17-688	Eric Fadden, President	Edmonton Riverview Alberta Liberal Party Constituency Association
EBC-2016-17-689	Niall Condon, Research Specialist	Progressive Conservative Caucus
EBC-2016-17-690	David Olinger	The City of Grande Prairie
EBC-2016-17-691	Alexandra Fisher	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-692	Duncan Kinney	Progress Alberta
EBC-2016-17-693	Marilyn Burns	Edmonton-South West Wild Rose Party CA
EBC-2016-17-694	Elise Broughton	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-695	Cameron Galisky	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-696	Kathleen Bancroft	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-697	Leonard Sorochan	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-698	Sarah Hamilton	Progressive Conservative Association of Alberta
EBC-2016-17-699	Mathew McLeod	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-700	Ken Lewis	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-701	Sharon Rubuliak	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-702	Rick Lundy	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-703	Robert McDonald	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-704	Michael Mooney	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-705	Michael and Elva Jones	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-706	Emily Haines	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-707	Lawrence Showalter	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-708	Kristopher Barker	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-709	Tyler Wright	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-710	Graham Sucha	Member of the Legislative Assembly
EBC-2016-17-711	Brandy Mitchell	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-712	Bev Muendel-Atherstone	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-713	Darwin Durnie	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-714	Matthew Brayford	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-715	Cherly Lonsdale	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-716	Don Bartell	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-717	Sabin Cotfas	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-718	Marshall Boyd	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-719	Robert Pollard	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-720	Dennis Miller	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-721	Geneve Champoux	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-722	Ray Fennema	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-723	Colleen Munro	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-724	Trent Auriat	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-725	Jessica and John Lawrence	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-726	Idris Fashan	Private Citizen

Submission Number	Name	Organization
EBC-2016-17-728	Omer Moghrabi, Mayor	Lac La Biche County
EBC-2016-17-729	Clyde Corser	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-730	Ken Smith	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-731	Elizabeth Hagell	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-732	Neil Kirkwood	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-733	Denis Espetveidt	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-734	Darcy Thiessen	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-735	Sharon Pollyck	City of Airdrie
EBC-2016-17-736	Lynne Howard	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-737	Patrick O'Connor	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-738	Daniel Mol	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-739	Janice Bartell	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-740	Logan Skretting	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-741	Terry Leslie, Mayor	Council of the Town of Sundre
EBC-2016-17-742	Rod Trentham	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-743	Roger Konieczny, Reeve	County of Minburn No. 27
EBC-2016-17-744	Bruce MacDuff, Mayor	Town of Vermilion
EBC-2016-17-745	Colleen Dwyer, President	Rocky Mountain House and District Chamber of Commerce
EBC-2016-17-746	Robert Snider	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-747	Ardis Bramall	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-748	George A. Ward	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-749	Wayne Battle	Private Citizen
EBC-2016-17-750	Barbara Silva, President	Calgary-Klein Constituency Association
EBC-2016-17-751	Don Iveson, Mayor	City of Edmonton
EBC-2016-17-752	Tara Veer, Mayor	City of Red Deer
EBC-2016-17-753	Udo and Denise Fitz	Private Citizens
EBC-2016-17-754	John Wodak, Chair	Seniors' Action and Liaison Team
EBC-2016-17-755	Leonard Swanson	Private Citizen

## Appendix D: Electoral Boundaries Commission Act

### 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 October 31, 2016.
- (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 after the appointment of the last Commission.

RSA 2000 cE-3 s5;2001 c23 s3;2009 c19 s2;2016 c6 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, 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 is to be stated to come into force on the day that a writ is issued under section 40 of the Election Act for the next general election.

RSA 2000 cE-3 s11;2010 cE-4.2 s6

## **Part 2**

### **Redistribution Rules**

#### **Population of Alberta**

- 12(1)** For the purposes of this Part, the population of Alberta is to be determined by the Commission in accordance with this section.
- (2)** In this section, “decennial census” means 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.
- (3)** Subject to subsections (4) and (5), the Commission is to use
- (a) the population information as provided in the decennial census, and
  - (b) information respecting the population on Indian reserves that are not included in the decennial census, as provided by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (Canada).
- (4)** If there is a province-wide census that is more recent than the decennial census and from which the population of all proposed electoral divisions is available, the Commission is to use
- (a) the population information as provided in the province-wide census, and
  - (b) information respecting the population on Indian reserves that are not included in the province-wide census, as provided by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (Canada).
- (5)** The Commission may, as it considers appropriate, use more recent information respecting the population of all or any part of Alberta in conjunction with the information referred to in subsection (3) or (4).

RSA 2000 cE-3 s12;2009 c19 s3;2016 c6 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-13 s15;2009 c19 s5

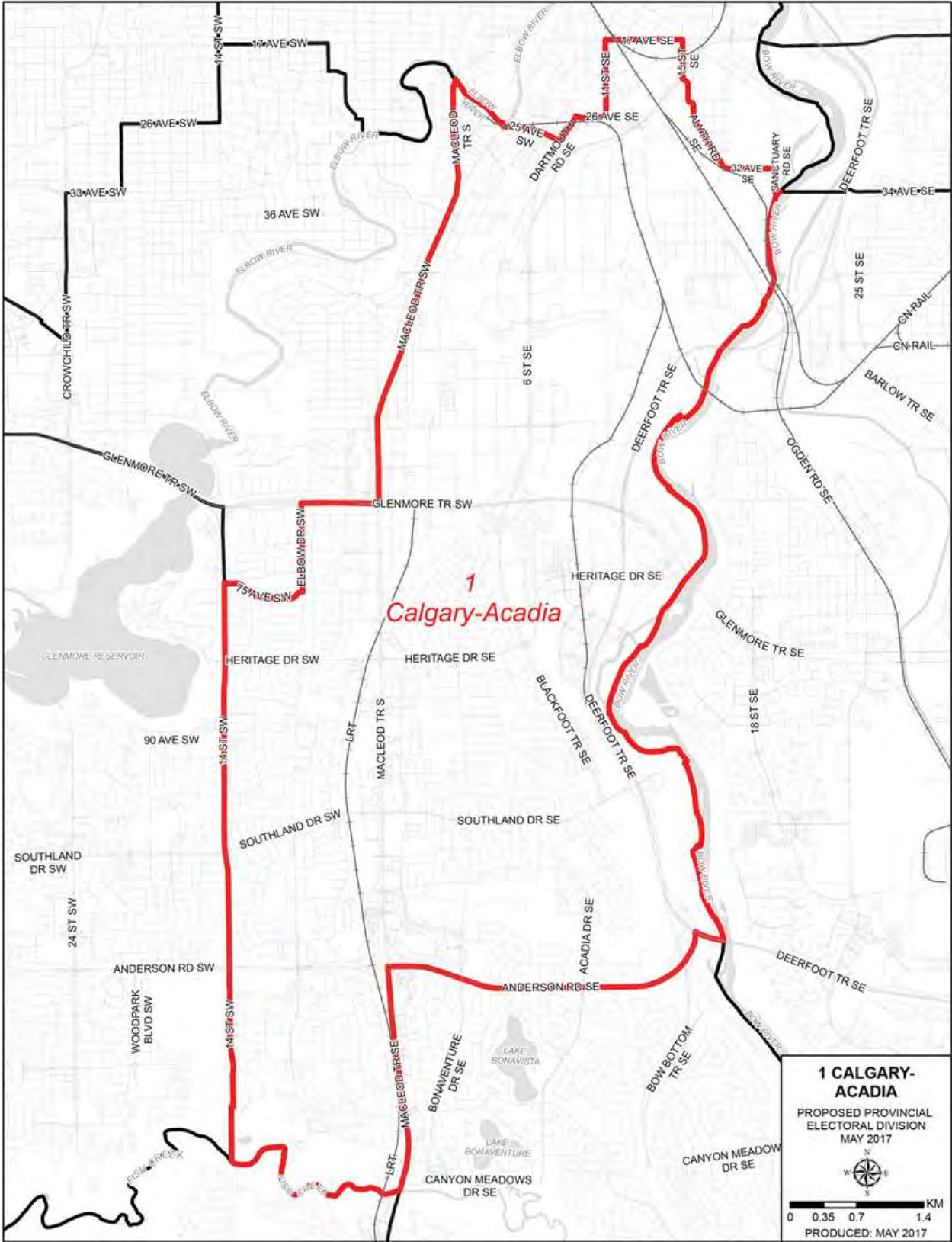


## Appendix E: Proposed Electoral Divisions - Maps

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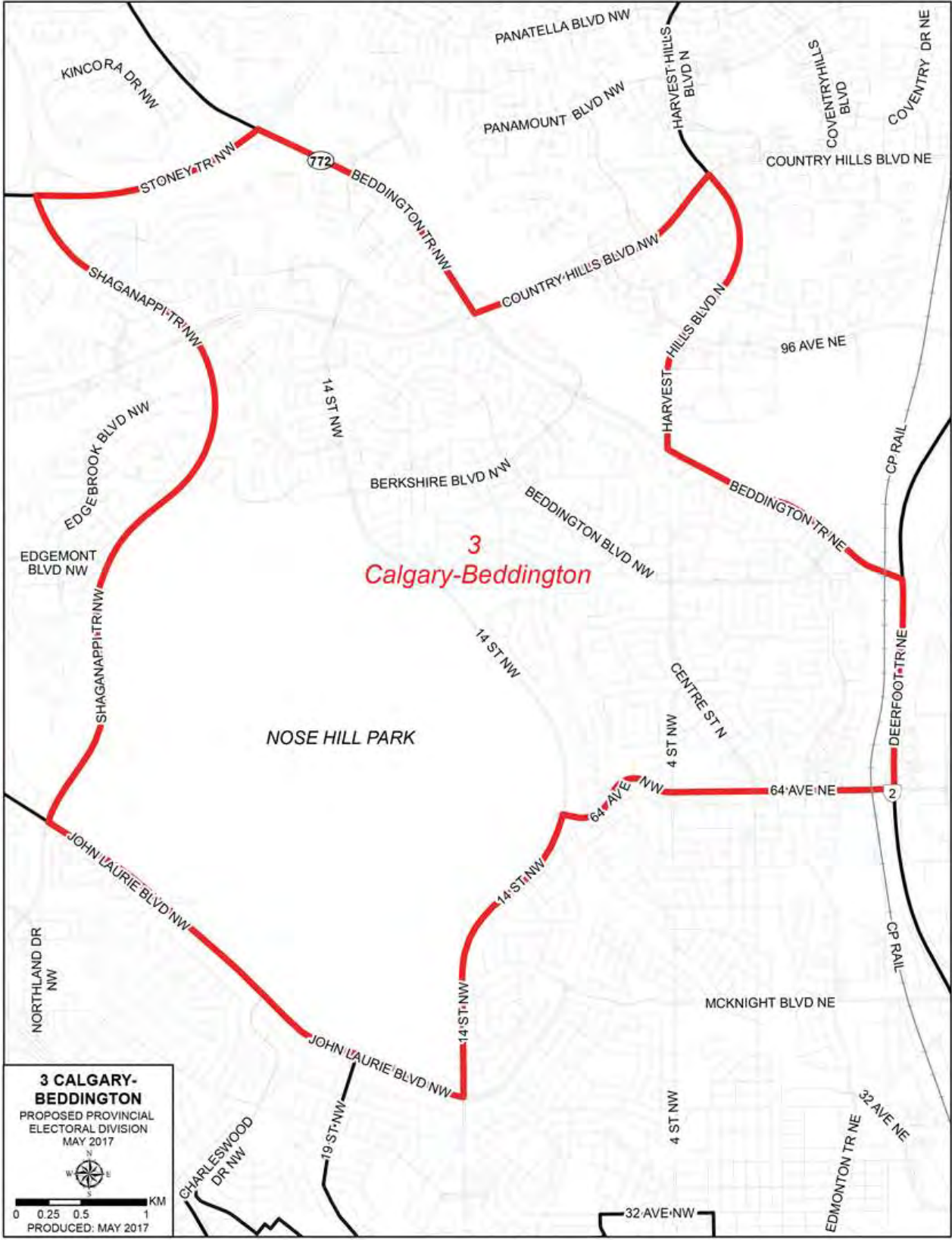
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40	Edmonton-Riverview	<a href="#">page 141</a>
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75	Red Deer-North	<a href="#">page 176</a>
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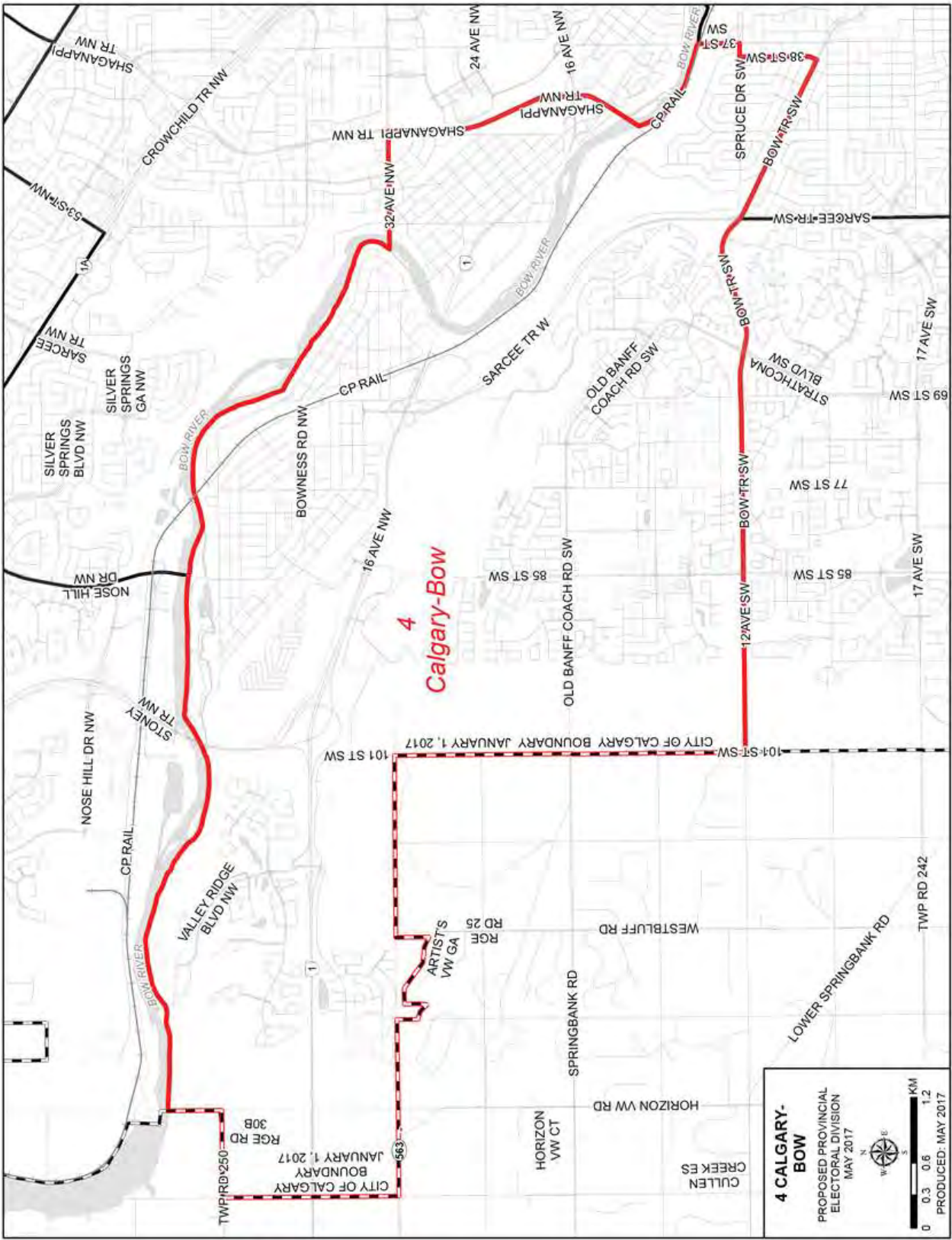
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85	Vermilion-Lloydminster	<a href="#">page 186</a>
86	West Yellowhead	<a href="#">page 187</a>
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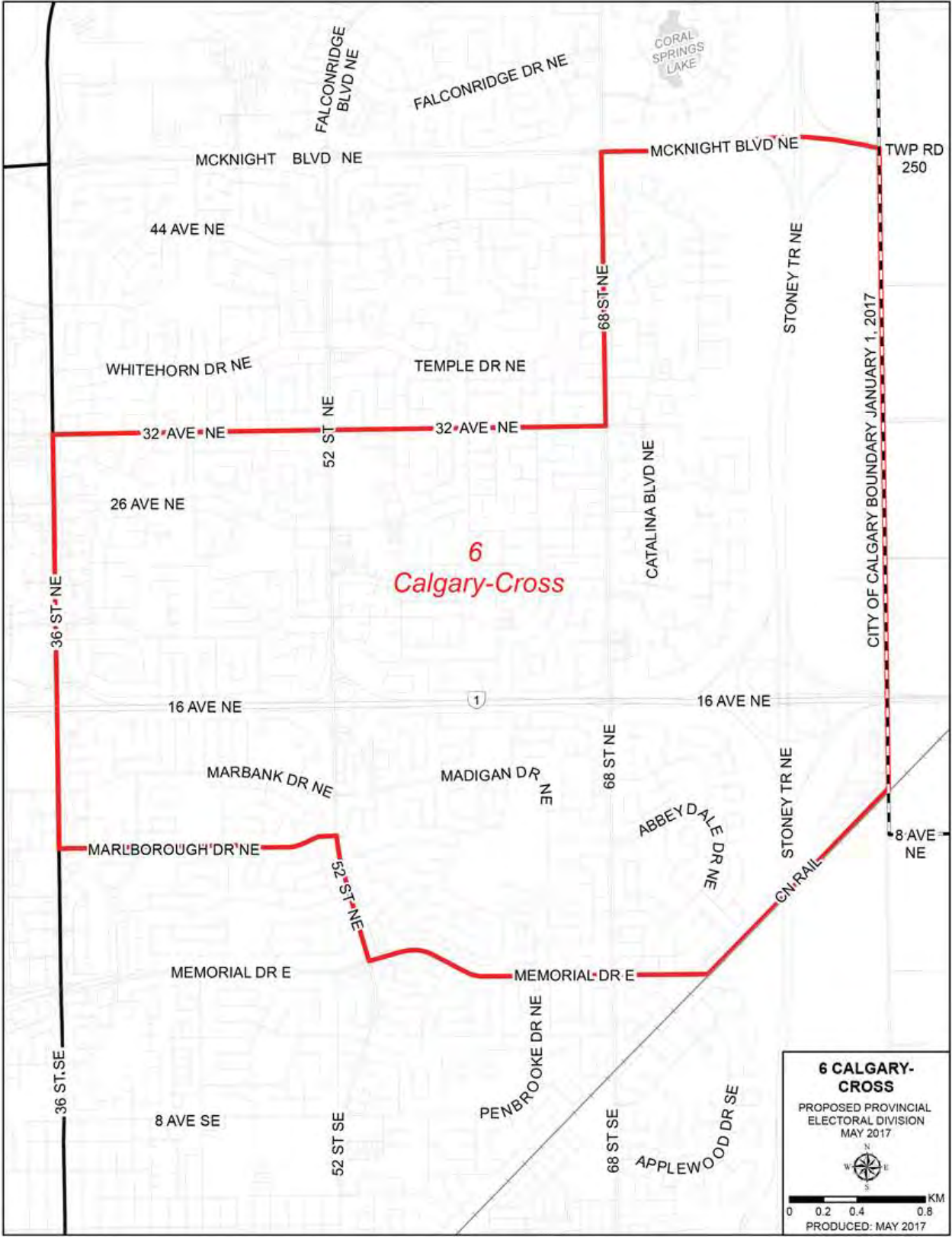


