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**Report of the
Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission
for the Province of Alberta**

2012



Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Alberta

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Report



Introduction

Establishment of the Commission

The 2012 Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Alberta (the “Commission”) was established pursuant to the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-3, as amended (the “Act”) to reconfigure the boundaries of Alberta’s federal electoral districts, which are the basis for representation in the House of Commons. The Commission is an independent, three-person body responsible for defining the sizes, boundaries and names of the federal electoral districts within the Province of Alberta.

The number of electoral districts in the House of Commons, and for each province, is determined by the formula and rules set out in the *Constitution Act, 1867*. Applying those rules, the total number of seats in the House of Commons will increase from 308 to 338 in this redistribution, and the number of seats allocated to the Province of Alberta will increase from 28 to 34.

The federal electoral boundaries of each province in Canada must be readjusted following each decennial census to accommodate new electoral districts and the growth, shifts and changes in population since the last readjustment of boundaries.

The Chair of the Commission, appointed by the Chief Justice of Alberta, is the Honourable Madam Justice Carole Conrad of the Court of Appeal of Alberta. The other members of the Commission, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons, are Mr. Edwin Eggerer of Airdrie, a realtor and former returning officer in 10 federal elections, and Ms. Donna R. Wilson of Edmonton, an election specialist and a returning officer in 8 federal elections.

Ms. Joanne G r mian, a skilled geography specialist seconded to the Commission by Elections Canada, provided invaluable expert assistance in preparing the electoral boundaries maps and descriptions. The Commission benefitted from the proficient support of Ms. Ooldouz Sotoudehnia, the Commission Secretary.

Principles Governing the Commission

The principles set forth in the Act govern the readjustment of federal electoral boundaries. Paragraph 15(1)(a) of the Act provides that the division of the province into electoral districts and the description of the boundaries “shall proceed on the basis that the population of each electoral district ... shall, as close as reasonably possible, correspond to the electoral quota for the province”. This principle is often referred to as population parity, and its rationale rests in the democratic principle of one person, one vote.

Parity is not the sole consideration. The Commission must also consider the following criteria set forth in paragraph 15(1)(b):

- (i) the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province, and
- (ii) a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province.

Where the Commission considers it necessary or desirable with regard to these considerations, it may deviate from strict population parity. In such cases, deviation from the province’s electoral quota shall not exceed 25% more or less, unless the Commission views the circumstances as being extraordinary (subsection 15(2) of the Act).

The 2011 population count as determined by Statistics Canada provides the basis for the redistribution of electoral districts under the Act. Between the 2001 and the 2011 censuses, Alberta's population count increased from 2,974,807 to 3,645,257. The electoral quota for Alberta is obtained by dividing the 2011 Alberta census population count of 3,645,257 by 34 (the number of electoral districts), for an electoral quota of 107,213. Alberta's electoral quota is the highest in Canada.

The Supreme Court of Canada dealt with the issue of population parity and deviations in *Reference re Provincial Electoral Boundaries (Sask.)*,¹ where it found that the right to vote enshrined in the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*² is the right to effective representation.³ The majority of the court noted that while a citizen's vote should not be unduly diluted, absolute parity is impossible and relative parity may detract from the goal of effective representation. McLaughlin J. (as she then was) stated at para. 55:

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

In summary, the overarching principle of the Act is to ensure that each electoral district shall, as closely as reasonably possible, correspond to the electoral quota for the province. The Commission must also consider communities of interest, communities of identity, historical patterns and geographic size when drawing electoral boundaries. When the Commission determines that it is either necessary or desirable to deviate from population parity in the interest of effective representation, it has the discretion to do so within the limits of the legislation.

The Proposal

The Commission was established on February 21, 2012, and commenced its work within the framework of the Act. The Act requires each province's commission to prepare a proposed redistribution plan (the "Proposal") and hold at least one public hearing following advertisement of the proposed electoral districts in the *Canada Gazette* and at least one newspaper of general circulation. Notice of the times and places fixed for any public hearings is also included in the advertisements.

Prior to preparing its Proposal, the Commission, through its website, invited brief comments and suggestions from the public and received more than 80 responses. The public input was informative and useful. The Commission also had access to data from Natural Resources Canada and the Chief Statistician of Canada. In preparing its Proposal, the Commission reviewed the transcripts of the 2002 public hearings. It also considered general public information about the province, including geographical information, history, regional plans, maps, First Nations reserves and Métis settlements. The Commission did not consider any polling or voting data.

The Commission's Proposal was published in the *Canada Gazette* on July 14, 2012, inserts were placed in three newspapers, quarter-page advertisements appeared in 118 publications throughout the province. The Proposal and hearings schedule were also posted on the Commission website.

¹ *Reference re Provincial Electoral Boundaries (Sask.)*, [1991] 2 S.C.R. 158.

² *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, s. 2, Part I, *Constitution Act, 1982*, being Schedule B to the *Canada Act 1982 (U.K.)*, 1982, c. 11.

³ *Reference re Provincial Electoral Boundaries (Sask.)*, *supra* note 1, citing *Dixon v. B.C. (A.G.)*, (1986) 7 B.C.L.R. (2d) 174.

Preparation of the Report

Following the public hearings, the Commission reviewed its Proposal, made revisions and prepared this report for presentation to the House of Commons. The report sets out the decisions of the Commission concerning the division of the province into electoral districts, the description and boundaries of the districts, and the population and name to be given to each district. This report will be forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer no later than December 21, 2012, and he will transmit it to the Speaker of the House of Commons for review by a parliamentary committee. Any objections filed with that committee by members of the House of Commons are returned to the Commission for consideration. The Commission makes such changes as it deems necessary and returns its final report to the Chief Electoral Officer for implementation.

Structure of the Report

The remainder of this report will cover the following topics:

- an overview of public hearings
- name changes and reasons for them following the public hearings
- readjustments to boundaries and reasons for them following the public hearings

Schedule A provides a list of the 34 electoral districts, together with the populations and the percentage by which each electoral district deviates from the electoral quota. Schedule B sets out the boundary descriptions and names of the 34 electoral districts. Maps follow in the last section.

The Public Hearings

The Proposal was discussed at 15 public hearings held during September 2012 at the following places:

Barrhead	Monday, September 10, 2012
Grande Prairie	Monday, September 10, 2012
Peace River	Tuesday, September 11, 2012
Fort McMurray	Tuesday, September 11, 2012
Vegreville	Wednesday, September 12, 2012
Edmonton	Wednesday, September 12, 2012
Edmonton	Thursday, September 13, 2012
Edmonton	Thursday, September 13, 2012
Camrose	Friday, September 14, 2012
Lethbridge	Tuesday, September 18, 2012
Strathmore (cancelled)*	Tuesday, September 18, 2012
Red Deer	Wednesday, September 19, 2012
Red Deer	Wednesday, September 19, 2012
Calgary	Monday, September 24, 2012
Calgary	Monday, September 24, 2012
Calgary	Tuesday, September 25, 2012

*The public hearing that was scheduled for Strathmore was cancelled as the only registered presenter agreed to present in Lethbridge.

The Commission received 164 notices to appear at the public hearings, although not all registered persons appeared. Time permitted submissions from the floor at each hearing, resulting in a total of 154 oral presentations; this included presentations from three sitting members of Parliament. The Commission received 383 written submissions from persons and organizations, all of which were considered in preparation of the Commission's report. The written material ranged from formal submissions with accompanying maps to brief faxes and e-mail messages.

At the public hearings, the Commission thanked the public for its participation and reviewed its statutory mandate under section 15 of the Act. The Commission explained the requirement to seek population parity where reasonably possible, the need to consider the criteria outlined in paragraph 15(1)(b), and the right to deviate where it was deemed necessary or desirable.

The public hearings provided valuable information about factors such as geography, history, and communities of interest and identity in relation to the federal electoral boundaries. At every hearing, the Commission gained local knowledge that assisted in its deliberations. The need to balance various competing interests, however, inevitably led to not all requests being accommodated.

The Commission's Proposal met with considerable approval from presenters and from many correspondents. Many expressed support for the low deviations from the electoral quota. In Edmonton and Calgary, presenters expressed general satisfaction with the boundaries, and most requests for change relating to the two major cities were minor.

The Proposal also attracted negative comments, particularly in relation to the geographic size of the proposed electoral district of Peace River—Westlock. In addition, presenters from various areas expressed concerns with some of the following: electoral district names; combinations of rural and urban interests; placement in one electoral district over another; hidden and shadow populations; anticipated population growth; and disassociation from shopping, social and recreational networks.

Concerns were also expressed about the division of specific counties and municipalities. When drawing boundaries, the Commission considered existing boundaries of federal electoral districts, provincial electoral districts, counties and municipalities, and followed those boundaries where practical. After the hearings, the Commission considered the requests to unite municipalities and counties; it was able to accommodate some, but not all, requests. Although coterminous boundaries help maintain communities of interest and ease administrative communications, federal policies are not generally determined on the basis of municipal boundaries and the Commission occasionally found it necessary or desirable to divide counties.

Following the hearings, the Commission reviewed all of the electoral districts and revisited many of the electoral boundaries. As a result of the constructive input received, the Commission has made boundary changes to 20 of the 34 proposed electoral districts. Those changes vary from significant to minor. Names of five proposed electoral districts have also been changed.

The Commission remains satisfied that no extraordinary circumstances exist to require a deviation from the province's electoral quota by more or less than 25%. The largest electoral district has a 2011 census population count of 111,785, which is 4.26% above the electoral quota; the smallest has a population of 101,538, which is 5.29% below the electoral quota.

Name Changes and Reasons Following the Public Hearings

Electoral District Name Changes

At the public hearings, several presenters suggested name changes. The Geographical Names Board of Canada provides guidelines for names of federal electoral districts. Those guidelines suggest that a name should provide an immediate sense of the province and, if possible, the region or part of the province in which the district is located. Names of places and features should be given priority, and names of persons should generally be avoided unless they have a long-established and generally accepted association with an area.

The Commission's search for a unique physical or historical feature that readily identified an electoral district was not always successful. Sometimes the name of a community within the electoral district that was well known, historical or descriptive seemed the best choice.

A few presenters urged retention of directional names for electoral districts in large cities. In particular, many presenters requested that the name of Edmonton Centre be retained in place of the proposed Edmonton McDougall. The Commission moved away from quadrant and directional descriptors, viewing them as less effective as city growth continues. Nonetheless, having regard to the strong desire expressed for the name Edmonton Centre, its central location, and the retention of the name Calgary Centre, the Commission grants that request.

Other comments in Edmonton related to the proposed names of Edmonton Callingwood, Edmonton Manning and Edmonton Griesbach. The name Edmonton Callingwood is retained as Callingwood is a central community in the electoral district and contains a prominent recreation centre with its name. The Commission considered Edmonton Manning an appropriate identifier because of the prominence of Manning Drive as a major road in that electoral district. Similarly, Griesbach was a well-known military base once situated in the electoral district, and the name continues to identify that area of the city. The Commission did not consider any suggested alternative names for those three electoral districts to be preferable.

In Calgary, some presenters objected to the name Calgary Spy Hill because of its association with a correctional institute and a landfill. Others objected to Calgary McCall, noting that confusion arises where federal and provincial electoral districts with the same name are not coterminous. The opposition to the names Calgary Spy Hill and Calgary McCall are accepted and new names set forth below. The Commission found the suggested names of Crowchild, Deerfoot, Country Hills and Stony Trail inappropriate because of their association with multiple electoral districts.

The Commission continues to view Signal Hill and Nose Hill as excellent geographic features identifying the associated electoral districts. Similarly, because Forest Lawn and Midnapore were once the names of small towns in the area, those names maintain an historical connection and serve as excellent identifiers of the associated electoral districts. The Commission also retains the name Calgary Shepard, which provides a link to the district's past. Shepard was a Canadian Pacific Railway station in 1884 and a hamlet prior to annexation. The former Shepard Racetrack also ties the name to the district.

Requests were also made to retain the name Crowfoot in the renamed electoral district of Battle River. Although Crowfoot and Crowfoot Creek lie outside of the geographic area of Battle River, the Commission recognizes the historical connection of many parts of the electoral district with the name Crowfoot and changes the name to Battle River—Crowfoot.

Following reconfiguration of the northern electoral district, the name Fort McMurray—Athabasca is no longer appropriate; it is changed to Fort McMurray—Cold Lake.

In summary, the following changes to the proposed names are adopted by the Commission:

1. Fort McMurray—Athabasca becomes Fort McMurray—Cold Lake
2. Edmonton McDougall becomes Edmonton Centre
3. Calgary Spy Hill becomes Calgary Rocky Ridge
4. Calgary McCall becomes Calgary Skyview
5. Battle River becomes Battle River—Crowfoot

Readjustments to Boundaries and Reasons Following the Public Hearings

Overview

The creation of six new electoral districts, combined with a significant population shift to urban centres, resulted in a new electoral district landscape for Alberta. As new electoral boundaries were drawn, existing boundaries were inevitably impacted, and all electoral districts in Alberta have been altered – some more substantially than others.

When preparing this report, the Commission was governed by its constitutional and statutory obligations to keep the electoral districts as close to the electoral quota as reasonably possible. At the same time, as required by section 15 of the Act, the Commission considered the communities of interest or identity, the historical pattern, and the manageable geographic size of each district when determining whether deviation from the electoral quota was either necessary or desirable to achieve fair and effective representation. The Commission considered the topography of each district and the impact of its geographic size on representation, particularly in the northern, rural and less populated areas of Alberta.

Considering all of the criteria enumerated in section 15 of the Act, the Commission is satisfied that the redistribution of electoral districts in Alberta is appropriate for effective representation.

General Comments on Regions

Northern Alberta

Alberta's two existing northern electoral districts of Peace River and Fort McMurray—Athabasca comprise approximately one half of the land mass of Alberta, with only 7.2% of the population. The current electoral district of Peace River is large in terms of both geography and population. At the time of the last redistribution in 2001, Peace River had a population of 123,877, which was 16.6% over the electoral quota. By 2011, the population count had grown to 150,925, representing a 40.8% deviation above the current electoral quota. Fort McMurray—Athabasca's population grew from 88,882 in 2001 to 115,372 in 2011, resulting in a 7.6% deviation above the current electoral quota.

In view of the large deviations above the quota, the Commission determined in its Proposal that the north required additional representation.

Peace River—Westlock, Grande Prairie

The Commission considered the creation of one electoral district across the northern reaches of the province, as recommended by the last commission, but found that such a solution remained unworkable due to the continued absence of a viable east–west transportation route.

As such, to create an additional electoral district serving the north, the Commission extended the southern boundary of Peace River to include the counties of Westlock, Barrhead and Woodlands, and proposed a new electoral district named Peace River—Westlock. It also proposed a second electoral district named Grande Prairie, comprising the City of Grande Prairie and the surrounding area. The proposed Grande Prairie electoral district was considerably smaller than the proposed Peace River—Westlock electoral district.

