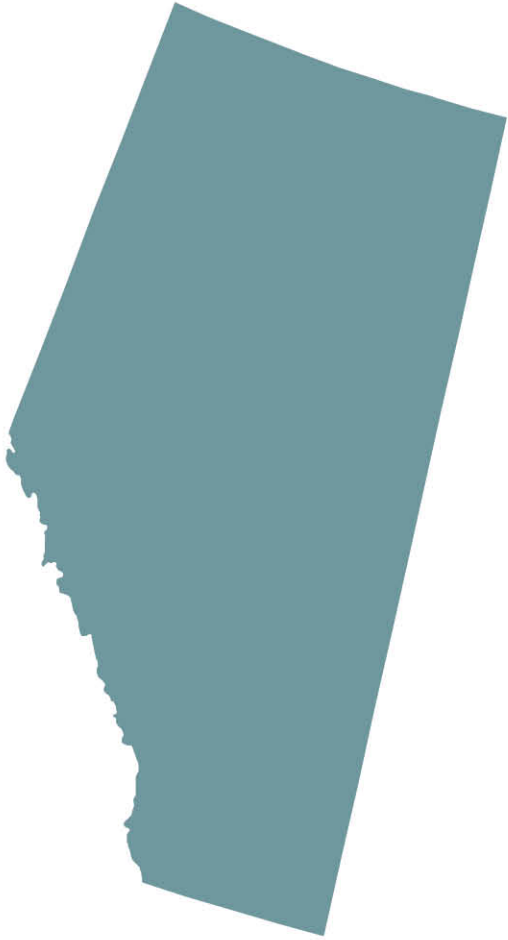




Redistribution
Federal Electoral Districts

Redécoupage
Circonscriptions fédérales



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

Published pursuant to the *Electoral
Boundaries Readjustment Act*

ISBN 978-0-660-47093-1

Cat. No.: SE3-123/7-1-2023E-PDF

© Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Alberta, 2023

All rights reserved

Table of Contents

Foreword.....	5
Report (January 31, 2023).....	6
Introduction	7
Establishment of the Commission	7
Principles Governing the Commission.....	8
The Proposal	10
The Public Hearings.....	11
Preparation of the Report	13
Readjustments to Boundaries and Reasons Following the Public Hearings	16
A Matter of Concern	30
Summary and Closing Remarks	31
APPENDIX A – Population of Electoral Districts and Deviation from the Quota ...	32
APPENDIX B – Maps, Boundaries and Names of Electoral Districts.....	34
Province of Alberta.....	60
Alberta Centre.....	61
Calgary.....	62
Edmonton.....	63
Addendum to the Report Disposition of Objections (June 16, 2023)	64
Introduction	65
Brief Background	66
General Comments	67
Disposition of Objections Relating to Electoral Boundaries.....	69
Disposition of Objections Relating to Name Changes.....	78

Conclusion.....	81
APPENDIX – Modified Maps and Boundary Descriptions	82
Province of Alberta.....	86
Alberta Centre.....	87
Calgary.....	88

Foreword

The Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Alberta complied with its initial mandate under the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-3 by filing its initial Report on January 31, 2023. The Report was tabled in the House of Commons and referred to the Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs (PROC) on February 2, 2023. The Standing Committee received five objections to the Report and chose to forward all those objections to the Commission for its consideration in May 2023.

The initial version of the Commission’s Report is included in this final Report in its entirety. The new section entitled “Addendum (Disposition of Objections)” provides the Commission’s consideration and disposition of the objections endorsed by PROC. As a result, the following changes have been made:

1. The Commission has altered the boundaries of the electoral district of Peace River—Westlock.
2. The boundaries of the electoral district of Grande Prairie reverted to those contained in the Commission’s Proposal of June 10, 2022.
3. The electoral district of Jasper—Banff—Canmore has been renamed Yellowhead.

These adjustments are reflected in the accompanying section entitled “Appendix – Modified Maps and Boundary Descriptions.”

In all other respects, the Commission’s Report of January 31, 2023 is unaltered.



Report

(January 31, 2023)

Introduction

Establishment of the Commission

The 2022 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 for each province is determined by the formula and rules set out in the *Constitution Act*. Applying those rules, the total number of seats in the House of Commons will increase from 338 to 343 in this redistribution. The number of seats allocated to the Province of Alberta will increase from 34 to 37.

The federal electoral boundaries of every 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 Justice Bruce McDonald of the Court of Appeal of Alberta. The other members of the Commission, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons, are Professor Donald Barry of Calgary, Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of Calgary, and Ms. Donna Wilson of Edmonton, an election specialist and a returning officer in nine federal elections.

Ms. Olivia Mancuso, a skilled geography specialist seconded to the Commission by Elections Canada, provided expert assistance in preparing the electoral boundaries, maps and descriptions for both the initial Proposal and this Report. The Commission also received invaluable support from the Commission Secretary, Ms. Ooldouz Sotoudehnia.

Principles Governing the Commission

When readjusting the electoral boundaries, the Commission is governed by the principles set out in the *Act*. Section 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”

Section 15(1)(b) of the *Act* goes on to provide that the Commission shall also consider the following criteria:

- (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.

The Commission may deviate from strict electoral parity where it considers it necessary or desirable to do so in order to respect or maintain these criteria, provided that deviation from the provincial quota shall exceed 25%, more or less, only in circumstances that the Commission considers as being extraordinary (subsection 15(2) of the *Act*).

