

VOLUME I



**POLLING
PLACE**



ELECTIONS ALBERTA

2019 GENERAL ELECTION

**A REPORT OF THE
CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER**

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March 2020

Mr. Joseph Schow, Chair
Standing Committee on Legislative Offices
6th Floor, Federal Building
9820 – 107 Street
Edmonton, Alberta T5K 1E7

Dear Mr. Schow:

I have the honour and privilege to submit the Report of the Chief Electoral Officer on the 2019 Provincial General Election: Volume I in accordance with the provisions of section 4(5) of the *Election Act*.

The Report of the Chief Electoral Officer on the 2019 Provincial General Election will be presented in three volumes, as follows:

- Volume I is comprised of information on conducting the election event, statistics, costs of the event and recommendations under the *Election Act*.
- Volume II is comprised of the poll-by-poll results and polling subdivision maps from all 87 electoral divisions.
- Volume III is comprised of information on the financial activities of political participants relating to the election event under the *Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act*. This volume will be released in the summer of 2020.

Should you require additional information or clarification on anything contained in the Report, I would be pleased to respond.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Glen Resler".

Glen Resler, CPA, CMA
Chief Electoral Officer

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER



The successful delivery of the 30th Provincial General Election was a result of the dedication of the staff at Elections Alberta, over 20,000 temporary election officers employed by my Office, and by our many vendors. Every person involved in this election worked to provide timely and efficient information and voting services to all participants. It was also incredibly rewarding to see the public interest and participation that occurred during this event.

Full-scale preparation for the election could not commence until the 2018 Provincial Enumeration was completed in October of 2018. Staff undertook preliminary election preparations in parallel with the conduct of the provincial enumeration activities. The bulk of election preparatory work was condensed into four months.

Yet, we recorded 67.5% voter participation, the highest since 1971. Contributing to this success was the increase in voting opportunities we were able to offer electors. Through the addition of an extra day of advance voting and the through the introduction of the vote anywhere option, the volume of electors choosing to vote by advance poll exceeded all estimates. The number of electors who chose to vote in advance tripled the turnout seen in 2015. Equally as encouraging was that almost as many people chose to utilize the vote anywhere option as previously voted in advance polls during the 2015 election.

Significant IT development and staff training improvements were tested in by-elections and deployed for this election. Electronic poll books allowed election officers to access the poll book for the entire province to facilitate the vote anywhere option. Online training was developed for all election officers to supplement classroom training and to provide election officers with more opportunity for hands-on learning. The opportunity to test these systems in advance of the Provincial General Election through by-elections allowed us to identify improvements and efficiencies that were incorporated throughout the general election period.

Looking toward the 2023 Provincial General Election, I will continue to pursue new initiatives that encourage voter participation, increase efficiency at the polls, and contain the overall costs of the election.

Over 100 recommendations for legislative change have been included in this report. My recommendations are grouped into key improvements, including:

1. Establishing a fixed-date election;
2. Requiring mandatory identification at the polls;
3. Enabling the Chief Electoral Officer to determine appropriate staffing models;
4. Providing the Chief Electoral Officer the flexibility to deliver appropriate voting opportunities;
5. Enabling the use of technology;
6. Increasing the accessibility of Special Ballots;

7. Improving the collection, use, and protection of elector data; and
8. Establishing a threshold to determine the requirements for an official count.

I look forward to working with Members of the Legislative Assembly and Alberta Justice staff in modernizing electoral legislation to achieve further efficiencies in the delivery of electoral events.

Sincerely,



Glen Resler

1 EVENT OVERVIEW

ELECTION CALL

Order in Council 082/2019 dissolved the Twenty-Ninth Legislative Assembly on March 19, 2019. Order in Council 083/2019, issued in parallel, commenced the 30th Provincial General Election in Alberta.

The Chief Electoral Officer subsequently issued Writs of Election to each of the 87 returning officers, pursuant to section 40 of the *Election Act*.

This began a period of intense activity, with the activation of returning office staff, call centre staff, vendors, and media relations staff. Elections Alberta also experienced a high volume of web traffic and phone calls, as people began to apply for jobs, request Special Ballots, and register to vote.



The public interest in the General Election and the increased volume of activity experienced at Elections Alberta, the returning offices, and at the polling stations continued for the entire election period.

With a final turnout of 67.5%, the 2019 Provincial General Election had the highest voter turnout since 1971.

KEY DATES

The election was conducted in compliance with the *Election Act* and the *Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act*. The following key dates were established, based on the legislation and on the issuance of the Writs of Election.

Tuesday, January 1, 2019	Requests for Special Ballot made available to electors
Friday, February 1, 2019	Start of the campaign period; returning offices opened and returning officers were available to registered candidates to accept nomination papers
Tuesday, March 19, 2019	Order in Council 083/2019 issued; Writs of Election issued and transmitted to all returning officers
Wednesday, March 20, 2019	Revisions and Special Ballots made available in the returning office Special Ballot package mail-out commenced
Friday, March 29, 2019	Candidate nominations closed (2 p.m.)
Tuesday, April 2, 2019	Where-to-vote cards mailed to every elector and residential address in all electoral divisions
Saturday, April 6, 2019	Revisions to the Lists of Electors closed (4 p.m.)
Monday, April 8, 2019	Mail-out of Special Ballots closed (6 p.m.)
Tuesday, April 9, 2019 to Saturday, April 13, 2019	Advance Polling Period
Tuesday, April 16, 2019	Election Day
Friday, April 26, 2019	Announcement of the official results
Sunday, June 16, 2019	Campaign period ended
Friday, August 16, 2019	Candidate campaign period financial statement filing deadline
Wednesday, October 16, 2019	Registered political party and election third party advertiser campaign return deadline

SUMMARY STATISTICS

Officials and Voting Places	
Electoral Divisions	87
Returning Officers	89
Returning Office Staff	435
Election Officers	19,831
Polling Subdivisions	6,751
Locations visited by Mobile Polls	625
Advance and Special Mobile Polling Places	273
Election Day Polling Places	1,372

Voter Registration and Turnout	
Registered voters at election call (<i>as of February 1, 2019</i>)	2,654,119
Electors added to the Register of Electors (<i>as of January 2020</i>)	411,356
Electors deleted from the Register of Electors (<i>as of January 2020</i>)	241,166
Registered voters on the post-polling day list of electors (<i>as of January 2020</i>)	2,824,309
Registered voters who voted	1,906,366
Voter turnout (as a percentage of registered voters on the post-polling day list)	67.5%

Candidates, Political Parties, and Third Party Advertisers	
Registered political parties	13
Registered political parties that endorsed candidate(s)	13
Nominated candidates	492
Registered Election Third Party Advertisers	28
Political party election expense limit during the election period	\$2,000,000
Candidate election expense limit during the election period	\$50,000
Election Third Party election advertising expense limit during the election period	\$150,000

Results	
Valid ballots	1,896,542
Rejected ballots	8,970
Declined ballots	854



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2 EVENT PREPARATION

BOUNDARY COMMISSION

The election was conducted using new electoral boundaries as defined in the *Electoral Divisions Act*.

The electoral boundaries were determined following the independent review by the 2016/2017 Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission and by the December 15, 2017 amendments of the Legislative Assembly.

LEGISLATIVE AND PROCEDURAL CHANGES

Several legislative changes were brought into effect on January 1, 2018, under Bill 32: *An Act to Strengthen and Protect Democracy in Alberta* and were implemented for the first time during the 2019 Provincial General Election. Key changes to the *Election Act* are as follows:

- Residency (Sections 1 and 16) – The 6-month residency period for electors was removed. The Act maintained the requirement for electors to establish ordinary residence in Alberta.
- Election Officer Qualification (Section 46) – Only returning officers and election clerks must be electors.
- Revisions (Section 50) – Revisions to the list of electors can be made from the issuance of the writ until 4 p.m. on the Saturday before advance polls.
- Advance Polling (Section 98) – Tuesday was added as a fifth day of advance polling.
- Vote Anywhere (Section 99) – New means were added for electors to vote for their local candidate at any advance poll across the province.
- Mobile Polls (Section 120) – Shelters and community support centres were added to the definition of where mobile polls may serve. Additionally, mobile polls were given the ability to operate on any advance polling day, in addition to Election Day.
- Special Mobile Polls (Section 125.1) – Polls can now be established at any public post-secondary campus, work camp, correctional institution, Indian Reserve, Métis Settlement, or public building during the advance polling days.
- Special Ballot Requests (Section 116) – Special Ballot requests can now be made starting on January 1 of an election year. However, these ballots cannot be mailed out until the issuance of the Writ. Electors may continue to apply for a Special Ballot up until 6 p.m. on the day before advance polls open, or in-person until the close of poll on Election Day.

NEW INITIATIVES

The Chief Electoral Officer introduced several successful initiatives in the 2017 and 2018 by-elections to improve services to electors and stakeholders, and to assist returning officers in the performance of their duties. These initiatives were implemented province-wide in the general election:

- Mandatory online training for all election officers working at the advance polls, mobile polls, or on Election Day.
- Scenario-based in-person training, to better prepare election officers for their roles.
- Online training for candidates' scrutineers, to better explain their roles and duties at the polls.
- Electronic poll books at all advance and special mobile polls to allow for the vote anywhere option.
- Online access for registered parties and candidates through a secure portal to revisions to the List of Electors and advance poll voting records.
- Bank-teller-style service for advance and special mobile polls, allowing electors to receive their ballots from any available polling station.

Additionally, the following initiatives were used for the first time in the 2019 Provincial General Election, to enable vote anywhere provisions under the legislation:

- Creation of the IT Support position, to assist the returning officer with set-up and troubleshooting of the technology used during advance and special mobile polling.
- On-demand ballot printing at all advance and special mobile polls, to allow for each elector to receive the ballot for their assigned electoral division, regardless of which poll they attended.
- Return of vote anywhere ballots to Elections Alberta for central tabulation by high-speed tabulators (counting machines).



APPOINTMENT OF RETURNING OFFICERS

The Chief Electoral Officer appointed the following returning officers, pursuant to Section 9(1) of the *Election Act*.

Electoral Division	Returning Officer
01 - Calgary-Acadia	David McIntyre
02 - Calgary-Beddington	AnneMarie Darichuk
03 - Calgary-Bow	Susan McMahon
04 - Calgary-Buffalo	Kevin Allen
05 - Calgary-Cross	Walter (Wally) Clarke
06 - Calgary-Currie	Linda Garrett
07 - Calgary-East	Le-Anna (Le-Ann) Lundgren
08 - Calgary-Edgemont	Marilyn O'Bryan
09 - Calgary-Elbow	Ross Thrasher
10 - Calgary-Falconridge	Grant Shewchuk
11 - Calgary-Fish Creek	Shauna Hunter
12 - Calgary-Foothills	Lynne Hodgson
13 - Calgary-Glenmore	Elizabeth (Betty) Evans
14 - Calgary-Hays	Catherine Misener
15 - Calgary-Klein	Marion Owen
16 - Calgary-Lougheed	Huntley O'Neill
17 - Calgary-McCall	Bob Hogarth – <i>until April 13, 2019</i> Diana Taylor – <i>from April 13, 2019</i>
18 - Calgary-Mountain View	Sean McLennan
19 - Calgary-North	Dezreen (Dez) Mills
20 - Calgary-North East	Sharon Jensen
21 - Calgary-North West	Ruth Sorrentino
22 - Calgary-Peigan	Jackie Nixon
23 - Calgary-Shaw	Ilene Burns
24 - Calgary-South East	Donna McWilliams
25 - Calgary-Varsity	Madeline Wood
26 - Calgary-West	Curtis Lawson
27 - Edmonton-Beverly-Clareview	Angela Zenowski

Electoral Division	Returning Officer
28 - Edmonton-Castle Downs	Chris Gelinas
29 - Edmonton-City Centre	William (Bill) Dolman
30 - Edmonton-Decore	Bill Maxim
31 - Edmonton-Ellerslie	Ward Baskett
32 - Edmonton-Glenora	Kim Davis
33 - Edmonton-Gold Bar	Leslie Silver
34 - Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood	Anne Hill
35 - Edmonton-Manning	Nada Gebara
36 - Edmonton-McClung	Eldon Okrainetz
37 - Edmonton-Meadows	Danny Kinal
38 - Edmonton-Mill Woods	Brian Dompé
39 - Edmonton-North West	Walter Szwender
40 - Edmonton-Riverview	Gunnar Blodgett
41 - Edmonton-Rutherford	Else Smart
42 - Edmonton-South	Colette Williams
43 - Edmonton-South West	Wendy Campbell
44 - Edmonton-Strathcona	Kathleen Hopkins
45 - Edmonton-West Henday	Marcia McKall
46 - Edmonton-Whitemud	Barbara Willman
47 - Airdrie-Cochrane	Lorraine Romain
48 – Airdrie-East	Jean Kruse
49 - Athabasca-Barrhead-Westlock	Lorrill Waschuk
50 - Banff-Kananaskis	Shirley Kine
51 - Bonnyville-Cold Lake-St. Paul	Wayne Warner
52 - Brooks-Medicine Hat	Daphne Anstey-Martin
53 - Camrose	Michael Smith
54 - Cardston-Siksika	Dawna Fiesel
55 - Central Peace-Notley	Janette Meston
56 - Chestermere-Strathmore	Whitney Zemp
57 - Cypress-Medicine Hat	Allan Bloomfield
58 - Drayton Valley-Devon	Sandi Dahl

Electoral Division	Returning Officer
59 - Drumheller-Stettler	Janice Hoover
60 - Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche	Sherry Campbell
61 - Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo	Lori Sutinen
62 - Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville	Howard Huston
63 - Grande Prairie	W.J. Keith Spencer
64 - Grande Prairie-Wapiti	Margaret (Marge) Seweryn
65 - Highwood	Brenda Honish
66 - Innisfail-Sylvan Lake	Carla Gabert
67 - Lac Ste. Anne-Parkland	Reanne Kronewitt
68 - Lacombe-Ponoka	Margaret DeVries
69 - Leduc-Beaumont	Eugene Miller
70 - Lesser Slave Lake	Candace Callioux
71 - Lethbridge-East	Donna Murray
72 - Lethbridge-West	Ashley Haughton
73 - Livingstone-Macleod	Blanche Schellenberg
74 - Maskwacis-Wetaskiwin	Caroline Dillabough
75 - Morinville-St. Albert	Julius Buski
76 - Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills	Laura Ewert
77 - Peace River	Dawn Coulas
78 - Red Deer-North	Fred Gorman
79 - Red Deer-South	Jim Taylor
80 - Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre	Jane Henderson
81- Sherwood Park	Melody Yates
82 - Spruce Grove-Stony Plain	Cindy Petherbridge
83 - St. Albert	Katherine Zalasky
84 - Strathcona-Sherwood Park	Darcy Gurski
85 - Taber-Warner	Stella Lukinski
86 - Vermilion-Lloydminster-Wainwright	John Erkelens
87 - West Yellowhead	Catie Kopp

Centralized Count of Vote Anywhere Ballots – Elections Alberta	Pam Ursuliak & Pat Rollinson
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RETURNING OFFICE RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

Returning officers were responsible for recruiting four support staff needed in the returning office, consisting of an election clerk, an administrative assistant, a trainer, and an IT support. Returning office staff were provided with comprehensive mandatory training which included both online and in-person components.

Online training for returning office staff consisted of modules related to the set-up and operation of the returning office, as well as the requirement to view all training modules designed for all other election officers. This ensured that the returning office team had a full understanding of each role and the voting process. Online training could be done at the pace that was desired by the individual, with the goal for all online training to be completed prior to in-person training.

In-person training was provided in January and February 2019. Returning officers, election clerks, administrative assistants, and trainers attended a three-day training session, while IT support staff attended a one-day training session. This training combined a lecture-style format of delivery with tailored hands-on and scenario-based training.

Convention-style training was introduced at each training location, allowing all the 435 returning office staff across Alberta to be trained in just 13 days. While this posed a significant staffing resource challenge for Elections Alberta, it allowed for the quick deployment of training, for small classroom sessions, and for more interaction between returning office teams.



3 VOTER REGISTRATION

2018 PROVINCIAL ENUMERATION

In the fall of 2018, a provincial enumeration was conducted, as described in *A Report of the Chief Electoral Officer: 2018 Enumeration*. Over 320,000 new electors were added to the Register of Electors in anticipation of the 2019 Provincial General Election. Between the conclusion of the enumeration in October 2018 and the issuance of the writ on March 19, 2019, electors were able to update their information or add themselves to the Register of Electors by contacting Elections Alberta or using voterlink.ab.ca.

Elections Alberta staff also updated the Register of Electors by inputting new data received from other provincial sources, such as elector moves captured through motor vehicle registry data.

On February 1, 2019, when the pre-election List of Electors was generated, it contained 2,654,119 electors. Registered political parties were provided with the List of Electors as per section 18(1)(b) of the *Election Act*, at the start of the campaign period for the General Election.

REVISION PERIOD

The revision period commenced upon the issuance of the writ, on March 19, 2019. It ran until Saturday, April 6, 2019 at 4 p.m. During this time electors could add, confirm or update their own personal information in the Register of Electors by:

- Going online to voterlink.ab.ca;
- Contacting the provincial call centre; or
- Visiting their local returning office.

Elections Alberta experienced significant volumes of electors confirming and updating their information in this time period. Over 74,000 voter registrations were submitted online during the revision period. Upon further review of these registrations, 2,601 were identified as duplicate registrations (e.g. the elector submitted the same registration information more than once) and 25,833 were already contained in the Register of Electors with current information.

REGISTRATION AT THE POLLS

Electors who are registered to vote are listed in the poll book for their polling subdivision. If they are listed in the poll book, legislation does not require identification to be shown in order to vote. However, electors who are not listed in the poll book must first register to vote by completing a Declaration of Elector and providing identification to prove their name and current physical address.

There were 257,178 registrations completed at the polls, 105,216 at advance polls, and 151,962 on Election Day. Of the electors that voted, only 8.6% were required to register at the polls.

POST-POLLING DAY LIST OF ELECTORS

Following the election, Elections Alberta undertook a large-scale review of the Register of Electors, updating elector information from data collected at the polls regarding new registrations and corrections. Following this review, there were 2,824,309 electors contained in the Register of Electors, comprising a 6.4% increase from the pre-election list.

In accordance with section 19(2) of the *Election Act*, updated lists were made available to registered political parties and Members of the Legislative Assembly in January 2020. Data files were made available for download via a secure internet portal. To further safeguard transmission of personal information, and to reinforce the restrictions for use, per section 20 of the *Election Act*, recipients were also provided information to reinforce how they might appropriately use elector information. This included information on the penalty for misuse of elector information, which includes fines up to \$100,000, or a term of imprisonment of up to one year, or both.

Pre- to Post-Election Changes in the Register of Electors

Electoral Division	Feb 2019 Elector Count	Electors Added	Electors Deleted	Jan 2020 Elector Count	Percent Change (Pre/Post)
01 – Calgary-Acadia	33,430	3,254	2,052	34,632	3.6%
02 – Calgary-Beddington	33,827	2,341	1,323	34,845	3.0%
03 – Calgary-Bow	35,626	3,530	2,163	36,993	3.8%
04 – Calgary-Buffalo	35,068	8,471	5,107	38,432	9.6%
05 – Calgary-Cross	29,794	2,363	1,313	30,844	3.5%
06 – Calgary-Currie	33,109	5,357	3,609	34,857	5.3%
07 – Calgary-East	30,706	2,798	1,661	31,843	3.7%
08 – Calgary-Edgemont	35,458	2,400	1,512	36,346	2.5%
09 – Calgary-Elbow	32,904	4,952	2,922	34,934	6.2%
10 – Calgary-Falconridge	27,715	2,057	923	28,849	4.1%
11 – Calgary-Fish Creek	35,421	2,428	1,691	36,158	2.1%
12 – Calgary-Foothills	30,571	3,584	1,381	32,774	7.2%
13 – Calgary-Glenmore	35,696	2,874	1,879	36,691	2.8%
14 – Calgary-Hays	32,509	3,436	1,715	34,230	5.3%
15 – Calgary-Klein	33,096	3,943	2,647	34,392	3.9%

Electoral Division	Feb 2019 Elector Count	Electors Added	Electors Deleted	Jan 2020 Elector Count	Percent Change (Pre/Post)
16 – Calgary-Lougheed	25,742	2,372	1,068	27,046	5.1%
17 – Calgary-McCall	20,898	2,646	641	22,903	9.6%
18 – Calgary-Mountain View	35,931	6,451	4,066	38,316	6.6%
19 – Calgary-North	23,114	2,636	975	24,775	7.2%
20 – Calgary-North East	25,194	3,450	1,282	27,362	8.6%
21 – Calgary-North West	32,701	2,245	1,362	33,584	2.7%
22 – Calgary-Peigan	32,797	2,850	1,748	33,899	3.4%
23 – Calgary-Shaw	30,099	3,573	1,474	32,198	7.0%
24 – Calgary-South East	27,124	4,277	1,823	29,578	9.0%
25 – Calgary-Varsity	31,105	3,553	2,236	32,422	4.2%
26 – Calgary-West	31,488	2,277	1,195	32,570	3.4%
27 – Edmonton-Beverly-Clareview	30,260	3,379	2,428	31,211	3.1%
28 – Edmonton-Castle Downs	30,063	3,676	1,786	31,953	6.3%
29 – Edmonton-City Centre	32,370	7,887	5,200	35,057	8.3%
30 – Edmonton-Decore	32,213	2,712	1,908	33,017	2.5%
31 – Edmonton-Ellerslie	26,346	4,744	1,793	29,297	11.2%
32 – Edmonton-Glenora	30,886	3,896	2,433	32,349	4.7%
33 – Edmonton-Gold Bar	34,236	4,770	3,451	35,555	3.9%
34 – Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood	29,782	3,965	3,151	30,596	2.7%
35 – Edmonton-Manning	30,980	3,658	1,823	32,815	5.9%
36 – Edmonton-McClung	28,063	2,764	1,866	28,961	3.2%
37 – Edmonton-Meadows	29,915	3,356	1,748	31,523	5.4%
38 – Edmonton-Mill Woods	31,431	3,061	2,139	32,353	2.9%
39 – Edmonton-North West	28,907	3,998	2,266	30,639	6.0%
40 – Edmonton-Riverview	29,971	3,952	2,841	31,082	3.7%
41 – Edmonton-Rutherford	31,067	3,298	2,288	32,077	3.3%
42 – Edmonton-South	29,052	6,207	2,652	32,607	12.2%
43 – Edmonton-South West	29,623	5,147	2,044	32,726	10.5%
44 – Edmonton-Strathcona	29,943	6,734	4,982	31,695	5.9%

Electoral Division	Feb 2019 Elector Count	Electors Added	Electors Deleted	Jan 2020 Elector Count	Percent Change (Pre/Post)
45 – Edmonton-West Henday	28,293	4,671	2,426	30,538	7.9%
46 – Edmonton-Whitemud	31,820	2,713	1,723	32,810	3.1%
47 – Airdrie-Cochrane	35,092	6,947	3,471	38,568	9.9%
48 – Airdrie-East	33,190	5,024	2,485	35,729	7.6%
49 – Athabasca-Barrhead-Westlock	32,066	7,038	5,055	34,049	6.2%
50 – Banff-Kananaskis	28,615	5,388	2,757	31,246	9.2%
51 – Bonnyville-Cold Lake-St. Paul	30,192	8,144	5,137	33,199	10.0%
52 – Brooks-Medicine Hat	32,591	4,983	3,317	34,257	5.1%
53 – Camrose	30,437	5,325	3,567	32,195	5.8%
54 – Cardston-Siksika	23,308	5,063	3,321	25,050	7.5%
55 – Central Peace-Notley	18,057	5,216	3,528	19,745	9.3%
56 – Chestermere-Strathmore	32,111	4,220	2,105	34,226	6.6%
57 – Cypress-Medicine Hat	35,157	3,969	2,529	36,597	4.1%
58 – Drayton Valley-Devon	32,291	6,555	4,292	34,554	7.0%
59 – Drumheller-Stettler	28,065	6,223	4,609	29,679	5.8%
60 – Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche	22,165	6,566	3,109	25,622	15.6%
61 – Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo	18,290	5,896	1,689	22,497	23.0%
62 – Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville	35,488	5,449	3,006	37,931	6.9%
63 – Grande Prairie	28,997	6,402	3,624	31,775	9.6%
64 – Grande Prairie-Wapiti	29,692	9,356	5,307	33,741	13.6%
65 – Highwood	33,014	5,735	3,327	35,422	7.3%
66 – Innisfail-Sylvan Lake	32,360	5,899	3,386	34,873	7.8%
67 – Lac Ste. Anne-Parkland	29,992	7,701	4,183	33,510	11.7%
68 – Lacombe-Ponoka	29,969	6,819	4,082	32,706	9.1%
69 – Leduc-Beaumont	32,825	5,604	2,724	35,705	8.8%
70 – Lesser Slave Lake	14,343	3,457	1,646	16,154	12.6%
71 – Lethbridge-East	33,080	3,344	2,257	34,167	3.3%
72 – Lethbridge-West	33,254	5,105	2,736	35,623	7.1%
73 – Livingstone-Macleod	34,074	6,364	4,265	36,173	6.2%

Electoral Division	Feb 2019 Elector Count	Electors Added	Electors Deleted	Jan 2020 Elector Count	Percent Change (Pre/Post)
74 – Maskwacis-Wetaskiwin	26,883	5,873	3,808	28,948	7.7%
75 – Morinville-St. Albert	34,332	5,311	2,544	37,099	8.1%
76 – Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills	34,129	7,470	5,224	36,375	6.6%
77 – Peace River	21,478	4,892	2,912	23,458	9.2%
78 – Red Deer-North	30,279	4,224	2,528	31,975	5.6%
79 – Red Deer-South	35,844	4,447	2,796	37,495	4.6%
80 – Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre	30,711	9,724	6,736	33,699	9.7%
81 – Sherwood Park	33,768	3,418	2,125	35,061	3.8%
82 – Spruce Grove-Stony Plain	33,909	6,691	3,304	37,296	10.0%
83 – St. Albert	35,850	3,068	2,033	36,885	2.9%
84 – Strathcona-Sherwood Park	33,859	3,029	1,477	35,411	4.6%
85 – Taber-Warner	26,850	5,128	3,709	28,269	5.3%
86 – Vermilion-Lloydminster-Wainwright	28,665	6,847	4,047	31,465	9.8%
87 – West Yellowhead	32,503	8,736	5,693	35,546	9.4%
TOTAL	2,654,119	411,356	241,166	2,824,309	6.4%

VOTE AT ADVANCE POLLS ANYWHERE IN ALBERTA



4 THE GENERAL ELECTION

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND OUTREACH

Elections Alberta developed a comprehensive voter engagement and outreach plan for the 2019 Provincial General Election. This plan focused on improving access to information and reducing barriers to voting.

Stakeholder Engagement

Several distinct stakeholder groups were engaged to address each group's common voting needs, necessitating a more tailored dialogue. For the 2019 Provincial General Election, our outreach was accomplished in the following ways:

Canadian Forces

With assistance from the Judge Advocate General's Office, information was provided to active service personnel through routine orders and through the circulation of an election overview document. This allowed for information on the specifics of the election, eligibility requirements, registration provisions and options for Special Ballots to be distributed widely. Members were also assisted one-on-one, with specific information as they required, to aid in their access to a ballot. For example, personnel serving on a deployment would call or email Elections Alberta to discuss alternative voting methods, given their inability to otherwise attend a poll. These requests were managed on a case-by-case basis.

Disability Community

Similar voting information was shared with members of the disability community and with local service organizations that work with disabled persons. Information was provided on the means available to vote independently, and the voter assistance tools available. These tools included an enlarged ballot poster, magnifier, voter template, and tactile pencil. Information on which polls offered barrier-free access was also made available through newspaper advertisements, where-to-vote cards, and the Elections Alberta website.

Seniors

Information was provided to over 1,100 provincial senior residences and service organizations, outlining general voting information, alternative voting methods, and accessibility options. Additional information was also provided on where to find candidate information to help inform seniors on who was running in each electoral division. Additionally, prior engagement with seniors living facilities ensured that many seniors were pre-registered on the List of Electors, to avoid unnecessary paperwork during the voting process.

First Nations and Métis

Engagements made prior-to and during the enumeration period helped to establish how many reserves and settlements wished to have a poll held within their community.



Seventy percent of First Nations opted for a poll on reserve and 100% of Métis Settlements held a poll on Settlement.

Under the new provisions introduced for special mobile polls, an additional nine First Nations and Métis Settlements held polls in their community during the advance voting days than in 2015.

Additionally, more information was provided to First Nations and Métis Settlements regarding election employment, alternative voting, and identification requirements.

Work Camps

A provincial inventory of work camps was compiled. This information was used to inform returning officers of work camps within their electoral divisions to determine ideal poll placement for the workers temporarily residing in the camps. Special mobile polls were held in several work camps, with many advance polls held in communities close to the camps; particularly where the camps were inaccessible to election officers (i.e. controlled roads). In these cases, energy companies were contacted to help communicate with their workers and arrange transport to the polling locations.

Multi-Unit Dwellings

Notice was provided to over 100 apartment and condominium associations, rental agencies, and boards across Alberta regarding the right of access for campaigning during an election. We worked closely with these parent companies and their local property managers to ensure compliance with legislation, while equally working to inform political campaigns, law enforcement bodies, and other supporting groups of the regulated requirements.

We also worked on a case-by-case basis with tenants who had concerns about building safety and security or election signage. When significant challenges occurred, contractually engaged former law enforcement officers were asked to assist to provide information to property managers and to arrange for access for candidates or their campaign workers.

Incarcerated

This election saw a complete change in how we managed the process relating to incarcerated electors. More onus was placed upon the inmate elector to determine if they were eligible; and, for which residence they would choose to vote from, as per section 1(3) of the legislation.

Additionally, program liaison officers were given a centralized contact for ballot requests, alleviating the requirement for liaisons to look up which of the 87 electoral offices they would need to contact for each requesting inmate, improving response time significantly.

All information materials for incarcerated electors were written for low literacy, improving general understanding and alleviating access and participation barriers. Clear instructions were also provided to program liaison officers, allowing more time for liaisons to encourage inmate participation and provide them with specific information.

In a post-event survey, four out of five program liaison officers felt the system was greatly improved.

Post-secondary

All publicly funded campuses and related student associations in Alberta were contacted prior to the election to determine their interest in hosting a vote anywhere poll. As a new initiative for campuses, the response was very strong. In total, 21 polls were established on campuses during the advance poll period.

To further encourage students to participate in these polls, a print and social media campaign was developed for use by campus-based and student-focused organizations. We worked closely with these groups to post materials around campus and share information on their association's social media platforms.

Many student organizations also conducted significant "Get Out the Vote" activities on campus, of their own accord, based on this engagement.



Photo from @TruthOrDaria via Twitter

Youth

Elections Alberta partnered with two youth-focused organizations to deliver engagement programming:







Apathy is Boring ran a campaign focused on direct engagement of youth through activation sessions with community youth groups and through random engagement by street teams.

This was paired with a targeted social media campaign. Here, a total of 60 service organizations were engaged, reaching over 1,000 youth in person and 40,000 online.

CIVIX provided the *Student Vote* program to 1,350 Alberta-based schools. By creating the opportunity for these youth to vote in parallel with the provincial election, over 170,000 students were able to cast a ballot – some for the first time.

Student Vote Results:

PARTY	Seat Count	Vote %
 UNITED CONSERVATIVE PARTY	49	36%
 Alberta's NDP	35	30%
 Alberta Party	3	18%
 Alberta Liberal	0	5%

Building Future Voters

Building Future Voters is a curricular program adapted to meet with the requirements of the Alberta Social Studies Program for Grades 6 and 9 and the 20- and 30- high school learning pathways. It helps to reinforce the fundamentals of democracy and encourage participation in the political process through interactive, module-based learning sequences. This past year, our resource saw its busiest year to date, with over 1,900 print copies distributed during the 2018/2019 school year and 1,220 users logging onto the Building Future Voters website.

Political Party and Campaign Outreach

Elections Alberta attended campaign colleges prior to the start of the election period. Each of the sessions were attended by political party representatives, candidates, chief financial officers, and official agents seeking to gain a better understanding of the statutory requirements.

Five sessions were provided: three in Edmonton and two in Red Deer. These sessions provided information on topics related to the *Election Act*, *Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act* and Elections Alberta's Online Financial System. Key topics included legislative changes, scrutineer conduct, nomination contests, the candidate nomination process, contribution receipting and financial reporting requirements, spending limits and advertising guidelines.

Opportunities were provided at the Elections Alberta head office for political parties to participate in live demonstrations of the new advance poll staffing model and vote anywhere centralized count. We also facilitated discussions on cyber security with presentations by Alberta Security & Strategic Intelligence and the Canadian Centre for Cyber Security. Five registered political parties participated.

During the election period, all returning officers offered an information session to nominated candidates to review the legislation and election process. These information sessions were held after the close of nominations and were well attended.

Additional information was also made available, via an online training module, for scrutineers to review their role at the polls. Scrutineers can be appointed by candidates to observe voting at polling stations and counting of ballots. Scrutineers are not able to interfere with the running of the poll but provide a valuable role in ensuring the integrity of the electoral process.

Public Education Campaign

During the election period, extensive advertising was conducted to provide information to the public regarding:

- Eligibility to Vote;
- Available Voting Opportunities;
- Where to Vote;
- When to Vote; and
- Election Officer Job Opportunities.

To ensure that this information reached the broadest segment of the province, materials were available through a provincial mail-out of where-to-vote cards, radio, online and social media, billboard signage, and newspaper advertising. A provincial call centre was established to assist electors, and there was continual social media monitoring during the event. Numerous news releases, media interviews and a media live demonstration were also conducted to help distribute information.

Where-to-Vote Cards

Individual where-to-vote (WTV) cards were sent to every mailable residential address in Alberta with information about when and where to vote specific to that address. For addresses with registered electors, this mailing included customized voting cards that could be brought to the polling place to allow for quicker service at the polls.

Approximately 2,647,086 electors were mailed a WTV card in 1,679,863 household packages over the last two weeks of the election period. The front of the card provided elector information on their assigned Election Day polling location. The back of the card provided nearby advance polling locations and encouraged electors to visit www.elections.ab.ca to find more opportunities for vote anywhere polling.

elections Alberta

This WHERE TO VOTE CARD is for:

ED: 10

Poll: 001 Seq #: 122

April 16, 2019
9:00AM - 8:00PM

Election Day

CHIEF JUSTICE MILVAIN SCHOOL
3428 42 STREET NE

On Election Day, you may only vote at the location specified above.
If you are unable to vote on Election Day,
Advance Poll locations and dates are printed on the back of this card.

Bring this card with you to vote

You may vote at any Advance Poll in Alberta
Voting locations near you are shown below.

Advance Poll Location	Tuesday April 9	Wednesday April 10	Thursday April 11	Friday April 12	Saturday April 13
WHITEHORN COMMUNITY CENTRE 228 WHITEHORN ROAD NE	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM
CALGARY CITY HALL ATRIUM 800 MACLEOD TRAIL SE	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM
CALGARY INTL AIRPORT ARRIVALS LEVEL AT DOOR 12 2000 AIRPORT ROAD NE	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM
CALGARY-KLEIN RETURNING OFFICE 3414 25 STREET NE	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM
KERBY CENTRE 1133 7 AVENUE SW	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM
PINERIDGE COMMUNITY CENTRE 6024 RUNDLEHORN DRIVE NE	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM
SADDLE RIDGE PLAZA 20 SADDLESTONE DRIVE NE	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM
THORNCLIFFE GREENVIEW COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION 5600 CENTRE STREET NE	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM	9AM-8PM

VOTE 2019

Visit www.elections.ab.ca to find other voting locations.

Radio

Two radio commercials were developed; one to communicate the new vote anywhere feature of the advance polls and one to remind electors that they could vote only at their assigned voting station on Election Day. The dichotomy between these two opportunities created challenges for developing advertising that ensured that electors were aware of the differences between these two polling opportunities.

Radio commercials ran between April 2 and April 16 on over 100 stations across the province, as well as several online channels, resulting in 62,685,112 impressions.

Website

All Elections Alberta advertising redirects electors to the Elections Alberta website as the source for detailed election information. In addition to information that is always available on the website, five sub-sites saw significant traffic during the election period:

- Register to Vote (voterlink.ab.ca) was utilized by electors registering, confirming or updating their information. The site had 1,538,795 pageviews and over 74,000 registrations during the two weeks that it was available for revisions.
- Special Ballots (specialballot.elections.ab.ca) was utilized by electors requesting a Special Ballot if they were not available to vote at an advance or Election Day poll. The site was available until April 8, at 6 p.m. The site had 330,789 pageviews and 23,907 Special Ballot requests were received.
- Jobs (elections.ab.ca/jobs) was utilized by Albertans applying to work as election officers. The site had 1,194,022 pageviews and 33,575 applications were received.
- Where to Vote (map.elections.ab.ca) was utilized by electors looking for available polling locations. This site provided a map view of all advance poll locations, as well as their hours of operation, and an option to get directions to the location. For Election Day, the designated polling station for the elector's address was provided. The site had 1,789,947 pageviews, with the largest volume experienced on Election Day.
- Results (elections.ab.ca/election-results) was utilized on Election Night and the following days to access results as they were being reported by the electoral divisions. The site had 11,434,713 pageviews, with the largest volumes experienced following the close of polls.

Social Media / Online

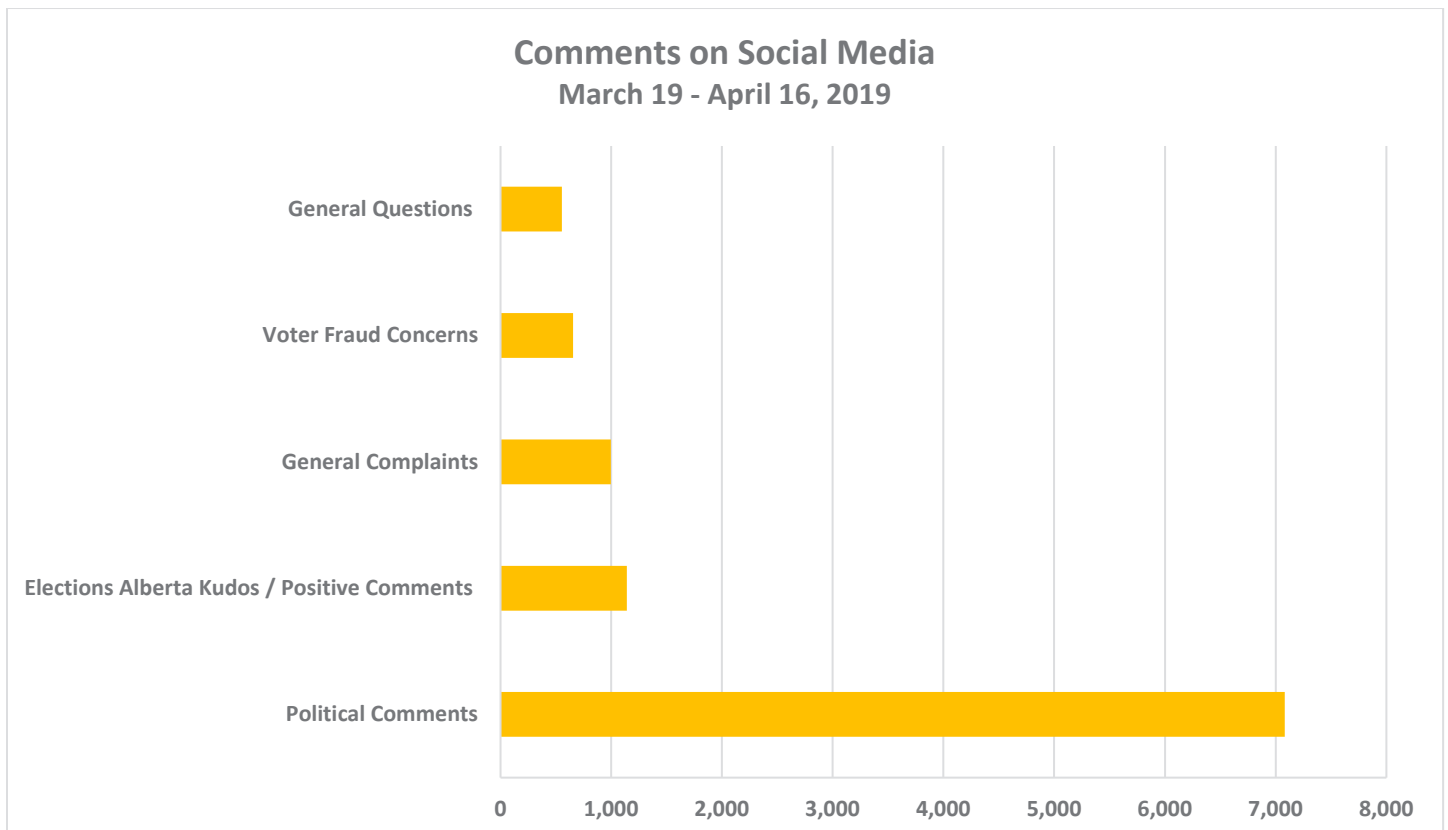
Elections Alberta's presence on social media was enhanced for the 2019 Provincial General Election with the addition of Instagram and Snapchat to our social media suite, which already included Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube.



Advertisements for these channels also included more video and animations than had been used previously. An animated video, The Beginner's Guide to Voting, was developed to provide how-to information for the most common election questions:

- What do I need to vote?
- How do I find my polling station?
- Who are the candidates in my area?

Elections Alberta provided continual social media monitoring to provide timely information to electors and to moderate the commentary on our channels. Over 25,400 comments were received, with over 4,000 on Election Day alone. On average, 17% of the comments received required a response. The most common theme of the comments received across all platforms was political comments followed by positive messaging regarding the election.



Billboards

Roadside billboards were placed in 200 locations province-wide to advertise available election officer jobs. Once recruitment in an area was completed, the signs were then utilized to provide a reminder of the date of the Election.

Newspaper

Newspaper advertisements were utilized to provide electors with detailed information on where to vote, by providing maps and polling locations for the local electoral divisions. Multi-page ads were run in 136 newspapers across the province. Inserts were provided for newspapers in Edmonton, Calgary, Fort McMurray, Grande Prairie, Red Deer and Lethbridge.

Information on eligibility to vote and where to access voting information was also published in 41 multicultural publications, translated into French, Chinese, Tagalog, Korean, Punjabi and Urdu.

ATHABASCA-BARRHEAD-WESTLOCK Voting Made Simple

Provincial General Election

Advance Voting Days Tuesday, April 9 to Saturday, April 13

Election Day Tuesday, April 16, 2019

Election Day voting hours are from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

POLLING PLACE LEGEND: ATHABASCA-BARRHEAD-WESTLOCK

Advance Poll Location	Tuesday, April 9	Wednesday, April 10	Thursday, April 11	Friday, April 12
504 Club 5632 Main Street, Swan Hills	9 AM - 8 PM	9 AM - 8 PM	9 AM - 8 PM	9 AM - 8 PM
Barrhead Seniors Drop In Centre 5437 49 Street, Barrhead	9 AM - 8 PM	9 AM - 8 PM	9 AM - 8 PM	9 AM - 8 PM
Returning Office 5005 50 Ave, Athabasca	9 AM - 8 PM	9 AM - 8 PM	9 AM - 8 PM	9 AM - 8 PM
Ukrainian National Hall 807 Willow Creek Street, Smoky Lake	9 AM - 8 PM	9 AM - 8 PM	9 AM - 8 PM	9 AM - 8 PM
Westlock Community Hall 10710 104 Avenue, Westlock	9 AM - 8 PM	9 AM - 8 PM	9 AM - 8 PM	9 AM - 8 PM

Barrier-free Access

Polls marked by the symbol have been evaluated for specific accessibility and have passed testing or have been temporarily modified to ensure barrier-free access where possible. If you have questions about specific accessibility or about a specific polling station, please contact the returning officer.

Results of the official count will be available on Friday, April 26, 2019 at www.elections.ab.ca

Find out more at www.elections.ab.ca

ATHABASCA-BARRHEAD-WESTLOCK Voting Made Simple

Please refer to Polling Place Legend on previous page.

DETAIL PSD 45 AND PSD 50

Barrhead

Athabasca

Swan Hills

St. Vincent

Boyle

Thorhild

Westlock

Smoky Lake

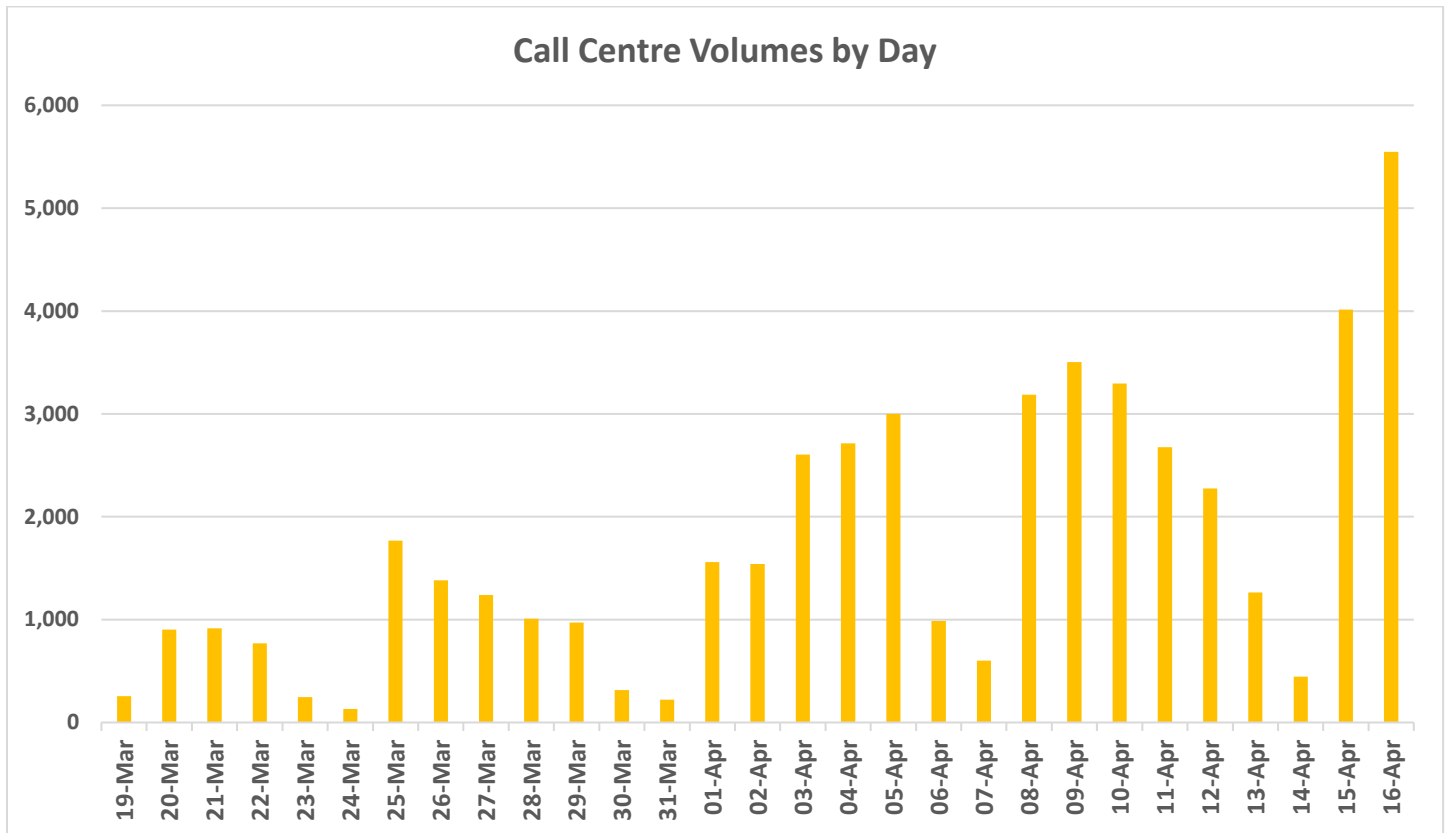
Donatville

Abbe

Find out more at www.elections.ab.ca

Call Centre

A provincial call centre was established to assist electors with obtaining information, determining where to vote, registering to vote and ordering Special Ballots. The call centre was operated weekdays from 8:15 a.m. to 8 p.m. and weekends from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The call centre was staffed with up to 44 operators at a time. Over the 29 days that it operated, over 49,000 calls were received (averaging 1,690 per day), with over 5,000 calls received on Election Day.



Media Availability

The media were major partners in our goal to provide education to the public. Elections Alberta staff were interviewed on numerous radio and television stations, as well as providing comments by phone and email upon request throughout the election period. This greatly assisted Elections Alberta in providing clarification, information and updates to the public.

A media demonstration of the new features for advance polling and the process for the centralized count of vote anywhere ballots was also offered on March 26, 2019. The demonstration allowed for footage of the electronic poll books, ballot on demand printers, and high-speed tabulators to be shared with the public. Providing this opportunity resulted in significant coverage of the new initiatives. It aided in increasing voter awareness of the vote anywhere capacity of the advance polls, and the expected delay in the release of the unofficial results on the vote anywhere ballot count.

Public Engagement Campaign

In addition to providing electors with the necessary information to get to the polls, a public engagement campaign was developed to encourage electors to participate and vote at the polls. The campaign slogan, “Don’t Let Others Decide for You”, #ChooseYourAlberta, was intended to highlight the value of each individual vote in the election. This campaign ran during the election period both online and on social media, at movie theatres and on mainstream television.

Social Media / Online

The online and social media campaign accompanied the public information and engagement campaigns, with many ads serving both purposes. The campaign performed well, with:

- 50.7 million impressions;
- 2.2 million social ad engagements;
- 3 million video views; and
- 474,000 link clicks.

The two most popular ads achieved a greater viral reach than paid reach. These included:



Elections Alberta was the first electoral agency in Canada to have:



- A custom designed Twitter emoji applied to four hashtags: #abvote, #ableg, #abpoli, and #ChooseYourAlberta
- GIFs specific to a single election. The four GIFs resulted in over 5.5 million views with zero paid placement costs.

Television / Movie Theatre

A 30-second commercial was developed that aired on local channels in Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, and Lloydminster between March 25 and April 16. There were a reported 36,276,080 impressions to the ad. The three vignettes within the commercial were also utilized in online advertising as individual videos.

The television commercial also played during pre-movie advertisements in 45 Cineplex and Landmark theatres. These ads ran between March 29 and April 11, resulting in 381,756 impressions.

ESTABLISHING RETURNING OFFICES

Returning offices were established for each of the 87 electoral divisions, beginning on February 1, 2019. Offices were established on this date, in consideration of the fixed election period; the Writ of Election could have been issued anytime between February 1, 2019 to May 3, 2019, for an Election Day between March 1 and May 31. February 1st was also the beginning of the campaign period and of the period when candidates could meet with returning officers to file nomination papers.

All materials necessary for the conduct of the election are ordered and prepared centrally by Elections Alberta, a process that starts a year in advance with the ordering of ballot paper and ballot boxes. These were assembled into 524 shipment containers, and staged for delivery over a four-day period to all returning offices province-wide. To see this process in action, a time-lapse video is available at: <https://youtu.be/AotexshDSFA>.

Returning offices utilized the time prior to the Writ of Election preparing their offices by receiving and setting up furniture, unpacking shipments, and ensuring telephone and internet connectivity. Offices also completed pre-election assembly of the election materials necessary for each polling station to enable election officers to provide support to electors and conduct the vote.