At the public hearings, presenters voiced concerns about the geographic size of the newly created northern electoral district of Peace River—Westlock. In particular, disquiet was expressed about distances, travel times and the separation between people north and south of the sparsely populated area around Fox Creek and Swan Hills. Presenters noted that the Peace River area has different trading partners and different communities of interest and identity than the southern counties. Some presenters suggested that the Commission should deviate well below the electoral quota in all northern districts, rather than expand south for more population.

The Commission recognizes that the north has always consisted of a vast geographic region with a multiplicity of interests, including numerous First Nations reserves and Métis settlements. The Commission is satisfied that the counties of Barrhead, Westlock and Woodlands are a reasonable fit with many of the communities in the north. The inclusion of the southern counties in the electoral district of Peace River—Westlock is desirable to increase representation in the northwest.

The Commission notes that the communities throughout the proposed electoral district of Peace River—Westlock, including the southern counties, share many economic interests such as agriculture, forestry, lumber, and resource services and development. Whitecourt, Barrhead and Westlock are located on established transportation routes, serving as gateways and service providers to the north. At the public hearings, the Commission was informed that the oil and gas industry in Peace River would rival that of Fort McMurray in 20 years. Further resource development will inevitably continue to strengthen commonalities along the north–south corridors as service providers travel north to support expansion of the resource industry.

Furthermore, technological advances continue to facilitate representation in the north. Information technology and social media provide linkage among people and communities. Technology has aided and will continue to aid communication. This remains true despite the fact that not all remote areas have high-speed connectivity. Moreover, the expansion of industry in the north will improve access to technology.

In addition, monetary allowances further facilitate representation in northern regions. Elected representatives have access to the electoral supplement based on population, and monetary allowances for geographically large and remote districts.

The Commission remains convinced that the southern counties are an appropriate fit. As a result of public consultation, however, the Commission agrees that a reconfiguration of the northern electoral districts is desirable.

In particular, the Commission determined that the geographic size of northwest Alberta should be more equitably divided between the two northwest electoral districts. Accordingly, in this report, the geographic size of the electoral district of Peace River—Westlock is decreased, and that of Grande Prairie is enlarged. Alberta's northern region will be better served by sharing the representation of the sparsely populated, less accessible northern area of the province. This reconfiguration allows two members of Parliament to share the travel and duties of representing the far north.

The northern boundary of the Grande Prairie electoral district will now reach the Northwest Territories and extend east to meet the western boundary of the electoral district of Fort McMurray—Cold Lake. The new northern boundary keeps the Little Red River Cree Nation, the Tallcree First Nation and the Beaver First Nation together within the Peace River—Westlock boundaries, while the Dene Tha' First Nation reserves and the Town of High Level are within the electoral district of Grande Prairie. The Municipal District ("MD") of Fairview No. 136, the MD of Peace No. 135 and Birch Hill County are placed in the Peace River—Westlock electoral district. Both northern electoral districts share interests, and although the City of Grande Prairie has urban interests, those are intermixed with the interests of neighbouring communities. The new configuration provides a more equitable sharing of the representational duties. Moreover, the new configuration of Peace River—Westlock has the advantage of reducing the distance from the southeastern to the northwestern corner of the electoral district, a subject of complaint at the public hearings.

The present electoral district of Peace River, currently served by one elected representative, is 162,871 km². The newly created Peace River—Westlock is 105,925 km², while the new Grande Prairie is 109,194 km² – both significantly smaller than the current Peace River electoral district.

The Commission is satisfied that the two electoral districts of Grande Prairie and Peace River—Westlock are an improvement in terms of both geographic size and population. Members of Parliament may find ways to work together to serve the north, and the Commission is satisfied that the far north will be better served by having two representatives.

In summary, although geographic size is always a consideration when drawing northern boundaries, the Commission is satisfied that fair and effective representation can occur within the established electoral districts, and that a larger deviation from the electoral quota is neither necessary nor desirable.

Fort McMurray—Cold Lake

Representatives of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo urged the Commission to create an electoral district named Fort McMurray, comprised of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo and Improvement District No. 24 ("ID No. 24"). This presentation relied on the hidden and shadow populations and the anticipated growth around Fort McMurray. Representatives alternatively suggested that if the Commission were not prepared to so limit the electoral district, the City of Cold Lake and Lac La Biche County, which share heavy oil and work camp issues, would be a better fit with Fort McMurray than is the farming community of Athabasca.

The Commission acknowledges that hidden and shadow populations exist in and around Fort McMurray but notes that, although not as significant, hidden and shadow populations exist in various areas province-wide. During the public hearings, the Commission heard many arguments across the province relating to the fact that the 2011 population figures are not accurate or current due to hidden populations and development since the census. The electoral quota, however, is based on the 2011 census population count, and the Act mandates the Commission to create electoral districts with populations “as close as reasonably possible ... to the electoral quota”. Thus, it is the population count of 2011 – not the population count of 2011 plus the hidden population, actual development and anticipated development – that must be measured against the electoral quota.

Moreover, if the Commission were to engage in determining an actual population count for one electoral district as opposed to relying on the 2011 population count from Statistics Canada, then in fairness to all, the Commission would have to engage in a guessing game about actual populations across the province. It is not the role of the Commission to calculate a different population number than what is provided by Statistics Canada.

The Commission recognizes that populations are not static and change between censuses. The Commission is also aware that it can consider such factors as geography, transportation, municipal and natural boundaries, and growth projections when it creates electoral districts and determines deviation from strict equality.⁴ Nonetheless, the Commission considers it neither necessary nor desirable to deviate from population parity to the extent required to create an electoral district comprised of only the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo and ID No. 24.

However, in light of representations concerning Athabasca, Thorhild, Cold Lake, Fort McMurray and Smoky Lake, the Commission concluded that some reconfiguration in northeastern Alberta would yield preferable federal electoral districts. For example, several presenters requested that the Cold Lake Air Weapons Range be united with the Canadian Forces Base Cold Lake.

With consideration for the common interests throughout Cold Lake, Lac La Biche and the Fort McMurray area, the Commission has therefore reconfigured the northeastern electoral districts. The Fort McMurray—Cold Lake electoral district will include the City of Cold Lake, the northern portion of the MD of Bonnyville No. 87, Lac La Biche County, ID No. 24, the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, and most of the MD of Opportunity No. 17. The communities of Trout Lake and Peerless Lake, due to the location of the sole access road, remain in the electoral district of Peace River—Westlock. As discussed under the heading “Eastern Alberta” below, Athabasca County is moved to the new electoral district of Lakeland.

The Commission recognizes that Fort McMurray—Cold Lake’s deviation of 5.29% below the electoral quota is the largest in the province, but considers this deviation desirable in order to implement the proposed configuration and to take into consideration anticipated growth.

⁴ *Reference re Provincial Electoral Boundaries (Sask.)*, *supra* note 1.

Eastern Alberta

Two rural electoral districts were proposed along Alberta's eastern border between the existing electoral districts of Medicine Hat and Fort McMurray—Athabasca, namely, Lakeland and Battle River.

Common ground existed among several presenters in asserting that Athabasca County would be more connected with such communities as Slave Lake, Westlock, Smoky Lake, Thorhild and Barrhead than with Fort McMurray. Presenters noted that Smoky Lake preferred to remain in an electoral district with the communities belonging to the existing Westlock—St. Paul district. The Commission accepts that Athabasca County has more in common with the communities in Lakeland than it does with Fort McMurray. As a result of readjustments to the southern boundary of Fort McMurray—Cold Lake and presentations at the public hearings, the Commission has now adjusted the boundaries of Lakeland to exclude Cold Lake and the surrounding area, and to include the counties of Athabasca, Smoky Lake and Thorhild.

The member of Parliament for Crowfoot made representations to retain the name Crowfoot as part of the renamed electoral district (proposed as Battle River). As noted above, that request is granted. The member of Parliament expressed satisfaction with the proposed electoral district but suggested that Special Areas No. 2 and 3 be included, indicating no concern about the increased geographic size that would result. A resolution of the town council of Oyen was subsequently received, similarly requesting that the Town of Oyen (in Special Area No. 3) remain in the new Battle River—Crowfoot electoral district.

At the public hearing, two presenters spoke to the inclusion of the Town of Tofield (in particular), Beaver County and perhaps Wainwright County in the electoral district of Lakeland. Several presenters and a petition asked that the portion of Red Deer County containing the villages of Delburne and Elnora be moved from the electoral district of Battle River—Crowfoot to Red Deer—Mountain View.

The Commission considered the above requests. It was not convinced that the northern boundary of Battle River—Crowfoot should change, and considered the commonalities within both electoral districts appropriate for effective representation. As a result, the proposed east-west boundary dividing Lakeland and Battle River—Crowfoot along the county boundaries between highways 14 and 16 is, for the most part, retained.

As a result of the representations and reconsideration of the province's southern electoral districts, the Commission has reconfigured Battle River—Crowfoot to include Special Areas No. 2 and 3 and the MD of Acadia No. 34, as described in Schedule B. The Commission has also been convinced by the public input to move the portion of Red Deer County containing Elnora and Delburne from Battle River—Crowfoot to Red Deer—Mountain View.

The Commission is satisfied that these changes to the eastern electoral districts are an improvement. Both electoral districts maintain their rural character and share many interests and communities of identity which can be fairly and effectively represented. It considers the small deviations from the electoral quota desirable.

Calgary

The City of Calgary's population has increased significantly since the 2001 decennial census, growing from 878,866 to 1,096,833 in 2011. The practice of annexation prior to development historically led to federal electoral districts lying within existing city limits. To respect the community of urban interests, the Commission's Proposal maintained electoral districts within the municipal boundaries of Calgary.

Two new electoral districts were proposed, one in the south and one in the northwest, increasing Calgary's electoral districts from 8 to 10. The average deviation from the electoral quota was +2.30% for the 10 districts. The Commission's allocation of 10 electoral districts within the city boundaries was well received at the public hearings, and suggestions for change were minor.

One presenter, noting that Calgary is still under-represented, recommended boundaries drawn on a regional, rather than a municipal, basis. This approach could result in 13 electoral districts in the Calgary area with less deviation. For example, hybrid electoral districts might combine parts of east Calgary with the Town of Chestermere, north Calgary with the City of Airdrie, or south Calgary with the Town of Okotoks.

Hybrid electoral districts may be desirable by the next redistribution. However, the Commission is satisfied that the already small deviations are desirable because they maintain the 10 electoral districts within city limits. The general acceptance of the Proposal supports this view.

The newly created electoral district in south Calgary resulted in three southern electoral districts named Calgary Heritage, Calgary Midnapore and Calgary Shepard. All three electoral districts extended to the southern city limits, where anticipated future population growth could be shared. The eastern electoral districts were named Calgary Forest Lawn and Calgary McCall (changed in this report to Calgary Skyview).

The second newly created electoral district in the northwest resulted in four electoral districts named Calgary Signal Hill, Calgary Spy Hill (changed in this report to Calgary Rocky Ridge), Calgary Nose Hill and Calgary Confederation. Calgary Centre retained its name, although its boundaries were extended south to Glenmore Trail.

At the hearings, presenters recommended that several communities be exchanged between two electoral districts to keep communities of interest together. The Commission accepts that the following changes to the Proposal are an improvement:

1. The community of Whitehorn is moved to the electoral district of Calgary Skyview to reunite it with the community of Temple. The community of Coral Springs and a portion of the community of Monterey Park are moved to Calgary Forest Lawn. This creates appropriate populations and unites the community of Monterey Park within one electoral district.
2. The community of Dalhousie is moved to the electoral district of Calgary Confederation, and the community of Silver Springs is moved to the electoral district of Calgary Rocky Ridge. This adjustment was requested, by written submission, to avoid isolating Silver Springs by a golf course and ravine. The Commission agrees that drawing the boundary along Sarcee Trail and the ravine produces districts of greater geographical compactness and keeps the neighbouring communities east and west of Sarcee Trail together.

The requested move of the communities of Erin Woods and Dover from Calgary Shepard to Calgary Forest Lawn could not be easily accomplished. One suggestion was to combine parts of east Calgary with Chestermere, a move that would have a domino effect on other electoral districts outside the city. It would also result in moving city population outside city boundaries, contrary to the public's general acceptance of electoral districts within city limits. The populations of Dover and Erin Woods are large. No desirable exchanges with other communities were available, and a large deviation from the electoral quota is not necessary.

The Commission remains confident that Dover and Erin Woods can be effectively represented within the electoral district of Calgary Shepard. The Commission rejects the argument that affluent and less affluent communities cannot coexist within electoral boundaries. Electoral districts throughout the province contain more than one community of identity and interest.

One presenter urged the Commission to extend, where possible, all urban electoral districts to city boundaries to help share in anticipated future development. That presenter requested a transfer of communities from the electoral district of Calgary Rocky Ridge to the electoral district of Calgary Nose Hill to prevent serious under-representation in Calgary Rocky Ridge by the time of the next census. In addition, the Commission was asked to extend the northern boundary of Calgary Nose Hill to the northern city limits. Subsequent to the public hearings, the Commission received correspondence from a Calgary Nose Hill representative opposing that request, stating that anticipated growth is not a legitimate criterion for this Commission.

As mentioned previously, the electoral quota is based on the 2011 census figures – not on the 2011 census plus actual and anticipated growth. The Commission appreciates that the Supreme Court of Canada, in *Reference re Provincial Electoral Boundaries (Sask.)*,⁵ stated that anticipated growth may justify a deviation from strict equality at the time that the boundaries are drawn. But in the Commission's view, that was not a direction to attempt to recalculate present populations of electoral districts, nor a direction to try to equalize populations by the next decennial census. The court was merely stating that future growth is a factor to be considered when weighing criteria and determining deviations.

The Commission is not prepared to move communities from the electoral district of Calgary Rocky Ridge for the sole purpose of deliberately reducing the population in one electoral district at the expense of another in anticipation of development. Moreover, on a balancing of all factors, the Commission does not consider a further deviation to be required.

At the same time, the Commission is not blind to certain-fact situations and accepts that development will occur in north Calgary over the next 10 years. The request to create a boundary through undeveloped land so that future growth is shared by two electoral districts is valid. That boundary will have no immediate impact on populations within the targeted electoral districts and will not affect deviation from the electoral quota. The Commission finds that suggestion attractive and agrees to extend the northern boundary of Calgary Nose Hill through undeveloped lands to the northern city limits.

The Commission does not accept that any further requests for change in Calgary are either necessary or desirable.

Edmonton and Region

The decennial census population count for the City of Edmonton grew from 666,104 in 2001 to 812,201 in 2011. Edmonton is surrounded by eight sizable communities: Beaumont, Devon, Fort Saskatchewan, Leduc, Sherwood Park, Spruce Grove, St. Albert and Stony Plain. A large portion of Edmonton's workforce resides in these surrounding communities, with the furthest community situated approximately 10 kilometres from the city limits.

The 2002 commission viewed the Edmonton region as a whole and created eight electoral districts. It noted the shared regional interests and considered hybrids an appropriate means of blending suburban, urban and rural communities in close proximity. The creation of hybrid electoral districts was done, in part, to preserve electoral district parity between Edmonton and Calgary. As a result, the 2002

⁵ *Reference re Provincial Electoral Boundaries (Sask.)*, *supra* note 1.

commission created three electoral districts situated entirely within the city limits of Edmonton and five hybrid districts utilizing the hub and spoke, or pie, approach. The hybrids reach from the city into surrounding communities and beyond.