The 2021 population count, as determined by Statistics Canada, provided the basis for the redistribution of electoral districts under the *Act*. Between the 2011 and the 2021 censuses, Alberta’s population increased from 3,645,257 to 4,262,635. The electoral quota for Alberta is obtained by dividing the 2021 Alberta census population of 4,262,635 by 37 (the number of electoral districts now allocated to Alberta), for an electoral quota of 115,206. Alberta’s electoral quota is the third highest in Canada after Ontario (116,590) and British Columbia (116,300).

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 Freedoms² 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 page 185:

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

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.

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 close 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 *Act*.

The Proposal

The Commission was established by Order-in-Council, proclaimed on November 1, 2021. While the Commission undertook some preliminary work thereafter, it was able to commence the formal part of its work only on February 9, 2022, when it received the official decennial-census data from Elections Canada.

The *Act* requires each province's commission to prepare a proposed redistribution plan (Proposal) and to hold at least one public hearing following advertisement of the Proposal in the *Canada Gazette* and in at least one newspaper of general circulation. Notice of the times and places fixed for any public hearings is also included in the advertisements.

Before preparing its Proposal, the Commission, through its website, invited comments and suggestions from the public; it received 511 written responses during the period commencing early in February and ending on November 1, 2022.

The Commission had access to data from the Chief Statistician of Canada. In addition, it considered general public information about the province's geography, history, regional plans, maps, First Nations reserves and Metis settlements. The Commission did not review any polling or voting data in arriving at its recommendations.

The Commission's Proposal was published in the *Canada Gazette* on June 25, 2022. Inserts explaining the Proposal were placed in 13 newspapers, and quarter-page advertisements appeared in 97 publications throughout Alberta. In addition, the Commission sent a letter, dated February 16, 2022, to all Alberta Members of Parliament (MPs) explaining the process and asking them to include information about the Commission and its role in their newsletters to constituents. The Chair also participated in seven media interviews. The Commission's Proposal and schedule of public hearings were posted on the Commission website.

In the Proposal, none of the 37 proposed electoral districts varied from the electoral quota by more than 5%, plus or minus. The largest proposed electoral district had a population of 120,917, or 4.96% above the electoral quota. The smallest had a population of 110,350, or 4.22% under the electoral quota.

The Public Hearings

The Proposal was discussed at 22 in-person public hearings, held during September 2022 at the following locations:

Location	Place of Hearing	Date of Hearing	Time of Hearing
Grande Prairie	Delta by Marriott Grande Prairie Airport 11700 99 Avenue	Tuesday, September 6, 2022	1 p.m.
Peace River	Quality Hotel & Conference Centre Sawridge 9510 - 100 Street	Tuesday, September 6, 2022	7 p.m.
Fort McMurray	Radisson Hotel & Suites Fort McMurray, 435 Gregoire Drive	Wednesday, September 7, 2022	7 p.m.
St. Paul	The Landing and Conference Centre 4902 39 Street	Thursday, September 8, 2022	1 p.m.
Lloydminster	Holiday Inn & Suites Lloydminster 5612-44 th Street, Alberta	Thursday, September 8, 2022	7 p.m.
Medicine Hat	Best Western Premier 35 Paul Stober Drive SE	Friday, September 9, 2022	7 p.m.
Edmonton	Delta Hotels by Marriott Edmonton South Conference Centre 4404 Gateway Boulevard NW	Monday, September 12, 2022	1 p.m.
Edmonton	Delta Hotels by Marriott Edmonton South Conference Centre 4404 Gateway Boulevard NW	Monday, September 12, 2022	7 p.m.
Edmonton	Delta Hotels by Marriott Edmonton South Conference Centre 4404 Gateway Boulevard NW	Tuesday, September 13, 2022	1 p.m.
St. Albert	St Albert Inn & Suites 156 St. Albert Trail	Tuesday, September 13, 2022	7 p.m.
Vegreville	Vegreville Suites 6539 Hwy 16A West	Wednesday, September 14, 2022	1 p.m.

Location	Place of Hearing	Date of Hearing	Time of Hearing
Camrose	Ramada Inn 4702 73 Street	Wednesday, September 14, 2022	7 p.m.
Wetaskiwin	Best Western Wayside Inn 4103 56 Street	Thursday, September 15, 2022	7 p.m.
Calgary	Haysboro Community Association 1204 89 Avenue SW	Tuesday September 20, 2022	1 p.m.
Airdrie	Town and Country Centre – City of Airdrie Suite 103, 275 Jensen Drive NE	Tuesday, September 20, 2022	7 p.m.
Olds	Pomeroy Inn 4601 46 Avenue	Wednesday, September 21, 2022	1 p.m.
Red Deer	Cambridge Hotel and Conference Centre 3310 50 Avenue	Wednesday, September 21, 2022	7 p.m.
Drumheller	Badlands Community Facility 80 Veterans Way	Thursday, September 22, 2022	1 p.m.
Cochrane	Cochrane Lions Club 109 Fifth Avenue	Thursday, September 22, 2022	7 p.m.
Banff	Banff Park Lodge Resort Hotel & Conference Centre 201 Lynx Street	Friday, September 23, 2022	1 p.m.
Canmore	Canmore Opera House 400 Spring Creek Drive	Friday, September 23, 2022	7 p.m.
Lethbridge	Sandman Signature Lethbridge Lodge 320 Scenic Drive S	Monday, September 26, 2022	7 p.m.