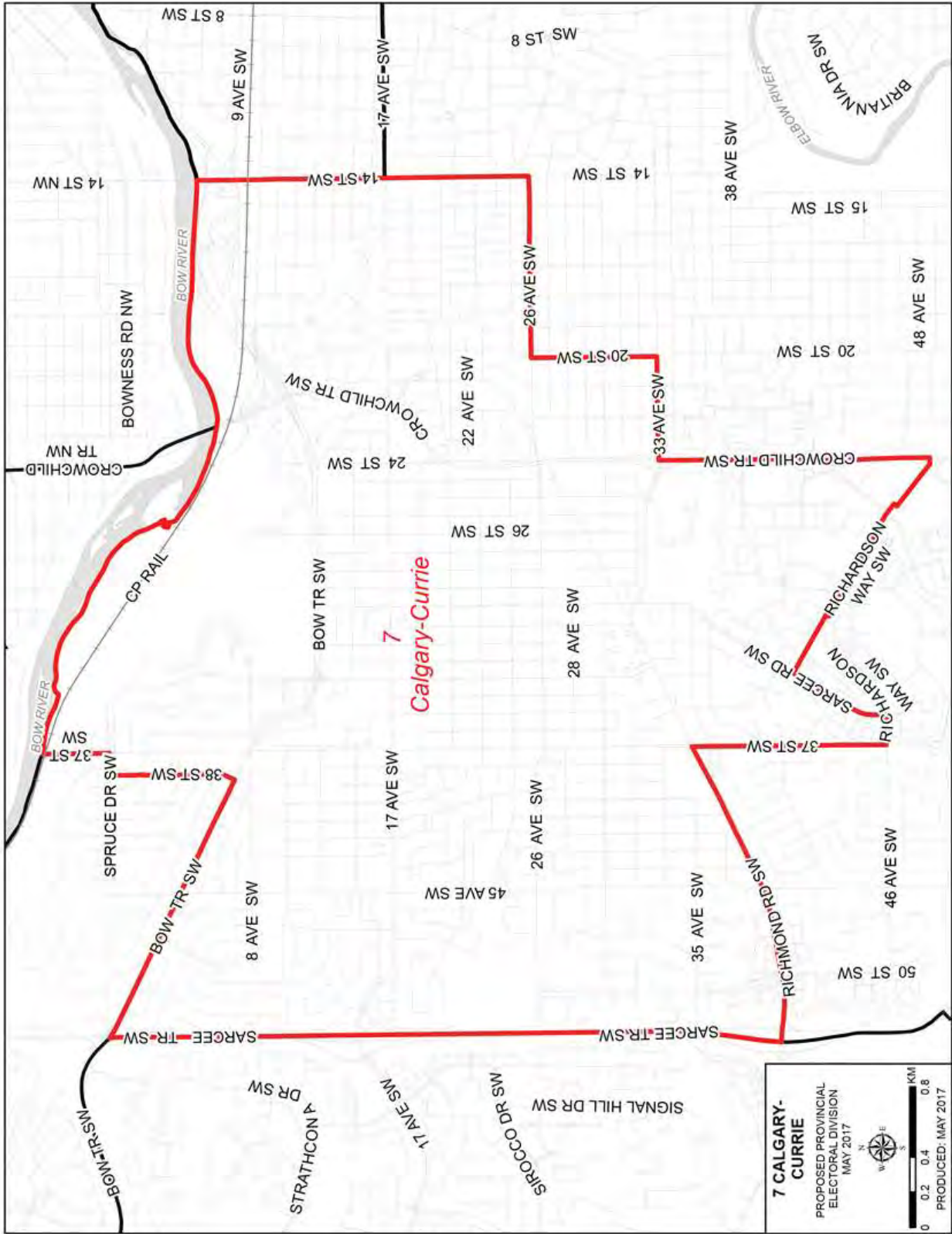








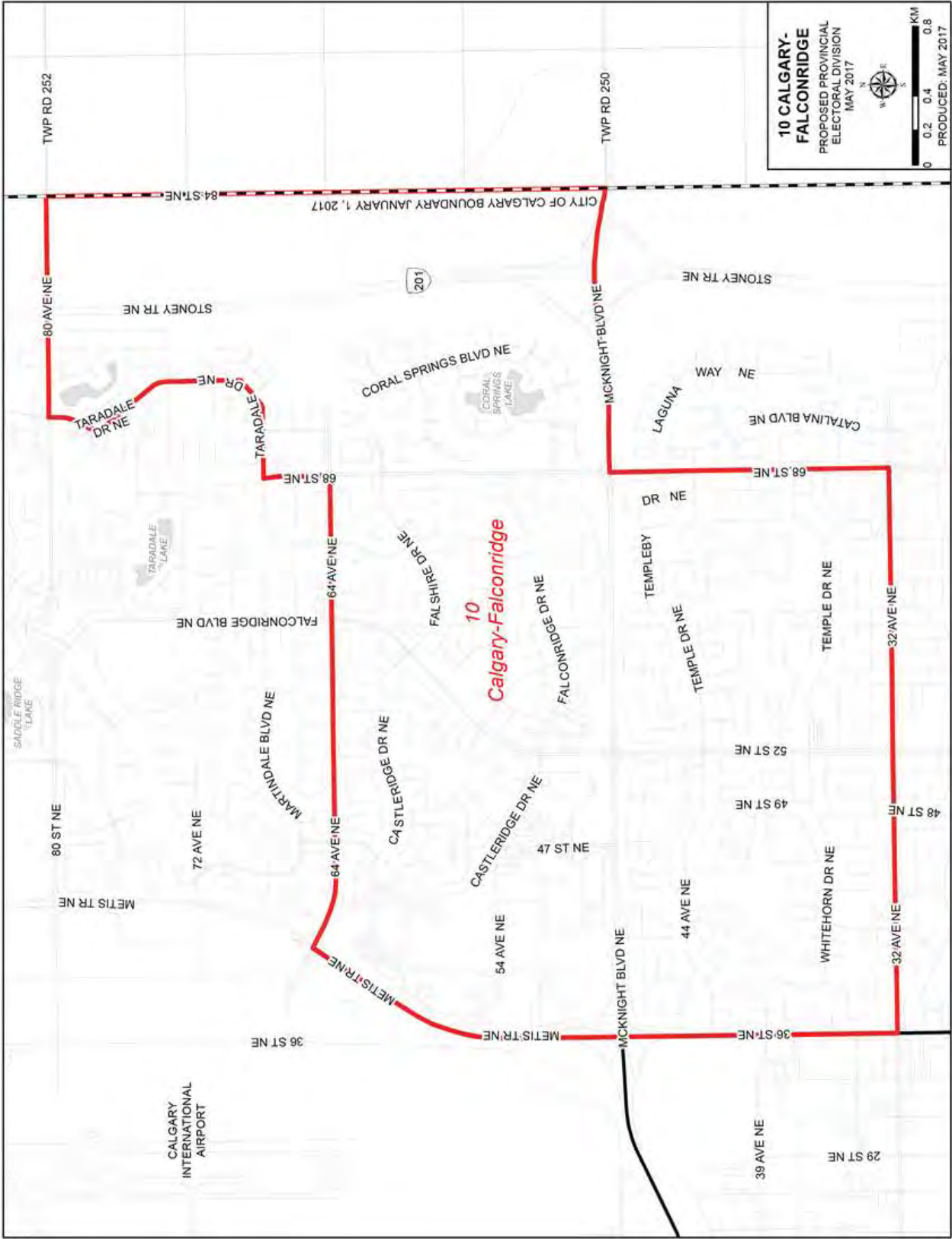


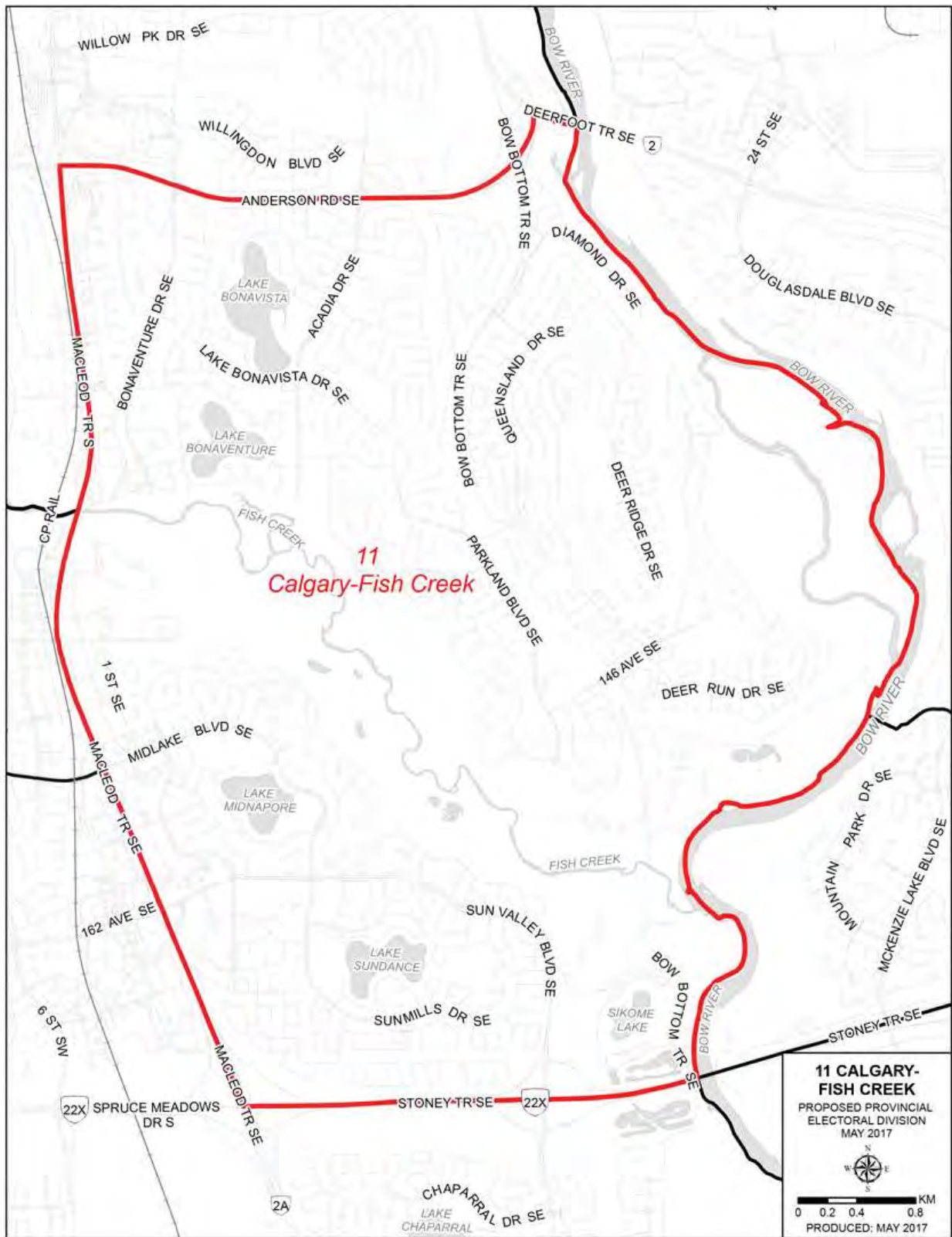










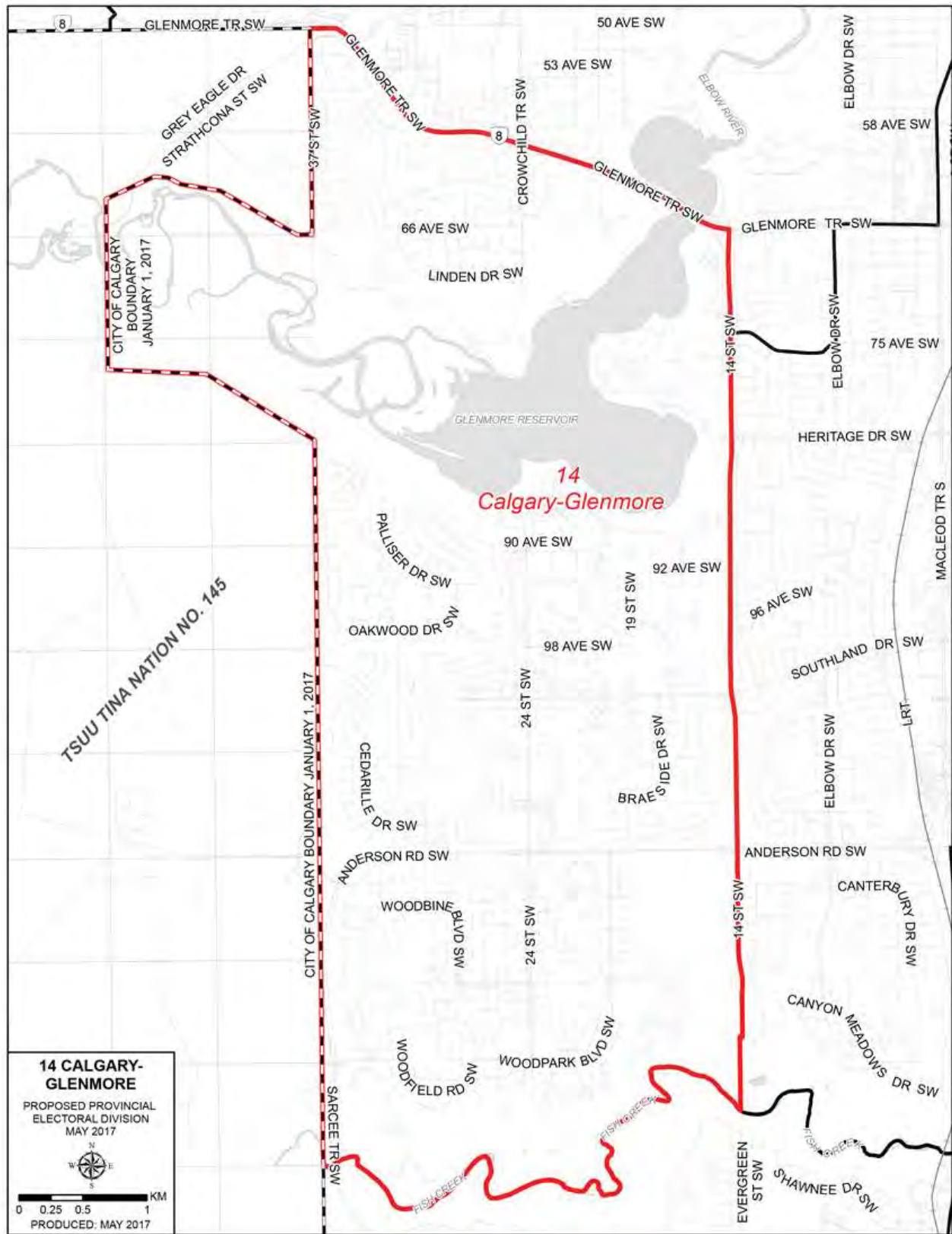








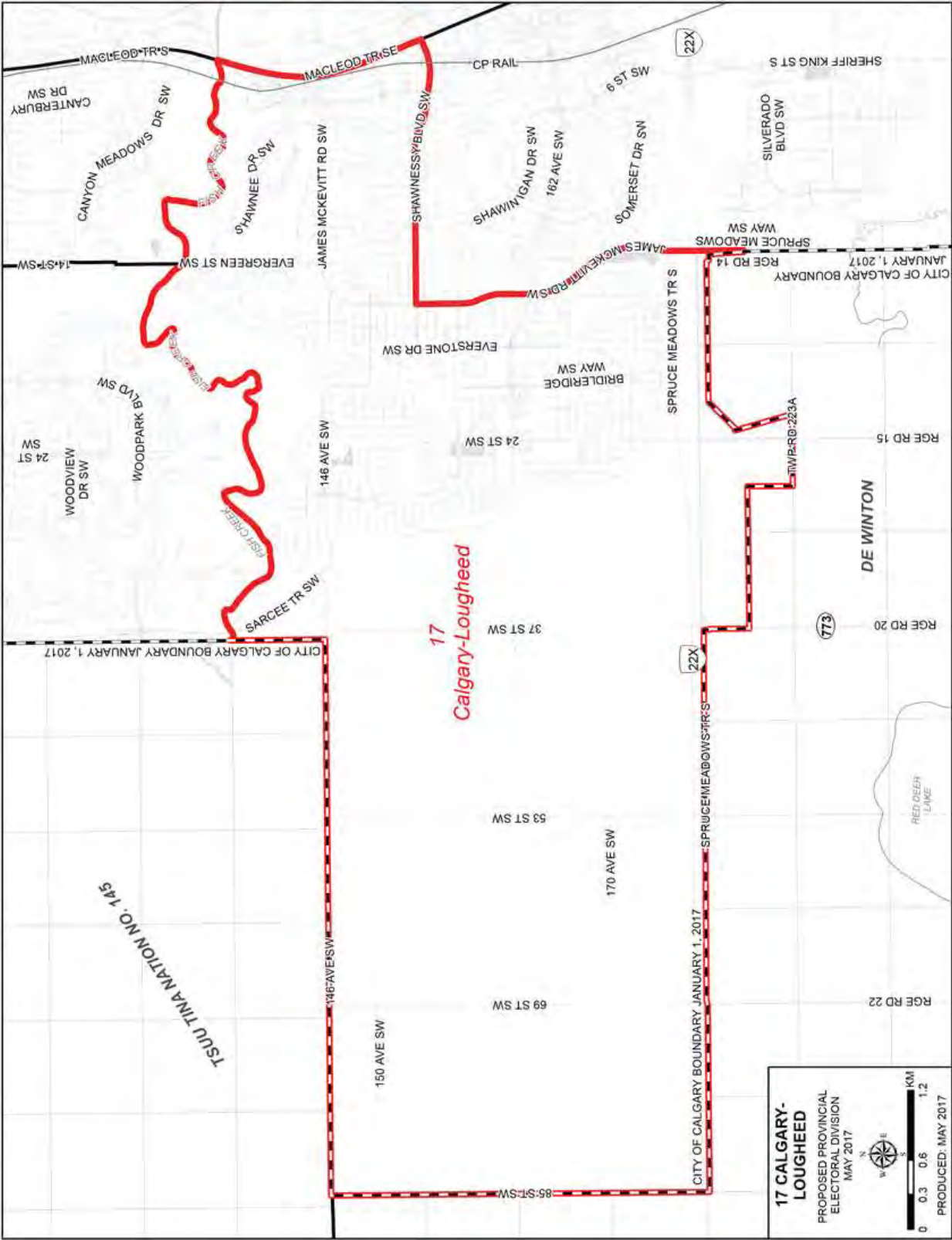




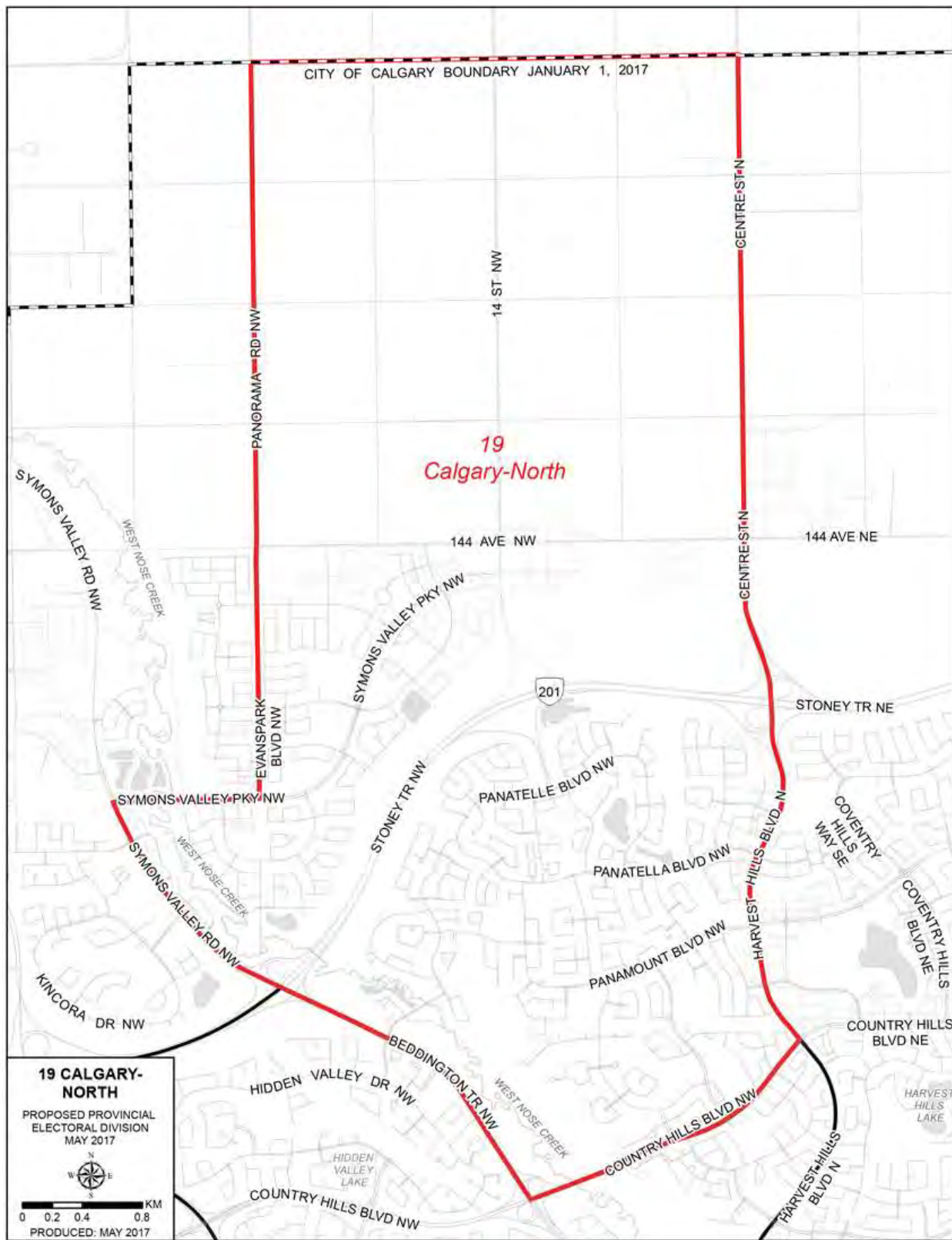






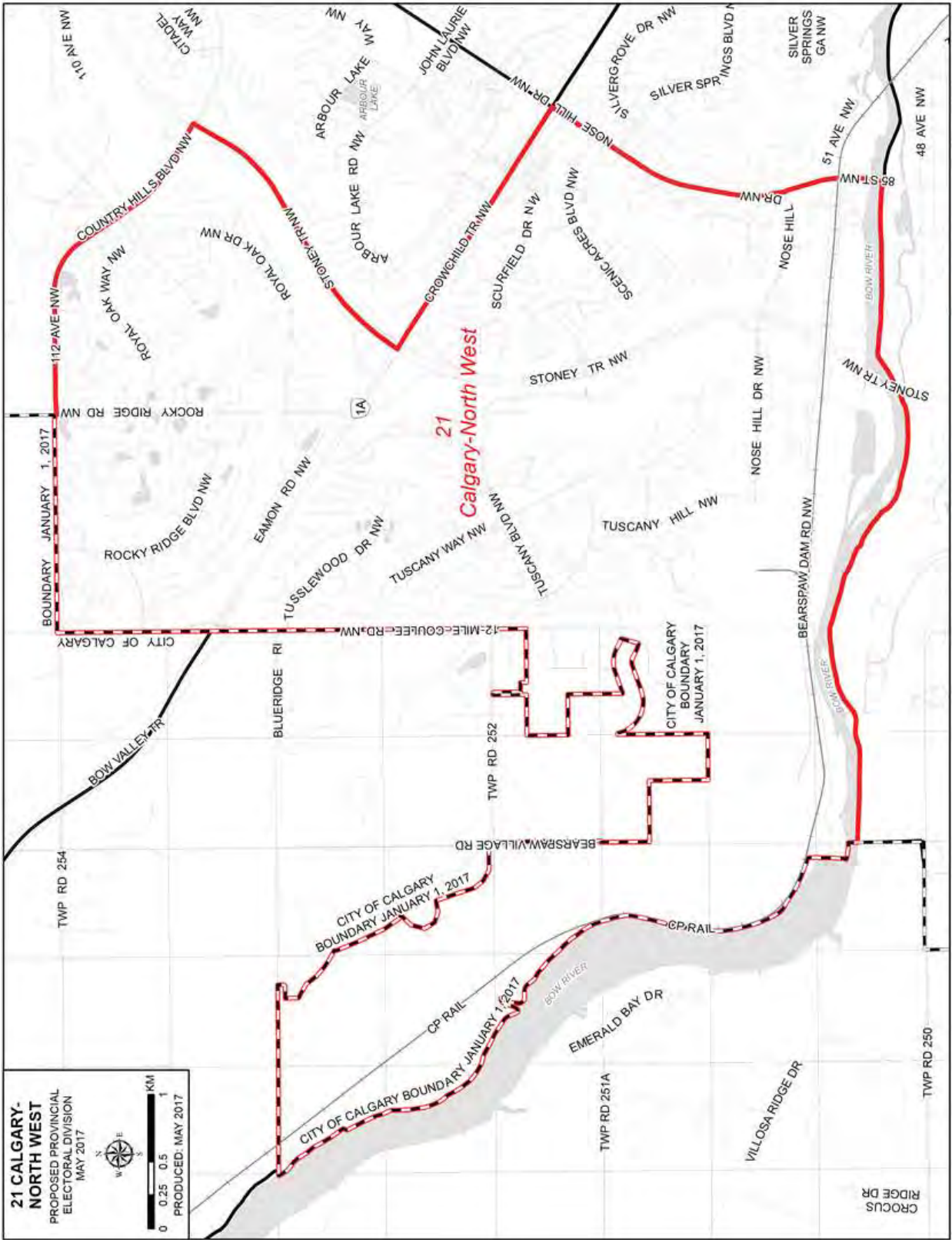