In response to requests for submissions prior to preparing the Proposal, this Commission received mixed views about the hybrid districts. Some noted the effectiveness of hybrids where infrastructure and other regional interests are shared between the city and the outlying areas. Others preferred urban electoral districts to remain within municipal boundaries where possible.

The Commission accepts that hybrid electoral districts are one viable, and sometimes necessary, means of combining an urban area with the region lying beyond its municipal boundaries. They are frequently a practical means of bringing population numbers closer to the electoral quota. Several commonalities often exist in the hub and spoke approach, depending on the reach of the spoke. Moreover, a heavily populated area outside an urban centre may have more in common with the urban or suburban space than with the rural region beyond. Sometimes topographical features support hybrid electoral districts. Regional plans providing for shared services are also a consideration. Thus, when drawing boundaries, it is sometimes helpful to view redistribution through a regional lens, rather than merely a local lens.

Doughnut electoral districts are another method of dealing with large populations outside municipal boundaries. Following the doughnut (or portion of a doughnut) approach, an electoral district may be configured to take in several small communities surrounding a city. The doughnut concept rests on the theory that communities inside the doughnut have more in common with each other than with the city they surround or the rural region beyond. Sometimes, to retain any semblance of population parity, both urban and rural areas may be required within a doughnut's boundaries.

The Commission accepts that electoral district boundaries can be configured in many ways, and the decision is frequently driven by common sense and practical considerations. There is no universal best way to create electoral districts. The balancing of different criteria pursuant to the Act impacts the location of a particular boundary. Boundary choices must be made on a case-by-case basis with regard to the particular facts and circumstances of the area, the statutory criteria, the population count and the many alternatives for creating electoral districts. The goal is to create an electoral district that can be fairly and effectively represented.

This Commission considered the various representations and alternatives in making its Proposal. It created seven electoral districts totally within the city limits and two hybrids which extend beyond the city limits. The following seven electoral districts were proposed within the City of Edmonton: Edmonton Callingwood, Edmonton McDougall (reverted in this report to Edmonton Centre), Edmonton Griesbach, Edmonton Manning, Edmonton Mill Woods, Edmonton Riverbend and Edmonton Strathcona.

The North Saskatchewan River, flowing through the centre of the City of Edmonton, is a significant natural geographical boundary. The Commission proposed that one of the hybrid districts be in the northwest and one in the south.

The Commission agreed with the 2002 commission that the current hybrid electoral district of Edmonton—St. Albert joins common interests and concerns. It proposed that the hybrid electoral district continue as configured and, in light of St. Albert's increased population, be renamed St. Albert—Edmonton. The Commission proposed a second hybrid electoral district named Edmonton—Wetaskiwin, containing the southernmost communities of Edmonton, and portions of the counties of Leduc and Wetaskiwin.

The Commission established a new electoral district adjacent to and east of Edmonton, containing Sherwood Park, Fort Saskatchewan and all of Strathcona County. The proximity of communities and the commonality of interests in this area provided an excellent basis for the electoral district, which was given the name Sherwood Park—Fort Saskatchewan.

Finally, the Commission configured the electoral district of Sturgeon River, consisting of several communities around the northwestern limits of Edmonton. This electoral district formed a partial doughnut around Edmonton and included communities with numerous commonalities: Spruce Grove, Stony Plain, Redwater, Sturgeon County, Parkland County and a portion of Lac Ste. Anne County. This electoral district had the added benefit of keeping together several communities which share a Francophone history, including Morinville, Legal, Gibbons, Villeneuve, Rivière Qui Barre and Bon Accord.

The Commission's proposal for electoral districts in Edmonton and region were very well received – some groups even suggested adoption as proposed. With the exception of Edmonton—Wetaskiwin, discussed below, the suggestions for change were relatively minor. The Commission has therefore made the following modifications:

1. Considering traffic flow and the divided community of Lynnwood, the electoral districts of Edmonton Callingwood and Edmonton Centre are readjusted. The western half of Lynnwood and the communities of Rio Terrace, Patricia Heights and Quesnell Heights move from Edmonton Callingwood to Edmonton Centre; the area north of Stony Plain Road between 156 Street and 170 Street moves to Edmonton Callingwood.
2. Considering the single road egress out of Brookside and Brookside's historic affiliation with the community of Riverbend, Brookside moves from the electoral district of Edmonton Strathcona to Edmonton Riverbend. Several presenters requested that the community of Riverdale be moved from Edmonton Strathcona to Edmonton Griesbach, while several others disagreed and felt Riverdale fit well in Edmonton Strathcona. The Commission agrees with the latter group and is not persuaded to move the community of Riverdale from Edmonton Strathcona to Edmonton Griesbach, notwithstanding Riverdale's location north of the river.

Several presenters spoke to Edmonton Strathcona's low population. The Commission acknowledges that Edmonton Strathcona's boundaries are sealed from growth, and ideally its population would not be below the electoral quota. The most logical expansion to acquire population, however, would be to extend the southwest boundary across Whitemud Drive to take in all, or parts, of the communities of Rideau Park, Duggan, Royal Gardens and Greenfield. The Commission concluded that the impact of such a change on other electoral districts would be undesirable. Having regard to the general acceptance of the proposed boundaries, the southern boundary of Edmonton Strathcona is retained.

A few presenters requested changes relating to the combination of affluent and less affluent communities within Edmonton Griesbach, St. Albert—Edmonton and Edmonton Manning. After reviewing the presentations and alternative maps provided, the Commission remains unconvinced that any proposed option improved the overall redistribution. In any event, the Commission agrees with the 2002 commission that elected representatives can, and do, represent Canadians of all socio-economic groups within an electoral district. As mentioned above, the Commission rejects the argument that electoral districts cannot contain diverse communities of interest and identity. Within even the most homogenous of electoral districts, interests vary from group to group and citizen to citizen.

The configuration of the electoral districts of Sherwood Park—Fort Saskatchewan, Sturgeon River, St. Albert—Edmonton and Edmonton Mill Woods attracted no unfavourable comments at the public hearings. The greatest concerns expressed about the Edmonton region came from representatives of the City of Wetaskiwin and County of Wetaskiwin. These related to the combination of rural and urban interests within Edmonton—Wetaskiwin, the division of the county, the division of regional partnerships, and Wetaskiwin’s separation from the Hobbema communities of the Ermineskin First Nation, the Samson Cree Nation, the Louis Bull Tribe and the Montana First Nation. Presenters also noted that Pigeon Lake Indian Reserve No. 138A is part of the Cree First Nations at Hobbema.

In consideration of these concerns, the Commission has now decided to reconfigure the electoral district of Edmonton—Wetaskiwin to keep the County of Wetaskiwin intact. The Commission finds that there are many common interests in the proposed electoral district. The communities are in close geographic proximity, and a resident may work, live, travel and play in different communities across the district. It was acknowledged at the hearings that many people in Wetaskiwin work in Edmonton or in the towns and cities between. The rural component of this district is sizable, and the Commission is satisfied that the rural-urban mix is not an impediment to the effective representation of the electoral district.

Remaining Rural Electoral Districts

Western Alberta

Yellowhead

The creation of an additional northern electoral district in the Proposal resulted in significant changes to the electoral district of Yellowhead. The domino effect of moving the northern electoral districts south was that Yellowhead’s boundaries also moved south to achieve an acceptable population count. The reconfigured electoral district of Yellowhead included a large portion of the current electoral district and portions of the existing electoral districts of Wild Rose, Wetaskiwin and Red Deer. Yellowhead maintained its historical character, with many shared rural interests such as farming, oil and gas, pulp and paper, forestry and tourism.

Several presenters from Clearwater County appeared at the Red Deer public hearings to request that Clearwater County be included in Red Deer—Wolf Creek. In addition, a representative from the Town of Rimbey spoke to maintaining the old Wetaskiwin electoral district and objected to the town’s inclusion in the electoral district of Yellowhead.

Yellowhead, like many of the northern electoral districts, is a large and sparsely populated region. It has always contained pockets of concentrated population separated by vast, unpopulated areas and a national park. Following the public hearings, the Commission considered a variety of configurations presented there. The accommodation of many of the requests would have resulted in long, narrow electoral districts extending from the Queen Elizabeth Highway II (“QE II”) corridor to the western boundary. This was not considered preferable to the proposed electoral districts, which kept the communities along the QE II corridor intact.

The Commission recognizes the desire of neighbours to stay with neighbours. Populations near an electoral boundary frequently have attachments and associations with organizations and groups on the other side, but a boundary line has to be drawn somewhere. Associations and attachments will continue regardless of the line, as people do not organize their lives around a federal electoral boundary. Commonalities often exist across large populations and large geographic areas, but not all can be in the same electoral district if population parity is to have effect. Sometimes, drawing lines to honour one criterion may mean a separation of people sharing a different criterion. The importance of population parity in a democratic society means that electoral boundaries change from time to time, but life and commerce will continue to cross those electoral boundaries.

The Commission noted the strong desire of those in Clearwater County to be placed in Red Deer—Wolf Creek. The Commission also noted the desire of Ponoka County to not be divided and to remain with Wetaskiwin County. Considering the overall map, the Commission was not convinced that other configurations were preferable. Although some of the small towns such as Rimbey are no longer with the remainder of Ponoka County, they are still united with several of their neighbouring towns and communities in the larger Yellowhead electoral district. Much of the district's population consists of small towns and communities on its eastern side. The geographic size of Yellowhead remains substantially the same.

The Commission therefore adopts the electoral district of Yellowhead as proposed, subject only to the removal of a portion of the County of Wetaskiwin which is added to Edmonton—Wetaskiwin (discussed above). The Commission is satisfied that the new configuration, outlined in Schedule B, can be effectively represented.

Banff—Airdrie

The 2011 increased population count of the existing Wild Rose electoral district, renamed Banff—Airdrie in the Proposal, led the Commission to decrease its geographic size. The reconfiguration of the district was appropriate in terms of geography, history and communities of interest and identity. No objections were made to the proposed Banff—Airdrie electoral district; only approval was expressed.

Southern Alberta

The three existing electoral districts of Macleod, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat currently share Alberta's southern boundary. In view of population increases, particularly in Chestermere, Lethbridge, Okotoks and Strathmore, the Commission's Proposal created a new electoral district in the southern region of the province. This resulted in the four electoral districts of Lethbridge, Foothills, Bow River and Medicine Hat.

The proposed Lethbridge electoral district contained the City of Lethbridge and County of Lethbridge, with a population count of 105,999. At the public hearings, the proposed electoral district met with general approval. Several communities would have preferred to remain in the Lethbridge electoral district, but acknowledged that such a configuration was not practical.

As the new electoral district of Lethbridge was reduced in size, counties formerly part of that district were divided between the two proposed southern districts of Foothills and Medicine Hat. The new Bow River electoral district was comprised of areas from the old Macleod, Crowfoot and Medicine Hat electoral districts.

At the public hearings, several presenters requested changes to the proposed southern districts. Requests included the following: moving the County of Newell to the electoral district of Medicine Hat; keeping the MD of Willow Creek and the communities along Highway 2 from Calgary to Fort Macleod together in the electoral district of Foothills; returning Oyen and the surrounding area to Battle River—Crowfoot; keeping communities around Highway 1 together; creating an electoral district around Calgary, in the form of a partial doughnut, to include Okotoks and Chestermere; and keeping the towns of Stirling, Raymond, Magrath and Cardston together.

The member of Parliament for Lethbridge, along with many other presenters, spoke to maintaining the towns along the Mormon Trail in one electoral district. He submitted 1,182 cards signed by constituents requesting that the counties of Warner and Cardston be kept together in the new Foothills electoral district. The choice of some presenters was to leave the counties of Warner and Cardston together in Lethbridge, but in view of the population figures, that option was recognized as problematic. The next preferred option was to transfer the County of Warner to the new electoral district of Foothills or, at the very least, to divide the county along the Westwind Regional School Division boundaries to bring Raymond and Stirling into the Foothills electoral district. The final option was to move Cardston County, which includes the towns of Cardston and Magrath, into the Medicine Hat electoral district. The overriding objective of the presentations was to keep the four towns along the historic Mormon Trail together within one electoral district.

Other presenters expressed opposition to these submissions, and some opposed any change to the electoral district of Foothills. One presenter voiced concern with the use of faith as a guide to drawing boundaries, and urged that broad social and economic connectors be considered. The presenter asked that the proposed Foothills electoral district be reconfigured to include the entire MD of Willow Creek and all communities along Highway 2 between Calgary and Fort Macleod.

Following the hearings, the Commission examined various reconfigurations. In particular, the suggestion of a partial doughnut around Calgary that combined suburban interests seemed an attractive alternative. Following an attempt to create a half doughnut, however, the Commission concluded that this solution was unworkable. Such a configuration either negatively impacted the proposed electoral district of Bow River or reached too far beyond the suburban areas to be desirable.

In an attempt to place the County of Newell in Medicine Hat, the Commission also considered creating a doughnut around Lethbridge; but this resulted in Bow River becoming an unwieldy, disconnected and less desirable electoral district. Likewise, the request to add Warner County to the Foothills electoral district would have made that district unnecessarily large in geographic size.

However, the Commission did accept the suggested readjustment of the boundaries of the Foothills electoral district to unite the MD of Willow Creek and the towns along Highway 2 from Calgary to Fort Macleod. This is preferable to the proposed configuration as it leaves the electoral districts of Foothills and Bow River more compact and viable. Moreover, this configuration maintains much of the historical character of the current electoral district of Macleod.

In this readjustment, the MD of Taber is moved from the electoral district of Medicine Hat to the electoral district of Bow River, which is a primarily rural electoral district with agricultural interests. This reconfiguration keeps many of the towns along Highway 1 together in Bow River. At the public hearings, the reeve of the MD of Taber had indicated the MD's satisfaction with its inclusion in the Medicine Hat electoral district. However, he noted that their primary wish was to remain in an electoral district with an agricultural and energy focus. The Commission is of the view that the MD of Taber is a similarly

good fit with Bow River, particularly as communities with similar interests and rural connections exist throughout that electoral district. Bow River now contains the MD of Taber, the counties of Newell, Vulcan and Wheatland, and parts of the counties of Kneehill and Rocky View, all of which are rural and agricultural in character.

The new configuration moves Cardston County and the Blood Indian reserve from the Foothills electoral district to the Medicine Hat electoral district, which now extends further south and west. It also places the counties of Warner and Cardston in the electoral district of Medicine Hat, keeping together the towns along the Mormon Trail (Stirling, Magrath, Raymond and Cardston). As previously noted, Special Areas No. 1 and 2 and the MD of Acadia No. 34 have been moved to Battle River—Crowfoot.

Population growth in southern Alberta led the Commission, in its Proposal, to create a new southern electoral district and make significant changes to the existing electoral districts. The Commission's changes since the Proposal have resulted in electoral districts that are compact, with communities of interest that are appropriate for representation, and no further deviation from the electoral quota is either necessary or desirable.