In addition to the in-person hearings, the Commission held two virtual hearings on Friday, October 14, 2022, at 1:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m.

The Commission had scheduled two additional in-person hearings in Calgary on Monday, September 19, 2022, but these were cancelled owing to the declaration by Prime Minister Trudeau of a Day of Mourning and a one-time holiday for federal public servants on the occasion of the death of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Presenters who had registered to make a presentation at those two hearings were offered the option of appearing at a subsequent in-person hearing or participating in one of the two virtual hearings, or sending their written submissions to the Commission no later than November 1, 2022.

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. This Report sets out the decisions of the Commission concerning the division of Alberta into electoral districts, the descriptions and boundaries of the electoral districts and the population and name to be given to each. This Report will be forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer no later than February 9, 2023, and he will transmit it to the Speaker of the House of Commons for review by the Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs. Any objections filed with that committee by members of the House of Commons will be returned to the Commission for consideration. The Commission will make such changes as it deems necessary and return its final Report to the Chief Electoral Officer for implementation.

Structure of the Report

The remainder of this Report will cover the following topics:

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

Appendix A provides a list of the 37 electoral districts, together with the population of each and the percentage by which that population deviates from the electoral quota. Appendix B provides the names and descriptions of the 37 electoral districts and includes maps depicting their boundaries.

Overview of the Public Hearings

The Commission received 142 notices of representation for public hearings, although not all registered persons attended. Time permitted presentations from the floor at most of the hearings, resulting in a total of 127 oral presentations; two of these were written statements read into the record at the behest of their authors. This total included presentations by 12 sitting MPs. As indicated previously, the Commission received 511 written submissions from persons and organizations, all of which were considered in the preparation of this Report. The written material ranged from formal submissions with accompanying maps to brief messages. Unfortunately, as will be discussed later in this Report, 171 written submissions were the subject of special concern.

At the public hearings, the Commission thanked the members of the public for their 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) of the *Act* and the right to deviate where it was deemed necessary or desirable.

The public hearings provided valuable information about such factors as communities of interest and identity, history and geography in relation to the proposed federal electoral boundaries. At every hearing, the Commission gained local knowledge that aided its deliberations. The Commission's Proposal received both praise and criticism from presenters and correspondents. Many expressed support for the allocation of electoral districts and the low deviations from the electoral quota. Others called on the Commission to structure electoral districts on the basis of community or municipal boundaries. The Commission was mindful of these concerns, but, given the fact that there are many more communities and municipalities than federal electoral districts, it was not always possible to do so.

It was made clear to the Commission on numerous occasions that the principle of voter parity should be balanced at times by the factors of community of interest, community of identity and historical patterns to ensure more effective voter representation. Black Gold School Division Superintendent of Schools Bill Romanchuk expressed this sentiment well when he made the following statement:

By deviating from strict population parity and giving due consideration to the community of interest and historical patterns, we believe the Commission can better ensure effective voter representation, while respecting the sense of belonging and community interest of the residents in our region.

In its Proposal, the Commission proposed three new electoral districts. These were Calgary McKnight in the City of Calgary, Spruce Grove—Leduc and Airdrie—Chestermere, which were adjacent to the City of Edmonton and City of Calgary, respectively.

Questions were raised regarding all three proposed electoral districts. The Commission has responded by reconfiguring those districts, as will be explained later in this Report.

Most other electoral districts were the subject of suggestions for change, all of which were considered by the Commission. These will also be discussed further in this Report.

Following the hearings and receipt of all the written submissions, the Commission reviewed the electoral districts and revisited many of the electoral boundaries. As a result of the constructive input received, the Commission has made changes to all but one electoral district. Thirty-one of the proposed electoral districts remain within 5%, plus or minus, of the electoral quota. The six that do not are all within 10%, plus or minus, of the electoral quota.

Name Changes and Reasons Following the Public Hearings

Several name changes were suggested for electoral districts that were otherwise unobjectionable.

In Calgary, the proposed name of Calgary Crowchild is to be changed to Calgary Crowfoot, which is more closely identified with the electoral district and which honours the area's Indigenous heritage. The Commission, on its own initiative, has decided to change Calgary

Forest Lawn back to its historical name, Calgary East, to better reflect the entirety of that electoral district.

The names of two of the proposed electoral districts in Edmonton, Edmonton Winterburn and Edmonton Mill Woods, are changed to Edmonton Northwest and Edmonton Southeast, respectively, to better represent their geographic reality. The name of the Sturgeon River electoral district is also changed to St. Albert—Sturgeon River.

The names of other proposed electoral districts are changed owing to their substantial reconfiguration. Airdrie—Chestermere no longer exists. The City of Airdrie has been combined with the Town of Cochrane and surrounding area to form the new electoral district of Airdrie—Cochrane. Chestermere returns to the electoral district of Bow River, where it is currently.

Similarly, the name Canmore—Cochrane—Olds is rendered redundant with the above change as well as a change to move Canmore into the reconfigured electoral district of Jasper—Banff—Canmore. Olds becomes part of the newly reconfigured electoral district of Ponoka—Didsbury.

