

AN ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA

1905–
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PROVINCIAL
ARCHIVES
OF ALBERTA

THE PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF ALBERTA
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CONTENTS

XIII	<i>Acknowledgements</i>
XV	<i>Introductions</i>
1	ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT, 2000–PRESENT
6	Northern Alberta Development Council
7	Metis Settlements Appeal Tribunal
9	Metis Settlements Transition Commission
11	Office of the Metis Settlements Ombudsman
13	ADVANCED EDUCATION, 1971–1975, 1983–1992
18	Universities Commission
19	University Capital Development Committee
20	Colleges Commission
23	ADVANCED EDUCATION, 2004–PRESENT
26	Students Finance Board
28	Alberta Apprenticeship and Industry Training Board
30	Private Vocational Schools Advisory Council
31	Campus Alberta Quality Council
33	ADVANCED EDUCATION AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT, 1992–1999
39	ADVANCED EDUCATION AND MANPOWER, 1975–1983
45	AGRICULTURE, FOOD, AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT, 1905–PRESENT
51	Alberta Crop Insurance Corporation
52	Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation
54	Alberta Agricultural Development Corporation
55	Agriculture Financial Services Corporation
57	Alberta Opportunity Company

- 58 Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council
60 Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council Appeals Tribunal
61 Alberta Agricultural Research Trust
62 Alberta Agricultural Research Institute
63 Alberta Dairy Control Board
65 Alberta Women's Institute
67 Alberta Women's Bureau
68 Irrigation Council
- 71 **BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM, 1975–1979**
- 75 **CAREER DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT, 1983–1992**
79 Manpower Advisory Council
- 81 **CHILDREN'S SERVICES, 1999–PRESENT**
85 Social Care Facilities Review Committee
87 Office of the Child and Youth Advocate
88 Southwest Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 1)
89 Southeast Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 2)
90 Calgary and Area Child and Family Services Authority (Region 3)
91 Central Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 4)
92 East Central Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 5)
93 Edmonton and Area Child and Family Services Authority (Region 6)
94 North Central Child and Family Services Authority (Region 7)
95 Northwest Child and Family Services Authority (Region 8)
96 Northeast Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 9)
97 Metis Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 10)
- 99 **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, 1992–PRESENT**
104 Alberta Foundation for the Arts
105 Alberta Sport, Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Foundation
106 Government House Foundation
107 Wild Rose Foundation
108 Alberta Multiculturalism Commission
109 Alberta Human Rights and Citizenship Commission
110 Michener Centre Facility Board
111 Persons with Developmental Disabilities Foundation
- 113 **COMMUNITY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, 1986–1989**
- 117 **CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS, 1973–1992**
- 121 **CULTURE AND MULTICULTURALISM, 1975–1992**
125 Alberta Foundation for the Performing Arts

- 127 **CULTURE, YOUTH, AND RECREATION, 1971–1975**
- 131 **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, 1992–PRESENT**
- 137 Alberta Economic Development Authority
- 139 Alberta Motion Picture Development Corporation
- 141 **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE, 1979–1992**
- 145 **EDUCATION, 1905–1999**
- 155 Board of Post-Secondary Education
- 157 **EDUCATION, 2004–PRESENT**
- 161 **ENERGY, 1986–PRESENT**
- 167 Alberta Energy and Utilities Board
- 172 Gas Utilities Board
- 174 Natural Gas Utilities Board
- 175 Freehold Mineral Rights Tax Appeal Board
- 176 Alberta Electric Energy Marketing Agency
- 177 Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission
- 181 **ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, 1975–1986**
- 187 **ENVIRONMENT, 1971–PRESENT**
- 193 Land Conservation and Reclamation Council
- 195 Sustainable Development Coordinating Council
- 197 Conservation and Utilization Committee
- 199 Water Resources Commission
- 201 Drainage Council
- 202 Environmental Appeals Board
- 203 Alberta Used Oil Management Association
- 204 Alberta Recycling Management Authority
- 206 Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation
- 207 Alberta Environmental Research Trust
- 209 **EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1905–PRESENT**
- 214 Executive Council Office
- 216 Office of the Premier
- 217 Public Affairs Bureau
- 219 Queen's Printer
- 220 Alberta Human Resources Research Council
- 223 **FAMILY AND SOCIAL SERVICES, 1986–1999**
- 229 Children's Guardian

- 231 **FINANCE**, 2001–PRESENT
237 Superintendent of Insurance
239 Alberta Insurance Council
240 Automobile Insurance Rate Board
241 Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation
243 Alberta Pensions Administration Corporation
245 Alberta Capital Finance Authority
247 Alberta Securities Commission
249 Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund
251 Alberta Government Telephones Commission
- 253 **FORESTRY, LANDS, AND WILDLIFE**, 1986–1993
- 259 **GAMING**, 1999–PRESENT
263 Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission
- 265 **GOVERNMENT SERVICES**, 1975–1983
269 Alberta Government Purchasing Agency
- 273 **GOVERNMENT SERVICES**, 1999–PRESENT
277 Alberta Records Management Committee
- 281 **HEALTH**, 1919–1971, 1988–1999
- 293 **HEALTH AND WELLNESS**, 1999–PRESENT
297 Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission
299 Alberta Health Facilities Review Committee
300 Office of the Mental Health Patient Advocate
301 Alberta Mental Health Board
303 Alberta Cancer Board
305 Health Disciplines Board
306 Health Professions Advisory Board
- 309 **HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORT**, 1951–1975
- 315 **HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE**, 1975–1988
320 Alberta Hospital Services Commission
322 Alberta Health Care Insurance Commission
- 325 **HOUSING**, 1983–1986
329 Alberta Housing Corporation
330 Alberta Home Mortgage Corporation
- 333 **HOUSING AND PUBLIC WORKS**, 1975–1983

- 337 **HUMAN RESOURCES AND EMPLOYMENT**, 1999–PRESENT
343 Personnel Administration Office
346 Workers' Compensation Board
349 Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission
350 Labour Relations Board
352 Occupational Health and Safety Council
- 355 **INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR**, 1934–1959
360 Bureau of Labour
361 Minimum Wage Board
362 Price Spreads Board
- 363 **INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE**, 1959–1975
- 367 **INFRASTRUCTURE**, 1999–2004
- 373 **INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORTATION**, 2004–PRESENT
- 377 **INNOVATION AND SCIENCE**, 1999–PRESENT
382 Alberta Science and Research Authority
383 Alberta Research Council Incorporated
390 Information Circle of Research Excellence Incorporated
391 Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority
- 395 **INTERNATIONAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS**, 1972–PRESENT
- 403 **JUSTICE AND ATTORNEY GENERAL**, 1905–PRESENT
409 Crimes Compensation Board
411 Chief Medical Examiner
412 Public Trustee
- 415 **LABOUR**, 1959–1972, 1975–1999
422 Alberta Building Standards Council
423 Fire Prevention Council
424 Public Service Employee Relations Board
- 427 **LANDS AND FORESTS**, 1949–1975
431 Provincial Parks Board
432 Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board
434 Turner Valley Gas Conservation Board
- 435 **LANDS AND MINES**, 1930–1949
- 441 **LEARNING**, 1999–2004
445 Private Colleges Accreditation Board

- 447 **LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OFFICE**, 1983–PRESENT
- 453 **MANPOWER AND LABOUR**, 1972–1975
- 459 **MINES AND MINERALS**, 1949–1975
- 464 Right of Entry Arbitration Board
- 465 **MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS**, 1912–PRESENT
- 471 Communal Property Control Board
- 472 Local Authorities Board
- 473 Provincial Planning Board
- 475 Alberta Assessment Appeal Board
- 476 Alberta Assessment Equalization Board
- 478 Municipal Government Board
- 479 Special Areas Board
- 480 Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation
- 481 Alberta Boilers Safety Association
- 483 **OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL**, 1978–PRESENT
- 487 **OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER**, 1977–PRESENT
- 491 **OFFICE OF THE ETHICS COMMISSIONER**, 1992–PRESENT
- 495 **OFFICE OF THE INFORMATION AND PRIVACY COMMISSIONER**, 1995–PRESENT
- 501 **OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR**, 1905–PRESENT
- 505 **OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN**, 1967–PRESENT
- 509 **PROVINCIAL SECRETARY**, 1905–1972
- 515 **PUBLIC WORKS**, 1905–1975
- 523 **PUBLIC WORKS, SUPPLY, AND SERVICES**, 1983–1999
- 527 **RECREATION AND PARKS**, 1975–1992
- 533 **RESTRUCTURING AND GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY**, 2004–PRESENT
- 537 **REVENUE**, 2001–2004

- 541 **SENIORS AND COMMUNITY SUPPORTS**, 2001–PRESENT
545 Seniors Advisory Council for Alberta
546 Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities
547 Persons with Developmental Disabilities Provincial Board
548 Alberta Social Housing Corporation
- 551 **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**, 1944–1971
557 Public Welfare Commission
558 Veterans' Welfare and Advisory Commission
559 Probation Officers Selection Committee
559 Pensions Board
- 561 **SOCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNITY HEALTH**, 1971–1986
- 569 **SOLICITOR GENERAL AND PUBLIC SECURITY**, 1973–1992, 2001–PRESENT
573 Law Enforcement Review Board
- 575 **SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**, 2001–PRESENT
579 Natural Resources Conservation Board
580 Land Compensation Board
581 Surface Rights Board
- 583 **TOURISM**, 1986–1992
- 587 **TOURISM, PARKS, AND RECREATION**, 1992
- 591 **TOURISM AND SMALL BUSINESS**, 1979–1986
- 595 **TRANSPORTATION**, 2001–2004
- 599 **TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES**, 1975–1999
604 Alberta Resources Railway Corporation
- 607 **TREASURY**, 1905–2001
615 Alberta Rural Credit Corporation
616 Alberta Investment Fund Corporation
617 Alberta General Insurance Company
618 Provincial Auditor
620 Alberta Bureau of Statistics
- 623 **UTILITIES**, 1973–1986
- 629 **INDEX**

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ALBERTA MARKED AN IMPORTANT MILESTONE in the modern history of the province when the Centennial was celebrated in 2005. The year 2006 marks the fortieth anniversary of the passing of the *Provincial Archives Act*, legislation that formalized the establishment of the Provincial Archives of Alberta, delineated what records were to come to this institution, and established the position and prescribed the duties of the Provincial Archivist. The Provincial Archives of Alberta acquires, preserves, and makes available for research private and government records of provincial significance. As the permanent repository of records of enduring value of the government of Alberta, our staff team is proud to present this administrative history, trusting that it will serve as a teaching and research tool for all those interested in the history of the governments of the province.

This history draws on a number of resources available within the government, including departmental annual reports, secondary works, and various sources published by the Legislature Library. Of most utility were the records of the government held in the custody, care, and control of the Provincial Archives of Alberta. The book is as complete and comprehensive as possible, based on these records and the information available to the staff team at the time of publication. This book could not have been written without the records of government.

The foundation for this book is the descriptive finding aids created for our institution that provide open and easy access to our holdings. I would like to acknowledge the work done by those project archivists and staff who have contributed to the work. I would also like to thank our team of Government Records archivists who have contributed to this publication.

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This administrative history traces the past 100 years of Alberta's governments, and serves as a fitting reminder of the importance of heritage institutions in general and public archives in particular. It is a work representative of our holdings and has been a long time coming. It is our hope that this history will contribute in some small way to making the collective memory of the province accessible to all who are interested in Alberta and its identity.

LESLIE LATTA-GUTHRIE

Director and Provincial Archivist

Provincial Archives of Alberta

Edmonton, Alberta, 2006

INTRODUCTIONS

FRITS PANNEKOEK

THE HISTORY OF GOVERNMENT and the history of its records are critical to an understanding of the process of change in any society. It is the responsibility of the Provincial Archives of Alberta to preserve this collective memory of the province, and to contribute to the protection of Albertans' rights and sense of identity. Not only do government records document a government's policies and structure, but they also mirror the changing dynamic of society. Public records also not only document the importance of elected government members, but the critical role that civil servants have taken in shaping the future. Alberta's leaders – from Alexander C. Rutherford, the first premier who helped create the province, and shape its civil service and financial policies, to Premier John E. Brownlee, who helped Albertans understand their own moral values, to Premier William Aberhart, who took Alberta down a most unique political path – are all evidenced in government records. More important, archives provide insight into the lives of average Albertans, although a researcher does have to know how to tease the information from the documentation left by government departments, which changed their structure sometimes yearly as the economy, politics, and society of the province evolved. The route and evolution of the various ministries is not always obvious to those who are not intimately familiar with the government of Alberta. It is in understanding the evolution of government that this administrative history will have its most utility.

Government records are critical to any research. For example, if someone was interested in the history of leisure in Alberta would they naturally know to turn to the Department of Justice for records relating to the regulation of amusement? Or if there was an interest in the psychological pressures inherent in the creation of a new society, where would one look, the Department of Health? The department did not exist in 1905, so how would one locate records relating to the criminally insane?

It is important to know that for the first years of the province there were only six government departments: Agriculture, the Attorney-General, Public Works, the Provincial Secretary, Treasury, and Education. The value of an administrative history proves itself, as the functions of each department are not obvious in the titles. The first Department of Agriculture was responsible for public health as well as its more obvious responsibili-

ties. Public Works was responsible for highway traffic regulations and telephones, while the Provincial Secretary was initially responsible for marriage and automobile licences, and “various matters” relating to jails and the insane. The departments evolved as growth demanded with the creation of the Department of Railways and Telephones in 1912. In the 1930s with the onslaught of the Depression, the Department of Industry and Labour was created to deal with unions, minimum wages, and labour codes, while the Department of Lands and Mines was created to manage the newly transferred natural resources. And the evolution has continued.

Some may well think that the changing organization of various units into ministries really is not relevant, but these nuanced structures have had a profound impact on Alberta. Probably the very best volume which outlines the importance of one ministry, the Provincial Treasury, is *Eric J. Hanson's Financial History of Alberta, 1905–1950*.¹ Treasury, more than any other department, influenced the balance between social expenditure (schools and health care) and economic expenditures (roads and utilities). If the mix of personalities that created Treasury policies can be understood, much of Alberta can be fathomed. Less apparent to many Albertans will be the influence of Alberta's first deputy ministers. The first deputy minister of Public Works significantly determined which buildings were to be built and where and, just as important, who was to be the provincial architect.

What is equally important to recognize in any reading of government documents is the critical importance of the more junior civil servant in the shaping of government policy. Most of Alberta's government records were created after the production of the first commercially viable typewriter (1873). This means that it is not always easy to trace the creator of documents by handwriting or even marginalia – although that as ever remains the greatest clue as to who read what. Did the minister initiate the idea or policy? Did a fellow minister influence an idea? How was the deputy minister or the director of a particular unit involved?

The flow of ideas within ministries or even between ministries is not always clear. Perhaps the minister or his or her office issued verbal directives – or perhaps the correspondence flowed directly from the minister's office to that of the drafting officer with no comment. In this case, the drafting officer could gradually nudge government policy along by making subtle or overt commitments in a minister's letter. It is critical when using government documents to remember that not everything was as it appears to be.

Equally important in considering government documents is to determine the context of their creation. The administrative structure of a ministry, board, or commission, and the personalities involved in decision-making, are reflected in the structure of the records of that organization. Once these records are entrusted to the care, control, and custody of the Archives, the context of a records creation is fixed in time. Were statistics, for example, gathered under mandate of statute? What did the statute demand? Were the numbers of sufferers required to generate an allocation to the municipality collected by a community member, hardly disinterested in the outcome, or by a disinterested third party? What was the ethnicity of the statistics gatherer? This might well influence who was included or excluded in the survey. However, if correspondence, reports, and judicial findings are read with the greatest care as to context – and an understanding of peripheral influence – government records continue to be amongst the single most important pool of documents relating to Alberta.

Government records are just beginning to get the attention they deserve, and this administrative history will be hugely important in ensuring that users can begin to understand the context in which their government operates, and to trace the structure, function, and evolution of the ministries and agencies that have governed their lives.

Frits Pannekoek, PhD, is a historian who has served as Director of the Historic Sites Service for the government of Alberta, as Director of Information Resources at the University of Calgary, and is currently the President of Athabasca University.

¹ P.M. Boothe and H. Edwards, *Eric J. Hanson's Financial History of Alberta, 1905–1950* (Calgary: University of Calgary Press, 2003).

EDWARD LESAGE

THERE HAS BEEN A SPATE OF PUBLICATIONS honouring Alberta's Centennial that tell a remarkable story of the emergence of our dynamic new society in the northwest corner of the Great Plains. The Centennial publications join stacks of other works written over the years that portray aspects of the Alberta phenomenon. And Alberta most certainly is a phenomenon: it is a place that has taken hold of the popular imagination. Perhaps this is owed to the well-publicized drama of the province's landscapes with, in particular, the spectacular image of prairie meeting mountains. Perhaps it is because Alberta is the purest Canadian expression of the mythic West – a unique Canadian expression. Alberta is a land of opportunity and with every boom the optimism that accompanies opportunity is elevated. Whatever the case, there is something special about this province as it passes 100 years. Of course, Alberta's story is also a Canadian story and one that must be considered in league with the other emerging and maturing Prairie provinces. Alberta shares much with these other provinces in terms of legal and political institutions, social organization, economic orientation, values and ideologies, and stocks of peoples. In 1905, only a line on a map drawn at the 110°W longitude distinguished the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the 100 years since that line was drawn, Alberta's social, economic, and political paths have diverged from the Prairie and other provinces, and through all this, a unique political culture has emerged.

All the Prairie provinces spawned social and political protest movements in the first half of the twentieth century, but Alberta's path has been distinguished by being both populist and, ultimately, conservative. While Alberta's political institutions are solidly framed within the Canadian norm of parliamentary government, the Alberta "play" within the institutions often has been different, and sometimes decidedly so. For example, Alberta voters have frequently delivered preponderant, or very large, Legislative Assembly seat majorities for the government party. Thirteen provincial elections – beginning with that of 1905, and most recently that of 2001 – resulted in victories in which the government party won over 85 per cent of Legislative Assembly seats. In all but one of six

general elections dating from 1986, the government party has won over 70 per cent of the seats. Albertans appear to truly like their premiers: when the consecutive tenure of Social Credit premiers Aberhart, Manning, and Strom is measured against all others, it ranks the fourth longest in Canadian provincial political history, and second longest beginning in the 20th century. This run is certain to be supplanted by that of Alberta's Progressive Conservative premiers, which will surpass that of the Social Credit premiers' in 2007. There is another side to this Alberta story: when Albertans stop liking the government party they tend to divorce it for good. The Liberals were last in power in 1921. Both the United Farmers of Alberta and the Social Credit party were sent into oblivion following electoral defeats. These features of Alberta public life have been thoroughly chronicled, as have other aspects of Alberta political life.

Given that so much has been written on Alberta political and social life, it is surprising that so little has been written about the Alberta public administration. The Provincial Archives of Alberta published a small number of ministry histories in the 1970s and 1980s.¹ The Legislature Library has in the past produced a number of reference guides related to the agencies of government.² There have also been occasional academic publications and theses produced that examine some aspect of the public administration directly or by way of establishing the context for policy studies.³ This collection begs to be augmented.

Knowing about the public administration provides insight into the province's society, and the contexts of the provincial society. Public administrations are instruments that are constructed to effect, among other things, social and economic development. Studying the history of the Alberta public administration therefore provides insights into the instruments fashioned by policymakers to effect objectives. Indeed, a study of the public administration reveals a fairly advanced stage of governmental agenda development, since the creation of ministries and departments or other agencies requires commitment of resources and presumes action addressing a social problem or opportunity.

Although ministries and their accompanying institutional machinery are deliberately constructed, the provincial public administration's size, structure, organization, functional responsibilities, administrative relationships, and leadership are also shaped by the society and larger world within which the administration exists. By examining the public administration at any given time, and by considering changes to the administration over time, it is possible to deduce a great deal about the social and political context in which the administration operates. Granted, it is not always possible to untangle what is cause and what effect in social matters. Deliberate agenda setting and subsequent creation or renovation of the public administration can be viewed as purposeful action. But the question of whether some larger force or forces that were beyond the control of the policymaker pushed the agenda or prompted the action can always be asked. In any event, the public administration provides insight into the instruments of policy efforts and the forces that shape and bend them.

There is another aspect of the Alberta public administration that fuses its relationship with Alberta society: they are co-nascent and have grown up together. The province's European-defined society is very young. It is so young that it was almost never anything but modern, and for all of its modern existence it has had either a jurisdictionally territorial or a provincial public administration – and for most of this time it has been a provincial public administration. Thus, the history of the provincial public administration is very

much that of the Alberta society, and the historical examination of the public administration (remembering the co-nascence) is one that covers much of the chronological existence of the European-defined Alberta society.

This book is a welcome administrative history of the government of Alberta that helps address the yawning gap of reference materials readily available on the provincial public administration. It covers a century of activity involving the establishment, transfer, and abolition of provincial ministries, departments, and select agencies and committees. The book is designed as a reference tool and is rich in detail. Chapters are defined with attention to ministries established under legislation as corporate bodies. There are consequently chapters addressing ministries as short-lived as Community and Occupational Health (1986–1988), and as enduring as the Executive Council (1905–present). Key information found in the introductions to each chapter includes the dates of founding and/or dissolution, predecessor and successor bodies, and administrative reporting relationships. The chapter bodies provide narrative accounts of the legislated functional and other responsibilities, and the administrative structure of the ministry under examination. These accounts are related chronologically so that the reader is, for example, apprised of changes to internal structures including the formation, dissolution, or transfer of administrative subunits within the ministerial organization proper. The main narrative of the ministry also includes lists of corporate bodies associated with the ministry, and the names of the chief officers (usually ministers), and deputy ministers. Chapter subsections address the agencies, boards, and committees associated with the ministry. Treatment of these subordinate and related bodies mirrors that of the ministries, with attention to key dates, predecessor and successor bodies, administrative relationships, and the like.

The bulk of the text is based upon work done for the Provincial Archives of Alberta's descriptive finding aids. This means that with a few exceptions where a ministry or ministerial subunit is mentioned in the text, more information on this entity is available in the archives – the exceptions involve descriptions developed by archivists in anticipation of receiving ministry records. Some bodies are not represented in the book since they do not meet the archival criteria that have been applied to define discrete corporate bodies. Other bodies are not included because there is no Provincial Archives of Alberta record of their existence.

Those behind this effort believe that the publication will be of value to anyone interested in government and the history of the province. This is undoubtedly true. Even upon brief reflection, it is possible to see how researchers from senior high school students to trained academic researchers will find value in the contents. Government officials seeking to understand their context and craft will find the volume useful. Amateur historians, those interested in some specific aspect of public policy, and many others within the general citizenry will also find the contents of use.

Admittedly, it is unlikely that any reader, save the most ardent student of public administration, will attempt to read the volume from cover to cover. Readers looking for a well-told story arc will not find one. Chapters are organized in alphabetical order according to ministry names and are precisely written according to a descriptor formula. Furthermore, there is also no critical analysis. Given the reference nature of the book, these characteristics are to be expected. What the reader gets are the facts, sometimes in narrative form and sometimes in helpful and accurate lists.

But make no mistake, there are compelling stories in these pages, some that are known and can be seen clearly upon consulting the book, and others that will be corroborated or revealed through research guided by the chapters and fleshed out by materials resting in the Provincial Archives' vaults. Once finding the seminal description of a government ministry, readers are able to follow the course of the ministry's public administration and the evolution of its functions, foci, and many other aspects – evolution, by the way, that may see the functions long outliving ministries or finding new administrative homes as the functions gain new status and meaning within the governmental and social context.

A revealing case in both points is found in the volume's account of the Department of Agriculture – an account of a century. The department existed in the North-West Territories and was continued in the newly founded province. In 1906, the department had a broad and diversified administrative mandate relating to agriculture, colonization, statistics, wildlife management, and public health including hospitals. Tellingly, the author of this ministry's chapter observes, "The department's functional responsibility has evolved over time from being extensive in scope to being more focused and specialized." Over the decades, many of the department's initial divisions were transferred to other departments or discontinued. New administrative divisions addressing new functions also have been created. A read through the description of functional responsibilities demonstrates the indisputable correctness of these sentences. Agriculture evolved over time to become much more dedicated to what its present title suggestion: a ministry devoted to agriculture, food, and rural development.

The administrative history of the Department of Public Works, which existed as a ministry with this name from 1905 to 1975, offers a history lesson of technological advances in the century and governmental regulation and response to new and maturing technologies. In 1908, for example, a Telephone Branch was established in the department and in 1914, a Highways Branch was created. Provincial regulation of motor vehicles began in 1930 with the creation of a Public Vehicle Operation section in the same department. Public Works held responsibility for highways until 1951 when the Highways Branch (and the related Surveys Branch) was transferred to the newly created Department of Highways that was, itself, created following the signing of the 1950 agreement between the province and the government of Canada to construct the Trans-Canada Highway. The contemporary significance of technological advances and science in recent years, and their importance, is reflected in the establishment of the Ministry of Innovation and Science (1999–present). Just as in the early twentieth century, the Public Works Department organized itself to address the new technologies of the telephone and automobile, Innovation and Science has organized itself to administer a host of science, research, and technology policies and programs. Foci include information management, and energy, advanced agricultural, and life sciences research.

The historical accounts within this book certainly demonstrate that public administrations are serviceable instruments of governmental initiative. As noted above, the creation of the Department of Highways in the wake of the provincial-federal agreement promoting construction of the Trans-Canada Highway is a case in point. The "highways" story certainly did not stop there, however. The Lougheed government very purposefully created a Department of Transportation in 1975 as part of its sweeping modernizing reforms to the provincial public administration. The Department of Transportation was

decidedly not a “highways” department since it also addressed, and sought to integrate, highways, airports, railways, and utilities initiatives and policies. Another Lougheed era example concerns the establishment of the Ministry of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs in 1972 by the then newly elected government. Federal and intergovernmental affairs were at that time matters of intense discussion with the Victoria Charter debate on amending the Constitution occurring in June 1971, only weeks before the Alberta Progressive Conservatives swept to power in September. Undoubtedly, the premier wanted the province better positioned to participate in these important debates, not the least because of the passion with which his new government approached finding a new place for Alberta in the confederation.

Changes in social values are also evident in the shape and character of the provincial public administration. The emergence of a host of Officers of the Legislative Assembly, including the Office of the Ombudsman (1967–present), Office of the Auditor General (1978–present), Office of the Chief Electoral Officer (1977–present), Office of the Ethics Commissioner (1989–present), and Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner (1995–present) reveals public and governmental concerns over a range of fiduciary and individual rights matters. A dramatic social change followed by an equally dramatic political one is demonstrated in the emergence of Canada’s first Ministry of Gaming. Twenty-five years earlier, most forms of gaming were prohibited under law. With the growth of provincial lotteries, and the introduction of new forms of gaming, these prohibitions have been progressively reduced to the extent that the Alberta provincial government is deeply involved in the licensing, regulating, and monitoring of gaming activities.

Political priorities or initiatives often change dramatically with the installation or election of new governments, or in response to strong public demands. The administrative history offers strong witness to this. For example, with provincehood, the public administration inherited from the Territorial government was overhauled. Particulars of these developments are evident in the relevant ministry chapters. In recent history, administrative organizational changes made by the Lougheed government shortly after coming to office, and dramatically following the 1975 general elections, divulge a pronounced break from the Social Credit administration and policy ambitions. More recently, during the mid-1990s, the sweeping re-engineering of the public administration launched by Premier Ralph Klein’s government is evident as the number of ministries was dramatically cut, and the scope of government narrowed, in 1993.

Final mention must be made of the people whose names appear in the book. The Canadian governance principles of ministerial responsibility and administrative neutrality have promoted the tradition of administrator anonymity. As useful as this tradition is, it remains that people make government work: knowing who these people are is historically something of value. A distinguishing feature of the Social Credit and earlier public administration, for example, is that deputy ministers tended to not circulate between departments. This practice began with the onset of the Progressive Conservative era and has gained momentum over the last thirty years. Indications of administrative and political miasma, or at least of discontinuity of leadership, can be teased from the lists of officials. For example, a perusal of the chief officer and deputy minister listings reveals occasional staccato successions of political and administrative leaders in which

elected and administrative officials served brief tenures. These patterns of succession suggest periods of governmental disarray or of rapid transition occasioned by purposeful re-engineering or significant external exigencies.

Providing lists of CEOs and deputy ministers also provides a means to identify persons who have had exceptional public service careers and, perhaps somewhat differently, to chart the public service years of exceptional individuals' careers. The Institute of Public Administration of Canada (Edmonton Chapter) recently published a useful account of 100 distinguished public servants to celebrate the Alberta Centennial.⁴ That book is a narrative of the accomplishments of a select cohort of citizens who have worked in the service of the public. The Alberta Personnel Administration Office also produced a Centennial publication. In this volume, the work of the Alberta public service and the service's members are feted in pictures.⁵ Both of these publications celebrate public administration in Alberta. *An Administrative History of the Government of Alberta, 1905–2005* is also a celebration of Alberta public administration, which through its great trove of detail provides testimony to the thousands of Alberta citizens who have dedicated themselves to the public's business.

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1 See Provincial Archives of Alberta, *History of the Organizational and Structural Development of the Attorney General's Department, 1906–1973* (Edmonton: Alberta Culture, Youth, and Recreation, 1974); Provincial Archives of Alberta, *History of the Structural and Organizational Development of the Provincial Treasury Department: 1905–1974* (Edmonton: Alberta Culture, Youth, and Recreation, 1974); Provincial Archives of Alberta, *Department of Health and Social Development* (Edmonton: Alberta Culture, Youth, and Recreation, 1974); Provincial Archives of Alberta, *The Administrative History of the Department of Mines and Minerals* (Edmonton: Alberta Culture, 1975); Provincial Archives of Alberta, *Department of Agriculture: A Historical Document of Its Administrative Development, 1905–1975* (Edmonton: Alberta Culture, 1975); Provincial Archives of Alberta, *Historical Evolution of the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs* (Edmonton: Alberta Culture, 1983); Provincial Archives of Alberta, *Historical Evolution of the Department of Municipal Affairs* (Edmonton: Alberta Culture, 1984).

2 Karen L. Powell, *A History of Name Changes of the Alberta Government Departments and Agencies, 1905–1973* (Edmonton: Alberta Legislature Library, 1977).

3 Among scholarly efforts that touch on some aspect of the Alberta public service, see P.M. Boothe and H. Edwards, *Eric J. Hanson's Financial History of Alberta, 1905–1950* (Calgary: University of Calgary Press, 2003); and Walter Walchuk, *Alberta's Local Governments: People in Community Seeking Goodness* (Edmonton: Alberta Municipal Affairs, 1987). Among relevant theses and dissertations, see G.K. Wright, "The Administrative Growth of the Government of Alberta—1905–21," unpublished master's thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1952; C.J. Bojechko, "Lougheed's 'Energetic' Bureaucrats, a Study of Senior Civil Servants in Province-building," unpublished master's thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1982; E.C. LeSage, Jr., "The Role of the Assistant Deputy Minister: A Study of Officials Near the Top of the Alberta Public Service," unpublished doctoral dissertation, Carleton University, Ottawa, 1994.

4 Edmonton Region of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada, *100 Years of Excellence in Public Administration* (Edmonton: Institute of Public Administration of Canada, 2005).

5 Alberta Personnel Administration Office, *A Century in Focus: A Portrait of the Alberta Public Service From 1905 to 2005* (Edmonton: Personnel Administration Office, 2005).

ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT 2000-PRESENT



Tanning bear hide near Winagami Park, 1961

PA.366/5

ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

2000–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development (AAND) was established in March 2000 under the authority of the *Government Organization Act*.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The origins of the ministry can be traced back to the establishment of the Liaison Group for Alberta Indians and Metis under the Northern Development Office in 1971. The Liaison Group was split from Northern Development in 1975 and renamed the Alberta Native Secretariat under the Minister Without Portfolio Responsible for Native Affairs. A portfolio for Native Affairs was created in 1979. The mandate of the Secretariat was to act as a coordinating body for development of and access to government policies and/or programs affecting Aboriginal people, providing financial and other resources to facilitate development of Aboriginal organizations and communities, and the administration of land claims policy. The Secretariat had four operational units: Field Services, Policy and Planning, Administration, and the Managing Director's Office.

The Native Affairs Secretariat operated under the authority of the Minister Responsible for Native Affairs until 1986. In May 1986, the land and legal responsibilities of the Secretariat were transferred to the Department of the Attorney General, while the program-related responsibilities were transferred to Municipal Affairs and amalgamated with the Metis Settlements Branch to form the Native Services Unit. In 1989, the unit merged with the Improvement Districts Operations Division to form the Improvement Districts and Native Services Division. The Native Services section of the division had the following operational units: Office of the Executive Director, Metis Settlements Branch, Metis Services Branch, Special Services Branch, and Policy Section. In 1990, after the signing of the Alberta-Metis Settlements Accord and the subsequent enactment of new legislation, the Metis Settlements Appeal Tribunal and the Metis Settlements Transition Commission were established. The Metis Settlements Branch was transferred from Municipal Affairs to the Metis Settlements Transition Commission, and the Native Services section of the former Improvement Districts and Native Services Division once again became the Native Services Unit, reporting to the Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.

In June 1991, responsibility for the Native Services Unit was transferred to the Alberta Solicitor General, but was moved back to Municipal Affairs in July 1992. In 1993, the Native Services Unit was transferred again, this time to Family and Social Services. In that same year, the name of the unit was changed to Aboriginal Affairs.

The Aboriginal Affairs section of Family and Social Services was transferred to the Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs (FIGA) in March 1997. Native Affairs had been listed as an issue area under the Department of Social and Cultural Affairs Division since 1972, and during the 1987–1988 fiscal year, FIGA established the position of director of Native Intergovernmental Affairs to administer Aboriginal constitutional matters. This position was later renamed Director of Aboriginal Affairs, and the department activities in the area of Aboriginal Affairs were expanded to include participation in negotiations involving Aboriginal groups and other provincial governments, advising other government ministries on Aboriginal matters, and negotiating with the federal government with regard to the provision of services to Aboriginal communities. After the transfer of the Aboriginal Affairs Unit from Family and Social Services, the areas of Aboriginal Affairs and Intergovernmental Affairs were combined into one portfolio under the Canadian Federalism Division of FIGA.

During the 1997–1998 fiscal year, FIGA was reorganized and renamed Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs (IAA). The new department had six divisions: Trade Policy, International Relations, Canadian Intergovernmental Relations, Indian Land Claims (this was moved from Alberta Justice during 1997–1998), Aboriginal Relations, and Aboriginal Self-Reliance Initiatives (these last three divisions formed the Aboriginal Affairs section). The minister's portfolio also included the Metis Settlements Appeal Tribunal and the Metis Settlements Transition Commission. After further reorganization in 1999, the department was renamed again, becoming International and Intergovernmental Relations (IIR) with the same six divisions as IAA, but with a new associate minister of Aboriginal Affairs. In 2000, the Aboriginal Affairs section became part of the new Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development.

The following agencies have been responsible for the primary functions of the Aboriginal Affairs section of AAND:

- **Liaison Group for Alberta Indians and Metis (1971–1975);**
- **Native Affairs Secretariat (1975–1986);**
- **Native Services Unit (Municipal Affairs 1986–1991, 1992–1993; Solicitor General 1991–1992);**
- **Aboriginal Affairs Division (Family and Social Services 1993–1997, Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs 1997–1999, International and Intergovernmental Relations 1999–2000); and**
- **Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs (1972–1997).**

The following agencies have been responsible for the primary functions of the Northern Development section of AAND:

- **Northern Development Office (under Minister Without Portfolio Responsible for Northern Development 1973–1975);**

- Northern Development Branch (Business Development and Tourism 1975–1978, Tourism and Small Business 1979–1980);
- Ministry of Tourism and Small Business (1980–1986);
- Ministry of Transportation and Utilities (1986–1992); and
- Office of the Premier (1992–1999).

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The ministry reports to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development. A number of agencies that are or have been administered by the ministry include the Northern Alberta Development Council, the Metis Settlements Appeal Tribunal (MSAT), the Metis Settlements Transition Commission (MSTC), and the Metis Settlements Ombudsman.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development is responsible for:

- promotion and facilitation of effective relations between the province and First Nation and Metis Settlement governments; First Nation and Metis organizations, businesses, and people; as well as with northern Alberta municipalities, businesses, and people;
- managing the province's legal and constitutional obligations with respect to First Nations, Metis, and other Aboriginal people;
- assisting the ongoing development of accountable, self-administering, self-regulating, and self-reliant Metis Settlement organizations; and
- promoting and coordinating the economic and social development of Aboriginal and northern communities.

The ministry is responsible for administration of the *Constitution of Alberta Amendment Act, Metis Settlements Accord Implementation Act, Metis Settlements Act, Metis Settlements Amendment Act, 2004* (awaiting proclamation), *Metis Settlements Land Protection Act, Alberta Natural Resources Act*, and the *Northern Alberta Development Council Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The ministry has five core offices:

- **Aboriginal Land and Legal Issues**, previously known as Aboriginal Land Claims, responsible for coordinating land claims activities, land claims litigation, and settlements;
- **Aboriginal Initiatives**, responsible for the coordination, implementation, and support of projects/initiatives involving Aboriginal communities, government, and the private sector;
- **Strategic Services**, responsible for implementation of the government's Aboriginal Policy Framework, coordinating intergovernmental relations, and corporate planning for the ministry;
- **Office of the Senior Financial Officer/Chief Information Officer**, previously known as Ministry Support Services, responsible for the provision of financial service, human

- resources services, information technology, records management, and administration for the ministry; and
- Communications, which provides strategic communications planning, issues management, media monitoring, and relations services.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development

Also referred to as Alberta Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, and by its acronym, AAND

CHIEF OFFICERS

Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development

Pearl M. Calahasen 2000–present

Deputy Ministers of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development

Patricia Meade 2001–2004

Shelley Ewart-Johnson 2004–present

SEE ALSO

Human Resources and Employment, 1999–present; International and Intergovernmental Relations, 1972–present; Justice and Attorney General, 1905–present; Municipal Affairs, 1912–present

Northern Alberta Development Council

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Northern Alberta Development Council Act* (S.A. 1963, c. 41) established the Northern Alberta Development Council (NADC) on March 29, 1963.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There are no predecessor bodies for the Northern Alberta Development Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The council reports to the Executive Council through the Minister Responsible for Northern Development. These were the Minister Without Portfolio (1963–1971, 1973–1975), Minister of Business Development and Tourism (1975–1979), Minister of Tourism and Small Business (1979–1986), Minister of Transportation and Utilities (1986–1992), the Premier (1992–1999), and Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development (2000–present).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The principle functions of the council are to investigate the needs and priorities of residents of northern Alberta and of businesses and industries that operate in the region, through consultation with community groups, the corporate sector, and individuals; to advise the provincial government on policy and program development based on these

investigations; and to respond to the concerns of northern Albertans about provincial government policies and programs and the delivery of government services. The council administers various programs (in cooperation with the private sector, community, and Aboriginal groups, and other government departments that target development in northern Alberta) and makes recommendations to the government regarding social and economic development, development of communities and service delivery, and development of government services and programs.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The council consists of nine public members and one elected Member of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta who serves as chair. The Lieutenant Governor in Council appoints the members.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Northern Alberta Development Council

Also referred to by its acronym, NADC

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Northern Alberta Development Council

Ira McLaughlin	1963–1966
Adolph Olaf Fimrite	1966–1972
James Allen Adair	1972–1974
Robert W. Dowling	1975–1979
Elmer E. Borstad	1979–1982
Norman A. Weiss	1983–1986
Robert Elliot	1987–1993
Wayne Jacques	1993–1996
Mike Cardinal	1997–2000
Guy Boutilier	2000–2001
Gary Friedel	2001–2004
Ray Danyluk	2004–present

SEE ALSO

Business Development and Tourism, 1975–1979; Executive Council, 1905–present; Tourism and Small Business, 1979–1986; Transportation and Utilities, 1975–1999

Metis Settlements Appeal Tribunal

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Metis Settlements Appeal Tribunal was established on November 1, 1990 by the passage and proclamation of the *Metis Settlements Act* (S.A. 1990, c. M-14.3 s. 180).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There are no predecessor agencies for the Metis Settlements Appeal Tribunal.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The tribunal reports to the Executive Council through the Minister Responsible for Aboriginal Affairs, but is also required to submit this report to the Metis Settlements General Council. Since its inception, the tribunal has reported to Municipal Affairs (1990–1991 and 1992–1993), the Solicitor General (1991–1992), Family and Social Services (1993–1997), Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs (1997–1999), Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs (1999–2000), and Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development (2000–present).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The primary responsibilities of the Metis Settlements Appeal Tribunal are to contribute to the self-sufficiency of Metis Settlement life by providing resolution to issues that would threaten the progress of Settlements and individuals. It provides a forum for resolving disputes that arise within the Metis Settlements, particularly those involving surface access and compensation for oil and gas and other minerals; appeals on council decisions affecting membership and land; and any other type of dispute if all parties agree to have the tribunal settle the dispute.

The tribunal has the authority to make rules of procedure for the conduct of its affairs; to issue notices requiring someone to attend a dispute hearing or to produce documents at a hearing; to hold hearings and make decisions regarding disputes that are referred to it under its enabling legislation, and other acts, regulations, by-laws, and policies; and to utilize alternative mechanisms of resolution in the settlement of disputes such as mediation or arbitration.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The tribunal consists of not less than seven members. The chair is appointed by the minister from a list of nominees provided by the Metis Settlements General Council. Three members are appointed by resolution of the General Council, one of whom must be designated as the tribunal vice-chair by the General Council. The minister appoints three other members, of whom at least two must be persons who are not settlement members, and one must be designated as tribunal vice-chair. Other persons may be appointed to the tribunal by agreement between the minister and the General Council and the tribunal chair may designate any of these appointed persons to become a vice-chair.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Metis Settlements Appeal Tribunal

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Metis Settlements Appeal Tribunal

Archie Collins	1990–1994
Harry Supernault	1994–2002
Andre L'Hirondelle	2002–present

SEE ALSO

Family and Social Services, 1986–1999; International and Intergovernmental Relations, 1972–present

Metis Settlements Transition Commission

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Metis Settlements Accord Implementation Act* established the Metis Settlements Transition Commission on November 1, 1990 (S.A. 1990 c. M-14.5). The commission was dissolved on March 31, 2002 under section 56 of the *Act* (R.S.A. 2000 c. M-15 s. 56), which repealed the sections of the *Act* that established the commission.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the proclamation of the *Metis Settlements Accord Implementation Act*, the Metis Settlements were administered under the authority of the *Metis Population Betterment Act* (S.A. 1940, c. 6). Responsibility for this *Act* and the Metis Settlements fell to the Metis Rehabilitation Branch of the Department of Public Welfare until 1969, the Department of Social Development until 1971, and then the Department of Health and Social Development. The name of this department changed in 1975 to the Department of Social Services and Community Health. The department's Metis Development Branch under the Social Services Division administered the Metis Settlements and the *Act*. In September 1980, the branch was transferred to the Department of Municipal Affairs, under the Improvement Districts and Operations Division established in June of that same year. The branch later became part of the Native Services Unit, when it was amalgamated with the Native Affairs Secretariat in August 1986.

In 1982, the MacEwan Commission, a joint committee of the Alberta government and Metis authorities, was created to examine and review the concerns of the Alberta Metis Settlements and the Metis people. In 1984, the MacEwan Commission released a report that called for new legislation that would grant more autonomy to the Metis Settlements. In 1985, the legislature unanimously endorsed a Resolution to Amend the *Alberta Act* (known as Resolution 18). Resolution 18 called for the province to pursue two objectives: the entrenchment of Metis land through an amendment to the *Alberta Act*, and the development of a framework for democratic local government for the Metis Settlements.

The Alberta-Metis Settlements Accord was signed on July 1, 1989. The accord outlined the transfer of ownership (in fee simple) of 500,000 hectares of Crown land from the Alberta government to the eight Metis Settlements; a seventeen-year financial agreement; the development of a system of autonomous local government for the Settlements; the co-management of mineral resources; and the establishment of the Transition Commission, headed by the commissioner and the Transition Authority, to ensure that the provisions of the accord were implemented over a seven-year transition period (this time frame was later amended under O.C. 123/1997). The accord outlined several proposed *Acts* and agreements including Resolution 18, the *Metis Settlements Land Act*, the *Metis Settlements Act*, a financial agreement, a Transition Commission agreement, and a subsurface resource co-management agreement. In 1990, the *Metis Population Betterment Act* was repealed, and the *Metis Settlements Act*, *Metis Settlements Land Protection Act*, *Constitution of Alberta Amendment Act*, and *Metis Settlements Accord Implementation Act* were all proclaimed. The staff and resources of the former Metis Settlements Branch were then transferred to the new Metis Settlements Transition Commission.

When the commission was dissolved, the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development assumed responsibility for administration of the Metis Settlements Land Registry, a ministerial responsibility under the *Metis Settlements Act*. Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development and the Metis Settlements General Council also assumed many functions of the former commission.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The commission was required to submit an annual report to both the Executive Council and the Metis Settlements General Council. The commission also submitted its budget and reported to the Executive Council through the ministry that was responsible for Aboriginal Affairs. These were as follows: Municipal Affairs (1990–1991 and 1992–1993), the Solicitor General (1991–1992), Family and Social Services (1993–1997), Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs (1997–1998), International and Intergovernmental Relations (1998–1999), Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs (1999–2000), and Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development (2000–2002).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The commission was established as an independent corporation whose primary functions were:

- to oversee the implementation of the purposes of the *Act* and any programs, policies, services, and structures that fulfill those purposes;
- to assist the Metis Settlements General Council and the Settlement Councils with the administration and management of their respective powers, duties, and rights;
- to assist Settlement Councils and residents to meet eligibility requirements for Alberta government economic and development programs;
- where appropriate, to coordinate the implementation and administration of the policies, programs, procedures, and services of federal and provincial departments and agencies, as well as those of local authorities, in Metis Settlement areas;
- to work with the Metis Settlements General Council and the Settlement Councils on the development of policies, programs, procedures, and services;
- to perform any duties assigned to the office of the commissioner by the Lieutenant Governor, a government agency or minister (federal or provincial), or a local authority, with respect to any policy, procedure, program, or service; and
- to evaluate and report to the minister and the Metis Settlements General Council on policies, programs, procedures, and services in Settlement areas and the progress made toward fulfilling the purposes of the *Act*.

The commission was also responsible for the collection, management, and control of the financial affairs of the Metis Settlements for the duration of the transition period. The Metis Settlements Transition fund was created under Part 3 Division 1 s. 25 of the *Act*, and was to be held and administered by the commissioner during the transition period.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The commission was composed of a commissioner and two other members, known as the Transition Authority, who advised the commissioner. The Lieutenant Governor appointed one member of the authority, and the Metis Settlements General Council the other. The Lieutenant Governor and the general council jointly selected the commissioner. The authority reported to the Executive Council through the Minister Responsible for Aboriginal Affairs.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Metis Settlements Transition Commission

CHIEF OFFICERS

Commissioners of the Metis Settlements Transition Commission

Dennis Surrendi	1990–1994
Randall Hardy	1995–2002

SEE ALSO

Social Development, 1944–1971; Social Services and Community Health, 1971–1986

Office of the Metis Settlements Ombudsman

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Office of the Metis Settlements Ombudsman office was established by ministerial order on April 1, 2003 in accordance with the *Metis Settlements Act* (R.S.A. 1990, c. M-14.3 s. 235).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There are no predecessor bodies for the Office of the Metis Settlements Ombudsman.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Office of the Metis Settlements Ombudsman is an independent office that reports to the Alberta Legislature through the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Office of the Metis Settlements Ombudsman was created to inspect or investigate complaints where Settlement members believe they have been treated unfairly or have an issue relating to conflict of interest by Settlement Councils or staff. The primary functions of the ombudsman include:

- assisting Settlement members and councils to understand the concepts of administrative fairness and leadership issues;
- promoting appropriate standards for the delivery of settlement services to Settlement communities;

- accepting complaints from anyone who feels that an administrative error, injustice, or leadership conflict of interest has occurred with respect to Metis Settlements Councils, councillors, staff members, or employees of a business operated by a council;
 - identifying unfair or unjust complaints and inspecting or investigating legitimate complaints;
 - inspecting or investigating any administrative fairness or leadership issues on the Metis Settlements Ombudsman's own initiative;
 - communicating the results of an inspection or investigation, including recommendations to resolve a specific complaint or to improve a service delivery system; and
 - advocating for any recommendations made by the Metis Settlements Ombudsman office.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development appoints the Alberta Metis Settlements Ombudsman based on the recommendation of a selection committee. Section 235 of the *Metis Settlements Act* gives the ombudsman the authority to perform the powers and duties conferred on the minister in that capacity.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Office of the Metis Settlements Ombudsman

CHIEF OFFICER

Metis Settlements Ombudsman

Harley Johnson 2003–present



University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1957

WS.133/3

ADVANCED EDUCATION

1971–1975, 1983–1992

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Advanced Education was founded in September 1971 by Order in Council 1614/1971 under the *Public Service Administrative Transfers Act, 1971*. This order transferred administration of the *Colleges Act* and the *Universities Act* to the Minister of Advanced Education. Formal creation of the department occurred on June 2, 1972 by the *Department of Advanced Education Act* (S.A. 1972, c. 28). The passage of the *Department of Advanced Education Amendment Act* dissolved the department on June 25, 1975 (S.A. 1975, c. 7).

In 1983, the Department of Advanced Education was recreated through the *Department of Advanced Education Act, 1983* (S.A. 1983, c. D–11.1). The department was dissolved again in December 1992, when its responsibilities were transferred through Order in Council 749/1992 to the new Department of Advanced Education and Career Development.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the creation of the Department of Advanced Education, responsibility for delivery of adult agricultural and vocational education was held by the Department of Agriculture, by way of the *Agricultural and Vocational Colleges Act, 1967*. Responsibility for adult education delivered through universities, colleges, and technical institutes was held by the Department of Education through the *Department of Education Act*.

In 1975, responsibility for planning, administration, and operation of the postsecondary education system was transferred to the new Department of Advanced Education and Manpower through administrative transfers formalized through Orders in Council 140/1983 and 285/1983.

In 1983, postsecondary education and labour functions were again divided between two departments through the re-creation of the Department of Advanced Education and the creation of the Department of Manpower. In December 1992, following the dissolution of Advanced Education, responsibility for the postsecondary education system was transferred to the new Department of Advanced Education and Career Development through Order in Council 749/1992.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Department of Advanced Education reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Advanced Education. The minister also passed to the Legislative Assembly the annual reports of semi-independent agencies that reported to him, including:

- Universities Commission (1972–1973),
- Colleges Commission (1972–1973),
- Students Finance Board (1972–1975, 1986–1992),
- Private Vocational Schools Advisory Council (1983–1992),
- Private Colleges Accreditation Board (1984–1992),
- University of Calgary Foundation (1991–1992),
- University of Alberta 1991 Foundation (1991–1992),
- University of Lethbridge Foundation (1991–1992), and
- Athabasca University Foundation (1991–1992).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The principal functional responsibilities of the department were the planning, administration, and operation of the entire postsecondary education system in Alberta, including programs delivered through universities, colleges, and technical, agricultural, and vocational institutions.

The department was responsible for administration of the *Department of Advanced Education Act*, *Colleges Act*, *Universities Act*, *Banff Centre Act*, *Technical Institutes Act*, *Education of Service Men's Children Act*, *Trade Schools Regulation Act*, *Private Vocational Schools Act*, *Students Loan Guarantee Act*, *Students Finance Act*, *Alberta Heritage Scholarship Act*, and the *Universities Foundations Act* and all regulations under these *Acts*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The structure of the department was hierarchical. The principal components of the department were various divisions, each of which was made up of a number of branches. Three semi-independent agencies, the Students Finance Board, the Universities Commission, and the Colleges Commission, reported directly to the Minister of Advanced Education. The communications and personnel offices reported directly to the deputy minister. Provincially administered institutions functioned as divisions of the department. Their presidents reported directly to the deputy minister, who acted in the role of board of directors for these institutions. Provincially administered institutions included Alberta's vocational centres (former agricultural colleges) and, until April 1982, Alberta's three technical institutes. In 1982, the three technical institutes became board-governed institutions similar to public colleges and universities. Significant reorganizations of the department took place in 1973, 1985, 1986, and 1988.

In the first two years of the department, the divisions were Continuing Education, Regional Colleges (agricultural colleges), Vocational Education, and Other Services. These divisions had been transferred from predecessor agencies when the department was created, and were all eliminated with the first departmental reorganization in 1973. With reorganization, the department's divisions reflected general departmental functions, such as administration, planning, program delivery, and policy development. The following units performed the principal functions of the department:

- Other Services Division (1972–1975), Administrative Services Division (1973–1975, 1983–1988), and Department Services Division (1988–1992) – administration and support function;
- Special Services Division (1973–1975) and Planning, Research, and Organizational Analysis Division (1985–1986) – system planning;
- Program Services Division (1973–1975, 1983–1988), Field Services Division (1983–1988), and Operations Division (1988–1992) – program planning, development, coordination, and delivery, and development of campus facilities;
- Division of Vocational Education (1972–1973), Regional Colleges Division (1972–1973), Provincially Administered Institutions Services Branch (1973–1975), Financial Planning Branch (1973–1975, 1983–1986), Operations and Planning Branch (1986–1988), and Operating and Endowment Support Branch (1988–1992) – administration of provincially administered institutions;
- Policy and Planning Division (1988–1992) – policy development and evaluation of programs to ensure that they conform to provincial and departmental policies; and
- Special Services Division (1973–1975) – student support.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Department of Advanced Education

CHIEF OFFICERS*Ministers of Advanced Education*

James L. Foster	1972–1975
Archibald D. (Dick) Johnston	1983–1986
David J. Russell	1986–1989
John A. Gogo	1989–1992
Jack W. Ady	1992

Deputy Ministers of Advanced Education

Albert Bredo	1971
Robert Ellsworth Rees	1971–1972
J.P. Mitchell (Acting)	1972
Walter H. Worth	1972–1975
Henry Kolesar	1982–1987
Gilmer Lynne Duncan	1987–1993

SEE ALSO

Advanced Education and Career Development, 1992–1999; Advanced Education and Manpower, 1975–1983; Education, 1905–1999; Education, 2004–present; Private Vocational Schools Advisory Council; Students Finance Board

Universities Commission

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Universities Commission was founded in 1966 through the passage and proclamation of the *Universities Act* (S.A. 1966, c. 105) and began operations on April 1 of that year. The commission was disbanded effective May 15, 1973 by means of the *Universities Amendment Act, 1973* (S.A. 1973, c. 58), which repealed the sections of the *Universities Act* that had created the commission.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the creation of the Universities Commission, the Department of Education was responsible for the administration of the province's university system. Upon the dissolution of the commission in 1973, its functions were integrated into those of the Department of Advanced Education.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The commission first reported to the Minister of Education (1966–1971), then the Minister of Advanced Education (1971–1973). Oversight of the Universities Commission was transferred in 1971 by means of Order in Council 1617/1971. The minister responsible for the commission at the time submitted annual reports of the commission to the Legislature.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The primary functional responsibility of the commission was to act as an intermediary between the government and the province's universities. Its activities included:

- inquiring into the financial needs of universities and advising the government regarding grants to institutions;
- assisting institutions with their development plans;
- regulating the extension or expansion of services, facilities, or programs at universities;
- acting as trustee for funds received from escheated estates as per the *Ultimate Heir Act*;
- disbursing to individual institutions funds appropriated by the government for the capital and operating support of universities as per the *University and College Assistance Act*;
- borrowing money for the support of universities, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council;
- appointing public members of the Senates of each university;
- approving fees, tuition rates, and wage and salary structures proposed by university Senates; and
- performing ad hoc studies on specific issues related to the administration of universities at the request of the minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The commission had nine members, a chair appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Deputy Minister of Education (replaced by the Deputy Minister of Advanced

Education in 1971), the Deputy Provincial Treasurer, and six other members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. In its first year, the commission retained a professional staff of three: a capital planning officer, secretary and financial analyst, and research and information officer. In 1969, the position of capital planning officer was divided into two positions, campus planning officer and academic planning officer. This administrative structure was retained until the commission was disbanded in 1973.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Universities Commission

CHIEF OFFICERS*Chairs of the Universities Commission*

William Herbert Swift	1966–1968
Andrew Stewart	1968–1970
L.A. Thorssen	1970–1971
D. Leif Erickson	1971
Haughton Thomson	1972–1973

SEE ALSO

University Capital Development Committee

University Capital Development Committee

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *University and College Assistance Act* founded the University Capital Development Committee (S.A. 1964, c. 102, s. 4). The first appointments to the committee were made in 1968. The committee was dissolved on May 15, 1973 by the *Universities Amendment Act, 1973* (S.A. 1973, c. 58), which repealed the sections of the *Act* that had created the committee.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Department of Advanced Education, Campus Development Services Branch, assumed the functions of the committee.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The University Capital Development Committee first reported to the Minister of Education. After an amendment to the *University and College Assistance Act* in 1966, the committee reported to the Universities Commission.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The committee was responsible for reviewing the capital development needs of public university campuses, receiving and reviewing proposed capital development projects, and making recommendations regarding projects to the Universities Commission and the government.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Under the original legislation, the committee was composed of six members: three appointed by the Board of Governors of the University of Alberta and three appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. With the amendments to the creating legislation in 1966, three members of the Universities Commission replaced the three appointments from the University of Alberta.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

University Capital Development Committee

SEE ALSO

Universities Commission

Colleges Commission

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Colleges Commission was founded in 1969 through the passage and proclamation of the *Colleges Act* (S.A. 1969, c. 14) and began operations on August 1, 1969. The commission was disbanded in 1973 with the proclamation of the *Colleges Amendment Act* (S.A. 1973, c. 16), which repealed the sections of the *Colleges Act* that had created the commission. The commission ceased operation effective March 31, 1973.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The functions of the Colleges Commission had previously been performed by the Provincial Board of Post-Secondary Education, which reported to the Minister of Education. Upon the dissolution of the Colleges Commission in 1973, its functions were integrated into those of the Department of Advanced Education.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Colleges Commission first reported to the Minister of Education (1969–1971), then the Minister of Advanced Education (1971–1973). Oversight of the Colleges Commission was transferred in 1971 by means of Order in Council 1617/1971. The minister responsible for the commission at the time submitted annual reports of the commission to the Legislature.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The primary functional responsibility of the commission was to act as an intermediary between the government and the province's public colleges. Its activities included:

- coordinating programs and services at public colleges;
- administering the college system as a whole, including planning the growth and development of the system;
- providing advice to individual colleges regarding finance and financial planning;
- inquiring into the financial needs of colleges and advising the government regarding grants to institutions;

- disbursing to individual institutions funds appropriated by the government for the capital and operating support of colleges as per the *University and College Assistance Act*;
 - regulating the extension or expansion of services, facilities, and programs at colleges;
 - promoting and supporting research projects at public colleges;
 - borrowing money for the support of colleges, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council;
 - acquiring and acting as trustee for any real or other property bequeathed to the colleges system as a whole; and
 - making recommendations to the minister responsible regarding the establishment of new colleges based on identified needs.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Colleges Commission was made up of a chair appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Deputy Minister of Education (replaced by the Deputy Minister of Advanced Education as of June 2, 1972), the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, the Deputy Provincial Treasurer, and five other members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Colleges Commission

Also referred to as the Alberta Colleges Commission

CHIEF OFFICER

Chair of the Colleges Commission

Henry Kolesar 1969–1973

SEE ALSO

Board of Post-Secondary Education



Southern Alberta Institute of Technology,

Calgary, c. 1961

PA1305/2

ADVANCED EDUCATION

2004–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Ministry of Advanced Education was founded on November 25, 2004 by Order in Council 553/2004, under the authority of the *Government Organization Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor of the Ministry of Advanced Education was the Ministry of Learning.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The ministry reports to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Advanced Education. The minister also passes to the Legislative Assembly the annual reports of the semi-independent agencies that report to him, including the Students Finance Board, the Campus Alberta Quality Council, the Private Vocational Schools Advisory Council, and the Alberta Apprenticeship and Industry Training Board.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

In late 2004, the former Ministry of Learning was divided into two separate ministries, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Advanced Education. The Ministry of Learning had been responsible for the planning, development, and administration of all levels of the education system in Alberta. When the ministry was divided, the Ministry of Education assumed responsibility for Kindergarten to Grade 12 education, and the Ministry of Advanced Education assumed responsibility for postsecondary education.

Order in Council 553/2004 transferred the following *Acts* to the responsibility (either wholly or in part) of the Ministry of Advanced Education at the time of its creation: *Alberta Centennial Education Savings Plan Act*; *Post-Secondary Scholarship Act*; *Apprenticeship and Industry Training Act*; *Post-Secondary Learning Act* (except sections 66(2) and (3), 67, 72(3), and (4), 73, 80, and 99(1)(a) and (2) to (6); *Private Vocational Schools Act*; and *Student Financial Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Ministry of Advanced Education is made up of the Department of Advanced Education. The department is made up of the following divisions:

- **Adult Learning** – responsible for working with adult learners, public and private post-secondary institutions, and community adult learning councils to support learners, provide learning opportunities, and enhance the adult learning system;
- **Apprenticeship and Industry Training** – responsible for working with industry, employer, and employee organizations, technical training providers, government, and ministry divisions to support the development, maintenance, and delivery of designated trade and occupation programs; and
- **Strategic Corporate Services** – responsible for providing strategic, legal, system-wide planning, financial information management and technology, international education, intergovernmental issues and policy management, and human resource services for the ministry.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Ministry of Advanced Education

Also referred to as Alberta Advanced Education

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Advanced Education

David G. Hancock	2004–2006
Denis A. Herard	2006–present

Deputy Minister of Advanced Education

William J. Byrne	2004–2006
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SEE ALSO

Advanced Education, 1971–1975, 1983–1992; Advanced Education and Career Development, 1992–1999; Advanced Education and Manpower, 1975–1983; Career Development and Employment, 1983–1992; Education, 2004–present; Learning, 1999–2004

Students Finance Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Students Finance Board was established on April 2, 1953 as the Students Assistance Board by the *Students Assistance Act* (S.A. 1953, c. 109). The first board was appointed in 1959. An amendment to the *Act* in 1971 changed the name of the board to the Students Finance Board.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Students Finance Board reported to the Minister of Education (1959–1971), Minister of Advanced Education (1971–1975, 1983–1992), Minister of Advanced Education and Manpower (1975–1983), Minister of Advanced Education and Career Development

(1992–1999), Minister of Learning (1999–2004), and Minister of Advanced Education (2004–present).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The board was created to administer provincial programs that provide financial assistance to University of Alberta students, student nurses, teachers in training, and students at any college or university approved by the board. The board also administered a number of scholarships available to Alberta high school graduates, and college and university students.

Beginning in 1959, eligibility for support was broadened through a number of amendments to the *Students Assistance Act*. By 1966, students enrolled at all Alberta universities, technical institutes, and agricultural and vocational colleges were eligible for support under the various programs administered by the board. The board was also responsible for providing financial counselling services, information seminars and visits to high schools around the province, and research on financial assistance programs in other jurisdictions.

In 1971, the board became the designated authority for the administration of Canada Student Loan programs in Alberta. In 1978, the duties of the board established under the *Education of Service Men's Children Act* were transferred to the Students Finance Board by means of Order in Council 825/1978. The board also administered a number of bursary programs on behalf of the departments of Education and Economic Development and Tourism.

Until 1998, the board was responsible for the administration of the *Students Loan Guarantee Act*, the *Student Loan Act* (in conjunction with the Provincial Treasurer), and the *Alberta Heritage Scholarship Act*. In 1998, the mandate and functions of the board were significantly changed. Amendments to the *Students Finance Act* transferred responsibility for operation and administration of student financial assistance programs and the distribution of financial assistance to the Minister of Advanced Education and Career Development. From this time on, the role of the board was to advise the minister on student finance.

In 2002, the *Students Finance Act* was repealed and replaced by the *Student Financial Assistance Act* (S.A. 2002, c. S-20.5), under which the Students Finance Board was continued. The functional responsibilities of the board as outlined in the *Act* were to advise the minister on financial assistance and to make inquiries or conduct research into, or collect information relating to, any matter specified by the minister concerning financial assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The board consists of a chair and secretary appointed by the minister responsible, a representative from each university, and other ministerial appointees. In 1981, two student representatives were added to the board.

The organizational structure of the board administration reflected the principal responsibilities of the board, with separate areas for counselling services, program services, bilingual education programs, the Alberta Heritage Scholarship Fund, and administrative support. This structure was largely dismantled in 1998.

The development of policies and procedures that guided the administration of the various programs was accomplished through a number of committees, each responsible for a specific scholarship, bursary, or loan program.

In 2002, with the coming into force of the *Students Assistance Act*, the board structure consisted of not more than eleven members appointed by the minister, two of whom had to be students. The minister appointed a chair while the members of the board elected a vice-chair from among themselves. The term for appointment was three years, with one reappointment before members had to vacate the office. Board members seeking a third term of office were required to wait three years after the end of their second term.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Students Assistance Board	1953–1971
Students Finance Board	1971–present

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chair of the Students Assistance Board

Donald R. Cameron	1959–1971
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Chairs of the Students Finance Board

Paul A. Tietzen	1971–1978
Roman Wiznura	1978–1990
Harley Torgerson	1990–1993
Fred W.R. Clarke	1993–1997
Doug Nelson	2000–present

SEE ALSO

Advanced Education, 1971–1975, 1983–1992; Advanced Education and Career Development, 1992–1999; Advanced Education and Manpower, 1975–1983; Education, 2004–present; Learning, 1999–2004

Alberta Apprenticeship and Industry Training Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Apprenticeship and Industry Training Board was established as the Alberta Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Board on January 1, 1977 by the *Manpower Development Act* (S.A. 1976, c. 31 s. 6).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Apprenticeship Board previously performed the board's responsibilities.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The board has reported to the Minister of Advanced Education and Manpower (1976–1983), Minister of Manpower/Career Development and Employment (1983–1992), Minister of Advanced Education and Career Development (1992–1999), Minister of

Learning (1999–2004), and Minister of Advanced Education (2004–present). Beginning in 1992, the board's annual report was submitted to the Legislative Assembly by the minister responsible.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The board was responsible for advising the minister on all matters having to do with trades training and certification in trades designated under the *Manpower Development Act*. The board also conducted investigations into the designation of trades.

The board appointed local advisory committees, in communities throughout the province, for trades falling under the *Act*. The board also appointed provincial advisory committees for each trade falling under the authority of the *Act*. The board received recommendations from the provincial advisory committees on apprenticeships, training and certification, and trade regulations. The board heard and disposed of all appeals of decisions of the director of apprenticeship and trade certification in regards to the awarding, withholding, or withdrawal of certification.

With the passage of the *Apprenticeship, Training, and Certification Act* in 1985, the duties of the board were reduced. Provincial apprenticeship committees were no longer appointed by the board but by legislation, and their membership made up of members of local apprenticeship committees.

The passage of the *Apprenticeship and Industry Training Act* in 1991 resulted in the board regaining its responsibility for appointing members of both local and provincial apprenticeship committees. The board also gained greater responsibility for the approval, registration, and recognition of apprenticeship programs.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

At the time that it was established in 1976, the board was made up of the director of apprenticeship and trade certification, a chair, three employer and three employee representatives appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the director of apprenticeship and trade certification from the department, two alternative members, and two non-voting members representing the general public.

The *Apprenticeship and Industry Training Act* resulted in changes to the structure of the board. The board now had thirteen members: a presiding officer, four members representing employers in designated trades, four representing persons employed in designated trades, two representing employers in industry other than designated trades, and two representing employees in industry other than designated trades. The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed all members. A number of internal committees performed the activities of the board.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Board	1977–1985
Apprenticeship, Training, and Certification Board	1985–1991
Apprenticeship and Industry Training Board	1992–present

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chair of the Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Board

W. Gordon Alexander 1977–1985

Chair of the Apprenticeship, Training, and Certification Board

John Ritter 1985–1991

Chairs of the Apprenticeship and Industry Training Board

John Ritter 1991–1992

Jacob T. Thygesen 1992–1997

C.J. (Cliff) Williams 1997–2003

Brian Bickley 2003–present

SEE ALSO

Career Development and Employment, 1983–1992

Private Vocational Schools Advisory Council

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Private Vocational Schools Act* founded the Private Vocational Schools Advisory Council on May 1, 1980 (S.A. 1979, c. 62).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the formation of the council, there was no government agency responsible for the same or similar functions.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Private Vocational Schools Advisory Council reports to the Minister of Advanced Education. In the past, the board has reported to the Minister of Advanced Education and Manpower (1980–1983), Minister of Advanced Education (1983–1992), Minister of Advanced Education and Career Development (1992–1999), and Minister of Learning (1999–2004).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The council is responsible for hearing appeals to decisions of the director, private vocational schools, regarding licence applications and postinspection decisions to suspend or withdraw licences, give procedural rules regarding the notification of appeals, and inquire into matters regarding vocational schools as instructed by the minister.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The council is made up of five members appointed by the minister responsible. The minister designates one member as chair.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Private Vocational Schools Advisory Council

CHIEF OFFICERS*Chairs of the Private Vocational Schools Advisory Council*

Frank Cairo	1979–1984
Sheila T. Murphy	1984–1985
Stan Wilk	1985–1990
John Rooke	1990–1991
Robert A. Graesser	1991–1997
William Shores	1997–present

SEE ALSO

Advanced Education, 1971–1975, 1983–1992

Campus Alberta Quality Council

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Campus Alberta Quality Council was founded by the passage and proclamation of the *Post-Secondary Learning Act* (S.A. 2003, c. P-19.5), on March 18, 2004. The first board was appointed in July 2004.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the formation of the council, the Private Colleges Accreditation Board was responsible for recommendations to the minister responsible for postsecondary education on the approval of baccalaureate programs (other than programs in divinity) offered by private colleges and universities in Alberta.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Campus Alberta Quality Council reports to the Minister of Advanced Education. In 2004, the board reported to the Minister of Learning.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The council is responsible for making recommendations to the minister responsible for postsecondary education on the approval of proposals for programs of study leading to the granting of an applied, baccalaureate, masters, or doctoral degree (other than a degree in divinity) by private colleges and universities in Alberta. The council receives applications from institutions proposing degree programs, establishes minimum conditions that institutions must satisfy, establishes guidelines and procedures for the application and review processes, and periodically reviews approved programs. The council has the power to withdraw approval of a program and may recommend to the minister that an institution no longer be empowered to grant baccalaureates.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The minister appoints members of the Campus Alberta Quality Council, sets the term of office of members, designates a chair, and authorizes the payment of remuneration and expenses to the members. The normal period of appointment is three years with the possibility of reappointment.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Campus Alberta Quality Council

CHIEF OFFICER

Chair of the Campus Alberta Quality Council

Doug Owram	2004–2006
Ronald B. Bond	2006–present

SEE ALSO

Private Colleges Accreditation Board



Nurses in training, 1962

PA 2829/2

ADVANCED EDUCATION AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT

[1992–1999]

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Advanced Education and Career Development was established on December 12, 1992 by Order in Council 749/1992, under the authority of the *Public Service Administrative Transfers Act*. This Order in Council transferred advanced education and manpower development functions to the new Minister of Advanced Education and Career Development. The creation of the ministry was formalized by Order in Council 785/1994, which reestablished government departments under the new *Government Organization Act*.

Under the authority of the *Government Organization Act*, Order in Council 243/1999 dissolved the Department of Advanced Education and Career Development on May 28, 1999. Its functions were divided between Alberta Learning and Alberta Human Resources and Employment.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors of the Department of Advanced Education and Career Development were the Department of Advanced Education (all advanced education functions and activities) and the Department of Career Development and Employment (all labour development functions and activities).

Alberta Learning and Human Resources and Employment succeeded the Department of Advanced Education and Career Development in 1999. Advanced education functions were transferred to Alberta Learning. Career development functions and the Personnel Administration Office were transferred to Human Resources and Employment.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Department of Advanced Education and Career Development reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Advanced Education and Career Development. The minister also passed to the Legislative Assembly the annual reports of a number of semi-independent agencies that reported to him:

- Students Finance Board,
- Alberta Apprenticeship and Industry Training Board,

- Private Colleges Accreditation Board,
- Private Vocational Schools Advisory Council,
- University of Calgary Foundation,
- University of Alberta 1991 Foundation,
- University of Lethbridge Foundation,
- Banff Centre Foundation,
- Non-Profit Private Colleges Foundation,
- Athabasca University Foundation,
- Technical Institutes Foundation, and
- Public Colleges Foundation.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The department had two principal functional responsibilities: the planning, administration, and operation of the postsecondary education system in Alberta, including programs delivered through universities, colleges, technical, and vocational institutions; and the planning, development, and implementation of programs designed to meet the present and anticipated future labour needs of the province.

When the responsibilities of the former Department of Career Development and Employment were transferred to the new Department of Advanced Education and Career Development in December 1992, immigration programs were transferred to the Department of Economic Development and Tourism. In 1994, responsibility for immigration and settlement programs was transferred back to Advanced Education and Career Development.

The department was responsible for administration of the *Advanced Education Foundations Act*, *Alberta Heritage Scholarship Act*, *Apprenticeship and Industry Training Act*, *Banff Centre Act*, *Colleges Act*, *Education of Service Men's Children Act*, *Department of Advanced Education Act*, *Department of Career Development and Employment Act*, *Government Organization Act Schedules 1 and 3*, *Private Vocational Schools Act*, *Student and Temporary Employment Act*, *Students Finance Act*, *Student Loan Act*, *Technical Institutes Act*, and *Universities Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The structure of the ministry was hierarchical. Its principal components were various divisions, each of which was composed of a number of branches. In 1994, the ministry went through its one significant reorganization. In 1998, Alberta's vocational institutes became board-governed institutions and thus ceased to function as divisions of the ministry.

In 1997, responsibility for oversight of the Personnel Administration Office (PAO) was transferred to the Minister of Advanced Education and Career Development from the Minister of Executive Council. From April 1 of that year, the minister was responsible for two agencies, the Department of Advanced Education and Career Development and the PAO, headed by the Public Service Commissioner. These two agencies made up the Ministry of Advanced Education and Career Development.

The following units performed the principal functions of the department:

- Department Support Services Division (1992–1994); Finance, Administration, and AVC Support Division (1994–1998); and Finance and Administrative Services Division (1998–1999) – administration and support functions;
- Institutional Support Division (1992–1994), System Funding and Accountability Division (1994–1997), and Learning Support and Accountability Division (1997–1999) – postsecondary program planning, development, and coordination, and development of campus facilities;
- PAI Management Support Office (1992–1993) and AVC Support Branch (1993–1998) – administration of Alberta vocational centres;
- Information and Policy Services Division (1992–1999) and Institutional Support Division (1992–1994) – policy development;
- Regional Services Division (1992–1994) and Learner Support/Assistance Division (1994–1999) – career development;
- Apprenticeship and Industry Training Division (1992–1999) – apprenticeship programs; and
- Immigrant Settlement Services (1994–1999) – programs for immigrants.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Department of Advanced Education and Career Development

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Advanced Education and Career Development

Jack W. Ady	1992–1997
Clinton E. Dunford	1997–1999

Deputy Minister of Advanced Education and Career Development

Gilmer Lynne Duncan	1993–1999
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SEE ALSO

Advanced Education, 1971–1975, 1983–1992; Advanced Education, 2004–present; Advanced Education and Manpower, 1975–1983; Education, 2004–present; Human Resources and Employment, 1999–present; Learning, 1999–2004



Welding Department, Northern Alberta
Institute of Technology, Edmonton, 1963

PA.1292/4

ADVANCED EDUCATION AND MANPOWER

1975–1983

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Advanced Education and Manpower was established in 1975 by Order in Council 514/1975 under the authority of the *Public Service Administrative Transfers Act*. Creation of the department was formalized by the passage and proclamation of the *Department of Advanced Education Amendment Act* (S.A. 1975, c. 7), on June 25 that same year. This Act created the new government department by merging the Department of Advanced Education with the Manpower Division of the former Department of Manpower and Labour.

The Department of Advanced Education and Manpower was effectively dissolved in November 1982 through the appointment of a Minister of Advanced Education and a Minister of Manpower (renamed Career Development and Employment in 1986). The transfer of program responsibilities, budget appropriations, and certain positions went into effect on March 31, 1983. The creation of the two departments was formalized in 1983 through the passage and proclamation of the *Department of Advanced Education Act* (S.A. 1983, c. D–11.1) and the *Department of Manpower Act* (S.A. 1983, c. D–24.5), formally dissolving the Department of Advanced Education and Manpower.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors of the Department of Advanced Education and Manpower were the Department of Advanced Education (all advanced education functions and activities) and the Manpower Division of the Department of Manpower and Labour (all manpower development functions and activities). The Department of Advanced Education and Manpower was succeeded in 1983 by two departments, the recreated Department of Advanced Education and the Department of Manpower.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Department of Advanced Education and Manpower reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Advanced Education and Manpower. The minister also passed to the Legislative Assembly the annual reports of four semi-independent agencies which reported to him: the Students Finance Board, Manpower Advisory Council (1976–

1983), Alberta Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Board, and Private Vocational Schools Advisory Council (1979–1983).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The department had two principal functional responsibilities: the planning, administration, and operation of the postsecondary educational system in Alberta, including programs delivered through universities, colleges, technical, and vocational institutions; and the planning, development, and implementation of programs designed to meet the present and anticipated future labour needs of the province.

The department was responsible for administration of the *Department of Advanced Education and Manpower Act*, *Colleges Act*, *Universities Act*, *Banff Centre Act*, *Trade Schools Regulation Act*, *Education of Service Men's Children Act*, *Private Vocational Schools Act*, *Students Loan Guarantee Act*, *Students Finance Act*, *Alberta Heritage Scholarship Act*, *Apprenticeship Act*, and *Manpower Development Act*, and all regulations under these Acts.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The structure of the department was hierarchical. The principal components of the department were the various divisions listed below, each of which was made up of a number of branches. As well, a number of semi-independent agencies reported directly to the Minister of Advanced Education and Manpower. Some offices with purely administrative functions reported directly to the deputy minister. Provincially administered institutions functioned as divisions of the department, with their presidents reporting directly to the deputy minister who acted in the role of board of directors for these institutions. Provincially administered institutions included Alberta vocational centres and, until April 1982, Alberta's three technical institutes. At this time, the three technical institutes became board-governed institutions similar to public colleges and universities.

The following units performed the principal functions of the department:

- **Administrative Services Division** – administration and support functions;
- **Program Services Division** and the **Planning Secretariat**, various branches – long-term planning;
- **Program Services Division** and **Field Services Division** – postsecondary program planning, development, coordination, and delivery, and development of campus facilities;
- **Manpower Services Division**, **Program Services Division**, and the **Planning Secretariat**, various branches – policy development;
- **Special Services Division (1975)** – student support; and
- **Manpower Services Division** – manpower development.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Department of Advanced Education and Manpower

CHIEF OFFICERS*Ministers of Advanced Education and Manpower*

Albert Edward Hohol 1975–1979

James D. Horsman 1979–1982

Archibald D. (Dick) Johnston (Minister of Advanced Education)

Ernest D. Isley (Minister of Manpower) joint responsibility November 1982–April 1983

Deputy Ministers of Advanced Education and Manpower

Walter H. Worth 1975–1976

Henry Kolesar 1976–1982

Deputy Minister of Advanced Education

Henry Kolesar 1982–1983

Deputy Minister of Manpower

Alfred Neil Craig 1982–1983

SEE ALSO

Advanced Education, 2004–present; Advanced Education, 1971–1975, 1983–1992; Advanced Education and Career Development, 1992–1999; Career Development and Employment, 1983–1992; Education, 1905–1999; Education, 2004–present; Manpower and Labour, 1972–1975

AGRICULTURE, FOOD, AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT 1905-PRESENT



Shackleton's threshing outfit on the job,
Edmonton area, 1898

B.273

SHACKLETON'S
BROTHERS' THRESHING
OUTFIT 1898

B.273

AGRICULTURE, FOOD, AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1905–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

Alberta Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development began when the *Alberta Act* (S.C. 1905, c. 3), established the province on September 1, 1905. In a proviso that existed in the federal statute, the Agriculture Department already established in the North-West Territories was continued in the new province. The *Agricultural Department Act* officially established the Department of Agriculture in 1906 (S.A. 1906, c. 8). It assumed its present name in 1992.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, agriculture within what would become Alberta was under the direction of the Territorial Department of Agriculture and governed by *An Ordinance Respecting the Department of Agriculture* (C.O. 1898, c. 8). Under this ordinance, the department had powers to control the administration as it related to agriculture, statistics, and public health, including hospitals.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Minister of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development is a member of the executive council appointed by the Premier to head the department and reports to the Legislative Assembly for the department for which s/he is responsible. The minister also submits reports received from other agencies, boards, councils, and institutes that report to the minister. In 2005, these were the Agricultural Products Marketing Council, Agriculture Financial Services Corporation, Farmers' Advocate of Alberta, Irrigation Council, and Alberta Grain Commission.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

In 1906, the *Agricultural Department Act* repealed and replaced the Territorial Ordinance regarding agriculture. In the new legislation, the function and duties of the department remained consistent. At this time, the department administered matters relating to agriculture, colonization, statistics, wildlife management, and public health, including hospitals. The department's functional responsibility has evolved over time from being extensive in scope to being more focused and specialized. Many of the initial functional

divisions have been transferred to other departments or discontinued, and new divisions have been created.

The Alberta government began to administer health care in 1905 and organized the Public Health Branch in 1906. In 1918, the branch was transferred first to the Department of the Provincial Secretary and then to Municipal Affairs. In 1919, a Department of Public Health was established. Part of the Statistical Branch of the Department of Agriculture, which was compiling demographic information on Albertans, was transferred to the Department of Public Health in 1919.

The Publicity Bureau was established under the Department of Agriculture in 1910 in an organized effort to induce settlers to locate in Alberta. In 1916, the Publicity Bureau was amalgamated with the Statistical Branch and became known as the Publicity and Statistics Branch. In 1931, the publicity and general statistics function was transferred to the jurisdiction of the executive council. Agricultural statistics was retained as a function of the Agricultural Extension Service.

The Water Resources Branch first appears in the 1954 annual report of the Department of Agriculture. The Water Resources Branch administered the *Water Resources Act*, which provides that persons must apply for authority to divert water other than for riparian use. The Water Resources Division came out of an amalgamation of the Water Resource Branch and the Colonization Branch in 1966. The Water Resources Division was transferred out of the Department of Agriculture in 1971 to the Department of the Environment.

The Office of the Chief Game Guardian had its origins in a Territorial ordinance that was continued with the establishment of the new province. The Game Guardian was responsible for regulating the use and conservation of wildlife. The office took on the function of fire prevention in 1907. The Game Branch was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Lands and Mines in 1936 and transferred back in 1937 as the Game and Fisheries Branch. In 1941, what had become the Fish and Game Division was transferred back to the Department of Lands and Mines.

In 1914, what would become the Agricultural and Vocational Colleges Branch was established as Schools of Agriculture. The branch, which later became a division under the Department of Agriculture, had various name changes, although it maintained the function of education in agriculture. In 1971, administration of the Agricultural and Vocational Colleges Division was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Advanced Education.

The Weather Modification Board was active in the department from its inception by Ministerial Order in 1972. The board operated a hail suppression program and conducted hail suppression release. The board was later replaced by the Advisory Committee on Weather Modification, which changed the function of the agency to advising the minister in charge on all matters relating to the suppression of hail in the province. The committee completed a five-year research program in 1987. The committee directed the program and the Alberta Research Council operated it. Consequently, the Alberta government took the position not to support weather modification activities because of the absence of evidence of the effectiveness of the technology for the purposes claimed. The committee was disbanded.

Civil defence began in the province under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Agriculture. The agency operated outside of the Department of Agriculture until 1957.

At this time, a report of Alberta Civil Defence was included with the annual report of the Department of Agriculture. In 1959, civil defence became a branch of the department. The name was changed to the Emergency Measure Organization (EMO) in 1960 and was transferred to Public Welfare in 1962. In 1967, the EMO was once again the responsibility of the Minister of Agriculture under the Veterinary Services Division. In 1973, the organization was once again redefined by legislation. It became a division in the Department of Agriculture and was called Alberta Disaster Services Division. After 1976, the function of civil defence once again became independent of the Department of Agriculture.

In 2001, the new government structure created several new departments from functions of existing ones. Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development no longer controlled the administration of public lands. The newly created Department of Sustainable Resource Development took over this function.

By 2005, the ministry was divided into the Department of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development and a number of agencies, boards, and commissions. The department is responsible for the management of programs designed to facilitate development of all phases of the agricultural and food industry, to sustain the resource base of the industry, and to encourage development of rural communities. The other agencies, boards, and commissions support or complement these functions.

Alberta Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development's functional responsibility is rooted in the administration of a great number of Alberta statutes. Much of the powers and duties are delegated to divisions or branches within the organization. The number of *Acts* that the department administers varies from year to year.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The department of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development has had a hierarchical structure since its inception. The administrative structure evolved from the branches reporting to the minister to more complex reporting lines, which included branches, divisions, sectors, and other entities administered by the minister, associate minister, or deputy minister. The greater part of 1906 was spent organizing the first ten branches of the department. At the end of the century, the department had three sectors, thirteen divisions, and several other entities related to administration. The major points of reorganization for the department occurred in 1906 and again in 1972. In 2005, the major sections of the department included Planning and Competitiveness, Industry Development, Sustainable Agriculture, and Alberta Corporate Services.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Agriculture	1905–1992
Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development	1992–present
Also referred to as Agricultural Department, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Alberta Agriculture, and Alberta Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development, and by its acronym, AFRD	

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development

William Thomas Finlay	1905–1909
Duncan McLean Marshall	1909–1921
Archibald J. McLean (Acting)	1914–1921
George Hoadley	1921–1934
Alexander Ross (Acting)	1924
Frank T. Grisdale	1934–1935
William Neeland Chant	1935–1937
Charles Cathmer Ross (Acting)	1935–1937
Nathan Eldon Tanner (Acting)	1937
David Bertram Mullen	1937–1940
William Allan Fallow (Acting)	1937
Ernest Charles Manning (Acting)	1937
Nathan Eldon Tanner (Acting)	1937
Duncan Bruce MacMillian	1940–1948
David Alton Ure	1948–1953
Duncan Bruce MacMillian (Acting)	1948–1952
Nathan Eldon Tanner (Acting)	1948–1952
Clarence Edgar Gerhart (Acting)	1948–1952
Gordon Edward Taylor (Acting)	1952
Clarence Edgar Gerhart (Acting)	1952
Alfred John Hooke (Acting)	1952
Leonard Christian Halmrast	1954–1962
Harry Edwin Strom	1962–1968
Henry Arild Ruste	1968–1971
Raymond Reierson (Acting)	1969
Hugh Macarthur Horner	1971–1974
Marvin Everard Moore	1975–1977
Dallas Wilbur Schmidt	1978–1982
Edwin LeRoy Fjordbotten	1982–1985
Peter Elizinga	1985–1988
Ernest Douglas Isley	1988–1992
Walter Paszkowski	1992–1996
Edward M. Stelmach	1996–1998
Tyrone O. Lund	1998–2001
Shirley A.M. McClellan	2001–2004
Doug Horner	2004–present

Deputy Ministers of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development

George Harcourt	1905–1915
Horace A. Craig	1915–1938
Joseph Roy Sweeney	1938–1942
Oliver Stanley Longman	1942–1955
Robert Marshall Putnam	1955–1965

Erwin Erb Ballantyne (Acting)	1965
Erwin Erb Ballantyne	1965–1971
Norman Arthur Donald Potter (Acting)	1971
Glen Rex Purnell	1971–1975
James Gerard O'Donoghue	1975–1981
Harold Benjamin McEwen	1981–1992
Claude Douglas Radke	1993–1999
Jim Nichols	1999–2001
Brian Manning	2001–2004
Barry Mehr	2004–present

SEE ALSO

Advanced Education, 1971–1975; Bureau of Statistics; Consumer and Corporate Affairs, 1973–1992; Environment, 1971–present; Health, 1919–1971, 1988–1999; Lands and Mines, 1930–1949; Municipal Affairs, 1912–present; Sustainable Resource Development, 2001–present

Alberta Crop Insurance Corporation

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Alberta Crop Insurance Act* established the Alberta Crop Insurance Corporation on April 15, 1964 (S.A. 1964, c. 17). It was in operation until its dissolution on April 21, 1969.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The hail insurance program dates back to 1938 when it was established by the Alberta Hail Insurance Board. The Alberta Crop Insurance Corporation first offered all-risk crop insurance in 1965. Each operated independently until 1969 when the two organizations were merged to become the Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation, with a common board of directors, management, and staff.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The corporation reported to the Minister of Agriculture through a board of directors and the minister conveyed reports from the corporation to the Legislative Assembly.

Under an agreement authorized by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the government of Canada contributed to the Crop Insurance Fund. These contributions served the purposes of defraying administration costs, reimbursing the fund for amounts paid out in claims, and refunding premiums.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The purpose of the Alberta Crop Insurance Corporation was to provide farmers with all-risk crop insurance on insurable crops in the province of Alberta. The powers of the corporation are outlined in the enabling legislation, the *Alberta Crop Insurance Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

A board of directors that consisted of five persons appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council conducted the affairs of the corporation. Each member on the board held office for a period no longer than three years. The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed one of the directors to be chair of the board of directors and one to be vice-chair. On the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the corporation could appoint a general manager who acted as chief administrative officer of the corporation. The chief administrative officer reported to the board of directors.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Crop Insurance Corporation

CHIEF OFFICER

Chair of the Alberta Crop Insurance Corporation Board of Directors

James Munroe McKay 1964–1969

SEE ALSO

Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation

Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation was established when the *Hail and Crop Insurance Act* (S.A. 1969, c. 42) received Royal Assent on April 21, 1969. The corporation was in operation until the *Agriculture Financial Services Act* (S.A. 1993, c. A–12.5) repealed the *Act* on March 31, 1994.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The hail program was established in 1938 by the Alberta Hail Insurance Board. The Alberta Crop Insurance Corporation started all-risk crop insurance in 1965. Each operated independently until 1969, when the two organizations were merged to become the Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation, with a common board of directors and staff. In 1994, the Alberta Agricultural Development Corporation merged with the Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation, and under new legislation formed the Agriculture Financial Services Corporation.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The corporation was directly responsible to the government of Alberta through the Minister of Agriculture. The chair of the board of directors for the Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation reported to the minister, who in turn reported to the Legislative Assembly. The corporation reported to the Associate Minister of Agriculture from 1986.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation was established to administer two separate insurance programs under the *Hail and Crop Insurance Act*. The first was the

Hail Insurance Program, which offered farmers protection against crop loss caused by the single hazard of hail. This was followed by the Crop Insurance Program, referred to as "all-risk," that provided protection against major crop losses resulting from all natural hazards. In 1981, this program became known as the Canada-Alberta Crop Insurance Program. The Revenue Protection Program was added in 1991. At this time, the corporation began administering the Wildlife Damage Compensation Program for the Department of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife and, when required, assisted in administering other special assistance programs.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The affairs of the corporation were conducted by a board of directors consisting of five persons appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Amendments to the enabling legislation increased the number of persons on the board to eight.

The enabling legislation stated that the corporation was to maintain accounts and records in such a manner that all income, expenditure, and equity relating to hail insurance and to crop insurance could be accurately determined. The need for the two programs to be operated separately was because hail insurance was self-sustaining and received no government subsidies, whereas the provincial and federal governments paid all administrative costs of the crop insurance programs. In order to comply with the legislation, the programs operated independently of each other, although common staff carried out the administrative functions.

The province was divided into seven regions for administrative purposes. The same adjusters dealt with both hail and crop insurance, with claims and adjusting being co-ordinated at the district office level. District offices, at which crop insurance was sold, served farmers. A network of commissioned agents sold hail insurance. Under the provincial government's decentralization plan, the head office of the Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation was moved from Calgary to Lacombe in April 1978.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation Board of Directors

James Munroe McKay	1969–1973
Gordon R. Sterling	1973–1981
James P. Christie	1981–1985
Peter Trynchy	1985–1989
Jim W. Daines	1989–1990
J. Harold Hanna	1990–1992
Harold Thornton	1993–1994

SEE ALSO

Alberta Agricultural Development Corporation; Alberta Crop Insurance Corporation; Agriculture Financial Services Corporation

Alberta Agricultural Development Corporation

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Agricultural Development Act* incorporated the Alberta Agricultural Development Corporation on June 2, 1972 (S.A. 1972, c. 5). The corporation was in operation until 1993. The *Agriculture Financial Services Act* (S.A. 1993, c. A-12.5) formally repealed the *Agricultural Development Act* on March 31, 1994.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

In 1957, the *Farm Purchase Credit Act* (S.A. 1957, c. 23) provided farmers with financial assistance with the purchase of economic farm units. Administration of the *Act* was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Agriculture in 1957. Local Farm Purchase Boards were in existence from 1957 to 1960. In 1963, the Alberta Farm Purchase Board, also known as Farm Credit, replaced these local boards (S.A. 1963, c. 17). The local boards became known as Farm Purchase Advisory Committees and their main function was to process applications. The *Agricultural Development Act* rescinded the *Alberta Farm Purchase Act* and transferred all assets and liabilities to the Alberta Agricultural Development Corporation. This legislation also deemed that any reference to the Alberta Farm Purchase Board would be a reference to the Alberta Agricultural Development Corporation.

The Farm Purchase Credit Board is not to be confused with the Farm Credit Stability Program, implemented in 1986 to stabilize the cost of credit to Alberta farmers, or the Farm Credit Corporation, which is a federal agency.

In 1993, the Alberta Agricultural Development Corporation merged with the Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation, and under new legislation formed the Agriculture Financial Services Corporation.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The chair of the board of directors for the corporation reported to the Minister of Agriculture until 1986, when the board began reporting to the Associate Minister of Agriculture.

The corporation was funded by debentures issued to the Heritage Savings Trust Fund, which bore interest at current market rates at the time of issue. Operating expenses that included farm loan incentives, interest expense on debentures, salaries, and provisions for losses on doubtful accounts were offset by a contribution from the General Revenue Fund of the province of Alberta.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

In 1972, the Alberta Agricultural Development Corporation was established to provide financial and educational assistance to improve the quality of rural life, help preserve the family farm, and make rural centres viable entities. The corporation's function was to meet the legitimate credit needs of Albertans involved in the agricultural industry, and assist those who were unable to borrow from other sources on reasonable terms and conditions. This function later evolved to providing financial assistance to farmers and agricultural processors in the province.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

For administrative purposes of the corporation, the province was divided into seven regions with a headquarters in charge of each. In the original enabling legislation, the Minister of Agriculture appointed the board of directors for the corporation. The minister could appoint no less than three persons as directors and not more than twelve. The *Act* required that at least one-third of the directors were engaged in the business of farming.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Agricultural Development Corporation

CHIEF OFFICERS*Chairs of the Alberta Agricultural Development Corporation Board of Directors*

Lorne C. Ordze	1973–1980
Harold Benjamin McEwen	1980–1981
J. Harold Hanna	1982–1986
Gloria M. Paquette	1986–1988
Brian R. Heidecker (Acting)	1987–1988
Harold Thornton	1988–1993

SEE ALSO

Agriculture Financial Services Corporation; Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation

Agriculture Financial Services Corporation

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Agriculture Financial Services Corporation (AFSC) was established in 1993 and began operation on March 31, 1994, when the *Agriculture Financial Services Act* was proclaimed in force (S.A. 1993, c. A–12.5).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

In 1993 the Alberta Agricultural Development Corporation (previously known as the Alberta Farm Purchase Board), which served the financial needs of farmers, merged with the Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation, and under new legislation formed the Agriculture Financial Services Corporation. The 1969 *Hail and Crop Insurance Act* (S.A. 1969, c. 42) provided for this merger. On April 1, 2002, the Alberta Opportunity Company (AOC) merged with the Agriculture Financial Services Corporation (S.A. 2002, c. 5) to enhance the delivery of commercial lending products, and to reduce the cost of government services.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The corporation is directly responsible to the government of Alberta, through the Minister of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development. The chair of the board of directors for the Agriculture Financial Services Corporation reports to the minister, who in turn reports to the Legislative Assembly.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Agriculture Financial Services Corporation was designed to offer agricultural counselling, crop insurance, safety net protection, and specialty insurance products. The corporation exists to help farmers make informed and profitable decisions in all facets of financial risk management. The corporation's powers are delineated in the enabling legislation.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The affairs of the corporation are conducted by a board of directors that consists of not fewer than three and not more than twelve members who are appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development. As of 2005, the AFSC Board of Directors was comprised of eleven members, nine independent outside directors including agriculture business owners, entrepreneurs, and professionals having extensive experience in the agriculture and business sectors, and two inside directors, namely, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development and AFSC's president and managing director. The Minister of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development appoints all members.

In 1995, the corporation began consolidating its field offices with the department of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development and the Farm Credit Corporation (a federal agency) to improve products and services. The province was divided into five regions, each with a regional office. In 1997, Barrhead and Vermillion regions were merged, with Camrose as the new regional office, along with Fairview, Lethbridge, and Red Deer, bringing the number of operating regions to four.

According to the enabling legislation, the head office of the corporation is to be situated at a location within Alberta designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The corporate offices of AFSC are located in Lacombe and Camrose.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Agriculture Financial Services Corporation

Also referred to by its acronym, AFSC

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Board of Directors

Harold Thorton	1993–1996
Robert Arthur Splane	1997–present

SEE ALSO

Alberta Agricultural Development Corporation; Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation; Alberta Opportunity Company

Alberta Opportunity Company

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Opportunity Company was established in 1972 under the *Alberta Opportunity Fund Act* (S.A. 1972, c. 11). The company was merged with the Agriculture Financial Services Corporation on April 1, 2002, and the enabling legislation repealed by the *Agriculture Financial Services Amendment Act* (S.A. 2002, c.5).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Alberta Opportunity Company dates to the period when the provincial government began marketing commodities through the *Alberta Marketing Act* (S.A. 1939, c. 3). The Act established a board to promote the marketing of natural products. The *Alberta Marketing Amendment Act, 1942* (S.A. 1942, c. 56) added marketing corporations to the board mandate. These corporations were the government's earliest effort to foster private manufacturing, in addition to marketing and distributing natural products.

The *Alberta Commercial Services Act* (S.A. 1964, c. 12) established the Alberta Commercial Corporation, a predecessor to the Alberta Opportunity Company. In 1972, the company's enabling legislation repealed the *Alberta Commercial Services Act* (R.S.A. 1970, c. 57), as well as the *Alberta Industrial Corporation Act* (R.S.A. 1955, c. 153). All the property, goods, assets, and liabilities of the Alberta Commercial Corporation and Alberta Industrial Corporation were transferred to the Alberta Opportunity Company.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed the board of directors. At the time of its inception, the board reported to the Minister of Industry and Commerce. In 1975, the Alberta Opportunity Company was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Minister of Business Development; in 1979, to the Minister of Tourism and Small Business; in 1986, the Minister of Economic Development; in 1989, the Minister of Economic Development and Trade; in 1993, the Minister of Economic Development and Tourism; and in May 1999, under Order in Council 243/1999, the Minister of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Alberta Opportunity Company provides financing for small businesses unable to acquire financing through conventional financial institutions. The Alberta Opportunity Company addresses the gap in the financial marketplace that exists for new and expanding entrepreneurial ventures.

The Legislative Assembly created a fund to be held and administered by the Alberta Opportunity Company to promote the development of resources and general growth and diversification of the province's economy. The company was mandated to give priority to enterprises that create employment opportunities; enterprises operated by Alberta residents; small-scale businesses; projects that create opportunities in small population centres and have high levels of community involvement; and projects that develop technology and enhance export and tourism potential. The company's mandate was to provide loans or guarantees of capital, business management counselling, and services to coordinate research, marketing, and manufacturing techniques.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The board consisted of not less than five and not more than seven members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who also designated the chair of the board and the managing director of the company. The board had direction and control over the conduct of the business and affairs of the company. The managing director was the chief executive officer of the company and was responsible for the daily administration and management of company business and affairs.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Opportunity Company

Also known by its acronym, AOC

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Alberta Opportunity Company Board of Directors

Norman Francis William Picard	1972–1973
Robert W. Chapman	1973–1984
R. Parker	1984–1986
W. Paul Lefaivre	1986–1991
Jack C. Donald	1991–1995
R. Bell	1996–2000
Michael C. Procter (Acting)	2000–2001
Robert Arthur Splane	2002

SEE ALSO

Agriculture Financial Services Corporation; Economic Development, 1992–present

Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Agricultural Product Marketing Council was established on April 12, 1965 in *An Act to Amend the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act* (S.A. 1965, c. 51).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There are no predecessors to the Agricultural Products Marketing Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

In the 1965 legislation, the Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed the Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council; the procedure was continued in 1987 under the *Marketing of Agricultural Products Act* (S.A. 1987, c. M-5.1). The Minister of Agriculture was charged with administration of the *Act* and delegated this function to the Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council.

Before 1988, the Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council's annual report was part of the annual report for the Department of Agriculture. Under the 1987 legislation, the council assumed responsibility for preparing a report summarizing its activities of the previous year. This report was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture and the Legislative Assembly.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The purpose and intent of the enabling legislation is to provide for the promotion, control, and regulation in any or all aspects of the marketing of agricultural products within the province. The Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council provides assistance, advice, and support to marketing boards and commissions. It delegates powers under the *Marketing of Agricultural Products Act*.

In 1965, the function of the council included such activities as advising the Minister of Agriculture on all matters relating to the establishment, operation, and control of producer boards and marketing commissions; providing supervision, assistance, and support to producers boards and marketing commissions; and enforcing regulations in relation to the *Act*. These activities would later evolve to include arbitrating disputes.

A new *Marketing of Agricultural Products Act* was proclaimed in 1987. Despite changes in the new legislation, the role of the Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council remained fundamentally the same. The council continued to facilitate the establishment of producer marketing boards and commissions and to provide for their continuing supervision. The Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council was no longer responsible for arbitrating disputes within the industry; instead, an Appeals Tribunal was established under the new *Act*. The council provided operational support for the tribunal.

The Appeals Tribunal functions as a final means of arbitration for the industry. A decision made pursuant to a review by a board or commission under the jurisdiction of the Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council may be appealed to the Appeals Tribunal. The Appeals Tribunal's decision may be confirmed, varied, or rescinded by the court.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council is incorporated under the 1965 legislation. The 1987 legislation continues the Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council. The Alberta Agriculture Products Marketing Council supervises a number of marketing boards, commissions, and refundable marketing commissions.

In 1965, the council consisted of a maximum of seven members, one of whom was designated the chair by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. In the 1987 legislation, the number of members on the council consisted of no less than three members. By 2005, the number of the members of the council could not be less than three members, and the Lieutenant Governor in Council designated the chair and vice-chair.

The minister charged with administration of the *Act* appoints a maximum of five members to the tribunal, designating one as chair. Members of the Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council are not eligible to be members of the Appeals Tribunal. A member of the tribunal cannot serve for more than six consecutive years.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Agricultural Product Marketing Council

Also referred to as the Agricultural Marketing Products Council and Marketing Council

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council

Douglas Hall McCallum	1965–1970
Clarke Hunter Ferries	1970–1980
Harvey Buckley	1984–1996
Frank Fallwell	1996–2004
Donald Macyk	2004–present

SEE ALSO

[Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council Appeals Tribunal](#)

Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council Appeals Tribunal

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Marketing of Agricultural Products Act* established the Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council Appeals Tribunal on July 27, 1987 (S.A. 1987, c. M-5.1).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the establishment of the Appeals Tribunal, the Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council performed the function of arbitration within the industry.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council provides operational support for the Appeals Tribunal.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Appeals Tribunal powers are set out in the enabling legislation, *Marketing of Agricultural Products Act*. The Appeals Tribunal functions as a final means of arbitration for the industry. A decision made pursuant to a review by a board or commission under the jurisdiction of the Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council may be appealed to the Appeals Tribunal. The Appeals Tribunal's decision may be confirmed, varied, or rescinded by the Court of Queen's Bench.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The minister charged with administration of the *Act* appoints a maximum of five members to the tribunal, designating one as chair, a position that alternates among members. Members of the Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council are not eligible to be members of the Appeals Tribunal. A member of the tribunal cannot serve for more than six consecutive years.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Agricultural Product Marketing Council Appeals Tribunal

SEE ALSO

[Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council](#)

Alberta Agricultural Research Trust

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Agricultural Research Trust began in 1966 and was officially incorporated in the enabling legislation, the *Alberta Agriculture Research Trust Act* (S.A. 1970, c. 4), on April 15, 1970. In 1987, the enabling legislation was repealed and the corporation was dissolved.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The successor body to the Alberta Agricultural Research Trust was the Alberta Agricultural Research Institute. The Alberta Agricultural Research Institute legislation repealed the *Alberta Agricultural Research Trust Act* and transferred all assets and liabilities to the Alberta Agricultural Research Institute. The function of soliciting and receiving donations and providing funding for research was passed on to the Alberta Agricultural Research Institute.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

From the mid-1970s onward, the Research Division of the Department of Agriculture performed a number of administrative functions for the trust. The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed twelve trustees to perform the function of the corporation.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Alberta Agricultural Research Trust functioned to create and administer a fund for the purpose of provincial expansion of applied and fundamental agricultural research.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Trustees were all part-time members. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture was the chair of the trustees and the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Alberta was secretary. According to the enabling legislation, the remaining ten trustees included two practising farmers nominated by Unifarm, four representatives of agricultural business in Alberta, a representative nominated by the Alberta Institute of Agrologists, a representative nominated by the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Alberta, a representative nominated by the board of directors of the Research Council of Alberta, and a representative from the Department of Agriculture. The trustees could delegate any of their powers to committees.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Agricultural Research Trust

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Alberta Agricultural Research Trust Board of Trustees

Erwin Erb Ballantyne	1966–1971
Glen Rex Purnell	1971–1975
James Gerard O'Donoghue	1975–1982
Harold Benjamin McEwen	1982–1991

SEE ALSO

Alberta Agricultural Research Institute

Alberta Agricultural Research Institute

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Agricultural Research Institute was incorporated on July 15, 1987, under the *Alberta Agricultural Research Institute Act* (S.A. 1987, c. A-13.7). The institute was dissolved in 2000.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

In 1987, the *Alberta Agricultural Research Institute Act* repealed the *Alberta Agricultural Research Trust Act* and transferred all property and liabilities from the Alberta Agricultural Research Trust to the newly formed organization. The Alberta Agricultural Research Institute legislation did not continue the appointment of the trustees or the function of administering a trust.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

In the 1987 legislation, “minister” meant the member of the executive council charged by the Lieutenant Governor in Council with administration of this *Act*. The Minister of Agriculture was charged with administration of the *Alberta Agricultural Research Institute Act*. The Alberta Agricultural Research Institute Board reported to the Minister of Agriculture and the Alberta Science and Research Authority under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Innovation and Science. The institute, on the request of the Minister of Agriculture, would advise the minister on questions of scientific and technological methods affecting agriculture, and supervise matters related to agriculture as assigned by the minister. In May 1999, the Alberta Agricultural Research Institute was moved to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Innovation and Science under Order in Council 243/1999, and in 2000 was dissolved.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Alberta Agricultural Research Institute coordinated, conducted, promoted, and supported agriculture and food research conducted in government, university, and private sector organizations. The Alberta Agricultural Research Institute functioned to provide research funding programs, research equipment, and facilities that expanded or complemented research done within the government of Alberta. The institute also had the power to charge for goods, services, or materials provided by the institute, and to solicit and receive donations. The institute could enter into patent agreements, royalty agreements, and commercial marketing agreements.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The board of the institute, as required by the enabling legislation, consisted of the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Alberta, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and persons appointed by the minister in charge in accordance to section five of the *Alberta Agricultural Research Institute Act*. The minister designated one member of the board as chair. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture was vice-chair. The board conducted the business and affairs of the institute. The Alberta Agricultural Research Institute staff and the Research Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development jointly carried out daily operations of the Alberta Agricultural Research Institute. The

Research Division also prepared background information, policy, and decision documents as required by the board.

The Alberta Agricultural Research Institute consisted of several advisory committees and a number of research committees. A member of the board of directors headed each committee. Final decisions on funding proposals made by the Alberta Agricultural Research Institute Board of Directors were based on recommendations from its committees.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Agricultural Research Institute
Also known by its acronym, AARI

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Alberta Agricultural Research Institute Board of Directors

Robert J. Bogle	1988–1992
Robert Elliot	1992–1993
Edward M. Stelmach	1993–1996
Barry McFarland	1997–1999

SEE ALSO

Alberta Agricultural Research Trust

Alberta Dairy Control Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Dairy Control Board was established on November 1, 1969 as the Alberta Milk Control Board under *An Act to Amend the Milk Control Act* (S.A. 1969, c. 70). Its name was changed to the Alberta Dairy Control Board in 1972. The board was wound up on August 1, 2002, and its responsibilities were transferred to Alberta Milk, an industry-managed organization.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The function of controlling and regulating the sale of milk dates back to 1933. The Great Depression affected the prices and markets of all agricultural products. Farmers seeking relief from low grain and livestock returns turned to the production and distribution of milk as a partial solution to their financial problems. This increased production created an oversupply of milk on the market. Established dairy farmers applied to the provincial government to create legislation to regulate the milk industry. The result was an amendment to the *Public Utilities Act* (S.A. 1933, c. 18). This amendment placed the control of the production and distribution of milk under the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners.

The Board of Public Utility Commissioners' jurisdiction over milk was limited by federal legislation affecting the control of milk. Before the spring of 1943, the Wartime Price and Trade Board had exclusive jurisdiction over milk prices and milk supply. The federal government then appointed a federal food board to have jurisdiction over milk supply, leaving jurisdiction over prices with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The

Board of Public Utility Commissioners would meet with the Food Board, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and all other milk boards in the Dominion to review and make decisions regarding the supply and price of milk. The Board of Public Utility Commissioners and other milk boards could make recommendations but the final approval was with the Food Board and Wartime Price and Trade Board. During this time, the work of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners was primarily administrative in nature.

The *Milk Control Act* (S.A. 1966, c. 55) received Royal assent on April 7, 1966. Under this legislation, the Board of Public Utility Commissioners continued to control and regulate the milk industry. In 1969, *An Act to Amend the Milk Control Act* struck out the Board of Public Utility Commissioners and created the Alberta Milk Control Board.