Central Alberta and Red Deer

During the past 10 years, there has been a population boom in Red Deer and along the transportation corridor between Edmonton and Calgary. Red Deer's population rose from 67,707 in 2001 to 90,564 in 2011. In its Proposal, the Commission created two electoral districts around the QE II, between the southern border of the proposed district of Edmonton—Wetaskiwin and the northern border of the proposed district of Banff—Airdrie.

In arriving at this configuration, the Commission considered two viable alternatives for dealing with the population increase. First, it considered creating one new electoral district that would comprise the City of Red Deer, with a second electoral district forming a doughnut around the city. Second, it considered dividing the City of Red Deer and creating two hybrid electoral districts. One hybrid would include north Red Deer and extend to the southern boundary of Edmonton—Wetaskiwin; the second hybrid would contain south Red Deer and extend to the northern boundary of Banff—Airdrie.

Although the Commission considered both alternatives viable, it preferred and proposed the hybrid option. It also preferred the hybrids to the option of long, narrow electoral districts stretching from the central core to the western reaches of the province, which some rural eastern communities outside the corridor might have preferred.

Red Deer's interests in matters such as agriculture, trade, industry, recreation and health are inextricably intertwined with those of the surrounding communities. Considering shape, proximity and shared interests, the Commission proposed dividing the City of Red Deer by an east–west line (primarily along the Red Deer River and Ross Street) to create two hybrid electoral districts named Red Deer—Wolf Creek and Red Deer—Mountain View. The Commission had received a written request to keep the Hobbema reserves of Samson, Ermineskin, Louis Bull and Montana together; accordingly, it proposed that the four reserves be placed in the electoral district of Red Deer—Wolf Creek. (Unfortunately, honouring the requests to keep the County of Wetaskiwin together means the reserve at Pigeon Lake will remain in Edmonton—Wetaskiwin.)

Presenters expressed both support for, and opposition to, a division of the City of Red Deer into the two electoral districts of Red Deer—Mountain View and Red Deer—Wolf Creek. The majority of presenters spoke more to the composition of the proposed electoral districts than to the actual division of Red Deer. For example, representatives of Delburne and Elnora, which are farming areas, presented a petition asking to be added to Red Deer—Mountain View. Presenters from Clearwater County and many of its towns asked

to be placed in the northern electoral district of Red Deer—Wolf Creek. The Town of Rimbey wanted to remain with the Ponoka and Wetaskiwin counties, while representatives speaking for the City of Red Deer wanted a strictly urban electoral district. Presenters expressed concerns about the combination of rural and urban voices, and many spoke to their community's commercial, social, recreational, shopping and general associations with Red Deer.

Following the public hearings, the Commission considered alternative configurations. As noted above, meeting some requests would have meant creating long, narrow electoral districts reaching from the central corridor to the western border of Alberta. The Commission continues to prefer the proposed hybrids, which work to preserve the integrity of the QE II corridor as a community of interest. The Commission recognizes that hybrids combine rural and urban interests, but as noted earlier, it considers hybrids a valid redistribution tool. Notwithstanding concerns expressed, the Commission continues to view the two balanced hybrid electoral districts as preferable to other options, including a rural doughnut. The urban and rural populations in each electoral district are significant, and the Commission is satisfied that neither the urban nor rural voices will be lost. The elected representatives will attend to both interests.

The growth and success of the industries within the City of Red Deer's boundaries are intertwined with the success of the agricultural and resource industries lying beyond its borders. Geographical distances within the electoral districts are short. Moreover, some of the rural and urban regions within the electoral districts share regional plans and services. The Commission is satisfied that, having regard to all of the factors, including the compact size of the electoral districts, both hybrids can be effectively represented.

Unfortunately, as noted above, the Commission could not accommodate all requests for inclusion within either of the hybrid districts. The Commission is aware of the association many of the rural towns have with Red Deer as well as the shopping patterns of many of the communities. However, a federal electoral boundary line is not an electric fence – nor is it any fence at all. Commerce, industry, shopping and social activities will continue crossing federal electoral boundary lines, unhindered by their existence. But for voting and political activities, life is not strictly lived within electoral boundaries.

By the next decennial census, population numbers along the QE II may accommodate a different configuration. For this redistribution, however, the Commission is retaining the two hybrid electoral districts as proposed, subject to one adjustment. The eastern portion of Red Deer County containing the communities of Delburne and Elnora is moved from Battle River—Crowfoot to the electoral district of Red Deer—Mountain View.

The Commission is satisfied that effective representation can occur within the electoral districts of Red Deer—Mountain View and Red Deer—Wolf Creek.

Summary and Closing Remarks

The Commission is grateful for the helpful input from the public at both the pre- and post-proposal stages, and would like to take this opportunity to thank the public for its participation in the redistribution process. The Commission was impressed with the quality and thoughtfulness of the presentations. Public input is invaluable and provides information and local insight not otherwise readily available. Communication between the Commission and the public is an example of democracy in action.

The electoral district landscape of Alberta has changed to accommodate six new electoral districts as well as the population shifts and changes since the 2001 census. All existing electoral districts have changed – some significantly. The cities of Calgary and Edmonton constitute 52.3% of the 2011 census population count and contain 17 of Alberta's 34 electoral districts.

The Commission has created one new electoral district in northern Alberta, two new electoral districts in and around the City of Edmonton, two new electoral districts in the City of Calgary and one new electoral district in southern Alberta.

The Commission carefully followed its mandate to achieve population parity where reasonably possible and to consider the mandatory criteria in section 15 of the Act. The Commission is satisfied that it has achieved a fair balance of the criteria in its redistribution of the 34 electoral districts in the Province of Alberta. Considering size, shape and character, the Commission is satisfied that fair and effective representation can occur within each electoral district.

Dated at Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, this 10th day of December, 2012.

Honourable Madam Justice Carole Conrad
Chair

Mr. Edwin Eggerer
Member

Ms. Donna R. Wilson
Member

Ms. Ooldouz Sotoudehnia
Commission Secretary

CERTIFIED copy of the Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Alberta.

Signature

Date

Schedules

Schedules



Schedule A – Population of Electoral Districts and Deviation from the Quota

Electoral District	Population	Deviation from Quota of 107,213
Banff—Airdrie	105,442	-1.65%
Battle River—Crowfoot	107,140	-0.07%
Bow River	103,871	-3.12%
Calgary Centre	108,931	+1.60%
Calgary Confederation	111,785	+4.26%
Calgary Forest Lawn	108,256	+0.97%
Calgary Heritage	108,320	+1.03%
Calgary Midnapore	111,227	+3.74%
Calgary Nose Hill	109,286	+1.93%
Calgary Rocky Ridge	108,901	+1.57%
Calgary Shepard	110,296	+2.88%
Calgary Signal Hill	109,647	+2.27%
Calgary Skyview	110,184	+2.77%
Edmonton Callingwood	104,422	-2.60%
Edmonton Centre	106,121	-1.02%
Edmonton Griesbach	107,809	+0.56%
Edmonton Manning	106,262	-0.89%
Edmonton Mill Woods	106,103	-1.04%
Edmonton Riverbend	106,302	-0.85%
Edmonton Strathcona	103,183	-3.76%
Edmonton—Wetaskiwin	110,644	+3.20%
Foothills	104,459	-2.57%
Fort McMurray—Cold Lake	101,538	-5.29%

Electoral District	Population	Deviation from Quota of 107,213
Grande Prairie	106,738	-0.44%
Lakeland	104,616	-2.42%
Lethbridge	105,999	-1.13%
Medicine Hat	103,903	-3.09%
Peace River—Westlock	108,095	+0.82%
Red Deer—Mountain View	110,793	+3.34%
Red Deer—Wolf Creek	107,985	+0.72%
Sherwood Park—Fort Saskatchewan	111,541	+4.04%
St. Albert—Edmonton	105,162	-1.91%
Sturgeon River	105,733	-1.38%
Yellowhead	104,563	-2.47%
Total	3,645,257	

Schedule B – Boundaries and Names of Electoral Districts

There shall be in the Province of Alberta thirty-four (34) electoral districts named and described as follows, each of which shall return one member.

In the following descriptions:

- (a) reference to “road”, “street”, “avenue”, “drive”, “highway”, “trail”, “boulevard”, “river” or “railway” signifies their centre line unless otherwise described;
- (b) townships, ranges and meridians are in accordance with the Dominion Lands system of survey and include the extension thereof in accordance with that system. They are abbreviated as “Tp”, “R” and “W 4” or “W 5”;
- (c) the bank of a river is referred to as the right or left bank, according to whether it is to the right or left respectively when facing downstream. If no bank is mentioned, the centre thread shall be used;
- (d) all villages, summer villages, towns, cities, district municipalities, Indian reserves and national parks of Canada lying within the perimeter of the electoral district are included unless otherwise described;
- (e) reference to “county”, “municipal district”, “special area” and “national park of Canada” for inclusion in an electoral district signifies that all villages, summer villages, towns, cities, Indian reserves and other areas within the county, municipal district, special area and national park of Canada are included unless otherwise described;
- (f) wherever a word or expression is used to denote a territorial division, such word or expression shall indicate the territorial division as it existed or was bounded on the first day of January, 2011, unless otherwise specified;
- (g) the translation of the terms “street”, “avenue” and “boulevard” follows Treasury Board standards, while the translation of all other public thoroughfare designations is based on commonly used terms but has no official recognition; and
- (h) all coordinates are in reference to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

The population figure of each electoral district is derived from the 2011 decennial census.

Banff–Airdrie

(Population: 105,442)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Alberta described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of the Municipal District of Rocky View County with Highway No. 791; thence southerly along said highway to Highway No. 567; thence easterly along said highway to Highway No. 791; thence generally southerly along said highway to Highway No. 564; thence westerly along said highway to the easterly limit of the City of Calgary; thence generally northwesterly, westerly and generally southwesterly along the easterly, northerly and westerly limits of said city to Highway No. 1; thence generally westerly and northwesterly along said highway to the easterly limit of the Municipal District of Bighorn No. 8; thence southerly, westerly and northerly along the easterly, southerly and westerly limits of said municipal district to the southeasterly corner of Stoney Indian Reserve No. 142, 143, 144; thence generally westerly along the southerly boundary of said Indian reserve to the west boundary of

R 7 W 5; thence south along the west boundary of R 7 W 5 to the south boundary of Tp 24; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 24 to the southerly limit of the Town of Canmore; thence westerly, southerly, westerly, northerly and westerly along said limit to the south boundary of Tp 24; thence west along the south boundary of Tp 24 to the easterly boundary of Banff National Park of Canada; thence generally southerly along said boundary to the west boundary of said province; thence generally northwesterly along said boundary to the northerly boundary of Banff National Park of Canada; thence generally northeasterly and southeasterly along said boundary to the northerly limit of the Municipal District of Bighorn No. 8; thence generally easterly, generally northeasterly and generally southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said municipal district to the northerly limit of the Municipal District of Rocky View County; thence generally easterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Battle River—Crowfoot

(Population: 107,140)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Alberta described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the east boundary of said province with the northerly limit of the Municipal District of Wainwright No. 61; thence generally northwesterly along said limit to the easterly limit of Beaver County; thence generally northwesterly, generally southeasterly and generally westerly along the easterly, northerly and westerly limits of said county to the easterly limit of Leduc County; thence northerly and westerly along the easterly and northerly limits of said county to Highway No. 21; thence southerly and generally southeasterly along said highway to the northerly limit of Camrose County; thence westerly and generally southerly along the northerly and westerly limits of said county to the westerly limit of Stettler County No. 6; thence generally southerly along said limit to the northeasterly corner of Kneehill County; thence generally westerly and generally southerly along the northerly and westerly limits of said county to Township Road 314; thence easterly along said road to Highway No. 806; thence southerly along said highway to Highway No. 582; thence generally easterly along said highway and Highway No. 27 to the left bank of the Red Deer River; thence generally southerly along said bank to the westerly limit of the Town of Drumheller; thence generally southeasterly along said limit to the westerly limit of Special Area No. 2; thence generally southeasterly, easterly, southerly and generally northeasterly along the westerly and southerly limits of said special area to the east boundary of the Province of Alberta; thence north along said boundary to the point of commencement.

Bow River

(Population: 103,871)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Alberta described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of Kneehill County with Township Road 314; thence easterly along said road to Highway No. 806; thence southerly along said highway to Highway No. 582; thence easterly along said highway and Highway No. 27 to the left bank of the Red Deer River; thence generally southerly along said bank to the westerly limit of the Town of Drumheller; thence generally southeasterly along said limit, the easterly limit of Wheatland County and the easterly limit of Newell County No. 4 to the easterly limit of the Municipal District of Taber; thence generally southerly, westerly and generally northerly along the easterly, southerly and westerly limits of said municipal district to the southeasterly limit of Vulcan County; thence generally southwestwardly and generally northwesterly along the southerly and westerly limits of said county to the southerly limit of Wheatland County; thence generally westerly along said

limit and the southerly limit of Rocky View County to the easterly limit of the City of Calgary; thence generally northerly along said limit to Highway No. 564; thence easterly along said highway to Highway No. 791; thence generally northerly along said highway to Highway No. 567; thence westerly along said highway to Highway No. 791; thence northerly along said highway to the northerly limit of Rocky View County; thence generally easterly along said limit to the southwesterly limit of Kneehill County; thence generally northerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Calgary Centre

(Population: 108,931)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the City of Calgary described as follows: commencing at the intersection of 37 Street SW with Glenmore Trail SW (Highway No. 8); thence northerly along 37 Street SW to Bow Trail SW; thence generally easterly along said trail to Crowchild Trail SW; thence northerly along said trail to the right bank of the Bow River; thence generally easterly (passing to the north of Prince's Island) and generally southerly along said bank to Glenmore Trail SE; thence northwesterly and generally westerly along said trail and along Glenmore Trail SW (Highway No. 8) to the point of commencement.

Calgary Confederation

(Population: 111,785)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the City of Calgary described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Sarcee Trail NW with John Laurie Boulevard NW; thence southeasterly and northeasterly along said boulevard to McKnight Boulevard NW; thence generally easterly along said boulevard and along McKnight Boulevard NE to Deerfoot Trail NE (Highway No. 2); thence southerly along said trail to Memorial Drive NE; thence westerly along said drive to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence southerly along said railway to the right bank of the Bow River; thence generally westerly along said bank (passing to the north of Prince's Island) to Crowchild Trail SW; thence northerly along said trail to the left bank of the Bow River; thence generally northwesterly along said bank to a point at approximate latitude 51°05'37"N and longitude 114°11'02"W; thence northeasterly in a straight line to a point on Silverview Way NW at approximate latitude 51°05'46"N and longitude 114°10'54"W; thence generally northerly along said road to a point at approximate latitude 51°06'08"N and longitude 114°10'55"W; thence northerly in a straight line to a point on Silver Springs Gate NW at approximate latitude 51°06'13"N and longitude 114°10'56"W; thence generally northeasterly along said road and Sarcee Trail NW to the point of commencement.