The name Sherwood Park—Beaumont became redundant as a result of the Commission’s decision to reinstate the existing electoral district of Sherwood Park—Fort Saskatchewan and with the City of Beaumont being moved to the newly named electoral district of Leduc—Wetaskiwin. Spruce Grove—Leduc also became redundant owing to a realignment that places Leduc County with Wetaskiwin County in the revised electoral district of Leduc—Wetaskiwin. With a reduction in size and a shift eastward, the remaining portion of the Yellowhead electoral district has been named Parkland.

Name in Proposal	Final Report Name
Airdrie—Chestermere	Airdrie—Cochrane
Calgary Crowchild	Calgary Crowfoot
Calgary Forest Lawn	Calgary East
Canmore—Cochrane—Olds	Jasper—Banff—Canmore
Edmonton Mill Woods	Edmonton Southeast
Edmonton Winterburn	Edmonton Northwest
Sherwood Park—Beaumont	Sherwood Park—Fort Saskatchewan
Spruce Grove—Leduc	Leduc—Wetaskiwin
Sturgeon River	St. Albert—Sturgeon River
Wetaskiwin—Lacombe	Ponoka—Didsbury
Yellowhead	Parkland

Readjustments to Boundaries and Reasons Following the Public Hearings

City of Calgary

Calgary's population in 2021 was 1,306,784, or 209,951 more than it was 10 years earlier. The highest growth took place in the existing electoral districts of Calgary Rocky Ridge (renamed Calgary Crowchild in the Proposal and Calgary Crowfoot in this Report), Calgary Skyview and Calgary Shepard, which run almost continuously from the northwest to the southeast sectors of the city. The exception was the Calgary Forest Lawn electoral district (now renamed Calgary East), which underwent a small decline in population. Together, these four districts made up 44% of Calgary's population. Other Calgary electoral districts experienced more modest changes. Accommodating the changes necessitated making adjustments to all of Calgary's 10 existing electoral districts; their average population was 130,678, which was more than 13% above Alberta's electoral quota.

In its Proposal, the Commission recommended the creation of one new electoral district, Calgary McKnight, in the densely populated northeast sector of the city; it was composed of the northeastern portion of the existing Calgary Forest Lawn electoral district and the southeastern part of the current Calgary Skyview electoral district. The name Calgary McKnight was proposed because McKnight Boulevard is a major roadway that traverses the district from west to east. It honours William Lidstone McKnight, a Calgary aviator and hero of the Battle of Britain in the Second World War.

The proposed Calgary McKnight electoral district provided a means to balance the populations and anticipated future growth of the other electoral districts. The Commission considered and rejected the idea of increasing the total number of electoral districts in Calgary to 12. Were this to have been done, the average population of each district would have been 108,899, or 5.47% below the electoral quota. The Commission concluded that this would be unfair to the rest of the province. All electoral districts remain within the Calgary city limits.

The Commission proposed that the northeastern boundary of the existing Calgary Rocky Ridge electoral district be drawn along Symons Valley Road NW, where it would share a boundary with an expanded Calgary Skyview electoral district. Calgary Skyview would extend further west, along the northern boundary of a redrawn Calgary Nose Hill electoral district, and south to a proposed boundary with the Calgary McKnight electoral district through the community of Saddle Ridge. Under the Proposal, the northwestern boundary of the Calgary Forest Lawn electoral district moved north to McKnight Boulevard NE, while the northeastern boundary shifted south to 16 Avenue NE; its southern boundary was then repositioned further south, where it followed an adjusted boundary with the Calgary Shepard electoral district. This was done to increase the population of the Calgary Forest Lawn electoral district. Limiting the size of the Calgary Shepard electoral district through changes to its northern boundary with Calgary Forest Lawn, and maintaining its western boundary with the Calgary Midnapore electoral district, would reduce the geographic size of the district to lower its population and allow for future growth.

The Commission proposed that the Calgary Heritage and Calgary Midnapore electoral districts be realigned in an east-west direction rather than their previous north-south orientation. It also proposed to move the northern boundary of the Calgary Nose Hill electoral district south, to be nearer to Nose Hill Park; east, to make it follow Deerfoot Trail NE; and southwest, toward Crowchild Trail NW and Charleswood Drive NW, readjusting its boundary with the Calgary Confederation electoral district. The Calgary Centre and Calgary Signal Hill electoral districts were also modified to bring their populations into balance with those of other districts.

Following its public hearings and the subsequent correspondence received, the Commission has made no changes to the boundaries of the proposed Calgary Shepard electoral district and a very minor adjustment to the boundaries of the renamed electoral district of Calgary Crowfoot, which has not changed its population. However, the Commission has made more substantive changes to the remaining Calgary electoral districts.

The Commission has acted on concerns expressed by residents and representatives of the Calgary Heritage and Calgary Midnapore electoral districts by re-establishing those districts with a north-south alignment. The dividing boundary at the centre of these two electoral districts uses Macleod Trail. The community of Kingsland is moved to Calgary Midnapore, while the communities of Millrise and that portion of Shawnessy found north of 162 Avenue SW and 162 Avenue SE are moved to the Calgary Heritage electoral district. These changes achieve comparable population size between the two electoral districts and provide for more balanced future growth.