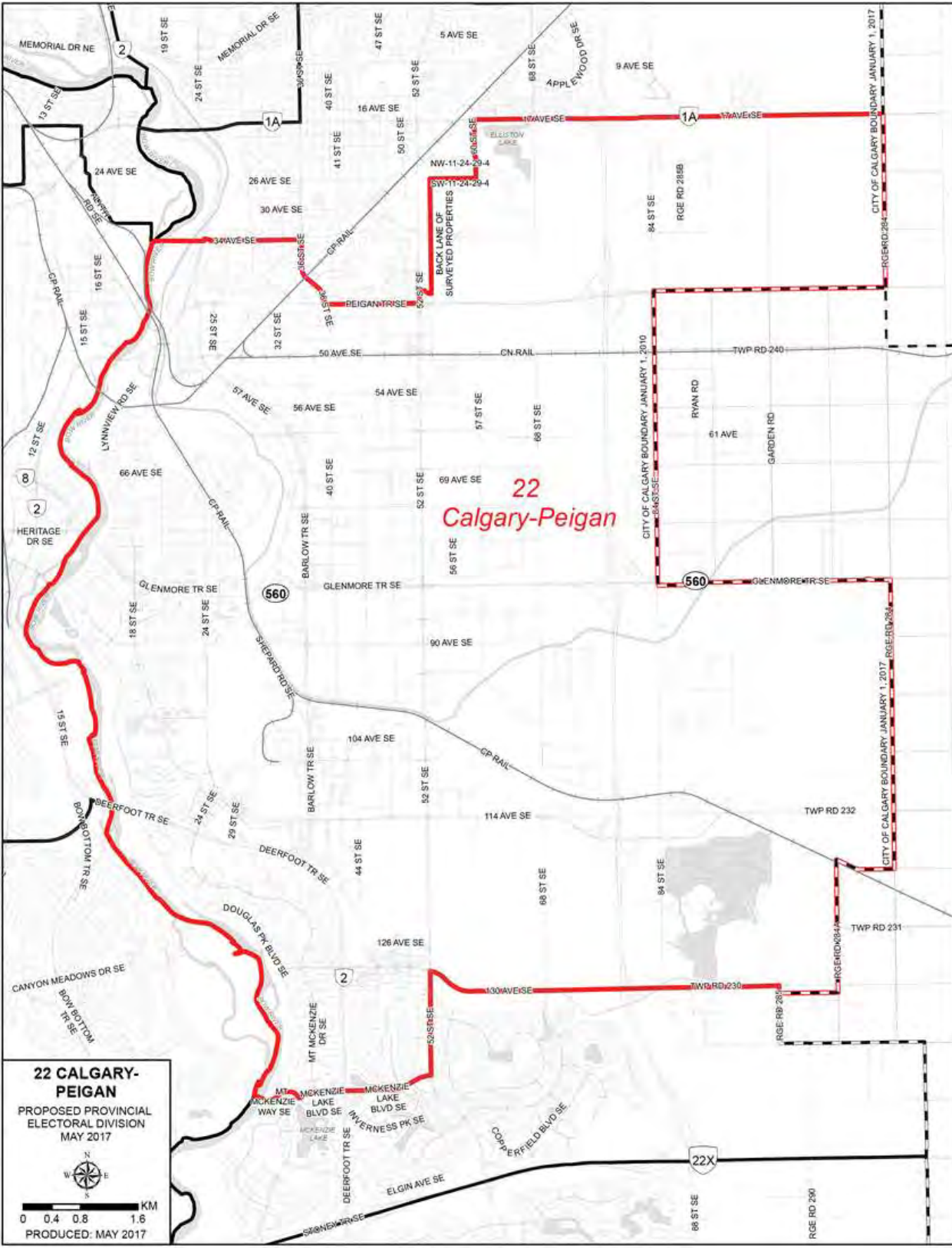


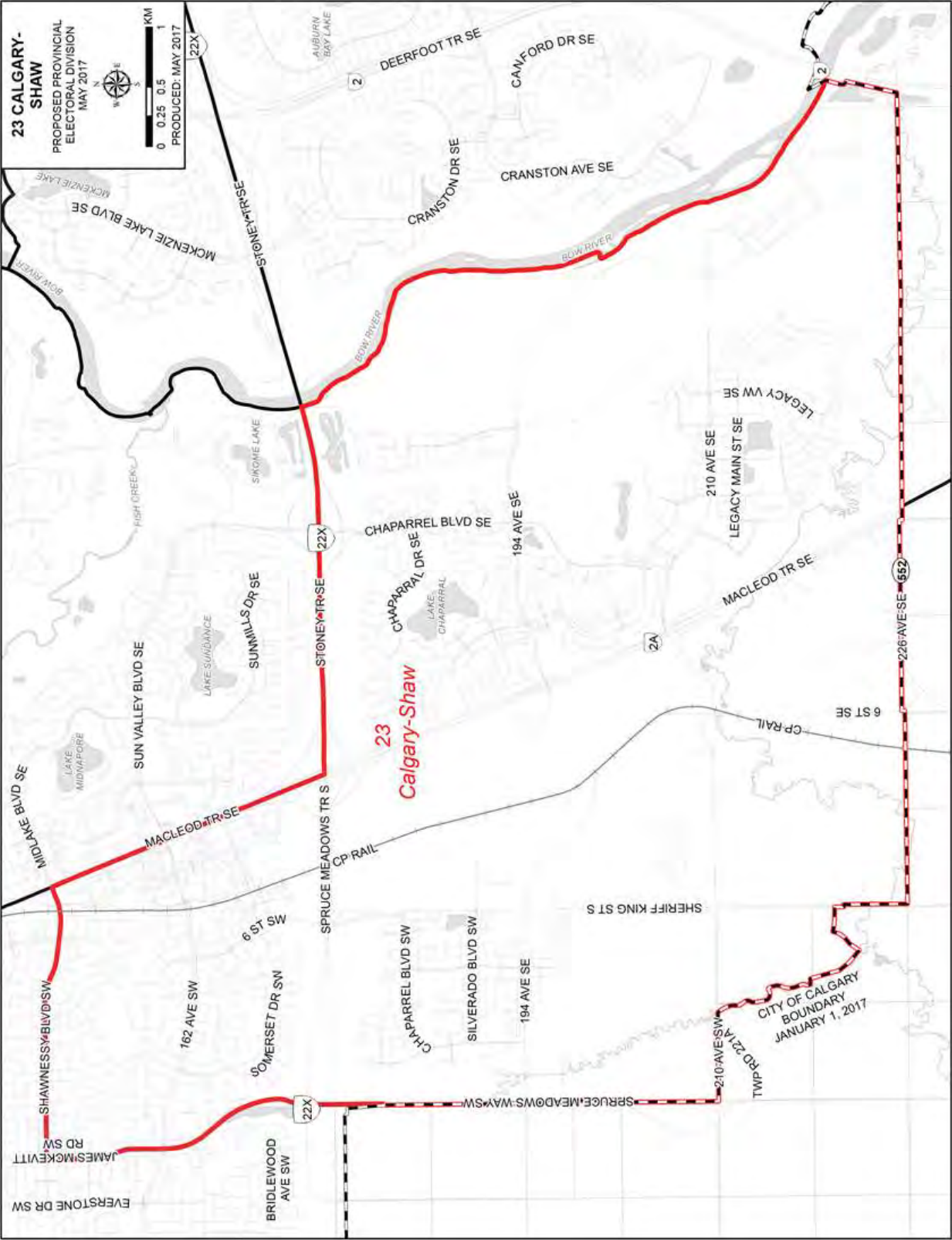








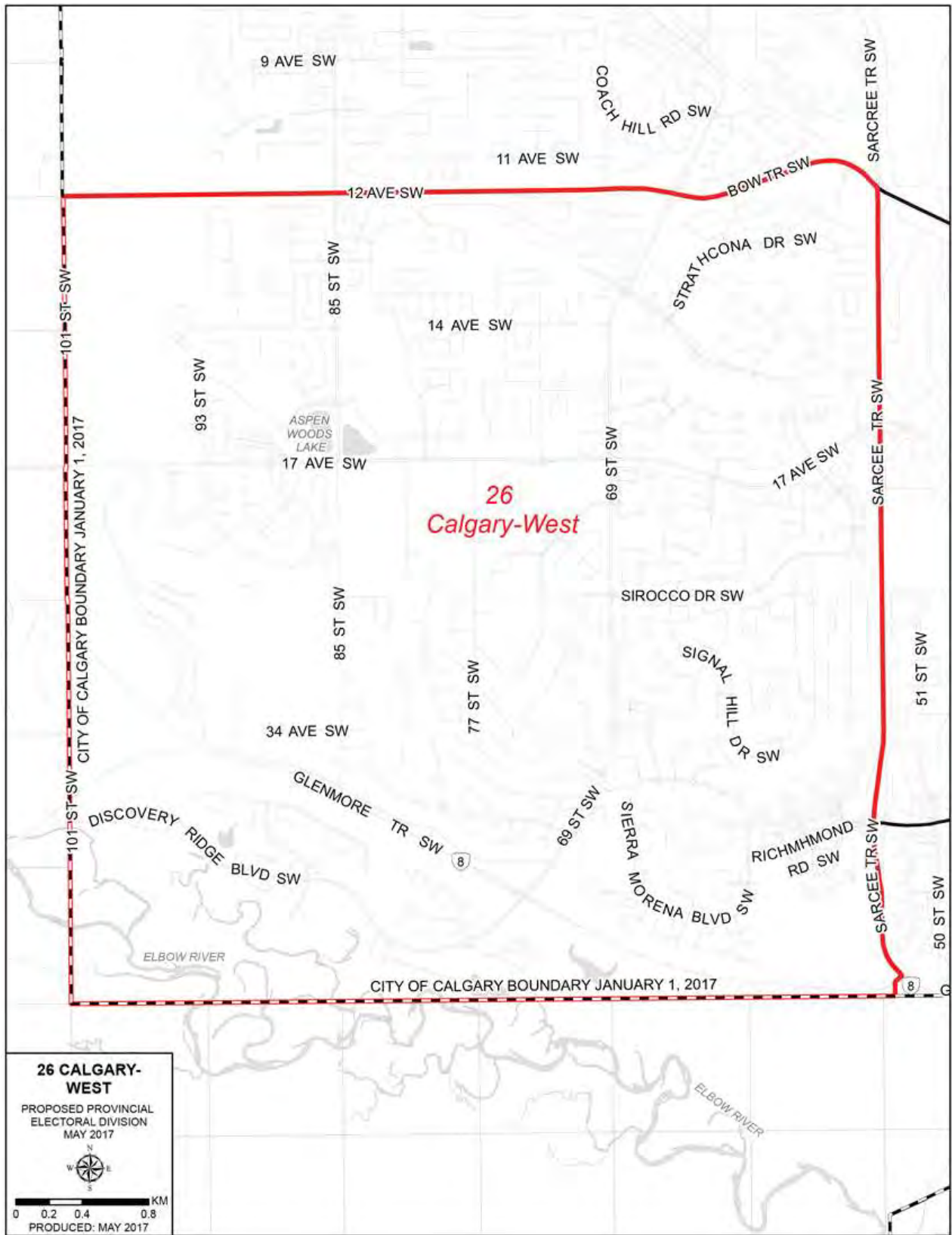














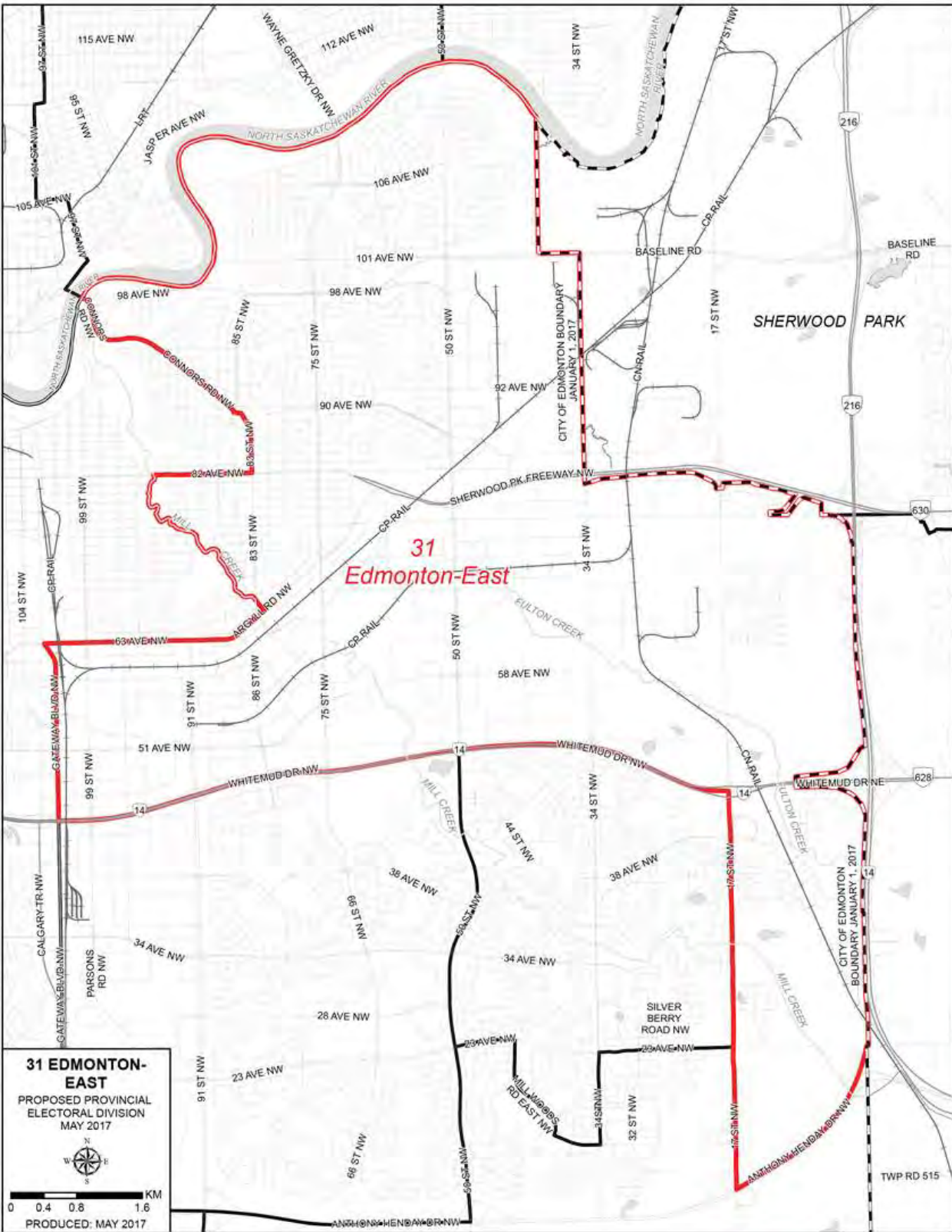






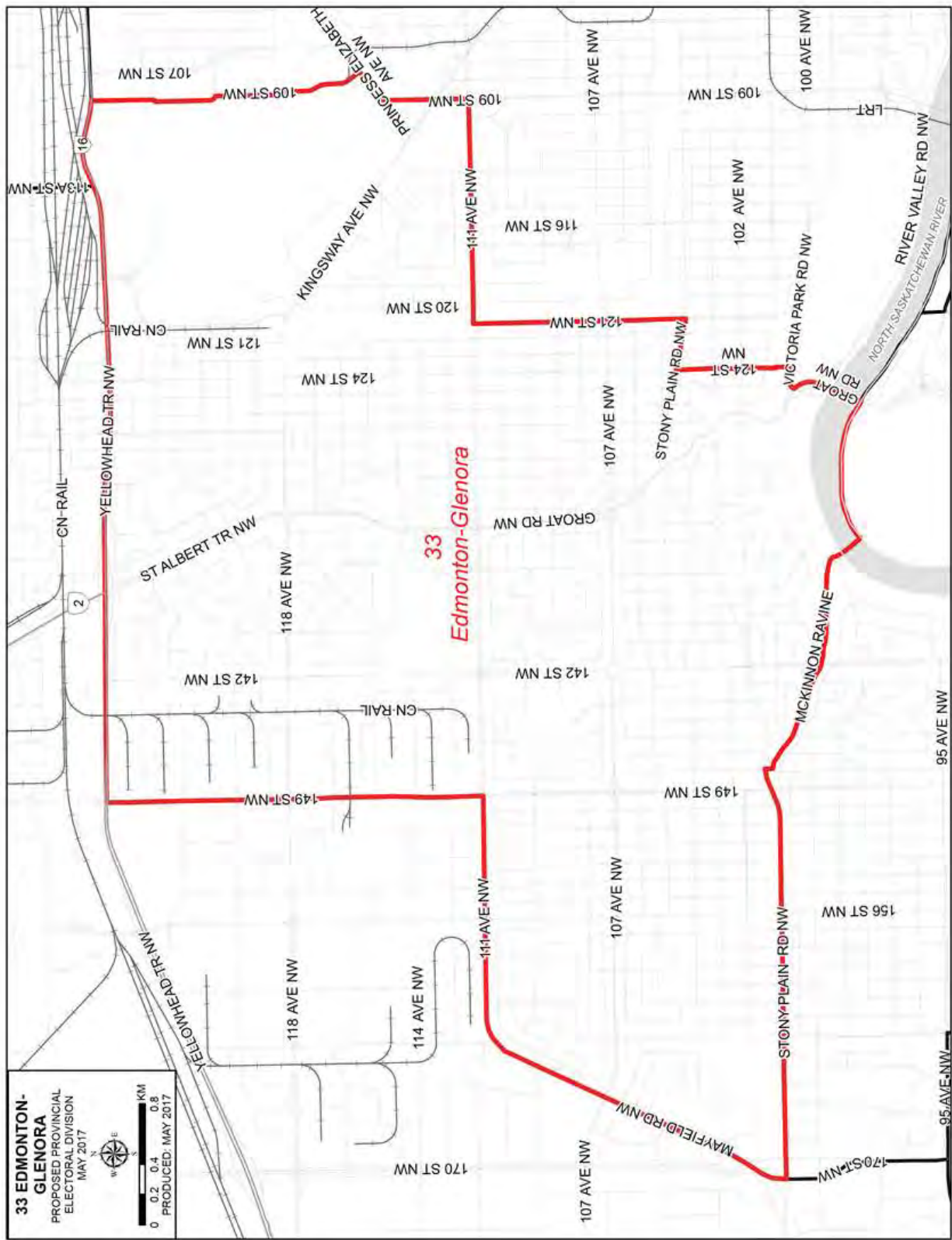




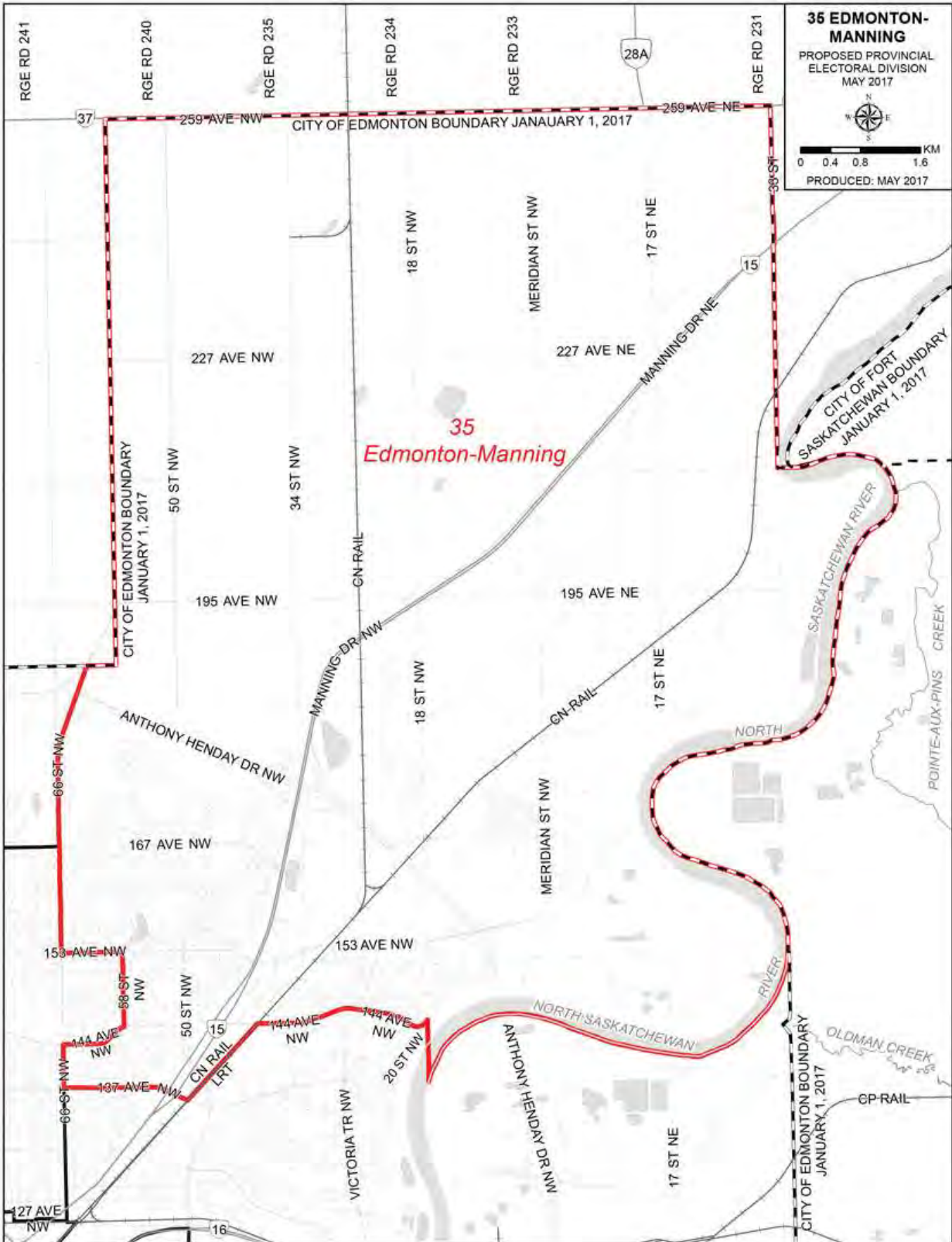






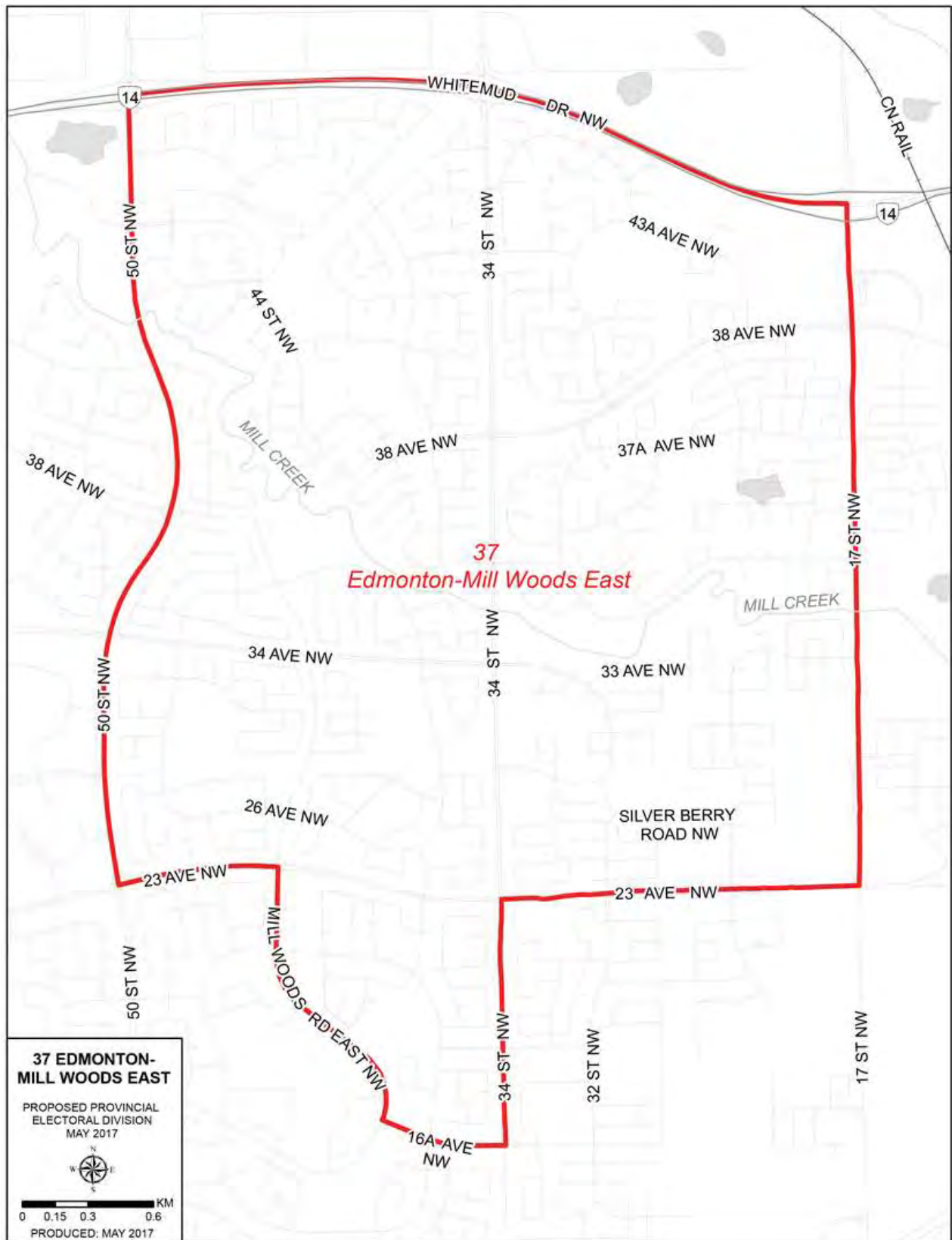








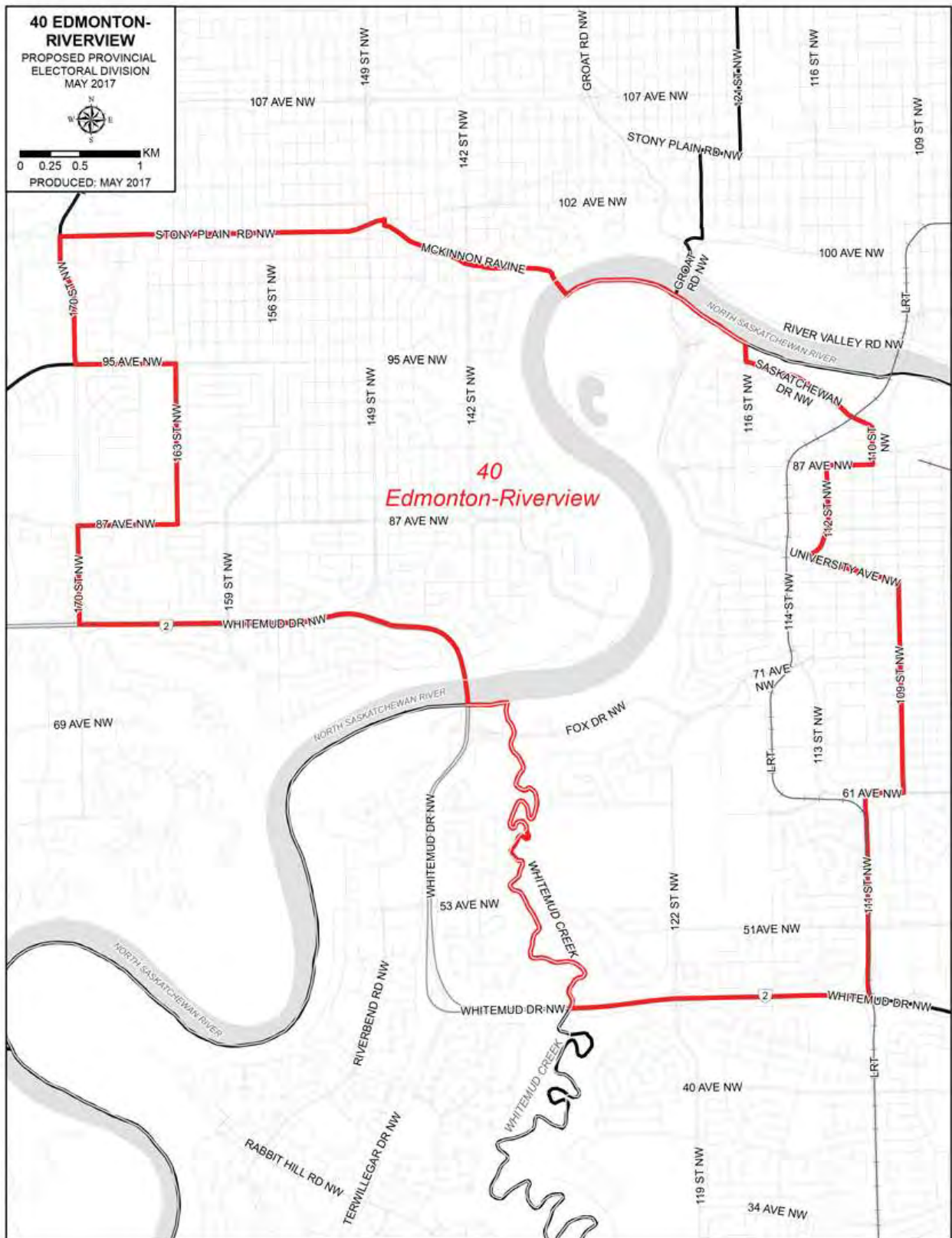


