In 2000, planning began for the privatization of the Alberta Dairy Control Board. The *Alberta Dairy Control Board Act* was repealed during the 2002 spring sitting of the Legislature. At the end of the milk year, July 31, 2002, the function and activities of the Alberta Dairy Control Board were merged with those of the Alberta Milk (Society) to form a new corporation, also called Alberta Milk. This new entity reports to the Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The first annual report published by the Alberta Dairy Control Board was for the 1986–1987 reporting period. In previous years, the board's report had been combined with that of the Dairy Division of Alberta Agriculture, which presented an annual report to the Minister of Agriculture. In 1987, the Alberta Diary Control Board began to report to the Minister of Agriculture. The minister then transmitted the reports to the Legislative Assembly.

The Alberta Diary Control Board was a member and one of the signatories of the comprehensive, nationally binding, Milk Marketing Plan, which governs the production of industrial milk in Canada. In 1995, the Alberta Dairy Control Board arranged with the signatories of the National Milk Marketing Plan to provide for the pooling of revenues from sales of milk components in special classes of milk sold in both domestic and external markets.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The original function of the Alberta Dairy Control Board was to control and regulate the sale of milk, as decreed in the *Milk Control Act* (R.S.A. 1970, c. 234) and *Dairy Board Act* (R.S.A. 1980, c. D-1). This was revised in 1999 when the Alberta Dairy Control Board was charged with carrying out any power or duty conferred or imposed on it by the *Dairy Industry Act* (S.A. 1999, c. D-1.2). This legislation also empowered the Alberta Dairy Control Board to accept and act on recommendations of the director and on the determinations referred to in section 12(1) of the *Dairy Industry Act*.

The Dairy Control Board administered two distinct sections. A fluid-milk quota was created to ensure an adequate and regularly available supply of fresh milk for consumers. The market share quota was the national quota created by the Canadian Dairy Commission to ensure an adequate supply of milk to meet Canada domestic requirements for the production of ice-cream, cheese, and butter.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

In the enabling legislation, the Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed not more than three members to the board, and designated a chair. In the revised version of the *Dairy Board Act*, the number of members on the board increased to five. The Lieutenant Governor designated the chair of the Dairy Control Board and set the remuneration to be paid to the members.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Milk Control Board	1969–1972
Alberta Dairy Control Board	1972–2002

CHIEF OFFICERS*Chair of the Alberta Milk Control Board*

Stewart H. Thomas	1968–1972
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Chairs of the Alberta Dairy Control Board

Stewart H. Thomas	1972–1977
James R. Gylander	1977–1983
Michael Dordevic	1984–1989
James P. Heron	1990–2000
Brian Rhiness	2001–2002

SEE ALSO

Public Utilities Board

Alberta Women's Institute

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Women's Institute was organized provincially in 1915 and officially established under the *Women's Institute Act* (S.A. 1916, c. 21), which received Royal Assent on April 19, 1916. It became independent of the government on March 20, 1929 when the *Women's Institute Act, 1929* (S.A. 1929, c. 6) repealed the *Women's Institute Act* (R.S.A. 1922, c. 165).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The first Women's Institute was established in Lea Park, Alberta, in 1909. This group urged the government to officially establish Women's Institutes throughout the province. The first Superintendent for Women's Institutes was appointed in 1912 and was responsible to the Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes in the Department of Agriculture.

According to the 1929 legislation, the Women's Institutes would no longer report to the Alberta government but, as a corporation, were subject to government regulations. From 1928, therefore, the Alberta Women's Bureau of the Department of Agriculture carried on the function of coordinating activities for women's groups in the province.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Women's Institutes later became the Women's Institute Branch in the Department of Agriculture. As branch head, the superintendent of Women's Institutes reported to the Minister of Agriculture. In 1919, the *Women's Institute Act* was amended to include provisions for the establishment of Women's Institute Girls' Clubs. In 1922, the Women's Institute Branch was dissolved and the functions absorbed by the Women's Extension Service Branch, renamed the Women's Extension Bureau in 1924.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Women's Institutes sought to improve social conditions in rural and other communities by providing training in home economics and child welfare. Institutes were established as social and educational community centres where newcomers to a community could be welcomed. The institutes also aimed to improve agricultural methods and conditions. The institutes were responsible for the holding of public demonstrations, lectures, and meetings, and creating short-course schools, travelling and other libraries, and exhibitions throughout Alberta.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed the superintendent of Women's Institutes. Each institute was individually incorporated, until the 1929 legislation incorporated the collective Women's Institutes as a whole, under one name. At annual conventions, members of the Women's Institutes elected a president and board to represent the institutes provincially. The president of the provincial board reported to the superintendent.

Each institute was legislated to have a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and two auditors. Officers of the institute were elected. The Lieutenant Governor in Council could also appoint officers.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Women's Institutes	1915–1920
Women's Extension Service	1921–1924
Women's Extension Bureau	1924–1928

CHIEF OFFICERS

Superintendent of Women's Institutes

Mary MacIsaac	1915–1920
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Director of the Women's Extension Service

Jessie C. McMillan	1921–1924
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Director of the Women's Extension Bureau

Jessie C. McMillan	1924–1928
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Presidents of the Alberta Women's Institutes

Isobel Noble	1915–1921
Ella Louise Beaubier	1922–1924
Mabel Huyck	1925–1928
Adelaide Vaughn Montgomery	1929–1930

SEE ALSO

Alberta Women's Bureau

Alberta Women's Bureau

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Alberta Women's Bureau Act* established the Alberta Women's Bureau in 1928 (S.A. 1928, c. 13). In 1935, the positions of director and district worker were abolished and the organization had limited activities until its cancellation in 1938.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Alberta Women's Institute Branch was a predecessor to the Alberta Women's Bureau. When the Women's Institute became independent of government, the bureau assumed the function of coordinating activities for all women's groups. The Alberta Women's Bureau did not continue to administer the *Women's Institute Act, 1929* (S.A. 1929, c. 6).

After the Women's Bureau was dissolved, the function of extension education, which included lecture demonstrations and correspondence courses, was transferred to Extension Services within the Department of Agriculture. In 1939, Women's Extension Work became a section within the Extension Branch. This section reflected some of the functions of the Alberta Women's Bureau, although it had no direct functional responsibility. The Women's Extension Work section had numerous name changes over the years: in 1973, it was known as Home Economics Specialists and Laboratory. In 1976, the 4-H was transferred back to Agriculture from the Department of Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife. The 4-H was combined with Home Economics to form the Home Economics and 4-H Division. This division included a Home Economics Branch. In 1985, Home Economics became part of the Rural Services Division. It was discontinued in 1996, along with the position of branch home economist.

The Alberta Women's Bureau was resurrected as the Women's Cultural and Information Bureau in 1966, the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Women's Institutes. This bureau did not reflect the previous Women's Bureau in functionality, administration, or mandate. For its first two years, the organization reported to the Minister Without Portfolio, then to the Minister of Social Services and Community Health.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

From 1928 until 1935, the Alberta Women's Bureau was under the direction of the assistant deputy minister, who reported to the deputy minister, who in turn presented the report to the Minister of Agriculture. At this time the bureau was considered a branch of the department.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The main function of the Alberta Women's Bureau was to coordinate the activities of women's organizations with the aim of improving social and educational conditions in communities throughout the province. The bureau researched and maintained statistics concerning "women's work." The duties of the bureau are set out in the enabling legislation, the *Alberta Women's Bureau Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The positions of branch director and district worker existed from 1928 until 1935; the Supervisor of Women's Institutes oversaw the limited activities of the branch until 1938.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Women's Bureau

CHIEF OFFICERS

Directors of the Women's Bureau

Jessie C. McMillan	1928–1930
Marion E. Storey (Acting)	1930–1933
J.F. Andrew	1933–1935
Isabelle Alexander	1935

Supervisors of Women's Institutes

Stace Harvey Gandier	1936
W.J. Elliot	1937–1938

SEE ALSO

Alberta Women's Institutes

Irrigation Council

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Irrigation Council was established in 1920, under the *Irrigation Districts Act, 1920* (S.A. 1920, c. 14), and began operations in 1921.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There are no predecessors to the Irrigation Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The 1920 statute defined the Minister of Public Works as the minister responsible for administration of the legislation. By 1955, in the revised statute (R.S.A. 1955, c. 162), the definition had changed to define "minister" as the member of the executive council charged with administration of this *Act*. When the *Act* was repealed and replaced in 1968 (S.A. 1968, c. 49), the Irrigation Council was again established and began reporting to the Minister of Agriculture.

In the 1968 legislation, the Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed the Irrigation Council. Under a new *Act* in 2000, the *Irrigation Districts Act* (S.A. 2000, c. I-1.7), the Irrigation Council was continued, and reported to and was appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

In 1920, the function of the Irrigation Council was to advise, monitor, and regulate the district boards. This later evolved to include making recommendations to the minister in charge, administering the Irrigation Rehabilitation Program, and monitoring the irrigation district boards activities as outlined in the *Irrigation Act* (R.S.A. 1980, c. I-1). Various statutes have established the council over time, but duties have remained consistent to the present day.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

In the original 1920 legislation, the Irrigation Council consisted of not more than three members and the Lieutenant Governor in Council determined remuneration. By 2000, the Irrigation Council consisted of not more than seven members, with the Minister of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development designating the chair and fixing remuneration.

The administrative arm of the Irrigation Council is the Irrigation Secretariat, which first appeared in the 1968 statute. The Irrigation Secretariat is responsible to the council and carries out its functions and duties under the direction and supervision of the council. In 1968, the Irrigation Secretariat was a branch of the Program Development Division. It became a branch of the Irrigation Division in 1972.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Irrigation Council

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Irrigation Council

Archibald J. McLean	1920–1921
Alexander Ross	1921–1925
Oran Leo McPherson	1925–1934
Richard Gavin Reid	1934
John James MacLellan	1934–1935
William Allen Fallow	1935–1948
Duncan Bruce MacMillan	1948–1952
Alfred John Hooke	1952–1955
James Hartley	1955–1962
Frederick Charles Colborne	1962–1967
Harry Edwin Strom	1967–1968
Henry Arild Ruste	1968–1971
Hugh Macarthur Horner	1971–1974
F. J. (Jack) Brewin	1975–1977

Edward Jim Shimbashi	1977–1989
John Weing	1990–1999
Vern Hoff	2000–present

SEE ALSO

Drainage Council

ALBERTA



A Map of
THE PROVINCE of
ALBERTA
CANADA
Showing Some
NATIVE
ATTRACtIONS

Tourism promotional booklet, c. 1949

GR1965.0124, Information File

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM 1975-1979

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

1975–1979

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Business Development and Tourism was founded on June 25, 1975 by the passage and proclamation of the *Department of Business Development and Tourism Act* (S.A. 1975, c. 8). The *Department of Tourism and Small Business Act* repealed the enabling legislation and dissolved the department on July 4, 1979 (S.A. 1979, c. 8).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor of the department was the Department of Industry and Commerce. The Department of Economic Development and the Department of Tourism and Small Business succeeded it in 1979.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The department reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Business Development and Tourism, a member of the Executive Council. Three semi-independent agencies, the Research Council of Alberta, the Northern Alberta Development Council, and the Alberta Opportunity Company, reported to the minister or through him to the Legislative Assembly.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department of Business Development and Tourism was responsible for the creation, administration, and delivery of programs designed to encourage economic and industrial diversification, growth of established industries, and industrial development in rural areas; promotion of Alberta goods and services in international markets; provision of assistance to industries by determining the feasibility of exporting their goods and services, and for programs supporting the development of the province's tourism resources and the marketing of the province as a tourism destination. The department was also responsible for operating Alberta House in London, England, and trade and investment development offices in Tokyo and Los Angeles.

The minister was responsible for administration of the following Acts: *Alberta Opportunity Fund Act*, *Department of Business Development and Tourism Act*, *Department of Industry and Commerce Act* (s. 2, 4, 6, and 7), *Engineering and Related Professions Act*, *Northern Alberta Development Council Act*, and *Research Council Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Department of Business Development and Tourism was made up of the following units: Finance and Administration Division, Business Development Division (industrial development, company counselling, regional and community economic development programs, international marketing, and international and interprovincial trade missions), Business Services/Research and Analysis Branch (policy development and analysis, business information services, research, and market and industry analysis and evaluation), and Northern Development Branch (administration of the Alberta North Agreement, providing administrative and technical support to the Northern Alberta Development Council, interdepartmental coordination of programs for northern Alberta, research in support of program development, and monitoring and evaluating government services in northern Alberta).

The Alberta Export Agency was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Business Development and Tourism when the department was founded. The agency continued as a branch until its dissolution effective September 1, 1976, at which time its functions were absorbed into the operations of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Business Development and Tourism. The operations of the Department of Business Development and Tourism formed the basis of the Trade Development Branch.

On March 31, 1976, Travel Alberta was transferred to the department and was renamed the Tourism Division. This division was responsible for the planning and development of tourism resources, support to tourism associations and operators, tourism marketing and promotion, research, travel information services, tourist accommodation inspection, and operation of travel information centres.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Department of Business Development and Tourism

CHIEF OFFICERS

Minister of Business Development and Tourism

Robert Wagner Dowling 1975–1979

Deputy Minister of Business Development and Tourism

Albert Graham McDonald 1975–1978

SEE ALSO

Alberta Opportunity Company; Economic Development and Trade, 1979–1992; Industry and Commerce, 1959–1975; Northern Alberta Development Council; Alberta Research Council Inc.; Tourism and Small Business, 1979–1986

DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR
SALUTES THE

Financial Aid

STUDENTS ASSISTANCE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

MAY BE AVAILABLE TO:

University Students
Technical Students
Vocational Students
Agricultural Students
Student Nurses
High School Students
Banff School of Fine Arts Students
Apprentices and Tradesmen
Summer School Students
Commercial Students

SCHOLARSHIPS
GRANTS
BURSARIES
LOANS

MEET TUES
AT 12:30
ROOM 11

FINANCING YOUR \$

BY EDUCATION?
GET FROM YOUR PARENTS? \$
\$ WILL YOU BE

Career displays, St. Albert School, 1970

PA.6086/2

CAREER DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

1983–1992

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Career Development and Employment was established as the Department of Manpower in November 1982 by Order in Council 1215/1982, under the authority of the *Public Service Administrative Transfers Act*. This Order in Council transferred administration of labour functions from Advanced Education and Manpower to the new Minister of Manpower. The creation of the department was formalized by the passage and proclamation of the *Department of Manpower Act*, effective April 1, 1983 (S.A. 1983, c. D-24.5). The *Department of Manpower Statutes Amendment Act* changed the name of the department to the Department of Career Development and Employment, effective September 12, 1986.

The department was dissolved on December 12, 1992 by Order in Council 749/1992, under the authority of the *Public Service Administrative Transfers Act*, which transferred most of the functions and responsibilities of the minister to the new Minister of Advanced Education and Career Development.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor of the Department of Career Development and Employment was the Manpower Services Division of the Department of Advanced Education and Manpower. The successor of the department was the Department of Advanced Education and Career Development.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Department of Career Development and Employment reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Career Development and Employment. The minister also passed to the Legislature the annual reports of the Alberta Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Board (renamed Apprenticeship, Training, and Certification Board in 1985 and Apprenticeship and Industry Training Board in 1992) and the Manpower Advisory Council (until its dissolution in 1986).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The principal responsibilities of the department were the planning, development, and implementation of policies and programs designed to meet the present and anticipated future labour needs of the province.

The department was responsible for the administration of the *Department of Manpower Act*; *Department of Career Development and Employment Act*; *Manpower Development Act*; *Apprenticeship Act*; *Apprenticeship, Training, and Certification Act*; and all regulations under these *Acts*.

Immigration services functions of the department were transferred to the Department of Economic Development and Tourism in 1992.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The structure of the department was hierarchical. The principal components of the department were various divisions, each of which was made up of a number of branches.

Beginning in 1986, the department went through a series of internal reorganizations, with almost annual restructuring of program delivery units. Significant department-wide reorganizations occurred in 1986, 1987, and 1990. The following units performed the principal functions of the department:

- Central Support Services Division (1983–1986) and Finance and Administrative Services Division (1986–1992) – administrative and department support functions;
- Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Branch (1983–1987) and Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Division (1990–1992) – planning and administration of apprenticeship and trades training and certification of journeymen;
- Career Development Division (1983–1986) and Career Development Centres under the administration of the Field Services Division (1986–1992) – career planning and employment counselling services;
- Employment Development Division (1983–1986) and Career Development Centres under the administration of the Field Services Division (1986–1992) – employment preparation and training programs;
- Occupational Services Branch (1983–1986), Manpower Mobility Branch (1983–1986), and Immigration and Settlement Division (1990–1992) – recruitment of skilled workers, services to immigrants, and resettlement services to Albertans;
- Planning Secretariat (1983–1986), Manpower Information and Planning Division (1986), Labour Market Information and Planning Division (1986–1987), Labour Market Research Division (1987–1990), and Policy and Research Division (1990–1992) – labour market information, research, and planning; and
- Employment Development Division (1983–1986), Training and Employment Services Division (1986–1987), Policy and Program Development Division (1987–1990), and Policy and Research Division (1990–1992) – policy and program development.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Manpower	1982–1986
Department of Career Development and Employment	1986–1992

CHIEF OFFICERS*Minister of Manpower/Career Development and Employment*

Ernest Douglas Isley	1982–1986
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Ministers of Career Development and Employment

Richard D. Orman	1986–1988
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Kenneth R. Kowalski	1988–1989
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Constance Elaine Osterman	1989
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Kenneth R. Kowalski (Acting)	1989
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Norman Alan Weiss	1989–1992
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Deputy Minister of Manpower

Alfred Neil Craig	1982–1986
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Deputy Ministers of Career Development and Employment

Alfred Neil Craig	1986–1991
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Gilmer Lynne Duncan	1991–1992
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Lyn Marion Tait	1992–1993
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SEE ALSO

Advanced Education and Career Development, 1992–1999; Advanced Education and Manpower, 1975–1983; Apprenticeship and Industry Training Board; Economic Development, 1992–present

Manpower Advisory Council**DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION**

The Manpower Advisory Council was created on November 1, 1976 by the *Manpower Development Act* (S.A. 1976, c. 31 s. 50). The council was dissolved in 1986 with passage of the *Department of Manpower Statutes Amendment Act* (S.A. 1986, c. 14), which repealed the sections of the *Manpower Development Act* that had established the council.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There were no predecessor or successor agencies with the same functions as the Manpower Advisory Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The council reported to the Minister of Advanced Education and Manpower (1977–1983) and the Minister of Manpower/Career Development and Employment (1983–1986).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The council was created to liaise with all sectors of industry and labour in the province on labour requirements and supply, to advise the minister responsible for manpower programs, and make policy recommendations to the minister on the basis of its reviews.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The council consisted of a chair, six members of the general public, and a number of ex officio members. The minister responsible for the council appointed all members. Public members represented industrial management, unions, and academic and service industry workers.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Manpower Advisory Council

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Manpower Advisory Council

Newcombe Bloomer	1976–1979
Thomas Donnelly	1979–1984
Gerald Locke	1984–1986



Social worker and children, 1964

PA.2631/1

CHILDREN'S SERVICES

1999–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Ministry of Children's Services was founded on May 27, 1999 by Order in Council 241/1999, pursuant to the *Government Organization Act* (S.A. 1994, c. G-8.5).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor of the Ministry of Children's Services was the Ministry of Family and Social Services. The Ministry of Family and Social Services was dissolved in May 1999 and the child welfare, day care, and family and community support services functions of the former ministry were assigned to the Ministry of Children's Services.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The ministry reports to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Children Services, a member of the Executive Council. A number of semi-independent agencies report to the minister, including the Social Care Facilities Review Committee, Office of the Child and Youth Advocate, Youth Secretariat, Appeal Secretariat, and ten Child and Family Services Authorities (CFSAs) that oversee community-based child and family social services and programs.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Ministry of Children's Services is responsible for the provision of social services to children and families. These services include administration of adoption programs, including administration of the Post Adoption Registry, child protection, guardianship, and foster care, licensing of day-care providers, administration of child financial support programs, family violence prevention programs, family and community support services, relations with Aboriginal and Metis organizations in regards to the delegation of authority for children's services to these communities, services to children with disabilities, and services to children who are the victims of sexual assault through underaged prostitution.

The Minister of Children's Services is responsible for the administration of the *Child Welfare Act*, *Adult Adoption Act*, *Child and Family Services Authorities Act*, *Family and*

Community Support Services Act, Protection Against Family Violence Act, Protection of Children Involved in Prostitution Act, Social Care Facilities Licensing Act, and the Social Care Facilities Review Committee Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Ministry of Children's Services has two principal components. The first is composed of the four core offices of the ministry:

- **Communications Office** – responsible for public relations and providing communications planning support to ministry staff;
- **Accountability and Program Support Division** – responsible for monitoring the performance of service providers in terms of accountability and adherence to legislation and ministry guidelines and standards, providing support to CFSAs, and program development and administration for all program areas;
- **Strategy and Support Services Division** – responsible for policy and program development for the child welfare and family services system and business planning for the ministry as a whole, as well as providing legal advice and legislative planning and support, and financial and information management support services to the ministry; and
- **Partnership and Innovation Division** – responsible for liaison with CFSAs, other government ministries, Aboriginal and Metis communities, and other governments, as well as providing research and program evaluation services to the ministry.

In 2003–2004 the core offices included:

- **Communications Office** – responsible for public relations and providing communications planning support to ministry staff;
- **Strategy and Support Services Division** – responsible for policy and program development for the child welfare and family services system and business planning for the ministry as a whole, as well as providing legal advice and legislative planning and support, and financial and information management support services to the ministry;
- **Service Quality Division** – responsible for leadership and support for the delivery of high-quality services to children and families services, as well as the implementation of quality assurance standards, program policy, and service design, and guidance and expertise in accountability and program delivery to CFSAs, and;
- **Community Strategies Division** – responsible for providing support for community-based services that support children, and for developing and evaluating strategies and programs that help the ministry develop policy and program initiatives for Alberta's children and youth. It is also responsible for the ministry's role in the joint accountability and policy coordination involving both the Alberta Children and Youth Initiative and the Aboriginal Policy Initiative.

A fifth division, including only one office, was added in 2004–2005. The Office for the Prevention of Family Violence and Bullying is responsible for coordinating and

supporting cross-government and community partners in developing provincial leadership and community capacity to deliver and monitor a coordinated and collaborative community response to family violence and bullying. The office also has responsibility for the Women's Emergency Shelter program.

The second main component of the ministry is made up of the ten Child and Family Services Authorities. Each CDSA operates under the authority of the *Child and Family Services Authorities Act* and an agreement signed with the ministry that transfers responsibility for delivery of child and family services. Authorities work under the policy direction and oversight of the ministry. Each authority operates under the management of a board made up of members of the community appointed by the minister. The boards of the various authorities report directly to the Minister of Children's Services. Eighteen authorities were originally created in 1999, but on April 1, 2003, the number of CSAs was reduced to ten through boundary change, restructuring, and amalgamation of the original regions.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Ministry of Children's Services

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Children's Services

Iris Evans	1999–2004
Heather Forsyth	2004–present

Deputy Ministers of Children's Services

David Steeves (Acting)	1999
Paula Tyler (Acting)	1999
Paula Tyler	1999–2004
Maria David-Evans	2004–present

SEE ALSO

Family and Social Services, 1986–1999; Social Development, 1944–1971; Social Services and Community Health, 1971–1986

Social Care Facilities Review Committee

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Social Care Facilities Review Committee was founded on June 10, 1980 by the passage and proclamation of the *Social Care Facilities Review Committee Act* (S.A. 1980, c. 46).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The inspection functions of the Social Care Facilities Review Committee were previously performed by officers of the departments of Public Welfare, Social Development, Health and Social Services, and Social Services and Community Health pursuant to the *Welfare Homes Act* (S.A. 1963, c. 73), and the *Social Care Facilities Licensing Act* (S.A. 1977, c. 91).

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The committee reported to the Minister of Social Services and Community Health (1980–1986), Minister of Social Services (1986–1989), Minister of Family and Social Services (1989–1999), and Minister of Children Services (1999–present). The Minister submits the committee's annual report to the Legislative Assembly.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The principal responsibilities of the committee were periodic inspection of social care facilities that were operated by or received all or part of their operating funds directly or indirectly from the provincial government, and investigation of complaints by a resident of any such facility regarding his or her treatment and/or the standards of accommodation received by that person or any other person in that facility.

The committee had the ability to appoint subcommittees to perform any or all of the duties and functions and exercise those powers of the committee granted by the committee. The committee also had the right to appoint any one member or, with the permission of the minister to which the board reported, an employee of the ministry as a complaints officer for the purpose of investigating complaints received by the committee.

Institutions that came under the authority of the committee included places of care for the aged or infirm, an institution or shelter as defined in Part 2 of the *Child Welfare Act*, and men's hostels. In 1985, an amendment to the *Social Care Facilities Review Committee Act* added emergency shelters, residential alcohol and drug abuse treatment centres, day-care facilities licensed under the *Social Care Facilities Licensing Act*, and group homes, shelters, and vocational rehabilitation and training centres for physically or mentally handicapped persons.

In 1997, the mandate of the committee was changed. The committee became responsible for conducting quality-of-service reviews in social care facilities funded by the department, as well as investigating complaints upon the minister's request.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The committee is composed of not more than twelve individuals appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The Lieutenant Governor in Council also appoints a chair and a vice-chair.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Social Care Facilities Review Committee

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Social Care Facilities Review Committee

David J. Carter	1980–1986
Janet Koper	1986–1989
Robert Roy Brassard	1989
Walter Paszkowski	1989–1993
Robert Roy Brassard	1993–1997
Shiraz Shariff	1997–2001
Cindy Ady	2001–2004
Art Johnston	2004–present

SEE ALSO

Family and Social Services, 1986–1999; Social Development, 1944–1971; Social Services and Community Health, 1971–1986

Office of the Child and Youth Advocate

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Office of the Child and Youth Advocate was founded as the Office of the Children's Advocate in 1989 by the passage and proclamation of the *Child Welfare Amendment Act* (S.A. 1988, c. 15). The office began operations on September 1, 1989. The name of the office was changed to Office of the Child and Youth Advocate in 2004.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Office of the Child and Youth Advocate has no predecessors with the same functions. The Children's Guardian performed some of the same functions but only in support of children under guardianship orders, not all children receiving services.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Office of the Children's Advocate reported to the Minister of Family and Social Services from 1989 to 1999. The office has reported to the Minister of Children's Services since 1999. The minister presents the annual report of the Office of the Child and Youth Advocate to the Legislative Assembly. The Lieutenant Governor in Council appoints the Child and Youth Advocate.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The principal responsibility of the Office of the Child and Youth Advocate is to represent the interests of individual children in receipt of services under the *Child Welfare Act* and to act on behalf of children receiving child protection services.

The Office of the Child and Youth Advocate also advises the minister to whom it reports on matters relating to the welfare and the interests of children receiving services under the *Child Welfare Act* and the provision of those services. It receives, reviews, and investigates complaints or concerns that come to the office's attention respecting children who receive services, and represents the rights, interests, and viewpoints of those children.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The children's advocacy program operates out of offices in Edmonton and Calgary. A number of advocates working under the direction of the Child and Youth Advocate are located in each office.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Office of the Children's Advocate	1989–2004
Office of the Child and Youth Advocate	2004–present

CHIEF OFFICERS

Children's Advocates

Bernd Walter	1989–1994
John Lafrance	1994–1997
Robert Rechner	1997–2001
John Mould (Acting)	2001
John Mould	2002–2004

Child and Youth Advocate

John Mould	2004–present
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SEE ALSO

Children's Guardian, Family and Social Services, 1986–1999

Southwest Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 1)

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Southwest Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 1) was established on April 1, 1999 as the Sun Country Child and Family Services Authority by ministerial order pursuant to the *Child and Family Services Authority Act* (S.A. 1998, c. C–11).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors to the Southwest Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 1) were various branches and offices of the Ministry of Family and Social Services.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Southwest Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 1) is governed by its board, which reported to the Minister of Family and Social Services and the Minister Without Portfolio Responsible for Children's Services from April 1, 1998 to May 27, 1999. Since the creation of the Ministry of Children's Services, the board has reported to the Minister of Children's Services.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The authority is responsible for the provision of community-based child and family services and programs under the direction and guidance of the Ministry of Children's Services. The authority plans and manages the provision of services to children and families, ensures provincial policies and standards are followed by social services providers, monitors and assesses the provision of services, and coordinates services with other Child and Family Services Authorities and public and private organizations.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The authority consists of its board and board chair, a chief executive officer, and staff located at offices in Lethbridge, Cardston, Crowsnest Pass, Standoff, and Taber. In 2002–2003, by ministerial order pursuant to the *Child and Family Services Authority Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. C–11), the Sun Country Child and Family Services Authority was renamed Southwest Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 1).

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Sun Country Child and Family Services Authority	1999–2003
Southwest Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 1)	2003–present

CHIEF OFFICERS*Co-chairs of the Southwest Alberta Child and Family Services Authority*

Robert Bartlett	2003–2006
Sharon Holtman	2003–2006
Harley Phillips	2006–present
Lloyd Cavers	2006–present

SEE ALSO

Family and Social Services, 1986–1999

Southeast Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 2)

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Southeast Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 2) was established on April 1, 1999 as the Southeast Alberta Child and Family Services Authority by ministerial order pursuant to the *Child and Family Services Authority Act* (S.A. 1998, c. C–11).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors to the Southeast Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 2) were various branches and offices of the Ministry of Family and Social Services.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Southeast Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 2) is governed by its board, which reported to the Minister of Family and Social Services and the Minister Without Portfolio Responsible for Children's Services from April 1, 1998 to May 27, 1999. Since the creation of the Ministry of Children's Services, the board has reported to the Minister of Children's Services.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The authority is responsible for the provision of community-based child and family services and programs under the direction and guidance of the Ministry of Children's Services. The authority plans and manages the provision of services to children and families, ensures provincial policies and standards are followed by social services providers, monitors and assesses the provision of services, and coordinates services with other Child and Family Services Authorities and public and private organizations.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The authority consists of its board and board chair, a chief executive officer, and staff located at offices in Medicine Hat and Brooks. In 2002–2003, by ministerial order under the authority of the *Child and Family Services Authority Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. C–11), the Southeast Alberta Child and Family Services Authority was renamed Southeast Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 2).

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Southeast Alberta Child and Family Services Authority	1999–2003
Southeast Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 2)	2003–present

CHIEF OFFICERS

Co-chairs of the Southeast Alberta Child and Family Services Authority

Kathy Cooper	2003–2006
Harold Storlien	2003–2006
Heather Rann	2006–present
Ken Serr	2006–present

SEE ALSO

Family and Social Services, 1986–1999

Calgary and Area Child and Family Services Authority (Region 3)

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Calgary and Area Child and Family Services Authority (Region 3) was created effective April 1, 2003 by ministerial order pursuant to the *Child and Family Services Authority Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. C–11).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors to the Calgary and Area Child and Family Services Authority (Region 3) were Windsong CFSA (Region 3) and Calgary Rocky View CFSA (Region 4). Ministerial order under the authority of the *Child and Family Services Authority Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. C–11) amalgamated Windsong CFSA (Region 3) and Calgary Rocky View CFSA (Region 4) to create the Calgary and Area Child and Family Services Authority (Region 3). Windsong CFSA included offices in High River, Canmore, and Claresholm, and the Calgary Rocky View CFSA had offices in Calgary and Airdrie.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Calgary and Area Child and Family Services Authority (Region 3) is governed by its board, which reports to the Minister of Children's Services.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The authority is responsible for the provision of community-based child and family services and programs under the direction and guidance of the Ministry of Children's Services. The authority plans and manages the provision of services to children and families, ensures provincial policies and standards are followed by social services providers, monitors and assesses the provision of services, and coordinates services with other Child and Family Services Authorities and public and private organizations.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The authority consists of its board and board chair, a chief executive officer, and staff located at offices in Calgary.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Calgary and Area Child and Family Services Authority (Region 3)

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chair and Co-chairs of the Calgary and Area Child and Family Services Authority

David Pickersgill	2003–2004
Dick Wilson	2005–present
Art Cunningham	2005–present

SEE ALSO

Family and Social Services, 1986–1999

Central Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 4)

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Central Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 4) was created effective April 1, 2003 by ministerial order pursuant to the *Child and Family Services Authority Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. C-11).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors to the Central Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 4) were Hearthstone CDSA (Region 5), Diamond Willow CDSA (Region 6), and Keystone CDSA (Region 9). Ministerial order under the authority of the *Child and Family Services Authority Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. C-11) amalgamated the three regions to create the Central Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 4). Hearthstone CDSA included offices in Three Hills, Didsbury, Drumheller, Hanna, and Strathmore. The Diamond Willow CDSA had offices in Red Deer, Olds, and Rocky Mountain House. Keystone CDSA (Region 9) had offices in Drayton Valley and Wetaskiwin.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Central Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 4) is governed by its board, which reports to the Minister of Children's Services.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The authority is responsible for the provision of community-based child and family services and programs under the direction and guidance of the Ministry of Children's Services. The authority plans and manages the provision of services to children and families, ensures provincial policies and standards are followed by social services providers, monitors and assesses the provision of services, and coordinates services with other Child and Family Services Authorities and public and private organizations.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The authority consists of its board and board chairman, a chief executive officer, and staff located at offices in Red Deer.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Central Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 4)

CHIEF OFFICERS

Co-chairs of the Central Alberta Child and Family Services Authority

Rob Reimer	2003–2006
Sarah Schug	2003–2006
Ron Kenworthy	2006–present
Lorraine White	2006–present

SEE ALSO

Family and Social Services, 1986–1999

East Central Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 5)

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The East Central Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 5) was established on April 1, 1999 as the Ribstone Child and Family Services Authority by ministerial order pursuant to the *Child and Family Services Authority Act* (S.A. 1998, c. C–11).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors to the East Central Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 5) were various branches and offices of the Ministry of Family and Social Services.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The East Central Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 5) is governed by its board, which reported to the Minister of Family and Social Services and the Minister without Portfolio Responsible for Children's Services from April 1, 1998 to May 27, 1999. Since the creation of the Ministry of Children's Services, the board has reported to the Minister of Children's Services.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The authority is responsible for the provision of community-based child and family services and programs under the direction and guidance of the Ministry of Children's Services. The authority plans and manages the provision of services to children and families, ensures provincial policies and standards are followed by social services providers, monitors and assesses the provision of services, and coordinates services with other Child and Family Services Authorities and public and private organizations.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The authority consists of its board and board chair, a chief executive officer, and staff located at offices in Killam, Camrose, Consort, Lloydminster, Provost, Stettler, Tofield, Vermilion, and Wainwright. In 2002–2003, by ministerial order under the authority of the *Child and Family Services Authority Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. C–11), the name of the Ribstone CDSA (Region 7) was changed to the East Central Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 5).

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

East Central Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 5)

CHIEF OFFICERS

Co-chairs of the East Central Alberta Child and Family Services Authority

Corrine Miller 2003–present

Lois Byers 2004–present

SEE ALSO

Family and Social Services, 1986–1999

Edmonton and Area Child and Family Services Authority (Region 6)

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Edmonton Child and Family Services Authority (Region 6) was created effective April 1, 2003 by ministerial order pursuant to the *Child and Family Services Authority Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. C-11).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors to the Edmonton Child and Family Services Authority (Region 6) were West Yellowhead CFSA (Region 8) and Ma'owe Capital Region (Region 10). Ministerial order under the authority of the *Child and Family Services Authority Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. C-11) amalgamated West Yellowhead CFSA (Region 8) and the Ma'owe Capital Region (Region 10) to create the Edmonton Child and Family Services Authority (Region 6). The West Yellowhead CFSA (Region 8) included offices in Stony Plain, Edson, Hinton, and Spruce Grove, while the Ma'owe Capital Region (Region 10) had offices in Nisku, St. Albert, and Sherwood Park.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Edmonton and Area Child and Family Services Authority (Region 6) is governed by its board, which reports to the Minister of Children's Services.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The authority is responsible for the provision of community-based child and family services and programs under the direction and guidance of the Ministry of Children's Services. The authority plans and manages the provision of services to children and families, ensures provincial policies and standards are followed by social services providers, monitors and assesses the provision of services, and coordinates services with other Child and Family Services Authorities and public and private organizations.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The authority consists of its board and board chair, a chief executive officer, and staff located at offices in Edmonton.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Edmonton Child and Family Services Authority (Region 6)

CHIEF OFFICERS

Co-chairs of the Edmonton and Area Child and Family Services Authority

Joseph (Archie) Arcand 2003–present

J. Richard Frey 2004–present

SEE ALSO

Family and Social Services, 1986–1999

North Central Child and Family Services Authority (Region 7)

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The North Central Child and Family Services Authority (Region 7) was created effective April 1, 2003 by ministerial order pursuant to the *Child and Family Services Authority Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. C–11).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors to the North Central Children and Family Services Authority (Region 7) were Sakaw-Askiy CFSA (Region 11), Sakaigun Asky CFSA (Region 12), and Neegan Awas'sak CFSA (Region 15). Ministerial order under the authority of the *Child and Family Services Authority Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. C–11) amalgamated Sakaw-Askiy CFSA, Sakaigun Asky CFSA, and Neegan Awas'sak CFSA. The Sakaw-Askiy CFSA had offices in Westlock, Athabasca, Barrhead, Morinville, and Whitecourt, while the Sakaigun Asky had offices in Cold Lake, St. Paul, Lac La Biche, Bonnyville, Vegreville, and Fort Saskatchewan. Neegan Awas'sak's offices were located in Slave Lake, High Prairie, and Trout Lake.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The North Central Child and Family Services Authority (Region 7) is governed by its board, which reports to the Minister of Children's Services.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The authority is responsible for the provision of community-based child and family services and programs under the direction and guidance of the Ministry of Children's Services. The authority plans and manages the provision of services to children and families, ensures provincial policies and standards are followed by social services providers, monitors and assesses the provision of services, and coordinates services with other Child and Family Services Authorities and public and private organizations.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The authority consists of its board and board chair, a chief executive officer, and staff located at offices in Westlock, Alberta.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

North Central Child and Family Services Authority (Region 7)

CHIEF OFFICERS

Co-chairs of the North Central Child and Family Services Authority

Alice Reid	2003–2006
Hansa Thaleshvar	2003–2006
Brian Broughton	2006–present
Audrey Franklin	2006–present

SEE ALSO

Family and Social Services, 1986–1999

Northwest Child and Family Services Authority (Region 8)

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Northwest Child and Family Services Authority (Region 8) was created effective April 1, 2003 by ministerial order pursuant to the *Child and Family Services Authority Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. C-11).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors to the Northwest Child and Family Services Authority (Region 8) were CDSA Region 13, CDSA Region 14, and Silver Birch CDSA (Region 17). Ministerial order under the authority of the *Child and Family Services Authority Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. C-11) amalgamated the three regions to create the Northwest Child and Family Services Authority (Region 8). CDSA Region 13 had offices in Grande Prairie, Beaverlodge, Fairview, Grande Cache, Grimshaw, and Valleyview. CDSA Region 14's offices were in Peace River and Manning. Silver Birch CDSA (Region 17) had offices in High Level, Fort Vermilion, La Crete, and Rainbow Lake.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Northwest Child and Family Services Authority (Region 8) is governed by its board, which reports to the Minister of Children's Services.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The authority is responsible for the provision of community-based child and family services and programs under the direction and guidance of the Ministry of Children's Services. The authority plans and manages the provision of services to children and families, ensures provincial policies and standards are followed by social services providers, monitors and assesses the provision of services, and coordinates services with other Child and Family Services Authorities and public and private organizations.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The authority consists of its board and board chair, a chief executive officer, and staff located at offices in Grande Prairie.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Northwest Child and Family Services Authority (Region 8)

CHIEF OFFICERS

Co-chairs of the Northwest Child and Family Services Authority

Dianne Lavoie	2003–2006
Cindy Nylander	2003–present
Judy Ostrowski	2006–present

SEE ALSO

Family and Social Services, 1986–1999

Northeast Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 9)

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Northeast Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 9) was established on April 1, 1999 as the Neegan Awas'sak Child and Family Services Authority by ministerial order pursuant to the *Child and Family Services Authority Act* (S.A. 1998, c. C–11).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors to the Northeast Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 9) were various branches and offices of the Ministry of Family and Social Services.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Northeast Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 9) is governed by its board, which reported to the Minister of Family and Social Services and the Minister without Portfolio Responsible for Children's Services from April 1, 1998 to May 27, 1999. Since the creation of the Ministry of Children's Services, the board has reported to the Minister of Children's Services.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The authority is responsible for the provision of community-based child and family services and programs under the direction and guidance of the Ministry of Children's Services. The authority plans and manages the provision of services to children and families, ensures provincial policies and standards are followed by social services providers, monitors and assesses the provision of services, and coordinates services with other Child and Family Services Authorities and public and private organizations.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The authority consists of its board and board chair, a chief executive officer, and staff located at offices in Fort McMurray and Fort Chipewyan. In 2002–2003, by ministerial order under the authority of the *Child and Family Services Authority Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. C–11), Neegan Awas'sak Child and Family Services Authority (Region 16) was renamed Northeast Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 9).

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Northeast Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 9)

CHIEF OFFICERS

Co-chairs of the Northeast Child and Family Services Authority

Mike Noon 2003–2006

Merle Rudiak 2003–present

SEE ALSO

Family and Social Services, 1986–1999

Metis Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 10)

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Metis Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 10) was established on April 1, 1999 as the Metis Settlements Child and Family Services Authority effective by ministerial order pursuant to the *Child and Family Services Authority Act* (S.A. 1998, c. C-11).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors to the Metis Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 10) were various branches and offices of the Ministry of Family and Social Services.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Metis Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 10) is governed by its board, which reported to the Minister of Family and Social Services and the Minister Without Portfolio Responsible for Children's Services from April 1, 1998 to May 27, 1999. Since the creation of the Ministry of Children's Services, the board has reported to the Minister of Children's Services.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The authority is responsible for the provision of community-based child and family services and programs under the direction and guidance of the Ministry of Children's Services. The authority plans and manages the provision of services to children and families, ensures provincial policies and standards are followed by social services providers, monitors and assesses the provision of services, and coordinates services with other Child and Family Services Authorities and public and private organizations.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The authority consists of its board and board chair, a chief executive officer, and staff located at offices in High Prairie, Gift Lake, St. Paul, and Peavine. In 2002–2003, by ministerial order under the authority of the *Child and Family Services Authority Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. C-11), Metis Child and Family Services Authority (Region 18) was renamed Metis Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 10).

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Metis Settlements Child and Family Services Authority	1999–2003
Metis Alberta Child and Family Services Authority (Region 10)	2003–present

CHIEF OFFICERS

Co-chairs of the Metis Settlements Child and Family Services Authority

Laurie Thompson	2003–present
Irene Collins	2003–2004
Deborah Andrews	2004–present

SEE ALSO

Family and Social Services, 1986–1999



Aerial view of construction of Northern
Alberta Jubilee Auditorium, Edmonton, 1956

PA.61/11

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1992–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

Pursuant to the *Public Service Administrative Transfers Act*, Order in Council 750/1992 founded the Ministry of Community Development in December 1992.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors to the Ministry of Community Development were the Department of Culture and Multiculturalism and the Department of Tourism, Parks, and Recreation.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Ministry of Community Development reports to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Community Development. A number of semi-independent agencies have also reported to the Minister of Community Development: the Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Foundation (1994–1994 and 1996–1999), Alberta Advisory Council on Women's Issues (1992–1996), Glenbow-Alberta Institute Board of Governors (1992–1996), Seniors Advisory Council of Alberta (1993–2001), Alberta Social Housing Corporation (1999–2001), Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities (2001–2004), Persons with Developmental Disabilities (PDD) Provincial Board, six community and regional PDD Boards, Michener Centre Facility Board, and Persons with Developmental Disabilities Foundation (2001–2004).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Ministry of Community Development is responsible for administration of programs aimed at improving the quality of life of Albertans by supporting the development of communities and assisting in the development of the social and cultural life of the province.

The ministry's responsibilities fall into five main areas: community services, protection and administration of cultural facilities and historic sites and resources, administration of provincial parks and protected areas (since April 1, 2001), and human rights protection. Between 1996 and 2001, the ministry was responsible for providing a number of programs for seniors, and between 1997 and 1999, for administering the Community

Lottery Grant Program. Until 2004, the ministry was responsible for programs to assist persons with disabilities living in the community. These responsibilities were transferred to the Ministry of Seniors and Community Supports on November 30, 2004 (O.C. 553/2004). The ministry is responsible for administering the Centennial Legacies Grant and Centennial Celebrations Programs, created to mark the province's centenary.

The Minister of Community Development has been responsible for administration of the following *Acts*: *Alberta Advisory Council on Women's Issues Act*; *Alberta Foundation for the Arts Act*; *Alberta Housing Act* (1999–2001); *Alberta Official Song Act*; *Alberta Order of Excellence Act* (to 2001); *Alberta Sport, Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Foundation Act*; *Alcohol and Drug Abuse Act* (1993–1994, 1996–1999); *Amusements Act*; *Blind Persons Rights Act* (to 2001); *Blind Persons Rights Amendment Act* (to 2001); *Emblems of Alberta Act*; *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* (responsibility shared with the Ministers of Environment and Sustainable Resource Development); *First Nations Sacred Ceremonial Objects Repatriation Act*; *Foreign Cultural Property Immunity Act*; *Glenbow-Alberta Institute Act*; *Government House Act*; *Government Organization Act*, Schedule 11 section 1 (1996–2001); *Historical Resources Act*; *Holocaust Memorial Day and Genocide Remembrance Act*; *Human Rights, Citizenship, and Multiculturalism Act* (since 1993); *Libraries Act*; *Persons with Developmental Disabilities Community Governance Act*; *Persons with Developmental Disabilities Foundation Act*; *Protection for Persons in Care Act*; *Provincial Parks Act*; *Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Recognition Act*; *Recreation Development Act*; *Seniors Advisory Council for Alberta Act* (1993–2001); *Senior's Benefit Act* (1993–2001); *Wild Rose Foundation Act* (since 1996); *Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves, Natural Areas, and Heritage Rangelands Act*; *Willmore Wilderness Park Act*; and *Women's Secretariat Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Ministry of Community Development is composed of the Department of Community Development and the semi-independent agencies for which the minister is responsible.

The Department of Community Development consists of the following units responsible for its principal program areas:

- **Community and Citizenship Services Division** – supporting community recreation and cultural activities, including arts development, film classification, and support for public libraries; providing support for community sports and recreation programs, the volunteer sector, and secretariat services to the Alberta Human Rights and Citizenship Commission;
- **Cultural Facilities and Historical Resources Division** – operating Alberta's provincial historic sites, museums, and interpretive centres, the Provincial Archives of Alberta, and the Northern and Southern Jubilee Auditoria; maintaining heritage resources, providing support for community-based heritage preservation, and designating significant historical resources;
- **Parks and Protected Areas Division** (since 2001) – operating Alberta's provincial parks, and protecting wilderness areas, ecological preserves, wildland provincial parks, heritage rangeland, natural areas, recreation areas, and Willmore Wilderness Park; maintaining the Alberta Natural Heritage Information Centre, which is the province's biodiversity database, and coordinating Alberta's involvement in the Canadian Heritage Rivers program;

- **Ministry Support Services** – administrative, financial, legislative, information management, public relations, and human resources support for the department and the offices of the minister and deputy minister; including the Strategic Corporate Services Division encompassing Strategic Financial Services, Business Planning and Performance Measurement, Human Resources, Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy and Records Management, and Information Systems; the area of business continuity was added to the division's scope of responsibility in 2003–2004;
- **Francophone Secretariat** – acting as a liaison between the government of Alberta and the province's francophone community;
- **Alberta 2005 Centennial Initiative** (since 2003–2004) – planning Alberta's 100th anniversary celebrations through the encouragement and support of communities as they plan special events, build commemorative public facilities, and create other unique tributes to celebrate our province's past, present, and future. The initiative is also responsible for planning provincial celebrations and festivities to mark the province's September 1, 2005 birthday.
- **Services to Seniors Division** – providing programs for seniors (between 1996 and 2001); transferred to the Ministry of Seniors in April 2001; and
- **Community Support Systems Division** – coordinating programs and establishing standards for community-based agencies delivering services to persons with developmental disabilities; liaison and support for regional and community PDD boards and the provincial board; liaison and support to the Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities; program and policy development arising from the Building Better Bridges report; and providing service in support of the *Protection for Persons in Care Act* (transferred to the Ministry of Seniors and Community Supports in November 2004).

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Ministry of Community Development

Also referred to as Alberta Community Development

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Community Development

Dianne F. Mirosh	1992–1993
Gary G. Mar	1993–1996
Shirley A.M. McClellan	1996–1999
Stan Woloshyn	1999–2001
Gene Zwozdesky	2001–2004
Gary G. Mar	2005–2006
Denis Ducharme	2006–present

Deputy Ministers of Community Development

Julian Joseph Nowicki	1993–1999
Donald M. Ford	1999–2001
William J. Byrne	2001–2004
Fay Orr	2004–present

SEE ALSO

Culture and Multiculturalism, 1975–1992; Culture, Youth, and Recreation, 1971–1975; Health and Wellness, 1999–present; Seniors and Community Supports, 2001–present; Tourism, Parks, and Recreation, 1992

Alberta Foundation for the Arts

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Alberta Foundation for the Arts Act* established the Alberta Foundation for the Arts on September 1, 1991 (S.A. 1991, c. A–21.5).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors to the Alberta Foundation for the Arts were the Alberta Art Foundation, Alberta Foundation for the Performing Arts, and Alberta Foundation for the Literary Arts. The Alberta Foundation for the Arts assumed the obligations, assets, and liabilities of these three foundations effective September 1, 1991.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The foundation has reported to the Minister of Community Development since December 18, 1992. Before this, the council reported to the Minister of Culture and Multiculturalism.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The foundation, funded by lottery revenues, distributes funding to individual artists and organizations in the visual, performing, and literary arts and to cultural industries. The foundation also administers the budget of the Alberta Film Development Program and a number of scholarship programs that recognize student achievement in the arts and citizenship.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The foundation consists of members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who designates one member as chair. The department provides administrative support for the foundation.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Foundation for the Arts

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Alberta Art Foundation

Dale Simmons	1980–1985
Richard C. Jarvis	1985–1991

Chairs of the Alberta Foundation for the Performing Arts

Thomas Banks	1978–1986
Alexandra Munn	1986–1988
Jack Goth	1988–1991

Chairs of the Alberta Foundation for Literary Arts

Edward J. Hart	1984–1987
G. Howard Platt	1987–1991

Chairs of the Alberta Foundation for the Arts

Richard C. Jarvis	1991–1994
John Osler	1994–2001
Jeffrey Anderson	2001–2004
Audrey Luft	2004–present

SEE ALSO

Alberta Foundation for the Performing Arts

Alberta Sport, Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Foundation

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Alberta Sport, Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Foundation Act* established the Alberta Sport, Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Foundation on July 1, 1994 (S.A. 1994, c. A–37.6).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors of the foundation were the Alberta Sport Council and the Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Foundation.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The foundation reports to the Minister of Community Development.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The foundation provides financial assistance to recognized provincial and community sport, recreation, parks, and wildlife organizations to facilitate the delivery of programs and services. The foundation also provides consultative services and office space at the Percy Page Centre in Edmonton to sixty-five provincial organizations.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The foundation consists of up to ten members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who designates one member as chair and one member as vice-chair. The department provides administrative support for the foundation.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Sport, Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Foundation

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Alberta Sport, Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Foundation

Doug Fulford	1994–1997
Orest Korbutt	1997–present

SEE ALSO

Recreation and Parks, 1975–1992

Government House Foundation

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Government House Foundation was formally established under the authority of the *Government House Act* (S.A. 1975 (2nd), c. 55), which came into force on December 15, 1975.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Government House Foundation has no predecessors.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Since 1992, the Government House Foundation has reported to the Minister of Community Development. The foundation has also reported to the Minister of Culture (1976–1987) and the Minister of Culture and Multiculturalism (1987–1992).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Government House Foundation was established to advise the government of Alberta on the preservation of Government House as a historic building, to inform the public of its architectural and historical development, and to solicit, acquire, and receive any artifacts for display or use there. Government House is located at 12845, 102 Avenue in Edmonton, and was the official residence of the first six Lieutenant Governors of the province. The foundation is also responsible for locating and if possible, acquiring any remaining original furnishings, which were sold off at public auction in 1942.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The foundation is made up of up to twelve members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who designates one member as chair. The department provides administrative support for the foundation.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Government House Foundation

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Government House Foundation

Richard Secord	1978–1984
Donald Bittorf	1984–1990
William H. Lakey	1990–1996
Annabel Berretti	1996–1999
Linda L. Mackenzie	1999–present

Wild Rose Foundation

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Wild Rose Foundation was founded in 1984 under the authority of the *Wild Rose Foundation Act* (S.A. 1984, c. W-7.8). The first foundation members were appointed effective January 1, 1985.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The foundation has no predecessors.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Since August 1996, the Wild Rose Foundation has reported to the Minister of Community Development. The foundation has also reported to the Minister without Portfolio (1985–1986); Minister of Career Development and Employment (1986–1989); Minister of Public Works, Supply, and Services (1989–1993); and Minister of Health (1993–1996).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The foundation is a lottery-funded agency responsible for providing financial support to volunteer, nonprofit organizations that provide services to Albertans, fostering or promoting volunteerism and charitable, philanthropic, humanitarian, or public-spirited activities. The foundation administers a number of grant programs, the province's International Development Program, youth initiatives and programs, and programs that provide consultative services to nonprofit organizations and those that recognize volunteers.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The foundation consists of up to seven members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who designates one member as chair and one member as vice-chair. The department provides administrative support for the foundation.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Wild Rose Foundation

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Wild Rose Foundation

Ross P. Alger	1985–1987
Dick B. Wong	1987–1990
Gloria M. Paquette	1990–1993
Krishan Joshee	1993–present

SEE ALSO

Gaming, 1999–present

Alberta Multiculturalism Commission

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Multiculturalism Commission was founded as the Alberta Multicultural Commission in 1988 under the authority of the *Alberta Cultural Heritage Amendment Act* (S.A. 1987, c. 4). The commission was renamed in 1990. The *Human Rights, Citizenship and Multiculturalism Act* dissolved the commission on July 15, 1996 (see S.A. 1996, c. 25).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

On April 1, 1988, the Multicultural Commission assumed the assets and liabilities of the Alberta Cultural Heritage Foundation, which was dissolved on March 31, 1988. In doing so, the commission also assumed responsibility for providing operating support to the Alberta Cultural Heritage Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The commission reported to the Minister of Culture and Multiculturalism (1987–1992) and the Minister of Community Development (1992–1996).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Alberta Multiculturalism Commission was responsible for the development and delivery of multicultural programs in Alberta. The commission also advised the minister responsible on multicultural issues and made recommendations on multiculturalism legislation. The commission's public programming activities focused on providing support to communities and ethnocultural organizations and public education programs.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The commission was composed of members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Board members included a member of the Legislative Assembly as chair, four members of the public, the chair of the Alberta Cultural Heritage Council, and the executive director of the commission. The commission's staff consisted of the former Cultural Development Division of the Department of Culture and Multiculturalism.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Multicultural Commission 1988–1990

Alberta Multiculturalism Commission 1990–1996

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Alberta Multicultural Commission

John A. Oldring 1988–1989

Steve Zarusky 1989–1990

Chairs of the Alberta Multiculturalism Commission

Steve Zarusky 1990–1993

Yvonne Fritz 1993–1996

SEE ALSO

Alberta Human Rights and Citizenship Commission; Culture and Multiculturalism, 1975–1992

Alberta Human Rights and Citizenship Commission

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Human Rights Commission was founded in 1973 under the authority of the *Individual's Rights Protection Act* (S.A. 1972, c. 2). The commission became operational effective January 1, 1974. The *Individual's Rights Protection Amendment Act*, 1996 changed the name of the commission to the Alberta Human Rights and Citizenship Commission (S.A. 1996, c. 25). At this time, the name of the *Act* became the *Human Rights, Citizenship, and Multiculturalism Act*.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor of the Alberta Human Rights and Citizenship Commission was the Human Rights Branch of the Department of Labour. The Human Rights Branch was responsible for the day-to-day activities related to the responsibilities of the Minister of Labour under the *Human Rights Act* (S.A. 1966, c. 39).

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The commission has reported to the Minister of Community Development since January 1993. The commission has also reported to the Minister of Manpower and Labour (1973–1975) and the Minister of Labour (1975–1993).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The commission was formed to administer the *Individual's Rights Protection Act*. The principal activity of the commission was to receive complaints regarding contraventions of the *Act* and to negotiate their resolution. If the commission is not able to obtain a resolution to a complaint, the commission requests that the minister appoint a board of inquiry to hear the complaint and impose a resolution.

The commission was also responsible for making recommendations to the minister responsible for the commission regarding human rights policy and amendments to the *Act*. The commission submitted proposals regarding extensions to the *Act's* protected grounds against discrimination. Commission members were actively involved in public outreach and education programs.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The commission has two components: six part-time members and a chief commissioner who are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and the commission's staff, who are responsible for the day-to-day administrative activities of the commission. The appointed commission members act as the executive of the commission. The commission's staff provides services to the public at the commission's Edmonton and Calgary regional offices. They work under the direction of the executive director, who reports to the commission's executive.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Human Rights Commission	1973–1996
Alberta Human Rights and Citizenship Commission	1996–present

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Alberta Human Rights Commission

Max Wyman	1974–1979
Robert A. Lundrigan	1979–1981
Marlene J. Antonio	1981–1985
Stanley A. Scudder	1985–1989
Fil Fraser	1989–1992

Chief Commissioners of the Alberta Human Rights Commission

Raffath Sayeed (Acting)	1992–1993
J.S. (Jack) O'Neill	1993–1994
Charlach Mackintosh	1994–1996

Chief Commissioner of the Alberta Human Rights and Citizenship Commission

Charlach Mackintosh	1996–present
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SEE ALSO

Alberta Multiculturalism Commission; Labour, 1959–1972, 1975–1999

Michener Centre Facility Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Michener Centre Facility Board was a corporation founded on October 30, 1997 by means of ministerial order pursuant to the *Persons with Developmental Disabilities Community Governance Act* (S.A. 1997, c. P-4.06). Order in Council 363/2002 dissolved the Michener Centre Facility Board on July 23, 2002.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the passage of the *Persons with Developmental Disabilities Community Governance Act* and the appointment of the Michener Centre Facility Board, the Department of Family and Social Services and its predecessors directly administered the Michener Centre.

On July 23, 2002, responsibility for the operation of Michener Centre and its affiliated facility, the Youngstown Home, was transferred to the Persons with Developmental Disabilities Central Alberta Community Board. At this time, the Michener Centre Facility Board was dissolved.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

From April 2001 to the time of its dissolution, the Michener Centre Facility Board reported to the Minister of Community Development. The board had also reported to the Minister of Family and Social Services (1997–1999) and the Minister of Health and Wellness (1999–2001).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Michener Centre Facility Board was responsible for direct administration and operation of the Michener Centre in Red Deer and the Youngstown Home in Youngstown. The Michener Centre provided training programs, health care services, and accommodation to developmentally disabled adults. The board was responsible for determining priorities in the provision of services; developing, in accordance with regulations and subject to the approval of the Persons with Developmental Disabilities Provincial Board, plans for the delivery of services; and implementing service plans.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Michener Centre Facility Board consisted of no more than nine members appointed by the minister responsible for administration of the *Act*. The minister designated one member of the board as chair.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Michener Centre Facility Board

SEE ALSO

Persons with Developmental Disabilities Provincial Board

Persons with Developmental Disabilities Foundation

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Persons with Developmental Disabilities Foundation was founded as the Services to Persons with Disabilities Foundation in 1996, under the authority of the *Persons with Developmental Disabilities Foundation Act* (S.A. 1996, c. P-4.07). The foundation wound up on March 20, 2002.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The foundation had no predecessors or successors. After its winding-up, the remaining assets of the foundation were transferred to the Persons with Developmental Disabilities Provincial Board; however, the activities of the foundation did not continue.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

From April 2001 to its dissolution in March 2002, the foundation reported to the Minister of Community Development. The foundation had also reported to the Minister of Family and Social Services (1996–1999) and the Minister of Health and Wellness (1999–2001).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The foundation was responsible for undertaking and supporting activities to enhance the quality of life of persons with developmental disabilities in Alberta. The foundation solicited and raised funds for capital projects, pilot projects, and research.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The foundation consisted of a board of not more than nine members appointed by the minister, who designated one member as chair of the board of trustees.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Services to Persons with Disabilities Foundation	1996–1997
Persons with Developmental Disabilities Foundation	1997–2002

SEE ALSO

Persons with Developmental Disabilities Provincial Board



Mine rescue, Canmore area, 1966

PA.3480/2

COMMUNITY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

1986–1989

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Department of Community and Occupational Health Act* established the Department of Community and Occupational Health on September 12, 1986 (S.A. 1986, c. D–13.5). The *Department of Health Act* officially dissolved the department in 1989, when it repealed the enabling legislation (S.A. 1989, c. D–21.5).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors of the department were the public health programs of the Department of Social Services and Community Health and the Workers' Health, Safety, and Compensation program under the responsible minister.

In 1988, the two principal program areas of the Department of Community and Occupational Health were again separated and these functions were transferred to the re-created Department of Health and to the Minister Responsible for Occupational Health and Safety and the Workers' Compensation Board.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The department reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Community and Occupational Health. A number of semi-independent agencies reported either to the minister or through him to the Legislative Assembly. These agencies included the Workers' Compensation Board, Provincial Mental Health Advisory Council, Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission, and Public Health Advisory and Appeal Board.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The department had two principal areas of responsibility, public health programs (except hospitals and health care insurance programs) and workplace health and safety programs. The department was also responsible for the province's vital statistics program.

The minister was responsible for administration of the following *Acts*: *Alcohol and Drug Abuse Act*, *Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Foundation Act*, *Blind or Deaf Persons' Rights Act*, *Blind Workers' Compensation Act*, *Change of Name Act*, *Coal Mines Safety Act*, *Dental Profession Act*, *Department of Community and Occupational Health Act*, *Emergency*

Medical Aid Act, Family and Community Support Services Act, MLA Compensation Act, MSI Foundation Act, Marriage Act, Mental Health Act, Nursing Service Act, Occupational Health and Safety Act, Public Health Act, Quarries Regulation Act, Radiation Protection Act, Radiological Technicians Act, Vital Statistics Act, and Workers' Compensation Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The department was composed of the following divisions:

- **Family and Community Support Services** – coordinating regional delivery of community-based programs through local Family and Community Support Services boards;
 - **Mental Health** – coordinating community-based mental health services and operation of out-patient clinics and extended care centres in Claresholm, Raymond, and Camrose;
 - **Occupational Health and Safety** – workplace health and safety programs, including preventive programs, site inspection, incident investigation, and establishment and enforcement of health and safety standards in the workplace;
 - **Public Health** – communicable disease control and epidemiology, environmental health, preventative and public health education programs, rehabilitation programs, and providing consultative services to health units delivering programs;
 - **Human Resources** – departmental personnel management;
 - **Management Support** – program planning, legislative services to the department, program evaluation, and management audit; and
 - **Program Support** – other support services to the department and the vital statistics program.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Department of Community and Occupational Health

CHIEF OFFICERS

Minister of Community and Occupational Health

James F. Dinning 1986–1988

Deputy Ministers of Community and Occupational Health

Robert R. Orford 1986–1988

Jan D. Skirrow 1988

SEE ALSO

Health, 1919–1971, 1988–1999; Health and Wellness, 1999–present; Human Resources and Employment, 1999–present; Social Services and Community Health, 1971–1986

CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS 1973-1992



Legislature buildings at night, 1933

BL.131

CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS

1973–1992

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

Under the *Department of Consumer Affairs Act*, the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs was established in 1973 as the Department of Consumer Affairs (S.A. 1973, c. 32). The name was changed when the *Act* was amended in 1975. The department was dissolved in 1992, although the enabling legislation was not repealed until the *Government Organization Act* (S.A. 1994, c. G-8.5, s. 97) was proclaimed in force on January 1, 1995.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the creation of the Department of Consumer Affairs in 1973, the departments of Labour, Agriculture, the Attorney General, and Industry and Commerce oversaw several consumer and corporate affairs functions. In 1992, government reorganization dissolved the department. At this time, functional responsibilities were transferred to the Department of Municipal Affairs, the Treasury Department, the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, and the Attorney General's Department.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The department reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. It also reported through the Minister of Consumer Affairs (1973–1975).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Through the *Consumer Bureau Act* of 1969 (S.A. 1969, c. 20), the Consumer Bureau became the provincial government's first office responsible for consumer affairs. A part of the bureau's mandate derived from the *Credit and Loan Agreement Act* of 1967 (S.A. 1967, c. 11). Under the *Consumer Bureau Act*, the bureau was responsible for liaising with Alberta consumer and business groups, and researching and advising on issues detrimental to either group. The *Department of Consumer Affairs Act* of 1973 elaborated this mandate, bringing together consumer and corporate affairs functions from the departments of Labour, Agriculture, the Attorney General, and Industry and Commerce. The department became responsible for registration and incorporation of companies, societies, and associations. It also included in its new mandate auditing, licensing, and investigating insurance activities, credit unions, securities, and real-estate activities.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The 1969 *Consumer Bureau Act* created the Consumer Bureau in the Department of Treasury. This was the first government office explicitly devoted to consumer affairs activities. The bureau derived its mandate from the *Credit and Loan Agreement Act* of 1967. It also assumed the functions of the Debtor's Assistance Board, a part of the Department of Treasury since 1923. In 1971, legislation transferred the branch to the Department of Labour. It became the principal administrative entity of the new department when the Department of Consumer Affairs was created in 1973.

The department began with two divisions, both reporting to the deputy minister. Corporate Affairs was responsible for real estate and insurance, and Consumer Relations was responsible for licensing, debtors' assistance, and consumer affairs. Legislation reorganized and renamed the department in 1975. As Consumer and Corporate Affairs, the department added the Automobile Insurance Board and the Alberta Securities Commission. Both offices reported directly to the minister. Two new sections, the Consumer Relations and the Companies Branch, reported to the deputy minister. After reorganizations in 1981 and 1990, the department included an assistant deputy minister of Professional Standards and Services, and Community Services. The Securities Commission and the Automobile Insurance Board continued to be responsible to the minister.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Consumer Affairs	1973–1975
Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs	1975–1992

CHIEF OFFICERS

Minister of Consumer Affairs

Robert Wagner Dowling	1973–1975
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Ministers of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

Graham Lisle Harle	1975–1979
Julian Gregory Josaphat Koziak	1979–1982
Constance Elaine Osterman	1982–1986
James Allen Adair	1986
Elaine J. McCoy	1986–1989
Dennis L. Anderson	1989–1992

Deputy Ministers of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

John Lawrence Lyndon	1975–1979
J. Barry Martin	1979–1987
Robin J.C. Ford	1987–1992

SEE ALSO

Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development, 1905–present; Economic Development, 1992–present; Industry and Commerce, 1959–1975; Justice and Attorney General, 1905–present; Labour, 1959–1972, 1975–1999; Municipal Affairs, 1912–present; Treasury, 1905–2001



Friday night performance of *Carmen*
during opening week at Northern
Alberta Jubilee Auditorium, 1957

PA.1598/17

CULTURE AND MULTICULTURALISM

1975–1992

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Culture and Multiculturalism was established as the Cultural Affairs Department in 1975 by Order in Council 518/1975, under the authority of the *Public Service Administrative Transfers Act*. The department was dissolved in 1992.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor of the department was the Department of Culture, Youth, and Recreation (Cultural Development and Heritage Resource Development divisions). The successor to the department is the Ministry of Community Development.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The department reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister Responsible for Culture (1975–1980), Minister of Culture (1980–1987), and Minister of Culture and Multiculturalism (1987–1992). A number of semi-independent agencies reported either to the minister or through him to the Legislative Assembly. These agencies included the Alberta Cultural Heritage Foundation (1978–1987), Alberta Multiculturalism Commission (1987–1992), Alberta Art Foundation (1972–1991), Alberta Foundation for the Performing Arts (1978–1991), Alberta Foundation for the Literary Arts (1984–1991), Alberta Foundation for the Arts (1991–1992), Alberta Library Board (1948–1992), and Alberta Advisory Council on the Status of Women (1986–1987).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Department of Culture and Multiculturalism was responsible for the creation, administration, and delivery of programs to promote the artistic and cultural development of Alberta, manage cultural and historical resources, and promote awareness of the cultural heritage of Alberta's peoples. In 1987, delivery of multiculturalism programs was made the responsibility of the new Alberta Multiculturalism Commission.

The department provided programs in the following areas:

- **Cultural development** – financial assistance in the form of grants or awards to persons or organizations in the visual, performing, film, or literary arts; planning and development of public library services and provision of financial assistance to libraries and library organizations; operation of the Northern and Southern Jubilee Auditoria; and film censorship and classification;
- **Historic resources management** – operation of provincial museums and the Provincial Archives of Alberta, preservation and operation of designated historic sites, oversight of the Archaeological Survey of Alberta, and provision of financial assistance to local museums and nonprofit societies to support preservation of heritage sites, buildings, and materials;
- **Multicultural programs** – providing financial support and consultative services to groups planning and operating cultural heritage festivals and other related activities, and
- **International assistance** – provision of grants to member agencies of the Alberta Committee of International Agencies.

The minister was responsible for administration of the following *Acts*: *Alberta Academy Act*, *Alberta Art Foundation Act*, *Alberta Emblems Act*, *Alberta Foundation for the Arts Act*, *Alberta Heritage Day Act*, *Alberta Historical Resources Act*, *Alberta Order of Excellence Act*, *Alberta Women's Bureau Act*, *Amusements Act (Part 3)*, *Cultural Development Act*, *Cultural Foundations Act*, *Department of Culture Act*, *Department of Culture and Multiculturalism Act*, *Foreign Cultural Property Immunity Act*, *Glenbow-Alberta Institute Act*, *Government House Act*, *Libraries Act*, and *Registered Music Teachers' Association Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The department was composed of the following divisions:

- **Cultural Development** – Visual Arts and Crafts, Performing Arts, Film and Literary Arts, Library Services, Cultural Heritage, Cultural Facilities Development Branches, Northern and Southern Jubilee Auditoria;
- **Historical Resources** – Provincial Museum of Alberta, Provincial Archives of Alberta, Archaeological Survey, Historic Sites Services, and museums;
- **Cultural Heritage/Heritage Development/Multiculturalism (1988–1992)** – development of multicultural programs;
- **Special Programs (1978–1988)** – citizenship programs, field services regional offices, Native services coordinator, international cultural agreements; and
- **Finance and Administration**.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Cultural Affairs	1975–1980
Department of Culture	1980–1987
Department of Culture and Multiculturalism	1987–1992

CHIEF OFFICERS*Ministers Responsible for Culture*

Horst Adolph Louis C. Schmid	1975–1979
Mary J. LeMessurier	1979–1980

Ministers of Culture

Mary J. LeMessurier	1980–1986
Dennis L. Anderson	1986–1987

Ministers of Culture and Multiculturalism

Dennis L. Anderson	1987
Greg Philip Stevens	1987–1989
Douglas C. Main	1989–1992

Deputy Ministers of Culture

Charles Leslie Usher	1975–1980
Jack S. O'Neill	1980–1987

Deputy Minister of Culture and Multiculturalism

Jack S. O'Neill	1987–1993
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SEE ALSO

Community Development, 1992–present; Culture, Youth, and Recreation, 1971–1975

Alberta Foundation for the Performing Arts

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Cultural Development Amendment Act* founded the Alberta Foundation for the Performing Arts on May 16, 1978 (S.A. 1978, c. 11). The *Alberta Foundation for the Arts Act* dissolved the foundation on September 1, 1991 (S.A. 1991, c. A–21.5).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The functions of the foundation were previously the responsibility of the Department of Culture and its predecessors. The Alberta Foundation for the Arts succeeded the foundation.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The foundation reported to the Minister Responsible for Culture (1978–1980), Minister of Culture (1980–1987), and Minister of Culture and Multiculturalism (1987–1991).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The foundation was a provincial corporation responsible for promoting the performing arts in Alberta. The foundation provided grants to performers and performing arts organizations in support of provincial, national, and international touring, and the operation of festivals, and supported research in arts administration. Grants from the Western Canada Lottery Corporation (Alberta Division) funded the foundation.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The foundation consisted of a board of directors supported by a small administrative staff. The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed board members and designated one member as chair. The minister appointed an officer of the department to serve as secretary to the board.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Foundation for the Performing Arts

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Alberta Foundation for the Performing Arts

Thomas (Tommy) Banks	1978–1986
Alexandra Munn	1986–1988
Jack Goth	1988–1991

SEE ALSO

Alberta Foundation for the Arts



Recreation course, Camp Keewaydin, 1961

PA.861/1

CULTURE, YOUTH, AND RECREATION

1971–1975

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Department of Culture, Youth, and Recreation Act* founded the Department of Culture, Youth, and Recreation on April 1, 1971 (S.A. 1971, c. 23). The *Cultural Development Amendment Act, 1975* dissolved the department on June 25, 1975 (S.A. 1975, (2nd), c. 6).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors to the department were the Department of Youth (youth and recreation programs) and the Department of the Provincial Secretary (cultural and historical resources programs). The Department of Culture and the Department of Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife succeeded the department.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The department reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Culture, Youth, and Recreation. Three semi-independent agencies, the Alberta Library Board, the Alberta Art Foundation, and the Geographic Board of Alberta, reported to the minister.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Department of Culture, Youth, and Recreation was responsible for the creation, administration, and delivery of programs to promote the cultural development of Alberta; support of community-based organizations providing youth recreation and leadership training programs, and management of cultural and historical resources; and creation, administration, and delivery of provincial sport and recreation development programs.

Department programs included providing financial support for the development and maintenance of public libraries, and to individuals and organizations in the performing, film, literary, and fine arts; oversight of the Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta; supervision of the Public Documents/Public Records Committee; providing film classification services; support and consultative services to municipalities to aid development of recreation facilities and programs; development of provincial amateur sport programs; providing financial support to the province's 4-H

clubs; operation of the Junior Forest Warden program; and consultative services and support to community-based organizations operating youth services programs.

The Minister of Culture, Youth, and Recreation was responsible for administration of the following *Acts*: *Alberta Academy Act*; *Alberta Emblems Act*; *Alberta Heritage Act*; *Alberta Youth Foundation Act*; *Amusements Act* (1972–1975); *Cultural Development Act*; *Geographical Names Act*; *Glenbow-Alberta Institute Act*; *Interprovincial Lotteries Act* (1974–1975); *Libraries Act*; *Department of Culture, Youth, and Recreation Act*; *Public Documents Act*; *Recreation Development Act*; and *Registered Music Teachers' Association Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The department was composed of divisions responsible for each of its main program areas:

- **Youth Development** – 4-H and Junior Forest Warden, youth, community, and volunteer services programs;
- **Recreation Development** – community recreation, outdoor education, sport and fitness programs, and recreation services to special groups;
- **Cultural Development** – visual, performing, film, and literary arts support programs; the Board of Censors; library support programs; cultural heritage programs; and oversight of the Northern and Southern Alberta Jubilee Auditoria;
- **Heritage Resources** – oversight of the Archaeological Survey, Provincial Archives, records management, Provincial Museum, and heritage sites; and
- **Field Services** – regional recreation and youth programs staff.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Culture, Youth, and Recreation

CHIEF OFFICERS

Minister of Culture, Youth, and Recreation

Horst Adolph Louis C. Schmid 1971–1975

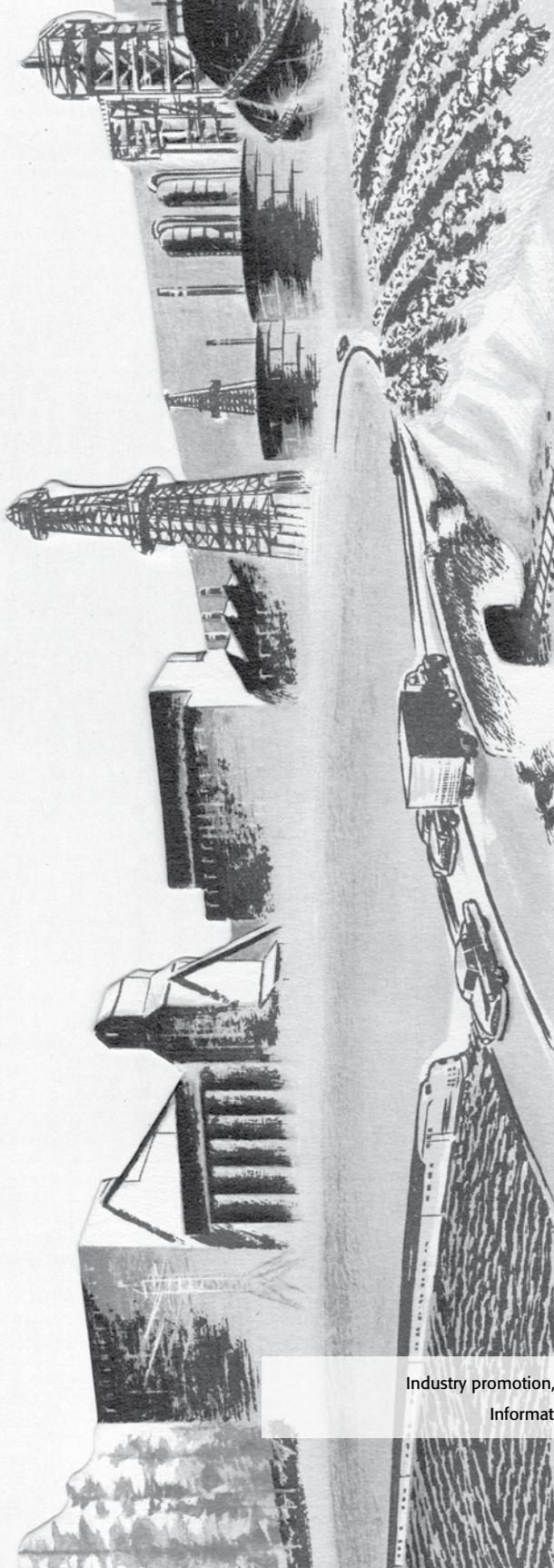
Deputy Minister of Culture, Youth, and Recreation

Charles Leslie Usher 1971–1975

SEE ALSO

Culture and Multiculturalism, 1975–1992; Provincial Secretary, 1905–1972; Recreation and Parks, 1975–1992

new INDUSTRIAL HORIZONS *in ALBERTA!*



Industry promotion, c. 1957
Information File

O R T U N I T I E S F O R I N D U S T R Y I N T H E W E S T

E C O N O M I C D E V E L O P M E N T 1992-PRESENT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1992–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Ministry of Economic Development was founded as the Department of Economic Development and Tourism in 1992, by Order in Council 393/1992 under the authority of the *Public Service Administrative Transfers Act*. The ministry assumed its present name in 1997.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors to the Ministry of Economic Development were the Department of Economic Development and Trade, the Tourism Division of the Department of Tourism, Parks, and Recreation, and the Department of Technology, Research, and Telecommunications.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The ministry reports to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Economic Development. Since the foundation of the ministry, a number of semi-independent agencies have reported either to the minister or through him to the Legislative Assembly. These agencies include the Alberta Economic Development Authority (1994–present) and the Strategic Tourism Marketing Council (2001–present). Other agencies include the Tourism Education Council (1992–1997), Alberta Motion Picture Development Corporation (1992–1996), Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission (1997–1999), Premier's Council on Science and Technology (1992–1994), and Alberta Opportunity Company (1992–1999).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Ministry of Economic Development is responsible for the creation, administration, and delivery of programs designed to encourage economic and industrial diversification, growth of established industries, and industrial development; promote Alberta goods and services in international markets; provide assistance to Alberta firms in obtaining access to foreign markets and financing; support the development of the province's tourism resources; and market the province as a tourism destination. Beginning in 1997, the ministry phased out its programs that provided direct financial support to businesses and industries. Since then, the ministry has focused its efforts on providing information,

expertise, and consulting services to businesses with the goal of increasing exports, investment, and industry development. The ministry operates the Edmonton Business Link and Calgary Business Information Centre.

In 1995, the ministry contracted out to the Alberta Tourism Partnership Corporation responsibility for tourism marketing. Funding for the corporation came from the ministry (for interprovincial and international marketing campaigns) and Alberta Lotteries (for intraprovincial marketing). On the recommendation of the Auditor General, the contract with the Alberta Partnership Corporation was terminated in January 1998.

Between March 1, 1998 and March 31, 1999, responsibility for delivery of tourism marketing programs was contracted out to a corporation wholly owned by the government of Alberta, 771045 Alberta Ltd., operating under the name Travel Alberta. Effective March 31, 1999 the residual assets of the company were transferred to Economic Development and Travel Alberta became the Travel Alberta Secretariat, a unit of the department. The Strategic Tourism Marketing Council provides guidance to the Travel Alberta Secretariat on tourism marketing and develops the Strategic Tourism Marketing Plan. Effective July 7, 1999, the ministry contracted a rolling three-year agreement with Travel Alberta International (TAI), a not-for-profit corporation jointly owned by Economic Development Edmonton and the Calgary Convention and Visitors Bureau, to carry out international tourism marketing on behalf of the ministry. The ministry advises TAI on strategic operational, investment, and financing activities. The contract was renewed in 2002 for three years, and in 2005, was renewed again for a three-year period to March 31, 2008.

The ministry also operates the province's foreign trade and investment development offices. The Minister of Economic Development has been responsible for administration of the following legislation: *Agricultural Societies Act*, sections 33 and 43 (1997–present), *Alberta Economic Development Authority Act* (2000–present), *Alberta Government Telephones Reorganization Act* (1992–1996), *Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research Act* (1992–1997), *Alberta Opportunity Fund Act*, *Alberta Research Council Act* (1992–1994), *Department of Economic Development and Trade Act*, *Department of Technology, Research, and Telecommunications Act* (1992–1996), *Department of Tourism, Parks, and Recreation Act* (1992–1996), *Gaming and Liquor Act* (1997–1999), *Government Organization Act*, *Motion Picture Development Act*, *Premier's Council on Science and Technology Act* (1992–1994), *Racing Corporation Act* (1997–1999), *Small Business Equity Corporations Act*, *Telecommunications Act*, except Part I (1997–present), *Tourism Education Council Act* (1992–1997), and *Vencap Equities Alberta Act* (1992–1996).

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Between the formation of the department in 1992 and September 30, 1996, it was made up of the following divisions:

- **Business Finance** – administering financial initiatives and assistance programs encouraging economic diversification and expansion of export activities;
- **Industry, Technology, and Research** – assisting existing companies and industries involved in value-added manufacturing, encouraging development and application of advanced technology and technology transfer in targeted industries, and the development of integrated industrial transportation systems;

- **Small Business and Tourism Development Division** – providing business counselling services, information and publications, site development, and location and technical assistance to small business, programs providing community and regional tourism planning and development counselling, and financial analysis/economic feasibility evaluation assistance; this division also administered the Canada-Alberta Infrastructure Works Agreement and the Canada-Alberta Partnership Agreement on Business and Community Development;
- **Tourism, Trade, and Investment Division** – promoting Alberta as a tourism destination, providing trade development services to companies, identifying and assessing potential export markets, and attracting investment; the division was also responsible for oversight of the Office of the Commissioner General for Trade and Tourism;
- **Policy Development Division** – providing information to the department and the private sector, supporting the development and implementation of policies, programs, and services by all departments that supported the economic development of the province; and
- **Corporate Services Division** – providing human resources, finance, and administration, and information management services to the department.

Beginning in 1996, the department underwent a number of significant administrative reorganizations. As of October 30, 1996, the units of the department were as follows:

- **Business Information Centres** (Edmonton and Calgary) – providing the department and the private sector with market and business information and economic and statistical data;
- **Tourism Development Agency** – facilitating the expansion of tourism facilities;
- **Export Development Division** – providing export advice, market intelligence, and trade expertise to small- and medium-sized companies and for promotion of Alberta products and companies overseas;
- **Industry Development Division** – encouraging industrial development, including manufacturing investment and information services;
- **Investment Development Division** – attracting investment to Alberta;
- **Small Business Development Division** – encouraging the development of small business, especially in smaller communities, through ten regional offices;
- **Technology Development Division** – attracting high-technology companies to the province and providing support to existing companies with research commercialization and development of technology infrastructure;
- **Corporate Services Division** – providing business planning, financial services, and information technology support, and administrative support services to the department; and
- **Communications Office** – providing communications services to department executive and staff.

As of July 31, 1997, the units of the department were as follows:

- **Strategic Resources Division** – policy and business information, external relations, information technology, corporate communications, liaison with the Alberta Economic Development Authority, and industrial supplier development;
- **Industry Development Division** – encouraging the development of the forest products industry, advanced technology and emerging industries, manufacturing and logistics, tourism development, and investment attraction;
- **International Markets and Regional Development Division** – international marketing programs, operation of foreign trade and investment offices, regional economic development, and business immigration programs; and
- **Finance and Administration Division** – financial services, human resources, records management, and administrative services to the department.

In 2005 the units of the department were as follows:

- **Business Planning and Knowledge Management** – developing, revising, and maintaining the strategic direction by working with senior management and staff;
- **Industry and Regional Development** – responsible for Alberta Economic Development's (AED) investment-attraction marketing team; advocating for new investment, increased competitiveness, diversification, and leading-edge innovation within key Alberta manufacturing and service sectors;
- **International Offices and Trade** – promoting the Alberta Advantage and marketing Alberta internationally as a desirable location for investment or businesses;
- **Policy and Economic Analysis** – providing strategic economic leadership and business intelligence to clients; and
- **Tourism Marketing and Development** – facilitating the growth and expansion of marketable tourism products by creating a business and policy climate that supports access and sustainable use of Alberta's land base and tourism industry.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Economic Development and Tourism	1992–1997
Ministry of Economic Development	1997–present
Also referred to as Alberta Economic Development	

CHIEF OFFICERS*Ministers of Economic Development and Tourism*

Donald H. Sparrow	1992–1993
Kenneth R. Kowalski	1993–1994
Ralph Phillip Klein	1994–1995
Murray D. Smith	1995–1996
Stephen C. West	1996–1997
Patricia L. Black	1997

Ministers of Economic Development

Patricia L. (Black) Nelson	1997–1999
Jonathan N. Havelock	1999–2001
Mark Norris	2001–2004
Clinton Earl Dunford	2004–present

Deputy Ministers of Economic Development and Tourism

Alfred Neil Craig	1993–1996
Robert J. King	1996–1997
Roger Jackson (Acting)	1997

Deputy Ministers of Economic Development

Roger Jackson	1997–1999
Robert J. Fessenden	1999–2001
Barry Mehr	2001–2003
Rory Campbell	2003–present

SEE ALSO

Alberta Opportunity Company; Economic Development and Trade, 1979–1992; Executive Council, 1905–present; Gaming, 1999–present; Treasury, 1905–2001; Tourism, Parks, and Recreation, 1992

Alberta Economic Development Authority

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Economic Development Authority (AEDA) was founded in 1994. The *Alberta Economic Development Authority Act*, which received Royal Assent on May 1, 1996, later formalized the board's mandate (S.A. 1996, c. A–17.8). The *Act* was to expire by March 31, 2005. Order in Council 474/2004 continued the legislation to December 31, 2008.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The authority has no predecessors with the same responsibilities.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The authority reports to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Economic Development.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Alberta Economic Development Authority is a private sector, volunteer advisory body that works in partnership with the government to help shape policies and strategies for the economy by providing advice on business and economic development issues. According to the *Act*, the AEDA assists in the development of economic development strategies and priorities, advises, and makes recommendations to the government of Alberta on matters relating to economic development in the province, conducts public consultations, and identifies and reviews current and emerging issues and policies relating to economic development. The authority exists to provide the private sector with direct involvement in the formulation of economic development policies by the government of Alberta.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The authority is made up of an executive, a board of management, and an economic council. The executive is made up of the Premier, who is the executive chair, the minister to whom the authority reports, who is the executive vice-chair, and other members appointed by the minister including the chair, the chairs of standing committees, past chairs, and one other member of the Legislative Assembly other than the minister.

The board of management is made up of the members of the executive and any other members appointed by the minister. All members of the authority serve on the board of management. The economic council of the authority is made up of the executive and any other persons appointed by the minister.

The authority functions through a number of working committees made up of council members. Each committee focuses on one economic sector or issue related to economic development. The size and number of these committees, as well as the focus of their activities, changes on a regular basis. In 1995, the authority had eighteen committees (then called task committees); from 2003–2005, the authority had six standing committees. In 2005, these were the Fiscal and Regulatory Committee, Labour Force Committee, Business Development Committee, Transportation Committee, International Business Committee, and Regional Development Committee. All authority members serve in two capacities, as members of the board of management and as a member of a working committee. Membership of AEDA committees is composed almost entirely of representatives of small and large businesses.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Economic Development Authority

Also referred to by its acronym, AEDA

CHIEF OFFICER

Executive Chair of the Alberta Economic Development Authority

Ralph Phillip Klein 1994–present

Alberta Motion Picture Development Corporation

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Motion Picture Development Corporation was founded on September 3, 1981 by the proclamation of the *Motion Picture Development Act* (S.A. 1981, c. M-19.1). The corporation ceased granting new loans or loan guarantees in 1996, but the *Act* was not repealed until July 1, 2000, by the *Miscellaneous Statutes Amendment Act, 2000* (S.A. 2000, c. 15).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The corporation had no predecessors with the same responsibilities. Upon the dissolution of the corporation, the Ministry of Economic Development absorbed its responsibilities. Beginning in 1996, the financial support programs administered by the corporation were wound down. Film development is currently the responsibility of the Alberta Film Office, which focuses its efforts on marketing Alberta as a location for foreign productions.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The corporation reported to the Minister of Economic Development (1981–1986), Minister of Economic Development and Trade (1986–1992), Minister of Economic Development and Tourism (1992–1997), and Minister of Economic Development.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Alberta Motion Picture Development Corporation was a provincial Crown corporation wholly owned by the government of Alberta. Under the *Act*, the function of the corporation was to promote the development of the motion picture industry in Alberta. In fulfilling this responsibility, the corporation provided preproduction development loans and loan guarantees to producers, provided equity investments in film and television projects, assisted in the marketing of Alberta films and the province as a production location, provided advisory services to Alberta film producers, and helped Alberta producers gain access to outside financing for projects.

The corporation administered the Motion Picture Development Fund, from which loans or loan guarantees were granted to support preproduction development of film and television projects. The corporation would provide loans or loan guarantees up to 60 per cent of the preproduction costs of a project. After changes to the *Act* in 1988, the corporation was authorized to use the fund to directly support film and television production projects up to 25 per cent of total investment in the project. The corporation received advice from the industry through the corporation's Industry Advisory Committee, made up of persons directly involved in film and television production and distribution.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The corporation was made up of a six-member board of directors and a small administrative staff.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Motion Picture Development Corporation

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Board of Directors of the Alberta Motion Picture Development Corporation

Herman Young	1981–1982
Orville Kope	1982–1991
Douglas Shillington	1991–1996
Peter Crerar	1996
Don J. Keech	1996

SEE ALSO

Economic Development and Trade, 1979–1992

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE 1979–1992

ALBERTA
JUBILEE
CARAVAN
1955

Golden Jubilee Caravan, Edmonton, 1955

PA.479/1

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

1979–1992

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Economic Development and Trade was established as the Department of Economic Development in 1979 by the passage and proclamation of the *Department of Economic Development Act* (S.A. 1979, c. 6). It became the Department of Economic Development and Trade in 1986. The department was dissolved in 1992.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor to the department was the Department of Business Development and Tourism. The successor was the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, which later became the Department of Economic Development.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The department reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Economic Development (1979–1986) and the Minister of Economic Development and Trade (1986–1992). Three semi-independent agencies reported either to the minister or through him to the Legislative Assembly: the Northern Alberta Development Council (May–October 1979), Alberta Motion Picture Development Corporation (1981–1992), and Alberta Opportunity Company (1986–1992).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department of Economic Development and Trade was responsible for the creation, administration, and delivery of programs designed to encourage economic and industrial diversification, growth of established industries, and industrial development; to promote Alberta goods and services in international markets; and to provide assistance to Alberta firms in obtaining access to foreign markets and financing. After gaining responsibility for small business development programs in 1986, the department became responsible for promoting the development and growth of small business, promoting economic diversification in rural areas, and providing counselling and management consulting services and financial support programs to small businesses.

In support of the department's export and investment development programs, it operated trade offices in Los Angeles, Houston, Hong Kong, Tokyo, and London, UK. The minister was responsible for administration of the following *Acts*: *Alberta Opportunity Fund Act* (1986–1992), *Department of Economic Development Act*, *Department of Economic Development and Trade Act*, *Motion Picture Development Act*, *Northern Alberta Development Council Act* (May–October 1979), *Small Business Equity Corporations Act* (1986–1992), and *Vencap Equities Alberta Act* (1986–1992).

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Between 1979 and 1988, the department had two principal components, each under the administration of a deputy minister: Planning and Services, and Development and Trade.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Economic Development	1979–1986
Department of Economic Development and Trade	1986–1992

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Economic Development

Hugh Macarthur Horner	1979
Hugh Lukin Planche	1979–1986

Ministers of Economic Development and Trade

Lawrence Ralph Shaban	1986–1989
Peter Elzinga	1989–1992

Economic Development

Deputy Minister of Development and Trade	
Dallas James Gendall	1979–1986

Deputy Minister of Planning and Services

Clarence J. Roth	1979–1986
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Economic Development and Trade

Chief Deputy Minister of Economic Development and Trade	
George de Rappard	1987–1990

Deputy Minister of Development and Trade

Dallas James Gendall	1986
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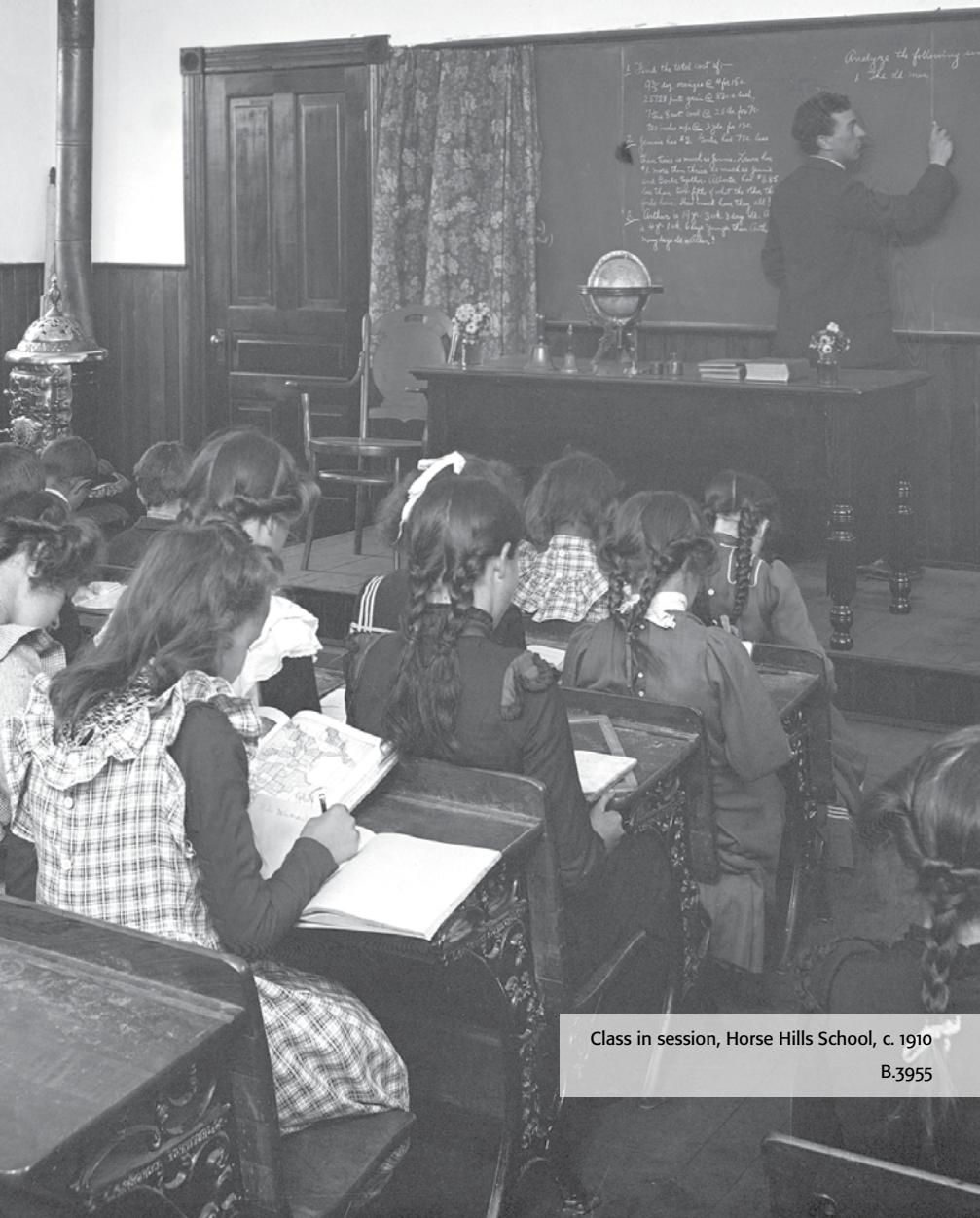
Deputy Ministers of Planning and Services

Clarence J. Roth	1986–1989
Albert Graham McDonald	1990–1992

SEE ALSO

Alberta Opportunity Company; Business Development and Tourism, 1975–1979; Economic Development, 1992–present; Northern Alberta Development Council; Treasury, 1905–2001

EDUCATION 1905-1999



Class in session, Horse Hills School, c. 1910

B.3955

EDUCATION

1905–1999

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Education of the government of Alberta was a continuation of the Department of Education of the previous North-West Territories government. The *School Ordinance* founded the territorial department in 1901.

When the province of Alberta was founded in 1905, the Department of Education continued to function under the authority of the *School Ordinance*. The *Department of Education Act* (R.S.A. 1922, c. 16) and the *School Act* (R.S.A. 1922, c. 51) repealed and superseded the *School Ordinance Act* in 1922.

The Department of Education was dissolved on May 27, 1999 by Order in Council 243/1999 under the authority of the *Government Organization Act* (S.A. 1994, c. G-8.5).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor of the Department of Education of the province of Alberta was the Department of Education of the government of the North-West Territories. When the Department of Education was dissolved in 1999, its functions were divided between two new ministries. Responsibility for school buildings was transferred to Alberta Infrastructure; all other functions were transferred to Alberta Learning.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Department of Education reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Education. The minister also passed to the Legislative Assembly the annual reports of the semi-independent agencies that reported to him, including the Students Finance Board (1953–1971), Board of Post-Secondary Education (1967–1969), Universities Commission (1966–1971), and Colleges Commission (1969–1971).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Department of Education was responsible for the planning, development, and implementation of the education system in Alberta. At the time that the department was created, it was responsible for all kindergarten schools, public and separate elementary and secondary schools, normal schools, teachers' institutes, and the education of physically and mentally handicapped children.

The department was responsible for overseeing and approving the creation of school jurisdictions; approving the establishment of schools by school boards, inspection of schools, and development of a standardized curriculum; and overseeing the financing and administration of school jurisdictions and the building of school facilities. The department also certified teachers who had received their training outside the province for employment in Alberta.

In 1922, technical and commercial schools came under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Education. Technical and vocational education programs were often provided by agreements between the province and the government of Canada, which used Alberta's postsecondary technical institutes to deliver federal technical training programs. The minister was also responsible for the licensing of private commercial and correspondence schools.

In 1925, an amendment to the *School Act* allowed school boards to establish public junior colleges affiliated with the University of Alberta. Consequently, the department became involved in postsecondary education provided through public colleges. Until 1969, school boards or consortia of school boards operated public junior colleges. With the passage of the *Colleges Act* in 1969, all public junior colleges became board-governed institutions. Between 1969 and 1971, the department's role in the funding and administration of public colleges was mediated through the Colleges Commission.

The minister was responsible for administration of the *University Act* from the time of its passage in 1910, though the department was not directly involved in the operations of the University of Alberta. The department provided capital and operating grants to the university, which were administered by its board of governors. In 1966, the new *Universities Act* clarified the department's relationship with the province's universities. This *Act* created the Universities Commission, through which the department's interaction with the province's public universities was mediated.

The department administered programs that provided financial assistance for the secondary and postsecondary education of the children of veterans of the two world wars. Financial assistance programs for university and college students, administered through the Students Assistance Board (renamed the Students Finance Board in 1971), were the responsibility of the department.

In late 1971, responsibility for all postsecondary education, the Colleges Commission, Universities Commission, and Students Finance Board was transferred to the new Department of Advanced Education by a series of administrative transfers.

The Minister of Education was responsible for administration of the following *Acts*: *School Ordinance*, *School Assessment Ordinance*, *School Grants Ordinance*, *School Act*, *Department of Education Act*, *School Grants Act*, *Truancy Act*, *University Act*, *School Districts Relief Act*, *Registered Nurses Act* (1916–1921), *Mental Defectives Act* (1919–1922), *School Attendance Act*, *Public Libraries Act*, *Teachers' Retirement Fund Act*, *Teaching Profession Act*, *Education of the Children of Deceased and Disabled Service Men Act*, *Education of Service Men's Children Act*, *School Buildings Assistance Act*, *Students Assistance Act*, *Emergency Teacher Training Act*, *School Secretaries' Superannuation Act*, *Public Junior Colleges Act*, *Students Assistance Act*, 1959, *Teachers' Retirement Supplementary Fund Act*, *School Buildings Act*, *University and College Assistance Act*, *Mount Royal Junior College Act*, *Universities Act*, *Colleges Act*, *Students Loan Guarantee Act*, *Alberta Educational Communications*

Corporation Act (1973–1981), Northland School Division Act, Remembrance Day Act, Teachers’ Pension Plans Act, Premier’s Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities Act (1988–1996), Government Organization Act (Schedule 4, Schedule 3 section 2), Alberta School Boards Association Act, and all regulations that fall under these Acts.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

For the first thirty years of the department’s operation, its activities were focused on overseeing the establishment, operation, and alteration of school divisions, the inspection of schools and classrooms, ensuring an adequate supply of teachers, and overseeing the business activities of school jurisdictions.

By 1917, the department’s administrative structure had largely taken the shape it was to have for the next thirty years. The main components of the department were the school inspectorate, the province’s normal schools, the school libraries and Free Readers Branch (later renamed the School Book Branch), the School Debenture Branch, the chief attendance officer, and the Provincial Board of Examiners. In 1919, a number of new positions were established, including the supervisor of schools, registrar, director of technical education, supervisor of schools, and secretary of the department.

The first major reorganization of the department took place in 1945. The administrative structure of the department became more hierarchical and the core functions of school supervision and administration were reorganized into two new divisions under the chief superintendent of schools and the director of school administration, respectively. The heads of the Technical Education, Correspondence School, and School Book branches continued to report directly to the deputy minister. Significant reorganizations of the department occurred in 1970, 1975, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1994, and 1997.

In 1997, the Department of Education became the Ministry of Education. The ministry was made up of three entities: the Department of Education (which continued the functions and activities of the previous department), Education Revolving Fund, and Alberta School Foundation Fund. This structure remained in place until the dissolution of the Ministry of Education in 1999.

1. Inspection and supervision of schools

Inspection of schools and classrooms was the responsibility of school and high-school inspectors located throughout the province. Until 1945, inspectors reported directly to the deputy minister. In 1945, they were placed under the direct supervision of the chief inspector of schools. At this time, the position was renamed chief superintendent of schools. The inspectorate was responsible for overseeing program delivery in schools. Inspectors reported on a number of matters, including general conditions and operation of schools, school administration, equipment in schools, special services, and liaison activities of superintendents.

In 1953 the branch was renamed the Instruction Branch, and in 1954 was brought under the new division of Instruction. At this time the branch was renamed the Inspection and Supervision Branch, which was directly responsible for all school inspection and supervision. During the 1950s, the activities of school inspectors became more directed to providing consulting and research services to school jurisdictions. In 1968, because of amendments to the *School Act*, school superintendents began to be locally appointed. By 1971, all school superintendents were employed by school boards.

2. Education and certification of teachers

Between 1906 and 1945, the training of teachers was the responsibility of the province's normal schools. These schools functioned as branches of the department and their principals reported to the Deputy Minister of Education. Schools were established in Edmonton, Camrose, Calgary, and Lethbridge. In 1945, responsibility for all preemployment teacher education was transferred to the University of Alberta. At this time, the Board of Teacher Education and Certification was created in order to advise the minister and the Faculty of Education of the University of Alberta on teacher education and certification, and to act as an intermediary between the department and the Faculty of Education. The registrar acted as the secretary to the board, which functioned much as a branch of the department.

Maintaining records about the certification of teachers was the responsibility of the registrar. This responsibility continued from the time of the creation of this office in 1919 until the dissolution of the department in 1999. In 1954, this office was renamed the Teacher Certification and Records Branch.

In 1983, the Board of Teacher Education and Certification was dissolved. The Teacher Certification and Development Branch was created to take on the board's functions. The branch became responsible for administering the department's relationship with the Teaching Profession Appeal Board and the Board of Reference created under the *School Act*.

3. Curriculum development

The development of a standardized curriculum was the responsibility of the supervisor of schools until 1945, when the Curriculum Branch was created. Its director reported to the chief superintendent of schools. The Curriculum Branch was responsible for all matters relating to textbooks, supervision of exam procedures, and the creation of all provincial elementary and secondary curricula. The curriculum development activities of the branch were performed by a number of committees. In 1969, the branch was renamed the Curriculum Development Branch.

The director of curriculum was also responsible for overseeing the School Broadcasts Branch. In 1944, the Audio-Visual Aids Branch was created to coordinate provision of curriculum-support educational recordings and visual aids for classroom use. In 1964, the School Broadcasts and Audio Visual Services branches were merged. In 1984, audio visual and school broadcasts programs were separated from the Curriculum Branch to create a new branch, the Media and Technology Branch.

4. Financing the school system

Overseeing the financing and administration of school jurisdictions was originally the responsibility of the School Debenture Branch and the secretary of the department, in conjunction with the Public Utilities Board, which had the final authority to authorize school debenture issues. The Debenture Branch was responsible for overseeing the issue of debentures by school jurisdictions, coordinating ministerial permission of debenture issues, and, in some cases, acting as sales agent for school jurisdictions. By the late 1940s, the branch's primary activity was advising school trustee boards on debenture issues.

In 1959, amendments to the *Municipal Financing Corporation Act* brought school jurisdictions under its provisions. From this point onwards, the principal means of school

financing was through municipal assessments. Consequently, the department was no longer responsible for administering the sale of debentures by school jurisdictions.

5. Supervising the operations of school jurisdiction administrations

Beginning in 1927, audits of school jurisdiction financial records were performed under the supervision of the secretary of the department. In 1942, the department began to have auditors on its permanent staff. In 1945, all activities relating to school grants and supervision of school jurisdiction administrations became the responsibility of the new School Administration Branch. Under the director of School Administration, appointed field officers were responsible for the direction and supervision of offices of school jurisdictions, overseeing administration and accounting practices to ensure that department requirements are met. The branch acted as a liaison between the department and school jurisdictions, and was responsible for the establishment of school districts and boundary changes. In 1946, the administration of school grants was transferred to the new School Grants Branch. The School Administration Branch was renamed the School Administration Division in 1955.

In 1966, in order to facilitate communication between the department and school board offices, the division of School Administration established four regional field administration officers to act as liaison. All department field staff were relocated to six regional offices in 1971. These offices combined supervisory and consulting services and all aspects of school administration supervision, excepting school buildings. In 1983, the branch was renamed the School Business Administrative Services Branch.

6. Overseeing construction of school facilities

While individual school jurisdictions were responsible for the construction of schools, the department created guidelines for school facilities. As well, school jurisdictions required the permission of the minister before debentures could be issued to finance school construction. The School Buildings Branch was responsible for these activities. The branch approved plans for school construction and renovation projects and provided support services to the School Buildings Board, which assessed applications for school construction projects.

7. Providing technical and vocational education programs

Technical education programs were administered separately from other parts of the school curriculum. After 1914, they were under the administration of the director of technical education. The Technical Branch was responsible for technical training in public high schools, including vocational, home economics, and agricultural programs. The branch was also responsible for liaison with the Department of Agriculture, which offered vocational training programs at its college in Olds. The director of the Technical Branch became the principal of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art when it was established in 1916. The school operated as a division of the department until its transfer to the Department of Advanced Education in 1971.

The Technical Branch was responsible for administration of Dominion/federal-provincial training programs. In 1937, it was renamed the Canadian Vocational Training Branch, and in 1959, the Division of Vocational Education. In 1960, the minister authorized a

second provincial institute of technology located in Edmonton. The first institute, located in Calgary, was renamed the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology (SAIT), while the new institute to be built in Edmonton was named the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology (NAIT).

Evening and adult education classes offered through public schools were originally the responsibility of the Technical Education Branch. Correspondence programs were first offered in 1923. In 1939, the Correspondence School Branch was created to administer these programs. The branch became responsible for summer schools for pupils and summer programs for academic upgrading of certified teachers. In 1993, the Alberta Correspondence School was renamed the Alberta Distance Learning Centre.

8. Education of special needs students

Arrangements for the education of mentally and physically handicapped children were the responsibility of the secretary of the department. For many years, these children were educated outside the province as there were no suitable facilities in Alberta. In 1956, the Alberta School for the Deaf opened in Edmonton, allowing for the education of deaf and hearing-impaired children within the province. The design of programs for mentally and physically handicapped children was the responsibility of the Special Education Branch.

Services were provided by sending children to institutions in other provinces, direct operation of the Alberta School for the Deaf, grants to school boards for operation of special classrooms, and arrangements with private organizations for services to severely mentally handicapped children. Programs for physically and mentally handicapped students were coordinated through the Special Education Services Branch. In 1970, this branch was renamed the Pupil Personnel Services Branch and, a year later, Special Educational Services.

In 1970, the department took on the function of coordinating provision of special programs for early childhood development. The Early Childhood Education Branch coordinated programs offered by a number of departments. The activities of the department related to early childhood services were approval of licences for kindergartens and setting teaching qualifications for early childhood education service.

As well as responsibility for programs for physically and mentally handicapped students, the Special Educational Services Branch was responsible for overseeing the development of counselling and guidance programs, administration of the Learning Disabilities Fund, and the regulation of private schools and summer school and extension programs offered by school boards.

In 1987, a new unit in the department was created to act as a central resource centre for all public and private special education providers in the province. The Education Response Centre incorporated the Alberta School for the Deaf and curriculum development for special needs programs.

9. Providing educational programs in languages other than English

Development of second-language curriculum had been the responsibility of the Curriculum Branch since its inception. Amendments to the *School Act* in 1968, which allowed for the provision of standard curriculum in languages other than English, led to the creation of the Bilingual Education Unit in the Curriculum Branch. This unit

oversaw the translation of standard curriculum programs into French, Ukrainian, and First Nations languages.