The Commission has agreed to a request made by the Killarney-Glengarry Community Association to locate the entire community in the Calgary Centre electoral district. The Commission's Proposal had split the community between the Calgary Signal Hill and Calgary Centre electoral districts. As well, the Commission has added a small section of the Richmond community north of Richmond Road SW to the Calgary Centre electoral district because Richmond Road SW is used as a boundary. To accommodate the changes to the Calgary Centre electoral district, the Commission has made an additional change to the eastern boundary of the Calgary Signal Hill electoral district. The Proposal had used Bow Trail SW and 37 Street SW as a boundary; this divided the communities of Rosscarrock and Shaganappi between the Calgary Signal Hill electoral district and the Calgary Centre electoral district. These communities are now included in the Calgary Signal Hill electoral district in their entirety.

In response to representations from residents and community representatives, the Commission has moved the northern boundary of the Calgary Confederation electoral district to Shaganappi Trail NW and Crowchild Trail NW. This change reunites the communities of Collingwood, Charleswood and Brentwood in the electoral district of Calgary Confederation. To facilitate this change, the Commission has extended the southeastern boundary of the Calgary Nose Hill electoral district to 32 Avenue NW, adding the communities of Highwood, Queens Park Village, Highland Park, those portions of the Greenview and Thorncliffe communities lying south of McKnight Boulevard NE, McKnight Boulevard NW and the majority of the Greenview Industrial Park. Additionally, the Commission has adjusted the northern boundary of Calgary Nose Hill to encompass the community of Hidden Valley in the district as it had been split under the Proposal by the use of Beddington Trail NW as a boundary.

The Commission received numerous representations from community representatives and organizations, urging it to keep the northeast sector of Calgary together in two electoral districts, Calgary Skyview and the renamed Calgary East, consisting of closely connected communities with shared interests and priorities. Some argued that the Commission should base the electoral districts on the City of Calgary municipal wards, of which there are 14. However, the Commission had only 11 electoral districts with which to work, making compromise inevitable. The Commission had proposed three electoral districts for the northeast: Calgary Skyview, Calgary Forest Lawn and Calgary McKnight. The two electoral districts recommended by the groups would be located east of Deerfoot Trail, north of Glenmore Trail SE and bounded by Calgary's eastern and northern city limits, with a shared boundary at McKnight Boulevard NE. The groups suggested that a new electoral district should be located west of Deerfoot Trail. However, the recommended changes could not be accomplished without making substantial alterations to the boundaries of many other electoral districts in Calgary. Creating a new electoral district west of Deerfoot Trail would also force that district to absorb most of the anticipated population growth already underway in the northwestern and north-central portions of the city. For these reasons, the Commission did not accept the groups' recommendations.

However, the Commission has made some modifications in response to the groups' concerns. It has added the Calgary International Airport, an important economic hub with close ties to adjacent communities, to the Calgary McKnight electoral district. It has also modified the boundary between the Calgary Skyview and the Calgary McKnight electoral districts by adding more of the densely populated Saddle Ridge community to Calgary McKnight. It has agreed to a request for a small change to the southwestern boundary of the Calgary McKnight district, adding the communities of Horizon, Sunridge, North Airways, South Airways, Pegasus and McCall to make it easier to secure office space for election administration purposes.

The Commission heard from residents of Coventry Hills, Country Hills, Country Hills Village, Harvest Hills and Panorama Hills, which comprise the Northern Hills Community Association, who wanted to be kept together in a single electoral district. With a combined approximate population of 57,208, the five communities are too large to fit into one electoral district without changing the boundaries of others. The Commission has done what it can to meet the residents' concerns by grouping the communities of Country Hills and Harvest Hills together in the Calgary Nose Hill electoral district and the communities of Panorama Hills, Country Hills Village and Coventry Hills in the Calgary Skyview electoral district. This leaves the Calgary Skyview electoral district with an approximate population of 42,435 east of Deerfoot Trail NE and approximately 72,918 west of Deerfoot Trail NE.

Calgary Region

The current electoral district of Banff—Airdrie includes Banff National Park (Improvement District No. 9, Banff) in its entirety and stretches to the area east of Airdrie. It has a population of 155,580, the fifth largest in Canada. This situation necessitated significant redrawing of electoral boundaries. In its Proposal, the Commission separated Banff from Canmore, with the result that Banff was reunited with Jasper in the Yellowhead electoral district. The Banff—Airdrie electoral district was reconfigured, with Canmore in the southwest, Cochrane to the southeast and Didsbury and Olds in the north, and it was named Canmore—Cochrane—Olds. The Commission also created a new electoral district named Airdrie—Chestermere, which included

the cities of Airdrie and Chestermere. These cities are located to the north and east, respectively, of the City of Calgary.

There was widespread criticism of both proposed electoral districts. In the case of Canmore—Cochrane—Olds, the Commission received numerous submissions and heard many oral presentations at its hearings that were strongly in favour of keeping Canmore and Banff together in the same electoral district. As mayor Sean Krausert of the Town of Canmore stated, “Canmore and Banff may be two municipalities, but we are very much one community.” He pointed out that, within the Bow Valley, the two municipalities work together on numerous initiatives, ranging from public transit to the environment. Other presenters made similar arguments.

After hearing the presentations and reading the submissions, the Commission agreed, and it has repositioned Canmore so that it is in the same electoral district as Jasper, Lake Louise and Banff. The Yellowhead electoral district has been shifted east and now forms the reconfigured district, named Parkland, as will be explained below in the discussion of Edmonton Region.