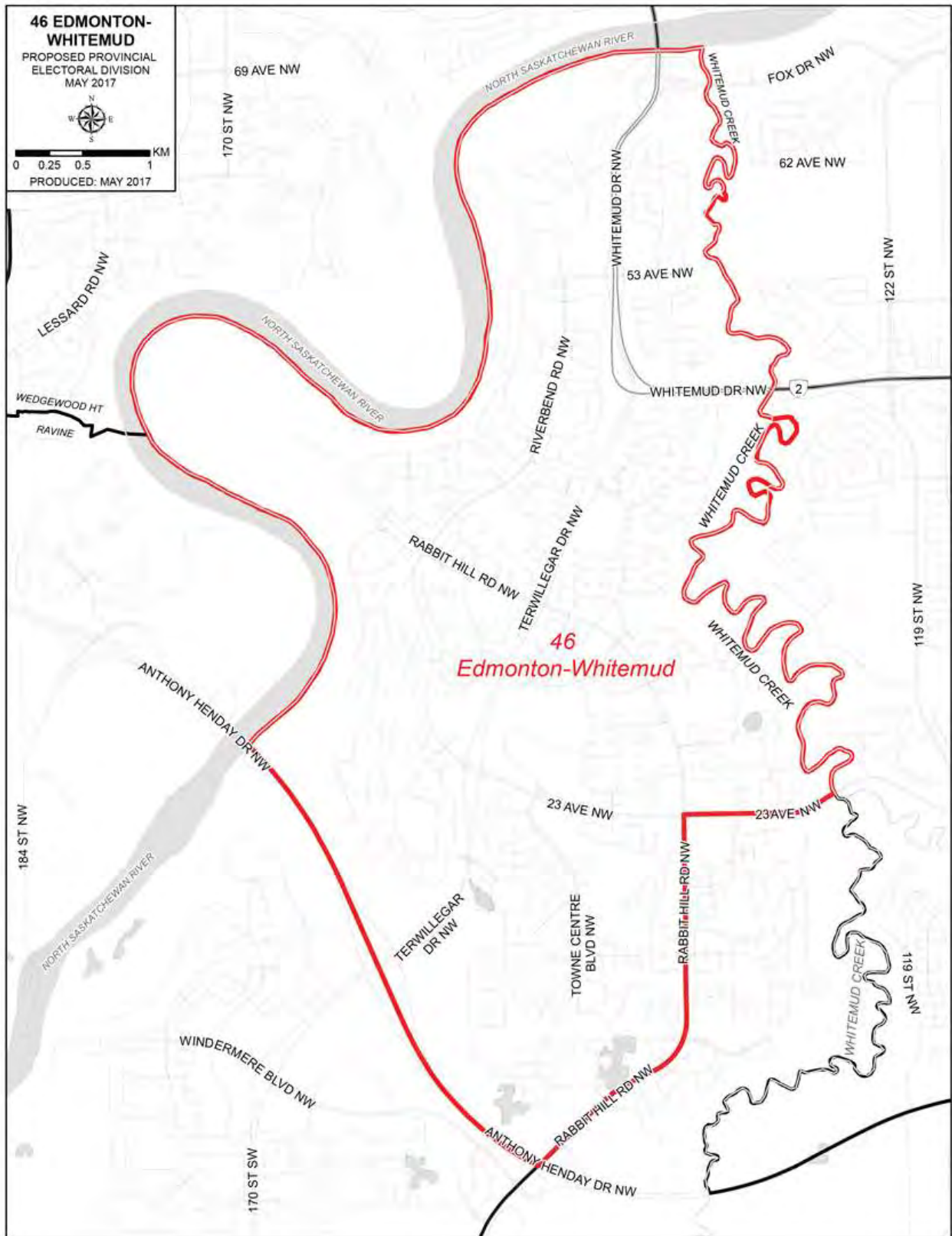








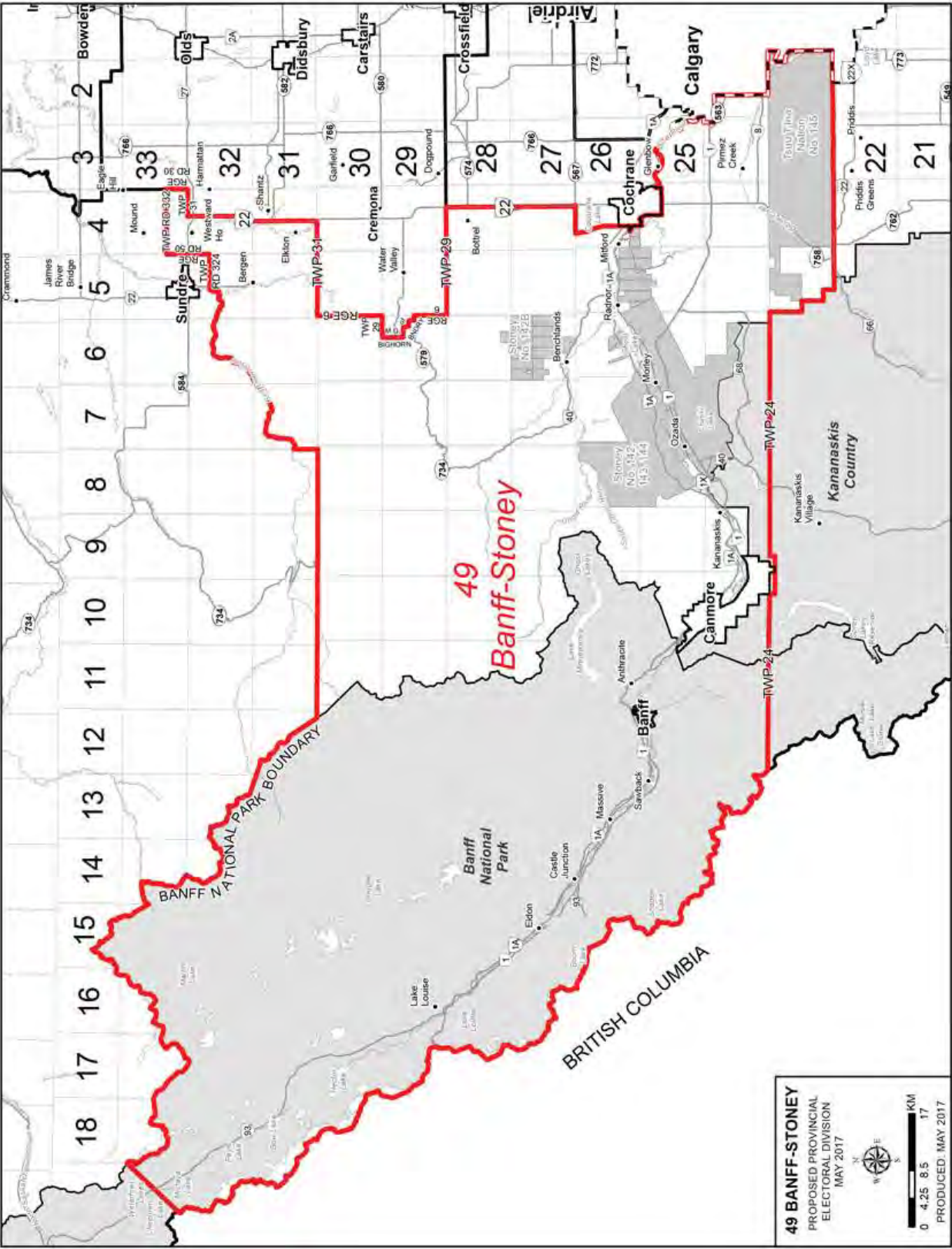


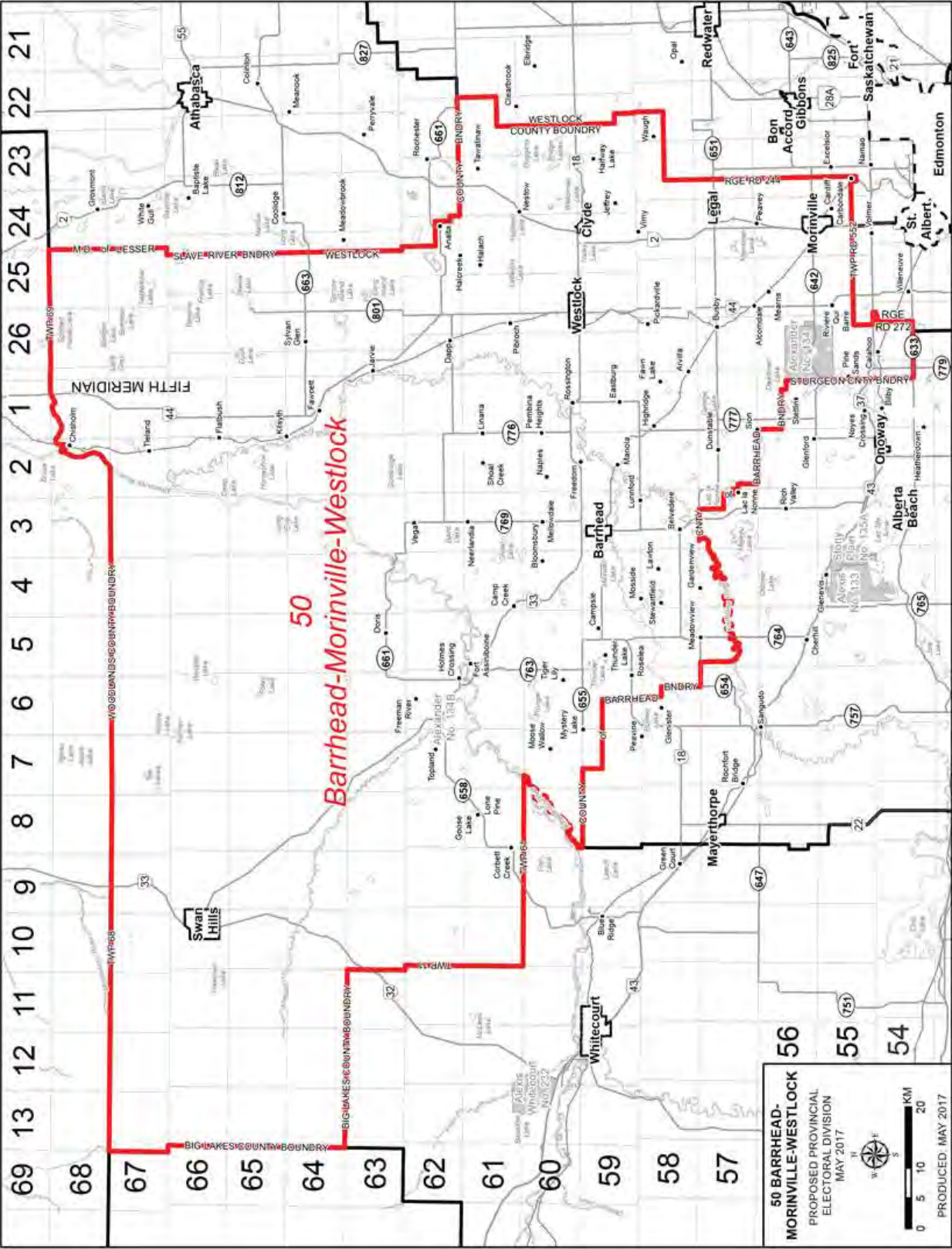










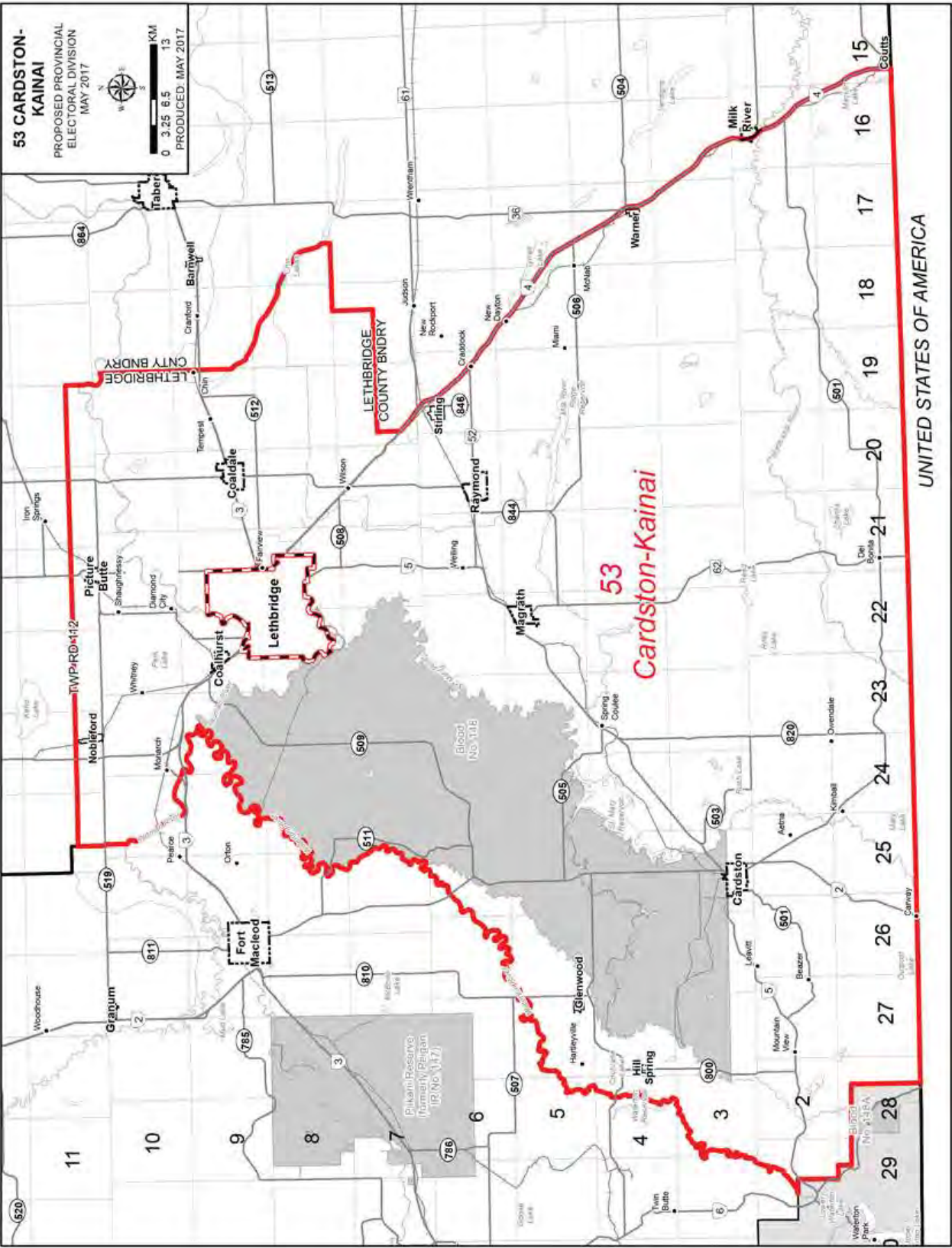






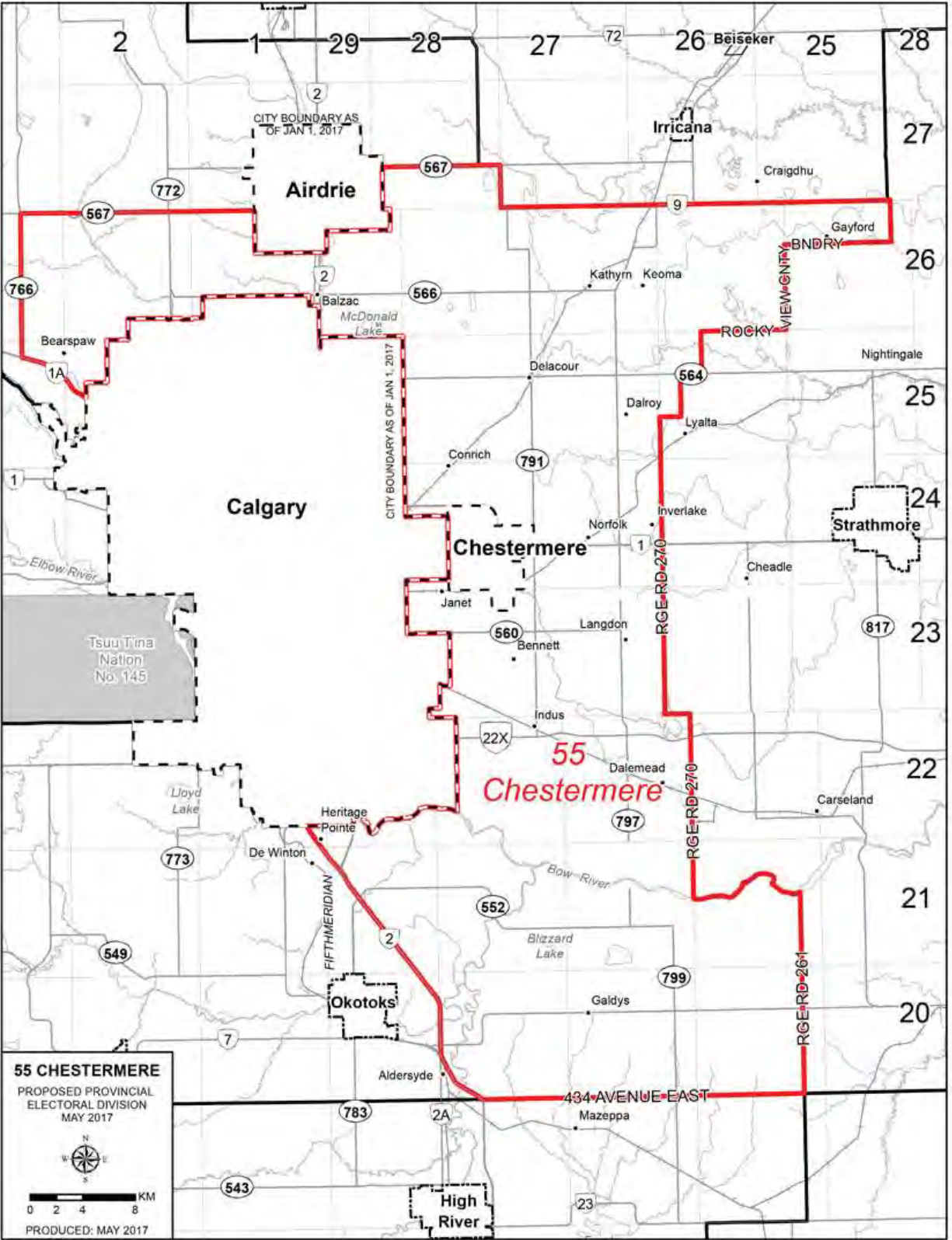


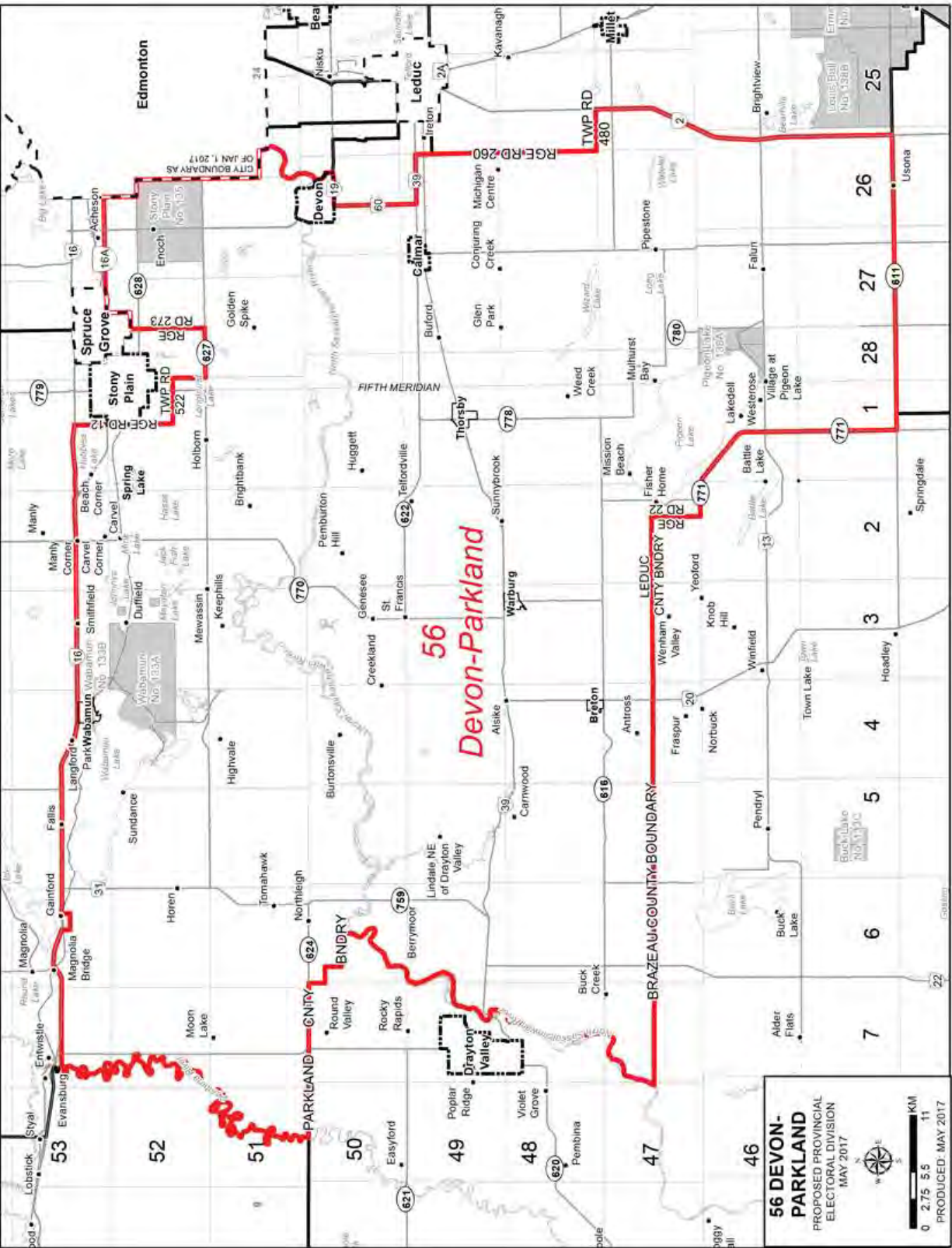




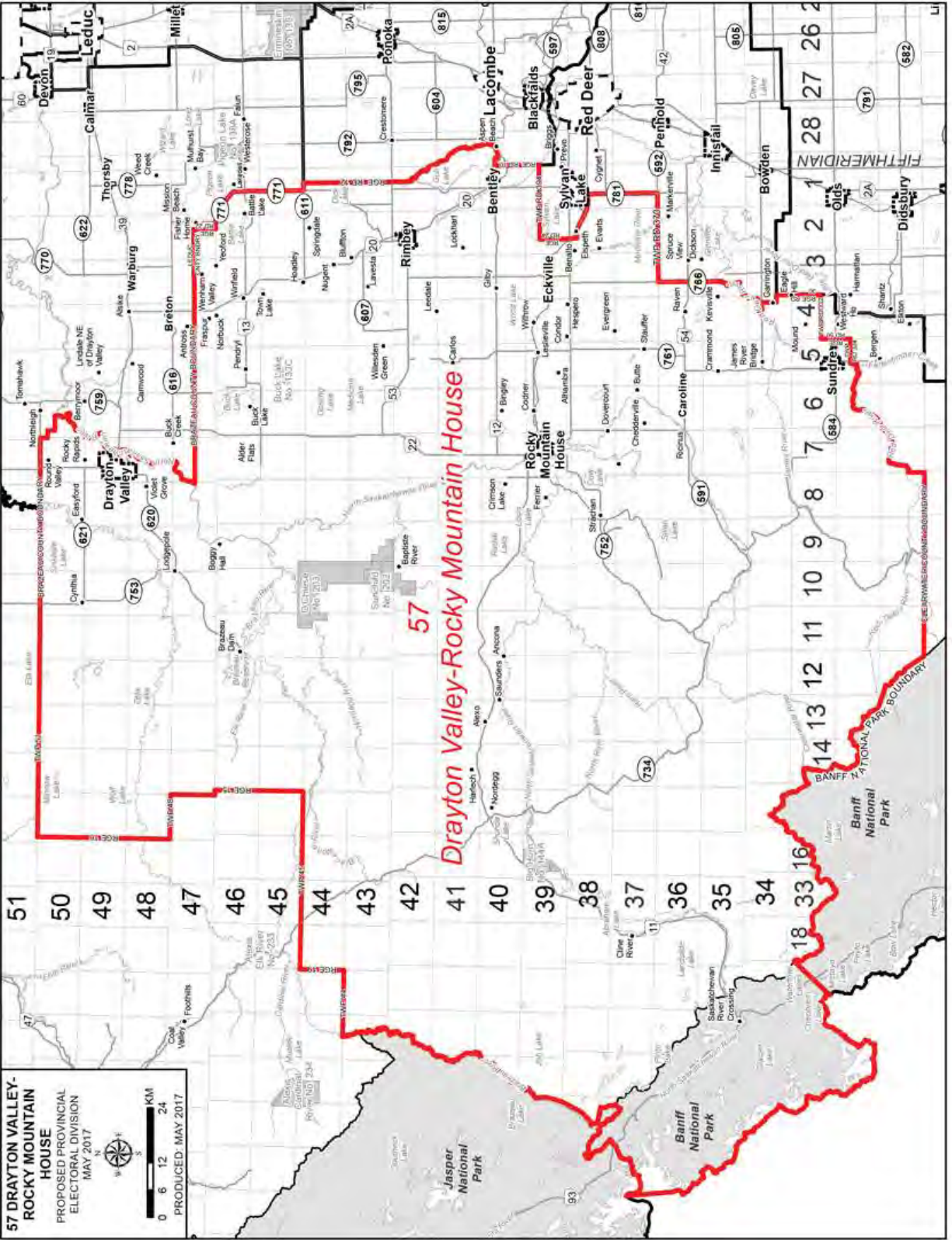