The Language Services Branch was created in 1979. This branch was created by separating the Bilingual Education Unit from the Curriculum Branch and was done to facilitate the development of instructional programs in languages other than English. In 1982, this branch became responsible for English-as-a-second-language programs. In 1984, the First Nations languages program was split off from the branch to create the Native Education Project. In 1987, this unit became a branch responsible for the implementation of Alberta's Native Education Policy. The branch's activities focused on auditing current curriculum and materials to assess their adherence to this policy and coordinating the development of Aboriginal language curriculum.

10. Student testing, statistics, and research in support of policy development

Student examinations were originally under the administration of the Provincial Board of Examiners (which administered exams for high school matriculation) and the Registrar's Branch (responsible for all other year-end exams). In 1945, after a department-wide reorganization, all student examinations came under the new Examinations Branch. Statistical and research support for the department was first performed by the Research Office in the Examinations Branch.

In 1958, the Research Office became a separate branch and in 1968 was renamed the Testing and Research Branch. Its focus shifted to collecting data and performing research in support of policy decisions by the various units of the department and assistance to school jurisdictions in the statistical analysis of testing projects and surveys. In 1971, the branch was renamed the Operational Research and Examinations Branch; in 1972, the Operational Research and Development Branch; and in 1975, the Student Evaluation and Data Processing Branch.

In 1974, the Planning and Research Branch was established. It took over the research functions of the Operational Research and Development Branch, as well as planning functions for the department as a whole. In 1983 the branch was renamed the Planning Services Branch, and in 1987, the Planning and Policy Secretariat, reporting directly to the deputy minister.

In 1982, the Student Evaluation and Data Processing Branch was divided into two to create the Student Evaluation Branch, responsible for testing and evaluation activities, and the Student Records and Computer Services Branch, responsible for data processing, student and teacher records, analysis and distribution of statistics, and scoring of standardized tests. In 1994, this branch was renamed the Computer Systems Database Management Branch. This branch merged with the department library and records centre to form the Information Services Branch in 1987.

11. Approving, developing, and distributing appropriate text and reference books

The distribution of approved textbooks was the responsibility of the School Libraries and Free Readers Branch. In 1925, this branch was renamed the School Books Branch. The branch operated as a self-financing nonprofit enterprise that acted as a central textbook purchasing agency for all school jurisdictions. The branch was also responsible for operating the bookstores at SAIT and NAIT. In 1987, the branch was renamed the Learning Resources Distributing Centre.

12. Postsecondary financial assistance programs

The administration of financial assistance programs for postsecondary students was the responsibility of the Students Assistance Board. The board administered the *Students Assistance Act* and advised the minister on student financial support. It administered provincial grants programs as well as federal student loan programs in Alberta. The board was transferred to the Department of Advanced Education in 1971.

13. Enforcing compulsory attendance

Between 1910 and 1942, the department was responsible for enforcing compulsory school attendance on all school-aged children, as per the *Truancy Act* and the *School Attendance Act*. With the repeal of the *School Attendance Act* in 1942, school boards became responsible for enforcement.

14. Other

The Administration Office provided administrative support services for the department. In 1969, a Communications Office separate from general administration was established. The office was responsible for public relations and distribution of information about the department and its programs. In 1971, department support services other than communications were amalgamated into the Finance, Statistics, and Legislation Branch. The Legislation Branch was created in 1984. Remaining financial planning and administrative support functions became the responsibility of the Financial and Administrative Services Branch.

In 1982, a new program area, the Educational Exchange and Special Projects Branch, was created. The branch was responsible for administration and coordination of exchange projects and programs. In 1987, it was renamed Community and International Education Branch and in 1990, the National and International Education Branch.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Education

Ministry of Education

Also referred to as Alberta Education

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Education

Alexander Cameron Rutherford	1905–1910
Charles Richmond Mitchell	1910–1912
John Robert Boyle	1912–1918
George Peter Smith	1918–1921
Perren Earle Baker	1921–1935
William Aberhart	1935–1943
Solon Earl Low	1943–1944
Ronald Earl Ansley	1944–1948
Ivan Casey	1948–1952
Anders Olav Aalborg	1952–1964
Randolph Hugh McKinnon	1964–1967
Raymond Reierson	1967–1968

Robert Curtis Clark	1968–1971
Louis Davies Hyndman	1971–1975
Julian Gregory Josaphat Koziak	1975–1979
David Thomas King	1979–1986
Patrick Neil Webber	1986
Nancy J. Betkowski	1986–1988
James F. Dinning	1988–1992
Halvar C. Jonson	1992–1996
Gary G. Mar	1996–1999

Deputy Ministers of Education

Duncan Stewart MacKenzie	1905–1917
John Thomas Ross	1917–1934
George Walter Gorman	1934–1935
George Frederick McNally	1935–1946
William Herbert Swift	1946–1966
Timothy Clarke Byrne	1966–1971
Robert Ellsworth Rees	1971
Earle Kitchener Hawkesworth	1971–1982
Rino Angelo Bosetti	1982–1995
Leroy Vincent Sloan	1995–1997
Roger F. Palmer (Acting)	1997–1998
Roger F. Palmer	1998–1999

SEE ALSO

Advanced Education, 1971–1975, 1983–1992; Advanced Education, 2004–present; Advanced Education and Career Development, 1992–1999; Advanced Education and Manpower, 1975–1983; Education, 2004–present; Infrastructure, 1999–2004; Infrastructure and Transportation, 2004–present; Learning, 1999–2004

Board of Post-Secondary Education

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

An amendment to the *Public Junior Colleges Act* created the Board of Post-Secondary Education, effective April 11, 1967 (S.A. 1967, c. 64). The *Colleges Act* (S.A. 1969, c. 14) repealed the *Public Junior Colleges Act* on August 1, 1969, dissolving the board.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There was no predecessor body with the same functions as the Board of Post-Secondary Education. The successor body of the board was the Colleges Commission.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The board reported to the Minister of Education.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The responsibilities of the board were to advise the Minister of Education on the public college system and to act as an intermediary between the colleges and the minister. The board's activities included reviewing and coordinating the activities of the colleges, studying the provincial postsecondary education system and making recommendations to the minister, advising the minister on financial support for colleges, coordinating applications for permission to open junior colleges, arranging affiliation agreements between colleges and universities, and approving courses of study at colleges, in consultation with the Universities Coordinating Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The board consisted of a chair and any other officials appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The chair was an official of the Department of Education and was appointed by the minister.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Board of Post-Secondary Education

CHIEF OFFICER

Chair of the Board of Post-Secondary Education

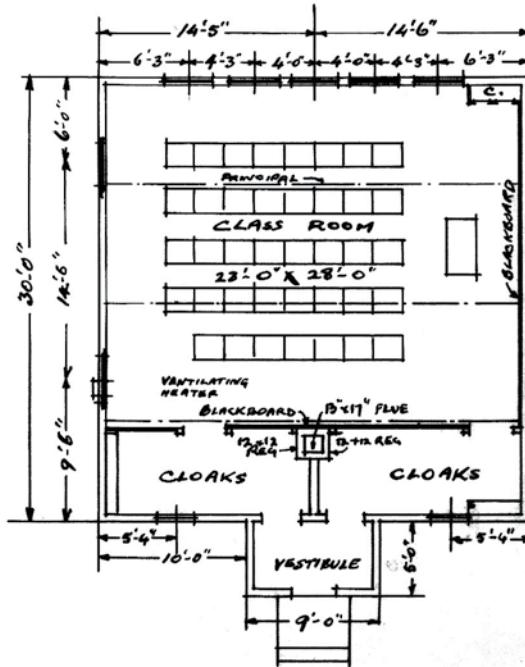
Gordon L. Mowat 1967–1969

SEE ALSO

Colleges Commission



FRONT ELEVATION



PLAN.

ONE ROOM RURAL SCHOOL
PROV. GOVT. of ALBERTA.
DEPT. of EDUCATION.

Plan for one-room rural school house,
Buildings Branch, Department of Education, 1930

GR1975.0455.0034

EDUCATION

2004–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Ministry of Education was founded on November 25, 2004 by Order in Council 553/2004, under the authority of the *Government Organization Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor agency of the Ministry of Education was the Ministry of Learning.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Ministry of Education reports to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Education, a member of the Executive Council.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

In late 2004, the former Ministry of Learning was divided into two separate ministries: the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Advanced Education. The Ministry of Learning had been responsible for the planning, development, and administration of all levels of the education system in Alberta. When the ministry was divided, the Ministry of Education assumed responsibility for Kindergarten to Grade 12 education in Alberta, and the Ministry of Advanced Education assumed responsibility for postsecondary education.

The following *Acts* were transferred to the responsibility (either wholly or in part) of the Ministry of Education at the time of its creation by Order in Council 553/2004: *Alberta School Boards Association Act*, *Government Organization Act*, *Northland School Division Act*, *Remembrance Day Act*, *School Act*, *Teachers' Pension Plans Act*, and *Teaching Profession Act*.

The ministry was also responsible for administering the Alberta School Foundation Fund under the authority of the *School Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. S-3). The fund received tax revenues from municipalities based on the equalized assessment of real property in Alberta and on the education mill rates established by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The fund, along with monies from provincial general revenues, is distributed to school boards.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Ministry of Education consists of the Department of Education and the Alberta School Foundation Fund. The principal components of the department are the following divisions:

- **Basic Learning** – development and provision of elementary and secondary education programs;
- **Corporate Services** – administration, support, budgeting, school finance, human resources functions, and the administration of the Alberta School Foundation Fund;
- **Information and Strategic Services** – system planning, policy development, and information and technology management functions; and
- **System Improvement and Reporting Division** – facilitating continuous improvement and accountability throughout the ministry and education system.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Ministry of Education

Also referred to as Alberta Education

CHIEF OFFICERS

Minister of Education

Gene Zwozdesky 2004–present

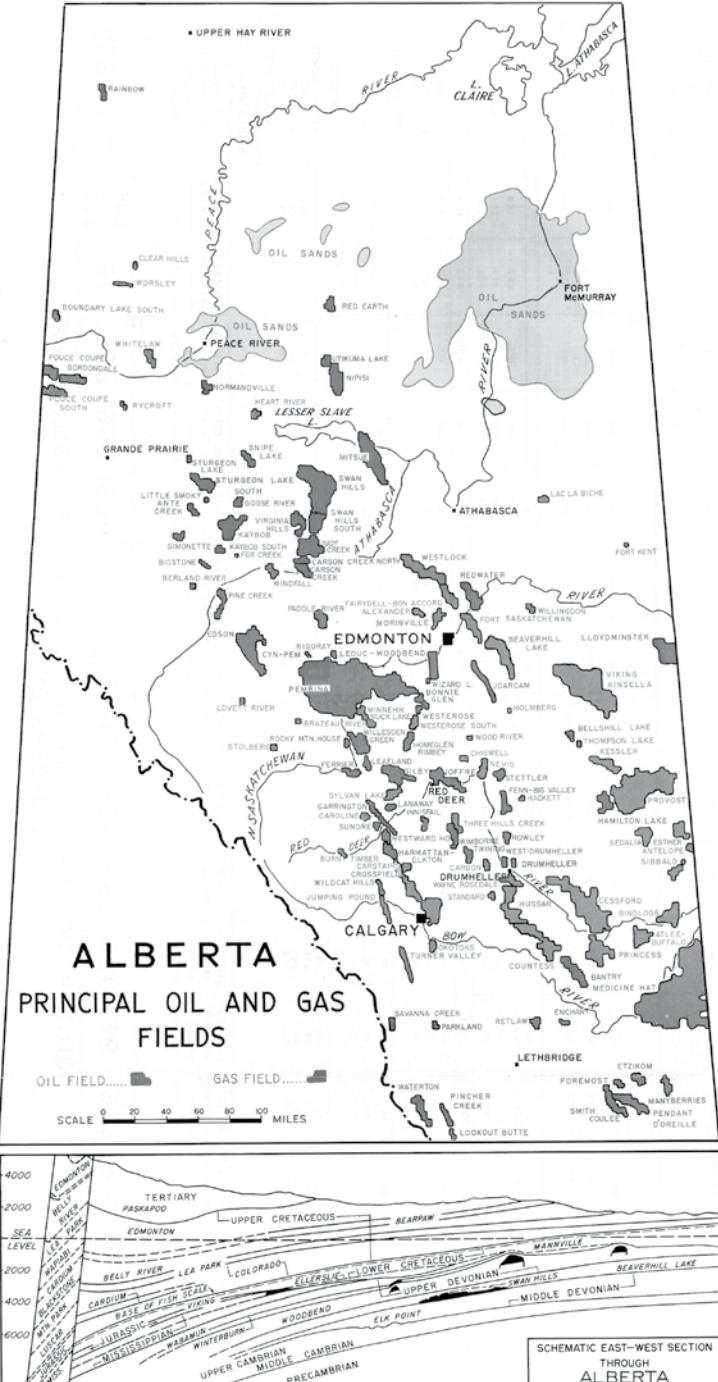
Deputy Minister of Education

Keray Henke 2005–present

SEE ALSO

Advanced Education, 1971–1975, 1983–1992; Advanced Education, 2004–present; Advanced Education and Career Development, 1992–1999; Advanced Education and Manpower, 1975–1983; Education, 1905–1999; Infrastructure, 1999–2004; Infrastructure and Transportation, 2004–present; Learning, 1999–2004

ENERGY 1986-PRESENT



Alberta oil and gas map, c. 1965

Information File

ENERGY

1986–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Department of Energy Act* (S.A. 1986, c. D–18.1) established the Department of Energy on September 12, 1986.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Department of Energy's immediate predecessor was the Department of Energy and Natural Resources. This department was created in 1975 and divided in 1986 to form the Department of Energy and the Department of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife. On March 19, 2001, some functions of the Department of Energy were transferred to the newly established Department of Sustainable Resource Development (O.C. 96/2001).

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Department of Energy reports to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Energy, who is a member of the Executive Council.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department of Energy is responsible for managing Alberta's energy and mineral resources. These resources include oil, gas, oil sands, hydrogen, coal, mineral resources, and, from 1990, electricity. The Department of Energy encourages the development of these resources, while aiming to obtain a fair return of revenue for the province.

The Department of Energy is responsible for numerous activities, which include the disposition of mineral rights and the administration of mineral agreements, providing policy recommendations and advice on energy matters, administering revenue systems for energy resources, and administering energy-related research, development, and conservation programs.

When established, the Department of Energy was divided into two main sectors, Energy Resources and Finance and Administration, each of which was divided into five divisions. Energy Resources consisted of Policy Analysis and Planning, Mineral Resources, Scientific and Engineering Services, Petroleum Incentive Programs, and Legal Services; Finance and Administration consisted of Automated Information Systems, Mineral

Revenues, Human Resources, Finance and General Services, and Internal Audit. The Finance and Administration sector also served the Department of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife. In its second year, this organization underwent some minor, divisional changes.

Reorganization in the spring of 1988 resulted in six divisions within the Department of Energy: Projects and Supply Development, Policy Analysis and Planning, Mineral Resources, Mineral Revenues, Scientific and Engineering Services and Research, and Finance and Administration. The following year, activities were further streamlined into four key divisions: Mineral Resources and Mineral Revenues were retained and two new divisions were created, Sustainable Energy Development and Markets, Supply, and Industry Analysis. The Department of Energy and the Department of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife continued to share Finance and Administration. In the late 1980s, the environmental effects of energy production and use became an increasing concern, which resulted in the establishment of the Environmental Affairs Branch to review and develop energy-related environmental policy.

In January 1990, the responsibility for electricity policy was transferred from the Department of Transportation and Utilities to the Department of Energy. Included in this transfer was the reporting agency, the Alberta Electric Energy Marketing Agency (S.A. 1981, c. E-1), operational since 1982. The agency was responsible for the *Electric Energy Marketing Act*, aimed at alleviating the cost differentials of electricity in the northern and southern halves of the province. Responsibility for the *Act* was transferred from the agency to the Department of Energy in July 1991, making the department responsible for administration of agency operations. Also in 1990, the administration of the *Public Utilities Board Act* and the *Gas Utilities Act* was transferred from the Attorney General to the Minister of Energy.

In February 1994, the Department of Energy underwent a major restructuring. Five new divisions were established: Oil Sands and Research, incorporating the activities of the Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority and the Alberta Oil Sands Equity; Policy; Operations and Support; Strategic Resources; and External Relations and Communications. Also at this time, the Energy Resources Conservation Board and the Public Utilities Board were amalgamated into the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board, a quasijudicial regulatory authority. On March 1, 1995, the Alberta Geological Survey became part of the department; the following year, this was transferred to the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board.

The regulatory and analysis functions of the Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission were absorbed into the Department of Energy. Crude oil marketing was the responsibility of the commission until its privatization in 1996. During 1995–1996, the divisions were further altered which resulted in four main divisions: Mineral Operations, Policy, Research and External Relations, and Corporate Services. In July 1998, the department had three divisions, Corporate Services, Mineral Operations, and Planning Development, and a number of branches that reported to the deputy minister. These included Electricity, Communication, Internal Audit, and Legal Services.

In 1998, the responsibility for Rural Utilities was transferred from the Department of Transportation and Utilities to the Department of Energy and, in 2003, to the Department of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development.

The Northern Alberta Development Council was transferred to the Department of Energy from the Executive Council in May of 1999; the council was subsequently transferred to the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development in 2001. A government-wide reorganization in 1999 also resulted in the transfer of the Forest Industry Development Branch from the Department of Economic Development to the Department of Energy. The name of the department was changed to the Department of Resource Development to better reflect its new responsibilities. In 2001, however, Forest Industry Development became part of the Department of Sustainable Resource Development and the Department of Resource Development became the Department of Energy once again.

In 2001, the department was organized along commodity lines: Forest and Mineral Development, Gas and Alberta Markets, and Oil Development. A year later, in 2002, the divisions had become Mineral Development; Gas and Electricity; Oil Development; and Policy, Planning, and External Relations, along with a Communications Branch. By 2005 the divisions of the department were Mineral Development and Strategic Resources; Electricity and Gas; Electricity; Policy Planning and External Relations; Oil Development; and Communications.

The focus of the department has nevertheless remained for the most part consistent. As described in the Department of Energy's 2001–2004 business plan, it is responsible for securing Alberta's share and benefits from energy and mineral resource development, ensuring the competitiveness of Alberta's energy and mineral resources, developing and communicating related policies, and ensuring a choice of reliable and affordable energy.

The Department of Energy inherited the following reporting agencies from the Department of Energy and Natural Resources: the Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission, Alberta Oil Sands Research and Technology Authority, and Alberta Oil Sands Equity, an unincorporated agency that oversaw the government's investment in the Syncrude Project. The Alberta Oil Sands Research and Technology Authority and Alberta Oil Sands Equity became part of the Oil Sands and Research Division in 1994. The Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority resumed its agency status shortly thereafter, and in February 1999, was transferred to the Department of Science, Research, and Information Technology (which later became the Department of Innovation and Science). The Petroleum Marketing Commission continues to exist, although some functions have been transferred to the Department of Energy and others privatized.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The structure of the Department of Energy is hierarchical. The department was originally divided into two sectors: Energy Resources and Finance and Administration. These were divided into divisions and became the main organizing factor of the department. The divisions were then divided into branches. Throughout the existence of the department, these divisions and branches have been continually reorganized. Most recently, the divisions have been divided along commodity lines.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Energy	1986–1999
Department of Resource Development	1999–2001
Ministry of Energy	2001–present

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Energy

John B. Zaozirny	1986
Neil Webber	1986–1989
Richard D. Orman	1989–1992
Patricia L. Black	1992–1997
Stephen C. West	1997–1999

Ministers of Resource Development

Stephen C. West	1999–2000
Mike Cardinal	2000–2001

Ministers of Energy

Murray D. Smith	2001–2004
Greg Melchin	2004–present

Deputy Ministers of Energy

Myron Francis Kanik	1986–1993
David J. Manning	1993–1995
Richard M. Hyndman	1995–1997
Robert J. King	1997–1998
Kenneth R. Smith	1998–1999

Deputy Minister of Resource Development

Kenneth R. Smith	1999–2001
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Deputy Ministers of Energy

Kenneth R. Smith	2001–2005
Dan McFayden	2006–present

SEE ALSO

Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development, 1905–present; Energy and Natural Resources, 1975–1986; Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife, 1986–1993; Innovation and Science, 1999–present; Lands and Forests, 1949–1975; Mines and Minerals, 1949–1975; Northern Alberta Development Council; Sustainable Resource Development, 2001–present

Alberta Energy and Utilities Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Energy and Utilities Board was established by the *Alberta Energy and Utilities Board Act* (S.A. 1994, c. A-19.5), which was proclaimed in force on February 15, 1995.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board was established to address the excessive production of natural gas and ensure its conservation, previously dealt with by the Turner Valley Gas Conservation Board. The *Oil and Gas Resources Conservation Act* established the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board (S.A. 1938, (2nd), c. 1). The *Oil and Gas Conservation Act* (S.A. 1957, c. 63) repealed the *Act* that previously addressed the conservation of gas and oil, and replaced the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board with the Oil and Gas Conservation Board. The Oil and Gas Conservation Board continued as the Energy Resources Conservation Board under the *Energy Resources Conservation Act* (S.A. 1971, c. 30).

The Board of Public Utility Commissioners was established in 1915, and became the Public Utilities Board in 1960. The amalgamation of the Energy Resources Conservation Board (energy resources) and the Public Utilities Board (utility sector) resulted in a board that combined the responsibilities of the two boards and is known as the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board, though the two boards continue to exist as legal entities.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Energy Resources Conservation Board, Public Utilities Board, and their predecessors were semi-independent agencies within the government of Alberta. The Energy Resources Conservation Board and its predecessors worked at arm's length from the Departments of Lands and Mines, Mines and Minerals, Energy and Natural Resources, and Energy. The Board of Public Utility Commissioners and Public Utilities Board submitted annual reports directly to the president of the executive council. Administrative support for the board was transferred from the Department of Telephones and Utilities to the Attorney General in 1975 and from the Attorney General to the Minister of Energy in 1990.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Alberta Energy and Utilities Board is a quasijudicial agency that regulates Alberta's energy resources and utilities sector. The board ensures that the discovery, development, and delivery of Alberta's resources and utility services are fair, responsible, and in the public interest. The board is the result of the 1995 amalgamation of the Energy Resources Conservation Board and Public Utilities Board, both of which had their own long histories in Alberta. The two continued to exist as legal entities.

The Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board was established on July 1, 1938 under the *Oil and Gas Resources Conservation Act*, which received assent on November 22, 1938. The board was founded on three principles: to encourage the development of petroleum and natural gas resources, to protect the public interest, and to ensure that these resources were not wasted. The purpose of the *Oil and Gas Resources Conservation Act* was to conserve oil and gas resources through the control or regulation of the production of oil or gas. To undertake this, the *Act* established the Petroleum and Natural Gas

Conservation Board. Included in the board's responsibilities was the enforcement of regulations under the *Oil and Gas Wells Act, 1931*. The board essentially had control over and regulated well-drilling and protection in the oil-producing zones.

The Oil and Gas Conservation Board was established in 1957 under the *Oil and Gas Conservation Act* (S.A. 1957, c. 63), effectively taking over from the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board. The new board performed the duties, powers, and functions assigned to it by the *Act*, as well any other *Act*. The purpose of the new *Oil and Gas Conservation Act* was to conserve oil, gas resources (crude bitumen was added in 1968), and prevent their waste, as well as to secure safe and efficient oil-field practices and ensure owners receive their share of the production of any pool.

The board was also charged with administration of the *Gas Resources Preservation Act, 1956* and the *Turner Valley Unit Operations Act*. In addition, the board advised the Minister of Mines and Minerals, particularly with regard to applications for permits under the *Pipe Line Act, 1958*. The board issued regulations and orders for drilling and producing operations; considered applications by operators; conducted inspections and studies; and collected, summarized, and published various data. To fulfill its duties, the board conducted investigations, held hearings, and prepared reports. The board also assessed and taxed oil and gas properties, to obtain revenue to cover half of expenses.

The Energy Resources Conservation Board was established on June 1, 1971 under the *Energy Resources Conservation Act* (S.A. 1971, c. 30) as a continuation of the Oil and Gas Conservation Board. The *Energy Resources Conservation Act* was proclaimed on January 1, 1972, and transferred administration of the *Pipe Line Act* (replaced by the *Pipeline Act, 1975*), the *Coal Mines Regulation Act* (which was replaced by the *Coal Mines Safety Act* in 1975), and the *Quarries Regulation Act* to the Energy Resources Conservation Board.

Assuming responsibilities from the Oil and Gas Conservation Board for the *Oil and Gas Conservation Act*, the *Gas Preservation Act*, and the *Turner Valley Unit Operations Act*, the board also administered the *Hydro and Electric Energy Act* and *Coal Conservation Act*. The Pipe Line Division and Mines Division within the Department of Mines and Minerals were transferred to the new board. This brought all aspects of the energy resources for the province, including their conservation, regulation, and transmission, under one administrative authority. The board was to ensure that the development of Alberta's energy resources was conducted in a responsible manner.

The board's expanded functions included appraising reserves and productive capacity of energy resources and energy, and energy resource requirements; conserving and preventing the waste of Alberta's energy resources; controlling pollution and ensuring environmental conservation in exploration, processing, development, and transportation; securing safe and efficient practices in exploration, processing, development, and transportation; providing for the recording and timely and useful dissemination of information; and creating agencies to provide information, advice, and recommendations on energy resources to the government of Alberta.

When there was objection to a proposed energy facility, the board convened public hearings to allow questions to be asked and evidence presented. The resource development and environmental management functions were connected to oil, gas, oil sands, pipelines, hydro and electric energy, and coal.

The administration of the *Public Utilities Board Act* was transferred from the Attorney General to the Minister of Energy in 1990 (A.R. 64/1990). The Public Utilities Board, like the Energy Resources Conservation Board, had a long history in Alberta. The *Public Utilities Act* established the Board of Public Utility Commissioners in 1915 (S.A. 1915, c. 6). At this early stage, the board's jurisdiction extended to all enterprises that owned or operated telegraph or telephone companies, railways or tramways, and furnished water, gas, heat, light, or power to the public and to Alberta government telephones. The board heard applications concerning public utilities, as well as those concerning various matters beyond public utilities including municipal borrowings, municipal finance, tax arrears, and the cancellation of subdivisions, municipal finances, the *Sale of Shares Act*, railway tariffs, and, from 1933 until 1969, the control of milk. For a number of years, these other matters occupied more time than did the regulation of public utilities. The board conducted public hearings for contentious applications.

In 1960, new legislation was passed, the *Public Utilities Board Act* (S.A. 1960, c. 85), which continued the Board of Public Utility Commissioners as the Public Utilities Board as of May 1, 1960. The Public Utilities Board was an independent, quasijudicial tribunal that derived much of its authority from the *Public Utilities Board Act* and *Gas Utilities Act* (S.A. 1960, c. 37), along with many other statutes that imposed responsibilities on the board.

In 1969, the Alberta Milk Control Board was established under an amendment (S.A. 1969, c. 70) to the *Milk Control Act*, to be under the administration of the Minister of Agriculture; this new board assumed the responsibility for milk control from the Public Utilities Board. The Alberta Milk Control Board was renamed the Alberta Dairy Control Board in 1972. In 1970, the Public Utilities Board's responsibility for fixing compensation for some companies was transferred to the Right of Entry Arbitration Board.

The Public Utilities Board assumed an administrative function under the *Natural Gas Rebates Act* (S.A. 1974, c. 44). The Public Utilities Board was responsible for regulating the public utilities and gas utilities that fell under its jurisdiction, ensuring that customers received safe and adequate service at reasonable rates balancing the interests of consuming public and utility companies. The Public Utilities Board reported to Cabinet through the Minister of Telephones and Utilities from 1972 until 1975, and the Attorney General from 1975 until 1990, when the responsibility was transferred to the Minister of Energy.

The Board of Public Utility Commissioners took over the work of Municipal Finances Commission in 1923. With respect to the Public Utilities Board, a number of agencies took over duties previously assigned to it. These agencies included the Highway Traffic Board, Securities Commission, Local Authorities Board, Alberta Dairy Control Board (previously known as the Alberta Milk Control Board), Surface Rights Board (previously known as the Right of Entry Arbitration Board), and Land Compensation Board.

In 1994, the Minister of Energy announced that the Energy Resources Conservation Board and the Public Utilities Board would be amalgamated into a single quasijudicial regulatory agency. This new agency, to be called the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board, would be able to provide a more streamlined and efficient regulatory process. New legislation, the *Alberta Energy and Utilities Board Act*, came into force on February 15, 1995. The Alberta Energy and Utilities Board regulated Alberta's energy resources and utilities

sector, ensuring that the development of Alberta's energy resources was conducted in a responsible manner and that Albertans received safe and efficient utility service at fair and reasonable rates.

In 1996, the Alberta Geological Survey became part of the Alberta Energy Utilities Board. The areas that the board regulates are broad, and include oil, natural gas, oil sands, coal, hydro and electric energy, pipelines, and transmission line development, and, with regard to utilities, investor-owned natural gas, electric, and water utilities. Regulation is undertaken through the board's four core functions: adjudication and regulation, applications, surveillance and enforcement, and information.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board was to consist of no more than three members, one of whom would be chair. The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed new members to fill vacancies. The Oil and Gas Conservation Board continued to be composed of three members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for extendable five-year terms. Under the *Energy Resources Conservation Act*, the board's membership was increased to no more than five members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, with one being chair, no more than two as vice-chair, and two as board members. In 1977, this was expanded to no more than seven members, with two to three vice-chairs.

The Energy Resources Conservation Board's organizational structure showed a certain amount of consistency in the departmental organization through its existence, until 1995 when it amalgamated with the Public Utilities Board. In 1963, as the Oil and Gas Conservation Board, the board's functions were undertaken by the following departments: Development, Oil, Gas, Geology, Special Studies and Programming, Economic Studies (beginning in 1968 as Economics), Accounting, and Administrative Service. Several departments were added in 1965: Data Processing, derived from Special Studies and Programming and Tabulating; Office Services; and Personnel. When the Oil and Gas Conservation Board became the Energy Resources Conservation Board, new departments of Hydro and Electric, Coal, and Pipelines were added.

In 1975, the board's departments included Administrative and Financial Services, Coal, Data Processing, Economics, Employee Relations, Gas, Geology, Hydro and Electric, Oil, Oil Sands, and Pipeline. Environment (later Environment Protection) and Legal departments were added in the early 1980s. In 1987, the Development Department was divided into Drilling and Production and Field Operation; Administrative and Financial Services was divided into Administrative Services and Accounting. A Communications Department was added the following year.

The Board of Public Utility Commissioners, when established, consisted of three members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. When the Board of Public Utility Commissioners became the Public Utilities Board, it still consisted of three members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, though there was an allowance for one or more acting members when needed. A 1973 amendment to the *Public Utilities Board Act* prescribed a board of no more than five members; in 1975, this was changed to no more than nine members. In 1982, the number was changed again, this time to any number that the Lieutenant Governor deemed appropriate. The Public Utilities Board's entire staff was much smaller than that of the Energy Resources Conservation Board. Two of the main

divisions of the Public Utilities Board were the Administrative Services Group and the Technical Services Group.

With the 1995 amalgamation of the Energy Resources Conservation Board and the Public Utilities Board, the new Alberta Energy Utilities Board was to consist of the members of the two boards and a chair appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council (R.S.A. 2000, c. A-17). The new structure of the board consisted of four divisions: Facilities, Resources, Utilities, and Corporate Services. In 1999, the board underwent major restructuring, resulting in nine branches: Applications, Compliance and Operations, Corporate Support, Field Surveillance, Finance, Information and Systems Services, Law, Resources, and Utilities. By 2005 there were an additional three branches: Energy, Board Projects, and the Fort McMurray Regional Office.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board	1938–1957
Oil and Gas Conservation Board	1957–1971
Energy Resources Conservation Board	1971–1995
Board of Public Utility Commissioners	1915–1960
Public Utilities Board	1960–1995
Alberta Energy and Utilities Board	1995–present

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board

William F. Knode	1938–1939
Robert E. Allen	1940–1942
James Joseph Frawley (Acting)	1942–1943
Edward Herbert Boomer	1943–1946
Alexander Graham Bailey	1946–1947
Donald Percy Goodall (Acting)	1947–1948
Ian Nicholson McKinnon	1948–1957

Chairs of the Oil and Gas Conservation Board

Ian Nicholson McKinnon	1957–1962
George W. Govier	1962–1971

Chairs of the Energy Resources Conservation Board

George W. Govier	1971–1978
Vernon Millard	1978–1987
Gerald Joseph DeSorcy	1987–1993
F.J. Mink (co-chair)	1993–1995
J.P. Prince (co-chair)	1993–1995

Chairs of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners

George H.V. Bulyea	1915–1923
Arthur A. Carpenter	1923–1939
Gilbert McNeill Blackstock	1939–1953
Russell Douglas Henderson	1953–1960

Chairs of the Public Utilities Board

Russell Douglas Henderson	1960–1966
Walter Nobbs	1967–1973
Miles Hudson Patterson	1973–1975
Blaine Archibald (Acting)	1975–1976
William R. Horton	1976–1983
Fred Trofanenko (Acting)	1983–1984
Ammon O. Ackroyd	1984–1991
A. Calista Barfett (Acting)	1991–1995

Chairs of the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board

Céline Bélanger	1995–1998
M. Neil McCrank	1998–present

SEE ALSO

Dairy Control Board; Executive Council, 1905–present; Justice and Attorney General, 1905–present; Lands and Mines, 1930–1949; Local Authorities Board; Mines and Minerals, 1949–1975; Municipal Affairs, 1912–present; Right of Entry Arbitration Board

Gas Utilities Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Gas Utilities Board was established through *An Act to amend the Gas Utilities Act* (S.A. 1962, c. 28), which became effective March 20, 1962. The *Alberta Energy and Utilities Board Act* repealed the section of the *Gas Utilities Act* that enabled the Gas Utilities Board on February 15, 1995 (S.A. 1994, c. A–19.5, s. 24).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There was no longer a need for the Gas Utilities Board once the Energy Resources Conservation Board and the Public Utilities Board were amalgamated into the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Gas Utilities Board worked in conjunction with the Public Utilities Board and the Oil and Gas Conservation Board, later the Energy Resources Conservation Board.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES:

When matters involving applications for the supply of gas made to the Public Utilities Board or the Oil and Gas Conservation Board (and beginning in 1971, the Energy Resources Conservation Board) affected matters within the other board's jurisdiction, either the board or any person affected could refer decision on the application to the Gas Utilities Board. The Gas Utilities Board could make an order under the *Gas Utilities Act* or the *Oil and Gas Conservation Act*. The Oil and Gas Conservation Board (and the Energy Resources Conservation Board) could also refer certain applications to the board under the *Pipe Line Act*, 1958.

The responsibilities of the Gas Utilities Board were further refined in the 1965 amendment to the *Gas Utilities Act* (S.A. 1965, c. 34). The Oil and Gas Conservation Board (Energy Resources Conservation Board) and the Public Utilities Board were to enforce all orders of the Gas Utilities Board. Decisions made by the Gas Utilities Board could be appealed in the same manner as those for the other two boards. In order to carry out its functions, the board had the same powers, rights, and privileges as the Public Utilities Board and the Oil and Gas Conservation Board (Energy Resources Conservation Board).

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Gas Utilities Board was composed of the chair of the Public Utilities Board, or a representative from the board, the chair of the Oil and Gas Conservation Board, or a representative from the board nominated by the chair, and one member appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. Initially, any member could be made chair; following a 1964 amendment to the *Gas Utilities Act*, the third member was to serve as chair.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Gas Utilities Board

CHIEF OFFICERS*Chairs of the Gas Utilities Board*

Bruce Cavanagh Whittaker	1964–1978
Douglas Robert Craig	1981–1995

SEE ALSO

Alberta Energy and Utilities Board

Natural Gas Utilities Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Natural Gas Utilities Board was established through the *Natural Gas Utilities Act* (S.A. 1944, c. 4), which came into force on March 24, 1944. The board ceased to exist when *An Act to repeal the Natural Gas Utilities Act* (S.A. 1949, (2nd), c. 4) received Royal Assent on July 7, 1949.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The orders issued by the Natural Gas Utilities Board were to be in effect until they expired or were replaced by orders from the Board of Public Utility Commissioners or the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board. The duties of the Natural Gas Utilities Board were divided between these two boards.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Natural Gas Utilities Board was established under the Department of Lands and Mines. Through an amendment *Act* (S.A. 1949, c. 71) effective April 1, 1949, the board became part of the Department of Mines and Minerals.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Natural Gas Utilities Board was established as a corporate body in 1944. The board had executive power and jurisdiction to deal with all public utilities as defined in the *Natural Gas Utilities Act*. The board had the power to investigate, under its own initiative or upon receiving a complaint, any matter concerning any public utility, to appraise and value the property of any public utility when needed, to require every public utility to submit schedules and rates, and to impose and enforce regulations in case of accidents. The board could also, when needed, fix just and reasonable rates, charges, or schedules. The board held hearings on issues arising under the provisions of the *Natural Gas Utilities Act*, and issued orders on matters such as the construction of required lines and gas installations.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The board consisted of two members: the chair of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners, who was also the chair of the Natural Gas Utilities Board, and the chair of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Natural Gas Utilities Board

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chair of the Natural Gas Utilities Board

Gilbert McNeill Blackstock 1945–1949

SEE ALSO

Alberta Energy and Utilities Board; Mines and Minerals, 1949–1975

Freehold Mineral Rights Tax Appeal Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Freehold Mineral Rights Tax Act* established the Freehold Mineral Rights Tax Appeal Board in 1983 (S.A. 1983, c. F–19.1).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the proclamation of the *Freehold Mineral Rights Tax Act*, taxation of mineral rights was administered under the authority of the *Freehold Mineral Taxation Act* (S.A. 1973, c. 89), and the Mineral Assessment Appeal Board heard appeals.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Mineral Assessment Appeal Board was responsible to the Department of Mines and Minerals, and then the Department of Energy and Natural Resources. The Freehold Mineral Rights Tax Appeal Board was responsible to the Department of Energy and Natural Resources, and then the Department of Energy.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Mineral Assessment Appeal Board heard all appeals arising out of the assessment of freehold properties, first under the *Mineral Taxation Act*, 1972, and, beginning in 1973, under the *Freehold Mineral Taxation Act*. Either the owners of freehold properties or the deputy minister made appeals. The Mineral Assessment Appeal Board had the same rights and powers, and used the same procedures, as the Alberta Assessment Appeal Board. Following an appeal, the Mineral Assessment Appeal Board would revise the assessment roll. Under the *Freehold Mineral Taxation Act*, some modifications to the board were made, in particular to the composition of board members, which then had to consist of one member from the department and one from the Energy Resources Conservation Board.

Under the *Freehold Mineral Rights Tax Act*, the minister sent the owners of taxable mineral rights statements detailing the tax payable on the taxable mineral right for a taxation year. If the tax or any interest or penalties for a taxation year had already been paid, the owner could appeal the amount of the tax calculated by the minister. The Freehold Mineral Rights Tax Appeal Board heard appeals to the *Freehold Mineral Rights Tax Act*, either dismissing the appeal, allowing the appeal, varying the amount of tax payable, referring the matter back to the minister, or ordering no tax payable. Members of the Appeal Board are appointed annually to hear any appeals related to the taxation year for which they are appointed.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Mineral Assessment Appeal Board originally consisted of three members, one of whom was appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and served as chair. Under the *Freehold Mineral Taxation Act* of 1973, the Mineral Assessment Appeal Board was to consist of a member from the Energy Resources Conservation Board, a member from the Department of Mines and Minerals, and a third member who was not a conservation board or department member, all of whom the Lieutenant Governor would appoint. Under the *Freehold Mineral Rights Tax Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. F–26), the minister appoints a new Appeal Board for each taxation year.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Freehold Mineral Rights Tax Appeal Board

SEE ALSO

Alberta Assessment Appeal Board; Energy and Natural Resources, 1975–1986

Alberta Electric Energy Marketing Agency

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Electric Energy Marketing Agency was established when the *Electric Energy Marketing Act* (S.A. 1981, c. E-4.1) was proclaimed on April 15, 1982. The *Electric Energy Marketing Act Repeal Act* dissolved the agency on December 31, 1995 (S.A. 1995, c. 11).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Department of Energy was responsible for the *Electric Energy Marketing Act* from 1991 until it was repealed in 1995.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Alberta Electric Energy Marketing Agency first reported to the Minister of Utilities and Telephones, later Utilities and Telecommunications, and then Transportation and Utilities. The responsibility for electricity policy was transferred from the Department of Transportation and Utilities to the Department of Energy in January 1990. Responsibility for the *Electric Energy Marketing Act* was transferred from the agency to the Department of Energy in July 1991, making the department responsible for the administration of the agency's operations.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Alberta Electric Energy Marketing Agency, established as a corporation, became operational on September 1, 1982, administering the *Electric Energy Marketing Act*. The agency was created to alleviate the cost differentials of electric energy in the northern and southern halves of the province. The agency was to purchase the energy, average the costs (of generation and transmission), and resell it at the average price. The agency was acting as agent for the Crown in right of Alberta for electric energy. The utilities identified through regulation as those required to sell power to the agency were the TransAlta Utilities Corporation, Alberta Power Ltd., and Edmonton Power.

From September 1982 until December 1990, the agency also operated a price-shielding program to protect customers from rate increases that resulted from the pooling. Municipal councils or the Public Utilities Board set final rates to customers. In July 1991, responsibility for the *Electric Energy Marketing Act* was transferred from the agency to the Department of Energy, making the department responsible for the administration of agency operations.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed a chair for the Alberta Electric Energy Marketing Agency. The minister responsible presented the agency's annual report to the Legislative Assembly.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Electric Energy Marketing Agency

CHIEF OFFICERS*Chairs of the Alberta Electric Energy Marketing Agency*

David B. Smith	1982–1984
James R. Dunstan	1984–1987
Fred J. Dumont	1987–1991

SEE ALSO

Transportation and Utilities, 1975–1999

Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Petroleum Marketing Act* (S.A. 1973, c. 96), which came into effect on January 15, 1974, established the Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Department of Energy assumed all Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission responsibilities, except those directly related to the marketing of crude oil, effective April 1, 1995. The responsibility to market crude oil remained with the commission until it was privatized in 1996.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission submitted its first annual report to the Premier and the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources in 1974, and continued to do so until 1986, when its annual reports were submitted to the Minister of Energy. Beginning in 1995, the commission's report was included in the Alberta Ministry of Energy's annual report and, from 1999–2001, in the annual reports of Resource Development.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission was created to manage the marketing of the Crown's royalty share and lessees' royalty share of petroleum, both from Crown and freehold lands.

The Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission was an agent of the Crown with the right to acquire, sell, and exchange petroleum in Alberta. It was also directed to accept delivery of the Crown's royalty petroleum, to sell it within Alberta, and to pay the proceeds to the Provincial Treasurer. As well, the commission was the exclusive agent to sell Crown lessees' share of petroleum, paying the proceeds to the owners. The commission was

authorized to collect all oil royalty revenues effective March 1, 1974. The commission issued a monthly *Selling Price Bulletin*, the first being issued on March 1, 1974, whereby the commission prescribed selling prices for petroleum produced from Crown leases. The commission also represented the Alberta government at regulatory proceedings in Canada and the United States, as well as undertaking special studies that investigated various aspects of supplying, marketing, and producing petroleum.

In November 1975, the *Natural Gas Pricing Agreement Act* came into effect; this *Act* implemented the federal-Alberta agreement on natural gas pricing. Through a ministerial order in December of that year, the Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission was given the responsibility to administer this *Act*; the commission's responsibilities included purchasing and selling the gas, and administering the *Natural Gas Pricing Agreement Act Fund*.

In a 1977 amendment to the *Petroleum Marketing Act*, the Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission was given responsibility for the pricing and marketing of pentanes plus, a natural-gas extract, but could not begin this until supporting regulations were passed under the *Mines and Minerals Act*. The marketing of pentanes plus began on January 1, 1982.

On October 31, 1980, the federal-Alberta agreement on natural gas pricing expired and the *Natural Gas Price Administration Act*, governing natural gas transactions in Alberta, was proclaimed. A new federal-Alberta agreement came into effect on November 1, 1981 and the commission reverted to the *Natural Gas Pricing Agreement Act* to implement the agreement. The new agreement extended until January 31, 1987.

While petroleum derived from oil sands was not initially under the legislated jurisdiction of the Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission, the commission was involved in the Syncrude Canada Ltd. Project, including the marketing of the province's share of synthetic oil. The chair and, subsequently, any member of the commission, served as the Alberta royalty negotiator for synthetic oil produced by the project. The Department of Energy handled this beginning in June 1985.

The Western Accord deregulated the petroleum industry on June 1, 1985. Following the deregulation, the commission, as an agent, continued to sell the Crown's royalty share of Alberta's crude oil production and its share of synthetic crude oil production from the Syncrude Canada Ltd. project. As well, the commission marketed crude oil on behalf of producers on a contract basis. This crude oil production was purchased according to normal business practices. As well, the governments of Canada and the producing provinces signed the Agreement on Natural Gas Markets and Prices, which replaced the former federal-provincial pricing arrangements with market-sensitive pricing of domestic natural gas after an initial twelve-month transition period. In 1986, the commission was assigned responsibilities under the *Take-or-Pay Costs Sharing Act* and *Natural Gas Marketing Act*.

In the early 1990s, the Alberta Petroleum Commission was acquiring and marketing crude oil, taken as royalty-in-kind from Crown leases; it also marketed the province's equity share of synthetic oils from Syncrude Canada Ltd. The commission's functions were dramatically altered in 1994. The February 1994 Speech from the Throne announced that all commission responsibilities, except those directly related to the marketing of crude oil, were to be transferred to the Department of Energy effective April 1, 1995. The commission's position as the government's representative at regulatory proceedings, along with the services provided under the *Natural Gas Marketing Act*, were transferred

to the Department of Energy. The Minister of Energy also conducted an investigation into the role of the commission, and whether it would be more cost-efficient to replace the marketing function with either a cash royalty, or with a privatization mechanism. The conclusion was that, based on financial considerations, the department should keep the marketing function.

The privatization option was explored again in the fall of 1995, and was deemed more cost-efficient than a cash royalty. In April 1996, Gulf Canada Resources Ltd., PanCanadian Petroleum Ltd., and CANPET Energy Group Inc. were named as the companies to act as the Crown's agents in marketing Alberta's crude oil for a period of five years. Also that year, the Department of Energy assumed responsibility for the administration of the commission.

Following all these changes, the Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission remains responsible for accepting delivery of, and marketing, the Crown's royalty share of crude oil.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission consists of three members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council: a chair, a vice-chair, and another member. Three divisions initially supported the work of the commission: Administration and Finance, Operations, and Economics and Planning. These divisions were altered in 1979–1980 to reflect the management and administration of petroleum and natural gas; the divisions were Administration and Finance, and Petroleum and Natural Gas. A new division of Engineering and Planning was added in 1981.

Minor changes to the organization's structure in the following years resulted in the 1986 structure of the commission, involving a Finance and Administration Division, a Crude Oil Division, a Natural Gas and Market Analysis Division, and an Information Services Division. The following year, a new section called Special Projects and Regulatory Affairs was established, becoming Market Analysis and Regulatory Affairs in 1988 when Market Analysis was transferred from the former Natural Gas and Market Analysis Division. Since 1996, Department of Energy staff have supported the commission.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission

Douglas Wayne Minion	1974–1984
Dale Alfred Lucas	1984–1991
Gordon R. Scott (Acting)	1992
Norman E. MacMurchy	1992–1994
David J. Manning	1994–1996
Richard M. Hyndman	1996–1997
Robert J. King	1997–1998
Kenneth R. Smith	1998–2005
Dan McFayden	2006–present

SEE ALSO

Energy and Natural Resources, 1975–1986



Imperial Leduc #1, the day well blew
in Leduc oil field, 1947

P.2733

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1975–1986

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Energy and Natural Resources was formed on April 2, 1975 and was officially established through legislation on June 25, 1975 under the *Department of Energy and Natural Resources Act* (S.A. 1975, c. 10). The *Department of Energy Act* repealed the *Act* on September 12, 1986 (S.A. 1986, c. D-18.1).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Department of Energy and Natural Resources was created from the Department of Mines and Minerals and the Department of Lands and Forests, with the exception of parks and wildlife, which were to be administered by the Department of Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife. The *Act* establishing the department was repealed in 1986, and the administration of lands, forests, and wildlife was transferred to the Department of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife, and that of energy and mineral resources to the Department of Energy.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Department of Energy and Natural Resources reported to the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources. The Minister of Energy and Natural Resources was a member of the Executive Council and reported to the Legislative Assembly.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

When the Department of Energy and Natural Resources was established, it was responsible for the administration and management of Alberta's energy resources, mineral resources, forest resources, and public lands. In 1979, this was expanded to include the administration and management of fish and wildlife.

When established, the Department of Energy and Natural Resources was divided into two sectors: Energy Resources and Renewable Resources. These two main areas remained throughout the department's existence. The Energy Resource sector was, through its management practices, to ensure a large and efficient recovery of a depleting resource while ensuring maximum royalty revenues for Alberta. The Renewable Resource sector was to provide efficient development and planned reforestation of Alberta's forests as well

as the management of public lands not dedicated to permanent forests. This sector added the administration and management of fish and wildlife to its responsibilities in 1979.

Each sector had numerous divisions, which continued to evolve to fulfill their assigned responsibilities. When the department was established, the Energy Resources Sector consisted of the Syncrude Equity Division, later the Oil Sands Equity Division, which managed Alberta's ten per cent share in the Syncrude Project; the Energy Resources section, which included the Minerals Division and advised about the management of mineral resources, assisted in policy formulation, and administered and managed Crown minerals within the context of the *Mines and Minerals Act* and associated regulations; the Economic Planning and Systems Division, which analyzed and interpreted the economic data used to form revenue management policies; and the Finance Division, which calculated, collected, and verified the royalties derived from petroleum, natural gas, coal, and other such resources.

The Renewable Resources Sector included the Alberta Forest Service, which managed Alberta's forest lands, ensuring a supply of timber products while maintaining a high-quality forest environment; the Lands Division, which managed all provincial public lands which came under the *Public Lands Act*; the Technical Division, which supplied technical services to department; the Accounts Division; and the Registration Division, which maintained the official land registers and the central filing system, information counter, library, surface rights plotting, and mail services.

This departmental organization evolved over the next year as the two previous departments proceeded to merge into a single department. By the second year, while the overall functions remained for the most part unchanged, the organization of the divisions had been slightly altered to include the Syncrude Equity Division, Minerals Disposition Division, Mineral Revenues Division, Resource Evaluation and Planning Division, Administrative Services Division, Forest Services Division, Public Lands Division, and Advisory Service and Research Division.

Program Coordination was transferred to the department from the president of the Executive Council in 1975. On June 1, 1977, a Foreign Ownership of Land Administration Division was established, responsible for administration of duties associated with the *Agricultural and Recreation Land Ownership Act* and associated regulations. On April 10, 1979, the Fish and Wildlife Division was transferred to the Department of Energy and Natural Resources from the Department of Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife, subsequently renamed Recreation and Parks.

In 1981, the organization of the department underwent further changes. The Alberta Petroleum Incentives Program was begun, which encouraged oil and gas exploration in Alberta through direct cash payments. A third sector, Finance and Administration, was added to the department to provide support and administrative services to ministry. In July of that year, the Bureau of Surveying and Mapping was transferred to the department from Alberta Transportation. The bureau was responsible for the coordination of government surveying and mapping activities, and the implementation of programs in this field.

The two key entities that reported to the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources were the Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission and the Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority, both established in 1974 under the Department of Mines

and Minerals. These, along with the Alberta Oil Sands Equity, were transferred to the Department of Energy in 1986, when the Department of Energy assumed the administration and management of Alberta's energy and mineral resources. The Department of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife assumed the administration and management of forest resources, public lands, and fish and wildlife.

Operating at arm's length from the Department of Energy and Natural Resources was the Energy Resources Conservation Board. The board ensured that the development of Alberta energy resources, which included oil, gas, oil sands, pipelines, hydro and electric energy, and coal, was conducted in a responsible manner. The board's predecessors included the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board (1938–1957) and the Oil and Natural Gas Conservation Board (1957–1971).

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The structure of the Department of Energy and Natural Resources was hierarchical. The department was divided into two main sectors: Energy Resources and Renewable Resources. In 1981, a third sector, Finance and Administration, was added. These sectors were divided into divisions according to function; these divisions were in turn divided into various branches. After an initial reorganization of the department, which attempted to merge the two predecessor departments, these divisions and branches underwent minor changes throughout the existence of the department. The Department of Energy and Natural Resources had an Associate Minister of Public Lands and later Public Lands and Wildlife, and two deputy ministers, one for Energy Resources and one for Renewable Resources.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Department of Energy and Natural Resources

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Energy and Natural Resources

Donald Ross Getty	1975–1979
Clarence M. (Merv) Leitch	1979–1982
John B. Zaozirny	1982–1986

Associate Ministers of Energy and Natural Resources/Public Lands and Wildlife

Dallas Wilbur Schmidt	1976–1979
Bud Miller	1979–1982
Donald H. Sparrow	1982–1986

Chief Deputy Minister of Energy and Natural Resources

George W. Govier	1975–1977
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Deputy Minister of Energy Resources

George Barry Mellon	1975–1986
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Deputy Ministers of Renewable Resources

Robert Gordon Steele	1975–1978
Frederick William McDougall	1978–1986

SEE ALSO

Alberta Oil Sands Research and Technology Authority; Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission; Energy, 1986–present; Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife, 1986–1993; Freehold Mineral Rights Tax Appeal Board; Innovation and Science, 1999–present; Lands and Forests, 1949–1975; Mines and Minerals, 1949–1975; Recreation and Parks, 1975–1992



Water testing, Athabasca River, 1975

GR1989.056/1312.6

ENVIRONMENT

1971–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of the Environment was established on April 1, 1971 through the *Department of the Environment Act* (S.A. 1971, c. 24).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

In amendments to the *Department of the Environment Act*, which amended the *Environment Conservation Act* (S.A. 1970, c. 36), the new Department of the Environment assumed some of the functions previously undertaken by the Conservation and Utilization Committee. However, the Conservation and Utilization Committee continued to exist.

The Department of the Environment inherited the Division of Environmental Health from the Department of Health. The division was responsible for air and water pollution and administration of programs for the supervision of public waterworks and sewerage systems. After its transfer to the Department of the Environment, the division was renamed the Division of Pollution Control. The new Department of the Environment administered water management, previously the responsibility of the Water Resource Division in the Department of Agriculture. Administration of the *Agricultural Chemicals Act* was also transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Environment.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Department of the Environment is part of the Ministry of the Environment and reports to the Minister of Environment, a member of the Executive Council. The minister reports to the Legislative Assembly, and submits his ministry's annual reports to the Lieutenant Governor. The Environmental Appeals Board, an independent administrative agency, operates at arm's length from the department and reports directly to the minister. A number of delegated administrative organizations (DAOs) also operate independently, with the minister overseeing the work of the organization.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department of the Environment was established to conserve and improve the environment for future Albertans. The department's tasks included such things as the conservation, management, and utilization of natural resources, the prevention and control of pollution, the preservation of natural resources, and the administration and the enforcement of laws that affect the ecology and natural resources of Alberta. The department was also responsible for the coordination of the policies, programs, and services, and administrative procedures of governmental departments and agencies in matters pertaining to the environment.

Alberta's major foray into coordinated environmental conservation began with the *Environment Conservation Act*. This *Act* established the Environment Conservation Authority to review government policies and programs and inquire into matters pertaining to environment conservation. It also established the Conservation and Utilization Committee to inquire into and study matters pertaining to environment conservation at the request of the Lieutenant Governor, as well as to act as a liaison between the government departments and agencies regarding policies and programs related to environment conservation. These bodies continued to exist when the Department of the Environment was established, though the department itself then undertook many of the Conservation and Utilization Committee's functions. The Environmental Conservation Authority was renamed the Environment Council of Alberta in 1977, and continued to exist until its *Act* was repealed in 1995.

The *Department of the Environment Act* came into force on April 1, 1971, establishing one of the first Departments of the Environment in Canada. Along with the responsibilities outlined in the *Act*, two divisions were transferred to the new department. The Department of the Environment received from the Department of Health the Division of Environmental Health, which involved the control of air and water pollution, and from the Department of Agriculture, the Water Resources Division, which involved numerous aspects of water regulation, control, and planning.

Along with the continued existence of the Environment Conservation Authority and the Conservation and Utilization Committee, the *Act* established the Natural Resources Coordinating Council. This council was able to inquire into matters pertaining to the environment, and review policies, programs, services, and administrative procedures of governmental departments and agencies. The Conservation and Utilization Committee reported to this new council.

From 1972 until 1992, the department's organization showed a certain amount of stability. In 1972, three services carried out the department's environmental functions: Environmental Protection Services, to undertake the control, monitoring, and enforcement of pollution and the allocation of water supplies, later adding the encouragement of research into applied solutions for environmental problems; Environmental Engineering Support Services (losing "Support" from its title in 1979, and becoming Water Resources Management Services in 1982), to ensure that multipurpose water needs were met and to solve water-related problems, and provide engineering services to the department; and the Environmental Planning and Research Services, which by 1976 had been incorporated into other divisions.

A fourth service was added in 1973, the Environmental Coordination Services. This service was responsible for furthering the department's goal of balancing environmental quality and industrial development by integrating resource management and industrial management. It became the Environmental Evaluation Services in 1984; by 1988, its functions had been integrated into other divisions. Finance and Administration Services were added to the department in 1982, and took over land reclamation from Environmental Evaluation Services in 1988.

The years 1992 and 1993 were important for the Department of the Environment. The *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* (S.A. 1992, c. E-13.3) provided broad legislation on environmental conservation, consolidating and repealing a number of *Acts* administered by the department.

In December 1992, the Department of the Environment became the Department of Environmental Protection. The transfer order was filed in early January 1993 (A.R. 12/1993); it involved the transfer of responsibilities from the Department of the Environment, as well as many of the responsibilities from the Department of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife, including the transfer of the administration of the *Department of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife Act* itself, and responsibility for the Parks Division from the Department of Tourism, Parks, and Recreation.

The objective of the Department of Environmental Protection was to ensure a quality environment for Albertans by providing clean air, water, and soil; protecting wildlife, forests, parks, and other natural resources; and ensuring that the development of these resources is sustainable. The *Department of the Environment Act* was repealed under the *Government Organization Act* (S.A. 1994, c. G-8.5, Schedule 5), and a department and minister for environmental matters were established. The department's organization reflected the numerous functions of the department, and was consolidated in 1994 into Forest and Land Service, Natural Resources Service, Corporate Management Service, and Environmental Regulatory Services.

In 1999, the Department of Environmental Protection became the Department of Environment (O.C. 241/1999). Two years later, the Department of Environment became much more focused. In 2001, the Department of Sustainable Resource Development was established (O.C. 95/2001); it was created from the administration of Public Lands, the Surface Rights Board, and Land Compensation Board from the Department of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development; Forest Industry from the Department of Resource Development (renamed Energy); and Land and Forest Service, and Fisheries and Wildlife Management from the Department of Environment. This new department and the Department of Environment then jointly administered the Natural Resources Conservation Board, previously reporting to only the Minister of the Environment. Administration of the *Willmore Wilderness Park Act* was transferred to the Department of Community Development; the *Provincial Parks Act* and *Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves, and Natural Areas Act* were to be administered jointly by Community Development and Environment (O.C. 224/2002; A.R. 50/2002 amended the transfer to Community Development only).

Following the reorganization, the Department of Environment was left to administer the following legislations: *Bighorn Agreement Validating Act*, *Brazeau River Development Act*, *Drainage Districts Act*, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*, Schedule 5 of

Government Organization Act, part of *Mines and Minerals Act* (by June 2002, no longer administered by Environment), and *Water Act*. By 2005, the department was also responsible for the *Climate Change and Emissions Management Act*, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Amendment Act* (awaiting proclamation), *Environmental Protection and Enhancement (Clean-up Instructions) Amendment Act, 2002* (awaiting proclamation), *North Red Deer Water Authorization Act*, and *Stettler Regional Water Authorization Act, 2005*.

In addition, the Beverage Container Management Board, Alberta Used Oil Management Association, and Alberta Recycling Management Authority continued as delegated administrative organizations (DAOs), reporting to the Minister of Environment.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The structure of the Department of the Environment is hierarchical. The department is divided into services; these services are then divided into divisions that administer various branches. These services and divisions have been continually reorganized throughout the existence of the department. By 2005, the department was organized into three main divisions: Environmental Assurance, Regional Services, and Strategic Directions, with the Communications Division, Corporate Services Division, and Human Resources Division providing support to the department.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of the Environment	1971–1992
Department of Environmental Protection	1992–1999
Department of the Environment	1999–present
Also referred to as Alberta Environment and Alberta Environmental Protection	

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of the Environment

James Douglas Henderson	1971
William John Yurko	1971–1975
David John Russell	1975–1979
John W. Cookson	1979–1982
Frederick Deryl Bradley	1982–1986
Kenneth R. Kowalski	1986–1988
Ian Wilson Carlyle Reid	1988–1989
Ralph Phillip Klein	1989–1992

Ministers of Environmental Protection

Brian J. Evans	1992–1994
Tyrone O. Lund	1994–1999

Ministers of the Environment

Gary G. Mar	1999–2000
Halvar C. Jonson	2000–2001
Lorne James Taylor	2001–2004
Guy Boutilier	2004–present

Deputy Ministers of the Environment

Vi Alfred Wood (Acting)	1971
Erwin Erb Ballantyne	1971–1975
Walter Solodzuk	1975–1987
Vance A. MacNichol	1987–1992

Deputy Ministers of Environmental Protection

Peter G. Melnychuk	1992–1997
Jim Nichols	1997–1999
Claude Douglas Radke	1999

Deputy Ministers of the Environment

Claude Douglas Radke	1999–2001
Roger F. Palmer	2001–2002
Ronald J. Hicks	2002–2004
C. Peter Watson	2005–present

SEE ALSO

Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development, 1905–present; Community Development, 1992–present; Energy, 1986–present; Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife, 1986–1993; Health, 1919–1971, 1988–1999; Lands and Forests, 1949–1975; Lands and Mines, 1930–1949; Mines and Minerals, 1949–1975; Tourism, Parks, and Recreation, 1992

Land Conservation and Reclamation Council

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Land Conservation and Reclamation Council was established on July 1, 1973 under the *Land Surface Conservation and Reclamation Act* (S.A. 1973, c. 34). The Act was repealed and superseded by the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* (S.A. 1992, c. E-13.3, s. 247), which came into force on September 1, 1993.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor of the Land Conservation and Reclamation Council was the Surface Reclamation Council, in existence from 1963 until 1973. When the Land Conservation and Reclamation Council ceased to exist in 1993, the Department of Environmental Protection continued land reclamation and conservation work. Procedures were outlined through the Conservation and Reclamation Regulation (A.R. 115/1993).

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Surface Reclamation Council initially reported to the Minister of Mines and Minerals (1963–1973). However, after the Department of the Environment was created, the administration of the council was transferred to the Minister of the Environment (A.R. 55/1972, O.C. 303/1972). The Land Conservation and Reclamation Council reported to the Minister of the Environment (1973–1992).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Under the *Surface Reclamation Act* (S.A. 1963, c. 64), the Surface Reclamation Council was responsible for conserving the land surface as the environmental base. The jurisdiction of the council included lands that had been surveyed and were used for mineral development purposes. The council could inquire into the condition of lands held under surface lease or right of entry order, or lands used for wells, pipelines, batteries, mines, or quarries.

The *Surface Reclamation Act* was transferred from the Minister of Mines and Minerals to the Minister of the Environment through administrative transfer. The Surface Reclamation Council became the Land Conservation and Reclamation Council when the *Land Surface Conservation and Reclamation Act* repealed the *Surface Reclamation Act*. The new Act renamed the council the Land Conservation and Reclamation Council and extended the council's authority to the entire province.

The Land Conservation and Reclamation Council was responsible for monitoring surface disturbances to ensure satisfactory reclamation. The inspectors could issue orders to require reclamation of disturbed lands, and subsequently certify that reclamation as satisfactory. Reclamation certification was required for all abandoned well sites, pipelines, battery sites, mines, and quarries.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

When established as the Surface Reclamation Council, the council was to consist of the Deputy Minister of Mines and Minerals, other members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, and three members appointed by local authorities. The Deputy Minister of Mines and Minerals was to be the chair. Under the *Land Surface and Reclamation Act*, existing members of the Surface Reclamation Council became members of the new body. The Land Conservation and Reclamation Council was to consist of representatives from the Departments of Environment (chair), Lands and Forests (deputy chair), Mines and Minerals (deputy chair), and other members, including those appointed by local authorities and regional planning commissions.

A technical advisory committee, the Reclamation Research Technical Advisory Committee, was established in 1978 to assist the council. The committee, established according to section 6 of the *Department of the Environment Act*, was to serve as an advisory group to the Land Conservation and Reclamation Council. In addition, the committee was to advise the council on reclamation research matters.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Surface Reclamation Council	1963–1973
Land Conservation and Reclamation Council	1973–1994

CHIEF OFFICERS

<i>Chair of the Surface Reclamation Council</i>	
Stanley Tracy	1963–1972

Chairs of the Land Conservation and Reclamation Council

Henry Walter Theissen	1973–1981
Douglas George Harrington	1981–1982
John Martin King	1982–1991
Larry Brocke (Acting)	1992–1994

SEE ALSO

Mines and Minerals, 1949–1975

Sustainable Development Coordinating Council

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Sustainable Development Coordinating Council was established under the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* (S.A. 1992, c. E-13.3), which came into force on September 1, 1993.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor of the Sustainable Development Coordinating Council was the Natural Resources Coordinating Council, established by the *Department of the Environment Act* (S.A. 1971, c. 24), and in existence from 1971 until 1992. The Sustainable Development Coordinating Council continued the Natural Resources Coordinating Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Natural Resources Coordinating Council made its recommendations to the Minister of the Environment, who in turn reported these to the members of the Executive Council.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Natural Resources Coordinating Council, established under the *Department of the Environment Act*, was legislated to inquire into any matter pertaining to the environment, as well as to review policies, programs, services, and administrative procedures of the government and government agencies related to the environment. Recommendations and reports were to be made to the Minister of the Environment. The Natural Resources Coordinating Council, along with the subsidiary Conservation and Utilization Committee, ensured the cooperation and coordination of the Department of the Environment and other departments and agencies.

Under the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*, the Natural Resources Coordinating Council was continued as the Sustainable Development Coordinating Council. The council was to coordinate, review, and make recommendations to the minister on interdepartmental matters related to sustainable development and the protection of the environment. According to its 1998 terms of reference, the Sustainable Development Coordinating Council's purpose is to ensure and enable the cross-department integration of sustainable resource and environmental management initiatives.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Natural Resources Coordinating Council was, under the *Department of the Environment Act*, to consist of the chair of the Energy Resources Conservation Board and deputy ministers from the following departments: Environment, Agriculture, Health and Social Development, Highways and Transport, Industry and Tourism, Lands and Forests, Mines and Mineral, and Municipal Affairs.

Under the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*, the council was to include the chair of the Energy Resources Conservation Board, the chair of the Natural Resources Conservation Board, the chief executive officer of the Alberta Science, Research, and Technology Authority, and deputy ministers from the following departments: Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development; Economic Development; Environment; International and Intergovernmental Relations; Health and Wellness; Municipal Affairs; Government Services and Infrastructure; and any other representatives from other government agencies and departments designated by the Minister of the Environment.

Government organizational changes resulted in slight compositional changes to the council. The chair of the council was the Deputy Minister of Environment. In 1998, the deputy ministers from Environmental Protection and Economic Development became co-chairs; in 2005, the co-chairs were the deputy ministers of Environment, Sustainable Resource Development, and Energy.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Natural Resources Coordinating Council	1971–1992
Sustainable Development Coordinating Council	1993–present

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs (and Co-chairs) from Environment

Erwin Erb Ballantyne	1971–1975
Walter Solodzuk	1976–1987
Vance MacNichol	1987–1993
Peter Melnychuk	1993–1997
Jim Nichols	1997–1999
Claude Douglas Radke	1999–2001
Roger F. Palmer	2001–2002
Ronald J. Hicks	2002–2004
C. Peter Watson	2005–present

Co-chairs from Economic Development

Roger Jackson	1998–1999
Robert J. Fessenden	1999

Co-chairs from Sustainable Resource Development:

Robert J. Fessenden	2001–2004
Brad Pickering	2004–present

Co-chairs from Energy

Kenneth R. Smith	2001–2005
Don McFadyen	2005–present

SEE ALSO

Conservation and Utilization Committee

Conservation and Utilization Committee

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Conservation and Utilization Committee was established on August 25, 1955 under the *Utilization of Lands and Forests Act* (S.A. 1955, (2nd), c. 3). The *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* officially dissolved the committee (S.A. 1992, c. E-13.3).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Department of Environment assumed many of the committee's functions when it was created in 1971, but the Conservation and Utilization Committee continued to exist until 1980. Its enabling legislation was not repealed until 1993.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Conservation and Utilization Committee initially reported its findings to the Lieutenant Governor in Council. With the creation of the Department of the Environment, the committee worked under the direction of the Natural Resources Coordinating Council, reporting to the council and to the Minister of the Environment.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Under the *Utilization of Lands and Forests Act*, the Conservation and Utilization Committee was established to inform the Lieutenant Governor on conservation and utilization of resources in the province, and to make recommendations for effective conservation and efficient use of lands, forests, and water resources. The committee was also to investigate and inquire into conservation and utilization of resources in irrigation areas, marginal and submarginal lands, rivers and streams, and forestry and game areas.

The *Environment Conservation Act* (S.A. 1970, c. 36) repealed the *Utilization of Lands and Forests Act*. This new Act legislated the Conservation and Utilization Committee to inquire into and study any matter pertaining to the environment, to submit any reports and recommendations to the Lieutenant Governor and to the Environment Conservation Authority, and to maintain continuing liaisons between all departments to coordinate the implementation of the programs relating to environment conservation. As well, joint meetings could be held with the Environment Conservation Authority at the committee's request, and subcommittees could be created as necessary to conduct specified inquiries and studies.

The *Department of the Environment Act* of 1971 significantly decreased the functions of the committee, many of which were now assumed by the newly created Department of the Environment. Now under the direction of the Natural Resources Coordinating Council, the committee had the authority and responsibility to inquire into and study

any matters pertaining to the environment, and submit recommendations and reports to the Natural Resources Coordinating Council and the Minister of the Environment. The committee coordinated numerous task forces and short-term working groups set up to investigate specific subjects of concern and reported their recommendations. Whereas the Natural Resources Coordinating Council consisted of deputy ministers, the Conservation and Utilization Committee was made up of key technical specialists. The committee became inactive in 1980.

The Natural Resources Coordinating Council was renamed the Sustainable Development Coordinating Council through the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*. The Conservation and Utilization Committee was not reestablished under this Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

According to the *Utilization of Lands and Forests Act*, the Conservation and Utilization Committee was to be composed of no less than seven representatives from the Power Commission and the following departments: Agriculture, Lands, and Forests, and Municipal Affairs, and other members the Lieutenant Governor deemed advisable. Under the *Environment Conservation Act*, the number was increased to no less than twelve members from the departments of Agriculture, Health, Highways and Transport, Industry and Tourism, Lands and Forests, Mines and Minerals, and Municipal Affairs, and the Oil and Gas Conservation Board.

Under the *Department of the Environment Act* of 1980, the Minister of the Environment was to appoint no less than twelve members, including representatives from the following departments: Agriculture, Attorney General, Environment, Health and Social Development, Highways and Transport, Industry and Tourism, Lands and Forests, Mines and Minerals, and Municipal Affairs, as well as representatives from the Energy Resources Conservation Board and the Research Council of Alberta.

Through the revised *Department of the Environment Act* (R.S.A. 1980, D-19, s. 12), the committee was to be composed of no less than twelve members, all of whom were employees of the government or government agencies appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. One or more members was to be from each of the following departments: Agriculture, Attorney General, Environment, Social Services and Community Health, Transportation, Economic Development, Recreation and Parks, Energy and Natural Resources, and Municipal Affairs, as well as representatives from the Energy Resources Conservation Board and the Research Council of Alberta. The Lieutenant Governor designated a chair.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Conservation and Utilization Committee

Also referred to as the Civil Servants' Committee

CHIEF OFFICERS*Chairs of the Conservation and Utilization Committee*

Gordon R. Sterling	1956–1966
John L. Kerns	1966
Henry W. Thiessen	1967–1983
Vacant	1983–1988

SEE ALSO

Sustainable Development Coordinating Council

Water Resources Commission

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Water Resources Commission was first approved by Order in Council 1260/1982 in December 1982. The *Water Resources Commission Act* officially established the Water Resources Commission in legislation (S.A. 1983, c. W-5.1). After restructuring in 1994, the Water Resources Commission was phased out as an agency of the Department of Environmental Protection. The *Environmental Protection Statutes Repeal Act* (S.A. 1995, c. 15), which came into force on July 14, 1995, repealed the *Water Resources Commission Act*.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the establishment of the Water Resources Commission, the Water Advisory Committee (M.O. 20/1980) provided advisory services to the government on matters pertaining to long-term water resources planning and management.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

According to its enabling legislation, the Water Resources Commission was to submit a report annually to the Lieutenant Governor regarding its activities and affairs of that year. In the beginning, annual reports were submitted through the Economic Planning and Resource Development Committee, and later through the Cabinet Committee on Economic Planning. After the government reorganization of 1992, the Water Resources Commission reported through the Standing Policy Committee on Natural Resources and Sustainable Development. In 1994, it reported to the provincial Cabinet through the Minister of Environmental Protection, as well as the Standing Committee on Natural Resources and Sustainable Development. The commission had not been directly affiliated with any one department until this time.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The *Water Resources Commission Act* established the Water Resources Commission to provide advisory services to the government of Alberta on water resource policy. The commission was to assess and review the government's long-term water resources planning in relation to agricultural, economic, community, and environmental factors; to evaluate and advise the Lieutenant Governor about specific short- and long-term projects affecting the water resources of Alberta; review and advise on intergovernmental negotiations on water resources; and advise the Lieutenant Governor on his powers and

the government's water resources policy. The commission also provided financial support for water management research and public awareness projects. The initial *Act* expired on December 31, 1987. The *Water Resources Commission Amendment Act, 1987* (S.A. 1987, c. 39) amended this end date to 1992.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Water Resources Commission consisted of two members of the Legislative Assembly appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, three people representing the general public (also appointed by the Lieutenant Governor), the Assistant Deputy Minister of Water Resources Management Services (Department of the Environment), the Assistant Deputy Minister of Planning and Service (Department of Economic Development), the Assistant Deputy Minister of Improvement Districts Operations (Department of Municipal Affairs), and the Assistant Deputy Minister of Research and Resource Development (Department of Agriculture).

The composition of the commission was altered slightly over time, primarily changing the number of assistant deputy ministers and the names of their departments (S.A. 1985, c. 54; S.A. 1986, c. 32; S.A. 1988, c. 44; S.A. 1989, c. 17, s. 28). More significantly, the *Water Resource Commission Amendment Act, 1986* (S.A. 1986, c. 32) increased the members of the public from three to four. The 1988 amendments allowed for any number of members of the Legislative Assembly to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Water Resources Commission

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Water Resources Commission

Henry Kroeger	1982–1987
Glen Clegg	1988–1989
Alan W. Hyland	1989–1993
Glen Clegg	1993–1995

Executive Directors

Robert H. Cronkhite	1982–1988
Alfred Birch	1988–1994
John Lilley (Acting)	1995

Drainage Council

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Drainage Districts Act*, 1921 established the Drainage Council (S.A. 1921, c. 57).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There are no predecessors to the Drainage Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The *Drainage Districts Act* began under the administration of the Minister of Public Works. A 1922 amendment (S.A 1922, c. 85) transferred administration of the *Act* to the Minister of Railways and Telephones. In 1968, administration was transferred from the Department of Railways and Telephones to the Department of Agriculture. In 1972, the administration of the *Drainage Districts Act* was transferred to the Department of the Environment (O.C. 1992/1972).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Under the *Drainage Districts Act*, 1921, Alberta was divided into drainage districts, each of which was governed by a three-member board of trustees. The Drainage Council has the responsibility to advise, regulate, and monitor the activities of these boards. The 1998 *Drainage Districts Act* (S.A. 1998, c. D-39.1) repealed and superseded the *Drainage Districts Act*, 1921.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The council was originally composed of three members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. Under the 1998 *Drainage Districts Act*, the Drainage Council consisted of one employee from the government who is under the administration of the minister and three others who are appointed from a list of nominees submitted by the boards of trustees.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Drainage Council

SEE ALSO

Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development, 1905–present; Irrigation Council; Public Works, 1905–1975

Environmental Appeals Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Environmental Appeals Board was established as the Environmental Appeal Board under the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* (S.A. 1992, c. E-13.3), with its process clarified through the Environment Appeal Board Regulation (A.R. 114/1993), both of which came into force on September 1, 1993.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Environmental Appeals Board replaces several discrete appeal processes that were available under the statutes that the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* replaced.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Environmental Appeals Board is an independent administrative agency and operates at arm's length from the Department of the Environment, reporting directly to the minister.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Environmental Appeals Board was established to ensure that the administration of the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* dealt fairly with all parties affected by approvals, certificates, and other orders made by the Department of Environment. The board hears appeals on matters regulated by the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* and the *Water Act*, as well as Schedule 5 of the *Government Organization Act*. The board is to provide fair, impartial, and efficient resolution, all the while ensuring the protection, enhancement, and wise use of the environment. The board makes recommendations to the Minister of Environment, who has final decision in most matters. The board's purview was further expanded in January 1999, with the coming into force of the *Water Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. W-3), which contained a mechanism for appealing water-related approvals to the board.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Members of the Environmental Appeals Board are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and the board staff, under direction of the chair, are employed by the government of Alberta. Collectively, board members offer a variety of expertise on environmental matters. Board staff carry out the fiscal, environmental, and human resource goals of the government but remain focused on supporting the objectives and goals of the board and its operations.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Environmental Appeal Board	1993–2003
Environmental Appeals Board	2003–present

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chair of the Environmental Appeal Board

William A. Tilleman 1993–2004

Chair of the Environmental Appeals Board

Steve E. Hruday 2004–present

Alberta Used Oil Management Association

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Societies Act* incorporated the Alberta Used Oil Management Association on April 22, 1993. The Alberta Used Oil Management Association was established as a management board through the Lubricating Oil Material Recycling and Management Regulation (A.R. 82/1997). This regulation was set to expire on June 30, 2002, but was amended (A.R. 116/2002) to remain in force until 2009.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The establishment of the Alberta Used Oil Management Association followed a two-year pilot project co-sponsored by the Canadian Petroleum Products Institute (CPPI) and the Department of Environmental Protection's Action on Waste Branch.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Alberta Used Oil Management Association operates as a delegated administrative organization (DAO) with the Minister of Environment overseeing the work of the organization.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Alberta Used Oil Management Association was established as the management board for the Lubricating Oil Material Recycling and Management Regulation to promote the recycling of used-oil materials. The association manages the Alberta Used Oil Material Recycling Program, and has a more general mission to develop and manage programs that encourage responsible environmental handling and recycling of used-oil materials.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Its board of directors manages the Alberta Used Oil Management Association. The board is drawn from its members, retailers, two levels of government, and other nongovernmental organizations.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Used Oil Management Association

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chair of the Alberta Used Oil Management Association Board of Directors

David Dingle 1997–present

Alberta Recycling Management Authority

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Recycling Management Authority was first established as a corporation in July 1992 under the name Tire Recycling Management Board through the Tire Recycling Regulation (A.R. 249/1992). The Tire Recycling and Management Regulation (A.R. 206/1996) repealed and superseded the Tire Recycling Regulation, and established the Tire Recycling Management Association as the management board under the *Societies Act*. This regulation was set to expire on October 15, 2001, but was amended to 2006 (O.C. 356/2001, A.R. 170/2001). It assumed its present name in 2004.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There are no predecessors to the Alberta Recycling Management Authority.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Alberta Recycling Management Authority operates as a delegated administrative organization (DAO) with the Minister of Environment overseeing the work of the organization.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Tire Recycling Management Board, Tire Recycling Management Association, and later Recycling Management Authority, were established to manage scrap-tire recycling in the best interests of the province. Under the initial regulation, the board was to establish and maintain a scrap-tire recycling program for the province of Alberta, as well as to provide effective, efficient, and economical recycling of scrap tires according to sound environmental principles, and to administer the Tire Recycling Fund (later the Tire Recycling and Management Fund). Through Alberta Regulation 241/1993, its mandate was extended to waste minimization and tire recycling.

The Tire Recycling and Management Fund was to be used to establish and administer the waste minimization and tire recycling program, provide education regarding the program, as well as providing for various expenditures (transportation, collection, storage, processing, and disposal), research and development activities, and promotion and development of marketing products.

The Tire Recycling and Management Board was restructured in 1996. The result, the Tire Recycling and Management Association, was an industry-managed organization, incorporated under the *Societies Act*. Alberta Regulation 206/1997 established this association as the Management Board, and came into force on October 15, 1996. The Tire Recycling and Management Association was to operate under the same legislated mandate and have the same responsibilities as the Tire Recycling Management Board.

In 2004, the Tire Recycling Management Association of Alberta changed its name to the Alberta Recycling Management Authority (ARMA) and became responsible for two recycling programs within its two divisions: Tire Recycling Alberta (TRA) and Electronics Recycling Alberta (ERA).

On June 1, 2004, the government of Alberta put into effect the Designated Material Recycling and Management Regulation (A.R. 93/2004) under which ARMA is given the responsibility to manage the environmental fee (also referred to in the regulation as the advance disposal surcharge) for recycling waste electronics in Alberta. This role

was in addition to its continuing responsibility of managing Alberta's tire recycling program. ARMA oversees these programs within its two divisions: Tire Recycling Alberta (TRA) and Electronics Recycling Alberta (ERA). The Designated Material Recycling and Management Regulation authorizes ARMA to levy and collect environmental fees.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

When it first began, the Tire Recycling Management Board was to consist of no fewer than three members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. Later, the membership of the Tire Recycling Management Association consisted of representatives from ten organizations that had a direct interest in Alberta's scrap-tire challenge. The organizations were the Alberta Trucking Association, Recycling Council of Alberta, Western Canada Tire Dealers, Environmental Services Association of Alberta, Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties, Motor Dealers Association of Alberta, Alberta Urban Municipalities Association, Alberta Environment, Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists, and Geophysicists of Alberta, and Toxics Watch Society of Alberta. Each member organization appoints a representative to the board of directors for a three-year term.

In 2001–2002, the board was expanded to include one representative of the public at large, which was increased to two in 2004–2005. At that time there were seven member organizations represented on the board: Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties, Alberta Environment, Alberta Urban Municipalities Association, Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists, and Geophysicists of Alberta, Environmental Services Association of Alberta, Recycling Council of Alberta, and Toxics Watch Society of Alberta. Also on the board were the two chairs of the industry councils for each designated material program – tires and electronics.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Tire Recycling and Management Board	1992–1996
Tire Recycling Management Association	1996–2004
Alberta Recycling Management Authority	2004–present
Also referred to by its acronym, ARMA	

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Alberta Recycling Management Authority

Jim Knowler	1992–1993
Ken Teare	1993–1995
Ken Albrecht	1995–2000
Sid Hinton	2001–present

Executive Directors

William Nichols (Acting)	1992
Al Kennedy (Acting)	1992–1993
Doug Wright	1994–2004

Chief Executive Officer

Doug Wright	2004–present
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Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation was established under the *Special Waste Management Corporation Act* (S.A. 1982, c. S-21.5), although the *Act* was not proclaimed in force until April 1, 1984. The Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation was dissolved with the proclamation of the *Special Waste Management Corporation Act Repeal Act* on November 1, 1998 (S.A. 1997, c. 26).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Alberta government began its involvement in the treatment of special wastes through the Special Waste Management Corporation. Involvement was terminated in 1996, but reestablished in 2000 when the Special Waste Treatment Centre at Swan Hills was returned to the Department of Environment.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Since 1984, the corporation has reported to the Legislative Assembly through the minister of the Environment. Order in Council 240/1984 charged the Minister of Environment with this responsibility.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

In 1979, the government of Alberta began to explore the issue of special waste management disposal, and as a result established the Hazardous Waste Management Committee. Public hearings were held, and in March 1984, the site of Swan Hills was chosen as the location for a treatment centre. The *Special Waste Management Corporation Act* was proclaimed in force in April 1984, enabling the Special Waste Management Corporation to oversee the planning, development, and management of a waste management system. Specifically, the corporation was to ensure that sufficient facilities were established and operated to manage hazardous waste that was not being dealt with by other hazardous waste management facilities. The corporation was also to ensure that these facilities were maintained so the health and safety of the public and the environment was protected, and that the facilities were safely closed.

The corporation entered a joint venture regarding Alberta's Special Waste Treatment Centre with the Bow Valley Resource Services Ltd. (renamed BOVAR Inc. in 1986) to own, operate, and manage the transportation and disposal components of the Alberta Special Waste Management System. The direct operator would be Chem-Security Ltd., a subsidiary of Bow Valley Resource Services Ltd.

The *Special Waste Management Corporation Amendment Act, 1991* (S.A. 1991, c. 34) expanded the corporation's functions to encompass more than the supervision of treatment and disposal processes. The new functions included promoting and participating in the development and exportation of special waste management technology and expertise, and conducting programs to promote understanding and safe management of special wastes. Under Order in Council 38/1995, the treatment centre was allowed to accept waste from other Canadian jurisdictions.

In 1994, a new board was appointed and provided with a new mandate to review the role and operations of the corporation in order to determine how to effectively terminate its partnership with BOVAR Inc. and its involvement in the business of hazardous waste treatment. An agreement was finalized on July 12, 1996, and ownership of the Special Waste Treatment Centre was transferred to BOVAR Inc. On December 31, 2000, the Swan Hills Waste Treatment Plant was returned to the Department of the Environment. Operations were contracted to a private-sector company; operating results are reported to the Department of Infrastructure and Transportation.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The corporation was to consist of no fewer than five members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. The Lieutenant Governor would designate a chair and a vice-chair. The chair served as the chief executive officer until the passage of the *Special Waste Management Corporation Amendment Act, 1986* (S.A. 1986, c. 31), whereby the Lieutenant Governor was to appoint a chief executive officer, who would be an employee of the corporation.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Special Waste Management Corporation Board of Directors

John P.C. Elson	1984–1985
Lorne Mick	1986
Bob Clark	1986–1992
Albert J. Maiani	1992–1994
Jonathan N. Havelock	1995–1997

Chief Executive Officers of the Special Waste Management Corporation

Lorne Mick	1986–1990
Ken J. Simpson	1990–1994
Bob King	1995–1997

Alberta Environmental Research Trust

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Environmental Research Trust was established as a corporation under the *Alberta Environmental Research Trust Act* (S.A. 1971, c. 31), which came into force on December 27, 1971. Restructuring in the Department of Environmental Protection in 1994 resulted in the phasing out of the Alberta Environmental Research Trust. The *Environmental Protection Statutes Repeal Act* (S.A. 1995, c. 15) came into force on July 14, 1995, and repealed the enabling legislation.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There are no predecessor or successor bodies to the Alberta Environmental Research Trust.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Alberta Environmental Research Trust operated at arm's length from the Department of the Environment, and submitted annual reports to the Minister of the Environment.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Alberta Environmental Research Trust was established to seek and receive funds, and to use these funds to provide for research leading to improvements in environmental quality. Environmental research projects meeting the criteria established by the board would be eligible for grants from the trust. The *Environment Statutes Amendment Act, 1981* (S.A. 1981, c. 67), expanded the mandate to support both research and development. Beginning in 1985, the trust awarded the Dr. E.E. Ballantyne Award, an annual distinction recognizing the most outstanding project completed during the previous year.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The board of trustees consisted of the Deputy Minister of the Environment and seven other people appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. During the first few years, the Deputy Minister of the Environment served as the chair. Following amendments to the *Act* in 1975 (S.A. 1975, c. 53), any member of the board could be elected chair. Trustees were appointed for a period of three years. The Grants Advisory Committee, made up of scientists, analyzed and assessed the research applications, though final decision on the distribution of funds rested with the board of trustees.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Environmental Research Trust

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chair of the Alberta Environmental Research Trust Board of Trustees

Erwin Erb Ballantyne	1973–1975
Walter Solodzuk	1975–1977
Arthur Smith	1978–1979
Frederick D. Bradley	1979
R.L. (Hank) Colborne	1979–1980
D.V. Currie	1980–1981
K.R. Stiles	1981–1982
A.B. Jones	1982–1983
D.G. Colley	1983–1984
David C. Weidner	1984–1985
A. Gaskell	1985–1986
B. Ducket	1986–1987
W. Cary	1987–1989
Harold Page	1989–1991
Gordon Lambert	1991–1992
Trevor Maine	1992–1993
Ted G. Johnson	1993–1994
Judith Rudd	1994–1995

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1905-PRESENT

Lt.-Gov. BULYEA AND MEMBERS
OF ALBERTA'S FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
(PROVOKED EDMONTON MAY 9 1906.)

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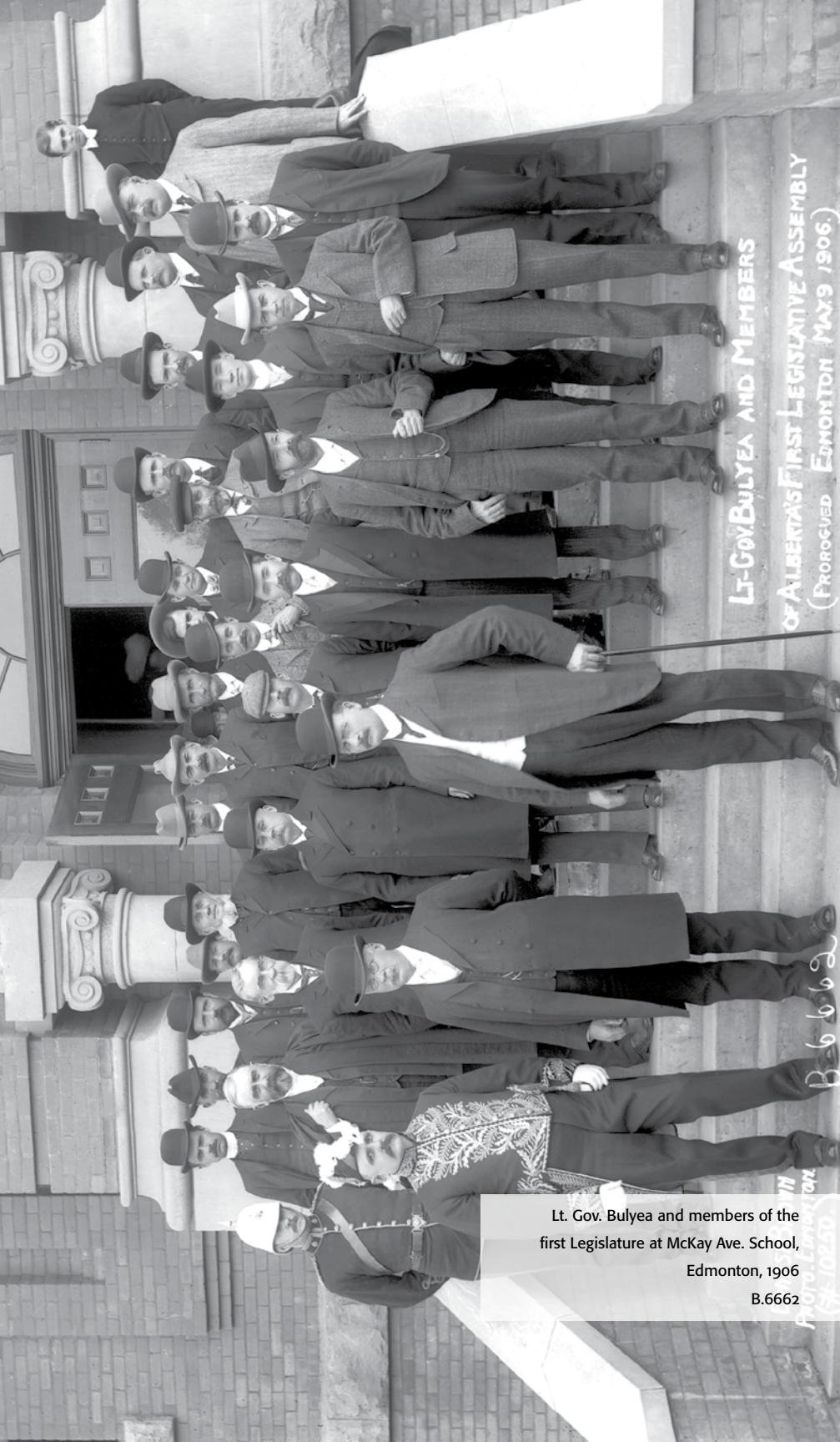
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Photo 1025

Lt. Gov. Buleya and members of the
first Legislature at McKay Ave. School,

Edmonton, 1906

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1905–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Executive Council of Alberta was established under the *Alberta Act*, which received Royal Assent on July 20, 1905 and came into force on September 1, 1905.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

An executive committee for the North-West Territories was established by *An Ordinance Respecting the Executive Government of the Territories*, which received Royal Assent on December 24, 1891. The committee was to aid and advise the government of the Territories, and began to resemble a ministerial cabinet. In 1897, the executive committee was replaced by an Executive Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Executive Council represents the executive branch of the government of Alberta. Along with the legislative and judicial branches, these three comprise the government of Alberta.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Alberta's government system is based on the Westminster model, where the government is divided into three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. The Legislative Assembly represents the legislative branch. The Legislative Assembly includes all elected representatives from the provincial constituencies. The Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) approve legislation by voting on bills, which may or may not then become *Acts*. The judicial branch encompasses the courts system. The courts function independent of government, but are responsible for enforcing the laws approved by the Legislative Assembly. Much of the real power of the government lies with the executive branch, officially known as the Executive Council, and, at the provincial level, as the Cabinet. Many of the decisions regarding the governance of the province are made by the Executive Council.

The Executive Council is comprised of the Premier, who is the president (or chair) of the Executive Council, and the ministers, those members appointed and assigned portfolios by the Premier and who are responsible for managing the various departments

and agencies of the provincial government. These ministers aid and advise the Premier, propose new legislation, and implement government policies and programs.

Many agencies, boards, bureaus, commissions, corporations, and offices have reported to the Executive Council. However, a number of legislated entities have reported in a more direct manner, either to the president of the Executive Council (the Premier) or to the Executive Council. At one time or another these have included the Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission, Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research, Alberta Order of Excellence Council, Bureau of Labour, Freight Bureau, Human Resources Development Authority, Human Resources Research Council, Liquor Control Board, Northern Alberta Development Council, Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities, Research Council of Alberta (a reconstitution of the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta), and Women's Bureau (known as the Women's Cultural and Information Bureau, 1966–1970). Many of these entities were subsequently, through transfer, administered by other ministers and departments.

The Alberta Order of Excellence Council continues to report to the president of the Executive Council. Other reporting entities, such as the Premier's Commission on Future Health Care for Albertans (O.C. 848/1987), Alberta Advisory Council (O.C. 1971/1967), and Emergency Measure Organization (O.C. 1016/1960), were established through Order in Council.

The Office of the Chief Information Officer was introduced in October 1995, and reported to the Executive Council. In June 1997, responsibility for the Office of the Chief Information Officer was transferred to the Minister of Public Works, Supply, and Services; in 1999 it was transferred to the Minister of Innovation and Science. Beginning in 1992, the Personnel Administration Office reported to the president of the Executive Council, before being transferred to the Minister of Advanced Education and Career Development in 1997.

Other entities that have reported to the Executive Council, indirectly through various ministers, have included the Alberta Advisory Council on Women's Issues, Alberta Educational Communications Corporation, Disaster Services Agency, Energy Resources Conservation Board (previously known as the Oil and Gas Conservation Board), Environment Conservation Authority, Family Life and Substance Abuse Foundation, Metis Settlement Appeal Tribunal, Metis Settlement Transition Commission, Northern Alberta Development Council, Personnel Administration Office, Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities, Professions and Occupations Bureau, Public Service Employee Relations Board, Racing Commission, Senior Citizens' Advisory Council, Water Resources Commission, Wild Rose Foundation, and Women's Secretariat.

The Protocol Office was transferred to the Executive Council from Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs on April 1, 1978. Responsibility for the Protocol Office was then transferred from the Executive Council to the International Division of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs on June 7, 1993. The office was transferred again from International and Intergovernmental Relations to the Executive Council as part of a government-wide restructuring announced in May 1999. The Protocol Office currently reports to the Deputy Minister of the Executive Council Office and is headed by the Chief of Protocol.

The Office of the Chief Internal Auditor (OCIA) was created in July 2003, following a deputy ministers' committee decision to provide a centralized internal audit function for the Alberta government and its agencies, boards, and commissions. The office's authority and responsibilities are established by the Deputy Minister Executive Council (DMEC) on the advice of the audit committee and provides objective and independent assurance and advisory services to the government of Alberta on the systems, processes, and controls used to identify and mitigate risks and to identify improvements to those systems.

The Executive Council Office provides administrative support to the Executive Council. The Office of the Premier provides administrative support to the Premier, the president of the Executive Council. The Public Affairs Bureau supports the government in its ongoing dialogue with Albertans by providing coordinated and cost-effective communications and consulting services.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Executive Council is comprised of those members of the Legislative Assembly who have been appointed ministers of the government of Alberta. Its president, the Premier, leads the Executive Council. The Executive Council Office provides administrative support for the council, while the Office of the Premier provides administrative support for the Premier.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Executive Council

CHIEF OFFICERS

Presidents of the Executive Council

Alexander Cameron Rutherford	1905–1910
Arthur Lewis Sifton	1910–1917
Charles Stewart	1917–1921
Herbert Greenfield	1921–1925
John Edward Brownlee	1925–1934
Richard Gavin Reid	1934–1935
William Aberhart	1935–1943
Ernest Charles Manning	1943–1968
Harry Edwin Strom	1968–1971
E. Peter Lougheed	1971–1985
Donald Ross Getty	1985–1992
Ralph Phillip Klein	1992–present

Executive Council Office

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Office of the Executive Council is identified as early as 1906 in the *Public Service Act* (S.A. 1906, c. 4). The first clerk of the Executive Council was appointed on September 8, 1905.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Office of the Executive Council reports to the president of the Executive Council, the Premier, through the deputy minister of the Executive Council, who is also the clerk of the Executive Council.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Clerk of the Executive Council oversees the Office of the Executive Council. Like the position of Premier, the position of clerk of the Executive Council is in many respects a matter of convention and tradition, and the position has evolved since the province was established.

A number of *Acts* identify some of the responsibilities of the clerk of the Executive Council. Under the *Public Service Act*, the clerk is to take and subscribe the oaths before the Lieutenant Governor, or appoint someone to administer the oaths, and keep a record of these oaths. Oaths under the *Statistics Bureau Act* are also to be taken before the clerk of the Executive Council. Under the *Evidence Act* (S.A. 1910, c. 3 s. 26), the clerk of the Executive Council (or the acting or assistant clerk) could provide a copy or extract of a proclamation, order, regulation, or appointment which could be considered as evidence or proof of this proclamation, order, regulation, or appointment.

Under the most recent version of this *Alberta Evidence Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. A-18 s. 29), proof of a proclamation, order, regulation, or appointment can be obtained through a copy of or extract from the proclamation, order, regulation, or appointment professed to be certified as a true copy by the clerk of the Executive Council. From 1935 until 1972, the same person occupied the positions of clerk of the Legislative Assembly and clerk of the Executive Council.

Changes were made to the Executive Council Office under Premier Peter Lougheed. In 1973, two new positions were created, the deputy minister of the Executive Council and the Executive Secretary. The person occupying these positions was responsible for planning, managing, and coordinating the decision-making process of the Executive Council. A decade later, the deputy minister was no longer part of the cabinet decision-making process.

The Executive Council Office provided support services to the Executive Council (or Cabinet) and Cabinet committees, and coordinated their actions. The deputy minister of the Executive Council is responsible to the Premier for the implementation of Cabinet decisions through the public service, and for the coordination of government departments and agencies. As secretary of Cabinet, the deputy minister provides a system of support services to the Executive Council.

The Executive Council Office provides support to government ministries and agencies to ensure that the programs and services respond to the needs of Albertans. The office also provides administrative and communications support for policy coordination, business planning, and cross-government initiatives.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

In 1976, the Executive Council Office was made up of the deputy minister of the Executive Council, along with a director of Cabinet committees and a director of project management and their staff. By 1978, the director of Cabinet committees had been replaced by a number of secretaries to Cabinet and the Cabinet committees. As well, there was an assistant clerk of the Executive Council. In 1980, those reporting directly to the deputy minister included the assistant clerk of the Executive Council, the assistant secretary to Cabinet, and the director of project management. A director of finance and administration was soon added to this organization. A coordinator of regulatory reform was added in the mid-1980s and continued until the end of the decade; the assistant clerk of the Executive Council was eliminated around the same time.

Most recently, the Executive Council Office includes the Cabinet Secretariat, Protocol Office, Policy Coordination Office, and Office of the Chief Internal Auditor. As well, the Public Affairs Bureau reports to both the Executive Council Office and the Office of the Premier.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Office of the Executive Council

CHIEF OFFICERS*Clerks of the Executive Council*

John Kenneth MacDonald	1905–1906
Murdoch James Macleod	1906–1912
Donald Baker	1912–1915
John D. Hunt	1915–1935
Robert Albert Andison	1935–1955
Raymond Albert Auguste Crevolin	1955–1966
William Huestis MacDonald	1966–1972
Edwin M. Mills	1972–1974

Deputy Ministers/Clerks of the Executive Council

Edwin M. Mills	1974
Harry Bertram Hobbs	1974–1983
George DeRappard	1983–1986
George Barry Mellon	1986–1993
Vance A. MacNichol	1993–1997
John Charles Davis	1997–1999
Julian Joseph Nowicki	1999–2004
Ronald J. Hicks	2004–present

Office of the Premier

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

Lieutenant Governor George H.V. Bulyea appointed Alberta's first Premier, Alexander Cameron Rutherford, on September 9, 1905.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the establishment of Alberta as a province and the appointment of a Premier of Alberta, Sir Frederick W.A.G. Haultain served as the first and only Premier of the North-West Territories, from 1897 to 1905.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Lieutenant Governor appoints the Premier. The Office of the Premier reports to the Premier.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

No provision is made for the Office of the Premier in the *Alberta Act*. The position of Premier is in many respects more a matter of convention and tradition. The leader of the political party holding the majority in the Legislative Assembly is designated Premier by the Lieutenant Governor.

The Office of the Premier provides the Premier with administrative assistance, including scheduling his appointments and taking calls from the public. A chief of staff who oversees the staff required to run the office coordinates the Office of the Premier. The Public Affairs Bureau reports to both the Office of the Premier and the Executive Council Office.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

In 2003, the Office of the Premier was comprised of a chief of staff, deputy chief of staff, director of communications, director of scheduling, and Southern Alberta Office of the Premier.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Office of the Premier

CHIEF OFFICERS

Premiers

Alexander Cameron Rutherford	1905–1910
Arthur Lewis Sifton	1910–1917
Charles Stewart	1917–1921
Herbert Greenfield	1921–1925
John Edward Brownlee	1925–1934
Richard Gavin Reid	1934–1935
William Aberhart	1935–1943
Ernest Charles Manning	1943–1968
Harry Edwin Strom	1968–1971
E. Peter Lougheed	1971–1985
Donald Ross Getty	1985–1992
Ralph Phillip Klein	1992–present

Public Affairs Bureau

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Public Affairs Bureau was established on April 10, 1952 as the Publicity Bureau in *An Act to Amend the Department of Economic Affairs Act* (S.A. 1952, c. 24).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The function of publicity in the province of Alberta was first set out in the *Agricultural Department Act* (S.A. 1906, c. 8). The duties of the department were to adopt measures for circulating and disseminating information concerning agricultural statistics in a manner and form best adapted to promote the progress of the province. The Publicity Bureau was established in 1910 under the Department of Agriculture as an organized effort to induce settlers to move to Alberta. In 1916, the Publicity Bureau was amalgamated with the Statistical Branch to become the Publicity and Statistics Branch. In 1931, the publicity and general statistics function was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Executive Council. Publicity was transferred to the Department of Trade and Industry in 1936 and then to the Department of Economic Affairs in 1946.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Order in Council 190/1972 under the *Public Service Administrative Transfers Act* (S.A. 1971, c. 90) transferred the administration of the Publicity Bureau and the Film and Photographic Branch, then part of the Department of Industry and Tourism, to the Executive Council. Although the bureau was established as a separate entity in 1973, it continued to report to the Executive Council. In 1975, responsibility for the Public Affairs Bureau was transferred to the Department of Government Services. The Public Affairs Bureau became a division of the Department of Government Services until the dissolution of the department in 1982. In 1983, Order in Council 503/1983 under the *Public Service Act* (R.S.A. 1980, c. P-32) designated the Public Affairs Bureau as a department for purposes of the *Public Service Act*. In 1984, the Public Affairs Bureau was once again established as a separate entity reporting to the Minister Without Portfolio. In 1986, the responsibility for the Public Affairs Bureau was transferred to the Minister of Advanced Education (O.C. 341/1986). In 1989, responsibility for the Public Affairs Bureau was transferred once again to the jurisdiction of the Executive Council (O.C. 194/1989).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Order in Council 191/1972 authorized the formation of the Public Affairs Bureau under the Executive Council. As authorized, the Public Affairs Bureau would consist of a director and the staff of the Publicity Bureau and the Film and Photographic Branch.

By Order in Council 555/1973, the Public Affairs Bureau is responsible for the promotion of interest in the province of Alberta, its resources, development, and people, and in the activities of the government; public relations, advertising, and information services, and related functions required by every department of the government; and all government advertising, publications, and printing.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Public Affairs Bureau has three main operational divisions: Corporate Communications, Communications Resources, and Human Resources, Administration, and Regional Information Telephone Enquiries. Corporate Communications consists of Communication Operations and the Calgary Service Bureau. Communication Operations provides cross-government communications planning and consulting support, and places communications professionals in government ministries to coordinate, plan, and implement communications programs.

The Calgary Services Bureau provides communication support and coordination to government for the Calgary region and southern Alberta. The Communication Resources Division consists of Publishing Services, Communications Technologies, and Alberta Queen's Printer. Publishing Services manages the distribution of news releases through the Alberta Communications Network, supports the Alberta Connects website, and manages the content of the Alberta government website. Communication Technologies provides research and implementation support for new communication technologies and manages the technology needs of the Public Affairs Bureau and the Executive Council.

The Human Resources, Administration, and Regional Information Telephone Enquiries Division consists of the Human Resources and Administration and the Regional Information Telephone Enquiries Telephone System. Human Resources and Administration provides labour and financial management services.

In 2003–2004, a new division, Advertising Services, was added to the Public Affairs Bureau. It was responsible for coordinating and monitoring advertising policies and standards across the government and providing consultative support to ministries. In 2004–2005, the department was restructured into four divisions: Communications Services (previously Corporate Communications), Communications Resources, Queen's Printer, and Service Alberta Call Centre. The Service Alberta Call Centre operated the Service Alberta and Alberta Connects call centres that provide Albertans with toll-free telephone access to government services.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Publicity Bureau

Public Affairs Bureau

Also referred to as Alberta Public Affairs Bureau

AEE ALSO

Alberta Queen's Printer; Government Services, 1975–1983

Queen's Printer

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Queen's Printer was established as the Government Printer on May 9, 1906, by *An Act Respecting Public Printing* (S.A. 1906, c. 9).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The function of government printing and publication can be traced back to the earliest ordinances of the North-West Territories.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

From 1924 to 1973, the King's Printer and the Queen's Printer reported to the Provincial Treasurer after being transferred from the jurisdiction of the Executive Council. In 1973, the Queen's Printer was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Public Affairs Bureau, leaving the functional responsibility of purchasing stationary with the Purchasing Agency of the Treasury Department.

In 1973, the Public Affairs Bureau was established as a separate entity; in 1975 it became a division of the Department of Government Services. In 1984, the Public Affairs Bureau was once again established as a separate entity and the Queen's Printer continued as a branch of the bureau.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The function of government printing and publication was first established in 1906 and continues under the *Queen's Printer Act* (R.S.A. 2002, c. Q-2). The Queen's Printer is authorized by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to publish the *Alberta Gazette*, including official and other notices and any matters that may be required. The primary function of the Queen's Printer is the printing and publication of the Alberta government's documentation.

Under its legislated mandate, the Queen's Printer publishes, distributes, and sells Alberta's *Acts*, regulations, and various legislation-related materials. The *Alberta Gazette* is published bi-monthly, in two parts, to provide official notice about areas governed by statute. The Queen's Printer also distributes the government telephone directory. The Queen's Printer operates a bookstore in Edmonton, as well as a website selling legislation products, departmental publications, and other relevant materials, and provides free online access to Alberta's laws on the Internet. The Queen's Printer is responsible for the Alberta Depository Library Program, which aims to ensure free public access to Alberta government publications and legislation through the province's public library system.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The administrative structure of Queen's Printer consists of the Queen's Printer and staff. Staff includes a director who oversees the operation of the marketing and communications section and the bookstore.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Government Printer	1905–1916
King's Printer	1916–1954
Queen's Printer	1954–present
Also referred to as Alberta Queen's Printer	

CHIEF OFFICERS

Government Printer

James Edward Richards (Acting)	1905–1906
James Edward Richards	1906–1912
Joseph W. Jeffery	1912–1916

King's Printer

Joseph W. Jeffery	1916–1926
William Donald McLean (Acting)	1926–1928
William Donald McLean	1928–1935
Abraham Shnitka	1935–1954

Queen's Printer

Abraham Shnitka	1954–1956
Clarence Laurence Gallup	1956–1957
Lelan Scott Wall	1957–1983
Philip E. Stevens	1983–1984
Frank Calder	1984–1987
Richard Steiner	1987–2005
Annie Re (Acting)	2005–2006
Colleen Gray	2006–present

SEE ALSO

Government Services, 1975–1983; Public Affairs Bureau

Alberta Human Resources Research Council

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Alberta Human Resources Research Council Act* established the Human Resources Research Council on March 30, 1967 (S.A. 1967, c. 36). The *Act* was repealed on May 19, 1976 by the *Statutes Repeal Act, 1976* (S.A. 1976, c. 51).