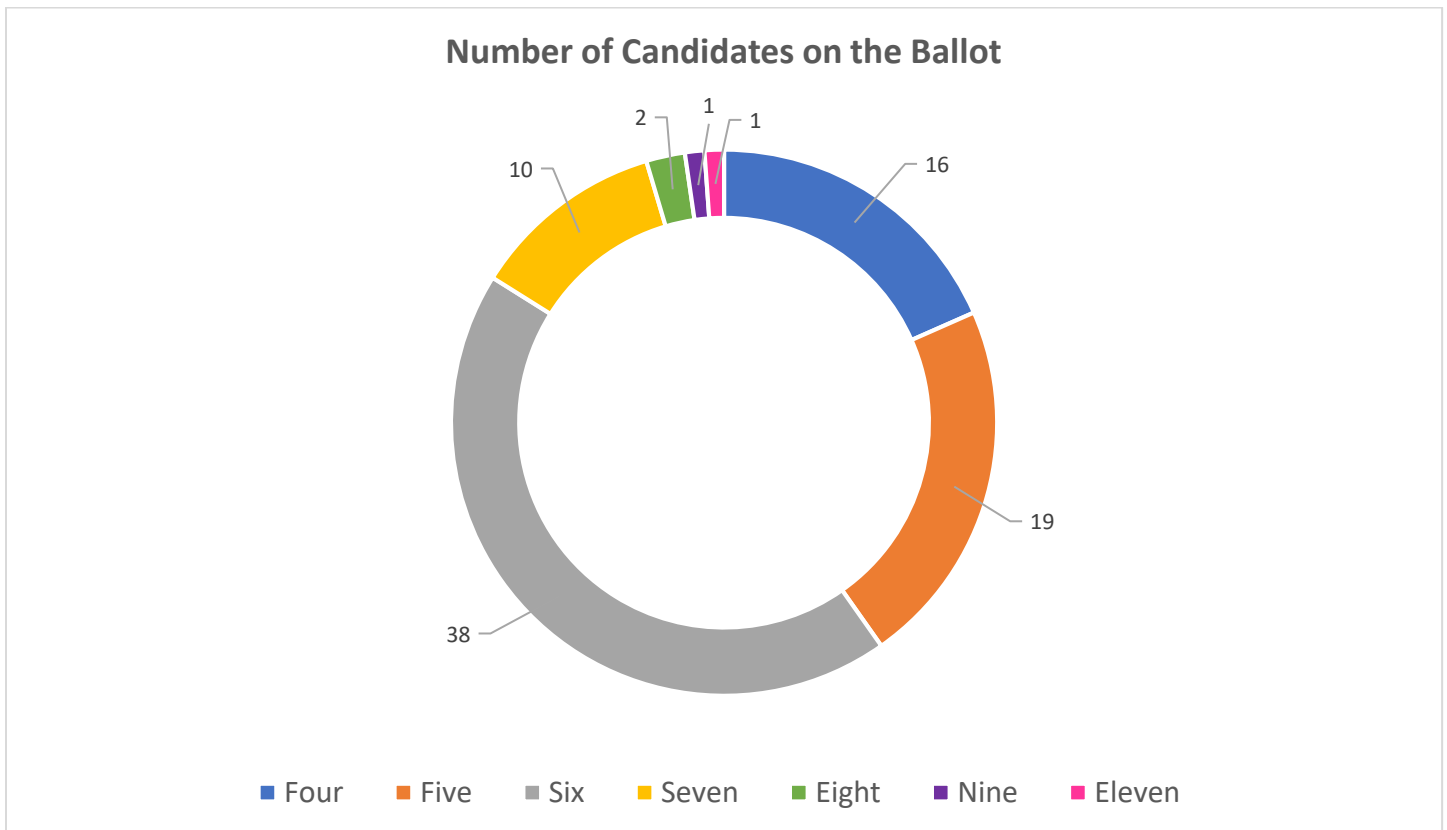
NOMINATED CANDIDATES

The *Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act* requires all political parties, constituency associations, leadership contestants, nomination contestants, and candidates to be registered with Elections Alberta and file financial statements regarding their activities. Volume III of the Election Report covers the financial and registration aspects of nomination contestants and candidates in relation to the 2019 General Election.

Following their registration with Elections Alberta as a candidate under the authority of the *Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act*, both endorsed and independent candidates must complete a nomination paper under the *Election Act*. The prospective candidate needs to collect signatures from 25 electors from the electoral division in which they wish to run and must submit their nomination papers to the returning officer alongside a \$500 deposit prior to the close of nominations. The deadline during this election was 2 p.m. on March 29, 2019. Upon acceptance of the nomination paper by the returning officer, the candidate formally becomes a candidate under the *Election Act* and appears on the ballot. Candidates can either be endorsed by a registered political party or be independent.

In total, 541 candidates registered with the Chief Electoral Officer in accordance with section 9 of the *Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act*, and 492 filed candidate nomination papers in accordance with section 61 of the *Election Act*.

No candidate withdrew following the close of nominations and no candidate was elected by acclamation. The highest number of candidates were nominated in the Edmonton-Strathcona electoral division with 11 candidates on the ballot. The fewest number of nominated candidates on the ballot was four, which occurred in 16 electoral divisions.



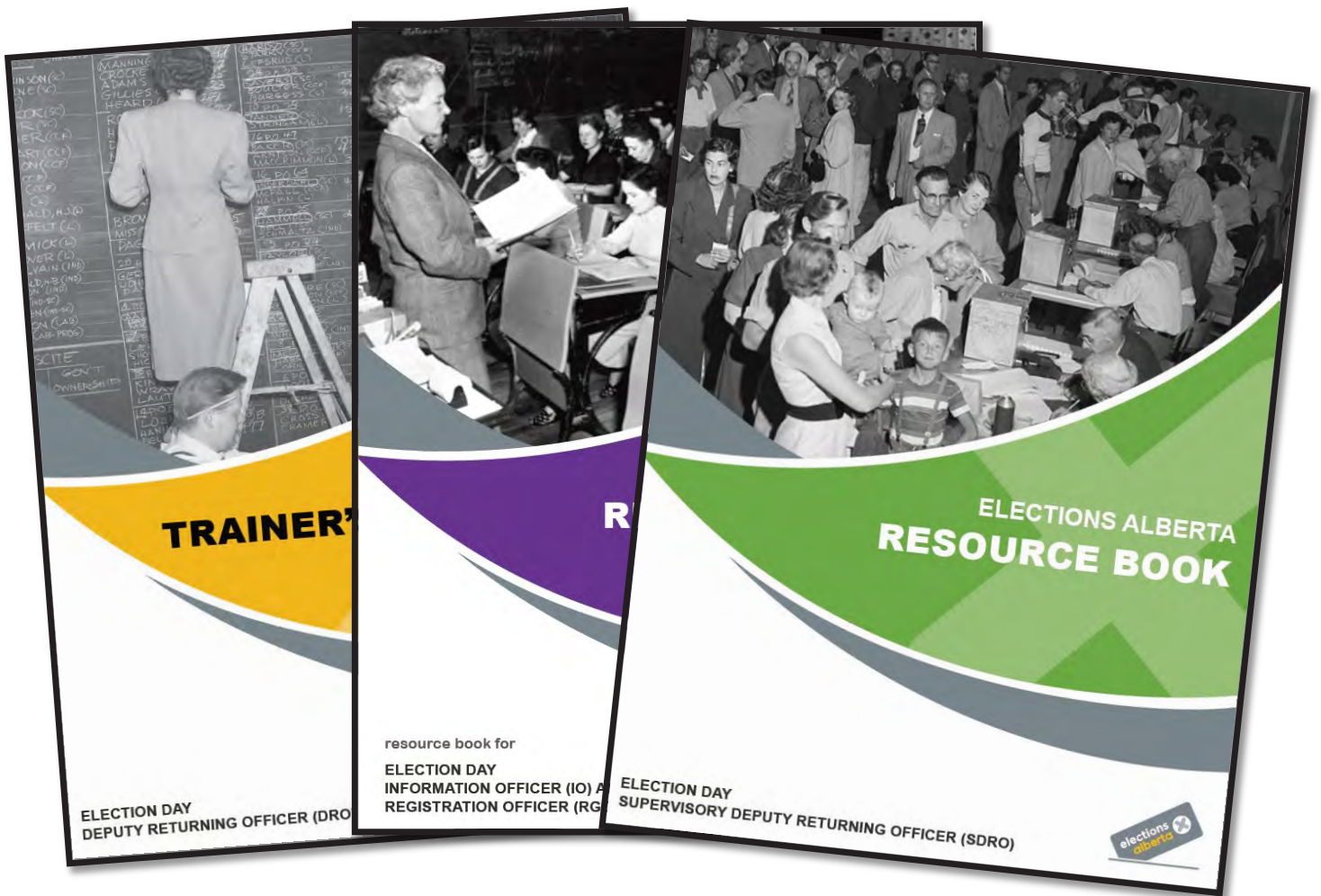
A candidate listing by party affiliation is given below. This shows the number of candidates that registered, the number that filed candidate nomination papers, and the number elected, by political party.

Political Party Affiliation	Number of Candidates Registered	Number of Candidates Nominated	Number of Candidates Elected
Alberta Advantage Party	30	28	0
Alberta Independence Party	79	63	0
Alberta Liberal Party	54	51	0
Alberta New Democratic Party	90	87	24
Alberta Party	91	87	0
Communist Party-Alberta	4	4	0
Freedom Conservative Party of Alberta	30	24	0
Green Party of Alberta	34	32	0
Pro-Life Alberta Political Association	1	1	0
Progressive Conservative Association of Alberta	1	1	0
Reform Party of Alberta	1	1	0
United Conservative Party	91	87	63
Wildrose Party	1	1	0
Independent	34	25	0
TOTAL	541	492	87

ELECTION OFFICER RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

Returning officers are responsible for the recruitment and hiring of the front-line election officers who staff the advance and Election Day polls. They target community groups and contact electors with enumeration or election experience to work in the polls. In many cases, individual returning offices recruited well over 200 election officers each.

Returning officers and trainers received educational resources to equip them to train election officers: supervisory deputy returning officers, registration officers, information officers, poll clerks and deputy returning officers. They were provided with a complete package of hands-on scenario-based training.



In addition, for the first time, Elections Alberta provided mandatory online instruction for all election officials on how to complete all election forms and the processes used at the polls.

In total, returning officers and trainers delivered 1,718 election officer training sessions to the 19,831 Albertans hired to staff the polls. This demanding task was accomplished in the latter part of the 28-day election period.

Staffing Model

A new staffing model was deployed at the advance polls to provide more streamlined service for electors. Rather than having two election officers, a deputy returning officer and a poll clerk, a single deputy returning officer equipped with an electronic poll book provided service at each station.

The duties of the registration officer were also amalgamated into the deputy returning officer role, so that each elector could be fully served by one election officer regardless of whether or not they were registered to vote. Any election officer could provide service to any elector, allowing for a first-come, first-served business model. After marking their ballot, electors were directed to an election officer responsible for the ballot box to cast their vote. This eliminated the need for them to return to the election officer that had originally issued the ballot for depositing in the ballot box. This allowed for a one-direction flow of electors through the polling place, easing confusion on the process of voting.

This new staffing model was essential for the management of the vote anywhere service and the volume of electors that came to the advance polls. There was a 198% increase in turnout at the advance polls from the 2015 General Election. This volume was served with an overall 55% increase in staffing levels, while also adding over 100 additional locations for advance and special mobile voting.



VOTING OPTIONS

Special Ballot Polls

Special Ballot polls were held at returning offices throughout the election period to facilitate voting for electors who were not able to vote at the advance poll or on Election Day. Electors were also able to request a Special Ballot through the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, beginning January 1, 2019. Special Ballot packages, however, could not be mailed out until the issuance of the Writ.

Special Ballots may be mailed out as requested by the elector or may be completed in the returning office. Special Ballots mailed to locations in Canada are sent by Xpresspost. Special Ballots mailed to international destinations are sent by regular post, unless the elector makes alternate arrangements for express postage.

To be counted, Special Ballot packages must be received by the returning officer by 8 p.m. on Election Day and must include the ballot, copies of elector's identification, and a completed and signed certificate envelope. If any of the above-mentioned information is missing from the returned package it is rejected and not counted.

The volume of requests for Special Ballots doubled as compared with the 2015 General Election, with 28,863 requests. Half of the packages were requested to be completed in the returning office, with the other half requested to be completed by mail. Of the Special Ballots delivered by mail, 53.4% were received and accepted at the returning office before the close of polls. A total of 23,176 valid Special Ballots were cast.

Return Rate for Special Ballots Completed by Mail

Mail Delivery Location	Alberta	Other Province	United States	World Wide
Requested	8,698	3,256	3,142	606
Returned & Accepted	5,089	1,723	1,419	153
RETURN RATE	58.5%	52.9%	45.2%	25.3%

Advance and Special Mobile Polls

By legislation, at least one advance poll was required to be held in each electoral division between Tuesday, April 9 and Saturday, April 13, from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily. However, electoral divisions with a larger geographic area were allowed to provide additional advance polling locations, so that electors would not have to travel more than 100 kilometers to a poll.

Special mobile polls were introduced to give additional advance polling locations to facilities on the campuses of public post-secondary institutions, Indian Reserves, Métis Settlements, work camps, correctional institutions, and public buildings. These polls often operated on altered schedules than the standard advance polls, such as half day, one day, two days, alternating days, etc.



Special mobile polls operated similarly to advance polls. Both offered vote anywhere capacity for electors. This was facilitated using electronic poll books and ballot-on-demand printers, allowing electors to receive the ballot for their designated electoral division.

In several remote areas, the advance poll location, however, did not have adequate access to the cellular internet network to allow for the vote anywhere service to be offered. These locations operated like Election Day polls by providing the ballot for only the local electoral division.

In total, there were 160 advance and 131 special mobile poll locations. Of these, 172 locations operated for all five advance poll days. Of the 87 returning offices, 54 were designated to hold the advance poll for the community.

Other common locations for advance polling included:

- 48 in community centres / halls
- 28 in recreation centres
- 22 in churches
- 21 on campuses
- 21 in malls
- 17 in seniors' centres

These polls were staffed with 1,552 election officers who were recruited, hired, and trained to work the advance and special mobile polls. With most of these polls operating for 11 hours a day, these workers put in significant hours over the five-day advance polling period, to provide prompt and efficient service to electors.

A total of 700,476 ballots were cast at the advance and special mobile polls over the five days, representing 36.7% of all ballots cast in the 2019 Provincial General Election. Of these, 223,745 ballots were cast using the vote anywhere service, comprising 31.9% of the volume at the advance and special mobile polls.

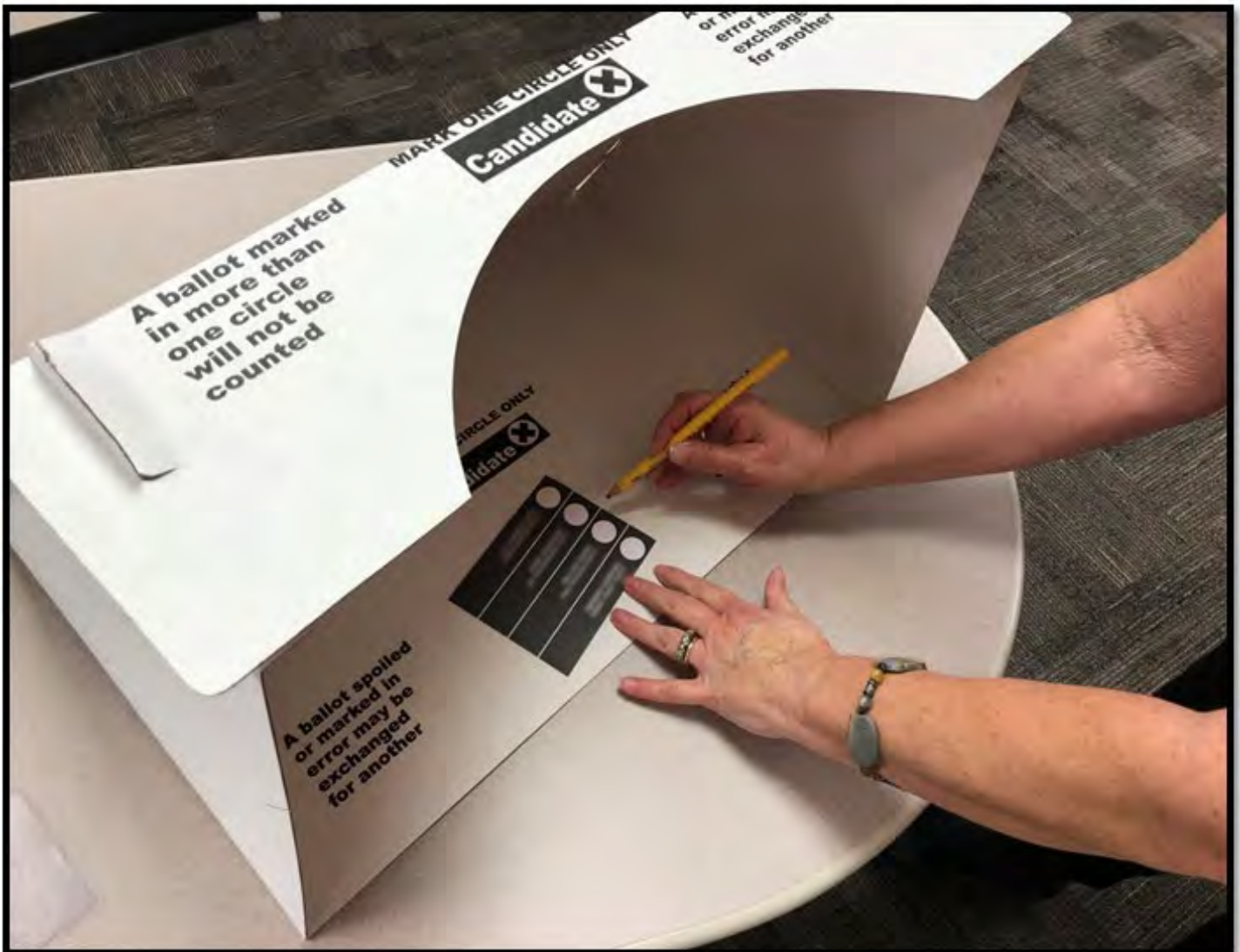
Mobile Polls

Mobile polls were held on Election Day, April 16, 2019. They traditionally visit treatment centres and supportive living facilities; however, for the first time, mobile polls could also serve shelters and community support centres with ten or more electors receiving resident or inpatient services.

Mobile polls on Election Day were held at sites where consultation with the facility determined the service to be appropriate. Returning officers reached out to all applicable facility operators to discuss the mobile poll voting opportunity in advance of the Writ of Election being issued to determine which locations were appropriate.

Staffing for a mobile poll includes a deputy returning officer and a poll clerk, along with a facility representative. They are allowed, by legislation, to set up a stationary poll in a fixed location, go from bed-to-bed in the facility, or both, depending on the level of support required at each facility.

In total, 257 mobile polls were held in 625 facilities across the province on Election Day, staffed by 506 election officers. A total of 24,482 ballots were cast at mobile polls.



Election Day

Election Day was Tuesday, April 16, 2019. There were 6,603 polling stations in 1,372 polling locations across the province. These polls were located as geographically close as possible to the assigned polling subdivisions, with schools being the most common location used in urban electoral divisions and community centres and halls being the most common location used in rural electoral divisions.

Number (Percentage) of Polling Places by Building Type

	School	Community Centre / Hall	Church	Other	Total
Calgary	211 (72%)	35 (12%)	28 (9%)	21 (7%)	295
Edmonton	186 (69%)	40 (15%)	32 (12%)	12 (4%)	270
Rest of Alberta	192 (24%)	440 (55%)	52 (6%)	123 (15%)	807
TOTAL	589 (43%)	515 (38%)	112 (8%)	156 (11%)	1,372

Returning offices recruited, hired, and trained 17,285 election officers for Election Day polls. Additionally, 660 site monitors were requested and hired to provide security and assistance to schools that were rented as polling locations. Lastly, an additional 479 election officers were trained as spares, but not utilized.

Election Day polls used the traditional staffing model of a deputy returning officer and poll clerk for each polling subdivision. Registration officers completed Declarations of Elector for electors that were not registered. Electors could only vote at their assigned polling station on Election Day.

A total of 1,152,545 ballots were cast on Election Day, representing 60.5% of ballots cast. All polls combined, there were 1,906,366 ballots cast in the election, placing the overall voter turnout at 67.5%.



UNOFFICIAL COUNT

Election Night

At the close of polls on election night, election officers who, having already worked for 12 hours, began the task of counting ballots, reporting the unofficial results, and dismantling the polling places. These results were transmitted from the polls to the returning offices, where they were publicly released as soon as they were input into the Elections Alberta results database. Results started being published at 8:05 p.m., with the final local results entered at 1:11 a.m.

Ballot boxes from advance polls can only be opened at 8:00 p.m. on Election Day at the close of polls.

Election Act, section 113

Each of the 87 returning officers were also responsible for ensuring the advance poll election officers counted and reported the results of all advance poll ballots cast using the local ballot (vote anywhere ballots were counted centrally by Elections Alberta in Edmonton). Due to the volumes experienced at the advance polls, the manual count of the advance poll ballots took a significant amount of time and were usually the last results reported in each electoral division.

Unofficial results on election night did not include the count of the vote anywhere ballots from each electoral division. There were 74 electoral divisions where a winning candidate could not be determined due to the number of ballots left to be counted.

Centralized Count

Following the close of advance polls on Saturday, April 13, 2019 in each of the 87 electoral divisions, all vote anywhere ballots were packaged for secure, bonded transport to Elections Alberta. High-speed tabulators were used to complete the count of these ballots, as the tabulator was able to capture both the vote cast, in addition to the electoral division in which the ballot was cast, saving significant time in not requiring a hand sort of the ballots and a manual count. This centralized count commenced at 1 p.m. on April 17, 2019, and was completed as follows:

Date	Time	Result
April 17, 2019	1 p.m. – 6 p.m. (5 hours)	Scrutineer orientation to the process and commencement of count of advance poll ballots
April 18, 2019	9 a.m. – 11 p.m. (14 hours)	Advance poll ballot count completed, and unofficial results released for 138,907 ballots
April 19, 2019	9 a.m. – 6 p.m. (9 hours)	Special mobile poll ballot count completed, and unofficial results released for 84,838 ballots

For the first time, two additional returning officers were appointed to oversee the vote anywhere counts and the 24 election officers that performed counting duties. All political parties were also invited to send scrutineers to observe this process, and scrutineers were present at all operating times of the vote anywhere count. Where the tabulator was unable to determine how a ballot was cast, it was sent for manual adjudication, where a

returning officer determined how the ballot should be counted. Scrutineers were shown each ballot as they were adjudicated, and objections were made and noted.

OFFICIAL COUNT

Following the completion of the unofficial count, election officers were required to return all ballot boxes, supplies, and materials to the returning office. In the days following Election Day, the returning officer must complete a full manual recount of all the ballots cast in their electoral division and reported on election night. Following this verification count and the inclusion of the vote anywhere ballot totals for their electoral division, the official results were announced on April 26, 2019, ten days after Election Day. The official results include the unofficial voter turnout number and a complete electoral division result, including spoiled, declined, and rejected ballot counts. Upon announcement of the official results, the eight-day timeframe for applications for judicial recount commences.



JUDICIAL RECOUNT

On May 3, 2019, an application for judicial recount was filed with the Court of Queen’s Bench for the Calgary-Falconridge electoral division. Elections Alberta was served notice of the application on May 8, 2019 and immediately proceeded to prepare the materials for the recount. This included locating the 1,700 ballots cast as part of the vote anywhere advance polls that were stored by the voting location and electoral division in which they were cast and not by the electoral division of the ballot. Significant resourcing was required to manually locate the ballots from the 143,000 ballots they were interspersed with.

The judicial recount took place on May 14, 2019, in Calgary, where four counting teams of returning officers and election clerks provided a full recount of the 14,294 ballots cast. Following the judicial recount, Devinder Toor of the United Conservative Party continued to be the elected candidate.

The timeline to complete the judicial recount as per the timeframe identified in the legislation is very challenging for the courts and Elections Alberta to accomplish. Applications must be made for a judicial recount within eight days following the announcement of official results. The application for the Calgary-Falconridge recount was filed one day prior to that deadline. Once an application is filed, the court must set the date for the recount within the next ten days. In this application, Elections Alberta was served notice of the recount five days into this period, the judge was appointed on the sixth day and the recount took place on the last day available.

Timeline of the Calgary-Falconridge Judicial Recount

Application for Judicial Recount filed	Friday, May 3
Elections Alberta receives notice of filing	Wednesday, May 8
Elections Alberta prepares all ballots and materials for court	Thursday, May 9 – Monday, May 13
Justice Hollins assigned to the recount	Friday, May 10
Elections Alberta locates four counting teams to assist with the recount	Friday, May 10 – Sunday, May 12
Elections Alberta delivers ballots to secure storage at Calgary Court Centre	Monday, May 13
Judicial Recount completed	Tuesday, May 14
Appeal period for the recount	Wednesday, May 15 – Friday, May 17
Recount results posted online	Friday, May 17

5 OFFICIAL RESULTS

MEMBERS ELECTED TO THE 30TH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Chief Electoral Officer announced the official results on Friday, April 26, 2019. The following candidates were declared duly elected:

Electoral Division	Elected Candidate	Party
01 - Calgary-Acadia	Tyler Shandro	UCP
02 - Calgary-Beddington	Josephine Pon	UCP
03 - Calgary-Bow	Demetrios Nicolaidis	UCP
04 - Calgary-Buffalo	Joe Ceci	NDP
05 - Calgary-Cross	Mickey Amery	UCP
06 - Calgary-Currie	Nicholas Milliken	UCP
07 - Calgary-East	Peter Singh	UCP
08 - Calgary-Edgemont	Prasad Panda	UCP
09 - Calgary-Elbow	Doug Schweitzer	UCP
10 - Calgary-Falconridge	Devinder Toor	UCP
11 - Calgary-Fish Creek	Richard Gotfried	UCP
12 - Calgary-Foothills	Jason Luan	UCP
13 - Calgary-Glenmore	Whitney Issik	UCP
14 - Calgary-Hays	Richard William (Ric) McIver	UCP
15 - Calgary-Klein	Jeremy Nixon	UCP
16 - Calgary-Lougheed	Jason Kenney	UCP
17 - Calgary-McCall	Irfan Sabir	NDP
18 - Calgary-Mountain View	Kathleen T. Ganley	NDP
19 - Calgary-North	Muhammad Yaseen	UCP
20 - Calgary-North East	Rajan Sawhney	UCP
21 - Calgary-North West	Sonya Savage	UCP
22 - Calgary-Peigan	Tanya Fir	UCP
23 - Calgary-Shaw	Rebecca Schulz	UCP

Electoral Division	Elected Candidate	Party
24 - Calgary-South East	Matt Jones	UCP
25 - Calgary-Varsity	Jason Copping	UCP
26 - Calgary-West	Mike Ellis	UCP
27 - Edmonton-Beverly-Clareview	Deron Bilous	NDP
28 - Edmonton-Castle Downs	Nicole Goehring	NDP
29 - Edmonton-City Centre	David Shepherd	NDP
30 - Edmonton-Decore	Chris Nielsen	NDP
31 - Edmonton-Ellerslie	Rod Loyola	NDP
32 - Edmonton-Glenora	Sarah Hoffman	NDP
33 - Edmonton-Gold Bar	Marlin Schmidt	NDP
34 - Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood	Janis Irwin	NDP
35 - Edmonton-Manning	Heather Sweet	NDP
36 - Edmonton-McClung	Lorne Dach	NDP
37 - Edmonton-Meadows	Jasvir Deol	NDP
38 - Edmonton-Mill Woods	Christina Gray	NDP
39 - Edmonton-North West	David Eggen	NDP
40 - Edmonton-Riverview	Lori Sigurdson	NDP
41 - Edmonton-Rutherford	Richard Feehan	NDP
42 - Edmonton-South	Thomas Dang	NDP
43 - Edmonton-South West	Kaycee Madu	UCP
44 - Edmonton-Strathcona	Rachel Notley	NDP
45 - Edmonton-West Henday	Jon Carson	NDP
46 - Edmonton-Whitemud	Rakhi Pancholi	NDP
47 - Airdrie-Cochrane	Peter Guthrie	UCP
48 - Airdrie-East	Angela Pitt	UCP
49 - Athabasca-Barrhead-Westlock	Glenn van Dijken	UCP
50 - Banff-Kananaskis	Miranda Rosin	UCP
51 - Bonnyville-Cold Lake-St. Paul	David Hanson	UCP
52 - Brooks-Medicine Hat	Michaela Glasgo	UCP
53 - Camrose	Jackie Lovely	UCP

Electoral Division	Elected Candidate	Party
54 - Cardston-Siksika	Joseph Schow	UCP
55 - Central Peace-Notley	Todd Loewen	UCP
56 - Chestermere-Strathmore	Leela Sharon Aheer	UCP
57 - Cypress-Medicine Hat	Drew Barnes	UCP
58 - Drayton Valley-Devon	Mark Smith	UCP
59 - Drumheller-Stettler	Nate Horner	UCP
60 - Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche	Laila Goodridge	UCP
61 - Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo	Tany Yao	UCP
62 - Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville	Jackie Armstrong-Homeniuk	UCP
63 - Grande Prairie	Tracy Allard	UCP
64 - Grande Prairie-Wapiti	Travis Toews	UCP
65 - Highwood	R.J. Sigurdson	UCP
66 - Innisfail-Sylvan Lake	Devin Dreeschen	UCP
67 - Lac Ste. Anne-Parkland	Shane Getson	UCP
68 - Lacombe-Ponoka	Ron Orr	UCP
69 - Leduc-Beaumont	Brad Rutherford	UCP
70 - Lesser Slave Lake	Pat Rehn	UCP
71 - Lethbridge-East	Nathan Neudorf	UCP
72 - Lethbridge-West	Shannon Phillips	NDP
73 - Livingstone-Macleod	Roger Reid	UCP
74 - Maskwacis-Wetaskiwin	Rick Wilson	UCP
75 - Morinville-St. Albert	Dale Nally	UCP
76 - Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills	Nathan Cooper	UCP
77 - Peace River	Dan Williams	UCP
78 - Red Deer-North	Adriana LaGrange	UCP
79 - Red Deer-South	Jason Stephan	UCP
80 - Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre	Jason Nixon	UCP
81 - Sherwood Park	Jordan Walker	UCP
82 - Spruce Grove-Stony Plain	Searle Turton	UCP
83 - St. Albert	Marie Renaud	NDP

Electoral Division	Elected Candidate	Party
84 - Strathcona-Sherwood Park	Nate Glubish	UCP
85 - Taber-Warner	Grant R Hunter	UCP
86 - Vermilion-Lloydminster-Wainwright	Garth Rowswell	UCP
87 - West Yellowhead	Martin Long	UCP

The Writ of Election, for each electoral division, and the Returning Officers' Certificate and Return, certifying the result of the outcome in each electoral division, were returned to the Chief Electoral Officer on April 26, 2019. These results were published in the May 15, 2019 issue of the Alberta Gazette.

CANDIDATE SUMMARY OF RESULTS

General Election Results – Tuesday, April 16, 2019

Registered Political Party or Independent Candidate	Candidates Nominated	Candidates Elected	Votes Received	Percentage of Vote
Alberta Advantage Party	28	0	5,618	0.30%
Alberta Independence Party	63	0	13,531	0.71%
Alberta Liberal Party	51	0	18,544	0.98%
Alberta New Democratic Party	87	24	619,921	32.72%
Alberta Party	87	0	172,203	9.09%
Communist Party-Alberta	4	0	302	0.02%
Freedom Conservative Party of Alberta	24	0	9,945	0.52%
Green Party of Alberta	32	0	7,682	0.41%
Pro-Life Alberta Political Association	1	0	60	0.003%
Progressive Conservative Association of Alberta	1	0	297	0.02%
Reform Party of Alberta	1	0	79	0.004%
United Conservative Party	87	63	1,040,563	54.91%
Wildrose Party	1	0	57	0.003%
Independent	25	0	7,740	0.41%
TOTAL	492	87	1,896,542	100%

**Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.*

For candidate summaries of previous elections, please visit www.elections.ab.ca.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY ELECTORAL DIVISION

Electoral Division	Candidates	Political Affiliation	Valid Votes Received	Valid Votes Received (%)
01 - CALGARY-ACADIA	KATE ANDREWS	NDP	8,049	34.6%
	LANA BENTLEY	AP	1,728	7.4%
	AMANDA BISHOP	GPA	243	1.0%
	LORISSA GOOD	LIB	350	1.5%
	PATRICK REILLY	AIP	245	1.1%
	TYLER SHANDRO	UCP	12,615	54.3%
			23,230	100.0%
02 - CALGARY-BEDDINGTON	AMANDA CHAPMAN	NDP	7,818	35.7%
	CAROL-LYNN DARCH	AP	1,799	8.2%
	ALEXANDER DEA	IND	117	0.5%
	TOM GRBICH	AIP	161	0.7%
	JOSEPHINE PON	UCP	11,625	53.1%
	CHANDAN TADAVALKAR	LIB	370	1.7%
			21,890	100.0%
03 - CALGARY-BOW	DEBORAH DREVER	NDP	8,548	34.2%
	DANIEL EJUMABONE	LIB	320	1.3%
	PAUL GODARD	AP	1,774	7.1%
	DEMETRIOS NICOLAIDES	UCP	13,987	55.9%
	REGINA SHAKIROVA	FCP	161	0.6%
	MARION WESTOLL	GPA	233	0.9%
			25,023	100.0%
04 - CALGARY-BUFFALO	JOE CECI	NDP	11,292	48.9%
	CORY HETHERINGTON	AIP	147	0.6%
	JENNIFER KHAN	LIB	590	2.6%
	OMAR MASOOD	AP	1,597	6.9%
	HEATHER MORIGEAU	GPA	436	1.9%
	TOM OLSEN	UCP	9,050	39.2%
			23,112	100.0%
05 - CALGARY-CROSS	MICKEY AMERY	UCP	8,907	54.3%
	NASER KUKHUN	LIB	410	2.5%
	BRAHAM LUDDU	AP	962	5.9%
	RICARDO MIRANDA	NDP	6,135	37.4%
		16,414	100.0%	
06 - CALGARY-CURRIE	JOSHUA CODD	LIB	491	2.2%
	LUCAS C. HERNANDEZ	PAPA	60	0.3%
	LINDSAY LUHNAU	AP	2,512	11.0%
	BRIAN MALKINSON	NDP	9,769	42.9%
	NICHOLAS MILLIKEN	UCP	9,960	43.7%
			22,792	100.0%

Number and percentage of votes received only includes valid ballots cast.
Declined and Rejected ballot totals have not been included.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY ELECTORAL DIVISION

Electoral Division	Candidates	Political Affiliation	Valid Votes Received	Valid Votes Received (%)
07 - CALGARY-EAST	CESAR CALA	NDP	4,867	32.2%
	WILLIAM CARNEGIE	GPA	351	2.3%
	GAR GAR	AP	1,879	12.4%
	MICHELLE ROBINSON	LIB	439	2.9%
	PETER SINGH	UCP	7,520	49.7%
	JONATHAN TRAUTMAN	CP-A	69	0.5%
			15,125	100.0%
08 - CALGARY-EDGEMONT	JOANNE GUI	AP	2,740	10.9%
	JULIA HAYTER	NDP	8,570	34.0%
	TOMASZ KOCHANOWICZ	AIP	106	0.4%
	GRAEME MAITLAND	LIB	305	1.2%
	PRASAD PANDA	UCP	13,308	52.8%
	CARL SVOBODA	GPA	155	0.6%
			25,184	100.0%
09 - CALGARY-ELBOW	GREG CLARK	AP	7,542	30.5%
	JANET EREMENKO	NDP	5,796	23.5%
	ROBIN MACKINTOSH	LIB	275	1.1%
	QUINN RUPERT	GPA	132	0.5%
	DOUG SCHWEITZER	UCP	10,951	44.3%
			24,696	100.0%
10 - CALGARY-FALCONRIDGE	PARMEET SINGH BOPARAI	NDP	6,662	44.9%
	JASBIR SINGH DHARI	AP	849	5.7%
	DEEPAK SHARMA	LIB	561	3.8%
	DEVINDER TOOR	UCP	6,753	45.6%
			14,825	100.0%
11 - CALGARY-FISH CREEK	REBECCA BOUNSALL	NDP	7,476	28.8%
	RICHARD GOTFRIED	UCP	15,975	61.5%
	TOMAS MANASEK	AIP	226	0.9%
	JOHN ROGGEVEEN	LIB	359	1.4%
	TAYLOR STASILA	GPA	231	0.9%
	ROBERT TREMBLAY	AP	1,699	6.5%
			25,966	100.0%
12 - CALGARY-FOOTHILLS	SAMEENA ARIF	NDP	6,985	32.4%
	ANDREA JOYCE	LIB	379	1.8%
	JASON LUAN	UCP	12,277	57.0%
	KYLE MILLER	AIP	80	0.4%
	KARI POMERLEAU	FCP	142	0.7%
	JENNIFER WYNESS	AP	1,680	7.8%
			21,543	100.0%

Number and percentage of votes received only includes valid ballots cast.
Declined and Rejected ballot totals have not been included.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY ELECTORAL DIVISION

Electoral Division	Candidates	Political Affiliation	Valid Votes Received	Valid Votes Received (%)
13 - CALGARY-GLENMORE	SCOTT APPLEBY	AP	2,217	8.5%
	WHITNEY ISSIK	UCP	14,565	55.6%
	RAFAEL KRUKOWSKI	AIP	123	0.5%
	SHIRLEY KSIENSKI	LIB	424	1.6%
	DEJAN RISTIC	FCP	159	0.6%
	JORDAN STEIN	NDP	8,379	32.0%
	ALLIE TULICK	GPA	311	1.2%
			26,178	100.0%
14 - CALGARY-HAYS	RICHARD WILLIAM (RIC) MCIVER	UCP	14,186	63.2%
	KENNETH MORRICE	AIP	211	0.9%
	CHRIS NOWELL	AP	2,052	9.1%
	TORY TOMBLIN	NDP	5,706	25.4%
	FRANCES WOYTKIW	LIB	293	1.3%
			22,448	100.0%
15 - CALGARY-KLEIN	CW ALEXANDER	AIP	214	1.0%
	CRAIG COOLAHAN	NDP	8,776	39.9%
	KARA LEVIS	AP	1,842	8.4%
	MICHAEL J. MACDONALD	LIB	396	1.8%
	JEREMY NIXON	UCP	10,473	47.6%
	JANINE ST. JEAN	GPA	294	1.3%
			21,995	100.0%
16 - CALGARY-LOUGHEED	JULIA BIETZ	NDP	4,334	24.5%
	PETER DE JONK	AIP	101	0.6%
	LARRY R HEATHER	IND	55	0.3%
	JASON KENNEY	UCP	11,633	65.7%
	WILSON MCCUTCHAN	LIB	219	1.2%
	RACHEL TIMMERMANS	AP	1,365	7.7%
			17,707	100.0%
17 - CALGARY-MCCALL	FAIZA ALI ABDI	LIB	281	2.2%
	DON EDMONSTONE	AIP	84	0.7%
	JANICE FRASER	GPA	218	1.7%
	JASRAJ SINGH HALLAN	UCP	4,851	38.2%
	AVINASH SINGH KHANGURA	AP	636	5.0%
	IRFAN SABIR	NDP	6,567	51.7%
	LARRY SMITH	AAP	60	0.5%
			12,697	100.0%

Number and percentage of votes received only includes valid ballots cast.
Declined and Rejected ballot totals have not been included.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY ELECTORAL DIVISION

Electoral Division	Candidates	Political Affiliation	Valid Votes Received	Valid Votes Received (%)
18 - CALGARY-MOUNTAIN VIEW	THANA BOONLERT	GPA	315	1.2%
	MONICA FRIESZ	AIP	102	0.4%
	KATHLEEN T. GANLEY	NDP	12,526	47.3%
	DAVID KHAN	LIB	1,474	5.6%
	ANGELA KOKOTT	AP	2,345	8.9%
	JEREMY WONG	UCP	9,708	36.7%
				<u>26,470</u>
19 - CALGARY-NORTH	GARY ARORA	AP	1,591	10.5%
	SALIHA HAQ	LIB	365	2.4%
	BRAD HOPKINS	AIP	128	0.8%
	KELLY MANDRYK	NDP	4,731	31.1%
	MUHAMMAD YASEEN	UCP	8,409	55.2%
				<u>15,224</u>
20 - CALGARY-NORTH EAST	GURBACHAN BRAR	NDP	6,046	35.6%
	GUL KHAN	LIB	761	4.5%
	NATE PIKE	AP	1,791	10.6%
	RAJAN SAWHNEY	UCP	8,376	49.3%
				<u>16,974</u>
21 - CALGARY-NORTH WEST	ANDREW BRADLEY	AP	2,171	9.1%
	HAFEEZ CHISHTI	NDP	7,611	31.8%
	CAM KHAN	FCP	262	1.1%
	PRERNA MAHTANI	LIB	258	1.1%
	ROBERTA MCDONALD	IND	69	0.3%
	SONYA SAVAGE	UCP	13,565	56.7%
				<u>23,936</u>
22 - CALGARY-PEIGAN	SHEYNE ESPEY	FCP	299	1.3%
	TANYA FIR	UCP	13,353	59.8%
	JARO GIESBRECHT	LIB	425	1.9%
	WILL HATCH	AIP	180	0.8%
	JOE PIMLOTT	NDP	6,527	29.2%
	RONALD REINHOLD	AP	1,534	6.9%
				<u>22,318</u>
23 - CALGARY-SHAW	JAREK BUCHOLC	AIP	146	0.7%
	JOHN DALY	GPA	212	1.0%
	BRONSON HA	AP	1,331	6.1%
	VESNA SAMARDZIJA	LIB	290	1.3%
	REBECCA SCHULZ	UCP	14,261	65.3%
	GRAHAM DEAN SUCHA	NDP	5,594	25.6%
			<u>21,834</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Number and percentage of votes received only includes valid ballots cast.
Declined and Rejected ballot totals have not been included.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY ELECTORAL DIVISION

Electoral Division	Candidates	Political Affiliation	Valid Votes Received	Valid Votes Received (%)
24 - CALGARY-SOUTH EAST	HEATHER EDDY	NDP	3,983	19.0%
	RICHARD FONTAINE	AIP	134	0.6%
	RICK FRASER	AP	3,810	18.1%
	MATT JONES	UCP	12,860	61.2%
	LEILA KEITH	LIB	224	1.1%
			21,011	100.0%
25 - CALGARY-VARSITY	BETH BARBERREE	AP	1,687	7.2%
	RYAN CAMPBELL	LIB	383	1.6%
	CHERYLE CHAGNON-GREYEYES	GPA	274	1.2%
	JASON COPPING	UCP	10,853	46.2%
	CHRIS MCANDREW	AIP	101	0.4%
	ANNE MCGRATH	NDP	10,215	43.4%
		23,513	100.0%	
26 - CALGARY-WEST	GULSHAN AKTER	NDP	5,769	25.5%
	MIKE ELLIS	UCP	14,978	66.1%
	YASNA OLUIC-KOVACEVIC	LIB	309	1.4%
	FRANK PENKALA	AP	1,595	7.0%
		22,651	100.0%	
27 - EDMONTON-BEVERLY-CLAREVIEW	DERON BILOUS	NDP	8,834	50.6%
	PAUL A. BURTS	AIP	240	1.4%
	DAVID EGAN	UCP	6,308	36.2%
	ANDY ANDRZEJ GUDANOWSKI	IND	84	0.5%
	MICHAEL HUNTER	GPA	206	1.2%
	SHADEA HUSSEIN	LIB	494	2.8%
	JEFF WALTERS	AP	1,283	7.4%
			17,449	100.0%
28 - EDMONTON-CASTLE DOWNS	ED AMMAR	UCP	7,428	35.9%
	THOMAS DEAK	LIB	291	1.4%
	NICOLE GOHRING	NDP	9,445	45.7%
	MOE RAHALL	AP	3,213	15.5%
	TODD WAYNE	AIP	294	1.4%
			20,671	100.0%
29 - EDMONTON-CITY CENTRE	CHRIS ALDERS	GPA	342	1.7%
	BLAKE N. DICKSON	IND	95	0.5%
	LILY LE	UCP	4,485	21.8%
	JOHN R. MORTON	AIP	169	0.8%
	BOB PHILP	AP	1,907	9.3%
	DAVID SHEPHERD	NDP	13,598	66.0%
			20,596	100.0%

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY ELECTORAL DIVISION

Electoral Division	Candidates	Political Affiliation	Valid Votes Received	Valid Votes Received (%)
30 - EDMONTON-DECORE	VIRGINIA BRUNEAU	AIP	301	1.6%
	ALI HAYMOUR	AP	2,027	11.0%
	CHRIS NIELSEN	NDP	8,789	47.5%
	KAREN PRINCIPE	UCP	7,371	39.9%
			18,488	100.0%
31 - EDMONTON-ELLERSLIE	BRIAN S. LOCKYER	AIP	199	1.0%
	ROD LOYOLA	NDP	9,717	50.9%
	MIKE MCGOWAN	LIB	390	2.0%
	SANJAY PATEL	UCP	7,230	37.9%
	YASH SHARMA	AAP	263	1.4%
	HAZELYN WILLIAMS	AP	1,273	6.7%
		19,072	100.0%	
32 - EDMONTON-GLENORA	SARAH HOFFMAN	NDP	11,573	58.7%
	CLINT KELLEY	AIP	298	1.5%
	MARJORIE NEWMAN	UCP	5,871	29.8%
	GLEN TICKNER	AP	1,985	10.1%
		19,727	100.0%	
33 - EDMONTON-GOLD BAR	DAVID DORWARD	UCP	7,174	29.3%
	TANYA HERBERT	GPA	247	1.0%
	STEVE KOCHAN	LIB	315	1.3%
	VINCENT LOYER	AIP	176	0.7%
	DIANA LY	AP	2,008	8.2%
	MARLIN SCHMIDT	NDP	14,562	59.5%
		24,482	100.0%	
34 - EDMONTON-HIGHLANDS-NORWOOD	TAZ BOUCHIER	GPA	243	1.5%
	ALEX S. BOYKOWICH	CP-A	103	0.7%
	JOE HANKINS	AIP	226	1.4%
	LEILA HOULE	UCP	4,015	25.5%
	JANIS IRWIN	NDP	9,998	63.4%
	CHRIS POPLATEK	AAP	116	0.7%
	TISH PROUSE	AP	1,057	6.7%
		15,758	100.0%	
35 - EDMONTON-MANNING	ADAM CORY	AAP	212	1.1%
	HARRY GREWAL	UCP	7,468	38.2%
	MANWAR KHAN	AP	1,692	8.7%
	TERRIS KOLYBABA	AIP	176	0.9%
	HEATHER SWEET	NDP	9,782	50.1%
	CHRIS VALLEE	GPA	204	1.0%
		19,534	100.0%	

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY ELECTORAL DIVISION

Electoral Division	Candidates	Political Affiliation	Valid Votes Received	Valid Votes Received (%)
36 - EDMONTON-MCCLUNG	LORNE DACH	NDP	8,073	43.6%
	STEPHEN MANDEL	AP	3,601	19.5%
	LAURIE MOZESON	UCP	6,640	35.9%
	GORDON PERROTT	AAP	188	1.0%
			18,502	100.0%
37 - EDMONTON-MEADOWS	PHIL BATT	AIP	178	0.9%
	JASVIR DEOL	NDP	10,231	49.9%
	AMRIT MATHARU	AP	2,093	10.2%
	MARIA OMAR	LIB	407	2.0%
	LEN RHODES	UCP	7,375	36.0%
	THOMAS VARGHESE	AAP	211	1.0%
		20,495	100.0%	
38 - EDMONTON-MILL WOODS	ABDI BAKAL	LIB	572	2.7%
	CHRISTINA GRAY	NDP	10,461	50.0%
	ANDREW J. JANEWSKI	CP-A	69	0.3%
	DALLAS PRICE	AIP	254	1.2%
	ANJU SHARMA	AP	1,560	7.5%
	HEATHER SWORIN	UCP	8,008	38.3%
			20,924	100.0%
39 - EDMONTON-NORTH WEST	LUKE BURNS	AAP	136	0.7%
	DAVID EGGEN	NDP	9,669	51.7%
	ALI ELTAYEB	UCP	6,587	35.2%
	JUDY KIM-MENEEN	AP	1,871	10.0%
	TIM SHANKS	AIP	149	0.8%
	BRANDON TEIXEIRA	LIB	276	1.5%
			18,688	100.0%
40 - EDMONTON-RIVERVIEW	KARA BARKER	UCP	6,508	29.8%
	ROB BERNSHAW	IND	135	0.6%
	COREY MACFADDEN	AIP	190	0.9%
	KATHERINE O'NEILL	AP	2,503	11.4%
	INDY RANDHAWA	LIB	299	1.4%
	LORI SIGURDSON	NDP	12,234	55.9%
			21,869	100.0%

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY ELECTORAL DIVISION

Electoral Division	Candidates	Political Affiliation	Valid Votes Received	Valid Votes Received (%)
41 - EDMONTON-RUTHERFORD	RICHARD FEEHAN	NDP	12,154	54.8%
	VALERIE KENNEDY	GPA	191	0.9%
	LIONEL LEVOIR	AIP	117	0.5%
	HANNAH PRESAKARCHUK	UCP	7,737	34.9%
	AISHA RAUF	AP	1,600	7.2%
	CLAIRE WILDE	LIB	375	1.7%
				22,174
42 - EDMONTON-SOUTH	THOMAS DANG	NDP	10,673	46.6%
	PRAMOD KUMAR	AP	2,156	9.4%
	TUNDE OBASAN	UCP	9,881	43.2%
	BEN ROACH	GPA	180	0.8%
			22,890	100.0%
43 - EDMONTON-SOUTH WEST	JOHN ARCHER	NDP	9,539	41.8%
	MARILYN BURNS	AAP	208	0.9%
	MO ELSALHY	AP	2,668	11.7%
	KAYCEE MADU	UCP	10,254	45.0%
	RIGEL VINCENT	GPA	125	0.5%
			22,794	100.0%
44 - EDMONTON-STRATHCONA	STUART ANDREWS	GPA	227	1.1%
	DALE DOAN	WRP	57	0.3%
	KULSHAN GILL	UCP	3,481	17.0%
	SAMANTHA HEES	LIB	239	1.2%
	GARY HORAN	PC	297	1.5%
	GORD MCLEAN	IND	49	0.2%
	DON EDWARD MEISTER	AAP	62	0.3%
	RACHEL NOTLEY	NDP	14,724	72.1%
	PREM PAL	AP	1,139	5.6%
	NAOMI RANKIN	CP-A	61	0.3%
	IAN SMYTHE	AIP	86	0.4%
				20,422
45 - EDMONTON-WEST HENDAY	DAVE BJORKMAN	AIP	239	1.2%
	JON CARSON	NDP	8,820	44.1%
	WINSTON LEUNG	AP	2,337	11.7%
	LEAH MCRORIE	LIB	311	1.6%
	NICOLE WILLIAMS	UCP	8,302	41.5%
			20,009	100.0%

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY ELECTORAL DIVISION

Electoral Division	Candidates	Political Affiliation	Valid Votes Received	Valid Votes Received (%)
46 - EDMONTON-WHITEMUD	JONATHAN DAI	AP	2,335	10.1%
	ELISABETH HUGHES	UCP	9,120	39.4%
	JASON NORRIS	FCP	297	1.3%
	RAKHI PANCHOLI	NDP	11,373	49.2%
			23,125	100.0%
47 - AIRDRIE-COCHRANE	DANIELLE CAMERON	AIP	345	1.2%
	STEVE DURRELL	NDP	7,183	25.2%
	PETER GUTHRIE	UCP	18,777	66.0%
	MATTHEW JOSEPH MORRISEY	FCP	331	1.2%
	VERN RAINCOCK	AP	1,818	6.4%
		28,454	100.0%	
48 - AIRDRIE-EAST	ROXIE BAEZ ZAMORA	NDP	4,960	19.9%
	RICHARD ABSALOM D. HERDMAN	IND	112	0.4%
	ALEX LUTERBACH	AP	2,371	9.5%
	RICK NORTHEY	FCP	482	1.9%
	JEFF OLSON	AIP	213	0.9%
	ANGELA PITT	UCP	16,764	67.3%
		24,902	100.0%	
49 - ATHABASCA-BARRHEAD-WESTLOCK	BRAD GIROUX	IND	273	1.1%
	BUSTER MALCOLM	AIP	442	1.8%
	WAYNE RUFIANGE	AP	2,232	9.1%
	THERESE TASCHUK	NDP	4,786	19.5%
	GLENN VAN DIJEN	UCP	16,822	68.5%
		24,555	100.0%	
50 - BANFF-KANANASKIS	ANITA CROWSHOE	AIP	154	0.7%
	GWYNETH MIDGLEY	LIB	228	1.1%
	DAVE PHILLIPS	IND	80	0.4%
	MIRANDA ROSIN	UCP	10,859	51.3%
	BRENDA STANTON	AP	941	4.4%
	CAMERON (CAM) WESTHEAD	NDP	8,890	42.0%
		21,152	100.0%	
51 - BONNYVILLE-COLD LAKE-ST. PAUL	GLENN ANDERSEN	AP	2,223	10.2%
	KACEY L DANIELS	IND	162	0.7%
	DAVID GARNETT-BENNETT	AIP	217	1.0%
	DAVID HANSON	UCP	15,943	73.1%
	DAVID INSCHO	AAP	207	0.9%
	KARI WHAN	NDP	3,061	14.0%
		21,813	100.0%	