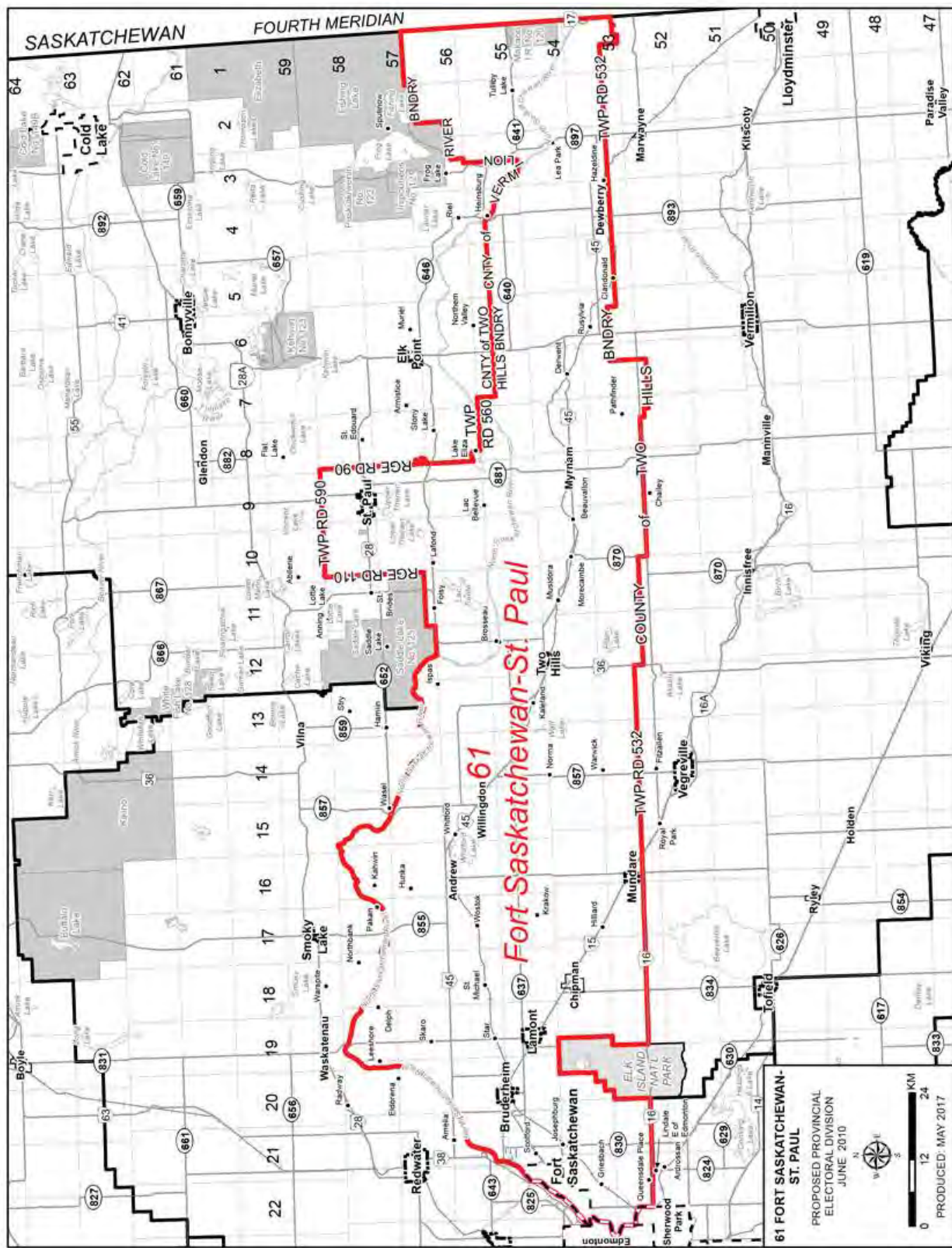


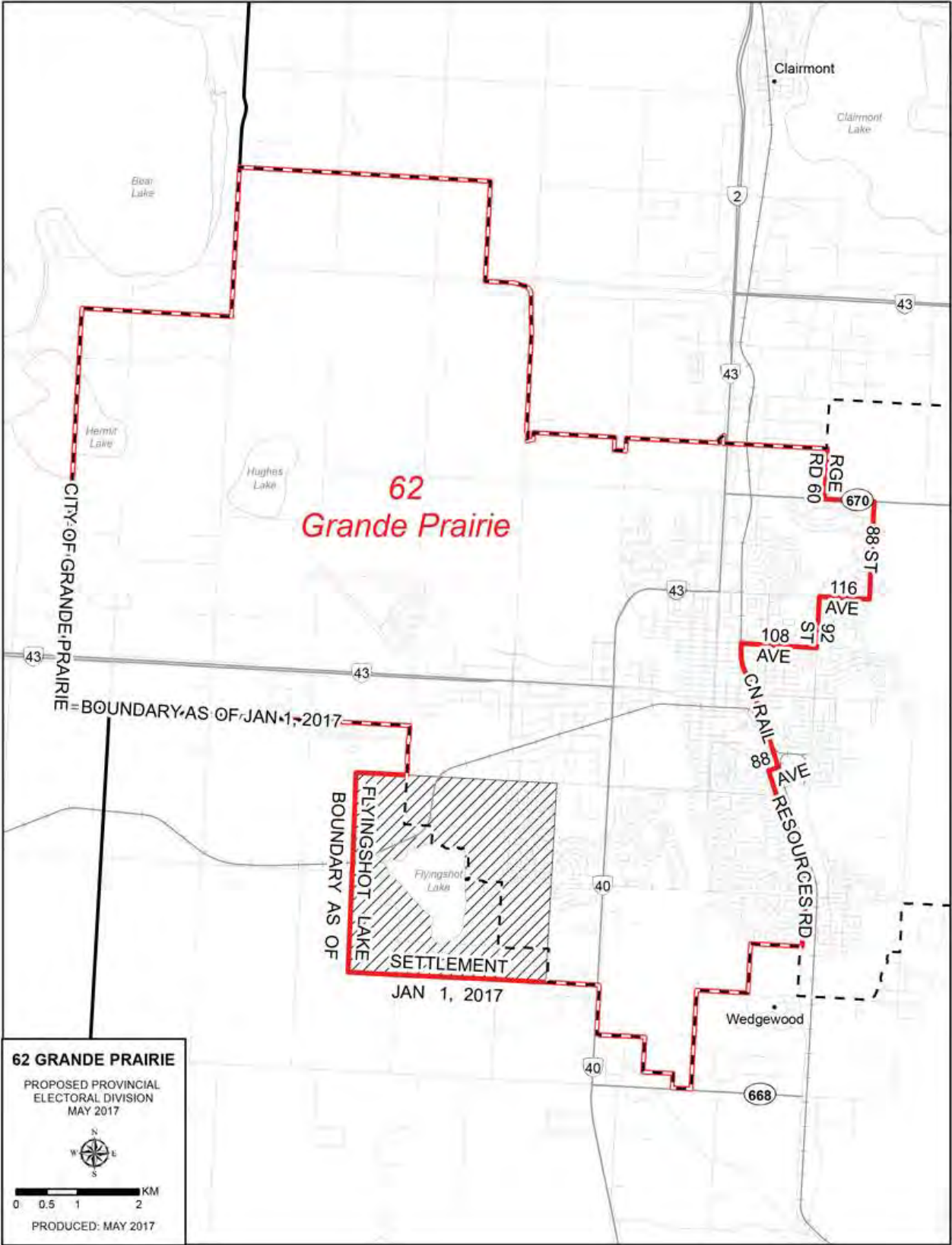












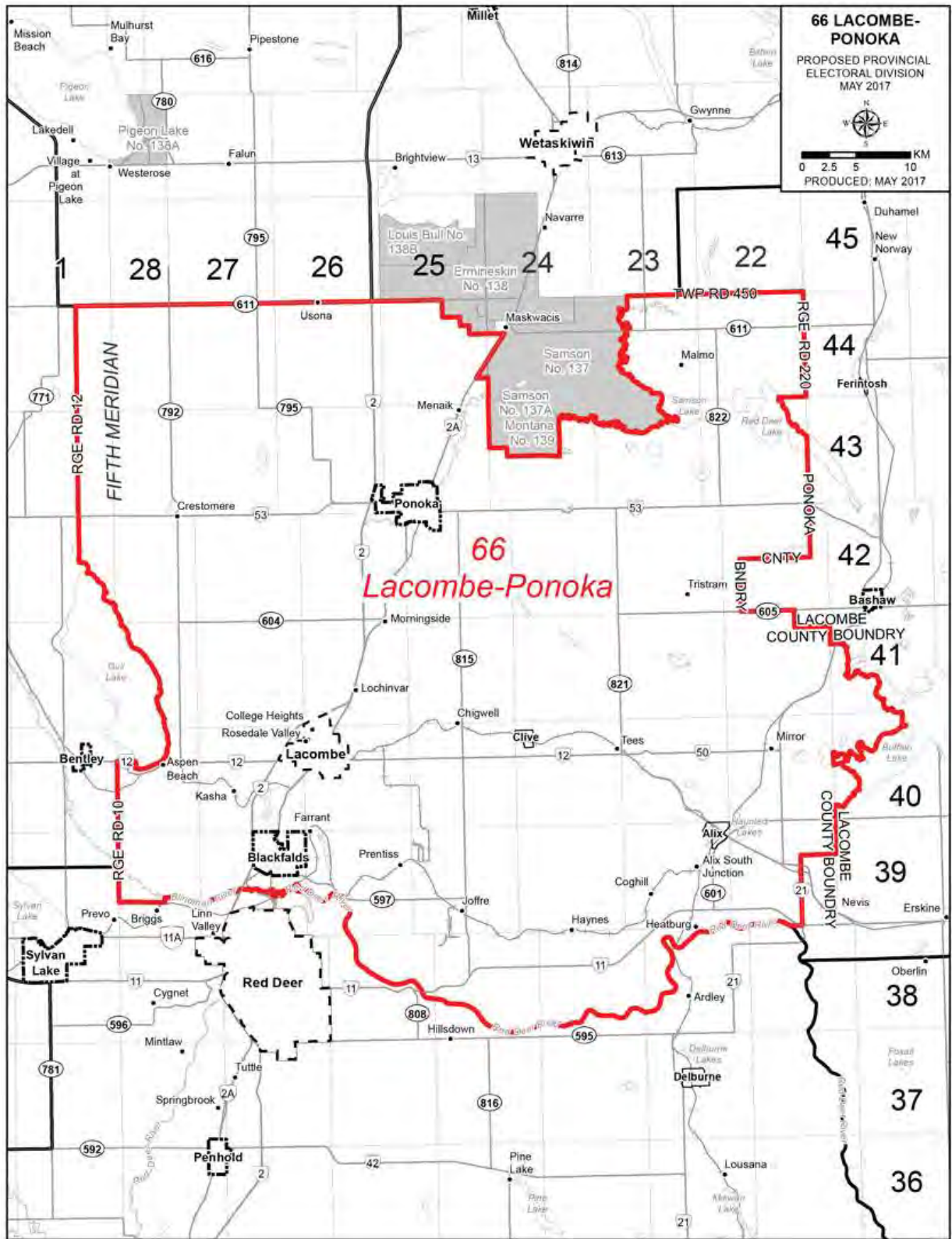




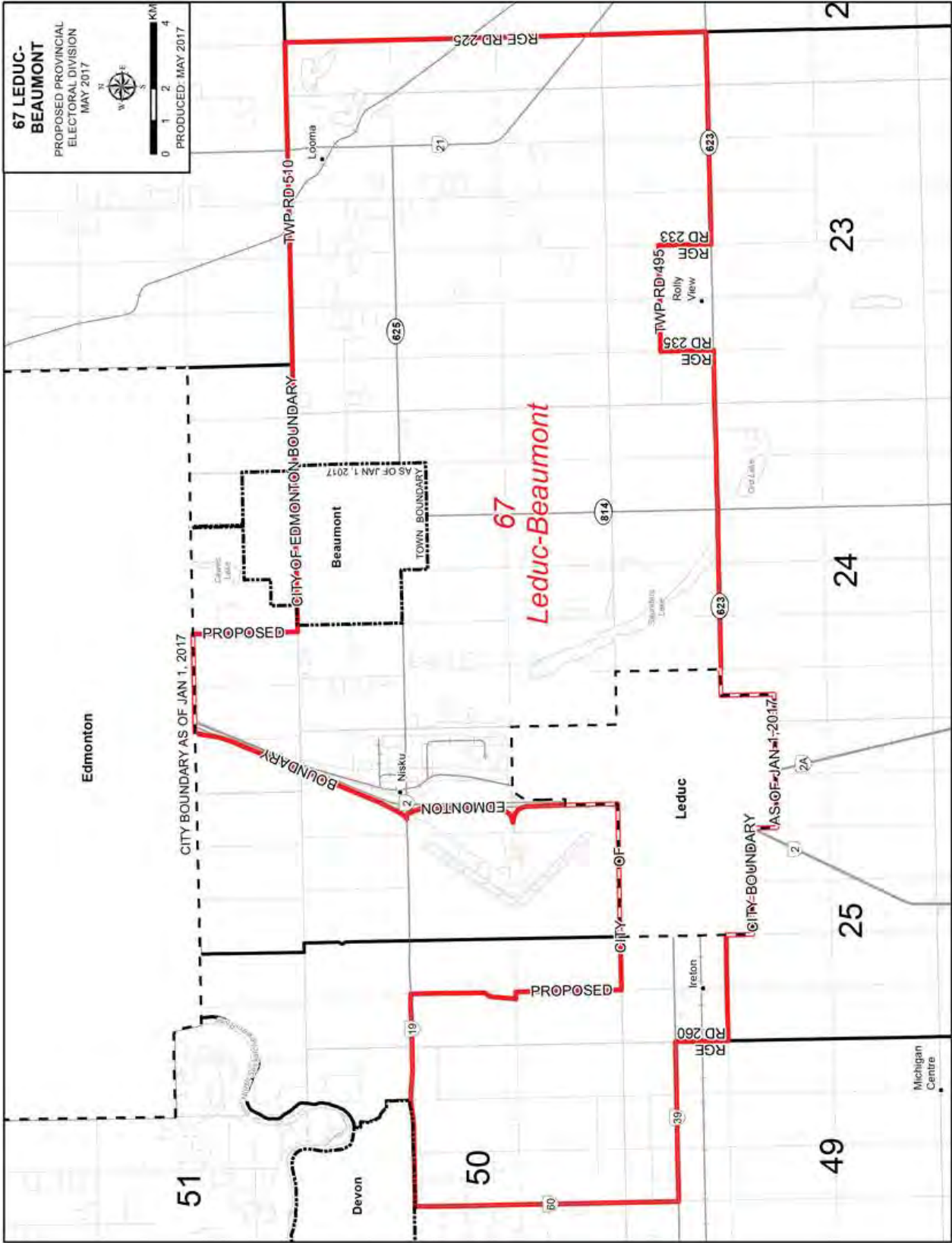




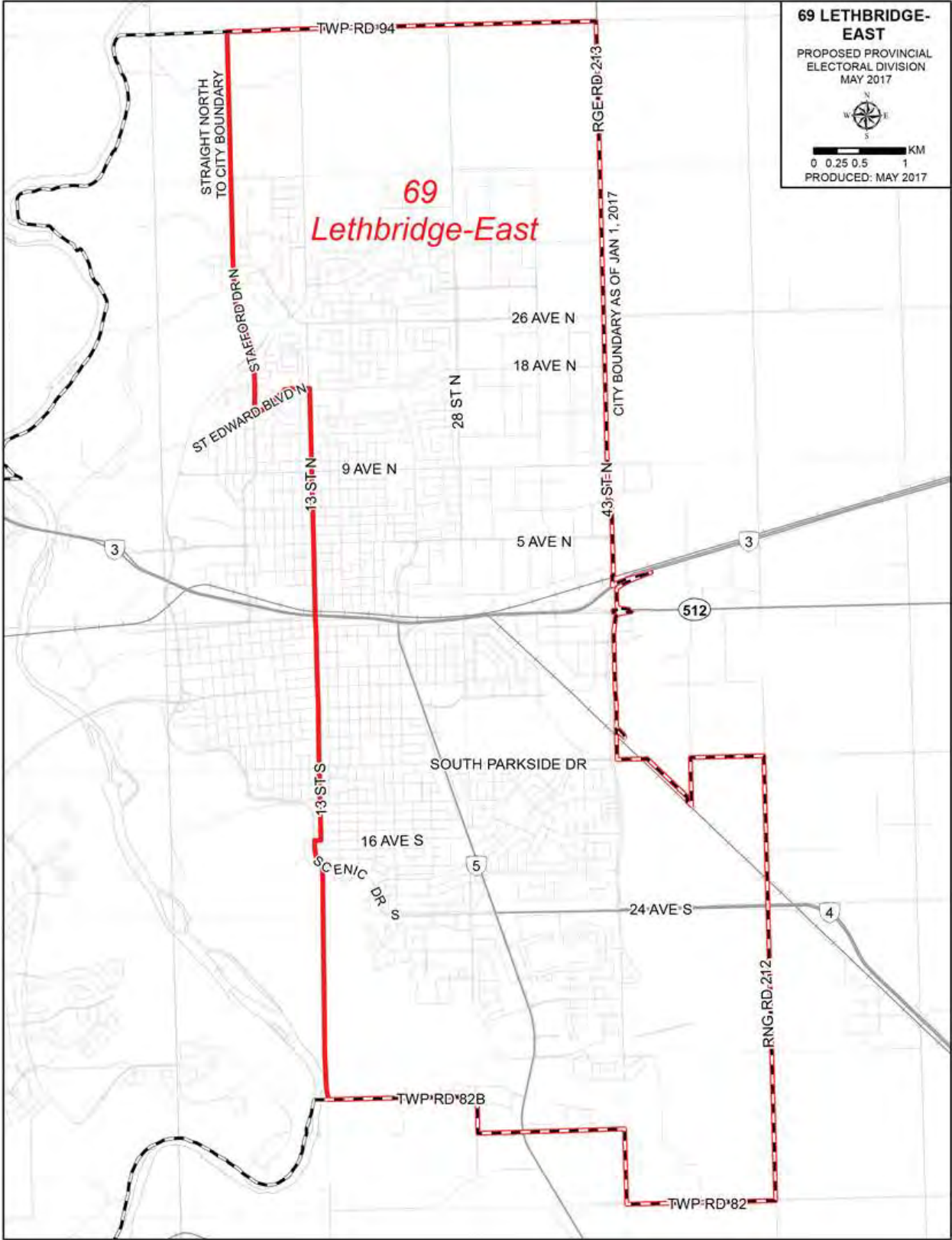




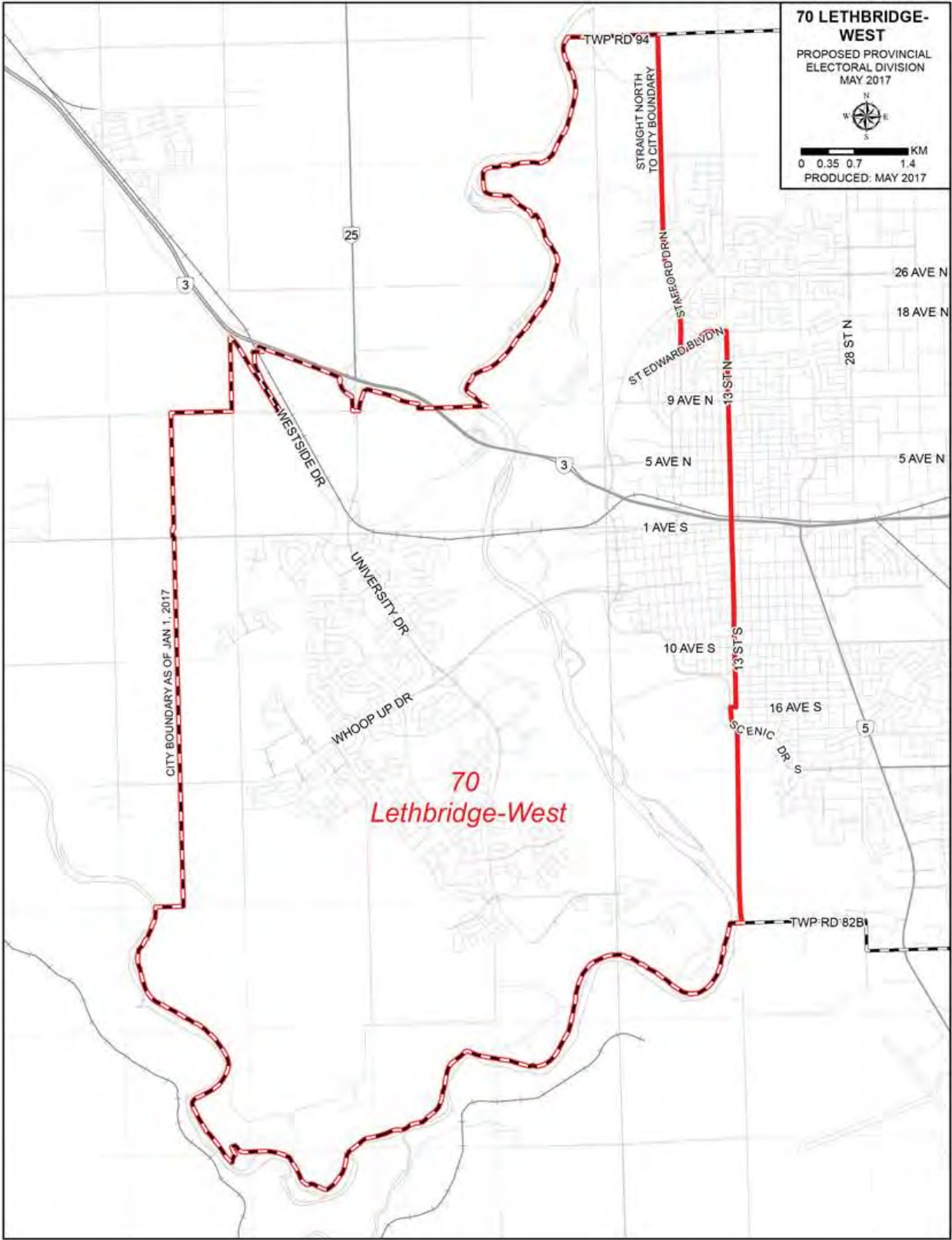




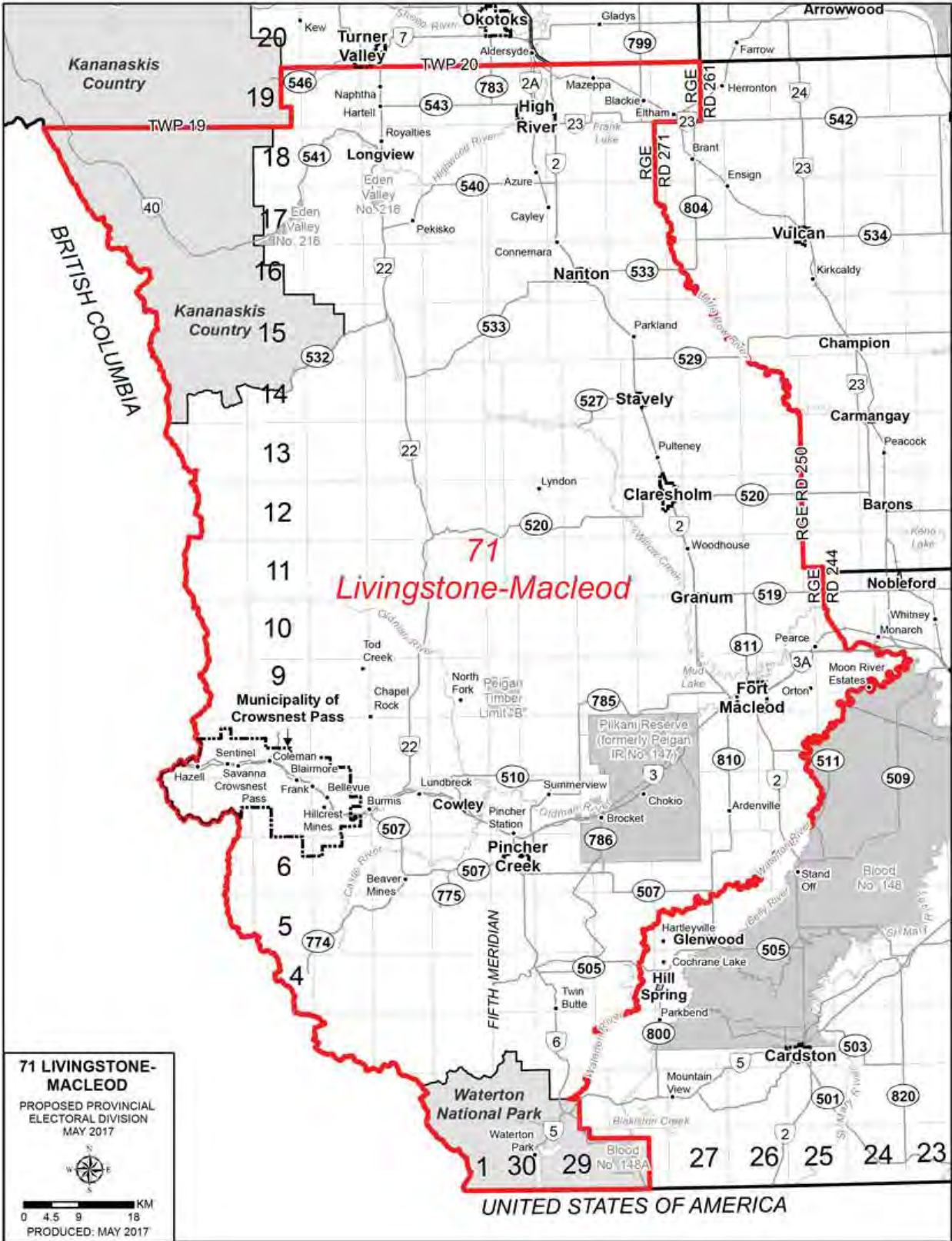