Calgary Forest Lawn

(Population: 108,256)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the City of Calgary described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city with 17 Avenue SE; thence westerly along said avenue to the Canadian National Railway; thence southwesterly along said railway to the southeasterly production of 48 Street SE; thence northwesterly along said production and 48 Street SE to the easterly production of 26 Avenue SE; thence westerly along said production, 26 Avenue SE and its westerly production to the right bank of the Bow River; thence generally northerly along said bank to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence northerly along said railway to Memorial Drive NE; thence easterly along said drive to Deerfoot Trail NE (Highway No. 2); thence northerly along said trail to McKnight Boulevard NE; thence generally easterly along said boulevard to 36 Street NE; thence southerly along said street to 32 Avenue NE; thence easterly along said avenue to 68 Street NE; thence northerly along said street to 64 Avenue NE; thence easterly along said avenue and its easterly production to the easterly limit of said city; thence southerly, easterly and southerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Calgary Heritage

(Population: 108,320)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the City of Calgary lying westerly and southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said city with 14 Street SW; thence northerly along said street and northerly and easterly along James McKeivitt Road SW to Macleod Trail S; thence northerly along said trail to Glenmore Trail SW (Highway No. 8); thence westerly and generally northwesterly along said trail to 37 Street SW; thence southerly along said street to the westerly limit of said city.

Calgary Midnapore

(Population: 111,227)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the City of Calgary described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Macleod Trail S with Glenmore Trail SE (Highway No. 8); thence generally easterly along Glenmore Trail SE (Highway No. 8) to the left bank of the Bow River; thence generally southerly along said bank, including all islands adjacent to the river bank, to the southerly limit of said city; thence southerly, westerly and generally northwesterly along the southerly and westerly limits of said city to 14 Street SW; thence northerly along said street and northerly and easterly along James McKeivitt Road SW to Macleod Trail S; thence generally northerly along said trail to the point of commencement.

Calgary Nose Hill

(Population: 109,286)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the City of Calgary described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Sarcee Trail NW with Stoney Trail NW (Highway No. 201); thence generally northeasterly along Stoney Trail NW (Highway No. 201) to 14 Street NW; thence northerly along said street to the northerly limit of said city; thence easterly along said limit to Centre Street N; thence generally southerly along said street and Harvest Hills Boulevard N to Beddington Trail NE; thence southeasterly along said trail to Deerfoot Trail NE (Highway No. 2); thence southerly along said trail to McKnight Boulevard NE; thence generally westerly along said boulevard and McKnight Boulevard NW to John Laurie Boulevard NW; thence southwesterly and northwesterly along said boulevard to Sarcee Trail NW; thence generally northerly along said trail to the point of commencement.

Calgary Rocky Ridge

(Population: 108,901)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the City of Calgary lying westerly and northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city with 14 Street NW; thence southerly along said street to Stoney Trail NW (Highway No. 201); thence generally southwesterly along said trail to Sarcee Trail NW; thence generally southerly along said trail to Silver Springs Gate NW; thence generally southerly along said road to a point at approximate latitude 51°06'13"N and longitude 114°10'56"W; thence southerly in a straight line to a point on Silverview Way NW at approximate latitude 51°06'08"N and longitude 114°10'55"W; thence generally southerly along said road to a point at approximate latitude 51°05'46"N and longitude 114°10'54"W; thence southwesterly in a straight line to a point on the left bank of the Bow River at approximate latitude 51°05'37"N and longitude 114°11'02"W; thence generally westerly along said bank to the westerly limit of said city.

Calgary Shepard

(Population: 110,296)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the City of Calgary described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Canadian National Railway with 17 Avenue SE; thence easterly along said avenue to the easterly limit of said city; thence generally southerly and generally westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said city to Deerfoot Trail SE (Highway No. 2); thence generally northerly along the left bank of the Bow River to Glenmore Trail SE (Highway No. 8); thence northwesterly along said trail to the right bank of the Bow River; thence generally northerly along said bank to the westerly production of 26 Avenue SE; thence easterly along said production, 26 Avenue SE and its easterly production to 48 Street SE; thence southeasterly along said street and its southeasterly production to the Canadian National Railway; thence northeasterly along said railway to the point of commencement.

Calgary Signal Hill

(Population: 109,647)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the City of Calgary lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city with the left bank of the Bow River; thence generally easterly and generally southeasterly along said bank to Crowchild Trail SW; thence southerly along said trail to Bow Trail SW; thence generally westerly along said trail to 37 Street SW; thence southerly along said street to the southerly limit of said city at the northeasternmost corner of Tsuu T'ina Nation Indian Reserve No. 145.

Calgary Skyview

(Population: 110,184)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the City of Calgary lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city with the easterly production of 64 Avenue NE; thence westerly along said production and 64 Avenue NE to 68 Street NE; thence southerly along said street to 32 Avenue NE; thence westerly along said avenue to 36 Street NE; thence northerly along said street to McKnight Boulevard NE; thence generally westerly along said boulevard to Deerfoot Trail NE (Highway No. 2); thence northerly along said trail to Beddington Trail NE; thence northwesterly along said trail to Harvest Hills Boulevard N; thence generally northerly along said boulevard and Centre Street N to the northerly limit of said city.

Edmonton Callingwood

(Population: 104,422)

(Map 3)

Consisting of that part of the City of Edmonton lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city with Yellowhead Trail NW (Highway No. 16); thence easterly along said trail to the Canadian National Railway (south of Kinokamau Lake); thence northeasterly along said railway to 156 Street NW; thence generally southerly along said street, Meadowlark Road NW and 159 Street NW to Whitemud Drive NW (Highway No. 2); thence westerly along said drive to an unnamed creek; thence generally southeasterly along said creek to its mouth; thence due east in a straight line to a point on the right bank of the North Saskatchewan River at approximate latitude 53°30'04"N and longitude 113°35'13"W; thence generally southwestwardly along said bank to the southerly limit of said city.

Edmonton Centre

(Population: 106,121)

(Map 3)

Consisting of that part of the City of Edmonton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Yellowhead Trail NW (Highway No. 16) with 97 Street NW (Highway No. 28); thence southerly along said street and its southerly production to the right bank of the North Saskatchewan River; thence generally southwesterly along said bank to a point due east of the mouth of an unnamed creek at approximate latitude $53^{\circ}30'04''\text{N}$ and longitude $113^{\circ}35'13''\text{W}$ on the left bank of said river; thence due west in a straight line to the mouth of said creek; thence generally northwesterly along said creek to Whitemud Drive NW; thence easterly along said drive to 159 Street NW; thence generally northerly along said street, Meadowlark Road NW and 156 Street NW to the Canadian National Railway; thence generally easterly along said railway to Yellowhead Trail NW (Highway No. 16, west of 121 Street NW); thence easterly along said trail to the point of commencement.

Edmonton Griesbach

(Population: 107,809)

(Map 3)

Consisting of that part of the City of Edmonton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Yellowhead Trail NW (Highway No. 16) with the right bank of the North Saskatchewan River; thence northeasterly along said bank to the Canadian National Railway; thence northwesterly and westerly along said railway to 66 Street NW; thence northerly along said street to 153 Avenue NW; thence westerly along said avenue to Castle Downs Road NW; thence southerly along said road to 137 Avenue NW; thence westerly along said avenue to St. Albert Trail NW (Highway No. 2); thence southeasterly along said trail to the Canadian National Railway; thence easterly and southerly along said railway to Yellowhead Trail NW (Highway No. 16, west of 121 Street NW); thence easterly along said trail to 97 Street NW (Highway No. 28); thence southerly along said street and its southerly production to Grierson Hill NW; thence northeasterly and easterly along said road and 101 Avenue NW to 95 Street NW; thence northerly along said street to Rowland Road NW; thence easterly and northeasterly along said road to 92 Street NW; thence northerly along said street to its endpoint; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the intersection of 89 Street NW with 103A Avenue NW; thence northeasterly along said avenue to 87 Street NW; thence easterly and southerly along said street to Rowland Road NW; thence easterly along said road to the right bank of the North Saskatchewan River; thence generally northeasterly along said bank to the point of commencement.

Edmonton Manning

(Population: 106,262)

(Map 3)

Consisting of that part of the City of Edmonton lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city with the right bank of the North Saskatchewan River; thence northeasterly along said bank to the Canadian National Railway; thence westerly along said railway to 66 Street NW; thence northerly along said street to 153 Avenue NW; thence westerly along said avenue to Castle Downs Road NW; thence generally northerly and generally easterly along said road to 97 Street NW (Highway No. 28); thence northerly along said street to the northerly limit of said city.

Edmonton Mill Woods

(Population: 106,103)

(Map 3)

Consisting of that part of the City of Edmonton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city with Whitemud Drive NW (Highway No. 14); thence generally westerly along said drive to Calgary Trail NW (Highway No. 2); thence southerly along said trail to Anthony Henday Drive NW (Highway No. 216); thence easterly and northeasterly along said drive to the easterly limit of said city; thence generally northerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Edmonton Riverbend

(Population: 106,302)

(Map 3)

Consisting of that part of the City of Edmonton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Whitemud Creek with the right bank of the North Saskatchewan River; thence generally southerly along said creek to Whitemud Drive NW; thence easterly along said drive to Calgary Trail NW (Highway No. 2); thence southerly along said trail to Ellerslie Road SW (9 Avenue SW); thence westerly along said road and its westerly production to the right bank of the North Saskatchewan River; thence generally northeasterly along said bank to the point of commencement.

Edmonton Strathcona

(Population: 103,183)

(Map 3)

Consisting of that part of the City of Edmonton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city with Whitemud Drive NW (Highway No. 14); thence westerly along said drive to Whitemud Creek; thence generally northerly along said creek to the right bank of the North Saskatchewan River; thence generally northeasterly along said bank to the southerly production of 97 Street NW; thence northerly along said production to Grierson Hill NW; thence northeasterly and easterly along said road and 101 Avenue NW to 95 Street NW; thence northerly along said street to Rowland Road NW; thence easterly and northeasterly along said road to 92 Street NW; thence northerly along said street to its endpoint; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the intersection of 89 Street NW with 103A Avenue NW; thence northeasterly along said avenue to 87 Street NW; thence easterly and southerly along said street to Rowland Road NW; thence easterly along said road to the right bank of the North Saskatchewan River; thence generally northeasterly along said bank to the easterly limit of said city; thence generally southerly, generally easterly and southerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Edmonton—Wetaskiwin

(Population: 110,644)

(Map 3)

Consisting of:

(a) that part of the City of Edmonton lying easterly and southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said city with the right bank of the North Saskatchewan River; thence northerly along said bank to the westerly production of Ellerslie Road SW (9 Avenue SW); thence easterly along said production and Ellerslie Road SW (9 Avenue SW) to Calgary Trail NW (Highway No. 2); thence northerly along said trail to Anthony Henday Drive NW (Highway No. 216); thence easterly and northeasterly along said drive to the easterly limit of said city;

(b) that part of Leduc County described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of Leduc County with Range Road 22; thence northerly along said road to Township Road 474; thence easterly along said road to Highway No. 771; thence northerly along said highway to Highway No. 616; thence easterly along said highway to Range Road 20; thence northerly along said road to Township Road 482; thence easterly along said road to Range Road 10; thence northerly along said road and its intermittent productions to the northerly limit of Leduc County on the right bank of the North Saskatchewan River; thence generally northeasterly along said bank to the southerly limit of the City of Edmonton; thence easterly along said limit to the westerly limit of Strathcona County; thence southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly limits of said county to Highway No. 21; thence southerly and generally southeasterly along said highway to the northerly limit of Camrose County; thence westerly and generally southerly along the northerly and westerly limits of said county to the southerly limit of Leduc County; thence generally westerly and generally southwesterly along said limit to the point of commencement;

(c) Wetaskiwin County No. 10, excepting Louis Bull Indian Reserve No. 138B, Ermineskin Indian Reserve No. 138 and Samson Indian Reserve No. 137; and

(d) the summer villages of Golden Days, Itaska Beach and Sundance Beach; the City of Leduc; the towns of Beaumont, Devon and Calmar.

Foothills

(Population: 104,459)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Alberta described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the west boundary of said province with the southerly boundary of Banff National Park of Canada; thence generally northerly along the easterly boundary of said national park to the north boundary of Tp 23; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 23 to the southerly limit of the Town of Canmore; thence easterly, southerly, easterly, northerly and easterly along said limit to the north boundary of Tp 23; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 23 to the east boundary of R 8 W 5; thence north along the east boundary of R 8 W 5 to the southerly boundary of Stoney Indian Reserve No. 142, 143, 144; thence generally easterly along said boundary to the westerly limit of the Municipal District of Bighorn No. 8; thence southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and easterly limits of said municipal district to Highway No. 1; thence generally easterly along said highway to the westerly limit of the City of Calgary; thence generally southeasterly along said limit to the southeasterly corner of said city (northerly limit of the Municipal District of Foothills No. 31); thence generally easterly and generally southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of the Municipal District of Foothills No. 31 to the northeasterly corner of the Municipal

District of Willow Creek No. 26; thence generally southeasterly along the easterly limit of said municipal district to the Belly River; thence generally southwesterly along said river and the westerly limit of Cardston County to the northwesterly corner of Blood Indian Reserve No. 148A; thence southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to its southeasterly corner; thence easterly along the production of the southerly boundary of said Indian reserve to a point on Range Road 282A at approximate latitude 49°01'15"N and longitude 113°40'21"W; thence southerly along said road to the south boundary of said province; thence westerly and generally northerly along the south and west boundaries of said province to the point of commencement.

Fort McMurray–Cold Lake

(Population: 101,538)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Alberta lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the east boundary of said province with the easterly production of Township Road 610 at a point at approximate latitude 54°14'13"N and longitude 110°00'20"W; thence westerly along said production and Township Road 610 to the southeasterly corner of Cold Lake Indian Reserve No. 149; thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to Highway No. 28; thence generally southwesterly along said highway to Highway No. 660; thence generally westerly along said highway and Township Road 612 to the westerly limit of the Municipal District of Bonnyville No. 87; thence generally northerly along said limit to the southeasterly limit of Lac La Biche County; thence generally westerly and generally northwesterly along the southerly and westerly limits of said county to the easterly limit of the Municipal District of Opportunity No. 17; thence generally southwesterly and generally northwesterly along the easterly, southerly and westerly limits of said municipal district to a point at approximate latitude 56°27'33"N and longitude 114°56'59"W; thence easterly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 56°27'24"N and longitude 114°04'54"W; thence northerly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 56°48'16"N and longitude 114°04'44"W; thence westerly in a straight line to a point on the westerly limit of the Municipal District of Opportunity No. 17 at approximate latitude 56°48'28"N and longitude 114°57'31"W; thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said municipal district to the westerly limit of the Specialized Municipality of Wood Buffalo; thence northerly along said limit and the westerly boundary of Wood Buffalo National Park of Canada to the left bank of the Peace River; thence generally northeasterly along said bank to a point at approximate latitude 58°41'21"N and longitude 113°55'32"W; thence easterly in a straight line to a point on the right bank of the Peace River at approximate latitude 58°41'21"N and longitude 113°43'36"W; thence generally northerly along said bank to a point at approximate latitude 58°42'00"N and longitude 113°43'25"W; thence northerly in a straight line to a point on an unnamed trail at approximate latitude 58°45'55"N and longitude 113°43'25"W; thence westerly in a straight line to a point on the westerly boundary of Wood Buffalo National Park of Canada at approximate latitude 58°45'55"N and longitude 114°00'00"W; thence northerly, westerly and northerly along said boundary to the north boundary of the Province of Alberta.