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY ELECTORAL DIVISION

Electoral Division	Candidates	Political Affiliation	Valid Votes Received	Valid Votes Received (%)
52 - BROOKS-MEDICINE HAT	TODD BEASLEY	IND	2,759	12.3%
	JIM BLACK	AP	1,554	6.9%
	JAMAH BASHIR FARAH	LIB	281	1.3%
	MICHAELA GLASGO	UCP	13,606	60.7%
	LYNN MACWILLIAM	NDP	4,012	17.9%
	COLLIN PACHOLEK	AIP	218	1.0%
			22,430	100.0%
53 - CAMROSE	MORGAN BAMFORD	NDP	4,387	18.4%
	WES CALDWELL	FCP	387	1.6%
	DON DUBITZ	AIP	158	0.7%
	SANDRA KIM	AAP	173	0.7%
	JACKIE LOVELY	UCP	15,587	65.3%
	KEVIN SMOOK	AP	3,059	12.8%
	BONNIE TANTON	IND	126	0.5%
			23,877	100.0%
54 - CARDSTON-SIKSIKA	IAN A DONOVAN	IND	727	4.5%
	CASEY DOUGLASS	AP	589	3.6%
	JERRY GAUTREAU	FCP	214	1.3%
	CATHLEEN MCFARLAND	LIB	173	1.1%
	JOSEPH SCHOW	UCP	11,980	73.5%
	KIRBY SMITH	NDP	2,606	16.0%
			16,289	100.0%
55 - CENTRAL PEACE-NOTLEY	TODD LOEWEN	UCP	10,680	75.2%
	MARG MCCUAIG-BOYD	NDP	2,770	19.5%
	TRAVIS MCKIM	AP	651	4.6%
	WAYNE F. MEYER	LIB	106	0.7%
			14,207	100.0%
56 - CHESTERMERE-STRATHMORE	LEELA SHARON AHEER	UCP	15,612	68.5%
	JASON AVRAMENKO	AP	1,460	6.4%
	DEREK FILDEBRANDT	FCP	1,683	7.4%
	SHARON L. HOWE	LIB	238	1.0%
	MELISSA LANGMAID	NDP	3,558	15.6%
	TERRY NICHOLLS	IND	112	0.5%
	ROGER DEAN WALKER	AIP	136	0.6%
			22,799	100.0%

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY ELECTORAL DIVISION

Electoral Division	Candidates	Political Affiliation	Valid Votes Received	Valid Votes Received (%)
57 - CYPRESS-MEDICINE HAT	DREW BARNES	UCP	16,483	67.1%
	TERRY BLACQUIER	AAP	359	1.5%
	ANWAR KAMARAN	LIB	219	0.9%
	PETER MUELLER	NDP	6,396	26.0%
	COLETTE SMITHERS	AP	1,122	4.6%
				24,579
58 - DRAYTON VALLEY-DEVON	RONALD BROCHU	LIB	217	0.9%
	STEVE GOODMAN	FCP	624	2.5%
	MARK GREGOR	AAP	298	1.2%
	LES MARKS	AIP	233	0.9%
	CAROL NORDLUND KINSEY	IND	106	0.4%
	KIERAN QUIRKE	NDP	4,233	16.6%
	MARK SMITH	UCP	18,092	71.1%
	GAIL UPTON	AP	1,634	6.4%
				25,437
59 - DRUMHELLER-STETTLER	HOLLY HEFFERNAN	NDP	1,446	6.5%
	GREG HERZOG	AAP	176	0.8%
	NATE HORNER	UCP	16,958	76.7%
	JASON HUSHAGEN	AIP	230	1.0%
	MARK NIKOTA	AP	1,461	6.6%
	RICK STRANKMAN	IND	1,841	8.3%
				22,112
60 - FORT MCMURRAY-LAC LA BICHE	BRIAN DEHEER	GPA	230	1.6%
	JEFF FAFARD	AP	857	5.8%
	LAILA GOODRIDGE	UCP	9,836	66.3%
	MARK GRINDER	AIP	271	1.8%
	JANE STROUD	NDP	3,635	24.5%
				14,829
61 - FORT MCMURRAY-WOOD BUFFALO	STEPHEN DROVER	NDP	3,129	21.7%
	MARCUS ERLANDSON	AP	804	5.6%
	MICHAEL KELLER	AIP	249	1.7%
	TANY YAO	UCP	10,269	71.1%
				14,451

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY ELECTORAL DIVISION

Electoral Division	Candidates	Political Affiliation	Valid Votes Received	Valid Votes Received (%)
62 - FORT SASKATCHEWAN-VEGREVILLE	JACKIE ARMSTRONG HOMENIUK	UCP	14,233	53.6%
	SHANE LADOUCEUR	AIP	261	1.0%
	JESSICA LITTLEWOOD	NDP	7,790	29.4%
	RONALD MALOWANY	AAP	241	0.9%
	MARVIN OLSEN	AP	3,386	12.8%
	MALCOLM STINSON	FCP	350	1.3%
	REBECCA TROTTER	GPA	278	1.0%
				26,539
63 - GRANDE PRAIRIE	TRACY ALLARD	UCP	12,713	63.0%
	GRANT BERG	AP	2,516	12.5%
	BERNARD HANCOCK	FCP	392	1.9%
	RONY RAJPUT	IND	66	0.3%
	RAY ROBERTSON	AIP	126	0.6%
	TODD RUSSELL	NDP	4,361	21.6%
				20,174
64 - GRANDE PRAIRIE-WAPITI	TERRY DUECK	IND	222	0.9%
	SHANNON DUNFIELD	NDP	3,523	14.8%
	JASON JONES	AP	2,227	9.4%
	TRAVIS TOEWS	UCP	17,772	74.8%
				23,744
65 - HIGHWOOD	DAN IRVING	AIP	362	1.4%
	RON KERR	AP	1,988	7.8%
	ERIK OVERLAND	NDP	4,453	17.5%
	R.J. SIGURDSON	UCP	18,635	73.3%
				25,438
66 - INNISFAIL-SYLVAN LAKE	DEVIN DREESHEN	UCP	19,030	74.5%
	DANIELLE KLOOSTER	AP	2,337	9.2%
	CHAD MILLER	FCP	359	1.4%
	ROBYN O'BRIEN	NDP	3,453	13.5%
	LAUREN THORSTEINSON	REF	79	0.3%
	BRIAN VANDERKLEY	AAP	164	0.6%
	ED WYCHOPEN	IND	106	0.4%
				25,528
67 - LAC STE. ANNE-PARKLAND	ONEIL CARLIER	NDP	5,646	23.4%
	SHANE GETSON	UCP	15,860	65.7%
	DARIEN MASSE	AAP	337	1.4%
	DONALD WALTER MCCARGAR	AP	1,870	7.8%
	GORDON W. MCMILLAN	AIP	413	1.7%
				24,126

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY ELECTORAL DIVISION

Electoral Division	Candidates	Political Affiliation	Valid Votes Received	Valid Votes Received (%)
68 - LACOMBE-PONOKA	MYLES CHYKERDA	AP	2,520	10.3%
	DOUG HART	NDP	3,639	14.9%
	RON ORR	UCP	17,379	71.3%
	KEITH PARRILL	FCP	328	1.3%
	TESSA SZWAGIERCZAK	AIP	279	1.1%
	SHAWN TYLKE	AAP	227	0.9%
				24,372
69 - LEDUC-BEAUMONT	SHAYE ANDERSON	NDP	7,251	28.3%
	ROBB CONNELLY	AP	2,206	8.6%
	KEVIN DUNN	AIP	165	0.6%
	CHRIS FENSKE	LIB	212	0.8%
	SHARON MACLISE	IND	71	0.3%
	GIL POITRAS	AAP	304	1.2%
	JENN ROACH	GPA	203	0.8%
	JEFF ROUT	FCP	258	1.0%
	BRAD RUTHERFORD	UCP	14,982	58.4%
			25,652	100.0%
70 - LESSER SLAVE LAKE	DANIELLE LARIVÉE	NDP	3,676	36.1%
	SUZETTE POWDER	AIP	251	2.5%
	VINCENT RAIN	AP	381	3.7%
	PAT REHN	UCP	5,873	57.7%
				10,181
71 - LETHBRIDGE-EAST	MARIA FITZPATRICK	NDP	8,775	38.7%
	DEVON HARGREAVES	LIB	512	2.3%
	JOHN W. MCCANNA	AIP	453	2.0%
	NATHAN NEUDORF	UCP	11,883	52.4%
	ALLY TAYLOR	AP	1,054	4.6%
			22,677	100.0%
72 - LETHBRIDGE-WEST	PAT CHIZEK	LIB	460	1.9%
	KARRI FLATLA	UCP	10,790	44.3%
	BEN MADDISON	AIP	332	1.4%
	SHANNON PHILLIPS	NDP	11,016	45.2%
	ZAC RHODENIZER	AP	1,763	7.2%
			24,361	100.0%

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY ELECTORAL DIVISION

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73 - LIVINGSTONE-MACLEOD	CAM GARDNER	NDP	5,125	20.5%
	DYLIN HAUSER	LIB	258	1.0%
	TIM MEECH	AP	1,276	5.1%
	WENDY PERGENTILE	GPA	244	1.0%
	ROGER REID	UCP	17,644	70.6%
	VERN SPARKES	AIP	430	1.7%
			24,977	100.0%
74 - MASKWACIS-WETASKIWIN	DESMOND G. BULL	GPA	256	1.3%
	SHERRY GREENE	AP	1,382	6.9%
	BRUCE HINKLEY	NDP	4,737	23.7%
	WESLEY REA	AAP	263	1.3%
	DAVID WHITE	FCP	522	2.6%
	RICK WILSON	UCP	12,796	64.1%
			19,956	100.0%
75 - MORINVILLE-ST. ALBERT	NATALIE BIRNIE	NDP	8,908	33.2%
	NEIL KOROTASH	AP	3,963	14.8%
	TAMARA KRYWIAK	AAP	157	0.6%
	DALE NALLY	UCP	13,435	50.0%
	CASS ROMYN	GPA	198	0.7%
	MIKE VAN VELZEN	AIP	204	0.8%
			26,865	100.0%
76 - OLDS-DIDSBURY-THREE HILLS	CHASE BROWN	AP	1,779	6.8%
	NATHAN COOPER	UCP	20,516	78.6%
	DAVE HUGHES	AAP	195	0.7%
	KYLE JOHNSTON	NDP	3,070	11.8%
	ALLEN MACLENNAN	FCP	557	2.1%
			26,117	100.0%
77 - PEACE RIVER	DAKOTA HOUSE	AP	721	5.1%
	DEBBIE JABBOUR	NDP	3,139	22.3%
	CONNIE RUSSELL	FCP	249	1.8%
	REMI J TARDIF	LIB	198	1.4%
	DAN WILLIAMS	UCP	9,770	69.4%
			14,077	100.0%
78 - RED DEER-NORTH	MATT CHAPIN	FCP	389	1.9%
	PAUL HARDY	AP	2,769	13.2%
	ADRIANA LAGRANGE	UCP	12,739	60.6%
	MICHAEL NEUFELD	AIP	248	1.2%
	KIM SCHREINER	NDP	4,873	23.2%
			21,018	100.0%

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79 - RED DEER-SOUTH	TEAH-JAY CARTWRIGHT	FCP	299	1.1%
	LORI CURRAN	GPA	246	0.9%
	RYAN MCDOUGALL	AP	3,244	12.1%
	BARB MILLER	NDP	6,844	25.5%
	JASON STEPHAN	UCP	16,159	60.3%
			<u>26,792</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
80 - RIMBEY-ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE-SUNDRE	JOE ANGLIN	AP	1,350	5.4%
	DAWN BERARD	FCP	303	1.2%
	JANE DRUMMOND	GPA	286	1.1%
	GORDON FRANCEY	IND	50	0.2%
	JEFF IBLE	NDP	2,293	9.1%
	PAULA LAMOUREUX	AAP	161	0.6%
	JASON NIXON	UCP	20,579	81.6%
	DAVID ROGERS	AIP	185	0.7%
			<u>25,207</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
81 - SHERWOOD PARK	CHRIS GLASSFORD	AAP	183	0.7%
	BRIAN ILKUF	AIP	216	0.8%
	ANNIE MCKITRICK	NDP	10,685	40.0%
	SUE TIMANSON	AP	3,509	13.1%
	JORDAN WALKER	UCP	12,119	45.4%
			<u>26,712</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
82 - SPRUCE GROVE-STONY PLAIN	ERIN BABCOCK	NDP	7,836	29.4%
	IVAN G. BOLES	AP	2,597	9.7%
	JODY CROCKER	AIP	417	1.6%
	SEARLE TURTON	UCP	15,843	59.4%
			<u>26,693</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
83 - ST. ALBERT	BARRY BAILEY	AP	2,817	10.6%
	SHELDON GRON	AIP	172	0.6%
	CAMERON JEFFERIES	GPA	229	0.9%
	KEVIN MCLEAN	LIB	317	1.2%
	DON PETRUKA	AAP	139	0.5%
	MARIE RENAUD	NDP	12,336	46.2%
	JEFF WEDMAN	UCP	10,682	40.0%
			<u>26,692</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

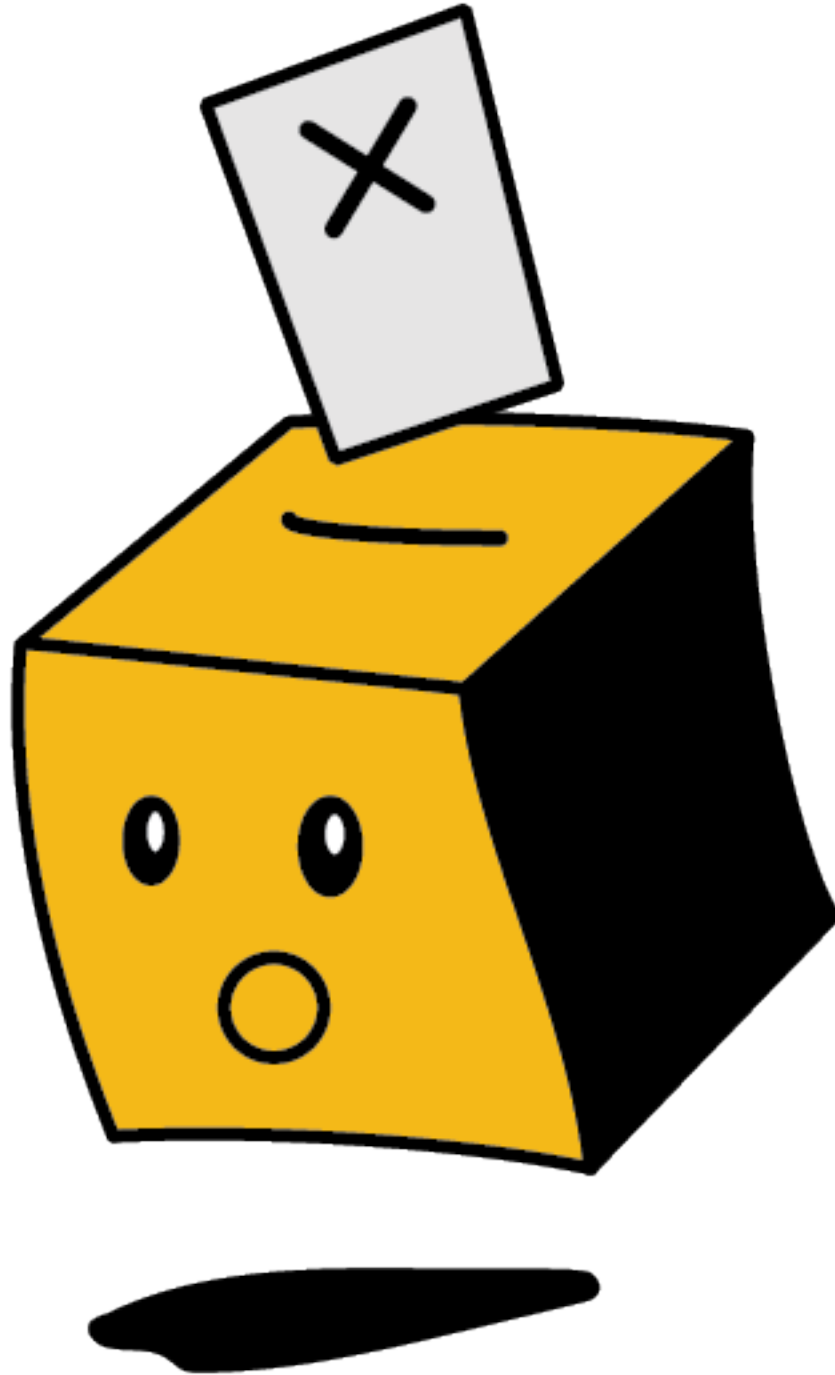
Number and percentage of votes received only includes valid ballots cast.
Declined and Rejected ballot totals have not been included.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY ELECTORAL DIVISION

Electoral Division	Candidates	Political Affiliation	Valid Votes Received	Valid Votes Received (%)
84 - STRATHCONA-SHERWOOD PARK	ALBERT ARIS	GPA	142	0.5%
	NATE GLUBISH	UCP	14,151	52.5%
	LARRY MACLISE	IND	67	0.2%
	DON MELANSON	AAP	147	0.5%
	DAVE QUEST	AP	3,605	13.4%
	RICHARD SCINTA	AIP	141	0.5%
	MOIRA VÁNE	NDP	8,695	32.3%
			26,948	100.0%
85 - TABER-WARNER	JASON BEEKMAN	AP	1,443	7.9%
	GRANT R HUNTER	UCP	14,321	78.1%
	LAURA ROSS-GIROUX	NDP	2,363	12.9%
	AMY YATES	LIB	205	1.1%
			18,332	100.0%
86 - VERMILION-LLOYDMINSTER-WAINWRIGHT	RYAN CLARKE	NDP	2,490	9.9%
	ROBERT MCFADZEAN	IND	133	0.5%
	JIM MCKINNON	FCP	898	3.6%
	CRAIG G. PETERSON	AP	1,615	6.4%
	GARTH ROWSWELL	UCP	19,768	78.8%
	KELLY ZELENY	AAP	170	0.7%
			25,074	100.0%
87 - WEST YELLOWHEAD	PAULA CACKETT	NDP	4,912	20.5%
	KRISTIE GOMUWKA	AP	2,073	8.6%
	MARTIN LONG	UCP	16,381	68.3%
	PAUL LUPYCZUK	AAP	261	1.1%
	DAVID PEARCE	IND	123	0.5%
	TRAVIS POIRIER	AIP	229	1.0%
			23,979	100.0%

Number and percentage of votes received only includes valid ballots cast.
Declined and Rejected ballot totals have not been included.

I'M VOTING.



ARE YOU?

6 FINANCE

OVERVIEW OF FEES

The Chief Electoral Officer establishes rates and fees for returning office staff, election officers, and polling place rentals. The following rates were established for the general election.

Returning Officer

- A monthly honorarium of \$150
- A base fee of \$5,750 to conduct the election
- A per name fee of \$0.20 for each name on the post-polling day list of electors

Election Clerk

- A base fee of \$3,850 to assist the returning officer in conducting the election
- A per name fee of \$0.17 for each name on the post-polling day list of electors

Administrative Assistant

- A base fee of \$4,400 to assist the returning officer in conducting the election

Trainer and IT Support Staff

- An hourly fee of \$23 to provide training to election officers and support the office and advance polls with technology

Supervisory Deputy Returning Officer

- A fee of \$150 to complete classroom and online training
- A fee of \$350 per day for duties performed prior to and on Election Day or at the advance polls

Registration Officers, Deputy Returning Officers, Poll Clerks and Information Officers

- A fee of \$75 to complete classroom and online training
- A fee of \$255 per day for duties performed on Election Day or at the advance polls

Site Monitors

- An hourly fee of \$15 for duties performed on Election Day or at the advance polls

Polling Places

- A daily rental of \$180 for the first or single poll in a building
- A daily rental of \$90 for each additional poll in the same building

Travel rates for all positions are prescribed in the Public Service Subsistence, Travel and Moving Expenses Regulation made under the *Public Service Act*.

TOTAL COST SUMMARY

	2019	2015
Salary and Wages	\$1,067,974	\$535,786
Employer Contributions	\$388,768	\$328,701
Travel	\$530,275	\$401,959
Advertising	\$2,794,933	\$2,636,131
Insurance	\$15,000	\$19,200
Freight and Postage	\$1,929,300	\$1,834,547
Rentals – Returning Officer’s Office	\$2,209,885	\$1,233,826
Rentals – Polling Places	\$972,335	\$773,054
Telephones and Communications	\$235,619	\$454,181
Repairs and Maintenance	\$4,031	\$2,116
Contract Services - Printing	\$822,691	\$941,430
Contract Services – Returning Officer’s Office Staff	\$3,842,165	\$2,595,587
Contract Services – Election Staff	\$7,820,760	\$5,839,948
Contract Services – Other	\$593,119	\$473,771
Technology Services	\$441,636	\$357,069
Corporate Hosting	\$117,976	\$104,437
Election Materials and Supplies	\$630,992	\$456,005
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$24,417,459	\$18,987,748

COST SUMMARY BY ELECTORAL DIVISION

Electoral Division	Returning Officer Office			Election Staff			Poll Rental	Total Cost
	Fees	Office	Travel	Fees	Travel			
01 - Calgary-Acadia	48,538	34,778	245	105,884	0	9,230	198,675	
02 - Calgary-Beddington	42,291	39,529	617	81,285	10	10,710	174,443	
03 - Calgary-Bow	45,259	18,829	1,272	86,445	0	11,813	163,617	
04 - Calgary-Buffalo	46,675	28,799	4,139	121,400	34	11,279	212,327	
05 - Calgary-Cross	41,540	28,882	785	81,060	0	11,520	163,787	
06 - Calgary-Currie	42,560	30,053	255	81,490	0	7,920	162,278	
07 - Calgary-East	42,793	59,495	257	86,433	0	8,820	197,798	
08 - Calgary-Edgemont	44,376	28,633	307	93,504	6	10,350	177,175	
09 - Calgary-Elbow	46,210	40,556	4,935	95,833	0	12,600	200,134	
10 - Calgary-Falconridge	36,997	13,604	514	66,093	45	9,360	126,613	
11 - Calgary-Fish Creek	42,681	29,363	435	90,655	0	8,460	171,594	
12 - Calgary-Foothills	45,352	39,715	1,371	91,538	0	9,900	187,874	
13 - Calgary-Glenmore	49,083	44,109	447	96,990	128	9,180	199,937	
14 - Calgary-Hays	43,010	21,792	442	73,648	0	7,110	146,001	
15 - Calgary-Klein	42,811	26,773	763	101,393	24	11,340	183,104	
16 - Calgary-Lougheed	44,481	17,841	1,089	62,788	0	8,730	134,928	
17 - Calgary-McCall	42,887	31,490	635	70,508	0	8,370	153,889	
18 - Calgary-Mountain View	43,670	28,344	972	105,118	0	14,310	192,413	
19 - Calgary-North	37,650	30,540	1,977	62,810	0	8,480	141,457	
20 - Calgary-North East	41,142	33,181	1,119	82,831	95	8,755	167,123	
21 - Calgary-North West	44,275	30,649	966	87,144	0	13,330	176,364	

Electoral Division	Returning Officer Office			Election Staff			Poll Rental	Total Cost
	Fees	Office	Travel	Fees	Travel	Rental		
22 - Calgary-Peigan	44,750	27,564	723	74,599	23	8,895	156,554	
23 - Calgary-Shaw	44,765	55,778	1,043	85,909	0	9,629	197,124	
24 - Calgary-South East	44,247	20,346	1,114	81,974	0	11,695	159,376	
25 - Calgary-Varsity	47,143	16,190	4,189	102,213	120	9,450	179,305	
26 - Calgary-West	42,737	27,289	619	84,220	0	12,780	167,645	
27 - Edmonton-Beverly-Clareview	42,285	20,403	292	87,400	0	11,287	161,667	
28 - Edmonton-Castle Downs	40,777	30,875	70	77,455	0	7,989	157,166	
29 - Edmonton-City Centre	46,672	29,694	472	113,240	747	12,620	203,445	
30 - Edmonton-Decore	44,226	15,223	278	79,648	0	8,695	148,069	
31 - Edmonton-Ellerslie	42,567	39,177	443	94,958	138	9,763	187,046	
32 - Edmonton-Glenora	38,974	4,453	93	85,035	31	10,299	138,886	
33 - Edmonton-Gold Bar	40,602	30,400	423	105,960	20	11,885	189,290	
34 - Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood	43,784	23,184	255	93,485	22	10,422	171,152	
35 - Edmonton-Manning	43,499	19,142	75	87,005	0	12,355	162,076	
36 - Edmonton-McClung	40,448	20,378	395	91,903	29	24,177	177,329	
37 - Edmonton-Meadows	41,933	16,853	352	75,820	113	7,975	143,045	
38 - Edmonton-Mill Woods	39,510	16,975	541	98,221	14	14,346	169,608	
39 - Edmonton-North West	40,680	18,255	235	70,215	180	7,196	136,761	
40 - Edmonton-Riverview	46,789	19,332	256	116,715	64	16,919	200,076	
41 - Edmonton-Rutherford	45,683	30,814	555	86,932	240	8,605	172,829	
42 - Edmonton-South	44,545	18,643	979	77,118	0	11,101	152,385	
43 - Edmonton-South West	40,822	27,117	549	66,645	0	7,735	142,868	
44 - Edmonton-Strathcona	45,325	24,574	165	83,855	41	8,769	162,730	

Electoral Division	Returning Officer Office			Election Staff			Poll Rental	Total Cost
	Fees	Office	Travel	Fees	Travel			
45 - Edmonton-West Henday	42,793	35,661	438	77,155	0	7,990	164,037	
46 - Edmonton-Whitemud	42,942	14,433	299	97,288	690	15,798	171,450	
47 - Airdrie-Cochrane	53,697	27,341	4,874	105,580	2,976	13,100	207,569	
48 - Airdrie-East	48,413	17,282	2,870	111,210	100	12,245	192,121	
49 - Athabasca-Barrhead-Westlock	47,931	23,531	11,548	99,693	9,238	14,350	206,290	
50 - Banff-Kananaskis	45,100	31,792	7,291	94,944	9,097	13,198	201,421	
51 - Bonnyville-Cold Lake-St. Paul	48,311	35,252	6,508	101,325	1,631	16,200	209,227	
52 - Brooks-Medicine Hat	46,555	19,086	7,816	107,038	4,669	12,948	198,113	
53 - Camrose	42,752	28,757	3,933	91,675	7,020	10,710	184,847	
54 - Cardston-Siksika	41,213	14,625	10,370	70,590	5,994	8,059	150,850	
55 - Central Peace-Notley	39,929	9,106	12,972	68,890	5,148	12,301	148,345	
56 - Chestermere-Strathmore	43,644	35,952	3,545	94,175	4,743	10,306	192,365	
57 - Cypress-Medicine Hat	45,428	14,863	6,017	93,908	1,077	10,800	172,093	
58 - Drayton Valley-Devon	50,313	13,040	3,550	104,158	2,982	11,000	185,043	
59 - Drumheller-Stettler	45,047	15,818	10,165	102,570	8,705	11,790	194,095	
60 - Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche	47,177	43,411	11,686	95,961	3,045	15,700	216,980	
61 - Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo	38,362	41,650	19,118	61,335	57	8,410	168,932	
62 - Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville	46,717	31,472	10,097	101,120	8,146	14,398	211,951	
63 - Grande Prairie	45,920	32,786	7,063	91,970	31	11,250	189,019	
64 - Grande Prairie-Wapiti	47,177	19,256	9,671	94,223	5,748	15,300	191,375	
65 - Highwood	47,512	29,900	2,820	91,078	800	7,650	179,759	
66 - Innisfail-Sylvan Lake	43,082	22,104	6,063	83,283	2,553	10,364	167,448	
67 - Lac Ste. Anne-Parkland	48,216	17,008	7,032	81,430	2,409	11,585	167,680	

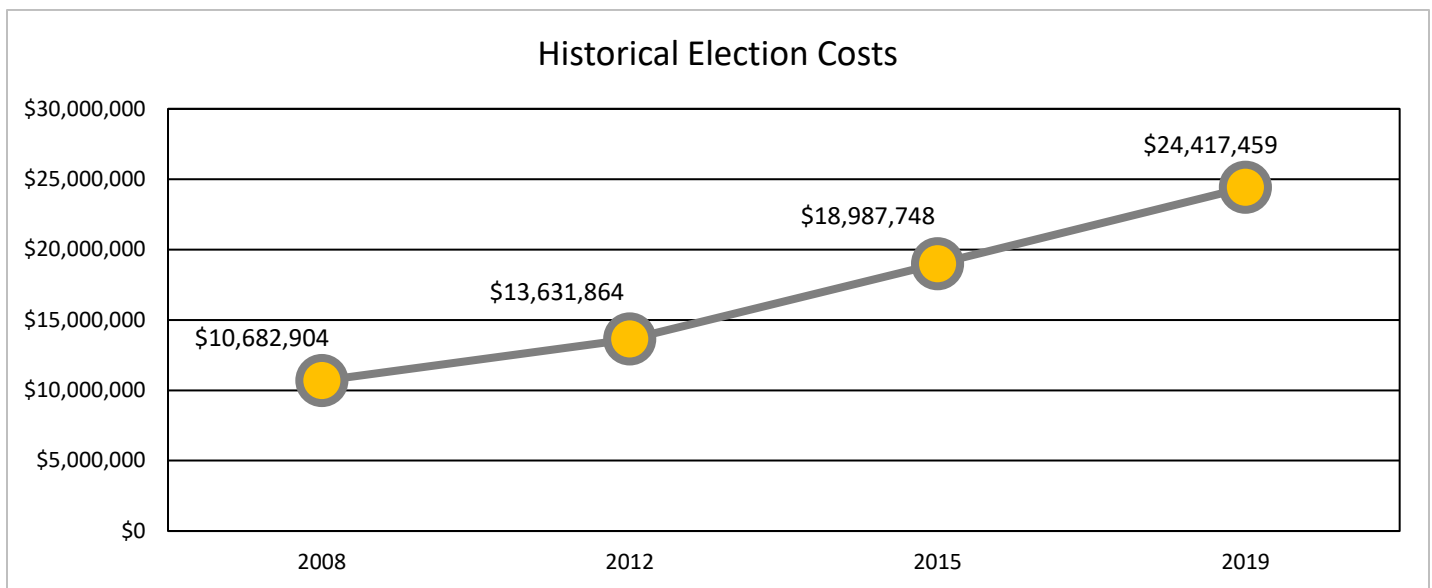
Electoral Division	Returning Officer Office			Election Staff		Poll Rental	Total Cost
	Fees	Office	Travel	Fees	Travel		
68 - Lacombe-Ponoka	43,790	16,824	4,182	94,813	547	8,614	168,770
69 - Leduc-Beaumont	46,478	32,141	2,594	109,898	141	11,840	203,092
70 - Lesser Slave Lake	38,139	11,991	8,553	49,853	6,349	8,660	123,544
71 - Lethbridge-East	51,031	28,637	5,212	108,400	0	15,660	208,941
72 - Lethbridge-West	47,801	24,188	5,569	114,723	10	10,862	203,153
73 - Livingstone-Macleod	46,117	17,607	7,732	116,333	5,751	20,540	214,080
74 - Maskwacis-Wetaskiwin	42,770	22,531	5,314	67,628	5,579	8,485	152,307
75 - Morinville-St. Albert	43,820	23,910	2,177	106,600	2,374	18,900	197,782
76 - Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills	43,435	9,590	5,590	101,970	4,726	6,262	171,573
77 - Peace River	46,154	11,559	13,292	61,445	4,956	11,180	148,587
78 - Red Deer-North	42,009	14,971	4,232	93,725	0	9,832	164,769
79 - Red Deer-South	42,520	22,538	4,113	85,295	0	8,728	163,194
80 - Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre	45,490	23,171	6,993	92,135	8,004	12,240	188,033
81 - Sherwood Park	42,200	20,915	211	104,983	75	9,399	177,782
82 - Spruce Grove-Stony Plain	42,784	20,038	1,090	94,110	420	12,946	171,388
83 - St. Albert	43,448	22,545	117	91,560	0	9,090	166,759
84 - Strathcona-Sherwood Park	43,463	24,784	495	82,770	0	10,863	162,374
85 - Taber-Warner	44,943	9,914	15,714	73,163	4,330	8,371	156,433
86 - Vermilion-Lloydminster-Wainwright	41,981	34,171	6,345	112,125	11,773	12,980	219,375
87 - West Yellowhead	48,521	23,176	8,966	93,273	2,268	15,277	191,480
TOTAL	3,842,165	2,198,942	311,898	7,820,760	146,289	972,335	15,292,388

COST PER VOTER BREAKDOWN AND COMPARISON

	2015	2019	% Change (2015-2019)
Total Cost of the Election	\$18,987,748	\$24,417,459	28.6%
Names on the Post-Polling Day List of Electors	2,622,775	2,824,309	7.7%
Average Cost per Name on the List of Electors	\$7.24	\$8.65	19.5%

RESULTS ANALYSIS

The overall cost of the 2019 Provincial General Election was higher than the cost incurred for the 2015 General Election. This result was consistent with the past three election events, as increases in population and voting opportunities increase the costs involved in holding an election.



Impact of Population Increases

Between 2015 and 2019, Alberta's population increased by approximately 220,000 people. While this figure includes persons that are not eligible electors, Elections Alberta's List of Electors also increased by 200,000 electors in the same time period. The number of polling subdivisions that are created is directly related to elector numbers, with one polling subdivision established for every 450 electors. Each polling subdivision requires a polling station, staffed with two election officers, as per the legislation. The increase in polling subdivisions affects both the rental costs for polling places and the election staff costs.

Impact of Voting Opportunity Changes

The 2019 General Election introduced numerous changes to voting opportunities including the fifth day of advance voting, special mobile polls, vote anywhere, and expanded definitions for mobile polls. Increasing the number of polling locations, as well as the number of days in which they operate has a direct impact on the cost of rentals and election staff. Additional support staff were also necessary to assist with the increased volume of activity experienced with Special Ballots and the advance polls and to support the counting process.

Impact of Minimum Wage Increases

Election officer fees were increased for the 2019 General Election, as increases in minimum wage and the increase in mandatory training time necessitated a re-evaluation of fees. Minimum wage increased 47% from the 2015 General Election, rising from \$10.20 per hour to \$15.00 per hour.

All election officers, other than the Supervisory Deputy Returning Officer, were provided with the same fee, in acknowledgement of the importance of the role each plays in the polling place. Fees for administrative staff and support staff were also increased, as their rates were affected by the changes to minimum wage. Fees paid to returning officers, election clerks and trainers were maintained at 2015 rates, in consideration of government wage freezes.

Impact of Introducing Technology

Technology was used to support the election in the advance polls, in the returning offices and at Elections Alberta. The use of electronic poll books at the advance polls to support vote anywhere, required the use of laptops, bar code scanners and printers. Most of the equipment was rented from Elections Ontario at a significant cost savings compared to purchase. Introducing Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) telephone technology into the returning offices saved costs compared to 2015. To support the technology in each returning office and the polls, an IT Support Staff position was introduced, increasing the costs of staffing the returning office.

Overview of Cost Increases

The largest cost increase between the 2015 and 2019 Provincial General Election occurred in staff costs, under the categories of “Salaries and Wages”, “Contract Services – Returning Officer’s Office Staff”, and “Contract Services – Election Staff”. Combined, this accounts for \$3,759,577 of the increase in costs. This increase is largely attributed to:

- Increase in the number of polling subdivisions from population increases;
- Increase in minimum wage and the resulting impact on staff fees;
- Increase in the number of election officers hired to work the advance polls, special mobile polls and mobile polls;
- Increase in election officer fees for the additional day of advance polling;
- Introduction of the IT Support Staff position in the returning office;
- Increase in support staff hired for the advance polls, Special Ballot poll and the unofficial and official counts; and
- Increase in the size of the provincial call centre and staffing for post-election data entry.

The second largest cost increase between the 2015 and 2019 Provincial General Election took place in rental costs, under the categories of “Rentals – Returning Officer’s Office” and “Rentals – Polling Places”.

Combined, this accounts for \$1,175,339 of the increase in costs. This increase is largely attributed to:

- The establishment of returning offices on February 1, the commencement of the campaign period, resulting in an additional month's rent of 87 offices before the Writ of Election;
- Larger space requirements for the returning offices to accommodate training and advance polling space;
- Increases in square-footage cost for commercial rentals;
- The increased number of polling places being rented for advance polling; and
- The increase in polling subdivisions, which affects the polling place rental fees on Election Day.



NO PHOTOS
NO RECORDING

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7 STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

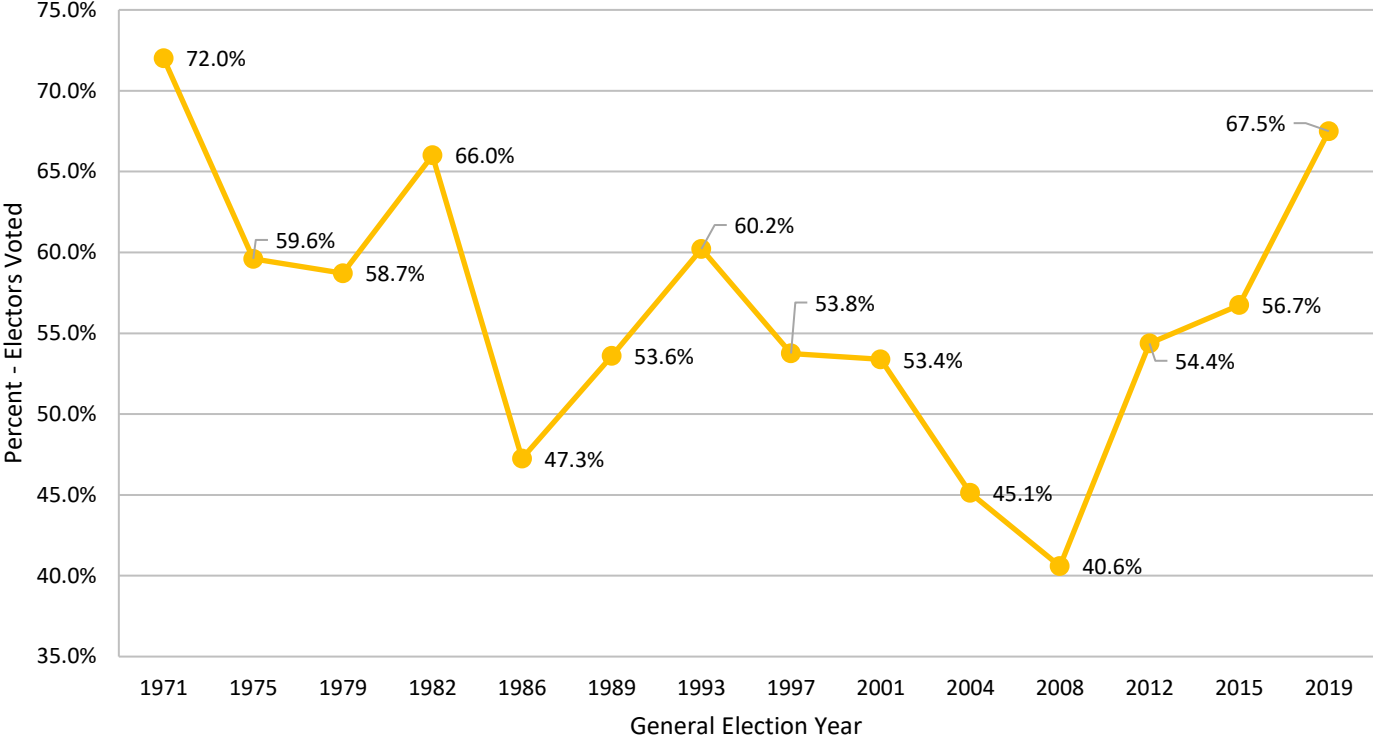
OVERALL SUMMARY OF BALLOTS CAST AND PERCENTAGE OF VOTER TURNOUT

Election	Valid Ballots	Rejected Ballots	Declined Ballots	Ballots Cast	Names on List	Voter Turnout
2019*	1,896,542	8,970	854	1,906,366	2,824,309	67.50%
2015*	1,488,248	5,122	2,034	1,495,404	2,622,775	56.74%
2012*	1,290,352	7,264	558	1,298,174	2,387,485	54.37%
2008*	950,363	3,100	314	953,777	2,350,045	40.59%
2004*	890,635	3,597	359	894,591	1,982,843	45.12%
2001*	1,013,152	2,389	303	1,015,844	1,902,906	53.38%
1997	945,713	2,379	246	948,338	1,764,128	53.75%
1993	989,025	2,206	241	991,472	1,646,729	60.21%
1989	829,189	2,051	-	831,240	1,550,867	53.60%
1986	713,654	1,722	-	715,376	1,514,182	47.25%
1982	944,936	2,708	-	947,644	1,435,752	66.00%
1979	710,963	2,691	-	713,654	1,215,490	58.71%
1975	590,170	2,184	-	592,354	994,158	59.60%
1971	639,862	4,685	-	644,547	895,442	72.00%

Historically, the largest voter turnout was 81.8%, which occurred at the General Election of August 22, 1935. The smallest turnout was 40.6% on March 3, 2008. Declined ballots were not recorded until the 1993 General Election.

*Voter Turnout is calculated based on the elector count on the post-polling day Lists of Electors. These lists include the number of names on the Lists of Electors, with the addition of elector information from the revision period, online registrations, and polling day declarations. Names of duplicated, relocated, or deceased electors have been removed to provide a more accurate number of the names on the Lists of Electors.

Voter Turnout (1971-2019)



ELECTORAL SUMMARY 1905 – 2019

The number of provincial electoral divisions has increased from 25 at the first general election in 1905 to the current 87 electoral divisions. Electoral division boundaries are reviewed by an independent commission in accordance with the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*.

The following is a summary of the changes:

Legislative Assembly	Election Date	Number of Electoral Divisions	Number of Members Elected	Distribution of Seats by Political Affiliation
30	2019 Tuesday, April 16	87	87	UCP 63 NDP 24
29	2015 Tuesday, May 5	87	87	NDP 54 WRP 21 PC 10 AP 1 LIB 1
28	2012 Monday, April 23	87	87	PC 61 WAP 17 LIB 5 NDP 4
27	2008 Monday, March 3	83	83	PC 72 LIB 9 NDP 2
26	2004 Monday, November 22	83	83	PC 62 LIB 16 NDP 4 AA 1
25	2001 Monday, March 12	83	83	PC 74 LIB 7 NDP 2
24	1997 Tuesday, March 11	83	83	PC 63 LIB 18 NDP 2
23	1993 Tuesday, June 15	83	83	PC 51 LIB 32
22	1989 Monday, March 20	83	83	PC 59 NDP 16 LIB 8

Legislative Assembly	Election Date	Number of Electoral Divisions	Number of Members Elected	Distribution of Seats by Political Affiliation	
21	1986	Thursday, May 8	83	83	PC 61 NDP 16 LIB 4 RPA 2
20	1982	Tuesday, November 2	79	79	PC 75 NDP 2 Independent 2
19	1979	Wednesday, March 14	79	79	PC 74 SC 4 NDP 1
18	1975	Wednesday, March 26	75	75	PC 69 SC 4 NDP 1 Independent 1
17	1971	Monday, August 30	75	75	PC 49 SC 25 NDP 1
16	1967	Tuesday, May 23	65	65	SC 55 PC 6 Liberal 3 Independent 1
15	1963	Monday, June 17	63	63	SC 60 Liberal 2 Coalition 1
14	1959	Thursday, June 18	65	65	SC 61 Liberal 1 PC 1 Independent SC 1 Coalition 1
13	1955	Wednesday, June 29	50	61 – Edmonton had 7 members & Calgary had 6 members	SC 37 Liberal 15 Conservative 3 CCF 2 Liberal Conservative 1 Independent SC 1 Independent 1 Coalition 1

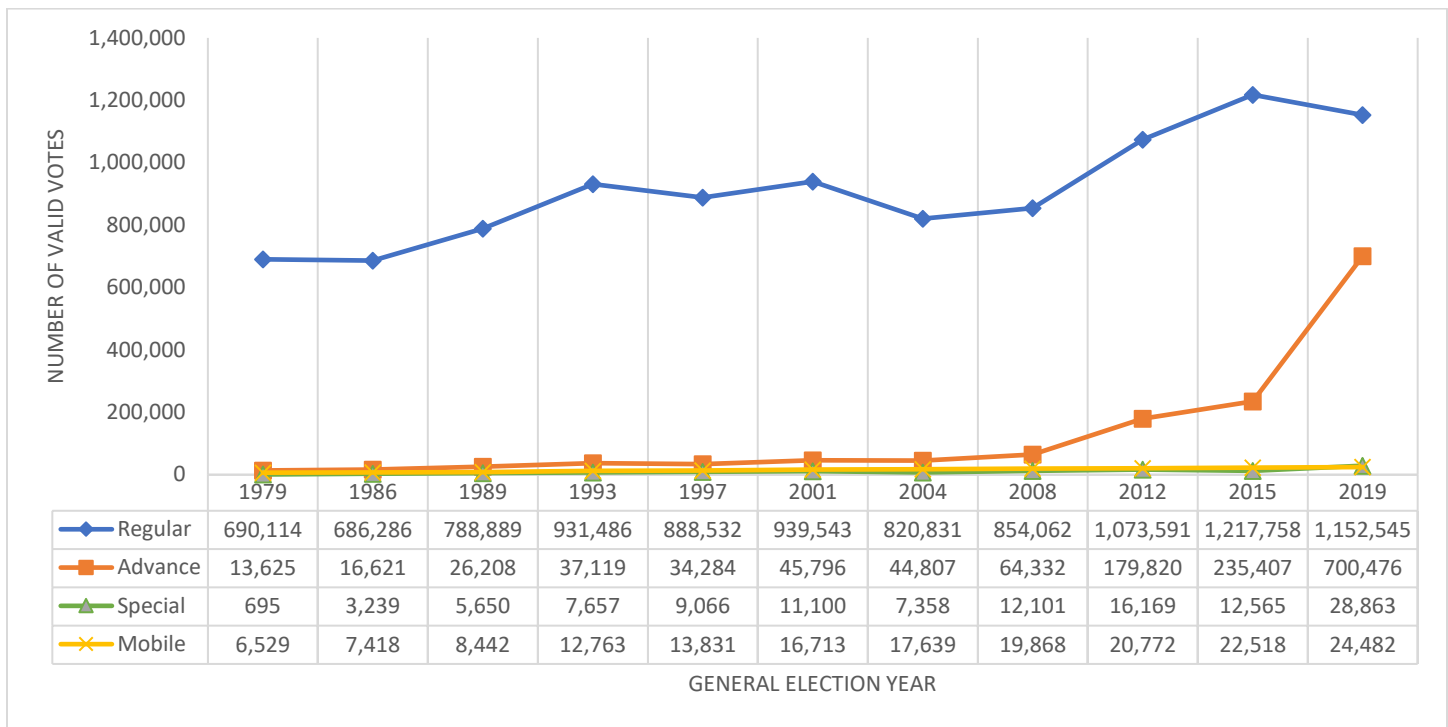
Legislative Assembly	Election Date	Number of Electoral Divisions	Number of Members Elected	Distribution of Seats by Political Affiliation	
12	1952	Tuesday, August 5	50	60 – Edmonton & Calgary had 6 members each	SC 53 Liberal 3 Independent SC 1 CCF 1 Conservative 1 PC 1
11	1948	Tuesday, August 17	49	57 – Edmonton & Calgary had 5 members each	SC 51 Liberal 2 CCF 2 Independent SC 1 Independent 1
10	1944	Tuesday, August 8	49	57 – Edmonton & Calgary had 5 members each	SC 51 Independent 3 CCF 2 Veterans Party 1
9	1940	Thursday, March 21	49	57 – Edmonton & Calgary had 5 members each	SC 36 Independent 19 Liberal 1 Labour 1
8	1935	Thursday, August 22	53	63 – Edmonton & Calgary had 6 members each	SC 56 Liberal 5 Conservative 2
7	1930	Thursday, June 19	53	63 – Edmonton & Calgary had 6 members each	United Farmers 39 Liberal 11 Conservative 6 Labour 4 Independent 3
6	1926	Monday, June 28	52	61 – Edmonton & Calgary each had 5 members & Medicine Hat had 2	United Farmers 43 Liberal 7 Labour 5 Conservative 5 Independent Labour 1
5	1921	Monday, July 18	52	61 – Edmonton & Calgary each had 5 members & Medicine Hat had 2	United Farmers 38 Liberal 15 Labour 4 Independent 4

Legislative Assembly	Election Date	Number of Electoral Divisions	Number of Members Elected	Distribution of Seats by Political Affiliation
4	1917 Thursday, June 7	56	58 – 2 military elected at large	Liberal 34 Conservative 19 Independent 2 Labour 1
3	1913 Thursday, April 17	55	56 – Edmonton had 2 members	Liberal 39 Conservative 17
2	1909 Monday, March 22	39	41 – Calgary & Edmonton had 2 members each	Liberal 36 Conservative 2 Socialist 1 Independent Liberal 1 Independent 1
1	1905 Thursday, November 9	25	25	Liberal 22 Conservative 3

Note:

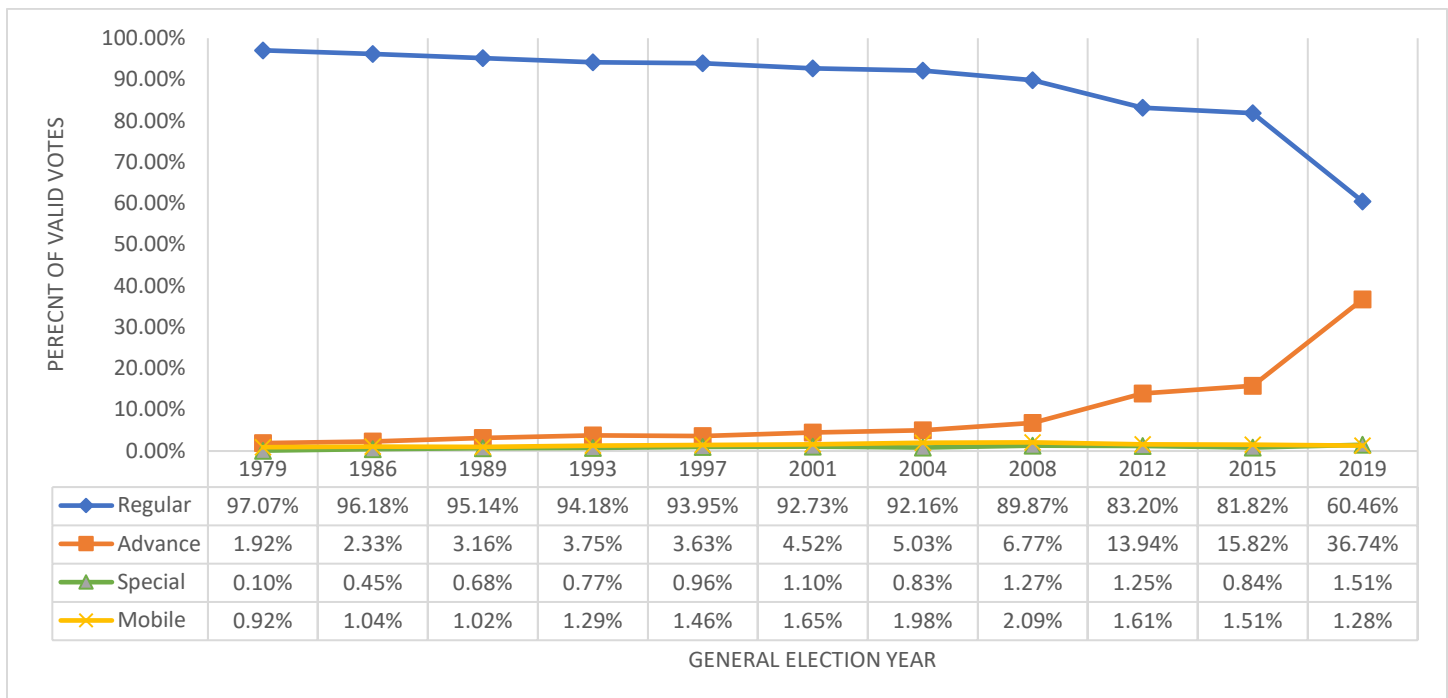
- AA - Alberta Alliance Party
- AP - Alberta Party
- CCF - Cooperative Commonwealth Federation
- LIB - Alberta Liberal Party
- NDP - New Democratic Party
- PC - Progressive Conservative
- RPA - Representative Party of Alberta
- SC - Social Credit
- UCP - United Conservative Party
- WAP - Wildrose Alliance Party
- WRP - Wildrose Party

NUMBER OF VOTES BY VOTING OPPORTUNITY



The trend of more votes being cast per general election has continued into 2019, resulting in the highest number of ballots ever cast in an Alberta Provincial General Election at 1,906,366 ballots.