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Alberta Human Resources Research Council reported to the Legislative Assembly through the chair, who was a member of the Executive Council. The council was responsible to the Executive Council.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The motivation for the Human Resources Research Council resulted from the presentation of *A White Paper on Human Resources Development* by Premier Ernest Manning to the Alberta Legislature in March of 1967. The Human Resources Research Council was created as a corporation to undertake educational, social, economic, and other research that related to and affected the development and conservation of human resources in Alberta.

The council objectives were to conduct or facilitate research in the human or social domain; to make known findings significant to shaping social policy; to develop plans, materials, and procedures relating to human resource development; to assist all citizens in understanding emerging trends and problems related to human resources development; and to assist in the training of others engaged in similar research and development. The council carried out studies related to education, socioeconomic opportunity, human behaviour, and urban life. By means of a decision made by the government of Alberta, the council was phased out in 1972.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Alberta Human Resources Research Council was comprised of no more than ten members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, two of whom were members of the Executive Council, and one who was the director of the Alberta Human Resources Research Council. The Lieutenant Governor appointed a chair from the members from the Executive Council.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Human Resources Research Council

CHIEF OFFICERS*Chairs of the Alberta Human Resources Research Council*

Raymond Reierson	1968
Robert Curtis Clark	1968–1971
Wilma Helen Hunley	1971–1972

Director of the Alberta Human Resources Research Council

Lawrence W. Downey	1968–1972
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Waiting room,
Minburn-Vermilion Health Unit, 1958

PA.2822/2

FAMILY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

1986–1999

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Department of Social Services Act* (S.A. 1986, c. D–27.1) founded Family and Social Services as the Department of Social Services in 1986. The *Department of Social Services Amendment Act* later changed the name of the department to the Department of Family and Social Services (S.A. 1989, c. 10). In 1997, the department became the principal component of the new Ministry of Family and Social Services. The ministry was dissolved on May 27, 1999 by Order in Council 243/1999 pursuant to the *Government Organization Act* (S.A. 1994, c. G–8.5).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor of the department was the Social Services Division of the Department of Social Services and Community Health. The successors of the department were the ministries of Human Resources and Employment, Children Services, Health and Wellness, Community Development, and Municipal Affairs. Services to children and families, family and community support services, handicapped children services, and day-care programs were transferred to the Ministry of Children Services. Services supporting protection of persons in care were transferred to the Ministry of Community Development. Services to adults with developmental disabilities were transferred to the Ministry of Health and Wellness. Family mediation services were transferred to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs. All other functions were transferred to the Ministry of Human Resources and Employment.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Family and Social Services reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Social Services (1986–1989) and the Minister of Family and Social Services (1989–1999). A number of semi-independent agencies reported to the minister. These agencies were the Social Care Facilities Review Committee (1986–1999), Children’s Guardian (1986–1989), Office of the Children’s Advocate (1989–1999), Seniors Advisory Council of Alberta (1991), the Office of the Public Guardian (1986–1999), and the Persons with Developmental Disabilities Provincial Board (1997–1999).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Department of Family and Social Services was responsible for the planning, development, implementation, and oversight of public welfare and social services programs in Alberta. The responsibilities of the department fell into eight areas:

- **income support programs** – social allowance, income programs for the handicapped, childcare, widow's pension, and other social assistance payment programs;
- **support services for children** – child protection services, handicapped children's services, the Office of the Children's Guardian, and the Office of the Children's Advocate;
- **services for adults and families** – prevention of family violence and family mediation programs, women's emergency shelters and shelters for homeless adults, employment support to social allowance recipients, the Office of the Public Guardian, and services to seniors;
- **regional service delivery** – through regional and district offices and various facilities;
- **services to adults with developmental disabilities** – including residential, rehabilitation, and employment support services;
- **oversight of community-based services** to children, families, and the developmentally disabled;
- **policy and program development**; and
- **administrative support** – including finance and administration, human resources, information resource management, management services, and legislative services to the department.

The minister was responsible for administration of the following *Acts*: *Department of Social Services Act*, *Department of Family and Social Services Act*, *Child Welfare Act*, *Child and Family Services Authorities Act*, *Protection of Children Involved in Prostitution Act*, *Personal Directives Act*, *Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped Act*, *Dependent Adults Act*, *Persons with Developmental Disabilities Community Governance Act*, *Persons with Developmental Disabilities Foundation Act*, *Family and Community Support Services Act* (from February 1, 1990), *Maintenance and Recovery Act*, *Parentage and Maintenance Act*, *Senior Citizens' Benefits Act* (to 1991), *Seniors Advisory Council for Alberta Act* (to 1991), *Widows' Pension Act*, *Social Care Facilities Licensing Act*, *Social Care Facilities Review Committee Act*, *Social Development Act*, *Metis Betterment Act*, *Metis Settlements Act* (1996–1997), *Metis Settlements Accord Implementation Act* (1996–1997), *Metis Settlement Land Protection Act* (1996–1997), and *Constitution of Alberta Amendment Act* (1996–1999).

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

At the time that the department was created, its administration was divided into four main areas: Senior Citizens' Secretariat and the Appeal and Advisory Secretariat, both of which reported directly to the minister; the Service Delivery Division, which oversaw the regional offices through which programs were delivered to clients; and a number of support branches and the offices of the Public Guardian and Children's Guardian. Throughout the history of the department, the principal administrative divisions were for program delivery, program development and administration, and administrative and financial services for the department.

In 1987, the administrative structure of the support component of the department was reorganized. Human Resources was separated from the other departmental support branches, which were all placed under the new Resource Management Division. In 1988, a new branch, the Federal and Provincial Arrangements Branch, was added to the Program Policy Development Division. In 1989, a new office was created within the department.

In 1990, a new division, the Seniors Directorate, was created to bring together all program areas providing services to seniors. In 1991, responsibility for services to seniors (including the Seniors Advisory Council for Alberta) was transferred to the Department of Community Development.

In 1992, the first of a number of department-wide reorganizations was implemented as part of the department's goal to make delivery of social services more community-based. Two new divisions were created to manage program areas. The Social Support Services Division became responsible for child welfare, day care, handicapped children's services, services to persons with disabilities, the Office for the Prevention of Family Violence, and the Office of the Public Guardian. The Income Support Services Division became responsible for all income, maintenance, and pension programs. Programs continued to be delivered through the regional offices.

Another new division, the Strategic Planning Division, took over the responsibilities of the former Program Policy Development Division. The division's responsibilities placed greater emphasis on strategic and long-term planning and intra- and interdepartmental coordination in policy and program development. The Personnel Services and Resource Management Services Divisions remained unchanged.

Another reorganization of the department took place in 1993. Two program divisions, Social Support Services and Income Support Services, were amalgamated into the Program/Policy Division. The Strategic Planning Division became the Issues Management and Community Support Division. The principal focus of the new division was coordinating the development of community-based services and encouraging community ownership of social services. The division was still responsible for policy analysis, Aboriginal and intergovernmental relations, and quality management and assessment.

Also at this time, Native Land Claims and the Native Services Unit were merged to form the Aboriginal Affairs Unit, which reported directly to the minister. The unit was responsible for working with other provincial government departments to develop government-wide policy to guide the government's relationship with Aboriginal Albertans and liaise with Aboriginal groups. Also in 1993, the position of Commissioner of Services for Children was created. The commissioner was responsible for consultation with the public, and the planning and development of the child welfare system in Alberta.

In 1994, the Program/Policy Division was broken up again, this time into the divisions of Children Services and Adult Services. The Children Services Division was responsible for the development and administration of programs for children and families. The Adult Services Division was responsible for income and employment support programs, the Appeal and Advisory Secretariat, the Office of the Public Guardian, and services to persons with disabilities.

In 1996, the Metis Settlement Transition Commission and Metis Settlements Appeal Tribunal were transferred to the Minister of Family and Social Services. In 1997, these agencies and all Aboriginal Affairs activities were transferred to the Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs.

Beginning in 1997, the department began its transition to community-based delivery systems for services to children, families, and developmentally disabled adults. Child and Family Services Authority boards and community boards, created under the *Persons with Developmental Disabilities Community Governance Act*, were established. These boards took over the department's responsibilities for service delivery in these areas effective April 1, 1998. These boards, in conjunction with the Department of Family and Social Services, formed the Ministry of Family and Social Services.

The administrative structure of the department was reorganized in 1998. This was necessitated by the transfer of delivery of child and family services and services to the developmentally disabled to community-based organizations. The department's program administration and policy development branches and divisions were reorganized into four new divisions: Community Input and Research (responsible for research and liaison with the public); Social Policy and Strategy (responsible for policy and strategy development, intergovernmental relations, legislative planning, and business and process planning); Standards, Monitoring, and Evaluation (responsible for creating standards for service providers, monitoring and evaluation of service providers, and the Appeals Secretariat); and Income and Support Services (responsible for income and support programs). This structure remained until the dissolution of the ministry in 1999.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Social Services	1986–1989
Department of Family and Social Services	1989–1999

CHIEF OFFICERS

Minister of Social Services

Constance Elaine Osterman	1986–1989
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Ministers of Family and Social Services

John A. Oldring	1989–1992
Norman Alan Weiss	1992–1996
Stockwell B. Day	1996–1997
Lyle K. Oberg	1997–1999

Deputy Minister of Social Services

Stanley K. Remple	1987–1989
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Deputy Ministers of Family and Social Services

Stanley K. Remple	1989–1991
Don Fleming (Acting)	1991–1992
Don Fleming	1992–1997
Maria David-Evans	1997–1999

SEE ALSO

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, 2000–present; Children’s Services, 1999–present; Health and Wellness, 1999–present; Human Resources and Employment, 1999–present; Seniors and Community Supports, 2001–present; Social Services and Community Health, 1971–1986

Children’s Guardian

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The position of Children’s Guardian was established on July 1, 1985 by the proclamation of the *Child Welfare Act* (S.A. 1984, c. C–8.1). The position was eliminated on September 1, 1989, by the proclamation of the *Child Welfare Amendment Act* (S.A. 1988, c. 15).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The director of Child Welfare previously performed the functions of the Children’s Guardian. With the elimination of the office of Children’s Guardian, these functions were returned to the director of Child Welfare.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Children’s Guardian reported to the Minister of Social Services and Community Health (1984–1986) and the Minister of Social Services (1986–1988).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The function of the Children’s Guardian was to act as the sole or joint legal guardian of all children who were subject to permanent or temporary guardianship orders under the *Child Welfare Act*. The Children’s Guardian also monitored services to children under guardianship and advocated changes to address perceived problems.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The minister, in accordance with the *Child Welfare Act*, appointed the Children’s Guardian. The Children’s Guardian delegated daily guardianship duties and powers to the departmental child welfare service delivery staff through the department’s six regional directors by way of the regional Children’s Guardians. Major decisions such as obtaining consents for major medical procedures, adoptions, marriage, and placement outside of the province could not be delegated beyond the regional Children’s Guardians.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Children’s Guardian

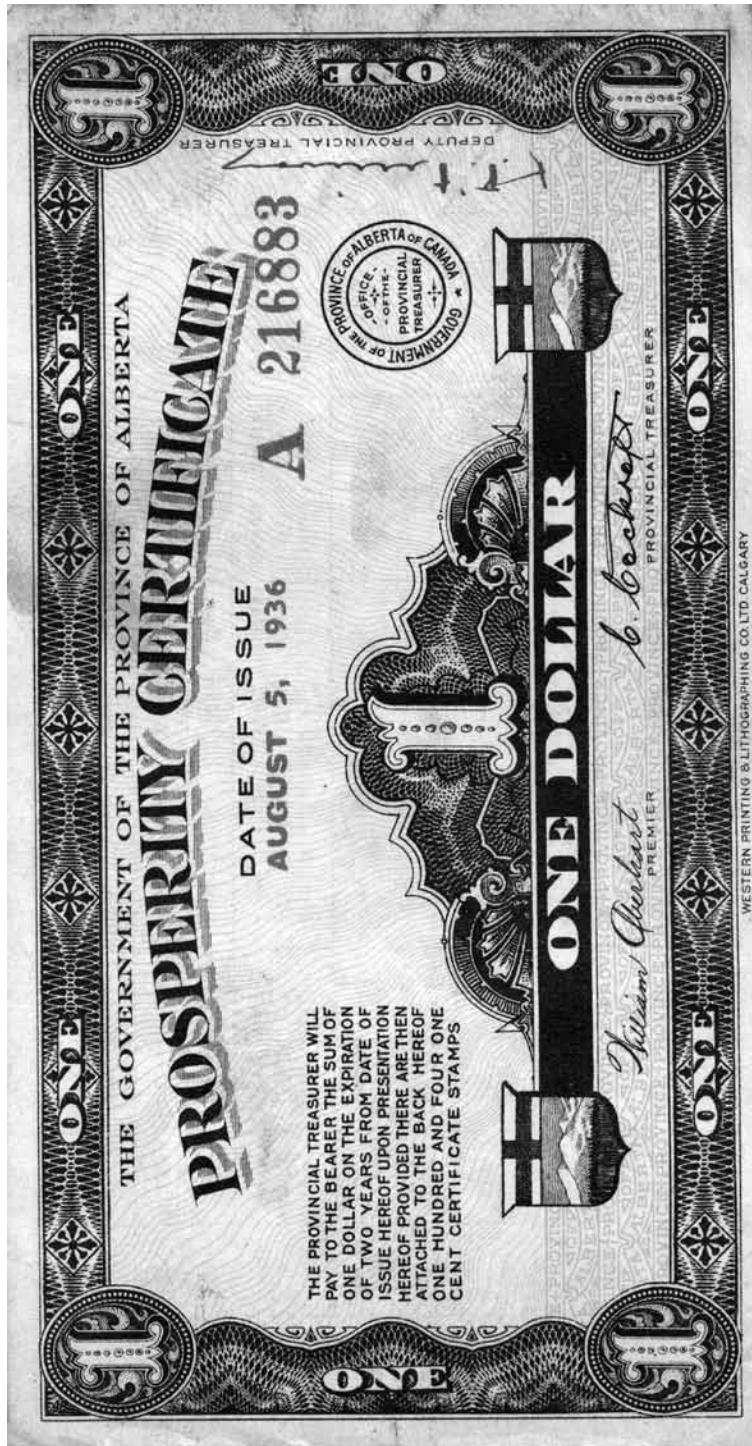
CHIEF OFFICERS

Children’s Guardians

Herb Sohn	1985–1987
John Mould (Acting)	1987–1989

SEE ALSO

Office of the Child and Youth Advocate



Social Credit "prosperity certificate," 1936

GR1967.0131/1

FINANCE

2001–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

Alberta Finance was established on March 15, 2001 by Order in Council 95/2001, as required by the *Government Organization Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor to the Department of Finance is the Department of Treasury. In 2001, government reorganization created several new departments from functions of existing ones and Alberta Treasury became two new departments, Finance and Revenue. In November 2004, the government was reorganized again and the responsibilities of the Minister of Revenue were transferred to the Minister of Finance (O.C. 553/2004), under the authority of the Designation and Transfer of Responsibility Amendment Regulation (A.R. 262/2004).

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Ministry of Finance reports to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Finance. The Minister of Finance is a member of the Executive Council appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to head the ministry. The Minister of Finance receives reports from other agencies, boards, councils, and institutes within the reporting structure of Finance. A number of semi-independent agencies also operate at arm's length from the ministry and report directly to the minister.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Ministry of Finance is responsible for all financial operations of the government of Alberta. The department coordinates the provincial budget; forecasts Alberta's economic future; analyzes financial trends; regulates insurance, pensions, and financial institutions; and develops policy. The ministry's core business is establishing a fiscal framework and facilitating sound fiscal planning and decision making; fostering an effective accountability framework; prudently managing financial assets and liabilities; fostering access to comprehensive and competitive financial products, services, and pension plans; and administering the regulatory framework to reduce the risk of financial loss to pension plan members, depositors, and policyholders.

The Designation and Transfer of Responsibility Regulation (A.R. 44/2001) transferred the responsibility for a significant number of statutes to the Minister of Finance. Finance carries out the administration of these statutes.

Alberta Finance administers the *Alberta Taxpayer Protection Act* (R.S.A., 2000, c. A-36). Finance began administering this *Act* after responsibility was transferred from Treasury in 2001. The legislation ensures that the opinions of Albertans will be obtained before the introduction of legislation that levies a general provincial sales tax. The *Fiscal Responsibility Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. F-15) and the *Balanced Budget and Debt Retirement Act* (S.A. 2000, c. B-0.5) ensure the timely repayment of the provincial debt. As required by the *Fiscal Responsibility Act*, the budget will be balanced over a designated period and debt repayment will comply with a legislated schedule. Finance began administering this *Act* after responsibility was transferred from Treasury in 2001.

Finance administers the function of garnishee of Alberta public service employees by the government of Alberta when deemed necessary by the *Civil Service Garnishee Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. C-16). Finance began administering this *Act* after responsibility was transferred from Treasury in 2001. This function began to be administered by the Department of Treasury in 1908 with the enactment of *An Act to Provide for the Garnishment of the Salaries of Civil Servants* (S.A. 1908, c. 8).

The Provincial Treasurer administered the *Farm Credit Stability Act* (S.A. 1986, c. F-2.5), until the *Act* was transferred to the jurisdiction of Finance in 2001. The purpose of the *Farm Credit Stability Act* is to facilitate loans to Alberta farmers. With this *Act*, the Provincial Treasurer and now the Minister of Finance could enter into agreements with lending institutions and allocate moneys from the general revenue fund.

Finance administers the *Loan and Trust Corporations Act* (S.A. 1991, c. L-26). This *Act* supports the department's mandate to foster a fair and efficient financial marketplace. The legislation controls, standardizes, and regulates loan and trust corporations in the province of Alberta. This function was transferred from Alberta Treasury in 2001.

Since 2001, Finance has administered the *Municipal Debentures Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. M-25). The *Act* outlines how municipalities, school districts, irrigation districts, and other public corporations, having the power to issue debentures, bonds, or other obligations, may dispose of such debentures, bonds, or obligations at a discounted price. The responsibility for the administration of this *Act* was transferred from Treasury to Finance in 2001.

The administration of the *Government Accountability Act* was transferred to Finance from Treasury in 2001 (S.A. 1995, c. G-5.5). The purpose of the *Act* is to provide a means for the government of Alberta to be open and accountable, and provides a framework for reporting within the provincial government. The *Act* structures reporting in such a way that the government can set measurable goals and responsibilities, plan what needs to be done to achieve goals, monitor progress, report on results, evaluate those results, and provide feedback.

Finance provides for disclosure about financial products to consumers and the standardization of specific financial services through the *Financial Consumers Act* (S.A. 1990, c. F-9.5). The *Act* sets out the rights and responsibilities of the consumer who invests in named financial products. The legislation provides a variety of remedies to resolve disputes involving named financial products. This function was transferred from Treasury in 2001.

The function of administering the *Alberta Treasury Branches Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. A-37) was transferred to the jurisdiction of Finance in 2001. The *Treasury Branches Act* allowed the establishment and operation of branches of the Treasury Department in the province under the authorization of the minister (S.A. 1938, c. 3). Under the Act, the minister or Provincial Treasurer could receive deposits and enter into contracts with depositors for their repayment. In 1940, the *Act* was amended to give the Provincial Treasurer the authority to make loans. The following year, in 1941, funds were available through the accumulation of balances in deposit accounts to enable the adoption of a loaning policy.

By the mid-1960s, the Treasury Branch service had evolved to include term savings plans, the writing of fire and hail insurance, the issuance of motor vehicle and driver licences, fish and game licences, the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds (including Canada Saving Bonds), foreign exchange service, the sale of American Express travellers' cheques, safety deposit boxes and safekeeping envelopes, money order service, collection service, telegraphic and mail transfers, utility bill payments, and income tax and Canada pension plan remittances. Treasury Branches continue to be a provincial Crown corporation with the government of Alberta as sole shareholder.

Administration of the *Government Fees and Charges Review Act* and the *Small Business Term Assistance Act* was transferred to Finance from Treasury in 2001. In the same year, the administration of the *Government Fees and Charges Review Act* was transferred to Alberta Revenue (A.R. 56/2001). Alberta Regulation 122/2002 repealed the administration of the *Small Business Term Assistance Act*.

Responsibility for the following *Acts* was transferred from Treasury to Revenue in 2001: *Alberta Corporate Tax Act*, *Alberta Income Tax Act*, *Alberta Personal Income Tax Act*, *Fuel Tax Act*, *Hotel Room Tax Act*, and the *Tobacco Tax Act*. In the same year, Alberta Regulation 140/2001 repealed the responsibility of for these *Acts* and transferred responsibility to the common responsibility of the Minister of Revenue and the Minister of Finance.

In 2001, administration of the *Securities Act* was transferred from Treasury to Finance. The purpose of the *Securities Act* is to regulate and monitor the operation of the capital market in Alberta (R.S.A. 2000, c. S-4). Later that same year, Alberta Regulation 140/2001 repealed the designation of responsibility and transferred the responsibility to the common responsibility of the Minister of Revenue and the Minister of Finance.

Also under the responsibility of Finance were the Alberta Automobile Insurance Board, Alberta Insurance Council, Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation, Alberta Pensions Administration Corporation, ATB Financial and its subsidiary Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation, Gainers Inc., N.A. Properties (1994) Ltd., S.C. Financial Ltd., and the Alberta Government Telephones Commission.

In November 2004, the government was reorganized again and the responsibilities of the Minister of Revenue were transferred to the Minister of Finance (O.C. 553/2004) under the authority of the Designation and Transfer of Responsibility Amendment Regulation (A.R. 262/2004). This included responsibility for the following *Acts*: *Alberta Capital Finance Authority Act*, *Alberta Corporate Tax Act* (except section 26.41), *Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund Act*, *Alberta Income Tax Act*, *Alberta Personal Income Tax Act*, *Alberta Taxpayer Protection Act*, *Alberta Treasury Branches Act*, *Balanced Budget and Debt Retirement Act*, *Civil Service Garnishee Act*, *Credit Union Act*, *Employment Pension Plans Act*, *Farm Credit*

Stability Act, Financial Administration Act, Financial Consumers Act, Fiscal Responsibility Act, Fuel Tax Act (except sections 12(3), (4), and (5); 34(c), 37(2), 42, and 51(1)(j), and (aa)), Government Accountability Act, Government Fees and Charges Review Act, Hotel Room Tax Act, Income Trusts Liability Act, Insurance Act, Loan and Trust Corporations Act, Members of the Legislative Assembly Pension Plan Act, Municipal Debentures Act, Pension Fund Act, Public Sector Pension Plans Act, Securities Act, Statistics Bureau Act, Part 1 of the Telecommunications Act, and the Tobacco Tax Act.

The following functions were also transferred to the Minister of Finance: support for central administration for tax and revenue, support for fees and charges monitoring, support for the futures summit, support for investment settlements, systems support, and performance measurement. Finance is responsible for the administration and management of a number of provincial funds, including the Medical Research Endowment Fund, Heritage Savings Trust Fund, Risk Management Fund, Heritage Scholarship Fund, and for the Alberta Securities Commission.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

In 2004, the Ministry of Finance assumed the responsibilities of the Ministry of Revenue. At that time, the major divisions were Budget and Management; Treasury Management; Pensions, Insurance, and Financial Institutions; Management; Investment Administration; Tax and Revenue Administration; Risk Management and Insurance; and Policy and Strategic Planning.

Finance has six major divisions within the department: Pensions, Insurance and Financial Institutions Division, Investment and Treasury Management Division, Budget and Management Division, Corporate Services Division, and Human Resource Services Division. Also included in the department's reporting structure are Communications, Ministerial Projects and Liaison, and the Standing Policy Committee (Economic Development and Finance).

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Ministry of Finance

Also known as Alberta Finance

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Finance

Patricia L. Nelson	2001–2004
Shirley A.M. McClellan	2004–present

Deputy Ministers of Finance

Peter Kruselnicki	2001–2004
Brian Manning	2004–present

SEE ALSO

Revenue, 2001–2004; Treasury, 1905–2001

Superintendent of Insurance

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Superintendent of Insurance was established on July 1, 1913 under the *Alberta Insurance Act* (S.A. 1913, c. 16).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Superintendent of Insurance has no predecessors.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Superintendent of Insurance examines and reports to the minister charged with the *Insurance Act* all matters connected with insurance. The Superintendent of Insurance works in cooperation with the federal and other provincial and territorial superintendents to maintain uniformity in insurance legislation and to deal with issues relating to the insurance industry.

The 1913 *Alberta Insurance Act* established the Superintendent of Insurance under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Treasurer. At this time, the Insurance Branch was within the Department of Treasury. In 1935, the administration of the *Alberta Insurance Act* was transferred to the Department of the Provincial Secretary. Under the new jurisdiction, the Insurance Branch managed matters pertaining to both insurance and real estate. In 1946, the administration of the *Alberta Insurance Act* was transferred to the Economic Affairs Department.

With the abolishment of Economic Affairs in 1959, jurisdiction for the *Act* was returned to the Provincial Secretary. In 1971, the Provincial Secretary's existence as a separate department was ended and responsibility for the *Act* was transferred to the Department of the Attorney General. In 1973 the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs was established and the Insurance and Real Estate Branch created within the department. Consumer and Corporate Affairs administered the *Alberta Insurance Act* until the department's dissolution in 1992; the Superintendent of Insurance then returned to the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department.

In 2001, Treasury became two new departments, Finance and Revenue, with the *Alberta Insurance Act* becoming the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Under the *Alberta Insurance Act*, the Superintendent of Insurance was charged with the regulation and general supervision of the business of insurance within Alberta. The superintendent ensures that the laws relating to the conduct of the business of insurance are enforced and obeyed.

The Superintendent of Insurance is required by legislation to conduct an annual inspection of licensed insurers. These inspections include verification of statements of condition and affairs of each insurer filed under the *Act*. The Superintendent of Insurance makes the necessary inquiries to ascertain the insurer's condition and ability to provide for the payment of its contracts as they mature, and the organization's compliance with the *Act*.

Insurance companies, agents, brokers, and adjusters doing business in Alberta must be licensed under the *Insurance Act*. Insurance companies must satisfy certain financial

standards in order to be licensed. The Superintendent of Insurance examines the financial conditions of provincially incorporated insurance companies.

A new *Insurance Act* was created in 2000 (R.S.A. 2000, c. I-3) and new regulations under the *Act* were passed on July 11, 2001, though the general functions of the Superintendent of Insurance remained the same. After internal restructuring, the Superintendent of Insurance also served as the Superintendent of Financial Institutions.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Superintendent of Insurance and his deputy supervise the affairs of regulating insurance in Alberta. The Superintendent of Insurance has delegated responsibility for the regulation of insurance agents, brokers, and adjusters to insurance councils. The councils, comprised of industry and public members, are charged with the responsibility of issuing licences and investigating complaints. Insurance agents, brokers, and adjusters must pass a qualifying examination and meet other requirements in order to obtain a licence.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Superintendent of Insurance

CHIEF OFFICERS

Superintendents of Insurance

William Victor Newson	1913–1931
Henry Brace	1931–1935
Edmund Trowbridge	1935–1944
Ralph Robert Moore	1944–1947
Elborne Robert John Hughes	1948–1950
J. Alex MacPhee	1951–1971
James O. Darwish	1972–1980
Ronald Gustav Kaiser	1981–1983
Saleh Tewfik Saleh (Acting)	1982–1983
Saleh Tewfik Saleh	1983–1984
Bernard Rodrigues (Acting)	1985–1989
Bernard Rodrigues	1989–1999
Arthur Hagan	2000
Dennis Gartner	2001–present

SEE ALSO

Alberta Insurance Council; Consumer and Corporate Affairs, 1973–1992; Justice and Attorney General, 1905–present; Provincial Secretary, 1905–1972; Treasury, 1905–2001

Alberta Insurance Council

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Insurance Council was established in 1988 as a Crown corporation through the *Insurance Amendment Act, 1988* (S.A. 1988, c. 25).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Superintendent of Insurance administered the function of regulating insurance agents and adjusters in Alberta before delegating this function to the Alberta Insurance Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Alberta Insurance Council began reporting to the Minister of Treasury in 1988. In 2001, the council was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Minister of Finance. The Superintendent of Insurance has delegated responsibility for the regulation of insurance agents, brokers, and adjusters to Insurance Councils. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is not involved in the appointment of members. The corporation is independently funded through the collection of fees.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The council regulates insurance agents and adjusters in Alberta. The function of investigating complaints against insurance companies was transferred from the Superintendent of Insurance to the Alberta Insurance Council in 1993. In 1996 plans were made for the Alberta Insurance Council to become a Crown-controlled corporation, and for fees to be payable to the council so that agents, adjusters, and insurers bear their share of the regulatory cost.

The Alberta Insurance Council became a provincial, Crown-controlled corporation in 1997. It functions to ensure a fair and efficient marketplace for the distribution of insurance products. The Alberta Insurance Council is responsible for conducting examinations, licensing, regulating, and disciplining insurance agents, brokers, and adjusters in Alberta. It also investigates consumer complaints against the industry. As a Crown-controlled corporation, Alberta Insurance Council retains all examination and licensing fees to pay operational costs.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Alberta Insurance Council is composed of two appointed public members and one member appointed by each of the following councils: the Life Insurance Council, General Insurance Council, and Insurance Adjuster Council.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Insurance Council

Also known by its acronym, AIC

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Alberta Insurance Council

John M. Graham	1988–1994
David Farrish	1994–1995
Gordon A. Wentworth	1995–1996
Lorna Heigerg	1996–1998
Neil Miller	1998–2000
Guy Bourgeois	2000–2001
Ray Wold	2001–2002
Lois Yanke	2002–2003
Robert Ardiel	2003–present

SEE ALSO

Superintendent of Insurance; Treasury, 1905–2001

Automobile Insurance Rate Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Automobile Insurance Rate Board was established on April 27, 1971 as the Alberta Automobile Insurance Board under *An Act to Amend the Alberta Insurance Act* (S.A. 1971, c. 53), and continues to be constituted under section 653 of the *Insurance Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. I-3).

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The first Alberta Automobile Insurance Board, appointed by Order in Council 2122/1971, was under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General. Responsibility for administration of the board was transferred from the Attorney General Department to the Department of Consumer Affairs in 1973 (O.C. 887/1973). The Department of Consumer Affairs was dissolved in 1992 and the Automobile Insurance Board was transferred to the jurisdiction of Treasury. In 2001, the board was made responsible to the Minister of Finance.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The primary function of the Automobile Insurance Rate Board is to ensure that the compulsory insurance is available to Alberta motorists at commercially competitive rates. The board sets premiums for basic coverage, monitors premiums for optional coverage and reviews and approves rating programs for new insurers entering the provincial market. The *Motor Vehicle Administration Act*, replaced by the *Traffic Safety Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. T-6) in May 2003, empowered the board to investigate any Alberta automobile insurance matter, including rates, benefits, and availability of automobile insurance.

The enabling legislation authorized the Alberta Automobile Insurance Board to review and approve the insurance premium-rate programs for compulsory auto insurance coverage. The Automobile Insurance Rate Board supports government programs that encourage traffic safety.

In 2004, under the *Insurance Act*, the Automobile Insurance Board was given greater authority. As part of larger changes to auto insurance, the board could now not only

review and approve premiums for basic coverage, but set rates as well. To reflect the change, the board's name was changed to the Automobile Insurance Rate Board.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

When the board became the Automobile Insurance Rate Board in 2004, the structure of the board membership changed. The board then consisted of at least three but not more than seven members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, as well as a consumer representative appointed by the Minister of Finance, and the Superintendent of Insurance. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may designate one of the members of the board as chair and another as vice-chair.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Automobile Insurance Board	1971–2004
Automobile Insurance Rate Board	2004–present

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Alberta Automobile Insurance Board

Donnel O'Brien Saby	1971–1977
Allan Harvey Joseph Wachowich	1977–1995
John Malcolm Tweedle	1995–2004

Chair of the Automobile Insurance Rate Board

Alfred H. Savage	2004–present
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SEE ALSO

Consumer and Corporate Affairs, 1973–1992; Justice and Attorney General, 1905–present

Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation was established on November 1, 1989 under the *Credit Union Act* (S.A. 1989, c. C-31.1).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Credit Union Stabilization Corporation was established on December 15, 1975 by the *Credit Union Amendment Act* (S.A. 1975, c. 48), and was the predecessor to the Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation. The primary functions of the Credit Union Stabilization Corporation were to ensure the repayment of money invested in shares of, or deposits with, credit unions, and to protect and stabilize credit unions experiencing financial difficulties by loans, advances, or grants. All assets and liabilities of the Credit Union Stabilization Corporation were transferred to the Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation when the 1980 *Credit Union Act* was repealed in 1989 (R.S.A. 1980, C-31.1). The Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation is the continuation of the Credit Union Stabilization Corporation.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

From 1989 to 2001, the Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation was under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Treasurer. In 2001, the corporation was transferred to the jurisdiction of Alberta Finance.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The corporation guarantees all deposits, including accrued interest, for credit unions in Alberta. The *Credit Union Act* provides that the province will ensure that the obligation of repayment is carried out. The Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation reviews, advises, and when necessary directs sound business practice for credit unions. The corporation monitors the financial performance of credit unions and acts to improve performance and minimize risks.

Supervised credit unions receive assistance, support, and direction in planning, policy, and operational matters from the corporation. The Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation establishes individual credit union loan-approval limits and provides an approval function for loans exceeding these limits. The Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation manages the Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Fund.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Lieutenant Governor in Council appoints the board of directors of the corporation. The member of the Executive Council charged by the Lieutenant Governor in Council with the administration of the *Credit Union Act* appoints the chair and the vice-chair of the corporation from among the board of directors.

The board of directors oversees the business and affairs of the corporation. The board makes all major policy decisions for the corporation. With the proclamation of the *Credit Union Act* in 1989, the board of directors was expanded to seven members. In 2003, the board was further expanded to eight members. The corporation reported annually, as required by the enabling legislation to the minister charged with the administration of the *Act*.

Under the enabling legislation, the corporation appointed an audit committee, finance committee, and special loans committee. Each committee was required to include at least three directors of the corporation. The audit and finance committees participated in monitoring and loss prevention by early detection of financial difficulties and unsound business practices within credit unions. The special loans committee could approve loans that exceeded credit union loan-approval limits established by the corporation.

By 2000, the corporation also had a human resources committee. The committee reviewed corporate human resource matters. In addition, the special loans committee was renamed the credit committee. In 2005 there was another new committee, board governance, which focused on governance issues; also, the credit committee was renamed the corporation credit committee.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation

CHIEF OFFICERS*Chairs of the Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation Board*

Elvin Christenson	1989–1996
Robert Arthur Splane	1996–present

SEE ALSO

Treasury, 1905–2001

Alberta Pensions Administration Corporation

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Pensions Administration Corporation was incorporated on November 1, 1995 under the *Business Corporation Act* (S.A. 1981, c. B–15).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Payroll and Pensions Division of Treasury was the predecessor of the Alberta Pension Administration Corporation. On April 1, 1980, the Public Service Pension Administration was transferred to the Office of the Controller and linked to the payroll function of the government to form the Payroll and Pensions Division. The core services of Payroll and Pensions, in relation to pension plans, included the collection of pension contributions and determination and payment of benefits.

From 1983 until 1985, under the Payroll and Pension Division, the Pension Board Secretariat dealt with the administration of pensions. At its inception, the Pension Board was mandated to review legislation for new pension plans and amend existing pension *Acts* and regulations, develop reciprocal agreements with other pension authorities, provide administrative services to the pension boards, report, and educate. Later in 1985, the functions of the Pension Board Secretariat were expanded to include advising the department and the Provincial Treasurer on pension policy.

Responsibility for investment policy was transferred to the pension boards in 1994. The Alberta Government Pension Boards acted independently of the department, providing administrative services to the Pension Plan Boards when hearing appeals against decisions of the Minister of Pensions on the administration of the pension plans from 1986 to 1995. The Alberta Government Pension Boards shared the same chair. The staff of the chair's office provided clerical and professional support to the pension boards.

The Payroll and Pension Division continued to administer pension plans in Treasury until 1995. After a review of Treasury's core services, the Payroll and Pension Division was dissolved in 1995 and Payroll was moved to Payment Systems Corporation (PSC), a joint government-private sector venture. The Alberta Pension Administration Corporation was created under the jurisdiction of Alberta Treasury.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Alberta Pension Administration Corporation was transferred from the jurisdiction of Treasury to the jurisdiction of Alberta Finance in 2001 through Order in Council 95/2001. The Alberta Pension Administration Corporation, owned by the government

of Alberta, is responsible for administering the pension plan under the direction of the pension boards and the provincial government. A board of directors is appointed by the Minister of Finance to oversee the operation and administration of the corporation. The board of Alberta Pension Administration Corporation is accountable to the Minister of Finance, who ensures that the corporation meets its mandate to provide pension administration services to Alberta's public-sector pension plan.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Alberta Pensions Administration Corporation is a Crown corporation that was originally responsible for administering eight statutory pension plans under the direction of five pension boards and the government of Alberta, as well as one trusted plan and two supplementary retirement plans. The core services of the Alberta Pensions Administration Corporation are to collect pension fund contributions from employers and members, maintain members' accounts, calculate and pay plan benefits, and provide information to members.

The number of pension plans administered by the Alberta Pensions Administration has varied over the corporation's years of service. In 2001, the Minister of Finance delegated responsibility to the corporation to administer each of the plans, subject to administrative policy guidelines established by each pension board. The Alberta Pensions Administration Corporation administers the Universities Academic Pension Plan, which is an independently trusted pension plan regulated by the *Employment Pension Plan Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. E-8); a registered pension plan for provincial judges and Masters in Chamber created by the *Provincial Court Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. P-31); the Public Service Management Pension Plan; the Members of the Legislative Assembly Pension Plan (ended in 1989); and two supplemental retirement plans for public sector managers, and provincial judges and Masters in Chambers.

The Alberta Pensions Administration Corporation is responsible for administering the following statutory pension plans under the direction of pension boards and the government of Alberta: Management Employees Pension Plan, Local Authorities Pension Plan, Public Service Pension Plans, and Special Forces Pension Plan. The *Public Sector Pension Plan Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. P-41) is the enabling legislation for the statutory pension plans.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

A board of eight directors comprised of four appointees from the pension plan boards, one representative of the shareholder (the government), and three appointees from the private sector governs Alberta Pensions Administration Corporation. The board of directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal control. The board carries out this responsibility principally through its audit committee. The audit committee reviews the financial statements and annual reports and recommends them for board approval. The Auditor General of Alberta, who functions as the corporation's external auditor, provides an independent audit of operations and financial statements. The board also provides strategic direction to the corporation.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Pensions Administration Corporation

Also known as Alberta Pensions Administration, and by its acronym, APA

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chair of the Alberta Pensions Administration Corporation Board

Jack H. McMahon 1996–present

SEE ALSO

Treasury, 1905–2001

Alberta Capital Finance Authority

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

Under the *Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation Act*, the Alberta Capital Finance Authority was established in 1956 as the Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation (S.A. 1956, c. 3). It assumed its present name in 2003.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the formation of the Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation, several plans were in operation to help local governments meet their loan financing needs. Treasury became involved with grants to municipalities through the *Municipal Assistance Act* (S.A. 1951, c. 54). Under the *Self-Liquidating Projects Act* (S.A. 1950, c. 67), the Provincial Treasurer, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, could enter into an agreement with a municipality to make a loan or loans to such municipality from the general revenue fund.

The *Municipal Capital Expenditures Loan Act* (S.A. 1953, c. 81) was another financing mechanism for municipalities. Rapid population growth in Alberta in the 1950s called for a new approach to providing municipal capital financing, which initiated the formation of the Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation was under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Treasurer from 1956 to 2001. In 2001, the corporation was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Minister of Finance.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation was created to provide financial services for municipalities and other authorized local authorities. The Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation is a nonprofit corporation established to assist municipalities and other authorized local authorities to obtain capital funds at the lowest possible cost. The corporation issued debentures of the corporation, and the province guaranteed the principal and the interest. These debentures could be used to obtain funds at more advantageous rates than could be obtained by municipalities and other authorized local authorities borrowing independently.

Initially, the authorized stock of the corporation consisted of the following shares: Class A, available only to the Crown; Class B, available only to municipalities (and regional airport authorities, approved hospitals, hospital districts, and regional health authorities as of 2001); Class C, available only to cities; and Class D, available only to towns and villages. In 1981, Class E, available only to school districts and divisions, was added to the authorized stock.

By 2004 the authorized stock of the corporation consisted of the following shares: Class A, available only to the Crown; Class B, available only to municipal authorities (defined as including improvement districts, Metis settlements, municipal districts, counties, special areas, and specialized municipalities) and to regional authorities (including drainage districts, irrigation districts, regional airport authorities, and regional services commissions), and health authorities (including approved hospitals, mental health hospitals, regional health authorities, and provincial health boards); Class C, available only to cities; Class D, available only to towns and villages; and Class E, available only to educational authorities (including school districts and divisions, colleges, technical institutes, universities, and Northland School Division).

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

A board of directors administers the business of the corporation. The *Act* stipulates that the board may appoint no member of the government and no more than one civil servant. At its inception, the board had seven members; by the turn of the century, this number had increased to nine. Four directors of the board were appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to represent the Class-A common shareholders; by 2004, these had increased to five. Each of the other classes of shareholders was entitled to annually elect a director to the board.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

In 2003 the name of the corporation was changed under the *Alberta Capital Authority Finance Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. A-14.5) from Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation to Alberta Capital Finance Authority (ACFA). The name change reflected the fact that almost one third of the borrowers were coming from educational, health, and other infrastructure providers.

Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation	1956–2003
Alberta Capital Finance Authority	2003–present
Also referred to by its acronym, ACFA	

CHIEF OFFICERS

Presidents of the Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation

John William Judge	1956–1962
C.P. Hayes	1962–1975
Frederick Gavin Stewart	1976–1985
Allan Francis Collins	1985–1995
M.J. Schmitke	1995–1996
Robert Arthur Splane	1996–1997

Allister J. McPherson	1997–2001
J.M. Drinkwater	2001–2002
Garth H. Sherwin	2003

SEE ALSO

Treasury, 1905–2001

Alberta Securities Commission

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Securities Commission was established under the *Securities Act*, which came into force on January 1, 1957 (S.A. 1955, c. 64).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The provincial government assumed responsibility for the control of securities through the *Security Frauds Prevention Act, 1929* (S.A. 1929, c. 10). The first securities administration legislation was administered through the Department of the Attorney General. An *Act to Amend the Security Frauds Prevention Act, 1930* incorporated the Board of Public Utilities Commissioners in the administration of the *Act*, but the legal authority to administer the *Act* remained with the Attorney General. The *Act* was administered in this manner until 1955.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Alberta Securities Commission reported to the Attorney General from 1955 to 1975, and to the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs from 1975 to 1992. After 1992, the Alberta Securities Commission began to report to the Alberta Treasury. In 2001, after governmental reorganization, the Alberta Securities Commission began reporting to the Minister of Revenue. In 2004, the Alberta Securities Commission began reporting to the Minister of Finance.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

In the original 1929 legislation, the *Security Frauds Prevention Act*, the function of securities control served to prevent fraud in the sale of securities. The *Act* mandated a registrar to register brokers, salespersons, and companies established to trade securities. The *Act* authorized the Attorney General to investigate suspected fraud and administer penalties or submit investigations to the judicature. The basic functional responsibilities of the original *Act* have remained consistent through multiple revisions.

Under the 1955 *Securities Act*, the Alberta Securities Commission was responsible for the protection of the public in its investments. The modern commission's mandate was broadened in the 1980 *Securities Act*. This Act establishes general rules of conduct for the securities industry and reviews the qualifications of persons and companies proposing to deal in such financial activities as securities, mortgages, and franchises.

The commission must also review prospectuses and other documentation by which securities are offered to the public to ensure accurate disclosure of facts. The commission also reviews all company filings to shareholders, investigates investment complaints, and initiates investigations when offences are suspected.

At the turn of the twenty-first century, the Alberta Securities Commission functioned as the regulatory agency responsible for overseeing the capital market in Alberta. As in the past, the enabling legislation makes the commission responsible for administration of the *Act*. The legislation ensures that the capital market operates fairly, that investors have timely, accurate information on which to base their investment decisions, and that people who sell securities are registered.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Lieutenant Governor in Council appoints the members of the Alberta Securities Commission. At the inception of the commission, it was composed of a chair and not more than three other members, one of whom was designated vice-chair. Two members of the commission constituted a quorum. In 1967, the number of members was increased to not more than four.

The commission is an industry-funded provincial corporation. It is a member of the Canadian Securities Administrators, an association representing thirteen securities regulators across Canada, which seeks to harmonize securities regulation on a national basis through the development of the Canadian Securities Regulatory System.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Securities Commission

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Alberta Securities Commission

George Henry Rose	1956–1974
Robert Alexander Scott	1974–1976
Joanne B. Veit	1977–1981
Joanne B. Veit (Acting)	1981
William T. Pidruchney (Acting)	1981–1982
William T. Pidruchney	1982–1987
Edward B. Allan (Acting)	1987
Ronald J. Will	1988–1992
Frans F. Slatter (Acting)	1992
William L. Hess	1992–2000
Stephen P. Sibold	2000–2005
Peter Valentine (Acting)	2005
William S. Rice	2005–present

SEE ALSO

Alberta Energy and Utilities Board; Consumer and Corporate Affairs, 1973–1992; Justice and Attorney General, 1905–present; Revenue, 2001–2004; Treasury, 1905–2001

Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund Act* established the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund on May 19, 1976 (S.A. 1976, c. 2).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There are no predecessor bodies to the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Provincial Treasurer was originally responsible for the fund's investments. The Provincial Treasurer was required to make quarterly reports on the performance of the fund and make public the annual report at the end of the fiscal year. Treasury administered the *Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund Act* from 1976 until the dissolution of the department in 2001. In 2001, the Alberta Heritage Trust Fund was first transferred to the jurisdiction of Finance and then to Revenue, giving the Minister of Revenue responsibility for the fund. In 2004, after further government reorganization, the Alberta Heritage Trust Fund was transferred back to the jurisdiction of Finance (A.R. 262/2004).

The standing committee on the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund reviews and approves the business plan and annual report of the fund, and includes representation from the major parties of the Legislature. The standing committee receives regular reports on the performance of the fund and conducts public meetings on an annual basis in different locations in the province. The purpose of the meetings is to update Albertans on the management of the fund and to solicit input from Albertans on the fund's objectives.

The endowment fund policy committee is chaired by the Minister of Finance and consists of private-sector members and government MLAs. The committee reviews and makes recommendations on the business plan, annual report, and investment policy statements for the fund, which is reviewed and approved by the Minister of Finance, Treasury Board, and the Legislature's standing committee on the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The *Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund Act* created the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund in recognition that the resource supply is limited and revenue will eventually decline. The investment earnings and the capital of the fund are intended to provide an alternative source of revenue to help finance government services. The immediate benefit of the fund was that its investments provided the opportunity and resources needed to strengthen and diversify Alberta's economy.

The fund began with a grant of \$1.5 billion from the general revenue fund, and 30 per cent of the tax revenue collected from natural resources. In 1983, during a recession, the investment earnings of the fund were transferred into the general revenue fund. In 1984, the percentage of revenue diverted to the fund was cut from 30 per cent to 15, and in 1987, the revenues were capped with no new money entering the fund. As of 2001, the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund's twenty-fifth anniversary year, the total fair value of the fund was \$12.1 billion; by 2004, it was \$12.4 billion; and by the end of 2005, \$13.6 billion. It was announced that an additional \$1 billion was to be placed in the fund in 2006–2007.

In 2003–2004, the Endowment Fund Policy Committee was established to provide private-sector financial and business oversight of the fund’s investment policies and operation.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Under Alberta Treasury, Finance Planning and Analysis was responsible for coordinating Treasury’s planning and policy analysis for the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund. This included reviewing potential investments where government support or investment was considered; analyzing and providing recommendations on capital budgets, program initiatives, and financing requirements of Crown corporations; providing analysis on various financial issues and recommending alternatives to integrate the economic and financial policies of the government of Alberta; and preparing quarterly and annual reports for the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund. The investment manager for the fund was Treasury’s Investment Management Division.

In 1997, the Heritage Fund was divided into two distinct portfolios: the Transition Portfolio, to meet immediate fiscal needs, and the Endowment Portfolio, to maximize long-term investments. All assets were transferred to the Endowment Portfolio in 2002.

Under Alberta Finance, the following groups or individuals are responsible for management of the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund: Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund Standing Committee, Endowment Fund Policy Committee, Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund Secretary, Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund Investment Manager, and the Auditor General of Alberta, who acts as auditor for the funds.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers Responsible for the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund Act

Clarence M. (Merv) Leitch	1975–1979
Louis D. Hyndman	1979–1986
Archibald D. (Dick) Johnston	1986–1992
James F. Dinning	1992–1997
Stockwell B. Day	1997–2000
Stephen C. West	2000–2001
Greg Melchin	2001–2004
Shirley A.M. McClellan	2004–present

SEE ALSO

Revenue, 2001–2004; Treasury, 1905–2001

Alberta Government Telephones Commission

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Government Telephones Commission was incorporated on April 1, 1958 under the *Alberta Government Telephones Act* (S.A. 1958, c. 85). All remaining assets of the commission were transferred to the province of Alberta in December 2004 and the commission is to be wound up through an *Act* of the Legislature.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The function of administering the power to purchase, lease, construct, extend, maintain, and operate a telephone or telegraph system or systems first began in the province with the *Municipal Telephone Act* (S.A. 1906, c. 31). This legislation gave the administering power to the municipalities. In 1908, legislation gave the government of Alberta this power in *An Act Respecting Government Telephone and Telegraph Systems* (S.A. 1908, c. 14). The Telephone Branch of the Department of Public Works first issued a report in 1908. The Telephone Branch ceased operation in 1912 and the function was assumed by a new Department of Railways and Telephones (S.A. 1911–12, c. 10). In 1955, the Department of Railways and Telephones became the Department of Telephones (S.A. 1955, c. 38). In 1958, the *Alberta Government Telephone Act* created a corporate entity to administer the function of a government-owned communication system.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

In 1958 legislation that created the Alberta Government Telephones Commission designated the Minister of Telephones as chair of the commission. In the initial enabling legislation, the Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed and prescribed the duties of the executive officers of the commission.

The Minister of Telephones became the Minister of Telephones and Utilities in 1972 and continued to have jurisdiction over the Alberta Government Telephones Commission (S.A. 1972, c. 93). The new Department of Telephones and Utilities was created (S.A. 1973, c. 68) in 1973, and in 1975 it was renamed the Department of Utilities and Telephones (S.A. 1975, c. 16). It became the Department of Utilities and Telecommunication (S.A. 1983, c. 27) in 1983 and the Department of Technology, Research, and Telecommunications in 1986 (S.A. 1986, c. D-28.5).

In 1994, the *Government Organization Act* (S.A. 1994, c. G-8.5) repealed the *Department of Technology, Research, and Telecommunications Act* and responsibility for the Alberta Government Telephones Commission was transferred to the Department of Treasury (A.R. 398/1994). In 2001, the responsibility for the Alberta Government Telephones Commission was transferred to Alberta Finance (A.R. 44/2001).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The commission functioned to administer the power to purchase, construct, extend, maintain, operate, and lease to and from other persons, system, or systems in the province, including private communication systems. The commission is an agent of the Crown in the right of Alberta and its powers may only be exercised as an agent of the Crown. Alberta Government Telephones Commission is a commercial enterprise of the government of Alberta.

The *Telecommunication Act* (S.A. 1988, c. T-3.5) repealed the *Alberta Government Telephones Act*. The Alberta Government Telephones Commission operates under the authority of the *Telecommunications Act* and the *Alberta Government Telephones Reorganization Act* (S.A. 1990, c. A-23.5).

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The commission consists of a chair and any other persons appointed as members by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. In the *Alberta Government Telephones Act*, the chair is the Minister of Telephones. In 1979 the legislation was amended, making the Associate Minister of Telephones the chair and the Minister of Utilities and Telephones the vice-chair. In a later amendment to the enabling legislation, the Lieutenant Governor in Council could appoint the chair and vice-chair of the commission. Under the *Telecommunications Act*, the Lieutenant Governor in Council continues to appoint the chair, along with any other members. From 2001–2004, the chair was the sole commission member.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Government Telephones

Alberta Government Telephones Commission

Also known by its acronym, AGT

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Government Telephones Commission

Gordon Edward Taylor	1958–1959
Raymond Reierson	1959–1967
Anders Olav Aalborg	1967–1968
Raymond Reierson	1968–1971
Leonard Frank Werry	1971–1973
Roy Alexander Farran	1973–1975
Allan Alexander Warrack	1975–1979
Patrick Neil Webber	1979–1982
Robert J. Bogle	1982–1983
Harry Bertram Hobbs	1983–1989
Patrick Neil Webber	1989–1999
Peter McNeil	1999–2001
Rod Matheson	2001–2004

SEE ALSO

Economic Development, 1992–present; Transportation and Utilities, 1975–1999; Treasury, 1905–2001; Utilities, 1973–1986

FORESTRY, LANDS, AND WILDLIFE 1986-1993



Forest fire watchtower, 1958

PA.2794/1

FORESTRY, LANDS, AND WILDLIFE

1986–1993

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife was established through the *Department of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife Act* (S.A. 1986, c. D–20.5), which received Royal Assent on September 12, 1986. The department became part of the Department of Environmental Protection in January 1993 (A.R. 12/1993); the *Act* was repealed and superseded by the *Government Organization Act* in 1994 (S.A. 1994, c. G–8.5).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the Department of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife, numerous departments administered *Acts* relevant to fish, wildlife, forests, and public lands. The main departments included the Department of Lands and Mines (1931–1949), Department of Lands and Forests (1949–1975), Department of Energy and Natural Resources (1975–1986), and Department of Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife (1975–1979).

Following the Department of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife, the Department of Environmental Protection assumed administration of most of the relevant *Acts*, as well as the *Department of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife Act* itself, in early January 1993 (A.R. 12/1993). Administration of public lands and related *Acts* was transferred to the Department of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development. Many of the same functions were transferred again in 2001, to the newly established Department of Sustainable Resource Development.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Department of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife reported to the Minister of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife. The minister was a member of the Executive Council of the Alberta government, and reported to the Legislative Assembly for the department.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife was responsible for the management of Alberta's fish, wildlife, forests, and public lands. The department was created from the functions of the Associate Minister of Public Lands and Wildlife and the renewable

resource sector of the Department of Energy and Natural Resources. This sector had been responsible for administration of Alberta's forest resources, public lands, and fish and wildlife resources. As well, land-use planning, mapping, surveying, and aerial photography were part of the sector's responsibility. These were all functions assumed by the Department of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife.

The initial organization of the department directly reflected that of the renewable resource sector of the Department of Energy and Natural Resources. The department continued with the following divisions: the Alberta Forest Service; Public Lands, Fish, and Wildlife; Resource Evaluation and Planning; Alberta Bureau of Surveying and Mapping; and Foreign Ownership of Land Administration. The Alberta Forest Service managed Alberta's forest lands to ensure a perpetual supply of benefits and products, all the while maintaining a high-quality forest environment. The Public Lands Division was responsible for administration of public lands.

The Fish and Wildlife Division managed fish and wildlife resources to provide the maximum benefit while ensuring viable populations were maintained. The Resource Evaluation and Planning Division provided integrated resource policy and planning services. The Alberta Bureau of Surveying and Mapping coordinated all provincial surveying and mapping. The Foreign Ownership of Land Administration Division enforced the Foreign Ownership of Land Regulations. The Forest Industry Development Division was established in 1986 to promote the development of Alberta's forest resources.

In 1987, the Department of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife was reorganized to reduce administrative costs. The divisions of the Alberta Forest Service, Public Lands, Fish, and Wildlife, and Forest Industry Development remained for the most part unchanged. Two new divisions were added: Land Information Services and the Policy Secretariat. The Land Services Division was created from a merger of the Land Information Branch and the Bureau of Surveying and Mapping; Foreign Ownership of Land Administration became part of Public Lands. The Policy Secretariat was established to review and analyze existing policies and regulations, and to assist in the development of renewable resource policies consistent with the department's mission.

The Department of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife shared a Finance and Administration sector with the Department of Energy; the division reported to the Department of Energy.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The structure of the Department of the Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife was hierarchical. The department was divided into divisions, which were divided into branches. The divisions remained relatively stable after the department's reorganization in 1987, following its split from the Department of Energy and Natural Resources in 1986.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

The department, created from functions of the Renewable Resources sector of the Department of Energy and Natural Resources and the Associate Deputy Minister of Public Lands and Wildlife, was first established as the Department of Forestry in early 1986. By September, the department's name had become Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife, to better reflect the resources it was to manage. In annual reports, the department is referred to as Alberta Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Forestry

Department of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife

CHIEF OFFICERS*Ministers of Forestry and Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife*

Donald H. Sparrow 1986–1987

Edwin LeRoy Fjordbotten 1987–1992

Deputy Minister of Forestry

Frederick William McDougall 1986

Deputy Ministers of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife

Frederick William McDougall 1986–1990

Clifford B. Smith 1990–1993

SEE ALSO

Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, 1905–present; Energy and Natural Resources, 1975–1986; Environment, 1971–present; Lands and Forests, 1949–1975; Lands and Mines, 1930–1949; Recreation and Parks, 1975–1992; Sustainable Resource Development, 2001–present



Horse racing, Edmonton Exhibition, 1957

WS.130/3

GAMING

1999–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Ministry of Gaming was founded on May 27, 1999, by Order in Council 241/1999 under the authority of the *Government Organization Act* (S.A. 1994, c. G-8.5).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The ministries of Economic Development, Community Development, and Labour previously administered the programs and agencies that make up the Ministry of Gaming.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Ministry of Gaming reports to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Gaming, a member of the Executive Council. A semi-independent agency, the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission, reports to the minister.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Ministry of Gaming is responsible for licensing, regulating, and monitoring liquor and gaming activities, as well as certain aspects of tobacco sales; implementing lottery-funded programs; and development and communication of provincial gaming and liquor policy. Between 1999 and 2001, the ministry was responsible for administration of the community lottery program grants program.

The ministry is also responsible for oversight of the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission, Racing Appeal Tribunal, and Alberta Gaming Research Council. The Minister of Gaming has also been responsible for administration of the *Gaming and Liquor Act*, *Racing Corporation Act*, and *Horse Racing Alberta Act*. Much of the ministry's responsibilities are fulfilled through the operations of the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Ministry of Gaming is made up of the Department of Gaming, Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission, and Alberta Gaming Research Council. Between 1999 and 2001, the ministry also included the Community Gaming Secretariat, which was dissolved in 2001.

The Department of Gaming is made up of the following units: Strategic Services Branch, the Communications Office, and the Lottery-Funded Programs Branch. Strategic Services was formed in 2002 when the Business Management and Policy branches, formed in 2001 from the Business Management and Policy Branch, were merged. Strategic Services is responsible for providing gaming policy support, the ministry business plan, budget and financial administration, and administrative support to the Alberta Gaming Research Council. The Communications Office is responsible for media and public relations. The Lottery-Funded Programs Branch is responsible for administration of lottery-funded programs, coordination of Alberta Lottery Fund initiatives, and program reporting.

The other, nonagency, components of the ministry are the Alberta Gaming Research Council, established by ministerial order on August 24, 1999 to direct the research activities of the Alberta Gaming Research Institute; the Community Lottery Program Secretariat (1999–2001), responsible for implementation and evaluation of the Community Lottery Board Grant Program; and the Racing Appeal Tribunal, to which the minister appoints members, as prescribed in the *Horse Racing Alberta Act*, to hear appeals arising from rulings or directions of horse-racing officials.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Ministry of Gaming

Also referred to as Alberta Gaming

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Gaming

Murray D. Smith	1999–2001
Ronald G. Stevens	2001–2004
Gordon Graydon	2004–present

Deputy Ministers of Gaming

Julian Joseph Nowicki	1999
Eric McGhan	1999–2001
Norman C. Peterson	2001–present

SEE ALSO

Community Development, 1992–present; Economic Development, 1992–present; Labour, 1959–1972, 1975–1999; Provincial Secretary, 1905–1972

Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission was founded on July 15, 1996 by the proclamation of the *Gaming and Liquor Act* (S.A. 1996, c. G-0.5).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission was formed by the amalgamation of the Alberta Liquor Control Board, Alberta Lotteries, the Gaming Control Branch, and Alberta Gaming Commission.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Since May 1999, the commission has reported to the Minister of Gaming. The commission has also reported to the Minister of Transportation and Utilities (1996), Minister of Economic Development and Tourism (1996–1997), and Minister of Economic Development (1997–1999).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The commission, on behalf of the government, is responsible for conducting and managing provincial lotteries; licensing and regulating gaming under the Criminal Code of Canada; overseeing all charitable gaming; and regulating the manufacture, importation, sale, and purchase of liquor. The commission is also responsible for administering the Alberta Lottery Fund, through which provincial gaming revenues are distributed to charitable and nonprofit public and community-based initiatives and organizations.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The commission has two components: the board and the corporation. The board is made up of not more than five members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who designates one member as chair. The chair is the chief executive officer of the corporation. Since 1999, the chair/CEO has been the Deputy Minister of Gaming.

The board is responsible for overseeing the operations of the corporation, establishing its policies, and conducting hearings and making decisions regarding licences and registration, including disciplinary hearings on alleged violations of the *Gaming and Liquor Act*, regulations, or board policies regarding liquor and gaming activities.

The corporation is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the commission in fulfilling its mandated responsibilities under the *Act*. The corporation is made up of the following branches: Investigations, Licensing, Gaming Products and Services, Information Systems, Finance and Administration, and Human Resources.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs and Chief Executive Officers of the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission

Robert J. King	1996–1997
Norman C. Peterson (Acting)	1997–1998
Robert J. King	1998–1999
Julian Joseph Nowicki	1999
Eric McGhan	1999–2001
Norman C. Peterson	2001–present

SEE ALSO

Economic Development, 1992–present; Provincial Secretary, 1905–1972

GOVERNMENT SERVICES 1975–1983



Queen's Printer, Edmonton, c. 1970s

A.701

GOVERNMENT SERVICES

1975–1983

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Department of Government Services Act* established the Department of Government Services on June 25, 1975 (S.A. 1975, c. 11). It was formally dissolved in 1983 when the *Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services Act* (S.A. 1983, c. D-25.5) repealed this enabling legislation.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Department of Public Works was dissolved and dispersed in 1975 to form the Department of Government Services and the Department of Housing and Public Works. The *Department of Government Services Act* repealed the *Department of Public Works Act*.

The Department of Government Services was dissolved in 1983 and some of its functions assumed by the Department of Housing and Public Works to form the Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Minister of the Department of Government Services was a member of the Executive Council appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to head the department. The Minister of Government Services reported to the Legislative Assembly, submitting reports received from any other agencies, boards, councils, and institutes that reported to the minister.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

In 1975, because of government-wide reorganization, a decision was taken to centralize the management and delivery of a number of common service functions. This led to the creation of a new department, the Department of Government Services. The functions managed by the department included building operations and maintenance, data processing, records management, acquisition, disposal, communications, and printing. The Department of Government Services was responsible for integrating organizational units from a number of departments and agencies into an effective and efficient service-oriented delivery mechanism.

The department became responsible for functions of the former Public Works Department concerned with operation and maintenance, the Purchasing Agency from Treasury, the Data Processing Centre from the Provincial Auditor's Office, the Bureau of Public Affairs from the Executive Council, and government aircraft operations and other operations that service government departments.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

At its inception, the Department of Government Services had five main divisions: Operating and Maintenance, Supply, Public Affairs, Computing and Systems, and Administrative Services. The Administrative Services Division provided central support services to the department in the areas of personnel administration, financial management, accounting, and office administration. The Computing and Systems Division consisted of an amalgamation of the functions and staff of the Provincial Data Centre from the Provincial Auditor's Office and the Records Management Branch.

The Operating and Maintenance Division consisted of the functions of the Physical Plant Division of Public Works, Aircraft Maintenance from the Department of Lands and Forests, Central Delivery and Courier Service from Treasury, and the Freight Bureau from Industry and Commerce. The Public Affairs Division was created when the department assumed responsibility for the functions of the Public Affairs Bureau. The Supply Division was created when the Purchasing Agency was transferred from Alberta Treasury to the Department of Government Services.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Government Services

Also referred to as Alberta Government Services

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Government Services

Horst Adolph Louis C. Schmid	1975–1979
Stewart Alden McCrae	1979–1982

Deputy Minister of Government Services

John Thomas Kyle	1975–1982
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SEE ALSO

Bureau of Public Affairs; Housing, 1982–1986; Housing and Public Works, 1975–1983; Public Works, 1905–1975; Public Works, Supply, and Services, 1983–1999; Treasury, 1905–2001

Alberta Government Purchasing Agency

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Government Purchasing Agency was created on May 15, 1939 with the proclamation of the *Alberta Government Purchasing Agency Act* (S.A. 1939, c. 7). The agency was dissolved in 1983 with the passage of the *Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services Act* (S.A. 1983, c. D-25.5).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The function of central purchasing first appeared in 1925 when the Provincial Treasurer supervised governmental purchases. The first official mention of the purchasing branch was made in a reference to the Acting Supervisor of Purchases.

Although the Purchasing Agency was repealed by the *Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services Act*, the function was continued. The *Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services Act* made the minister of the department responsible for the acquisition and provision of all supplies required by the departments. All departments under this legislation were required to procure supplies through the minister.

In 1999, the Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services merged with the Department of Transportation and Utilities to form Alberta Infrastructure. The function of the Purchasing Branch was altered when Alberta Infrastructure enhanced government procurement practice and established the Supply Management Branch to provide centralized purchasing of goods and associated services. Its Procurement Section provided the central procurement services of the Supply Management Branch. Effective April 1, 2002, responsibility for the mandate of the Supply Management Branch was transferred from Alberta Infrastructure to the Alberta Corporate Service Centre of Alberta Government Services.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Lieutenant Governor in Council designated which department the Alberta Government Purchasing Agency would form a part of and appointed the director of purchases to head the agency. Each department had an advisory purchasing committee, which approved the acquisition of department supplies. The Lieutenant Governor in Council by Order in Council allowed departments to make designated purchases.

The director of the Alberta Government Purchasing Agency could permit any department to acquire supplies at a lower cost due to transportation costs, or for any other reason. The director, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, was empowered to make regulations for the administration and management of acquisition and purchasing.

Under the *Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services Act*, the minister was charged with many of the duties of the director of purchases, as mandated in previous legislation. The Lieutenant Governor in Council could, by regulation, provide for the acquisition of supplies other than through the minister.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Alberta Government Purchasing Agency was created to form a part of a department, as seen in the *Alberta Government Purchasing Agency Act*. The agency acquired, by purchase or otherwise, all supplies which any department required. All departmental purchases related to supplies, other than by the exceptions set out in the *Act*, were made through the agency. The enabling legislation directed the agency to whenever practical to do so, acquire supplies produced or manufactured in the province, or sold by persons carrying on business in Alberta.

The agency was under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Treasurer from its inception until 1975, when the Department of Government Services was created. With this government restructuring, the Government Purchasing Agency, Central Mail, and Courier Services were transferred from Treasury to Government Services.

In 1976, an amendment to the *Government Services Act* repealed the *Alberta Government Purchasing Agency Act*. The amendment gave the Department of Government Services the function of the Purchasing Agency and director of purchases. The Purchasing Branch continued to represent the government in transactions with the private sector for the acquisition of merchandise and services.

In 1982, the Department of Government Services merged with the functions of public works from the Department of Housing and Public Works to form the Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services. In 1983, the *Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services Act* repealed the *Government Services Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The enactment of the *Alberta Government Purchasing Agency Act* in 1939 established the existing branch structure. The *Act* allowed for the appointment of a director and the management and control of the agency.

In 1976, the Alberta Government Purchasing Agency became the Purchasing Branch of Government Services, under the Supply Division headed by a director of purchases. In 1983, the Purchasing Branch was transferred to the Procurement Division of the Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services. In 1994, the Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services was reorganized and streamlined; the Purchasing Branch then became part of the Supply Division under Information Technology and Supply.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Government Purchasing Agency
Also referred to as the Purchasing Branch

CHIEF OFFICERS*Directors of Purchases*

Abraham Shnitka	1939–1940
George Albert Clash	1941–1955
John Blair (Acting)	1955
John Blair	1955–1959
Bruce L. McClean	1959–1977
L.A. Schuck (Acting)	1978–1980
Fred M. Husband	1981–1982
Michael J. Long	1983–1984

SEE ALSO

Government Services, 1999–present; Public Works, Supply, and Services, 1983–1999;
Treasury, 1905–2001



Land Titles Office, Edmonton, 1955

PA.46/4

GOVERNMENT SERVICES

1999–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Lieutenant Governor in Council established the Department of Government Services on May 27, 1999 by Order in Council 241/1999, under the authority of the *Government Organization Act* (S.A. 1994, c. G-8.5).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

In the 1992 government reorganization, the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, established in 1973, was dissolved. Most of the department's functions related to consumer affairs were transferred to become a division within the Department of Municipal Affairs. The function of consumer affairs was transferred to the jurisdiction of Alberta Government Services in 1999.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Minister of Government Services is a member of the Executive Council appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to head Alberta Government Services. The Minister of Government Services reports to the Legislative Assembly, and receives reports from other agencies, boards, councils, and institutes within the reporting structure of Government Services.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The establishment of the Department of Government Services was a resurrection in name only: the new department's functional responsibility was not the same as the former Department of Government Services (1975–1983). The ministry was established with the mandate to better meet Albertans' growing demand and rising expectations for more flexible and convenient access to government. The department aims to provide a single point of contact that offers access to most provincial government products, services, and information. The ministry is an amalgamation of the functions of the former Alberta Registry and Consumer Affairs of Alberta Municipal Affairs.

Alberta Government Services promotes consumer and business education and supports, and regulates and enforces high standards of consumer protection and business practices in

the marketplace. The department provides licensing and registry services for consumer, business, and property transactions. Under the ministry's mandate, the department supports the regulatory review secretariat in its mandate to reduce regulatory bureaucracy throughout government.

The Designation and Transfer of Responsibility Regulation (A.R. 44/2001) and the Correction Regulation (A.R. 251/2001) transferred responsibility for records management under Schedule 11 (R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10) to Alberta Government Services. Alberta Government Services provides information management and privacy support to public bodies administering Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy legislation.

The Designation and Transfer of Responsibility Regulation (A.R. 127/1999) transferred responsibility for Registries and Consumer Affairs, and responsibility for a number of statutes related to registries and consumer affairs. Most of these statutes were transferred from Municipal Affairs, with the exception of the *Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act* and *Motor Transportation Act*, which were transferred from Alberta Infrastructure, and the *Surveys Act*, transferred from Alberta Human Resources and Employment in 2001.

The statutes administered by Alberta Government Services related to registries are *Cemeteries Act*, *Change of Name Act*, *Charitable Fund-Raising Act*, *Companies Act*, *Dower Act*, *Land Titles Act*, *Law of Property Act*, *Marriage Act*, *Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act*, *Personal Property Security Act*, *Surveys Act*, and *Vital Statistics Act*.

The statutes administered by Alberta Government Services related to consumer affairs are *Agricultural and Recreational Land Ownership Act*, *Business Corporation Act*, *Cemetery Companies Act*, *Condominium Property Act*, *Cooperative Act*, *Debtors' Assistance Act*, *Fair Trading Act*, *Franchises Act*, *Garage Keepers' Lien Act*, *Possessory Liens Act*, *Residential Tenancies Act*, *Societies Act*, *Warehousemen's Lien Act*, and *Woodmen's Lien Act*.

Government Services is also responsible for the following *Acts*: the *Fair Trading Amendment Act* (awaiting proclamation), *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, *Funeral Services Act*, *Government Organization Act*, *Mobile Home Sites Tenancies Act*, *Real Estate Act*, *Residential Tenancies Act* (awaiting proclamation), *Traffic Safety Act*, and *Vital Statistics Amendment Act* (awaiting proclamation).

Government Services became responsible for the Regulatory Review Secretariat in 1999. The Regulatory Review Secretariat, formerly called the Regulatory Reform Task Force, was transferred to the department from Treasury. The Regulatory Review Secretariat promotes the review of all provincial regulations with the intent of eliminating unnecessary and irrelevant regulations and enhancing the regulatory environment.

In 2001, the responsibility for administration of the Alberta Corporate Service Centre Program was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Minister of Government Services (A.R. 44/2001), and on November 30, 2004, it was transferred to the newly created Ministry of Restructuring and Government Efficiency (O.C. 553/2004). The Alberta Corporate Service Centre is responsible for providing administrative, financial, human resources, and information technology support services across government.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Alberta Government Services has two main core businesses: Registries and Consumer Affairs. The department consists of five main divisions that report to the deputy minister: Government Services, Consumer Service and Land Titles, Service Alberta and Registries, Utilities Consumer Advocate, Government and Program Support Services, and Ministry Support Services. Previous divisions included Licensing Registry and Consumer Services; Service Alberta; Information Management, Access, and Privacy; and the Alberta Corporate Service Centre. The Regulatory Review Secretariat reports directly to the Minister of Government Services.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Government Services

Also referred to as Alberta Government Services

CHIEF OFFICERS*Ministers of Government Services*

Patricia L. Nelson	1999–2001
David Conrad Coutts	2001–2004
Tyrone O. Lund	2004–2006
George VanderBurg	2006–present

Deputy Ministers of Government Services

Roger Jackson	1999–2003
Fay Orr	2003–2004
Robert Bhatia	2005–present

SEE ALSO

Consumer and Corporate Affairs, 1973–1992; Municipal Affairs, 1912–present; Restructuring and Government Efficiency, 2004–present

Alberta Records Management Committee

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

Under the authority of the *Government Organization Act* (S.A. 1994, c. G-8.5), the Records Management Regulation (A.R. 57/1995) established the Alberta Records Management Committee on April 1, 1995.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The immediate predecessor to the Records Management Committee is the Public Records Committee of 1973, although the function of providing for the disposition of public records began in 1925 with the proclamation of the *Preservation of Public Documents Act* (S.A. 1925, c. 31). The Lieutenant Governor in Council was then responsible for ordering the final disposition of public records. The *Provincial Archives Act* (S.A. 1966, c. 73) established the Public Documents Committee. This Act, which repealed the 1966 *Preservation of Public Documents Act*, addressed the disposition of public documents, the preservation

or destruction of which the Public Documents Committee sanctioned, and the Lieutenant Governor in Council approved.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Public Records Committee began reporting to the Department of Government Services in 1975 and in 1983 began reporting to the Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services. In 1999, the Alberta Records Management Committee was transferred to the jurisdiction of Alberta Infrastructure (A.R. 127/1999); responsibility for the committee was transferred to the jurisdiction of Alberta Government Services in 2001 (A.R. 44/2001).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The *Alberta Heritage Act* (S.A. 1970, c. 7) repealed the *Provincial Archives Act*. At that time, the *Public Documents Act* (S.A. 1970, c. 90) addressed the disposition of public documents. This legislation clearly defined the Public Documents Committee and its function. The *Alberta Heritage Act, 1973* (S.A. 1973, c. 5) repealed both the *Public Documents Act* and the *Alberta Heritage Act* and enabled the establishment again of the Public Records Committee.

The *Department of Government Services Act* (S.A. 1975, c. 11) amended the *Alberta Heritage Act, 1973* by striking out Part Two, which addressed records management and had established the Public Records Committee. The *Department of Government Services Act* once again established the Public Records Committee, which was created to provide for the disposition of public records and established disposition schedules for and authorized the destruction of public records.

The *Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services Act* (S.A. 1983, c. D-25.5) repealed the *Department of Government Services Act*. The *Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services Act* enabled the Lieutenant Governor in Council to make regulations governing the handling, control, organization, retention, maintenance, preservation, disposition, alienation, and destruction of public records. The Public Records Regulation (A.R. 373/1983), created under the *Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services Act*, established the Public Records Committee.

Under the Public Records Regulation, the Public Records Committee could establish disposition schedules, procedures, and directives governing the handling, control, organization, retention, maintenance, preservation, disposition, alienation, and destruction of public records; access to public records; and the destruction of public records that are no longer required. The Records Management Regulation (A.R. 57/1995) under the *Government Organization Act* (S.A. 1994, c. G-8.5) repealed the Public Records Regulation and established the Alberta Records Management Committee.

The Alberta Records Management Committee provided many of the same functions as the Public Records Committee but did not establish disposition schedules. The Records Management Regulation gave the minister named in the regulation responsibility for establishing a records management program. The Alberta Records Management Committee could evaluate the implementation of the records management program in each department and provide advice to the minister on policies, standards, and procedures concerning the records management program. The new committee continued to approve retention and disposition schedules.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

At its inception in 1966, the Public Documents Committee consisted of the Provincial Archivist as chair, a representative of the Attorney General, a representative of the Provincial Auditor, the Provincial Librarian or a representative, and any other person appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

By 1975, the Public Records Committee consisted of a chair, who was the Deputy Minister of Alberta Government Services, or a person designated by the minister to act in the place of the deputy minister, a vice-chair who was a representative of the Attorney General, a secretary who was the Provincial Archivist of Alberta, a representative of the Provincial Auditor, and any other members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

By 2001, nominations for members of the committee had to be submitted to the minister for approval by the departments, including two by Department of Government Services and one each by the Provincial Archives of Alberta, the Department of Justice, the Department of Finance, Alberta Corporate Service Centre, and by the government's Chief Information Officer. The minister could also appoint any other person considered appropriate and had to designate one of the nominated members to act as the committee's chair, and another as the committee's secretary. The members were to choose a vice-chair from amongst themselves.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Public Documents Committee	1966–1973
Public Records Committee	1973–1995
Alberta Records Management Committee	1995–present

SEE ALSO

Government Services, 1975–1983; Public Works, Supply, and Services, 1983–1999



X-ray machine, Royal Alexandra Hospital,

Edmonton, 1942

BL408/4

HEALTH

1919–1971, 1988–1999

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Health was founded in 1919 as the Department of Public Health when the *Department of Public Health Act* was given Royal Assent on April 19, 1919 (S.A. 1919, c. 16). The name of the department was changed to the Department of Health in 1967. The *Department of Health and Social Development Act* first dissolved the department on April 28, 1971.

The department was reestablished in 1988 by Order in Council 502/1988, pursuant to the *Public Service Administrative Transfers Act*, which was formalized by the passage and proclamation of the *Department of Health Act* (S.A. 1989 c. D-21.5). Order in Council 241/1999 dissolved the department for the second time in 1999, pursuant to the *Government Organization Act* section 2.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor to the Department of Health, when it was first established in 1919, was the Public Health Branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs. The first Department of Health was dissolved in 1971 by the merger of the Department of Health and the Department of Social Development to form the Department of Health and Social Development (renamed Social Services and Community Health in 1975).

The predecessor agencies to the Department of Health when it was reestablished in 1988 were the Department of Community and Occupational Health and the Department of Hospitals and Medical Care. The Department of Health was succeeded in 1999 by the Ministry of Health and Wellness.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The department reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Health, who was a member of Executive Council. A number of semi-independent agencies reported either to the minister or through him to the Legislative Assembly. These agencies included the Alberta Government Employment Office (1937–1948), Bureau of Public Welfare (1937–1944), Eugenics Board (1928–1971), Health Insurance Commission (1935–1953), Advisory Council of Nursing (1966–1971), Provincial Cancer Hospitals Board (1967–1971), Health

Care Insurance Commission (1969–1971), Alberta Cancer Board (1988–1999), Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (1988–1991), Alberta Health Facilities Review Committee (1988–1999), Public Health Advisory and Appeal Board (1988–1999), Office of the Mental Health Patient Advocate (1988–1999), and Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities (1996–1999).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Department of Health was responsible for the planning, administration, and maintenance of all aspects of public, mental, and environmental health in Alberta. At the time that the department was first created, its activities included providing financial support to hospitals, overseeing creation of hospital districts, the control and monitoring of infectious diseases, public education programs in support of disease prevention, approval of plans and specifications for the development of municipal and industrial waterworks, sewerage and sewage disposal projects, approval of plans and specifications for hospitals, inspection of sanitary services associated with institutions under the administration of the Department of Public Works, creation and supervision of the public health and district nursing program, and supervision of the Provincial Laboratory.

The department was also responsible for the province's vital statistics program. Activities under this program included maintaining registers of births, deaths, and marriages submitted by district registrars and clergy; issuing burial permits; maintaining population statistics submitted by municipalities; and maintaining records on those authorized to perform marriages.

Over time, additional responsibilities were added, including monitoring air and water pollution, providing sanitary health inspection services in unorganized areas, nutrition services, emergency air-ambulance services, supervision of medical insurance programs, emergency medical services and disaster planning, rehabilitation services to the physically handicapped, and alcoholism treatment and prevention.

As the percentage of the population served by municipal health boards and health units increased, the department's role in the direct provision of many medical services declined and evolved into one where it provided consultative services to municipal boards and health units. These services were in the areas of monitoring of communicable diseases, oversight of health units, public health nursing, health education, nutrition services, entomology, dental health, and child and maternal health services.

In 1922, the department was made responsible for direct administration of the Mental Hospital at Ponoka, the Home for the Mentally Deficient at Edmonton, and the Hospital for Returned Soldiers in Red Deer. In 1923, the department opened its facility at Oliver, which was established for the care of permanently institutionalized psychiatric patients. Psychiatric patients from the facility in Red Deer were transferred to Ponoka. Mentally handicapped patients from the south Edmonton facility were transferred to Red Deer; this facility was renamed the Provincial Training School for Mental Deficiency, later the Michener Centre. In 1957, the Deerhome Institution, a home for mentally handicapped adults, was opened in Red Deer.

In 1925, the department took over the Central Alberta Sanatorium in Robertson from the federal Department of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment. This hospital became the province's first freestanding tuberculosis treatment facility. The department was also

responsible for providing support and coordination of tuberculosis treatment programs in approved hospitals. Other dedicated tuberculosis treatment facilities in Calgary and at the University of Alberta in Edmonton were opened in subsequent decades.

The Minister of Health was given responsibility for the provision of relief for residents and transients who lived in Improvement Districts in 1926. Relief in organized areas was the responsibility of individual municipalities.

In 1926, the department had a coroner on staff who was responsible for investigating deaths in hospitals. In 1930, the title of this position was changed to medical inspector.

In 1931, the Psychopathic Ward at the University Hospital, Edmonton opened. The department was responsible for the admission, care, and control of patients, and the ward operated under the supervision of the director of the department's Mental Health Division. This facility was closed in 1933. Also in 1933, the department took over the site of the former Claresholm School of Agriculture and converted it into a residential psychiatric facility for women, renaming it the Provincial Auxiliary Hospital. In 1939, a similar facility was opened in Raymond.

In 1948, the Rosehaven Centre opened in Camrose. Rosehaven was a residential facility for elderly patients transferred from provincial psychiatric facilities. In 1960, a facility for emotionally disturbed children, Linden House, opened in Red Deer. With the decline in tuberculosis cases in the 1950s and 1960s, one ward of the Baker Memorial Sanatorium was converted to a facility for mentally handicapped children.

Beginning in 1931, under the authority of the *Public Health Act*, areas outside cities began to organize into health units, through which a wide range of departmental programs and services could be delivered. After the passage of the *Health Unit Act* in 1953, the number of health units dramatically increased in the next decade. This made a wider range of services available to communities that were too small to support more specialized services on their own.

Beginning in the early 1930s, the provincial psychiatric facility in Ponoka began a training program for psychiatric nurses and attendants; the first class graduated in 1933. Also at this time, the Mental Health Division began a series of periodic Mental Hygiene Clinics in Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat. Throughout the 1930s, this program was expanded into a number of smaller communities. In 1939, these clinics were renamed Guidance Clinics.

In 1936, responsibility for child welfare and the *Mothers' Allowance Act* were transferred from the Attorney General to the Minister of Health. The department became responsible for neglected children, juvenile delinquents, and distribution of the Mothers' Allowance. In 1937, administration of provincial public relief functions was transferred to the Minister of Health, and in 1944, to the new Department of Public Welfare. The department broadened its view of health care in 1947, adding nutrition education programs, conducting research, and providing information on nutrition to the public, health-care practitioners, and facilities.

In 1950, the Department of Sanitary Engineering Division began to provide engineering support services to municipalities planning and/or building municipal wastewater, sewage, or water treatment facilities. The division inspectors also carried out plumbing inspections for installations outside of communities that had municipal inspectors.

In 1953, the department began to provide direct support to Canadian Red Cross operations, established in 1947, in Calgary and Edmonton. The Red Cross operated the blood transfusion service, with support from the provincial government. Also in 1953, the department opened rehabilitation and treatment clinics for persons with cerebral palsy in Edmonton and Calgary. The department initiated an industrial health program to investigate and regulate workplace health hazards in 1962. In 1965, the department gained jurisdiction over the Alcoholism Foundation of Alberta, which provided alcoholism treatment and prevention programs.

At the time of the department's reestablishment in 1988, its principal functions were largely unchanged from its previous inception: public health services, mental health services, administration of programs supporting nursing homes and hospitals, oversight of healthcare insurance, development and coordination of home-care programs, and vital statistics. Between 1971 and 1988, the principal role of the department changed from being one of directly providing services to one where the department regulated, supported, and supervised the provision of services and programs through community-based organizations and board-governed institutions. Direct administration of most programs shifted to the six regional offices.

Beginning in 1992, the department began to divest itself of direct management of psychiatric institutions. Effective December 1, 1992, Rosehaven Care Centre in Camrose was placed under the management of a community board. In 1994, responsibility for administration of the *Vital Statistics Act* was transferred to the Department of Municipal Affairs.

Also in 1994, the province's healthcare system was redesigned. Regional health authorities were created under the *Regional Health Authorities Act* to provide direct delivery of healthcare services. The department's responsibilities were limited to overall healthcare policy, providing direction to the healthcare system and regional health authorities, and setting standards for service providers. On March 31, 1995, the regional health authorities officially replaced 148 health facility and health unit boards and assumed full responsibility for the delivery of healthcare programs and services. Mental health services, including administration of the provincial mental health hospitals in Edmonton and Ponoka, community clinics, and extended-care centres in Claresholm and Raymond, became the responsibility of the new Provincial Mental Health Board.

The Minister of Health was responsible for administration of the following *Acts*:

- General – *Department of Public Health Act*, *Department of Health Act*, and *Government Organization Act*, Schedule 7;
- Hospitals – *Alberta Hospital Association Act*, *Alberta Hospitals Act*, *Auxiliary Hospitals Act*, *Calgary General Hospital Board Act*, *Coal Branch Hospital District Act*, *Health Facilities Review Committee Act*, *Health Unit Act*, *Hospital Services Commission Act*, *Hospitals Act*, *Hospitals Ordinance*, *Lloydminster Hospital Act*, *Municipal Hospitals Act*, *Nursing Homes Act*, *Private Hospitals Act*, *Provincial General Hospitals Act*, *Regional Health Authorities Act*, and *University of Alberta Hospital Act*;

- **Health care** – *Alcohol and Drug Abuse Act* (1988–1992, 1994–1999), *Cancer Programs Act*, *Cancer Remedy Act*, *Cancer Treatment and Prevention Act*, *Emergency Medical Aid Act*, *Family Life and Substance Abuse Foundation Act* (1993), *Hospitalization and Treatment Services Act*, *Human Tissue Act*, *Human Tissue Gift Act*, *Insanity Act*, *Maternal Welfare Act*, *Maternity Hospitalization Act*, *Mental Defectives Act*, *Mental Diseases Act*, *Mental Health Act*, *Poliomyelitis Sufferers Act*, *Public Health Act*, *Sexual Sterilization Act*, *Treatment Services Act*, *Tuberculosis Act*, *Venereal Diseases Act*, and *Venereal Diseases Prevention Act*;
- **Medical professions and associations** – *Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act*, *Chartered Physiotherapists Act*, *Chiropody Act*, *Chiropractic Act*, *Dental Association Act*, *Dental Profession Act*, *Medical Profession Act*, *Naturopathy Act*, *Nursing Aides Act*, *Nursing Profession Act*, *Nursing Service Act*, *Ophthalmic Dispensers Act*, *Optometry Act*, *Optometry Profession Act*, *Physical Therapy Profession Act*, *Podiatry Act*, *Psychiatric Nurses Association Act*, *Psychiatric Nurses Training Act*, *Psychologists Association Act*, *Psychologists Act*, *Public Health Nurses Act*, *Radiological Technicians Act*, *Registered Dieticians Act*, *Registered Nurses Act*, and *Veterinary Surgeons Act*;
- **Health insurance and benefits** – *Alberta Health Care Insurance Act*, *Alberta Health Plan Act*, *Alberta Medical Carriers Act*, *Medical Services (Alberta) Incorporated Act*, *Health Insurance Premiums Act*, *Hospitalization Benefits Act*, and *Hospitalization of City Residents Act*; and
- **Other** – *ABC Benefits Corporation Act*, *Alberta Evidence Act*, section 9 (from 1999), *Ambulance Services Act*, *Blind Persons Rights Act*, *Cemeteries Act*, *Child Welfare Act* (1936), *Employment Offices Act*, 1937, *Family and Community Support Services Act* (to 1996), *Health Foundations Act*, *Health Information Protection Act*, *MSI Foundation Act*, *Marriage Act*, *Marriage Ordinance*, *Maternal Welfare Act*, *Metis Betterment Act*, *Mothers' Allowance Act* (1936), *Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities Act* (1996–1999), *Public Contributions Act*, *Solemnization of Marriage Act*, *University Hospitals Foundation Act*, *Vital Statistics Act* (1988–1994), and *Wild Rose Foundation Act* (from 1993–1996).

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

At the time that the Department of Health was first created, it was made up of the Provincial Board of Health, Provincial Laboratory (operated by the University of Alberta under an annual grant from the department), Public Health Nurses Branch, Provincial Sanitary Engineer, Municipal Hospitals Branch, and Vital Statistics Branch. In 1921, the Venereal Diseases Branch was established.

The divisions and branches responsible for the department's principal functions were as follows:

- **Municipal Hospitals Branch** (1919–1923), **Hospitals Branch** (1923–1927), **Hospitals Division** (1927–1947), **Hospital and Medical Services Division** (1947–1957), **Hospitals Division** (1957–1971), **Hospital Services Division** (1988–1992), and **Hospital Services Branch** (1992–1994) – providing direct grants to hospitals and overseeing creation of hospital districts and municipal hospitals;

- Hospitals Branch (1924–1927), Hospital Inspection and Coroner’s Supervision Division (1927–1932), Hospital Inspection Division (1932–1947), Hospital and Medical Services Division (1947–1957), Hospitals Division (1957–1971), Hospital Services Division (1988–1992), and Hospital Services Branch (1992–1994) – inspection of approved hospitals and inspection and licensing of private hospitals;
- Communicable Disease Division (1931–1953), Health Units Division (1953–1956), and Local Health Services Division (1956–1971) – administration of the health unit program;
- Municipal Hospitals Branch (1919–1923), Hospitals Branch (1923–1927), Hospitals Division (1927–1947), Hospital and Medical Services Division (1947–1957), and Medical Services Division (1957–1971) – provision of medical care to persons on social assistance and maternity hospitalization;
- Hospital and Medical Services Division (1950–1971) – administration of municipal hospitalization program;
- Hospitals Division (1945–1947), Hospital and Medical Services Division (1947–1957), and Medical Services Division (1957–1971) – oversight of nursing aide and medical technician training programs;
- Hospitals Division (1957–1963), Medical Services Division (1963–1967), Alberta Health Plan Division (1967–1971), and Health Care Insurance Division (1988–1994) – supervision of hospitalization and medical insurance programs;
- Provincial Medical Officer of Health (1919–1924), Infectious Diseases Branch (1924–1926), Communicable Diseases Division (1926–1953), Local Health Services Division (1956–1971), and Communicable Disease Control and Epidemiology Branch (1988–1994) – monitoring communicable diseases and the control of disease in unorganized territories;
- Venereal Diseases Division (1921–1925), Social Hygiene Division (1925–1971), and Communicable Disease Control and Epidemiology Branch (1988–1994) – control and treatment of sexually-transmitted diseases;
- Public Health Education Division (1928–), Local Health Services Division (1956–1971), Local Health Services Branch (1988–1990), and Health Promotion Branch (1990–1994) – public education programs; individual branches conducted public education programs in their particular area of responsibility;
- Provincial Sanitary Engineer Office (1919–1926), Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation Division (1926–1967), and Environmental Health Division (1967–1971) – public health inspection in unorganized areas, food safety inspection, investigation of complaints regarding public sanitation, sanitation inspection of logging camps and tourist facilities, and plumbing inspection;
- Provincial Sanitary Engineer Office (1919–1926), Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation Division (1926–1967), Environmental Health Division (1967–1971), and Environmental Health Services Branch (1988–1994) – establishing regulations for food safety, waste management, water quality, and environmental contaminants, and providing consultative services to health agencies;
- Provincial Board of Health, with technical support from the Provincial Sanitary Engineer’s Office (1919–1926), Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation Division (1926–1967), or Environmental Health Division (1967–1971) – approval of plans and

specifications for development of waterworks, sewerage, and sewage disposal projects by municipalities, and approval of plans and specifications for the building or extension of hospitals;

- **Provincial Sanitary Engineer's Office (1919–1926), Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation Division (1926–1967), and Environmental Health Division (1967–1971)** – monitoring of stream and river pollution from waste disposal and monitoring air pollution;
- **Public Health Nursing Division (1919–1953), Municipal Nursing Division (1953–1956), Local Health Services Division (1956–1971), Local Health Services Branch (1988–1990), and Family Health Services Branch (1990–1994)** – creation and supervision of the public health and district nursing programs;
- **Hospital and Medical Services Division (1947–1957) and Medical Services Division (1957–1971)** – certification of hospital-based schools of nursing and oversight of nursing aide and medical technician training programs;
- **Provincial Laboratories (1919–1971)** – laboratory services;
- **Communicable Diseases Division (1926–1953) and Local Health Services Division (1956–1971)** – distribution of vaccines and sera;
- **Institutions Branch (1926–1930), Mental Health Division (1930–1971, 1988–1990), Institutional Mental Health Services Branch (1990–1992), and Service Development and Delivery Branch (1992–1994)** – administration of institutions under the direct control of the department;
- **Mental Health Division (1930–1971, 1988–1994)** – provision of mental health programs;
- **Hospitals Branch (1926–1927), Hospitals, Charity, and Relief Branch (1927–1932), and Child Welfare and Mothers' Allowance Branch (1937–1944)** – provision of temporary and short-term relief in Improvement Districts;
- **Provincial Medical Officer of Health (1919–1924), Infectious Diseases Branch (1924–1926), Communicable Diseases Division (1926–1936), Tuberculosis Control Division (1936–1971), and Communicable Disease Control and Epidemiology Branch (1988–1994)** – administration of tuberculosis treatment and prevention programs;
- **Public Health Nursing Division (1919–1956), Child Welfare and Mothers' Allowance Branch (1937–1944), Local Health Services Division (1956–1971), Local Health Services Branch (1988–1990), and Family Health Services Branch (1990–1994)** – child welfare and prenatal programs;
- **Cancer Services Division (1942–1972)** – administration of anticancer programs; **Entomology Division (1944–1956)** and **Local Health Services Division (1956–1972)** – administration of programs to control insect-borne diseases;
- **Nutrition Division (1947–1956), Local Health Services Division (1956–1971), Local Health Services Branch (1988–1990), and Family Health Services Branch (1990–1994)** – administration of nutrition research and information services;
- **Blood Transfusion Service (1953–1971), Ambulance Services Branch (1988–1992), and Emergency Health Services Branch (1992–1994)** – administration of blood services programs;
- **Cerebral Palsy Clinics Division (1952–1971)** – operation of clinics for the treatment of cerebral palsy;
- **Hospital and Medical Services Division (1947–1953) and Arthritis Services Division (1953–1971)** – administration of arthritis treatment programs;

- Local Health Services (1959–1971), Dental Health Services Branch (1988–1990), and Family Health Services Branch (1990–1994) – dental public health programs and liaison with the dental profession;
- Hospital and Medical Services Division (1947–1957), Medical Services Division (1957–1971), Provincial Nursing Consultant (1990–1993), and Health Workforce Planning Branch (1993–1994) – liaison with nursing professional associations and recruitment of nurses;
- Medical Services Division (1963–1971) – rehabilitation services to the physically handicapped;
- Alcoholism Services Division (1965–1971) – alcoholism treatment and prevention;
- Epidemiology Division (1967–1971) and Communicable Disease Control and Epidemiology Branch (1988–1994) – epidemiological research and collection and analysis of statistics in support of other units of the department;
- Local Health Services Branch (1988–1990) and Family Health Services Branch (1990–1994) – administration of speech-language pathology and audiology programs;
- Long-Term Care Institutions Branch (1988–1992) and Long-Term Care Branch (1992–1994) – supervision of nursing homes and other long-term care facilities and coordination of the long-term care system;
- Home Care and Community Long-Term Care Branch (1988–1994) – support and direction to community-based agencies providing home-care programs;
- Hospital and Medical Services Division (1947–1957), Medical Services Division (1957–1971), Provincial Medical Consultant (1988–1993), and Health Workforce Planning Branch (1993–1994) – liaison with medical professions and recruitment of doctors;
- Vital Statistics Branch (1919–1971, 1988–1994) – vital statistics;
- Policy and Planning Division (1988–1993) and Health Strategy and Evaluation Division (1993–1994) – policy and program planning; and
- Information Technology Division (1988–1993) and Information Technology Branch (1993–1994) – systems development and support.

In 1994, the Department of Health was significantly reorganized to take into account the creation of regional health authorities, the integration of programs, and divestment of direct service delivery from the department. Area Services and Population Health and Program Development replaced the Mental Health, Public Health, and Acute and Long-Term Care divisions. The Health Strategies and Evaluation Division was broken up and its functions divided among the other divisions.

After the 1994 reorganization, the divisions responsible for the department's functions were as follows:

- Area Services Division (1994–1996) – providing direction and support to the regional service-delivery system, including the Regional Health Authorities, the Provincial Mental Health Board, and the Alberta Cancer Board;
- Population Health Division (1994–1996), Health Policy Division (1996–1997), and Health Strategies Division (1997–1999) – creating policy guidelines for programs and services delivered by regional health authorities;

- Area Services Division (1994–1996), Programs Division (1996–1997), and Finance and Health Plan Administration Division (1997–1999) – inspection and licensing of ambulance operators;
- Population Health Division (1994–1996) and Health Information and Accountability Division (1996–1999) – evaluation of the healthcare system and its components;
- Population Health Division (1994–1996), Health Strategies and Research Division (1996–1997), and Health Strategies Division (1997–1999) – policy development for the healthcare system as a whole;
- Practitioner Services Division (1994–1995), Population Health Division (1995–1996), and Finance and Health Plan Administration Division (1996–1999) – administration of healthcare insurance programs;
- Practitioner Services Division (1994–1995), Workforce Planning Branch (1995–1996), and Health Workforce Services Division (1996–1999) – management of healthcare personnel resources, including physician resources;
- Corporate Services Division (1994–1999) – departmental support, including human resources, information technology, finance, legislative services, program evaluation, and departmental implementation of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*; and
- Intergovernmental Issues Secretariat (1994–1996) and Health Policy Division (1996–1999) – administration of health-related intergovernmental relations and agreements.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Public Health	1919–1967
Department of Health	1967–1971
Department of Health	1988–1999

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Public Health

Alexander Grant MacKay	1919–1920
Charles Richmond Mitchell (Acting)	1920–1921
Richard Gavin Reid	1921–1923
George Hoadley	1923–1935
Wallace Warren Cross	1935–1957
Joseph Donovan Ross	1957–1967

Ministers of Health

Joseph Donovan Ross	1967–1969
James Douglas Henderson	1969–1971

Ministers of Health

Nancy J. Betkowski	1988–1992
Shirley A.M. McClellan	1992–1996
Halvar C. Jonson	1996–1999

Deputy Ministers of Public Health

John Perrie	1919
Telfer Joshua Norman	1919–1921
William C. Laidlaw	1921–1926
Robert B. Owens (Acting)	1927
Malcolm R. Bow	1928–1952
Ashbury Somerville (Acting)	1952
Ashbury Somerville	1952–1961
Malcolm G. McCallum	1961–1967
Patrick Blair Rose (Acting)	1966–1967

Deputy Ministers of Health

Patrick Blair Rose	1967–1970
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Deputy Ministers of Health

Rheal Joseph LeBlanc	1988–1993
Donald J. Philippon	1993–1994
Bernard J. Doyle (Acting)	1995
Jane Fulton	1995–1996
John Charles Davis	1996–1998
Donald M. Ford (Acting)	1997–1998
Donald M. Ford	1998–1999

SEE ALSO

Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development, 1905–present; Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission; Alberta Cancer Board; Alberta Health Facilities Review Committee; Community and Occupational Health, 1986–1989; Government Services, 1999–present; Health and Wellness, 1999–present; Hospitals and Medical Care, 1975–1988; Municipal Affairs, 1912–present; Office of the Mental Health Patient Advocate; Social Development, 1944–1971; Social Services and Community Health, 1971–1986



Dr. Ball giving polio vaccinations,
Queen Mary Elementary School, 1956

PA.2887/2

HEALTH AND WELLNESS

1999–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Ministry of Health and Wellness was established in 1999 by Order in Council 241/1999, under the authority of the *Government Organization Act* (S.A. 1994, c. G–8.5 s. 2).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor to the Ministry of Health and Wellness was the Department of Health.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The ministry reports to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Health and Wellness. A number of semi-independent agencies report either to the minister or through him to the Legislative Assembly. These agencies include the Alberta Mental Health Board, Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission, Alberta Health Facilities Review Committee, Public Health Appeal Board, Office of the Mental Health Patient Advocate, and Alberta Cancer Board.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Ministry of Health and Wellness plans, develops, and administers the public health system of Alberta. Its activities include giving direction and allocating resources to healthcare agencies, creating policies, and setting provincial standards for the delivery of services, and measuring and reporting on the performance of the components of the healthcare system. Between 1999 and 2001, the minister was responsible for the administration of services to persons with developmental disabilities. In 2001, this responsibility was transferred to the Minister of Community Development.

The Minister of Health and Wellness is responsible for administration of the following Acts: *ABC Benefits Corporation Act*; *Alberta Evidence Act* s. 9; *Alberta Health Care Insurance Act*; *Alcohol and Drug Abuse Act*; *Ambulance Services Act*; *Blue Cross Statutes Amendment Act, 2004* (unproclaimed section only); *Cancer Programs Act*; *Charitable Donation of Food Act*; *Chiropractic Profession Act*; *Dental Disciplines Act*; *Dental Mechanics' Act* (repealed 2002 by *Health Professions Act*); *Dental Profession Act* (repealed 2001 by *Health Professions Act*); *Emergency Medical Aid Act*; *Government Organization Act*, Schedule 7; *Health Care*

Protection Act; Health Disciplines Act; Health Facilities Review Committee Act; Health Foundations Act; Health Information Act; Health Insurance Premiums Act; Health Professions Act; Hospitals Act (except s. 44(1), 61 and 62(d) to (f)); Hospitals Amendment Act (awaiting proclamation); Human Tissue Gift Act; Human Tissue Donation Procedures Statutes Amendment Act (awaiting proclamation); Medical Profession Act; Mental Health Act (except s. 53(1) (c)); MSI Foundation Act; Nursing Homes Act (except s. 13, 18, and 30(i), (l), and (m)); Nursing Profession Act (repealed 2005 by Health Professions Act); Occupational Therapy Profession Act; Opticians Act (repealed by Health Professions Act); Optometry Profession Act (repealed 2003 by Health Professions Act); Persons with Developmental Disabilities Community Governance Act (to 2001 only); Persons with Developmental Disabilities Foundation Act (to 2001 only); Pharmaceutical Profession Act; Pharmacy and Drug Act; Physical Therapy Profession Act; Podiatry Act; Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities Act (to 2001 only); Prevention of Youth Tobacco Use Act; Provincial Health Authorities of Alberta Act; Psychology Profession Act; Public Health Act; Public Health Amendment Act (awaiting proclamation); Regional Health Authorities Act; Registered Dieticians Act (repealed 2002 by Health Professions Act); Social Work Profession Act (repealed 2003 by Health Professions Act); and Smoke-free Places Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The divisions and branches of the ministry responsible for the ministry's principal functions have been as follows:

- **Health Strategies Division** (1999–2001) and **Population Health Division** (2001–present) – creating policy guidelines for programs and services delivered by regional health authorities;
- **Health Information and Accountability Division** (1999–2001) and **Health Accountability Division** (2001–present) – monitoring and evaluation of healthcare agencies, program delivery, and healthcare system performance;
- **Policy and Planning Services Division** (1999–2001), **Strategic Planning Division** (2001–2002), and **Strategic Directions** (2002–present) – policy development for the healthcare system as a whole;
- **Finance and Health Plan Administration Division** (1999–2001) and **Program Services Division** (2001–present) – administration of healthcare insurance programs;
- **Finance and Health Plan Administration Division** (1999–2001) and **Program Services Division** (2001–present) – administration of emergency health services, and air and ground ambulance services;
- **Health Workforce Division** (1999–present) – planning of healthcare personnel resources and liaison with healthcare professional organizations;
- **Policy and Planning Services Division** (1999–2001), **Strategic Planning Division** (2001–2002), and **Communications** (2002–2004) – administration of health-related intergovernmental relations and agreements;
- **Policy and Planning Services Division** (1999–2001) and **Strategic Planning Division** (2001–present) – legislative planning;

- Finance and Health Plan Administration Division (1999–2001) and Finance and Corporate Services Division (2001–present) – financial management; and
- Human Resources (2003–2004) – human resources.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Ministry of Health and Wellness
Also known as Alberta Health and Wellness

CHIEF OFFICERS*Ministers of Health and Wellness*

Halvar C. Jonson	1999–2000
Gary G. Mar	2000–2004
Iris Evans	2004–present

Deputy Ministers of Health and Wellness

Gilmer Lynne Duncan	1999–2000
Shelley Ewart-Johnson	2000–2002
Roger F. Palmer	2002–2004
Patricia Meade	2004–present

SEE ALSO

Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development, 1905–present; Community and Occupational Health, 1986–1989; Government Services, 1999–present; Health, 1919–1971, 1988–1999; Hospitals and Medical Care, 1975–1988; Social Services and Community Health, 1971–1986

Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (AADAC) was founded on July 1, 1970 under the authority of the *Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Act* (S.A. 1970, c. 10). The commission began operations in 1971.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The immediate predecessor of the commission was the Division of Alcoholism in the Department of Health. The Division of Alcoholism was established in 1965 as the successor of the Alcoholism Foundation of Alberta, a nonprofit society founded under the authority of the *Societies Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission reports to the Minister of Health and Wellness. The commission has also reported to the Minister of Health (1971, 1988–1991, 1994–1996), Minister of Health and Social Development (1971–1975), Minister of Social Services and Community Health (1975–1986), Minister of Community and Occupational Health (1986–1988), Minister Responsible for the Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Commission (1991–1992), and Minister of Community Development (1992–1994, 1996–1999).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The commission is responsible for the planning, creation, and funding of programs aimed at the prevention and treatment of addictions. When the commission was founded, it was responsible for programs to prevent and treat alcohol and drug addiction. In 1994, the commission's mandate was expanded to include gambling addiction.

Programs are delivered through a network of AADAC offices and regional inpatient and outpatient treatment centres, and by nongovernmental, community-based agencies that receive funding from the commission. The commission has an extensive public awareness and information program on addiction and operates the Alberta Impaired Drivers' Program, Gambling Help Line, and AADAC Help Line.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The commission has two components, its board and the administration. The administration, headed by the executive director, is responsible for the creation and delivery of programs by AADAC regional offices.

The board of the commission consists of up to twelve members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who designates one member as chair and one member as vice-chair. The board is responsible for the policy and general direction of the commission.

Between 1973 and 1979, the executive director of the commission also served as chair of the board. Since 1979, the chair has been a member of the Legislative Assembly. The board chair reports on behalf of the commission to the minister responsible for the *Alcohol and Drug Abuse Act*.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission	1970–1985
Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission	1985–present
Also known by its acronym, AADAC	

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission

K. Wolstenholme	1970
P. Henning	1970–1972
Donald Rees	1972–1973
Richard M. Anthony	1973–1975
Wilfred J. Totten	1975–1979
John Albert Gogo	1979–1985

Chairs of the Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission

John Albert Gogo	1985–1986
Greg Philip Stevens	1986–1987
Stanley K. Nelson	1987–1993
Bonnie Laing	1993–1997
Jocelyn Burgener	1997–1999
LeRoy Johnson	1999–2003
Marlene Graham	2003–2004
Dave Rodney	2004–present

SEE ALSO

Community Development, 1992–present; Community and Occupational Health, 1986–1989; Health, 1919–1971, 1988–1999; Social Services and Community Health, 1971–1986

Alberta Health Facilities Review Committee

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Health Facilities Review Committee was founded in 1972 as the Alberta Hospital Visitors Committee under the authority of the *Hospital Visitors Committee Act* (S.A. 1972, c. 49). The first board was appointed on November 22, 1973. In 1978, the name was changed by the *Hospital Visitors Committee Amendment Act, 1978*.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Regarding the inspection of hospitals and nursing homes, the predecessor to the committee was the Board of Visitors appointed under the *Public Health Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The committee has reported to the Minister of Health and Social Development (1973–1975), Minister of Social Services and Community Health (1975), Minister of Hospitals and Medical Care (1975–1988), Minister of Health (1988–1999), and Minister of Health and Wellness (1999–present).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Alberta Health Facilities Review Committee is responsible for the periodic inspection of healthcare institutions and nursing homes. Inspections are directed to the care, treatment, rehabilitation, and welfare of patients, and the planning and coordination of programs for the care and treatment of patients and prevention of disease. The committee's principal responsibility is to investigate complaints regarding the standard of care and treatment received by individuals in hospitals and nursing homes.