Grande Prairie

(Population: 106,738)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Alberta lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the west boundary of said province with the north boundary of Tp 64; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 64 to the east boundary of R 24 W 5; thence north along the east boundary of R 24 W 5 to the southerly boundary of Sturgeon Lake Indian Reserve No. 154; thence northerly, easterly and northerly along the easterly boundary of said Indian reserve to a point on the westerly production of Township Road 704 at approximate latitude 55°05'00"N and longitude 117°21'43"W; thence easterly along said production to Range Road 230; thence generally northerly along said road, Range Road 225 and its intermittent productions to the northerly limit of the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16; thence westerly, generally northerly and generally southwesterly along said limit to the northerly limit of the Municipal District of Grande Prairie County No. 1; thence generally southwesterly, southerly, westerly and northerly along said limit to the southeasterly corner of Saddle Hills County; thence northerly along the easterly limit of said county to the southerly boundary of Spirit River Indian Reserve No. 133; thence northerly, easterly, generally northerly and westerly along the easterly and northerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the easterly limit of Saddle Hills County; thence northerly and generally northwesterly along said limit to the southerly limit of the Municipal District of Clear Hills; thence generally easterly and northerly along the southerly and easterly limits of said municipal district to the southwesterly corner of Northern Lights County; thence easterly and generally northerly along the southerly, easterly and northerly limits of said county to a point at approximate latitude 58°04'47"N and longitude 117°03'01"W; thence northerly in a straight line to the southerly boundary of Bushe River Indian Reserve No. 207; thence easterly and generally northwesterly along the southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to its northerly boundary; thence northerly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 58°45'13"N and longitude 116°58'59"W; thence easterly in a straight line to the easterly limit of Mackenzie County; thence northerly, westerly and generally northerly along said limit to the north boundary of the Province of Alberta.

Lakeland

(Population: 104,616)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Alberta described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the east boundary of said province with the southerly limit of Vermilion River County; thence generally northwesterly and westerly along said limit, continuing along the southerly limit of Minburn County No. 27 and along the southerly limit of Lamont County to the easterly boundary of Elk Island National Park of Canada; thence southerly, generally westerly and generally northerly along the easterly, southerly and westerly boundaries of said national park to the westerly limit of Lamont County; thence westerly and generally northerly along said limit to the southwesterly corner of the Town of Bruderheim; thence northerly along the westerly limit of said town and the westerly limit of Lamont County to the right bank of the North Saskatchewan River; thence generally northeasterly along said bank to the southeasterly corner of Thorhild County No. 7; thence westerly and generally northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said county to the southerly limit of Athabasca County; thence westerly, generally northwesterly, generally northeasterly and generally southerly along the southerly, westerly, northerly and easterly limits of said county to the northerly limit of Smoky Lake County; thence generally easterly and generally southeasterly along the northerly and easterly limits of said county to the northwesterly boundary of White Fish Lake Indian Reserve No. 128; thence generally northwesterly and generally southeasterly along the westerly and

northerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the westerly limit of St. Paul County No. 19; thence northerly, generally easterly and generally southeasterly along the westerly, northerly and easterly limits of said county to Township Road 612; thence generally easterly along said road and Highway No. 660 to Highway No. 28; thence northeasterly along said highway to the westerly boundary of Cold Lake Indian Reserve No. 149; thence southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to Township Road 610; thence easterly along said road and its easterly production to a point on the east boundary of the Province of Alberta at approximate latitude 54°14'13"N and longitude 110°00'20"W; thence south along said boundary to the point of commencement.

Lethbridge

(Population: 105,999)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

(a) the City of Lethbridge; and

(b) Lethbridge County.

Medicine Hat

(Population: 103,903)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Alberta described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the east boundary of said province with the northerly limit of Cypress County; thence generally westerly and generally southerly along the northerly and westerly limits of said county to the westerly limit of the Municipal District of Forty Mile County No. 8; thence southerly and generally westerly along the westerly limit of said municipal district to the northerly limit of Warner County No. 5; thence generally westerly along said limit to the northerly limit of Cardston County; thence generally northwesterly along said limit to the northeasterly boundary of Blood Indian Reserve No. 148; thence northwesterly along said boundary to the Belly River (including those parts belonging to Cardston County adjacent to the northeasterly boundary of said Indian reserve); thence generally southwestwardly along said river and the westerly limit of Cardston County to the northwesterly corner of Blood Indian Reserve No. 148A; thence southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to its southeasterly corner; thence easterly along the production of the southerly boundary of said Indian reserve to a point on Range Road 282A at approximate latitude 49°01'15"N and longitude 113°40'21"W; thence southerly along said road to the south boundary of said province; thence easterly and northerly along the south and east boundaries of said province to the point of commencement.

Peace River—Westlock

(Population: 108,095)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Alberta described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of Mackenzie County with a point at approximate latitude 58°45'55"N and longitude 114°00'00"W; thence easterly in a straight line to a point on an unnamed trail at approximate latitude 58°45'55"N and longitude 113°43'25"W; thence southerly in a straight line to a point on the right bank of the Peace River at approximate latitude 58°42'00"N and longitude 113°43'25"W; thence generally southerly along said bank to a point at approximate latitude 58°41'21"N and longitude 113°43'36"W; thence westerly in a straight line to a point on the left bank of the Peace River at approximate latitude 58°41'21"N and longitude 113°55'32"W; thence southwesterly along said bank to the easterly limit of Mackenzie County; thence southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said county to the easterly limit of Northern Sunrise County; thence southerly along said limit to a point at approximate latitude 56°48'28"N and longitude 114°57'31"W; thence easterly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 56°48'16"N and longitude 114°04'44"W; thence southerly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 56°27'24"N and longitude 114°04'54"W; thence westerly in a straight line to a point on the easterly limit of Northern Sunrise County at approximate latitude 56°27'33"N and longitude 114°56'59"W; thence generally southerly along said limit to the northerly limit of the Municipal District of Lesser Slave River No. 124; thence easterly, southerly, easterly and generally southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said municipal district to the easterly limit of Westlock County; thence generally southerly, easterly, generally southerly and generally southwesterly along the easterly and southerly limits of said county to the easterly limit of Barrhead County No. 11; thence southerly and generally northwesterly along the easterly and southerly limits of said county to the easterly limit of Woodlands County; thence generally southerly, generally westerly and generally northwesterly along the easterly and southerly limits of said county to the southerly limit of the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16; thence generally southwesterly along said limit to the west boundary of R 23 W 5; thence north along the west boundary of R 23 W 5 to the southerly boundary of Sturgeon Lake Indian Reserve No. 154; thence northerly, easterly and northerly along the easterly boundary of said Indian reserve to the westerly production of Township Road 704 at a point at approximate latitude 55°05'00"N and longitude 117°21'43"W; thence easterly along said production to Range Road 230; thence generally northerly along said road, Range Road 225 and its intermittent productions to the northerly limit of the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16; thence westerly and generally northerly along said limit to the southeasterly limit of Birch Hills County; thence generally southwesterly and generally northerly along the easterly, southerly and westerly limits of said county to the southerly limit of the Municipal District of Fairview No. 136; thence generally northwesterly and generally easterly along the southerly, westerly and northerly limits of said municipal district to the westerly limit of the Municipal District of Peace No. 135; thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said municipal district to the northwesterly corner of the Town of Peace River; thence generally northeasterly along the northerly limit of said town to the westerly limit of Northern Sunrise County; thence generally northerly along said limit and the westerly limit of Mackenzie County to a point at approximate latitude 58°04'47"N and longitude 117°03'01"W; thence northerly in straight line to the southerly boundary of Bushe River Indian Reserve No. 207; thence easterly and generally northwesterly along the southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to its northerly boundary; thence northerly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 58°45'13"N and longitude 116°58'59"W; thence easterly in a straight line to the point of commencement.

Red Deer—Mountain View

(Population: 110,793)

(Map 4)

Consisting of:

(a) Mountain View County; and

(b) Red Deer County and the City of Red Deer, excepting:

(i) that part lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said county with Highway No. 11 (David Thompson Highway); thence generally easterly along said highway to the westerly limit of the City of Red Deer; thence southerly along said limit to the right bank of the Red Deer River; thence generally easterly along said bank to Taylor Drive; thence generally easterly along said drive, Ross (50) Street and its easterly production to 20 Avenue; thence northerly along said avenue to Highway No. 11 (David Thompson Highway); thence generally easterly along said highway to the northerly limit of said county;

(ii) the summer villages of Jarvis Bay and Norglenwold; the Town of Sylvan Lake.

Red Deer—Wolf Creek

(Population: 107,985)

(Map 4)

Consisting of:

(a) Lacombe County;

(b) that part of Red Deer County and the City of Red Deer lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said county with Highway No. 11 (David Thompson Highway); thence generally easterly along said highway to the westerly limit of the City of Red Deer; thence southerly along said limit to the right bank of the Red Deer River; thence generally easterly along said bank to Taylor Drive; thence generally easterly along said drive, Ross (50) Street and its easterly production to 20 Avenue; thence northerly along said avenue to Highway No. 11 (David Thompson Highway); thence generally easterly along said highway to the northerly limit of said county;

(c) that part of Ponoka County lying easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southern limit of said county and Range Road 14; thence northerly along said road to Township Road 422; thence easterly along said road to Highway No. 771; thence northerly along said highway to Highway No. 53; thence easterly along said highway to Highway No. 792; thence northerly along said highway to the northerly limit of Ponoka County; and

(d) Louis Bull Indian Reserve No. 138B, Ermineskin Indian Reserve No. 138, Samson Indian Reserve No. 137, Samson Indian Reserve No. 137A and Montana Indian Reserve No. 139; the summer villages of Parkland Beach, Jarvis Bay and Norglenwold; the towns of Ponoka and Sylvan Lake.

Sherwood Park—Fort Saskatchewan

(Population: 111,541)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

- (a) the City of Fort Saskatchewan; and
- (b) the County of Strathcona.

St. Albert—Edmonton

(Population: 105,162)

(Map 3)

Consisting of:

- (a) the City of St. Albert; and
- (b) that part of the City of Edmonton lying westerly and northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city with 97 Street NW (Highway No. 28); thence southerly along said street to Castle Downs Road NW; thence generally westerly and generally southerly along said road to 137 Avenue NW; thence westerly along said avenue to St. Albert Trail NW (Highway No. 2); thence southeasterly along said trail to the Canadian National Railway; thence westerly and southwesterly along said railway to Yellowhead Trail NW (Highway No. 16); thence westerly along said trail to the westerly limit of the City of Edmonton.

Sturgeon River

(Population: 105,733)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Alberta described as follows: commencing at the northeasterly corner of Sturgeon County; thence generally southwesterly and generally westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said county to the northerly limit of Parkland County; thence southerly along the easterly limit of said county to the northerly boundary of Stony Plain Indian Reserve No. 135; thence easterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the easterly limit of Parkland County; thence southerly and easterly along said limit to the right bank of the North Saskatchewan River; thence generally southwesterly along said bank to the southerly production of Range Road 20; thence northerly along said production, Range Road 20 and its northerly production to Township Road 510; thence westerly along said road to Range Road 20; thence northerly along said road and Range Road 20-Lake Eden Road to the southerly limit of Lac Ste. Anne County; thence westerly along said limit to Highway No. 43; thence northerly and generally northwesterly along said highway to the easterly boundary of Alexis Indian Reserve No. 133; thence northerly and westerly along the easterly and northerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to Highway No. 43; thence generally northwesterly along said highway to Highway No. 764; thence northerly along said highway to the northerly limit of Lac Ste. Anne County; thence generally northeasterly and generally southeasterly along said limit to the westerly limit of Sturgeon County; thence generally northeasterly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said county to the point of commencement.

Yellowhead

(Population: 104,563)