PERCENT OF VOTES BY VOTING OPPORTUNITY



Advance polls have continued to increase in popularity now that there are no restrictions on the eligibility to vote at an advance poll; and, now that vote anywhere has been introduced. Electors are now provided five additional days in which to vote.

VOTER TRENDS AT ADVANCE POLLS

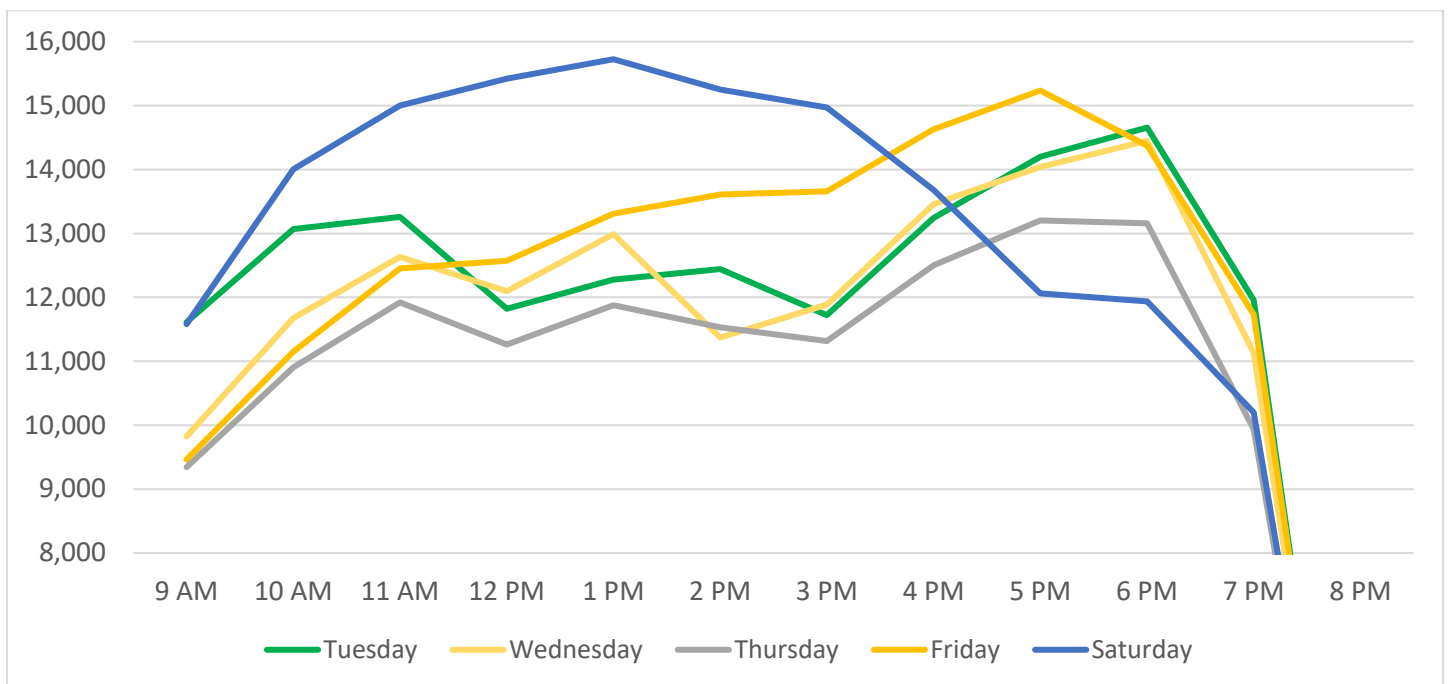
With the use of electronic poll books at the advance polls for the first time, Elections Alberta had access to data showing when and where electors voted. This information provides enormous value for the planning of future elections. The following statistics relate only to the advance and special mobile polls.

TURNOUT BY ADVANCE POLL LOCATION TYPE

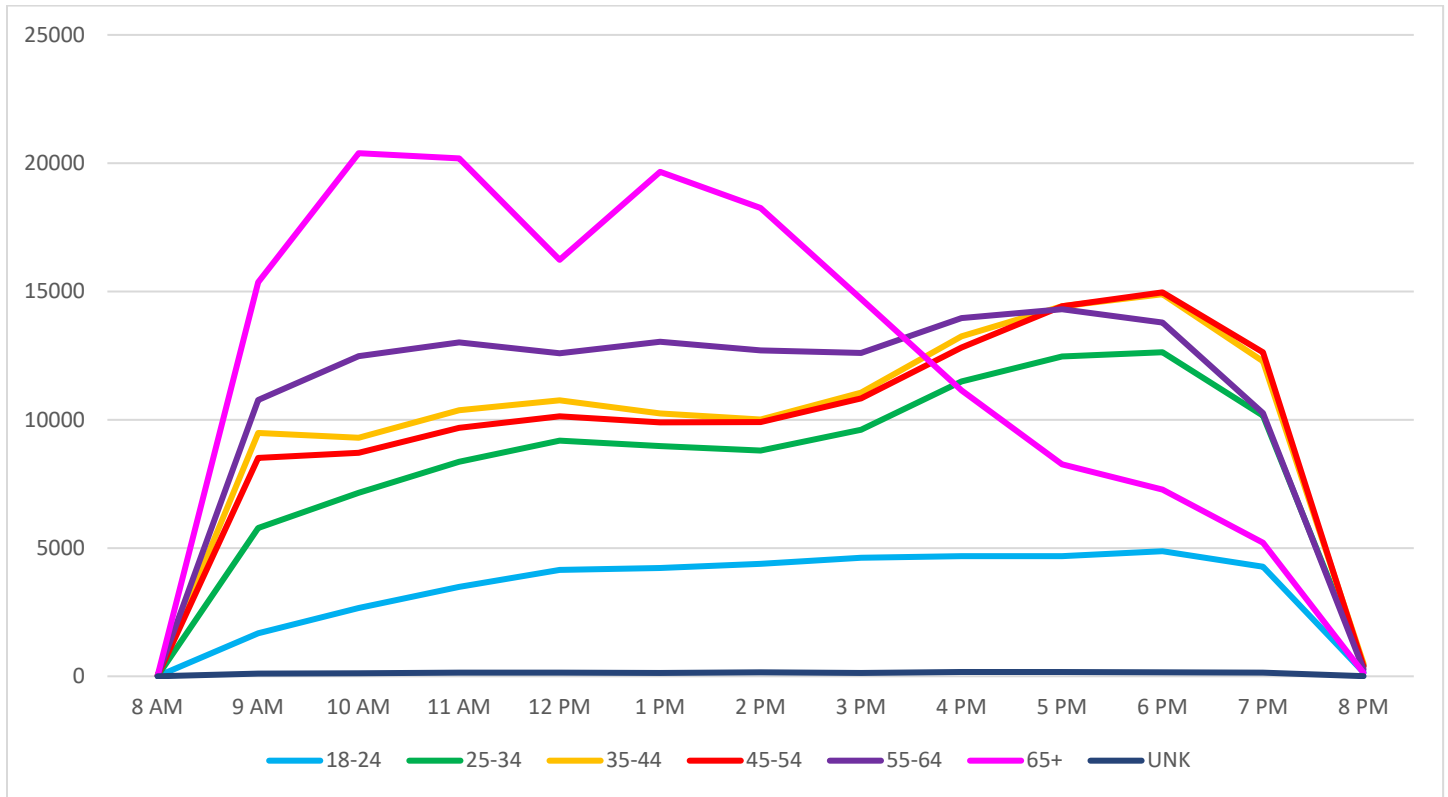
Location	Number of Locations	Ballots Cast
Malls	21	135,145
Community Centres and Halls	48	131,948
Churches	22	85,236
Recreation Centres	28	53,120
Campuses	21	33,667
International Airports	2	4,307
Libraries	2	2,783
Work Camps	5	1,987

The three busiest locations in the province were malls and were processing on average 850-880 electors an hour throughout the advance poll period. These included Westbrook Mall in Calgary, Sherwood Park Mall and Parkland Mall in Red Deer.

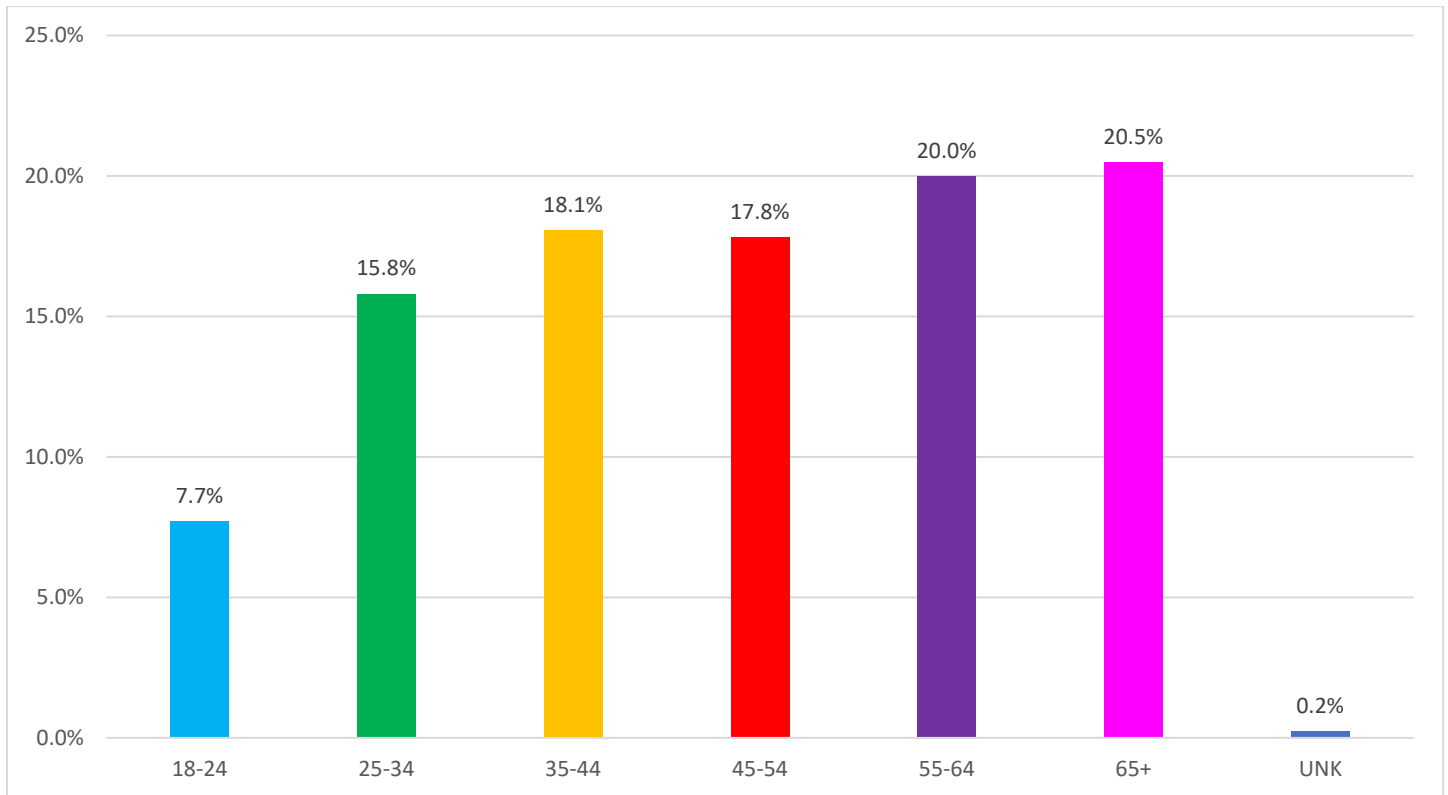
ADVANCE POLLING VOLUMES BY HOUR AND DAY



ADVANCE POLLING VOLUMES BY HOUR AND AGE



AGE OF VOTERS AT ADVANCE POLLS



VOTER SURVEY RESULTS

Following the General Election, between April 24 and May 4, 2019, an online survey was completed by 1,200 eligible voters to provide feedback on the event. Many of the questions mirrored what was asked in a survey following the 2008 Provincial General Election, providing the ability to compare some results.

Knowledge of Elections Alberta		
Survey Year	2008	2019
Awareness of Elections Alberta as the organization responsible for polling stations, where-to-vote cards, voter registration and advance polling	25%	57%
Elections Alberta rating as a credible source of information	69%	73%

Advertising		
Survey Year	2008	2019
Electors who recalled hearing or seeing advertisements encouraging people to vote	81%	72%
<i>Television</i>	65%	59%
<i>Radio</i>	27%	41%
<i>Online</i>	2%	31%
<i>Newspaper</i>	46%	29%
Of those who recalled seeing or hearing the advertisements, those indicating that the ad made them more likely to vote	18%	33%
Electors who recalled receiving a where-to-vote card	64%	82%
Of those who recalled receiving a where-to-vote card, those indicating that the information on it was correct	54%	91%
Electors who recalled seeing newspaper ads with polling place information	46%	27%

Registering to Vote		
Survey Year	2008	2019
Electors who stated their name is on the List of Electors	81%	85%
Electors aware that they can register at the polls by showing authorized identification	79%	75%
Electors aware that they can register online on Voterlink	16%	41%

Voting Behaviour

Survey Year	2008	2019
Electors who reported voting in the General Election	73%	82%
Electors who reported voting in the advance polls	8%	46%
Electors who reported voting on Election Day	90%	52%
Elector was aware that they could vote anywhere at the advance polls	N/A	84%
Electors reporting that they may not have voted without the vote anywhere feature being available	N/A	31%

Voting Experience

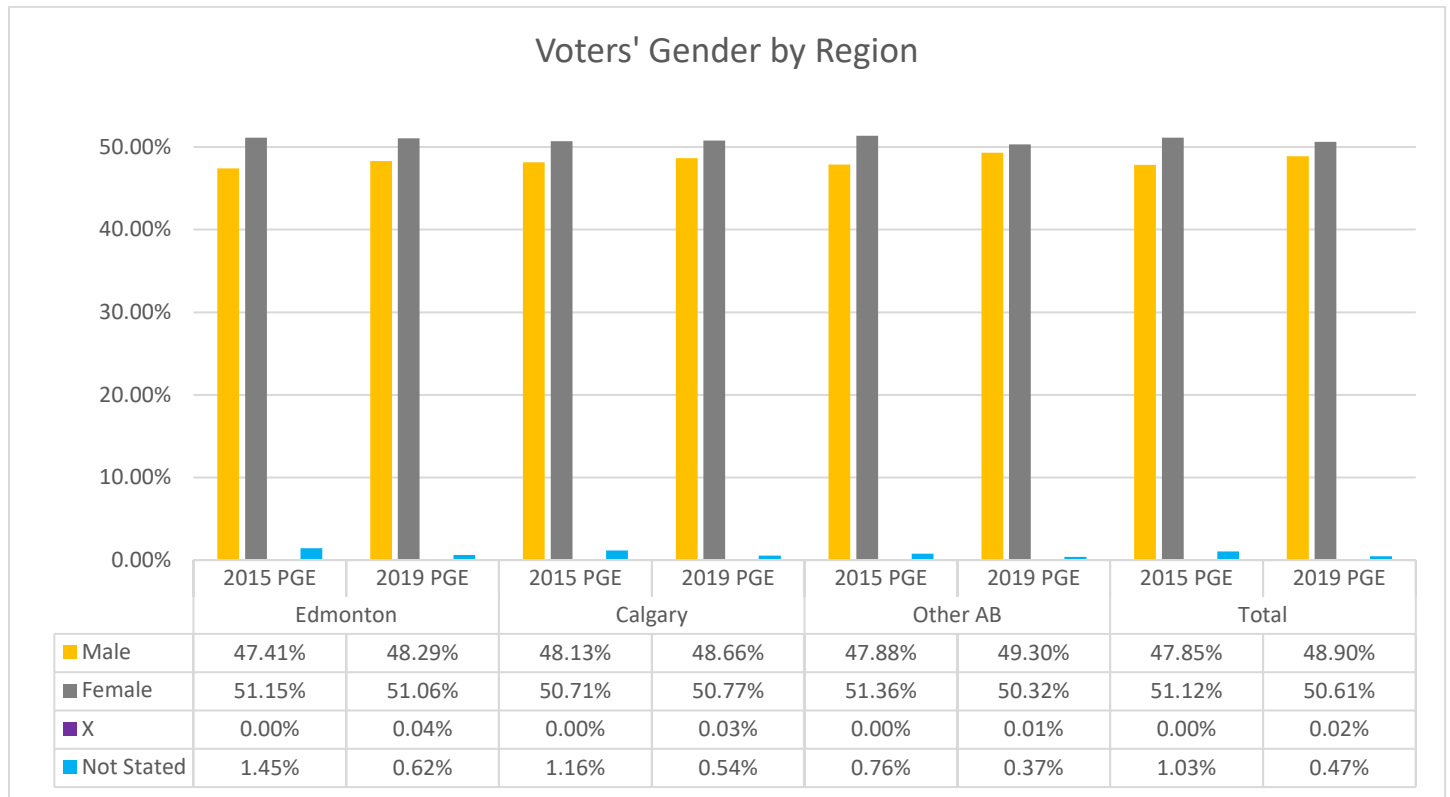
Survey Year	2008	2019
Electors found the poll staff to be helpful	88%	86%
Electors found the polling locations to be convenient	89%	85%
Electors were satisfied with the time it took to vote	86%	84%
Electors were satisfied with the availability of information at the polls	66%	78%
Overall elector satisfaction with the voting process	79%	84%

Feedback on Recommendations for Legislative Change

Survey Year	2008	2019
Electors support the use of technology in the polls	N/A	75%
Electors support a fixed-date election	N/A	68%
Electors support requiring identification to vote	N/A	86%

VOTER DEMOGRAPHICS

GENDER STATISTICS



The overall gender statistics, shown above, maintain statistical consistency between voting years and between voting regions. However, in the 2019 election, slightly more males voted and slightly fewer females voted than in the previous year. Additionally, the margin between male and female voters closed by 1.56%, seeing stronger parity than in 2015. There has also been a significant reduction in the number of persons who do not wish to disclose their gender; and, a general increase in the number of persons who identify with a third gender.

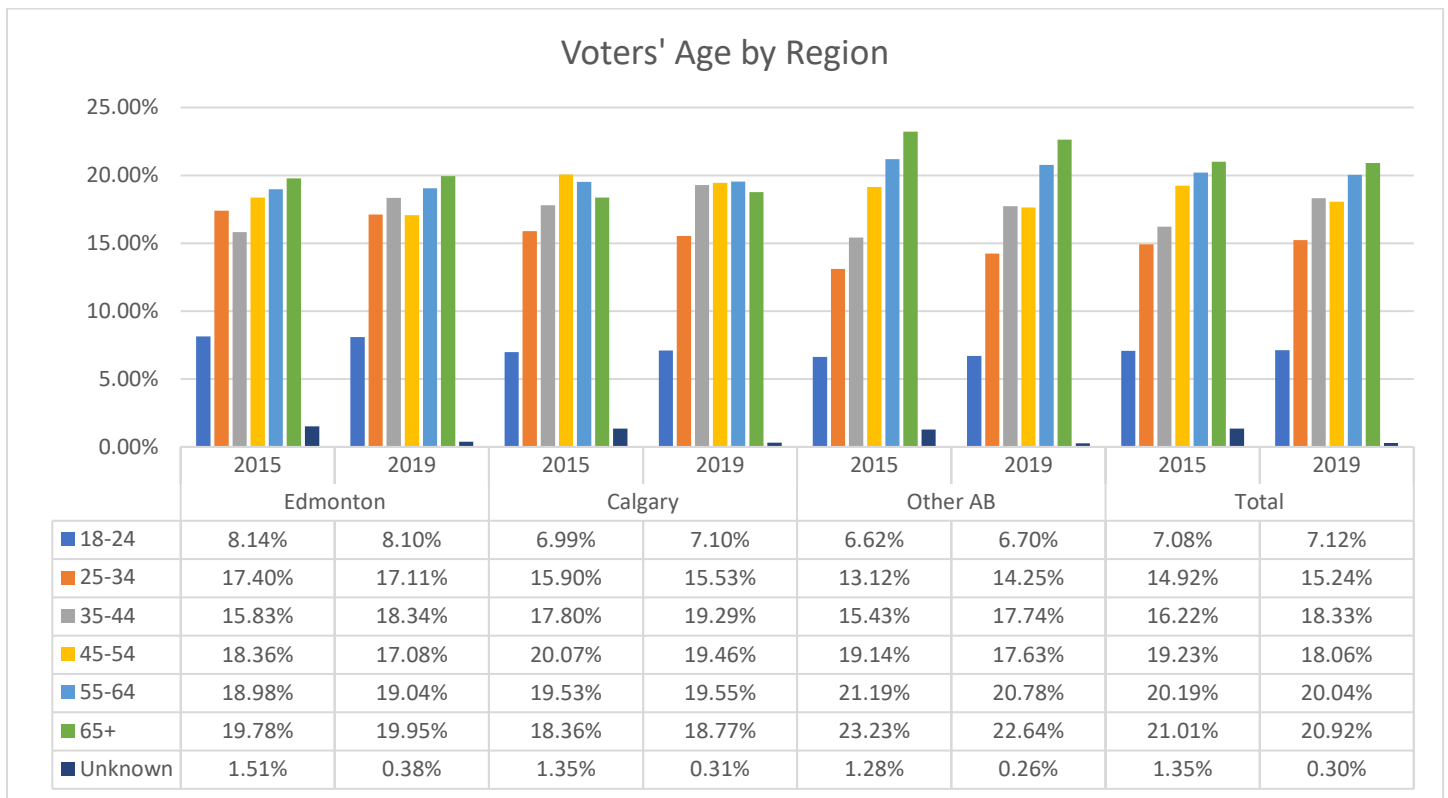
GENDER SPLITS BY ELECTORAL DIVISION

Electoral Division	Male	Female	X	Not Stated
01 - Calgary-Acadia	48.32%	51.34%	0.01%	0.34%
02 - Calgary-Beddington	48.47%	51.20%	0.04%	0.33%
03 - Calgary-Bow	47.67%	51.79%	0.01%	0.54%
04 - Calgary-Buffalo	51.68%	47.38%	0.06%	0.95%
05 - Calgary-Cross	49.31%	49.74%	0.01%	0.95%
06 - Calgary-Currie	47.77%	51.60%	0.05%	0.63%
07 - Calgary-East	50.23%	48.98%	0.03%	0.79%
08 - Calgary-Edgemont	48.63%	50.99%	0.02%	0.38%
09 - Calgary-Elbow	47.86%	51.74%	0.01%	0.41%
10 - Calgary-Falconridge	49.83%	49.14%	0.04%	1.03%

Electoral Division	Male	Female	X	Not Stated
11 - Calgary-Fish Creek	48.53%	51.20%	0.02%	0.27%
12 - Calgary-Foothills	48.37%	51.03%	0.03%	0.60%
13 - Calgary-Glenmore	47.92%	51.63%	0.01%	0.45%
14 - Calgary-Hays	48.94%	50.56%	0.01%	0.51%
15 - Calgary-Klein	49.07%	50.56%	0.04%	0.37%
16 - Calgary-Lougheed	47.64%	51.77%	0.01%	0.60%
17 - Calgary-McCall	49.79%	48.38%	0.01%	1.83%
18 - Calgary-Mountain View	48.15%	51.44%	0.05%	0.41%
19 - Calgary-North	48.92%	50.32%	0.01%	0.76%
20 - Calgary-North East	49.28%	50.09%	0.07%	0.63%
21 - Calgary-North West	48.22%	51.18%	0.04%	0.60%
22 - Calgary-Peigan	49.30%	50.23%	0.01%	0.47%
23 - Calgary-Shaw	48.59%	50.93%	0.03%	0.48%
24 - Calgary-South East	48.80%	50.78%	0.03%	0.41%
25 - Calgary-Varsity	48.14%	51.56%	0.03%	0.31%
26 - Calgary-West	48.31%	51.42%	0.02%	0.27%
27 - Edmonton-Beverly-Clareview	47.81%	51.71%	0.02%	0.48%
28 - Edmonton-Castle Downs	48.15%	51.35%	0.03%	0.50%
29 - Edmonton-City Centre	51.20%	48.04%	0.12%	0.76%
30 - Edmonton-Decore	48.26%	50.63%	0.01%	1.11%
31 - Edmonton-Ellerslie	49.25%	49.87%	0.03%	0.88%
32 - Edmonton-Glenora	47.81%	51.64%	0.02%	0.55%
33 - Edmonton-Gold Bar	48.26%	51.32%	0.02%	0.42%
34 - Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood	49.71%	49.53%	0.05%	0.76%
35 - Edmonton-Manning	47.98%	51.32%	0.04%	0.70%
36 - Edmonton-McClung	47.51%	51.95%	0.02%	0.53%
37 - Edmonton-Meadows	49.02%	50.18%	0.01%	0.80%
38 - Edmonton-Mill Woods	47.29%	52.18%	0.03%	0.53%
39 - Edmonton-North West	47.59%	51.81%	0.02%	0.60%
40 - Edmonton-Riverview	48.09%	51.38%	0.06%	0.53%
41 - Edmonton-Rutherford	47.86%	51.72%	0.05%	0.42%
42 - Edmonton-South	48.71%	50.73%	0.02%	0.56%
43 - Edmonton-South West	48.31%	50.86%	0.00%	0.82%
44 - Edmonton-Strathcona	48.40%	50.95%	0.12%	0.66%
45 - Edmonton-West Henday	48.22%	51.10%	0.03%	0.69%
46 - Edmonton-Whitemud	47.75%	51.95%	0.03%	0.30%
47 - Airdrie-Cochrane	48.72%	50.98%	0.01%	0.31%
48 - Airdrie-East	48.94%	50.58%	0.02%	0.48%
49 - Athabasca-Barrhead-Westlock	50.11%	49.65%	0.01%	0.24%

Electoral Division	Male	Female	X	Not Stated
50 - Banff-Kananaskis	49.96%	49.80%	0.01%	0.23%
51 - Bonnyville-Cold Lake-St. Paul	50.43%	49.12%	0.02%	0.45%
52 - Brooks-Medicine Hat	49.73%	49.84%	0.01%	0.43%
53 - Camrose	48.64%	51.18%	0.00%	0.18%
54 - Cardston-Siksika	49.12%	50.68%	0.01%	0.20%
55 - Central Peace-Notley	50.94%	48.62%	0.01%	0.45%
56 - Chestermere-Strathmore	49.52%	50.11%	0.02%	0.37%
57 - Cypress-Medicine Hat	47.96%	51.78%	0.02%	0.26%
58 - Drayton Valley-Devon	50.43%	49.22%	0.02%	0.34%
59 - Drumheller-Stettler	50.21%	49.64%	0.00%	0.14%
60 - Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche	53.13%	46.43%	0.01%	0.43%
61 - Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo	53.96%	45.70%	0.01%	0.34%
62 - Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville	49.66%	49.98%	0.02%	0.36%
63 - Grande Prairie	49.81%	49.57%	0.02%	0.62%
64 - Grande Prairie-Wapiti	50.22%	49.16%	0.01%	0.62%
65 - Highwood	48.71%	50.87%	0.04%	0.42%
66 - Innisfail-Sylvan Lake	48.95%	50.55%	0.00%	0.50%
67 - Lac Ste. Anne-Parkland	51.11%	48.67%	0.00%	0.23%
68 - Lacombe-Ponoka	48.77%	50.62%	0.01%	0.61%
69 - Leduc-Beaumont	48.46%	51.11%	0.02%	0.43%
70 - Lesser Slave Lake	49.55%	49.56%	0.01%	0.88%
71 - Lethbridge-East	47.68%	51.97%	0.01%	0.35%
72 - Lethbridge-West	47.85%	51.73%	0.06%	0.42%
73 - Livingstone-Macleod	48.31%	51.35%	0.00%	0.34%
74 - Maskwacis-Wetaskiwin	49.59%	50.25%	0.01%	0.16%
75 - Morinville-St. Albert	48.99%	50.68%	0.00%	0.33%
76 - Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills	49.67%	50.02%	0.01%	0.31%
77 - Peace River	50.21%	48.93%	0.02%	0.87%
78 - Red Deer-North	48.24%	51.37%	0.01%	0.39%
79 - Red Deer-South	47.56%	52.04%	0.03%	0.40%
80 - Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre	49.77%	49.92%	0.00%	0.31%
81 - Sherwood Park	47.73%	51.83%	0.02%	0.43%
82 - Spruce Grove-Stony Plain	47.81%	51.93%	0.01%	0.26%
83 - St. Albert	47.58%	52.16%	0.02%	0.26%
84 - Strathcona-Sherwood Park	49.54%	49.99%	0.02%	0.46%
85 - Taber-Warner	49.99%	49.78%	0.00%	0.23%
86 - Vermilion-Lloydminster-Wainwright	49.88%	49.92%	0.01%	0.20%
87 - West Yellowhead	50.95%	48.75%	0.01%	0.31%
TOTAL	49.00%	50.50%	0.02%	43.48%

AGE STATISTICS



The percentage of voters by age is also similar between voting years. However, the most notable change is found in the 35- to 44-year-old age group. While some variances can be explained by individuals transitioning between age cohorts, this pattern does not fully explain the percentile shifts experienced. Thus, it is more likely that, in this instance, more persons within this age demographic voted than in previous years.

AGE RANGE BY ELECTORAL DIVISION

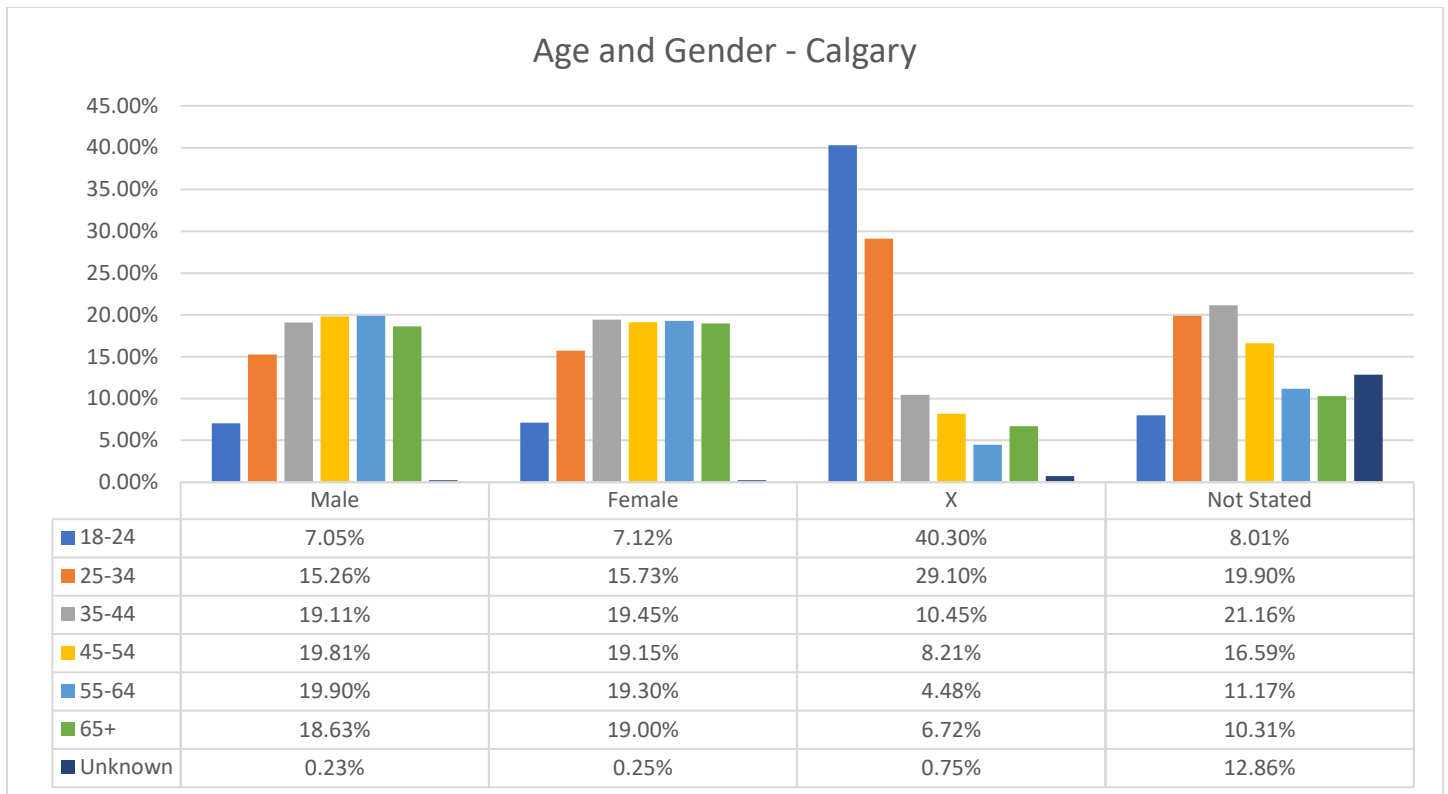
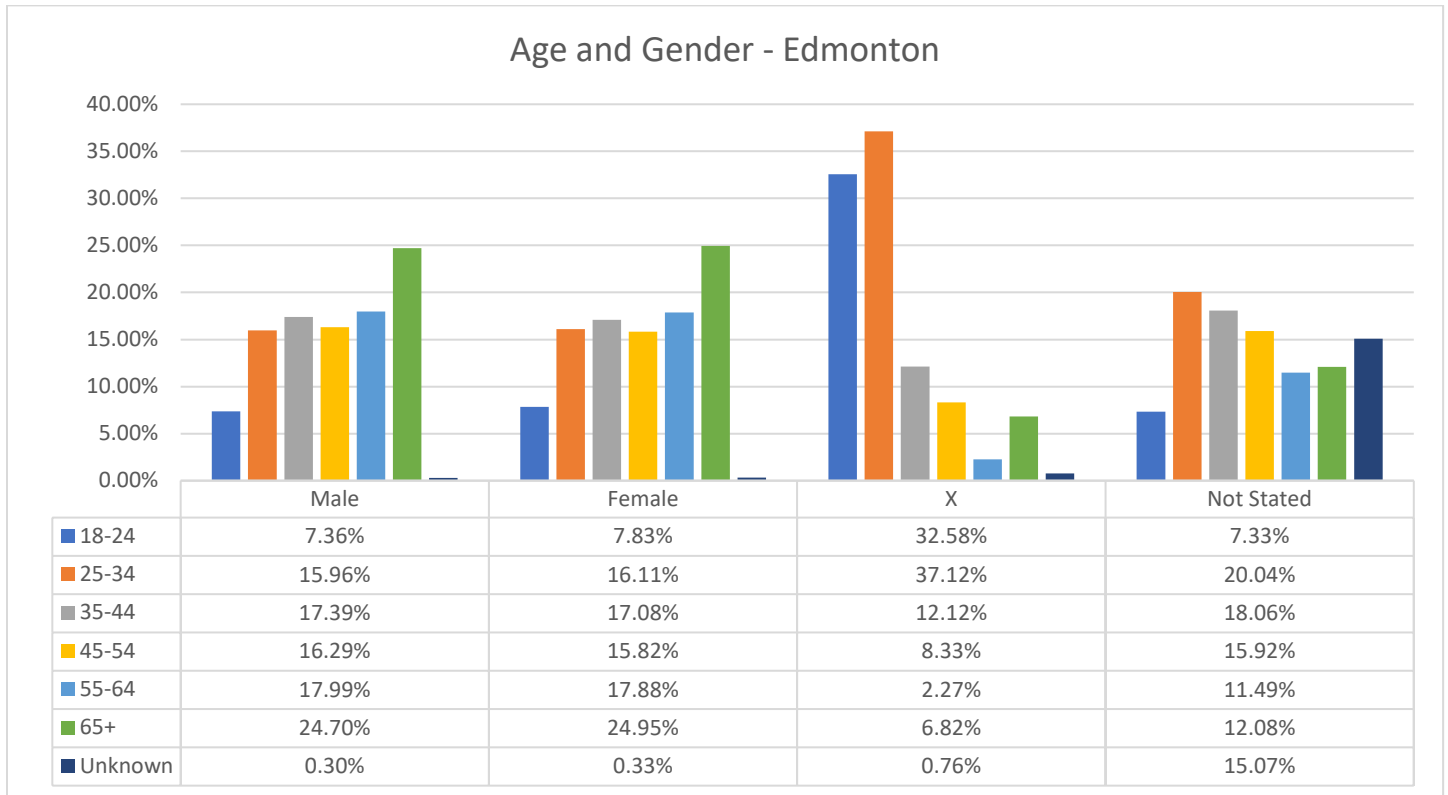
Electoral Division	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Unknown
01 - Calgary-Acadia	5.17%	12.01%	13.45%	14.96%	19.31%	23.37%	0.30%
02 - Calgary-Beddington	7.85%	12.52%	14.13%	18.10%	22.58%	19.59%	0.12%
03 - Calgary-Bow	5.50%	11.71%	19.76%	20.44%	18.07%	16.93%	0.36%
04 - Calgary-Buffalo	4.13%	30.64%	16.04%	10.28%	11.34%	13.30%	0.32%
05 - Calgary-Cross	7.31%	10.44%	12.78%	16.35%	20.67%	24.73%	0.42%
06 - Calgary-Currie	5.23%	20.58%	18.44%	14.61%	15.87%	14.79%	0.47%
07 - Calgary-East	6.55%	12.65%	14.12%	17.53%	23.33%	18.28%	0.48%
08 - Calgary-Edgemont	8.04%	10.67%	12.07%	16.47%	23.40%	24.05%	0.25%
09 - Calgary-Elbow	4.75%	15.77%	16.98%	17.05%	16.94%	16.93%	0.24%
10 - Calgary-Falconridge	8.29%	12.35%	16.09%	16.93%	20.40%	19.02%	0.36%
11 - Calgary-Fish Creek	6.93%	10.77%	14.26%	15.96%	22.85%	24.44%	0.15%
12 - Calgary-Foothills	8.01%	15.98%	20.88%	20.55%	14.97%	12.24%	0.34%
13 - Calgary-Glenmore	5.79%	10.60%	13.25%	14.80%	21.75%	27.40%	0.22%

Electoral Division	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Unknown
14 - Calgary-Hays	6.18%	18.42%	26.59%	19.01%	13.62%	9.64%	0.19%
15 - Calgary-Klein	4.90%	14.86%	15.12%	14.51%	18.14%	17.92%	0.20%
16 - Calgary-Lougheed	7.07%	10.78%	18.29%	22.29%	18.65%	16.75%	0.24%
17 - Calgary-McCall	10.23%	11.34%	22.99%	22.67%	13.20%	9.31%	1.10%
18 - Calgary-Mountain View	5.17%	20.43%	19.41%	15.48%	15.75%	13.27%	0.24%
19 - Calgary-North	7.61%	13.89%	25.93%	23.01%	13.01%	8.68%	0.29%
20 - Calgary-North East	7.20%	14.30%	21.59%	19.53%	12.42%	10.47%	0.66%
21 - Calgary-North West	7.62%	10.26%	20.32%	24.03%	17.30%	14.96%	0.11%
22 - Calgary-Peigan	7.20%	12.62%	14.43%	18.63%	23.32%	18.71%	0.11%
23 - Calgary-Shaw	8.01%	14.69%	19.78%	21.96%	16.38%	12.21%	0.29%
24 - Calgary-South East	4.26%	19.47%	30.04%	18.06%	10.59%	8.46%	0.13%
25 - Calgary-Varsity	6.13%	10.25%	12.15%	13.11%	17.62%	24.24%	0.26%
26 - Calgary-West	7.40%	8.46%	16.19%	22.86%	20.69%	18.42%	0.14%
27 - Edmonton-Beverly-Clareview	6.71%	14.63%	14.94%	15.27%	19.74%	21.27%	0.24%
28 - Edmonton-Castle Downs	8.13%	15.58%	17.42%	15.96%	17.62%	17.73%	0.20%
29 - Edmonton-City Centre	4.54%	19.50%	11.46%	8.53%	11.10%	13.80%	0.65%
30 - Edmonton-Decore	7.75%	12.41%	11.55%	15.74%	18.94%	22.43%	0.28%
31 - Edmonton-Ellerslie	5.72%	17.53%	23.26%	14.83%	10.34%	6.62%	0.31%
32 - Edmonton-Glenora	4.77%	12.06%	13.87%	14.43%	18.40%	19.20%	0.34%
33 - Edmonton-Gold Bar	4.96%	12.91%	13.89%	13.10%	17.76%	20.48%	0.32%
34 - Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood	5.87%	15.22%	15.04%	14.99%	19.69%	18.99%	0.53%
35 - Edmonton-Manning	8.65%	17.03%	18.52%	16.74%	17.03%	15.05%	0.51%
36 - Edmonton-McClung	7.82%	12.57%	12.91%	15.06%	21.92%	23.10%	0.18%
37 - Edmonton-Meadows	9.92%	15.93%	18.92%	17.96%	17.77%	13.13%	0.22%
38 - Edmonton-Mill Woods	7.59%	13.25%	14.95%	14.28%	19.34%	24.21%	0.25%
39 - Edmonton-North West	7.64%	15.61%	18.15%	16.50%	16.66%	17.13%	0.31%
40 - Edmonton-Riverview	8.23%	12.15%	13.47%	13.87%	18.85%	22.29%	0.26%
41 - Edmonton-Rutherford	8.76%	12.46%	12.68%	15.14%	19.12%	25.86%	0.26%
42 - Edmonton-South	6.96%	18.05%	22.56%	17.61%	12.00%	10.91%	0.27%
43 - Edmonton-South West	7.60%	19.63%	26.06%	18.85%	15.23%	10.23%	0.64%
44 - Edmonton-Strathcona	7.64%	20.41%	12.94%	11.27%	13.09%	14.88%	0.53%
45 - Edmonton-West Henday	6.49%	16.82%	17.85%	16.22%	18.02%	17.96%	0.28%
46 - Edmonton-Whitemud	8.56%	11.98%	16.26%	18.40%	18.59%	20.96%	0.17%
47 - Airdrie-Cochrane	5.68%	14.02%	20.36%	17.31%	17.02%	17.02%	0.15%
48 - Airdrie-East	5.78%	15.72%	22.36%	17.26%	16.82%	14.07%	0.27%
49 - Athabasca-Barrhead-Westlock	4.70%	9.99%	11.90%	14.61%	20.56%	27.92%	0.11%
50 - Banff-Kananaskis	3.57%	6.10%	11.50%	16.59%	22.11%	19.72%	0.42%
51 - Bonnyville-Cold Lake-St. Paul	4.59%	14.52%	16.20%	15.25%	18.45%	17.55%	0.22%
52 - Brooks-Medicine Hat	4.40%	9.59%	14.57%	14.90%	18.05%	20.74%	0.22%

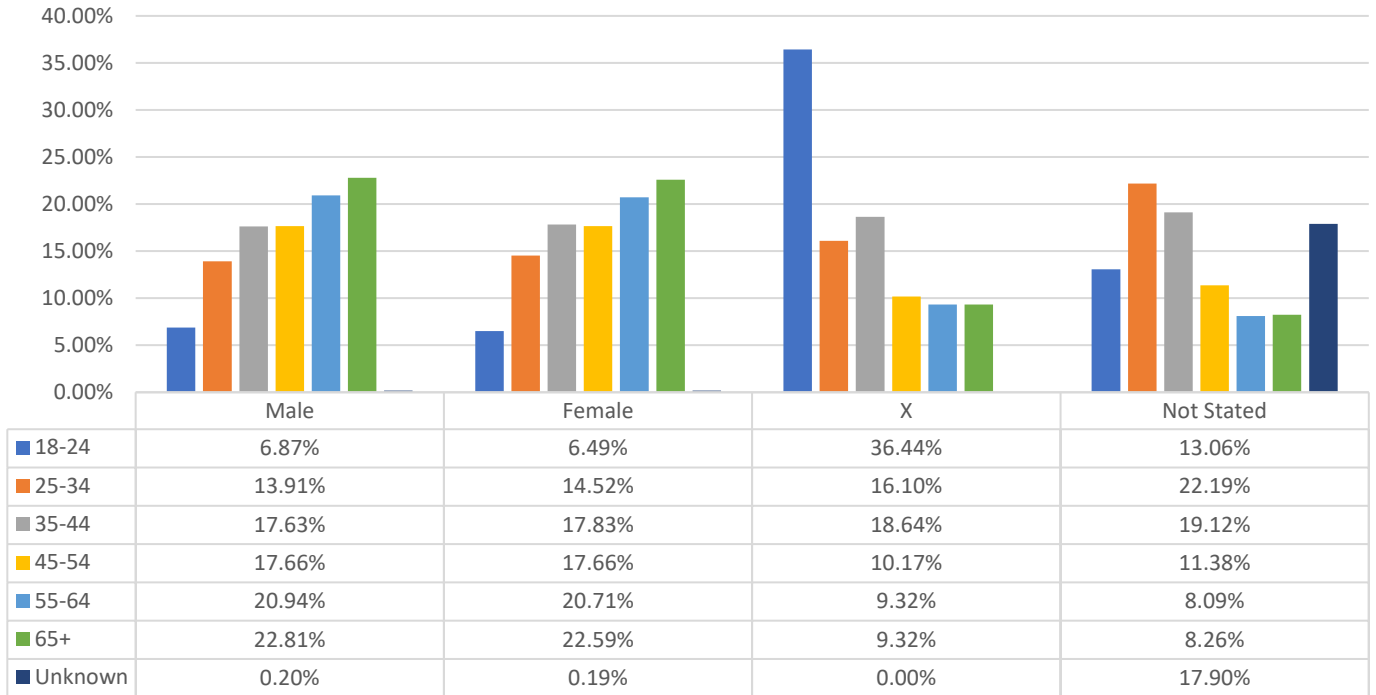
Electoral Division	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Unknown
53 - Camrose	4.63%	10.20%	12.23%	13.82%	18.77%	27.15%	0.08%
54 - Cardston-Siksika	6.74%	12.12%	13.62%	14.05%	19.03%	25.68%	0.18%
55 - Central Peace-Notley	5.54%	10.57%	13.14%	15.68%	19.45%	23.47%	0.17%
56 - Chestermere-Strathmore	6.17%	11.51%	19.32%	19.15%	18.06%	16.74%	0.28%
57 - Cypress-Medicine Hat	5.88%	12.05%	15.63%	15.10%	20.05%	26.35%	0.27%
58 - Drayton Valley-Devon	6.34%	12.50%	15.52%	16.84%	20.85%	19.55%	0.26%
59 - Drumheller-Stettler	5.37%	11.54%	13.04%	15.29%	20.78%	25.35%	0.16%
60 - Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche	5.55%	15.69%	18.00%	19.23%	19.46%	11.41%	0.20%
61 - Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo	3.89%	18.16%	22.29%	17.48%	12.22%	2.95%	0.26%
62 - Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville	6.11%	14.07%	15.37%	15.27%	18.78%	23.01%	0.13%
63 - Grande Prairie	7.21%	20.78%	19.61%	15.51%	15.59%	12.69%	0.35%
64 - Grande Prairie-Wapiti	6.24%	16.76%	20.53%	15.53%	16.04%	12.62%	0.28%
65 - Highwood	5.84%	9.38%	16.80%	18.94%	20.24%	20.50%	0.45%
66 - Innisfail-Sylvan Lake	6.06%	13.91%	16.05%	15.50%	19.25%	20.12%	0.32%
67 - Lac Ste. Anne-Parkland	5.72%	9.62%	13.86%	17.12%	21.83%	22.08%	0.07%
68 - Lacombe-Ponoka	6.05%	14.76%	16.15%	15.04%	17.96%	19.10%	0.17%
69 - Leduc-Beaumont	6.22%	15.48%	20.87%	15.72%	15.42%	15.50%	0.37%
70 - Lesser Slave Lake	5.22%	11.66%	14.24%	16.07%	18.49%	17.97%	0.64%
71 - Lethbridge-East	6.12%	11.74%	12.66%	12.87%	18.15%	28.39%	0.25%
72 - Lethbridge-West	10.77%	17.15%	15.77%	13.11%	14.86%	18.06%	0.50%
73 - Livingstone-Macleod	4.25%	9.09%	11.12%	13.09%	20.21%	30.91%	0.57%
74 - Maskwacis-Wetaskiwin	5.21%	10.60%	14.19%	14.70%	20.21%	23.16%	0.27%
75 - Morinville-St. Albert	7.06%	11.13%	16.18%	17.50%	19.73%	18.76%	0.19%
76 - Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills	5.29%	11.33%	14.08%	15.34%	19.85%	24.61%	0.23%
77 - Peace River	6.41%	13.78%	15.54%	16.05%	16.92%	15.84%	0.27%
78 - Red Deer-North	6.50%	16.60%	17.31%	14.57%	18.60%	19.48%	0.16%
79 - Red Deer-South	7.28%	14.48%	17.34%	16.29%	18.16%	18.94%	0.18%
80 - Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre	4.69%	11.04%	12.90%	14.65%	21.05%	24.44%	0.12%
81 - Sherwood Park	7.32%	12.92%	15.74%	15.44%	17.82%	23.71%	0.14%
82 - Spruce Grove-Stony Plain	7.00%	15.86%	17.66%	15.34%	15.84%	19.53%	0.09%
83 - St. Albert	8.07%	12.11%	15.42%	16.79%	19.47%	23.34%	0.23%
84 - Strathcona-Sherwood Park	8.62%	10.88%	16.44%	20.86%	20.44%	17.41%	0.18%
85 - Taber-Warner	5.56%	11.42%	14.09%	13.42%	18.44%	21.99%	0.13%
86 - Vermilion-Lloydminster-Wainwright	4.69%	11.13%	14.82%	14.10%	16.49%	17.15%	0.12%
87 - West Yellowhead	5.59%	13.85%	16.29%	16.57%	20.15%	16.94%	0.13%
TOTAL	6.45%	13.77%	16.58%	16.34%	17.99%	18.58%	0.28%

AGE & GENDER STATISTICS

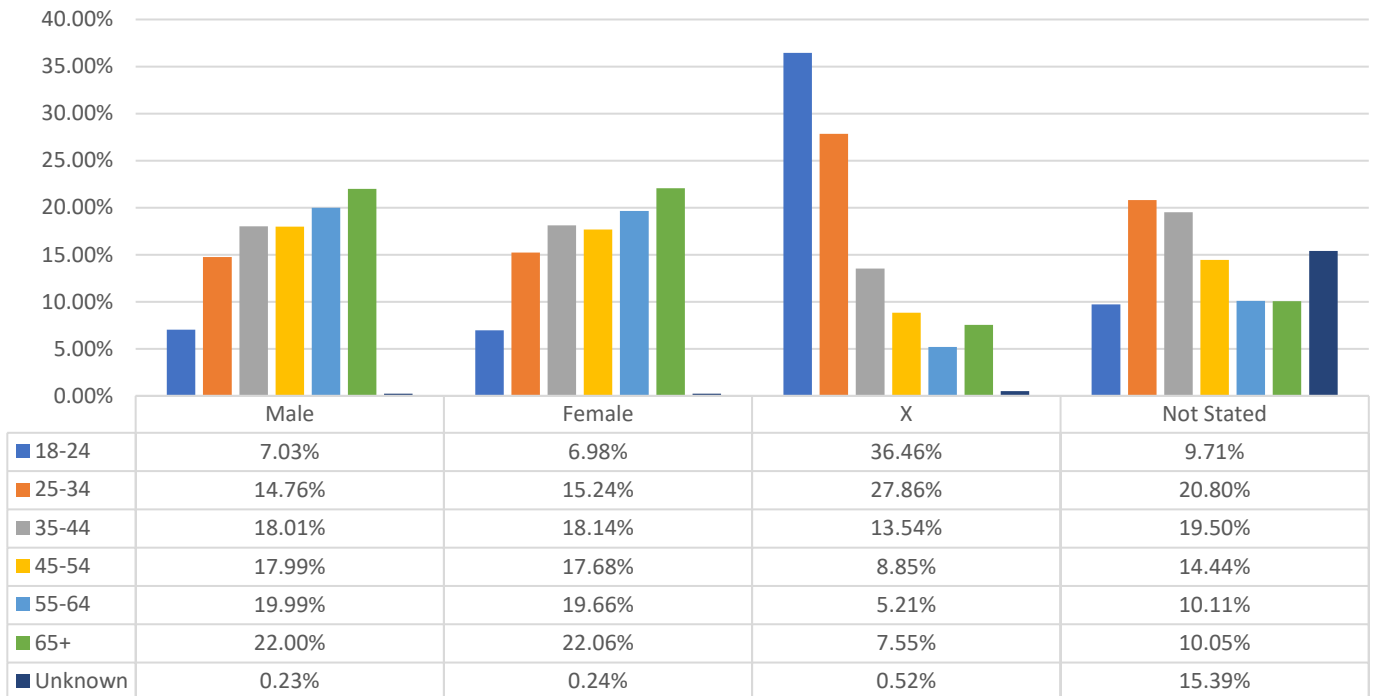
In aggregate, the previous chart shows the percentage of each age range and gender split that applies within the tracked region. Each region and gender demographic are tracked independently across the span of age demographics.