The reconfigured electoral district, renamed Jasper—Banff—Canmore, also includes the communities of Carstairs, Crossfield, Edson, Hinton, Rocky Mountain House, Sundre, Caroline and Cremona. Also included are Improvement District No. 12 Jasper Park, Improvement District No. 25 Willmore Wilderness, Improvement District No. 9 Banff and Kananaskis Improvement District, together with the Indian Reserves of Big Horn No. 144A, O’Chiese No. 203, Stoney No. 142, 143, 144, Stoney No. 142B and Sunchild No. 202. Owing to its recreational nature, the Kananaskis Improvement District has been moved from the Foothills electoral district, which is predominantly agriculturally based, into the Jasper—Banff—Canmore electoral district.

Many submissions and representations were critical of Cochrane and Airdrie being separated into two electoral districts. These came from both the City of Airdrie and the Town of Cochrane as well as their respective Chambers of Commerce. The common theme was that the two centres have a similar historical background and strong business and social connections. Likewise, it was pointed out that both Cochrane and Airdrie face common growth pressures and would benefit from being represented collectively as a key economic growth engine within the region.

It was stressed that the City of Airdrie has few common interests with the City of Chestermere. The only presenter who spoke about Chestermere supported it remaining in the electoral district of Bow River. As a result, the Commission has withdrawn that proposed electoral district and created the new electoral district of Airdrie—Cochrane, with those two communities as its core. The City of Chestermere is to remain in the Bow River electoral district, where it is currently located.

The Town of Olds, which was at that northern end of the proposed Canmore—Cochrane—Olds electoral district, has now been placed in the redrawn and renamed electoral district of Ponoka—Didsbury, which includes the towns southwest of the City of Red Deer—namely, Didsbury, Olds, Innisfail and Bowden. There had been strong criticism from representatives of Innisfail and Bowden that it was inappropriate for those two towns to be placed in the northwestern corner of the proposed large, rural electoral district of Bow River because they had little in common with that electoral district and much more in common with the City of Red Deer.

The Commission decided that the population of the electoral district of Red Deer was already too large to accommodate these communities. They will be well served within the Ponoka—Didsbury electoral district, which shares a boundary with the electoral district of Red Deer. This will be discussed in more detail later in this Report.

City of Edmonton

The decennial-census population count for the City of Edmonton grew from 812,201 in 2011 to 1,010,899 in 2021. At the time of the 2021 census, there were nine electoral districts covering the City of Edmonton, two of which were hybrid electoral districts. These were St. Albert—Edmonton, which included the City of St. Albert, and Edmonton—Wetaskiwin, which included communities south of Edmonton. The population of these nine electoral districts was 1,179,819 in the 2021 census.

In the Proposal, the Commission was able to create nine electoral districts, totally within the Edmonton city limits, without requiring hybrid electoral districts. The average population of the proposed electoral districts in Edmonton is 112,322, or 2.50% below the province's electoral quota. Had the Commission proposed only eight electoral districts for the City of Edmonton, the average population would have been 126,362. This figure was larger than the population of any electoral district contained in the Proposal and was simply too great a departure from the electoral quota, with no circumstances to justify it.

As will be explained later in this Report, the Commission, after submitting its Proposal, was persuaded to reinstate the current electoral district of Sherwood Park—Fort Saskatchewan, notwithstanding its population of 126,313. This decision, however, was a very unusual circumstance.

The Commission, in its generally well received Proposal, made changes to all the electoral districts in Edmonton, some more substantial than others.

In the Proposal, the Edmonton Manning electoral district was extended southwest and its western boundary east. This allowed for the electoral district of Edmonton Griesbach to extend north to the city limits, to share future population growth, and its western boundary to move east; some neighbourhoods were relocated to the Edmonton Winterburn electoral district (now renamed Edmonton Northwest). Edmonton Winterburn was expanded under the Proposal south and further east to replace the population lost from St. Albert. The northern boundary of the Edmonton West electoral district was moved south, its northeastern boundary moved east to the North Saskatchewan River and its southeastern boundary extended across the river to encompass the majority of the Windermere community.

In the core of the city, the electoral district of Edmonton Centre was expanded east, while the electoral district of Edmonton Strathcona had a few communities south of Whitemud Drive NW added, extending its southwestern boundary.

The Edmonton Riverbend electoral district was expanded south to the city limits. The electoral district of Edmonton Mill Woods (now renamed Edmonton Southeast) was reconfigured as the population had increased substantially; its western boundary was moved east and its southern boundary south to the city limits.

The Commission's Proposal reconfigured the electoral district of Edmonton—Wetaskiwin, moving all areas south of the City of Edmonton into the new electoral district of Spruce Grove—Leduc or into Sherwood Park—Beaumont. The portion of the electoral district that remained within the City of Edmonton's city limits was divided amongst the three southernmost electoral districts of Edmonton Riverbend, Edmonton Southeast and Edmonton Gateway to help shoulder the future growth taking place in the southern part of Edmonton. The present electoral district of Edmonton—Wetaskiwin, which had previously shouldered all the growth in south Edmonton and beyond, had grown to have the largest population of any electoral district in Canada; this issue needed to be addressed, and the Commission has done so.

With the exception of numerous requests for substantial change to the Proposal for the electoral district of Edmonton Griesbach, the remaining electoral districts in Edmonton received some, but not many, requests for change. The electoral district of Edmonton Winterburn (renamed Edmonton Northwest) received a number of supportive submissions, as did the electoral district of Edmonton West. The other electoral districts in Edmonton received suggestions for minor revisions.