Until 1980, the committee was also responsible for the inspection of social care institutions under the direct administration of the ministry. In 1980, these facilities became the responsibility of the Social Care Facilities Review Committee. Since 1997, the committee has been responsible for investigating complaints reported under the *Protection for Persons in Care Act*, under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Health and later the Minister of Health and Wellness.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The committee consists of up to twelve members, including members of the Legislative Assembly who are not members of the Executive Council. Until 1983, the Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed members. Since 1983, the minister has appointed members of the committee.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Hospital Visitors Committee	1973–1978
Alberta Health Facilities Review Committee	1978–present

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chair of the Alberta Hospital Visitors Committee

Robert A. Hall	1973–1978
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Chairs of the Health Facilities Review Committee

Robert A. Hall	1978–1979
Catherine Chichak	1979–1982
Dennis L. Anderson	1982–1986
Alan W. Hyland	1986–1989
John Drobot	1989–1993
Denis A. Herard	1993–1997
Ron Hierath	1997–1999
Mary O'Neill	1999–2001
Bob Maskell	2001–2004
Leonard Mitzel	2004–present

SEE ALSO

Health, 1919–1971, 1988–1999; Hospitals and Medical Care, 1975–1988; Social Services and Community Health, 1971–1986

Office of the Mental Health Patient Advocate

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Office of the Mental Health Patient Advocate was established on January 1, 1990 under the authority of the *Mental Health Act* (S.A. 1988, c. M-13.1, s. 45).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There were no predecessor agencies with the same functions as the Mental Health Patient Advocate.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Mental Health Patient Advocate is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and reports to the Minister of Health and Wellness, who presents the advocate's annual report to the Legislative Assembly. Between 1990 and 1999, the advocate reported to the Minister of Health.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Mental Health Patient Advocate investigates complaints from or relating to formal or involuntary patients certified and admitted to institutions under the authority of the *Alberta Mental Health Act*. Complaints investigated may concern patients' rights, certification concerns, and care and treatment issues. The advocate also investigates complaints about facilities that provide care to involuntary mental health patients. The advocate's mandate does not include voluntary patients or patients detained under other *Acts*, such as the *Criminal Code* or *Dependent Adults Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Office of the Mental Health Patient Advocate is made up of the advocate and the assistant advocate. The office's administrative functions were transferred from the Department of Health and Wellness to the Alberta Mental Health Board in 2003–2004.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Office of the Mental Health Patient Advocate

CHIEF OFFICERS*Mental Health Patient Advocate*

Mervyn Warren Hislop	1989–2002
Jeanette (Jay) McPhail (Acting)	2002–2004
Jeanette (Jay) McPhail	2004–present

SEE ALSO

Health, 1919–1971, 1988–1999

Alberta Mental Health Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Mental Health Board was created in 1994 as the Provincial Mental Health Board by Order in Council 286/1994, pursuant to the *Regional Health Authorities Act* (S.A. 1994, c. R-9.07). The board's name was changed to the Alberta Mental Health Advisory Board in 1996, and to the Alberta Mental Health Board in 1999.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The functions of the board were previously the responsibility of the Mental Health Division of the Department of Health and its predecessors.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The board reports to the Minister of Health and Wellness. Between 1994 and 1999, the board reported to the Minister of Health.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Until 2003, the board was responsible for delivering mental health services and overseeing community-based services. The board was established to consolidate all community-based and inpatient mental health services provided by the provincial government under one authority.

In 1995, the Mental Health Board assumed direct responsibility for the Alberta Hospital Ponoka and Alberta Hospital Edmonton from the Department of Health. Also in 1995, the board entered into an agreement with the department to operate on its behalf the Claresholm and Raymond Care Centres and fifty-four community mental health clinics, and to fund community-based agencies providing prevention, treatment, and support services.

After the transfer of community mental health and children's mental health services to community mental health clinics, the programs offered directly from the board were limited to province-wide specialized programs. These programs included forensic psychiatry, adult psychiatry, brain injury rehabilitation, and geriatric psychiatry.

Effective April 1, 2003, the board's mandate was changed. Responsibility for providing most mental health services was transferred to the regional health authorities, including responsibility for hospitals and care facilities. The board became responsible for assessing regional mental health plans, and working with regional health authorities to develop a provincial mental health plan and establish provincial program councils for specific mental health services. The board retained responsibility for province-wide services and programs, including forensic psychiatry, suicide-prevention programs, Aboriginal mental health, and mental health information systems. The board also retained its responsibility for advising the minister on matters relating to mental health, integration of mental health services into the regional health authorities, and on performance standards and measures for mental health services. The board continued to be responsible for consulting with advocacy groups and mental health promotion and education.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Alberta Mental Health Board is a provincial health authority and a corporation made up of its members. The board is made up of a governing board and an administration that provides programs and services according to the board's mandate.

The minister appoints members of the governing board, and appoints one member of the board as its chair. The governing board is responsible for providing overall direction and for developing Alberta Mental Health Board goals, establishing criteria for organizational performance and monitoring that performance, consulting with advisory groups, and liaison with external agencies and organizations. The executive director/chief executive officer heads the board administration.

With the transfer of many of the board's responsibilities to the province's regional health authorities in 2003, the board administration and the size of the governing board have been reduced.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Provincial Mental Health Board	1994–1996
Provincial Mental Health Advisory Board	1996–1999
Alberta Mental Health Board	1999–present

CHIEF OFFICERS

<i>Chairs of the Mental Health Advisory Board</i>	
Craig Simmons	1994–1996
Betty Schoenhofer	1996–2002
John Read	2002–present

SEE ALSO

Health, 1919–1971, 1988–1999

Alberta Cancer Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Cancer Board was founded as the Provincial Cancer Hospitals Board in 1968, under the authority of the *Cancer Treatment and Prevention Act* (S.A. 1967, c. 7). In 1982, the *Cancer Treatment and Prevention Amendment Act*, 1982 changed the name of the board to the Alberta Cancer Hospitals Board. The same *Act* changed the name back to the Alberta Cancer Board in 1992.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the creation of the board, cancer treatment services were the responsibility of the Cancer Services Program of the Department of Health.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Alberta Cancer Board has reported to the Minister of Health (1967–1971), Minister of Health and Social Development (1971–1975), Minister of Social Services and Community Health (1975–1977), Minister of Hospitals and Medical Care (1977–1988), Minister of Health (1988–1999), and Minister of Health and Wellness (1999–present).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Alberta Cancer Board is responsible for providing cancer care, including patient care, teaching, and research into the treatment and prevention of cancer. The board operates the Cross Cancer Institute in Edmonton and the Tom Baker Cancer Centre in Calgary. Most board programs, including diagnosis, treatment, teaching, and research, take place at these two locations. The board also operates cancer treatment centres in Lethbridge, Red Deer, Medicine Hat, Grande Prairie, Peace River, Fort McMurray, Hinton, Camrose, Bonnyville, Drumheller, and Barrhead.

The board has administered the various cancer research programs funded by the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust and Foundation, Canadian Cancer Society, and Universities of Alberta and Calgary. The board also operates the Alberta Cancer Registry, which collects and processes data in support of cancer treatment and prevention programs. The board

coordinates the Alberta Cancer Board Advisory Committee on Research, a committee of scientists and medical practitioners from across Canada, which provides critical analysis and advice to the board regarding its research activities.

Since 1994, under the authority of the *Regional Health Authorities Act*, the board has operated as a provincial health authority. Since this time, two new councils, the Southern and Northern Coordinating Councils for Cancer Control, have provided community input into the planning and development of cancer services across the province. Each of these councils is made up of members representing regional health authorities, Alberta Cancer Board, and Canadian Cancer Society.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Alberta Cancer Board is made up of its board of directors and the administration, which provides the board programs. The board consists of between seven and eleven members appointed by the minister, one of whom the minister appoints as chair. The administration, which provides board programs, is headed by the executive director/chief executive officer of the board, who is appointed by the board executive with the approval of the minister and reports to the board of directors.

The board's administration is composed of the various treatment facilities and a number of departments responsible for its program areas: research (including the Cancer Registry); information systems; facilities planning and management; epidemiology, prevention, and screening; and financial planning and administration.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Provincial Cancer Hospitals Board	1968–1982
Alberta Cancer Hospitals Board	1982–1992
Alberta Cancer Board	1992–present

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Provincial Cancer Hospitals Board

Tom D. Baker	1968–1981
R.E. Pottinger	1981–1982

Alberta Cancer Hospitals Board

R.E. Pottinger	1982–1984
V. Glenn Sundstrom	1984–1987
Arthur D. Davis	1988–1992

Chairs of the Alberta Cancer Board

Arthur D. Davis	1992–1994
Marvin Everard Moore	1994–1999
Gary G. Campbell	1999–present

SEE ALSO

Health, 1919–1971, 1988–1999; Hospitals and Medical Care, 1975–1988; Social Services and Community Health, 1971–1986

Health Disciplines Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Health Disciplines Board was established as the Health Occupations Board, and its first members appointed in 1981 by Order in Council 1246/1981, pursuant to the *Health Occupations Act* (S.A. 1980, c. 68). The name of the board was changed in 1984 under the *Health Disciplines Act*. The *Health Professions Act* (S.A. 1999, c. H-5.5) repealed sections of the *Health Disciplines Act* in 1999; however, the board remains in existence, and will continue its functions until the *Act* is repealed in its entirety.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The successor to the Health Disciplines Board is the Health Professions Advisory Board.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Health Disciplines Board has reported to the Minister of Health and Wellness since 1999. The board also reported to the Hon. Dr. Neil Webber (1981–1982), the Minister of Education (1981–1984), the Solicitor General (1984–1986), Minister of Labour (1986–1988), Minister of the Environment 1988–1989), the Solicitor General (1989–1992), and the Minister of Labour (1992–1999)

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Health Disciplines Board is responsible for investigating applications by those disciplines not regulated by their own legislation for designation as a health discipline under the *Health Occupations Act*. After investigation, the board makes recommendations regarding designation to the minister responsible for administration of the *Act*, who orders designations as appropriate. The board recommends whether a health discipline committee or a health discipline association should govern a designated health discipline.

The board also hears and rules on appeals of decisions of individual health discipline committees or associations regarding complaints against members and registration disputes. The board is also responsible for making regulations under the *Act* regarding educational qualifications, scope of practice, and standards of conduct for practitioners of designated disciplines. Regulations are drafted after consultation with the committee or association of a designated discipline.

The Health Disciplines Board continues to have responsibility for professions not yet covered under the *Health Professions Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The board is made up of members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who appoints one member as chair. The board ordinarily has nine members; one to three members represent the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta while the remaining members represent the public.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Health Occupations Board	1981–1984
Health Disciplines Board	1984–present

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chair of the Health Occupations Board

Elvin Christenson 1981–1984

Chairs of the Health Disciplines Board

Elvin Christenson	1984–1987
J.A. Noakes	1987–1990
Elvin Christenson	1990–1995
Dorothy French	1995–2000
Evelyn Buckley	2000–present

SEE ALSO

Education, 1905–1999; Health Professions Advisory Board; Labour, 1959–1972, 1975–1999

Health Professions Advisory Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Health Professions Advisory Board was established under the *Health Professions Act* (S.A. 1999, c. H–5.5), and began functioning in May 2002.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor to the Health Professions Advisory Board is the Health Disciplines Board.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Health Professions Advisory Board reports to the Minister of Health and Wellness.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Health Professions Advisory Board was established to provide the minister with advice related to the *Health Professions Act* and Schedule 7.1 of the *Government Organization Act*. The Health Disciplines Board continues to have responsibility for professions not yet covered under the *Health Professions Act*. With these exceptions, the Health Professions Advisory Board regulates all Alberta health professions to make better use of health professionalism and the delivery of care, as well as the consideration of changes to entry requirements and authorization of additional restricted activities for selected health professions.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The board is made up of not more than twelve persons appointed as voting members by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, of which at least one quarter must be regulated or registered members of a profession whose registered members are authorized by statute to provide health services. The term for these members is up to three years, with reappointment not exceeding more than six consecutive years. The other, nonvoting members are employees of the government, who are selected by the Deputy Ministers of Human Resources and Employment, Health and Wellness, and Children's Services. The Lieutenant Governor in Council designates one voting member as chair of the advisory board.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Health Professions Advisory Board

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Health Professions Advisory Board

Dorothy French	1999
Evelyn Buckley	2000–2002
Margaret Johnson	2002–present

SEE ALSO

Education, 1905–1999; Health Disciplines Board; Labour, 1959–1972, 1975–1999

HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORT 1951-1975



Road to Banff, 1927

P10369

HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORT

1951–1975

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Highways Department Act* established the Department of Highways and Transport as the Department of Highways on May 1, 1951 (S.A. 1951, c. 39). In 1969, An *Act to Amend the Department of Highways Act* (S.A. 1969, c. 47) changed the name of the department. The *Department of Transportation Act* dissolved the department on June 25, 1975 (S.A. 1975, c. 17).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Highways Branch first appears in the Department of Public Works annual report for the year 1914. The Highways Branch amalgamated the functions of constructing, operating, and maintaining bridges, ferries, ordinary roads, and truck roads. In 1918, the Minister of Public Works assumed responsibility for the *Public Highways Act* (S.A. 1918, c. 14). The *Act* provided for a system of highways within the province of Alberta. By 1951, the functions of the Highways Branch and the Surveys Branch of the Department of Public Works had been taken over by the newly created Department of Highways.

The successor to the Department of Highways and Transport was the Department of Transportation. The department's main function was the administration of highways, airports, and railways. This administration included the construction, maintenance, policy development, planning, surveys, and property administration of highways, airports, and railways.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Minister of Highways and Transport was a member of the Executive Council appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to head the department. The Minister of Highways and Transport reported to the Legislative Assembly for the Department of Highways and Transport, submitting reports received from other agencies, boards, councils, and institutes that reported to the minister.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The establishment of the Department of Highways followed from the 1950 agreement between the province of Alberta and the government of Canada for the construction of the Trans-Canada Highway. The Highways Department was charged with the construction, maintenance, repair, and making of main highways and of other highways as set out in the *Public Highways Act* (S.A. 1951, c. 67), and to administer such *Acts* and perform such functions as may be assigned by an *Act* of the Legislature or by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The department later assumed responsibility for a number of functions from the Department of Public Works that were not set out in the *Public Highways Act*. In 1951, the Department of Highways assumed responsibility for the operation, construction, and maintenance of ferries. At this time, the department operated forty-nine ferries throughout Alberta.

The Department of Highways gave financial assistance to municipal districts for the construction of roads. In 1957 these functions, as well as the maintenance and construction of wayside camp kitchens, were referred to in the department's annual reports as the Maintenance Branch. In 1959, the province entered into an agreement with the federal government to construct 174 campsites; the Maintenance Branch administered this. In the same year, the province, in agreement with the federal government, instituted the winter works incentive program to provide winter employment for seasonal employees.

The department performed surveys for main highways, provided compensation for rights-of-way, approved town site plans, issued permits for utilities, and purchased sites for public buildings. In 1954, a Location Branch was added to the department to secure approved location alignment in anticipation of the future construction of main highways. The branch examined permits to construct pole-line or pipeline installation to avoid later moving expenses and other complications where main highway development was anticipated. Upon the retirement of the chief location engineer in 1964, the Location Branch and the Traffic Safety section of the Construction Branch were consolidated to form the Planning Branch.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

At its inception, the Department of Highways was organized into the following divisions: Maintenance of Main and Secondary Highways; Construction, Maintenance, and Operation of Ferries and Construction of Roads in Municipal Districts under the Chief Maintenance Engineer; the Highway Traffic Control Board; Bridge Branch; Surveys Branch; and Main Highways Branch. By 1956, the department consisted of six branches: Maintenance, Highway Construction, Bridge Construction and Maintenance, Surveys, Location, and Motor Vehicle. In 1964, due to a slight reorganization, the Planning Branch replaced the Locations Branch. By 1970, an Equipment Branch had been added.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Highways	1951–1969
Department of Highways and Transport	1969–1975

CHIEF OFFICERS*Minister of Highways*

Gordon Edward Taylor 1951–1969

Ministers of Highways and Transport

Gordon Edward Taylor 1969–1971

Clarence Copithorne 1971–1975

Deputy Ministers of Highways

Alexander Frame 1951–1959

Leslie Harold McManus 1959–1969

Deputy Ministers of Highways and Transport

Leslie Harold McManus 1970–1972

Victor Edwin McCune 1972–1975

SEE ALSO

Infrastructure and Transportation, 2004–present; Public Works, 1905–1975; Public Works, Supply, and Services, 1983–1999; Transportation and Utilities, 1975–1999; Provincial Secretary, 1905–1972; Transportation and Utilities, 1975–1999;

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE 1975-1988



X-ray room, Baker Memorial
Sanatorium at Bowness, 1953

PA.701/7

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

1975–1988

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

In 1975, responsibility for the administration of hospitals and health insurance programs was transferred to the Minister of Hospitals and Medical Care by Order in Council 521/1975. This order designated the minister the head of a department that consisted of the Hospital Services Commission and the Health Care Insurance Commission, the agencies responsible for providing these programs. The establishment of the Department of Hospitals and Medical Care was later formalized by the *Department of Hospitals and Medical Care Act* (S.A. 1977, c. 62), which came into force on January 1, 1978.

Order in Council 502/1988 transferred the responsibilities of the Department of Hospitals and Medical Care to the Department of Health. The dissolution of the Department of Hospitals and Medical Care was formalized in 1989 when the *Department of Health Act* repealed the enabling legislation (S.A. 1989 c. D-21.5).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Hospital Services Commission and the Health Care Insurance Commission, under the Minister of Social Services and Community Health, preceded the department. In 1975, these agencies were transferred to the Minister of Hospitals and Medical Care and for two and a half years made up the administrative structure of the department. The Department of Hospitals and Medical Care and the Department of Community and Occupational Health were dissolved in 1988 to form the Department of Health.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The department reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Hospitals and Medical Care. A number of semi-independent agencies reported either to the minister or through him to the Legislative Assembly. These agencies included the Health Care Insurance Commission, Hospital Services Commission, Alberta Health Facilities Review Committee, and Alberta Cancer Board.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The department was responsible for the planning, supervision, funding, and monitoring of Alberta's active treatment and auxiliary hospitals and providing operating funds for nursing homes. The department was also responsible for the administration of the province's three medical benefits plans, the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan, Alberta Hospitalization Benefits Plan, and Alberta Nursing Home Plan. In 1982, the department became responsible for the administration and operation of the province's two psychiatric hospitals and their auxiliary care centres.

The minister was responsible for administration of the following Acts: *Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research Act* (1983–1988), *Alberta Hospital Association Act*, *Cancer Programs Act*, *Cancer Treatment and Prevention Act*, *Department of Hospitals and Medical Care Act*, *Health Care Insurance Act*, *Health Care Insurance Premiums Act*, *Health Insurance Premiums Act*, *Health Facilities Review Committee Act*, *Hospital Debt Retirement Act*, *Hospital Services Commission Act*, *Hospital Visitors Committee Act*, *Hospitals Act*, *Human Tissue Gift Act*, *Lloydminster Hospital Act*, *Medical Profession Act* (1981–1988), *Nursing Homes Act*, *Nursing Profession Act*, *Optometry Profession Act*, *Physical Therapy Profession Act*, *Provincial General Hospitals Act*, *Registered Dieticians Act*, *University of Alberta Hospital Act*, and *University Hospitals Foundation Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

At the time that the department was first created in 1975, it was made up of the Hospital Services Commission and the Health Care Insurance Commission. When an integrated administrative structure was created effective January 1, 1978, these two commissions lost their semi-independent status and became divisions of a centrally administered government department. In 1987, the department's principal components were two divisions made up of the administrative structures of the former Hospital Services Commission and Health Care Insurance Commission. In essence, the commissions simply changed their legal status from that of semi-independent agencies reporting directly to the minister to that of divisions of a department.

The department's divisional structure in its first year of operations was as follows:

- **Hospitals Planning and Operations** – the former Hospital Services Commission;
- **Information, Systems, and Evaluation** – gathering, processing, and analyzing information used by the department, including registration and claims processing for healthcare plans and program evaluation;
- **Financial Planning and Control** – operational and capital budget development and financial management control; and
- **Health Insurance Program** – the former Health Care Insurance Commission.

The department was reorganized in 1979 and the structure of the department, at the division level, remained as follows until 1987:

- **Hospital Services** – design and construction of hospitals and hospital expansion, operation of the province's emergency air ambulance service, program planning for programs and services offered at hospitals, and oversight of the operation of health-care facilities and nursing homes;

- **Health Care Insurance** – operation and administration of the province's health-care insurance and benefits plans, including processing claims and registration of plan participants and service providers, and the department's systems and data processing;
- **Finance and Administration** – all system budgeting, department finance, and administration, budget coordination for all funded facilities, internal audit, and public communications; and
- **Policy Development** – collecting and analyzing data used in support of policy and hospital system development, hospital program review and evaluation, coordinating research projects, and conducting research in support of planning and policy development.

In 1987, the Corporate Development Division was created to take responsibility for the department's personnel administration, management services, corporate planning relating to human resources, and training. The Information Resource Management Division was also created at this time to bring together in one division all information systems activities, including systems development and planning and systems consulting services for healthcare facilities.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Department of Hospitals and Medical Care

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Hospitals and Medical Care

Gordon Thomas William Miniely	1975–1979
David John Russell	1979–1986
Marvin Everard Moore	1986–1988

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Hospitals	
Gary J. Chatfield	1978–1979

Deputy Minister of Health Care Insurance

Ben M. MacLeod	1978–1979
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Deputy Ministers of Hospitals and Medical Care

Gary J. Chatfield	1979–1980
Lloyd C. Grisdale	1980–1985
Thomas Alexander McPherson	1985–1988
Rheal Joseph LeBlanc	1988–1988

SEE ALSO

Community and Occupational Health, 1986–1989; Health, 1919–1971, 1988–1999; Health and Wellness, 1999–present; Social Services and Community Health, 1971–1986

Hospital Services Commission

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Hospital Services Commission Act* established the Hospital Services Commission on April 1, 1971 (S.A. 1971, c. 45). The commission was dissolved when the *Department of Hospitals and Medical Care Act* (S.A. 1977, c. 62), came into force on January 1, 1978.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor of the commission was the Hospitals Section of the Department of Health. The Hospitals Division of the Department of Hospitals and Medical Care succeeded the commission.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The commission reported to the Minister of Health (1971), Minister of Health and Social Development (1971–1975), Minister of Social Services and Community Health (1971–1975), and Minister of Hospitals and Medical Care (1975–1977).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Hospital Services Commission was responsible for the planning and development of a system of hospitals and healthcare facilities; for reviewing the financial needs of hospitals, nursing homes, and long-term care facilities; advising the government with regard to operating and capital grants to these facilities; and providing assistance to hospital boards in the planning, evaluation, and implementation of programs. The commission administered the Alberta Hospitalization Benefits Plan, which operated under the authority of the *Alberta Hospitals Act*, and the Alberta Nursing Home Plan, which operated under the authority of the *Nursing Homes Act*. In 1976, the commission was made responsible for the province's emergency health services and emergency air ambulance programs.

The commission was responsible for administration of the following Acts: *Alberta Hospitals Act*, *Cancer Treatment and Prevention Act*, *Homes for the Aged Act*, *Nursing Homes Act*, *Provincial General Hospitals Act*, *University of Alberta Hospitals Act*, and *Lloydminster Hospital Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The commission was made up of appointed commission members and a supporting administration that provided the programs that were the commission's responsibility. The commission consisted of the chair, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; Commissioner for Hospitals, appointed by the minister; Commissioner for Finance, appointed by the minister; chair of the Health Care Insurance Commission; director of the Mental Health Division, Department of Health and Social Development/Social Services and Community Health; a member of the Legislative Assembly; and four or five other members, all appointed by the minister. Other than the chair, Commissioner for Hospitals, and Commissioner for Finance, all commission members served on a part-time basis.

At the time of the commission's founding, the supporting administration was divided into two groups. The first was made up of the divisions responsible for oversight of hospital

operations: Standards and Field Services, Planning and Construction, and Research and Development. These divisions operated under the supervision of the Commissioner for Hospitals. The second group of divisions, Budgets and Accounting, was responsible for budgeting and finance of hospitals and other healthcare facilities, as well as commission financial matters. These divisions operated under the supervision of the Commissioner for Finance.

The units of the commission responsible for the respective programs were as follows:

- **Standards and Field Service Division** (1971–1977) – monitoring standards of care at healthcare facilities and tracking utilization of various facilities;
- **Planning and Construction Division** (1971–1976) and **Design and Construction Division** (1976–1977) – overseeing construction, alteration, and equipment of all hospitals and related facilities;
- **Statistics and Research Division** (1971–1976) and **Systems and Research Division** (1976–1977) – collection and analysis of statistical data relating to the operation and utilization of hospital facilities and services;
- **Accounting Division** (1971–1977) – processing grants and other payments by the commission and processing cost-sharing claims for submission to the federal government;
- **Budgets Division** (1971–1977) – examination and analysis of budgets submitted by active treatment and auxiliary hospitals to determine levels of financial support by the commission and monitoring the financial operations of hospitals;
- **Budgets Division and Accounting Division** (1971–1977) – administration of the Alberta Hospitalization Benefits Plan and the Alberta Nursing Home Plan;
- **Emergency Health Services Division** (1976–1977) – administration and operation of the emergency health services and emergency air ambulance programs;
- **Data Processing Division** (1971–1977) – development, operation, and maintenance of information systems;
- **Secretariat** (1971–1973) and **Administrative Services and Personnel Division** (1973–1977) – administrative and personnel management services to the commission; and
- **Secretariat** (1971–1977) – legislative, legal, and labour relations services.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Hospital Services Commission

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Hospital Services Commission

John E. Bradley	1971–1977
Lawrence L. Wilson (Acting)	1977

SEE ALSO

Community and Occupational Health, 1986–1989; Health, 1919–1971, 1988–1999; Social Services and Community Health, 1971–1986

Alberta Health Care Insurance Commission

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Health Care Insurance Commission was created by the passage and proclamation of the *Alberta Health Care Insurance Act* (S.A. 1969, c. 43). The commission commenced operations on July 1, 1969 and ceased operations on March 31, 1978.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The commission was formed by the amalgamation of the previous Alberta Health Plan and the (private) MSI Plan. The Health Care Insurance Division of the Department of Hospitals and Medical Care succeeded it in 1978.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The commission reported to the Minister of Health (1969–1971), Minister of Health and Social Development (1971–1973), Hon. W. Helen Hunley (1973–1975), and the Minister of Hospitals and Medical Care (1975–1977).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The commission was responsible for the administration and operation of the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan, and the administration of the *Alberta Health Care Insurance Act* and *Health Insurance Premiums Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The commission had two components, the commissioners appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and the administrative divisions, which performed the day-to-day administration of the Health Care Insurance Plan.

The commission members included the chair; executive director, responsible for the Claims and Assessment Division and Systems and Research Division; Commissioner for Registration, responsible for the Registration Division and the Personnel Office; Commissioner for Finance, responsible for the Finance and Accounting Division and the Internal Audit Office; chair of the Hospital Services Commission; and a member of the Legislative Assembly. The last two members served on a part-time basis.

The divisions of the commission that administered the plan were as follows:

- **Registration and Enrolment** – registration and enrolment of plan participants and provision of information about the plan to the public;
- **Claims and Assessment** – insurance claims processing;
- **Systems and Research** – design and implementation of commission information systems, records management, micrographics, and the preparation of statistical reports regarding commission and plan operations;
- **Finance and Accounting** – collection of healthcare premiums and commission administrative support; and
- **Medical Directorate** – development of claims assessment policies, liaison with health care professionals and their associations, provision of advice regarding delivery and planning of health services, and the audit and review of professional services.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Health Care Insurance Commission

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Health Care Insurance Commission

James F. Falconer	1971–1973
Bruce Strathearn Rawson	1973–1975
Ben M. MacLeod	1975–1977

SEE ALSO

Health, 1919–1971, 1988–1999

HOUSING 1983-1986



Housing project, 109 Ave., Edmonton, 1953

WS.1027/1&2

H O U S I N G

1983–1986

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Department of Housing Act* created the Department of Housing (S.A. 1983, c. D-23.1). The department was dissolved in 1986.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The function of providing low-cost housing first appeared in the *Housing Act* (S.A. 1952, c. 38) administered by the Minister of Economic Affairs. In 1959, the Department of Economic Affairs was abolished (S.A. 1959, c. 16) and responsibility for the *Housing Act* was transferred to Department of Municipal Affairs. The Alberta Housing Corporation had its beginnings in the Alberta Housing and Urban Renewal Committee formed in 1955.

In 1975, the administration of the *Alberta Housing Act* (R.S.A. 1970, c. 175) was transferred from Municipal Affairs to the Department of Housing and Public Works. The functions related to housing were administered by the Alberta Housing Corporation under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Housing and Public Works. With the dissolution of the Department of Housing and Public Works in 1982, the administration of the *Alberta Housing Act*, and thus the Alberta Housing Corporation, were transferred to the newly created Department of Housing.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Minister of Housing was a member of the Executive Council appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. The Minister of Housing reported to the Legislative Assembly for the Department of Housing. The minister submitted reports received from other agencies, boards, councils, and institutes that reported to the minister.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

At its inception, the Department of Housing had four major functions. It performed policy and planning coordination for the department, the Alberta Housing Corporation, and the Alberta Home Mortgage Corporation. The department also functioned to provide self-help housing training and advice for families and individuals interested in building their own homes. The department conducted innovative housing research concerning

both industrial and individual interests, and provided grant program administration for targeted groups.

After reorganization in 1984, the Department of Housing continued to perform policy and planning functions for the department and the newly created Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation. The department would now function to administer grants for technical research and development and provide financial, administrative, construction, and renovation training programs for modest housing, primarily to families in northern Alberta. The Department of Housing became a division of the Department of Municipal Affairs in 1986.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

At its inception, the Department of Housing had three divisions: Policy and Planning, Financial Assistance, and Finance and Administration. In response to an economic recession, a depressed housing market, and the reduction of government activity in the area of housing, the Department of Housing, Alberta Home Mortgage Corporation, and Alberta Housing Corporation were reorganized. In 1984, the Alberta Housing Corporation merged with the Alberta Mortgage Corporation to form the Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation (S.A. 1984, c. A-32.5). The new corporation was responsible to the Minister of Housing until 1986, when it was transferred to the Minister of Municipal Affairs. The *Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act* repealed the *Alberta Housing Act*. The reorganization resulted in the formation of three operating divisions within the Department of Housing: Planning Secretariat, Financial Assistance and Research Division, and Rural Housing Division.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Department of Housing

CHIEF OFFICERS

Minister of the Department of Housing

Lawrence Ralph Shaben 1983–1986

Deputy Minister of the Department of Housing

Murray D. Rasmusson 1983–1986

SEE ALSO

Alberta Housing Corporation; Alberta Home and Mortgage Corporation; Alberta Social Housing Corporation; Housing and Public Works, 1975–1983; Municipal Affairs, 1912–present; Seniors and Community Supports, 2001–present

Alberta Housing Corporation

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Housing Corporation was established on April 11, 1967 as the Alberta Housing and Urban Renewal Corporation in *An Act to amend the Alberta Housing Act* (S.A. 1967, c. 34). The corporation was dissolved August 1, 1984, when the *Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act* (S.A. 1984, c. A-32.5) repealed the *Alberta Housing Act*.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Alberta Housing Corporation had its beginnings in the Alberta Housing and Urban Renewal Committee, formed in 1955. The Alberta Housing Corporation merged with the Alberta Home Mortgage Corporation to form the Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation in 1984.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Alberta Housing Corporation was originally under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Municipal Affairs. In 1975, the administration of the *Alberta Housing Act* was transferred to the Department of Housing and Public Works (R.S.A. 1970, c. 175). With the dissolution of the Department of Housing and Public Works in 1982–1983, the administration of the *Alberta Housing Act* and the Alberta Housing Corporation were transferred to the newly created Department of Housing. The Department of Housing became a division of the Department of Municipal Affairs in 1986.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Alberta Housing Corporation was an agent of the government responsible for carrying out duties and functions related to housing and urban development programs. The Alberta Housing Corporation provided accommodation for low- and medium-income families at government-subsidized rates and for provincial civil servants living in isolated areas. The mandate of the Alberta Housing and Urban Renewal Corporation, as stated in the enabling legislation, was to carry out duties and functions provided for by the *Alberta Housing Act* and other duties and functions related to provincial programs for housing and housing accommodation as assigned by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The enabling legislation stipulated that in order to conduct the affairs of the corporation, the Lieutenant Governor in Council would appoint a board of directors, consisting of a chair and a vice chair and other members of the board. A majority of the members of the board constituted a quorum.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Housing and Urban Renewal Corporation	1967–1970
Alberta Housing Corporation	1970–1984

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Alberta Housing Corporation Board of Directors

Edgar H. Gerhart	1967–1968
Harry Edwin Strom	1968
Edgar H. Gerhart	1968–1969
Frederick Charles Colborne	1969–1971
Frederick Charles Colborne	1969–1971
David John Russell	1971–1975
William John Yurko	1975–1978
Thomas William Chambers	1978–1982
William John Yurko	1976–1978
Thomas William Chambers	1978–1982
Lawrence Ralph Shaben	1982–1984

SEE ALSO

Alberta Home and Mortgage Corporation; Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation; Alberta Social Housing Corporation; Housing, 1983–1986; Housing and Public Works, 1975–1983; Seniors and Community Supports, 2001–present

Alberta Home Mortgage Corporation

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Alberta Home Mortgage Corporation Act* established the Alberta Home Mortgage Corporation in 1976 (S.A. 1976, c. 26). The *Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act* repealed the enabling legislation on August 1, 1984 (S.A. 1984, c. A-32.5).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Alberta Housing Corporation of the Department of Housing merged with the Alberta Home Mortgage Corporation to form the Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation in 1984.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The corporation exercised its power only as an agent of the Alberta government. The annual report for the corporation was submitted to the Lieutenant Governor.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Alberta Home Mortgage Corporation was created to carry out the duties and functions provided for by the *Alberta Home Mortgage Corporation Act*. The corporation provided money by way of direct loans or insured loans, which assisted in the acquisition, construction, provision, development, maintenance, and management of housing. The Alberta Home Mortgage Corporation provided subsidies and grants to individuals and families only, rather than the private sector.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The enabling legislation stipulates the members of the corporation's board of directors. The minister as defined by the legislation is the chair of the board. Other members of the corporation are the deputy minister, deputy provincial treasurer, and president of the corporation. The Lieutenant Governor, who also has the power to designate the president of the corporation, appointed any other members of the corporation. The majority of the members of the board constituted a quorum.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Home Mortgage Corporation

Also known by its acronym, AHMC

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Alberta Home Mortgage Corporation Board of Directors

William John Yurko 1976–1978

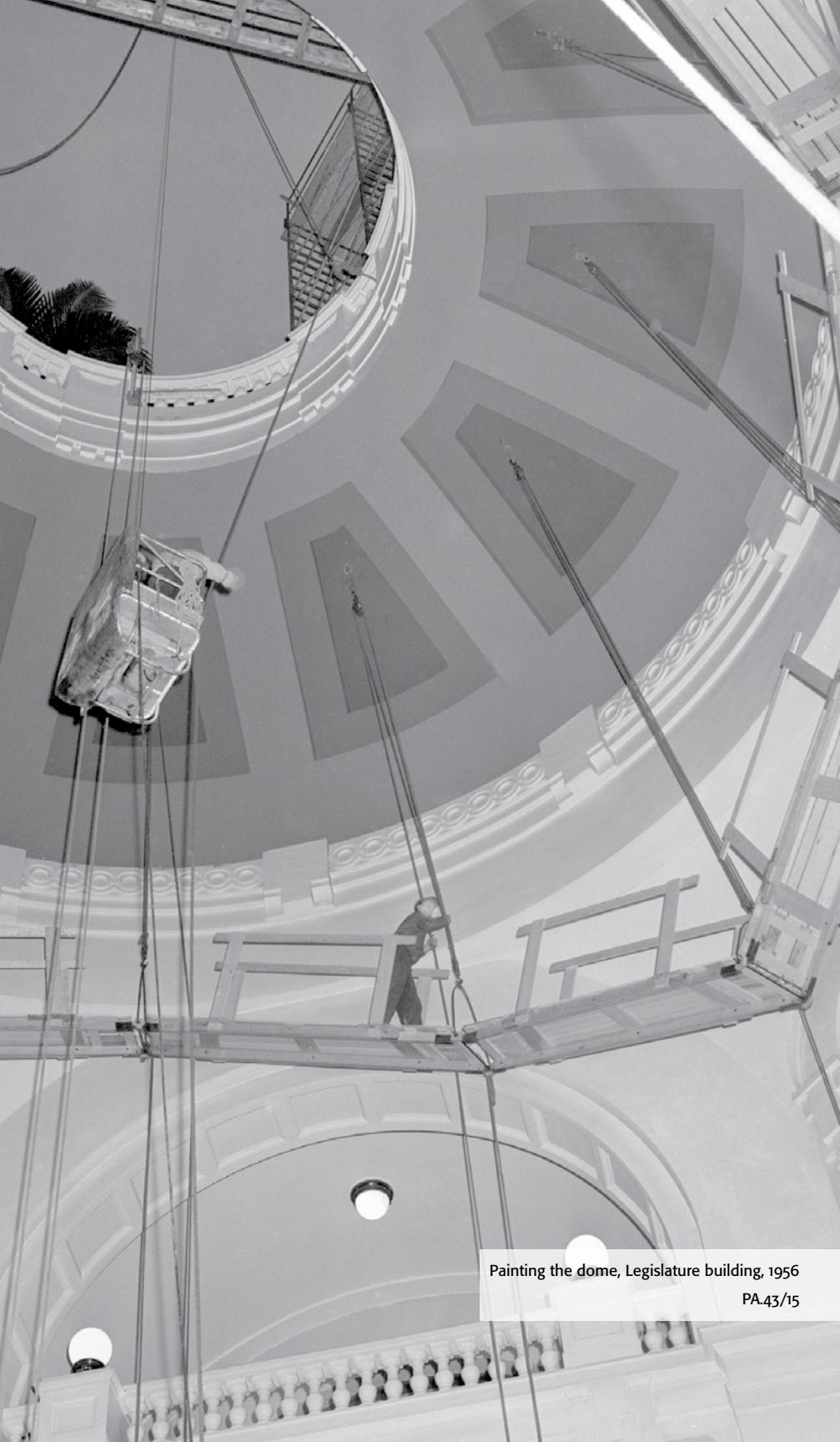
Thomas William Chambers 1978–1982

Lawrence Ralph Shaben 1982–1984

SEE ALSO

Alberta Housing Corporation; Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation; Alberta Social Housing Corporation; Housing, 1983–1986; Housing and Public Works, 1975–1983; Seniors and Community Supports, 2001–present

HOUSING AND PUBLIC WORKS 1975–1983



Painting the dome, Legislature building, 1956

PA.43/15

HOUSING AND PUBLIC WORKS

1975–1983

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Department of Housing and Public Works Act* established the Department of Housing and Public Works on June 25, 1975 (S.A. 1975, c. 13). The department was officially dissolved in 1983 when the *Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services Act* (S.A. 1983, c. D–25.5) repealed this enabling legislation.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

A government-wide reorganization in 1974 led to the Department of Public Works being divided into two successor bodies, the Department of Housing and Public Works and the Department of Government Services. The Design and Construction Division and elements of Finance and Administration from the Department of Public Works were merged with housing functions from the Department of Municipal Affairs to form the Department of Housing and Public Works.

In 1982, the Department of Government Services merged with the functions of public works from the Department of Housing and Public Works to form the Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services. The Department of Housing and Public Works upon its dissolution transferred housing functions to the newly created Department of Housing.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Minister of Housing and Public Works was a member of the Executive Council appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, and reported to the Legislative Assembly for the Department of Housing and Public Works. The minister submitted reports received from other agencies, boards, councils, and institutes.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Pursuant to the 1975 Housing and Public Works Administrative Transfers Order (O.C. 552/1975), responsibility for the *Alberta Housing Act* (R.S.A. 1970, c. 175) and the *Senior Citizens Housing Act* (R.S.A. 1970, c. 171) was transferred from the Department of Municipal Affairs to the Department of Housing and Public Works. At the inception of the

department, the functions related to housing were administered by the Alberta Housing Corporation under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Housing and Public Works.

The Minister of Housing and Public Works was responsible for providing housing information, developing new housing policies and programs, revising current housing programs, coordinating with other government departments concerning public housing, providing and maintaining building space for government clients, and representing government clients in construction projects.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

In October 1975, the structure of the organization separated the functions related to housing from those of public works. In the department's first annual report, the functions were integrated into one hierarchical structure. By 1978, the department's structure reflected two separate hierarchies under one minister, the Alberta Housing Corporation and Public Works. The two divisions later shared administrative functions related to finance, administration, and personnel.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Department of Housing and Public Works

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Housing and Public Works

William John Yurko	1975–1978
Thomas William Chambers	1978–1983

Deputy Ministers of Housing

William Allison Baxter Saunders	1976–1979
Murray D. Rasmusson (Acting)	1979–1980
Murray D. Rasmusson	1980–1983

Deputy Ministers of Public Works

John F. Hunt	1976–1980
Norman M. Fleming	1980–1983

SEE ALSO

Alberta Home and Mortgage Corporation; Alberta Housing Corporation; Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation; Alberta Social Housing Corporation; Government Services, 1975–1983; Housing, 1983–1986; Housing and Public Works, 1975–1983; Municipal Affairs, 1912–present; Seniors and Community Supports, 2001–present

HUMAN RESOURCES AND EMPLOYMENT 1999-PRESENT



Alberta Liquor Control Board,
human resources data processing,

Edmonton, 1967

PA.4017/1

HUMAN RESOURCES AND EMPLOYMENT

1999–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Ministry of Human Resources and Employment was founded on May 27, 1999 by Order in Council 241/1999, pursuant to the *Government Organization Act* (S.A. 1994, c. G-8.5).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors of the Ministry of Human Resources and Employment are the Department of Family and Social Services (social services and income support programs), the Department of Labour (workplace and employee-employer relations programs, professions and occupations, Labour Relations Board, Workers' Compensation Board, and Workers' Compensation Board Appeals Commission), and the Department of Advanced Education and Career Development (training, manpower development, and the Personnel Administration Office).

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The ministry reports to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Human Resources and Employment. A number of agencies either report to the minister or through him to the Legislative Assembly. These agencies are the Personnel Administration Office, Workers' Compensation Board, Workers' Compensation Board Appeals Commission, Labour Relations Board, and the Occupational Health and Safety Council.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Ministry of Human Resources and Employment is responsible for oversight and design of social services programs, including income support and employment support programs, regulation of the workplace and employer-employee relations, including employment standards, workplace health and safety, and mediation services; oversight of personnel services within the provincial government; oversight of certification in specified professions and occupations; and registration of professional and occupational associations, and manpower development programs.

In November 2005, government restructuring resulted in the transfer of responsibility for the Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped Program from the Ministry of Human Resources and Employment to the Ministry of Seniors and Community Supports, and for the Immigrant Support Services Program from the Ministry of Advanced Education to the Ministry of Human Resources and Employment (O.C. 553/2004).

The Minister of Human Resources and Employment is responsible for administration of the following *Acts* and regulations pursuant to these *Acts*:

- General – *Government Organization Act*, Schedule 8;
- Social services, income support, employment support, and manpower development – *Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped Act*, *Dependent Adults Act*, *Domestic Relations Act*, *Income Support Recovery Act* (repealed 2004), *Metis Settlements Act*, *Metis Settlements Land Protection Act*, *Parentage and Maintenance Act*, *Personal Directives Act*, *Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act*, *Social Development Act* (repealed 2004), *Special Payment Act*, *Student and Temporary Employment Act* (repealed 2004), and *Widows' Pension Act* (to be repealed 2006);
- Occupational health and safety – *Occupational Health and Safety Act*, *Occupational Health and Safety Amendment Act*, and *Radiation Protection Act*;
- Employment standards – Employment Standards Code;
- Labour relations (Labour Relations Board) – *Burial of the Dead Act*, *Labour Relations Code*, *Managerial Exclusion Act*, *Police Officers Collective Bargaining Act*, and *Public Service Employee Relations Act*;
- Personnel administration for the government of Alberta (Personnel Administration Office) – *Public Service Act*;
- Workers' compensation (Workers' Compensation Board) – *Blind Workers' Compensation Act*, *MLA Compensation Act*, *Workers' Compensation Act*, and *Workers' Compensation Amendment Act*; and
- Professions and occupations – *Agrologists Act*, *Architects Act*, *Certified General Accountants Act*, *Certified Management Accountants Act*, *Chartered Accountants Act*, *Consulting Engineers of Alberta Act*, *Engineering, Geological, and Geophysical Professions Act*, *Forestry Profession Act* (repealed 2002), *Land Agents Licensing Act*, *Land Surveyors Act*, *Professional and Occupational Associations Registration Act*, *Regulated Accounting Professions Act*, *Regulated Forestry Profession Act*, and *Veterinary Professions Act*.

In 2003–2004 the following *Acts* were transferred by Order in Council to the responsibility of the Minister of Seniors and Community Supports (O.C. 553/2004): *Alberta Housing Act*, *Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped Act*, *Blind Persons' Rights Act*, *Dependent Adults Act*, *Personal Directives Act*, *Persons with Developmental Disabilities Community Governance Act*, *Persons with Developmental Disabilities Foundation Act*, *Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities Act*, *Protection for Persons in Care Act*, *Seniors Advisory Council for Alberta Act*, and *Seniors Benefit Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The ministry is made up of the Department of Human Resources and Employment (1999–present), Personnel Administration Office (1999–present), Alberta Labour Relations Board (1999–present), Workers’ Compensation Board (1999–present), *Appeals Commission Workers’ Compensation Act* (1999–2001), Appeals Commission for Alberta Workers’ Compensation (2001–present), Council on Professions and Occupations (1999–2000), Occupational Health and Safety Council (1999–present), Council on Workplace Safety (1999–present), Employability Council (1999–2001), and the Minister’s Employability Council (2001–2003).

Programs and services of Human Resources and Employment are delivered through a network of offices and Career Development Centres located throughout the province. Training programs are also delivered through postsecondary institutions, private schools, high schools, and private providers.

At the time that the ministry was created, the department was made up of seven divisions:

- **Regional Services Delivery People and Work Place Division** (1999–2002) – administration of the network of regional and district offices that deliver training, student finance support, income support, family maintenance, worksite health and safety management, and temporary employment programs; guardianship services for dependent adults; and distribution of labour market information and information about employment standards;
- **Program Design Division** – design, development, and implementation of income support, social services, job training, and labour market programs; creation of support materials for caseworkers; development of program guidelines; interdepartmental liaison; and provision of consulting services regarding professions and occupations;
- **Performance, Evaluation, and Information Services Division** (1999–2000), **Workplace Relationships** (2001–2002) – design, development, and implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems for programs; and creation and operation of departmental systems for information management and distribution;
- **Strategic Services Division** – legislative support services to the department, strategic planning, and issues management, and mediation services;
- **Finance Division** – financial administration and planning for the department, asset management, budgeting, and forecasting;
- **Information Management and Technology Division** – planning and maintenance of information systems and data for the ministry; and
- **Human Resources Division** – personnel support functions for the department.

In 2002–2003 the department was reshuffled and six new divisions were created:

- **Delivery Services** – information on the labour market, career advice, employment/training, occupational health and safety, and employment standards to Albertans;

- **People Investments** – policy development for income support programs;
- **Skills Investments** – policy development for department programs and services such as skills development, skills for work, employment preparation programs, and employment initiatives;
- **Workplace Investments** – legislative and policy development, strategic advice, and delivery for labour relations, employment standards, workplace health and safety, professional and occupational legislation and governance, and workplace partnerships;
- **Corporate Services** – support across the department for finance, human resources, information management and application support, appeals, and information and privacy services; and
- **Strategic Services** – support across the department for legislative services, intergovernmental relations, data development and evaluation, text and audio resources/reference material on department programs and services, strategic, business, and operational planning, and reporting and corporate supports for business excellence.

In 2004–2005, the People Investments Division and Skills Investments Division were merged and became the People and Skills Investments Division.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Ministry of Human Resources and Employment

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Human Resources and Employment

Clinton Earl Dunford	1999–2004
Mike Cardinal	2004–present

Deputy Ministers of Human Resources and Employment

Shelley Ewart-Johnson	1999–2000
Ronald J. Hicks	2000–2002
Shelley Ewart-Johnson	2002–2004
Ulysses Currie	2005–present

SEE ALSO

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, 2000–present; Advanced Education and Career Development, 1992–1999; Advanced Education and Manpower, 1975–1983; Family and Social Services, 1986–1999; Labour, 1959–1972, 1975–1999; Seniors and Community Supports, 2001–present; Social Development, 1944–1971

Personnel Administration Office

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Public Service Commissioner Act* established the Personnel Administration Office (PAO), on April 7, 1959 (S.A. 1959, c. 69).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor to the Personnel Administration Office was the Public Service Commission, which had been responsible for creating procedures for the recruitment, selection, appointment, and promotion of employees, the preparation of classification plans and pay schedules, and the preparation and administration of rules and regulations governing personnel in the public service.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Personnel Administration Office, through the Public Service Commissioner, has reported to the following ministers:

Edgar W. Hinman	1959–1965 (Provincial Treasurer)
Anders Olav Aalborg	1965–1968 (Provincial Treasurer)
Raymond Albert Speaker	1968–1971 (Minister of Public Welfare 1968–1969, Minister of Social Development 1969–1971)
Albert Edward Hohol	1971–1975 (Minister of Labour 1971–1972, Minister of Manpower and Labour 1972–1975)
Clarence M. (Merv) Leitch	1975–1979 (Provincial Treasurer)
Greg Philip Stevens	1979–1986 (Minister Responsible for the Personnel Administration Office)
Ian Wilson Carlyle Reid	1986–1989 (Minister of Labour)
Elaine J. McCoy	1989–1992 (Minister of Labour)
Ralph Phillip Klein	1992–1997 (President of the Executive Council)
Clinton Earl Dunford	1997–2004 (Minister of Advanced Education and Career Development 1997–1999, Minister of Human Resources and Employment 1999–2004)
Mike Cardinal	2004–present (Minister of Human Resources and Employment)

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Personnel Administration Office was founded to perform the day-to-day activities associated with the functions assigned to the Public Service Commissioner by the *Public Service Commissioner Act* and *Public Service Act*. In 1959, the commissioner was assigned responsibility for advertising vacancies in the Alberta public service; testing and examining qualifications of applicants for employment or promotion; preparing and maintaining lists of eligible candidates for employment, reemployment, and promotion; preparing rules of procedure for recruitment and selection of employees by departments and other government agencies, and assisting and advising boards and commissions with recruitment, selection, and training; assisting and advising any agency of the government with regard to its staff organization; investigating and preparing reports regarding the

staff organization in any agency; preparing classification and pay schedules for employees of departments and other government agencies, and preparing rules of procedures for classification and reclassification of positions and application of pay schedules; investigating and preparing reports on subsistence allowances, overtime and other nonwage payments to employees; preparing and keeping records of employment, attendance, qualifications, and salary of all government employees, and obtaining department reports on employee performance; preparing and recommending to the Lieutenant Governor in Council regulations regarding sick leave, annual vacations, educational leave, and attendance; and assisting in the administration of the *Public Service Act*, the *Public Service Pension Act*, and the *Temporary Provincial Employees Retirement Act*.

Beginning in 1962, the focus of the office changed as the government decentralized some human resources functions. At this time, a new *Public Service Act* assigned responsibility for creation of job-classification schedules and pay scales to the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The activities of the Personnel Administration Office (in support of the commissioner) were refocused towards the articulation of general personnel policy, the development and monitoring of standards and procedures, and the provision of government-wide labour planning and management advisory services.

The Public Service Commissioner is also responsible for advising the minister responsible for the *Public Service Act* on matters regarding personnel legislation, regulations, policy and procedures, and the development of coordinated training programs across the civil service.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The units of the Personnel Administration Office responsible for its principal functions were as follows:

- **Recruitment and Selection Division, Departmental Services Division, Staffing, Development, and Health Division** – recruitment and examination of candidates and employees;
- **Classification and Pay Division** – creation of classification schedules and pay scales; this function was transferred to the Lieutenant Governor in Council in Council in 1962, then to the minister in 1971;
- **Classification and Pay Division, Departmental Services Division, Classification and Staffing Policy and Consulting Division, Employee Relations Division, Human Resource Policy and Consulting Division** – allocation of positions within the classification plan;
- **Training Division, Training and Management Development Division, Organization Development Division, Staff Development and Occupational Health Division, Employee Relations Division** – development and implementation of training programs;
- **Organization and Methods Division, Management Advisory Services Division, Organization Development Division, Classification and Staffing Policy and Consulting Division, Staffing, Development and Health Division, Client Relations Division** – organizational analysis and consultative services to departments;

- Personnel Planning Office, Organization Development Division, Staffing, Development, and Health Division – manpower planning;
- Employee Relations Division, Human Resource Policy and Consulting Division – labour relations, including representing the government of Alberta in collective bargaining with its employees and grievance proceedings;
- Departmental Services Division, Management Services Division, Executive Management Planning and Development Program, Staffing, Development, and Health Division, Executive Search Division – executive recruitment, compensation, and manpower planning;
- Employee Relations Division, Human Resource Policy and Consulting Division – compensation research and developing benefits programs; and
- Departmental Services Division, Staff Development and Occupational Health Division, Staffing, Development, and Health Division, Human Resource Policy and Consulting Division Systems, Secretariat, Systems and Planning Support Division, Information Management Division – occupational health and safety programs for the Alberta civil service.

By 2004–2005 the divisions included:

- **Human Resource Policy and Consulting** – human resource strategies and policy frameworks and providing expert consulting to departments in the areas of benefits, classification, compensation, labour relations, and workplace health;
- **Corporate Human Resource Development** – human resource strategies and policy frameworks and providing expert consulting to departments in corporate human resource planning, staffing, and workforce development, and performance management; this area also coordinates the PAO's business planning and client-satisfaction survey processes, provides support to the Deputy Minister Steering Teams for the Corporate Human Resource Development Strategy and Corporate Executive Development, and manages the Premier's Award of Excellence Program;
- **Executive Search** – corporate search program to attract and recruit executive managers and senior officials; offering search consulting services to significant agencies, boards, and commissions to recruit senior executives and board members; assisting departments in facilitating internal and external moves; and coaching Corporate Executive Development Program participants on resumé writing, interview preparation, and follow-up;
- **Information Management** – strategic information management services and business support services to the PAO, coordinating the development and implementation of the PAO's Information Management/Information Technology Plan, and providing information technology leadership to maximize the use of technology to support human resource programs;
- **Human Resources and Communications** – departmental human resource support, advice, and leadership to PAO managers and staff; the Communications office provides communication services and support to the minister, Public Service Commissioner, and program areas of the PAO; and

- **Finance and Administration** – PAO has had a shared service arrangement to receive finance and administration service since 1987; strategic financial and administrative services and financial policy advice is received from Alberta Human Resources and Employment; services such as account-payable processing, library, mail and courier, accommodations, and records management services are provided by the Ministry of Restructuring and Government Efficiency (formerly the Alberta Corporate Service Centre).

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Personnel Administration Office
Also referred to by its acronym, PAO

CHIEF OFFICERS

Public Service Commissioners

John H. Holloway	1959–1965
Keith J. Robertson	1965–1970
J.L. English (Acting)	1970–1971
Keith J. Robertson	1971–1976
Jim E. Dixon	1976–2002
Shirley Howe	2002–present

Workers' Compensation Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) was established in 1918 as the Workmen's Compensation Board by the *Workmen's Compensation Act* (S.A. 1918, c. 5).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

In 1908, the Alberta government assumed responsibility for ensuring compensation for workers injured in the course of their employment through the first *Workmen's Compensation Act* (S.A. 1908, c. 12). For ten years the Attorney General administered the *Act*, including investigating workers' claims, assessing employers' compensation payments, and referring cases to ad hoc arbitration committees.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Between 1918 and 1973, the board reported directly to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who presented its annual report to the Legislative Assembly.

With the passage of the *Workers' Compensation Act* in 1973, the board came under the direct oversight of a member of the Executive Council. The board continued to be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the *Act*. Since 1973, the board has reported to the Legislative Assembly through the minister assigned responsibility for administering the *Act*. The board has reported through the Minister of Manpower and Labour (1973–1975), Minister of Labour (1975–1979), Minister Responsible for Workers' Health, Safety, and Compensation (1979–1986), Minister of Community and Occupational Health (1986–1988), Minister Responsible for Occupational Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation Board (1988–1992), and Minister of Labour (1992–1999). Since 1999, the

board has reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Human Resources and Employment.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Workers' Compensation Board was created in order to address income loss due to worksite accidents. The mandate of the board was based on the Meredith principle articulated by Chief Justice William Meredith: that negligence and fault for the cause of injury are not considerations; workers receive compensation benefits at no cost for work-related injuries; employers bear the direct cost of compensation and in return receive protection from lawsuits arising from injuries; and a neutral agency will have exclusive jurisdiction over all matters arising out of the enabling legislation.

The Workers' Compensation Board has been responsible for investigating worksite accidents, assessing employers to maintain medical and pension compensation funds, rehabilitation support, inspection of work sites, electrical inspection, and creating and enforcing safety standards. It has also been responsible for administration of the *Workmen's Compensation Fund Act*, *Workmen's Compensation Fund Act (Accident Fund)*, *Electrical Protection Act*, *Boilers Act, 1929*, *Factories Act*, *Coal-mines Regulation Act*, *Blind Workers' Compensation Act*, *MLA Compensation Act*, and *Workers' Compensation Act*. Between 1918 and 1973, the board was empowered to make regulations in support of the *Act*'s provisions.

The 1918 *Act*, enacted following the 1914 Hillcrest mining disaster where 189 men lost their lives, originally applied only to the mining industry but by 1920, amendments had included almost all other industries save ranching and retail services. The responsibilities of the board continued with only minor amendments to the assessment and compensation scales until the passage of the *Workers' Compensation Act*.

The 1973 *Act* established "universal coverage" and applied to all industries save those few outlined in regulations. Four years later, the government eliminated universal coverage and the number of those industries scheduled to fall under the *Act* was greatly reduced.

In 1975, the board entered into an agreement with the federal Department of Labour to perform accident-prevention inspections, accident investigations, and related services in Alberta for industries subject to the Canadian Labour Code.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Until 1988, the board was made up of two to four members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who designated one member as chair. For investigating claims, the board could appoint officers to undertake investigations. After 1918 and the establishment of an administration separate from the office of the Attorney General, full-time claims investigators were employed by the board.

In its early years, the board administrative structure included three departments: Accident Prevention, Electrical Protection, and Mines Rescue. The Accident Prevention Department was responsible for worksite safety inspections, safety, and first aid training. In 1976, these responsibilities were transferred to the Occupational Health and Safety Division of the Department of Labour.

Between 1918 and 1939, the Board Electrical Protection Department performed inspections of electrical installations to fulfill the board responsibilities under the *Electrical*

Protection Act. In 1939, administration of this *Act* was transferred to the Department of Trade and Industry. The Mines Rescue Department was responsible for establishing and operating mine rescue stations and recruiting, training, and certifying mine rescue workers. In 1967, under an agreement with the Department of Mines and Minerals, the Mines Branch of the Department assumed responsibility for establishing and operating mine rescue stations and recruiting and training mine rescue teams. The board continued to pay all costs associated with mine rescues. In 1972, responsibility for mine rescues was transferred to the Energy Resources Conservation Board.

In 1938, the board set up its first rehabilitation clinic, at the Banff Mineral Springs Hospital. The board expanded its rehabilitation services in 1949 to include vocational rehabilitation to retrain disabled workers for new occupations. In 1952, the board's custom-built Edmonton Rehabilitation Clinic was opened and became the focus of the board's rehabilitation services from this point onwards.

In 1972, a Board of Review was established to hear workers' appeals to decisions regarding compensation and to hear employers' appeals regarding assessments. In 1973, the *Workers' Compensation Act* allowed for the creation of a Claims Review Committee, which served the same purpose. An Assessment Review Committee was also created to hear appeals from employers regarding assessments levied upon them. The board members continued to serve as a second level of appeal for aggrieved workers and employers.

The board reorganized again after release of the 1988 Millard Task Force Report. The *Workers' Compensation Amendment Act*, 1988 provided for the creation of an Appeals Commission, independent of the daily operations of the board, to provide a second level of appeal beyond the Claims Review Committee. The position of president and chief executive officer was created to oversee daily operations of the board, and a board of directors was appointed. The new board of directors contained members external to the Workers' Compensation Board: three representatives each from the public, employers, and workers. The chair and the president of the Workers' Compensation Board are also members of the board of directors. This composition of the senior executive of the board continues today.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Workers' Compensation Board

Also referred to as Alberta Workers' Compensation Board, and by its acronym, WCB

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Workers' Compensation Board

John T. Stirling	1918–1928
Alexander Ross	1928–1935
Victor Wallace Wright	1935–1945
Carl Cook (Acting)	1945–1947
Charles Malcolm MacLeod	1947–1972
Charles Roscoe Gilbert (Acting)	1972
Roy H. Jamha	1973–1984
Kenneth C. Pals	1984–1989
Vernon Millard	1989–1994

Betty Screpnek	1994–1998
Rick LeLacheur	1998–2003
David Carpenter	2004–present

Presidents of the Workers' Compensation Board

Kenneth C. Pals	1988–1992
John Cowell	1992–1998
Mary J. Cameron	1999–2002
Rick LeLacheur (Acting)	2002
Guy R. Kerr	2002–present

SEE ALSO

Executive Council, 1905–present; Labour, 1959–1972, 1975–1999; Office of the Lieutenant Governor, 1905–present; Workers' Compensation Appeals Board

Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Appeals Commission was created by the passage and proclamation of the *Workers' Compensation Amendment Act*, 1988 (S.A. 1988, c. 45), on July 27, 1988.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the creation of the Appeals Commission, the appeals process was internal to the Workers' Compensation Board. Between 1918 and 1973, appeals were made directly to the WCB Board of Directors. Between 1973 and 1988, various internal review processes were created within the WCB, with the board of directors acting as the final level of appeal.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Appeals Commission reports to the Minister of Human Resources and Employment.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The commission was created to act as the final level of appeal of decisions made by the Claims Services Review Committee and the Assessment Review Committee of the WCB, as well as certain types of decisions of the board. The commission is external from and independent of the WCB.

The *Workers' Compensation Act* specifies that the Appeals Commission is responsible for hearing appeals of decisions under section 46 of the *Act* made by a review body appointed under section 45 (review of decision regarding compensation); hearing appeals of decisions under section 120 of the *Act* made by a review body established under section 119 (review of assessments and administrative penalties levied against employers); hearing appeals of decisions of the board under section 21(3) (determination of the board as to whether or not a party to the action is eligible for compensation); and any other matters assigned to the commission by any statute.

On September 1, 2002 substantial changes affecting the Appeals Commission took effect. To enhance the independence of the Appeals Commission from the WCB, the

authority of the board of directors to direct a rehearing of an Appeals Commission decision was removed. The WCB was given the right to make representations to the Appeals Commission on any appeal regarding interpretation of legislation and policy. As well, the right to appeal the commission's decisions to the courts on a question of law or jurisdiction was provided to the parties and the WCB.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

All members of the commission are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The commission is composed of the Chief Appeals Commissioner, who is chief executive officer of the commission and acts as its chair, a full-time appeals commissioner representing the interests of employers and employees, and part-time commissioners.

In 2005, there were thirteen full-time and fifteen part-time commissioners, not including the Chief Appeals Commissioner.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Workers' Compensation Appeals Board

CHIEF OFFICERS:

Chief Appeals Commissioners

Morris E. Bahrey	1988–1996
George Pheasey	1996–present

SEE ALSO

Workers' Compensation Board

Labour Relations Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Labour Relations Board was founded as the Board of Industrial Relations on September 1, 1936 by the passage and proclamation of the *Hours of Work Act* (S.A. 1936, c. 5). In 1981, the name of the agency was changed to the Labour Relations Board.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

In regard to the setting of minimum wages only, the predecessor to the board was the Minimum Wage Board.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The board has been under the oversight of the Minister of Trade and Industry (1936–1948), Minister of Industries and Labour (1948–1959), Minister of Labour (1959–1972 and 1975–1999), and Minister of Manpower and Labour (1972–1975). Since 1999, the Labour Relations Board has reported to the Minister of Human Resources and Employment.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Board of Industrial Relations was created to administer the *Hours of Work Act*, which legislated the maximum working hours of employees. Through the administration of various *Acts*, the board was also responsible for regulating minimum wages, working conditions, wage security for workers in the coal and lumbering industries, and vacation pay. The board was responsible for the publication of industrial standards schedules created through negotiation between employees and employers and was empowered to conduct investigations into complaints regarding infractions to labour legislation and regulations. The board would, upon application by employers, provide exemptions to specific workplace legislation and regulations at specific work sites.

With the passage of the *Alberta Labour Act* in 1947, the board became responsible for administering procedures for the settlement of industrial disputes through negotiation and conciliation, and making recommendations to the minister for the appointment of conciliation boards. This responsibility was transferred to the minister by the *Alberta Labour Act, 1973*. In 1980, the board ceased to be responsible for setting labour standards; this activity was transferred to the Department of Labour.

Under the *Alberta Labour Act, 1973* and the *Labour Relations Act*, the board had the right to grant and terminate bargaining rights of trade unions and employer representatives, rule on jurisdictional disputes, issue declarations of unfair labour practices, issue cease-and-desist orders on unlawful strikes or lockouts, and decide the status of interested parties in collective bargaining. The board retained information on all certified bargaining agents representing nongovernment workers and employers' organizations in the construction industry.

Until 1994, the board's jurisdiction did not apply to the government of Alberta or its subsidiary agencies or employees. In 1994, the responsibilities of the former Public Service Employee Relations Board were transferred to the Labour Relations Board.

The board has been responsible for administration of the following *Acts*: *Hours of Work Act*, *Male Minimum Wage Act*, *Minimum Wage Act*, *Industrial Standards Act*, *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act*, *Industrial Wages Security Act*, *Labour Welfare Act*, *Employment Standards Act*, *Alberta Labour Act*, *Employment Agencies Act*, *Public Service Employee Relations Act* (since 1993), the *Labour Relations Code*, and *Police Officers Collective Bargaining Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

When first created, the board was made up of five members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who designated one member as chair. As of 1973, the number of members of the board has not been specified by statute. As the business of the board grew, the number of board members increased. By 1986, the board had twenty part-time members as well as a full-time chair and vice-chair.

The Labour Relations Board currently consists of a chair, two full-time vice-chairs, three part-time vice-chairs, and approximately thirty-five part-time members representing labour and employers. The chair, vice-chairs, and members are all appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for terms not exceeding five years.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Board of Industrial Relations	1936–1981
Labour Relations Board	1981–present

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Board of Industrial Relations

Clayton Adams	1936–1948
Kenneth Aubrey Pugh	1948–1969
Robert B. d'Esterre	1969–1977
Alexander Dubensky	1977–1981

Chairs of the Labour Relations Board

Ross R.T. Bain	1981–1984
Alexander Dubensky	1984–1985
Andrew C.L. Sims	1985–1994
Robert Blair	1994–1999
Deborah M. Howes (Acting)	1999
Mark L. Asbell	1999–present

SEE ALSO

Minimum Wage Board

Occupational Health and Safety Council

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Occupational Health and Safety Council was established by the passage and proclamation of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* (S.A. 1976, c. 40) on December 1, 1976. The first council was appointed in December 1976.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the passage of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act*, there was no government agency responsible for advising the minister on workplace health and safety issues. A number of departments had safety programs particular to the activities governed by that department, such as the Mines Safety Inspection Unit of the Energy Resources Conservation Board and the Accident Prevention Department of the Workers' Compensation Board.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Occupational Health and Safety Council reported to the Minister of Labour (1976–1979 and 1993–1999), Minister Responsible for Workers' Health, Safety, and Compensation (1979–1986), Minister of Community and Occupational Health (1986–1988), Minister of the Environment (1988–1989), and Minister Responsible for Occupational Health and Safety (1989–1992). Since 1999, the council has reported to the Minister of Human Resources and Employment. The minister submits annual reports of the council to the Legislative Assembly.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The passage of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* and the consequent creation of the council was instigated by the final report of the Industrial Health and Safety Commission in 1975. The commission was appointed in 1973 to conduct a comprehensive study of all existing policies and programs regarding worker safety in the government of Alberta at that time and to recommend alternate ways to create a coordinated occupational health and safety program in the province.

The council is responsible for advising the minister responsible on matters concerning the administration of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* and its associated regulations and on matters concerning the health and safety of workers, hearing appeals from orders of occupational health and safety officers, and any duties assigned by the minister with respect to administration of the *Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The council is made up of twelve members representing business, labour, and the general public. Members are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The minister to whom the council reports designates one member as chair.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Occupational Health and Safety Council

SEE ALSO

Labour, 1959–1972, 1975–1999; Labour Relations Board



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DEPARTMENT of TRADE
AND INDUSTRY

Promotional car decal, c. 1950
GR1965.0126, Information File

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR

1934–1959

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Industries and Labour was established as the Department of Trade and Industry by the passage and proclamation of the *Department of Trade and Industry Act* (S.A. 1934, c. 33), on October 18, 1934. In 1948, the name of the department was changed to the Department of Industries and Labour by *An Act to Amend the Department of Trade and Industry Act*. The department was dissolved on September 1, 1959 by the passage and proclamation of the *Department of Labour Act* (S.A. 1959, c. 42), and *An Act to amend the Industries and Labour Department Act* (S.A. 1959, c. 36).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Administration of labour relations and labour dispute resolution activities of the government of Alberta were previously the responsibility of the Minister of Public Works. Administration of legislation addressing other labour matters was the responsibility of the Bureau of Labour, located within the Department of Public Works.

The successors to the Department of Industries and Labour were the Department of Labour (labour relations functions) and the Department of Industry and Development (industrial and economic development functions).

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The department reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Trade and Industry (1934–1948) and the Minister of Industries and Labour (1948–1959). A number of semi-independent agencies reported to the minister. These included the Alberta Government Employment Bureau, Minimum Wage Board, Price Spreads Board, Building Associations Advisory Board, Soldiers' Relief Commission, Provincial Marketing Board, Provincial Apprenticeship Board, and the Alberta Power Commission.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The department had wide-ranging responsibilities related to management of the Alberta economy, including labour relations and regulation of workplace conditions, the licensing and training of tradesmen in certain trades, economic and industrial development, and

control and licensing of commercial activities. In the 1950s, a number of activities related to public and industrial safety were made the responsibility of the department, either through the transfer of activities from the Department of Public Works or through the passage of new legislation.

The department's activities included encouraging industrial and resource development through dissemination of research, the formation of commercial associations, and setting codes of practice for businesses in certain sectors of the economy; the licensing of practitioners in certain professions; certification and licensing of persons engaged in certain trades; setting minimum wages and standards for hours of work and workplace safety; administering legislation governing employee-employer relations, including mediation of disputes; and administering legislation on workplace safety standards.

The minister was responsible for administration of the following legislation:

- General – *Department of Trade and Industry Act, Department of Industries and Labour Act, and Industries and Labour Department Act*;
- Labour relations and regulating workplace conditions – *Alberta Labour Act, Bureau of Labour Act* (1935–1936), *Coal Mines Regulation Act* (to 1938), *Factories Act* (to 1938, 1951–1959), *Female Minimum Wage Act, Fire Department Platoon Act, Part II, Hours of Work Act, Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, Industrial Standards Act* (from 1936), *Labour Disputes Act, Labour Welfare Act, Male Minimum Wage Act, Minimum Wage Act, and Mining Industry Wages Security Act* (from 1941);
- Licensing and training tradesmen in certain trades – *Apprenticeship Act, Theatres Act, Trade Schools Regulation Act, and Tradesmen's Qualification Act* (1936–1938);
- Industrial safety and oversight of installation and inspection of equipment – *Boilers Act* (1935–1937, 1953–1955), *Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, Electrical Protection Act* (1951–1959), *Gas Protection Act* (1956–1959), and *Welding Act* (1951–1959);
- Economic and industrial development – *Alberta Credit House Act, Alberta Marketing Act, Alberta Social Credit Realization Act, Employment Offices Act* (1935–1936), *Building Associations Act, Power Commission Act, Provincial Industries Development Act, and Soldiers' Relief Act*; and
- Control and licensing of commercial activities – *Amusements Act* (to 1957), *Billiard Rooms and Bowling Alleys Act, Bread Act* (from 1935), *Co-operative Associations Act, 1937, Co-operative Associations Act, 1942, Co-operative Activities Supervision Act* (from 1937), *Co-operative Marketing Associations Act* (from 1937), *Credit Union Act, Fuel Oil Licensing Act* (from 1937), *Grain Buyers' Licensing Act* (from 1938), *Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act, Margarine Act* (to 1956), *Sale of Chattels by Public Auction Act, Savings and Credit Unions Act, and Trade Schools Regulation Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The department was hierarchical. The administrative structure evolved from those branches reporting to the minister to more complex lines which included branches such as Communications, Finance and Administration, Library Services, Planning and Research, Employment Standards, Mediation Services, Pension Branch, Boilers and Pressure Vessels, Building Standards, Electrical Protection, Elevator and Fixed Conveyances, Fire Prevention, Plumbing and Gas Safety Services, and Employee Relations.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Trade and Industry 1934–1948
Department of Industries and Labour 1948–1959

CHIEF OFFICERS*Ministers of Trade and Industry*

George Hoadley	1934–1935
William Neeland Chant	1935
Ernest Charles Manning	1935–1937
Wallace W. Cross	1937–1937
Ernest Charles Manning	1937–1944
Clarence Edgar Gerhart	1944–1948

Ministers of Industries and Labour

John Lyle Robinson	1948–1953
Norman A. Willmore	1953–1955
Raymond Reierson	1955–1959

Deputy Ministers of Trade and Industry

William Anderson	1934–1935
William David King	1936–1948

Deputy Ministers of Industries and Labour

William David King	1948
John Ernest Oberholtzer	1948–1959

SEE ALSO

Human Resources and Employment, 1999–present; Industry and Commerce, 1959–1975; Labour, 1959–1972, 1975–1999; Municipal Affairs, 1912–present; Provincial Secretary, 1905–1972; Public Works, 1905–1975

Bureau of Labour

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Bureau of Labour was founded by the *Bureau of Labour Act* (S.A. 1922, c. 80), which received Royal Assent on March 28, 1922. The bureau was dissolved on April 14, 1937 by the *Bureau of Labour Act Repeal Act* (S.A. 1937, c. 71).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Prior to the creation of the bureau, workplace concerns were dealt with by the Department of Public Works. The bureau's successor was the Department of Trade and Industry. The bureau's functions were transferred to the department in 1935, though the *Act* which created the bureau was not repealed until 1937.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Commissioner of Labour headed the bureau. The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed the commissioner and other officers of the bureau. The Commissioner of Labour reported to the Minister of Public Works (1922–1927), President of the Executive Council (1927–1935), and Minister of Trade and Industry (1935–1937).

The Minimum Wage Board and the Alberta Government Employment Bureau, two semi-independent agencies, reported to the Commissioner of Labour. In 1935, these agencies were transferred to the new Department of Trade and Industry.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Bureau of Labour administered programs that regulated the workplace, including hours of work, wages, safety, sanitation, and employment of children. The bureau collected statistics on wages, hours of work, and numbers of employees per work site for various industries. It also performed a public and occupational safety function through its responsibility for inspection of elevators and other fixed conveyances and steam boilers. In 1932, the bureau was made responsible for the licensing of private trade schools and the supervision of public relief efforts in Edmonton, Calgary, Red Deer, Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat.

The bureau administered the *Boilers Act*, *Factories Act*, *Minimum Wage Act*, *Alberta Government Employment Bureau Act*, *Employment Offices Act*, and *Trade Schools Regulation Act* (from 1932), and conducted inspections required under the *Theatres Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The bureau was largely made up of inspectors responsible for inspections required by the *Acts* administered by the bureau. There were three groups of inspectors: one responsible for inspections under the *Boilers Act*, one responsible for inspections under the *Factories Act* and the *Minimum Wage Act*, and one for inspections required by regulations under the *Theatres Act*.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Bureau of Labour

CHIEF OFFICER*Commissioner of Labour*

Walter Smitten

1922–1937

SEE ALSO

Minimum Wage Board; Public Works, 1905–1975

Minimum Wage Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Minimum Wage Board was founded by the *Minimum Wage Act* (S.A. 1922, c. 81), which received Royal Assent on March 28, 1922. The board was dissolved on November 2, 1936 when the *Minimum Wage Act, 1925, Amendment Act, 1936* repealed the legislation (S.A. 1936, (2nd), c. 6).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Board of Industrial Relations succeeded the Minimum Wage Board in 1936.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

From the time of the board's creation until 1935, the board reported to the Commissioner of Labour; from 1935 to 1936, the board reported to the Minister of Trade and Industry.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The board was primarily responsible for facilitating the creation of agreements in specific industries in specific municipalities on minimum wages, hours of work, and special provisions for part-time work and the employment of handicapped workers. The board also heard and made decisions on requests from employers for temporary and permanent exemptions to the terms of existing agreements. With an amendment to the *Act* in 1930, minimum-wage orders of the board were applied to the entire province, not just to specified municipalities. Inspections of workplaces to ensure compliance with minimum-wage agreements were performed on behalf of the board by Bureau of Labour inspectors.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed three members, one of whom would serve as chair. One of the members represented employers, one the employed, and one member was a representative of the province as a whole.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Minimum Wage Board

CHIEF OFFICERS*Chairs of the Minimum Wage Board*

Arthur George Browning 1922–1925

Arthur Allan Carpenter 1925–1936

SEE ALSO

Labour, 1959–1972, 1975–1999; Labour Relations Board

Price Spreads Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Price Spreads Board was formed on September 1, 1936 by an amendment to the *Department of Trade and Industry Act* (S.A. 1936, (2nd), c. 9). The first board was appointed in 1939; the board's mandate ended in 1959 when the *Department of Industries and Labour Act* was repealed.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There are no predecessor bodies to the Price Spreads Board.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Price Spreads Board reported to the Minister of Trade and Industry (1939–1948) and the Minister of Industries and Labour (1948–1959).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

At the direction and request of the minister, the board was responsible for making inquiries into the production, manufacture, distribution, or sale of any goods or into the operation of any trade or industry covered by the *Department of Trade and Industry Act* (renamed the *Department of Industries and Labour Act* in 1948). Based on its inquiries, the board could make orders prescribing minimum or maximum wholesale or retail prices of goods, or minimum or maximum charges for services in any trade covered by the *Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The board was to have a minimum of three and no more than five members, who were appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. One member served as secretary to the board.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Price Spreads Board

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chair of the Price Spreads Board

William David King

1939–1948



Roughnecks pulling pipes on oil rig

near Leduc, 1953

PA.412/7

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

1959–1975

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Industry and Commerce was established as the Department of Industry and Development on September 1, 1959 by the proclamation of the *Industries and Labour Department Amendment Act* (S.A. 1959, c. 36). The department was dissolved in 1975.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor of the department was the Department of Industries and Labour; the Department of Business Development and Tourism succeeded the department.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The department reported to the Legislative Assembly through the minister. The Research Council of Alberta, Northern Alberta Development Council, Alberta Industrial Development Board, Alberta Industrial Incentives Board, Provincial Marketing Board, Alberta Commercial Corporation, and Alberta Opportunity Company reported either to the minister or through him to the Legislative Assembly.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department of Industry and Commerce was responsible for the creation, administration, and delivery of programs designed to encourage economic and industrial diversification, encourage growth in established industries and in rural areas, promote Alberta goods and services in international markets, and provide assistance to various industries by determining export feasibility for their goods and services. The department operated Alberta House in London, England, and trade and investment development offices in Tokyo and Los Angeles. It also carried out economic research and analysis and market research in support of departmental and government-wide programs, and provided information services to the private sector.

Between 1968 and 1971, as the Department of Industry and Tourism, the department was also responsible for programs to develop the province's tourism resources and the marketing of Alberta as a tourism destination.

Beginning in 1972, the department of Industry and Commerce was responsible for the development and planning of the industrial transportation system as part of the province's economic development programs. This included all intergovernmental transportation matters, research on issues relating to transportation, and overall transportation system planning.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

At the time that the department was dissolved, it was made up of the following divisions: Finance and Administration, Economic Development (Regional Services Branch, Industrial Development Branch, and International Marketing Branch), Transport Research and Development, and the Economic Research and Analysis Branch.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Industry and Development	1959–1968
Department of Industry and Tourism	1968–1972
Department of Industry and Commerce	1972–1975

CHIEF OFFICERS

Minister of Industry and Development

Allan Russell Patrick	1959–1968
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Ministers of Industry and Tourism

Allan Russell Patrick	1968–1969
Raymond Samuel Ratzlaff	1969–1971
Frederick H. Peacock	1971–1972

Minister of Industry and Commerce

Frederick H. Peacock	1972–1975
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Deputy Ministers of Industry and Development

John Ernest Oberholtzer	1959–1967
Richard Martland	1967–1968

Deputy Ministers of Industry and Tourism

James Lyle Patterson (Acting)	1968–1970
Norman Francis William Picard (Acting)	1970–1971
Thomas Ross Vant (Acting)	1971
Rowland George McFarlane	1971–1973

Deputy Ministers of Industry and Commerce

D.J. McEachran	1973–1974
Albert Graham McDonald	1974–1975

SEE ALSO

Alberta Opportunity Company; Business Development and Tourism, 1975–1979; Industries and Labour, 1934–1959; Provincial Secretary, 1905–1972



Department of Highways building under construction, Edmonton, 1954

PA.47/4

INFRASTRUCTURE

1999–2004

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

Infrastructure was established on May 27, 1999 by Order in Council 241/1999, pursuant to the *Government Organization Act* (S.A. 1994, c. G–8.5). Infrastructure merged with the Ministry of Transportation on March 25, 2004 by means of Order in Council 552/2004 under the authority of the *Government Organization Act* (R.S.A. 2000, G–10).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

In 1999, Alberta Infrastructure was formed by the unification of the responsibilities of the following entities: Alberta Transportation and Utilities (excluding Disaster Services); Public Works, Supply, and Services (excluding the Office of the Chief Information Officer and the Division of Information Management and Technology Services); the School Facilities Branch from Alberta Education; and postsecondary facilities from Advanced Education and Career Development. Infrastructure merged with the Ministry of Transportation to create the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transportation in 2004.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Minister of Infrastructure was a member of the Executive Council appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to head Alberta Infrastructure and reported to the Legislative Assembly. The minister received reports from other agencies, boards, councils, and institutes within the reporting structure of Infrastructure.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The ministry was formed to unify responsibility for all infrastructure owned and supported by the Alberta government, to provide an integrated approach to infrastructure management, and to focus the government's infrastructure priorities.

At its inception, Infrastructure's primary functions were to provide safe and effective highways and support municipalities in the development and rehabilitation of local roads and bridges; to ensure the safety of those travelling on Alberta's roadways through the provision of traffic safety education, awareness, and enforcement programs; to manage the development of schools, healthcare, and water management facilities; and plan,

construct, operate, and maintain community service, cultural/historical, corrections, and other government facilities.

The Designation and Transfer of Responsibility Regulation (A.R. 127/1999) transferred responsibility for the Joint Board of Practice, Public Works, Supply, and Services and Transportation as scheduled under the *Government Organization Act*. The statutes administered by Infrastructure related to the Joint Board of Practice included the *Architects Act*; *Engineering, Geological, and Geophysical Profession Act*; and *Consulting Engineers of Alberta Act*. Those related to transportation included the *Canadian Airlines Corporation Act*, *City Transportation Act*, *Highway Traffic Act*, *Motor Transport Act*, *Motor Vehicle Administration Act*, *Public Highways Development Act*, *Railway Act*, and *Regional Airports Authorities Act*. Those related to public works included the *Public Works Act* and *Protection from Second-hand Smoke in Public Buildings Act*.

The statutes administered by Alberta Infrastructure concerning transportation were transferred to the jurisdiction of Transportation. Alberta Regulation 44/2001 transferred the following enactments to the common responsibility of the Minister of Infrastructure and the Minister of Transportation: *Canadian Airlines Corporation Act*, *Railway Act*, *Regional Airports Authorities Act*, *Public Works Act*, and *Central Western Corporation Act*.

Alberta Regulation 251/2001 transferred Schedule 11 concerning public works, supply, and services, excluding section 14 under the *Government Organization Act*, to the common responsibility of the Minister of Infrastructure and the Minister of Transportation. Alberta Regulation 56/2001 gave the Minister of Transportation full responsibility for the *Canadian Airlines Corporation Act*, *Railway Act*, *Regional Airports Authorities Act*, and *Central Western Corporation Act*.

Supply management and procurement services, which support government operations, were transferred to the Alberta Corporate Service Centre under Government Services in 2002. In 2003, Infrastructure's functional responsibility focused on ensuring funding and efficient planning, design, construction, rehabilitation, operation, maintenance, and land management of government-owned and supported infrastructure; providing infrastructure to meet the needs of Albertans, including healthcare, learning, and community-service facilities, and seniors' lodges through innovative partnerships; and managing central services to all government ministries, including accommodation requirements, property acquisition and disposal, air transportation, and government-vehicle fleet operations.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

At its inception, Infrastructure was comprised of a board and seven divisions: Infrastructure Policy and Planning, Communications, Human Resources, Corporate Services, Property Development, Transportation and Civil Engineering, and Property Supply and Management. By its dissolution, the ministry was composed of a Properties Division, Capital Projects Division, Technical Services, Finance, Communications, Infrastructure Safety, and Air Transportation Branches. The Human Resources and Information Management Branches were shared with Alberta Transportation.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Ministry of Infrastructure

Also referred to as Alberta Infrastructure

CHIEF OFFICERS*Ministers of Infrastructure*

Edward M. Stelmach	1999–2001
Tyrone O. Lund	2001–2004

Deputy Ministers of Infrastructure

Edward R. McLellan	1999–2001
Maria David-Evans	2001
Eric McGhan	2001–2004

SEE ALSO

Infrastructure and Transportation, 2004–present; Public Works, 1905–1975; Public Works, Supply, and Services, 1983–1999; Transportation, 2001–2004; Transportation and Utilities, 1975–1999

INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORTATION 2004–PRESENT



Convoy on Alaskan-Canadian
(ALCAN) Highway, 1942

BL.484/2

INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORTATION

2004–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Ministry of Infrastructure and Transportation was established on March 25, 2004 by Order in Council 552/2004 under the authority of the *Government Organization Act* (S.A. 2000, c. G-10).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Ministry of Infrastructure and Transportation is made up of units that were previously part of the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Ministry of Transportation.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The ministry reports to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Infrastructure and Transportation. One semi-independent agency, the Alberta Transportation Safety Board, reports to the Legislative Assembly directly through the minister.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Ministry of Infrastructure and Transportation's core businesses are managing provincial transportation safety programs; planning, developing, and managing government-owned infrastructure; partnering with municipalities and boards to plan, develop, and implement infrastructure that meets local needs; representing Alberta's interests in transportation policy; and providing strategic services to government ministries, boards, and agencies.

Order in Council 553/2004 transferred a number of enactments to the common responsibility of the Minister of Infrastructure and Transportation and the Minister of Advanced Education (s. 72(3) and (4), 73, 80, and 99(1)(a) and (2) to (6) of the *Post-secondary Learning Act* and Schedule 1 of the *Government Organization Act*); the Minister of Education (Part 7 and s. 274 of the *School Act*); and the Minister of Government Services (s. 2(1), 8, and 64(a), (d), (f), (g), (m), (s), and (u)(i) to (iv) of the *Traffic Safety Act* and s. 1, 4, 5, and 12 of Schedule 11 of the *Government Organization Act*).

The Ministry of Infrastructure and Transportation is also responsible for the following Acts: *Builders' Lien Act*, *Canadian Airlines Corporation Act*, *City Transportation Act*, *Dangerous Goods Transportation and Handling Act*, *Government Organization Act* (s. 6 to 11 and 13 of Schedule 11 and Schedule 14), *Highways Development and Protection Act*, *Hospitals Act*, *Mental Health Act*, *Miscellaneous Statues Amendment Act* (unproclaimed section only; awaiting proclamation), *Nursing Homes Act*, *Protection from Second-hand Smoke in Public Buildings Act*, *Provincial Parks Act*, *Public Highways Development Act* (except s. 14 to 18 and 19(a) and (e)), *Public Works Act*, *Railway (Alberta) Act*, *Railway (Alberta) Amendment Act* (awaiting proclamation), *Regional Airports Authorities Act*, *Traffic Safety (Seizure of Vehicles in Prostitution Related Offences) Amendment Act* (awaiting proclamation), *Traffic Safety Amendment Act* (awaiting proclamation), *Water Act*, and *Water, Gas, and Electric Companies Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Ministry of Infrastructure and Transportation is made up of the Alberta Transportation Board, Transportation and Civil Engineering, Policy and Corporate Services, Transportation Safety Services, Capital Projects, and Properties Divisions, and Communication, Human Resources, Air Transportation, and Vehicle Services Branches.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Infrastructure and Transportation

Also referred to as Alberta Infrastructure and Transportation

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of the Department of Infrastructure and Transportation

Lyle K. Oberg 2004–2006

Tyrone O. Lund 2006–present

Deputy Minister of Infrastructure and Transportation

Jay G. Ramotar 2004–present

SEE ALSO

Infrastructure, 1999–2004; Public Works, 1905–1975; Public Works, Supply, and Services, 1983–1999; Transportation, 2001–2004; Transportation and Utilities, 1975–1999



Dr. Karl A. Clark, Professor of Mining and
Metallurgy at the University of Alberta,
head of the bituminous sands project, 1949

PA.410/3

INNOVATION AND SCIENCE

1999–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Ministry of Innovation and Science was founded on May 27, 1999 by Order in Council 241/1999, under the authority of the *Government Organization Act* (S.A. 1994, c. G-8.5).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Ministry of Innovation and Science inherited a number of programs previously located in the Ministries of Public Works, Supply, and Services; Economic Development; Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development; Energy; and Advanced Education and Career Development. Before the creation of the Ministry of Innovation and Science, many of the agencies reported to the Minister Responsible for Science, Research, and Information Technology.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The ministry reports to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Innovation and Science. A number of agencies have reported to the minister or through him to the Legislative Assembly. These agencies have included Alberta Science, Research, and Technology/Alberta Science and Research Authority; Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority (1999–2000); Alberta Agricultural Research Institute (1999–2000); Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research; and Alberta Heritage Foundation for Science and Engineering Research (operating under the name Alberta Ingenuity Fund).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Ministry of Innovation and Science is responsible for the development and implementation of science, research, and technology policies and programs in support of the development and diversification of the province's economy. The ministry oversees the agencies responsible for the administration of programs that implement these policies and coordinates the activities of these agencies. The ministry also coordinates implementation of technology systems in the government of Alberta and intergovernmental liaison on science, research, and technology issues.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Ministry of Innovation and Science is made up of the Department of Innovation and Science and the Alberta Science and Research Authority (ASRA) and its subordinate corporations and institutes.

At the time of its creation, the Department of Innovation and Science was made up of:

- **Office of the Chief Information Officer** – leadership in the planning and implementation of information management/information technology initiatives; as a result of government restructuring in 2004, the Office of the Chief Information Officer was transferred to the new Ministry of Restructuring and Government Efficiency (O.C. 553/2004, A.R. 262/2004);
- **Information Management and Technology Services Division** – developing and implementing cross-government telecommunications, information technology, and records management programs in support of policy formulated by the Chief Information Officer;
- **Research and Technology Commercialization Division** – high-technology research and development policy and development of business opportunities in information and communication technology;
- **Energy Research and Development Division** – supporting development of energy-production technologies and liaising with the Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority;
- **Agriculture and Life Sciences Research Division** – supporting research in biotechnology, health systems, and pharmaceuticals; research and technology transfer in agriculture, food, and forestry; and liaising with the Alberta Agricultural Research Institute; and
- **Contract and Corporate Services Division** – providing financial, planning, human resources, facilities, and central records support services to the department and coordinating grant funding processes for the Intellectual Infrastructure Partnership Program, Research Excellence Envelope, and grant programs of the Alberta Science and Research Authority (ASRA).

In 2000, the Energy Research and Development Division and Agriculture and Life Sciences Research Division were merged to form the Research Division. In 2001, new branches were added to the department to accommodate the Alberta SuperNet Project. At this time, the position of Chief Technology Officer was created to take over responsibility for cross-government information technology and telecommunications projects. The SuperNet Build and Implementation Division was created to oversee the construction and implementation of the Alberta SuperNet system, a high-capacity network providing Internet access throughout the province.

When the Office of the Chief Information Officer was transferred to the Ministry of Restructuring and Government Efficiency in 2004, the Alberta SuperNet Project and the new branches that were added to the department to accommodate it were also transferred, leaving only six divisions:

- **Research Division** – coordinating, supporting, and promoting research, development, and technology transfer in the energy and life sciences;
- **Innovation Implementation** – creating successful new companies and encouraging existing ones in key energy sectors, including the branches of Research and Technology Commercialization (RTC) and the Department Chief Information Officer (DCIO);
- **Policy and Strategic Planning Division** – supporting the ministry in planning and policy development and addressing legislative and regulatory issues, including the branches of Innovation Policy and Planning and University Research and Strategic Investments;
- **Communications Division** – providing timely, high-quality strategic communications support and advice (planning, consulting, and technical guidance) to the department;
- **Finance Division** – providing strategic services in the areas of fiscal planning, financial reporting, and general corporate services to the ministry, ASRA, and its three research institutes (Alberta Agricultural Research Institute – AARI; Alberta Energy Research Institute – AERI; Alberta Forestry Research Institute – AFRI, various committees, Alberta Research Council – ARC, and iCore); and
- **Human Resources Division** – providing strategic human resources advice and practical support to the ministry, including developing and implementing a framework for human resources initiatives in areas such as leadership development, succession management, employee attraction and retention, employee learning, and recognition.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Ministry of Innovation and Science

Also referred to as Alberta Innovation and Science

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Innovation and Science

Lorne James Taylor	1999–2001
Victor Peter Doerksen	2001–2006
George VanderBurg	2006–present

Deputy Ministers of Innovation and Science

Roger F. Palmer	1999–2000
Dan H. Bader	2001–2003
Barry Mehr	2003–2004
Robert J. Fessenden	2004–present

SEE ALSO

Advanced Education and Career Development, 1992–1999; Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development, 1905–present; Economic Development, 1992–present; Energy, 1986–present; Public Works, Supply, and Services, 1983–1999; Restructuring and Government Efficiency, 2004–present

Alberta Science and Research Authority

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Science and Research Authority (ASRA) was founded as the Alberta Science, Research, and Technology Authority on April 1, 1999 by the proclamation of the *Alberta Science, Research, and Technology Authority Act* (S.A. 1998, c. A-37.3).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor to the authority was the Science and Research Authority Board, which also operated under the name Alberta Science and Research Authority.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The authority reports to the Minister of Innovation and Science. The authority is a Crown corporation, which, from 2000 to 2005, was responsible for two wholly-owned subsidiary corporations, Alberta Research Council Inc. and iCore.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The authority provides advice to the minister responsible for the *Act* on science, engineering, and technology development that affects the economy of Alberta. It also stimulates research and development and related scientific, engineering, and technology activities; develops and recommends science, engineering, technology, and research policies; conducts reviews of government policy in these areas and evaluates their compatibility with economic and social policy, and makes recommendations to the Executive Council on the allocation of public funding to programs; and supports the province's science, engineering, technology, and research community and its infrastructure.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The authority is made up of a board of management and three research institutes: the Alberta Agricultural Research Institute, Alberta Energy Research Institute, and Alberta Forestry Institute. On December 1, 2005, two more research institutes were formed, the Alberta Information and Communications Technology Institute (ICT Institute) and Alberta Life Sciences Institute (O.C. 551/2005).

The Alberta Agricultural Research Institute is the successor to a semi-independent agency of the same name, which became part of the Ministry of Innovation and Science in 1999. In 2000, that agency was dissolved and replaced by the current institute, which is now part of the ASRA.

The Alberta Energy Research Institute is the successor of the Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Agency, a semi-independent agency that was transferred from the Ministry of Energy to the Ministry of Science, Research, and Information Technology in February 1999. In 2000, the agency was dissolved and replaced by the institute, which is part of the ASRA. The Alberta Forestry Institute is the successor of the Alberta Forest Research Advisory Council. In 2000, the council was dissolved and replaced by the institute, which is part of ASRA. On April 1, 2005, by means of Order in Council 103/2005, Alberta Research Council Inc. and iCore were both reconstituted as Crown corporations under the authority of the *Financial Administration Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. F-12, s. 80.)

NAMES OF CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Science and Research Authority
Also referred to by its acronym, ASRA

CHIEF OFFICERS*Chairs of the Alberta Science and Research Authority Board of Management*

Robert Church	1999–2004
Marvin Fritzler	2004–present

Chief Executive Officers of the Alberta Science and Research Authority

Robert J. Fessenden	1999
Roger F. Palmer	1999–2001
Dan H. Bader	2001–2003
Barry Mehr	2003–2004
Robert J. Fessenden	2004–present

SEE ALSO

Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority; Alberta Research Council Inc.; Energy, 1986–present; Information Circle of Research Excellence (iCore)

Alberta Research Council Incorporated

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Research Council Inc. was founded as the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta on January 6, 1921 by Order in Council 30/1921. The council was reconstituted as a Crown corporation in 1930 with the name Research Council of Alberta by means of the *Research Council Act* (S.A. 1930, c. 37). In 1981, the council was reconstituted under the *Alberta Research Council Act* (S.A. 1981, c. A–35.1); on March 31, 1999, the council was reconstituted as a wholly-owned subsidiary corporation of the Alberta Science and Research Authority, by Order in Council 142/1999 under the authority of the *Financial Administration Act*, s. 80.1; on April 1, 2005, by Order in Council 103/2005, Alberta Research Council Inc. was reconstituted as a Crown corporation under the authority of the *Financial Administration Act*, s. 80.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Alberta Research Council (ARC) had no predecessors.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

In its early years, the ARC was attached to the ministry whose minister has acted as the council's chair. Beginning in 1930, the council reported to the president of the Executive Council. In 1971, administration of the *Research Council Act* was transferred to the Minister of Industry and Commerce. Since then, the council has reported to the Minister of Business Development and Tourism (1975–1979); President of the Executive Council (1979–1986); Minister of Technology, Research, and Telecommunications (1986–1992); Minister of Economic Development and Tourism (1992–1994); Minister Responsible for Science and Research (1994–1997); and Minister Responsible for Science, Research, and Information Technology (1997–1999).

Since 1999, the council has been a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Alberta Science and Research Authority. The council has also acquired a number of subsidiary corporations of its own, including the Petroleum Recovery Institute and its subsidiary PRI Solutions (both wound up in 2000), C-FER Inc., and its subsidiary C-FER Technologies Inc. The council became a Crown corporation in 2005 and reports to the Minister of Innovation and Science.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The mandate of the Scientific and Industrial Research Council was to engage in and supervise research related to the determination and development of the province's mineral and energy resources. For much of its existence, the council has acted as the principal research agency of the government of Alberta. The council's activities were of four main types: direct support to industry for development of new processes or products; mapping and evaluation of resources; research on finding new and potential uses of a specific resource; and joint projects with other agencies on matters of general public interest.

In its early years, the council's activities focused on the exploration and development of coal, oil sands, and forestry resources and road building technologies. The council was also involved in geological surveying in support of fuel and mineral resource development. The council has also engaged in extensive research on the properties and potential uses of Alberta coals. Beginning in 1928, the council began research on the uses of natural gas, and began to conduct soil surveys to support agricultural development.

When the council was reconstituted as a Crown corporation in 1930, this had little effect on its mandate and responsibilities. The council became responsible for the development of scientific and research policies for the government and administration of funds voted by the Legislative Assembly for science and research. The council's research activities continued until funding from the Legislative Assembly was halted in 1932. From 1933 to 1942, the council's research activities were severely curtailed, as its only source of funding came from the University of Alberta. All council staff were either taken on by the university or their salaries were funded by the National Research Council of Canada. During the period of reduced funding, the council's work was largely restricted to research on the properties and uses of various fuels and limited geological surveying.

When funding from the Legislative Assembly was restored in 1943, the first research to be resumed were studies of uses of bituminous (oil) sands and oil-separation processes. Also at this time, the council resumed research on natural gas and began research on rural electrification and agricultural economics. In 1945, the council restarted its program of soil surveys and research on the commercial utilization of native tree species. It also initiated zoological research on specific native animal species.

In the postwar period, the council's research expanded into examining the commercial prospects of various material and mineral resources and the beginning of industry-sponsored research and gasoline and oil testing with regards to production, processing, and transportation. The council also engaged in research on behalf of or in conjunction with other agencies, including government of Alberta departments, the Dominion Experimental Farms Service, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys (Canada), University of Alberta, Geographical Survey of Canada, and National Research Council.

During the 1950s, the council greatly expanded the scope of its geological research in support of both fossil fuels resource development and soils research. It also began research on groundwater and microbiological research related to coal and oilfield development and river hydrology in conjunction with its highways research program. In the early 1960s, approximately twenty-five per cent of the council's resources was directed to mapping and classification of natural resources; approximately ten per cent went towards joint projects with other agencies; almost fifty per cent of all resources went to long-range research projects directly or indirectly related to natural resources development and utilization; and the remainder was directed towards projects with direct industrial significance and industry-sponsored research.

Beginning in the 1960s, the council focused more of its efforts on applied industrial research involving projects with high potential for commercial development and industry-sponsored and directed research. This activity fell under the Product Development and Research Division of the Fuels Branch. By the late 1970s, oil sands research was the single largest activity of the council, making up approximately twenty-five per cent of research activities. It was also in the late 1970s that the council began to shift its focus to research that was more closely directed by industry. By the late 1970s, approximately half of the revenues of the council were derived from contracts for research on behalf of or joint projects with other agencies or the private sector.

In 1979, the council completed and began implementation of its first long-range plan. The plan identified five major research programs: oil sands research, coal research, natural resources research, frontier sciences, and industrial assistance. In the early 1980s, the council began to direct a greater proportion of its resources to "high technology," mostly computing-related projects and biotechnology. Much of the work of the Advanced Technologies Department took place at the council's Calgary facilities. In 1984, part of the Industrial and Engineering Research Division was moved to Calgary to allow greater interaction with the petroleum industry.

By the end of the 1980s, virtually all research done by the council was on adaptive and applied technologies, and technical assistance and technology transfer to the private sector. Basic research all but disappeared in favour of industry-directed and private-sector-funded research and the development of testing facilities for the use of the private sector and outside agencies, particularly in the energy, biotechnology, forest products, and computing fields.

The Alberta Geological Survey was transferred to the Alberta Department of Energy in 1995. In that same year, the council sold the Electronic Test Centre to a private-sector organization. In 1996, the Alberta Environmental Centre was merged into the council, and in 1999, the council acquired C-FER Technologies Inc. and the Petroleum Recovery Institute.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

At the time that the council was founded in 1921, the members were the Provincial Secretary, president of the University of Alberta, Chief Inspector of Mines, dean of the Faculty of Applied Science of the University of Alberta, two faculty members of the university, and an honorary secretary. In 1928, a second member of the Legislative Assembly was added to the council.

When the Scientific and Industrial Research Council was reconstituted as the Research Council of Alberta, the *Act* stipulated that the council should be made up of no more than ten members (amended to fifteen in 1972) appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, including three members of the Legislative Assembly (one of whom acted as chair), and the president of the University of Alberta (who acted as director of research and chief executive). From 1933 to 1942, when the council's activities were funded solely by the University of Alberta, the council's board was inactive. The council's staff and activities were greatly reduced and only the Fuels Division and Geological Division continued.

In 1943, when funding from the Legislative Assembly was restored, the council's board resumed meeting with the newly appointed membership, as per the *Act*. Beginning in 1951, the position of director of research was made a full-time position, separate from that of the president of the University of Alberta, who continued to serve on the council. In 1978, the position of director of research was renamed to president. At this time, due to an amendment of the *Act*, the council was renamed the Board of Directors of the Research Council of Alberta.

From the time that the council was first formed until the 1950s, the research operations of the council were closely tied to the University of Alberta. Research was conducted at the university, faculty members often headed the research teams, and until the late 1940s members of the university dominated council membership. The staff of the council's research laboratories were referred to in the university administration as the Industrial Research Department. The council's operational units included the Geological, Fuels, Forest Products, Mining Engineering, and Road Materials Divisions.

As the council's research broadened into new areas in the postwar period, new corresponding divisions and sections were created, including the Industrial Projects Section, later renamed Industrial Engineering Services. In 1953, the staff of the council was divided into the following units: Administration, Coal, Oil Sands, Gasoline and Oil Testing, Natural Gas, Industrial Projects, Geology, Soil Survey, Irrigation and Solonetzic Soils, Highway Research, and Biological Cycles. In 1953, the Industrial Projects Section assumed responsibility for the province's Technical Information Service, previously supplied by the National Research Council.

By the late 1950s, the units of the council were the Coal Division (including the Coal Analysis, Basic Research, Applied Research, and Coal Reserves Sections), Petroleum Division, Natural Gas Section, Geology Division, Soils Division, Hail Studies Section (later renamed Atmospheric Sciences), Highway Research Section, Gasoline and Oil Testing Laboratory, and Industrial Engineering Services. Other, smaller units were created on an as-needed basis for specific shorter-term projects.

In 1959, the geology, groundwater, and soils programs were brought together in the new Earth Sciences Branch. As well, the coal, petroleum, natural gas, and gasoline and oil testing programs were brought together in the new Fuels Branch.

The council's staff organization remained largely unchanged until 1971, when the Fuels Branch was renamed the Physical Sciences Branch (made up of the Fuel Sciences Division, Engineering Division, Chemistry Division, Special Projects and Microbiology, and the Gasoline and Oil Testing Laboratory). At this time, the Product Research and Development Division of the former Fuels Branch became a separate branch.

In 1977, the Highways Research Section was renamed Transportation and Surface Water Engineering Division. At this time, a new division, the Technical and Economic Evaluation Division, was created. This division was responsible for evaluation of existing and developing technology to identify development opportunities for the province's industry and resources.

The council underwent another reorganization in 1978. The Atmospheric Sciences Division was placed within the Earth Sciences Branch and a new Industrial Sciences Branch was created, under which the divisions of Industrial and Engineering Services, Product Research and Development, Technical and Economic Evaluation, and Transportation and Surface Water Engineering, as well as the Oil Sands Research Centre and Solar and Wind Energy Research Program, were placed. An Executive Branch was also created to consolidate administrative and technical support services.

Beginning in 1980, the council underwent a number of regular reorganizations of its research units. The first of these was carried out as part of the council's first long-range plan. The major units of the council became the divisions of Energy Resources, Frontier Sciences (created in 1979), Industrial and Engineering, Natural Resources, and Finance and Administrative. The Energy Resources Division was responsible for coal research and oil sands research programs and the Oil Sands Information Centre. The Frontier Sciences Division was responsible for expanded research programs in the biological sciences, chemistry programs, and computing services. The Industrial and Engineering Division was made up of the previous Industrial Sciences Branch, technical support services, and the new Forest Products Research program. The Natural Resources Division was made up of the former Earth Sciences Branch.

Also in 1980, a new management system was implemented. An executive committee was created, made up of six members of the board of directors. New management committees responsible for policy development and program evaluation, facilities development, and liaison with universities and other institutions were also formed. In the early 1980s, the council participated in the development of a coal research centre in Devon, operated in conjunction with the federal Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources.

The council was reorganized once more in 1984. At this time, the council divisions were Industrial and Engineering Research (including the Electronics Test Centre and the departments of Advanced Technologies, Program Development, Industrial Development, Civil Engineering, and Materials and Testing), Applied Sciences (including the Chemistry and Biotechnology Departments), Energy Resources (including the Oil Sands Research and Coal Research Departments), Natural Resources (including the Geological Survey, Terrain Sciences, and Atmospheric Sciences Departments), and Finance and Administration.

In 1987, the reorganization of the council reduced the number of divisions to four, each headed by a vice-president. They were Operations (administrative, financial, and computing support), Energy and Biotechnology (Coal and Hydrocarbon Processing, Oil Sands and Hydrocarbon Recovery, and Biotechnology Departments), Natural Resources (Forestry, Geological Survey, Resource Technologies, and Terrain Sciences Departments), and Industrial Development (Industrial Development, Advanced Technologies, Industrial Technologies Departments, and the Electronics Test Centre).

In 1996, a new Marketing Division was created; its subordinate units were seven portfolio areas organized by client group and responsible for liaising with industry, marketing the council's research to the private sector, and identifying new business opportunities. The council's research units were reorganized into eleven business units, which reported to the new position of vice-president of research and development and operations.

Beginning in 1929, a number of senior scientists and engineers who worked for or with the council were used as technical advisors. When the council was restored in 1943, a Technical Advisory Committee, chaired by the president of the University of Alberta, was created to provide scientific and technical advice to the council. In 1950, three subject-based advisory committees were formed, the Fuel and Power, Industrial Projects, and Surveys Advisory Committees. The Fuel and Power Advisory Committee had two sections: petroleum and natural gas, and coal. The Surveys Advisory Committee had three sections: geology, soils, and highways.

An advisory committee on industrial pollution was formed in 1954. In 1957, some of the advisory committees were reorganized. The three sections of the Surveys Committee became the Geological Surveys and Research, Agricultural Matters, and Highways Research Committees. Also at this time, a committee for hail studies was formed. In 1962, the Geological and Soils Advisory Committees were reorganized into the Earth Sciences Advisory Committee, with three sections: geology, groundwater geology, and soils. This structure mirrored that of the council's staff organization. In 1971, the Fuels Advisory Committee was restructured to mirror the changes in the council's staff organization in the corresponding branch.

In the early years of the council, research was conducted at facilities provided by the University of Alberta. In 1956, the council moved into its own facilities on the edge of campus and in the mid-1960s the council built and operated a research facility and pilot plant operation in southeast Edmonton, in the Clover Bar area. Also at this time, the council also began research at an affiliated facility, the Petroleum Recovery Research Institute, at the University of Calgary. This facility was jointly funded by the petroleum industry and the government of Alberta, and administered by the council. The council also conducted hail research each summer at Penhold.