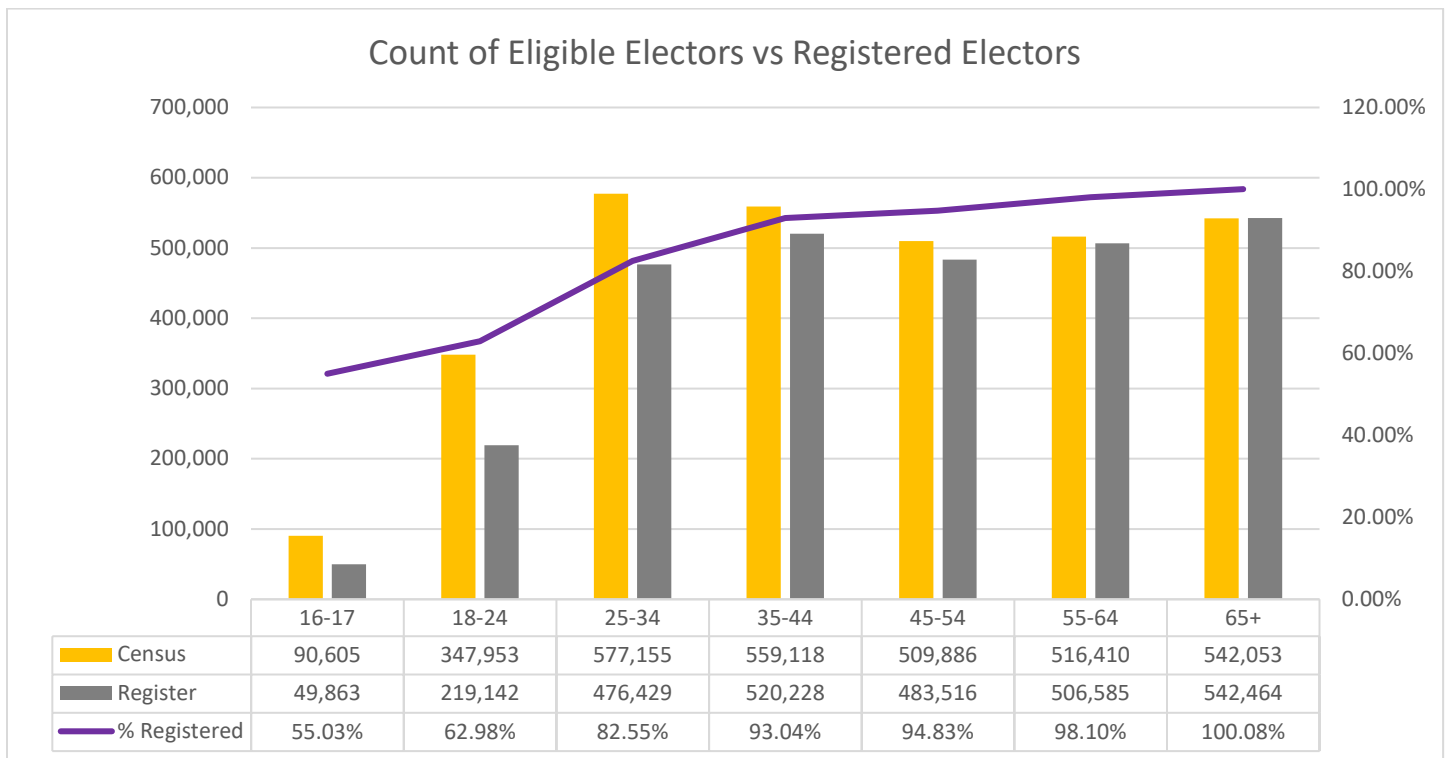
Age and Gender - Other Alberta



Age and Gender - Combined Total



CENSUS COMPARISON



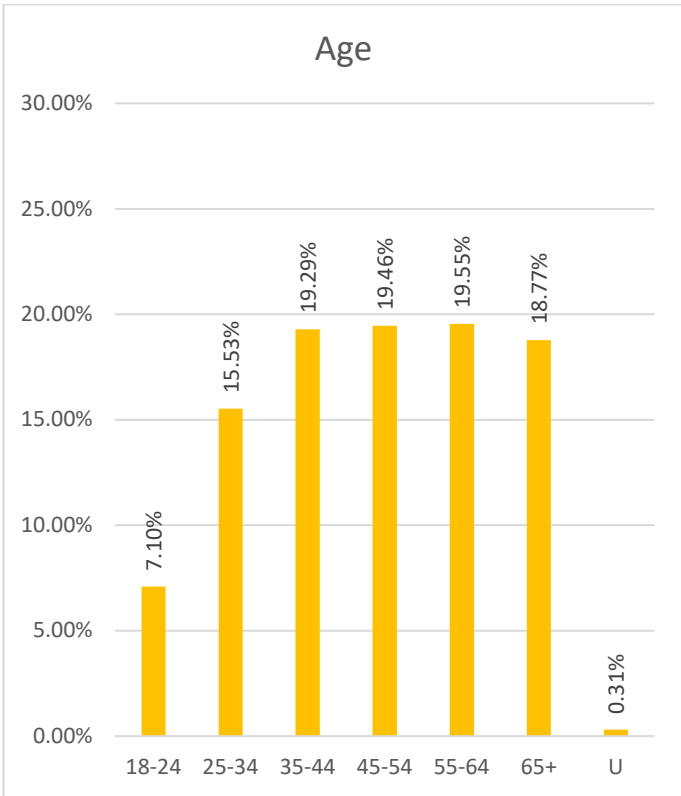
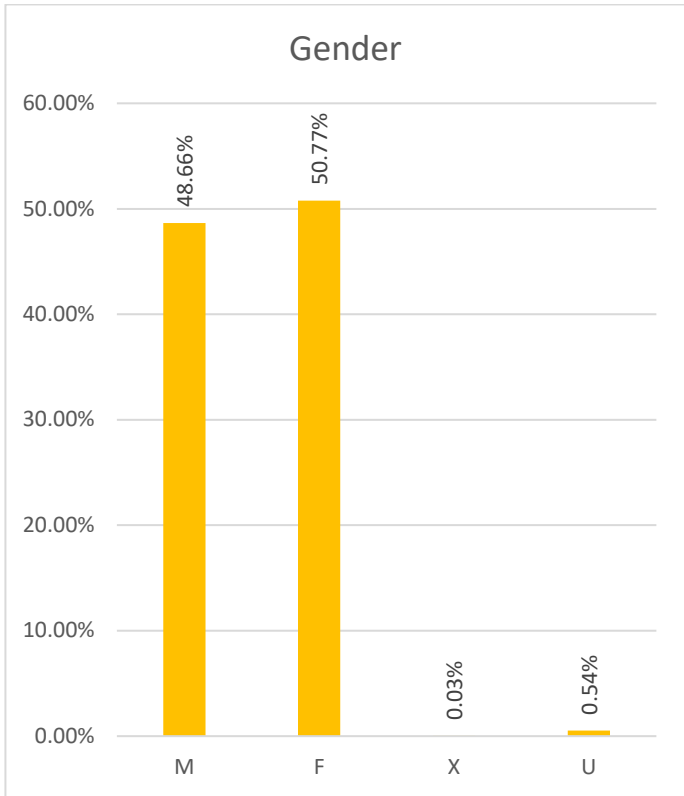
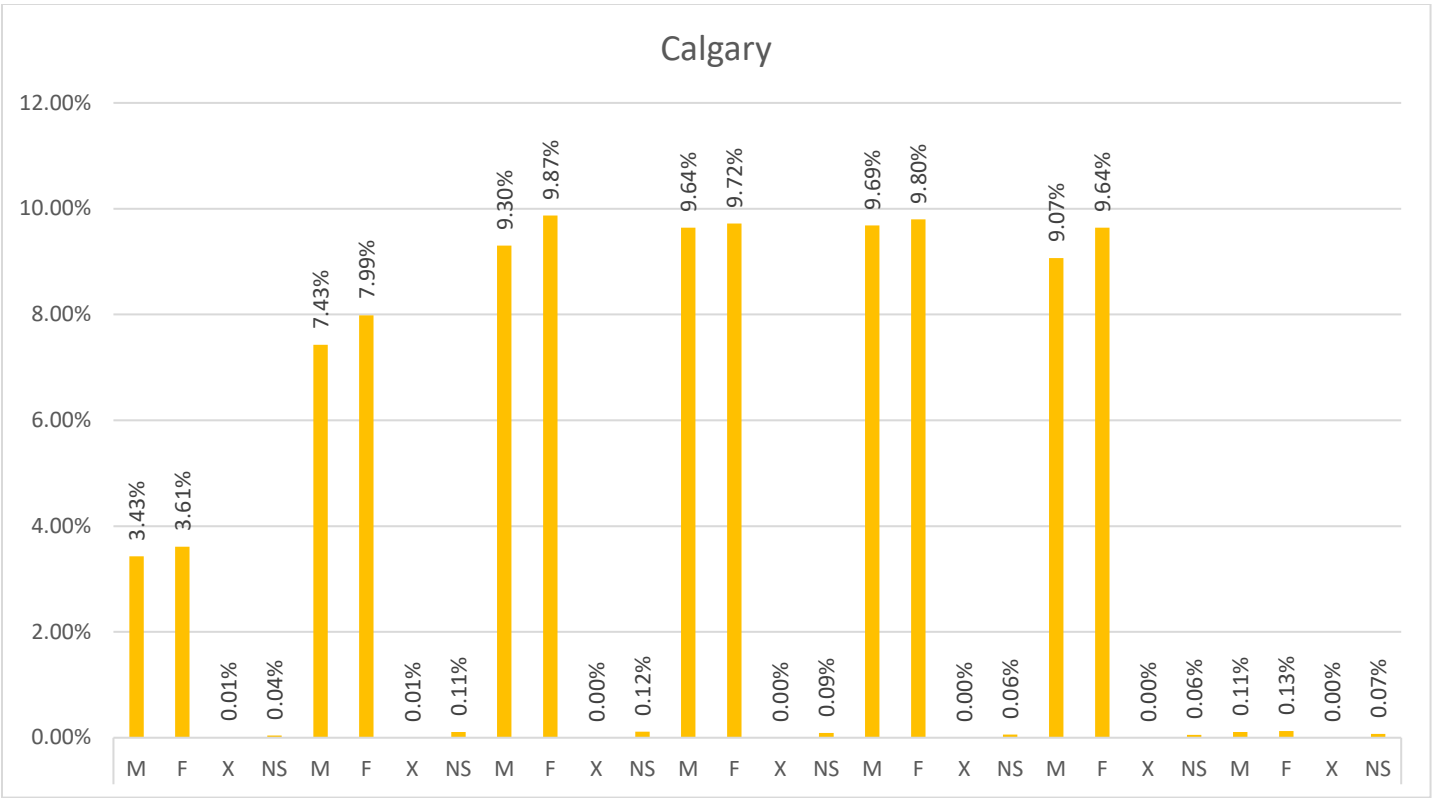
The information captured above references the 2016 Census of Canada and the Alberta Treasury Board and Finance population estimates. These are contrasted against the information captured in January 2020 Alberta Register of Electors. The percentages shown indicate how well the register reflects the number of eligible and future electors in the province at this moment in time.

Source: Alberta Provincial Electoral Division Profiles - 2016 (2019 Boundaries) <https://open.alberta.ca/publications/alberta-provincial-electoral-division-profiles-2016-2019-boundaries>

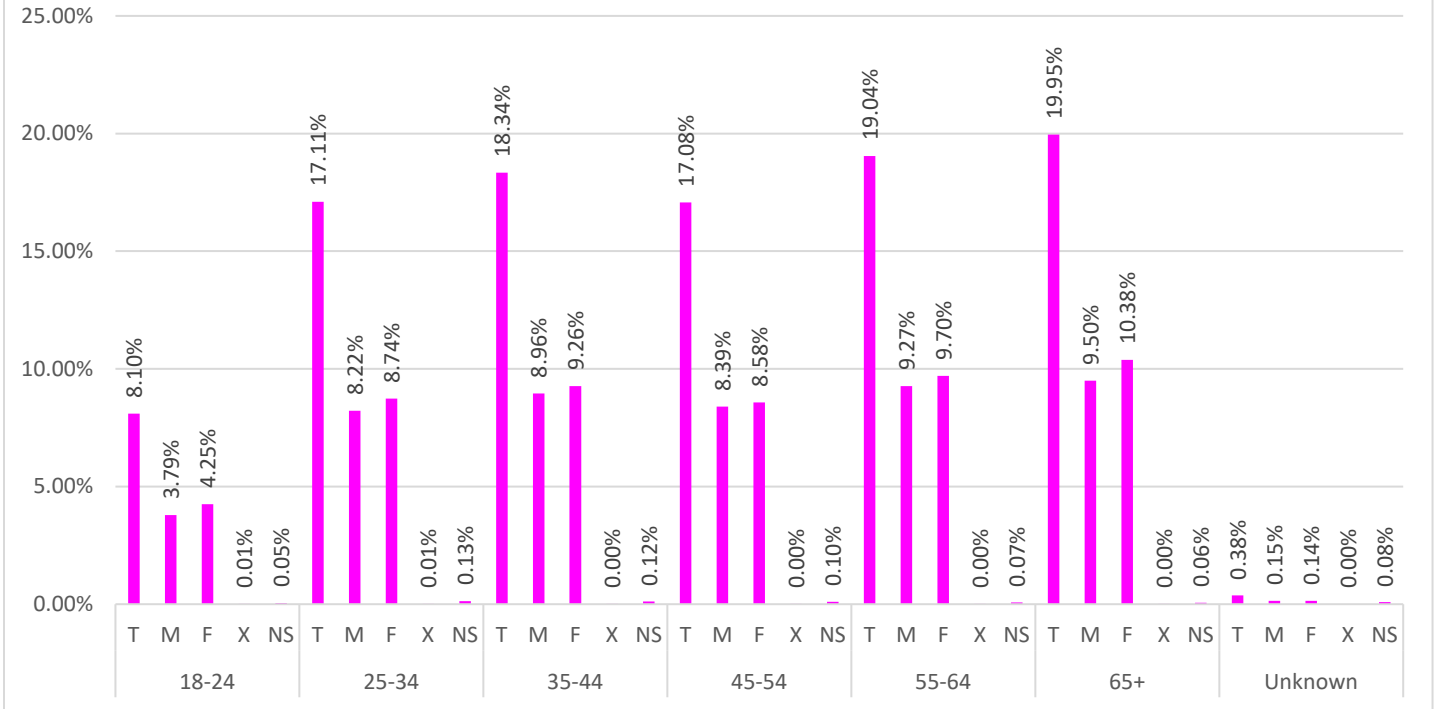
	Register of Electors (2020)				Statistics Canada (2016)		
	Male	Female	X/NS	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-24	134,934	131,966	2,105	269,005	233,040	217,605	450,645
25-34	233,413	238,076	4,940	476,429	273,795	265,665	539,460
35-44	256,983	258,678	4,567	520,228	249,915	246,520	496,435
45-54	241,613	238,951	2,952	483,516	252,040	251,475	503,515
55-64	252,547	251,916	2,122	506,585	237,370	235,890	473,260
65+	254,803	285,162	2,499	542,464	208,030	227,000	435,030
	1,374,297	1,404,750	19,185	2,798,227	1,454,190	1,444,155	2,898,345

Source: Statistics Canada - Catalogue Number: 98-400-X2016001 and 98-400-X2016184, cross-referenced.

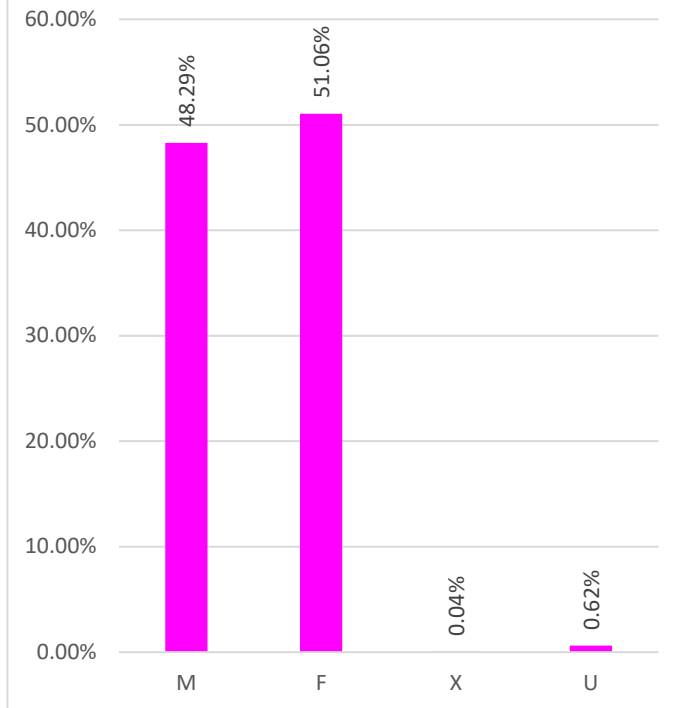
Note: Electors of unknown age are not included in the data sets presented on this page.



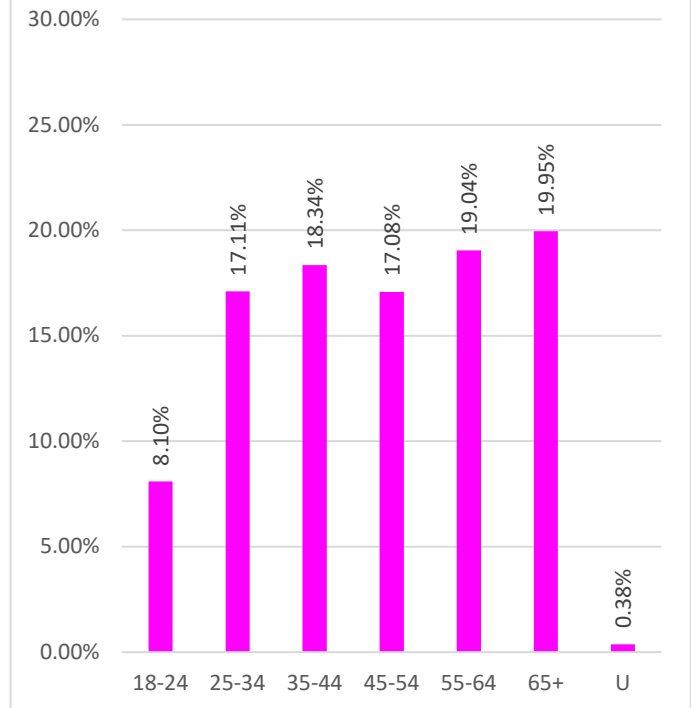
Edmonton



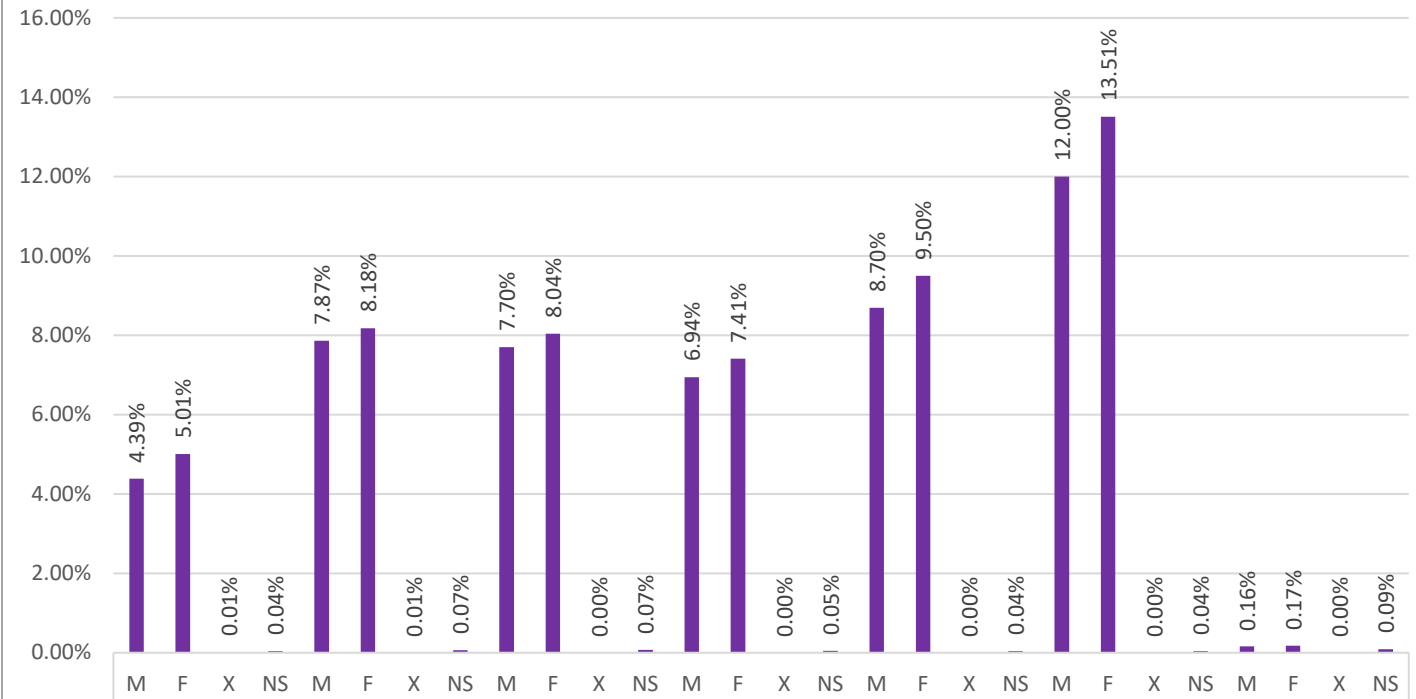
Gender



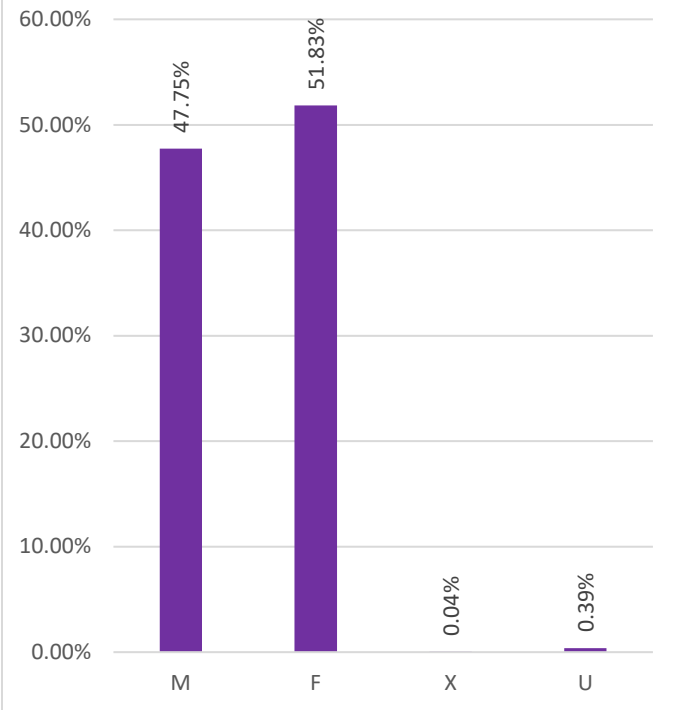
Age



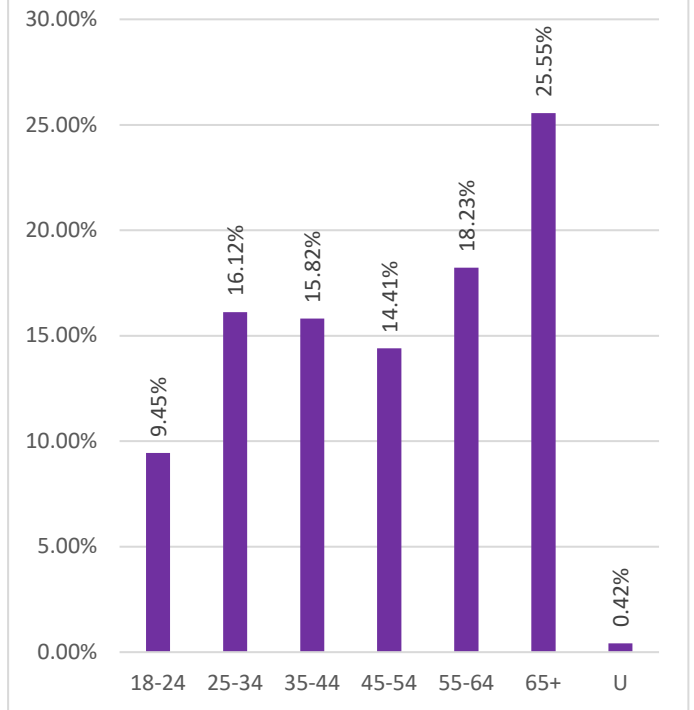
Lethbridge

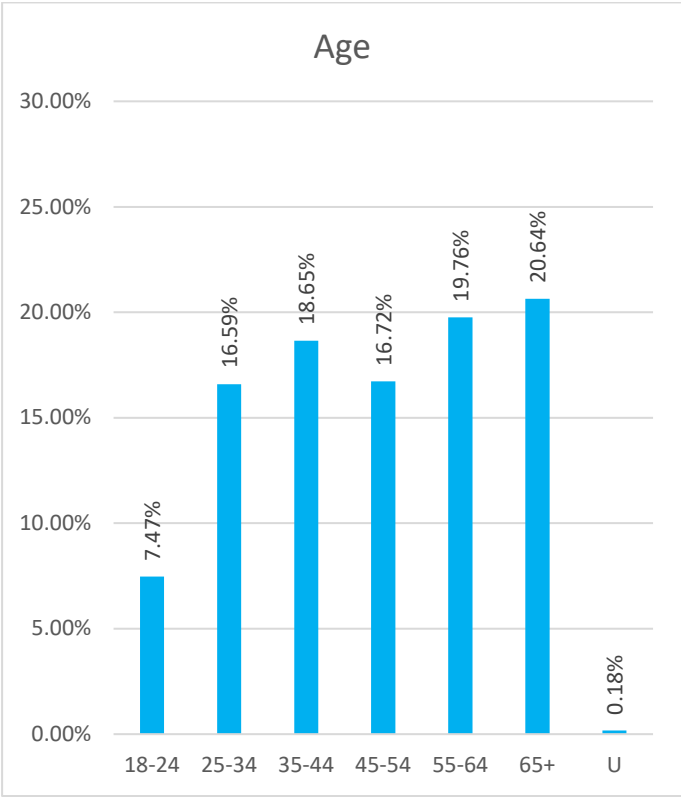
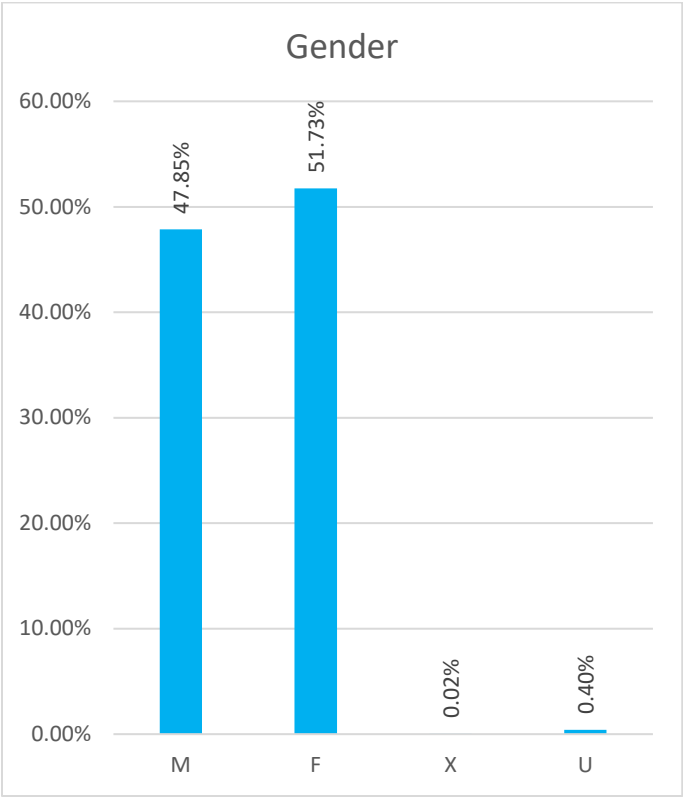
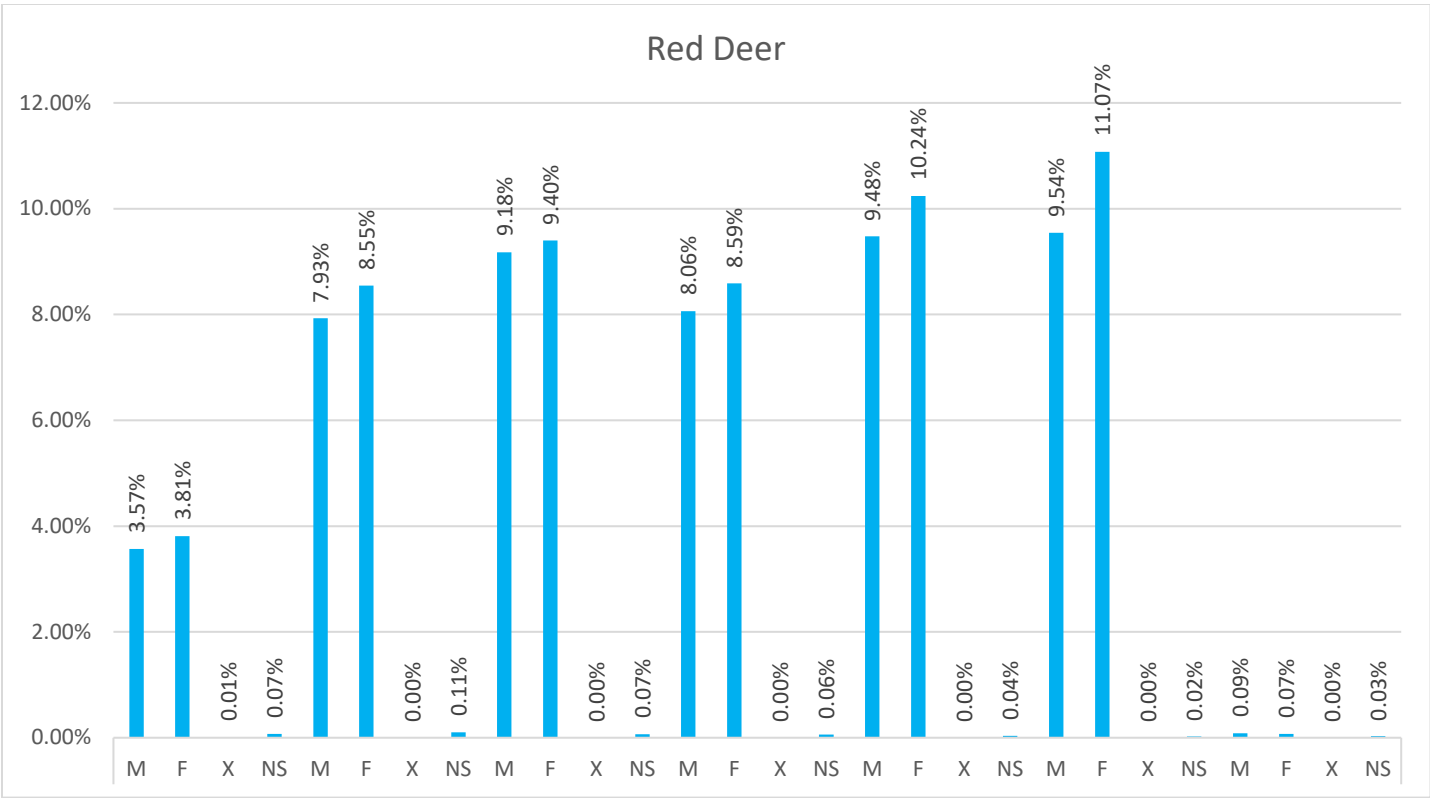


Gender



Age





8 RECOMMENDATIONS

Following every electoral event, there is an opportunity to assess what worked well and what can be improved. Increasing efficiency at the polls, finding opportunities for cost savings, and responding to feedback from electors were all considered in developing recommendations for changes to the legislation. The following recommendations represent the top eight areas for legislative change that would have the most impact, with specific line-by-line recommendations for each section of the *Election Act* contained in Appendix A.

Additionally, there is an overall need to modernize and simplify the electoral legislation. The *Election Act* has been amended seventeen times in the last twenty years, while the *Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act* has been amended twelve times. This has resulted in legislation that is disjointed, contradictory, and not in alignment. Electoral legislation must be followed by registered political parties, constituency associations, candidates, nomination contestants, leadership contestants, third party advertisers, contributors, returning officers, election officers and the electorate. It is therefore vital that the legislation is written in plain language, is easily understandable, and makes electoral rules clear.

A general clean-up of both pieces of electoral legislation is necessary to:

- Combine the *Election Act* and *Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act* into one Act;
- Modernize the language;
- Write in plain language;
- Align linked procedures; and
- Organize the sections logically.

RECOMMENDATION 1

Budget Impact:

- Cost savings on office leases and furniture rentals
- Cost savings on tendered contracts using a fixed delivery date

Event Impact:

- Improved access to polling places
- Improved timeliness of elector communication
- Improved recruitment efforts
- Improved Special Ballot access

Impact on *Election Act*:

- s. 1(1)(b.1): Campaign period
- s. 38.1: Election period
- s. 39(d): Election Day
- New: Non-instructional day

Elector feedback:

- 68% of electors surveyed were supportive of a fixed election day
- 57% indicated a preference for a weekday election

FIXED DATE ELECTIONS

The *Election Act* currently provides for an election period, resulting in a General Election held between March 1 and May 31, four years following the last General Election. It also establishes the commencement of the campaign period, in which candidate nominations can be accepted, as February 1 of the same year. This creates numerous challenges with planning the event, as a specific Election date is necessary before we can hire and train staff, sign rental contracts to book polling places and sign contracts to book and schedule advertising. The fixed date to start the campaign period requires returning offices to be open and available to candidates.

In the 2019 General Election, all returning offices were established on February 1, allowing for returning officers to accept candidate nominations and to be ready should the election call come on that day. As the writ was not issued until March 19, 2019, an additional month of office rent was incurred at a cost of over \$500,000.

Establishing a fixed-date election would have a significant impact on planning and delivering a successful election event, allowing for the following to occur:

- Polling locations would be identified in the year prior to the event. This will allow more opportunity to secure locations electors are familiar with, and that meet the accessibility requirements. Early choice would also allow those facilities to schedule their regular activities around the election date.
- Community schools are the most common location used as a polling place; over 40% of Election Day polls are established in schools. School boards, principals, teachers, and parents have all expressed student safety concerns with the use of schools as polling places during instructional time.
- Together with a fixed date, requiring Election Day to be a non-instructional day would ensure student safety, while providing accessible, convenient polling locations for electors.
- Where-to-vote cards and newspaper advertisements could be prepared and finalized in advance of the issuance of the writ of election. This would eliminate the staff time currently required post-writ to secure all polling places and confirm all address and location details, in order to start generating these materials. The additional time is crucial in ensuring that advertising reaches rural Alberta before the advance polls commence.

- The returning office staff recruitment would reach a larger selection of people. Qualified individuals who normally do not apply for the positions, due to employment or family status, would be able to compete for these positions, knowing the dates on which they would need to make alternate arrangements for their work and family commitments.
- Election officer recruitment and training could be started earlier in the process, allowing potential election officers to know if they are available to work on voting days.
- Electors would know their availability on voting days, allowing them to send in requests for Special Ballots early. Without knowing a date, most electors who were away from the country waited for the writ to be issued to determine if they were available to vote in person or not.
- Returning office staff training could be planned to occur right before the writ of election, allowing staff to apply what they learn in a timely manner.
- Returning offices would be leased for a two-month period, two weeks prior to the writ for set-up and for two weeks after Election Day for clean up. This would be beneficial in securing leases, as returning officers would be able to commit to a timeframe when looking for space. Also, lease extensions would not need to be negotiated during the election period.

PARAMETERS FOR DETERMINING ELECTION DATES

The following parameters should be considered in determining what day is best for a fixed date election.

Length of Election Calendar

Alberta operates on a 28-day election calendar. This is the shortest timeframe in Canada, and various timelines are affected by the day of the week for which the election is called. For instance, a Monday Election Day results in only one day between the close of advance polls and Election Day, a timeframe that is too small to successfully generate poll books and deliver them province-wide. It is recommended that if Election Day is a Sunday or Monday that a 35-day election calendar be utilized, and advance polls be held the Tuesday through Saturday, ending at least five days before Election Day.

Effect of Statutory Holidays

When a statutory holiday falls within the election period it can have an impact on the time available to complete tasks, on availability of polling places, and on voter turnout. The biggest effect in the current election period is related to Easter, which can take place in March or April. It is undesirable for any voting days to be located on the weekend of Good Friday and Easter due to the unavailability of churches to be used as polling locations, and the potential for lower voter turnout over this period.

Municipal and Federal Fixed Date Elections

Both municipal and federal elections occur on a fixed-date schedule, with both elections scheduled in October. To avoid potential overlap with these elections, October should be considered for a fixed date only if there is a legislated provision to move the Provincial General Election to the following spring should it coincide with another election.

Other Elections that may occur with the General Election

Legislation that allows for an additional election, such as the *Senate Election Act* or the *Constitutional Referendum Act*, to be held in conjunction with the General Election leads to additional timing challenges in delivering concurrent events. Legislation should provide for additional time, such as a 35-day election calendar, to allow for the successful delivery of the events when run concurrently.

Office Rental Timeframes

Office space is generally leased on a month-by-month basis, with leases commencing on the first of the month. Providing a minimum of two weeks to prepare the office space in advance of the writ being issued is necessary to ensure that offices are fully functional for the full election period. Timing the issuance of the writ to allow for this timeframe ensures that offices are only required for a two-month period, resulting in significant cost savings.

SUGGESTED FIXED ELECTION DATES

The following two options for fixed election dates represent the ideal timeframes in consideration of the parameters for determining election dates. They both follow the traditional 28-day calendar, are not greatly affected by holidays, do not coincide with municipal or federal elections, and require only a two-month office rental.

Fixed Date Election: Third Wednesday in March					
Year	Writ Issued	Nomination Day	Advance Polling	Election Day	Announcement of Official Results
2023	February 15	February 25	March 7 - 11	March 15	March 25
2027	February 17	February 27	March 9 - 13	March 17	March 27
2031	February 19	March 1	March 11 - 15	March 19	March 29

Returning office rentals would be limited to a two-month period (February 1 – March 31)

Fixed Date Election: Third Wednesday in May					
Year	Writ Issued	Nomination Day	Advance Polling	Election Day	Announcement of Official Results
2023	April 19	April 29	May 9 - 13	May 17	May 27
2027	April 21	May 1	May 11 - 15	May 19	May 29
2031	April 23	May 3	May 13 - 17	May 21	May 31

Returning office rentals would be limited to a two-month period (April 1 – May 31)

RECOMMENDATION 2

Budget Impact:

- Additional outreach will be required to communicate this change

Event Impact:

- Improves compliance with the legislation
- Assists election officers to identify the correct person in the poll book to mark as voted
- Aligns our processes with municipal and federal elections
- Improves voter confidence in the system

Impact on *Election Act*:

- s. 95: Requirements of voters
- New: s.100.1 – 100.5 to outline the process of voting

Elector Feedback:

- 86% of electors surveyed were supportive of identification being required at the polls
- Over 650 electors expressed concern during the election that identification was not mandatory

MANDATORY IDENTIFICATION

Currently, electors listed in the poll book at their current address can receive a ballot after verbally providing their name and address to the election officer. Only electors who need to register at the polls are required to provide identification to prove their name and address before voting.

This has led to concerns from electors that it is too easy for a person to impersonate an elector and receive a ballot in their name. The information contained on where-to-vote cards is enough to obtain a ballot at the polls. The where-to-vote cards, however, are the most important tool available to Elections Alberta to communicate with electors about when and where to vote.

Providing identification at the polls is required for municipal elections, federal elections and in eight other provincial and territorial elections. Only Alberta, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Yukon and Nunavut do not have a mandatory identification requirement in legislation. Electors have become accustomed to providing identification at the polls; many contacted Elections Alberta during the election to report their concerns that they had not been asked for identification at the polls.

Requiring identification can create a barrier to voting for individuals who have challenges in obtaining identification. Legislative provisions already exist to assist these groups, including:

- Mobile polls can be established in treatment centres, supportive living facilities, emergency shelters and community support centres. Identification is not required for these individuals, as they are deemed resident in the facility by the facility operator.
- Vouching is an acceptable form of identification, in which an elector residing in the same polling subdivision, may vouch for an elector without identification. There is no limit on the number of electors that can be vouched for.

The Chief Electoral Officer provides a listing of acceptable identification that can be provided at the polls to register to vote. The list currently includes over sixty different pieces of identification and is reviewed regularly to ensure that it is a comprehensive list.

RECOMMENDATION 3

Budget Impact:

- Cost savings on staff fees and training costs

Event Impact:

- Improves ability to manage volumes in the polls
- Increases capacity to establish workable polling subdivisions
- Improves ability to provide staffing in alignment with the needs of the area
- Improves process for electors that need to register at the polls

Impact on *Election Act*:

- s. 14: Polling subdivision size
- s. 111: Close of poll procedures
- New: s. 45.1 for staffing roles
- Repeal: s. 47.1, 54, 71-75, 75.1, 76-77, 77.1, 78, 80, 85, 90, 94, 95, 100, 111, 112, 118, 124

FLEXIBLE STAFFING PROVISIONS

The *Election Act* provides direction on staffing in the polls in two ways, by:

- Limiting the size of polling subdivisions to 450 electors. Each polling subdivision has an established polling station on Election Day. A deputy returning officer and poll clerk must be assigned to each polling station.
- Outlining the specific function performed by each election officer, including the supervisory deputy returning officer, information officer, registration officer, deputy returning officer and poll clerk.

Combined, this prescription on polling subdivision size and staffing has resulted in staffing levels and costs that increase with each election as the population grows. In the 2019 General Election, 17,285 election officers were hired to staff the Election Day polls. This is an increase of 1,708 election officers from the 2015 General Election, even though fewer electors voted on Election Day in 2019.

Election Day Staffing by Volume Experienced

Year	Election Officers Hired	Ballots Cast on Election Day	Electors per Election Officer
2019	17,285	1,152,545	68
2015	15,577	1,217,758	78

In contrast, after modifications to the advance poll staffing model for 2019, election officers were able to serve a significantly larger number of electors, while providing more flexibility, polling locations and voting opportunities.

Advance Poll Staffing by Volume Experienced

Year	Election Officers Hired	Ballots Cast at Advance Polls	Electors per Election Officer
2019	1,552	700,476	451
2015	997	234,659	235

Polling Subdivision Size

The basic function of a polling subdivision is to achieve an orderly, evenly distributed population of electors at any given polling station. Flexibility for the returning officer to determine the number of polling stations required in their electoral division based on geographical, historical, and population growth factors would allow them to be more responsive to the needs of the electorate, while maintaining appropriate staffing levels.

When the maximum polling subdivision size of 450 electors was established in 1980, there were fewer voting opportunities available to electors, consisting of:

- 3 days of advance polling restricted to electors that were disabled, absent on Election Day or who were election officers, candidates, official agents or scrutineers;
- Special Ballots for electors who were physically incapacitated or absent from the electoral division; and
- Election Day voting at their assigned polling station.

The number of electors voting on Election Day has decreased with every election since, moving from a high of 97.07% in 1979 to a low of 60.87% in 2019. The increase of advance polling days and the opening of advance poll voting opportunities to any elector has contributed most significantly to this change. Eliminating the threshold size on polling subdivisions would allow Elections Alberta to respond to these changing volumes being experienced on Election Day.

Alternate Staffing Models

Alternate staffing models for Election Day would focus on increasing the ability for election officers to respond to volumes of electors at specific polling stations while maintaining a paper process. Electors are currently assigned to a specific polling station held at the polling location, often resulting in long line-ups at one station, while other stations may be less busy. This may be alleviated by distributing the electors for the polling location alphabetically, rather than by polling station. This distribution could consider the number of electors who have already voted at the advance polls and provided a more even distribution of electors for the election officers.

As in the advance polls, it would also be advantageous for electors who need to register at the polls to be served by one election officer rather than having to go to two different stations. Allowing the election officer who is completing registrations of new electors to also issue the ballot would improve efficiency in serving these electors and reduce the current duplication of work.

To further increase the flow of electors through the polls, a single ballot box location on the way out of the poll would allow one election officer to assist electors with depositing their ballots. This process was successfully used in the advance polls to increase efficiency and traffic flow. To facilitate this change, results reporting would be completed by polling location rather than polling subdivision.

RECOMMENDATION 4

Budget Impact:

- Increase in advance poll rental fees where more polls are established

Event Impact:

- Improves process of scrutineer appointments
- Increases opportunity for advance polling
- Increases flexibility for holding a mobile poll
- Reduces confusion between advance polls and special mobile polls

Impact on *Election Act*:

- s. 79: Scrutineer appointments
- s. 98: Advance polls
- s. 120: Mobile polls
- s. 125.1 – 125.3: Special mobile polls

Elector Feedback:

- 84% of electors surveyed were aware that they could vote anywhere in the advance polls
- 31% of electors surveyed that voted in advance reported that they may not have voted without the vote anywhere feature being available

ENABLE FLEXIBILITY FOR ADVANCE VOTING

The changes implemented for advance polling in the 2019 General Election were very successful, and electors continue to demonstrate their interest in having this alternate voting opportunity. The legislation should enable more flexibility in how advance voting is delivered, aligning more with the practices utilized in the election.

Scrutineer Appointments

The legislation currently requires scrutineers to be appointed to a polling station and an Oath of Secrecy to be taken at each polling station. No clarity is provided in legislation for how many scrutineers can be appointed on advance polling days.

To simplify the appointment process, scrutineers should be appointed to a polling place, allowing them to take the Oath of Secrecy once with the supervisor of the poll. Candidates should be able to appoint the designated number of scrutineers for each voting day, providing an equal process whether for advance voting or Election Day.

This will simplify the process for election officers in the polls, and for candidates and their scrutineers.

Advance and Special Mobile Polls

While advance and special mobile polls operate on the same days, they have different criteria regarding when they are to operate and are covered in different sections of the *Election Act*. The terminology of 'special mobile poll' was found to be very confusing by returning office staff, election officers and scrutineers.

Combined, the features of advance and special mobile polls provided ample voting opportunities for electors. In several rural electoral divisions, the flexibility of special mobile polls was utilized to provide five small communities with one-day advance polls, rather than the poll being set in one location for all five days, requiring more people to travel to that location.

Merging the flexibility of the special mobile polls with the requirements for advance polls would provide a simplified requirement for these polls. Features that are important to include are:

- Five days of advance polling, the Tuesday through Saturday in the week preceding Election Day.
- Electors can receive the ballot for their electoral division at advance polls (vote anywhere feature), unless determined by the Chief Electoral Officer (for remote areas).
- At least one advance poll in each electoral division must operate for the full five days from 9 a.m. – 8 p.m.
- Additional advance polls can be established on any of the advance poll days, for the time established between the returning officer and the Chief Electoral Officer.
- No elector shall travel more than 100 kilometers to access a polling location operating during the advance poll period.

Mobile Poll Voting Day Options

Mobile polls are offered to hospitals, treatment centres, supportive living facilities, long-term care facilities, shelters and community support centres with more than ten resident electors. These polls can be held on Election Day or on both Election Day and on any advanced voting day. The legislation does not allow for the mobile poll to be held only on an advance voting day. The facility operator and the returning officer work together to establish the day and time the poll will operate. In some cases, due to prior bookings, a facility operator may not consent to an Election Day poll. Allowing flexibility in the legislation for the mobile poll to be held on any of the voting days, would provide more opportunity for mobile polling.

Vote Anywhere for Mobile Polls held on Advance Voting Days

Electors voting at a mobile poll are deemed resident of the facility and receive a ballot based on the facility's address. For individuals receiving treatment at a hospital or treatment centre, this does not allow them to vote for the candidates in their home electoral division. For mobile polls held during advance voting days, the ability to issue a vote anywhere ballot could be facilitated using the technology already deployed for the advance polls.

ENABLE USE OF TECHNOLOGY

Budget Impact:

- Increase in technology costs to support use of tabulators in advance polls
- Cost savings in election officer training
- Cost savings for staff fees to conduct the unofficial count of advance poll ballots

Event Impact:

- Allows for all unofficial results to be reported election night
- Allows for the use of one ballot style and process at the advance polls

Impact on *Election Act*:

- s. 4.1(1): Testing equipment
- s. 4.11: Directives
- s. 4.12: Voting equipment
- s. 92: Persons entitled to remain in the poll

Elector Feedback:

- 75% of electors surveyed supported the use of technology in the polls

Technology can be successfully used to increase election officer efficiency, improve processes for voters and increase the speed at which tasks are completed. Without the use of electronic poll books, the vote anywhere feature offered in the advance polls would not have been possible. While the voting procedure used for advance polling was efficient, the count procedure was not. Vote tabulation equipment was not permitted in the advance polls, requiring an alternate process to be developed to complete the count of the vote anywhere ballots. This resulted in unofficial results for these ballots being delayed by 72 hours.

Allowing the use of vote tabulation equipment within the advance polls would allow for all ballots cast to be tabulated quickly after 8 p.m. on Election Day. As ballots are cast, vote tabulators record the vote cast, but do not report the results until required to do so at the close of polls. This is usually done by turning a key and entering a code and can be done by returning office staff. This results in significant benefits:

- Election officers working the advance polls can work on Election Day, as they are no longer required to come in to complete the advance poll count. This will reduce the number of election officers that need to be hired and trained, while increasing the number of experienced election officers available to work on Election Day.
- A single ballot style can be issued at the advance polls, resulting in less confusion for election officers and electors. This would allow for use of only one set of instructions for marking the ballot, and one voter template for vision impaired voters.
- Ballots would not need to be collected and securely transported to Elections Alberta for the count.
- Results for the advance polls would be available within minutes rather than days.