In response to the presentations made at the public hearings and the submissions received, the Commission has made the following modifications to the Proposal.

The eastern boundary of the Edmonton Centre electoral district has been moved west to allow the communities of McCauley, Boyle Street, Parkdale, Cromdale and Alberta Avenue to be grouped together into the electoral district of Edmonton Griesbach. There was a strong desire expressed in the submissions received to keep the above-mentioned communities together. Communities were added to Edmonton Centre from the electoral district of Edmonton Northwest in two areas: Calder, Kensington and Athlone, found north of Yellowhead Trail NW, and Mayfield, Britannia Youngstown and Glenwood, found west of 156 Street NW.

Three changes have been made to the electoral district of Edmonton Gateway since the Proposal was written. First, the community of Twin Brooks, once divided between the Edmonton Riverbend electoral district and the Edmonton Gateway electoral district, is now located entirely within the Edmonton Riverbend electoral district. Second, the Desrochers Area, Heritage Valley Area⁴ and Heritage Valley Town Centre Area⁵ have also been added to that electoral district. Third, the western portion of the community of Duggan has been moved out of the electoral district of Edmonton Gateway and placed in the electoral district of Edmonton Strathcona. It was submitted to the Commission that the communities of Duggan and Rideau Park are affiliated and share a community league but had been divided. The Commission agreed and has reunited these communities.

The electoral district of Edmonton Griesbach received the most submissions for change. Many submissions requested that the community of Riverdale be removed from the electoral district of Edmonton Strathcona and added to the electoral district of Edmonton Griesbach. The

⁴ Neighbourhood name and physical geographic limits derived from geospatial data produced by the City of Edmonton as of October 24, 2022.

⁵ Neighbourhood name and physical geographic limits derived from geospatial data produced by the City of Edmonton as of October 24, 2022.

Commission considered this move to be reasonable and has done so. The Commission also agreed with the numerous submissions that asked for the communities of Beverley Heights, Bergman, Beacon Heights, Abbottsfield and Rundle Heights to be added to the electoral district of Edmonton Griesbach. The communities of Alberta Avenue, Parkdale and Cromdale, which had been split between the electoral districts of Edmonton Griesbach and Edmonton Centre in the Proposal, have been reunited and are now placed in their entirety in the electoral district of Edmonton Griesbach. The Commission has removed communities from the northern part of the proposed Edmonton Griesbach electoral district, moving the communities of Lago Lindo, Klarvatten and the majority of Ozerna into the electoral district of Edmonton Manning and the communities of Elsinore, Baturyn, Lorelei, Beaumaris, Chambery and Canossa into the electoral district of Edmonton Northwest.

In addition to the communities of Lago Lindo, Klarvatten and the majority of Ozerna being added to the electoral district of Edmonton Manning, a representation was made to include the communities of Eaux Claires, Belle Rive and Mayliewan. However, due to the population density of these communities, the Commission concluded that it was not feasible to do so.

The electoral district of Edmonton Mill Woods has been renamed Edmonton Southeast as it is more inclusive of the entire area covered by that electoral district. A very minor adjustment has been made to the boundaries of this electoral district, but the change did not impact its population.

The electoral district now named Edmonton Northwest has been reduced along its southeastern boundary, with six communities being moved to the Edmonton Centre electoral district. The electoral district's northeastern boundary has been extended east to 97 Street NW to include the communities of Elsinore, Baturyn, Lorelei, Beaumaris, Chambery and Canossa.

The electoral district of Edmonton West, which in the Proposal crossed the North Saskatchewan River to include the majority of the Windermere community, was very well received. The Commission has made one very minor change to the southeastern boundary by including one small section of land that is the remaining part of the Windermere community.

Edmonton Region

The region surrounding Edmonton grew significantly between the 2011 and the 2021 decennial censuses. As explained earlier, the Commission in its Proposal recommended that the two Edmonton hybrid electoral districts, St. Albert—Edmonton and Edmonton—Wetaskiwin, be eliminated.

The Commission in its Proposal assigned the City of St. Albert to the existing electoral district of Sturgeon River—Parkland. This had the effect of placing St. Albert in the same electoral district as other francophone communities north of Edmonton, including Legal, Morinville and Bon Accord. Since only a small portion of Parkland County remained in this reconfigured electoral district, the Commission proposed renaming it simply Sturgeon River.

This proposed electoral district was widely applauded. However, there were two suggestions made. The first was that the name should be changed to reflect the inclusion of the City of

St. Albert, which is Alberta's oldest community. The Commission agreed and has renamed the electoral district St. Albert—Sturgeon River.

The second proposed change was to move the towns of Redwater and Gibbons from the electoral district of Lakeland to the renamed St. Albert—Sturgeon River electoral district. The mayor of Redwater gave an oral presentation, arguing that those two communities are in Sturgeon County and should be relocated as they are a more natural fit. He pointed out that those communities' access to the Lakeland electoral district is cut off in the southeast by the North Saskatchewan River. This request was supported by way of a submission from the mayor of the Town of Bon Accord. The Commission accepted this and has moved both towns into the St. Albert—Sturgeon River electoral district.