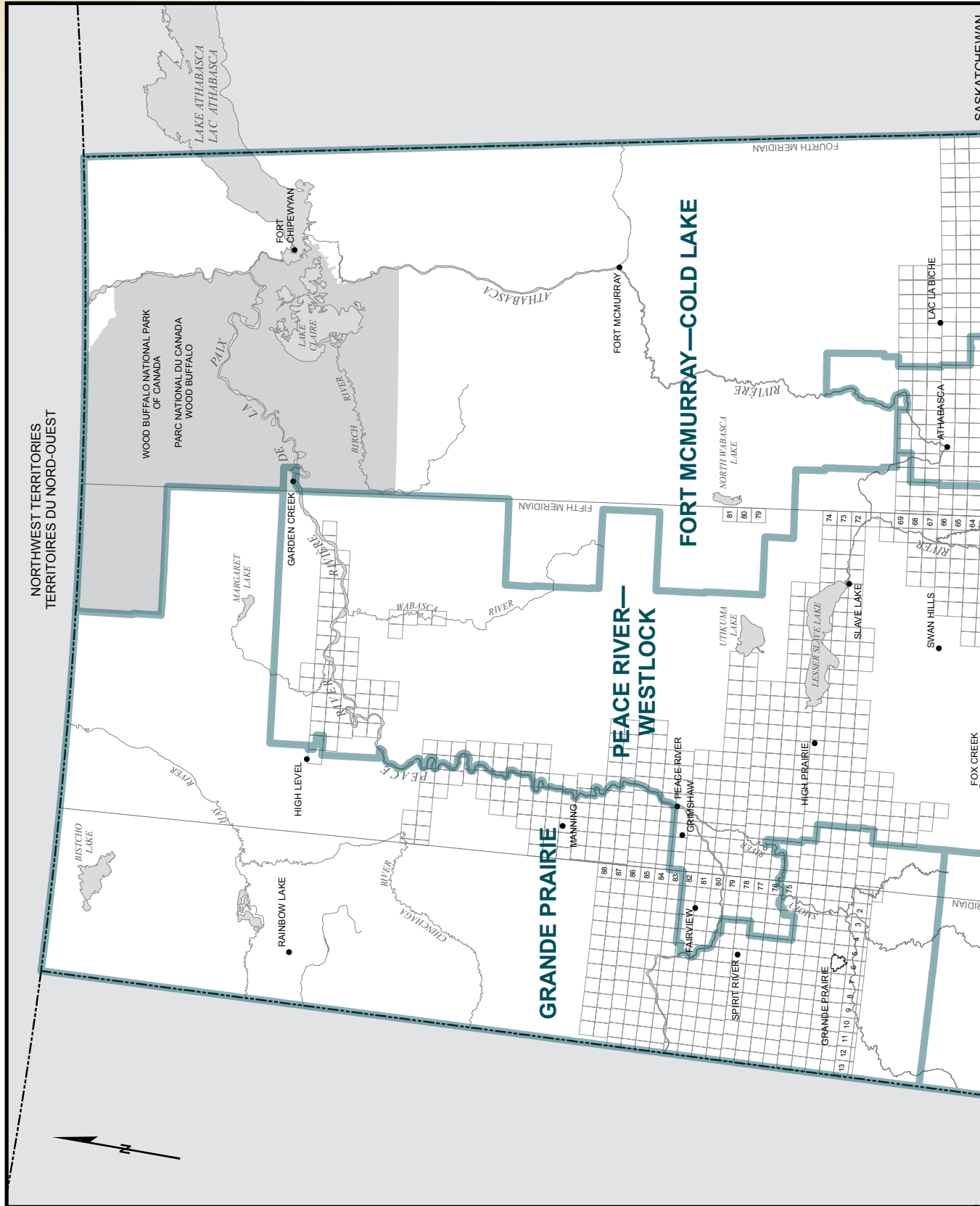
(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Alberta described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the west boundary of said province with the north boundary of Tp 64; thence east along the north boundary of Tp 64 to the east boundary of R 24 W 5; thence south along the east boundary of R 24 W 5 to the northerly limit of Yellowhead County; thence generally easterly along said limit to the westerly limit of Lac Ste. Anne County; thence generally northerly, generally easterly and generally southerly along the westerly and northerly limits of said county to Highway No. 764; thence southerly along said highway to Highway No. 43; thence generally southeasterly along said highway to the northerly boundary of Alexis Indian Reserve No. 133; thence easterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to Highway No. 43; thence generally southeasterly and southerly along said highway to the northerly limit of Parkland County; thence easterly along said limit to Range Road 20-Lake Eden Road; thence southerly along said road and Range Road 20 to Township Road 510; thence easterly along said road to the northerly production of Range Road 20; thence southerly along said production, Range Road 20 and its southerly production to the right bank of the North Saskatchewan River; thence generally southeasterly along said bank to the northerly production of Range Road 10; thence southerly along said production, Range Road 10 and its intermittent productions to Township Road 482; thence generally westerly along said road to Range Road 20; thence southerly along said road to Highway No. 616; thence westerly along said highway to Highway No. 771; thence southerly along said highway to Township Road 474; thence westerly along said road to Range Road 22; thence southerly along said road to the northerly limit of Wetaskiwin County No. 10; thence westerly, generally southerly and generally easterly along the northerly, westerly and southerly limits of said county to Highway No. 792; thence southerly along said highway to Highway No. 53; thence westerly along said highway to Highway No. 771; thence southerly along said highway to Township Road 422; thence westerly along said road to Range Road 14; thence southerly along said road to the southerly limit of Ponoka County; thence generally westerly along said limit to the easterly limit of Clearwater County; thence generally southerly, generally westerly, generally southerly, westerly and generally northwesterly along the easterly, southerly and westerly limits of said county to the southerly boundary of Jasper National Park of Canada; thence generally northwesterly and generally southwesterly along said boundary to the west boundary of the Province of Alberta; thence generally northwesterly and northerly along said boundary to the point of commencement.

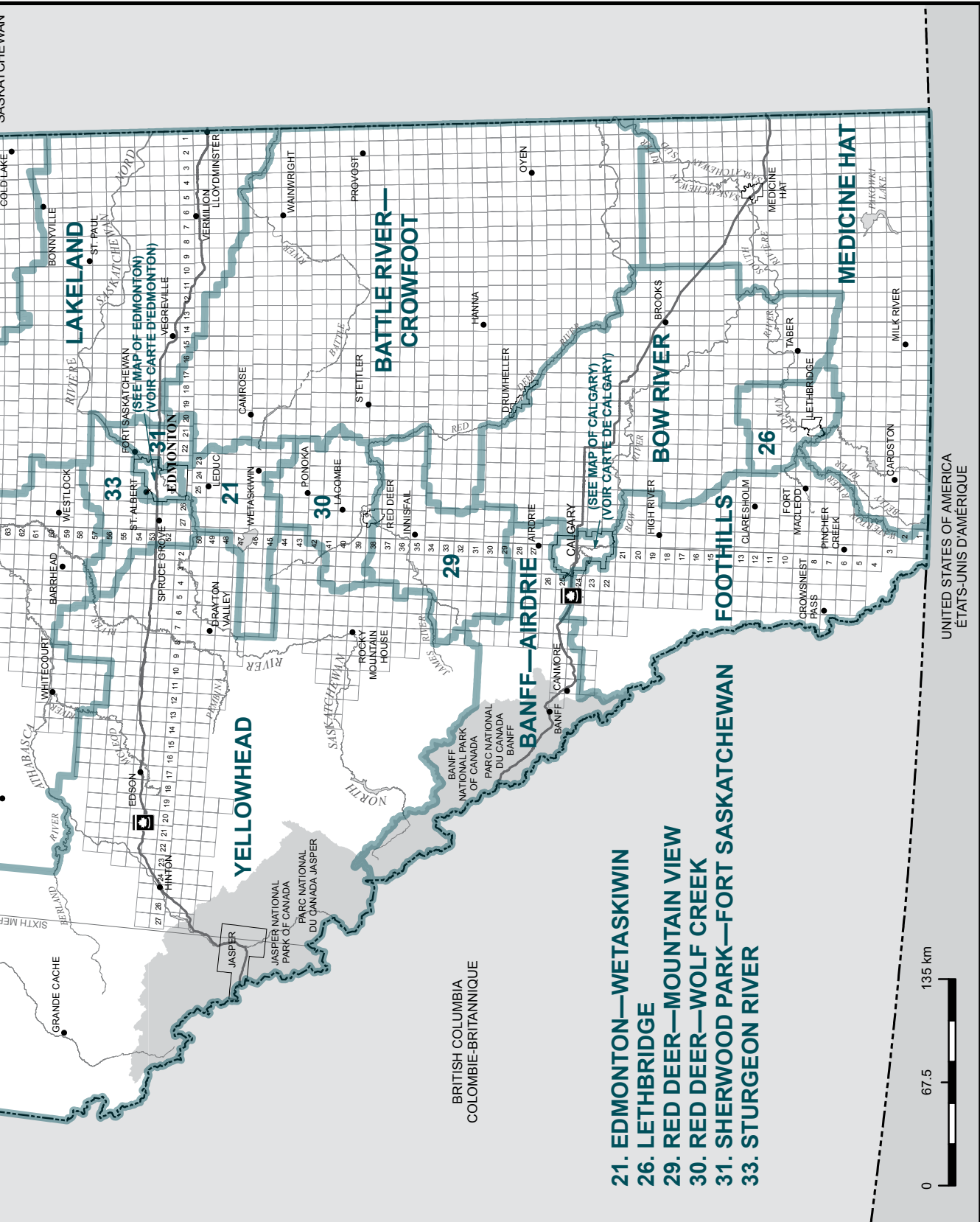


Maps



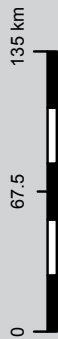


SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.

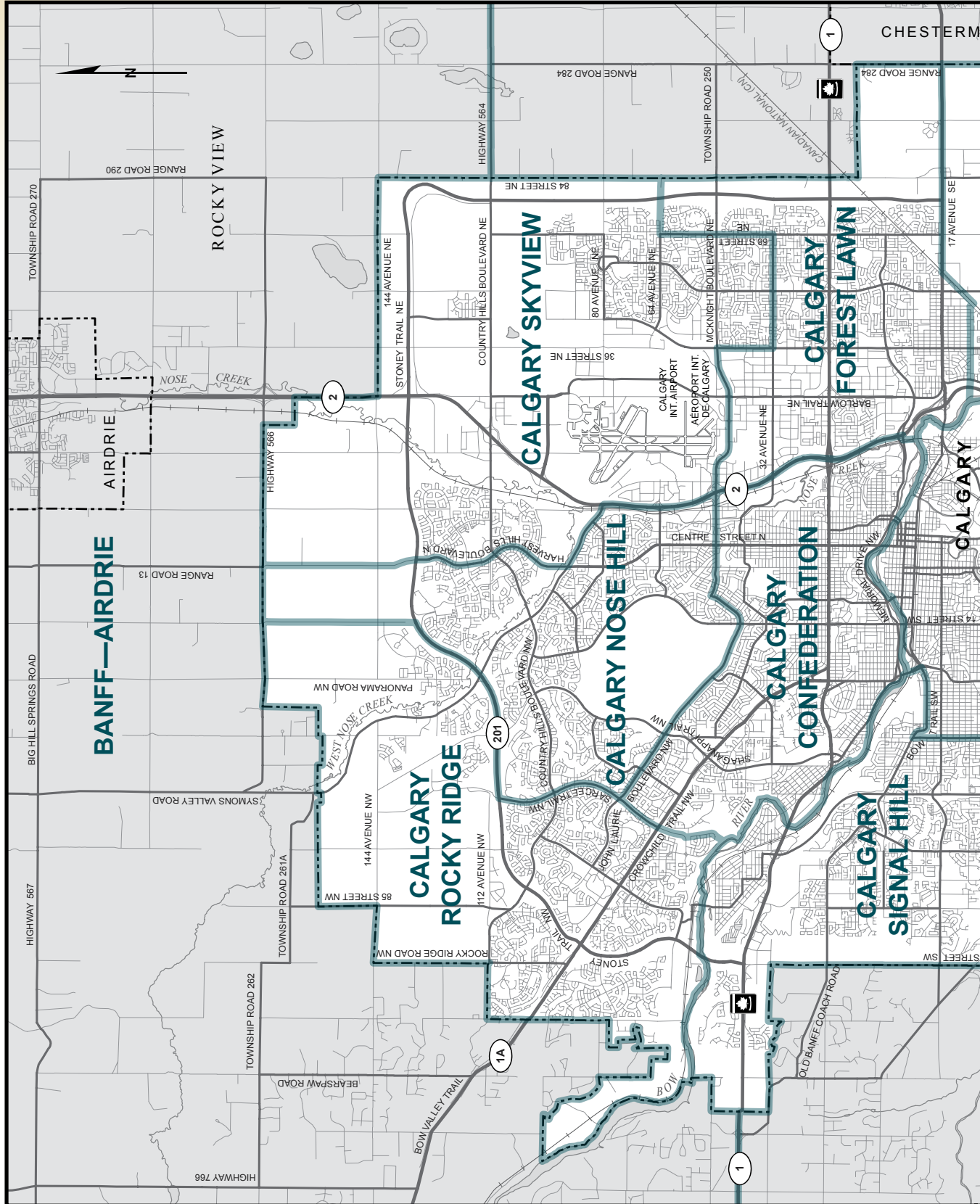


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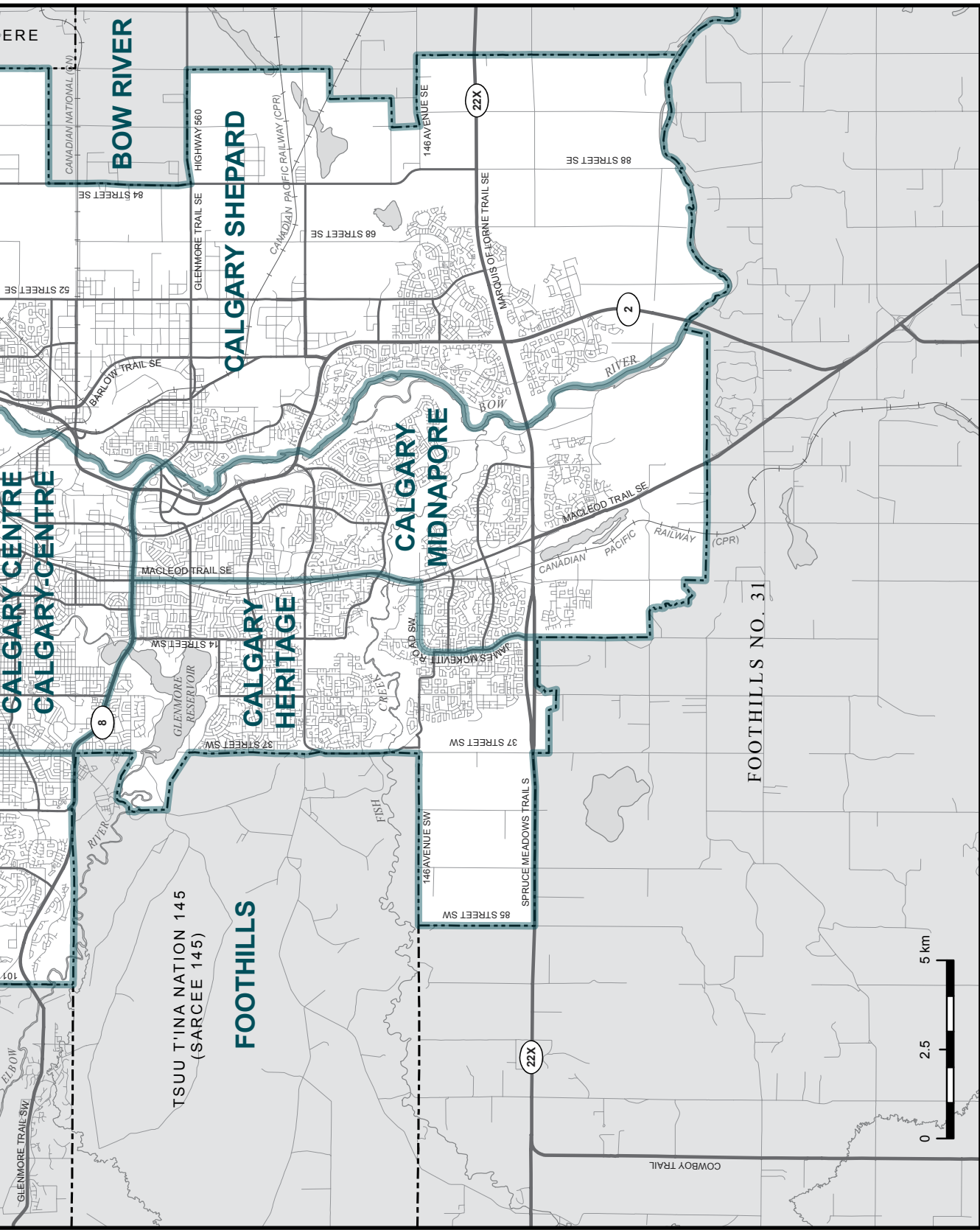
- 21. EDMONTON—WETASKIWIN
- 26. LETHBRIDGE
- 29. RED DEER—MOUNTAIN VIEW
- 30. RED DEER—WOLF CREEK
- 31. SHERWOOD PARK—FORT SASKATCHEWAN
- 33. STURGEON RIVER