The acquisition and deployment of tabulators does, however, require additional money and staff. These additional election costs can be mitigated by contracting with other electoral agencies that have already invested in the technology, renting their equipment at a significantly reduced rate. For reference, all laptops deployed for the advance polls were rented from Elections Ontario at a cost savings of \$750,000 compared with the cost of purchase.

RECOMMENDATION 6

Budget Impact:

- Potential for increase in mailing costs

Event Impact:

- Improves the ability for electors to successfully receive and return a Special Ballot package

Impact on *Election Act*:

- s. 116 - 118:
Special Ballots

Elector Feedback:

- Electors requesting Special Ballots from international locations were very concerned with the timeframe to receive and return a Special Ballot package

INCREASE ACCESSIBILITY OF SPECIAL BALLOT

Electors who request a Special Ballot to be mailed to them have a very limited amount of time to receive, complete and mail back their package. While Special Ballots could be requested on January 1, 2019, the package could not be mailed until the writ was issued, resulting in 28 days for the entire process. This timeframe does not accommodate voters who request their packages to be mailed outside of Canada; the first delivery alone may exceed the time available. Several options are available to improve the accessibility of Special Ballots for electors requesting a ballot by mail:

OPTION 1: SEND ALL PACKAGES BY EXPEDITED MAIL

Currently, only Special Ballots mailed in Canada are sent by Priority Post. International mailings are sent by standard mail. All return postage costs are the responsibility of the elector for both local and international Special Ballot packages.

Priority postage has a significantly higher cost per package but would allow for the package to make it to the elector in time for them to complete and mail it back, provided they are also willing to pay for the priority return rates.

This option does not change the process for the elector to request a package but does have an increased cost to implement. Based on the number of packages mailed internationally in the 2019 General Election, changing to Priority Post would increase cost of postage by an estimated \$140,000.

Estimated Shipping Rates			
Location	Standard Rate	Priority Rate	Increase in Mailing Cost
USA	\$10.90	\$42.59	\$99,569.98
International	\$21.80	\$89.00	\$40,723.20

OPTION 2: EARLIER MAILING OF PACKAGES

Electors can request a Special Ballot as early as January 1 in a General Election year, but it does not provide them with a significant benefit, as the package cannot be mailed until the writ is issued. In the 2019 General Election, only 431 Special Ballots (1.5% of the total requested) were requested before the writ was issued, as electors did not know the date of the election, and so would not know if they required a Special Ballot.

Combined with a fixed election date, allowing international requests to be made and fulfilled in the month prior to the writ being issued would allow time for mailing, even when using standard mailing options. This option does not impact on the cost of delivering Special Ballots but does impact the process for voters. Voters would need to be aware that:

- Requests for international Special Ballot packages can be made and delivered prior to the election being called;
- Special Ballot packages cannot be completed until the Writ of Election is issued; and
- Packages that have been return mailed prior to the writ being issued will be rejected.

OPTION 3: TELEPHONE VOTING OPTIONS

Introducing a telephone voting option for completing a Special Ballot would reduce the dependency on mail delivery timeframes. Special Ballot packages would still be mailed to the elector, but would include a PIN number that could be used to complete a vote by phone, if the mail delivery timeframes or expense of mailing would not otherwise allow the elector to have their Special Ballot package received at the returning office prior to 8 p.m. on Election Day. This retains the option for the elector to have their Special Ballot sent by return postage.

The telephone voting process would be conducted by the Elections Alberta call centre and consist of a verification process, in which the identity of the elector would be confirmed by:

- Name and Address;
- Unique PIN number; and
- Alberta Driver's Licence or Identification Card Number.

Once authenticated, the elector would be transferred to another call-centre representative with no knowledge of their identity, for the vote to be taken on the paper ballot for their electoral division. Elections British Columbia utilizes a similar telephone voting process to ensure the secrecy of the ballot for electors with vision loss or with a disability that restricts their ability to vote independently at other voting opportunities.

This process would have minimal cost implications, as Special Ballot packages would continue being sent in the current manner. The process change for the elector would have a minimal impact, as package requests would continue in the current manner. The Special Ballot package mailed to the elector would provide information on the telephone voting option and would continue to offer the mail return option that electors are already familiar with.

RECOMMENDATION 7

Budget Impact:

- Cost savings to move to electronic

Event Impact:

- Allows other public agencies to benefit from address, mapping, and geospatial information
- Improves consistency of processes for registered political parties and candidate access

Impact on *Election Act*:

- s. 13(2): Register of Electors
- s. 13(2.1): Mandatory elements
- s. 13.2(3.1): Data sharing
- s. 13.3(1): Removed from the register
- s. 17: List of Electors' data elements
- s. 18: Additions to the list
- s. 19: Privacy policy
- s. 98(6.3): Sequence numbers
- s. 152: Poll book data

Elector Feedback:

- Concerns were reported about the use of personal information and about receiving unsolicited phone calls and text messages

IMPROVE COLLECTION, USE AND PROTECTION OF ELECTOR DATA

The 2018 Enumeration Report included three recommendations to improve the collection, use and protection of elector data:

1. Include the ability for alternative contact information, such as email addresses, to be contained in the Register of Electors.
2. Remove elector contact information from the List of Electors.
3. Require registered political parties and candidates to submit a privacy policy, following guidelines established by the Chief Electoral Officer, prior to receiving the List of Electors.

In addition to these recommendations, the following recommendations would improve how list data is utilized.

Improve Data Sharing

Through the collection of data for the Register of Electors and preparing for the General Election, Elections Alberta collects and utilizes significant mapping, addressing and geospatial information. This information could also be utilized by other public bodies, such as 911 services, should the *Election Act* be amended to allow for this information to be shared. Where agreements for data sharing exist, allowing the Chief Electoral Officer to share details related to addressing, mapping and geospatial information would improve other agencies data sets, and reduce duplicate data collection and processing efforts.

List Products for Registered Political Parties and Candidates

Registered political parties and candidates are entitled to receive the List of Electors, Additions to the List of Electors, Record of Electors who have requested a Special Ballot, Record of Electors who have Voted, and a copy of the Poll Books following the election. The requirements governing how this data can be accessed are not consistent and create a need for additional resources to prepare the requested items. The following recommendations will provide consistency in access to list products.

- **Additions to the List:** Allow Additions to the List of Electors to be provided to registered political parties and candidates in the same form and manner as the original List of Electors. This would allow the Additions to the List to be distributed centrally from Elections Alberta, rather than every individual returning office, using either electronic or paper lists.
- **Record of Electors who Voted at Advance Polls:** Allow the use of the elector's unique ID as the method of identifying electors who have voted at the advance polls rather than sequence numbers. Removing the use of sequence numbers at the advance polls, would allow for these to be issued after advance polls close. This would facilitate the integration of all additions to the list to be produced alphabetically in the Election Day poll book, increasing efficiency for electoral division election officers.
- **Poll Books:** Provide the option for registered political parties and candidates to request either a copy of the poll books or an electronic subset of the data contained within them, such as the Record of Electors who have Voted. Scanning the 7,216 poll books following the election requires significant resources and would only be undertaken after a request for copies was made. Full costs incurred to make the copies would then be the responsibility of the requestor(s).

RECOMMENDATION 8

ESTABLISH A THRESHOLD FOR COMPLETING THE OFFICIAL COUNT

Budget Impact:

- Cost savings for staff fees to complete the official count

Event Impact:

- Reduces the post-event requirements to prepare the official results
- Allows returning officers to focus on election officer payments in the post-election days

Impact on *Election Act*:

- s. 137: Official count

At the close of polls on Election Day, over 14,000 Deputy Returning Officers and Poll Clerks completed the unofficial count of the 1,906,366 ballots cast. These results were posted to the Elections Alberta website as the counts were completed. Following Election Day, the Returning Officer, Election Clerk and support staff completed a full manual recount of all ballots cast in their electoral division for the Official Results that were released ten days following Election Day. This official count was completed regardless of whether the difference between the first and second candidate is 50 votes or 5000 votes. Following both the unofficial and official counts, candidates could also make application to the Court of Queen's Bench for a judicial recount.

It is rare for the results from the official count to change the unofficial results by more than a couple of ballots. The second count is in most cases not a valuable use of resources. Changing the requirement to perform the official count from all contests, to those where the difference between the two leading candidates is 100 votes or less would allow for a more appropriate use of resources.

This is also consistent with other electoral legislation, as a full official count is completed in only one other province, Saskatchewan. All other provinces and territories, as well as elections at the federal and municipal level no longer require an automatic full recount of ballots for all contests.

APPENDIX A: LINE-BY-LINE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS

Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
<p>1.</p> <p>1(1)(a) "advance poll" means a poll taken in advance of polling day</p> <p>1(1)(w) "polling day" means the day fixed for voting at an election;</p> <p>1(1)(v) "poll book" means a poll book referred to in section 100(1);</p> <p>1(1)(x) "polling place" means a place where one or more polling stations are provided for the purpose of voting at an election;</p> <p>1(1)(y) "polling station" means a place where an elector in a polling subdivision casts the elector's vote;</p> <p>1(1)(z) "polling subdivision" means a polling subdivision referred to in section 14(b);</p>	<p>1(1)(a) "advance voting" means a voting day taken in advance of election day;</p> <p>1(1)(w) "election day" means the day fixed for voting at an election;</p> <p>1(1)(v) "voting record" means a voting record referred to in section 100(1), which may be in electronic form;</p> <p>(x) "voting place" means a place where one or more voting stations are provided for the purpose of voting at an election;</p> <p>1(1)(y) "voting station" means a place where an elector in a voting area casts the elector's vote;</p> <p>1(1)(z) "voting area" means a voting area referred to in section 14(b);</p> <p><i>Additional amendments will be required to update the terminology throughout the Act.</i></p>	<p>This will modernize the terminology, by using the more common term "vote" rather than "poll".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "poll" to "vote" • "polling place" to "voting place" • "polling station" to "voting station" • "polling subdivision" to "voting area" • "poll book" to "voting record" <p>The term "election day" is recommended rather than "voting day" for the day fixed for voting, as "election day" is a single day. Voting days would not be a defined term and includes all voting days (including Special Ballot and advance voting opportunities).</p>
<p>2.</p> <p>1(1)(b.1) "campaign period" means</p> <p>(i) in the case of a general election held in accordance with section 38.1(2), the period commencing on February 1 in the year in which the election is held and ending 2 months after polling day,</p> <p>...</p> <p>(iii) in the case of an election under the Alberta Senate Election Act held in conjunction with a general election held in accordance with section 38.1(2), the period commencing on February 1 in the year in which the election is held and ending 2 months after polling day,</p>	<p>The establishment of a fixed date election may impact the date identified as the start of the campaign period.</p>	<p>The establishment of a fixed date election may impact the date identified as the start of the campaign period. The campaign period may commence either on the date that the writ is issued, or on the first of the month in which the writ is issued.</p> <p>The campaign period starting on the date the writ is issued will require an amendment to this section.</p> <p>The campaign period starting on the first of the month for a General Election held on the third Thursday in March would be February 1, requiring no amendment to this section.</p> <p>The campaign period starting on the first of the month for a General Election held on the third</p>

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
3.	RELOCATED FROM 21(8)	<p>ADD:</p> <p>1(1)(f.1) "council" means the "council of the band" within the meaning of the <i>Indian Act</i> (Canada);</p> <p>1(1)(n.1) "Indian band" means a band within the meaning of the <i>Indian Act</i> (Canada);</p> <p>1(1)(ff.1) "settlement administrator" means the person appointed by the settlement council as the senior administrative officer of the settlement, within the meaning of the <i>Metis Settlements Act</i>;</p> <p>1(1)(ff.2) "settlement council" means the council of a Metis settlement within the meaning of the <i>Metis Settlements Act</i>.</p>	<p>Tuesday in May would be April 1, requiring an amendment to this section.</p> <p>Relocate the definitions from 21(8) so that they are contained in one place.</p>
4.	1(1)(i) "election officer" means a returning officer, election clerk, administrative assistant, supervisory deputy returning officer, registration officer, deputy returning officer, poll clerk, information officer or any other person appointed under section 4(3)(c);	<p>(i) "election officer" means an individual appointed under section 45.1;</p> <p><i>Additional amendments will be required to update the terminology throughout the Act.</i></p>	<p>Individual titles and associated duties and responsibilities are now to be subsumed in administrative assignments by the Chief Electoral Officer (see the proposed section 45.1).</p> <p>Returning officers and election clerks are still to be defined separately (and are not allowed to be under 18 years of age). Election officers can now be 16 or 17 years old.</p>
5.	NEW	<p>ADD:</p> <p>(z.2) "record" means a record of information in any form and includes notes, images, audiovisual recordings, x-rays, books, documents, maps, drawings, photographs, letters, vouchers and papers and any other information that is written, photographed, recorded or stored in any manner, but does not include software or any mechanism that produces records;</p>	<p>The proposed amendment will update the language from "books or documents" (which has been in place since 1978) to "records," in section 4.2(2) and 153.09.</p> <p>The proposed definition is borrowed from <i>Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act</i> (Alberta).</p>

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
6.	NEW	<p>ADD: 1(1.1) For the purposes of this Act, a document that is required to be filed</p> <p>(a) with the Chief Electoral Officer is filed when it is actually received by the Chief Electoral Officer; and</p> <p>(b) with a returning officer is filed when it is actually received by the returning officer.</p>	<p>The purpose of this amendment is to clarify the meaning of “filed”. A similar section exists in the EFCDA.</p>
7.	<p>3(3) The appointment of the Chief Electoral Officer expires 12 months after polling day for a general election unless the Chief Electoral Officer is reappointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council prior to that date on the recommendation of the Standing Committee.</p>	<p>3(3) The appointment of the Chief Electoral Officer expires 12 months after voting day <u>of the second general election held since the date of appointment</u> of the Chief Electoral Officer under subsection (1), unless the Chief Electoral Officer is reappointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council prior to that date on the recommendation of the Standing Committee.</p>	<p>A longer tenure protects the Chief Electoral Officer from becoming a political position and protects the independence and impartiality of the position from political influences. It also enhances institutional memory and consistency. Between appointments, the Deputy would step in.</p> <p>Currently, Alberta has the shortest term. Factually, the lengths of term for each Alberta Chief Electoral Officer in the past decade or so have been shorter than four years.</p> <p>A two-election term is a low bar compared to other Canadian jurisdictions. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenure: Ontario, PEI and Yukon • 10-year term: Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick • 7-year term: Quebec and Nunavut • 1 year after the second general election: Saskatchewan and BC <p>A two-election term is also more in line with the terms of other independent officers of the Legislature in Alberta:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auditor General – 8 years (s. 2 <i>Auditor General Act</i>) • Ombudsman – 5 years (s. 4 <i>Ombudsman Act</i>) • Ethics Commissioner – 5 years (s. 34 <i>Conflicts of Interest Act</i>)

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
8.	<p>4.1(1) Where the Chief Electoral Officer wishes to test at a by-election the use of election procedures and equipment that are different from what this Act requires, the Chief Electoral Officer shall submit a written proposal to the Standing Committee describing in detail the election procedures and equipment proposed to be tested.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) A by-election held in accordance with the details provided in the approved proposal is not invalid by reason of any non-compliance with this Act.</p> <p>(5) To the extent of any conflict between the approved proposal and this Act or a regulation under this Act, the approved proposal prevails and has the force of law with respect to the by-election.</p>	<p>4.1(1) Where the Chief Electoral Officer wishes to test at an election the use of election procedures and equipment that are different from what this Act requires, the Chief Electoral Officer shall submit a written proposal to the Standing Committee describing in detail the election procedures and equipment proposed to be tested.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) An election held in accordance with the details provided in the approved proposal is not invalid by reason of any non-compliance with this Act.</p> <p>(5) To the extent of any conflict between the approved proposal and this Act or a regulation under this Act, the approved proposal prevails and has the force of law with respect to the election.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Info. & Privacy Commissioner – 5 years (s. 46 <i>FOIPPA</i>) • Child & Youth Advocate – 5 years (s. 3 <i>Child & Youth Advocate Act</i>) <p>Propose changing “by-election” to “election” in 4.1(1), (4) & (5).</p> <p>When something has been tested at a by-election, the next phase is to use it at a general election. Currently there is no authority to actually use successfully tested new equipment before legislative amendment. Elections Alberta would like to be able to use new equipment at a general election if, for instance, the new equipment has been successful in a by-election but is still different from what the Act requires.</p> <p>The proposed change does not negate a restricted application of new equipment testing. Elections Alberta may use it only at advance voting, or in certain electoral divisions. Any equipment testing continues to be subject to approval by the Standing Committee, and publication.</p>
9.	<p>4.11(2) The Chief Electoral Officer, with respect to voting at an advance poll or special mobile poll by electors who reside in an electoral division other than in the electoral division for which the advance poll or special mobile poll is established,</p> <p>(a) may make a directive</p> <p>(i) describing the procedures to be used for voting at the advance poll or special mobile poll, including</p> <p>(A) providing for the form and printing of ballots for use at the advance poll or special mobile poll,</p>	<p>4.11(2) <DELETE></p>	<p>Subsection (1) and (3) allow for sufficient directive making capacity, combined with amendments to 4.12. Subsection (2) can be repealed.</p>

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
	<p>(B) providing for the delivery of votes to the location where they are to be counted, and</p> <p>(C) providing for the counting of votes,</p> <p>(ii) describing in detail how the Act will be modified for the purposes of this subsection, and</p> <p>(iii) referring to the provisions of this Act that will not be complied with and specifying the nature and extent of non-compliance in each case, and</p> <p>(b) if a directive is made, shall</p> <p>(i) provide copies of the directive to the leader of each registered political party, to any member of the Legislative Assembly who is not a member of a registered political party and to any independent candidate, and</p> <p>(ii) publish the directive on the Chief Electoral Officer's website.</p>	<p>Accessible voting equipment</p> <p>4.12(1) The Chief Electoral Officer may issue a directive in accordance with section 4.11 authorizing the use of accessible voting equipment during an election.</p> <p>(2) The following restrictions apply with respect to the use of accessible voting equipment:</p> <p>(a) the equipment must allow the elector to vote privately and independently;</p> <p>(b) the equipment must not be part of or connected to an electronic network, except that the equipment may be securely connected</p>	<p>Applying this section more broadly to voting equipment would allow for both accessible voting equipment and vote counting equipment. Utilizing vote counting equipment for the advance polls would allow for a single ballot style to be used for all advance poll voters and allow for the generation of results for all advance ballots, including the vote anywhere ballots, on election night</p> <p>Accessible voting equipment can only be used in conjunction with tabulators and can still be deployed with these amendments.</p>
10.	<p>Accessible voting equipment</p> <p>4.12(1) The Chief Electoral Officer may issue a directive in accordance with section 4.11 authorizing the use of accessible voting equipment during an election.</p> <p>(2) The following restrictions apply with respect to the use of accessible voting equipment:</p> <p>(a) the equipment must allow the elector to vote privately and independently;</p> <p>(b) the equipment must not be part of or connected to an electronic network, except that the equipment may be securely</p>	<p>Accessible voting equipment</p> <p>4.12(1) The Chief Electoral Officer may issue a directive in accordance with section 4.11 authorizing the use of accessible voting equipment during an election.</p> <p>(2) The following restrictions apply with respect to the use of accessible voting equipment:</p> <p>(a) the equipment must allow the elector to vote privately and independently;</p> <p>(b) the equipment must not be part of or connected to an electronic network, except that the equipment may be securely connected</p>	<p>Applying this section more broadly to voting equipment would allow for both accessible voting equipment and vote counting equipment. Utilizing vote counting equipment for the advance polls would allow for a single ballot style to be used for all advance poll voters and allow for the generation of results for all advance ballots, including the vote anywhere ballots, on election night</p> <p>Accessible voting equipment can only be used in conjunction with tabulators and can still be deployed with these amendments.</p>

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
	<p>connected to a network after the close of polls for the purpose of transmitting information to the Chief Electoral Officer;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) Accessible voting equipment shall not be used unless an entity that the Chief Electoral Officer considers to be an established independent authority on the subject of voting equipment has certified that the equipment meets acceptable security and integrity standards.</p> <p>(4) In this section, "accessible voting equipment" means voting equipment and related vote-counting equipment that enables electors requiring assistance to vote independently.</p>	<p>to a network after the close of voting for the purpose of transmitting information to the Chief Electoral Officer;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) Accessible voting equipment shall not be used unless an entity that the Chief Electoral Officer considers to be an established independent authority on the subject of voting equipment has certified that the equipment meets acceptable security and integrity standards.</p> <p>(4) <DELETE></p>	
11.	<p>4.2(2) For the purpose of carrying out an inquiry under this Act, a representative of the Chief Electoral Officer, on production of the representative's authorization from the Chief Electoral Officer, may at any reasonable time enter any premises referred to in the authorization in which books or documents of a political party, constituency association or candidate relevant to the subject-matter of the inquiry are kept and may examine and make copies of the books or documents or remove them temporarily for the purpose of making copies.</p>	<p>4.2(2) For the purpose of carrying out an inquiry or under this Act, a representative of the Chief Electoral Officer, on production of the representative's authorization from the Chief Electoral Officer, may at any reasonable time enter any premises referred to in the authorization in which records of a registered political party, constituency association or candidate relevant to the subject-matter of the inquiry are kept and may examine and make copies of the records or remove them temporarily for the purpose of making copies.</p>	<p>Propose changing "books or documents" to "records."</p> <p>Working with the proposed definition for "record" (See proposed new definition of "records" at section 1(1)(z.2) above), this amendment will help modernize the language and be consistent with information access and privacy legislation.</p>
12.	<p>5.1(1) No proceedings lie against the Chief Electoral Officer, or against a person acting for or under the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer, for anything done, or omitted to be done, in good faith in the exercise or performance of the intended exercise or performance of a power, duty or function under this Act, the <i>Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act</i> or the <i>Alberta Senate Election Act</i>.</p>	<p>5.1(1) For the purposes of this section, "election officer" includes a returning officer and election clerk.</p> <p>(2) No proceedings lie against the Chief Electoral Officer, an election officer or against a person acting for or under the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer or an election officer, for anything done, or omitted to be done, in good faith in the exercise or performance or the</p>	<p>Immunity should cover returning officers and all staff acting in good faith.</p> <p>The amendment uses the term "election officer" based on the proposed definition above. If the proposed definition for election officer is not accepted, this section should still be amended to include all election officials.</p>

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
13.	NEW	<p>intended exercise or performance of a power, duty or function under this Act, the <i>Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act</i> or the <i>Alberta Senate Election Act</i>.</p> <p>ADD: 5.2(1) Except as otherwise expressly provided, a decision, act or omission by the Chief Electoral Officer is final and binding on the parties in respect of whom the decision is made and shall not be questioned, reviewed or restrained by any proceeding in the nature of an application for judicial review or otherwise in any court.</p> <p>(2) The standard of review of a count or recount of ballots</p> <p>(a) by a returning officer under section 137;</p> <p>(b) by the Court of Queen's Bench under section 146; and</p> <p>(c) by the Court of Appeal under section 148 is correctness.</p>	<p>This is a privative clause, which signals to a reviewing court to be deferential to decisions of the Chief Electoral Officer on review or appeal. The Chief Electoral Officer has far greater expertise in electoral matters, a very specialized area, than the court.</p> <p>The Chief Electoral Officer is also a nonpartisan officer of the Legislature.</p> <p>This proposed amendment is consistent with the common law.</p> <p>However, in (2), recommend that decisions be reviewed on a standard of correctness for recounts. This will remove ambiguity in courts. The issue of standard of review is mentioned but not determined in the <i>Lukaszuk</i> judicial recount case (ABCA). Deciding whether a ballot should be counted or not is a matter that should be done anew by the returning officer, or by a judge.</p>
14.	<p>12 No person who has been appointed or is acting as a returning officer, election clerk or administrative assistant may</p> <p>(a) engage in political activity on behalf of any political party, candidate or constituency association, or</p> <p>(b) make a contribution under the <i>Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act</i>, while the person is so appointed or acting.</p>	<p>12 No election officer may</p> <p>(a) engage in political activity on behalf of any political party, candidate or constituency association, or</p> <p>(b) make a contribution under the <i>Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act</i>, while the individual is so appointed or acting.</p>	<p>Neutrality principle is important but should be consistently applied to all election workers, including, poll clerk, deputy returning officer, information officer, and any other appointee (trainers, IT support). Anyone required to provide election services should be required to do so in a non-partisan manner.</p> <p>This proposed amendment relies on the proposed new definition of "election officers".</p>

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
15.	<p>13(2) The register of electors may only contain the following information about persons ordinarily resident in Alberta who are electors or will be eligible to be electors:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) the telephone number of the person,</p> <p>NEW</p>	<p>13(2) The register of electors may only contain the following information about persons ordinarily resident in Alberta who are electors or will be eligible to be electors:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) the contact information of the person,</p> <p>ADD: 13(2.1) For an elector or an individual who will be eligible to be an elector to be included in the register, the information referred to in subsection (2)(a), (b), (e) and (f) must be provided.</p>	<p>Update telephone number to contact information to allow for flexibility in what elector contact information is collected. This would allow for the collection of e-mail addresses, that could be used to communicate voting information, such as where-to-vote cards with electors.</p>
16.	<p>NEW</p>	<p>ADD: 13(2.1) For an elector or an individual who will be eligible to be an elector to be included in the register, the information referred to in subsection (2)(a), (b), (e) and (f) must be provided.</p>	<p>This information will aid in completeness, currency and accuracy of the register of electors. These data elements are required to confirm eligibility (name, residential address, date of birth and citizenship). The date of birth will also assist in updating the register under section 13.1(2)</p>
17.	<p>13.1(2) The register may be revised by any or all of the following methods:</p> <p>(a) conducting a door-to-door enumeration in accordance with Division 3 of all or some of the electoral divisions, or portions of any of them, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer;</p>	<p>13.1(2) The register may be revised by any or all of the following methods:</p> <p>(a) conducting an enumeration in accordance with Division 3 of all or some of the electoral divisions, or portions of any of them, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer;</p>	<p>Amending "door-to-door" enumeration to simply "an enumeration" allows the Chief Electoral Officer flexibility in determining how an enumeration is most effectively and efficiently done. This would be particularly important in areas such as high mobility and new growth areas.</p>
18.	<p>13.1(2.1) If information has been collected under the <i>Alberta Personal Income Tax Act</i> with the consent of the taxpayers to whom the information relates for the purpose of updating the list of electors, the Chief Electoral Officer must use that information to revise the register.</p>	<p>13.1(2.1) If information has been collected under the <i>Alberta Personal Income Tax Act</i> with the consent of the taxpayers to whom the information relates for the purpose of updating the list of electors, the Chief Electoral Officer may use that information to revise the register.</p>	<p>Change "must" to a "may". The Chief Electoral Officer may not require use of the taxpayer information if he can get the information in other ways or has access to information that may reflect a more recent update of information.</p>
19.	<p>13.2(1) The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada under the <i>Canada Elections Act</i> (Canada)</p> <p>(a) to receive from the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer of Alberta in revising the register, and</p>	<p>13.2(1) The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada under the <i>Canada Elections Act</i> (Canada)</p> <p>(a) to receive from the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada, federal, provincial and territorial information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer of Alberta in revising the register, and</p>	<p>Broaden the scope to allow for sharing information between federal and provincial/territories. This would allow for information to be shared about electors that have moved between jurisdictions. This would facilitate the creation of a national register reducing duplication of efforts for each election management body.</p>

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
	<p>(b) to provide to the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada in preparing or revising that Chief Electoral Officer's information for the purpose of compiling or revising lists of electors under the <i>Canada Elections Act</i> (Canada).</p>	<p>(b) to provide to the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada, in preparing or revising that Chief Electoral Officer's information for the purpose of compiling or revising lists of electors under the <i>Canada Elections Act</i> (Canada).</p> <p>ADD:</p> <p>(c) To provide to the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officers of other provinces and territories in preparing or revising that Chief Electoral Officer's information for the purpose of compiling or revising lists of electors.</p>	
<p>20.</p>	<p>13.2 (3) The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into agreements with any person for the purpose of obtaining address, mapping, demographic or geographic information, including geospatial information.</p>	<p>13.2 (3) The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into agreements with any person for the purpose of exchanging address, mapping, demographic or geographic information, including geospatial information.</p>	<p>The Chief Electoral Officer must be able to make agreements with departments, agencies, and other governments, including municipalities.</p> <p>Agreements under this section will remain subject to confidentiality. The limiting words in section 13.2(3) are that the agreements are only "for the purpose of exchanging ...information."</p> <p>The objective is to allow a reciprocal exchange of geospatial information (which is NOT personally identifiable information) in order to improve the accuracy of mapping used by emergency services (911, air ambulance).</p>
<p>21.</p>	<p>13.3(1) A person or the person's agent may, on request and in the manner determined by the Chief Electoral Officer,</p> <p>(a) have access to information in the register about the person to determine whether the information is correct, and</p> <p>(b) have his or her personal information removed from or not included in the register.</p>	<p>13.3(1) A person or the person's agent may, on request and in the manner determined by the Chief Electoral Officer,</p> <p>(a) have access to information in the register about the person to determine whether the information is correct, and</p> <p>(b) have his or her personal information removed from or not a notation made in the register that the person does not</p>	<p>Practically: When Elections Alberta takes a name off the register, the preferable route is not to remove their entry entirely, but rather to make a notation in that entry that the person does not want to be on the register. Removing the entry runs the risk that it will be restored to the register in a subsequent update.</p> <p>Electors who have requested to be removed are not included in a list of electors disclosed to parties.</p>

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
	<p>(2) Where a request is made under subsection (1)(b), the Chief Electoral Officer must remove the person's personal information from the register or not include the person's personal information in the register.</p> <p>(3) Any person requesting access to information for the purpose set out in subsection (2) shall complete and sign a declaration.</p>	<p><u>want to have their information</u> included in the register.</p> <p>(2) <DELETE></p> <p>(3) Any person or the person's agent requesting or provided access to information in the register under this Act shall complete and sign a declaration.</p>	<p>Requests of this type are often made for security and privacy reasons (example undercover law enforcement, judiciary, celebrity, victim of unlawful activity).</p>
<p>22.</p>	<p>14 The Chief Electoral Officer shall, from time to time, in consultation with the returning officer for each electoral division,</p> <p>(a) review the boundary of and the number of electors in each subdivision, and</p> <p>(b) if necessary, subdivide the entire electoral division for which the returning officer was appointed into as many sequentially numbered subdivisions as considered necessary for use as polling subdivisions in any general election, by-election, referendum or plebiscite</p> <p>and shall attempt to ensure, as far as possible, that no subdivision contains more than 450 electors.</p>	<p>14 The Chief Electoral Officer shall, from time to time, in consultation with the returning officer for each electoral division,</p> <p>(a) review the boundary of and the number of electors in each subdivision, and</p> <p>(b) if necessary, subdivide the entire electoral division for which the returning officer was appointed into as many sequentially numbered areas as considered necessary for use as voting areas in any general election, by-election, referendum or plebiscite.</p> <p>and shall attempt to ensure, as far as possible, that no subdivision contains more than 450 electors.</p>	<p>Efficient operation of elections requires greater flexibility in defining voting areas (previously called subdivisions). 450 is not a universally desirable number and has not been modified since 1980. The voting areas should be determined on the basis of workability, not by a number. Increased use of advance voting has resulted in reduced numbers of electors appearing to vote on election day.</p> <p>This cap is a max, doesn't drive decisions around size of voting areas in rural areas, as rural voting areas are determined by distance, geography (roads), accessibility and availability of voting places. In other words, this cap has no impact on determining rural voting areas.</p> <p>In urban areas, the cap drives inefficiencies. The proposed amendment will enable flexibility and will reduce staffing costs.</p> <p>If it is determined that a cap is necessary, there should be a different cap for urban and rural areas.</p>
<p>23.</p>	<p>17 Subject to section 18(7), only the first names, middle names and surnames, the addresses, including postal codes, the telephone numbers and the unique identifier numbers of electors may be contained in the list of electors.</p>	<p>17 Subject to section 18(7), only the first names, middle names and surnames, the addresses, including postal codes, the telephone numbers and the unique identifier numbers of electors may be contained in the list of electors.</p>	<p>Elector contact information should not be shared in the List of Electors. Electors have reported concerns with this data being shared with registered political parties and candidates, which has resulted in fewer electors being willing to share contact information.</p>

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24.	<p>18 (2) The information to be furnished under subsection (1) is as follows:</p> <p>(a) to a registered political party,</p> <p>(i) 2 maps showing the polling subdivisions in each electoral division, and</p> <p>(ii) in accordance with the political party's request, one printed copy or one copy in electronic form, or both, of the list of electors for each polling subdivision in each electoral division,</p> <p>(3) The Chief Electoral Officer shall, as soon as possible after a writ has been issued for a general election, furnish free of charge to each registered political party,</p> <p>(a) 2 maps showing the polling subdivisions in each electoral division, and</p> <p>(b) in accordance with the political party's request, one printed copy or one copy in electronic form, or both, of the list of electors for each electoral division.</p>	<p>18 (2) The information to be furnished under subsection (1) is as follows:</p> <p>(a) to a registered political party,</p> <p>(i) 2 maps showing the voting areas in each electoral division, and</p> <p>(ii) in accordance with the registered political party's request, one printed copy or one copy in electronic form, or both, of the list of electors for each voting area in each electoral division,</p> <p>(3) The Chief Electoral Officer shall, as soon as possible after a writ has been issued for a general election, furnish free of charge to each registered political party,</p> <p>(a) 2 maps showing the voting areas in each electoral division, and</p> <p>(b) in accordance with the registered political party's request, one printed copy or one copy in electronic form, or both, of the list of electors for each voting area in each electoral division.</p>	<p>To ensure consistency in language and application of definitions.</p>
25.	<p>NEW</p>	<p>ADD:</p> <p>18(3.1) The Chief Electoral Officer shall, following the close of revisions, furnish free of charge to each registered political party and each nominated candidate, in accordance with the registered political party's or nominated candidate's request, one printed copy or one copy in electronic form, or both, of the additions to the list of electors for each voting area in each electoral division.</p> <p>18(3.2) The Chief Electoral Officer shall, following the close of advance voting, furnish free of charge to each registered political party and each nominated candidate, in accordance</p>	<p>The proposed change is intended to enable the Chief Electoral Officer to provide electronic copies of the list of electors (or a subset) to registered political parties as well as nominated candidates.</p> <p>Following the revision period, the additions to the list can be made available electronically to the registered political parties.</p> <p>Following advance voting, the revised list of electors would include the electors that were added to the list through the declaration of elector process and would include a record of the electors who have voted.</p>

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
26.	NEW	<p>with the registered political party's or nominated candidate's request, one copy in electronic form, of the revised list of electors for each voting area in each electoral division.</p> <p>ADD: 19.01(1) The Chief Electoral Officer shall issue guidelines</p> <p>(a) requiring registered political parties, nominated candidates and members of the Legislative Assembly to establish a policy governing the care, custody and use of information furnished by the Chief Electoral Officer under section 18 or section 19, and</p> <p>(b) setting out required content and enforcement of the policy, and shall publish those guidelines.</p> <p>(2) The Chief Electoral Officer is not obliged to furnish information under section 18 or section 19 to a registered political party, nominated candidate or to a member of the Legislative Assembly until the registered political party, nominated candidate or member of the Legislative Assembly has provided to the Chief Electoral Officer a copy of a policy setting out requirements of care, custody and use of the information that meets the guidelines issued and published by the Chief Electoral Officer.</p>	<p>This change is related to the proposal below to delete section 51(3).</p> <p>The list of electors contains significant personal information that requires protection.</p> <p>The intent is to require parties and other persons to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with a copy of their policy relating to care, custody and use of the list of electors <i>before</i> they are given the list.</p>
27.	<p>19(1) The Chief Electoral Officer shall, forthwith after polling day for a general election, prepare a post-polling-day list of electors for each polling subdivision in each electoral division.</p> <p>(2) The Chief Electoral Officer shall furnish free of charge</p> <p>(a) to each registered political party, one printed copy or one copy in electronic form, or both, in accordance with the political party's</p>	<p>19(1) The Chief Electoral Officer shall, forthwith within a reasonable time after election day for a general election, prepare a post-election-day list of electors for each voting area in each electoral division.</p> <p>(2) The Chief Electoral Officer shall furnish free of charge</p> <p>(a) to each registered political party, one printed copy or one copy in electronic form,</p>	<p>The Chief Electoral Officer recognizes the utility of the updated list for MLAs in their constituency.</p> <p>However, "forthwith" is an uncertain term and leads to an expectation for updated lists that is not realistic or possible. The idea is to capture the updated information provided on voting days. Updating the lists accurately takes significant time; updates must be checked against the declarations. The intent of the section is to furnish lists as soon as the Chief Electoral Officer</p>

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
	<p>request, of the post-polling-day list of electors for each polling subdivision in each electoral division, and</p> <p>(b) to each member of the Legislative Assembly, one printed copy or one copy in electronic form, or both, in accordance with each member's request, of the post-polling-day list of electors for each polling subdivision in the electoral division that the member represents.</p>	<p>or both, in accordance with the registered political party's request, of the post-election-day list of electors for each voting area in each electoral division, and</p> <p>(b) to each member of the Legislative Assembly, one printed copy or one copy in electronic form, or both, in accordance with each member's request, of the post-election-day list of electors for each voting area in the electoral division that the member represents.</p>	<p>has had a reasonable amount of time to update and check for accuracy.</p>
<p>28.</p>	<p>19.1(1) A person or registered political party to whom a copy of a list of electors has been furnished under this Act shall take all reasonable steps to protect the list and the information contained in it from loss and unauthorized use.</p> <p>(2) A person or registered political party to whom a copy of a list of electors has been furnished under this Act shall immediately notify the Chief Electoral Officer if the list or information contained in the list has been lost.</p> <p>(3) On being notified under subsection (2), the Chief Electoral Officer shall direct the person or registered political party to take any action the Chief Electoral Officer considers appropriate.</p>	<p>ADD:</p> <p>19.1(3.1) A person or registered political party ceases to have property of a list of electors when the purpose for which the list of electors was furnished to them under this Act expires, and the list of electors belongs again to the Chief Electoral Officer.</p> <p>(3.2) Upon a person or registered political party ceasing to have property of a list of electors furnished to them, the list of electors shall be securely destroyed as according to policy, and that person or registered political party shall be in a position to provide proof of destruction.</p>	<p>Recommend the Chief Electoral Officer retain property in the lists of electors. The persons and registered political parties have only licences to use the lists for purposes authorized under this Act. The corollary is that the Chief Electoral Officer will take extraordinary steps to recover lists of electors.</p>
<p>29.</p>	<p>20(1) In this section, "elector" includes a person who is eligible to vote at a plebiscite or referendum conducted under this Act or under an Act to which this Act applies.</p>	<p>20(1) In this section, "elector" includes a person who is eligible to vote at an election held under the Alberta Senate Election Act, an election, plebiscite or referendum conducted under this Act, or under an Act to which this Act applies.</p>	<p>To broaden the definition of elector to include those eligible to vote in an election under the <i>Election Act</i> or <i>Alberta Senate Election Act</i>.</p>
<p>30.</p>	<p>21(1) Prior to the general election to be held following the 2015 general election, the Chief Electoral Officer shall conduct a door-to-door enumeration of every electoral division, including an enumeration of Indian reserves and Metis settlements.</p>	<p>21(1) <DELETE ></p> <p>ADD:</p> <p>(1.1) The Chief Electoral Officer may conduct an enumeration by any means the Chief Electoral Officer determines to be sufficient to meet the purposes of an enumeration.</p>	<p>Enumeration is important to facilitate the participation of electors in an election.</p> <p>This proposed change allows enumerations by other means in addition to the traditional door-to-door enumeration, which can be very costly and is effective only when people answer their doors. The Chief Electoral Officer may develop</p>

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
	<p>(2) The Chief Electoral Officer shall give reasonable notice in writing to the council of each Indian band and to the settlement council and settlement administrator of each Metis settlement prior to an enumeration of the electors on the Indian reserve or on the Metis settlement, respectively, providing notice that enumerators will be conducting an enumeration in the area.</p> <p>(3) The Chief Electoral Officer shall consult with the council of each Indian band and with the council and settlement administrator of each Metis settlement with respect to the manner in which the enumeration can most effectively be conducted.</p> <p>(4) Following the enumeration referred to in subsection (1), the Chief Electoral Officer shall table a report with the Standing Committee that includes the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the number of residences contacted during an enumeration; (b) the percentage of persons who responded to the enumeration; (c) the number of Indian reserves and Metis settlements contacted by the Chief Electoral Officer for the purposes of conducting an enumeration; (d) the number of Indian reserves and Metis settlements that participated in the enumeration; (e) any challenges encountered in hiring persons to conduct door-to-door enumerations and the impact of door-to-door enumerations on other election officers; 	<p>(2) <DELETE></p> <p>(3) The Chief Electoral Officer shall consult with the council of each Indian band and with the council and settlement administrator of each Metis settlement with respect to the manner in which the enumeration can most effectively be conducted.</p> <p>(4) <DELETE></p> <p>(5) <DELETE></p> <p>(6) <DELETE></p> <p>(7) <DELETE></p> <p>(8) <MOVE></p>	<p>more efficient methods of obtaining elector information, such as provincial mailouts, a provincial contact centre, targeted enumeration, or a combination of methods suited to the circumstances.</p>

Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
<p>(f) the cost of conducting the enumeration;</p> <p>(g) any other matter the Chief Electoral Officer considers appropriate.</p> <p>(5) The Standing Committee shall lay the report before the Legislative Assembly if it is then sitting or, if it is not then sitting, not more than 15 days after the commencement of the next sitting of the Assembly.</p> <p>(6) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations respecting the manner in which an enumeration, if any, may be conducted following the enumeration referred to in subsection (1).</p> <p>(7) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the Chief Electoral Officer may, at any time the Chief Electoral Officer considers it advisable, conduct an enumeration of all or some of the electoral divisions, or within an electoral division.</p> <p>(8) In this section and section 52.1,</p> <p>(a) "council" means the "council of the band" within the meaning of the <i>Indian Act</i> (Canada);</p> <p>(b) "Indian band" means a band within the meaning of the <i>Indian Act</i> (Canada);</p> <p>(c) "settlement administrator" means the person appointed by the settlement council as the senior administrative officer of the settlement, within the meaning of the <i>Metis Settlements Act</i>;</p> <p>(d) "settlement council" means the council of a Metis settlement within the meaning of the <i>Metis Settlements Act</i>.</p>		

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
31.	<p>22(1) In conducting an enumeration, the Chief Electoral Officer shall provide maps showing subdivision boundaries for use by the enumerators.</p> <p>(2) The Chief Electoral Officer shall provide each returning officer with sufficient quantities of all necessary forms and materials, including enumerator identification documents, to enable the efficient conduct of the required enumeration.</p> <p>23 Each returning officer shall, in accordance with directions issued by the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint sufficient enumerators for the efficient conduct of the enumeration within the returning officer's electoral division.</p>	<p>REPLACE ss 22 and 23 with:</p> <p>22 An enumeration may be conducted by:</p> <p>(a) the Chief Electoral Officer, or</p> <p>(b) a returning officer or returning officers, if the Chief Electoral Officer so directs.</p> <p>23 (1) The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint, or direct that a returning officer appoint, sufficient enumerators for the conduct of the enumeration.</p> <p>(2) The Chief Electoral Officer shall provide all materials and directions as required for the conduct of the enumeration, and may issue guidelines or rules for enumerations including guidelines or rules respecting:</p> <p>(a) forms completed under section 30(2) for each voting area,</p> <p>(b) copies of a map of the electoral division clearly indicating the sequentially numbered voting areas,</p> <p>(c) expense claims,</p> <p>(d) unused enumeration materials,</p> <p>(e) enumerator identification documents, and</p> <p>(f) information to be included in the register of electors prepared in a manner prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer.</p>	<p>These proposed changes allow flexibility in either (a) the returning officer running an enumeration in the case of traditional full or targeted enumerations, or (b) the Chief Electoral Officer running an enumeration, in cases where it is more efficient to conduct it centrally.</p> <p>The wording in proposed section 23(2) is borrowed from the existing section 38.</p> <p>In place of this very prescriptive process, the Chief Electoral Officer will enact a set of rules for enumeration. Those rules will include the occupational health and safety content (not working alone, ensuring people know when and where they are going), identification documents, etc. to better ensure staff safety.</p>
32.	<p>25(1) Each returning officer shall in accordance with the directions of the Chief Electoral Officer appoint, as an enumerator for each subdivision in the electoral division.</p> <p>(2) The returning officer may, with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint a 2nd enumerator for subdivision if the returning officer considers it necessary for the completion of the enumeration of the security of the enumerator.</p>	<p>25 <DELETE></p> <p>26 <DELETE></p> <p>27 <DELETE></p>	<p>In place of this very prescriptive process, the Chief Electoral Officer will enact a set of rules for enumeration. Those rules will include the occupational health and safety content (not working alone, ensuring people know when and where they are going), identification documents, etc. to better ensure staff safety.</p>

Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
<p>(3) Repealed 2012 c5 s10.</p> <p>(4) When 2 enumerators are appointed for a subdivision, they shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) act jointly and not individually in each step of the preparation of the list of electors, (b) both sign any document that is required to be signed by an enumerator in respect of an enumeration, and (c) report immediately to the returning officer for the electoral division the facts and details of any disagreement between them. <p>(5) The returning officer shall decide any matter under disagreement referred to the returning officer under subsection (4)(c) and immediately communicate that decision to the enumerators.</p> <p>(6) A qualified enumerator may, at the discretion of the returning officer, be appointed as an enumerator for more than one subdivision.</p> <p>(7) repealed 2017 c29 s18</p> <p>26 The returning officer shall provide all necessary forms and materials, including identification documents, to each enumerator in the returning officer's electoral division.</p> <p>27(1) If an enumerator is unable or unwilling to act or neglects the enumerator's duties, the returning officer may appoint another enumerator in the enumerator's place.</p> <p>(2) An enumerator replaced under this section shall, on receipt of a written request signed by the returning officer, deliver or give up to the enumerator's successor or any other authorized person the enumerator's identification documents</p>		

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
	<p>and any enumeration documents and written information the enumerator has obtained respecting the enumeration.</p>		
<p>33.</p>	<p>30(2) Subject to subsection (10), each enumerator shall contact, either in person, by telephone or by mail, as directed by the returning officer, each assigned residence in the subdivision to determine which persons residing in the assigned residence</p> <p>(a) are Canadian citizens,</p> <p>(b) are at least 18 years of age,</p> <p>(c) repealed 2017 c29 s19,</p> <p>(d) are ordinarily resident in the electoral division and subdivision for which those persons are to have their names included on the list of electors,</p> <p>as of a date determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, and shall record on the form provided by the Chief Electoral Officer the information referred to in section 13(2)(a) to (f) with respect to those persons.</p>	<p>30(2) Subject to subsection (10), each enumerator shall contact, <u>as per the means</u> directed by the <u>Chief Electoral Officer or</u> returning officer, each assigned residence in the subdivision to determine which <u>individuals</u> residing in the assigned residence</p> <p>(a) are Canadian citizens,</p> <p>(b) are at least 18 years of age,</p> <p>(c) repealed 2017 c29 s19,</p> <p>(d) are ordinarily resident in the electoral division and subdivision for which those <u>individuals</u> are to have their names included on the list of electors,</p> <p>as of a date determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, and shall record on the form provided by the Chief Electoral Officer the information referred to in section 13(2)(a) to (f) with respect to those <u>individuals</u>.</p>	<p>These proposed changes allow flexibility to make contact in person, by telephone or by mail, or such other means as may be directed by the Chief Electoral Officer.</p>
<p>34.</p>	<p>30(3) The enumerator shall leave at each assigned residence contacted under subsection (2) a notice that elector information relating to the persons living in that residence has been collected.</p>	<p>30(3) <DELETE></p>	<p>It is not necessary to leave a paper notice after collecting information in person. This process was replaced with the where-to-vote card.</p>
<p>35.</p>	<p>30(4) An enumerator is not to visit or contact treatment centres, students' residences operated by an educational institution and exempted by the Chief Electoral Officer, temporary work camps, penitentiaries, correctional institutions, remand centres, detention centres, emergency shelters or any similar institutions unless the returning officer or the Chief Electoral Officer is</p>	<p>30(4) <DELETE></p>	<p>Removes the prescriptive requirements. The returning officer is directed by the Chief Electoral Officer where enumeration is to occur.</p>

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
36.	<p>of the opinion that there are a sufficient number of electors who are residing in the institution.</p> <p>(6) Each enumerator, in accordance with the directions of the Chief Electoral Officer, shall visit every assigned residence in the enumerator's subdivision at least once during the enumeration period, and if the enumerator has visited an assigned residence and found no responsible person there, the enumerator shall contact the residence on at least 2 more occasions.</p> <p>(8) If an enumerator has visited an assigned residence and found no responsible person there, the enumerator shall leave a form provided by the Chief Electoral Officer at the residence so that any qualified elector residing at the residence may be added to the list of electors.</p> <p>(9) Prior to the date determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, a form left under subsection (8) may be returned as stated in the form.</p> <p>(10) The Chief Electoral Officer may direct a returning officer for an electoral division that assigned residences be contacted within that electoral division by means other than those referred to in subsection (2).</p>	<p>30(6) <DELETE></p> <p>30(8) <DELETE></p> <p>30(9) <DELETE></p> <p>30(10) <DELETE></p>	<p>Removes the requirement for door-to-door visits to occur, as other means may be utilized.</p>
37.	<p>30(11) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the Chief Electoral Officer may direct an enumerator not to visit an assigned residence if, in the Chief Electoral Officer's opinion, the safety of an enumerator may be at risk.</p> <p>31(1) The returning officer for an electoral division may, with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, designate any area of the electoral division as a remote area.</p> <p>(2) An elector ordinarily resident in a designated remote area is eligible to vote by Special Ballot.</p>	<p>30(11) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the Chief Electoral Officer may direct an enumerator not to visit an assigned residence if, in the enumerator's opinion, their safety of an enumerator may be at risk.</p> <p>31(1) <Move to 52.2(1)></p> <p>31(2) <Move to 52.2 (2)></p> <p>31(3) <DELETE></p> <p>31(4) <Move to 52.2(3)></p>	<p>Enumerators are in a better position to determine whether it is safe to enumerate an assigned residence. This is consistent with Occupational Health and Safety legislation.</p> <p>The remote area designation is no longer applicable for enumeration, as the Chief Electoral Officer or Returning Officer will determine the assigned residences.</p> <p>The remote area provisions related to establishment of a voting location and availability of Special Ballot is more appropriately located in</p>

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
	<p>(3) Notwithstanding section 30, an enumeration in a designated remote area shall, subject to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the regulations, and (b) any directions of the Chief Electoral Officer, <p>be conducted in a way the returning officer considers appropriate.</p> <p>(4) A designated remote area is a polling subdivision but no polling places may be established in it and no deputy returning officer or poll clerk may be appointed for it.</p>		<p>Part 3 as it relates to Elections, By-Elections and Plebiscites.</p>
<p>39.</p>	<p>32(1) On or before the date determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, the enumerator shall submit to the returning officer the forms completed under section 30(2).</p> <p>(2) Repealed 2004 c23 s19.</p> <p>(3) Within 5 days after the completion of the enumeration, the enumerator shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) submit all copies of the forms completed under section 30(2) and any forms received under section 30(9), and (b) return all enumeration materials, including the enumerator's identification documents, to the returning officer. 	<p>32 <DELETE></p>	<p>Now covered in 23(2).</p>
<p>40.</p>	<p>38(1) Each returning officer shall, with respect to the returning officer's electoral division, submit to the Chief Electoral Officer not later than the date determined by the Chief Electoral Officer,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the forms completed under section 30(2) for each polling subdivision, 	<p>38 <DELETE></p>	<p>Section 38(1) is now achieved in proposed section 23(2), which is the Chief Electoral Officer's general ability to direct enumeration.</p> <p>Section 38(2) is achieved in proposed section 14.</p>

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
	<p>(b) one copy of a map of the electoral division clearly indicating the sequentially numbered polling subdivisions,</p> <p>(c) all expense claims,</p> <p>(d) all unused enumeration materials,</p> <p>(e) all enumerator identification documents, with a satisfactory accounting of any absences, and</p> <p>(f) information to be included in the register of electors prepared in a manner prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer.</p> <p>(2) The returning officer shall review the boundaries of and the number of electors in each subdivision of the returning officer's electoral division and, if the returning officer considers it necessary, shall, in consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer, redefine and, if necessary, renumber the subdivisions in accordance with section 14 for use as polling subdivisions in any election, by-election, referendum or plebiscite.</p>		
41.	<p>38.1(1) Nothing in this section affects the powers of the Lieutenant Governor, including the power to dissolve the Legislature, in Her Majesty's name, when the Lieutenant Governor sees fit.</p> <p>(2) Subject to subsection (1), a general election shall be held within the 3-month period beginning on March 1 and ending on May 31 in the 4th calendar year following polling day in the most recent general election.</p>	<p>38.1(1) Nothing in this section affects the powers of the Lieutenant Governor, including the power to dissolve the Legislature, in Her Majesty's name, when the Lieutenant Governor sees fit.</p> <p>(2) Subject to subsection (1), a general election shall be held on the third Wednesday in March, in the 4th calendar year following election day in the most recent general election.</p> <p>or</p> <p>(2) Subject to subsection (1), a general election shall be held on the third Wednesday in May,</p>	<p>Recommend keeping the override in section 38.1(1) as there is constitutional argument that legislation cannot affect the Crown prerogative.</p> <p>Propose a fixed election date set out in section 38.1(2). A fixed election date (subject to the Crown prerogative) better enables the Chief Electoral Officer and the returning officers to prepare for and conduct the election. Set dates would allow for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early identification of voting places, increasing accessibility for electors. • Reducing costs by allowing for a shorter returning office rental period.