In 1975, the Oil Sands Research Centre was opened as a unit of the Alberta Research Council. The centre coordinated council research projects related to oil sands development, and provided technical assistance to the council on the evaluation of project proposals, providing consulting and analytical services and monitoring projects. From 1976 to 1981, research was carried out under contract to the Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority (AOSTRA). Beginning in 1981, the oil sands research program was a joint venture with AOSTRA.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta	1921–1930
Research Council of Alberta	1930–1981
Alberta Research Council	1981–1999
Alberta Research Council Inc.	1999–present
Also referred to by its acronym, ARC	

CHIEF OFFICERS*Chairs of the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta*

Jean-Léon Côté	1921
Herbert Greenfield	1921–1924
Herbert Greenfield	1924–1925
Alexander Ross	1925–1927
John Edward Brownlee	1927–1930

Chairs of the Research Council of Alberta

John Edward Brownlee	1930–1933
Nathan Eldon Tanner	1943–1952
John Lyle Robinson	1952–1953
Gordon Edward Taylor	1953–1958
Allan Russell Patrick	1958–1971
Frederick H. Peacock	1971–1975
Robert Wagner Dowling	1975–1978
Eric Charles Musgreave	1979–1981

Chairs of the Alberta Research Council

Eric Charles Musgreave	1981–1986
Frederick Deryl Bradley	1986–1993
Lorne James Taylor	1993–1997
Victor Peter Doerksen	1997–present

Directors of Research/Presidents/Managing Directors of the Alberta Research Council

Robert C. Wallace	1930–1936
William A.R. Kerr	1936–1941
Robert Newton	1941–1951
Nathaniel H. Grace	1951–1961
A.W. Lang (Acting)	1961–1962
Ernest J. Wiggins	1962–1977
Brian Hitchon (Acting)	1977–1978
Gilles G. Cloutier	1978–1983
Robert W. Stewart	1984–1987
Clement W. Bowman	1987–1991
Brian L. Barge	1991–1995
George B. Miller	1995–1997
John R. McDougall	1997–present

SEE ALSO

Alberta Science and Research Authority; Business Development and Tourism, 1975–1979; Economic Development, 1992–present; Energy, 1986–present; Executive Council, 1905–present; Industry and Commerce, 1959–1975; Information Circle of Research Excellence (iCore)

Information Circle of Research Excellence Incorporated (iCore)

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Information Circle of Research Excellence (operating under the name iCore) was created by the government of Alberta in October 1999 as a not-for-profit corporation under the *Business Corporations Act*. In March 2000, the Alberta Science and Research Authority acquired iCore as a wholly-owned subsidiary. On April 1, 2005, by Order in Council 103/2005, Alberta Research Council Inc. was reconstituted as a Crown corporation under the authority of the *Financial Administration Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. F-12, s. 80.)

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

iCore has no predecessor agencies.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

iCore's board of directors reported to the Board of Management of the Alberta Science and Research Authority from 1999–2005, and the Minister of Innovation and Science as of April 1, 2005.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

iCore administers a series of grant programs in support of the government of Alberta's policies aimed at creating an information and communications technology (ICT) research and development community.

The corporation administers four grant programs and one scholarship program designed to increase the number of ICT research positions at Alberta's universities and research agencies, fund specific research projects, and provide support to graduate students studying in targeted fields. The corporation's programs are the Chair Establishment Grants (CPE Grants), Industrial Chair Establishment Grants (ICE Grants), Visiting Professor Grant Program, Recruitment Grants (ISPR Grants), and Graduate Student Scholarships.

Targeted research areas for grant funding are networks and communications, high-performance computing, human and computer interfaces, intelligent information systems, software systems, and new architecture and devices.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

iCore is made up of a board of directors, internal review committee, external review committee, and secretariat. The board is made up of at least twelve members and includes the president and chief executive officer of iCore, Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Innovation and Science, vice-president (Research) of the University of Alberta, vice-president (Research) of the University of Calgary, university professors with research records in information and communications technology, and persons with experience in the information and communications technology or business sectors.

The corporation's review process includes the iCore Review Committee (iRC), made up of nine to eleven members including university faculty, industry researchers, and iCore board members, including the chief executive officer. The iRC is responsible for the initial review of applications for grant funding. The iRC shortlists candidate applications that are then sent to an external review committee for comments. Based on those comments, the iRC decides whether a project will be funded. After approval of an application, the

iRC makes recommendations to the chief executive officer on terms and conditions of support. Appointments to the iRC are recommended by the chief executive officer in consultation with the chair and vice-chair of the board of directors. The board must approve all appointments.

The secretariat is made up of the vice-president of programs, director of university relations, director of corporate relations, communications office, and administrative support. The vice-president of programs is responsible for the implementation and management of award programs and provides support to the development of strategy and award programs by the board of directors. The director of university relations liaises with universities in support of the development of university-based research. The director of corporate relations develops industry support and external liaison. By 2005, the secretariat included the president/CEO, vice-president of programs, office manager, programs officer, and director of corporate relations.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Information Circle of Research Excellence Inc.

iCore

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chair of the Alberta Information Circle of Research Excellence Board of Directors

Roger S. Smith 2000–present

President and Chief Executive Officers

Brian W. Unger 2000–2004

Randy Goebel 2004–present

SEE ALSO

Alberta Research Council; Alberta Science and Research Authority

Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority (AOSTRA) was founded on June 6, 1974 by the *Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority Act* (S.A. 1974, c. 49), and dissolved on August 1, 2000 by the *Alberta Science, Research, and Technology Authority Amendment Act, 2000* (S.A. 2000, c. 8).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The authority had no predecessors with the same functional responsibilities. Upon dissolution of the authority in 2000, its assets and liabilities were transferred to the Alberta Science and Research Authority (ASRA). The *Act* that dissolved the authority also created the Alberta Energy Research Institute, which became responsible for advising the minister and the ASRA on research into the development of energy resources in Alberta.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

On February 1, 1994, the Minister of Energy announced major restructuring in the Ministry of Energy. The Oil Sands and Research Division was created within the Department of Energy in order to bring together various bodies engaged in energy research, including AOSTRA and equity investment in oils sands. AOSTRA continued to be responsible for assisting in the development of new technology. It provided funds for petroleum recovery and processing from Alberta's oil sands deposits and heavy crude reserves, and for the enhanced recovery of oil from conventional petroleum reservoirs.

When it was first created, the Alberta Oil Sands Research and Technology Authority reported to the Minister of Mines and Minerals. The authority has also reported to the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources (1975–1986) and the Minister of Energy (1986–1994). Between 1994 and 1999, it was part of the Department of Energy. In February 1999, the authority was transferred to the Department of Science, Research, and Information Technology and reported directly to the minister, thus regaining its status as a semi-independent agency. From May 1999 until its dissolution in August 2000, the authority reported to the Minister of Innovation and Science.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority was created as part of “Energy Breakthrough,” a government project for the development of new technology for the recovery and processing of Alberta’s oil sands resources. The authority administered a fund created to provide support over an initial five-year period for research on the development of techniques for the recovery of synthetic crude oil from the four major oil sands deposits in northern Alberta.

According to the establishing legislation, the authority was responsible for assisting, encouraging, and promoting research into the efficient and economic recovery and processing of crude bitumen and other oil sands products, as well as the technological methods needed to ensure an acceptable quality of environment during and after recovery and processing operation; for compiling, assessing, and disseminating technological information; for establishing cooperation among government, industry, universities, and other institutions/agencies; and for solving or alleviating technological problems affecting crude oil production capacity.

In later years, the Alberta government provided additional funds to continue the project beyond its initial five-year term. Amendments to the original *Act* extended the authority’s responsibilities to the recovery of heavy oils and enhanced recovery from conventional petroleum reservoirs. AOSTRA worked in partnership with the Alberta Research Council, which had been conducting research into the processing and uses of oil sands since the 1930s. The authority contracted out research to the Alberta Research Council, which was carried out at the Oil Sands Research Centre.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

According to the originating *Act*, the authority was to consist of no less than three and no more than seven members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. Membership was increased to nine members in 1979.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority
Also referred to by its acronym, AOSTRA

CHIEF OFFICERS*Chairs of the Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority*

Maurice Anthony Carrigy	1975
Clement W. Bowman	1975–1984
Reginald D. Humphreys	1984–1986
Maurice Anthony Carrigy (Acting)	1986–1987
William John Yurko	1987–1993
Richard W. Luhning (Acting)	1993–1995
Richard M. Hyndman	1995–1998
Robert J. King	1998–2000

SEE ALSO

Energy, 1986–present; Energy and Natural Resources, 1975–1986; Mines and Minerals, 1949–1975

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS 1972-PRESENT



Alberta House, London, England, 1974

GR1989.0516/1041.1

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

1972–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of International and Intergovernmental Relations was established as the Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs under the *Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs Act* (S.A. 1972, c. 33), which came into force on June 2, 1972.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

When the Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs was established, it was to administer the Office of Special Counsel for Alberta in Ottawa and the Alberta Intergovernmental Affairs Agency. Offices in London, England (Alberta House), and Los Angeles had been administered by the Department of Industry and Tourism until the establishment of the Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Ministers of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs, Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs, and International and Intergovernmental Relations are members of the Executive Council.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The department was responsible for advising the minister on the coordination and review of all policies, programs, and activities of the government of Alberta and its agencies in relation to the government of Canada, other provincial and territorial governments, as well as governments of foreign countries and states, and the agencies of all of these governments.

These responsibilities involved regular liaison with other provincial departments, involvement in negotiations of intergovernmental agreements, and participation in inter-governmental meetings. The activities of the government were initially divided into three functional categories: social and cultural affairs, resource and industrial development, and constitutional and economic affairs.

The Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs also supported offices outside Alberta. An office had been maintained in Ottawa since the 1930s, and came

under the department when it was established, though with reduced functions. This office was primarily a listening post that gathered information on issues of the day, monitored House of Commons and Commons committees, and monitored meetings or hearings of federal agencies of significance to Alberta. An office in Toronto, primarily related to the labour field, was opened in February 1975 and closed in October 1984.

The Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs also monitored and coordinated government of Alberta international activities. The department initially supported three international offices. Alberta House, in London, England, represented Alberta's interests in the United Kingdom and Europe, and traced its origins back to when Alberta's first Agent-General, Herbert Greenfield, was appointed in 1925; he held the position until 1931. The position was vacant from 1931 until 1948, when R.A. McMullen became Agent-General, holding the post until 1970. The Alberta government also supported smaller offices in Los Angeles, which opened in October 1962 (closed in 1991–1992), and Tokyo, which opened in May 1970, both of which were to develop and improve trade relations.

New international offices were opened in Hong Kong in 1980, Houston in 1982 (closed in 1989), New York in 1982, and Seoul in 1988. All international offices were transferred in 1993 to Economic Development and Tourism, where they were restructured and refocused on commercial activities. Under Economic Development and Tourism, the position of Agent-General was phased out. The Ottawa Office remained a part of International and Intergovernmental Relations, but was closed on June 28, 2000 after it was determined that the office's services were no longer necessary. On March 22, 2005, a new office was opened in Washington, D.C. The Alberta Washington Office, located within the Canadian Embassy, was established to promote the province's economic and policy interests in the United States, including North American energy and agricultural trade.

The *Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs Act* was repealed and superseded by the *Government Organization Act* (S.A. 1994, c. G-8.5), which became effective on January 1, 1995. The department continued to develop government-wide policy and strategies for Alberta's relations with other Canadian governments and the international community. In April 1997, as part of government-wide restructuring, the Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs was amalgamated with Aboriginal Affairs, with Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs assuming the responsibility for Alberta's relations with Aboriginal people and Aboriginal governments. The name of the department was changed to reflect this, becoming Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs.

The Metis Settlements Appeal Tribunal and the Metis Settlements Transition Committee were to report to the Minister of Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs. In May 1999, the name of the ministry changed again, this time to International and Intergovernmental Relations, and a new Associate Minister of Aboriginal Affairs was appointed. Following the March 2000 ministry restructuring, Aboriginal Affairs became an independent ministry, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development. This new ministry assumed the responsibility for Aboriginal Affairs previously administered by International and Intergovernmental Relations.

A number of different offices have also been part of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs, Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs, and International and Intergovernmental Relations. The Protocol Office, which organized visits of trade missions and ambassadors, was transferred to the Executive Council on April 1, 1978. Responsibility

for the Protocol Office returned to Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs on June 7, 1993. Later, this decision would be reversed: the office was transferred from International and Intergovernmental Relations to the Executive Council as part of a government-wide restructuring announced in May 1999.

In 1980–1981, an Office of the Provincial Pipeline Coordinator was established to coordinate Alberta's involvement in the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline Project; the office was abolished in 1983. Translation Services was transferred from Public Works, Supply, and Services in 1985, forming the Translation Bureau. In 1986–1987, the department assumed responsibility for the Office of the Alberta Trade Representative from the Department of Economic Development (with offices in both Edmonton and Calgary); the office was closed in 1988.

In 1993, an Office for Internal Trade Negotiations was established to coordinate Alberta's participation in talks to eliminate internal trade barriers within Canada. In March 1999, the Francophone Secretariat was created to act as a liaison between the government and the Alberta Francophone community; it was moved to the Ministry of Community Development in July 1999. In April 2000, the International Governance Office was established within the International Relations Section to coordinate the Alberta government's participation in international governance projects.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The department initially consisted of three divisions, Social and Cultural Affairs, Resource and Industrial Development, and Constitutional and Economic Affairs. The divisions were reorganized to Resources and Industrial Development (becoming Resources and Economic Development in 1980, and Economics and Resources in 1986–1987), Social and Cultural Affairs, and Research and Planning. A new division, Urban Affairs and Housing, was established in January 1977, but integrated into the Social and Cultural Affairs Division in 1977–1978.

In 1978, the two new divisions of International Affairs and Northern Affairs were established, while the Protocol Branch was transferred to the Executive Council. The following year, the work of the Northern Affairs Division was reassigned to the Resources and Industrial Development Division. The Administration and Communications (established in 1982) Divisions provided Departmental services. In 1985, the Research and Planning and Social and Cultural Affairs Divisions merged to form the Constitutional, Fiscal, and Social Affairs Division (becoming the Social and Constitutional Division in 1987–1988).

The department was reorganized in 1991 into the following divisions: Constitution and Coordination, Policy and Planning, Canadian Intergovernmental, and International, with continued support from Administration and Communications. In 1993, these became the Planning and Coordination Division, Canadian Intergovernmental Division, and International Division, along with the Office of Internal Trade Negotiations. In 1996, reorganization resulted in two sections, International Relations and Canadian Federalism, and two major policy teams, Trade Policy and Social and Fiscal Policy Reform.

With the addition of Aboriginal Affairs in 1997, three new divisions were added: Aboriginal Relations, Indian Land Claims, and Aboriginal Self-Reliance Initiatives. Social and Fiscal Policy Reform was removed from the organizational structure and

Canadian Federalism became Canadian Intergovernmental Relations. The divisions relating to Aboriginal Affairs formed the basis of the new Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, which was established in 2001. From 2001–2005, the divisions of the ministry were Corporate Services, Corporate Communications, Canadian Intergovernmental Relations, International Relations, and Trade Policy.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs	1971–1997
Department of Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs	1997–1999
Ministry of International and Intergovernmental Relations	1999–present
Also referred to as Alberta International and Intergovernmental Relations, and by its acronym, IIR	

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs

Donald Ross Getty	1971–1975
Louis Davies Hyndman	1975–1979
Archibald D. (Dick) Johnston	1979–1982
James Deverell Horsman	1982–1992
Peter Elzinga	1992–1993
Ralph Phillip Klein	1993–1994
Kenneth L. Rostad	1994–1997
David Graeme Hancock	1997

Ministers of Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs

David Graeme Hancock	1997–1998
Shirley A.M. McClellan	1998–1999

Ministers of International and Intergovernmental Relations

Shirley A.M. McClellan	1999–2001
Pearl M. Calahasan (Associate Minister of Aboriginal Affairs)	1999–2001
Halvar C. Jonson	2001–2004
Edward M. Stelmach	2004–2006
Gary G. Mar	2006–present

Deputy Ministers of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs

Leslie D. Mabbott (Acting)	1974
Harold S. Millican	1974–1977
J. Peter Meekison	1977–1984
James F. Dinning	1984–1986
Albert Graham McDonald	1986–1990
Oryssia J. Lennie	1990–1997
Ronald J. Hicks	1997

Deputy Minister of Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs

Ronald J. Hicks 1997–1999

Deputy Ministers of International and Intergovernmental Relations

Ronald J. Hicks 1999–2000
Gerry Bourdeau 2000–present

SEE ALSO

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, 2000–present; Community Development, 1992–present; Economic Development, 1992–present; Economic Development and Trade, 1979–1992; Executive Council, 1905–present; Provincial Secretary, 1905–1972

JUSTICE AND ATTORNEY GENERAL 1905-PRESENT



Edmonton Court House, 1972

A.964

JUSTICE AND ATTORNEY GENERAL

1905–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

Alberta Justice began when the *Alberta Act* (S.C. 1905, c. 3) established the province on September 1, 1905. In a proviso to the federal statute, the post of Attorney General that existed in the North-West Territories was continued in the new province. Alberta Justice was officially created by Alberta legislation in 1906, when the *Attorney General Act* (S.A. 1906, c. 6) repealed and replaced the Territorial legislation, the *Attorney General Ordinance* (C.O. 1898, c. 6).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor to the Attorney General of Alberta was the Attorney General of the North-West Territories.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

There are four courts in Alberta, all of which are constituted by provincial statute. Alberta Justice is responsible for the provision of administrative support to all of the province's courts. Alberta Justice, through the Court Services Division, provides administrative services to the courts; the courts are not part of the Ministry of Alberta Justice.

The federal government was responsible for the appointment of judges in the province of Alberta. The Supreme Court of Canada, although not constituted or administered provincially, is the court of last appeal for courts of provincial jurisdiction. The Minister of Justice and Attorney General reports to the Legislative Assembly, and is a member of Executive Council.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

From the inception of the ministry, the Attorney General has been concerned with legal aspects of the government and all matters connected to the administration of justice in the province. In 1906, the *Attorney General Act* repealed the Territorial legislation, the *Attorney General Ordinance*, although the function of the Attorney General did not change in the new government. The new enabling legislation varied only in that the powers and duties of the Attorney General were detailed as to the conduct of matters.

Under the 1906 *Act*, the duties of the Attorney General were to supervise the administration of a number of laws and the provincial courts. The minister holding this position would serve as legal advisor to the Lieutenant Governor, proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, and department heads. The Attorney General was the legal member of the Executive Council and was charged with the regulation and conduct of litigation for or against the Crown or any public department. The Attorney General also examined papers in connection with the admission and discharge of lunatics to and from asylums. The Attorney General's Department appointed and advised sheriffs, registrars, judicial officers, Justices of the Peace, coroners, notaries public, and commissioners for taking affidavits.

The department's functional responsibility has evolved over time. This has influenced the department's administrative and organizational structure. Many of the initial functions from 1906 still exist within the department today. Because of a growing number of functions, however, new branches and divisions have been created.

In 1913, the Attorney General became responsible for administration of the *Coroner's Act* (S.A. 1906, c. 15). This office conducts inquests to investigate cases of death where the cause or the responsibility is uncertain. The name changed from Chief Coroner to Chief Medical Examiner with the proclamation of the *Fatality Inquiries Act* in 1977.

The Attorney General began administrating estates when the *Insanity Act*, 1907 was amended. The *Act* made the Attorney General the guardian of the estates of insane persons; in 1917, the Attorney General became responsible for the administration of the estates of infants. This function developed into the Estates Branch in 1936; in 1949, the Public Trustee took over the branch.

Since 1905, Legislative Council has been responsible for drafting government bills, regulations, and Orders in Council. The office also works with the Queen's Printer to make the laws of Alberta available to the public.

The *Succession Duty Act* (S.A. 1914, c. 12) became the responsibility of the Department of the Attorney General in 1921. The Succession Duties Branch administered this statute (this branch ceased to exist provincially when the federal government took over the function in 1947).

The *Debt Adjustment Act* (S.A. 1923, c. 9) was proclaimed in 1923. The Attorney General had jurisdiction over debt adjustment until 1926 when the function was transferred to the Department of Agriculture. The function was transferred back to the Department of the Attorney General in 1931. In 1943, a Debtors' Assistance Board was created with the proclamation of the *Debtors' Assistance Act* (S.A. 1943, c. 7). The board was under the jurisdiction of Municipal Affairs until its transfer to the Ministry of the Attorney General in 1950. This board continued to function under the direction of the Attorney General Department until 1973, when it was transferred to the Department of Consumer Affairs.

In 1929, with the proclamation of the *Security Frauds Prevention Act*, 1929 (S.A. 1929, c. 10), the Attorney General added the function of securities control. In 1957, the function was delegated to the Alberta Securities Commission, which had become part of the department. The Alberta Securities Commission was transferred out of the department to the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs in 1974.

The Land Compensation Board was under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General until 1991. The primary function of the Land Compensation Board is quasijudicial: to

hear and decide on provincial expropriation disputes. The Land Compensation Board deals with all provincial property expropriation initiated by the Crown through ministers, departments, and agencies and by all urban and rural municipal bodies. The board was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture after 1991.

The control of gaming has been a function of the department since 1970. Gaming in the province of Alberta operates under the Criminal Code of Canada. The Alberta Gaming Commission was established in 1981. A decade later, in 1991, the Gaming Control Branch and the Alberta Gaming Commission were transferred from the Department of the Attorney General to the jurisdiction of the Minister of Public Works, Supply, and Services.

The Attorney General administered the *Public Utilities Board Act* from 1974 until 1988. The board was charged with balancing the interests of the consuming public and utilities companies. The board was transferred to the jurisdiction of Municipal Affairs and then to the Department of Energy.

In the 1906 *Act*, the Attorney General was entrusted with powers and charged with duties consistent with those of the Attorney General and Solicitor General of England that were applicable in the province of Alberta. The functions related to the Solicitor General were transferred out of the Attorney General to create the Department of the Solicitor General in 1973. The transferred functions related to law enforcement, corrections, and probation. The function of controlling motor vehicles was later added to the department.

On December 15, 1992, the Solicitor General was merged with the Attorney General to form the Department of Justice. This entity became the Department of Justice and Attorney General in June 1993. The Minister of Justice is also the Attorney General for the province of Alberta.

In 1993, Alberta Registries was created to consolidate licensing and registry functions from five separate government departments. Divisions transferred from the Department of Justice were Motor Vehicles, Land Titles, and Corporate Services.

On March 19, 2001, under the authority of the *Government Organization Act*, the function of the Solicitor General was split once more from the Ministry of Justice to form the Ministry of Solicitor General, also known as the Alberta Solicitor General (O.C. 95/2001). The Ministry of Solicitor General took responsibility for provincial corrections and policing, including victims' programs and the Victims of Crime Fund, a regulated fund under the authority of the *Victims of Crime Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. V-3). The Ministry of Justice and Attorney General retained responsibility for court services, criminal prosecutions, legal services, the Public Trustee and Maintenance Enforcement Program, and the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The department has a hierarchical organizational structure. The Attorney General headed the department with the assistance of the deputy minister. Major departmental reorganizations took place in 1972 and 1994. In 1994, the Minister of Justice became both the Minister of Justice and the Attorney General for the province of Alberta.

By 2005 the major divisions in the Department of Justice were the Aboriginal Justice Initiatives Unit, Communications, Court Services, Criminal Justice, Legal Services, Maintenance Enforcement, Policy Secretariat, Strategic Human Resource Services, and Strategic Services.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of the Attorney General	1905–1992
Department of Justice	1992–1993
Justice and Attorney General	1993–present
Also referred to as Alberta Attorney General, Alberta Justice, and Alberta Justice and Attorney General	

CHIEF OFFICERS

Attorneys General

Charles Wilson Cross	1905–1910
Charles Richmond Mitchell	1910–1912
Charles Wilson Cross	1912–1918
John Robert Boyle	1918–1921
John Edward Brownlee	1921–1926
John Farguar Lymburn	1926–1935
John William Hugill	1935–1937
William Aberhart	1937–1943
Joseph Lucien Paul Maynard	1943–1955
Ernest Charles Manning	1955–1968
Edgar H. Gerhart	1968–1971
Clarence M. (Merv) Leitch	1971–1975
James L. Foster	1975–1979
Neil S. Crawford	1979–1986
James Deverell Horsman	1986–1988
Kenneth L. Rostad	1988–1992

Minister of Justice

Richard S. Fowler	1992–1993
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Ministers of Justice and Attorneys General

Kenneth L. Rostad	1993–1994
Brian J. Evans	1994–1997
Jonathan N. Havelock	1997–1999
David Graeme Hancock	1999–2004
Ronald G. Stevens	2004–present

Deputy Ministers of Justice/Deputy Attorneys General

John Kenneth Macdonald (Acting)	1905–1906
Sydney Brown Woods	1906–1910
Lewis Frederick Clarry	1910–1914
John D. Hunt (Acting)	1913–1914
John D. Hunt	1914–1917
George Paget Owen Fenwick (Acting)	1914
Edward Bayfield Williams (Acting)	1916
Arthur G. Browning	1916–1924

Richard Andrew Smith	1924–1927
William Smith Gray (Acting)	1927
George Burwash Henwood	1927–1943
Henry Jackson Wilson	1943–1962
John Edward Hart	1962–1970
William Henkel (Acting)	1970
Samuel Alexander Friedman	1970–1973
William Fearon McLean	1973–1976
Ross Walkerdine Paisley	1976–1984
Delmar W. Perras	1984–1989
M. Neil McCrank	1990–1993

Deputy Ministers of Justice/Deputy Attorneys General

M. Neil McCrank	1993–1998
Douglas G. Rae (Acting)	1998
Paul C. Bourque	1999–2001
Peggy Hartman (Acting)	2001
Terrence J. Matchett	2001–present

SEE ALSO

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, 2000–present; Alberta Energy and Utilities Board; Alberta Securities Commission; Consumer and Corporate Affairs, 1973–1992; Gaming, 1999–present; Land Compensation Board; Municipal Affairs, 1912–present; Provincial Secretary, 1905–1972; Solicitor General and Public Security, 1973–1992, 2001–present

Crimes Compensation Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Crimes Compensation Board was established on October 1, 1969 under the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act* (S.A. 1969, c. 23). The proclamation of the *Victims of Crime Act* repealed the enabling legislation on August 1, 1997 (S.A. 1996, c. V-3.3).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Public Security Division, within the Department of Justice, continued the function of compensating victims of crime. The division provided financial benefits to victims of crime and funding for victims' programs and services under the *Victims of Crime Act*. Decisions made by the director of the compensation program concerning compensation could be appealed to the Criminal Injuries Appeal Board. The function and enabling legislation were transferred to the newly created Department of the Solicitor General in 2001 as the Victims and Regulatory Services Branch within the Public Security Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed the board and designated one member as chair and another as vice-chair. If a board member was not an employee of the government, the Lieutenant Governor in Council determined remuneration.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Crimes Compensation Board existed to help victims of violent crimes who suffered financial loss as a direct result of injuries. The board administered and operated the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act*. Its primary function was to determine compensation and make financial awards.

The board could award compensation to the dependants of a person killed or injured as a direct result of a criminal offence on the part of another person, or as the result of trying to keep the peace or assisting a police officer in doing so. The financial awards could be one-time payments, periodic payments, supplemental payments, or monthly payments. The board reviewed ongoing awards annually. Under the *Act*, the board provided all parties involved and the Attorney General with a written statement explaining its decisions.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The board was comprised of three members, one of whom had to be a barrister and solicitor. The term of membership was three years. The chair was the chief executive officer and presided at all meetings, inquiries, and hearings of the board. Two members of the board constituted a quorum for the transaction of business.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Crimes Compensation Board

Also referred to as the Alberta Crimes Compensation Board

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Crimes Compensation Board

George James Bryan	1969–1976
Ernest S. Watkin	1976–1983
Bruce V. Massie	1983–1987
Boris Alexander Nahornick	1987–1996

SEE ALSO

Solicitor General and Public Security, 1973–1992, 2001–present

Chief Medical Examiner

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The position of the Chief Medical Examiner was first set out in legislation when the Provincial Chief Coroner was established through the *Coroner's Act, 1927* (S.A. 1927, c. 32) on July 1, 1927.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before 1927, the functional responsibility of the Provincial Chief Coroner was the responsibility of the Attorney General.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Lieutenant Governor appointed coroners in Alberta with the proclamation of the 1906 *Coroner's Act* (S.A. 1906, c. 15). The Lieutenant Governor began appointing the Provincial Chief Coroner in 1927. Under the *Coroner's Act*, the Lieutenant Governor could appoint a Chief Coroner for a city that had a population of more than 15,000.

The Lieutenant Governor appoints the Chief Medical Examiner and prescribes remuneration, as directed by the *Fatality Inquiries Act*. Under this legislation, the Attorney General appointed physicians as medical examiners throughout the province.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The original legislation in 1906 established coroners in the province of Alberta. The coroners reported to the Branch of Public Health until 1913, when the responsibility was transferred from Agriculture to the Department of the Attorney General. The primary function at this time was to investigate deaths where the cause or the responsibility was uncertain. In 1927, an amendment to the *Coroner's Act* created the position of Provincial Chief Coroner to supervise the activities of coroners in the province and direct the Coroners' Branch of the Department of the Attorney General.

The *Fatality Inquiries Act* repealed the *Coroner's Act* in 1977, and created the post of Chief Medical Examiner (S.A. 1976, c. 66). The Chief Medical Examiner continued the primary functions of the Provincial Chief Coroner, however, under the new legislation, all medical examiners were required to be pathologists. The Chief Medical Examiner continued investigating and reporting deaths and supervising medical examiners. The responsibilities of the Chief Medical Examiner under this legislation were expanded to include the development and maintenance of facilities required and the education of persons required to perform functions under this *Act*. The Chief Medical Examiner's responsibilities also included the inspection of medical certificates of death in all cases where burial permits are issued pursuant to the *Vital Statistics Act*. The Chief Medical Examiner has also been responsible for the initiation of research into preventable deaths.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Chief Medical Examiner heads a division of the Department of Justice. In accordance with the *Public Service Act*, the Chief Medical Examiner appoints a Deputy Chief Medical Examiner and an Assistance Deputy Chief Medical Examiner. There are two regional offices of the Chief Medical Examiner, located in Edmonton and Calgary.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Provincial Chief Coroner	1927–1977
Chief Medical Examiner	1977–present

CHIEF OFFICERS

Provincial Chief Coroners

Edward Ainslie Braithwaite	1927–1948
John Weightman Bridge	1948
Maxwell Mordcai Cantor (Acting)	1948–1949
Maxwell Mordcai Cantor	1949–1974
John Clulow Butt	1974–1977

Chief Medical Examiners

John Clulow Butt	1977–1992
Graeme Dowling	1993–present

SEE ALSO

Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development, 1905–present

Public Trustee

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Public Trustee Act* established the Public Trustee within the department of the Attorney General on July 1, 1949 (S.A. 1949, c. 85).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The function of the Public Trustee first existed in the Estates Branch, established within the Department of the Attorney General in 1906. The *Official Guardian Act* (S.A. 1917, c. 19) established an Official Guardian to manage the estates of infants; the *Public Trustee Act* repealed the *Official Guardian Act*. Under the enabling legislation, the Public Trustee is the successor to the Official Guardian, Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent, and Public Administrators appointed pursuant to the *Judicature Act* (S.A. 1942, c. 129). Under the provision of this *Act*, all property vested in these offices, all appointments and duties, all contracts entered into, and all proceedings taken, were to be exercised, continued, and carried out by the Public Trustee.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Lieutenant Governor in Council appoints a barrister and solicitor of not less than ten years standing to be Public Trustee. The term of the Public Trustee is during pleasure. The Minister of Justice and Attorney General may also appoint a Public Trustee if the person appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council is unable to carry out the duties of the Public Trustee, or there is a vacancy in the position.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Public Trustee protects the interests of vulnerable Albertans by administering the estates of dependent adults, decedents, and minors. The Public Trustee functions as the government official charged with looking after estates of infants and persons who are deceased, missing, mentally incompetent, serving a term of imprisonment, or who for any other reason are incapable of looking after their own affairs.

In 2004, the *Minors' Property Act* was enacted, giving the Public Trustee responsibility for the administration of minors' property and the processes for reaching binding settlements of legal claims by minors (S.A. 2004, c. M-18). The *Public Trustee Act* was also updated in 2004 to remove provisions that had become obsolete or redundant, and to allow the Public Trustee to make investments and expenditures on behalf of minors, vulnerable adults, and deceased persons, and to more easily administer a deceased person's estate if an executor or other person has not stepped forward to do so in a reasonable time.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Public Trustee has existed within the department as a branch and, at the turn of the twenty-first century, as a major division. Under the enabling legislation, the Public Trustee can delegate duties to an officer.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Public Trustee

CHIEF OFFICERS*Public Trustees*

Russell Douglas Henderson	1949–1951
Lloyd William Gardiner	1952–1983
Jack E. Klinck (Acting)	1984–1985
R.G. Drew (Acting)	1985–1986
William A. deNance	1986–1991
Jack E. Klinck	1991–present

SEE ALSO

Child and Youth Advocate; Children's Guardian



Factory floor, Great Western Garment Co.,

Edmonton, 1943

BL664/4

LABOUR

1959–1972, 1975–1999

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Ministry of Labour was first founded on September 1, 1959 by the proclamation of the *Department of Labour Act* (S.A. 1959, c. 42); the department was dissolved on June 1, 1972.

The Department of Labour was recreated on June 25, 1975 by the passage and proclamation of the *Department of Manpower and Labour Amendment Act* (S.A. 1975 (2nd), c. 14). On May 26, 1999, the department was dissolved a second time.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor of the Department of Labour was the Department of Industries and Labour. Between 1972 and 1975, the functions of the Department of Labour were the responsibility of the Department of Manpower and Labour. After the dissolution of the Ministry of Labour in 1999, its programs formed one of the principal components of the new Ministry of Human Resources and Employment.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Ministry of Labour reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Labour. A number of semi-independent agencies reported either to the minister or through the minister to the Legislative Assembly. These agencies included the Apprenticeship and Industry Training Board, Alberta Human Rights Commission, Women's Secretariat, Alberta Advisory Council on Women's Issues, Labour Relations Board, Public Service Employee Relations Board, Personnel Administration Office, Health Disciplines Board, Registrar of Registered Professional and Occupational Associations, Alberta Building Standards Council, Fire Prevention Council, Safety Codes Council, Occupational Health and Safety Council, Workers' Compensation Board, and Workers' Compensation Board Appeals Commission.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Department of Labour was responsible for administration of the provincial government's programs regarding labour-management relations, conditions of employment, apprenticeship training and certification; the accreditation of trade schools and

employment agencies; the safe construction and operation of elevators and fixed conveyances, electrical, gas, and plumbing installations, and pressure vessels; the enforcement of laws and regulations for fire safety; the inspection and licensing of theatres and public halls; the examination and licensing of film projectionists; the registration of professional and occupational associations; consumer protection; oversight of the Workers' Compensation Board; and the maintenance and protection of human rights in Alberta.

In 1979, responsibility for workplace safety and oversight of the Workers' Compensation Board was transferred to the minister responsible for workers' health, safety, and compensation. The board was transferred back to the Department of Labour in 1993. In 1981, responsibility for inspection and licensing of theatres and public halls, and for the examination and licensing of film projectionists, was transferred to the joint administration of the Provincial Treasurer and the Minister of Culture.

Responsibility for the registration of professional and occupational associations and the Professions and Occupations Bureau was transferred to the department in late 1992. In 1995, the department delegated responsibility for the administration and delivery of safety programs related to boilers and pressure vessels to the Alberta Boilers Safety Association, a nonprofit organization registered under the *Societies Act*. Also in 1995, the department delegated responsibility for the administration and delivery of safety programs related to petroleum storage tanks, as required under the Alberta Fire Code, to the Petroleum Tank Management Association of Alberta, a nonprofit organization registered under the *Societies Act*.

In 1996, the department delegated responsibility for administration of safety programs related to elevating devices and amusement rides to the Alberta Elevating Devices and Amusement Rides Safety Association, a nonprofit organization registered under the *Societies Act*. Also in 1996, the department delegated responsibility for administration of safety programs related to propane-powered vehicles to the Alberta Propane Vehicle Administration Organization, an organization incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act*.

In 1998, the agency headed by the Minister of Labour was renamed the Ministry of Labour. The principal component of the ministry was the Department of Labour, which continued to be responsible for the planning, development, administration, and delivery of programs under its mandate. The ministry also included the Workers' Compensation Board, Workers' Compensation Board Appeal Commission, Occupational Health and Safety Council, Safety Codes Council, Council on Professions and Occupations, and Health Disciplines Board.

The Minister of Labour was responsible for administration of the following *Acts*:

- General – *Department of Labour Act*, *Department of Manpower and Labour Act*, *Government Organization Act*, Schedule 10, *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (1997–1999), *Public Service Act* (1986–1992), *Alberta Advisory Council on Women's Issues Act* (1989–1992), and *Women's Secretariat Act* (1989–1992);
- Labour-management relations and conditions of employment – *Alberta Labour Act*, 1973, *Burial of the Dead Act* (1984–1999), *Employment Pension Plans Act*, and *Employment Standards Act*;

- Employment Standards Code – *Firefighters and Policemen Labour Relations Act, Health Services Continuation Act, Industrial Wages Security Act, and Labour Relations Act*;
- Labour Relations Code – *Pension Benefits Act, Police Officers' Collective Bargaining Act, and Public Service Employee Relations Act (1993–1999)*;
- Workers' compensation – *Blind Workers' Compensation Act* (to 1979, 1993–1999), *Blind Workmen's Compensation Act, MLA Compensation Act* (to 1979, 1993–1999), and *Workers' Compensation Act* (to 1979, 1993–1999);
- Apprenticeship training and certification – *Apprenticeship Act* (1959–1972) and *Trade Schools Regulation Act* (1959–1972);
- Certification of employment agencies – *Employment Agencies Act* (to 1976);
- Workplace and public safety – *Alberta Uniform Building Standards Act, Amusements Act* (sections relating to amusement licensing and taxes, inspection of facilities, and licensing of projectionists, to 1981), *Atomic Energy Control Act* (Canada), *Factories Act, Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1975, Electrical Protection Act, Elevators and Fixed Conveyances Act, Fire Prevention Act, Gas Protection Act, Lightning Rod Act, Occupational Health and Safety Act* (1976–1979, 1993–1999), *Plumbing and Drainage Act, Public Health Act* (relating to the Industrial Health Services Division: s. 7, ss. (1), clauses 28 and 50; s. 7, ss. (2) and (3), and s. 44, 50, and 51), *Radiation Protection Act* (1975–79, 1993–1999), *Radiological Technicians Act* (Part 2 only, 1975–1979, 1986–1999), and *Safety Codes Act*;
- Professions and occupations – *Certified General Accountants Act* (1988–1989, 1992–1999), *Certified Management Accountants Act* (1988–1989, 1992–1999), *Chartered Accountants Act* (1988–1989, 1992–1999), *Chiropractic Profession Act* (1987–1989, 1992–1999), *Dental Disciplines Act* (1992–1999), *Dental Mechanics Act* (1992–1999), *Forestry Profession Act* (1987–1989, 1992–1999), *Health Disciplines Act* (1992–1999), *Occupational Therapy Profession Act* (1992–1999), *Opticians Act* (1992–1999), *Pharmaceutical Association Act* (1992–1999), *Podiatry Act* (1992–1999), *Professional and Occupational Associations Registration Act* (1992–1999), *Psychology Profession Act* (1987–1989, 1992–1999), and *Social Workers Act* (1992–1999);
- Human rights protection – *Human Rights Act* (from 1968);
- Provincial Human Rights Code – *Individual Rights Protection Act* (to 1993); and
- Consumer protection – *Consumer Affairs Act* (1971–1972).

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Until 1991, the following branches were responsible for administering the department's various programs:

- Labour Research Section (Labour Research and Immigration Division), Service Research (Planning Secretariat), Labour Research Branch – labour force research;
- Planning Secretariat, Labour Management Services, and Research and Planning Branch – planning and program development;
- Board of Industrial Relations, Labour Relations Branch, Conciliation and Mediation Services, and Mediation Services Branch – industrial relations;
- Board of Industrial Relations, Labour Standards Branch, and Employment Standards Branch – labour standards creation and enforcement;

- **Pension Benefits Branch** – pension benefits programs registration and supervision;
- **Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Branch** – apprenticeship training and certification;
- **Trade Schools Regulation Branch** – trade schools regulation;
- **Board of Industrial Relations** – employment offices regulation;
- **Building Standards Branch** – building standards enforcement;
- **Boilers Branch** – boiler and pressure vessel inspection;
- **Electrical Protection Branch** – electrical inspection;
- **Elevators and Fixed Conveyances Branch** – elevators and fixed-conveyance inspection;
- **Fire Prevention Branch** – fire inspection and investigation;
- **Gas Protection Branch, Plumbing and Gas Safety Services Branch** – gas installation inspection;
- **Plumbing Inspection Branch, Plumbing and Gas Safety Services Branch** – plumbing installation inspection;
- **Amusements Branch** – inspection of theatres and certification of projectionists;
- **Human Rights Branch, Human Rights Commission** – human rights programs; and
- **Occupational Health and Safety Division** – workplace health and safety.

Beginning in 1991, the Department of Labour went through a number of administrative reorganizations. Effective April 1, 1991, the Labour and General Safety Services Divisions were merged to form the new Work and Safety Standards Division. The Employment Standards Branch was renamed the Work Standards Branch. The new Safety Standards Branch incorporated all the programs of the former General Safety Services Division. The Employment Pensions Branch was also part of this division.

A new unit, the Client Services Division, was created to deliver departmental programs across the province. Regional offices were opened in Grande Prairie, Edmonton, Red Deer, and Calgary. District offices were also opened in Peace River, Fort McMurray, Edson, St. Paul, Vermilion, Camrose, Drumheller, Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat. These offices were responsible for delivery of programs related to employment standards, boiler and pressure vessel safety, plumbing and gas safety, electrical safety, building safety, and elevator and fixed-conveyance safety. The Mediation Services Branch and the Office of the Provincial Fire Commissioner were also placed in this division.

A second new unit, the Issues Management Group, was formed to facilitate long-term planning, program development, and interagency liaison activities. This group included the Information Services and Communications branches. The other branches of the former Support Services Division now reported directly to the deputy minister.

In 1992, the Work and Safety Standards Division was merged into the Client Services Division; the Safety Standards Branch was renamed the Technical Services Branch and absorbed the Work Standards Branch; the Mediation Services Branch was moved to the Issues Management Division.

Responsibility for the registration of professional and occupational associations was transferred to the department in 1992, resulting in the creation of the Professions and Occupations Division. The following year, responsibility for occupational health and safety programs returned to the Department of Labour. This resulted in the re-creation of the Occupational Health and Safety Division.

In 1995, the Issues Management Division and Regional Services portion of the Client Services Division were merged to form the new Issues and Regional Management Division. This division was responsible for planning and coordination for all program areas. The remainder of the former Client Services Division, the Occupational Health and Safety Division, the Professions and Occupations Division, the Employment Standards Branch, and the former Finance and Administration Branch were merged to form the new Professional and Technical Services Division.

In 1997, administration of the department's core programs was reorganized into two new divisions. The Workplace Health, Safety, and Strategic Services Division was responsible for occupational health and safety, mediation services, planning and research, and interagency liaison. The Technical and Safety Services Division was responsible for safety services, while the Office of the Fire Commissioner was responsible for registration of professional and occupational associations, employment standards, employment pensions, and regional services. At this time, the Information Management and Privacy Branch was created to administer the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. The Communications, Human Resources, and Business Management branches continued to report directly to the deputy minister. This administrative structure remained unchanged until the dissolution of the ministry in 1999.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Labour

Ministry of Labour

Also referred to as Alberta Labour

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Labour

Raymond Reierson	1959–1971
Albert Edward Hohol	1971–1972
Neil S. Crawford	1975–1979
Leslie Gordon Young	1979–1986
Ian Wilson Carlyle Reid	1986–1988
Richard D. Orman	1988–1989
Elaine J. McCoy	1989–1992
Stockwell B. Day	1992–1996
Murray D. Smith	1996–1999

Deputy Ministers of Labour

Kenneth Aubrey Pugh	1959–1970
Donald Irwin Gardner	1970–1972
Donald Irwin Gardner	1975–1980
Alexander Dubensky	1981–1984
Clinton Stuart Mellors	1984–1988
Glen Hyslop	1988–1990
Robin J.C. Ford	1990–1996
Peter Kruselnicki	1997–1999
Shelley Ewart-Johnson	1999

SEE ALSO

Consumer and Corporate Affairs, 1973–1992; Health Disciplines Board; Health Professions Advisory Board; Human Resources and Employment, 1999–present; Industries and Labour, 1934–1959; Labour Relations Board; Manpower and Labour, 1972–1975; Occupational Health and Safety Council; Worker’s Compensation Board; Worker’s Compensation Appeals Commission

Alberta Building Standards Council

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Building Standards Council was created under the terms of the *Alberta Uniform Building Standards Act* (S.A. 1973, c. 85); the first council was appointed in 1974. The council was dissolved effective March 31, 1994, by proclamation of section 71(2) of the *Safety Codes Act* (S.A. 1991, c. S-0.5), which repealed the *Alberta Uniform Building Standards Act*.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The functions and responsibilities of the council were transferred to the Safety Codes Council in 1994.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Alberta Building Standards Council reported to the Minister of Manpower and Labour (1973–1975) and the Minister of Labour (1975–1994).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Alberta Building Standards Council was responsible for advising the Minister of Manpower and Labour and the Minister of Labour on the regulation of the use, construction, or demolition of buildings; acting as a liaison between the minister and federal government agencies responsible for the creation and application of the National Building Code and with any other persons or agencies interested in construction standards; hearing appeals to the orders of building inspectors regarding the use, construction, or demolition of a building, under section 9 of the *Alberta Uniform Building Standards Act*; and any other duties as assigned by the minister.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The council was made up of members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who designated one member as chair.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Building Standards Council

CHIEF OFFICERS

<i>Chairs of the Alberta Building Standards Council</i>	
B. Alexander	1974–1980
Casey Skakun	1980–1985
Eric B. Jacobsen	1985–1989
Eszter Simon-Berci	1989–1994

SEE ALSO

Manpower and Labour, 1972–1975

Fire Prevention Council

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Fire Prevention Council was formed under the terms of the *Fire Prevention Act* (S.A. 1982, c. F–10.1); the first council was appointed in 1983. The council was dissolved effective March 31, 1994 by proclamation of section 71(1) of the *Safety Codes Act* (S.A. 1991, c. S–0.5), which repealed the *Fire Prevention Act*.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The functions of the council were transferred to the Safety Codes Council in 1994.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Fire Prevention Council reported to the Minister of Labour.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Fire Prevention Council was responsible for advising the Minister of Labour on administering the *Fire Prevention Act* and the creation of regulations under the *Act*, hearing appeals to orders of the fire commissioner, according to section 14 of the *Act*, and any other matters assigned to the council by the minister.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The council consisted of members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who designated one member as chair.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Fire Prevention Council

CHIEF OFFICERS

<i>Chairs of the Fire Prevention Council</i>	
Roger G. Hurlburt	1983–1985
James R. Morrison	1985–1987
Harry Dowhan	1987–1994

Public Service Employee Relations Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Public Service Employee Relations Board was founded by the passage and proclamation of the *Public Service Employee Relations Act* (S.A. 1977, c. 40) on September 23, 1977. The passage and proclamation of the *Labour Board Amalgamation Act* dissolved the board in 1994 (S.A. 1994, c. 19).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

In 1993, the administrative functions of the board were merged with those of the Labour Relations Board. For one year, the two boards operated separately, sharing a chair. In 1994, the functions of the board were merged with those of the Labour Relations Board, which became responsible for the day-to-day administration of the *Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The board reported to the Minister of Transportation (1977–1980), Provincial Secretary (1980–1987), Minister of Advanced Education (1987–1989), Attorney General (1989–1992), and Minister of Labour (1992–1993).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The board was principally responsible for the day-to-day administration of the *Public Service Employee Relations Act*, under the direction of the minister to whom the board reported. The board's function was to oversee adjudication of collective-bargaining disputes between the Alberta government and government employees, including employees of Crown corporations, councils, boards, commissions, and hospitals, and nonacademic staff of universities and colleges. A number of Crown agencies were excluded by statute from the application of the *Act*.

The board was responsible for determining the status of parties involved in collective bargaining, the status of parties in relation to collective agreements, the status of collective agreements, and the standing of employees in relation to bargaining units and trade unions. The board was empowered to hold any hearings it considered necessary; require, conduct, or supervise votes by secret ballot; make rules with respect to any votes that it required, appoint persons to supervise them, and investigate complaints concerning votes taken; determine who was eligible to vote on any matter; inspect any records of an employer or employee or a workplace to determine conditions of employment; certify and revoke certification of bargaining agents of employees covered by the *Act*; appoint mediators in collective-bargaining disputes and establish arbitration boards in cases where mediation failed; appoint investigators into complaints of unfair practices, according to sections 70–73 of the *Act*; and issue directives to any party based on the findings of an investigation.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed the five members of the board, and designated one member as chair. The other four members equally represented the interests of employers and employees. All members served on a part-time basis.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Public Service Employee Relations Board

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Public Service Employee Relations Board

D. Blair Mason	1977-1983
Catherine A. Fraser	1983-1989
Thomas W. Wakeling	1989-1993
Andrew C.L. Sims	1993

SEE ALSO

Labour Relations Board; Provincial Secretary, 1905-1972; Transportation and Utilities, 1975-1999

ALBERTA'S FORESTS



THE DEPARTMENT OF
LANDS AND FORESTS

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Public information booklet, 1966

GR1978.0151, Information File

LANDS AND FORESTS 1949-1975

LANDS AND FORESTS

1949–1975

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Lands and Forests was created through *An Act to Create a Department of Lands and Forests, 1949*, which came into force on April 1, 1949. The *Act* was repealed by the *Department of Energy and Natural Resources Act, 1975* (S.A. 1975 (2nd), c. 10), which came into force on June 25, 1975.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Department of Lands and Forests was created when the Department of Lands and Mines was divided into the Department of Lands and Forests and the Department of Mines and Minerals. In 1975, the two departments were brought together again as the Department of Energy and Natural Resources. However, administration of Provincial Parks and Fish and Wildlife became part of the newly established Department of Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Minister of Lands and Forests was a member of the Executive Council of the Alberta government. The minister reported to the Legislative Assembly and submitted the department's annual reports to the Lieutenant Governor.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department of Lands and Forests was created to administer *Acts* relating to lands, forests, and other natural resources as assigned. The department was responsible for administering and managing lands, forests, and natural resources, having inherited these responsibilities from the Department of Lands and Mines; the Department of Mines and Minerals was also created from the Department of Lands and Mines.

The Department of Lands and Forests was initially responsible for the administration of public lands, forests, and fish and wildlife. Land administration included homesteads, grazing, and cultivation, and the leases and permits required for these. Forestry administration included the administration of forest-related *Acts*, which involved forest management, forest protection, reforestation, and development. This included the Alberta

Forest Service, which was responsible for management and protection of the province's forested areas.

For many years, fish and wildlife administration focused on harvesting – more specifically, the fishing and hunting of fish and wildlife – and enforcement of regulations governing the harvest. It was not until the early 1970s that the division shifted its emphasis to a sustained harvest, habitat protection, and habitat development of fish and wildlife.

On April 1, 1951, administration of Alberta's provincial parks was transferred to the Department of Lands and Forests from the Department of Public Works. The Provincial Parks Board was initially responsible for management of parks. In 1959, however, Provincial Parks became an official branch of the department, under the direction of a Provincial Parks Commissioner.

The Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board was established in 1947 under the Department of Lands and Mines. Responsibility for the board was transferred to the Department of Lands and Forests when the department was created in 1949. The Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board, established through an agreement between the province and the Dominion government, administered the Crowsnest, Bow River, and Clearwater Forests, an area that includes the headwaters of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers. This eastern slope is of interprovincial importance as these rivers flow through the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, as well as Alberta, and are therefore of vital importance to all the Prairie provinces. The initial agreement was set for twenty-five years; after that period, either government could terminate the agreement with one year's notice. In March 1972, the Alberta government gave notice that it intended to terminate the agreement. The termination became effective March 31, 1973.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Administration of the Department of Lands and Forests was divided according to the different natural resources. These divisions included Lands, Forestry, Fish, and Wildlife, and Provincial Parks, as well as technical and registration divisions. These divisions, divided into branches, remained consistent throughout the existence of the department.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Lands and Forests

Also referred to as Alberta Lands and Forests

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Lands and Forests

Nathan Eldon Tanner	1949–1952
Ivan Casey	1952–1955
Norman Alfred Willmore	1955–1965
Henry Arild Ruste	1965–1968
Alfred John Hooke	1968
Henry Arild Ruste	1968–1969
Joseph Donovan Ross	1969–1971
Allan Alexander Warrack	1971–1975

Deputy Ministers of Lands and Forests

John Harvie	1949–1952
Herber Golden Jensen	1952–1963
Eric Stephen Huestis	1963–1966
Vi Alfred Wood	1966–1973
Robert Gordon Steele	1974–1975

SEE ALSO

Energy and Natural Resources, 1975–1986; Lands and Mines, 1930–1949; Mines and Minerals, 1949–1975; Provincial Secretary, 1905–1972; Public Works, 1905–1975; Recreation and Parks, 1975–1992

Provincial Parks Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Provincial Parks Board was established through the *Provincial Parks Act* (S.A. 1951, c. 64) on April 7, 1951. The board was not reestablished under the *Provincial Parks Act, 1964* (S.A. 1964, c. 71).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

A prior Provincial Parks Board was established as the management board of provincial parks through *An Act Respecting Provincial Parks* (S.A. 1930, c. 60). The administration of provincial parks was transferred from the Department of Public Works to the Department of Lands and Forests on April 1, 1951. More than two decades later, in 1975, it was transferred to the Department of Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife, when the Department of Lands and Forests amalgamated with the Department of Mines and Minerals to form the Department of Energy and Natural Resources.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The board initially reported to the Minister of Public Works. After administration of provincial parks was transferred to the Department of Lands and Forests in 1951, the board reported to the Minister of Lands and Forests.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Provincial Parks Board was established to carry out the objectives and purposes of the *Provincial Parks Act*. The Minister of Lands and Forests assigned the board's duties. Each provincial park was operated under the guidance of a local advisory committee, composed of three local residents.

In 1959, a Provincial Parks Branch was established as part of the Department of Lands and Forests to provide more efficient and flexible administration of the parks. A Provincial Parks Commissioner was appointed to oversee the branch's work; the commissioner was responsible to and subject to the direction of the Provincial Parks Board. Also in 1959, in addition to provincial parks, the Provincial Parks Branch began to add provincial park historical sites to its administration. This was part of the policy to preserve areas of historical significance to the province.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Provincial Parks Board was to consist of no more than three members, appointed by Lieutenant Governor, one of whom would be chair.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Provincial Parks Board

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Provincial Parks Board

Cyril George Dupre	1951–1952
Vi Alfred Wood	1952–1966
Thomas Albert Drinkwater	1966

SEE ALSO

Community Development, 1992–present; Energy and Natural Resources, 1975–1986; Public Works, 1905–1975

Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board was established on June 19, 1947 through an agreement between the province and the Dominion government. The Alberta government ratified this through *An Act to Validate and Confirm an Agreement Between the Government of the Province of Alberta and the Government of the Dominion of Canada Providing for the Conservation of the Forests on the East Slope of the Rocky Mountains and the Protection of the Watersheds and the Rivers Therein* (S.A. 1948, c. 20). The agreement became effective April 1, 1948, and was terminated on March 31, 1973.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Alberta Forest Service of the Department of Lands and Forests assumed the programs of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board after the agreement between the federal and provincial governments was terminated.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Under the initial agreement, the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board was to report to the federal and Alberta governments. In Alberta, the board reported first to the Minister of Lands and Mines and, beginning in 1949 until its termination, to the Minister of Lands and Forests. The province, under the direction of the board, was responsible for carrying out the programs of the agreement, as well as the board's program for forest management.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board, established as a corporate body, administered the Crowsnest, Bow River, and Clearwater forests, an area known as the Eastern Slopes as well as the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve which includes the headwaters of

the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers. This area is of interprovincial importance as these rivers flow through Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba and are therefore of vital importance to all the Prairie provinces.

The Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board was to plan, advise, direct, supervise, and carry out the following: the construction, operation, and maintenance of projects and facilities for the protection of forests of the area; the protection of these forests from fires, insects, disease, and other damage; and the conservation, development, maintenance, and management of these forests to obtain the greatest flow of water in the Saskatchewan River and its tributaries. The implementation of the board's policies fell to the Alberta Forest Service, which was initially part of the Department of Lands and Mines, but later part of the Department of Lands and Forests.

In the first six years of the agreement, the federal government provided capital expenditure funds for the location and construction of forest improvements, and the creation of a forest inventory, reforestation, and other such works and services. This included, for example, the building of roads, trails, and telephones lines, and the purchase of equipment and any other materiel needed for fire suppression. Following these first years, the province provided funding for the administration, research, and maintenance of programs established during the initial development phase.

On April 1, 1955, the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board assumed responsibility, from the province, for the administration and planning of the area. Beginning in April 1959, the province again assumed these administrative duties. As a result, the board's functions underwent some minor changes. The board was to set policies regarding the administration and management of the area, which were to be followed by the Alberta Forest Service; to plan programs for forest management; to ensure the implementation of its plans and policies; and to arrange for a watershed research program. Over the years that followed, administration and staff positions were taken over by the Alberta Forest Service.

The initial agreement was set for a twenty-five year period, at the end of which either government could terminate the agreement with one year's notice. In March 1972, the Alberta government gave notice that it intended to terminate the agreement. The termination became effective March 31, 1973.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board was composed of three members: a chair and a second member appointed by the Governor General, and a third member appointed by Alberta's Lieutenant Governor. From 1954, Alberta's Lieutenant Governor appointed two members and the Governor General appointed one.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board

Howard Kennedy	1948–1959
G. Tunstell (Acting)	1951
Herber G. Jensen (Acting)	1959
John Robert Herbert Hall	1959–1973

Turner Valley Gas Conservation Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Turner Valley Gas Conservation Board was established through the *Turner Valley Gas Conservation Act* (S.A. 1932, c. 6), which received Royal Assent and came into force on April 6, 1932. The board was active for approximately one year.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the Turner Valley Gas Conservation Board, efforts to curtail the waste of natural gas were undertaken by the Technical Sub-Committee of the Oil and Gas Advisory Committee. As well, the Turner Valley Gas Conservation Board was appointed to continue and complete the testing of wells that had been conducted by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Division. After the board was disbanded, the Petroleum and Natural Gas Division of the Department of Lands and Mines continued the testing of wells. In 1938, the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board was established to address concerns, previously addressed by the Turner Valley Gas Conservation Board, about wasted gas.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Turner Valley Gas Conservation Board's recommendations were reported in its 1933 annual report for the Department of Lands and Mines.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Turner Valley Gas Conservation Board was established as a corporate body to undertake measures for the conservation of gas in the Turner Valley area and to attempt to bring about the unified operation of the wells in the area, through pooling or any other means. The board's main objective was to stop the waste of natural gas. The board was to reduce gas production to not more than 200 million cubic feet daily, and then test wells to determine their capacity. The board was also required to determine the amount of gas necessary to meet market demand, as well as determining efficient methods of conserving gas. Operators in the Turner Valley resisted many of the board's actions. The board's recommendations were printed in the Department of Lands and Mines Annual Report for the year ending March 31, 1933.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Turner Valley Gas Conservation Board was to consist of no more than three members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Turner Valley Gas Conservation Board

CHIEF OFFICER

Chair of the Turner Valley Gas Conservation Board

Arthur A. Carpenter 1932–1933



S.H. Smith coal mine,
Edmonton area, c. 1910
B.1632

LANDS AND MINES

1930–1949

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Lands and Mines was created on October 1, 1930 when Alberta's natural resources were transferred from the Dominion of Canada to the province of Alberta. The department was officially established through legislation on March 23, 1931 when the *Department of Lands and Mines Act* (S.A. 1931, c. 42) received Royal Assent. An *Act to Repeal the Department of Lands and Mines Act* dissolved the department on April 1, 1949 (S.A. 1948, c. 24).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the transfer of the control and administration of natural resources to Alberta, the federal Department of the Interior undertook administration work regarding natural resources. The Mines Branch, previously under the Executive Council, was transferred to the Department of Lands and Mines upon its creation. This branch was originally established as the Coal Mines Branch and was renamed the Mines Branch in 1914. The branch reported to the Department of Public Works until April 1920, when an Order in Council transferred control to the Provincial Secretary; in 1924, the president of the Executive Council assumed responsibility. Following the dissolution of the Department of Lands and Mines in 1949, administration of natural resources was divided between the Department of Lands and Forests and the Department of Mines and Minerals.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Department of Lands and Mines reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Lands and Mines, who was a member of the Executive Council. Annual reports were submitted to the Lieutenant Governor.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department of Lands and Mines was responsible for the supervision and management of Alberta's natural resources beginning from 1930, when administration and control of natural resources was formally transferred from the federal government to the provincial government. The department was to administer *Acts* relating to lands, mines,

minerals, and other natural resources as assigned. Provincial legislation was soon enacted for the administration of lands, minerals, forests, and fisheries, and to control the drilling of oil and gas wells.

The main resources administered by the Department of Lands and Mines were provincial lands, forests, minerals (solid, liquid, and gaseous), and, at times, game and fisheries. The divisions within the department were along these functional lines.

In order to conserve oil and gas in the Turner Valley, the Alberta government established the Turner Valley Gas Conservation Board though the *Turner Valley Gas Conservation Act* (S.A. 1932, c. 6) in 1932. The board's main objective was to stop the wasting of natural gas. Active for approximately one year, the testing of wells begun by the board was continued by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Division. Recommendations made by the board were included in the Department of Lands and Mines 1933 annual report. Conservation work was attempted again through the *Oil and Gas Resources Conservation Act* (S.A. 1938 (2nd), c. 1) and the establishment of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board in 1938. This board worked at arm's length from the government, becoming the Oil and Gas Conservation Board in 1957, then the Energy Resources Conservation Board in 1971, and, most recently, the Energy and Utilities Board in 1995.

The Special Areas Board was established through the *Special Areas Act, 1938*, to administer lands designated as special areas. As agent for the minister, the board was to assist settlers in areas affected by insufficient rainfall, inferior soil, and other causes, leaving the lands in these areas unable to provide a sufficient livelihood for settlers. The board's tasks included directing public lands for the benefit of residents in the areas, leasing public lands at fair and reasonable rents, and setting aside lands for community purposes. On May 12, 1948, responsibility for the Special Areas Board was transferred to the Department of Municipal Affairs (O.C. 550/1948).

The Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board was established on June 19, 1947 through an agreement between Alberta and the Dominion government to administer the Crowsnest, Bow River, and Clearwater forests, an area known as the Eastern Slopes. This board was transferred to the Department of Lands and Forests, with the agreement terminating in 1973.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The department was divided into divisions, and these divisions into branches. The organization remained relatively stable throughout the department's existence. Key divisions of the department during its first years were the Provincial Lands Administration, Technical Division, Petroleum and Natural Gas Division, Forestry Division, and Fisheries Division. The Forestry Division was responsible for forestry activities and included the Alberta Forest Service, a transfer of the Dominion Forest Service, which was responsible for the protection of forests. An Accounting Division was soon added to the department.

In July 1936, the Game Branch was transferred to the Department of Lands and Mines from the Department of Agriculture. However, in May of the following year, the Game and Fisheries Divisions were transferred to the Department of Agriculture. In 1937, the department was reorganized and two new divisions were created: the School Lands Division was responsible for administration of all lands of the School Endowment, and the Mining Lands Division was responsible for disposition of mineral rights in provincial and school

lands. On May 1, 1938, the divisions of School Lands and Provincial Lands were amalgamated. In 1941, administration of the Fisheries and Game Branches was transferred back to the Department of Lands and Mines from Agriculture. A new Registration Division was created as a separate division in May 1943.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Department of Lands and Mines

CHIEF OFFICERS*Ministers of Lands and Mines*

Richard Gavin Reid	1930–1934
Hugh Wright Allen	1934–1935
Charles Cathmer Ross	1935–1937
Nathan Eldon Tanner	1937–1949

Deputy Ministers of Lands and Mines

Lionel Clare Charlesworth (Acting)	1930
John Harvie (Acting)	1931
John Harvie	1931–1949

SEE ALSO

Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development, 1905–present; Alberta Energy and Utilities Board; Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board; Lands and Forests, 1949–1975; Mines and Minerals, 1949–1975; Municipal Affairs, 1912–present; Provincial Secretary, 1905–1972; Public Works, 1905–1975; Special Areas Board; Turner Valley Gas Conservation Board



Class in session, Leduc school, 1950

BA.261

LEARNING

1999–2004

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Ministry of Learning was created by Order in Council 241/1999, effective May 28, 1999. Under the authority of the *Government Organization Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10), Order in Council 553/2004 transferred the responsibilities of the Ministry of Learning to the newly created Ministries of Education and Advanced Education. The Ministry of Learning was thereby dissolved on November 25, 2004.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor agencies of the Ministry of Learning were the Department of Education (elementary and secondary education) and the Department of Advanced Education and Career Development (postsecondary and vocational education). The successor agencies of the Ministry of Learning are the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Advanced Education.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The ministry reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Learning. The minister also passed to the Legislative Assembly the annual reports of the semi-independent agencies that reported to him, including the Students Finance Board, Private Colleges Accreditation Board, Private Vocational Schools Advisory Council, and Apprenticeship and Industry Training Board.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Ministry of Learning was responsible for the planning, development, and administration of all levels of the education system in Alberta.

The Minister of Learning was responsible for administration of the following *Acts* and all regulations that fall under them: *Advanced Education Foundations Act*, *Alberta Heritage Scholarship Act*, *Alberta School Boards Association Act*, *Apprenticeship and Industry Training Act*, *Banff Centre Act*, *Colleges Act*, *Government Organization Act* (Schedules 1 and 4, Schedule 3 s. 2, and Schedule 3 s. 1; in conjunction with the Minister of Economic Development), *Northland School Division Act*, *Private Vocational Schools Act*, *Remembrance Day Act*, *School Act*, *Student Loan Act*, *Students Finance Act*, *Teachers'*

Pension Plans Act, Teaching Profession Act, Technical Institutes Act, and Universities Act (except s. 52(4) and (5)).

In 2003, the ministry also became responsible for administration of the *Post-secondary Learning Act* (R.S.A. 2003, c. P-19.5).

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Ministry of Learning was made up of two components, the Department of Learning and the Alberta School Foundation Fund. The Department of Learning was responsible for the planning, development, and implementation of education programs. The School Foundation Fund was responsible for the receipt of revenues from municipalities for education purposes and the distribution of those revenues, combined with monies received from the general revenue fund, to school authorities.

The principal components of the department were various divisions, each in turn made up of a number of branches. Four semi-independent agencies, the Students Finance Board, Private Colleges Accreditation Board, Private Vocational School Advisory Council, and Apprenticeship and Industry Training Board reported directly to the Minister of Learning until dissolution in 2004.

The following units performed the principal functions of the department:

- **Corporate Services Division** (1999–2004) – administration, support, budgeting, school finance, and human resources functions;
- **Information and Strategic Services Division** (1999–2004) – system planning, policy development, and information and technology management functions;
- **Basic Learning Division** (1999–2004) – development and provision of elementary and secondary education programs;
- **Adult Learning Division** (1999–2004) – funding of colleges and universities, institutional planning and coordination, coordination of community adult education programs, and liaison with public and private institutions;
- **Apprenticeship and Industry Training Division** (1999–2004) – development of apprenticeship and industry training programs and standards, liaison with apprenticeship councils, and vocational training program coordination; and
- **Learner Transitions** (2002–2004) – identifies, supports, and promotes initiatives that remove or bridge barriers in the earning system to enable successful transitions for learners.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Ministry of Learning

Also referred to as Alberta Learning

CHIEF OFFICERS

Minister of Learning

Lyle K. Oberg

1999–2004

Deputy Ministers of Learning

Maria David-Evans	1999–2001
Donald Ford	2001
Maria David-Evans	2001–2004

SEE ALSO

Advanced Education, 1971–1975, 1983–1992; Advanced Education, 2004–present; Advanced Education and Career Development, 1992–1999; Advanced Education and Manpower, 1975–1983; Education, 1905–1999; Education, 2004–present

Private Colleges Accreditation Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Private Colleges Accreditation Board was founded by the passage and proclamation of the *Universities Amendment Act, 1983*. The first board was appointed in 1984. The board was dissolved with the proclamation of the *Post-secondary Learning Act* (S.A. 2003, c. P–19.5) on March 18, 2004.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There were no predecessor agencies responsible for the same or similar functions as the board. The Campus Alberta Quality Council is the successor agency to the Private Colleges Accreditation Board.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Private Colleges Accreditation Board reported to the Minister of Learning from 1999–2004. The board has reported to the Minister of Advanced Education (1984–1992), and the Minister of Advanced Education and Career Development (1992–1999).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The board was responsible for making recommendations to the minister responsible for postsecondary education with respect to the approval of baccalaureate programs (other than programs in divinity) offered by private colleges and universities in Alberta. The board received applications from institutions proposing to offer degree programs, established minimum conditions to be satisfied by institutions, established guidelines and procedures for the application and review processes, and periodically reviewed approved programs. The board had the power to withdraw approval of a program and could recommend to the minister that an institution no longer be empowered to grant baccalaureates.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The board was composed of a chair, four academic staff representing the four public universities nominated by the Universities Coordinating Council, four academic staff members representing private colleges affiliated with the universities nominated jointly by the chief executive officers of the colleges, and four members of the public. The minister responsible for the board appointed all members.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Private Colleges Accreditation Board

CHIEF OFFICERS

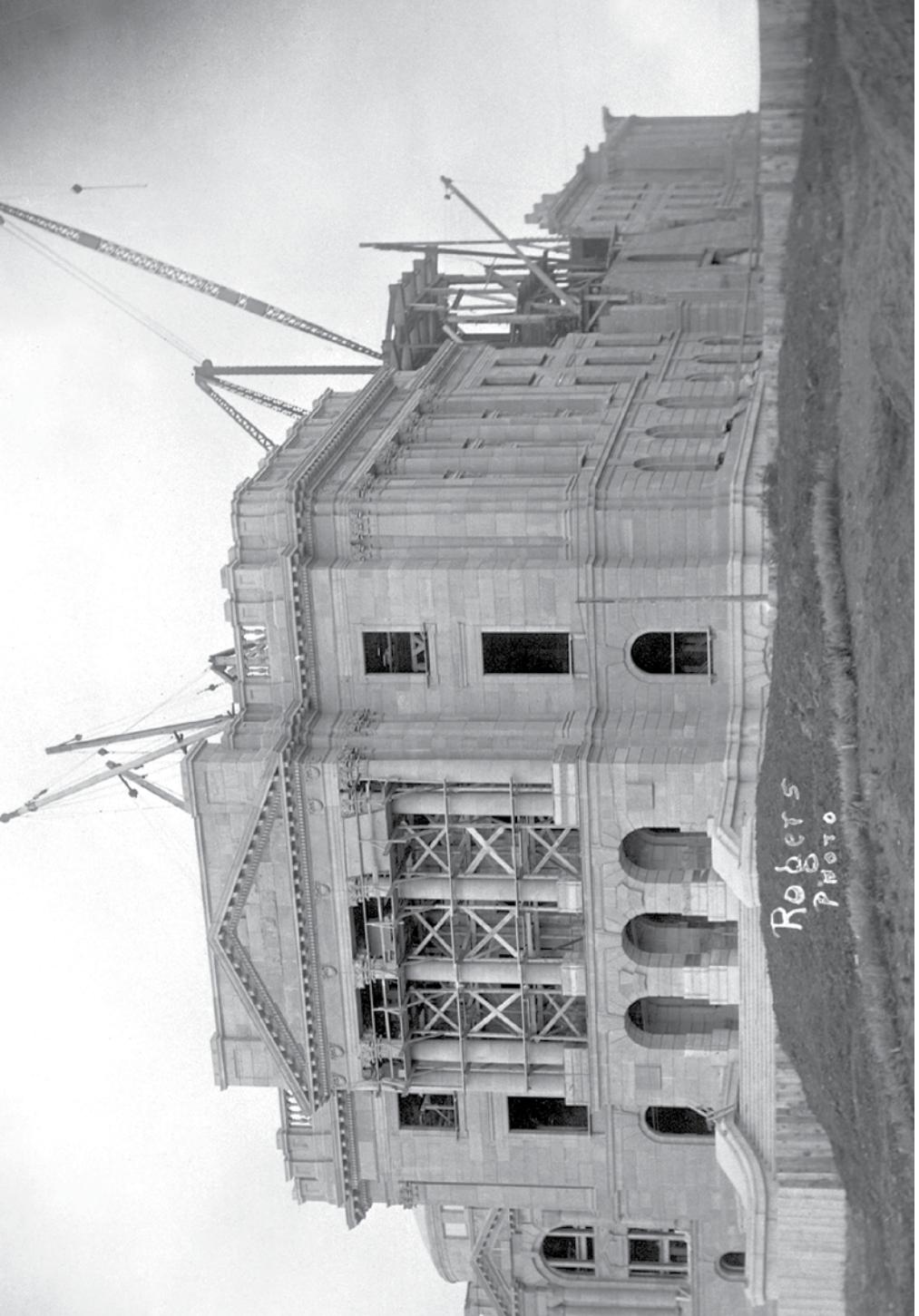
Chairs of the Private Colleges Accreditation Board

John Paterson	1984–1986
Gordon L. Mowat	1986–1988
Walter H. Worth	1988–1995
Peter J. Krueger	1995–1998
Dianne K. Kieren	1998–2004

SEE ALSO

Advanced Education, 2004–present; Advanced Education and Career Development, 1992–1999; Campus Alberta Quality Council

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OFFICE 1983-PRESENT



Legislature buildings under construction,

c. 1910

B.3394

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OFFICE

1983–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Legislative Assembly Office was formally established through legislation in 1983 by the *Legislative Assembly Act* (S.A. 1983, c. L-10.1), but existed before this date.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There are no predecessors to the Legislative Assembly Office.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly administers the Legislative Assembly Office. The Speaker is the head of the Legislative Assembly Office and the Clerk of the Assembly is the Speaker's deputy, having authority and responsibilities similar to those of deputy ministers of government departments.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Legislative Assembly of Alberta was established under the *Alberta Act*, which came into force on September 1, 1905. The Alberta Legislature was to consist of the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly is the legislative branch of Alberta's parliamentary system, and is responsible for establishing legislation.

The 1906 *Public Service Act* (S.A. 1906, c. 4) mentions that there were to be Offices of the Legislative Assembly. This was altered to an Office of the Legislative Assembly in a 1911–1912 amendment (S.A. 1911–1912, c. 4). The first Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta was elected in 1906, though the position of Speaker was not officially legislated until 1909 when *An Act Respecting the Legislative Assembly of Alberta* (S.A. 1909, c. 2) received assent. The first Clerk of the Legislative Assembly was also appointed in 1906.

The Legislative Assembly Office evolved as the structure of government evolved, although the office was not legislated until 1983. The office provides nonpartisan services to Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) and to the public. The office provides assistance and support to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in carrying out the duties of office, provides assistance and support to elected representatives in carrying out their roles, records the proceedings and maintains the records of the Legislative Assembly,

informs and educates the public on behalf of the Assembly, and assists the Assembly in protecting its institutions and privileges.

In 1995, the Legislative Assembly Office added to these responsibilities supporting the exchange of information and ideas among legislatures and supporting the officers of the Legislature as needed. In 2000, this last item was changed to providing services to external clients, not just officers of the Legislature. The Legislative Assembly Office is responsible for producing *Alberta Hansard*, the official report of Legislative Assembly debates, which was adopted in Alberta in 1972. The office also includes the Legislature Library, which was established as the Provincial Library in 1906.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly is a Member of the Legislative Assembly who is elected by MLAs, and not appointed by the Premier or by the Lieutenant Governor. The Speaker has two main roles. The Speaker is to preside at all sittings of the Legislative Assembly, being an impartial referee and ensuring that the Standing Orders of the Assembly are followed and that all MLAs have an equal chance to express their views. The Speaker is also responsible for the Legislative Assembly's records and for providing services to MLAs and the public; these initially included record keeping, accounting, administration, and computer services, but have evolved over the years to include financial administration, purchasing, human resources, office automation assistance, public education, and the library.

The Clerk of the Assembly serves as the Speaker's deputy, advising the Speaker on procedure and calling the daily order of business in the Legislature. Beyond this, the clerk keeps records and is responsible for producing Assembly documents. In 1989, also added to the clerk's responsibilities was to act as secretary to the Alberta branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Each of the party groupings (caucuses) constitutes a branch of the Legislative Assembly Office. They receive financial, administrative, and human resource support from the Legislative Assembly Office.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

According to the *Legislative Assembly Act*, the Legislative Assembly Office was to consist of the Clerk of the Assembly and the other officers of the Assembly, and those employed to assist in the conduct of business and affairs of the Assembly. The Clerk of the Assembly was to provide advice and support to the Speaker and members on procedural and administrative matters, along with managing the Legislative Assembly Office.

In 1987, the Legislative Assembly Office included the following services: House and Committee; Information and Research (the Legislature Library) which became Information, Research, and Coordination Services in 1989; Legal (Parliamentary Counsel); Ceremonial and Security (Sergeant-at-Arms); Reporting (*Alberta Hansard* Office), which became Public Education and Reporting Services (Public Information Branch) in 1991 following the transfer of Visitor Services from the Public Affairs Bureau; Administrative; and Personnel. Information Systems Services was added as a branch in April 1989. In 1994 Administrative and Personnel Services was reorganized, becoming Financial Management and Administrative Services and Human Resource Services.

In 2001, the organization of the Legislative Assembly Office included House and Committee Services; Library Services; Legal Services; Visitor, Ceremonial, and Security

Services; Public Information and Reporting Services; Administrative/Information Systems Services (which includes Information Systems Services and Financial Management and Administrative Services); and Human Resource Services. All of these report to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, who reports to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Legislative Assembly Office

Also referred to as Office of the Legislative Assembly and Speaker's Department

CHIEF OFFICERS

Speakers of the Legislative Assembly

Charles Wellington Fisher	1906–1919
Charles Steuart Pingle	1920–1922
Oran Leo McPherson	1922–1926
George Norman Johnston	1927–1936
Nathan Eldon Tanner	1936–1937
Peter Dawson	1937–1963
Arthur J. Dixon	1963–1972
Gerard Joseph Amerongen	1972–1986
David J. Carter	1986–1993
Stanley Schumacher	1993–1997
Kenneth R. Kowalski	1997–present

Clerks of the Legislative Assembly

James Robert Cowell	1906–1923
Robert Albert Andison	1923–1955
Raymond Albert Auguste Crevolin	1955–1966
William Huestis MacDonald	1966–1976
Bohdan J.D. Stefaniuk	1976–1986
Karen South (Acting)	1986
J.W. David McNeil	1987–present

SEE ALSO

Executive Council, 1905–present; Office of the Auditor General, 1978–present; Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, 1977–present; Office of the Ethics Commissioner, 1989–present; Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner, 1995–present; Lieutenant Governor, 1905–present; Office of the Ombudsman, 1967–present; Provincial Secretary, 1905–1972

MANPOWER AND LABOUR 1972–1975



Factory floor, Northwest Industries,

Edmonton, 1951

WS.5/2

MANPOWER AND LABOUR

1972–1975

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Department of Manpower and Labour Act* founded the Department of Manpower and Labour on June 2, 1972 (S.A. 1972, c. 35). The department was dissolved in 1975 by the passage and proclamation of the *Department of Manpower and Labour Amendment Act, 1975* (S.A. 1975, c. 14).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor of the department was the Department of Labour. The department had two successors, the Department of Advanced Education and Manpower (manpower development, apprenticeship training and certification, and trade schools certification) and the Department of Labour (all other functions of Manpower and Labour).

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Department of Manpower and Labour reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Manpower and Labour. A number of semi-independent agencies reported to the minister, including the Apprenticeship Board, Alberta Human Rights Commission, Board of Industrial Relations, Personnel Administration Office, Alberta Building Standards Council, and Workers' Compensation Board.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The department was responsible for administration of provincial government programs regarding labour-management relations, conditions of employment, apprenticeship training and certification; accreditation of trade schools and employment agencies; career planning and placement; employment development; encouraging immigration; the safe construction and operation of elevators, electrical, gas, and plumbing installations, and pressure vessels; enforcement of laws and regulations regarding fire safety; inspection and licensing of theatres and public halls in the interest of public safety; training and accreditation of film projectionists; registration of professionals in certain occupations; oversight of the Workers' Compensation Board; maintenance and protection of human rights in Alberta; examination and certification of private sector pension plans; and protection of the interests of consumers.

The Minister of Manpower and Labour was responsible for administration of the following *Acts*:

- General – *Department of Manpower and Labour Act*, *Workers' Compensation Act*, and *Public Service Act*;
- Labour-management relations and conditions of employment – *Alberta Labour Act*, *Firefighters and Policemen Labour Relations Act*, *Industrial Wages Security Act*, *MLA Compensation Act*, and *Pension Benefits Act*;
- Trades training and certification and certification of employment agencies – *Apprenticeship Act*, *Employment Agencies Act*, and *Trade Schools Regulation Act*;
- Workplace and public safety – *Alberta Uniform Building Standards Act*, *Amusements Act* (sections relating to amusement licensing and taxes, inspection of facilities, and licensing of projectionists), *Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act*, *Electrical Protection Act*, *Elevators and Fixed Conveyances Act*, *Fire Prevention Act*, *Gas Protection Act*, *Lightning Rod Act*, and *Welding Act*;
- Professions and occupations – *Chartered Accountants Act*, *Certified Dental Mechanics' Act*, and *Dental Mechanics' Act*;
- Human rights protection – *Human Rights Act* and *Individual's Rights Protection Act*; and
- Consumer protection – *Consumer Affairs Act* (1972–1973) and *Credit and Loan Agreements Act* (1972–1973).

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The principal components of the department were the Planning Secretariat, Administrative Services, Labour Division, Manpower Division, Inspectional Services Division, and the Human Rights Branch. The following branches were responsible for administering the various programs of the department:

- Labour Research Section (Labour Research and Immigration Division) and Service Research (Planning Secretariat) – labour force research;
- Planning Secretariat – planning and program development;
- Board of Industrial Relations, Labour Relations Branch – industrial relations;
- Board of Industrial Relations, Labour Standards Branch – labour standards creation and enforcement;
- Pension Benefits Branch – pension-benefits programs registration and supervision;
- Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Branch – Apprenticeship training and certification;
- Manpower Mobility Branch – immigration programs;
- Career Planning and Placement Branch, Career Resources Branch – Career development;
- Employment Development Branch – employment development;
- Trade Schools Regulation Branch – trade schools regulation;
- Board of Industrial Relations – employment offices regulation;
- Building Standards Branch – building standards enforcement;
- Boilers Branch – boiler and pressure vessel inspection;
- Electrical Protection Branch – electrical inspection;

- Elevators and Fixed-Conveyance Branch – elevators and fixed-conveyances inspection;
- Fire Prevention Branch – fire inspection and investigation;
- Gas Protection Branch – gas installation inspection;
- Plumbing Inspection Branch – plumbing installation inspection;
- Amusements Branch – inspection of theatres and certification of projectionists;
- Human Rights Branch, Human Rights Commission – human rights programs; and
- Consumer Affairs Branch – consumer protection.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Department of Manpower and Labour

CHIEF OFFICERS

Minister of Manpower and Labour

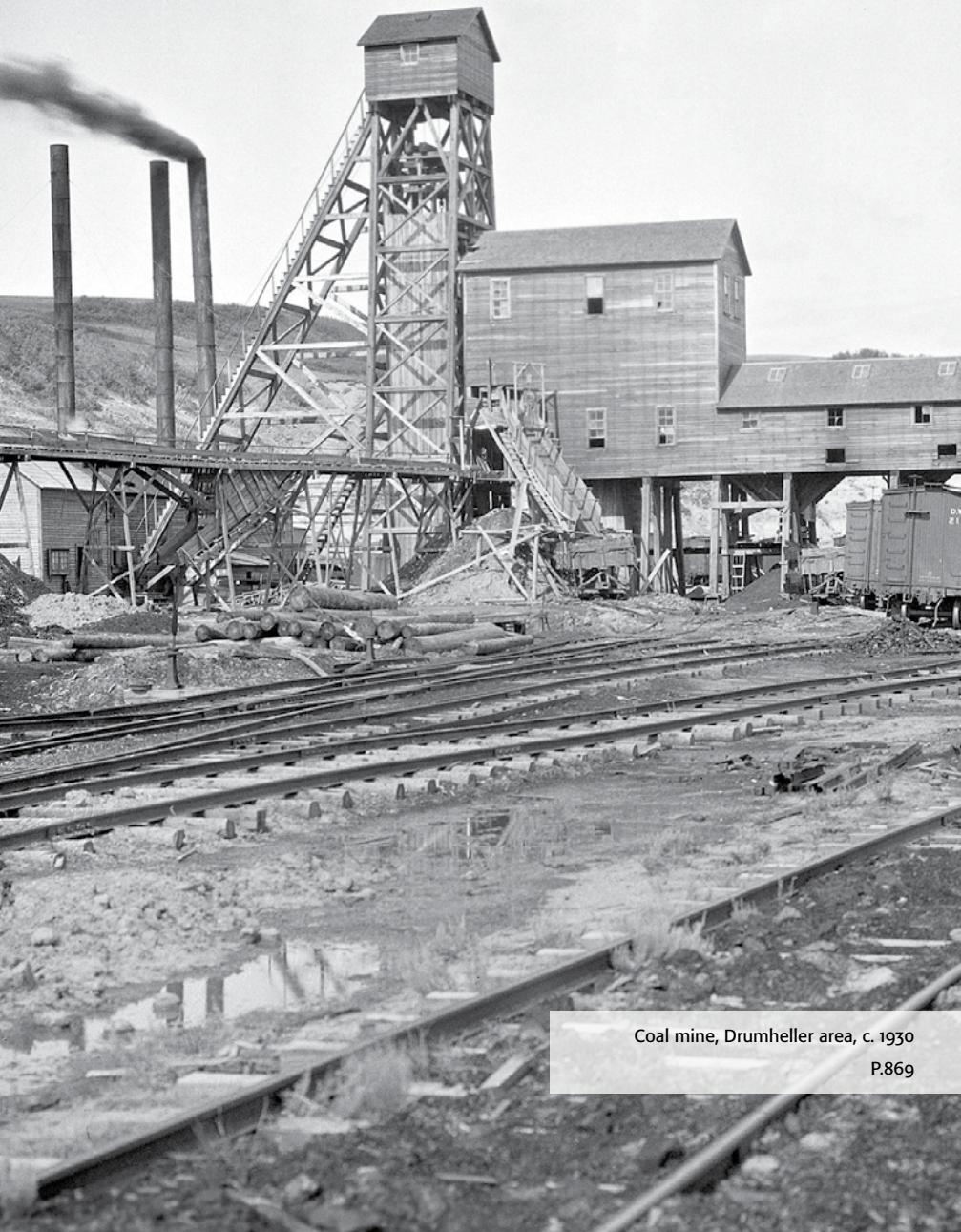
Albert Edward Hohol 1972–1975

Deputy Minister of Manpower and Labour

Donald Irwin Gardner 1972–1975

SEE ALSO

Advanced Education and Manpower, 1975–1983; Human Resources and Employment, 1999–present; Industries and Labour, 1934–1959; Labour, 1959–1972, 1975–1999; Labour Relations Board; Municipal Affairs, 1912–present; Personnel Administration Office; Workers' Compensation Appeals Board; Workers' Compensation Board



Coal mine, Drumheller area, c. 1930

P.869

MINES AND MINERALS

1949–1975

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Mines and Minerals was to be established as the Department of Mines through the *Department of Mines Act* (S.A. 1948, c. 3). Before this legislation became effective, *An Act to amend the Department of Mines Act* (S.A. 1949, c. 34) came into force on April 1, 1949, and amended the name of the department to the Department of Mines and Minerals. The Act was repealed by the *Department of Energy and Natural Resources Act*, 1975 (S.A. 1975 (2nd), c. 10), and the department was dissolved on June 25, 1975.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor of the Department of Mines and Minerals was the Department of Lands and Mines, which was divided to create the Department of Mines and Minerals and the Department of Lands and Forests. In 1975, the two departments were brought together again as the Department of Energy and Natural Resources.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Department of Mines and Minerals reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Mines and Minerals, who was a member of the Executive Council. The minister submitted the department's annual reports to the Lieutenant Governor. The Mines Division submitted its own annual reports to the minister.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department of Mines and Minerals was responsible for administration of *Acts* related to mines, minerals, and other natural resources as assigned. As well, the department administered and managed all mines, minerals, and other natural resources as assigned. Two new and important *Acts* came into force at the same time as the departmental *Act: Mines and Minerals Act* and *Registration of Assignments of Crown Lands Act*. The *Mines and Minerals Act* (S.A. 1949, c. 66) provided for the disposition of mineral rights, as these were the property of the Crown. The *Registration of Assignments of Crown Lands Act* (S.A. 1949, c. 88), which was jointly administered by the Departments of Mines and Minerals, Lands, and Forests, and Municipal Affairs, provided for an incremental tax in the case of

the assignment or sublease of lands held from the Crown. Amendments were made to other *Acts* previously under the Department of Lands and Mines, effectively transferring their administration from the Department of Lands and Mines to the Department of Mines and Minerals.

As mineral rights were the property of the Crown in right of Alberta, they could not be sold. However, they could be granted under lease, reservation, permit, or other agreement for limited periods. The Mineral Rights Division, created from the Mining Lands Branch of the Department of Lands and Mines, and later (1962–1963) simply called the Minerals Division, was responsible for the disposition of mineral rights through the granting of leases, permits, reservations, and grants, and the subsequent administration of the agreements.

The Mines Division was created from the Mines Branch of the Department of Lands and Mines. Two new divisions were also created: the Mineral Taxation Division and Technical Division. Mineral Taxation, later simply the Mineral Tax Division, administered the *Mineral Taxation Act*, collecting the tax on freehold minerals. The Technical Division was responsible for the drafting of all maps, plans, and sketches needed by the department, as well as the preparation of legal descriptions of all dispositions of Crown lands.

The Department of Mines and Minerals assumed responsibility for the supervision of the operation of pipelines from the Board of the Public Utilities Commissioners in 1958. A Pipe Lines Division was added to the Department of Mines and Minerals that year, directed by a Superintendent of Pipe Lines, to carry out the duties assigned under the *Pipe Line Act, 1958*.

In 1971, the Department of Mines and Minerals underwent some important organizational changes. The Pipe Lines and Mines Divisions were transferred to the Energy Resources Conservation Board (previously known as the Oil and Gas Conservation Board, and subsequently as the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board). As well, administration of the *Pipe Lines Act*, *Coal Mines Regulation Act*, and *Quarries Regulation Act* were also transferred to the Energy Resources Conservation Board. The Right of Entry Arbitration Board, which was able to grant right of entry to an operator when use of the surface of land was required for the removal of minerals, was transferred to the Department of Agriculture, becoming the Surface Rights Board. The Surface Reclamation Council was transferred to the newly established Department of Environment.

In December 1973, a Finance Division was created, consolidating the Crown Revenue or Royalties Section, Accounting Section, and the Mineral Tax Section. This new division had responsibility for calculation, collection, and verification of petroleum and natural gas royalties. Another new division was formed on February 5, 1975, the Economy Planning and Information Systems Division. This division was responsible for providing information, resource analysis, and policy generation services to the department and to the Alberta government. The three divisions – Minerals, Finance, and Economy Planning and Information Systems – existed when the Department of Mines and Minerals and the Department of Lands and Forests were combined to form the Department of Energy and Natural Resources; these divisions formed the basis of the Energy Resources section of the new department.

Beginning in 1974, two agencies were established, reporting to the Department of Mines and Minerals. The Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission was created under

the *Petroleum Marketing Act* (S.A. 1973, c. 96) to handle the marketing of the Crown's royalty share and lessees' royalty shares of petroleum. The Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority was established by the *Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority Act* (S.A. 1974, c. 49) to administer funds for research and technology for developing techniques to recover synthetic crude oil from the four major oil sands deposits in northern Alberta. The Acts governing these two agencies were transferred to the Department of Energy and Natural Resources in 1975.

Working at arm's length from the department was the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board, which became the Oil and Gas Conservation Board in 1957 and the Energy Resources Conservation Board in 1971. The board was charged with administration of the *Oil and Gas Conservation Act*, *Gas Resources Preservation Act*, *Turner Valley Conservation Act*, *Hydro and Electric Energy Act*, *Coal Mines Regulation Act*, *Quarries Regulation Act*, and the *Pipe Line Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

For most of its existence, the Department of Mines and Minerals was divided into four divisions: Mineral Rights (Minerals), Mines, Mineral Taxation (Tax), and Technical. The divisions were separated into branches. A Pipe Line Division was added in 1958. The divisions of Mines and Pipelines were transferred to the Energy Resources Conservation Board in 1972.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Department of Mines and Minerals

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Mines and Minerals

Nathan Eldon Tanner	1949–1952
Ernest Charles Manning	1952–1962
Allan Russell Patrick	1962–1971
William D. Dickie	1971–1975

Deputy Ministers of Mines and Minerals

Ian Nicholson McKinnon	1949–1952
Hubert Henry Somerville	1952–1973
George Barry Mellon	1973–1975

SEE ALSO

Alberta Energy and Utilities Board; Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority; Energy, 1986–present; Energy and Natural Resources, 1975–1986; Environment, 1971–present; Lands and Forests, 1949–1975; Lands and Mines, 1930–1949

Right of Entry Arbitration Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Board of Arbitration, also known as the Right of Entry Arbitration Board, was established under the *Right of Entry Arbitration Act* (S.A. 1947, c. 24) on March 31, 1947. The *Right of Entry Arbitration Act* reconstituted the board on July 1, 1952 (S.A. 1952, c. 79). The *Surface Rights Act* repealed and replaced the establishing legislation on August 1, 1972 (S.A. 1972, c. 91).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The successor of the Right of Entry Arbitration Board is the Surface Rights Board.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

From 1947 to 1951, the board reported to the Attorney General. The *Right of Entry Arbitration Act* was transferred to the Department of Mines and Minerals on April 1, 1951, after which it reported to the Minister of Mines and Minerals. In January of every year, the board submitted to the Minister of Mines and Minerals a report covering its operations of the previous year. Order in Council 1770/1971 transferred responsibility for the *Right of Entry Arbitration Act* to the Department of Agriculture.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

When an owner of surface land and an operator of minerals were unable to come to an agreement regarding compensation and the extent of surface areas required so that the operator could work on the other's land, the matter was referred to the Board of Arbitration for resolution. The Right of Entry Arbitration Board could grant right of entry to an operator when use of the surface was required for the removal of minerals. This included oil and gas drilling, coal mining, quarrying, and any other mining operations that require the use of the surface. If the operator was unable to come to terms with the owner of the land, the *Right of Entry Arbitration Act* required the operator to apply to the board for right of entry. The board would hear applications and could grant applications for the operator, if all the rights and privileges of the owner and occupant of the surface were sufficiently protected.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

In 1947, the Right of Entry Arbitration Board consisted of one member who acted as chair, a clerk, and a stenographer. An additional board member was added in 1950, and a third in 1952.

NAME OF CORPORATE BODY

Right of Entry Arbitration Board

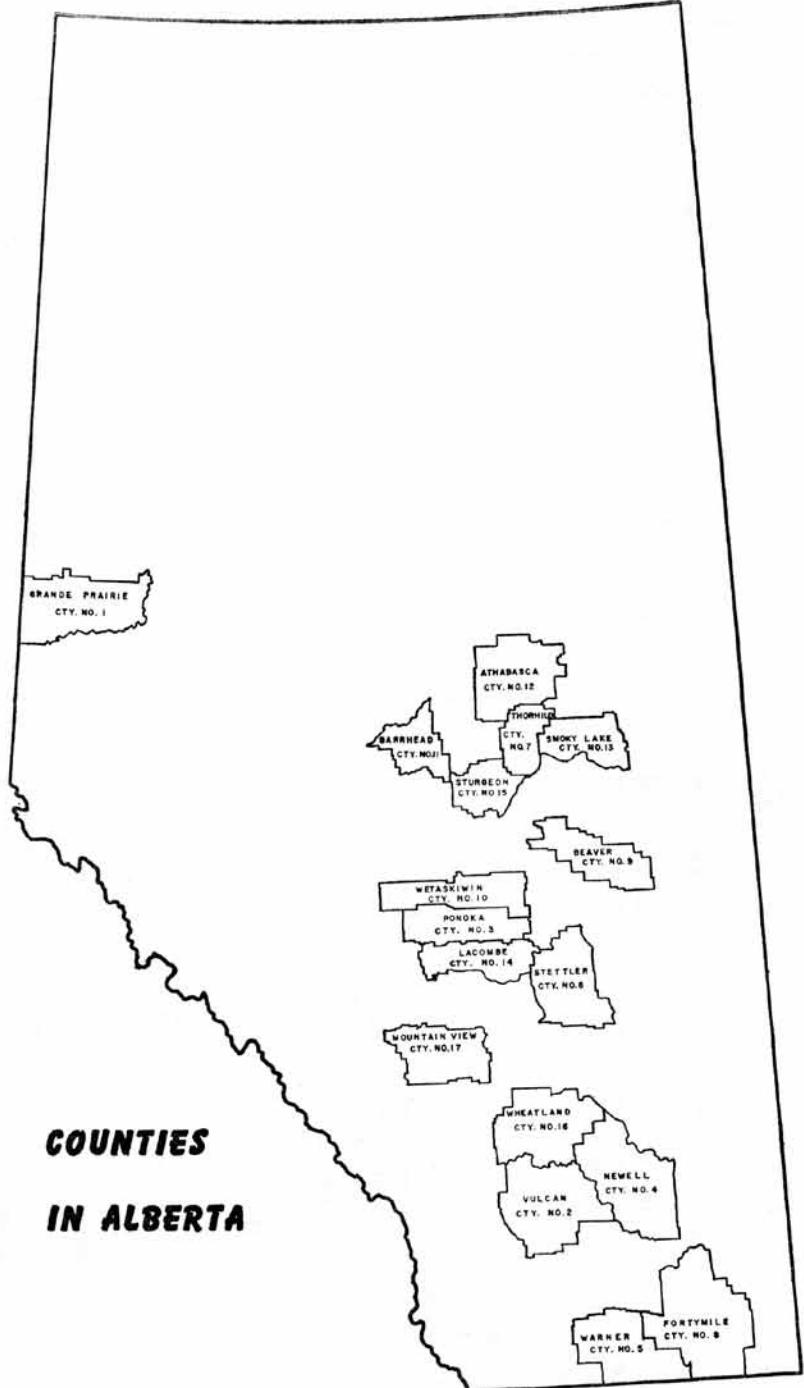
CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Right of Entry Arbitration Board

Norman George Meldrum	1947–1956
Thomas E. Stickney	1957–1970
Paul Jacob Skrypnyk	1970–1972

SEE ALSO

Surface Rights Board



Map of Alberta's county system, c. 1965

Information File

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

1912–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Municipal Affairs was established in 1912 under the *Department of Municipal Affairs Act* (S.A. 1912, c. 11), which received Royal Assent on December 20, 1911.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Local Improvement Branch under the jurisdiction of Public Works administered functions that in 1912 would become the functions of the Department of Municipal Affairs.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Minister of Municipal Affairs is a member of the Executive Council appointed by the Premier and is responsible for the Department of Municipal Affairs and the Municipal Government Board. The Minister of Municipal Affairs reports to the Legislative Assembly.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The department was established to assist local governments in performing their roles. The newly created Department of Municipal Affairs administered four *Acts*: the *Town Act*, *Village Act*, *Rural Municipalities Act*, and *Local Improvement Act*. At this time, the department functioned to levy and collect local improvement taxes in unorganized areas, taxes under the *Educational Tax Act* on lands outside of organized school districts, and assist villages, rural school districts, and local improvement districts in the collection of tax arrears. Under the enabling legislation, the department was charged with the yearly inspection of the records of every municipality in the province. The department had four divisions: Taxation, General Administration, Finance, and Municipal Inspections.

The department's functional responsibility has evolved over time. This has influenced the department's administrative and organizational structure. Many of the initial functions of 1912 still exist within the department today. As the number of functions the department was charged with increased, new branches and divisions were formed.

After the formation of the Department of Municipal Affairs, a three-year period of rural municipal organization began. The system of organization was defined in the *Town, Village, and Municipal Districts Act*. The result of this process was the incorporation of numerous municipal entities.

The *Supplementary Revenue Act* of 1918 was designed to raise additional revenue for the provincial government. The *Act* gave the department the responsibility of processing the remittance of taxes levied by municipalities on real property.

The department became involved in Veterans Affairs in 1918. Under the *Soldiers' Home Tax Exemption Act* (S.A. 1918, c. 40), veterans received certain exemptions from property taxation. The Department of Municipal Affairs administered this duty. In later years, there were similar exemptions for World War II veterans under the *Soldiers' Relief Act* (S.A. 1940, c. 4). This *Act* was repealed in 1980.

In 1937, the Alberta Government Employment Bureau was transferred to Municipal Affairs. For a time, the department had administered the function of an employment agency for the citizens of Alberta. It was transferred to Public Health in the same year.

Municipal Affairs administered the *Local Authorities Investment in War Loans Act* (S.A. 1942, c. 6). Under this statute, the department could allow local authorities to use surplus revenues to purchase war bonds. This *Act* was repealed in 1953.

The Debtors' Assistance Board was established under the jurisdiction of Municipal Affairs. The predecessor to this organization was the Debt Adjustment Board created in 1937, also under the jurisdiction of Municipal Affairs. The Debtors' Assistance Board advised and assisted debtors in adjusting their debts in order to reach amicable arrangements with their creditors. The board also acted as an intermediary in negotiations between debtors and creditors or courts. The Debtors' Assistance Board was transferred to the Ministry of the Attorney General in 1950.

The function of civil defence and disaster planning was under the jurisdiction of the Department of Municipal Affairs from 1951 to 1957. The *Civil Defence and Disaster Act* (S.A. 1951, c. 10) provided that the minister could enter into agreements with the government of Canada in order to develop a comprehensive plan. The *Act* also permitted local authorities to establish their own organizations. It was then transferred to the charge of the Ministry of Agriculture. The entity was reestablished under Municipal Affairs from 1968 until 1971, and then once again transferred to Agriculture.

The department became involved in the licensing of mobile construction equipment in 1957; this function was repealed in 1979. In 1957, mobile homes were also subject to licensing under the Department of Municipal Affairs. This function ceased in 1959 when the *Act* creating this responsibility was repealed.

In 1945, three statutes established the basis for provincial housing policy. The Minister of Municipal Affairs was charged with facilitating the organization of municipal government into housing associations to enable Alberta's participation within the *National Housing Act*. In 1952, Municipal Affairs shared responsibility for housing with the Department of Economic Affairs. The Department of Economic Affairs was abolished in 1959 and full responsibility for the *Housing Act* (S.A. 1952, c. 38) was transferred to Municipal Affairs.

Metis were given land for settlement in 1938. The Metis Rehabilitation Branch was established under the Department of Public Health and Welfare in 1944. The responsibility for Metis settlement areas was transferred to the Department of Municipal Affairs in 1980 and the Metis Development Branch was formed.

In 1992, government reorganization dissolved the department, known since 1973 as the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. Some of the functions of this

department were transferred to the Department of Municipal Affairs. These functions became a division of the Department of Municipal Affairs.

In 1993, the government of Alberta consolidated and transferred the administration of legislation governing its major registries to the Minister of Municipal Affairs. Alberta Registries became a division of Municipal Affairs. At the time of its formation, Alberta Registries included the administration of Motor Vehicles, Vital Statistics, Corporate Registry, Land Titles, Personal Property Registry, and Land Information Alberta. Alberta Registries was transferred to the jurisdiction of the newly created department of Government Services.

Municipal Affairs managed the function of information management and privacy within the government of Alberta throughout the 1990s. This function was transferred to the Department of Government Services in 2001.

Almost a century after its establishment, Municipal Affairs continues to have functional divisions related to property taxation, general administration, finance, and municipal services. The department has evolved over the years, increasing the number of divisions administered to accommodate expanded functional responsibility.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Department of Municipal Affairs has had a hierarchical structure since its inception. The administrative structure evolved from branches reporting to the minister to more complex reporting lines that included branches, divisions, and other entities administered by the minister, associate minister, or deputy minister. The first twenty years were spent organizing the first four branches of the department. At the end of the century, the department had eight functional divisions and several other ministry entities. The department's major reorganizations occurred in 1973 and 1994.

By 2001, the Department of Municipal Affairs included two major divisions, each with a number of branches. Local Government Services is responsible for providing support and advice to municipalities to help them develop sustainable and effective local government for Albertans. Public Safety is responsible for providing a framework of safety codes and standards to ensure that buildings, facilities, and associated equipment are built, operated, and safely maintained. It also provides disaster services programs that help Albertans prepare for and recover from disasters and emergencies.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Municipal Affairs

Also referred to as Alberta Municipal Affairs

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Municipal Affairs

Archibald J. McLean	1911–1912
Charles Allan Stewart	1912–1913
Wilfrid Gariepy	1913–1918
Alexander Grant MacKay	1918–1920
Charles Richmond Mitchell	1920–1921
Richard Gavin Reid	1921–1923
Herbert Greenfield	1923–1925

Richard Gavin Reid	1925–1934
Hugh Wright Allen	1935–1935
Charles Cockroft	1935–1937
Joseph Lucien Paul Maynard	1937–1943
Clarence Edgar Gerhart	1943–1954
Edgar W. Hinman	1954–1955
Alfred John Hooke	1955–1967
Edgar H. Gerhart	1967–1968
Harry Edwin Strom	1968
Edgar H. Gerhart	1968–1969
Frederick Charles Colborne	1969–1971
David John Russell	1971–1975
Archibald D. (Dick) Johnston	1975–1979
Marvin Everard Moore	1979–1982
Julian Gregory Josaphat Koziak	1982–1986
Neil S. Crawford	1986–1987
Dennis L. Anderson	1987–1989
Raymond Albert Speaker	1989–1992
Richard D. Orman (Acting)	1992
Richard S. Fowler	1992
Stephen C. West	1992–1994
Thomas G. Thurber	1994–1997
Iris Evans	1997–1999
Walter Paszkowski	1999–2001
Guy Boutilier	2001–2004
Rob Renner	2004–present

Deputy Ministers of Municipal Affairs

John Perrie	1911–1918
Judson H. Lamb	1919–1923
William D. Spence (Acting)	1924
William D. Spence	1925–1929
Robert English (Acting)	1929–1930
Robert English	1931–1934
Edward Leslie Gray	1934–1936
Alexander Robertson Soutter	1936–1946
John William Judge	1946–1955
Angus Wylie Morrison	1955–1973
William Donald Isbister	1973–1980
Archie Ray Grover	1980–1992
John Charles Davis	1992–1995
Edward R. McLellan	1995–1996
John McGowan (Acting)	1996
John McGowan	1996–1997
Robert Holmes	1997–1998

Eric McGhan	1999
Dan H. Bader	1999–2001
Claude Douglas Radke	2001–2004
Dan H. Bader	2004–present

SEE ALSO

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, 2000–present; Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development, 1905–present; Consumer and Corporate Affairs, 1973–1992; Government Services, 1999–present; Housing, 1982–1986; Housing and Public Works, 1975–1983; Justice and Attorney General, 1905–present

Communal Property Control Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Communal Property Control Board was established on April 11, 1960 in an amendment to the *Communal Property Act* (S.A. 1960, c. 16) to administer the statute. The *Communal Property Repeal Act* dissolved the board on March 1, 1973 (S.A. 1972, c. 103).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Communal Property Control Board assumed the functions performed by the Director of Assessment as defined in the *Communal Property Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Minister of Municipal Affairs was charged with administration of the *Act*.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Communal Property Control Board was created to administer the *Communal Property Act*. The purpose of the *Act* was to control the acquisition and disposal of land held by Hutterite and Doukhobor colonies in Alberta. The original statute, the *Communal Property Act* (S.A. 1947, c. 16), provided that all lands held as of March 1944 would be registered with the Department of Municipal Affairs. In 1951, an amendment to the legislation provided a means for land taxes to be remitted on these properties. The same amendment limited the size of communal farms in the province.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Lieutenant Governor in Council established the board, appointed its members, and designated the chair. The maximum number of members on the Communal Property Control Board was three.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Communal Property Control Board

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chair of the Communal Property Control Board
Ernest Frederick Breach 1960–1971

Local Authorities Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Local Authorities Board Act* established the Local Authorities Board on July 1, 1961 (S.A. 1961, c. 46). The *Municipal Government Act* repealed the enabling legislation on January 1, 1995 (S.A. 1994, c. M–26.1).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Until 1961, the Public Utilities Board administered some of the functional responsibilities that would later be assumed by the Local Authorities Board. The Public Utilities Board was created to supervise all matters that applied to local government indebtedness.

With the proclamation of the *Municipal Government Act*, the Alberta Assessment Appeal Board, Alberta Planning Board, and Local Authorities Board were combined to form the Municipal Government Board. The Municipal Government Board is responsible for the resolution of assessment and housing disputes and annexation issues in Alberta.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The board reported to the Minister of Municipal Affairs. The board was not subject to direction by any minister, Member of the Legislative Assembly, or government official in respect to its quasijudicial duties. The board's orders relating to petitions for annexation had no effect unless approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council who could approve an order, prescribe conditions that the order was subject to, and approve the order subject to those conditions, vary the order, and approve the order as varied, or oppose the order.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Local Authorities Board was created to assume some of the functions of the Public Utilities Board. In addition to the *Local Authorities Board Act*, numerous sections within the *Municipal Government Act* required the approval of the board. There were also several sections within the *Municipal Taxation Act*, *Municipal Tax Exemption Act*, *New Towns Act*, *School Act*, *Planning Act*, *County Act*, *Clean Water Act*, *Irrigation Act*, *Hospital Act*, and *Tax Recovery Act* that fell under the jurisdiction of the board. The Local Authorities Board was bound by the *Administrative Procedures Act*.

The Local Authorities Board was an independent quasijudicial tribunal. It had all the rights, privileges, and immunities as the Court of Queen's Bench with regard to proceedings, the attendance and examination of witnesses, production and inspection of documents, enforcement of its orders, payment of costs, and all other matters necessary for it to effect its powers. The orders, decisions, rules, and regulations of the board could be appealed to the Court of Appeal on questions of jurisdiction or law but not on questions of fact.

The Local Authorities Board considered and made recommendations or decisions on applications by local authorities. As set out in the enabling legislation, the board had jurisdiction and power to inquire into the merit of any application of a local authority for permission to raise money by way of debenture or upon the security of stocks. The board could supervise the expenditure of funds borrowed by local authorities and deal with their financial affairs. It also had the power to separate land from an urban municipality and deal with subdivision plans.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed members of the board and designated the chair. At the board's inception, it was composed of a maximum of three members. By the mid-1980s, the board's size had increased to six members with a staff of ten; by the end of the decade, the staff had been reduced to eight.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Local Authorities Board

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Local Authorities Board

Colin G. MacGregor	1961–1974
Donald A. Bancroft	1974–1979
Charles Ivan Shelley	1979–1987
Bryan T. Clark (Acting)	1987–1990
Bryan T. Clark	1990–1992
Archie Ray Grover	1992–1993
John Charles Davis	1993–1994

SEE ALSO

Alberta Energy and Utilities Board; Municipal Government Board

Provincial Planning Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Provincial Planning Board was established on March 20, 1929 as the Town and Rural Planning Advisory Board by the *Town Planning Act, 1929* (S.A. 1929, c. 49). The *Municipal Government Act* dissolved the board on January 1, 1995 (S.A. 1994, c. M–26.1).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The function of land-use planning began in 1913 with the enactment of the *Town Planning Act* (S.A. 1913, c. 18).