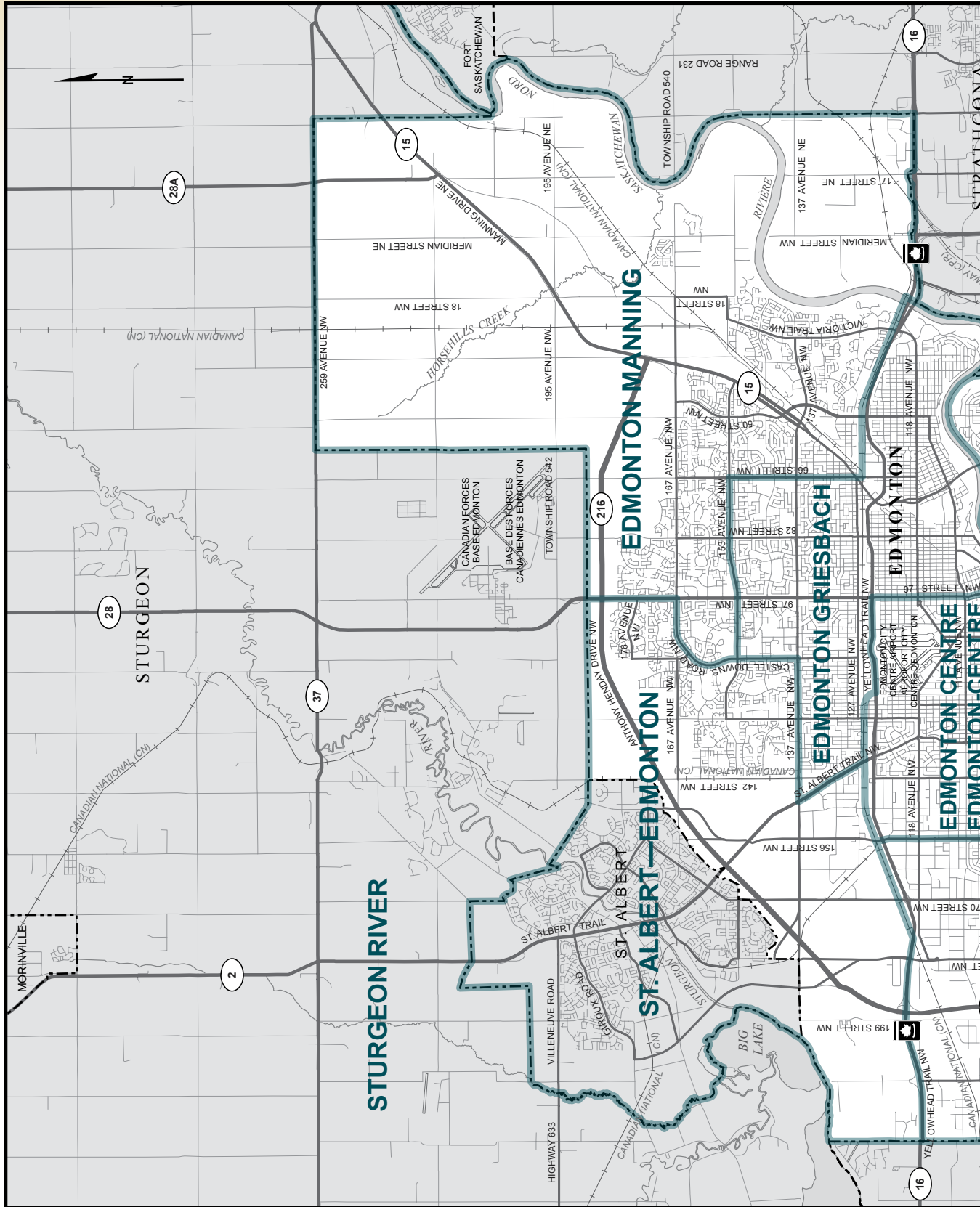
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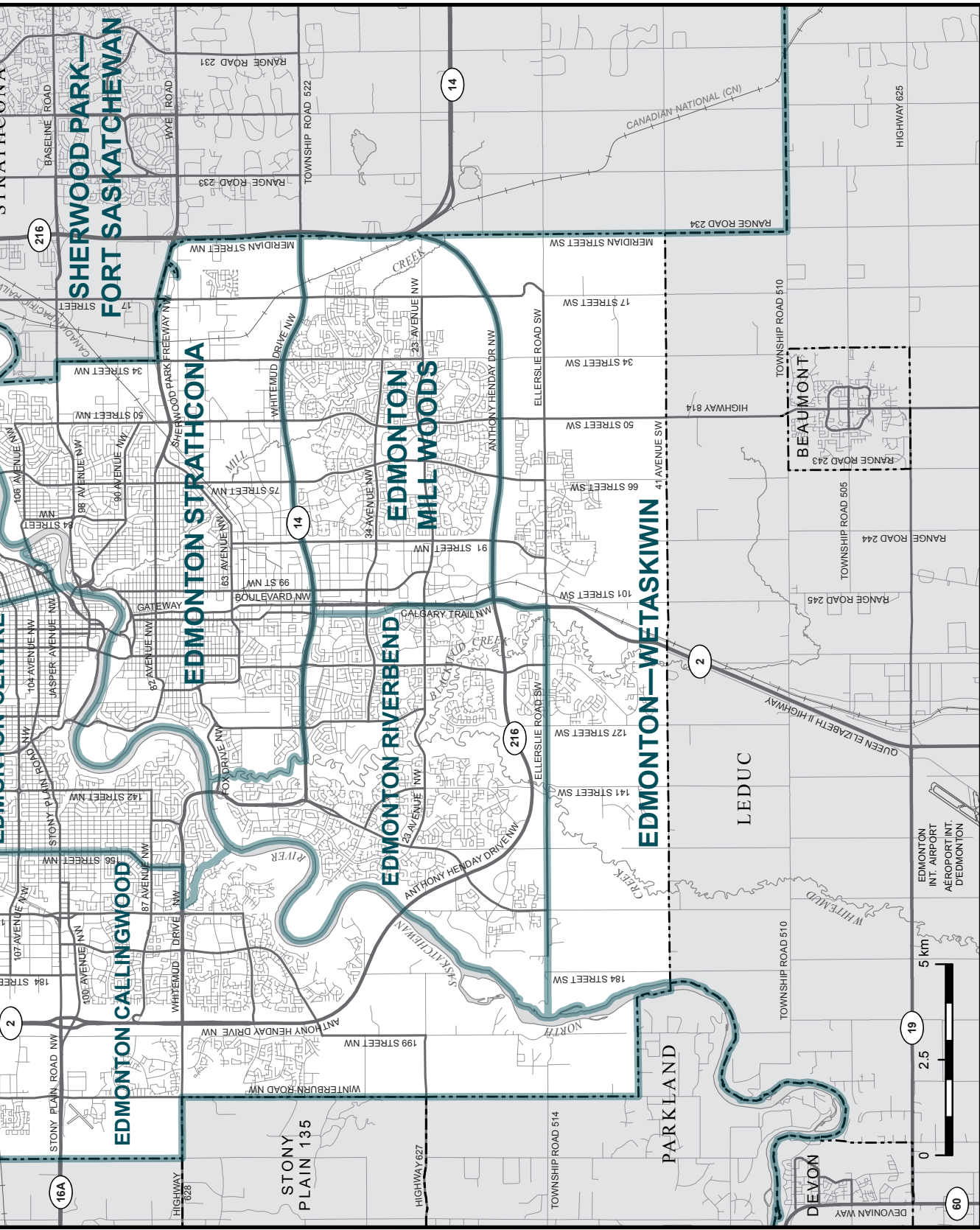
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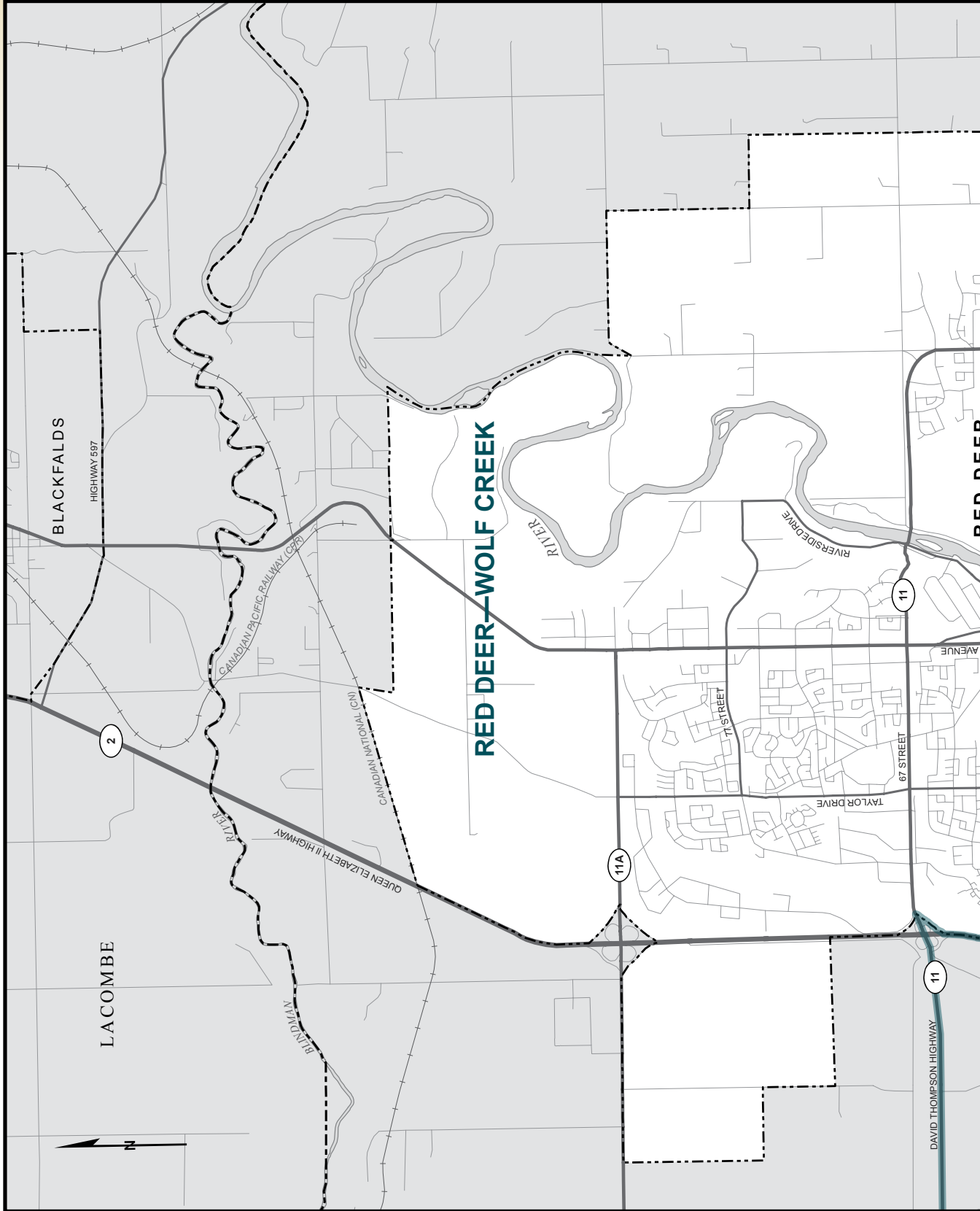
City of Edmonton (Map 3)



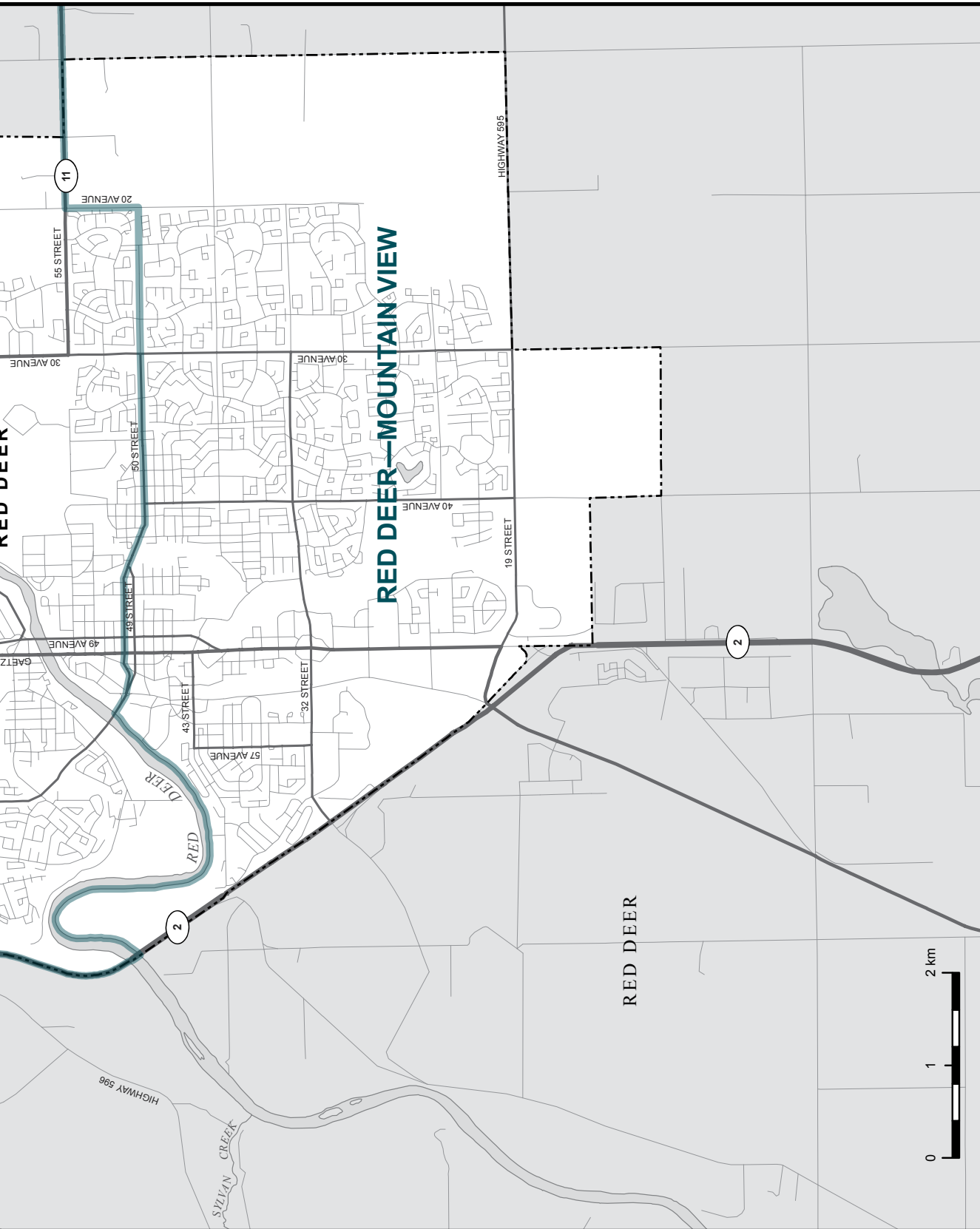
SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.



City of Red Deer (Map 4)



SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.





Redistribution
Federal Electoral Districts
Redécoupage
Circonscriptions fédérales

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