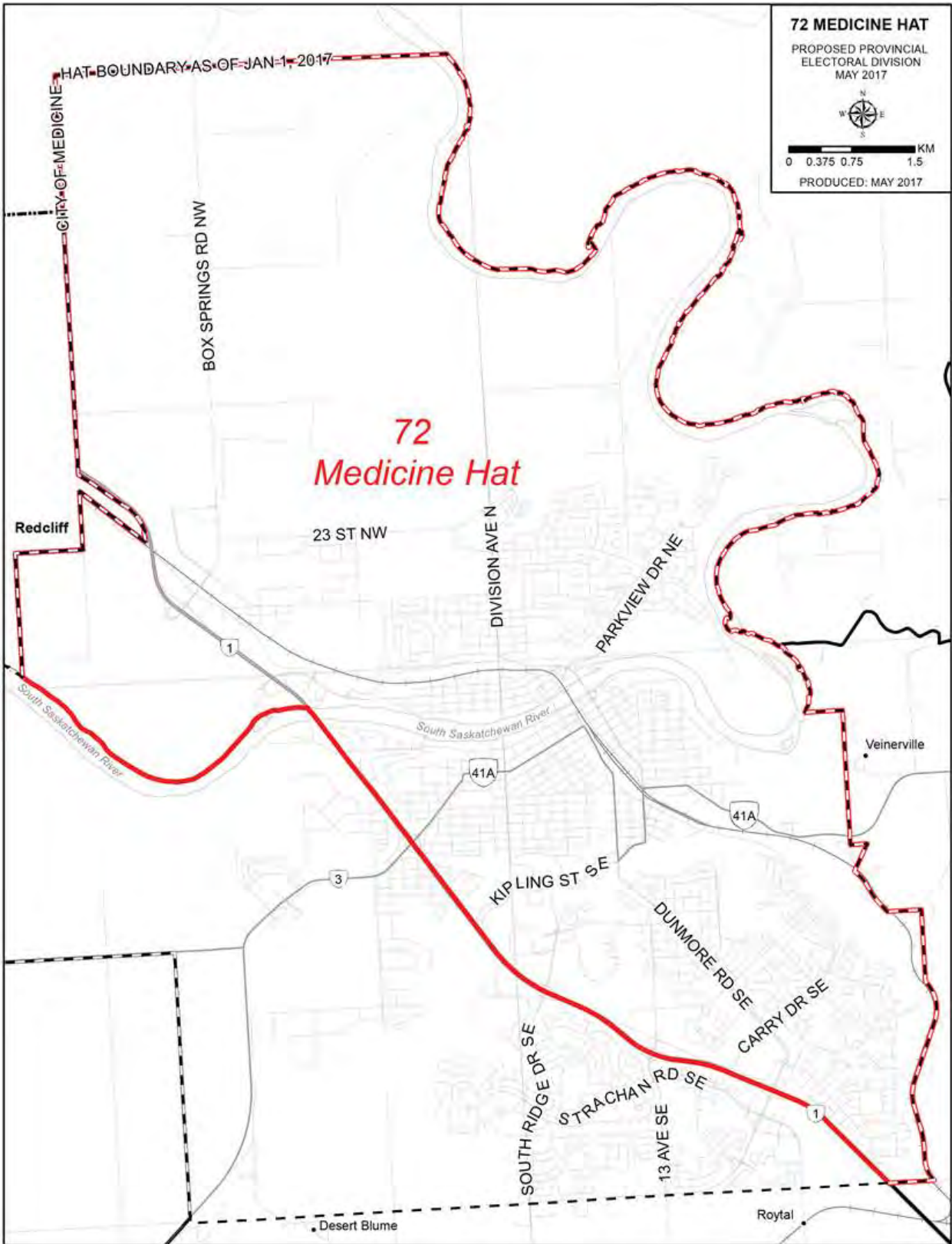














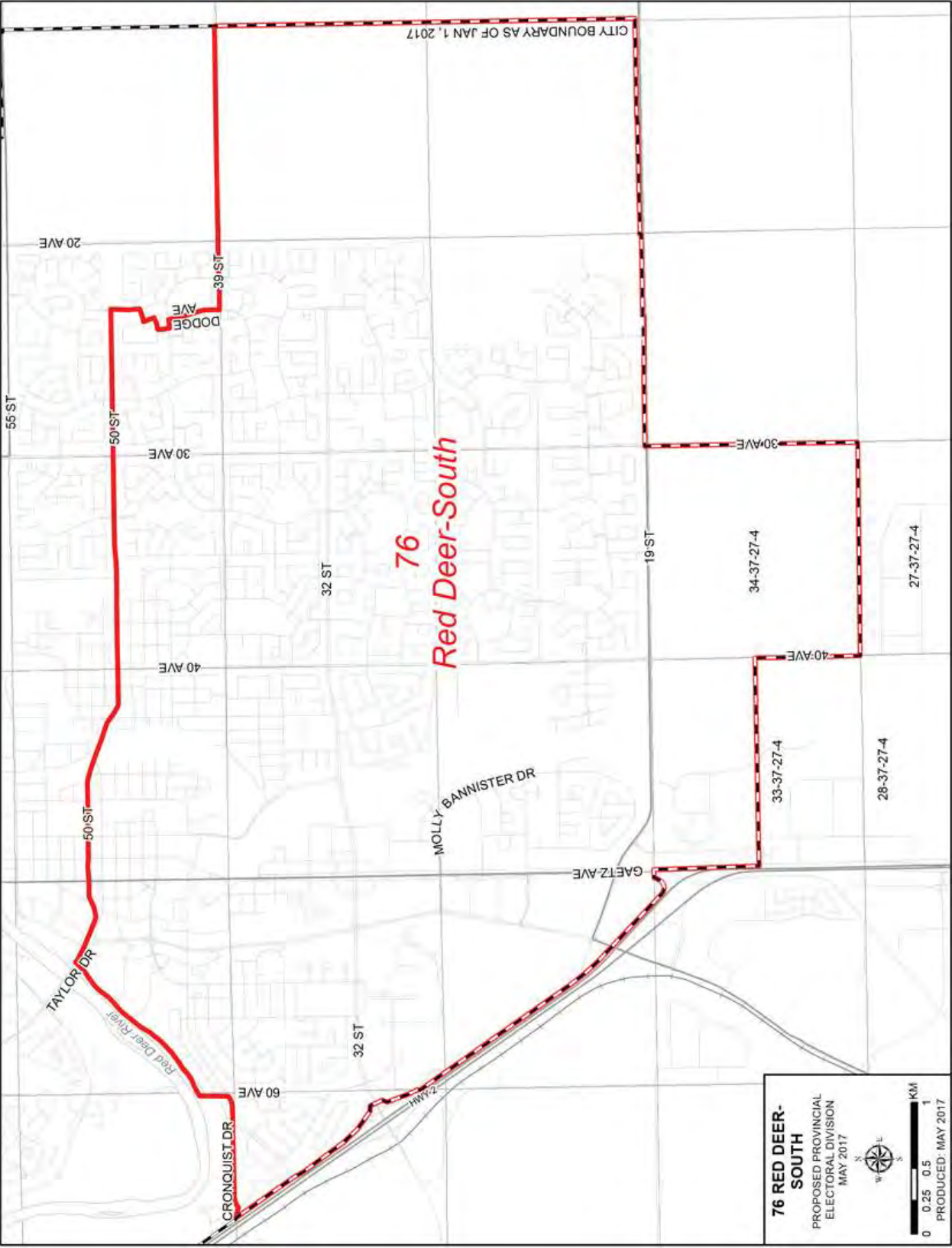


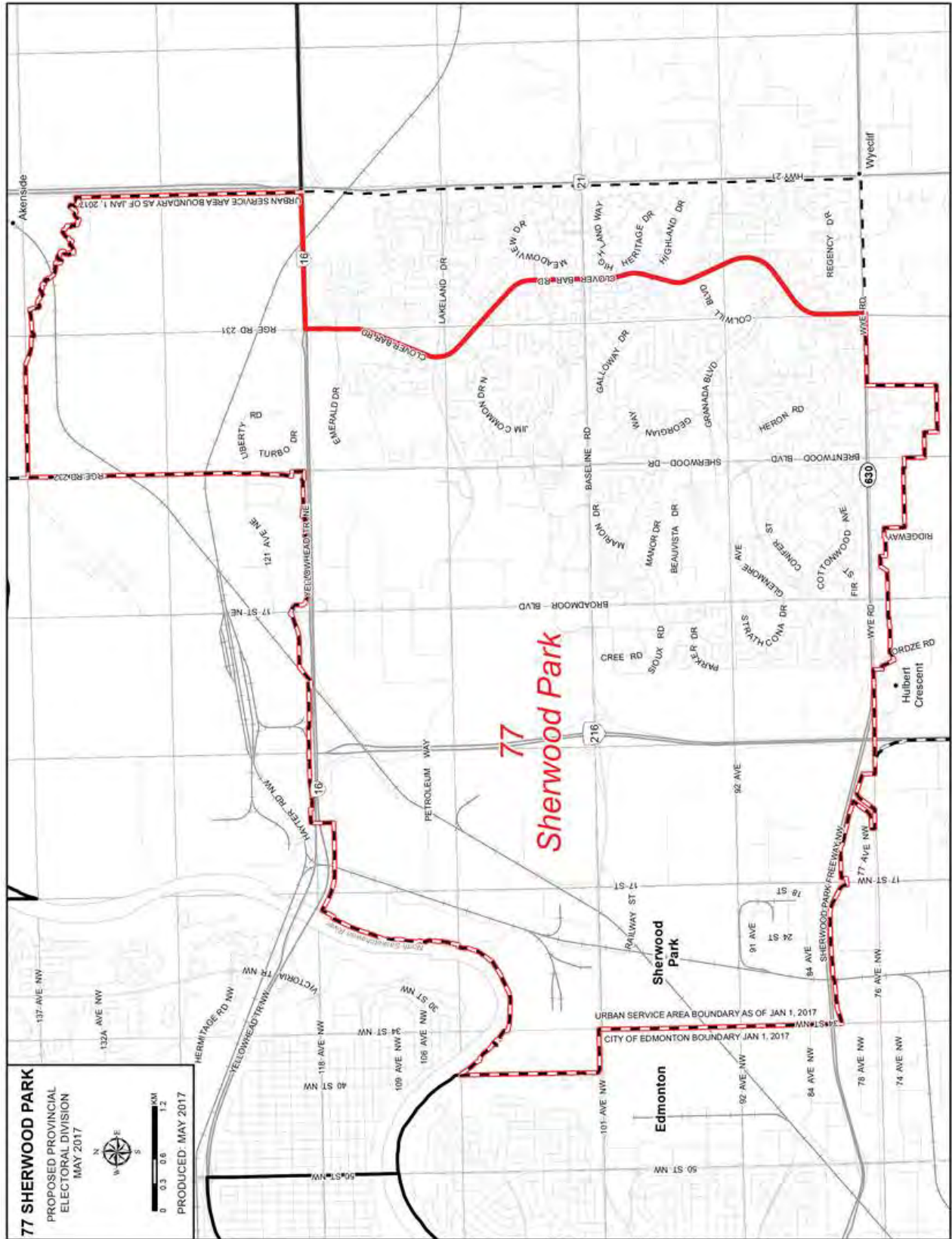


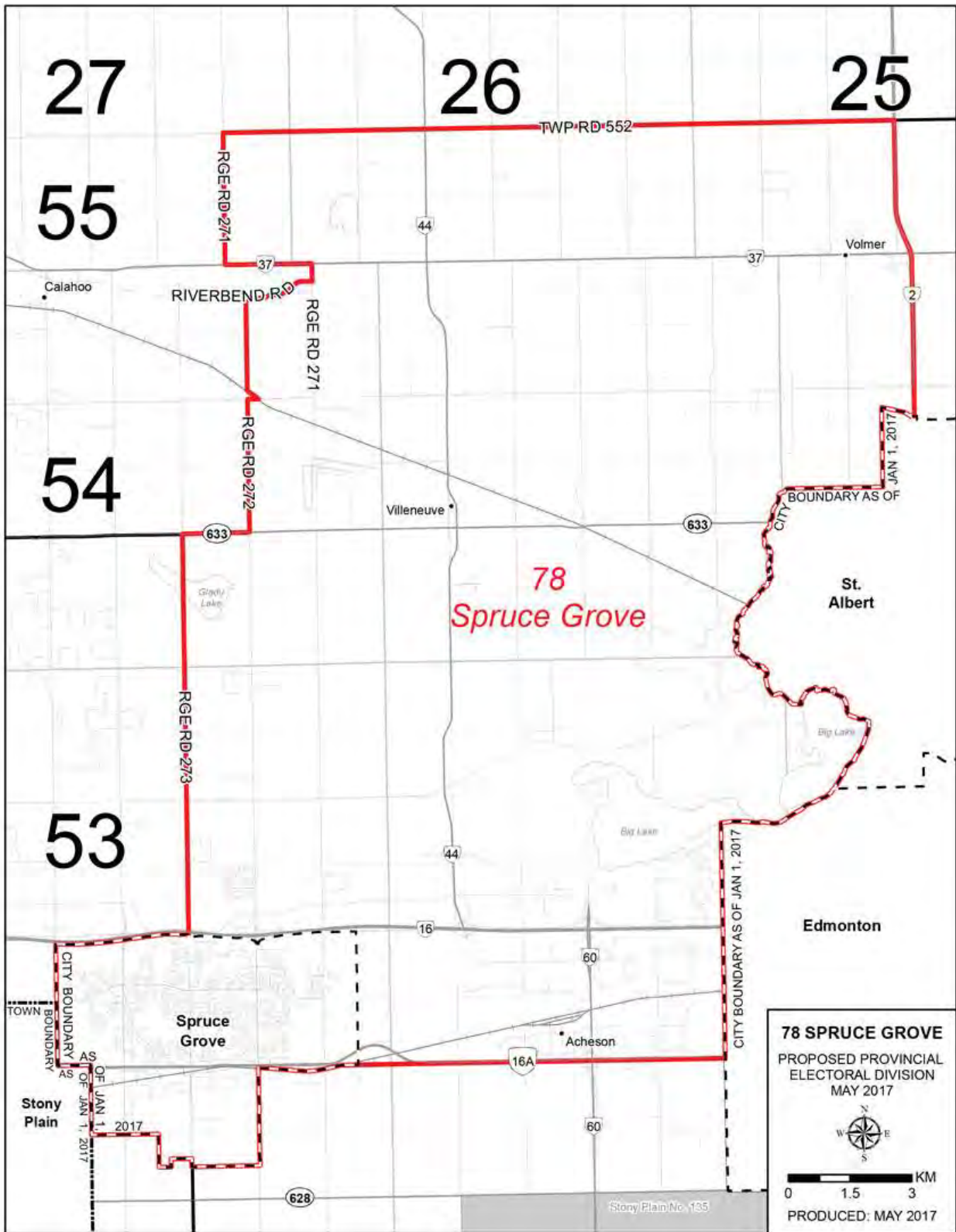




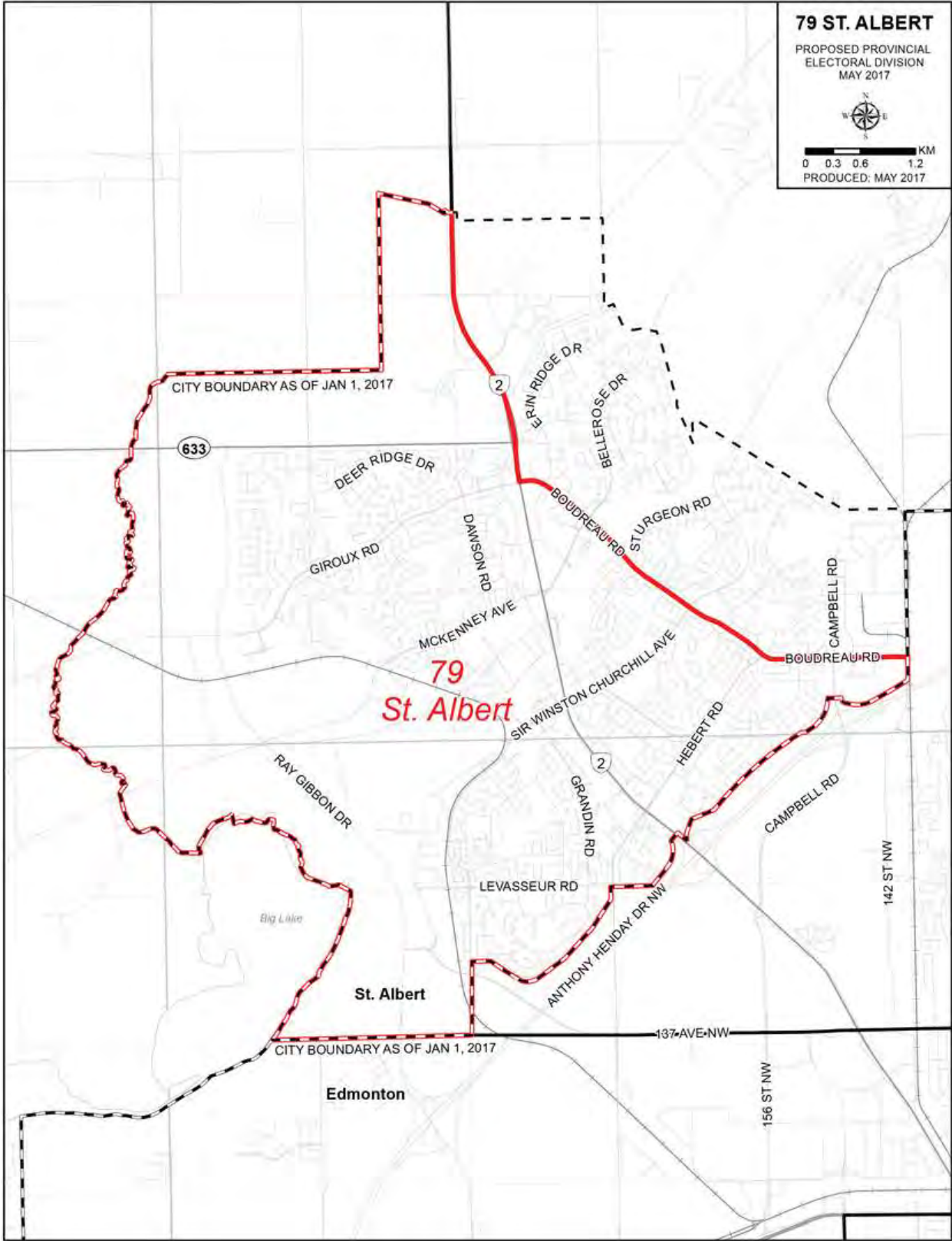














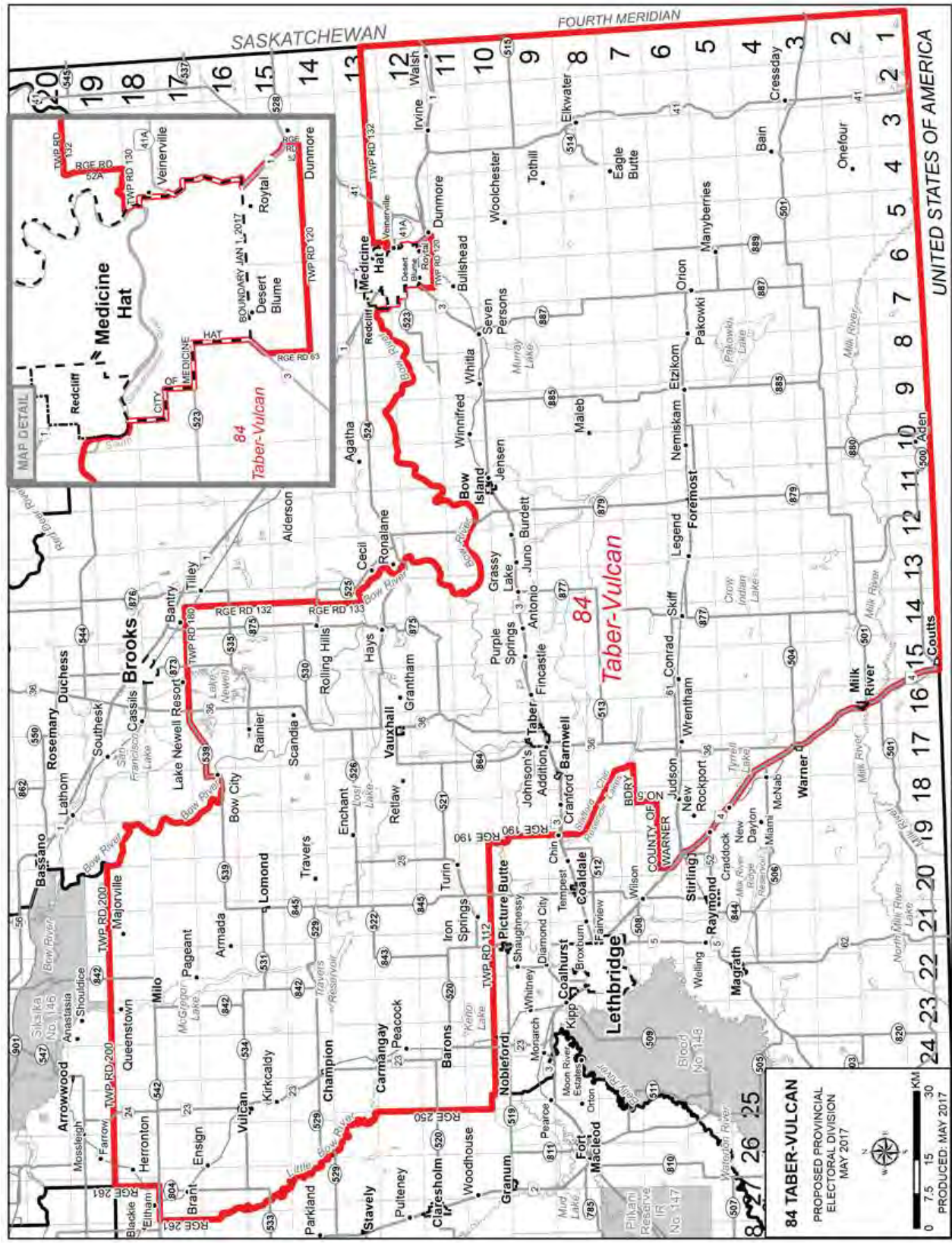




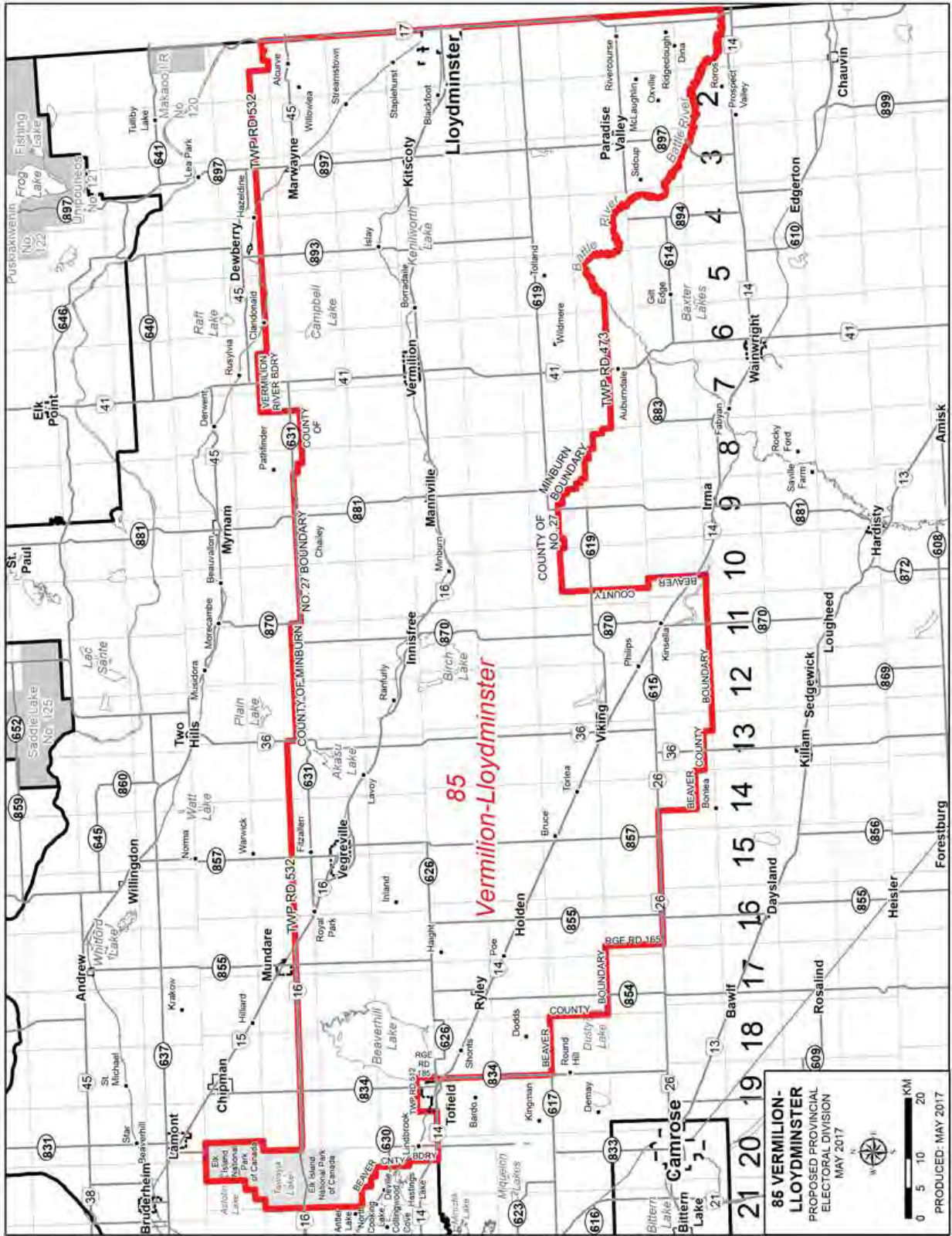




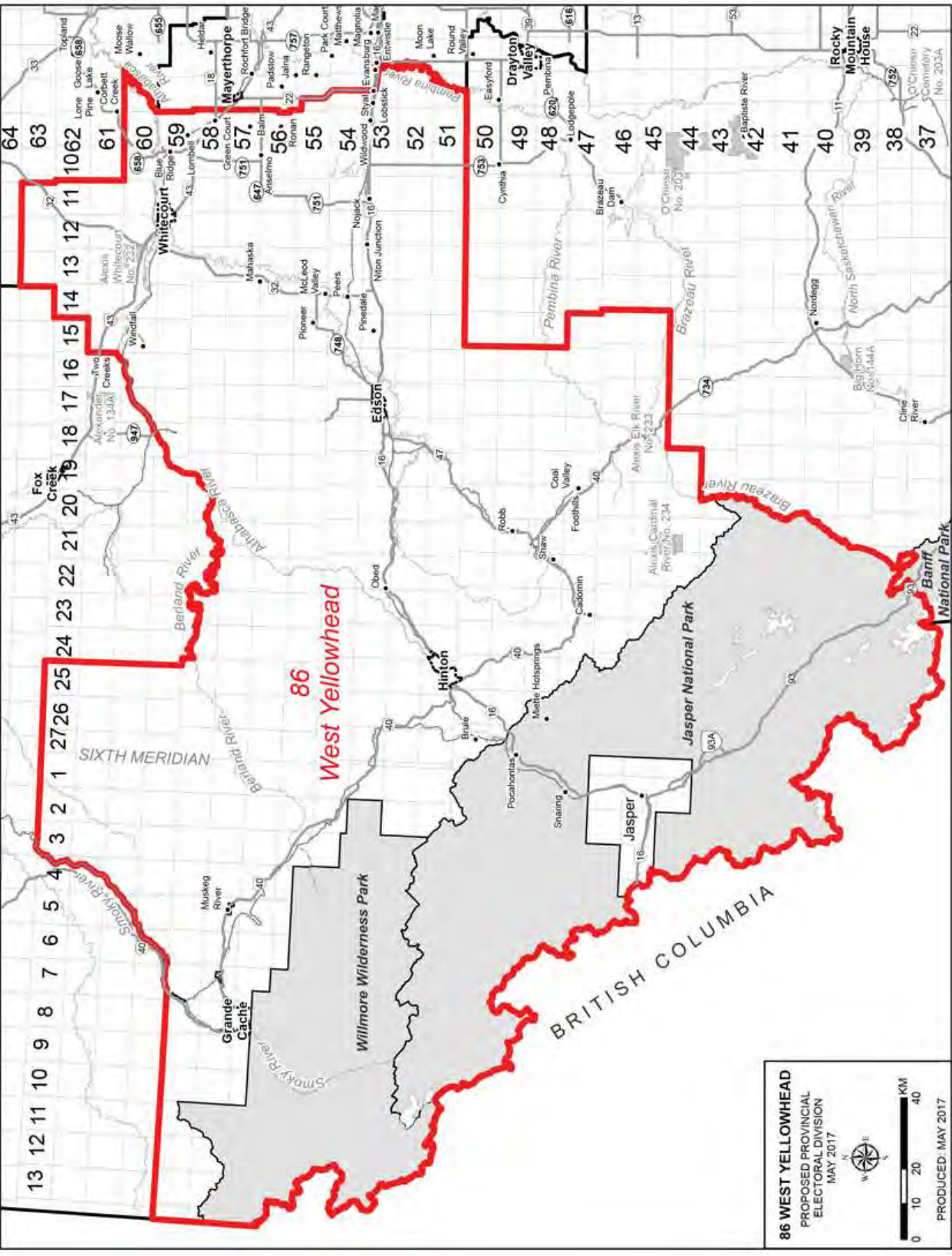