With the proclamation of the *Municipal Government Act*, the Alberta Assessment Appeal Board, Alberta Planning Board, and Local Authorities Board were combined to become the Municipal Government Board.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

In 1934, legislation transferred the jurisdiction of the *Act* and the board from the Minister of Municipal Affairs to the Minister of Public Works. The *Act* was transferred back to the jurisdiction of the Minister of Municipal Affairs in 1948 through an amendment to the statute.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Provincial Planning Board was initially established as the Town and Rural Advisory Planning Board in the *Town Planning Act*. The board was created to assist the minister charged with the *Act*. At this time the *Act* provided that towns, on a voluntary basis, could prepare a land-use plan. This plan then had to be approved by the minister. The minister would also hear appeals concerning land-use plans. The board assisted the minister with these functions.

In 1953, a new *Town and Rural Planning Act, 1953* clearly defined the functions of the Provincial Planning Advisory Board (S.A. 1953, c. 113). Under this statute, the board would administer surveys and conduct studies, hear and decide on appeals arising out of local authority planning decisions, provide consultative services to Alberta local authorities, make grants to local authorities for planning purposes, and provide a supervisory role in relation to district planning commissions.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

In 1953, the Provincial Planning Advisory Board consisted of representatives of departments of the provincial government concerned with urban and rural development within Alberta. The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed the members, as well as a director of town and rural planning, who was the executive member of the board.

In the *Planning Act*, the Provincial Planning Advisory Board was renamed the Provincial Planning Board, and consisted of the provincial planning director, a chair, and other members (S.A. 1963, c. 43). The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed all the members other than the director, who was appointed in accordance with the *Public Service Act*. At this time, ministers of the Crown could not be appointed to the board.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Town and Rural Planning Advisory Board	1929–1950
Provincial Planning Advisory Board	1950–1963
Provincial Planning Board	1963–1995
Also referred to as the Alberta Planning Board	

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Town and Rural Planning Advisory Board

Oran L. McPherson	1929–1934
Richard Gavin Reid	1934
John J. MacLellan	1934–1935
William A. Fallow	1935–1948
Clarence Edgar Gerhart	1948–1950

Chairs of the Provincial Planning Advisory Board

Clarence Edgar Gerhart	1950–1953
Edgar W. Hinman	1954–1955
Alfred John Hooke	1955–1958
John H. Holloway	1958–1963

Chairs of the Provincial Planning Board

John H. Holloway	1963–1965
Angus Wylie Morrison	1965–1973
William Donald Isbister	1973–1984
Archie Ray Grover	1984–1993

SEE ALSO

Municipal Government Board; Public Works, 1905–1975

Alberta Assessment Appeal Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Assessment Appeal Board Act* established the Assessment Appeal Board on March 29, 1956 (S.A. 1957, c. 2). The *Municipal Government Act* dissolved the board on January 1, 1995 (S.A. 1994, c. M-26.1).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Assessment Commission preceded the Alberta Assessment Appeal Board. The Assessment Commission was established in 1929 to hear appeals on assessments from decisions of local municipal courts. The Assessment Commission was responsible to the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

With the proclamation of the *Municipal Government Act*, the Alberta Assessment Appeal Board, Alberta Planning Board, and Local Authorities Board were combined to become the Municipal Government Board. The Municipal Government Board is responsible for the resolution of assessment and housing disputes and annexation issues arising in Alberta.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Minister of Municipal Affairs was charged with administration of the Assessment Appeal Board.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Alberta Assessment Appeal Board was a quasijudicial tribunal that heard appeals and rendered decisions with respect to property valuations made to establish equitable bases for the provincial taxing authorities. The board heard and adjudicated appeals on municipal assessments by cities, counties, improvement districts, municipal districts, school districts, irrigation districts, towns, and villages. The board also heard appeals concerning equalization assessments and electric power and pipeline assessments.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

At the time of proclamation of the enabling legislation, the board was composed of three members inclusive of the chair. Under the legislation, the board was permitted to operate as a board or as divisions of the board with two members forming a quorum of a division. The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed the Alberta Assessment Appeal Board and designated the chair of the board.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Assessment Appeal Board

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Assessment Commission

William D. Spence	1929–1935
Arthur A. Carpenter	1935–1939
Gilbert McNeill Blackstock	1939–1946
James M. Forbes	1946–1954
Ernest Frederick Breach (Acting)	1954
Ernest Frederick Breach	1954–1957

Chairs of the Alberta Assessment Appeal Board

Ernest Frederick Breach	1957–1965
Kenneth Albert Luke	1965–1978
Gudmunder Albert Arnason	1978–1980
Peter Klompas	1980–1987
Wallace Daley	1987–1993
John Charles Davis	1993–1994

SEE ALSO

Municipal Government Board

Alberta Assessment Equalization Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Assessment Equalization Board was first established in April 1920 under the *Supplementary Revenue Amendment Act* (S.A. 1920, c. 20), and abolished in 1995.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The *Supplementary Revenue Act* (S.A. 1918, c. 6) established the post of Supplementary Revenue Tax Commissioner, who was empowered to reduce rates for rural land units. The Assessment Standards and Equalization Branch assumed the duties of the Alberta Assessment Equalization Board in 1995.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed members of the Alberta Assessment Equalization Board. The board reported to the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The board's original purpose was to provide a mechanism for the equalization of the property-tax burden throughout Alberta. Through the enabling legislation, the board was empowered to examine the overall incidence of property taxation on a community basis and throughout the province. Municipal Affairs collected the supplementary tax that was used to reimburse the local authorities to create an equal amount of financial resources in the communities. The *Assessment Adjustment Act* (S.A. 1922, c. 14) expanded the powers of the Alberta Assessment Equalization Board by empowering the board to function as an appellate body with respect to assessment and tax recovery.

Later, when the enabling legislation had become the *Municipalities Assessment and Equalization Act* (S.A. 1957, c. 61), the function of the board was to establish equalized assessments for municipalities to determine contributions to the School Foundation Fund. The board also apportioned equalized assessments of municipalities among school divisions, school districts, and hospital districts, in order that such levels of government may requisition contributing municipalities for additional revenues required over the contributions received from Alberta Education and the Alberta Hospitals Benefits Plan.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

In the early years, the board had no more than three members. By 1990, the board consisted of a chair, a vice-chair, and three members representing Alberta Education, Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties, and Alberta Urban Municipalities Association.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Assessment Equalization Board

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Assessment Equalization Board

Judson H. Lamb	1918–1923
William D. Spence	1924–1935
John William Judge	1935–1946
James M. Forbes	1946–1952
John Bruce Laidlaw (Acting)	1952
John Bruce Laidlaw	1952–1973
Robert Leslie Cross	1973–1979
Allan Craig Bell	1979–1981
Rene G. Gagne	1981–1991
Adrian A. Waters	1991–1994

Municipal Government Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Municipal Government Board was established on January 1, 1995 under the *Municipal Government Act* (S.A. 1994, c. M-26.1).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

With the proclamation of the *Municipal Government Act*, the Alberta Assessment Appeal Board, Alberta Planning Board, and Local Authorities Board were combined to form the Municipal Government Board.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Minister of Municipal Affairs is charged with administration of the *Act*. The board is required to report to the minister.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The purpose of the board is to conduct independent, quasi-judicial adjudication functions required by the *Municipal Government Act* with respect to property assessment appeals, linear property assessment complaints, equalized assessment appeals, subdivision appeals, annexation recommendations, intermunicipal disputes, and other matters referred to the board by the minister or Lieutenant Governor in Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Lieutenant Governor in Council appoints the members upon recommendation of the minister, and the deputy minister is chair of the board, though the chair can delegate to any person any of the powers, duties, or functions of the chair. There is no limit set to the number of members on the board. The board can also establish an unlimited number of panels to which the chair can appoint a presiding officer, or the panel members can choose from among themselves to fill the position.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Municipal Government Board

CHIEF OFFICER

Chair of the Municipal Government Board

Gerald Thomas 1994–present

SEE ALSO

Alberta Assessment Appeal Board; Alberta Planning Board; Local Authorities Board

Special Areas Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Special Areas Board was established on March 31, 1939 to administer the *Special Areas Act, 1939* (S.A. 1939, c. 34).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

In 1926, federal and provincial governments agreed to transfer large tracts of federal land. The first special area was Tilly East Area, and a board was established to govern this area. Later, in 1932, Berry Creek Area was established with its own governing board. The two boards were combined in 1935 and became known as the Special Municipal Areas Board, a predecessor to the Special Areas Board.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The board began under the jurisdiction of Municipal Affairs and from 1939 to 1948 was transferred to the Department of Lands and Mines; it was transferred back to Municipal Affairs in 1948.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Alberta Special Areas Board was created to administer the *Special Areas Act*. A special area is created under order by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and can be any part of Alberta that is not already contained in a city, town, village, county, municipal district, or improvement district. The board administered areas where municipal services could not be provided due to financial hardships resulting from the Depression and drought of the 1930s. The mandate of the Special Areas Board is to manage overworked, damaged land so residents may be able to support municipal services in the area. The board provides municipal services and long-term land resource management in the special areas. The board provides complete local government services for special areas, including taxation, licences, permits, leases, local works, and improvements. Approximately 5.2 million acres in the province have been designated as special areas.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Special Areas Board consists of no more than three members, all of whom are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who also designates one member as chair. The board administrative structure has three divisions: Property Administration, Municipal Services, and Finance and Administration. Each division has a director who reports to the chair of the board. The minister may also allow for the creation of advisory committees to advise the board, the membership consisting of elected members from localities that are administered by the board.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Special Areas Board

Also referred to as Special Areas Administration

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Special Areas Board

Andrew Campbell McCully	1939–1943
Morgan Baldwin	1944–1954
John Herbert Todrick	1954–1957
John Robert McBeath	1958–1960
Charles Wilfred Edwards	1960–1981
Abner Glen Grover	1981–1991
Jay J. Slemp	1991–present

Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act* established the Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation on August 1, 1984 (S.A. 1984, c. A–32.5). The *Alberta Housing Act* repealed the enabling legislation on July 1, 1994 (S.A. 1994, c. A–30.1).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Alberta Housing Corporation of the Department of Housing merged with the Alberta Home Mortgage Corporation to form the Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation in 1984. The Alberta Social Housing Corporation replaced the Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation in 1994.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Initially, the annual report for the Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation was presented to the Lieutenant Governor. In 1985, the Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Municipal Affairs from the Department of Housing. The Department of Housing became a division of the Department of Municipal Affairs in 1986.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation was created to help low- and moderate-income Albertans obtain affordable housing. Assistance was provided through development, financing, management, and maintenance of land and housing programs, and the provision of loan insurance on mobile-home loans. In the enabling legislation, the *Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act*, the corporation carried out duties and functions relating to housing and land development, and the provision of loans for housing and land development as assigned under the *Act* or by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The enabling legislation stipulated the members of the board of directors for the corporation. The minister as defined by the legislation was the chair of the board. Other members of the corporation were the deputy minister, an appointee of the provincial treasurer, and president of the corporation. The Lieutenant Governor appointed the remaining

members of the board and had the power to appoint the president of the corporation. The majority of the members of the board constituted a quorum.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Also known by its acronym, AHMC

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation Board of Directors

Lawrence Ralph Shaben	1984–1986
Neil S. Crawford	1986–1987
Dennis L. Anderson	1987–1989
Raymond Albert Speaker	1989–1992
Richard D. Orman (Acting)	1992
Richard S. Fowler	1992
Stephen C. West	1992–1994

SEE ALSO

Alberta Housing Corporation; Alberta Home and Mortgage Corporation; Alberta Social Housing Corporation; Housing, 1982–1986; Housing and Public Works, 1975–1983; Seniors and Community Supports, 2001–present

Alberta Boilers Safety Association

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Boilers Safety Association was created under the *Government Organization Act* and began operating as a delegated administrative organization in 1995 (S.A. 1994, c. G-8.5). The Alberta Boilers Safety Association was registered under the *Societies Act* in 1994.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The government of Alberta held responsibility for boiler and pressure vessel inspection and safety under the *Boilers and Pressure Vessel Act*, which was repealed by the *Safety Codes Act*. The predecessor to the Alberta Boilers Safety Association was Alberta Labour Pressure Equipment Safety, which functioned to provide reasonable protection to life and property where boilers and pressure vessels were in use. The function of ensuring the safe operation of boiler and pressure vessels first appeared in 1897 with the enactment of the *Steam Boilers Ordinance* by the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories. With the inception of the Alberta government, this function was administered by the Department of Public Works and in 1908 became the Steam Boilers Branch.

In 1995, the association became a delegated administrative organization when the Department of Labour turned over its boiler and pressure vessel inspection duties and the delivery of all associated pressure equipment safety programs to the association. The Alberta Boilers Safety Association was mandated to administer and deliver Alberta pressure equipment and safety programs and to act as the jurisdictional authority for the province of Alberta as defined in the Administration Agreement.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

In accordance with Section 10(1) of the *Government Organization Act*, the Alberta Boilers Safety Association submits an annual report to the minister charged with the function of boiler safety. Since 1999, the association has reported to the Minister of Municipal Affairs through the Safety Services Branch of the Public Safety Division.

The Alberta Boiler Safety Association conducts its business under the direction of a board of directors in cooperation with the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Technical Council (BPVTC). The association is industry-supported and fully funded by its stakeholders.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Alberta Boilers Safety Association administers and delivers safety programs related to boilers and pressure vessels use. The association works within regulations set by the minister charged with administering the function of public safety. The enabling legislation includes the *Safety Codes Act* (S.A. 1991, c. S–0.5) and the *Government Organization Act*.

The Alberta Boilers Safety Association functions, as did its predecessors, to provide protection to life and property. Various regulations established the functions of the Alberta Boilers Safety Association.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The association has a membership consisting of the board of directors and officers of the Executive Team. The Executive Team and staff of the Alberta Boilers Safety Association report to the board of directors. The board reports annually to the minister charged with the administration of pressure vessel safety.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Alberta Boilers Safety Association

Also known by its acronym, ABSA

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chair of the Alberta Boilers Safety Association Board of Directors

Al Futcher 1995–1999

SEE ALSO

Labour, 1959–1972, 1975–1999



Aerial view, Legislature buildings, 1956

PA.61/20

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

1978–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Auditor General was officially established on April 1, 1978 under the *Auditor General Act* (S.A. 1977, c. 56).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor of the Auditor General is the Provincial Auditor. Alberta Treasury was established when the *Alberta Act* (S.C. 1905, c. 3) created the province on September 1, 1905. In a proviso that existed in the federal statute, the Treasury Department and the Territorial Auditor that existed in the North-West Territories were continued in the new province. The Treasury Department and a Provincial Auditor were officially created by Alberta legislation in 1906 under the *Treasury Department Act* (S.A. 1906, c. 5).

The Provincial Auditor performed the complete examination of the public accounts of the province of Alberta and reported to the Legislative Assembly. The Provincial Auditor's duties would evolve to include maintenance of the provincial general ledger, payroll processing for the province, and cheque-signing authority.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Lieutenant Governor in Council appoints the Auditor General on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly for a term not exceeding eight years.

The Select Standing Committee on the Office of Auditor General appointed under the *Auditor General Act* became the Select Standing Committee on Legislative Offices. The Select Standing Committee sets the rate of salary for the Auditor General and reviews that salary at least once a year, reviews the budget for the Office of the Auditor General, approves the appointment of the Auditor General by a Crown-controlled organization or any other body as auditor, approves fees charged by the Auditor General for services rendered, and makes recommendation to the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the appointment of an Auditor General to fill a vacancy of office.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The *Auditor General Act* (S.A. 1977, c. 56) redefined the auditor's function as an independent body. It was desirable for the Auditor General to be seen as independent. The Office of the Auditor General operates in accordance with the *Auditor General Act* to audit all government ministries, departments, funds, and provincial agencies, as well as the consolidated financial statements of the province.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Auditor General oversees a staff comprised of four Assistant Auditor Generals, a Director of Human Resources, senior financial officer, chief information officer, and a number of Audit Principals who are responsible for various audit portfolios.

NAME OF CORPORATE BODY

Office of the Auditor General

CHIEF OFFICERS

Auditors General

Douglas C. Rogers	1978–1986
Donald D. Salmon	1986–1994
Andrew J.K. Wingate (Acting)	1994–1995
C. Peter Valentine	1995–2002
Fredrick James Dunn	2002–present

SEE ALSO

Legislative Assembly Office, 1983–present; Provincial Auditor; Treasury, 1905–2001



Preparation of ballot boxes, 1957

PA.1034/1

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

1977–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Election Amendment Act* established the Chief Electoral Officer as an Officer of the Legislative Assembly on May 26, 1977 (S.A. 1977, c. 17). The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer was formally established in 1980 by the *Election Act, 1980* (S.A. 1980, c. 61).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before 1977, the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly coordinated provincial elections and plebiscites.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Lieutenant Governor in Council appoints the Chief Electoral Officer on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly. The appointment of the Chief Electoral Officer expires twelve months after a general election's polling day unless the Lieutenant Governor in Council reappoints the officer before that date on the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Legislative Offices. The Chief Electoral Officer is a nonpartisan officer of the Legislative Assembly and may be a member of the Electoral Boundaries Commission. The Chief Electoral Officer reports to the Select Standing Committee on Legislative Offices to transmit information to the Legislative Assembly. The staff members of the Chief Electoral officer are appointed by Order in Council.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Chief Electoral Officer is responsible for administration of the *Election Act, 1980* (S.A. 1980, c. E-2) and the *Election Finances and Contribution Disclosure Act* (R.S.A. 1980, c. E-3). The Chief Electoral Officer ensures that electoral events are conducted fairly and that political parties and other stakeholders abide by the rules set out in legislation. Under the jurisdiction of the *Election Act*, the Chief Electoral Officer and staff at Elections Alberta provide guidance and supervision for the conduct of provincial enumeration, elections, by-elections, and plebiscites. Under the jurisdiction of the *Election Finances and Contribution Disclosure Act*, the Chief Electoral Officer and staff at Elections Alberta are responsible for the collection, examination, and public disclosure of registration and financial documentation of provincial political parties, constituency associations, and candidates.

The Chief Electoral Officer has powers under the jurisdiction of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* (S.A. 1990, c. E-4.01). Under this legislation, the Chief Electoral Officer provides advice, information, and assistance to the Electoral Boundaries Commission.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The *Election Amendment Act* stipulated that the Chief Electoral Officer should have the officers and employees necessary to carry out legislated duties. The *Election Act, 1980* formally established an Office of the Chief Electoral Officer to assist in the carrying out the legislated functions of the Chief Electoral Officer. The office consists of the Chief Electoral Officer, a Deputy Chief Electoral Officer, and staff. The Chief Electoral Officer oversees his or her staff at Elections Alberta. The organizational structure is hierarchical.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Office of the Chief Electoral Officer

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chief Electoral Officers

Kenneth A. Wark	1977–1985
Patrick D. Ledgerwood	1985–1994
Dermont Whelan	1994–1998
O. Brian Fjeldheim	1998–2005
Lorne R. Gibson	2006–present

SEE ALSO

Legislative Assembly Office, 1983–present

OFFICE OF THE ETHICS COMMISSIONER 1992-PRESENT



Interior of the Legislative Assembly, 1955

PA.2354/2

OFFICE OF THE ETHICS COMMISSIONER

1992–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

On August 3, 1989, a panel was established by Order in Council 425/1989 to review Alberta's legislation and guidelines that relate to conflict of interest rules applicable to Members of the Executive Council, Members of the Legislative Assembly, and senior public servants. The report was tabled that year in the Alberta Legislature. The government's response to the report came in June 1991 with the passage of the *Conflict of Interest Act* (S.A. 1991, c. C-22.1). The Office of the Ethics Commissioner opened on April 1, 1992.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There are no predecessor bodies to the Office of the Ethics Commissioner.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

On the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly, the Lieutenant Governor in Council appoints the Ethics Commissioner for a term of five years. The occupant of this office is eligible for reappointment. The commissioner may not be a Member of the Legislative Assembly. The Ethics Commissioner is an officer of the Legislative Assembly and as such is considered independent of government.

Communication between the Ethics Commissioner and the Legislative Assembly occurs through the Select Standing Committee on Legislative Offices. Information, such as annual reports, is submitted to this committee and then transmitted to the Legislative Assembly.

The Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner assumed responsibility for all the accounting, reception, and human resource functions of the Office of the Ethics Commissioner in 1998–1999. From 1992, when the Office of the Ethics Commissioner was established, until December 31, 1998, the Legislative Assembly Office provided these services. The Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner has stressed that this change was a cost-saving measure and that all other functions of the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner and Ethics Commissioner remained strictly separate and that confidentiality was preserved.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The *Conflict of Interest Act* deals solely with the members of the Legislative Assembly. The Ethics Commissioner is responsible for providing Members of the Legislative Assembly with advice and recommendations regarding their private interests in relation to their public responsibilities in order to avoid conflict of interest situations. The Ethics Commissioner, supported by the Office of the Ethics Commissioner, conducts impartial investigations of allegations of conflict of interest by Members of the Legislative Assembly.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The office consists of the Ethics Commissioner and a senior administrator.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Office of the Ethics Commissioner

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ethics Commissioners

Robert Curtis Clarke	1992–2003
Donald M. Hamilton	2003–present

SEE ALSO

Legislative Assembly Office, 1983–present



Provincial Library,
Legislature buildings, 1956
PA.466/3

OFFICE OF THE INFORMATION AND PRIVACY COMMISSIONER

1995–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner was established in 1995, following the appointment of the province's first Information and Privacy Commissioner on June 1, 1995, under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (S.A. 1994, c. F-18.5).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There are no predecessor bodies to the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

On the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly, the Lieutenant Governor in Council appoints the Information and Privacy Commissioner for a term of five years. The occupant of this office is eligible for reappointment. The Information and Privacy Commissioner may not be a Member of the Legislative Assembly. The Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner, the director, General Council, and commissioner are deemed officers of the Legislative Assembly and as such are considered independent of government.

Communication between the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner and the Legislative Assembly occurs through the Select Standing Committee on Legislative Offices. Information such as annual reports are submitted to this committee and then transmitted to the Legislative Assembly.

Under the terms of reference of the Alberta Records Management Regulation (A.R. 57/1995), all recorded information, created or received by the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner, currently lies outside the direct purview and control of the Alberta Records Management Committee.

During 1998–1999, the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner assumed responsibility for all the accounting, reception, and human resource functions of the Office of the Ethics Commissioner. All other functions of the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner and Ethics Commissioner are kept strictly separate and confidentiality is preserved.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* gives the commissioner continuing responsibility to ensure that public bodies are complying with the letter and spirit of the *Act* and to serve as a body to resolve complaints. The purpose of the *Act* is to allow any person a right of access to the records in the custody or under the control of a public body; to control the manner in which a public body may collect, use, and disclose personal information from individuals; to allow individuals, subject to limited and specific exceptions as set out in the *Act*, a right of access to personal information about themselves that is held by a public body; to allow individuals a right to request corrections to personal information about themselves that is held by a public body; and to provide for independent reviews of decisions made by public bodies under the *Act* and the resolution of complaints under the *Act*.

The commissioner is also responsible for the *Health Information Act* (*HIA*) (R.S.A. 2000, c. H-5) which was passed by the Alberta Legislature in 1999, and came into force on April 25, 2001. The purpose of the *Act* is to establish strong and effective mechanisms to protect the privacy of individuals with respect to their health information and to protect the confidentiality of that information; to enable health information to, where appropriate, be shared and accessed; to provide health services and to manage the health system; to prescribe rules for the collection, use, and disclosure of health information; to provide individuals with a right of access to health information about themselves; to provide individuals with a right to request correction or amendment of health information about themselves; to establish strong and effective remedies for contraventions of the *Act*; and to provide for independent reviews of decisions made by custodians under the *Act* and the resolution of complaints under the *Act*.

The commissioner is also responsible for the *Personal Information Protection Act* (*PIPA*) (S.A. 2003, c. P-6.5), which was passed in 2003. The purpose of this *Act* is to govern the collection, use, and disclosure of personal information by organizations in a manner that recognizes both the right of an individual to have his or her personal information protected and the need of organizations to collect, use, or disclose personal information for purposes that are reasonable.

The duties of the Information and Privacy Commissioner include making the Acts known within Alberta and reviewing decisions made by public bodies; monitoring the manner in which personal information is collected utilized and dispersed; conducting reviews, inquiries, and investigations; providing advice, direction, and recommendations regarding future changes to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (*FOIP*), *Health Information Act*, and *Personal Information Protection Act*; and for liaising with other privacy jurisdictions on a provincial, federal, and international basis. The Office of the Information Commissioner supports these functions.

In conducting an investigation, review, or in giving advice or recommendations under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, *Health Information Act*, or *Personal Information Protection Act*, the commissioner has all the powers, privileges, and immunities of a commissioner under the *Public Inquiries Act* (R.S.A. 1980, c. 29). These include the power to compel witnesses to attend and answer questions at an inquiry, to compel records to be produced, to hold a person in contempt, and to obtain assistance from law enforcement officers. The commissioner has sole jurisdiction to investigate

matters of freedom of information and privacy protection that are governed by the *Act*. An order issued by the Information and Privacy Commissioner is final.

All government departments, boards, and agencies, referred to as “public bodies,” are subject to the *Act*. Other public bodies, to some extent subject to the *Act*, include the Legislative Assembly, the Auditor General, Ombudsman, Ethics Commissioner, Information and Privacy Commissioner, and Chief Electoral Officer. The *Act* defines local public bodies such as municipalities, universities, schools, hospitals, and local government bodies. Sections dealing with these areas came into effect before the end of 1999.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Freedom of Information and Privacy Commissioner directly oversees a staff comprised of a director of policy and consultation, a research and issues manager, adjudicator, administrative assistant, and inquiries clerk. There are also six sections: Human Resources and Finance, Legal, Information Technology, *HIA*, *FOIP*, and *PIPA*. The sections are comprised of a team leader, portfolio officers, and legal counsel.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner

CHIEF OFFICERS

Information and Privacy Commissioners

Robert Curtis Clarke	1997–2002
Franklin J. Work	2002–present

SEE ALSO

Legislative Assembly Office, 1983–present



Repair to dome of Legislature building, 1954

PA40/9

OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

1905–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Office of the Lieutenant Governor began when the *Alberta Act* (S.C. 1905, c. 3) established the province on September 1, 1905.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

All the powers, authorities, and functions of the Lieutenant Governor in the North-West Territories were vested in the Lieutenant Governor of the province, when Alberta was established.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Governor General of Canada, on the advice of the Prime Minister, appoints the Lieutenant Governor for a period of not fewer than five years. If the Lieutenant Governor is unable to perform the function of the office, the Chief Justice of Alberta assumes responsibility in an interim capacity. The Lieutenant Governor has the constitutional position as head of the Executive Government.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Lieutenant Governor was initially an agent of the federal government responsible for advising on the intent of federal legislation and ensuring that provincial legislation conformed to federal statutes. As the provincial government's authority increased, the role of the Lieutenant Governor was primarily concerned with acting as the Queen's representative and as Chief Executive Officer of the province of Alberta. As the representative of the Crown at the provincial level, the Lieutenant Governor exercises the Monarch's powers and authorities with respect to Alberta.

The Lieutenant Governor ensures that the province of Alberta always has a Premier. The Lieutenant Governor summons, prorogues, and dissolves the Legislature, and reads the Speech from the Throne at the opening of each session. The Lieutenant Governor designates the ministers who are to administer the departments and, by definition, are members of the Executive Council. The Lieutenant Governor is responsible for giving Royal Assent in the Monarch's name to measures and bills passed by the Legislative

Assembly. The Lieutenant Governor has the same responsibilities if the government resigns following a defeat in the Legislature or in an election. The Lieutenant Governor is not involved in political activity.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Office of the Lieutenant Governor consists of the Lieutenant Governor and staff.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Office of the Lieutenant Governor

CHIEF OFFICERS

Lieutenant Governors

George H.V. Bulyea	1905–1915
Robert G. Brett	1915–1925
William Egbert	1925–1931
William L. Walsh	1931–1936
Philip C.H. Primrose	1936–1937
John C. Bowen	1937–1950
John J. Bowlen	1950–1959
J. Percy Page	1959–1966
J.W. Grant MacEwan	1966–1974
Ralph G. Steinhauer	1974–1979
Frank C. Lynch-Staunton	1979–1985
Wilma Helen Hunley	1985–1991
T. Gordon Towers	1991–1996
Andrew “Bud” Olson	1996–2000
Lois Elsa Hole	2000–2005
Norman L. Kwong	2005–present

SEE ALSO

Executive Council, 1905–present; Legislative Assembly Office, 1983–present; Office of the Premier



Atrium at Legislature buildings, 1958

PA.43/9

OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN

1967–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Ombudsman was established as an Officer of the Legislative Assembly on July 1, 1967 under the *Ombudsman Act* (S.A. 1967, c. 59). The Office of the Ombudsman was formally established in 1978 by the *Financial Administration Act, 1977* (S.A. 1977, c. 68).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There are no predecessor bodies to the Office of the Ombudsman.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Lieutenant Governor in Council appoints the Ombudsman for a term of five years, on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly. The occupant of this office is eligible for reappointment. The Ombudsman is a commissioner for investigations and may not be a Member of the Legislative Assembly. Initially, in 1967, the Ombudsman was paid a salary that was charged to the general revenue fund; the Lieutenant Governor prescribed travel expenses. Changes to this arrangement were made in the 1980 *Ombudsman Act* (R.S.A., 1980, c. O-7). According to the legislation, the Select Standing Committee sets the salary and annually reviews this rate.

Communication between the Office of the Ombudsman and the Legislative Assembly occurs through the Select Standing Committee on Legislative Office. The Ombudsman meets with the Select Standing Committee as needed throughout the year. The Ombudsman is considered independent from government.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The *Ombudsman Act* gives the Ombudsman continuing responsibility to provide impartial investigation on behalf of citizens who feel unfairly treated through the actions of departments, boards, or agencies of the government of Alberta. If the complaint is justified, the Ombudsman can recommend corrective action. The Office of the Ombudsman also assists citizens by referring them to the appropriate contact department, board, or other complaint mechanism when the complaint is outside the Ombudsman's jurisdiction.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The *Ombudsman Act* stipulated that the Ombudsman should have the officers and employees necessary to carry out legislated duties. The *Financial Administration Act, 1977*, amended the enabling legislation, and formally established an Office of the Ombudsman to assist in the carrying out the legislated functions of the Ombudsman. The Office of the Ombudsman has offices in both Edmonton and Calgary. The office has three main divisions in its organizational structure: Investigative, Legal, and Corporate Services. Legal services consist of an intake officer and a complaints analyst. Investigative services have northern and southern regions.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Office of the Ombudsman

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ombudsmen

George B. McClellan	1967–1974
Randall E. Ivany	1974–1984
Brian Sawyer	1984–1987
Aleck Trawick	1987–1989
Harley Johnston	1990–1997
Brian Carver	1997–1998
G.G. Scott Sutton	1998–2003
G.B. (Gord) Button	2003–present

SEE ALSO

Legislative Assembly Office, 1983–present

POINTS OF INTEREST

IN *Sunny Alberta*

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, GOVERNMENT
OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY 1905-1972



Travel brochure, c. 1957

GR1965.0126, Information File

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

1905–1972

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of the Provincial Secretary was established under the *Provincial Secretary's Act* (S.A. 1906, c. 7) and dissolved on April 1, 1972 by *An Act to Amend the Department of the Attorney General Act* (S.A. 1971, c. 22).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The first Provincial Secretary was appointed when the province was established. The Department of the Provincial Secretary was dissolved in 1972, though the position of Provincial Secretary continues to exist. The programs and branches that had been administered by the Department of the Provincial Secretary were dispersed among other government departments, including the Attorney General, Department of Labour, Provincial Treasurer, and the newly created Department of Culture, Youth, and Recreation.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Provincial Secretary was a member of the Executive Council. The Department of the Provincial Secretary reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Provincial Secretary.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Under the *Provincial Secretary's Act*, the Provincial Secretary was assigned three main responsibilities: 1) the Provincial Secretary was to have all the powers, duties, and functions which were traditionally assigned to the position, whether in law or by custom; 2) the Provincial Secretary was to be the keeper of the Seal of the Province, issue letters patent, commissions, and other documents under the provincial seal and countersign these records, except for those countersigned by the Clerk of the Executive Council; and 3) the Provincial Secretary was to be the keeper of all registers and archives of the province. These remained the legislated responsibilities of the Provincial Secretary until the Department of the *Provincial Secretary's Act* was repealed, at which time these responsibilities were transferred to the Attorney General.

The Department of the Provincial Secretary had a wide variety of responsibilities. In the beginning, the department was primarily involved in the incorporation and registration of companies, first under the Companies Ordinance and then the *Companies Act*. This was later extended to include societies, associations, and other groups under the *Cemetery Act* (later the *Cemetery Companies Act*), *Co-operative Associations Act*, *Credit Union Act*, *Religious Societies Land Act*, *Societies Act*, and *Trust Companies Act*.

The department also administered *An Act to Regulate the Speed and Operation of Motor Vehicles* (S.A. 1906, c. 26) and subsequent replacement *Acts* regarding motor vehicles. This work, undertaken by the Motor Vehicles Branch, remained part of the department until October 1, 1954 when the branch was transferred to the Department of Highways. In 1910, the care and maintenance of prisoners and the insane was placed under the jurisdiction of the department. The Medical Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane in Ponoka and the Warden of the Provincial Gaol in Lethbridge reported to the Provincial Secretary. In 1918, administration of these facilities was passed to the Department of Public Works.

The department was assigned administration of the *Corporations Taxation Act* in 1911. It also administered certain *Acts* related to theatres and amusements; its work involved collecting the amusement tax and parimutuel tax, inspecting theatres, and receiving motion picture censorship reports.

In 1935, administration of the *Real Estate Agents Licensing Act*, *Alberta Insurance Act*, and *Fire Prevention Act* was transferred from the Provincial Treasurer to the Provincial Secretary. Under the *Fire Prevention Act*, the Fire Commissioner enforces all provincial laws and regulations relating to fire prevention. The Insurance Branch, headed by the Superintendent of Insurance, licensed insurance companies and insurance agents, taxed insurance companies, and was responsible for the general regulation of the insurance business in the province; as well, the branch licensed and regulated real-estate agents and salesmen under the *Real Estate Agents Licensing Act*.

In 1959, the Department of the Provincial Secretary underwent a significant change with the repeal of the *Department of Economic Affairs Act*. Branches and activities previously administered by the Department of Economic Affairs, with the exception of the Industrial Development Branch, were transferred to the Department of the Provincial Secretary.

Over the years, a number of boards have reported to the Department of the Provincial Secretary. Beginning in the early 1950s, these included the Accountants Experience Appraisal Board, Board of Practitioners under the *Drugless Practitioners Act*, Board of Examiners under the *Chiropody Act*, Chiropractic Appraisal Board (replacing the Board of Examiners), Naturopathic Appraisal Board (replacing the Board of Examiners), and the Board of Examiners under the *Optometry Act*; after 1959, these medical professions came under the Department of Public Health. Beginning in 1959, the Geographic Board of Alberta and the Advisory Board on Objectionable Publications also reported to the Provincial Secretary. As well, following its creation in 1962, the Racing Commission reported to the Provincial Secretary.

The *Provincial Secretary's Act* was repealed and superseded by *An Act to amend the Department of the Attorney General Act* in 1972. By this *Act*, the Attorney General was also to be the Provincial Secretary. The programs and activities of the Department of the Provincial Secretary were divided among a number of government departments.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Department of the Provincial Secretary's organization was hierarchical, composed of a number of branches that reported to the Provincial Secretary through the Deputy Provincial Secretary. The earliest branches included the Corporation Taxation Branch, Theatres and Amusements Branch, Motor Vehicles Branch, and a General Office. Over the years, the branches came to include a Companies Branch, Fire Prevention Branch (Fire Commissioner's Office), Censorship Branch, Theatres Inspection Branch, and Insurance Branch. In 1954, an Amusements Branch was established with three divisions: Amusement Tax, Censorship, and Theatres Inspection. As of October 1, 1954, the Motor Vehicles Branch was transferred to the Department of Highways. In 1959, the *Department of Economic Affairs Act* was repealed and the department's branches and activities, with the exception of the Industrial Development Branch, were transferred to the Department of the Provincial Secretary. As a result, the Cultural Activities Branch, Film and Photographic Branch, Publicity Bureau, Travel Bureau, Alberta House (London, England), Provincial Jubilee Auditorium, and Southern Area Office were added to the Department of the Provincial Secretary.

The Cultural Activities Branch became the Recreation and Cultural Development Branch in 1961, when recreational programs were added; it became the Cultural Development Branch when recreational programs became part of the newly established Department of Youth. Also in 1961, the Travel Bureau, Publicity Branch, and Film and Photographic Branch were transferred to the Department of Industry and Development. A Museums Branch was added in 1962; after the development stage of the museum, it was referred to as the Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta. A Centennial Branch was established in 1964.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of the Provincial Secretary

Also referred to as the Provincial Secretary's Department

CHIEF OFFICERS*Provincial Secretaries*

William Thomas Finlay	1905–1909
Duncan McLean Marshall	1909–1910
Archibald J. McLean	1910–1917
George Peter Smith	1917–1918
Wilfrid Gariepy	1918
Jean-Léon Côté	1918–1921
Herbert Greenfield	1921–1923
John Edward Brownlee	1923–1925
George Hoadley	1925–1926
John Edward Brownlee	1926–1934
Richard Gavin Reid	1934–1935
Ernest Charles Manning	1935–1943
Alfred John Hooke	1943–1948
Clarence Edgar Gerhart	1948–1955

Alfred John Hooke	1955–1959
Allan Russell Patrick	1959–1962
Ambrose Holowach	1962–1972

Deputy Provincial Secretaries

George Harcourt (Acting)	1905
Harold William Hounsfield Riley	1905–1910
Edmund Trowbridge	1910–1946
Ronald Cook Arthurs	1946–1950
Elborne Robert John Hughes	1950–1964
James Warr (Acting)	1964
Philip Bertram Howard	1964–1972

SEE ALSO

Business Development and Tourism, 1975–1979; Community Development, 1992–present; Culture and Multiculturalism, 1975–1992; Culture, Youth, and Recreation, 1971–1975; Economic Development, 1992–present; Economic Development and Trade, 1979–1992; Gaming, 1999–present; Highways and Transport, 1951–1975; Industries and Labour, 1934–1959; Industry and Commerce, 1959–1975; International and Intergovernmental Relations, 1972–present; Justice and Attorney General, 1905–present; Labour, 1959–1972, 1975–1999; Public Works, 1905–1975; Public Works, Supply, and Services, 1983–1999; Treasury, 1905–2001

PUBLIC WORKS 1905-1975



Public Works building, Edmonton, 1960

PA.39/1

PUBLIC WORKS

1905–1975

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Public Works began when the *Alberta Act* (S.C. 1905, c. 3), established the province on September 1, 1905. In a proviso in the federal statute, the Department of Public Works that had existed in the North-West Territories was continued in the new province. The Department of Public Works was officially created by Alberta legislation in 1906 when the *Public Works Act* (S.A. 1906, c. 10) repealed the Public Works Ordinance (C.O. 1898, c. 9). In the new legislation the functions, duties, and structure of the department remained consistent.

The Department of Public Works was dissolved on June 25, 1975 when the *Department of Public Works Act* (R.S.A. 1970, c. 105) was repealed by the *Department of Government Services Act* (S.A. 1975, c. 11).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

A government-wide reorganization lead to the Department of Public Works being divided into two successor bodies, the Department of Housing and Public Works and the Department of Government Services. The Design and Construction Division, Realty Division, the Planning Division, and elements of Finance and Administration from the Department of Public Works were merged with housing functions from the Department of Municipal Affairs to form the Department of Housing and Public Works. Alberta Government Services was responsible for the elements of the former Public Works Department concerned with operation and maintenance. In 1982, the Department of Government Services merged with the functions of public works from the Department of Housing and Public Works to form the Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Minister of Public Works is a member of the Executive Council appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to head the department. The minister reported to the Legislative Assembly for the Department of Public Works and submitted reports received from other agencies, boards, councils, and institutes that reported to the Minister of Public Works.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Department of Public Works was responsible for the management, charge, and direction of construction, heating, lighting, furnishing, maintenance, and repair of all government buildings, and the control and management of the construction and maintenance of all public works.

In the enabling legislation, public works is defined as the property of the Crown and controlled by the department, and included all lands, streams, watercourses, and property acquired for public works; dams, hydraulic works, and other works for improving the navigation of any stream; dams, slides, piers, booms, or other works for facilitating the transmission of logs or timber; dams erected for the storage of water, water powers, and works connected therewith; all roads, of water, water powers, and works connected therewith, all roads, culverts, bridges, ditches, drains, public buildings, and wells.

Upon establishment, the department assumed responsibility for administration of the *Coal Mines Act* (S. A. 1906, c. 25) and the *Steam Boilers Ordinance* (C.O. 1898, c. 17). By 1908 the Coal Mines Branch and the Steam Boiler Branch were established within the Department of Public Works. The *Mines Act* (S.A. 1913, c. 4) repealed the *Coal Mines Act* and the Coal Mines Branch became known as the Mines Branch in 1914. In 1920 responsibility for administration of the *Mines Act* was transferred to the Provincial Secretary. The Steam Boilers Ordinance was repealed and replaced by the *Steam Boilers Act* (S.A. 1906, c. 23). By 1918 the Steam Boiler legislation had become the *Boilers Act* (S.A. 1918, c. 22). In 1922 the function of the Steam Boilers Branch became part of the Labour Bureau of the Department of Public Works and was referred to as Steam Boiler Inspection. In 1926 administration of the *Boilers Act* was transferred from the Minister of Public Works to the Executive Council.

In 1924 the Power Plants Branch was established within the Department of Public Works to centralize the supervision, operation, and maintenance of institutional power plants within the province. In 1936 administration of the *Factories Act* and the *Boilers Act* was transferred back to the jurisdiction of the Minister of Public Works and combined with Power Plants to establish the Mechanical Branch. Administration of the *Boilers Act* was transferred to the Department of Industries and Labour in 1953. The Mechanical Branch was renamed the Utilities Branch in 1966. In 1968 the functions under Utilities were merged with those of Maintenance Services to form the Physical Plant Division.

The year 1921 marked the appearance of the Bureau of Labour within the annual report for the Department of Public Works. By Order in Council 1962/22, the Labour Bureau was charged with administration of the following *Acts*: *Alberta Government Employment Bureau Act* (S.A. 1919, c. 14), *An Act Respecting Employment Offices* (S. A. 1919, c. 15), *Minimum Wage Act* (S.A. 1922, c. 81), *Boilers Act* (R.S.A. 1922, c. 191), and *Factories Act* (S.A. 1917, c. 20). The *Bureau of Labour Act* (S.A. 1922, c. 80) established the Bureau of Labour in 1922, giving the bureau a degree of independence. The Bureau of Labour was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works to the Executive Council in 1926 (O.C. 1625/1926) and later transferred to the Department of Trade and Industry (O.C. 1307/1935).

The department experienced a huge increase in work during its first years due to the large influx of settlers and the need to house the new government. The Architectural Branch, added in 1907, producing drawings for work that had been started, for work yet to be started, and work to be tendered. In 1908 Building Construction replaced the Engineering

Branch. In 1913 the Architectural Branch merged with Building Construction to form the Architectural and Building Construction Branch. The Architectural and Building Construction Branch was renamed the Architectural Branch in 1916. The Architectural Branch became known as the Architectural and Buildings Maintenance Branch in 1924 and in 1926 became the Buildings Maintenance Branch. The functions concerning architecture within the department continued but did not appear as a separate branch again until 1964.

Responsibility for construction and maintenance of provincial institutions appeared in the annual report of the Architectural Branch in 1916. In 1918 responsibility for administration of provincial institutions was transferred from the Provincial Secretary to the Minister of Public Works. The consent of the Minister of Public Works was necessary for the transfer of an individual to a hospital for the insane, as seen in of the *Mental Defectives Act* (S.A. 1919, c. 21). In 1919 reports for the institutions were published separately from those of the department. By 1922 the Minister of Public Works no longer administered asylums but continued to administer prisons; in 1948 this responsibility was transferred to the Department of the Attorney General.

The year 1908 marked the creation of the Telephone Branch when the department assumed responsibility for *An Act Respecting Government Telephone and Telegraph Systems* (S.A. 1908, c. 14). The Telephone Branch ceased operation in 1912 and was transferred to the Department of Railways and Telephones.

The Department of Public Works was responsible for administration of the *Local Improvement Act* (S.A. 1907, c. 11), which led to the establishment of the Local Improvement Branch. Administration of the *Local Improvement Act* was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Municipal Affairs.

The Highways Branch first appears in the department's annual report for the year 1914. The Highways Branch amalgamated the functions of constructing, operating, and maintaining bridges, ferries, ordinary roads, and truck roads. In 1918 the Minister of Public Works assumed responsibility for the *Public Highways Act* (S.A. 1918, c. 14), which provided for a system of highways within the province. By 1951 the Highways Branch of the Department of Public Works had evolved to become the Highways Department.

In 1930 the Public Vehicle Operation section was created in the Department of Public Works to administer the *Public Vehicles Act, 1927* (S.A. 1927, c. 63). The *Public Vehicles Act* enabled the provincial government to licence and regulate public vehicles on the highways. Public Vehicle Operation was replaced by the Highway Traffic Control Board with the proclamation of the *Public Service Vehicles Act* (S.A. 1936, c. 91). Responsibility for the Traffic Control Board was transferred to the Department of Highways in 1951.

The Good Roads Board of Alberta was established in 1924 to improve the development of a highway system within the province (S.A. 1922, c. 79). The board considered reports of the Highway Commissioner in the determination of a classified system of public highways and methods of road construction and maintenance. The board allocated funds for highways and roads when authorized to do so and made rules for use of highways. It also collected and made public information available concerning road building and maintenance. The Good Roads Board was dissolved in 1925. In 1929 the Good Roads Board of Alberta was repealed and the District Highways Board was established in the *Public Highways Act, 1929* (S.A. 1929, c. 53). The District Highways Board continued to consider and determine a classification system of district highways for the province and determine

the basis for allocation of funds for district highways and roads when authorized to do so. The District Highways Board was transferred to the Department of Highways in 1951.

The Minister of Public Works began to administer the function of providing for drainage when the Drainage Ordinance (C.O. 1903, c. 6) of the North-West Territories was continued in the new province. The *Alberta Drainage Act* (S.A. 1908, c. 18) repealed the Drainage Ordinance. The Minister of Public Works continued to have responsibility for providing and maintaining drainage mechanisms within the province. By 1917 the Department of Public Works had established the Drainage Branch.

In 1920 the *Irrigation Districts Act, 1920* (S.A. 1920, c. 14) named the Minister of Public Works as the minister responsible for administration of the legislation. The Drainage Branch then became the Drainage and Irrigation Branch. The *Drainage Districts Act, 1921* (S.A. 1921, c. 57) was similar to the *Irrigation Districts Act, 1920* in that it provided for the election of a board of trustees for each district which controlled the affairs under the supervision of a Drainage Council. Although the Minister of Public Works was responsible for administration of the new legislation, supervision of the district boards was delegated by statute to the councils. The function of the Irrigation Council and Drainage Council was to advise, monitor, and regulate the district boards. Administration of the *Drainage Districts Act* was transferred to the Department of Railways and Telephones by an amendment to the enabling legislation (S.A. 1922, c. 85). In 1968 administration of the *Irrigation Districts Act* and *Drainage Districts Act* was transferred to the Minister of Agriculture.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Department of Public Works maintained a hierarchical structure throughout its existence. At the inception of the Department of Public Works in 1905 it consisted of five branches: Correspondence, Accountants, Surveys, Engineering, and Local Improvement. The department evolved to include branches and sections related to the creation, operation, regulation, and maintenance of highway systems, mining, and employment. In 1951, legislation reorganized the Department of Public Works into two branches: Buildings and Mechanical. In 1960 the Department of Public Works was reorganized once again into six divisions: Architecture, Works and Maintenance, Construction, Maintenance, Mechanical, and Administrative Accounting. The department was reorganized again in 1966, leaving the administrative functions as branches outside of the three main divisions: Utilities Services, Design and Construction, and Maintenance Services. By 1975, before the dissolution of the department, there were five major divisions: Design and Construction, Finance and Administration, Physical Plant, Planning, and Realty.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Department of Public Works

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Public Works

William Henry Cushing	1905–1910
Arthur Lewis Sifton	1910–1912
Charles Richmond Mitchell	1912–1913
Archibald J. McLean	1917–1921

Alexander Ross	1921–1925
Oran Leo McPherson	1925–1934
Richard Gavin Reid	1934–1934
John James MacLellan	1934–1935
William Allen Fallow	1935–1948
Duncan Bruce MacMillan	1948–1952
Alfred John Hooke	1952–1955
James Hartley	1955–1962
Frederick Charles Colborne	1962–1969
Albert W. Ludwig	1969–1971
Winston Osler Backus	1971–1975

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works

John Stocks	1905
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Deputy Ministers of Public Works

John Stocks	1905–1915
Lionel Clare Charlesworth (Acting)	1907
Lionel Clare Charlesworth	1915–1920
John D. Robertson	1920–1932
Homer P. Keith (Acting)	1933–1934
Homer P. Keith	1934–1937
George Humphrey Nelson Monkman	1937–1953
Arthur Arnold	1953–1966
Stanley Edward Kenworthy (Acting)	1965–1966
Stanley Edward Kenworthy	1966–1971
William Allison Baxter Saunders	1971–1975

SEE ALSO

Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development, 1905–present; Bureau of Labour; Drainage Council; Government Services, 1975–1983; Highways and Transport, 1951–1975; Housing, 1982–1986; Housing and Public Works, 1975–1983; Infrastructure, 1999–2004; Infrastructure and Transportation, 2004–present; Justice and Attorney General, 1905–present; Municipal Affairs, 1912–present; Provincial Secretary, 1905–1972; Transportation, 2001–2004; Transportation and Utilities, 1975–1999; Utilities, 1973–1986

PUBLIC WORKS, SUPPLY, AND SERVICES 1983-1999



Legislature building and High Level Bridge
under construction, Edmonton, c. 1912

B.3408

PUBLIC WORKS, SUPPLY, AND SERVICES

1983–1999

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services was officially created in 1983 when the *Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services Act* (S.A. 1983, c. D–25.5) came into force, although restructuring had begun in late 1982. The department was dissolved in 1999.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Alberta Government Services was responsible for functions of the former Public Works Department concerned with realty and operation and maintenance; the Purchasing Agency; Data Processing Centre; Bureau of Public Affairs; and government aircraft and other operations that serviced government departments. In 1982 the Department of Government Services merged with the function of public works from the Department of Housing and Public Works to form the Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services. The Department of Housing and Public Works, upon its dissolution, transferred housing functions to the newly created Department of Housing.

The Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services merged with the Department of Transportation and Utilities to form the Department of Infrastructure in 1999.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Minister of Public Works, Supply, and Services was a member of the Executive Council appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and reported to the Legislative Assembly for the department. A number of agencies, boards, councils, and institutes reported to the Minister of Public Works, Supply, and Services.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The *Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services Act* gave the department four main functions: administration of land held and/or used for government public works; acquisition of land for government public works; management of the design, construction, and maintenance of all government public works; and disposal of land held, used, or occupied for all government public works.

By the mid-1990s the Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services functioned as a central government agency responsible for providing government departments, boards, and agencies with the services needed to deliver government programs. The department's responsibilities included constructing and maintaining capital infrastructure, providing accommodation, providing real-estate services, delivering information technology and information management services, and acting as the central procurement and surplus disposal agency for the government.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

At its inception, the department was divided into two sectors: Public Works, with seven divisions, and Supply and Services, with three divisions. In 1994 the administrative structure was reorganized to accommodate the growth in departmental responsibilities. Restructuring gave the department three business units and three resource groups: Property Development, Property Management, Information Technology and Supply, Finance and Administration, Human Resources, and Communications. The department maintained this structure until its dissolution in 1999.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Public Works, Supply, and Services

Also known as Alberta Public Works, Supply, and Services, and by its acronym, PWSS

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Public Works, Supply, and Services

Thomas William Chambers	1982–1986
Ernest Douglas Isley	1986–1989
Kenneth R. Kowalski	1989–1993
Thomas G. Thurber	1993–1994
Robert A. Fischer	1994–1996
Stan Woloshyn	1996–1999

Deputy Ministers of Public Works, Supply, and Services

Norman M. Fleming	1983–1987
Edward R. McLellan	1987–1995
Dan H. Bader	1995–1999
Edward R. McLellan	1999

SEE ALSO

Government Services, 1975–1983; Government Services, 1999–present; Highways and Transport, 1951–1975; Housing, 1982–1986; Housing and Public Works, 1975–1983; Infrastructure, 1999–2004; Infrastructure and Transportation, 2004–present; Municipal Affairs, 1912–present; Transportation and Utilities, 1975–1999



Skiing Dell Valley and Standish Hump,

Sunshine Village, 1953

PA.1817/1

RECREATION AND PARKS

1975–1992

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Recreation and Parks was founded as the Department of Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife on June 25, 1975 by the passage and proclamation of the *Department of Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Act*, (S.A. 1975, c. 15). The name of the department was changed in 1979; the department was dissolved on February 27, 1992.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors to the department were the Department of Culture, Youth, and Recreation (sport and recreation programs) and the Department of Lands and Forests (provincial parks and fish and wildlife management).

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Department of Recreation and Parks reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife (1975–1979) and the Minister of Recreation and Parks (1979–1992). Two semi-independent agencies, the Alberta Games Council (renamed the Alberta Sport Council in 1984) and the Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Foundation, reported to the minister.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Department of Recreation and Parks was responsible for planning, development, and operation of the provincial parks system, including all parks, natural areas, and wilderness areas; planning and administration of provincial sport and recreation development programs; and providing support and consultative services to municipalities to aid development of recreation facilities and programs at the municipal level.

Between 1975 and 1979, the department was also responsible for managing the fish and wildlife resources of the province. In 1979, responsibility for fish and wildlife management programs was transferred to the Associate Minister of Public Lands and Wildlife.

The minister was responsible for administration of the following *Acts*: *Alberta Games Council Act*; *Alberta Sport Council Act*; *Alberta Youth Foundation Act*; *Department of Recreation and Parks Act*; *Department of Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Act*; *Fish Marketing*

Act (1975–1979); *Provincial Parks Act; Recreation Development Act; Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Foundation Act; Wilderness Areas Act; Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves and Natural Areas Act; and Wildlife Act* (1975–1979).

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Between 1975 and 1979, the department was made up of an Administration Division, the Recreation Development Division inherited from the Department of Culture, Youth, and Recreation, and the divisions of Parks and Fish and Wildlife from the Department of Lands and Forests. In 1979, the Fish and Wildlife Division was transferred to the Associate Minister of Public Lands and Wildlife.

In 1982, the department went through the first of a number of reorganizations. The Parks Division was split into two, creating the Design and Implementation Division (responsible for planning, designing, and creating outdoor recreation facilities on Crown land) and the Operations and Maintenance Division (responsible for maintenance and operation of facilities on Crown land). Also in 1982, the Planning Secretariat was created, amalgamating all planning functions of the department in one office.

In January 1983, the Olympic Secretariat was created. The Olympic Secretariat reported to the Deputy Minister of Recreation and Parks and was responsible for coordinating the provincial government's involvement in hosting the XV Olympic Winter Games in Calgary.

In 1984, administration of the Kananaskis Country recreation area was placed under a managing director, who reported to the Minister of Recreation and Parks. Administration of the region had previously been the responsibility of the Operations and Maintenance Division. The Kananaskis Country had a self-contained administration separate from other parks and recreation programs. Programs were delivered by its own Recreation Programs, Construction and Maintenance, Planning and Design, Communications and Public Affairs, and Finance and Administration Branches.

In 1987, Design and Implementation and Operations and Maintenance of the Parks Division were merged to form the Provincial Parks Service. In 1990, the Parks Service was decentralized to the regional level, eliminating all nonregional branches except for the Administration and Technical Support Branches. Regional offices assumed responsibility for park planning, disposition management, and capital development.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife 1975–1979

Department of Recreation and Parks 1979–1992

CHIEF OFFICERS

Minister of Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife

James Allen Adair 1975–1979

Ministers of Recreation and Parks

Peter Trynchy 1979–1986

Norman Alan Weiss 1986–1989

Stephen C. West 1989–1992

Deputy Ministers of Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife

Robert James Carney	1975
Thomas Albert Drinkwater	1975–1978

Deputy Ministers of Recreation and Parks

Thomas Albert Drinkwater	1979–1981
E. Barry Mitchelson	1981–1988
Julian Joseph Nowicki	1988–1992

SEE ALSO

Alberta Sport, Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Foundation; Recreation and Parks Community Development, 1992–present; Culture and Multiculturalism, 1975–1992; Culture, Youth, and Recreation, 1971–1975; Environment, 1971–present; Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife, 1986–1993; Lands and Forests, 1949–1975

RESTRUCTURING AND GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY 2004–PRESENT



Legislature building and grounds, 1983

GR1994.0223

RESTRUCTURING AND GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY

2004–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Ministry of Restructuring and Government Efficiency was founded on November 25, 2004 by Order in Council 552/2004, under the authority of the *Government Organization Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Ministry of Restructuring and Government Efficiency inherited the Office of the Chief Information Officer from the Ministry of Innovation and Science, and the Alberta Corporate Service Centre from the Ministry of Government Services.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The ministry reports to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Restructuring and Government Efficiency.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Ministry of Restructuring and Government Efficiency was formed from the amalgamation of the Alberta Corporate Service Centre (ACSC) and the Office of the Corporate Chief Information Officer (OCCIO). The overall functions of the OCCIO and ACSC remained the same when the two divisions became part of the Ministry of Restructuring and Efficiency.

The Office of the Corporate Chief Information Officer was responsible for leadership and providing coordination in the planning and implementation of information management/information technology initiatives in the government of Alberta, including the implementation and operation of Alberta SuperNet, a high-capacity network that provides Internet access throughout the province. The Alberta Corporate Service Centre was responsible for providing administration, finance, human resource, information technology, and procurement services to other ministries and government entities.

At the time the ministry was created, responsibility for the *Electronic Transactions Act* was transferred to the common responsibility of the Minister of Restructuring and Government Efficiency and the Minister of Government Services. Responsibility for parts

of the public service that administered the Regulatory Review Secretariat was transferred to the Minister of Restructuring and Government Efficiency (A.R. 262/2004).

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

At its inception, the Department of Restructuring and Government Efficiency was made up of the following divisions: Communications, Human Resources, Service Delivery, Business Development, Information Technology, Corporate Services, Corporate Chief Strategist, Chief Technology Officer, SuperNet Build and Implementation, and Business Transformation Services.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Ministry of Restructuring and Government Efficiency

Also referred to as Alberta Restructuring and Government Efficiency and by its acronym, RGE

CHIEF OFFICERS

Minister of Restructuring and Government Efficiency

Luke Ouellette 2004–present

Deputy Minister of Restructuring and Government Efficiency

Paul Pellis 2005–present

SEE ALSO

Government Services, 1999–present; Innovation and Science, 1999–present



Progress in ALBERTA

1935
1943

REVENUE 2001-2004

CONTENTS

PAGE

I.	The Provincial Debt -----	1
II.	Agriculture -----	2
III.	Health Services -----	5
IV.	Labor Legislation -----	6
V.	Old Age Pensions -----	8
VI.	Child Welfare -----	9
VII.	Insurance -----	10
VIII.	Education -----	10
IX.	Public Works -----	12
X.	Department of Public Welfare -----	13
XI.	Co-operatives and Credit Unions -----	13
XII.	Purchasing Agency -----	"Progress in Alberta" booklet, c. 1944
XIII.	Natural Resources -----	Information File
XIV.	Debt Legislation -----	
XV.	Treasury Branches -----	18
XVI.	Preparing for the Future -----	19

REVENUE

2001–2004

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

On March 19, 2001, Alberta Revenue was established by Order in Council 95/2001, under the authority of the *Government Organization Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10). It was dissolved on November 25, 2004, when responsibility for public service functions under the Minister of Revenue was transferred to the Minister of Finance (O.C. 553/2004).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor to Alberta Revenue was the Department of Treasury. In 2001, Alberta Treasury became two new departments, Finance and Revenue. In 2004, the functions of Revenue were transferred to Finance.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Minister of Revenue was a member of the Executive Council and was appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to head Alberta Revenue. The minister reported to the Legislative Assembly for the department and received reports from other agencies, boards, councils, and institutes within the reporting structure of Revenue.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Revenue was responsible for managing provincial revenues and investments, providing risk management, and regulating the province's capital markets. The ministry's core business was managing tax and revenue programs, managing and investing financial assets, managing risk associated with the loss of public assets, and regulating Alberta's capital market.

The Designation and Transfer of Responsibility Regulation (A.R. 44/2001) transferred responsibility for a significant number of statutes to the Minister of Revenue. Responsibility for the following *Acts* was transferred from Treasury to Revenue in 2001: *Alberta Corporate Tax Act*, *Alberta Income Tax Act*, *Alberta Personal Income Tax Act*, *Fuel Tax Act*, *Hotel Room Tax Act*, and *Tobacco Tax Act*. The same year, Alberta Regulation 140/2001 transferred the responsibility for these *Acts* to the common responsibility of the Minister of Revenue and the Minister of Finance.

In 2001, administration of the *Securities Act* was transferred from Treasury to Finance. The purpose of the *Securities Act* is to regulate and monitor the operation of the capital market in Alberta. Later in 2001, Alberta Regulation 140/2001 repealed the designation of responsibility and transferred it to the common responsibility of the Minister of Revenue and the Minister of Finance.

The following functions were transferred to the Minister of Revenue in 2001: support for central administration for tax and revenue; support for fees and charges monitoring; support for the futures summit; and support for investment settlements, systems support, and performance measurement. Revenue was responsible for the administration and management of a number of provincial funds, including the Medical Research Endowment Fund, Heritage Savings Trust Fund, Risk Management Fund, and Heritage Scholarship Fund, and for the Alberta Securities Commission.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Alberta Revenue had six major divisions within the department: Investment Management, Securities Administration, and Systems; Tax and Revenue Administration; Risk Management and Insurance; Human Resources; Corporate Services; and Communications. Policy and Strategic Planning was added in 2003–2004.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Ministry of Revenue

Also referred to as Alberta Revenue

CHIEF OFFICERS

Minister of Revenue

Greg Melchin	2001–2004
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Deputy Ministers of Revenue

Eric McGhan	2001–2002
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Robert Bhatia	2002–2004
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SEE ALSO

Alberta Securities Commission; Finance 2001–present; Heritage Savings Trust Fund; Treasury, 1905–2001; Superintendent of Insurance



Old People's Lodge, Grande Prairie, 1956

PA.587/2

SENIORS AND COMMUNITY SUPPORTS

2001–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Ministry of Seniors and Community Supports was founded as the Ministry of Seniors on March 19, 2001 by Order in Council 96/2001, under the authority of the *Government Organization Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10). The ministry assumed its present name in 2004.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor to the ministry was the Seniors Services Division of the Ministry of Community Development.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Ministry of Seniors and Community Supports reports to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Seniors and Community Supports. A number of agencies report to the Minister of Seniors and Community Supports. These include the Alberta Social Housing Corporation (a Crown corporation operating under the authority of the *Alberta Housing Act*), Seniors Advisory Council for Alberta, Premier's Council on the Status of Person with Disabilities, and Persons with Developmental Disabilities (PDD) Provincial Board (including the six community PDD Community Boards).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Ministry of Seniors and Community Supports is responsible for the creation and delivery of programs to support the independence and wellbeing of seniors and the provision of housing support for lower-income seniors and families. The Minister of Seniors and Community Supports is responsible for administration of the *Seniors Advisory Council for Alberta Act*, *Seniors Benefit Act*, and *Alberta Housing Act*.

On April 1, 2003, the ministry also became responsible for the Office of the Public Guardian (O.C. 123/2003), which was formerly the responsibility of the Ministry of Human Resources and Employment. The Office of the Public Guardian provides guardianship services to adult Albertans and provides consultation to private guardians for family members or friends. The Office of the Public Guardian provides public education

and acts as decision-maker of last resort under the *Mental Health Act*. The office administers the *Dependent Adults Act* and the *Personal Directives Act*.

In November 2004, because of government restructuring, the Ministry of Seniors became the Ministry of Seniors and Community Supports. The new ministry received functional responsibility for the Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped program from the Ministry of Human Resources and Employment, and for the Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities and Persons with Developmental Disabilities program from the Ministry of Community Development (O.C. 553/2004).

With these new functional responsibilities, administration of the following Acts also became the responsibility of the ministry: *Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped Act*, *Blind Persons' Rights Act*, *Persons with Developmental Disabilities Community Governance Act*, *Persons with Developmental Disabilities Foundation Act*, *Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities Act*, and *Protection for Persons in Care Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Ministry of Seniors and Community Supports is made up of the Department of Seniors, Seniors Advisory Council for Alberta, Alberta Social Housing Corporation, and from 2004, Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities and the Persons with Developmental Disabilities program.

The Department of Seniors is made up of two divisions. The Seniors Services Division administers provincial income-supplement programs to lower-income seniors and provides information to Alberta seniors about support programs and services. The Housing Services Division is responsible for developing and providing the government of Alberta's housing assistance programs for lower-income seniors and families, individuals with special needs, and the homeless.

The ministry's Support Services Division was created in 2003–2004. It was responsible for providing the ministry with strategic financial, information technology, human resources, and administrative support. The division's name was changed to Strategic Corporate Services in 2004–2005.

In 2004–2005, the new department of Seniors and Community Supports added three more divisions: Strategic Planning and Supportive Living, Income Support for Persons with Disabilities, and Community Support Systems.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Ministry of Seniors 2001–2004

Ministry of Seniors and Community Supports 2004–present

Also referred to as Alberta Seniors and as Alberta Seniors and Community Supports

CHIEF OFFICERS

Minister of Seniors

Stan Woloshyn 2001–2004

Minister of Seniors and Community Supports

Yvonne Fritz 2004–present

Deputy Minister of Seniors

Ken J. Wilson

2001–2004

*Deputy Ministers of Seniors and Community Supports*Dave Arsenault (Acting) 2004–2006
Tim Wiles 2006–present**SEE ALSO**

Community Development, 1992–present; Family and Social Services, 1986–1999; Human Resources and Employment, 1999–present

Seniors Advisory Council for Alberta**DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION**

The Seniors Advisory Council for Alberta was founded in 1991 by the passage and proclamation of the *Seniors Advisory Council for Alberta Act* (S.A. 1991, c. S–13.2), and continued by the *Seniors Advisory Council for Alberta Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. S–6).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor of the council was the Provincial Senior Citizens Advisory Council. The members of the predecessor body became members of the Seniors Advisory Council when it was first appointed in 1991, allowing the new agency to continue the activities of the previous council.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Since 2001, the council has reported to the Minister of Seniors and Community Supports. The council previously reported to the Associate Minister of Family and Social Services (1989–1992). In 1992, the government appointed a Minister Responsible for Seniors. The ministers responsible were the Minister of Community Development (1992–1994, 1996–2001), and the Minister of Health (1994–1996).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The council advises the minister responsible for seniors on any matters relating to the welfare of Alberta seniors, making specific policy and program recommendations, and making recommendations regarding grants to agencies providing services or conducting research on seniors health or welfare issues.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The council is made up of members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. These include a member representing the universities of the province, a representative of the Alberta Medical Association, and members of the public who represent six regions. The chair is a Member of the Legislative Assembly who serves on the council and is appointed by the Premier.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Seniors Advisory Council for Alberta

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Seniors Advisory Council for Alberta

Thomas N. Musgrave	1991–1993
Jocelyn Burgener	1993–1997
Karen Kryczka	1997–2004
Ray Prin	2004–present

SEE ALSO

Community Development, 1992–present; Family and Social Services, 1986–1999; Human Resources and Employment, 1999–present

Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities was appointed in 1988 under the authority of the *Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities Act* (S.A. 1988, c. P–14.5). This *Act* was scheduled to expire on December 31, 2003 and was extended to December 31, 2008 by Order in Council 541/2004.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities has no predecessors.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

On November 30, 2004, responsibility for the *Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities Act* was transferred to the Ministry of Seniors and Community Supports (O.C. 553/2004). The council has also reported to the Minister Responsible for the Premier's Council (1991–1992), Minister of Education (1988–1992, 1993–1996), Minister of Health (1996–1999), Minister of Health and Wellness (1999–2001), and Minister of Community Development (1992–1993, 2001–2004).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The council advises the government of Alberta in various areas of policy affecting Albertans with disabilities, monitors the impact of existing and emerging policies, and analyzes and discusses social policy.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Council is made up of up to fifteen members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who appoints one member as chair. Up to two members of the Council are members of the Legislative Assembly.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities

Gary McPherson	1988–1998
Rob Lougheed	1998–present

SEE ALSO

Community Development, 1992–present; Education, 1905–1999; Health, 1919–1971, 1988–1999; Health and Wellness, 1999–present

Persons with Developmental Disabilities Provincial Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Persons with Developmental Disabilities (PDD) Provincial Board is a corporation founded on October 30, 1997 by Ministerial Order pursuant to the *Persons with Developmental Disabilities Community Governance Act* (S.A. 1997, c. P-4.06).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor to the PDD Provincial Board was the Services to Persons with Disabilities program of the Department of Family and Social Services and its predecessors.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

On November 30, 2004, responsibility for the Persons with Developmental Disabilities Provincial Board was transferred to the Ministry of Seniors and Community Supports (O.C. 553/2004). The board has also reported to the Minister of Family and Social Services (1997–1999), Minister of Health (1999–2001), and Minister of Community Development (2001–2004).

Since July 2002, the six regional PDD Community Boards have reported to the provincial board. The Edmonton, Calgary, Northeast, northwest, south and central Alberta community boards are responsible for determining local community priorities and assessing community needs regarding the provision of services to adults with developmental disabilities and allocating resources accordingly.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The PDD Provincial Board was created as part of the government of Alberta's efforts to transfer responsibility for delivery of services from the department to community-based agencies. According to the *Act*, the PDD Board is responsible for promoting the inclusion of adults with developmental disabilities in community life; developing, with the approval of the minister, a plan for the delivery of services; overseeing and evaluating the implementation of that plan; coordinating the activities of community and facility boards; establishing policies for the provision of services and ensuring the consistency of services; allocating funding in a manner approved by the minister and allocating resources to community and facility PDD boards; monitoring and assessing the activities of the community and facility PDD boards; and working with the government and public and private agencies to coordinate provision of services to adults with developmental disabilities.

The Provincial Board is also responsible for hearing and mediating appeals from persons receiving services, or who have applied to receive services by means of funding allocated by a community or facility board in regards to a decision by that community or facility board.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The board is made up of no more than fifteen members appointed by the minister responsible, who designates one member as chair.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Persons with Developmental Disabilities Provincial Board
Also referred to as PDD Alberta Board

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Persons with Developmental Disabilities Provincial Board

Alan Anderton	2001–2002
Betty Thompson	2002–present

SEE ALSO

Community Development, 1992–present; Family and Social Services, 1986–1999

Alberta Social Housing Corporation

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Alberta Housing Act* established the Alberta Social Housing Corporation on July 1, 1994 (S.A. 1994, c. A–30.1).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation was created when the Alberta Housing Corporation and Alberta Home Mortgage Corporation merged. The Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation was continued by statute as the Alberta Social Housing Corporation. Although the new legislation continued the existence of the corporate body, the function of the organization changed. The organization ceased being a housing provider and became a housing facilitator. The *Alberta Housing Act* repealed the *Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Alberta Social Housing Corporation is considered an agent of the Crown in the right of Alberta. The corporation, in the exercise of its duties and functions, is subject to the general supervision and direction of the minister, who is defined by the *Alberta Housing Act*. The minister may provide administrative and support services to the corporation. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may prescribe duties and function to the corporation.

Since 2004, the corporation has reported to the Minister of Seniors and Community Supports. The corporation has also been under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Municipal Affairs (1994–1999), Minister of Community Development (1999–2001), and Minister of Seniors (2001–2004).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Alberta Social Housing Corporation was incorporated under the *Alberta Housing Act*. The corporation assumed all the liabilities and assets of the Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation, and became known as the Alberta Social Housing Corporation. The corporation was created to provide funding for social-housing accommodation for low-income families and individuals, seniors, and those with special needs.

After the establishment of the Alberta Social Housing Corporation, it was necessary to sell or otherwise dispose of nonsocial housing assets created by the Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Municipal Affairs Sales Ltd. was established to accelerate the disposal of Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation mortgages and real estate. The operations of Municipal Affairs Sales Ltd. were phased out in March 1995, and the remaining assets disposed of through the Alberta Social Housing Corporation.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The enabling legislation stipulates the members of the corporation's board of directors. The minister, as defined by the legislation, is the chair of the board while the deputy minister, as defined by the legislation, is the president of the corporation. Other members include an employee of the Treasury Department, an official of the minister's department responsible for housing, and a senior financial officer of the minister's department. The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed the other members of the board.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Social Housing Corporation

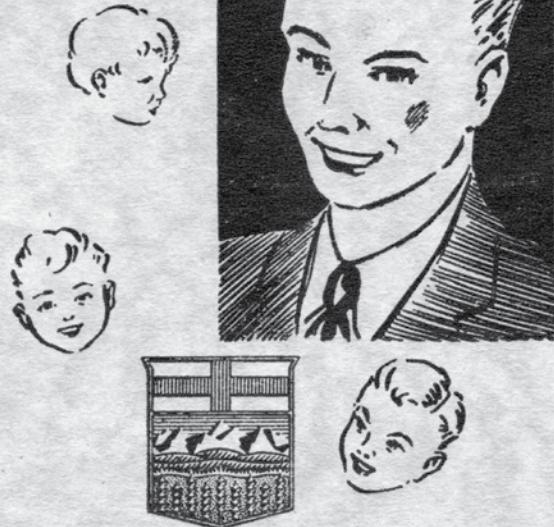
CHIEF OFFICERS*Chairs of the Board of Directors of the Corporation*

Thomas G. Thurber	1994–1997
Iris Evans	1997–1999
Stan Woloshyn	1999–2004
Yvonne Fritz	2004–present

SEE ALSO

Alberta Home Mortgage Corporation; Alberta Housing Corporation; Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation; Housing, 1982–1986; Housing and Public Works, 1975–1983; Municipal Affairs, 1912–present

Child WELFARE WORK IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
HON. W. W. CROSS
MINISTER
A. A. MACKENZIE
DEPUTY MINISTER
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, EDMONTON

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1944–1971

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Social Development was first founded as the Department of Public Welfare on March 24, 1944 by the *Department of Public Welfare Act* (S.A. 1944, c. 6). The name of the department was changed in 1969 by means of the *Department of Social Development Act*. The department was dissolved by the proclamation of the *Department of Health and Social Development Act* on April 28, 1971 (S.A. 1971, c. 25).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor of the department, in regards to the provision of direct relief, was the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare. In 1939, the name of the bureau was changed to the Bureau of Public Welfare. The functions of the Bureau of Public Welfare were transferred to the new Minister of Public Welfare by Order in Council 521/1944 in 1944. The successor of the Department of Social Development was the Department of Health and Social Development.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Department of Social Development reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Public Welfare (1944–1969) and the Minister of Social Development (1969–1971). A number of semi-independent agencies reported to the Legislative Assembly through the minister. These agencies were the Old Age Pensions Board (1944–1964), Child Welfare Commission (1944–1971), Veterans' Welfare Commission (1944–1955), Probation Officers Selection Committee (1944–1949), and Public Welfare Commission (1966–1971).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Department of Social Development was responsible for three broad categories of services: child welfare, social services and development, and public assistance.

Responsibility for public assistance was shared with the municipal governments. Municipalities were responsible for provision of services to persons resident in the municipality for at least one year. Provincial responsibility for public assistance included the provision of direct relief, including public assistance to indigent transients and residents

of unorganized territories, medical and other services to disabled men of working age and aged single men, resettlement of Metis people in agricultural communities, provision of mothers' allowances to widows (as defined by the *Widows' Pensions Act*), welfare services to veterans, administration of old-age and disabled pensions, and financial assistance to municipalities for operation of homes for the aged and infirm.

Child welfare included care of the wards of the government, adoption services, and services to parents. Municipal government through municipal welfare officers provided protection services. In these areas, the department regional offices acted in an advisory capacity. In unorganized territories and in municipalities where the local government was unwilling or unable to provide protection services, the department's regional offices took on this responsibility.

In the 1960s, the department began a more proactive approach to social services. It initiated a new group of programs aimed at preventing the future need for traditional welfare services, in particular child welfare services. With the passage and proclamation of the *Social Development Act*, the services provided by the ministry became more focused on helping Alberta residents attain certain minimum living standards, rather than the payment of pensions and allowances based on age or other personal characteristics. Services to families focused on the prevention of family breakdown.

The minister was responsible for administration of the following legislation: *Bureau of Public Welfare Act*, *Department of Public Welfare Act*, *Department of Social Development Act*, *Public Welfare Act*, *Child Welfare Act*, *Welfare Homes Act*, *Homes for Aged or Infirm Act*, *Homes for the Aged Act*, *Metis Population Betterment Act*, *Metis Betterment Act*, *Preventive Social Services Act*, *Mental Health Act*, *Old Age Assistance Act*, *Widows' Pensions Act*, *Blind Persons' Act*, *Disabled Persons' Act*, *Disabled Persons' Pensions Act*, *Old Age Pensions Act*, Alberta (after 1945), *Old Age Pensions (Supplementary Allowances) Act* (after 1945), *Mothers' Allowance Act* (after 1945), *Relief Liability Act*, *Maternal Welfare Act*, *Poliomyelitis Sufferers' Act* (section 3), *Public Contributions Act*, *Public Welfare Assistance Act*, *Children of Unmarried Parents Act*, *Domestic Relations Act* (Part 7), *Juvenile Court Act*, *Juvenile Offenders Act*, *Improvement Districts Act* (s. 43, 44, and 45), *Social Development Act*, *Alimony Orders Enforcement Act* (Part 4), and *Preventive Social Services Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The structure of the department was based on programs, each of which was administered by a different branch and reporting to the deputy minister. The exception was the Child Welfare Branch, which was under the authority of the Child Welfare Commission.

Beginning in the late 1950s, the department created regional offices, through which many of the department's services were delivered. The department's province-wide network of regional offices was also responsible for the inspection functions of the former Inspection Branch.

Municipalities administered certain aspects of welfare services and the province, through the department, contributed a portion of the costs of those services. The department also received, on behalf of the provincial government, transfers from the federal government as reimbursement of a portion of the costs of various pension and allowance programs.

In 1961, the department began to implement a complete reorganization of its public assistance programs in order to reflect changes initiated by the *Welfare Statutes Amendment Act, 1960*. Many of the department's programs were placed under the administration of two branches that reflected the two principal program areas at that time: Public Assistance and Child Welfare. Under these two branches were a number of new divisions. Former programs (and their respective branches) that provided services to single homeless men, assistance to indigent transients and residents of unorganized areas, and mothers' allowances were merged into the new Social Assistance Program. The former provincial Mothers' Allowance, Widows' Pensions, Disabled Persons' Pensions, and Supplementary Allowance programs were replaced by the Social Allowance program, administered by the Social Allowance Division. The Child Welfare Branch, which had formerly been under the Child Welfare Commission, was placed directly under the Welfare Director. The commission continued to report to the Minister of Public Welfare.

In 1970, all responsibilities for the probation and care of delinquent children were transferred from the Department of the Attorney General to the Department of Social Development.

The administrative structure of the department was based on program areas. The following branches and divisions were responsible for the various functions of the department:

- **Public Welfare Branch** (sometimes referred to as Relief Branch) (1944–1949), **Public Welfare Assistance Branch** (1949–1961), **Social Assistance Division** (1961–1967), **Social Allowance and Social Assistance Division** (1967–1969), and **Social Allowance Division** (1969–1971) – direct relief to indigent transients and residents of unorganized territories;
- **Single Men's Branch** (1944–1961), **Social Assistance Division** (1961–1963), and **Single Men's Branch** (1963–1971) – medical and residential services to aged single men who were not resident in organized areas;
- **Rehabilitation Branch** (1944–1954), **Metis Rehabilitation Branch** (1954–1963), and **Metis Areas Branch** (1963–1971) – resettlement of Metis population and administration of the *Metis Betterment Act*;
- **Mothers' Allowance Branch** (1944–1961), **Social Allowance Branch** (1961–1967), **Social Allowance and Social Assistance Division** (1967–1969), and **Social Allowance Division** (1969–1971) – mothers' allowances and medical services to women with dependants;
- **Child Welfare Branch** (1944–1971) – child welfare, including children in provincial care, adoption, foster parents, and juvenile delinquents;
- **Home Investigating Committee** (1944–1961) and **Child Welfare Commission** (1961–1971) – investigation of applications for adoption and foster care providers;
- **Veterans' Welfare and Advisory Commission** (1944–1955) – welfare services to veterans and families of active servicemen, including land settlement and housing programs in conjunction with federal programs;
- **Old Age Pensions Board/Pensions Board** (1944–1964), **Social Allowances Division** (provincial disabled pensions only) (1961–1967), **Social Allowance and Social Assistance Division** (1967–1969), **Social Allowance Division** (1969–1971), and **Pensions Division** (provincial nondisabled pensions only) (1961–1971) – administration of old age, disabled, and senior widows' pensions and the provincial pension supplement;

- **Public Welfare Branch** (sometimes referred to as Relief Branch) (1944–1949), **Public Welfare Assistance Branch** (1949–1962), and **Welfare Homes and Institutions Branch** (1963–1971) – assistance to municipalities for provision of homes for the aged and infirm;
- **Inspection Branch** (1945–1958) and **Regional Offices** (1958–1971) – inspection of households receiving assistance under any program administered by the department;
- **Rehabilitation Branch** (1944–1954), **Public Welfare Assistance Branch** (1949–1954), **Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Branch** (1954–1961), **Rehabilitation Division** (1961–1964), **Social Allowance and Social Assistance Divisions** (1964–1967), and **Social Allowance and Social Assistance Division** (1967–1971) – occupational rehabilitation and placement services, including coordination of interdepartmental programs and services;
- **Welfare Homes and Institutions Branch** (1963–1971) – licensing of welfare and child care homes and institutions, and the acquisition and operation of homes, hostels, and institutions;
- **Planning and Development Branch** (1962–1971) – operational and program planning and development; (1966–1971) – preventive social services programs and municipal programs liaison;
- **Emergency Welfare Services** (1961–1971) – civil defence support activities;
- **Family Service Division** (1961–1966) and **Maintenance and Recovery Branch** (1967–1971) – public assistance recovery and recovery of child welfare maintenance costs; and
- **Accounting Branch** (1944–1961) and **Administration Branch** (1961–1971) – department administration.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Public Welfare	1944–1969
Department of Social Development	1969–1971

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Public Welfare

Wallace Warren Cross	1944–1953
Leonard Christian Halmrast	1953–1954
Robin Daniel Jorgenson	1954–1962
Leonard Christian Halmrast	1962–1967
Alfred John Hooke	1967–1968
Raymond Albert Speaker	1968–1969

Minister of Social Development

Raymond Albert Speaker	1969–1971
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Deputy Ministers of Public Welfare

Albion Angus Mackenzie	1944–1948
Alexander Henderson Miller	1948–1957
Raymond George Hagen	1957–1960
Duncan Welby Rogers	1960–1969

Deputy Minister of Social Development

Duncan Welby Rogers

1969–1971

SEE ALSO

Family and Social Services, 1986–1999; Human Resources and Employment, 1999–present; Municipal Affairs, 1912–present; Social Services and Community Health, 1971–1986

Public Welfare Commission

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Public Welfare Commission was established on April 7, 1966 through *An Act to Amend the Public Welfare Act* (S.A. 1966, c. 84). The *Department of Health and Social Development Act* dissolved the commission on April 28, 1971 (S.A. 1971, c. 25).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There were no predecessor or successor bodies to the commission.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The commission reported to the Minister of Public Welfare (1966–1969) and the Minister of Social Development (1969–1971).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The commission functioned as an advisory committee to the Minister of Public Welfare and the Minister of Social Development. It also acted as a forum for interdepartmental liaison in matters regarding public welfare, advised and assisted the officers of the department in regards to the administration of the *Public Welfare Act*, and prescribed standards and methods of work of officers of the department in all aspects of welfare work.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The commission was made up of the Director of Social Planning and Development of the Department of Public Works, as well as representatives from the departments of Health, Education, and Youth.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Public Welfare Commission

CHIEF OFFICER*Chair of the Public Welfare Commission*

K.T. Motherwell

1966–1971

Veterans' Welfare and Advisory Commission

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Veterans' Welfare and Advisory Commission was established on June 30, 1944 by Order in Council 1026/1944 under the authority of the *Public Welfare Act*. The commission ceased operations in 1955.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The commission had no predecessor or successor bodies.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Veterans' Welfare and Advisory Commission reported to the Minister of Public Welfare.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The commission was responsible for advising the Minister of Public Welfare in matters regarding public welfare services to veterans and the families of active servicemen. The commission acted as liaison between the Department of Public Welfare and federal government departments responsible for providing services to veterans and servicemen, the Canadian Legion and its branches, and Canadian Army, Navy, and Air Force organizations. It also performed outreach activities to veterans and servicemen at training centres, military depots, and veterans' hospitals, and made presentations to the federal government advocating changes to legislation affecting veterans and servicemen.

The commission coordinated department services to veterans, servicemen, and their families, including land settlement, veterans' housing, and a number of personal matters, such as assistance for war brides. After the end of the Second World War, the commission was also involved in provincial government programs giving employment preference and federal-provincial trades training programs for returning veterans. Beginning in 1951, the commission began to provide services to service members and veterans of the Korean conflict.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The commission was made up of three members, all of them ex-servicemen appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Veteran's Welfare and Advisory Commission

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chair of the Veteran's Welfare and Advisory Commission

Edward Brown 1944–1955

SEE ALSO

Municipal Affairs, 1912–present

Probation Officers Selection Committee

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Probation Officers Selection Committee was founded by means of the *Child Welfare Act* (S.A. 1944, c. 8 s. 6). The first members of the committee were appointed on May 1, 1944 by means of Order in Council 699/1944. The committee was disbanded in 1949, when *An Act to Amend the Child Welfare Act* repealed section 6 of the enabling legislation (S.A. 1949, c.21).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The committee had no predecessor body that performed the same functions. After the dissolution of the committee, the Department of Public Welfare absorbed its responsibilities.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The committee reported to the Minister of Public Welfare.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The committee was responsible for approving the appointment by municipalities of all municipal probation officers, inspectors, and child welfare workers appointed under the provisions of the *Child Welfare Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The committee was made up of three members appointed by the minister, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Probation Officers Selection Committee

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Probation Officers Selection Committee

Ruth E. Gilchrist	1944–1946
Alexander H. Miller	1946–1949

Pensions Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Pensions Board was founded on August 1, 1929 as the Old Age Pensions Board by the proclamation of the *Old Age Pensions Act, Alberta* (S.A. 1929, c. 24). The first board was appointed on January 25, 1940 by means of Order in Council 97/1940, and reconstituted under two succeeding *Acts*, the *Old Age Pensions Act* (S.A. 1951, c. 59) and *Old Age Assistance Act* (S.A. 1952, c. 66). The name of the board was changed to the Alberta Pensions Board in 1953 by means of Order in Council 551/1953.

The board was dissolved in 1964 by means of the *Welfare Statutes Amendment Act* (S.A. 1964, c. 106), although the relevant sections were not proclaimed until January 1, 1968.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the creation of the Old Age Pensions Board, the Workmen's Compensation Board administered provincial programs. Other programs were initiated subsequent to the creation of the board. The Department of Public Welfare absorbed the board's responsibilities.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The board reported to Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Public Welfare.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The board was responsible for administration of the province's various social services pension programs, as well as for administration of federal pension programs under federal-provincial agreements.

Provincial programs administered by the board included programs created under the *Old Age Pensions (Supplementary Allowances) Act*, *Widows' Pension Act*, and *Disabled Persons Pensions Act*. Federal programs administered by the board included programs created under the *Old Age Pensions Act, Alberta*, *Blind Persons' Act*, *Old Age Assistance Act*, and *Disabled Persons Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The board was composed of three members, all of whom were officers of the Department of Public Welfare.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Old Age Pensions Board	1940–1953
Pensions Board	1953–1964

CHIEF OFFICERS

Old Age Pensions Board

J.F. Percival	1940–1946
Reginald Wilding	1946–1951
Andrew C. McCully	1951–1953

Chairs of the Pensions Board

Andrew C. McCully	1953–1956
William P. Bullock	1956–1960
K.T. Motherwell	1960–1964

SEE ALSO

Worker's Compensation Board

SOCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNITY HEALTH 1971-1986



St. Joseph's Orphanage, Mundare, 1962

PA.2635/1

SOCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNITY HEALTH

1971–1986

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Social Services and Community Health was founded on April 28, 1971, under the name Department of Health and Social Development, by the *Department of Health and Social Development Act* (S.A. 1971, c. 25). In 1975, the name of the department was changed to Social Services and Community Health. The department was dissolved by the *Department of Community and Occupational Health Act* (S.A. 1986, c. D–13.5), which was given Royal Assent on September 12, 1986.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors to the Department of Social Services and Community Health were the Department of Social Development and the Department of Health. The successors of the department were the Department of Hospitals and Medical Care, Department of Social Services, and Department of Community and Occupational Health.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The department reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Health and Social Development (1971–1975) and the Minister of Social Services and Community Health (1975–1986). A number of semi-independent agencies reported either to the minister or through the minister to the Legislative Assembly. These agencies included the Child Welfare Commission (1971–1985), Social Care Facilities Review Committee (1980–1986), Office of the Children's Guardian (1984–1986), Advisory Council of Nursing (1971–1984), Provincial Mental Health Advisory Council (1972–1986), Health Care Insurance Commission (1971–1975), Hospital Services Commission (1971–1975), Provincial Cancer Hospitals Board (1971–1975), Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (1985–1986), Alberta Health Facilities Review Committee (1972–1975), and Public Health Advisory and Appeal Board (1984–1986).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The merger of the former Department of Health and Department of Social Development formed the Department of Social Services and Community Health. The department was

responsible for almost all social services and health programs in the province, including welfare and social development programs, public guardianship services, public health, institutions for the care of mentally handicapped children and adults, psychiatric institutions, and oversight of hospitals. The department was also responsible for the province's vital statistics program.

At the time of the department's creation, a number of services performed by the previous Department of Health were transferred to other departments. Responsibility for municipal engineering consulting services and air and water pollution monitoring was transferred to the Department of Environment. Plumbing inspection services in unorganized areas were transferred to the Department of Labour. Administration of hospital programs was transferred to a new agency, the Hospital Services Commission, which reported to the minister.

In 1973, responsibility for the Health Care Insurance Plan was transferred to the Minister Without Portfolio, later Minister of Social Services and Community Health. In 1975, the Hospital Services Commission was transferred to the new Department of Hospitals and Medical Care. The administration of legislation governing healthcare, dental, and social services professions and occupations was transferred to the Minister Responsible for Professions and Occupations in 1981.

Beginning in the 1970s, the department began to move its focus away from institutional services to community and home-based provision of healthcare programs. The department's activities shifted towards providing advice and support to community-based agencies and away from providing all services through department-administered institutions.

The minister was responsible for administration of the following *Acts*:

- General – *Department of Social Services and Community Health Act, Change of Name Act, 1973, Marriage Act, and Vital Statistics Act*;
- Health care – *Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Act, Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Foundation Act, Cemeteries Act, Emergency Medical Aid Act, Alberta Health Care Insurance Act, Health Insurance Premiums Act, Health Unit Act, Alberta Hospital Association Act, Hospital Visitors Committee Act, Human Tissue Gift Act, Medical Services Research Foundation Act, Mental Health Act, MSI Foundation Act, Naturopathy Act, Public Contributions Act, Public Health Act, Radiation Protection Act, Social Care Facilities Licensing Act, Social Care Facilities Review Committee Act, Supplementary Allowances Act, Treatment Services Act, Tuberculosis Act, Venereal Diseases Prevention Act, and University of Alberta Hospital Act*;
- Social services – *Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped Act, Blind Persons' Act, Blind Persons' Guide Dog Act, Blind Persons' Rights Act, Child Welfare Act, Dependent Adults Act, Disabled Persons Act, Disabled Persons Pension Act, Family and Community Support Services Act, Maintenance and Recovery Act, Metis Betterment Act, Old Age Assistance Act, Preventive Social Services Act, Senior Citizens Benefits Acts, Social Development Act, and Widows' Pension Act*; and
- Healthcare, dental, and social services professions – *Chartered Physiotherapists Act, Chiropractic Profession Act, Dental Association Act, Dental Auxiliaries Act, Dental Mechanics Act, Dental Profession Act, Dental Technicians Act, Health Occupations Act*,

Medical Profession Act, Nursing Aides Act, Nursing Assistants Registration Act, Nursing Service Act, Ophthalmic Dispensers Act, Optometry Act, Pharmaceutical Association Act, Podiatry Act, Psychiatric Nurses Association Act, Psychiatric Nursing Training Act, Psychologists Act, Radiological Technicians Act (except Part 2), Registered Dieticians Association Act, Registered Nurses Act, and Social Workers Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The department had three principal components when it was created in 1971: Institutions, Services, and Program Planning. On January 1, 1972, the department was reorganized. The Social Development Services Division contained most of the programs of the former Department of Social Development. The programs of the former department were divided into three new divisions: Public Health Services, Services for the Handicapped, and Mental Health. Deputy Ministers, who reported to the chief deputy minister, headed Social Development Services and Public Health Services. The Services for the Handicapped Division administered both health care and social services programs for mentally handicapped children and adults, as well as the province's residential institutions for the mentally handicapped in Red Deer, Calgary, and Edmonton.

The Mental Health Division was responsible for administration of all mental health programs, treatment centres, guidance clinics, and the province's residential institutions in Edmonton, Calgary, Claresholm, Raymond, and Camrose. The Research and Planning Division was responsible for providing research, legislative planning, systems development, and program planning and evaluation support to the department.

In 1977, vocational rehabilitation services, the Employment Opportunities Program, and other temporary employment programs and services to the handicapped were combined to form the Rehabilitation Services Division. The following year, in 1978, responsibility for Preventive Social Services and Social Care Facilities Licensing was shifted from the Social Services Division to the Health Care Division, bringing all preventive programs together in the same division.

Beginning in 1982, the department began a series of reorganizations to reflect the department's shift to service delivery of social services programs through regional offices in McLennan, Lac La Biche, Edmonton, Innisfail, Calgary, and Coaldale. The department's head office retained responsibility for child welfare, employment programs, and vital statistics. Also at this time, services to the handicapped and vocational rehabilitation were made part of the Social Services Division. With the transfer of responsibility for institutions to the Institutional Resources Branch in 1982, the remaining portions of the Mental Health Division were made into a branch under the Health Services Division.

In 1982, the Office of the Associate Deputy Minister was created to oversee regional service delivery of all departmental support branches and to facilitate coordination between regional offices. The associate deputy minister also became responsible for overseeing child welfare programs and the administration of provincial psychiatric institutions and facilities for the mentally handicapped. The functions of the Social Services and Health Services Divisions were to develop, support, and monitor programs.

In 1983, the Planning Secretariat became part of the Social Services Division and was made responsible for management audit activities. In 1984, the remaining functions of the Office of the Associate Deputy Minister were integrated into the Social Services

Division. The program development activities of the former Social Services Division and the Planning Secretariat were merged into the new Policy and Program Development Branch.

Oversight of the regional offices, together with the branch responsible for delivery of child welfare, formed the Service Delivery Branch. The Health Services Division was renamed the Community Health Division in 1985; the structure of the department remained unchanged until its dissolution in 1986.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Health and Social Development	1971–1975
Department of Social Services and Community Health	1975–1986

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Health and Social Development

Raymond Albert Speaker	1971
Neil S. Crawford	1971–1975

Ministers of Social Services and Community Health

Wilma Helen Hunley	1975–1979
Robert J. Bogle	1979–1982
Patrick Neil Webber	1982–1986
Constance Elaine Osterman	1986

Health and Social Development

<i>Chief Deputy Minister of Health and Social Development</i>	
Bruce Strathearn Rawson	1971–1974

Deputy Minister of Social Development Services

Duncan Welby Rogers	1971–1972
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Deputy Ministers of Social Services

Duncan Welby Rogers	1972–1974
David M. Stolee	1974–1975

Deputy Ministers of Health Services

Patrick Blair Rose	1971–1972
William A. Cochrane	1973–1974
Jean Clyne Nelson (Acting)	1975

Social Services and Community Health

Chief Deputy Ministers of Social Services and Community Health

Bruce Strathearn Rawson	1975
Stanley H. Mansbridge	1975–1979
David M. Stolee (Acting)	1979–1981

Deputy Ministers of Health Services

Jean Clyne Nelson	1975–1978
Sheila Durkin	1979–1984
David S. Kelly (Acting)	1984
Robert R. Orford	1985

Deputy Minister of Community Health

Robert R. Orford	1985–1986
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Deputy Ministers of Social Services

David M. Stolee	1975–1981
Marcel L. Arcand (Acting)	1981–1982
D'Arcy Coulson	1982–1983
Calvin E. Lee (Acting)	1983–1984
Michael J. Ozerkevich	1984–1986

SEE ALSO

Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission; Alberta Cancer Board; Alberta Health Facilities Review Committee; Community and Occupational Health, 1986–1989; Family and Social Services, 1986–1999; Health and Wellness, 1999–present; Hospitals and Medical Care, 1975–1988; Human Resources and Employment, 1999–present; Municipal Affairs, 1912–present; Office of the Mental Health Patient Advocate; Social Development, 1944–1971

SOLICITOR GENERAL AND PUBLIC SECURITY 1973–1992, 2001–PRESENT



Alberta Provincial Police patrol car, 1931

BL.80

SOLICITOR GENERAL AND PUBLIC SECURITY

1973–1992, 2001–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of the Solicitor General was established on October 30, 1973 by the *Department of the Solicitor General Act* (S.A. 1973, c. 67), and continued operation until 1992. The department was reestablished by Order in Council 95/2001 on March 19, 2001. It was renamed the Ministry of Solicitor General and Public Security in 2005.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the Solicitor General was established as a department, the Department of the Attorney General performed the functions of this ministry. On December 15, 1992, the Solicitor General was merged with the Attorney General to form the Department of Justice. In 2001, three major divisions from Justice formed the Department of the Solicitor General for the second time in the history of the province.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Minister of the Department of the Solicitor General was a member of the Executive Council appointed by the Lieutenant Governor under the Great Seal of the Province as Solicitor General. Until 1975, the Solicitor General reported to the Lieutenant Governor. In 1976, an annual report for the department was submitted to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. The Lieutenant Governor in Council could make regulations under the *Department of the Solicitor General Act* concerning the Solicitor General's ability to make and administer grants. A number of semi-independent agencies also reported directly to the Solicitor General, including the Criminal Injuries Review Board, Law Enforcement Review Board, and Victims of Crime Programs Committee.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

In the *Department of the Solicitor General Act*, the Solicitor General exercised the power and was charged with “the duties attached to the office of the Solicitor General of England by law or usage insofar as those powers and duties were applicable to Alberta and were not assigned to any other minister.” The Solicitor General also had those duties assigned by the Solicitor General by law or by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The Solicitor

General had the power to establish boards, committees, or councils deemed necessary in an advisory or administrative capacity.

In a later amendment to the *Act*, the Solicitor General could make grants if authorized to do so by regulations under section five of the *Department of the Solicitor General Act* (R.S.A. 1980, c. D–28). The department assumed the functional responsibilities from the Department of the Attorney General for probation, corrections, and policing. The Department of the Solicitor General administered the *Police Act*, *Private Investigators and Security Guards Act*, and *Liquor Control Act*. These functions were merged with the Department of Justice in 1992 to become the Ministry of Justice, also known as Alberta Justice.

On March 19, 2001, under the authority of the *Government Organization Act*, the function of the Solicitor General was split from the Ministry of Justice to form the Ministry of Solicitor General, also known as Alberta Solicitor General (O.C. 96/2001). The Ministry of Justice and Attorney General retained the responsibility for court services, criminal prosecutions, legal services, the Public Trustee and Maintenance Enforcement Program, and Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

The Solicitor General took responsibility for provincial corrections and policing, including victims' programs and the Victims of Crime Fund, a regulated fund under the authority of the *Victims of Crime Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. V–3). By 2004 the ministry had four core businesses: policing and crime prevention; victims' programs and services; custody, supervision, and rehabilitative opportunities for offenders; and security services.

In June 2005, under the authority of the *Government Organization Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. G–10), the ministry was renamed Ministry of Solicitor General and Public Security, also known as the Alberta Solicitor General and Public Security (O.C. 261/2005).

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The department had a hierarchical organizational structure. The Solicitor General headed the department with the assistance of the deputy minister. In 1973, the department included the Law Enforcement Branch, the Correction Branch, Probation Services, Finance and Administration Division, a Training Division, and Personnel Services Branch. In 1975, the department expanded to include the Motor Vehicle Branch and Research and Planning Division. The department was reorganized in 1990 to include Administrative Services, Correctional Services, Motor Vehicles Administration, Protection Services, and Law Enforcement.

At the reestablishment of the department in 2001, the divisions were Aboriginal Justice Initiatives Unit, Communications, Correctional Services, Strategic Human Resource Services, Public Security, Strategic Services, and Financial Services (2004–present).

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of the Solicitor General

Ministry of Solicitor General and Public Security

Also referred to as Alberta Solicitor General, and Alberta Solicitor General and Public Security

CHIEF OFFICERS*Solicitors General*

Wilma Helen Hunley	1973–1975
Roy Alexander Farran	1975–1979
Graham Lisle Harle	1979–1983
Neil S. Crawford	1983–1984
Ian Wilson Carlyle Reid	1984–1986
Kenneth L. Rostad	1986–1988
Marvin Everard Moore	1988–1989
Richard S. Fowler	1989–1992
Stephen C. West	1992–1998
David Graeme Hancock	1998–2001
Heather Forsyth	2001–2004
Harvey James Cenaiko	2004–2005

Solicitor General and Minister of Public Security

Harvey James Cenaiko	2005–present
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Deputy Solicitors General

Rheal Joseph LeBlanc	1974–1985
Robert J. King	1985–1988
John Charles Davis (Acting)	1989–1990
John Charles Davis	1990–1992
Julian Joseph Nowicki	1992–1993
Jim Nichols	2001–2004

Deputy Solicitor General and Deputy Minister of Public Security

Eric McGhan	2005–present
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SEE ALSO

Justice and Attorney General, 1905–present

Law Enforcement Review Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Law Enforcement Review Board was established under the *Police Act, 1973* as the Law Enforcement Appeal Board on July 1, 1973 (S.A. 1973, c. 44). It assumed its present name in 1988.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Before the establishment of the Law Enforcement Appeal Board, the Alberta Police Commission performed the function of police inquiry.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The board was under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Solicitor General until it was transferred to Alberta Justice in 1992, and began reporting again to the Department of Solicitor General and Public Security in 2001. An annual report is submitted to the minister.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Law Enforcement Review Board is an independent, quasijudicial, provincial board. Inquiries are held on the motion of the board or at the request of the minister. The board and each member of the board have all the powers of a commissioner appointed under the *Public Inquiries Act* (R.S.A. 1980, c. P–29). The board's primary function is to hold inquiries into policing, police officers' conduct, and police officers' appeals on disciplinary action.

Under the 1988 *Police Act*, the name of the Law Enforcement Appeal Board was changed to the Law Enforcement Review Board. The responsibilities of the board remained the same and included the ability to hear appeals from the public, police officers, private investigators and security guards, and special constables.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The board has no fewer than three members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, one of whom, as a member of the Law Society of Alberta, is designated chair. Members of the board are appointed for a three-year term and are eligible for reappointment. A quorum consists of two members of the board.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Law Enforcement Appeal Board	1973–1988
Law Enforcement Review Board	1988–present

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chair of the Law Enforcement Appeal Board

Sidney V. Legg	1973–1988
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Chairs of the Law Enforcement Review Board

Sidney V. Legg	1988–1991
Pat J. Knoll	1992–2000
Elliot W.N. Macdonald	2001–2004
Donna L. Shelley	2004–present

SEE ALSO

Justice and Attorney General, 1905–present

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT 2001-PRESENT



Tree planting, Redwater, 1958

PA.790

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

2001–PRESENT

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Sustainable Resource Development was established on March 19, 2001 through Order in Council 95/2001, pursuant to the *Government Organization Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Department of Sustainable Resource Development was created from components of the Department of Energy (previously the Department of Resource Development); Department of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development; and Department of the Environment.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Minister of Sustainable Resource Development is a member of the Executive Council and reports to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Sustainable Resource Development. The minister is also responsible for the Natural Resources Conservation Board, Surface Rights Board, Land Compensation Board, and Environmental Protection and Enhancement Fund. These entities operate at arm's length from the department and report directly to the minister.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department of Sustainable Resource Development was established to provide greater direction and focus on the sustainability of provincial renewable natural resources. The ministry's goal is to ensure that the benefits the province receives from public land and wildlife resources are sustained.

Sustainable Resource Development's core businesses are forest protection, forest land, and resource management; fish and wildlife management; rangeland management; and land-use disposition management. In the management of these resources, the objectives of Sustainable Resource Development are to protect provincial forests and forest communities through the prevention and suppression of wildfires; to enhance the economic, environmental, and social contributions of provincial forests and forest lands;

to enhance the economic, environmental, and social contributions of provincial fish and wildlife resources; to enhance the economic, environmental, and social contributions of provincial rangelands; and to optimize the long-term benefits (environmental, social, and economic) from public lands.

The Ministry of Sustainable Resource Development has been responsible for the following *Acts*: *Administrative Penalties and Related Matters Statutes Amendment Act* (awaiting proclamation), *Boundary Surveys Act*, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*, *Expropriation Act*, *Fisheries (Alberta) Act* (awaiting proclamation), *Fisheries (Alberta) Amendment Act* (awaiting proclamation), *Forest and Prairie Protection Act*, *Forest Reserves Act*, *Forest Reserves Amendment Act* (unproclaimed section only; awaiting proclamation), *Forests Act*, *Government Organization Act*, *Mines and Minerals Act*, *Natural Resources Conservation Board Act*, *Public Lands Act*, *Surface Rights Act*, *Surveys Act*, *Wildlife Act*, and *Wildlife Amendment Act* (unproclaimed sections only; awaiting proclamation).

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Department of Sustainable Resource Development was made up of four divisions: Forest Protection, Fish and Wildlife, Land and Forest, and Public Lands. In the fall of 2003, these divisions became Fish and Wildlife, Forest Protection, Public Lands and Forests, and Strategic Forestry Initiatives. Communications, Human Resources, Policy and Planning, and Strategic Corporate Services support these divisions.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Ministry of Sustainable Resource Development

Also referred to as Alberta Sustainable Resource Development and by its acronym, SRD

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Sustainable Resource Development

Mike Cardinal	2001–2004
David Conrad Coutts	2004–present

Deputy Ministers of Sustainable Resource Development

Robert J. Fessenden	2001–2004
Brad Pickering	2004–present

SEE ALSO

Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development, 1905–present; Energy, 1986–present; Energy and Natural Resources, 1975–1986; Environment, 1971–present; Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife, 1986–1993; Lands and Forests, 1949–1975; Lands and Mines, 1930–1949;

Natural Resources Conservation Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Natural Resources Conservation Board was established under the *Natural Resources Conservation Board Act* (S.A. 1990, c. N-5.5), which came into force on June 3, 1991.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There are no predecessor bodies to the Conservation Board.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Natural Resources Conservation Board was initially administered by the Department of Environment (known as Environmental Protection from December 1992 until May 1999). After the creation of the Department of Sustainable Resource Development, the Department of Environment and Department of Sustainable Resources Development administered the board jointly. The board reports through the Department of Sustainable Resource Development.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Natural Resources Conservation Board is a quasijudicial regulatory tribunal and was established as a corporation to provide an impartial review process for projects that would or might affect Alberta natural resources. It also determines whether these projects are in the public interest, with regard to their social, economic, and environmental effects. Projects subject to review include those concerned with the forest industry, recreation and tourism, metallic and industrial minerals, water management, and any other project prescribed in regulation or by the Lieutenant Governor. To accomplish this, the board has the power to make inquiries and investigations, prepare studies and reports, and hold hearing or other proceedings.

In January 2002, the board's mandate significantly expanded to include regulation of the livestock industry (confined feeding operations or CFOs). The Natural Resources Conservation Board is identified as the board of the *Agricultural Operation Practices Act* and its duties are outlined in this *Act* and in the Board Administrative Procedures Regulation made pursuant to the *Agricultural Operation Practices Act*.