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
		<p>in the 4th calendar year following election day in the most recent general election.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the time available to prepare and distribute where-to-vote materials, including newspaper ads and mail-outs. Increasing efficiency of the election officer recruitment process. Increasing availability of Special Ballots for electors that are not available on voting days. <p>Within the current election period, the ideal fixed-date options are within the third week of March or May, either on a Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday. For example, the third Wednesday in March or May. These dates take into consideration the impacts of statutory holidays, keep the returning office rental period to two-months, and would avoid overlap with federal or municipal elections.</p> <p>A fixed date on a Sunday or Monday is not recommended within the current 28-day calendar but could be accommodated within a 35-day calendar. This is required for the time between the close of advance voting and opening of Election Day to be enough to generate and distribute voting records including all new declarations and records of electors that have voted.</p>
42.	NEW	<p>ADD: 38.1(3) Election day for an election under subsection (2) is a non-instructional school day.</p>	<p>Not having schools operating on an Election Day leads to more schools being available to be used as voting locations, eliminates the safety concern for the students, reduces conflicts with other scheduled events and tournaments, and allows for better parking for electors.</p> <p>Example is in section 306 Quebec <i>Election Act</i>: <i>306 Polling day is a holiday for pupils in every school of a school board situated in an electoral division in which an election is held.</i></p>

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
43.	NEW	<p>ADD:</p> <p>45.1 (1) The Chief Electoral Officer shall appoint, or shall provide for the appointment by returning officers of, all election officers to perform the functions as set out by the Chief Electoral Officer, including the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) erect signs and post bulletins at voting stations and voting places; (b) immediately before opening of voting, (i) show ballot boxes to the individuals present so that they may see that it is empty, (ii) seal the boxes so that they cannot be opened without breaking the seal, (iii) place and maintain the ballot boxes on a desk, table, counter or similar place so that it is raised above the floor and constantly in the view of all individuals present; (c) keep ballot boxes sealed and maintain the security of ballot boxes; (d) maintain the voting record in the prescribed manner; (e) take oaths and declarations as required under this Act, including under section 100; (f) instruct, assist and respond to questions from electors; (g) assist electors who are not on the list of electors in the completion of a declaration referred to in section 100; (h) maintain peace and order in voting stations, voting places and on the premises on which voting places are located; (i) act as justice of the peace where necessary under this Act; (j) perform counts, or assist in counts, of unused ballots, declined ballots, spoiled ballots, valid ballots, rejected ballots 	<p>Every educational institution shall, on polling day, grant leave to those pupils and students who are electors.</p> <p>Historically, the <i>Election Act</i> was the user manual for returning officers. There was originally no independent Chief Electoral Officer, and no centralized administration. Much has changed and enabling legislation will be much more effective to furthering fairness and be much more efficient as well.</p> <p>The flexibility is not so much about what is being done, but who is doing it. Duties are the same; the content is taken from sections 47.1, 54, 71-75, 75.1, 76-77, 77.1, 78, 90, 94, 95, 100, 111, 112, 118 and 124.</p> <p>Election officers will still have titles to delineate their roles, but the titles and roles will be assigned as an administrative feature, not a legislative feature, to cover all the required duties under the Act and any other practical duties and responsibilities as set by the Chief Electoral Officer.</p> <p>Recommend keeping appointment of returning officers (sections 9-12) and election clerks (sections 47-48) separate. These two positions are appointed directly by the Chief Electoral Officer, not by the returning officers. This separation allows the requirement for returning officers and election clerks to be electors.</p> <p>Note: keep section 77.2: <i>77.2 Any election officer who is appointed to carry out duties in an electoral division may, at the request of his or her supervisor, be required to carry out the duties of any other officer at any polling place in the electoral division if that other election officer is unable to carry out his or her own duties.</i></p>

Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
	<p>(i) in advance voting, (ii) on election day, (iii) in Special Ballot votes, and (iv) in mobile votes; (k) decide on objections to ballots made by individuals attending counts; (l) complete Statements of Vote; (m) provide overall supervision where there are multiple voting stations in a voting place, (n) administer oaths under authority given to them under section 4(3.3); (o) appoint, in the prescribed form, interpreters to translate questions and answers about voting procedures for individuals not conversant in the English language; (p) delegate duties to other election officers as reasonably required; (q) assist or act in place of another election officer to ensure the duties of the other election officer are performed; and (r) perform duties as required under this Act or by the Chief Electoral Officer or returning officer, as the case may be.</p> <p>(2) The Returning Officer shall ensure that election officers are trained sufficiently in order to perform their functions under this Act and as set out by the Chief Electoral Officer.</p> <p>(3) The Returning Officer shall provide all supplies to election officers in sufficient time to enable each of them to adequately and efficiently carry out their duties.</p>	<p>(3) and (4) are borrowed from existing sections 80 and 85.</p> <p>REPEAL: 47.1 (AA) 71-72 (DRO) 73-75 (PC) 75.1 (IO) 76-77 (SDRO) 77.1 (RGO) 78 (interpreter)</p>
44.	<p>44(1) A person who is otherwise eligible as an elector but who does not meet the residence requirements of section 16(c) and (d) because the person's ordinary place of residence is outside Alberta for the purpose of carrying out the person's function as ...</p>	<p>Remove the reference to 16(c), as it has been repealed.</p>

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
45.	<p>46(1) The following persons shall not be appointed or act as returning officers or election clerks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) persons who are not electors; (b) members of the Parliament of Canada; (c) members of the Legislative Assembly; (d) councilors under the <i>Municipal Government Act</i>; (e) trustees of a board of a school division under the <i>Education Act</i>; (f) candidates; (g) official agents; (h) judges of federal or provincial courts; (i) persons who have, within the immediately preceding 10 years, been convicted of an indictable offence where the penalty that may be imposed for that offence is greater than 2 years' imprisonment. <p>(2) The persons listed in clauses (b) to (i) shall not be appointed or act as an election officer</p>	<p>46(1) The following persons shall not be appointed or act as returning officers or election clerks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) persons who are not electors; (b) members of the Parliament of Canada; (c) members of the Legislative Assembly; (d) <DELETE> (e) <DELETE> (f) candidates; (g) official agents; (h) judges of federal or provincial courts; (i) persons who have, within the immediately preceding 10 years, been convicted of an indictable offence where the penalty that may be imposed for that offence is greater than 2 years' imprisonment. <p>(2) The persons listed in clauses (b) to (i) shall not be appointed or act as an election officer</p>	<p>Restricting municipal councilors and school board trustees from working as an election officer rules out engaged and knowledgeable people in areas where hiring can be challenging and there is no obvious conflict in a provincial general election. Also, in rural municipalities being a councillor is a part-time job and should not be a barrier to working in a provincial election.</p> <p>This amendment is consistent with the qualifications for enumerators in section 24.</p>
46.	<p>51(3) A candidate or the candidate's official agent may inspect the list of electors and a separate list of additions to or revision of the list of electors following the commencement of the revision period and may request copies of the additions to the list of electors.</p>	<p>51(3) <DELETE></p>	<p>This section uses outdated language and would no longer be relevant given the proposed changes to section 18.</p> <p>There is no longer a hardcopy list to "inspect".</p>
47.	<p>RELOCATED FROM 31</p>	<p>ADD: 52.2(1) The returning officer for an electoral division may, with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, designate any area of the electoral division as a remote area.</p>	<p>Relocated from the enumeration section, as it applies to elections, by-elections and plebiscites.</p>

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
		<p>(2) An elector ordinarily resident in a designated remote area is eligible to vote by Special Ballot.</p> <p>(3) A designated remote area is a voting area but no voting places may be established in it and no election officers may be appointed for it.</p>	
48.	<p>59(4) At any one time, a person is not eligible to be nominated as a candidate for more than one electoral division.</p>	<p>59(4) At any one time, a person is not eligible to be nominated as a candidate for more than one electoral division or for more than one registered political party.</p>	<p>To provide clarity that there can be only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One EFCDA registration. • One nomination. • One party. • One name on ballot. <p>The Chief Electoral Officer does not regulate public communication of endorsement, but the one-to-one relationship is necessary for regulation under the <i>Election Act</i> and under the <i>EFCDA</i>.</p>
49.	<p>61(1) A nomination paper is not valid and shall not be accepted for filing by the returning officer unless the original nomination paper is submitted for filing and</p> <p>... (e) it is accompanied with a deposit of \$500,</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) On the filing of a valid nomination paper, the returning officer shall give a receipt in the prescribed form, which is proof of receipt of the deposit and of the filing of the nomination paper.</p> <p>(4) The deposit of \$500 referred to in subsection (1)(e) may be made during the time period referred to in section 59(1.01)(d) notwithstanding section 9(1.1) of the <i>Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act</i>.</p>	<p>61(1) A nomination paper is not valid and shall not be accepted for filing by the returning officer unless the original nomination paper is submitted for filing and</p> <p>... (e) <DELETE></p> <p>(3) On the filing of a valid nomination paper, the returning officer shall give a receipt in the prescribed form, which is proof of receipt of the deposit and of the filing of the an accepted nomination paper.</p> <p>(4) <DELETE></p>	<p>(1)(e) Delete the requirement for a \$500 deposit, as this will be moved under section 9(2.2) of the EFCDA and the deposit will be held by Elections Alberta until all reporting requirements have been met.</p> <p>Consequently, no receipt would be required under subsection (4), which could also be deleted.</p>

Rationale	Proposed Revised Provision	Current Provision	
<p>The candidate deposit is proposed to be relocated to section 9(2.2) of the <i>EFCDA</i>.</p>	<p>62 <DELETE></p>	<p>62(1) The returning officer shall not accept a deposit tendered under section 61(1)(e) unless it consists of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Bank of Canada notes, (b) a certified cheque, (c) a bank or postal money order, or (d) a combination of any of those forms. <p>(2) Repealed 2010 c8 s24.</p> <p>(2.1) The deposit received under section 61 must be refunded to the chief financial officer of the candidate if the required return is filed within the time period referred to in section 43(2) of the <i>Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act</i>.</p> <p>(3) If a candidate dies after being nominated and prior to the closing of the polling places on polling day, the deposit shall be refunded to the candidate's chief financial officer.</p> <p>(4) A deposit that is not refunded under this section shall be transmitted to the Chief Electoral Officer for deposit to the General Revenue Fund.</p>	<p>50.</p>
<p>Currently, 1(1)(w) "polling day (election day)" means the day fixed for voting at an election;</p> <p>The current version worked when there was a single voting day.</p> <p>Today, 48 hours or more before "election day" can be in the middle of advance voting, which is not consistent for a withdrawal.</p> <p>This may not be adequately fixed by 98(4):</p>	<p>65(1) At any time after the filing of the candidate's nomination paper but not later than 48 hours before the opening of voting for the first day of advance voting, the candidate may withdraw by filing with the returning officer a declaration to that effect with an original signature by the candidate and having the candidate's signature witnessed.</p>	<p>65(1) At any time after the filing of the candidate's nomination paper but not later than 48 hours before the opening of the polls on polling day, the candidate may withdraw by filing with the returning officer a declaration to that effect signed by the candidate and having the candidate's signature witnessed.</p>	<p>51.</p>

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
52.	67(1.1) The returning officer shall send the deposits received under section 61 to the Chief Electoral Officer.	<DELETE>	98(4) <i>The provisions respecting the conduct of an election on polling day and related matters apply, with all necessary modifications, to the holding of an advance poll.</i> Adding the requirement for an original signature to withdraw as a candidate recognizes that withdrawal has a significant impact.
53.	79(1) Each candidate may appoint in the prescribed form not more than 4 electors as scrutineers (a) to represent the candidate at each polling station, (b) to be present at the place to which the ballot box is brought under section 96(1.1), (c) to observe the election procedures on the candidate's behalf, and (d) to be present at the registration officer's station while an elector is completing a declaration under section 95.	79(1) Subject to subsection (1.1) , each candidate may appoint in the prescribed form not more than 4 electors as scrutineers (a) to represent the candidate at each voting station, (b) to be present at the place to which the ballot box is brought under section 96(1.1), (c) to observe the election procedures on the candidate's behalf, and (d) to be present at the registration officer's station while an elector is completing a declaration under section 100 . ADD: (1.1) For the purposes of subsection (1): (a) only one scrutineer for a candidate may be present at a voting station or the registration station at any one point in time; (b) each candidate may have 4 scrutineers for election day, and 4 scrutineers for each advance voting day	This section has been interpreted in various ways. The idea is to have only one scrutineer for a candidate present at a voting station at any one time. The reason is to avoid overwhelming the voting station with scrutineers. Limiting the number of scrutineers reduces instances of disruption, intimidation and disenfranchisement in the voting process. The intent of the amendment is to make clear that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There may be 1 scrutineer per candidate at a registration desk, and 1 at all voting stations – this comes from s. 92(1)(f) and (f.1). • A candidate may appoint 4 scrutineers per voting station, but only 1 can be there at any given time. • A candidate may reappoint the individual for another day or another voting station. • A candidate may have 4 scrutineers per voting station for <i>each day</i> of voting. This is a change from the current legislation, as 5 days of advance voting are a single event for the appointment of scrutineers, rather than considered 5 separate days.

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54.	<p>79 (5) A scrutineer shall comply with the code of conduct, and a scrutineer may be removed from the polling place if in the opinion of the supervisory deputy returning officer or deputy returning officer the scrutineer fails to comply with the code.</p>	<p>79 (5) A scrutineer shall comply with the code of conduct, and a scrutineer may be removed from the voting place if in the opinion of an election officer the scrutineer fails to comply with the code.</p> <p>ADD: (5.1) In the event a scrutineer is removed from the voting place, that scrutineer shall not be replaced, and shall not be appointed or act as a scrutineer in any electoral division.</p>	<p>Changes proposed for section 79(5) are terminology updates. The intention of the proposed addition of (5.1) is to remove scrutineers who do not comply with the code of conduct from being reappointed at another location.</p>
55.	<p>80 The Chief Electoral Officer shall provide all supplies not previously delivered to the returning officers in sufficient time to enable each of them to adequately and efficiently carry out the returning officer's duties.</p> <p>85 The returning officer shall provide to each deputy returning officer (a) a copy of the list of electors for the deputy returning officer's particular polling subdivision for use on polling day, and (b) a sufficient quantity of the necessary forms and materials to conduct the poll.</p>	<p>80 <DELETE> 85 <DELETE></p>	<p>Content relocated to section 45.1(3) and (4). Also see section 42.</p>
56.	<p>83(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1)(a), an abbreviated form of the name of the registered political party or recognizable initials representing that party as directed by the leader of the political party under section 7(1)(b) of the <i>Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act</i> may be used.</p>	<p>83(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1)(a), an abbreviated form of the name of the registered political party or recognizable initials representing that registered political party as directed by the leader of the registered political party under section 7(1)(b) of the <i>Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act</i> may be used.</p>	<p>For consistency in interpretation of language and definitions.</p>
57.	<p>87 When there is more than one polling station located in a polling place and no supervisory deputy returning officer has been appointed, the returning officer may designate a deputy returning officer of one of the polling stations to maintain order within the polling place.</p>	<p>87 When there is more than one voting station located in a voting place and no supervisory deputy returning officer has been appointed, the returning officer may designate an election officer at one of the voting stations to maintain order within the voting place.</p>	<p>Change language to reflect flexibility in election officers as per proposed section 45.1.</p>

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
58.	<p>88(1) Subject to subsection (3), polling places shall be open for the purpose of voting during the following hours only:</p> <p>(a) at an advance poll, from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.;</p> <p>(b) at treatment centres and supportive living facilities where mobile polls are held in accordance with section 120, during the hours fixed by the returning officer;</p> <p>(b.1) at a special mobile poll held in accordance with section 125.1, during the hours fixed by the Chief Electoral Officer;</p> <p>(c) at the taking of the poll on polling day, from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.</p>	<p>88(1) Subject to subsection (3), voting places shall be open for the purpose of voting during the following hours only:</p> <p>(a) at an advance vote, between 9 a.m. and 8 p.m.;</p> <p>(b) at treatment centres and supportive living facilities where mobile votes are held in accordance with section 120, during the hours fixed by the returning officer;</p> <p>(b.1) <DELETE></p> <p>(c) at the taking of the vote on election day, between 9 a.m. and 8 p.m.</p>	<p>To allow for flexibility in advance voting hours, through the consolidation of advance and special mobile voting (section 98).</p> <p>To include emergency shelters and community support centres in the facilities that may hold a mobile vote.</p>
59.	<p>Persons entitled to remain in polling place 92(1) Only the following persons may remain in a polling place during polling hours:</p> <p>(a) the supervisory deputy returning officer and deputy returning officers;</p> <p>(a.1) the registration officers;</p> <p>(b) the poll clerks;</p> <p>(c) the returning officer or election clerk;</p> <p>(d) the Chief Electoral Officer, members of the Chief Electoral Officer's office staff designated by the Chief Electoral Officer and visiting officials from other electoral jurisdictions authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer;</p> <p>(e) the official agents of the candidates;</p> <p>(f) one scrutineer per candidate for each ballot box;</p>	<p>Individuals entitled to remain in voting place 92(1) Only the following individuals may remain in a voting place during voting hours:</p> <p>(a) election officers as required by the Chief Electoral Officer to administer and oversee the voting:</p> <p>(a.1) <DELETE></p> <p>(b) <DELETE></p> <p>(c) <DELETE></p> <p>(d) the Chief Electoral Officer, members of the Chief Electoral Officer's office staff designated by the Chief Electoral Officer and visiting officials from other electoral jurisdictions authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer;</p> <p>(e) <DELETE></p> <p>(f) one scrutineer per candidate for each voting station;</p>	<p>Currently, official agents have special status to remain at a voting place as long as they like. However, official agents are akin to stand-ins for candidates throughout this Act. Official agents should be on the same status as a candidate. There is no reason to let the official agents remain there all day.</p> <p>A practical alternative is that a candidate may appoint the official agent as a scrutineer. In that event, the official agent may remain, but will be subject to the code of conduct for scrutineers, and the official agent will take the oath of secrecy – see section 93(1).</p> <p>(a.1) through (c) and (g) now included in the definition of "election officer". Proposal for (j) is to enable IT support and vendor support to be present as needed and as authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer.</p>

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	<p>(f.1) one scrutineer per candidate at each registration officer's station;</p> <p>(g) the interpreters;</p> <p>(h) peace officers appointed under the <i>Peace Officer Act</i>;</p> <p>(i) the information officers;</p> <p>(j) other election officers authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer.</p> <p>92(2) Nothing in this Act restricts a candidate from briefly visiting a polling place during polling hours.</p>	<p>(f.1) one scrutineer per candidate at each registration officer's station;</p> <p>(g) <DELETE></p> <p>(h) peace officers appointed under the <i>Peace Officer Act</i>;</p> <p>(i) <DELETE></p> <p>(j) <u>other persons authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer.</u></p> <p>92(2) Nothing in this Act restricts a candidate <u>or a candidate's official agent</u> from briefly visiting a <u>voting</u> place during <u>voting</u> hours.</p>	
60.	<p>95(1) An elector who is otherwise eligible to vote but whose name does not appear on the list of electors for the polling subdivision in which the elector is ordinarily resident may vote if</p> <p>(a) the elector produces to the registration officer or deputy returning officer the following proof of his or her identity and current residence:</p> <p>(i) one piece of identification issued by a Canadian government, whether federal, provincial or local, or an agency of that government, that contains a photograph of the elector and his or her name and current address, or</p> <p>(ii) 2 pieces of identification authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer each of which establish the elector's name and at least one of which establishes the elector's current address, and</p> <p>(b) the elector signs a declaration before the registration officer or deputy returning officer stating that the elector</p> <p>(i) qualifies as an elector, and</p>	<p>95 <DELETE></p>	Combined into proposed section 100 below.

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<p>(ii) ordinarily resides in that polling subdivision.</p> <p>(2) An elector may instead prove his or her identity and residence by signing a declaration if he or she is accompanied by an elector whose name appears on the list of electors for the same polling subdivision and that elector</p> <p>(a) provides to the registration officer or deputy returning officer the piece or pieces of identification referred to in subsection (1)(a), and</p> <p>(b) vouches for him or her by signing a declaration</p> <p>(3) The registration officer or deputy returning officer shall indicate on the declaration referred to in subsections (1) and (2) the nature of the identification accepted.</p> <p>(4) An elector who has been vouched for at an election may not vouch for another elector at that election.</p> <p>(4.1) Scrutineers may not vouch for an elector.</p> <p>(5) The Chief Electoral Officer shall publish each year, and within 3 days after the issue of a writ, in a manner that he or she considers appropriate, a notice setting out the types of identification that are authorized for the purpose of subsection (1)(a)(ii).</p> <p>(6) The deputy returning officer shall, after receiving a signed declaration under subsection (1)(b) or (2), enter the elector's name and address on the list of electors and enter in the poll book in the appropriate column a check mark or other annotation indicating that the voter signed a declaration or was vouched for, as the case may be.</p>		

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
61.	<p>96(1) The deputy returning officer, at the request of a voter who is unable to vote in the usual manner, shall</p> <p>(a) assist the voter by marking the voter's ballot in the manner directed by the voter in the presence of the poll clerk, and</p> <p>(b) if requested by the voter, place the ballot so marked in the ballot box.</p> <p>(1.1) Where a voter is unable to access a polling place because of the voter's physical disability, the poll clerk, and the other election officers the deputy returning officer considers necessary, shall bring the ballot box to some other place on the site on which the polling place is located.</p> <p>(1.2) Before bringing the ballot box to some other place under subsection (1.1), the poll clerk shall advise the scrutineers at the polling place.</p> <p>(2) Repealed 2004 c23 s49.</p> <p>(3) The deputy returning officer, in the case of a voter referred to in subsection (1), shall</p> <p>(a) if the voter is accompanied by a friend,</p> <p>(i) permit the friend to accompany the voter into a polling booth to mark the voter's ballot, and</p> <p>(ii) if requested by the voter or the friend, place the ballot in the ballot box, or</p> <p>(b) if the voter is not accompanied by a friend or does not wish to be assisted by the deputy returning officer,</p>	<p>96(1) An election officer, at the request of a voter who is unable to vote in the usual manner, shall</p> <p>(a) assist the voter by marking the voter's ballot in the manner directed by the voter in the presence of a second election officer, and</p> <p>(b) if requested by the voter, place the ballot so marked in the ballot box.</p> <p>(1.1) Where a voter is unable to access a voting place because of the voter's physical disability, at least two election officers, shall bring the ballot box to some other place on the site on which the voting place is located.</p> <p>(1.2) Before bringing the ballot box to some other place under subsection (1.1), an election officer shall advise the scrutineers at the voting place.</p> <p>(2) Repealed 2004 c23 s49.</p> <p>(3) An election officer, in the case of a voter referred to in subsection (1), shall</p> <p>(a) if the voter is accompanied by a friend,</p> <p>(i) permit the friend to accompany the voter into a voting booth to mark the voter's ballot, and</p> <p>(ii) if requested by the voter or the friend, place the ballot in the ballot box, or</p> <p>(b) if the voter is not accompanied by a friend or does not wish to be assisted by the deputy returning officer,</p>	<p>A voter who requires assistance to read or mark the ballot should not have to take an Oath confirming their inability. Upon verbal request to the election officer, the service should be available. Completing an Oath of Inability to Read or Mark the Ballot requires the voter to sign the form, which is inconsistent with their capacity.</p> <p>The friend of the voter should continue to sign an Oath before providing assistance to the voter, ensuring that they will mark the ballot as directed by the voter and maintain the secrecy of the ballot.</p>

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	<p>(i) provide the voter with a Voter Template in the prescribed form, and</p> <p>(ii) instruct the voter in its use.</p> <p>(4) A voter referred to in subsection (1) and the friend of such a voter, if assisting the voter to vote, shall both take the prescribed oath before voting.</p> <p>(5) When a ballot has been marked pursuant to this section, the deputy returning officer or poll clerk shall enter in the poll book opposite the name of the voter and in the appropriate column either "voter assistance" or "template", as the case may be.</p>	<p>(i) provide the voter with a Voter Template in the prescribed form, and</p> <p>(ii) instruct the voter in its use.</p> <p>(4) A voter referred to in subsection (1) and the friend of such a voter, if assisting the voter to vote, shall both take the prescribed oath before assisting the voter referred to in subsection (1) to vote.</p> <p>(5) When a ballot has been marked pursuant to this section, an election officer shall enter in the voting record opposite the name of the voter and in the appropriate column either "voter assistance" or "template", as the case may be.</p> <p>REPLACE WITH: 97 The Chief Electoral Officer shall provide a copy of the list of electors for use at the advance vote by election officers.</p>	
62.	<p>97 The returning officer shall provide one copy of the list of electors for all assigned polling subdivisions in the electoral division for use by the deputy returning officer at the advance poll.</p>	<p>98(1) <DELETE></p> <p>(1.1) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Returning Officer shall, in consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer establish voting places to enable electors to vote in advance at an election.</p>	<p>For vote-anywhere advance voting, the list is electronic with the entire voting list for the whole province of Alberta available to the election officers taking the votes.</p> <p>The intent of this change is to enable flexibility in the number of advance voting places and maximize the use of vote anywhere advance voting.</p>
63.	<p>98(1) The returning officer shall establish at least one and no more than 4 polling places to enable electors to vote in advance at an election.</p> <p>(1.1) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Chief Electoral Officer may require a returning officer to establish more than 4 polling places if the Chief Electoral Officer considers it necessary.</p>	<p>98(2) The Chief Electoral Officer shall ensure that the distance that an elector would have to travel to attend at an advance voting place is no greater than 100 km, unless the cost to do so in any particular situation would be unreasonable in the circumstances.</p> <p>98 (3) <DELETE></p> <p>ADD: 98(3.1) At least one advance voting place for each electoral division shall be open between 9</p>	<p>The purpose is to combine the features of the advance voting and special mobile voting to create one category of advance voting with flexibility. Every electoral division will continue to have at least one advance voting location, with a location established not more than 100 kilometers from each elector.</p> <p>The additional flexibility will allow for additional advance voting locations to be established that could run for one, two, three, or four days or to allow for alternate hours. This allows for voting</p>
64.	<p>98(2) The Chief Electoral Officer shall ensure that the distance that an elector would have to travel to attend at an advance poll is no greater than 100 km, unless the cost to do so in any particular situation would be unreasonable in the circumstances.</p> <p>(3) The polling places for advance polling shall be open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. on each of the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the full week preceding polling day.</p>	<p>98(2) The Chief Electoral Officer shall ensure that the distance that an elector would have to travel to attend at an advance voting place is no greater than 100 km, unless the cost to do so in any particular situation would be unreasonable in the circumstances.</p> <p>98 (3) <DELETE></p> <p>ADD: 98(3.1) At least one advance voting place for each electoral division shall be open between 9</p>	<p>The purpose is to combine the features of the advance voting and special mobile voting to create one category of advance voting with flexibility. Every electoral division will continue to have at least one advance voting location, with a location established not more than 100 kilometers from each elector.</p> <p>The additional flexibility will allow for additional advance voting locations to be established that could run for one, two, three, or four days or to allow for alternate hours. This allows for voting</p>

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<p>(4) The provisions respecting the conduct of an election on polling day and related matters apply, with all necessary modifications, to the holding of an advance poll.</p> <p>(5) After the opening of a polling place for an advance poll the deputy returning officer shall take all reasonable precautions to ensure that no other person except the poll clerk has access to the ballot box.</p> <p>(6) Each day at the close of the polling place for an advance poll the ballot box</p> <p>(a) shall be sealed by the deputy returning officer and poll clerk, and</p> <p>(b) may be sealed by any candidate, official agent or scrutineer so desiring,</p> <p>so that it cannot be opened and no ballots can be deposited without breaking those seals.</p> <p>(6.1) If electronic documents are used for the purposes of an advance poll, each day after the close of a polling place for an advance poll, a copy of a record of electors who voted that day shall be made in printed and electronic form.</p> <p>(6.2) A copy of the record referred to under subsection (6.1) shall be provided to registered political parties or registered candidates on request.</p> <p>(6.3) The record referred to in subsection (6.1) shall include each elector's electoral division, polling subdivision number and sequence number assigned to the elector by the Chief Electoral Office or an election officer and any other information the Chief Electoral Officer considers appropriate.</p>	<p>a.m. and 8 p.m. on each of the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the full week preceding election day.</p> <p>(3.2) A returning officer, in consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer, shall establish additional advance voting places, deemed necessary by the Chief Electoral Officer.</p> <p>(3.3) A returning officer who has established additional advance voting places in accordance with (3.2), shall, in consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer</p> <p>(a) fix the hours on any one or more days fixed for advance voting when the advance voting place will operate;</p> <p>(b) ensure the facility meets safety, security and other standards established by the Chief Electoral Officer for voting places;</p> <p>(3.4) Where an advance voting place is established, any elector may attend to vote and be provided with the ballot for the electoral division of their ordinary residence, unless determined otherwise by the Chief Electoral Officer, in which case the advance voting location will be established only for the electors in the electoral division in which it is located.</p> <p>(4) The provisions respecting the conduct of an election on Election day and related matters apply, with all necessary modifications, to the holding of an advance vote.</p> <p>(5) After the opening of a voting place for an advance vote an election officer shall take all reasonable precautions to ensure that no other person has access to the ballot box.</p>	<p>places to be established for small communities and in facilities that are not open for the full hours of advance voting.</p> <p>For example, five rural communities in an electoral division could be provided with a one-day advance vote, rather than one community having the full five-day advance vote.</p> <p>New sections (3.2) – (3.4) are taken from 125.1.</p> <p>Regarding the amendment to (6.3): Providing the unique identifier number as part of the list of electors (section 17) allows for comparison with the original list of electors, while enabling the ability for additions to the list to be consolidated within the election day voting record in alphabetical order.</p>

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	<p>(7) Sealing material applied to a ballot box shall not be broken from the time it is applied until the close of the polling places on polling day, except as may be necessary at the opening of the polling place for the advance poll on the Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday to permit the deposit of ballots.</p> <p>(8) At the close of the polling place for the advance poll on the final day the deputy returning officer shall, after the seal has been applied pursuant to subsection (6), take charge of and safely keep the ballot box until the close of polls on polling day, when the ballots shall be counted in accordance with section 111.</p>	<p>98(6) Each day at the close of the voting place for an advance vote the ballot box</p> <p>(a) shall be sealed by the election officer, and</p> <p>(b) may be sealed by any candidate, official agent or scrutineer so desiring,</p> <p>so that it cannot be opened and no ballots can be deposited without breaking those seals.</p> <p>(6.1) If electronic voting records are used for the purposes of an advance vote, each day after the close of a voting place for an advance vote, a copy of a record of electors who voted that day shall be made in printed and electronic form.</p> <p>(6.2) A copy of the record referred to under subsection (6.1) shall be provided to registered political parties or registered candidates on request.</p> <p>(6.3) The record referred to in subsection (6.1) shall include each elector's unique identifier number assigned to the elector by the Chief Electoral Office or an election officer and any other information the Chief Electoral Officer considers appropriate.</p> <p>(7) Sealing material applied to a ballot box shall not be broken from the time it is applied until the close of the voting places on election day, except as may be necessary at the opening of the advance voting place for the advance poll on the Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday to permit the deposit of ballots.</p> <p>(8) At the close of the voting place for the advance vote on the final day an election officer shall, after the seal has been applied pursuant to subsection (6), take charge of and</p>	

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65.	<p>99(1) When a person who is an elector attends to vote at the advance poll, the deputy returning officer shall</p> <p>(a) if the person's name appears on a list of electors, enter opposite the name of that person on the list of electors in the appropriate column a check mark or other annotation indicating that the voter voted in the advance poll, or</p> <p>(b) if the person's name does not appear on any list of electors,</p> <p>(i) require the person to comply with section 95(1) or (2), and</p> <p>(ii) enter the person's name and address on the list of electors and enter in the appropriate column in the poll book a check mark or other annotation indicating that the voter signed a declaration in accordance with section 95(1) or signed a declaration and was vouched for in accordance with section 95(2), and voted in the advance poll.</p> <p>(2) The deputy returning officer shall provide to each elector recorded in the poll book a prefolded ballot containing the deputy returning officer's initials in the prescribed place on its back so that when the ballot is folded the initials can be seen without unfolding it.</p>	<p>safely keep the ballot box until the close of voting on election day, when the ballots shall be counted in accordance with section 111.</p> <p>99 <DELETE></p>	<p>The procedure and requirements for voting are replaced by 100.1 – 100.5.</p>

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66.	NEW	<p>ADD: Advance Voting</p> <p>99.1 An elector at an advance voting place may only vote for a candidate listed on the ballot for the electoral division where the elector is ordinarily resident.</p>	Need to retain the ability for electors to vote at any advance voting location. Moved from 125.2.
67.	<p>100(1) Each elector who presents himself or herself to vote on polling day shall give his or her name and address to the deputy returning officer and if</p> <p>(a) the name of that elector appears on the list of electors for the polling subdivision, or</p> <p>(b) the elector complies with section 95(1) or (2),</p> <p>the poll clerk shall strike the elector's name off the list of electors and enter the name and address in the poll book if it is not already there, and for each name so recorded the poll clerk shall enter a number in consecutive sequence opposite it.</p> <p>(2) The deputy returning officer shall provide to each elector recorded in the poll book a prefolded ballot</p> <p>(a) containing the deputy returning officer's initials in the prescribed place on its back so that when the ballot is folded the initials can be seen without unfolding it, and</p> <p>(b) that has a counterfoil attached to it on the back of which the deputy returning officer has inserted a number corresponding to the number recorded next to the elector's name in the poll book.</p>	<p>REPLACE WITH:</p> <p>100(1) An elector who presents himself or herself to vote on an advance voting day or election day may vote at a voting station if the elector complies with section 100.1, 100.2, 100.3, 100.4 or 100.5.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of sections 100.1, 100.2, 100.3, 100.4 and 100.5, "identification" means</p> <p>(a) one piece of identification issued by a Canadian government, whether federal, provincial or local, or an agency of that government, that contains a photograph of the elector and the elector's name and current address, or</p> <p>(b) 2 pieces of identification authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer each of which establish the elector's name and at least one of which establishes the elector's current address.</p> <p>(3) The Chief Electoral Officer shall publish each year, and within 3 days after the issue of a writ, in a manner that he or she considers appropriate, a notice setting out the types of identification that are prescribed for the purpose of section (2)(b).</p> <p>(4) The list of electors may be contained within the voting record.</p>	<p>Confirmation of identity and address will now be required from everyone. This is consistent with municipal and federal election legislation.</p> <p>Combining current sections 95 and 100 under a single set of provisions simplifies and streamlines identification and vouching processes.</p> <p>The purpose is twofold: (1) facilitate the vote by making it clear to everyone what electors need in order to vote; and (2) protect the integrity of the system.</p> <p>Section 100 is overarching, accompanied by 5 possibilities depending on the elector's name being on the list of electors, or not; and depending on the elector providing the prescribed identification, or not; and depending on the elector's identification matching the information in the list, or not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> section 100.1 is when the elector's name is on the list and the elector's identification matches the information on the list. section 100.2 is when the elector's name is on the list but the elector's identification does not match the information on the list (for example, the list has the correct address but the driver's licence has not been updated). section 100.3 is when the elector's name is on the list, but the elector does not provide the prescribed identification.

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68.	NEW	<p>ADD:</p> <p>100.1 Where</p> <p>(a) the name of the elector appears in the voting record for the voting area,</p> <p>(b) the elector provides identification, and</p> <p>(c) the name and address on the identification match the name and address in the voting record for the voting area,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> section 100.4 is when the elector's name is not on the list, but the elector provides prescribed identification. section 100.5 is when the elector's name is not on the list, and the elector does not provide prescribed identification. <p>Other jurisdictions requiring proof (or vouching) of both identity and residence, even if the elector is in the register, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada British Columbia Saskatchewan Manitoba Quebec Ontario Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia Northwest Territories <p>(4) Added to provide certainty that the list of electors is one component of the voting record and does not need to be a separate document or record.</p> <p>If this recommendation is not accepted, the reference to "counterfoil" in 100(2)(b) needs to be deleted.</p> <p>100.1 for when: Name on list? Yes. Identification? Yes. Identification matches? Yes.</p>

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69.	NEW	<p>the election officer responsible for the voting record shall give the elector a ballot and mark the elector as voted in the voting record.</p> <p>ADD:</p> <p>100.2(1) Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the name of the elector appears in the voting record for the voting area, (b) the elector provides identification, (c) the address on the identification does not match the address in the voting record for the voting area, and (d) the elector confirms his or her identity and current physical address by signing a declaration, <p>the election officer responsible for the voting record shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) add the elector's name and address to the voting day declarations section of the voting record, (b) enter in the voting record that the voter signed a declaration, (c) enter a number in consecutive sequence opposite the elector's name, (d) give the elector a ballot, and (e) mark the elector as voted in the voting record. <p>(2) The election officer taking the declaration in subsection (1)(d) shall indicate on the declaration the nature of the identification accepted.</p>	<p>100.2 is for when: Name on list? Yes. Identification? Yes. Identification matches? No.</p> <p>Then: Elector confirms identity and address by declaration.</p>

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<p>70. NEW</p>	<p>ADD:</p> <p>100.3(1) Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the name of the elector appears in the voting record for the voting area, (b) the elector does not provide identification, (c) the elector is accompanied by another elector whose name appears in the voting record for the same voting area and that other elector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. provides his or her own identification to an election officer, and ii. subject to subsections (4) and (5), vouches for the elector by signing a declaration, and (d) the elector confirms his or her identity and current residence by signing a declaration, <p>the election officer responsible for the voting record shall give the elector a ballot and mark the elector as voted in the voting record.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2) The election officer taking the declaration in subsection (1)(c) shall indicate on the declaration the nature of the identification accepted. (3) After receiving signed declarations made under subsection (1)(c) and (1)(d), an election officer shall enter in the voting that the voter signed a declaration and was vouched for. (4) An elector who has been vouched for at an election may not vouch for another elector at that election. (5) Scrutineers may not vouch for an elector. 	<p>100.3 is for when: Name on list? Yes. Identification? No.</p> <p>Then: Elector confirms identity and address by declaration, and is vouched for by another elector in the voting record for the same voting area who does have identification.</p>

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71. NEW	<p>ADD:</p> <p>100.4(1) Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the name of the elector does not appear in the voting record for the voting area in which the elector is ordinarily resident, (b) the elector provides identification to confirm his or her identity and current physical address, and (c) the elector signs a declaration before an election officer stating that the elector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. qualifies as an elector, and ii. ordinarily resides in that voting area, <p>the election officer responsible for the voting record shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) add the elector's name and address to the voting day declarations section of the voting record, (b) enter in the voting record that the voter signed a declaration, (c) enter a number in consecutive sequence opposite the elector's name, (d) give the elector a ballot, and (e) mark the elector as voted in the voting record. <p>(2) The election officer taking the declaration in subsection (1)(c) shall indicate on the declaration the nature of the identification accepted.</p>	<p>100.4 is for when: Name on list? No. Identification? Yes.</p> <p>Then: Elector confirms identity and address by identification, and completes a declaration to be added to the voting record at their current address.</p>

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<p>72. NEW</p>	<p>ADD: 100.5(1) Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the name of the elector does not appear in the voting record for the voting area in which the elector is ordinarily resident, (b) the elector does not provide identification, (c) the elector is accompanied by another elector whose name appears on the list of electors for the same voting area and that other elector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. provides his or her own identification to an election officer, and ii. subject to subsections (3) and (4), vouches for the elector by signing a declaration, and (d) the elector confirms his or her identity and current residence by signing a declaration, <p>the election officer responsible for the voting record shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) add the elector's name and address to the voting day declarations section of the voting record, (b) enter in the voting record that the voter was vouched for and signed a declaration, (c) enter a number in consecutive sequence opposite the elector's name, (d) give the elector a ballot, and (e) mark the elector as voted in the voting record. <p>(2) The election officer taking the declaration in subsection (1)(c)(ii) shall indicate on the</p>	<p>100.5 is for when: Name on list? No. Identification? No.</p> <p>Then: Elector is vouched for by another elector in the voting record for the same voting area who does have identification. The elector then completes a declaration to be added to the voting record at their current address.</p>

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	<p>declaration the nature of the identification accepted.</p> <p>(3) An elector who has been vouched for at an election may not vouch for another elector at that election.</p> <p>(4) Scrutineers may not vouch for an elector.</p>	<p>declaration the nature of the identification accepted.</p> <p>(3) An elector who has been vouched for at an election may not vouch for another elector at that election.</p> <p>(4) Scrutineers may not vouch for an elector.</p>	
73.	<p>103 Immediately after a voter's ballot is deposited in the ballot box the poll clerk shall enter in the poll book opposite the name of the voter and in the appropriate column a check mark or other annotation indicating that the voter has voted.</p>	<p>103 <DELETE></p>	<p>Incorporated in 100.1 – 100.5.</p> <p>If recommendation is not accepted, the voter needs to be marked as voted in the voting record at the time the ballot is issued to the elector. No counterfoil to confirm the elector when returning from the voting booth.</p>
74.	<p>104(1) A deputy returning officer shall administer the declaration in the prescribed form to a person if</p> <p>(a) the deputy returning officer doubts the eligibility of that person to vote, or</p> <p>(b) the deputy returning officer is requested to do so by a candidate, official agent or scrutineer and the deputy returning officer is of the opinion that the request is made in good faith.</p> <p>(2) An election officer, candidate, official agent or scrutineer who presents himself or herself for the purpose of voting at the polling subdivision in which that person ordinarily resides may be required by a candidate, official agent or scrutineer before that person votes to sign the declaration before the deputy returning officer or poll clerk located at that polling subdivision.</p>	<p>104(1) An election officer shall administer the declaration in the prescribed form to an individual if</p> <p>(a) the election officer doubts the eligibility of that individual to vote, or</p> <p>(b) the election officer is requested to do so by a candidate, official agent or scrutineer and the election officer is of the opinion that the request is made in good faith.</p> <p>(2) An election officer who presents himself or herself for the purpose of voting at the voting area in which that individual ordinarily resides may be required by a scrutineer, before that election officer votes, to sign the declaration before a different election officer in that voting area.</p>	<p>Typically, it is citizenship that is questioned. Limit the request ability to scrutineers as they are the ones with authority to remain.</p> <p>Delete candidates and official agents out of (1)(b). Scrutineers are appointed by candidates or official agents, take an oath and are governed by a code of conduct. Official agents or candidates may be scrutineers.</p> <p>(2) Amend to address only the situation where an election officer is not presiding over his or her own declaration. No need to have special section to deal with electors who are also candidates, official agents, or scrutineers.</p>
75.	<p>Prohibited conduct during polling</p> <p>105(1) No person may</p>	<p>Prohibited conduct during voting</p> <p>105(1) No person or entity may</p>	<p>(1)(b) Voting places can be churches, schools, malls, strip malls, etc. Expansion to include the parcel of land is intended to cover signage, campaigning and exit polls in the parking lots, etc.</p>

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	<p>(a) interfere or attempt to interfere with a voter who is attempting to mark the voter's ballot,</p> <p>(b) attempt to obtain any information at a polling place regarding which candidate a voter has voted for, is voting for or is about to vote for, or</p> <p>(c) prevent or attempt to prevent a person from exercising the person's right to vote.</p> <p>(2) No person may communicate any information obtained at a polling place regarding which candidate a voter has voted for, is voting for or is about to vote for.</p>	<p>(a) interfere or attempt to interfere with a voter who is attempting to mark the voter's ballot,</p> <p>(b) attempt to obtain any information at a voting place or within the boundaries of the land on which the building is located, regarding which candidate a voter has voted for, is voting for or is about to vote for, or</p> <p>(c) prevent or attempt to prevent an individual from exercising the individual's right to vote.</p> <p>(2) No person or entity may communicate any information obtained at a voting place regarding which candidate a voter has voted for, is voting for or is about to vote for.</p>	<p>See section 135(2) as reference.</p> <p>Keep current content in definition of "voting place": 1(1)(x) "voting place" means a place where one or more voting stations are provided for the purpose of voting at an election;</p>
76.	<p>107.1(1) If a person returns the person's ballot indicating that the person does not wish to mark the ballot, the deputy returning officer shall immediately write the word "declined" on the ballot and place it in the required envelope to be sent to the returning officer.</p> <p>(2) A person who returns a ballot under subsection (1)</p> <p>(a) forfeits the right to vote in the election, and</p> <p>(b) shall forthwith leave the polling place.</p> <p>(3) If a person declines to vote, the poll clerk shall annotate the poll book accordingly.</p>	<p>107.1(1) If a person returns the person's ballot indicating that the person does not wish to mark the ballot, the election officer shall immediately write the word "declined" on the ballot and place it in the required envelope to be sent to the returning officer.</p> <p>(2) A person who returns a ballot under subsection (1)</p> <p>(a) forfeits the right to vote in the election, and</p> <p>(b) shall forthwith leave the voting place.</p> <p>(2) If a person declines to vote, the poll clerk shall annotate the poll book accordingly</p>	<p>To ensure the secrecy of the ballot, an elector's decision to decline the ballot should not be annotated in the voting record.</p> <p>The elector is still marked as voted in the voting record and is not eligible for another ballot.</p> <p>The number of declined ballots will still be reported, as the number of ballots in the declined ballot envelope will be counted at the close of voting.</p>
77.	<p>Procedure on close of poll</p> <p>111(1) After the closing of the poll, the deputy returning officer shall immediately count the number of spoiled and declined ballots and</p>	<p>Procedure on close of voting on Election Day</p> <p>111(1) After the close of each voting location on Election Day, at least two election officers shall immediately count the number of spoiled and declined ballots and record the total</p>	<p>Election officers should seal the envelopes containing ballots after the count is completed and the Statement of Vote balances.</p>

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	<p>record the total on the outside of the envelope containing those ballots and then seal it.</p> <p>(2) On complying with subsection (1), the deputy returning officer shall count</p> <p>(a) the number of electors whose names appear on the list of electors, and</p> <p>(b) the number of voters recorded in the poll book as having voted,</p> <p>and shall draw a line immediately under the last name in the poll book and affix the deputy returning officer's initials.</p> <p>(3) On complying with subsection (2), the deputy returning officer shall, in the presence of the poll clerk and those candidates, official agents and scrutineers entitled to be present, open the ballot box and proceed with a count of the votes, using tally sheets.</p> <p>(4) The deputy returning officer shall provide to the poll clerk and any other person present who wishes to keep a tally a sufficient number of tally sheets.</p>	<p>on the outside of the envelope containing those ballots and then seal it.</p> <p>(2) An election officer shall count</p> <p>(a) the number of electors whose names appear on the list of electors, and</p> <p>(b) the number of voters recorded in the voting record as having voted,</p> <p>and shall draw a line immediately under the last name in the voting record and affix the election officer's initials.</p> <p>(3) On complying with subsection (1) and (2), at least two election officers and those candidates, official agents and scrutineers entitled to be present, shall open each ballot box and proceed with a count of the votes, using tally sheets.</p> <p>(4) The election officer shall provide to any other person present who wishes to keep a tally a sufficient number of tally sheets.</p>	<p>Adding flexibility in how the unofficial count is completed to allow for alternate staffing models to be explored.</p>
78.	<p>111(5) In counting the votes, the deputy returning officer shall reject and place in a rejected ballot envelope any ballot that</p> <p>(a) does not have on its back the name of the electoral division and year of the election,</p> <p>(b) does not indicate a vote for any candidate,</p> <p>(c) in the case of a vote by Special Ballot, does not indicate a vote for any candidate or registered political party, as the case may be,</p>	<p>REPLACE WITH:</p> <p>111(5) A ballot cast at a voting station shall only be counted if it clearly indicates the voter's intention to vote for one particular candidate.</p> <p>(5.1) A ballot cast as a Special Ballot shall only be counted if it clearly indicates the voter's intention to vote for one particular candidate or one particular registered political party.</p> <p>(5.2) A ballot shall not be counted if it</p> <p>(a) does not have on its back the name of the electoral division and year of the election,</p>	<p>Proposed changes are consistent with <i>Lukaszuk v Kibermanis</i>, 2005 ABCA 26.</p> <p>(5.1) codifies the general guiding principle from <i>Lukaszuk</i>.</p> <p>The amended provision still excludes out all the absolutes in (5.2).</p> <p>(5.2)(c) is a subjective test and will not happen often in practice.</p> <p>Removed are the discretionary "no"s: the existing (5)(b), (c), (d), (e), (g), (i).</p>

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<p>(d) contains votes for more than one candidate,</p> <p>(e) in the case of a vote by Special Ballot, contains votes for more than one candidate or registered political party, as the case may be,</p> <p>(f) is so marked that it is uncertain for which candidate the vote was cast,</p> <p>(g) in the case of a vote by Special Ballot, is so marked that it is uncertain for which candidate or registered political party, as the case may be, the vote was cast,</p> <p>(h) contains a vote for a candidate who has withdrawn,</p> <p>(h.1) in the case of a Special Ballot,</p> <p>(i) does not have the prescribed identification document or documents required under section 118(2)(c.1) included in the certificate envelope, or</p> <p>(ii) is treated as a rejected ballot under section 118(5)(b),</p> <p>(i) in the case of a vote by Special Ballot, contains a vote for a candidate who has withdrawn or for a registered political party that does not have a candidate for the electoral division, or</p> <p>(j) contains any writing or mark enabling the voter to be readily identified.</p> <p>(6) Notwithstanding subsection (5)(a) to (i), a ballot shall not be rejected</p>	<p>(b) contains a vote for a candidate who has withdrawn,</p> <p>(c) contains any writing or mark enabling the voter to be readily identified, or</p> <p>(d) in the case of a Special Ballot,</p> <p>(i) does not have the prescribed identification document or documents required under section 118(2)(c.1) included in the certificate envelope, or</p> <p>(ii) is treated as a rejected ballot under section 118(5)(b)</p> <p>(6) An election officer shall not decline to count a ballot solely for the reason of any writing, number or mark made or omitted by the election officer.</p>	