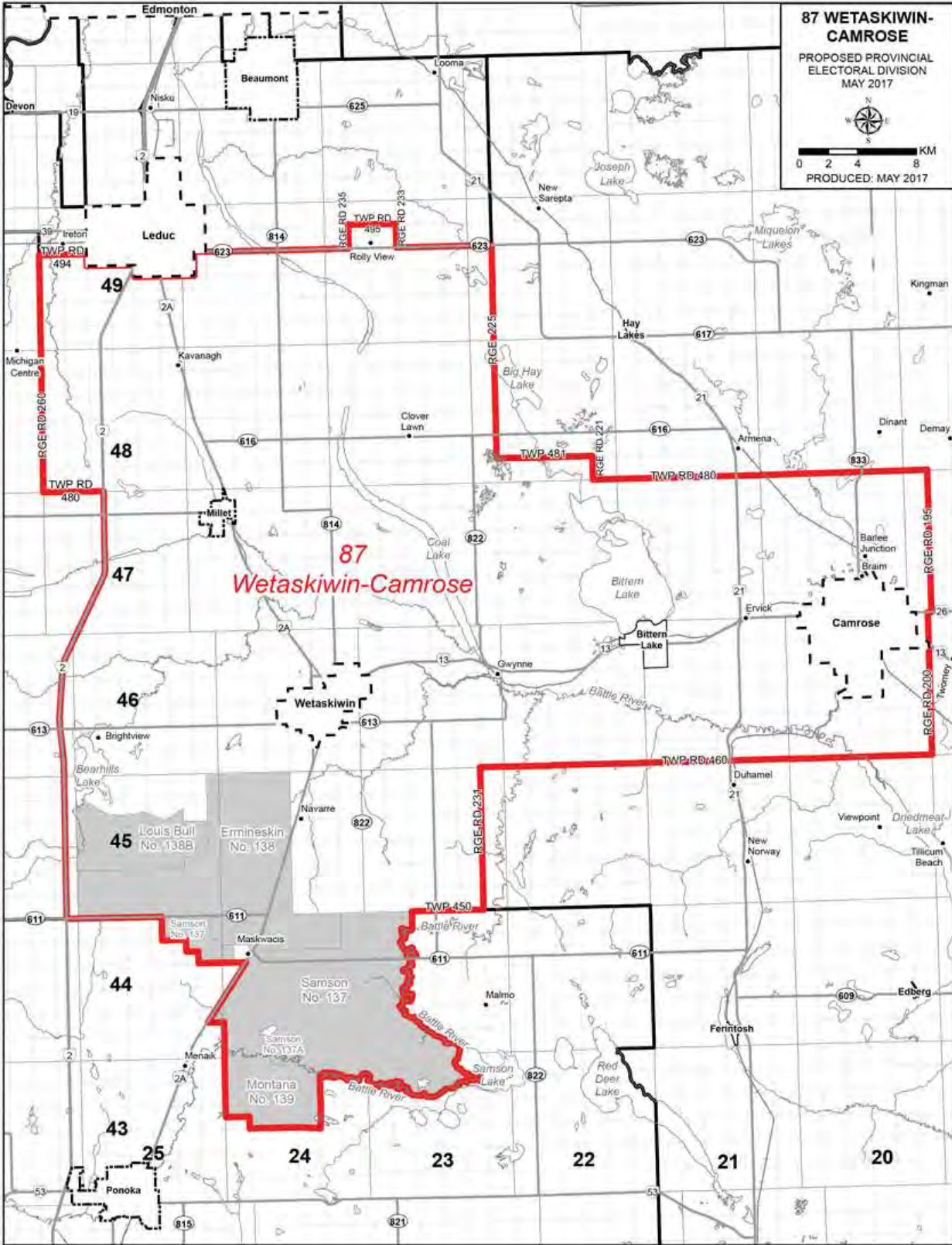










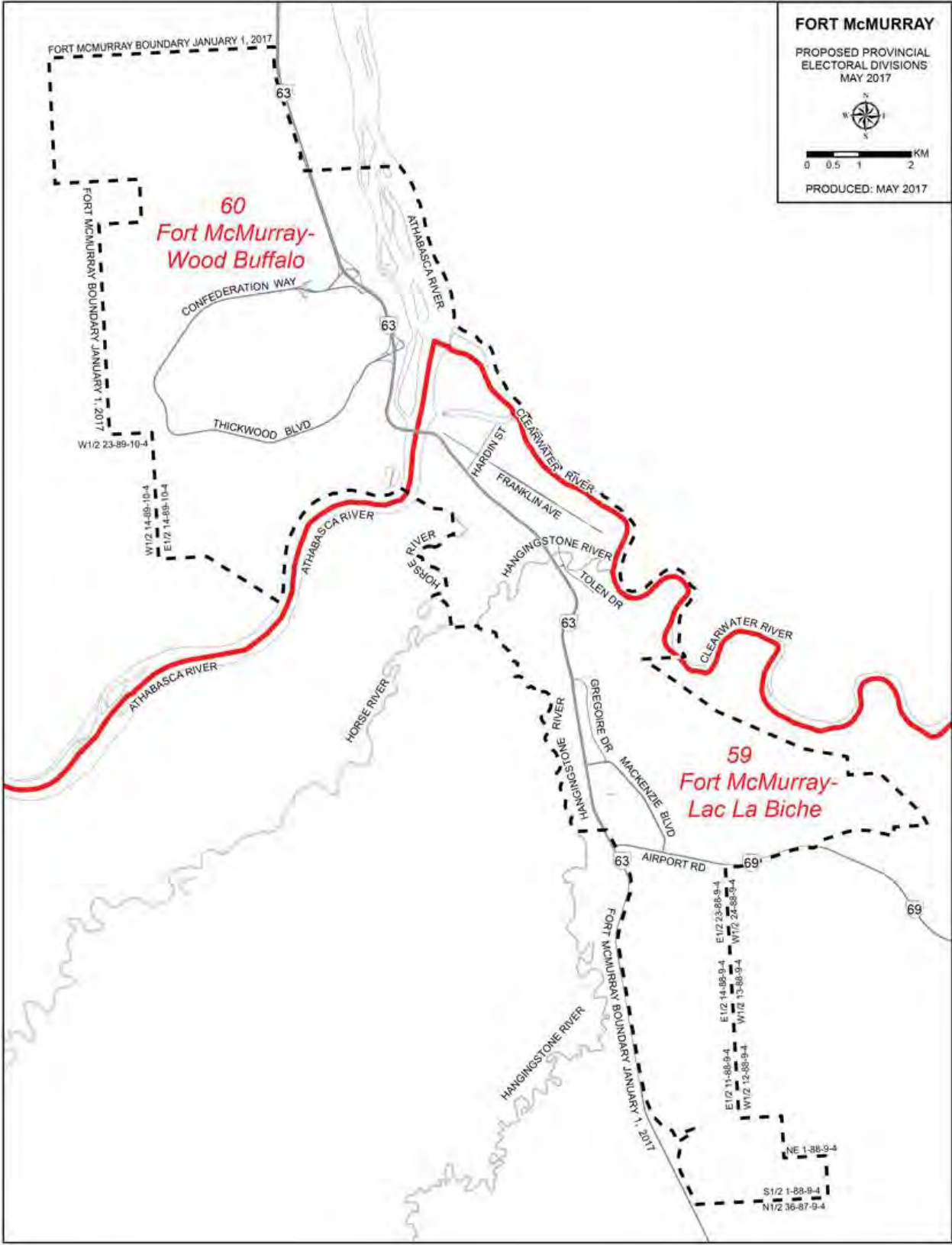


## Cities and Urban Service Areas

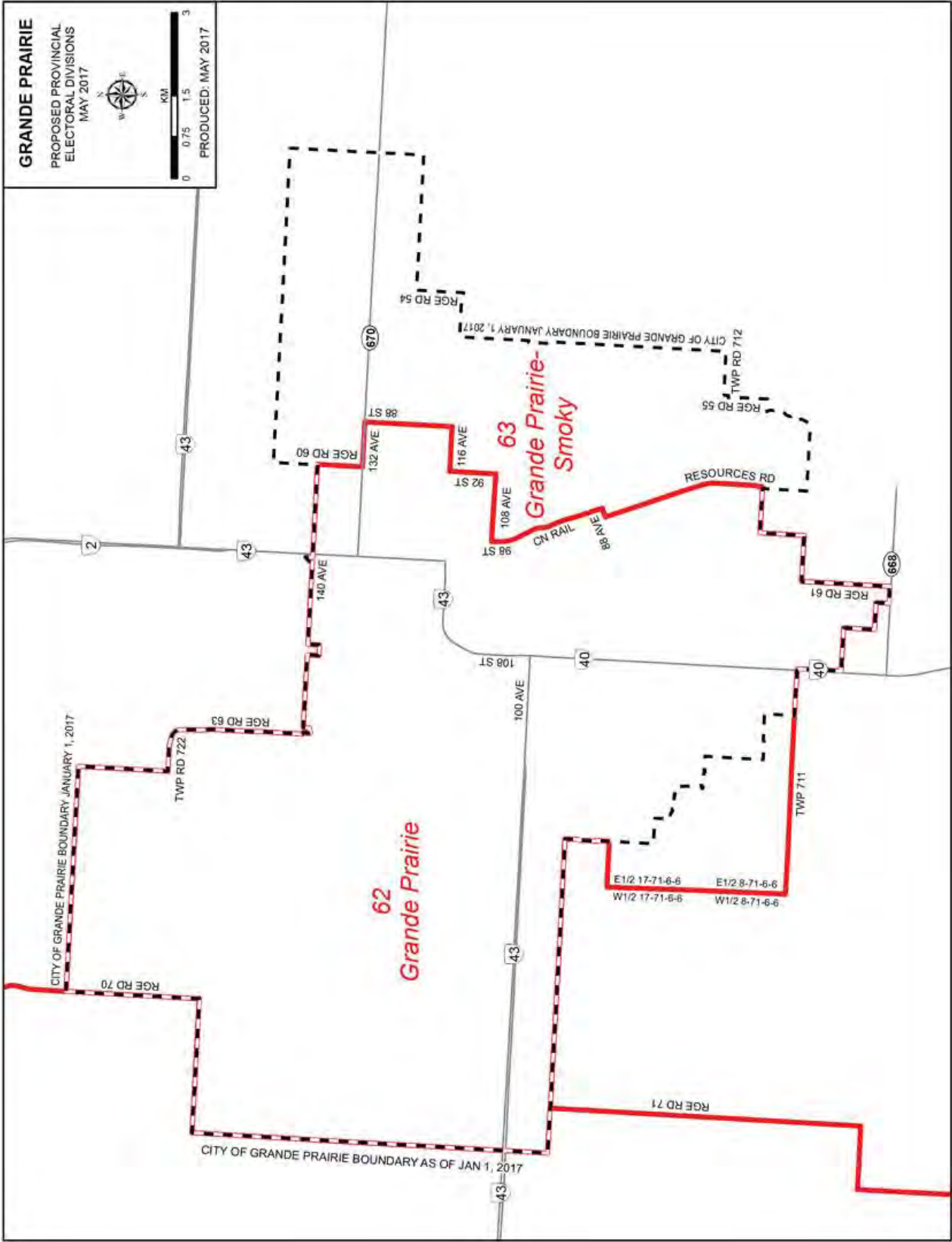
- Airdrie
  - Fort McMurray
  - Grande Prairie
  - Lethbridge
  - Medicine Hat
  - Red Deer
  - St. Albert
- 
- Alberta (foldout)
  - Calgary (foldout)
  - Edmonton (foldout)