The Natural Resources Conservation Board has two committees to assist it in its mandate: the Advisory Committee and Industry Liaison Committee. The Advisory Committee provides independent advice on board processes, board policy, and succession planning and is composed of four members from the public. The Industry Liaison Committee provides a forum for direct industry input into the planning processes, in particular with regard to the regulatory system for CFOs.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Natural Resources Conservation Board was initially to consist of at least three, but no more than five members, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. This was altered in a 1997 amendment to no more than five members. The Lieutenant Governor designates one of these members as chair.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Natural Resources Conservation Board

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Natural Resources Conservation Board

Gerry DeSorcey	1991–1993
Kenneth R. Smith	1993–1998
Bill Kennedy (Acting)	1998
Brian Bietz	1998–2003
Brady Whittaker (Acting)	2003
Brady Whittaker	2003–2005
Robert Curtis Clark (Acting)	2005–2006

SEE ALSO

Environment, 1971–present

Land Compensation Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Land Compensation Board was established by the *Expropriation Act* (S.A. 1974, c. 27) on July 9, 1974 and began operation in 1975.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Land Compensation Board's annual report was included in the annual report of the Attorney General until 1991. Following this, the board produced a separate annual report and submitted this to the Associate Minister of Agriculture. Since 1998 the annual reports of the Land Compensation Board and the Surface Rights Board have been combined. Both boards have had the same chair since 1997; however, they operate independently from one another. The Land Compensation Board was transferred to the Department of Sustainable Resource Development on March 19, 2001 by Order in Council 96/2001.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The primary function of the Land Compensation Board is quasijudicial: to hear and decide on provincial expropriation disputes. The board's responsibilities also include a variety of other functions relating to expropriation procedures and rights, proceedings, and other auxiliary matters under the *Act*. The board has the power to arbitrate expropriation, and determine compensation for owners of expropriated land and expenses resulting from expropriation. The Land Compensation Board deals with all provincial property expropriation initiated by the Crown through ministers, departments, and agencies, and by all urban and rural municipal bodies. The board has jurisdiction with respect to expropriation under the *Act* with an exception concerning the Surface Rights Board.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Land Compensation Board consists of a number of members determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who also designates one member as chair and sets remuneration for the board.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Land Compensation Board

CHIEF OFFICERS*Chairs of the Land Compensation Board*

Kenneth J. Boyd	1975–1988
Lionel Lawrence Wood	1988–1989
Ammon O. Ackroyd (Acting)	1989
Ammon O. Ackroyd	1989–1992
Cecil J. H. Purves	1992–1997
Les Miller	1998–2001
Stanley Schumacher	2001–present

SEE ALSO

Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development, 1905–present; Justice and Attorney General, 1905–present; Surface Rights Board

Surface Rights Board

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Surface Rights Act* established the Surface Rights Board on August 1, 1972 (S.A. 1972, c. 91).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

A Board of Arbitration was established in the *Right of Entry Arbitration Act* (S.A. 1947, c. 24). The *Surface Rights Act* repealed and replaced the *Right of Entry Arbitration Act*, although under the enabling legislation the Surface Rights Board continued the function of arbitrating surface rights disputes. The Surface Rights Board in the new enabling legislation continued the function of arbitrating surface rights disputes.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Surface Rights Board reports to the minister. In the 1972 enabling legislation, the minister was defined as the Minister of Agriculture. An amendment to the *Act* in 1988 (S.A. 1988, c. 31) defined minister as a member of the Executive Council charged with administration of the *Act*. The Surface Rights Board reported to the Minister of Agriculture until 1986 and thereafter reported to the Associate Minister of Agriculture. The Surface Rights Board was transferred to the Department of Sustainable Resource Development on March 19, 2001 by Order in Council 96/2001.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Surface Rights Board's powers and duties are set out in the enabling legislation. The main function of the Surface Rights Board is to maintain a quasijudicial system for a just, economical, and timely process for all parties involved in disputes regarding the right of entry. While upholding the integrity of the *Act* for the protection of landowners affected by right of entry the board must also ensure the ability to extract minerals in a timely manner for the benefit of all Albertans. In arbitrating surface rights disputes, the board can determine and review compensation.

The Surface Rights Board also dealt with the expropriation of land. The *Expropriation Act* (S.A. 1974, c. 27) came into force on July 9, 1974 and repealed the *Expropriation Procedure Act* (S.A. 1961, c. 30), under which the board had previously dealt with expropriation for pipelines, power lines, power plants, dams, reservoirs, etc. There were substantial changes to the new *Act* in the procedure for expropriation and the board's function in connection therewith.

Under the new *Act*, the Surface Rights Board had jurisdiction regarding expropriation authorized under or pursuant to the *Pipe Line Act; Water, Gas, Electric, and Telephone Companies Act; Water Resources Act; and Hydro and Electric Act*. This jurisdiction was later limited regarding expropriation under the *Expropriation Act* authorized under or pursuant to the *Hydro and Electric Energy Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

In 1972, due to decentralization, a second Surface Rights office was established in Calgary. The Surface Rights Board initially consisted of not more than seven members; this evolved to a number determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The board is appointed and a chair designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who also sets remuneration for the board.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Surface Rights Board

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Surface Rights Board

John Duncan McArthur	1972–1976
Kenneth James Spread (Acting)	1976–1977
Chris H.R. Nielsen	1977–1984
Cecil J.H. Purves	1985–1997
Les Miller	1998–2001
Stanley Schumacher	2001–present

SEE ALSO

Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development, 1905–present; Land Compensation Board; Right of Entry Arbitration Board

We like
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CANADA

TOURISM 1986-1992



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"We like Alberta" brochure, c. 1947

GR1965.0126, Information File

TOURISM

1986–1992

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Tourism was founded by the *Department of Tourism Act* (S.A. 1986, c. D-29.1), which was given Royal Assent on September 12, 1986. The department was dissolved on February 23, 1992.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor of the department was the Department of Tourism and Small Business. The successor of the department was the Department of Tourism, Parks, and Recreation.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The department reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Tourism. One semi-independent agency, the Tourism Education Council, reported to the Minister of Tourism.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Department of Tourism was responsible for the creation, administration, and delivery of programs to aid the development of tourism resources in the province, provide support for the education of workers in the tourism industry, promote Alberta as a tourism destination, identify and assess potential tourism opportunities, and administer the Canada/Alberta Tourism Agreement. The minister was responsible for administration of the *Department of Tourism Act* and *Tourism Education Council Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Department of Tourism was made up of the Administration/Corporate Development Division, Marketing Division (responsible for tourism marketing, with separate branches for different target markets, operation of the Alberta Tourism office in Los Angeles, provision of travel promotion services at Alberta House in London, England, and distribution of tourism literature in various markets), the Industry and Business Development Division (responsible for providing support for the development, upgrading, and

expansion of tourism resources in the province, including providing consulting services, facility and product development, industry training, and market research), and the Planning Division (responsible for regional tourism planning, identification, and evaluation of tourism opportunities and facilities, and administration of the Canada/Alberta Tourism Agreement). These divisions had been branches under the Tourism Division of the Department of Tourism and Small Business.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Department of Tourism

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Tourism

Horst Adolph Louis C. Schmid	1986
Edwin LeRoy Fjordbotten	1986–1987
Donald H. Sparrow	1987–1992

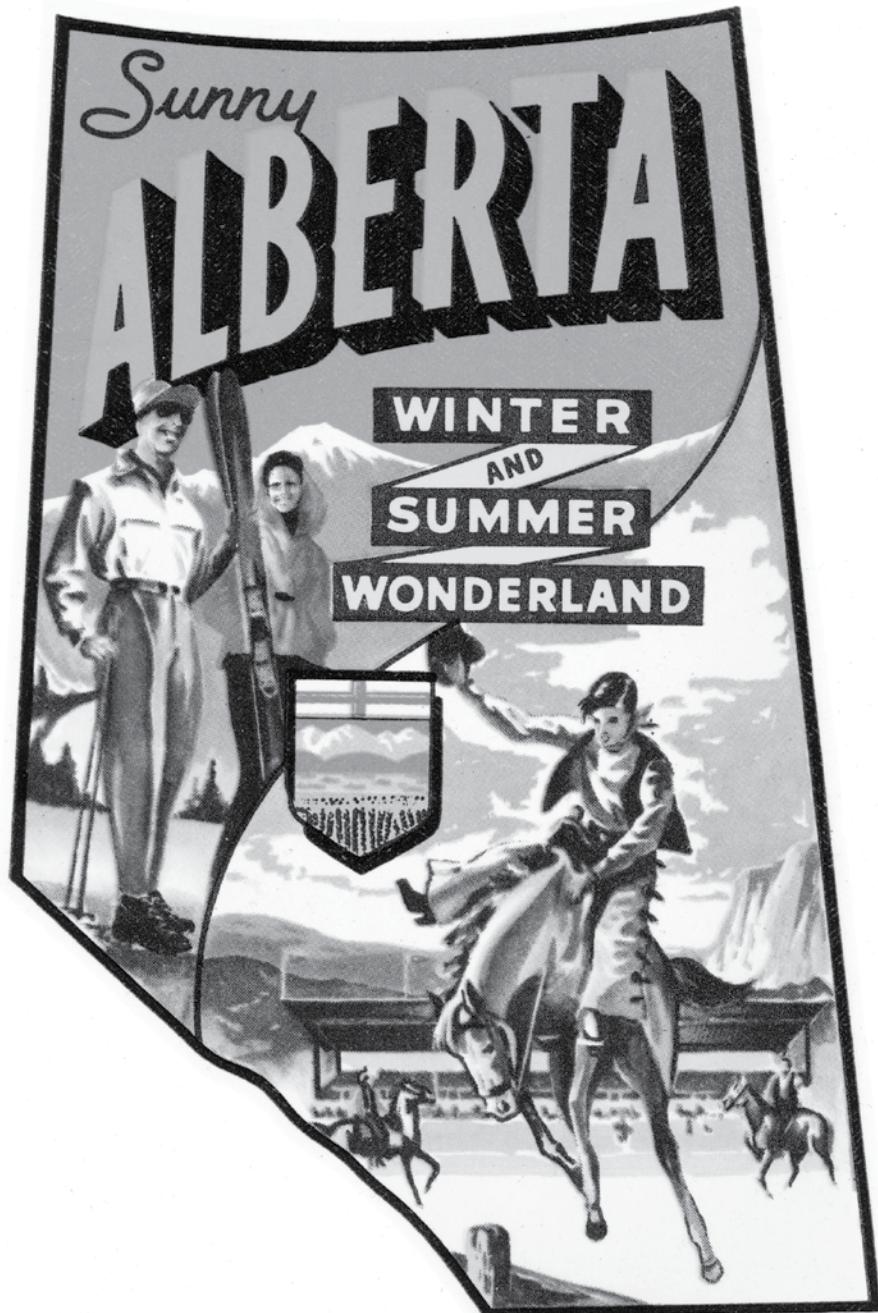
Deputy Ministers of Tourism

Albert Graham McDonald	1986–1987
Bernard F. Campbell	1987–1992

SEE ALSO

Business Development and Tourism, 1975–1979; Economic Development, 1992–present; Economic Development and Trade, 1979–1992; International and Intergovernmental Relations, 1972–present; Provincial Secretary, 1905–1972; Tourism, Parks, and Recreation, 1992; Tourism and Small Business, 1979–1986

TOURISM, PARKS, AND RECREATION 1992



Promotional car decal, c. 1950
GR1965.0126, Information File

TOURISM, PARKS, AND RECREATION

1992

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Tourism, Parks, and Recreation was founded on February 27, 1992 by Order in Council 84/1992 pursuant to the *Public Service Administrative Transfers Act*. The mandate of the department was further articulated by the passage of the *Department of Tourism, Parks, and Recreation Act* (S.A. 1992, c. D-28.9). The department was dissolved on December 18, 1992.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessors to the department were the Department of Tourism and the Department of Recreation and Parks. The successors to the department were the Ministry of Community Development (recreation programs), Ministry of Environmental Protection (parks and wilderness areas), and Ministry of Economic Development and Tourism (tourism programs).

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The department reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Tourism, Parks, and Recreation. Two semi-independent agencies, the Alberta Sport Council and the Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Foundation Board, reported to the minister.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Department of Tourism, Parks, and Recreation was created by the amalgamation of the Department of Tourism and the Department of Recreation and Parks. The department was responsible for planning, development, and delivery of provincial tourism development; programs, planning, development, and operation of the provincial parks system, including all parks, natural areas, and wilderness areas; the planning and administration of provincial sport and recreation development programs; and providing support and consultative services to municipalities to aid development of recreation facilities and programs at the municipal level.

The minister was responsible for administration of the following legislation: *Alberta Sport Council Act*; *Department of Recreation and Parks Act*; *Department of Tourism*

Act; Department of Tourism, Parks, and Recreation Act; Provincial Parks Act; Recreation Development Act; Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Foundation Act; Tourism Education Council Act; and Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves, and Natural Areas Act.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Tourism, Parks, and Recreation

CHIEF OFFICERS

Minister of Tourism, Parks, and Recreation

Donald H. Sparrow 1992

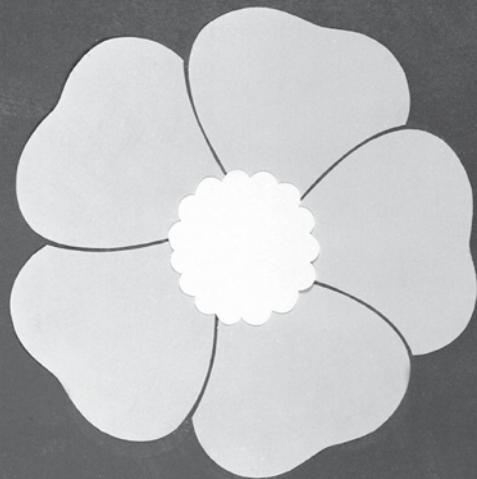
Deputy Minister of Tourism, Parks, and Recreation

Julian Joseph Nowicki 1992

SEE ALSO

Business Development and Tourism, 1975–1979; Economic Development, 1992–present; Economic Development and Trade, 1979–1992; International and Intergovernmental Relations, 1972–present; Provincial Secretary, 1905–1972; Tourism, 1986–1992; Tourism and Small Business, 1979–1986

TOURISM AND SMALL BUSINESS 1979-1986



APPROVED TOURIST ACCOMMODATION



ALBERTA GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU

REG. NO. 607

Approved tourist accommodation sign, 1967

PA.3754

TOURISM AND SMALL BUSINESS

1979–1986

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Department of Tourism and Small Business Act* founded the Department of Tourism and Small Business on July 4, 1979 (S.A. 1979, c. 8). The department was dissolved by the *Department of Tourism Act*, which received Royal Assent on September 12, 1986 (S.A. 1986, c. D-29.1).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor of the department was the Department of Business Development and Tourism. The successors to the department were the Department of Tourism and the Department of Economic Development and Trade.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The department reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Tourism and Small Business. Two semi-independent agencies, the Northern Alberta Development Council and the Alberta Opportunity Company, reported either to the minister or through the minister to the Legislative Assembly.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Department of Tourism and Small Business was responsible for the creation, administration, and delivery of programs to aid the development of tourism resources and the travel industry in the province. The department provided support for the education of workers in the tourism industry, promoted Alberta as a tourism destination, promoted the development and growth of small business, promoted rural industrial development and economic diversification, provided counselling and management consulting services to small business, and coordinated interdepartmental programs to support the socioeconomic development of northern Alberta.

The minister was responsible for administration of the following Acts: *Alberta Opportunity Fund Act*, *Department of Tourism and Small Business Act*, *Northern Alberta Development Council Act*, and *Small Business Equity Corporations Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The department was made up of the Administration Division, Tourism Division, Small Business Division, and Northern Development Branch.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Tourism and Small Business

CHIEF OFFICERS

Minister of Tourism and Small Business

James Allen Adair 1979–1986

Deputy Minister of Tourism and Small Business

Albert Graham McDonald 1979–1986

SEE ALSO

Alberta Opportunity Company; Business Development and Tourism, 1975–1979; Economic Development, 1992–present; Economic Development and Trade, 1979–1992; International and Intergovernmental Relations, 1972–present; Provincial Secretary, 1905–1972; Tourism, 1986–1992; Tourism, Parks, and Recreation, 1992



MLA's tour of the province, river ferry, 1951

PA.2390/3

TRANSPORTATION

2001–2004

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Ministry of Transportation was established on March 15, 2001 by Order in Council 95/2001 under the authority of the *Government Organization Act* (R.S.A. 2000, c. G-10). The Ministry of Transportation was dissolved when it was merged with the Ministry of Infrastructure on March 25, 2004 by Order in Council 552/2004.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Ministry of Transportation was made up of units that were previously part of the Ministry of Infrastructure. Before this, the planning, development, and oversight of the provincial transportation system were the responsibility of the Department of Transportation and Utilities.

The successor to the Ministry of Transportation is the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transportation.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Ministry of Transportation reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Transportation. One semi-independent agency, the Transportation Safety Board, reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Transportation.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Ministry of Transportation was responsible for providing driver education, licensing standards, and safety programs; managing driver records and problem drivers; implementing impaired-driving programs; monitoring the handling and transport of dangerous goods; overseeing the operation of provincial railways; planning, designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining provincial highways; designing and constructing major water-management infrastructure; supporting the provision of municipal transportation and water/wastewater infrastructure; representing the government of Alberta in the development of national and international policy on roads, trucking, rail, air, passenger, accessibility, ports/marine, and border-crossing service facilities; and representing Alberta's transportation interests in national and international trade agreements.

The minister was responsible for oversight of the Alberta Transportation Safety Board. In 2001, statutes previously administered by Alberta Infrastructure relating to transportation were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Minister of Transportation.

The Minister of Transportation was responsible for the *City Transportation Act*, *Highway Traffic Act*, *Motor Transport Act*, *Motor Vehicle Administration Act*, *Public Highways Development Act*, *Dangerous Goods Transportation and Handling Act*, *Off-highway Vehicle Act*, *Traffic Safety Act*, *Canadian Airlines Corporation Act*, *Railway Act*, *Regional Airports Authorities Act*, and *Central Western Corporation Act*.

Alberta Regulation 251/2001, under the *Government Organization Act*, transferred Schedule 11 concerning Public Works, Supply, and Services, excluding section 14, to the common responsibility of the Minister of Infrastructure and the Minister of Transportation.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Ministry of Transportation was made up of the Department of Transportation and the Transportation Safety Board.

Since the establishment of the Ministry in 2001, the department has consisted of three divisions: Transportation Safety Services, Transportation and Civil Engineering, and Transportation Policy and Planning. The department shares with the Ministry of Infrastructure branches responsible for Information Management, Human Resources, and Finance and Business Management.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Ministry of Transportation

Also referred to as Alberta Transportation

CHIEF OFFICERS

Minister of Transportation

Edward M. Stelmach 2001–2004

Deputy Minister of Transportation

Jay G. Ramotar 2001–2004

SEE ALSO

Infrastructure, 1999–2004; Infrastructure and Transportation, 2004–present; Provincial Secretary, 1905–1972; Public Works, 1905–1975; Public Works, Supply, and Services, 1983–1999; Transportation and Utilities, 1975–1999

TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES 1975-1999



Water tower and tank, Edmonton, 1903

B.1507

WATER TOWER TANK

TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES

1975–1999

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Transportation and Utilities was established as the Department of Transportation on June 25, 1975 by the *Department of Transportation Act* (S.A. 1975, c. 17). In 1994, the *Government Organization Act* repealed the *Department of Transportation and Utilities Act*. The Department of Transportation and Utilities was reestablished at that time by Order in Council 785/1994 under the *Government Organization Act*. The department was dissolved in 1999.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The immediate predecessor of the Department of Transportation and Utilities was the Department of Highways and Transport. In 1999, the department's functions became one of the principal components of the new Ministry of Infrastructure.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Department of Transportation and Utilities reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Transportation and Utilities. A number of semi-independent agencies reported to the minister or through him to the Legislative Assembly. These agencies included the Alberta Motor Transport Board (1975–1999), Alberta Resources Railway Corporation (1975–1998), and the Driver Control Board (1996–1999).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

At the time of its founding, the department's principal responsibility was the administration of highways, airports, and railways. The department's duties included the construction, maintenance, policy development, planning, surveys, and property administration of highways, airports, and railways. The department was also responsible for the creation and administration of transportation safety programs, as outlined in the *Act*.

In 1986, the department's responsibilities were expanded to include administration of utilities. The *Department of Transportation Amendment Act, 1986* (S.A. 1986, c. 15) changed the name of the Department of Transportation to the Department of Transportation and Utilities to reflect the acquisition of these responsibilities. The department became

responsible for the implementation of programs and policies related to the capital construction of rural gas systems, municipal water supply and sewage-treatment facilities, and farm water-transmission systems.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

At its inception, the Department of Transportation had three divisions: Policy Development, Administration, and Construction.

In 1977, the department underwent decentralization and the province was divided into six regions. The new regional organization combined the staff of the Maintenance Branch and the project management staff of the Construction Branch. The division of Regional Transportation Services was created to coordinate province-wide services. Regional Transportation Services was responsible for the following programs: regional administration, construction of campsites and rest areas, construction of secondary roads, reconstruction of roads in improvement districts, grants to counties and municipal districts, grants to special areas, design and construction of provincially owned airport facilities, design and construction of community airport facilities, maintenance administration, maintenance of primary highways, maintenance of roads in improvement districts, maintenance and operation of ferries, maintenance and operation of forestry airports, maintenance and operation of provincial airports, and air transportation policy.

In 1978 the municipal bridge program, Property Services Branch, and the Town and Village Streets Assistance Program were decentralized and responsibility for these programs transferred to Regional Transportation Services. A regional safety program was established in 1980, making regional safety officers responsible for all occupational health and safety activities and construction zone safety in their regions.

The department underwent further reorganization in 1980. The Alberta Motor Transport Board became its own division while the Construction Division merged with the engineering function to form the Engineering Division. The planning function remaining in the Transportation Planning, and Services Division formed the Program Planning Division. The Program Planning Division took on new responsibilities in 1982 and was renamed the Urban Transportation and Planning Division. In 1982, the Transportation Safety Branch became independent of the Engineering Division. In 1983, the Public Communications Branch was added to the department.

In 1987, the department was reorganized to accommodate the addition of new functions related to utilities. The Department of Transportation and Utilities consisted of Administration Division, Engineering Division, Regional Transportation Division, Urban Transportation and Planning Division, Alberta Motor Transport Board, Motor Transport Services, Utilities Development Division, Utilities Planning and Support, and Public Communications. In 1988, the department was reorganized once more to consist of five divisions, the Alberta Motor Transport Board, and Public Communications. By 1997 the department maintained four divisions: Finance and Administration; Planning, Programming, and Technical Services; Regional Services; and Traffic Safety Services.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Transportation 1975–1986

Department of Transportation and Utilities 1986–1999

Also referred as Alberta Transportation, and Alberta Transportation and Utilities

CHIEF OFFICERS*Ministers of Transportation*

Hugh Macarthur Horner	1975–1979
Henry Kroeger	1979–1982
Marvin Everard Moore	1982–1986

Ministers of Transportation and Utilities

James Allen Adair	1986–1992
Peter Trynchy	1992–1994
Stephen C. West	1994–1996
Robert A. Fischer	1996–1997
Walter Paszkowski	1997–1999

*Deputy Ministers of Transportation**Chief Deputy Minister of Transportation*

Rowland George McFarlane	1975–1983
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Deputy Minister of Policy Development

Edwin M. Mills	1975–1976
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Deputy Minister of Construction

Robert H. Cronkhite	1975–1983
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Deputy Minister of Transportation Planning and Services

Clarence J. Roth	1978–1980
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Deputy Ministers of Regional Transportation

Kenneth R. Kowalski	1979
Harvey M. Alton	1979–1983

Deputy Minister of Engineering

Robert H. Cronkhite	1981–1983
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Deputy Minister of Transportation

Harvey M. Alton	1983–1986
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Deputy Ministers of Transportation and Utilities

Harvey M. Alton	1987–1995
John Charles Davis	1995–1996
Edward R. McLellan	1996–1999

SEE ALSO

Electric Energy Marketing Agency; Highways and Transport, 1951–1975; Infrastructure, 1999–2004; Infrastructure and Transportation, 2004–present; Public Works, 1905–1975; Public Works, Supply, and Services, 1983–1999; Transportation, 2001–2004; Utilities, 1973–1986

Alberta Resources Railway Corporation

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Resources Railway Corporation was created on April 12, 1965 with the enactment of the *Alberta Resources Railway Corporation Act* (S.A. 1965, c. 2). It was dissolved in 1998 when the enabling legislation was repealed by the *Miscellaneous Statutes Amendment Act, 1998* (S.A. 1998, c. 23).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

There are no predecessor or successor bodies to the Alberta Resources Railway Corporation.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The corporation reported to the minister designated to chair the corporation. The corporation reported to the Provincial Treasurer (1965–1973), Minister of Industry and Commerce (1973–1975), Minister of Transportation (1975–1986), and Minister of Transportation and Utilities (1986–1998). In 1975, the *Department of Transportation Act* (S.A. 1975, c. 17) amended the *Alberta Resources Railway Corporation Act* to reflect that the Minister of Transportation was the minister responsible for the corporation.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

In 1965 the government of Alberta entered into an agreement with the Canadian National Railway, which provided for construction of a railway line linking Grande Prairie and the Canadian National mainline to the Pacific ports of Vancouver and Prince Rupert. In its agreement with Canadian National, the province provided the initial capital for the construction of the rail line to be known as the Alberta Resources Railway.

The Alberta Resources Railway Corporation was created to construct railway service in areas where existing railway service was ineffective, where service could facilitate the movement of natural resources, and where such a service would serve public interest. The general function of the corporation was to construct, maintain, and operate railways within the province of Alberta.

The corporation constructed railways as authorized to construct by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Under the enabling legislation, the Lieutenant Governor in Council could designate any part of Alberta as a resource area when that area was not served, or believed not adequately served, by existing railway facilities. The Lieutenant Governor in Council could also authorize the corporation to construct a railway from an existing railway, pipeline, or highway to a point within a designated resource area.

The corporation's capital assets were sold on January 1, 1995 in anticipation of major changes in how the department would conduct business. The department was moving towards outsourcing work to the private sector and the corporation ceased operation in 1996. The Alberta Resources Railway Corporation remained with what had become Transportation and Utilities until 1998, when the *Alberta Resources Railway Corporation Act* (R.S.A. 1980, c. A–36) was repealed.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

In the 1965 legislation, the affairs of the corporation were conducted by a board of directors consisting of the Provincial Treasurer and four others appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Three directors of the board constituted a quorum. By 1980, the enabling legislation stipulated the minister that would chair the corporation, the Provincial Treasurer as the vice-chair, and Deputy Treasurer as director. The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed six other directors. Six directors of the board constituted a quorum.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Resources Railway Corporation

CHIEF OFFICERS*Chairs of the Alberta Resources Railway Corporation Board of Directors*

Anders Olav Aalborg	1964–1971
Gordon Thomas William Miniely	1971–1973
Frederick H. Peacock	1973–1975
Hugh Macarthur Horner	1975–1979
Henry Kroger	1979–1982
Marvin Everard Moore	1982–1986
James Allen Adair	1986–1992
Peter Trynchy	1992–1994
Stephen C. West	1994–1996

SEE ALSO

Industry and Commerce, 1959–1975; Treasury, 1905–2001

TREASURY 1905–2001



Mobile Treasury Branch trailer, 1966

PA48/1

TREASURY

1905–2001

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Treasury Department was formally established by Alberta legislation when the *Treasury Department Act* received Royal Assent in 1906 (S.A. 1906, c. 5). Alberta Treasury was dissolved in 2001 with the creation of Alberta Finance and Alberta Revenue.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Alberta Treasury began when the *Alberta Act* (S.C. 1905, c. 3) established the province on September 1, 1905. In a proviso that existed in the federal statute, the Treasury Department that existed in the North-West Territories was continued in the new province.

In 2001, the new government structure created several new departments from functions of existing ones. Treasury became two new departments, Finance and Revenue. Finance took on all the functions related to financial management and planning. Revenue took on the remaining functions of Treasury.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Provincial Treasurer was a member of the Executive Council appointed by the Premier to head Treasury. The Provincial Treasurer reported to the Legislative Assembly for the department. The Provincial Treasurer received reports from other agencies, boards, councils, and institutes within the reporting structure of Treasury.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Initially, the Treasury Department was charged with the overall management of revenue and expenditures for the province. The department also dealt with the Treasury Board, the Provincial Auditor, and numerous provisions under the *Treasury Department Act*, and later the *Financial Administration Act* (S.A. 1968, c. 30).

The Department of Treasury functions evolved to include provisions for strategic, financial, fiscal, and management policy advice to government. Core functions included coordinating the government's business plans and integrating them with fiscal planning, preparing and monitoring the provincial budget, providing timely and full reporting of the province's finances, providing financial standards and reporting, managing assets and liabilities, collecting taxes, and regulating the province's financial marketplace.

The main responsibility of the Treasury Department has been the management and control of government expenditure and revenue, which necessitates the presentation of a budget for the government of Alberta at the beginning of each fiscal year. Many of these functions administered by the department have become offices, branches, and divisions within the ministry.

The Provincial Audit Office existed in 1905 and at the time was considered a department. In the *Treasury Department Act* of 1906, it became known as the Provincial Auditor's Office. The Provincial Auditor's Office was considered a separate department until 1924; however, the work performed by the office was a function of the Treasury Department. At the end of the fiscal year, the Provincial Auditor had to audit the accounts of each department and present the results to the Provincial Treasurer. The Provincial Auditor also formulated guidelines for all departmental accounts, which would later be approved by the Treasury Board. In 1968, the Provincial Auditor once again became a separate department.

The Treasury Board was created in the Treasury Department's 1906 enabling legislation. The Treasury Board functioned to regulate the methods of bookkeeping used in certain areas of the provincial government, the issuance of warrants, as well as the accounting and auditing of public accounts. The *Financial Administration Act* gave the Treasury Board more independence and increased powers (S.A. 1968, c. 30). The Treasury Board now had the power to determine its rules and methods of procedures. Under the 1906 enabling legislation, the Treasury Board reports to the Provincial Treasurer. With the enactment of the 1968 enabling legislation, the Alberta Treasury Board began reporting to the Executive Council.

In 1910, the *Provincial Loans Act* addressed the management of the public debt and the raising of loans authorized by the Legislature. This allowed for the establishment of the Public Debt Branch in 1913. The function of borrowing of money for or by the province was the chief responsibility of the Treasury Department at this time.

The Savings Certificate Branch was established under the *Provincial Savings Certificates Act* and existed until 1935 (S.A. 1917, c. 13). The function of the branch was to obtain money at a lower rate of interest than the prevailing rate and to encourage savings. The Savings Certificate Branch preceded the creation of the Treasury Branches and the Alberta Investment Fund Corporation.

The *Treasury Branches Act* allowed the establishment and operation of branches of the Treasury Department in the province under the authorization of the minister (S.A. 1938, c. 3). The minister or Provincial Treasurer under the *Act* could receive deposits and enter into contracts with depositors for their repayment. In 1940, the *Act* was amended to give the Provincial Treasurer the authority to make loans. It was 1941, however, before funds were available; the accumulation of balances in deposit accounts allowed a loaning policy to be adopted.

By the mid-1960s, the Treasury Branch service had evolved to include term savings plans; the writing of fire and hail insurance; the issuance of motor vehicle and driver licences, and fish and game licences; the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds, including Canada Saving Bonds; a complete foreign exchange service; the sale of American Express travellers cheques; safety deposit boxes and safekeeping envelopes; money order service; collection service; telegraphic and mail transfers; utility bill and income tax payments; and

Canada pension plan remittances. Alberta Treasury Branches continue to be a provincial Crown corporation with the government of Alberta as sole shareholder.

The Alberta Heritage Trust Fund was established in 1976 in recognition that the resource supply is limited and revenue must eventually decline. Treasury administered the *Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund Act* (S.A. 1976, c. 2) until the dissolution of the department in 2001. The Alberta Heritage Trust Fund was then transferred to the jurisdiction of Alberta Revenue.

The *Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation Act* established the Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation (S.A. 1956, c. 3). The Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation functioned to provide financial services for municipalities and other authorized local authorities. The Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation was under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Treasurer from 1956 to 2001. In 2001, the corporation was transferred to the jurisdiction of Alberta Finance.

The 1913 the *Alberta Insurance Act* established the Superintendent of Insurance under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Treasurer (S.A. 1913, c. 16). The Insurance Branch was added to the Department of Treasury at this time. The Superintendent of Insurance was responsible for the administration of the *Alberta Insurance Act*. The *Act* was created to regulate the insurance business in Alberta. Under this legislation, the Superintendent of Insurance was charged with the general supervision of the business of insurance in Alberta. The Superintendent of Insurance functioned to ensure that the laws relating to the conduct of the business of insurance are enforced and obeyed. Insurance companies within the province of Alberta submitted financial reports annually. Insurance companies, agents, brokers, and adjusters doing business in Alberta must be licensed under the *Insurance Act*. This function was transferred to the Department of the Provincial Secretary in 1935. In 1992, the function of regulating insurers was returned to Treasury and in 2001 was transferred to Alberta Finance.

The Alberta Automobile Insurance Board was established under *An Act to Amend the Alberta Insurance Act* (S.A. 1971, c. 53). The Alberta Automobile Insurance Board's primary function is to ensure that the Alberta motoring public has access to compulsory insurance at commercially competitive rates. The board was empowered to investigate all matters pertaining to Alberta automobile insurance, including rates, benefits, and availability of automobile insurance. When the Department of Consumer Affairs was dispersed in 1992, the Automobile Insurance Board was transferred to the jurisdiction of Alberta Treasury. In 2001, the board became responsible to the Minister of Finance.

The Alberta Insurance Council became a provincial Crown-controlled corporation in 1997. The Alberta Insurance Council's function is to ensure a fair and efficient marketplace for the distribution of insurance products. The Alberta Insurance Council is responsible for the examination, licensing, regulation, and disciplining of insurance agents, brokers, and adjusters in Alberta, and for investigating consumer complaints against the industry. In 2001, the corporation became responsible to the Minister of Finance.

The Alberta Securities Commission, upon its establishment, was responsible for protecting the public in its investments, as seen in the *Securities Act* (S.A. 1955, c. 64). In 1992, after the dispersal of the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, the Alberta Securities Commission began reporting to the Minister of Alberta Treasury. In 2001, after government reorganization, the Alberta Securities Commission began reporting to the Minister of Revenue.

Alberta Treasury managed the administration of telephones within the province from 1914 to 1923. This resulted in the creation of the Telephone Branch. The General Office of the Provincial Auditor later absorbed the Telephone Branch.

The Treasury Department was charged with the administration of the *Succession Duty Act*, which led to the establishment of the Succession Duties Branch in 1914 (S.A. 1914, c. 12). The function became the responsibility of the Department of the Attorney General in 1921. The branch ceased to exist provincially when the federal government took over the function in 1947.

The Attorney General began administrating the estates of lunatics when the *Insanity Act* was amended (S.A. 1907, c. 7). The *Act* made the Attorney General the guardian of the estates of insane persons. This function was transferred to the Provincial Treasurer in 1918 and remained under his jurisdiction until 1921.

The King's Printer and the Queen's Printer reported to the Provincial Treasurer from 1924 to 1973 after being transferred from the jurisdiction of the Executive Council. The function of the Queen's Printer is the printing and publication of Alberta government documentation. In 1973, the Queen's Printer was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Public Affairs Bureau.

The Alberta Government Purchasing Agency was created to form a part of a department, as seen in the *Alberta Government Purchasing Agency Act* (S.A. 1939, c. 7). The agency functioned to acquire by purchase or otherwise all supplies that departments required. The *Government Services Amendment Act, 1976* (S.A. 1976, c. 15) repealed the *Alberta Government Purchasing Agency Act*. The amendment gave the Department of Government Services the function of Purchasing Agency and Director of Purchases.

Treasury managed the function of fire prevention for a number of years. The *Fire Prevention Act* of 1916 created the Fire Prevention Branch (S.A. 1916, c. 23). Administration of the *Act* was transferred to the Provincial Secretary by Order in Council in 1955.

Managing the collection of taxes was one of the core functions of Alberta Treasury. Tax and Revenue Administration had numerous manifestations during the existence of the department. The Income Tax Branch was created to administer the *Income Tax Act* and existed in the department from 1932 to 1950 (S.A. 1932, c. 5).

The Bureau of Statistics was transferred to Treasury in 1973. The Bureau of Statistics provided statistical information on economic and social conditions in the province, collaborated with departments in the publication of related departmental statistical information, and promoted and coordinated plans for the collection and integration of statistics pertaining to Alberta. The Bureau of Statistics ceased operation in 1993 because of a departmental reorganization.

The Alberta Resources Railway Corporation was created with the enactment of the *Alberta Resources Railway Corporation Act* (S.A. 1965, c. 2). The function of the corporation was to construct railway service in areas where existing railway service was ineffective, where service could facilitate the movement of natural resources, and where such a service would serve the public interest. The general function of the corporation was to construct, maintain, and operate railways within the province of Alberta. The Alberta Resources Railway Corporation reported to the Provincial Treasurer from 1965 until 1973.

The Alberta Government Pension Boards act independently of the department, providing administrative services to the five pension plan boards, relative to hearing of

appeals against decisions of the Minister of Pensions in relation to the administration of the pension plans. In 1996, the function of the Alberta Government Pension Board Plan evolved to become the Alberta Pensions Administration Corporation. The Alberta Pension Administration Corporation was transferred from the jurisdiction of Treasury to the jurisdiction of Alberta Finance in 2001.

At the end of the twentieth century, the ministry was divided into Treasury and a number of agencies, boards, and commissions. The department was responsible for overseeing government performance measurement, financial management, and reporting. The department was also responsible for fiscal planning, intergovernmental fiscal arrangements, tax policy, tax administration, economic analysis, statistics, public pensions, regulation of private sector pensions, and administrative and financial services regulation. The other agencies, boards, and commissions that reported to Treasury supported or complemented these functions. Treasury functional responsibility was rooted in the administration of a great number of Alberta statutes. Much of the powers and duties were delegated to divisions or branches within the organization. The number of *Acts* that the department administered varied from year to year.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The head of the department was the Provincial Treasurer. From 1906 to 1913, the Treasury Department consisted of the Treasurer, the Auditor, and the Treasury Board, as well as necessary staff. In 1913, three branches were added to the department: Legal, Insurance, and Public Debt. By the end of the twentieth century, the Department of Treasury consisted of two main functional areas.

The Office of Budget and Management included Budget and Budget Planning, Budget Planning and Integration, Performance Measurement, Tax and Pensions, Accounting, Economics and Public Finance, and Financial and Reporting Standards. The Finance and Revenue Area included Banking and Case Management, Finance Planning and Analysis, Investment Management, Loans and Guarantees, Revenue, and Risk Management and Insurance.

The department was reorganized in 1923 to streamline costs, and deal with the department's changing structure and expanding services. The Treasury Department and the Auditor's Department were combined to eliminate duplication. In 1968, the *Financial Administration Act* replaced the *Treasury Department Act*. That same year, the department's organizational structure was changed, although there were minimal changes in the department's responsibilities. At this point, the Auditor was once again separated from the Treasury Department. The Treasury Board gained more independence and worked more closely with the Executive Council. At the time of its dissolution, the department was made up of eight divisions: Ministerial Projects and Liaison, Communications, Corporate Services, Tax and Revenue Administration, Office of Budget and Management, Treasury Operations, Liability Management, and Investment Management.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Treasury Department

Also referred to as Department of Treasury and Alberta Treasury

CHIEF OFFICERS

Provincial Treasurers

Alexander Cameron Rutherford	1905–1910
Arthur Lewis Sifton	1910–1912
Malcolm Mackenzie	1912–1913
Arthur Lewis Sifton	1913–1913
Charles Richmond Mitchell	1913–1921
Herbert Greenfield	1921–1923
Richard Gavin Ried	1923–1934
John Russell Love	1934–1935
Charles Cockroft	1935–1937
Solon Earl Low	1937–1944
Ernest Charles Manning	1944–1954
Clarence Edgar Gerhart	1954–1955
Edgar W. Hinman	1955–1964
Anders Olav Aalborg	1964–1971
Gordon Thomas William Miniely	1971–1975
Clarence M. (Merv) Leitch	1975–1979
Louis Davies Hyndman	1979–1986
Archibald D. (Dick) Johnston	1986–1992
James F. Dinning	1992–1997
Stockwell B. Day	1997–2000
Stephen C. West	2000–2001

Deputy Provincial Treasurers

James Thomas Mutrie (Acting)	1905
Murdoch James Macleod	1905–1911
William Victor Newsom	1911–1931
John Francis Percival (Acting)	1931–1932
John Francis Percival	1932–1949
Kenneth John Hawkins	1949–1959
Frederick Gavin Stewart	1959–1971
John MacLean Campbell Currie (Acting)	1971
Allan Francis Collins	1972–1984

Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Management and Control

Allison D. O'Brien	1984–1994
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Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Budget and Management

Allison D. O'Brien	1995–1996
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Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Finance and Revenue

Allister J. McPherson	1984–1996
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Deputy Provincial Treasurers

Allison D. O'Brien	1997–1999
Peter Kruselnicki	1999–2001

SEE ALSO

Alberta Capital Finance Authority; Alberta Government Telephones Commission; Alberta Pensions Administration Corporation; Alberta Securities Commission; Alberta Insurance Council; Automobile Insurance Rate Board; Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation; Executive Council, 1905–present; Finance, 2001–present; Government Services, 1975–1983; Government Services, 1999–present; Heritage Savings Trust Fund; Revenue, 2001–2004; Office of the Auditor General, 1978–present; Superintendent of Insurance

Alberta Rural Credit Corporation

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Alberta Co-operative Rural Credit Act* established the Alberta Rural Credit Corporation when the legislation received Royal Assent on March 28, 1931 (S.A. 1931, c. 66). The corporation was dissolved on December 31, 1952, by Order in Council 1875/1952. The *Alberta Co-operative Rural Credit Act* was repealed by revision in 1970.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The Lieutenant Governor in Council first performed the function of authorizing the organization of cooperative credit societies under the *Alberta Co-operative Credit Act* (S.A. 1917, c. 11). The *Alberta Co-operative Rural Credit Act* repealed the *Alberta Co-operative Credit Act* in 1931.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Under the *Alberta Co-operative Rural Credit Act*, the Lieutenant Governor in Council could appoint a supervisor of cooperative credit societies and such other officials as were from time to time deemed necessary, and could define their duties and fix their remuneration. The Lieutenant Governor could make regulations inconsistent with the *Act* that governed the application, remittance, and administration of societies. The Lieutenant Governor in Council could also order that the society be dissolved upon being satisfied that any society incorporated under the provision of the *Act* or the repealed legislation, the *Alberta Co-operative Credit Act*, had incurred losses to an amount in excess of the total amount of the subscribed capital of the society.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Under the 1917 *Alberta Co-operative Credit Act*, the Lieutenant Governor in Council could authorize the organization and incorporation of cooperative societies in the province for the purposes set out in the *Act*. Cooperative credit societies organized under this *Act* were to procure short-term loans related to farm expenditures and production for its members, act as an agent in the buying and selling of goods and chattel for its members, and promote cooperation among its members for the improvement of conditions of farm

life. The *Alberta Co-operative Rural Credit Act* repealed the *Alberta Co-operative Credit Act* in 1931.

Under the 1931 enabling legislation, the function of the corporation was to coordinate and consolidate the operation of cooperative societies, administer their capital, make provision for the payment of loans incurred in the operations of such societies, and discharge such powers and duties as are conferred or imposed upon it by the *Act*.

The corporation was funded by the Treasury Department until December 31, 1952 when, by Order in Council 1875/1952, all remaining societies in the corporation were dissolved and the assets of the corporation liquidated. The *Alberta Co-operative Rural Credit Act* was repealed by revision in 1970.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The members of the corporation included all the societies incorporated under the *Alberta Co-operative Rural Credit Act* as approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The affairs and business of the corporation were conducted by a board, initially composed of three members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The board of the Provincial Association of Co-operative Credit Societies could nominate one member of the board. Two members of the board constituted a quorum.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Rural Credit Corporation

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chairs of the Alberta Rural Credit Corporation Board of Management

John Francis Percival	1931–1949
Kenneth John Hawkins	1949–1952

Alberta Investment Fund Corporation

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Investment Fund Corporation was established by the *Alberta Investment Fund Act* (S.A. 1964, c. 38) in 1964, and became an agent of the Crown on July 1, 1965 under the *Alberta Investment Fund Act, 1965* (S.A. 1965, c. 42). The *Alberta Investment Fund Repeal Act* dissolved the corporation on December 1, 1977 (S.A. 1976, c. 23).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The *Saving Certificates Act* (R.S.A. 1955, c. 301) was repealed by the 1964 *Alberta Investment Fund Act*. The Saving Certificates Branch existed in the Department of Treasury from 1917 to 1935. Like the Alberta Investment Corporation, the function of Savings Certificates and the branch was to encourage Alberta residents to save.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The corporation reported annually to the Provincial Treasurer on the fiscal activities, including an audited financial statement, and the Provincial Treasurer presented the report to the Legislative Assembly. The Provincial Auditor also preformed audits for the corpora-

tion annually, or more frequently if required. The Lieutenant Governor in Council could make regulations for carrying out the *Act* according to its intent. The Provincial Treasurer, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, could make temporary loans to the corporation from the general revenue fund of the province of Alberta.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The purpose of the enabling legislation, the *Alberta Investment Fund Act*, was to provide a means of attracting the savings of residents of Alberta and others into a fund to supply capital for investment to promote industrial and commercial development in Alberta. The *Act* created a corporation known as the Alberta Investment Fund. The *Alberta Investment Fund Act, 1965* repealed the legislation. The *Act* differed in that the 1965 *Act* named the corporation as an agent of the Crown in the right of the province of Alberta and renamed saving certificates.

The Alberta Investment Fund was listed in the expenses of the Treasury Department from 1966 to 1969. The *Alberta Investment Fund Repeal Act* repealed the 1965 enabling legislation and dissolved the corporation.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

A board of directors conducted the affairs of the corporation. In the initial enabling legislation, the board of directors was limited to a maximum of seven members. The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed the board of directors for the corporation and designated a member of the board of directors as president of the corporation. The board of directors appointed the vice-president.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta Investment Fund Corporation

Alberta General Insurance Company

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The *Alberta General Insurance Company Act* established the Alberta General Insurance Company on March 31, 1948 (S.A. 1948, c.9). The *Miscellaneous Statutes Amendment Act* (S.A. 1994, c. 23) repealed the *Alberta General Insurance Company Act*. The Lieutenant Governor in Council approved the dissolution of the corporation in 1995 (O.C. 146/1995).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor to the Alberta General Insurance Company is the Alberta Government Insurance Office, empowered to engage in the business of fire insurance. When the *Alberta General Insurance Company Act* repealed the *Government of Alberta Insurance Act* (R.S.A. 1942, c. 202), the Alberta General Insurance Company assumed all the assets, liabilities, contracts, agencies, offices, staff, and property of the Fire Branch of the Alberta Government Insurance Office.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

In 1948, the *Alberta General Insurance Company Act* established the Alberta General Insurance Company under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Economic Affairs. The *Department of Economic Affairs Act* was repealed in 1959. At this point, the company reported to the member of the Executive Council charged with the administration of the *Act*. The requirement to report was at the discretion of the minister.

In 1959, the Alberta General Insurance Company was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Attorney General and remained there until it was transferred to Treasury in 1992. The company was listed in Treasury annual reports until 1994.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The enabling legislation empowered the corporation to engage in and carry on the business of insurance and reinsurance in all of its branches.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed the board of directors. A board of directors administered the affairs of the company. In the initial enabling legislation, the board consisted of the general manager of the company and two other directors. This was increased to five members in 1950 when the legislation was amended.

NAME OF THE CORPORATE BODY

Alberta General Insurance Company

CHIEF OFFICERS

General Managers and Chairs of the Alberta General Insurance Company Board of Directors

Harold J. Simmons	1978–1984
Dennis Medwid	1984–1992
Donald R. Bishop	1992–1993
Michael B. Neuman	1993–1994

SEE ALSO

Justice and Attorney General, 1905–present; Superintendent of Insurance

Provincial Auditor

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Treasury Department and a Provincial Auditor were officially created by Alberta legislation in 1906 under the *Treasury Department Act* (S.A. 1906, c. 5).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Alberta Treasury began when the *Alberta Act* established the province on September 1, 1905. In a proviso that existed in the federal statute, the Treasury Department and the Territorial Auditor that existed in the North-West Territories were continued in the new province. The successor to the Provincial Auditor was the Auditor General, officially established in 1978. The *Auditor General Act* (S.A. 1977, c. 56) redefined the Auditor's function as an independent body.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Statutory reports by the Provincial Auditor were presented to the Provincial Treasurer for submission to the Legislative Assembly.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Provincial Auditor performed the complete examination of the public accounts of the province of Alberta and reported to the Legislative Assembly. The auditor's duties evolved to include maintenance of the provincial general ledger, payroll processing, and cheque-signing authority. When a computerized system for cheque preparation was instituted in 1962, legislation required that the computer centre be located within the Audit Office.

From 1962 to 1975, the computer centre was the centralized computer facility that handled the data-processing needs, on a service basis, of all provincial government departments. In 1975, as part of government reorganization, the functions and staff of what had become the Provincial Data Centre were moved from the Provincial Auditor's Office to the newly formed Department of Government Services.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed the Provincial Auditor. The *Treasury Department Act* of 1906 lists the Provincial Auditor as a part of the Treasury Department. In 1906, the Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed staff in the Office of the Provincial Auditor. Funding for the Audit Office was provided by the Department of Treasury; however, the estimates of expenditure for the years 1905 to 1923 listed the Provincial Auditor as a separate department. The reorganization of 1923 ended this independence; the Provincial Auditor became a special branch of the Treasury called the Control and Audit Branch (S.A. 1924, c. 8). The Provincial Auditor remained a branch until the reorganization of 1968, when it was once again separated from the Treasury through the *Financial Administration Act* (S.A. 1968, c. 30).

CHIEF OFFICERS*Provincial Auditors*

Edward W. Burley	1905–1922
James C. Thompson	1923–1934
Charles Macleod Lang	1935–1941
C. Keith Huckvale	1942–1972
Douglas C. Rogers	1972–1977

SEE ALSO

Office of the Auditor General, 1978–present

Alberta Bureau of Statistics

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Alberta Bureau of Statistics was established in 1939 as the Bureau of Statistics by the *Department of Trade and Industry Act Amendment Act, 1938* (S.A. 1938, c. 55). It ceased operations in 1993.

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The function of obtaining statistics of the province was originally the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture. In 1916, the Publicity Bureau was amalgamated with the Statistical Branch of the Department of Agriculture and became known as the Publicity and Statistics Branch. In 1931, the publicity and general statistics function was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Executive Council. Responsibility for agricultural statistics was retained as a function of the Agricultural Extension Service.

The Alberta Bureau of Statistics ceased operation in 1993 because of a departmental reorganization, although the *Statistics Bureau Act* was not repealed and continued to fall under the jurisdiction of Alberta Treasury. In 1994, responsibility for the *Statistics Bureau Act* was transferred to Finance. The Statistics Unit of Alberta Finance continued the function of collecting statistics under the *Statistics Bureau Act*.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Lieutenant Governor in Council prescribed the Department of Public Service, which the Alberta Bureau of Statistics would form a part of. The Bureau of Statistics formed a part of the Department of Trade and Industry from 1941 to 1948, the Department of Industries and Labour from 1948 to 1959, and the Department of Industry and Development from 1959 until that department changed its name to the Department of Industry and Tourism in 1968. In 1972, this became the Department of Industry and Commerce. The Bureau of Statistics was transferred to the Department of Treasury in 1973, where it stayed until its dissolution in 1993.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

At its inception, the function of the Bureau of Statistics was to obtain statistical information on trades and to require any or all persons engaged in any such trade to furnish information with regard to trade and any agricultural, industrial, or commercial activities. The *Industries and Labour Department Act* (S.A. Chapter 30, 1958) charged the minister with the same function.

In 1958, the Alberta Bureau of Statistics was established under distinct and separate legislative authority, the *Statistics Bureau Act* (S.A. 1958, c. 81). The enabling legislation defined and expanded the duties of the bureau. The Alberta Bureau of Statistics became responsible for collecting, compiling, analyzing, abstracting, and publishing statistical information concerning the commercial, industrial, financial social, economic, and general activities and conditions of the province of Alberta.

The Alberta Bureau of Statistics provided statistical information on economic and social conditions in the province, and collaborated with departments in the publication of statistical information. The Alberta Bureau of Statistics promoted and coordinated plans for the collection and integration of statistics pertaining to the province. This version of the bureau acted as the central statistical agency of the government.

In 1984, under the Budget and Management Division of Alberta Treasury, the Alberta Bureau of Statistics created the Alberta Statistical Information System. The Alberta Statistical Information System was designed to meet the statistical needs of governments, businesses, media, academics, and private individuals. The system allowed access to a comprehensive set of Alberta data series, reports, graphs, and statistical analyses. By 1993, the Alberta Bureau of Statistics was part of the Budget and Fiscal Policy Division of Alberta Treasury. The Alberta Bureau of Statistics was at this time collaborating with Statistics Canada and other provincial agencies to minimize duplication.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Alberta Bureau of Statistics had a director and staff.

NAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Bureau of Statistics

Also referred to as the Alberta Bureau of Statistics and Alberta Statistics

CHIEF OFFICERS

Directors of the Alberta Bureau of Statistics

Daniel Ingram Istvanffy	1964–1974
M. James Dunn	1974–1976
Harvey W. Ford	1976–1993

SEE ALSO

Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development, 1905–present; Finance, 2001–present



Alberta Government Telephones building,
Edmonton, c. 1975

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UTILITIES

1973–1986

DATES OF FOUNDING AND/OR DISSOLUTION

The Department of Utilities was founded as the Department of Telephones and Utilities on October 30, 1973 by the *Department of Telephones and Utilities Act* (S.A. 1973, c. 68). The department was dissolved in 1986 when it was merged with the Department of Transportation by the *Department of Transportation Amendment Act, 1986* (S.A. 1986, c. 15).

PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

The predecessor to the Department of Utilities was the Department of Telephones. In February 1986, communications, broadcasting, and telecommunications programs were transferred to the new Department of Technology, Research, and Telecommunications, and the remainder of the department was renamed the Department of Utilities. Later that year, the department was amalgamated with the Department of Transportation, which was then renamed the Department of Transportation and Utilities.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The department reported to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Telephones and Utilities (1973–1975), Minister of Utilities and Telephones (1975–1982), Minister of Utilities and Telecommunications (1982–1986), and Minister of Utilities (1986). Three semi-independent agencies reported to the Legislative Assembly through the minister or the associate minister: Alberta Educational Communications Corporation (ACCESS) reported to the Associate Minister of Telephones (1981–1982); Alberta Government Telephones Corporation (AGT) reported to the minister (1973–1979, 1982–1986) and to the Associate Minister of Telephones (1979–1982); Electric Energy Marketing Agency reported to the minister (1981–1986).

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The department was responsible for two largely separate program areas: 1) policies and programs related to the development of natural gas and electric energy supply and distribution and 2) policies and programs related to communications, broadcasting, and telecommunications. The department was also responsible for oversight of Alberta

Government Telephones. On February 13, 1986, responsibility for communications, broadcasting, and telecommunications was transferred to the new Department of Technology, Research, and Telecommunications. The remaining utilities functions continued as a separate department until dissolution three months later.

The minister was responsible for administration of the following *Acts*: *Alberta Government Telephones Act* (1973–1979, 1982–1986), *AGT–Edmonton Telephones Act*, *Cooperative Associations Act* (sections 42, 43, and 67), *Cooperative Marketing Associations and Rural Utilities Guarantee Act* (sections 3, 10–23), *Department of Telephones and Utilities Act* (except section 1, clauses (a) and (c) and section 2), *Department of Utilities and Telephones Act*, *Electrical Energy Marketing Act*, *Municipal Telephones Act*, *Natural Gas Rebates Act*, *Rural Electrification Long-Term Financing Act*, *Rural Electrification Revolving Fund Act*, *Rural Gas Act*, *Rural Mutual Telephone Companies Act*, and *Rural Telephone Revolving Fund Act*.

The Associate Minister of Telephones was responsible for administration of the *Alberta Educational Communications Corporation Act* (1981–1982) and *Alberta Government Telephones Act* (1979–1982).

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

From the time that the department was created until 1978, the department was made up of the Gas Distribution Division (responsible for rural gas distribution and utilities development, including establishing technical standards for design and construction of rural natural gas distribution systems and providing advisory services to rural gas cooperatives on business organization, financial, and economic analysis), Gas Alberta (responsible for acting as a broker in the acquisition of natural gas supplies required by the Rural Gas Program and customer billing for rural gas distributors), the Rebates Division (administering the Natural Gas Rebate Plan and the Natural Gas Price Protection Plan), the Electric Division (providing technical assistance to Rural Electrification Associations in support of the Rural Electrification Program), and Personnel Administration and Accounts (responsible for department administrative support services).

In 1978, the department was reorganized into a structure that would remain largely intact until 1986. During this time, the principal units of the department were the Finance and Planning Division, Administrative Services Division, Operations and Engineering Division, and Auditor's Office.

The Finance and Planning Division was made up of the Rebates Branch (former Rebates Division), Communications Branch, and Utilities Financial Services Branch (responsible for administering loans and grants to rural gas cooperatives and Rural Electrical Associations). The Operations and Engineering Division was made up of the Gas Alberta Branch, Electric Branch (former Electric Division), and Gas Distribution Branch (former Gas Distribution Division). The Administrative Services Division was made up of the Records Management, Personnel and Accounts, and Development and Training Branches.

The principal changes to the administrative structure came in 1980 and 1983. In 1980, the Operations and Engineering Division was renamed the Gas Utilities Division. At this time, the Business and Grants Section was created to provide financial and business management advisory services to distributors under the Rural Gas Program. In 1983, a new division was created when the department was made responsible for all financial assis-

tance programs for municipal water and sewage facilities development. The new Municipal Facilities Division became responsible for administering the Alberta Municipal Water Supply and Sewage Treatment Grant Program, Regional Water and Sewer Systems Program, Phosphorous Removal Grant Program, and Northern Supplementary Fund.

MAMES OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

Department of Telephones and Utilities	1973–1975
Department of Utilities and Telephones	1975–1983
Department of Utilities and Telecommunications	1983–1986
Department of Utilities	1986

CHIEF OFFICERS

Ministers of Telephones and Utilities

Roy Alexander Farran	1973–1975
Allan Alexander Warrack	1975–1975

Ministers of Utilities and Telephones

Allan Alexander Warrack	1975–1979
Lawrence Ralph Shaban	1979–1982

Minister of Utilities and Telecommunications

Robert J. Bogle	1982–1986
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Minister of Utilities

Robert J. Bogle	1986
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Assistant Deputy Minister for Utilities

D.A. Brooks	1973–1975
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Deputy Ministers of Utilities and Telephones

James W. Dodd	1975–1977
Robert Gordon Steele	1978–1981
Vance A. MacNichol	1981–1983

Deputy Minister of Utilities and Telecommunications

Vance A. MacNichol	1983–1986
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Deputy Minister of Utilities

Vance A. MacNichol	1986
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SEE ALSO

Alberta Government Telephones Corporation; Education, 1905–1999; Education, 2004–present; Electric Energy Marketing Agency; Finance, 2001–present; Infrastructure and Transportation, 2004–present; Innovation and Science, 1999–present, Transportation, 2001–2004; Transportation and Utilities, 1975–1999

INDEX

4–H 67, 129–30

A

ABC Benefits Corporation Act 287, 295
Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, Ministry of 1–6
Administrative Penalties and Related Matters Statutes Amendment Act 578
Administrative Procedures Act 472
Adult Adoption Act 83
Advanced Education (1971–1975, 1983–1992), Department of 13–21, 35
(2004–present), Ministry of 23–32
Advanced Education and Career Development, Department of 33–37, 339
Advanced Education Foundations Act 36, 443
Advanced Education and Manpower, Department of 15
(1975–1983) 39–43
Advisory Council of Nursing 283, 563
Agreement on Natural Gas Markets and Prices 178
Agricologists Act 340
Agricultural Chemicals Act 189
Agricultural Department Act 47, 54, 217
Agricultural Operation Practices Act 579
Agricultural and Recreation Land Ownership Act 184, 276

Agricultural Societies Act 134
Agricultural and Vocational Colleges Act, 1967 15
Agriculture, Department of 15, 47–48
Agriculture Financial Services Act 52, 54, 55, 57
Agriculture Financial Services Amendment Act 57
Agriculture Financial Services Corporation (AFSC) 55–56, 57
Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development (1905–present), Ministry of 45–69
AGT—Edmonton Telephones Act 626
Alberta Academy Act 124, 130
Alberta Act 47, 211, 216, 405, 485, 503, 517, 609
Alberta Advisory Council 212
Alberta Advisory Council on the Status of Women 123, 212
Alberta Advisory Council on Women's Issues 101, 417
Alberta Advisory Council on Women's Issues Act 102, 418
Alberta Agricultural Development Corporation 52, 54–55
Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council 58–60
Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council Appeals Tribunal 60

- Alberta Agricultural Research Institute
61, 62–63, 379, 381, 382
- Alberta Agricultural Research Institute Act* 62
- Alberta Agricultural Research Trust 61
- Alberta Agricultural Research Trust Act*
61, 62
- Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission 212, 284, 295, 297–99, 563
- Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Foundation 101
- Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Foundation Act* 564
- Alberta Apprenticeship and Industry Training Board 28–30, 417
- Alberta Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Board, 28
- Alberta Art Foundation 104, 123, 129, *see also* Alberta Foundation for the Arts
- Alberta Art Foundation Act* 124
- Alberta Assessment Appeal Board 475–76
- Alberta Assessment Equalization Board 476–77
- Alberta Automobile Insurance Board 235, 611
- Alberta Boilers Safety Association 481–82
- Alberta Building Standards Council 417, 422–23, 455
- Alberta Bureau of Statistics 620–21
- Alberta Cancer Board 284, 295, 303, 317
- Alberta Cancer Registry 303
- Alberta Capital Finance Authority 245–47
- Alberta Capital Finance Authority Act* 235
- Alberta Centennial Education Savings Plan Act* 25
- Alberta Commercial Corporation 57, 365
- Alberta Commercial Services Act* 57
- Alberta Co-operative Credit Act* 615–16
- Alberta Co-operative Rural Credit Act* 615–16
- Alberta Corporate Service Centre 535
- Alberta Corporate Tax Act* 235, 235, 539
- Alberta Credit House Act* 358
- Alberta Crop Insurance Act* 51
- Alberta Crop Insurance Corporation 51–52
- Alberta Cultural Heritage Amendment Act* 108
- Alberta Cultural Heritage Foundation 108, 123
- Alberta Dairy Control Board 63–65, 169
- Alberta Dairy Control Board Act* 64
- Alberta Economic Development Authority (AEDA) 133, 137–38
- Alberta Economic Development Authority Act* 134, 137
- Alberta Educational Communications Corporation 212
- Alberta Educational Communications Corporation Act* 148–49, 626
- Alberta Electric Energy Marketing Agency 164, 176
- Alberta Elevating Devices and Amusement Rides Safety Association 418
- Alberta Emblems Act* 124, 130
- Alberta Energy Research Institute 381, 382
- Alberta Energy and Utilities Board 164, 166, 167, 169–70
- Alberta Energy and Utilities Board Act* 166, 169, 172
- Alberta Environmental Research Trust 207–208
- Alberta Environmental Research Trust Act* 207
- Alberta Evidence Act* 214, 287, 295
- Alberta Export Agency 74
- Alberta Farm Purchase Board 54
- Alberta Finance, *see* Finance, Ministry of
- Alberta Forestry Institute 382
- Alberta Forestry Research Institute 381
- Alberta Foundation for the Arts 104–105, 123, 125
- Alberta Foundation for the Arts Act* 102, 104, 124, 125
- Alberta Foundation for the Literary Arts 104, 123
- Alberta Foundation for the Performing Arts 104, 123, 125–26

- Alberta Games Council Act* 529
Alberta Gaming Commission 407
Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission 133, 261, 263–64
Alberta Gaming Research Council 261
Alberta Gazette 219
Alberta General Insurance Company 617–18
Alberta General Insurance Company Act 617–18
Alberta Geological Survey 164, 170
Alberta Government Employment Bureau 357
Alberta Government Employment Bureau Act 360, 518
Alberta Government Employment Office 283
Alberta Government Purchasing Agency 269–71, 612
Alberta Government Purchasing Agency Act 269–70, 612
Alberta Government Telephones Commission 235, 251–52
Alberta Government Telephones Act 251–52, 626
Alberta Government Telephones Reorganization Act 134, 252
Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation 51, 52–53, 55
Alberta Hail Insurance Board 51, 52
Alberta Hansard 450
Alberta Health Care Insurance Act 287, 295, 322, 564
Alberta Health Care Insurance Commission 322–23
Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan 318
Alberta Health Facilities Review Committee 284, 295, 299–300, 317, 563
Alberta Health Plan Act 287
Alberta Heritage Act 278
Alberta Heritage Day Act 124, 130
Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research 212, 303, 379
Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research Act 134, 318
Alberta Heritage Foundation for Science and Engineering Research 379
Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund 236, 249–50, 540
Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund Act 235, 249, 611
Alberta Heritage Scholarship Act 27, 36, 42, 443
Alberta Historical Resources Act 124
Alberta Home Mortgage Corporation 327–28, 329, 330–31, 479, 548
Alberta Home Mortgage Corporation Act 330–31, 548
Alberta Hospital Association Act 286, 318, 564
Alberta Hospitalization Benefits Plan 318, 320–21
Alberta Hospitals Act 286, 320
Alberta House (London, UK) 73, 397–98, 585
Alberta Housing Act 102, 327, 335, 340, 480, 543, 548–49
An Act to Amend the 329
Alberta Housing Corporation 327, 329–30, 479, 548
Alberta Housing and Urban Renewal Corporation 329
Alberta Human Resources Research Council 220–21
Alberta Human Resources Research Council Act 220
Alberta Human Rights and Citizenship Commission 109–110
Alberta Human Rights Commission 417, 455
Alberta Income Tax Act 235, 539
Alberta Industrial Development Board 365
Alberta Industrial Incentives Board 365
Alberta Information and Communications Technology Institute 382
Alberta Insurance Act 237–38, 512, 611
An Act to Amend the 240, 611

- Alberta Insurance Council 235, 239–40, 611
- Alberta Investment Fund Act* 616–17
- Alberta Investment Fund Corporation 616–17
- Alberta Investment Fund Repeal Act* 616
- Alberta Labour Act* 351, 358, 418, 456
- Alberta Labour Relations Board 341
- Alberta Library Board 123, 129
- Alberta Life Sciences Institute 382
- Alberta Liquor Control Board 263
- Alberta Lotteries 263
- Alberta Marketing Act* 57, 358
- Alberta Medical Carriers Act* 287
- Alberta Mental Health Act* 301
- Alberta Mental Health Board 295, 301–303
- Alberta-Metis Settlements Accord 9
- Alberta Milk 64
- Alberta Milk Control Board 63, 169
- Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation 328, 480–81, 548–49
- Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act* 328, 480
- Alberta Motion Picture Development Corporation 133, 139–40, 143
- Alberta Motor Transport Board 601
- Alberta Multiculturalism Commission 108–109, 123
- Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation 235, 245
- Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation Act* 245, 611
- Alberta Native Affairs Secretariat 3
- Alberta Nursing Home Plan 318, 320–21
- Alberta Official Song Act* 102
- Alberta Oil Sands Equity 164, 165, 185
- Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority 164, 165, 184–85, 379, 388, 391–93
- Alberta Opportunity Company (AOC) 55, 57–58, 133, 143, 365, 593
- Alberta Opportunity Fund Act* 57, 74, 134, 144, 593
- Alberta Order of Excellence Act* 102, 124
- Alberta Order of Excellence Council 212
- Alberta Pensions Administration Corporation 235, 243–45
- Alberta Personal Income Tax Act* 235, 539
- Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission 164, 165, 177–79, 184–85, 462–63
- Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act* 287
- Alberta Power Commission 357
- Alberta Records Management Committee 277–79
- Alberta Recycling Management Authority 192, 204–205
- Alberta Registries 407
- Alberta Research Council 381, 382, 383–389
- Alberta Research Council Act* 134, 383
- Alberta Resources Railway Corporation 601, 604–605, 612
- Alberta Resources Railway Corporation Act* 604, 612
- Alberta Rural Credit Corporation 615–16
- Alberta School Boards Association Act* 149, 159, 443
- Alberta School for the Deaf 152
- Alberta School Foundation Fund 159, 477
- Alberta Science and Research Authority 382–83
- Alberta Science, Research, and Technology Authority 196, 379, 382
- Alberta Science, Research, and Technology Authority Act* 382
- Alberta Securities Commission 236, 247–48, 406, 611
- Alberta Social Credit Realization Act* 358
- Alberta Social Housing Corporation 101, 480, 543, 544, 548–49
- Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation 206–207
- Alberta Sport Council 105
- Alberta Sport Council Act* 529, 589
- Alberta Sport, Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Foundation 105
- Alberta Sport, Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Foundation Act* 102, 105

- Alberta Taxpayer Protection Act* 234, 235
 Alberta Tourism Partnership
 Corporation 134
 Alberta Treasury 233
Alberta Uniform Building Standards Act
 419, 422, 456
 Alberta Used Oil Management
 Association 192, 203
 Alberta Women's Bureau 67–68, 212
Alberta Women's Bureau Act 67–68, 124
 Alberta Women's Institute 65–67
Alberta Youth Foundation Act 130, 529
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Act 102, 115, 287,
 295, 297, 564
Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Foundation
 Act 115
 Alcoholism Foundation of Alberta 297
Alimony Orders Enforcement Act 554
Ambulance Services Act 287
Amusements Act 102, 124, 130, 358, 419, 456
An Act to amend the Department of the
 Attorney General Act 511–12
An Act to Amend the Department of
 Highways Act 311
An Act to Create a Department of Lands
 and Forests 429
An Act to Provide for the Garnishment of
 the Salaries of Civil Servants 234
An Act to Regulate the Speed and
 Operation of Motor Vehicles 512
An Act Respecting Employment Offices 518
An Act Respecting Government Telephone
 and Telegraph Systems 251, 519
An Act Respecting the Legislative Assembly
 of Alberta 449
An Act Respecting Provincial Parks 431
An Act Respecting Public Printing 219
An Act to Validate and Confirm an
 Agreement Between the Government
 of the Province of Alberta and the
 Government of the Dominion of
 Canada Providing for the Conservation
 of the Forests of the East Slope of the
 Rocky Mountains and the Protection of
 the Watersheds and the Rivers Therein
 432
 Appeal and Advisory Secretariat 226
 Appeal Secretariat 83
Apprenticeship Act 42, 77, 358, 419, 456
Apprenticeship and Industry Training Act
 25, 29, 36, 443
 Apprenticeship and Industry Training
 Board 443
Apprenticeship, Training, and Certification
 Act 77
Architects Act 340, 370
Assessment Adjustment Act 477
Assessment Appeal Board Act 475
Assured Income for the Severely
 Handicapped Act 226, 340, 544, 564
 ATB Financial 235
Atomic Energy Control Act 419
Attorney General Act 405–406
 An Act to Amend the 511, 512
Auditor General Act 485–86, 618
 Automobile Insurance Rate Board 240–41
Auxiliary Hospitals Act 286
- B**
- Baker Memorial Sanatorium 285
Balanced Budget and Debt Retirement Act
 234, 235
Banff Centre Act 36, 42, 443
 Beverage Container Management Board
 192
Bighorn Agreement Validating Act 191
Billiard Rooms and Bowling Alleys Act 358
Blind or Deaf Persons' Rights Act 115
Blind Persons' Act 554, 560, 564
Blind Persons' Guide Dog Act 564
Blind Persons' Rights Act 102, 287, 340,
 544, 564
Blind Persons' Rights Amendment Act 102
Blind Workers' Compensation Act 115, 340,
 347, 419
Blind Workmen's Compensation Act 419
 Board of Post-Secondary Education 147,
 155–56
 Board of Public Utility Commissioners
 167, 169, 170
 Board of Teacher Education and
 Certification 150

- Boilers Act* 347, 358, 360, 518
Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act 358, 419,
 456, 481
Boundary Surveys Act 578
BOVAR Inc. 206–207
Brazeau River Development Act 191
Builders' Lien Act 376
Building Associations Act 358
Building Associations Advisory Board 357
Bulyea, George H.V. 216
Bureau of Labour 212, 360–61
Bureau of Labour Act 358, 360, 518
Bureau of Public Welfare 283
Bureau of Public Welfare Act 554
Burial of the Dead Act 340, 418
Business Corporations Act 243, 276, 390
Business Development and Tourism
 (1975–1979), Department of 71–74, 143
- C**
- Calgary General Hospital Board Act* 286
Campus Alberta Quality Council 31–32
Canadian Airlines Corporation Act 370,
 376, 598
Cancer Programs Act 287, 295, 318
Cancer Remedy Act 287
Cancer Treatment and Prevention Act 287,
 303, 318
Cancer Treatment and Prevention
 Amendment Act 303, 320
CANPET Energy Group Inc. 179
Career Development and Employment,
 Department of 35
 (1983–1992) 75–80
Cemeteries Act 276, 287, 564
Cemetery Companies Act 276, 512
Central Alberta Sanatorium 284–85
Central Western Corporation Act 370, 598
Certified Dental Mechanics' Act 456
Certified General Accountants Act 340, 419
Certified Management Accountants Act
 340, 419
Change of Name Act 115, 276, 564
Charitable Donation of Food Act 295
Charitable Fund-Raising Act 276
Chartered Accountants Act 340, 419, 456
Chartered Physiotherapists Act 287, 564
Chief Medical Examiner 411–13
Child and Family Services Authorities
 (CFSAs) 83, 84, 88–98, 228
 Calgary and Area 90–91
 Central Alberta 91–92
 East Central Alberta 92–93
 Edmonton and Area 93–94
 Metis Alberta 97–98
 North Central 94–95
 Northeast 96–97
 Northwest 95–96
 Southeast Alberta 89–90
 Southwest Alberta 88–89
Child and Family Services Authorities Act
 83, 226
Child Welfare Act 83, 86, 87, 226, 229, 287,
 554, 559, 564
Child Welfare Amendment Act 87, 229
Child Welfare Commission 553, 563
Children of Unmarried Parents Act 554
Children's Guardian 87, 225, 229
Children's Services (1999–present),
 Ministry of 81–98
Chiropody Act 287, 512
Chiropractic Act 287
Chiropractic Profession Act 295, 419, 564
City Transportation Act 370, 376, 598
Civil Defence 48–49
Civil Defence and Disaster Act 468
Civil Service Garnishee Act 234, 235
Clean Water Act 472
Climate Change and Emissions
 Management Act 192
Coal Branch Hospital District Act 286
Coal Conservation Act 168
Coal Mines Act 518
Coal Mines Regulation Act 168, 347, 358,
 462, 463
Coal Mines Safety Act 115, 168
Colleges Act 15, 20, 36, 42, 148, 155, 443
Colleges Amendment Act 20
Colleges Commission 16, 20–21, 147, 148
Communal Property Act 471

- Communal Property Control Board 471–72
- Community Development (1992–present), Ministry of 99–112
- Community and Occupational Health (1986–1989), Department of 113–116
- Community Property Repeal Act* 471
- Companies Act* 276, 512
- Condominium Property Act* 276
- Conflict of Interest Act* 493–94
- Conservation and Utilization Committee 197–99
- Constitution of Alberta Amendment Act* 9, 226
- Consulting Engineers of Alberta Act* 340, 370
- Consumer Affairs Act* 419, 456
- Consumer Bureau Act* 119–20
- Consumer and Corporate Affairs (1973–1992), Department of 117–20
- Cooperative Act* 276
- Co-operative Activities Supervision Act* 358
- Co-operative Associations Act* 358, 512, 626
- Co-operative Marketing Associations Act* 358
- Co-operative Marketing Associations and Rural Utilities Guarantee Act* 626
- Coroner's Act* 406, 411
- County Act* 472
- Credit and Loan Agreement Act* 119–20, 456
- Credit Union Act* 235, 241, 358, 512
- Credit Union Amendment Act* 241
- Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation 235, 241–43
- Crimes Compensation Board 409–10
- Criminal Injuries Compensation Act* 409
- Cross Cancer Institute 303
- Cultural Development Act* 124, 130
- Cultural Development Amendment Act* 125, 129
- Cultural Foundations Act* 124
- Culture and Multiculturalism, Department of 101 (1975–1992) 121–26
- Culture, Youth, and Recreation (1971–1975), Department of 127–30
- D**
- Dairy Board Act* 64–65
- Dairy Industry Act* 64
- Dangerous Goods Transportation and Handling Act* 376, 598
- Debt Adjustment Act* 406
- Debtors' Assistance Act* 276, 406
- Dental Association Act* 287, 564
- Dental Auxiliaries Act* 564
- Dental Disciplines Act* 295
- Dental Mechanics' Act* 295, 456, 564
- Dental Profession Act* 115, 287, 295, 564
- Dental Technicians' Act* 564
- Department of Advanced Education Act, 1983* 15, 36
- Department of Advanced Education Amendment Act* 15, 41
- Department of Advanced Education and Manpower Act* 42
- Department of Business Development and Tourism Act* 73
- Department of Career Development and Employment Act* 36, 77
- Department of Community and Occupational Health Act* 115, 563
- Department of Consumer Affairs 119
- Department of Consumer Affairs Act* 119
- Department of Culture Act* 124
- Department of Culture and Multiculturalism Act* 124
- Department of Culture, Youth, and Recreation Act* 129, 130
- Department of Economic Affairs Act* 512, 513, 618
An Act to Amend the 217
- Department of Economic Development and Trade Act* 134, 143, 144
- Department of Education Act* 15, 25, 147, 148
- Department of Energy Act* 183
- Department of Energy and Natural Resources Act* 183, 429, 461

- Department of the Environment Act* 189–91, 194, 195–96, 198
Department of Family and Social Services Act 226
Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs 397–99
Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs Act 397–98
Department of Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife Act 255
Department of Government Services Act 267, 278, 517
Department of Health Act 115, 283, 286
Department of Health and Social Development 563–64
Department of Health and Social Development Act 283, 553, 555, 563
Department of Highways 311–12
Department of Hospitals and Medical Care Act 318, 320
Department of Housing Act 327
Department of Housing and Public Works Act 335
Department of Industries and Labour Act 358, 362
Department of Industry and Commerce Act 74
Department of Industry and Development 365
Department of Labour Act 357, 417, 418
Department of Lands and Mines Act 437
An Act to Repeal the 437
Department of Manpower Act 41, 77
Department of Manpower and Labour Act 418, 455–56
Department of Manpower and Labour Amendment Act 417, 455
Department of Manpower Statutes Amendment Act 77, 79
Department of Mines Act 461
An Act to Amend the 461
Department of Municipal Affairs Act 467
Department of Public Health 283
Department of Public Health Act 283, 286
Department of Public Welfare Act 553–54
Department of Public Works Act 267, 517
Department of Public Works, Supply, and Services Act 267, 269–70, 278, 335, 525
Department of Recreation and Parks Act 529, 589
Department of Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Act 529
Department of Social Development Act 553
Department of Social Services Act 225, 226
Department of Social Services Amendment Act 225
Department of Social Services and Community Health Act 564
Department of the Solicitor General Act 571–72
Department of Technology, Research, and Telecommunications Act 134, 251
Department of Telephones and Utilities Act 625–26
Department of Tourism Act 585, 589, 593
Department of Tourism, Parks, and Recreation Act 134, 589, 590
Department of Tourism and Small Business Act 73, 593
Department of Trade and Industry 357–8
Department of Trade and Industry Act 357–358, 362
An Act to Amend the 357
Department of Trade and Industry Amendment Act 620
Department of Transportation Act 311, 601, 604
Department of Transportation Amendment Act 601, 625
Department of Transportation and Utilities Act 601
Dependent Adults Act 226, 301, 340, 544, 564
Deputy Minister Executive Council (DMEC) 213
Disabled Persons' Act 554, 560, 564
Disabled Persons' Pensions Act 554, 564
Disasters Services Agency 212
Domestic Relations Act 340, 554
Dower Act 276

- Drainage Council 201
Drainage Districts Act 191, 201, 519–20
Driver Control Board 601
Drugless Practitioners Act 512
- E**
- Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board 430, 432–33, 438
Economic Development (1992–present), Ministry of 131–40
Economic Development and Tourism, Department of 143
Economic Development and Trade (1979–1992), Department of 141–44
Education (1905–1999), Department of 145–56
(2004–present), Ministry of 157–60
Education of the Children of Deceased and Disabled Service Men Act 148
Education Response Centre 152
Education of Service Men's Children Act 27, 36, 42, 148
Election Act 489–90
Election Amendment Act 489
Election Finances and Contribution Disclosure Act 489
Electoral Boundaries Commission Act 490
Electric Energy Marketing Act 164, 176, 626
Electric Energy Marketing Act Repeal Act 176
Electrical Protection Act 347–48, 358, 419, 456
Electronics Recycling Alberta (ERA) 205
Elevators and Fixed Conveyances Act 419, 456
Emergency Measure Organization (EMO) 49, 212
Emergency Medical Aid Act 115–16, 287, 295, 564
Emergency Teacher Training Act 148
Employment Agencies Act 351, 419, 456
Employment Offices Act 287, 358, 360
Employment Pension Plans Act 235, 418
Employment Standards Act 418
- Energy (1986–present), Department of 161–79
Energy and Natural Resources (1975–1986), Department of 181–86
Energy Resources Conservation Act 167, 168, 170, 173
Energy Resources Conservation Board 167, 168, 169, 185, 196, 212
Engineering, Geological, and Geophysical Professions Act 340, 370
Engineering and Related Professions Act 74
Environment (1971–present), Department of 187–93
Environment Conservation Act 189, 190, 198
Environment Conservation Authority 190, 212
Environmental Appeals Board 202–203
Environmental Council of Alberta 190
Environmental Protection, Department of 191, 207
Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act 191, 193, 195, 197, 202, 578
Environmental Protection and Enhancement Amendment Act 192
Environmental Protection and Enhancement (Clean-up Instructions) Amendment Act 192
Environmental Protection and Enhancement Fund 577
Environmental Protection Statutes Repeal Act 199, 208
Environmental Statutes Amendment Act 208
Eugenics Board 283
Evidence Act 214
Executive Council (1905–present), 209–21
Executive Council Office 213, 214–15
Expropriation Act 578, 580, 582
Expropriation Procedure Act 582

F

- Factories Act* 347, 358, 360, 419, 518
Fair Trading Act 276
Fair Trading Amendment Act 276
Family and Community Support Services Act 83–84, 116, 226, 287, 564
Family Life and Substance Abuse Foundation 212
Family Life and Substance Abuse Foundation Act 287
Family and Social Services, Ministry of 83 (1986–1999), Department of 223–29, 339
Farm Credit Stability Act 234, 235–36
Farm Purchase Credit Act 54
Fatality Inquiries Act 406, 411
Female Minimum Wage Act 358
Financial Administration Act 236, 382, 383, 390, 507, 610, 613, 619
Financial Consumer Act 234, 236
Finance (2001–present), Ministry of 231–52
Fire Department Platoon Act 358
Fire Prevention Act 419, 423, 456, 512, 612
Fire Prevention Council 417, 423
Firefighters and Policemen Labour Relations Act 419, 456
First Nations Sacred Ceremonial Objects Repatriation Act 102
Fiscal Responsibility Act 234, 236
Fish Marketing Act 529
Fisheries (Alberta) Act 578
Fisheries (Alberta) Amendment Act 578
Foreign Cultural Property Immunity Act 102, 124
Forest Act 578
Forest and Prairie Protection Act 578
Forest Reserves Act 578
Forest Reserves Amendment Act 578
Forestry, Lands, and Wildlife (1986–1993), Department of 253–57
Forestry Profession Act 340, 419
Franchises Act 276
Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act 276, 418, 497–98

Freehold Mineral Rights Tax Act 175

- Freehold Mineral Rights Tax Appeal Board* 175–76
Freehold Mineral Taxation Act 175
Freight Bureau 212
Fuel Oil Licensing Act 358
Fuel Tax Act 235, 236, 539
Funeral Services Act 276

G

- Gainers Inc.* 235
Gaming (1999–present), Ministry of 259–64
Gaming and Liquor Act 134, 261, 263
Garage Keepers' Lien Act 276
Gas Protection Act 358, 419, 456
Gas Resources Preservation Act 168, 463
Gas Utilities Act 164, 169, 173
An Act to Amend the 172–73
Gas Utilities Board 172–73
Geographic Board of Alberta 129
Geographic Names Act 130
Glenbow-Alberta Institute 101
Glenbow-Alberta Institute Act 102, 124, 130
Government Accountability Act 234, 236
Government of Alberta Insurance Act 617
Government Fees and Charges Act 235, 236
Government House Act 102, 106
Government House Foundation 106, 124
Government Organization Act 3, 35, 36, 83, 102, 119, 134, 147, 149, 159, 192, 225, 251, 261, 275, 276, 277, 286, 295, 295, 306, 339, 369, 379, 398, 443, 481, 535, 539, 543, 572, 577, 597, 601
Government Services (1975–1983), Department of 265–71 (1999–present) 273–79
Government Services Amendment Act 612
Grain Buyers' Licensing Act 358
Gulf Canada Resources Ltd. 179

H

- Hail and Crop Insurance Act* 52–53, 55
 Haultain, Sir Frederick W.A.G. 216
Health (1919–1971, 1988–1999),
 Department of 281–92
Health Care Insurance Act 318
Health Care Insurance Commission
 283–84, 317–18, 563
Health Care Insurance Premiums Act 318
Health Care Protection Act 296
Health Disciplines Act 296, 305, 419
Health Disciplines Board 305–306, 417
Health Facilities Review Committee Act
 286, 296, 318
Health Foundations Act 287, 296
Health Information Act 296, 498
Health Information Protection Act 287
Health Insurance Commission 283
Health Insurance Premiums Act 287, 296,
 318, 322, 564
Health Occupations Act 305, 564
Health Professions Act 296, 305, 306
Health Professions Advisory Board
 306–307
Health Services Continuation Act 419
Health Unit Act 286, 564
Health and Wellness (1999–present),
 Ministry of 293–307
Heritage Scholarship Fund 236, 540
Highway Traffic Act 370, 598
Highway Traffic Board 169
Highways Department Act 311
Highways Development and Protection
 Act 376
Highways and Transport (1951–1975),
 Department of 309–313
Historical Resources Act 102
Holocaust Memorial Day and Genocide
 Remembrance Act 102
Home for the Mentally Deficient 284
Homes for the Aged Act 320, 554
Homes for the Aged or Infirm Act 554
Horse Racing Alberta Act 261
Hospital Debt Retirement Act 318
Hospital for the Insane 512, *see also*
 Mental Hospital (Ponoka)
Hospital for Returned Soldiers 284
Hospital Services Commission 317–18,
 320–21, 563
Hospital Services Commission Act 286, 318
Hospital Visitors Committee Act 299, 318,
 564
Hospital Visitors Committee Amendment
 Act 299
Hospitalization Benefits Act 287
Hospitalization of City Residents Act 287
Hospitalization and Treatment Services
 Act 287
Hospitals Act 286, 296, 318, 472
Hospitals Amendment Act 296
Hospitals and Medical Care (1975–1988),
 Department of 315–23
Hospitals Ordinance 286
Hospitals Services Commission 317
Hotel Room Tax Act 235, 236, 539
Hours of Work Act 350–51, 358
Housing (1983–1986), Department of
 325–31
Housing Act 327, 468
Housing and Public Works (1975–1983),
 Department of 333–36
Human Resources Development
 Authority 212
Human Resources and Employment
 (1999–present), Ministry of 337–53
Human Resources Research Council 212
Human Rights Act 419, 456
Human Rights, Citizenship, and
Multiculturalism Act 102, 108
Human Tissue Act 287
Human Tissue Donation Procedures
 Statutes Amendment Act 296
Human Tissue Gift Act 287, 296, 318, 564
Hydro and Electric Energy Act 168, 463,
 582

- I**
- Improvement Districts Act* 554
 - Income Support Recovery Act* 340
 - Income Trusts Liability Act* 236
 - Individual's Rights Protection Act* 109, 419, 456
 - Individual's Rights Protection Amendment Act* 109
 - Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 351, 358
 - Industrial Standards Act* 351, 358
 - Industrial Wages Security Act* 351, 419, 456
 - Industries and Labour (1934–1959), Department of 355–62
 - Industries and Labour Department Act* 620
An Act to Amend the 357
 - Industries and Labour Department Amendment Act* 365
 - Industry and Commerce (1959–1975), Department of 363–66
 - Information Circle of Research
Excellence Incorporated (iCore) 381, 382, 390–91
 - Infrastructure (1999–2004), Ministry of 367–71
 - Infrastructure and Transportation (2005–present), Ministry of 373–76
 - Innovation and Science (1999–present), Ministry of 377–93
 - Insanity Act* 287, 612
 - Insurance Act* 236
 - Insurance Amendment Act* 239
 - International and Intergovernmental Relations (1972–present), Ministry of 395–401
 - Interprovincial Lotteries Act* 130
 - Irrigation Act* 472
 - Irrigation Council 68–70
 - Irrigation Districts Act* 68–69, 519
- J**
- Judicature Act* 412
 - Justice and Attorney General (1905–present), Department of 403–13
 - Juvenile Court Act* 554
 - Juvenile Offenders Act* 554
- L**
- Labour, Department of 339
(1959–1972, 1975–1999), Ministry of 415–25
 - Labour Board Amalgamation Act* 424
 - Labour Disputes Act* 358
 - Labour Relations Act* 351, 419
 - Labour Relations Board 339, 350–52, 417
 - Labour Relations Code 340, 351
 - Labour Welfare Act* 351, 358
 - Land Agents Licensing Act* 340
 - Land Compensation Board 169, 577, 580–81
 - Land Conservation and Reclamation Council 193–95
 - Land and Forests (1949–1975), Department of 427–31
 - Land Surface Conservation and Reclamation Act* 193–94
 - Land Surveyors Act* 340
 - Land Titles Act* 276
 - Lands and Mines (1930–1949), Department of 435–39
 - Law Enforcement Review Board 573–74
 - Law of Property Act* 276
 - Learning, Ministry of 25
(1999–2004) 441–46
 - Learning Disabilities Fund 152
 - Learning Resources Distributing Centre 153
 - Legislative Assembly Act* 449–50
 - Legislative Assembly Office (1987–present) 447–51
 - Liaison Group for Alberta Indians and Metis 3
 - Libraries Act* 102, 124, 130
 - Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act* 358
 - Lightning Rod Act* 419, 456
 - Linden House 285
 - Liquor Control Act* 572
 - Lloydminster Hospital Act* 286, 318, 320
 - Loan and Trust Corporation Act* 234, 236
 - Local Authorities Board 169, 472–73
 - Local Authorities Board Act* 472
 - Local Authorities Investment in War Loans Act* 468

- Local Improvement Act* 519
 Lougheed, Peter 214
- M**
- MacEwan Commission 9
Maintenance and Recovery Act 226, 564
Male Minimum Wage Act 351, 358
Managerial Exclusion Act 340
 Manning, Ernest 221
 Manpower, Department of, 77, *see* Career Development and Employment, Department of
 Manpower Advisory Council 79–80
Manpower Development Act 28–29, 42, 77, 79
 Manpower and Labour (1972–1975), Department of 453–57
Margarine Act 358
Marketing of Agricultural Products Act 58–59, 60
Marriage Act 116, 276, 287, 564
Marriage Ordinance 287
Maternal Welfare Act 287, 554
Maternity Hospitalization Act 287
Medical Profession Act 287, 296, 318, 565
Medical Services (Alberta) Incorporated Act 287
Medical Services Research Foundation Act 564
Members of the Legislative Assembly Pension Plan Act 236
Mental Defectives Act 148, 287, 519
Mental Diseases Act 287
Mental Health Act 116, 287, 296, 300, 544, 554, 564
Mental Hospital (Ponoka) 284, 285, 512
 Meredith, Chief Justice William 347
Metis Betterment Act 226, 287, 554, 564
Metis Population Betterment Act 9, 554
Metis Settlements Accord Implementation Act 9, 226
Metis Settlements Act 7, 9–10, 11, 226, 340
Metis Settlements Appeal Tribunal 4, 7–8, 212, 227, 398
Metis Settlements Branch 3–5
- Metis Settlements Land Act* 9
Metis Settlements Land Protection Act 9, 226, 340
Metis Settlements Transition Commission 4, 9–12, 212, 227, 398
 Michener Centre 101, 110–11, 284
 Michener Centre Facility Board 110–11
Milk Control Act 64
An Act to Amend the 63–64, 169
 Mineral Assessment Appeal Board 175
Mines Act 518
 Mines and Minerals (1949–1975), Department of 459–64
Mines and Minerals Act 178, 184, 192, 461, 578
Minimum Wage Act 351, 358, 360, 361, 518
 Minimum Wage Board 357, 361–62
Mining Industry Wages Security Act 358
Minors' Property Act 413
Miscellaneous Statutes Amendment Act 139, 617
MLA Compensation Act 116, 340, 347, 419, 456
Mobile Home Sites Tenancies Act 276
Mothers' Allowance Act 285, 287, 554
Motion Picture Development Act 134, 139, 144
 Motion Picture Development Fund 139
Motor Transport Act 370, 598
Motor Transportation Act 276
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act 276
Motor Vehicle Administration Act 240, 370, 598
Mount Royal Junior College Act 148
MSI Foundation Act 116, 287, 296, 564
 Municipal Affairs (1912–present), Department of 465–82
Municipal Assistance Act 245
Municipal Capital Expenditures Loan Act 245
Municipal Debentures Act 234, 236
Municipal Financing Corporation Act 150
Municipal Government Act 472, 473, 475, 478
 Municipal Government Board 478

- Municipal Hospitals Act* 286
Municipal Tax Exemption Act 472
Municipal Taxation Act 472
Municipal Telephones Act 626
Municipalities Assessment and Equalization Act 477
- N**
- N.A. Properties (1994) Ltd. 235
Natural Gas Marketing Act 178
Natural Gas Price Administration Act 178
Natural Gas Pricing Agreement Act 178
Natural Gas Rebates Act 169, 626
Natural Gas Utilities Act 174
Natural Gas Utilities Board 174
Natural Resources Conservation Board 196, 577, 579–80
Natural Resources Conservation Board Act 578, 579
Natural Resources Coordinating Council 190, 195, 197–98
Naturopathy Act 287, 564
New Towns Act 472
North Red Deer Water Authorization Act 192
Northern Alberta Development Council 6–7, 143, 165, 212, 365, 593
Northern Alberta Development Council Act 6, 74, 144
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology (NAIT) 152, 153
Northern Development Office 3
Northland School Division Act 149, 159, 443
Nursing Aides Act 287, 565
Nursing Assistants Registration Act, 565
Nursing Homes Act 286, 296, 318, 320
Nursing Profession Act 287, 296, 318
Nursing Service Act 116, 287, 565
- O**
- Occupational Health and Safety Act* 116, 340, 352–53, 419
Occupational Health and Safety Amendment Act 340
Occupational Health and Safety Council 339, 352–53, 417
Occupational Therapy Profession Act 296, 419
Off-highway Vehicle Act 598
Office of the Auditor General (1978–present) 483–86
Office of the Chief Electoral Officer (1977–present) 487–90
Office of the Chief Game Guardian 48
Office of the Chief Information Officer 212
Office of the Chief Internal Auditor (OCIA) 213
Office of the Child and Youth Advocate 83, 87–88
Office of the Children’s Advocate 87, 225, *see also* Office of the Child and Youth Advocate
Office of the Commissioner General for Trade and Tourism 134
Office of the Corporate Chief Information Officer 535
Office of the Ethics Commissioner (1992–present) 491–94
Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner (1995–present) 495–99
Office for Internal Trade Negotiations 399
Office of the Lieutenant Governor (1905–present) 501–504
Office of the Mental Health Patient Advocate 284, 295, 300–301
Office of the Metis Settlements Ombudsman 11–12
Office of the Ombudsman (1967–present) 505–508
Office of the Premier 216
Office for the Prevention of Family Violence and Bullying 84–85
Office of the Provincial Pipeline Coordinator 399
Office of the Public Guardian 225, 543–44
Official Guardian Act 412
Oil and Gas Conservation Act 167–68, 173, 438, 463

- Oil and Gas Conservation Board* 167, 170, 173, 463
Oil and Gas Resources Conservation Act 167
Oil and Gas Wells Act 168
Oil Sands Research Centre 388
Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority Act 391, 463
Old Age Assistance Act 554, 559, 560, 564
Old Age Pensions Act, Alberta 554, 559
Old Age Pensions Board 553, 559–60
Old Age Pensions (Supplementary Allowances) Act 560
Ombudsman Act 507–508
Ophthalmic Dispensers Act 287, 565
Opticians Act 296, 419
Optometry Act 287, 512, 565
Optometry Profession Act 287, 296, 318
- P**
- PanCanadian Petroleum Ltd.* 179
Parentage and Maintenance Act 226, 340
Pension Benefits Act 419, 456
Pension Fund Act 236
Pensions Board 559–60
Personal Directives Act 226, 340, 544
Personal Information Protection Act 498
Personal Property Security Act 276
Personnel Administration Office 212, 341, 343–46, 417, 455
Persons with Developmental Disabilities Community Governance Act 102, 110, 226, 228, 296, 340, 547
Persons with Developmental Disabilities Foundation 101, 111–112
Persons with Developmental Disabilities Foundation Act 102, 111, 226, 296, 340, 544
Persons with Developmental Disabilities (PDD) Provincial Board 101, 225, 543, 547–48
Petroleum Marketing Act 177, 463
Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board 167–68, 170, 463
Pharmaceutical Association Act 419, 565
Pharmaceutical Profession Act 296
Pharmacy and Drug Act 296
Physical Therapy Profession Act 287, 296, 318
Pipe Line Act 168, 173, 462, 463, 582
Planning Act 472
Plumbing and Drainage Act 419
Podiatry Act 287, 296, 419, 565
Police Act 572, 573–74
Police Officers Collective Bargaining Act 340, 351, 419
Poliomyelitis Sufferers Act 287, 554
Possessory Liens Act 276
Post-Secondary Learning Act 25, 31, 445
Post-Secondary Scholarship Act 25
Power Commission Act 358
Premier’s Commission on Future Health Care for Albertans 212
Premier’s Council on Science and Technology 133
Premier’s Council on Science and Technology Act 134
Premier’s Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities 101, 212, 284, 543, 544, 546–47
Premier’s Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities Act 149, 287, 296, 340, 544, 546
Preservation of Public Documents Act 277
Prevention of Youth Tobacco Use Act 296
Preventive Social Services Act 554, 564
Price Spreads Board 357, 362
Private Colleges Accreditation Board 443, 445–46
Private Hospitals Act 286
Private Investigators and Security Guards Act 572
Private Vocational Schools Act 25, 30, 36, 42, 443
Private Vocational Schools Advisory Council 30–32, 443
Probation Officers Selection Committee 553, 559
Professional and Occupational Associations Registration Act 340, 419

- Professions and Occupations Bureau 212
Protection Against Family Violence Act 84
Protection of Children Involved in Prostitution Act 84, 226
Protection for Persons in Care Act 102, 103, 299, 340, 544
Protection of Privacy Act 498
Protection from Second-hand Smoke in Public Buildings Act 370
 Provincial Apprenticeship Board 357
Provincial Archives Act 277–78
 Provincial Auditor 618–19
 Provincial Auxiliary Hospital 285
 Provincial Cancer Hospitals Board 283, 303, 563
Provincial General Hospitals Act 286, 318
Provincial Health Authorities of Alberta Act 296
Provincial Industries Development Act 358
Provincial Loans Act 610
 Provincial Marketing Board 357, 365
 Provincial Mental Health Advisory Council 563
Provincial Parks Act 102, 191, 431, 530, 590
 Provincial Parks Board 431–32
 Provincial Planning Board 473–75
Provincial Savings Certificates Act 610
 Provincial Secretary (1905–1972) 509–14
Provincial Secretary's Act 511, 512
 Provincial Training School for Mental Deficiency 284
Psychiatric Nurses Association Act 287, 565
Psychiatric Nurses Training Act 287, 565
Psychologists Act 287, 565
Psychologists Association Act 287
Psychology Profession Act 296, 419
 Public Affairs Bureau 217–18
Public Contributions Act 287, 554, 564
Public Documents Act 130, 278
Public Health Act 116, 287, 296, 419
 Public Health Advisory and Appeal Board 284, 563
Public Health Amendment Act 296
 Public Health Appeal Board 295
Public Health Nurses Act 287
Public Highways Act 311, 370, 519
Public Highways Development Act 598
Public Inquiries Act 574
Public Junior Colleges Act 148, 155
Public Lands Act 184, 578
Public Libraries Act 148
Public Sector Pension Plans Act 236
Public Service Act 214, 217, 340, 343, 411, 418, 449, 456
Public Service Administrative Transfers Act 15, 35, 41, 77, 101, 123, 133, 217, 283, 589
Public Service Commissioner Act 343
Public Service Employee Relations Act 340, 351, 419, 424
 Public Service Employee Relations Board 212, 417, 424–25
Public Service Pension Act 344
Public Service Vehicles Act 519
 Public Trustee 412–13
Public Trustee Act 412–13
Public Utilities Act 63, 164
 Public Utilities Board 167, 169, 170–71
Public Utilities Board Act 169, 407
Public Vehicles Act 519
Public Welfare Act 555, 558
An Act to Amend the 555
Public Welfare Assistance Act 554
 Public Welfare Commission 553, 557
 Public Works (1905–1975), Department of 515–21
Public Works Act 370, 376, 517
 Public Works, Supply, and Services (1983–1999), Department of 523–26
- Q**
Quarries Regulation Act 116, 168, 462, 463
Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Recognition Act 102
 Queen's Printer 219–20, 612
Queen's Printer Act 219
- R**
 Racing Appeal Tribunal 261
 Racing Commission 212
Racing Corporation Act 134, 261

- Radiation Protection Act* 116, 340, 419, 564
Radiological Technicians Act 116, 287, 419, 565
Railway Act 370, 598
Railway (Alberta) Amendment Act 376
Real Estate Act 276
Real Estate Agents Licensing Act 512
Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act 340
Recreation Development Act 102, 130, 530, 590
Recreation and Parks (1975–1992), Department of 527–31
Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Foundation 105
Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife Foundation Act 530, 590
Regional Airports Authorities Act 370, 376, 598
Regional Health Authorities Act 286, 296, 301
Registered Dieticians Act 287, 296, 318, 565
Registered Music Teachers' Association Act 124, 130
Registered Nurses Act 148, 287, 565
Registrar of Registered Professional and Occupational Associations 417
Registration of Assignments of Crown Lands Act 461–62
Regulated Accounting Professions Act 340
Regulated Forestry Profession Act 340
Relief Liability Act 554
Religious Societies Land Act 512
Remembrance Day Act 149, 159, 443
Research Council Act 74
Research Council of Alberta 212, 365
Residential Tenancies Act 276
Resolution to Amend the Alberta Act (Resolution 18) 9
Restructuring and Government Efficiency (2004–present), Ministry of 533–36
Revenue (2001–2004), Ministry of 537–40
Right of Entry Arbitration Act 464, 581
Right of Entry Arbitration Board 169, 464
Risk Management Fund 236, 540
Rosehaven Centre 285, 286
Rural Electrification Long-Term Financing Act 626
Rural Electrification Revolving Fund Act 626
Rural Gas Act 626
Rural Municipalities Act 467
Rural Mutual Telephone Companies Act 626
Rural Telephone Revolving Fund Act 626
Rutherford, Alexander Cameron 216
- S**
- Safety Codes Act* 419, 422, 423, 481
Safety Codes Council 417, 423
Sale of Chattels by Public Auction Act 358
Sale of Shares Act 169
Saving Certificates Act 616
Savings and Credit Unions Act 358
S.C. Financial Ltd. 235
School Act 148, 149, 152, 159, 443, 472
School Assessment Ordinance 148
School Attendance Act 148, 154
School Buildings Act 148
School Buildings Assistance Act 148
School Districts Relief Act 148
School Grants Act 148
School Grants Ordinance 148
School Ordinance 148
School Secretaries' Superannuation Act 148
Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta 383–89
Securities Act 235, 236, 247, 540, 611
Securities Commission 169
Security Frauds Prevention Act 247, 406
Self-Liquidating Projects Act 245
Selling Price Bulletin 178
Senior Citizens' Advisory Council 212
Senior Citizens' Benefits Act 226, 564
Senior Citizens Housing Act 335
Senior Citizens' Secretariat 226
Seniors Advisory Council for Alberta 101, 225, 543, 544, 545–46

- Seniors Advisory Council for Alberta Act* 102, 226, 340, 543, 545
Seniors Benefit Act 102, 340, 543
 Seniors and Community Supports, Ministry of 102
 (2001–present) 541–49
 Services to Persons with Disabilities Foundation 111, *see* Persons with Development Disabilities Foundation
Sexual Sterilization Act 287
Small Business Equity Corporations Act 134, 144, 593
Small Business Term Assistance Act 235
Smoke-free Places Act 296
Social Care Facilities Licensing Act 84, 85, 86, 564
 Social Care Facilities Review Committee 83, 85–87, 563
Social Care Facilities Review Committee Act 84, 85–86, 226, 564
 Social Development (1944–1971), Department of 551–60
Social Development Act 226, 340, 554, 564
 Social Services and Community Health (1971–1986), Department of 561–67
Social Work Profession Act 296
Social Workers Act 419, 565
Societies Act 203, 204, 276, 512
Soldiers' Home Tax Exemption Act 468
Soldiers' Relief Act 358, 468
 Soldiers' Relief Commission 357
Solemnization of Marriage Act 287
 Solicitor General and Public Security (1973–1992, 2001–present), Ministry of 569–74
 Southern Alberta Institute of Technology (SAIT) 152, 153
Special Areas Act 438, 479
 Special Areas Board 479
Special Payment Act 340
Special Waste Management Corporation Act 206
Special Waste Management Corporation Amendment Act, 1991 206
 Special Waste Treatment Centre 206
Statistics Bureau Act 214, 236, 620
Steam Boilers Act 518
Stettler Regional Water Authorization Act 192
 Strategic Tourism Marketing Council 133, 134
Student Financial Act 25, 27
Student Loan Act 27, 36, 443
Student and Temporary Employment Act 340
Students Assistance Act 26–28, 148, 154
 Students Assistance Board 148, *see also* Students Finance Board
Students Finance Act 27, 36, 42, 443
 Students Finance Board 16, 26–28, 147, 443
Students Loan Guarantee Act 27, 42, 148
Student and Temporary Employment Act 36
Succession Duty Act 406
 Superintendent of Insurance 237–38
Supplementary Allowances Act 564
Supplementary Revenue Act 468, 476
Supplementary Revenue Amendment Act 476
Surface Reclamation Act 194
 Surface Reclamation Council 193–94
Surface Rights Act 464, 578, 581
 Surface Rights Board 169, 580, 581–82
Surveys Act 276
 Sustainable Development Coordinating Council 195–97
 Sustainable Resource Development (2001–present), Department of 575–82
 Syncrude Canada Ltd. 178, 184

T

- Take-or-Pay Costs Sharing Act* 178
Tax Recovery Act 472
Teachers' Pension Plans Act 149, 159, 443–44
Teachers' Retirement Fund Act 148
Teachers' Retirement Supplementary Fund Act 148
Teaching Profession Act 148, 159, 444

- Technical Institutes Act* 36, 444
Telecommunications Act 236–37
Temporary Provincial Employees Retirement Act 344
Theatres Act 358, 360
Tire Recycling Alberta (TRA) 205
Tire Recycling Management Association 204
Tire Recycling Management Board 204
Tobacco Tax Act 235, 236, 539
Tom Baker Cancer Centre 303
Tourism (1986–1992), Department of 583–86
Tourism Education Council 133
Tourism Education Council Act 134, 585, 590
Tourism, Parks, and Recreation, Department of 101 (1992) 587–90
Tourism and Small Business (1979–1986), Department of 591–94
Town Act 467
Town Planning Act 473–74
Town and Rural Planning Act 474
Town, Village, and Municipal Districts Act 467
Trade Schools Regulation Act 42, 358, 360, 419, 456
Tradesmen's Qualification Act 358
Traffic Safety Act 240, 276, 598
Traffic Safety Amendment Act 376
Traffic Safety (Seizure of Vehicles in Prostitution Related Offences) Amendment Act 376
Transportation (2001–2004), Ministry of 595–98 Transportation and Utilities (1975–1999), Department of 599–605
Travel Alberta 74, 134
Travel Alberta International (TAI) 134
Travel Alberta Secretariat 134
Treasury (1905–2001), Department of 607–21
Treasury Branches Act 235, 610
Treasury Department Act 485, 609–10, 613, 618–19
Treatment Services Act 287, 564
Truancy Act 148, 154
Trust Companies Act 512
Tuberculosis Act 564
Turner Valley Gas Conservation Act 434, 438, 463
Turner Valley Gas Conservation Board 167, 434
Turner Valley Unit Operations Act 168
- U**
- Ultimate Heir Act* 18
Universities Act 15, 18, 36, 42, 148, 444
Universities Amendment Act 18, 19, 445
Universities Commission 16, 18–20, 147, 148
University Act 148
University of Alberta 388
University of Alberta Hospital Act 286, 318, 564
University Capital Development Committee 19–20
University and College Assistance Act 18, 19, 21, 148
University Hospitals Foundation Act 287, 318
Utilities (1973–1986), Department of 623–27
Utilization of Lands and Forests Act 197–98
- V**
- Vencap Equities Alberta Act* 134, 144
Venereal Diseases Act 287
Venereal Diseases Prevention Act 287, 564
Veterans' Welfare and Advisory Commission 558
Veterans' Welfare Commission 553
Veterinary Professions Act 340
Veterinary Surgeons Act 287
Victims of Crime Act 407, 409, 572
Village Act 46
Vital Statistics Act 116, 276, 286, 287, 411, 564
Vital Statistics Amendment Act 276

W

- Warehousemen's Lien Act* 276
Wartime Price and Trade Board 63–64
Water Act 192, 202, 376
Water, Gas, and Electric Companies Act
 376
*Water, Gas, Electric, and Telephone
Companies Act* 582
Water Resources Act 48, 582
Water Resources Commission 199–200,
 212
Water Resources Commission Act 199–200
*Water Resources Commission Amendment
Act* 200
Weather Modification Board 48
Welding Act 358, 456
Welfare Homes Act 85, 554
Welfare Statutes Amendment Act 555, 559
Western Canada Lottery Corporation 125
Widows' Pension Act 226, 340, 554, 560,
 564
Wild Rose Foundation 107, 212
Wild Rose Foundation Act 102, 107, 287
Wilderness Areas Act 530
*Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves, and
Natural Areas Act* 191, 530, 590
*Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves,
Natural Areas, and Heritage
Rangelands Act* 102
Wildlife Act 530, 578
Wildlife Amendment Act 578
Willmore Wilderness Park Act 102, 191
Women's Institute Act, 1929 65–66, 67
Women's Secretariat 212, 417
Women's Secretariat Act 102, 418
Woodmen's Lien Act 276
Workers' Compensation Act 116, 340,
 346–47, 419, 456
Workers' Compensation Amendment Act
 340, 349
Workers' Compensation Appeals
 Commission 349–50
Workers' Compensation Board 339, 341,
 346–49, 417–18, 455

**Workers Compensation Board Appeals
Commission** 339, 417

Workers' Compensation Fund Act 347

Workmen's Compensation Board 560

Y

Youth Secretariat 83