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79.	<p>(a) by reason of any writing, number or mark made or omitted by the deputy returning officer, or</p> <p>(b) when the vote, though incorrectly made on the ballot, clearly indicates the voter's intention to vote for one particular candidate.</p> <p>111(11) Only the following persons may be present during the unofficial count of ballots and then only if they have taken the prescribed oath of secrecy:</p> <p>(a) the returning officer;</p> <p>(a.1) repealed 2012 c5 s42;</p> <p>(b) any other election officer authorized by the returning officer;</p> <p>(c) repealed 2012 c5 s42;</p> <p>(d) the Chief Electoral Officer, members of the Chief Electoral Officer's office staff designated by the Chief Electoral Officer and visiting officials from other electoral jurisdictions authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer;</p> <p>(e) the candidates;</p> <p>(f) the official agents of the candidates;</p> <p>(g) one scrutineer per candidate for each ballot box.</p>	<p>111(11) Only the following individuals may be present during the unofficial count of ballots and then only if they have taken the prescribed oath of secrecy and only if they are present in the voting station at the close of the vote:</p> <p>(a) the returning officer;</p> <p>(a.1) repealed 2012 c5 s42;</p> <p>(b) any other election officer authorized by the returning officer;</p> <p>(c) repealed 2012 c5 s42;</p> <p>(d) the Chief Electoral Officer, members of the Chief Electoral Officer's office staff designated by the Chief Electoral Officer and visiting officials from other electoral jurisdictions or other persons authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer;</p> <p>(e) the candidates;</p> <p>(f) the official agents of the candidates;</p> <p>(g) one scrutineer per candidate for each counting team.</p>	<p>The practical reality is that, after doors to a voting place are locked at 8 p.m., the procedure is to finish the voting for people already in line, then count the votes. There is no answering the doors to people who are wanting to get in. Scrutineers cannot go out and come back in.</p> <p>Allowing the Chief Electoral Officer to authorize other persons to attend the count allows for vendors, such as tabulator support staff, to be present during the count.</p>
80.	<p>112 The deputy returning officer shall, at the conclusion of the count,</p> <p>(a) complete a Statement of Poll in sufficient numbers that shall be signed by the deputy returning officer, the poll clerk and any person</p>	<p>112 An election officer shall, at the conclusion of the count,</p> <p>(a) complete a Statement of Vote in sufficient numbers that shall be signed by at least two election officers the deputy returning</p>	<p>Modernize and update terminology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputy Returning Officer change to election officer • At least 2 election officers • Administer the election officer oath to any election officer involved in the count

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	<p>present who wishes to sign the statement of the poll,</p> <p>...</p> <p>(d) administer the poll clerk's oath and take the deputy returning officer's oath in the prescribed forms,</p> <p>...</p> <p>(f) place the envelopes containing the ballots in one large envelope that the deputy returning officer shall then seal and endorse with an indication of its contents, and any scrutineer present may, if the scrutineer so wishes, write the scrutineer's signature across the envelope and its flap,</p> <p>(g) place the rejected ballots and the unused ballots in separate envelopes each of which the deputy returning officer shall then seal and endorse with an indication of its contents, and any scrutineer present may, if the scrutineer so wishes, write the scrutineer's signature across the envelope and its flap,</p> <p>(h) ensure that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the list of electors, ii. all envelope containing ballots, iii. the poll book, iv. the original copy of the Statement of Poll, and v. all other documents relating to the operation of the poll, <p>are placed in the ballot box that the deputy returning officer shall immediately seal,</p> <p>(i) return the sealed ballot box to the returning officer in accordance with section 114, and</p>	<p>officer, the poll clerk and any person present who wishes to sign the statement of the poll,</p> <p>...</p> <p>(d) administer the election officer's oath to any election officer involved in the count.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(f) place the envelopes containing the ballots in one large envelope that the election officer shall then seal and endorse with an indication of its contents, and any scrutineer present may, if the scrutineer so wishes, write the scrutineer's signature across the envelope and its flap,</p> <p>(g) place the rejected ballots and the unused ballots in separate envelopes each of which the election officer shall then seal and endorse with an indication of its contents, and any scrutineer present may, if the scrutineer so wishes, write the scrutineer's signature across the envelope and its flap,</p> <p>(h) ensure that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the list of electors, ii. all envelope containing ballots, iii. the voting record, iv. the original copy of the Statement of Vote, and v. all other documents relating to the operation of the voting location, <p>are placed in the ballot box that the election officer shall immediately seal</p> <p>(i) return the sealed ballot box to the returning officer in accordance with section 114, and</p>	

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81.	<p>(j) retain the deputy returning officer's copy of the Statement of Poll until the returning officer completes the official count.</p> <p>113(1) After the closing of the polling places on advance poll and the deputy returning officer's poll clerk shall attend with the ballot box at a place designated by the returning officer and then, in the presence of any of the candidates or their official agents or scrutineers who attend, shall open the ballot box and proceed to count the votes, and sections 111 and 112 apply, with all necessary modifications, to the count.</p> <p>(2) The returning officer shall advise in writing each candidate or each candidate's official agent of the place where the votes from the advance poll will be counted.</p> <p>(3) A returning officer may, if the returning officer considers it necessary, appoint in the prescribed form additional election officers to assist in counting the votes from the advance poll.</p>	<p>(j) retain the election officer's copy of the Statement of Vote until the returning officer completes the official count.</p> <p>113 Prior to the closing of the voting places on election day, at least two election officers shall attend with the advance voting ballot box at a place designated by the returning officer. After the close of voting, in the presence of any of the candidates or their official agents or scrutineers who attend, shall open each ballot box and proceed to count the votes, and sections 111 and 112 apply, with all necessary modifications, to the count.</p> <p>(2) The returning officer shall advise in writing each candidate or each candidate's official agent of the place where the votes from the advance vote will be counted.</p> <p>(3) A returning officer may, if the returning officer considers it necessary, appoint in the prescribed form additional election officers to assist in counting the votes from the advance vote.</p>	<p>Modernize and update terminology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least two election officers • Deputy Returning Officer change to election officer • Advance poll change to advance vote
82.	<p>114(1) The deputy returning officer is responsible for returning the ballot box to the returning officer as soon as possible after the conclusion of the unofficial count of the votes.</p> <p>(2) If the deputy returning officer does not personally return the ballot box to the returning officer, the deputy returning officer shall ensure that the ballot box is returned to the returning officer by a means approved of by the returning officer.</p>	<p>114(1) A designated election officer is responsible for returning the ballot box to the returning officer as soon as possible after the conclusion of the unofficial count of the votes.</p> <p>(2) If a designated election officer does not personally return the ballot box to the returning officer, the designated election officer shall ensure that the ballot box is returned to the returning officer by a means approved of by the returning officer.</p>	<p>Modernize and update terminology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputy Returning Officer changes to the designated election officer.
83.	<p>116(1) An elector who is unable to vote at an advance poll or at the poll on polling day on account of</p> <p>(a) physical incapacity.</p>	<p>116(1) An elector who is unable to vote during advance voting or on Election Day on account of</p> <p>(a) physical incapacity disability.</p>	<p>Modernize and update terminology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (1)(a) physical disability, not incapacity

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	<p>(b) absence from the electoral division,</p> <p>(c) being an inmate including a person sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 10 days or less or for the non-payment of fines,</p> <p>(d) being a returning officer, election clerk, administrative assistant, supervisory deputy returning officer, registration officer, deputy returning officer or other staff member working in the office of a returning officer, poll clerk, interpreter, peace officer appointed under the <i>Peace Officer Act</i>, candidate, official agent or scrutineer who may be located on polling day at a polling place in a polling subdivision within the electoral division other than that in which the elector is ordinarily resident,</p> <p>(e) being a resident of a remote area designated under section 31, or</p> <p>(f) any other circumstances prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer,</p> <p>may apply to vote by Special Ballot.</p>	<p>(b) absence from the electoral division,</p> <p>(c) being an inmate as defined under the <i>Corrections Act</i> including a person sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 10 days or less or for the non-payment of fines,</p> <p>(d) being an election officer, peace officer appointed under the <i>Peace Officer Act</i>, candidate, official agent or scrutineer who may be located on election day at a voting place in a voting area within the electoral division other than that in which the elector is ordinarily resident,</p> <p>(e) being a resident of a remote area designated under section 52.2, or</p> <p>(f) any other circumstances prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer,</p> <p>may apply to vote by Special Ballot.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1)(c) no longer applies. Under the <i>Corrections Act</i>, an “inmate” does not have a restriction on amount of time of the sentence.
84.	<p>116(2) An application for a Special Ballot may be made</p> <p>(a) in writing,</p> <p>(b) by telephone,</p> <p>(c) by fax or electronic mail, or</p> <p>(d) in person,</p> <p>by an elector to the returning officer of the elector’s electoral division at any time between the issue of the writ and the closing of polls on</p>	<p>116(2) An application for a Special Ballot may be made</p> <p>(a) in writing,</p> <p>(b) by telephone,</p> <p>(c) by fax by online application or electronic mail, or</p> <p>(d) in person,</p> <p>by an elector to the returning officer of the elector’s electoral division at any time</p>	<p>This will make the deadline for mailing a Special Ballot package the same for both returning offices and the Chief Electoral Officer. For electors that are requesting their Special Ballot package in person or through a designate attending in person, the deadline remains on the close of voting on Election Day.</p> <p>Special Ballot requests are no longer received by fax. The most common method of request is through an online request form.</p>

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<p>polling day or to the Chief Electoral Officer in accordance with subsection (2.1).</p> <p>(2.1) An application referred to in subsection (2) may be made to the Chief Electoral Officer</p> <p>(a) in the case of a general election held in accordance with section 38.1(2),</p> <p>i. no earlier than January 1 in the year in which the election is held, and</p> <p>ii. no later than</p> <p>A. if the elector applies in person, at the end of polling day, and</p> <p>B. in any other case, 6 p.m. on the day before advance polls open,</p> <p>and</p> <p>(b) in the case of a general election held other than in accordance with section 38.1(2) or a by-election, no later than</p> <p>i. if the elector applies in person, at the end of polling day, and</p> <p>ii. in any other case, 6 p.m. on the day before advance polls open.</p> <p>(3) On receipt of an application under this section, the returning officer or election clerk or person designated by the Chief Electoral Officer shall</p> <p>(a) enter in the Special Ballot Poll Book</p> <p>i. the elector's name and where the elector is ordinarily resident, and</p>	<p>between the issue of the writ and the closing of polls on polling day or to the Chief Electoral Officer in accordance with subsection (2.1).</p> <p>(2.1) An application referred to in subsection (2) may be made to the Chief Electoral Officer</p> <p>(a) in the case of a general election held in accordance with section 38.1(2),</p> <p>i. no earlier than January 1 in the year in which the election is held, and</p> <p>ii. no later than</p> <p>A. if the elector applies in person <u>or identifies a designate to pick up the Special Ballot in person, prior to the close of voting on election day</u>, and</p> <p>B. in any other case, 6 p.m. on the day before advance <u>voting</u> opens,</p> <p>and</p> <p>(b) in the case of a general election held other than in accordance with section 38.1(2) or a by-election, no later than</p> <p>i. if the elector applies in person, at the end of <u>election day</u>, and</p> <p>ii. in any other case, 6 p.m. on the day before advance <u>voting</u> opens.</p> <p>(3) On receipt of an application under this section, the returning officer or election clerk or person designated by the Chief Electoral Officer shall</p>	

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	<p>ii. the name and number of the polling subdivision in which the elector resides,</p> <p>and</p> <p>(b) after the writ of election has been issued, cause the appropriate forms to be provided to the applicant.</p>	<p>(a) enter in the Special Ballot <u>Voting Record</u></p> <p>i. the elector's name and where the elector is ordinarily resident, and</p> <p>ii. the name and number of the <u>voting area</u> in which the elector resides,</p> <p>and</p> <p>(b) after the writ of election has been issued, cause the appropriate forms to be provided to the applicant.</p>	
85.	<p>117 The returning officer shall, on request, make available to any candidate in the electoral division or the candidate's official agent the names and addresses of the ordinary residences of those electors in the electoral division who have applied for and been provided with the appropriate forms under section 116.</p>	<p>The Chief Electoral Officer shall, on request, make available to any registered political party, candidate or the candidate's official agent the names and addresses of the ordinary residences of those electors in the electoral division who have applied for and been provided with the appropriate forms under section 116.</p>	<p>To facilitate the sharing of the information through electronic means such as a centralized candidate portal.</p>
86.	<p>118(1) On receipt of the prescribed forms, the voter shall mark the ballot by writing, with a pen or pencil of any colour, in the space provided, the name of the candidate or the registered political party of the candidate of the voter's choice.</p> <p>(2) After marking the voter's ballot, the voter shall</p> <p>(a) place the marked ballot in the ballot envelope,</p> <p>(b) seal the ballot envelope,</p> <p>(c) place the ballot envelope in the certificate envelope,</p> <p>(c.1) place a copy of the prescribed identification document or documents in the certificate envelope,</p>	<p>118(1) On receipt of the prescribed forms, the voter shall mark the ballot by writing, with a pen or pencil of any colour, in the space provided, the name of the candidate or the registered political party of the candidate of the voter's choice.</p> <p>(2) After marking the voter's ballot, the voter shall</p> <p>(a) place the marked ballot in the ballot envelope,</p> <p>(b) seal the ballot envelope,</p> <p>(c) place the ballot envelope in the certificate envelope,</p> <p>(c.1) place a copy of the prescribed identification document or documents in the certificate envelope,</p>	<p>To streamline the Special Ballot package for electors. Secrecy of the ballot is still maintained, as the ballot is placed in a separate envelope. The ballot envelope, prescribed identification and signed certificate can then be placed in the return (outer) envelope.</p>

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	<p>(d) complete and sign part 1 of the certificate and seal the certificate envelope,</p> <p>(e) place the certificate envelope in the outer envelope, and</p> <p>(f) seal the outer envelope.</p> <p>(3) The outer envelope, when sealed, shall be forwarded so that it reaches the returning officer or the person designated by the Chief Electoral Officer not later than the close of the polling places on polling day.</p> <p>(4) On receipt of the outer envelope, the returning officer, election clerk or person designated by the Chief Electoral Officer shall remove and open the certificate envelope and determine</p> <p>(a) whether the name on the certificate envelope is the same as that of a person already entered in the Special Ballot Poll Book under section 116,</p> <p>(b) whether a copy of the prescribed identification document or documents has been included, and</p> <p>(c) whether part 1 of the certificate has been properly completed.</p>	<p>(d) complete and sign part 1 of the certificate and seal the certificate envelope,</p> <p>(e) place the ballot envelope, signed certificate and the copy of the prescribed identification document in the outer envelope, and</p> <p>(f) seal the outer envelope.</p> <p>(3) The outer envelope, when sealed, shall be forwarded so that it reaches the returning officer or the person designated by the Chief Electoral Officer not later than the close of the voting places on election day.</p> <p>(4) On receipt of the outer envelope, the returning officer, election clerk or person designated by the Chief Electoral Officer shall remove and open the certificate envelope and determine</p> <p>(a) whether the name on the certificate envelope is the same as that of a person already entered in the Special Ballot voting record under section 116,</p> <p>(b) whether a copy of the prescribed identification document or documents has been included, and</p> <p>(c) whether part 1 of the certificate has been properly completed.</p>	
87.	<p>118(5) On determining that the voter is recorded in the Special Ballot Poll Book, that a copy of the prescribed identification document or documents has been included and that part 1 of the certificate is completed, the returning officer, election clerk or person designated by the Chief Electoral Officer as the case may be, shall,</p> <p>(a) if the returning officer, election clerk or person designated by the Chief Electoral</p>	<p>118(5) On determining that the voter is recorded in the Special Ballot voting record, that a copy of the prescribed identification document or documents has been included and that part 1 of the certificate is completed, the returning officer, election clerk or person designated by the Chief Electoral Officer as the case may be, shall,</p> <p>(a) if the returning officer, election clerk or person designated by the Chief Electoral</p>	Changes to support the removal of the certificate envelope.

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	<p>Officer is satisfied as to the voter's eligibility to vote,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. sign part 2 of the certificate, ii. if the voter's name appears on the list of electors for the polling subdivision in which the voter is entitled to vote, put a line through the voter's name and enter opposite the name of that person on the list of electors the word "special", iii. if the voter's name does not appear on the list of electors for the polling subdivision in which the voter is entitled to vote, enter the voter's name on the list of electors and put a line through the voter's name and enter opposite the name of that voter on the list of electors the word "special", iv. record in the Special Ballot Poll Book in the appropriate column the date the returning officer, election clerk or person designated by the Chief Electoral Officer received the certificate envelope, v. remove the sealed ballot envelope from the certificate envelope, remove the Special Ballot from the sealed ballot envelope and place the Special Ballot in a sealed ballot box marked "special ballot", vi. enter in the Special Ballot Poll Book, in the appropriate columns, a check mark or other annotation indicating that the voter has voted and the reason for using the Special Ballot, that is, physical incapacity, absence, inmate, election officer, candidate, official agent, remote area or another reason prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer, and vii. retain the certificate envelope and the copy of the identification document or documents and forward them to the Chief 	<p>Officer is satisfied as to the voter's eligibility to vote,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. sign part 2 of the certificate, ii. if the voter's name appears in the voting record for the voting area in which the voter is entitled to vote, put a line through the voter's name and enter opposite the name of that person on the Special Ballot voting record the word "special", iii. if the voter's name does not appear in the voting record for the voting area in which the voter is entitled to vote, enter the voter's name in the Special Ballot voting record and put a line through the voter's name and enter opposite the name of that voter in the voting record the word "special", iv. record in the Special Ballot voting record in the appropriate column the date the returning officer, election clerk or person designated by the Chief Electoral Officer received the outer envelope, v. remove the sealed ballot envelope from the outer envelope, remove the Special Ballot from the sealed ballot envelope and place the Special Ballot in a sealed ballot box marked "special ballot", vi. enter in the Special Ballot voting record, in the appropriate columns, a check mark or other annotation indicating that the voter has voted and the reason for using the Special Ballot, that is, physical incapacity, absence, inmate, election officer, candidate, official agent, scrutineer, remote area or another reason prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer, and vii. retain the certificate envelope and the copy of the identification document or 	

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	<p>Electoral Officer in accordance with section 142,</p> <p>(b) if the returning officer, election clerk or person designated by the Chief Electoral Officer is not satisfied as to the voter's eligibility to vote,</p> <p>i. retain the certificate envelope and its contents,</p> <p>ii. treat the ballot in the envelope as a rejected ballot, and</p> <p>iii. mark the certificate envelope accordingly.</p>	<p>documents and forward them to the Chief Electoral Officer in accordance with section 142,</p> <p>(b) if the returning officer, election clerk or person designated by the Chief Electoral Officer is not satisfied as to the voter's eligibility to vote,</p> <p>i. retain the outer envelope and its contents,</p> <p>ii. treat the ballot in the envelope as a rejected ballot, and</p> <p>iii. mark the certificate Part 2 accordingly.</p>	
88.	NEW	<p>ADD:</p> <p>118(5.1) Notwithstanding section 118(5), if an elector appears in person to cast their vote by Special Ballot, their prescribed identification does not need to be copied;</p>	<p>If an elector votes by Special Ballot in person at the office of the returning officer and produces his or her identification to the returning officer or election clerk, a copy of the prescribed identification document or documents is not required, but the type of identification is recorded on Part 2 of the certificate.</p>
89.	<p>120(2) If a returning officer determines that there are facilities as described in subsection (1)(a) or (b), the returning officer shall,</p> <p>(a) determine, in consultation with an official of each supportive living facility, whether a mobile poll should be held at the facility,</p> <p>(b) in consultation with an official of each supportive living facility where a poll is to be held and with an official of each treatment centre</p> <p>(i) fix the hours on polling day when a mobile poll will operate at the facility,</p> <p>(i.1) determine whether a mobile poll will be held on any one or more days fixed for an advance poll and, if so, fix the hours when</p>	<p>120(2) If a returning officer determines that there are facilities as described in subsection (1), the returning officer shall,</p> <p>(a) determine, in consultation with an official of each supportive-living facility, whether a mobile vote should be held at the facility,</p> <p>(b) in consultation with an official of each supportive-living facility where a vote is to be held and with an official of each treatment-centre</p> <p>(i) fix the date and hours on-polling-day when a mobile vote will operate at the facility,</p> <p>(i.1) determine whether a mobile vote will be held on any one or more days fixed for an advance vote and, if so, fix the hours</p>	<p>Rather than conducting mobile voting only on election day, the returning officer and the facility officials will now have an option from the 6 voting days (advance voting and election day) to choose from.</p> <p>120(2) and (3) can be combined as the provisions are the same for all facilities in which a mobile vote occurs.</p> <p>(c) appoint at least 2 election officers.</p>

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<p>that mobile poll will operate at the facility, and</p> <p>(ii) determine the number of mobile polls to be established within the facility and the format that each mobile poll is to take as either fixed location or bed-to-bed visitations, or both,</p> <p>and</p> <p>(c) appoint a deputy returning officer and poll clerk for each mobile poll so required.</p> <p>(3) If a returning officer determines that there are facilities as described in subsection (1)(c) or (d), the returning officer shall</p> <p>(a) determine, in consultation with an official of each facility, whether a mobile poll should be held at the facility,</p> <p>(b) in consultation with an official of each facility where a poll is to be held</p> <p>(i) fix the hours on polling day when a mobile poll will operate at the facility,</p> <p>(ii) determine whether a mobile poll will be held on any one or more days fixed for an advance poll and, if so, fix the hours when that mobile poll will operate at the facility, and</p> <p>(iii) determine the number of mobile polls to be established within the facility and the format that each mobile poll is to take, and</p> <p>(c) appoint a deputy returning officer and poll clerk for each mobile poll so required.</p>	<p>when that mobile vote will operate at the facility, and</p> <p>(ii) determine the number of mobile voting stations to be established within the facility and the format that each mobile voting station is to take as either fixed location or bed-to-bed visitations, or both,</p> <p>and</p> <p>(c) appoint at least two election officers for each mobile vote so required.</p> <p>(3) <DELETE></p>	

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<p>125.1(1) A returning officer, in consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer, may establish one or more special mobile polls in accordance with this section.</p> <p>(2) Facilities at which a special mobile poll may be established include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) facilities on the campuses of public post-secondary institutions; (b) facilities on Indian reserves; (c) facilities on Metis settlements; (d) work camps; (e) correctional institutions under the <i>Corrections Act</i>, penitentiaries under the <i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i> (Canada) and places of custody under the <i>Youth Justice Act</i> or the <i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i> (Canada); (f) any public building determined by the Chief Electoral Officer to be secure and suitable for the purposes of a special mobile poll. <p>(3) A returning officer, in consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer, shall not establish a special mobile poll in a facility if the Chief Electoral Officer determines that the facility does not meet safety, security and any other standards established by the Chief Electoral Officer for polling places.</p> <p>(4) A returning officer shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) determine, in consultation with an official of each facility set out in subsection 	<p>125.1 <DELETE></p> <p>125.2 <DELETE></p> <p>125.3 <DELETE></p>	<p>Special mobile poll features are consolidated with advance voting in section 98 & 99.1.</p>

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<p>(2)(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e), whether a special mobile poll should be held at the facility,</p> <p>(b) in consultation with an official of each facility where a special mobile poll is to be held, fix the hours on any one or more days fixed for advance polling when a special mobile poll will operate at the facility, and</p> <p>(c) appoint a deputy returning officer, poll clerk and other election officers if required for each special mobile poll.</p> <p>(5) When a person who is an elector attends to vote at the special mobile poll, the deputy returning officer shall</p> <p>(a) if the person's name appears on a list of electors, enter opposite the name of that person on the list of electors in the appropriate column a check mark or other annotation indicating that the elector voted in the special mobile poll, or</p> <p>(b) if the person's name does not appear on any list of electors,</p> <p>(i) require the person to comply with section 95(1) or (2), and</p> <p>(ii) enter the person's name and address on the list of electors and enter in the appropriate column in the poll book a check mark or other annotation indicating that the voter signed a declaration in accordance with section 95(1) or signed a declaration and was vouched for in accordance with section 95(2), and voted in the special mobile poll.</p> <p>(6) The deputy returning officer shall advise the returning officer of the names and electoral</p>		

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	<p>divisions of all electors who voted at the deputy returning officer's special mobile poll, and the Chief Electoral Officer shall, prior to polling day, advise each returning officer of the names of the electors for their respective electoral division who have so voted.</p> <p>125.2 An elector at a special mobile poll may only vote for a candidate in the electoral division where the elector is ordinarily resident.</p> <p>125.3 Every facility at which one or more special mobile polls are established is a polling place under this Act and all relevant provisions of this Act apply with all necessary modifications.</p>		
90.	<p>132(1) An employee who is an elector qualified to vote shall, while the polls are open on polling day at an election or plebiscite, be allowed 3 consecutive hours for the purpose of casting the employee's vote.</p> <p>(2) If the employee's hours of employment do not allow for the 3 consecutive hours' absence, the employee's employer shall allow the employee additional time for voting to provide the 3 consecutive hours, but the additional time for voting shall be granted at the convenience of the employer.</p>	<p>REPLACE WITH:</p> <p>132(1) If the work schedule of an employee who is an elector qualified to vote does not permit the employee to vote during an advance vote or on election day at an election or plebiscite, the employer shall allow 3 consecutive hours on any of the days of voting to that employee, at the convenience of the employer, for the purpose of the employee casting a vote.</p> <p>(2) <DELETE></p>	<p>The proposed change combines (1) and (2).</p> <p>Include the 5 days of advance voting, so the employee's schedule must prevent the person from voting during all 6 days. This will greatly reduce abuse of this provision and reduce the burden on employers.</p> <p>The advance voting vote-anywhere system makes voting even easier for employees.</p>
91.	<p>134(1) In this section, "advertisement" means an advertisement, for which there is or normally would be a charge, in any broadcast, print, electronic or other media, including telephone, fax, internet, electronic mail and text messaging, with the purpose of promoting or opposing any registered political party or the election of a registered candidate.</p> <p>(2) A registered candidate, a registered constituency association and a registered political party must ensure that advertisements</p>	<p>134(1) In this section, "advertisement" means an advertisement, for which there is or normally would be a charge, in any broadcast, print, electronic or other media, including telephone, fax, internet, electronic mail and text messaging, with the purpose of promoting or opposing any registered political party or the election of a registered candidate.</p> <p>REPLACE WITH:</p> <p>(2) A registered candidate, a registered constituency association and a registered political</p>	<p>Propose taking the money component of election advertising by political entities out of the <i>Election Act</i> – the objective is to be transparent about who is behind political advertising, regardless of the cost of the advertising. Advertising spending limits are regulated under the EFCDA.</p> <p>The object of section 134 of the <i>Election Act</i> is to ensure that ads for which the political entity is responsible bear the name and contact info in a form complying with guidelines adopted by the Chief Electoral Officer.</p>

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<p>sponsored by the registered candidate, the registered constituency association or the registered political party comply with the following in accordance with the guidelines of the Chief Electoral Officer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the advertisement must include the sponsor's name and contact information and must indicate whether the sponsor authorizes the advertisement; (b) subject to clause (c), in the case of an advertisement that is broadcast or is made through electronic media, the information referred to in clause (a) must be stated at the beginning of the advertisement; (c) in the case of an advertisement transmitted to a telephone, whether in the form of a live call or an automated pre-recorded call, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the telephone number of the sponsor must be capable of being displayed on the call display of called parties who subscribe to call display, and must not be blocked from being displayed; ii. the name of the sponsor and the sponsor's party affiliation, if any, must be stated at the beginning of the advertisement; iii. the advertisement must state whether the sponsor authorizes the advertisement; iv. the telephone number of the sponsor or the sponsor's campaign office at which the sponsor can be contacted must be stated at the end of the advertisement. 	<p>party must ensure that advertisements sponsored <u>authorized</u> by the registered candidate, the registered constituency association or the registered political party include the name and contact information of the registered candidate, registered constituency association or registered political party, and must indicate that the registered candidate, registered constituency association or registered political party authorizes the advertisement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <DELETE > (b) <DELETE > (c) <DELETE > <p>(3) The Chief Electoral Officer shall establish guidelines respecting the requirements referred to in subsections (2).</p> <p>(4) The guidelines must be published on the Chief Electoral Officer's website.</p> <p>(5) If an advertisement is not in compliance with this section or with the guidelines, the Chief Electoral Officer may cause it to be removed or discontinued, and in the case of an advertisement displayed on a sign, poster or other similar format neither the Chief Electoral Officer nor any person acting under the Chief Electoral Officer's instructions is liable for trespass or damage resulting from or occasioned by the removal.</p>	<p>In addition, removing a cost component from the definition levels the field for social media etc. which frequently does not associate a charge with transmission.</p> <p>(2) Consequential housekeeping: change "sponsor" to "authorize" because sponsor connotes money.</p> <p>Move the prescriptive robocall details – (2)(b)(c) – into guidelines issued by the Chief Electoral Officer. This allows greater flexibility to the Chief Electoral Officer to set out rules that are required to be set out, or to avoid absurd results (e.g. a 14-second ad requiring 9 seconds of section 134 compliance), and to adapt to changing technologies.</p>

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	<p>(3) The Chief Electoral Officer shall establish guidelines respecting the requirements referred to in subsection (2).</p> <p>(4) The guidelines must be published on the Chief Electoral Officer's website.</p> <p>(5) If an advertisement is not in compliance with this section, the Chief Electoral Officer may cause it to be removed or discontinued, and in the case of an advertisement displayed on a sign, poster or other similar format neither the Chief Electoral Officer nor any person acting under the Chief Electoral Officer's instructions is liable for trespass or damage resulting from or occasioned by the removal.</p>		
92.	<p>136 The returning officer for each electoral division shall provide adequate quarters and facilities for receiving and conducting the official count of the ballots received from all the deputy returning officers of the returning officer's electoral division.</p>	<p>136 The returning officer for each electoral division shall provide adequate quarters and facilities for receiving and conducting the official count of the ballots received from all the deputy returning officers of the returning officer's electoral division.</p>	<p>Delete "quarters" as it suggests residence, which is not necessary to provide to those involved in an official count.</p>
93.	<p>Conduct of official count</p> <p>137(3.1) The returning officer shall</p> <p>(a) check the deputy returning officer's Statement of Poll,</p> <p>...</p>	<p><u>Verification of official count</u></p> <p>137(3.1) <u>In the event the difference between the votes for the candidate with the highest number of votes and the candidate with the next highest number of votes is 100 or less,</u> the returning officer shall conduct a full official count by</p> <p>(a) checking the <u>election</u> officer's Statement of <u>Vote</u>,</p> <p>...</p> <p>ADD:</p> <p>(3.2) In the event the difference between the votes for the candidate with the highest number of votes and the candidate with the next highest number of votes is 101 or more, the returning officer shall</p>	<p>The official count is a verification of the count that occurs on election day. Not every electoral district will require every ballot to be recounted. If the difference is 100 or less, all ballots will be counted for a second time. If the difference is 100 or more, the election day count will be subject to a verification audit.</p> <p>A full count typically takes around 3 days to complete. The full count is useful only in cases where the outcome is potentially uncertain.</p> <p>Notably, the threshold for a judicial recount is unchanged.</p> <p>Propose a 100-vote threshold to trigger a complete count all over again.</p>

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		<p>(a) verify the election officer's Statement of <u>Vote</u>, and compare it to the unofficial results, and</p> <p>(b) verify such records and inspect such ballots to satisfy the returning officer that he or she may complete and sign the Statement of Official Results and the Certificate and Return.</p>	<p>(3.2) If the margin is greater than 100, the returning officer will still do an audit of the results – enough so the returning officer can be satisfied to sign the Certificate and Return.</p>
<p>94.</p>	<p>139(1) A candidate who has been declared elected under section 138(1) may disclaim the candidate's right to become a Member of the Legislative Assembly by filing a disclaimer in the prescribed form with the Chief Electoral Officer at any time after the candidate is declared elected under this Part and before the candidate would otherwise become a member of the Assembly by reason of section 1(2) of the <i>Legislative Assembly Act</i>.</p> <p>(2) A candidate who files a disclaimer pursuant to subsection (1) shall deliver a copy of it forthwith to the returning officer and to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>(3) Subject to subsection (4), if a disclaimer is filed pursuant to subsection (1), the election in which that candidate was declared elected is void.</p> <p>(4) The filing of a disclaimer under subsection (1) does not affect any application under section 144 or appeal under section 148 by another candidate or the right of that other candidate to be declared elected if that other candidate's application or appeal is successful.</p>	<p>139(1) A candidate who has been declared elected under section 138(1) may disclaim the candidate's right to become a Member of the Legislative Assembly by filing a disclaimer in the prescribed form with the Chief Electoral Officer at any time after the candidate is declared elected under this Part and before the candidate would otherwise become a member of the Assembly by reason of section 1(2) of the <i>Legislative Assembly Act</i>.</p> <p>(2) A candidate who files a disclaimer pursuant to subsection (1) shall deliver a copy of it forthwith to the returning officer and to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>(3) Subject to subsection (4), if a disclaimer is filed pursuant to subsection (1), the election in which that candidate was declared elected is void, <u>section 32 of the <i>Legislative Assembly Act</i> applies and a by-election shall be held for that electoral division.</u></p> <p>(4) The filing of a disclaimer under subsection (1) does not affect any application under section 144 or appeal under section 148 by another candidate or the right of that other candidate to be declared elected if that other candidate's application or appeal is successful.</p>	<p>Amend (3) to make it clear a by-election is the next step after a void election following a disclaimer. In the Prentice disclaimer (in 2015), there was some ambiguity in interpreting the interaction between the <i>Election Act</i> and the <i>Legislative Assembly Act</i>. Expressly mentioning a by-election will trigger the warrant from the Clerk, which triggers the Order from the Lieutenant Governor in Council, which directs the Chief Electoral Officer to issue the writ.</p> <p><i>See also section 149.</i></p>
<p>95.</p>	<p>Delay in announcement of official results 140(1) If in any electoral division not all the ballot boxes have reached the returning officer by the date stated in the election proclamation</p>	<p>Delay in declaration of official results 140(1) If in any electoral division not all the ballot boxes have reached the returning officer by the date stated in the election proclamation</p>	<p>Make consistent with new way of "declaring" official results as under section 138.</p>

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	<p>for announcing the results of the official count, the returning officer shall on that date adjourn the proceedings for a period of not more than one week and subsequently may adjourn for further periods of not more than one week at a time.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the announcement of the results shall not be delayed under subsection (1) beyond 30 days from the date stated in the election proclamation.</p> <p>(3) If after a delay of 30 days the ballot boxes are not recovered, the returning officer shall forthwith announce the results of the official count without considering the missing ballots.</p> <p>(4) If a returning officer is unable for any reason other than the one referred to in subsection (1) to announce the results of the official count at the date and time stated in the election proclamation, the returning officer shall adjourn the proceedings from time to time as may be required.</p> <p>(5) Notwithstanding subsection (4), the announcement of the results of the official count shall not be delayed under subsection (4) beyond 14 days from the date stated in the election proclamation.</p>	<p>for declaring the results of the official count, the returning officer shall on that date adjourn the proceedings for a period of not more than one week and subsequently may adjourn for further periods of not more than one week at a time.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the declaration of the results shall not be delayed under subsection (1) beyond 30 days from the date stated in the election proclamation.</p> <p>(3) If after a delay of 30 days the ballot boxes are not recovered, the returning officer shall forthwith declare the results of the official count without considering the missing ballots.</p> <p>(4) If a returning officer is unable for any reason other than the one referred to in subsection (1) to declare the results of the official count at the date and time stated in the election proclamation or to the Chief Electoral Officer, the returning officer shall adjourn the proceedings from time to time as may be required.</p> <p>(5) Notwithstanding subsection (4), the declaration of the results of the official count shall not be delayed under subsection (4) beyond 14 days from the date stated in the election proclamation.</p>	<p>Taking the returning officer out of the register updating process (2), and moving register updating to its own section, proposed section 142.1.</p> <p>Today, returning documents to the Chief Electoral Officer and updating register information are two very different tasks. The register updating is now done centrally through Elections Alberta, not by individual returning officers.</p>
96.	<p>Handling of documents and register information after official count</p> <p>141(1) After the official count of the votes has been completed and the Statement of Official Results has been completed, the returning officer shall prepare the following for return to the Chief Electoral Officer in accordance with the Chief Electoral Officer's directions:</p> <p>(a) the lists of electors;</p> <p>(b) the various envelopes containing the ballots;</p>	<p>Handling of documents and register information after official count</p> <p>141(1) After the official count of the votes has been completed and the Statement of Official Results has been completed, the returning officer shall prepare the following for return to the Chief Electoral Officer in accordance with the Chief Electoral Officer's directions:</p> <p>(a) the lists of electors;</p> <p>(b) the various envelopes containing the ballots;</p>	

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	<p>(c) the poll books;</p> <p>(d) the election proclamation;</p> <p>(e) the writ;</p> <p>(f) the Statement of Official Results;</p> <p>(g) the Certificate and Return;</p> <p>(h) repealed 2012 c5 s51;</p> <p>(i) any other documents requested by the Chief Electoral Officer.</p> <p>(2) The returning officer shall enter in the register in accordance with the directions of the Chief Electoral Officer any information listed in section 13(2) that is collected during the election period.</p>	<p>(c) the <u>voting records</u>;</p> <p>(d) the election proclamation;</p> <p>(e) the writ;</p> <p>(f) the Statement of Official Results;</p> <p>(g) the Certificate and Return;</p> <p>(h) repealed 2012 c5 s51;</p> <p>(i) any other documents requested by the Chief Electoral Officer.</p> <p>(2) <DELETE></p>	
97.	NEW	<p>ADD:</p> <p>142.1 The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer shall enter in the register any information listed in section 13(2) that is collected during the election period.</p>	<p>This is section 141(2) relocated. It is not the returning officer who enters the register update information; it is now done centrally.</p>
98.	<p>144(6) At least 4 days' notice of the time and place appointed for the recount shall be given by the applicant</p> <p>(a) to the candidates, in the manner prescribed in section 68, and</p> <p>(b) to the returning officer, if the returning officer is not the applicant, and the election clerk.</p>	<p>144(6) At least 4 days' notice of the time and place appointed for the recount shall be given by the applicant</p> <p>(a) to the candidates, in the manner prescribed in section 68,</p> <p>(b) to the returning officer, if the returning officer is not the applicant, and the election clerk, and</p> <p>ADD:</p> <p>(c) to the Chief Electoral Officer.</p>	<p>It is the Chief Electoral Officer and Elections Alberta that manages, resources and facilitates all aspects of a judicial recount.</p> <p>Add the Chief Electoral Officer to the list of individuals receiving notice of a judicial recount application. The Chief Electoral Officer assists the court and assists the returning officer and the election clerk who are required to be present.</p> <p>The proposed amendment also allows the Chief Electoral Officer to be a party for the purpose of having legal representatives entitled to attend (section 145(3)(c)).</p>

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99.	<p>145(3) At any recount of votes, the returning officer and election clerk shall be present and the following shall be given notice and may be present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) each candidate and each candidate's official agent, or either of them, or in their absence 2 electors of the relevant electoral division designated by the candidate; (b) the Chief Electoral Officer or a designate or both; (c) the legal representatives of the parties. 	<p>145(3) At any recount of votes, the returning officer and election clerk shall be present and the following may be present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) each candidate and each candidate's official agent, or either of them, or in their absence 2 electors of the relevant electoral division designated by the candidate; (b) the Chief Electoral Officer or a designate or both; <p>ADD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b.1) election officers determined by the Chief Electoral Officer to assist with the recount; and (c) the legal representatives of the parties. 	<p>In reality, the court frequently needs assistance to handle the ballots and conduct of a recount. This proposed amendment expressly allows a recount judge, in his or her discretion, to have election officers present.</p>
100.	<p>146(1) At the time and place appointed and in the presence of the persons entitled or required to attend, the judge shall conduct the recount.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(5) In the case of a recount of all the votes, the judge shall open all the envelopes containing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the votes counted, (b) the rejected ballots, (c) the spoiled and declined ballots, and (d) the unused ballots. 	<p>146(1) At the time and place appointed and in the presence of the persons entitled or required to attend, the judge shall conduct the recount.</p> <p>ADD:</p> <p>(1.1) <u>The judge may use the services of election officers determined to assist with the recount.</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>(5) In the case of a recount of all the votes, the judge may open all the envelopes containing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the votes counted, (b) the rejected ballots, (c) the spoiled and declined ballots, and (d) the unused ballots. 	<p>Add (1.1) in accordance with section 145(3)(b.1).</p> <p>(5) "Shall" to "may" to authorize in the event the number of unused ballots etc. is relevant to a reconciliation, but not require it where it is not relevant.</p>
101.	<p>149(1) This section applies if a returning officer makes a declaration under section 148(8)(b) that no member has been declared elected because there is an equality of votes for 2 or more candidates.</p>	<p>149(1) This section applies if a returning officer makes a declaration under section 148(8)(b) that no member has been declared elected because there is an equality of votes for 2 or more candidates.</p>	<p>Under section 39, it is not a writ that the Lieutenant Governor in Council issues, but an order commanding writs to be issued. Writs are issued by the Chief Electoral Officer.</p>

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	<p>(2) As soon as possible after a declaration has been made under section 148(8)(b) that no member has been declared elected for the electoral division because there is an equality of votes for 2 or more candidates, the Chief Electoral Officer shall present a report to the Speaker that there is a vacancy for that electoral division, in which case a writ of election for that electoral division shall be issued under section 39 as if the election were a by-election.</p>	<p>(2) As soon as possible after a declaration has been made under section 148(8)(b) that no member has been declared elected for the electoral division because there is an equality of votes for 2 or more candidates, the Chief Electoral Officer shall present a report to the Clerk of the Assembly that there is a vacancy for that electoral division, in which case section 32 of the Legislative Assembly Act applies and an order shall be issued by the Lieutenant Governor in Council under section 39 as if the election were a by-election.</p>	<p>The Clerk needs to know there is a vacancy. The Lieutenant Governor in Council needs to know so an order can be issued.</p> <p>For reference, section 32 of the <i>Legislative Assembly Act</i> provides:</p> <p><i>32(1) When a vacancy occurs in the membership of the Assembly, the Clerk shall</i></p> <p><i>(a) issue and deliver the Clerk's warrant to the Chief Electoral Officer for the issue of a writ for the election of a Member to fill the vacancy, and</i></p> <p><i>(b) deliver a copy of the warrant to the Clerk of the Executive Council.</i></p> <p><i>(2) Within 6 months after the delivery of the warrant to the Chief Electoral Officer, an order shall be made under section 39 of the Election Act authorizing the issue of a writ for an election to fill the vacancy.</i></p> <p><i>(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), an order need not be made under section 39 of the Election Act if the vacancy occurs during the last year of the legal life of the Assembly.</i></p> <p><i>(4) If the Legislature is dissolved after the issue of the writ referred to in subsection (2) and before an election is held under the writ, the writ is revoked on the dissolution of the Legislature.</i></p> <p><i>(5) A vacancy in the membership of the Assembly does not invalidate any proceedings of the Assembly.</i></p> <p>See also section 139.</p>
102.	<p>152(4) Subject to subsection (1), no person may inspect any election documents retained by the Chief Electoral Officer pertaining to the election in that electoral division except by order of a judge.</p>	<p>ADD:</p> <p>(4.1) Notice of an application for an order under subsection (4) must be provided to the Chief Electoral Officer.</p>	<p>The Chief Electoral Officer should have notice of the application for such an order, to ensure security and integrity of election documents in the terms of the court order. The Chief Electoral Officer may assist the court in making appropriate conditions under (6).</p>

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103.	<p>153.09(3) For the purpose of conducting an investigation under this Act, a representative of the Election Commissioner, on production of the representative's authorization from the Election Commissioner, may at any reasonable time enter any premises referred to in the authorization in which books or documents of a political party, constituency association or candidate relevant to the subject-matter of the investigation are kept and may examine and make copies of the books or documents or remove them temporarily for the purpose of making copies.</p>	<p>153.09(3) For the purpose of conducting an investigation under this Act, a representative of the Election Commissioner, on production of the representative's authorization from the Election Commissioner, may at any reasonable time enter any premises referred to in the authorization in which records of a registered political party, registered constituency association or registered candidate relevant to the subject-matter of the investigation are kept and may examine and make copies of the records or remove them temporarily for the purpose of making copies.</p>	Updated for clarity to match definitions.
104.	<p>153.091(4) If the Election Commissioner refuses to conduct or ceases an investigation under subsection (2) or determines that no offence was committed, the Election Commissioner</p> <p>(a) shall provide notice of that decision to</p> <p>(i) every person or organization who</p> <p>(A) is the subject of the investigation</p> <p>(B) would have been the subject of an investigation if the Election Commissioner had not refused to conduct an investigation, and</p> <p>(ii) every person or organization who requested an investigation, if any, and</p> <p>(b) may, as the Election Commissioner considers to be appropriate, provide notice of that decision to any other person or organization involved in the matter referred to in section 153.09(1).</p> <p>Consent to prosecute</p> <p>163.1(1) No prosecution shall be instituted under this Act without the consent of the Election Commissioner</p>	<p>(4) If the Election Commissioner refuses to conduct or ceases an investigation under subsection (2) or determines that no offence was committed, the Election Commissioner</p> <p>(a) shall provide notice of that decision to</p> <p>(i) every person or organization who</p> <p>(A) is the subject of the investigation</p> <p>(B) would have been the subject of an investigation if the Election Commissioner had not refused to conduct an investigation, and</p> <p>(ii) every person or organization who requested an investigation, if any, and</p> <p>(b) may, as the Election Commissioner considers to be appropriate, provide notice of that decision to any other person or organization involved in the matter referred to in section 153.09(1).</p> <p>Consent to prosecute</p> <p>163.1(1) No prosecution shall be instituted under this Act without the consent of the Chief Electoral Officer.</p>	Should not be a mandatory requirement to notify an individual that you are not investigating that you will not be investigating. Keep the requirement to inform the complainant and anyone who has already been notified of the ongoing investigation that it has ceased.
105.	<p>Consent to prosecute</p> <p>163.1(1) No prosecution shall be instituted under this Act without the consent of the Election Commissioner</p>	<p>Consent to prosecute</p> <p>163.1(1) No prosecution shall be instituted under this Act without the consent of the Chief Electoral Officer.</p>	Currently for prosecution, the Chief Electoral Officer has a conflict of interest with Alberta Justice 100% of the time.

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	<p>(2) A prosecution under this Act may be commenced within 3 years of the commission of the alleged offence but not afterwards.</p>	<p>ADD:</p> <p>(1.1) The Chief Electoral Officer may refer an allegation for prosecution either to the Minister of Justice or appoint an independent prosecutor.</p> <p>(1.2) If the Chief Electoral Officer appoints an independent prosecutor, the prosecutor may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) exercise any powers that the Chief Electoral Officer has under this Act in relation to inquiries and investigations, including advising those individuals of their rights under the <i>Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i> (Canada); (b) use of law enforcement agencies as necessary; and (c) provide a report to the Chief Electoral Officer. <p>(1.3) Upon receipt of a report by a prosecutor under subsection (1.2), the Chief Electoral Officer may</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) impose a remedy under section 153.1, or (b) if an offence is determined to have been committed, request that the prosecutor prosecute the matter in court. <p>(2) A prosecution under this Act may be commenced within 3 years of the commission of the alleged offence but not afterwards.</p>	<p>(1.1) Providing the option of going through an independent prosecutor will allow the Chief Electoral Officer to isolate himself from potentially political decisions whether to investigate/prosecute.</p> <p>The Chief Electoral Officer would create a roster of independent prosecutors (e.g. criminal defense firm with lawyers who were once prosecutors). The Chief Electoral Officer has, in the past, successfully appointed retired judges to assist him in investigations that were either sensitive or particularly complex.</p> <p>American model: the president appoints a special prosecutor to take the matter over entirely.</p> <p>Other Canadian jurisdictions that have their own prosecutor or commissioner include Canada and Manitoba.</p> <p>Retain (2) – to stop unnecessary prosecutions.</p>
106.	<p>172(3) A person commits a corrupt practice who does one or more of the following:</p> <p>... (f) in order to induce a person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to allow the person to be nominated as a candidate, (ii) to refuse to allow the person to be nominated as a candidate, or 	<p>172(3) A person commits a corrupt practice who does one or more of the following:</p> <p>... (f) in order to induce a person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to allow the person to be nominated as a candidate, (ii) to refuse to allow the person to be nominated as a candidate, or 	<p>Broaden the bolded section to include "a promise to give or lend money or other valuable consideration".</p>

	Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
107.	<p>(iii) to withdraw the person's nomination as a candidate,</p> <p>either gives or procures, agrees to give or procure or attempts to procure any office, position or employment for any person.</p> <p>Petition 186(1) The petition</p> <p>(a) may be in the prescribed form;</p>	<p>(iii) to withdraw the person's nomination as a candidate,</p> <p>either gives or procures, agrees to give or procure or attempts to procure any office, position or employment for any person.</p> <p>Petition 186(1) The petition</p> <p>(a) shall be in the prescribed form;</p>	<p>"Shall" rather than "may" be in the prescribed form. This change promotes greater certainty and allows less room for disputes about procedure.</p>
108.	<p>202 No election is void by reason of</p> <p>(a) an irregularity on the part of an election officer or in any of the proceedings preliminary to the poll,</p> <p>(b) a failure to hold a poll at any place appointed for holding a poll,</p> <p>(c) a non-compliance with the provisions of this Act relating to the taking of the poll or the counting of the votes or with regard to limitations of time, or</p> <p>(d) any mistake in the use of the prescribed forms,</p> <p>if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the election was conducted in accordance with this Act and that the irregularity, failure, non-compliance or mistake did not materially affect the result of the election.</p>	<p>202 No election is void by reason of <u>an irregularity, failure, non-compliance or mistake, including</u></p> <p>(a) an irregularity on the part of an election officer or in any of the proceedings preliminary to the <u>vote</u>,</p> <p>(b) a failure to hold a vote at any place appointed for holding a vote,</p> <p>(c) a non-compliance with the provisions of this Act relating to the taking of the vote or the counting of the votes or with regard to limitations of time, or</p> <p>(d) any mistake in the use of the prescribed forms,</p> <p>if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the election was conducted in accordance with this Act and that the irregularity, failure, non-compliance or mistake did not materially affect the result of the election.</p>	<p>Greater interpretive clarity by locating the principle into the preamble, then provides examples of irregularities, failures, non-compliances and mistakes.</p> <p><i>Canada Elections Act</i> test: section 524(1)(b) "<i>there were irregularities, fraud or corrupt or illegal practices that affected the result of the election.</i>"</p> <p>Retain "materially" as it keeps a <i>de minimis</i> screen against trivial voidings of elections.</p> <p>Remove the "out" if the election were conducted in accordance with the Act, as (a) if there was non-compliance the election was not strictly conducted in accordance with the Act, and (b) the relevant item is materially affecting.</p>
109.	<p>206.1(2) Information, complaints and allegations to which subsection (1) applies may be</p> <p>(a) disclosed by the Chief Electoral Officer to the Election Commissioner for the purpose of carrying out the Election Commissioner's powers, duties and functions under this Act,</p>	<p>The legislation should be amended to clarify that neither the Election Commissioner nor any person acting under his or her direction is required to disclose any information that reveals the name of the complainant, if any, or any witness, unless required to do so by the court.</p>	<p>Complainants will often request that their name be kept confidential as a condition to making a complaint. The Election Commissioner will not promise a complainant confidentiality since it is not known at the outset of an investigation whether or not the matter will end up in court and the Election Commissioner does not control</p>

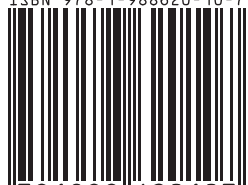
Current Provision	Proposed Revised Provision	Rationale
<p>(b) disclosed by the Election Commissioner to the Chief Electoral Officer for the purposes of carrying out the Chief Electoral Officer's powers, duties and functions under this Act,</p> <p>(c) disclosed to the person or organization whose conduct is the subject of proceedings under this Act,</p> <p>(d) disclosed to a registered political party if a constituency association, a registered candidate, a nomination contestant or a leadership contestant of that registered political party is the subject of an investigation under this Act,</p> <p>(e) disclosed by a person conducting an investigation to the extent necessary to enable that person to obtain information from another person,</p> <p>(f) disclosed in the course of an appeal to the Court under section 153.3,</p> <p>(g) adduced in evidence at an inquiry, or</p> <p>(h) disclosed where the Election Commissioner believes on reasonable grounds that the disclosure is necessary for the purpose of advising the Minister of Justice and Solicitor General or a law enforcement agency of an alleged offence under this Act or any other enactment of Alberta or an Act or regulation of Canada.</p>		<p>what becomes public as a result of the court proceeding.</p> <p>Frequently the subject of an investigation will request to know the identity of the complainant. The Election Commissioner has the discretion to reveal the complainant's identity, but it has been the policy not to do so. Disclosure of the complainant's identity may discourage people from coming forward and making complaints.</p> <p>Other jurisdictions protect the identity of complainants in this context.</p>



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