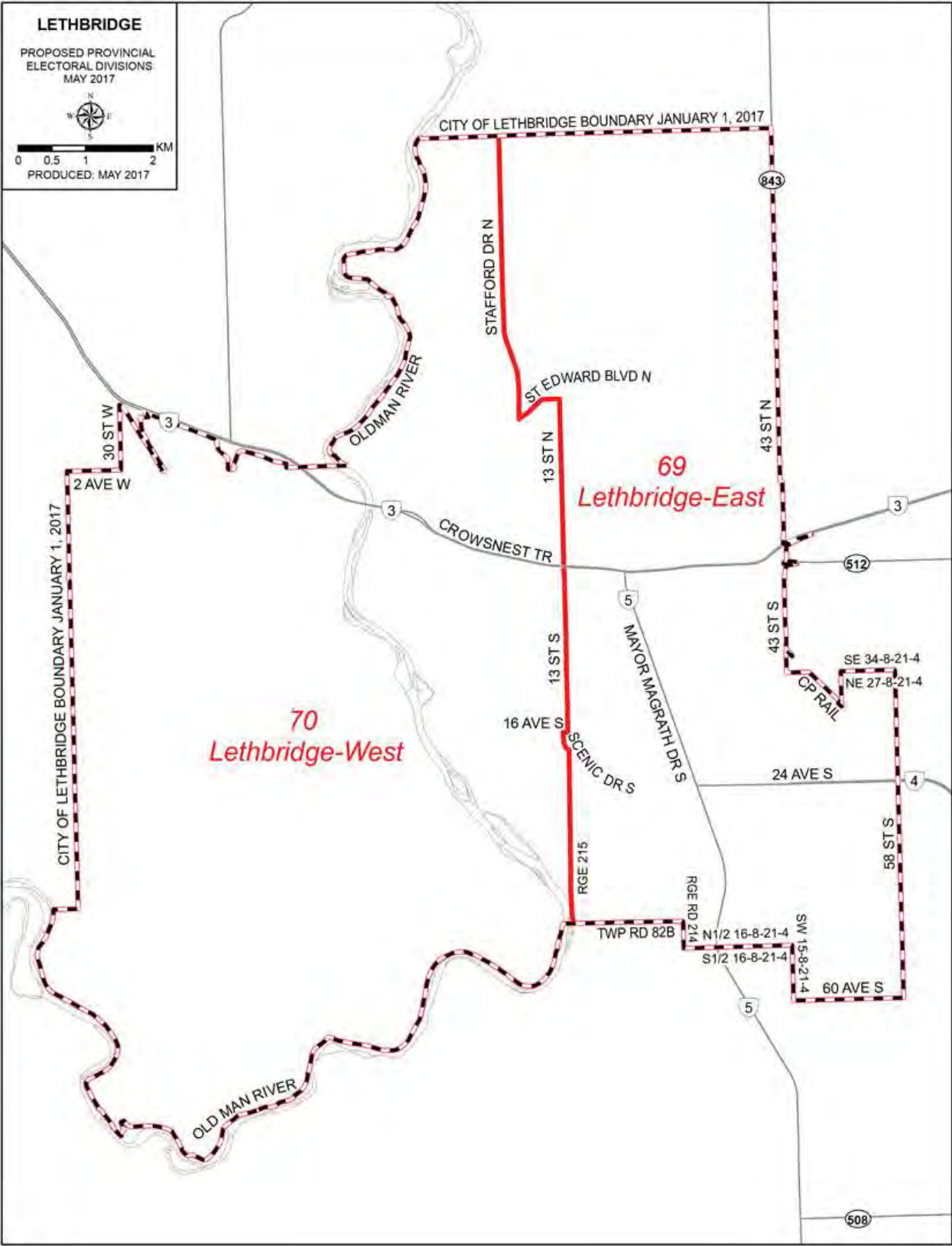


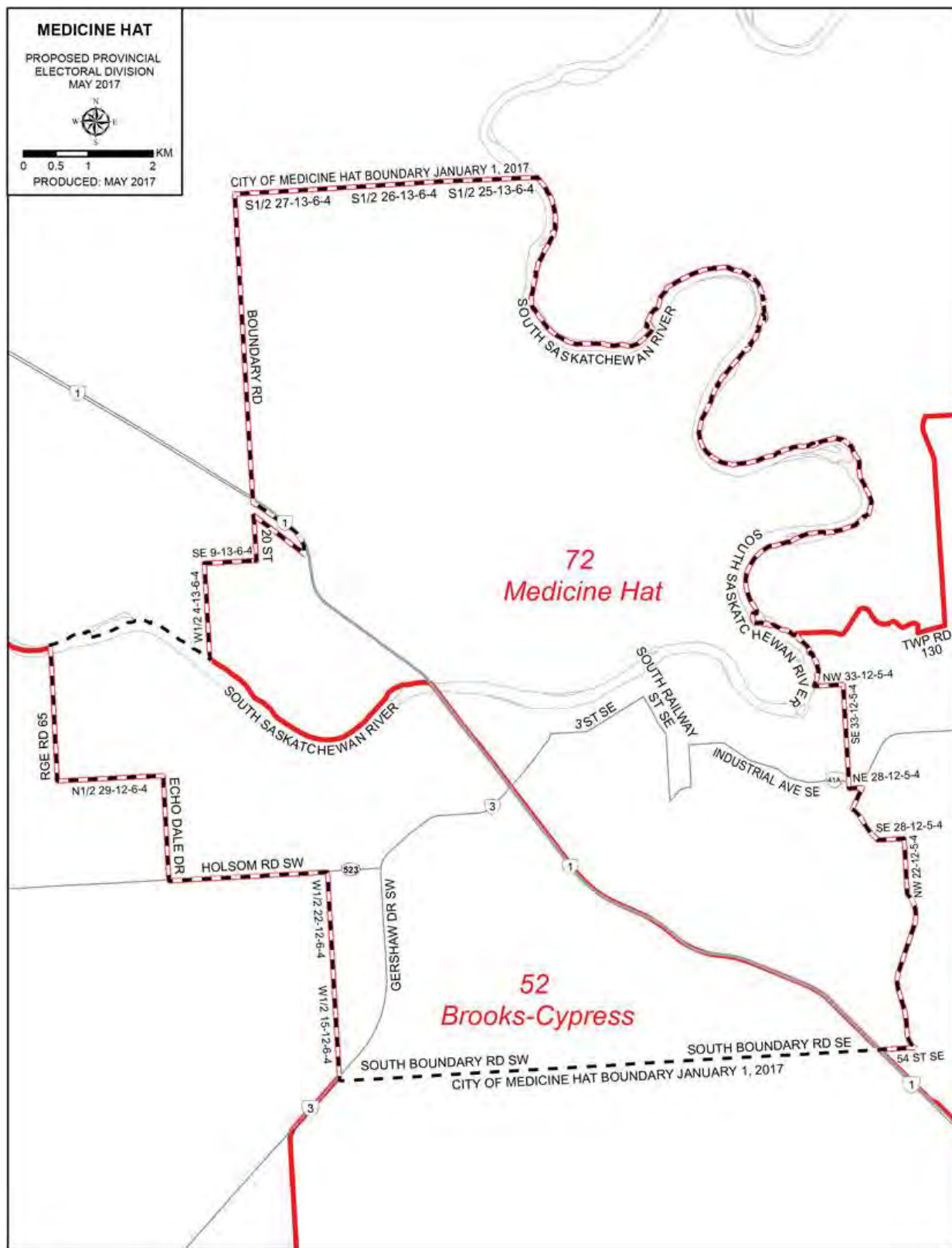


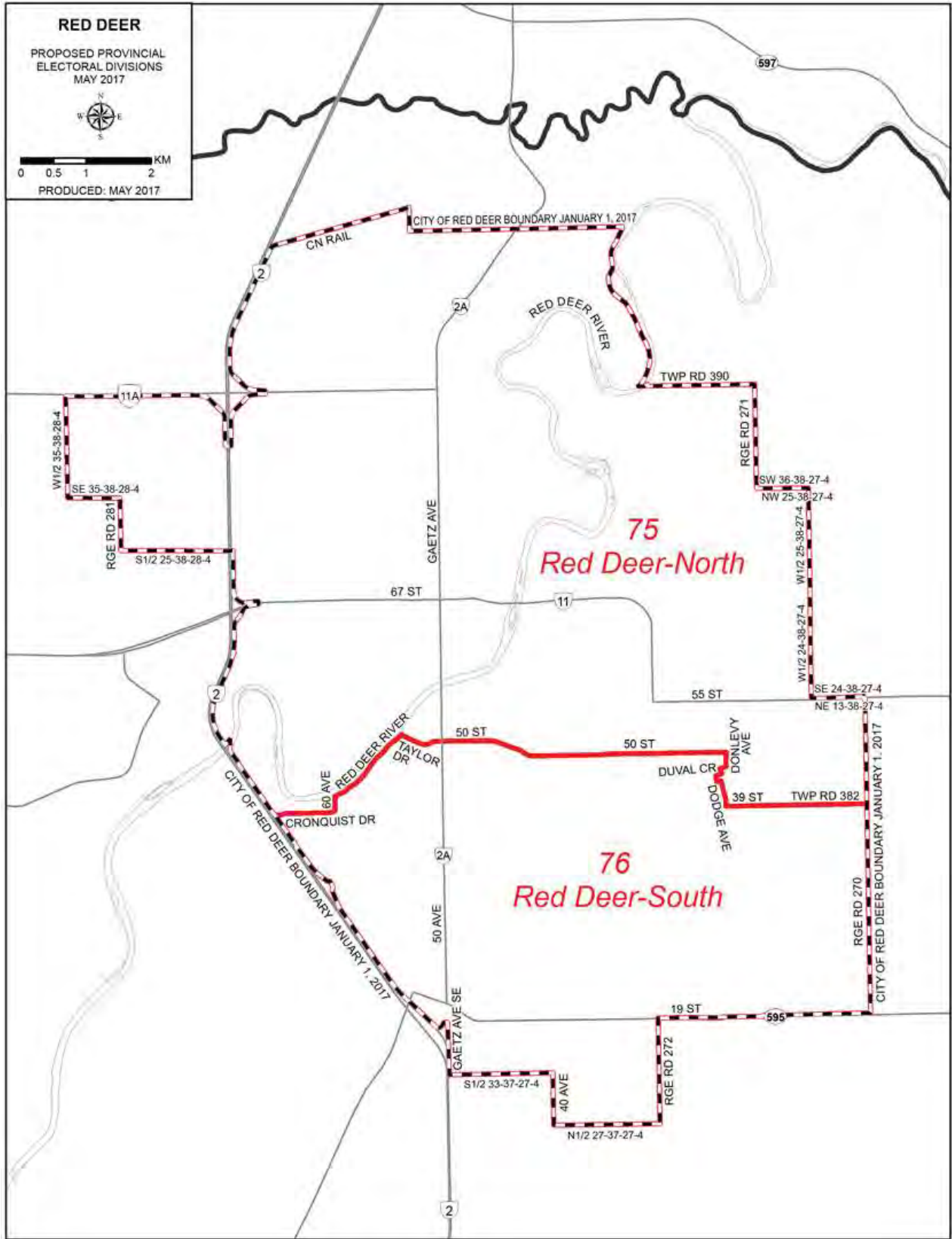




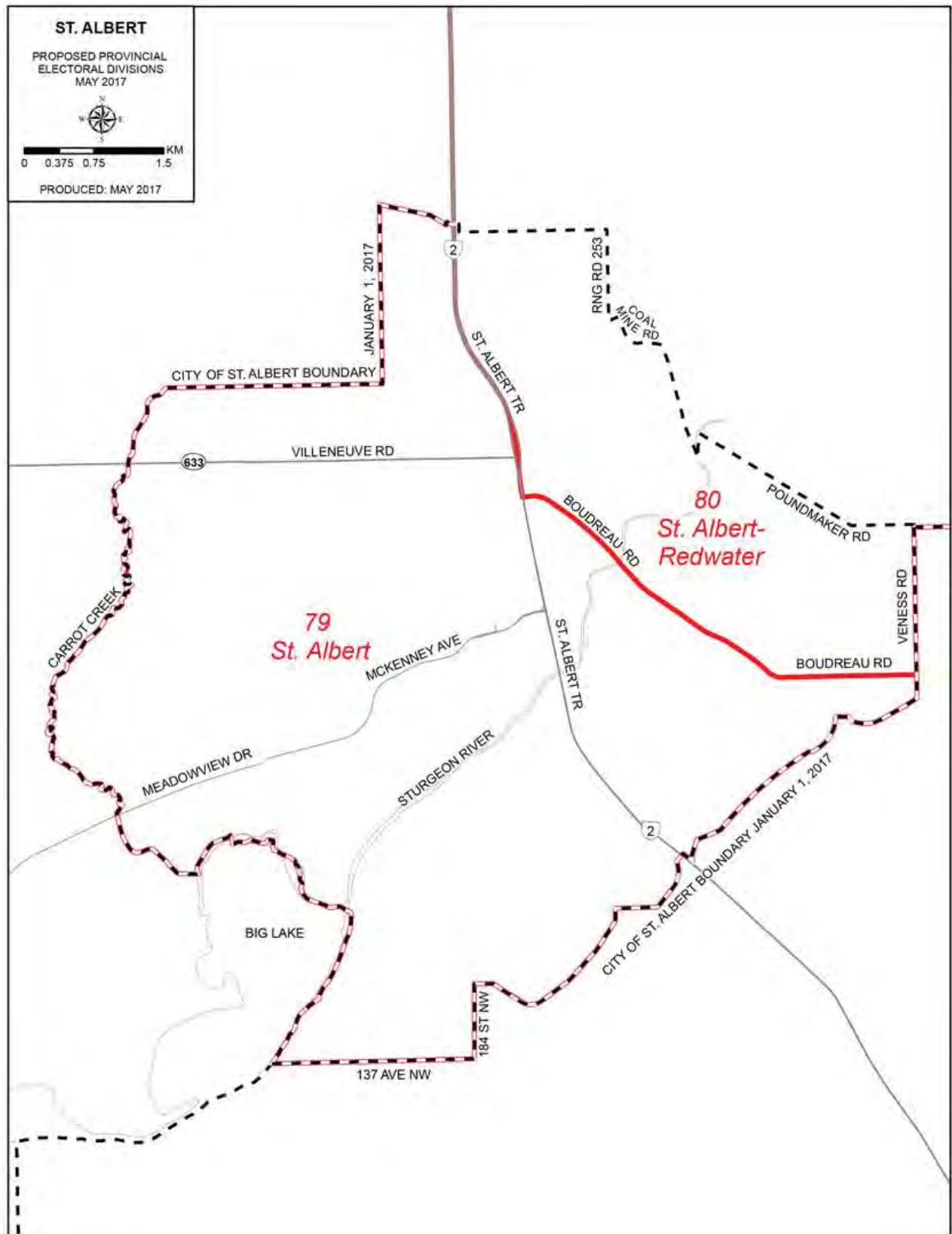




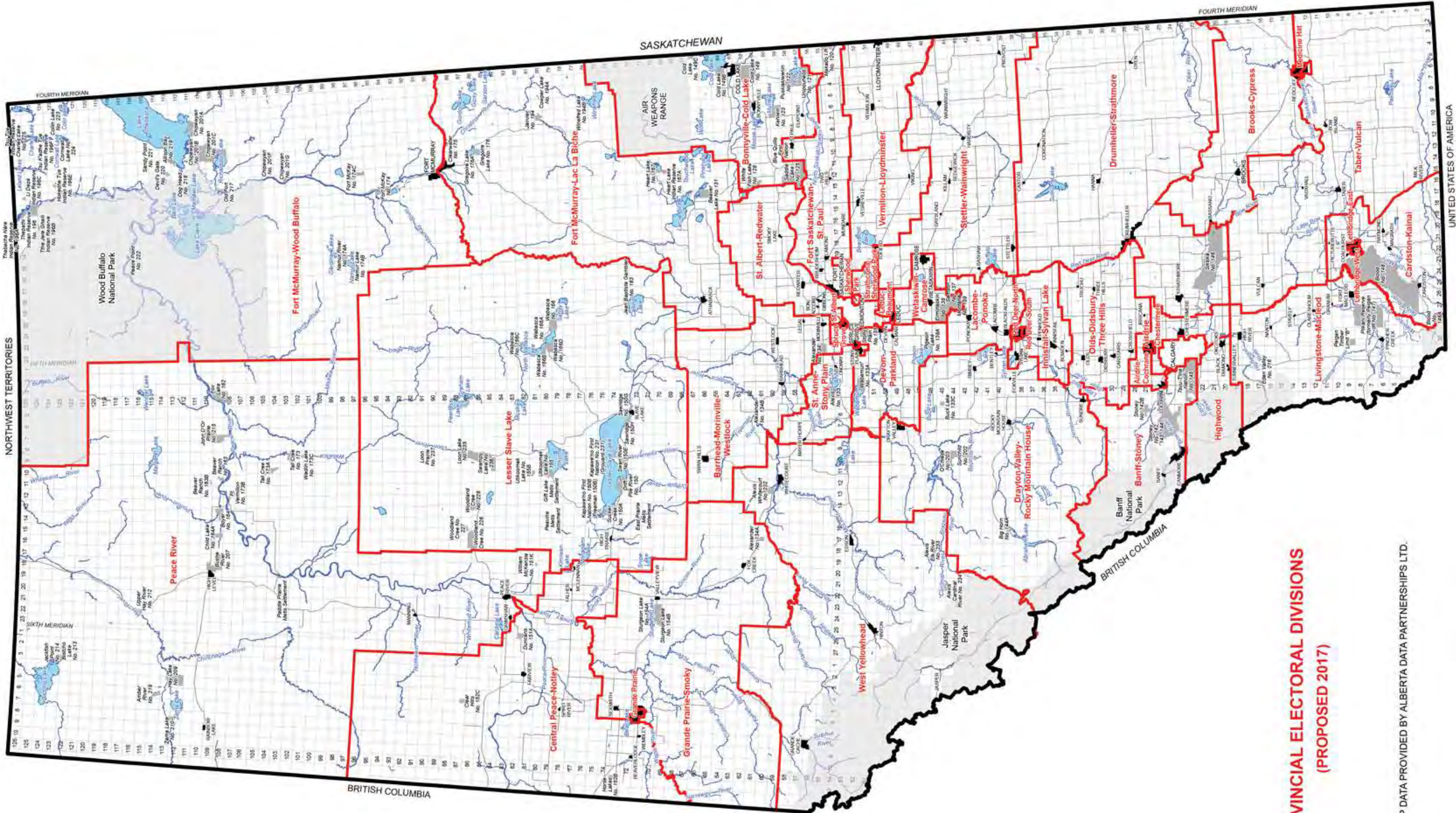








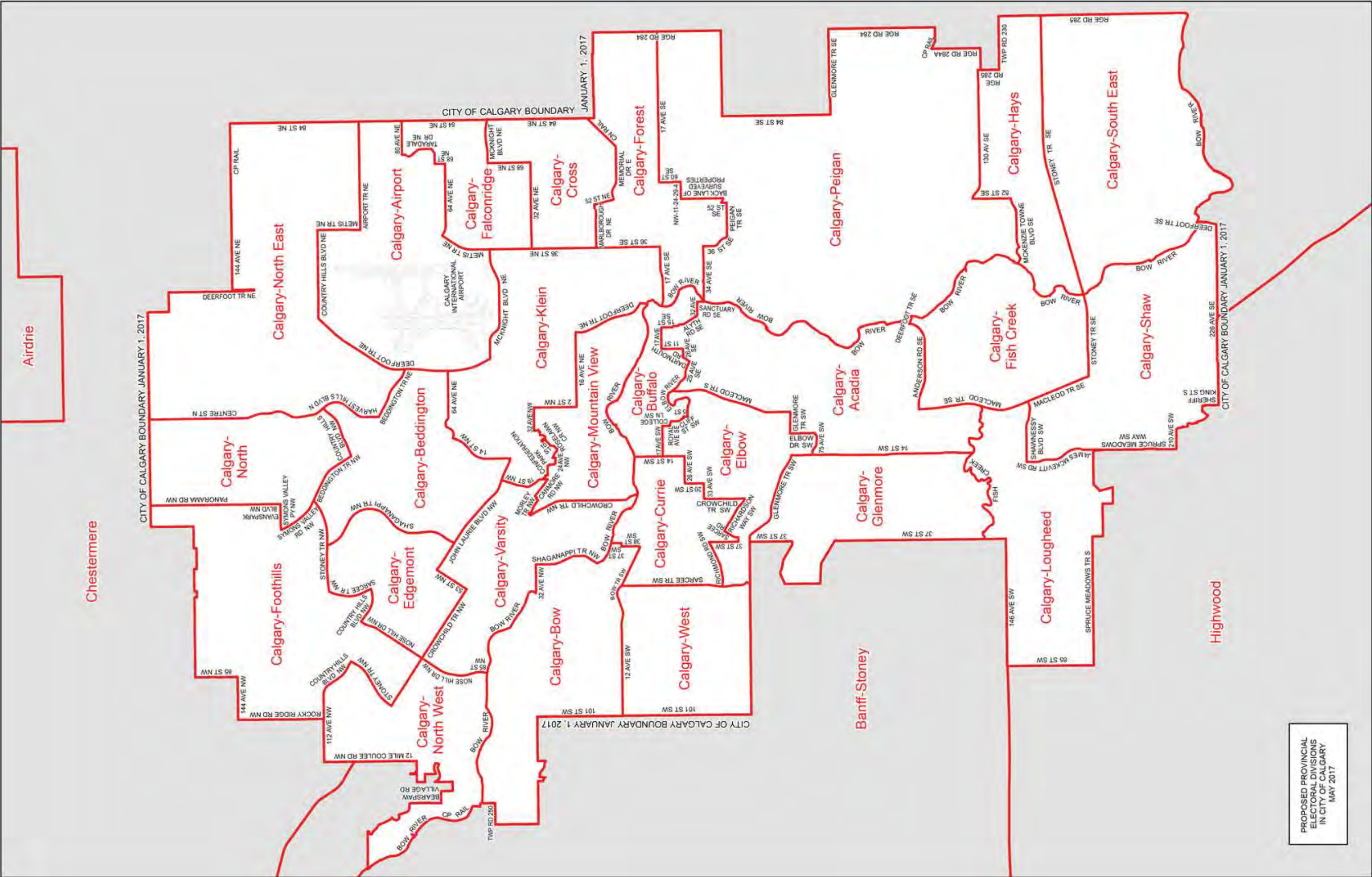




PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISIONS  
(PROPOSED 2017)

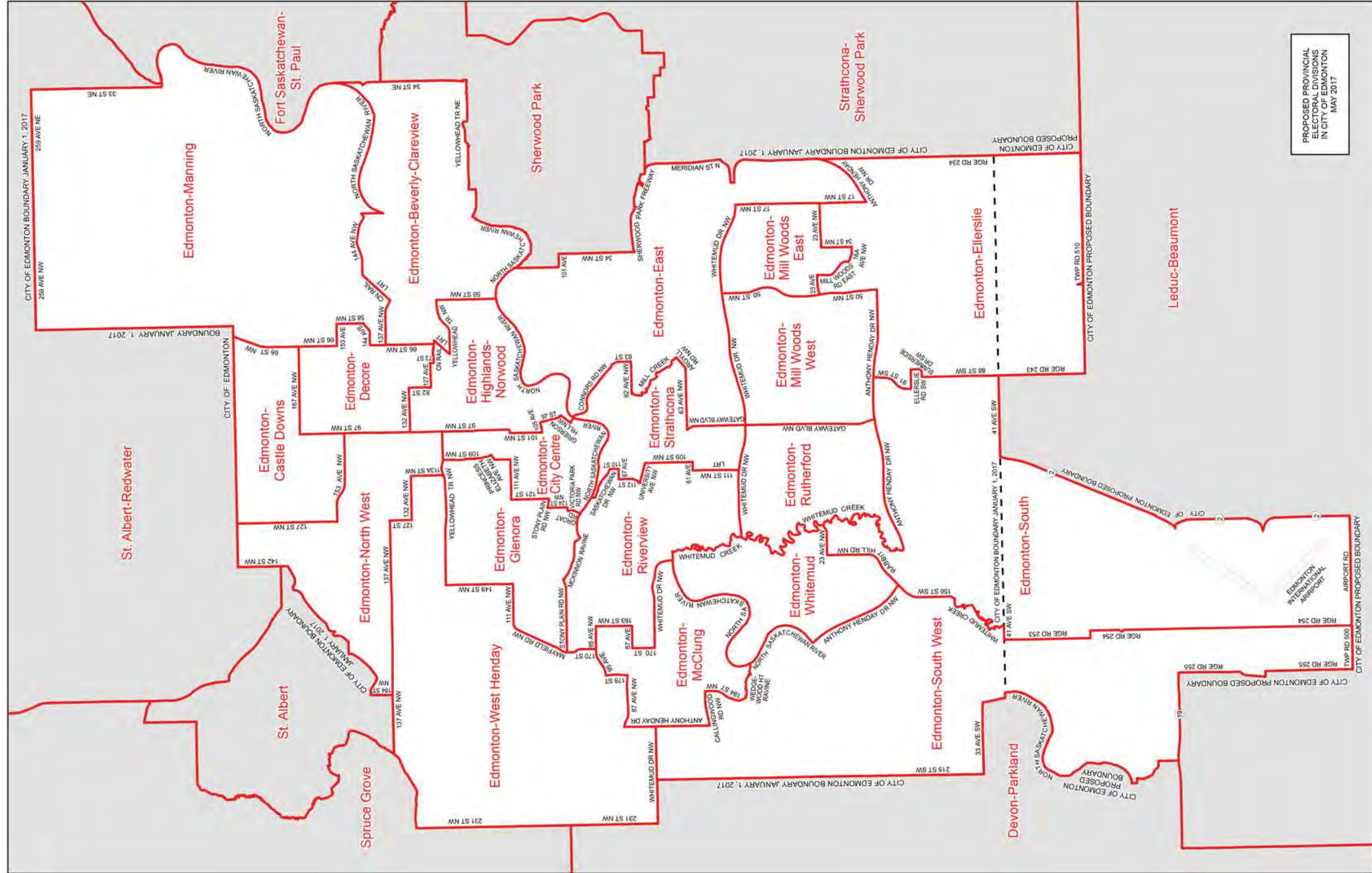
BASE MAP DATA PROVIDED BY ALBERTA DATA PARTNERSHIPS LTD.





PROPOSED PROVINCIAL  
ELECTORAL DIVISIONS  
IN CITY OF CALGARY  
MAY 2017





2016-17 Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission



An independent body established  
under Alberta legislation