The hybrid electoral district of Edmonton—Wetaskiwin had a 2021 decennial-census population of 209,431, making it the largest of any electoral district in Canada. Most of this population increase occurred in the portion of the electoral district that was annexed to the City of Edmonton in January 2019. This dramatic population growth has necessitated a reconfiguration of the electoral districts located to the south and east of the City of Edmonton.

To the east of Edmonton, the electoral district of Sherwood Park—Fort Saskatchewan had increased to 126,313, or 9.64% over the electoral quota. In order to better align the population of this electoral district with the electoral quota, the Commission in its Proposal recommended that Fort Saskatchewan be moved to the electoral district of Lakeland. Sherwood Park and the City of Beaumont would then be combined into a new electoral district, Sherwood Park—Beaumont, which would have a population of 115,265. The City of Leduc, the City of Spruce Grove and the Town of Stony Plain would then be placed in the new electoral district of Spruce Grove—Leduc, which would have a population of 116,543.

It became clear to the Commission, both from the written submissions received and from several presentations made during the course of the public hearings, that the proposed electoral district of Sherwood Park—Beaumont was opposed not only by representatives of Sherwood Park, Strathcona County and the City of Fort Saskatchewan on the one hand but also by the City of Beaumont, Leduc County and many more on the other. Their objections mirrored one another. That is to say, there was little in the way of community of interest or community of identity existing between the City of Beaumont on the one hand and Strathcona County and Sherwood Park on the other.

Representatives of Sherwood Park urged the Commission to retain the existing electoral district in order to maintain the community of interest and community of identity existing amongst Strathcona County, Sherwood Park and Fort Saskatchewan. The Commission pointed out that this would result in the electoral district of Sherwood Park—Fort Saskatchewan having a population of 126,313, which is 9.64% above the electoral quota. The presenters explained that they were quite prepared to have a larger population as a fair exchange for maintaining the existing boundaries of Sherwood Park—Fort Saskatchewan as that decision would result in more effective representation for those communities. After consideration, the Commission accepted these representations and has reinstated the existing electoral district of Sherwood Park—Fort Saskatchewan.

To the south of Edmonton, the Commission heard presentations from the City of Beaumont and Leduc County, amongst others. The suggestion that emerged from these presentations and written submissions was that the most appropriate electoral district for that region would consist of Leduc County, Wetaskiwin County and Maskwacis. This would result in an electoral district with a decennial-census population of 114,237. Owing to the strong ties amongst Leduc County, Wetaskiwin County and Maskwacis, the Commission accepted this suggestion. Since the City of Beaumont is located within Leduc County, it is now included in the same electoral district as the City of Leduc, the hamlet and industrial business park of Nisku and the Edmonton International Airport. This reconfigured electoral district is named Leduc—Wetaskiwin.

As a result of the creation of the electoral district of Leduc—Wetaskiwin, the City of Spruce Grove and the Town of Stony Plain were no longer contained within what had been recommended in the Proposal as the electoral district of Spruce Grove—Leduc. The Commission heard several presenters claim that there are few commonalities between Spruce Grove and Stony Plain on the one hand and Leduc County on the other. More than one presenter cited the North Saskatchewan River as being not only a physical barrier but also a psychological barrier. The Commission recognized the need to maintain the City of Spruce Grove and the Town of Stony Plain within the same electoral district. This is accomplished by merging these communities, along with Parkland County, Brazeau County, a portion of Lac Ste. Anne County (found west of Range Road 75) and the northeastern portion of Yellowhead County into the existing Yellowhead electoral district. This reconfigured electoral district has been renamed Parkland. Its 2021 decennial-census population was 114,679.

Red Deer and Region

Currently, the City of Red Deer is divided into two hybrid electoral districts: Red Deer—Lacombe to the north and Red Deer—Mountain View to the south. Splitting the City of Red Deer into two hybrid electoral districts was unpopular with its residents. Accordingly, the Commission in its Proposal recommended a modified Red Deer electoral district, one that included the City of Red Deer in its entirety as well as a portion of the current Red Deer—Mountain View electoral district. The proposal to reunite the City of Red Deer within one electoral district was received very favourably.

The Commission heard presentations from representatives from Bowden and Innisfail, objecting to their towns' location in the northwest corner of the proposed enlarged Bow River electoral district. Both towns wanted to be included in an expanded Red Deer electoral district.

Another presenter from the Town of Olds expressed concern that Olds was located in the same electoral district as Canmore, pointing out that Olds has more in common with the City of Red Deer and “our neighbours in Innisfail, Bowden and the rural areas surrounding us.” Olds is largely an agricultural community, whereas Canmore is a mountain recreational and tourist area.

Unfortunately, the population numbers do not permit Olds, Innisfail and Bowden all to be included in the electoral district of Red Deer. The City of Red Deer itself had a 2021 decennial-census population of 100,844. The total 2021 decennial-census population of Red Deer County, including the City of Red Deer, was 151,247.

In order to maintain the clearly expressed community of interest amongst Didsbury, Olds, Bowden and Innisfail, the Commission has reconfigured the proposed electoral district of Wetaskiwin—Lacombe into an electoral district that surrounds the northern, western and partial southern boundaries of the Red Deer electoral district. It is named Ponoka—Didsbury and includes, as the name implies, the bulk of Ponoka County at its northern end and runs south to the Town of Didsbury and its surrounding area. It had a 2021 decennial-census population of 114,521.

The boundaries of the electoral district of Red Deer have been adjusted slightly as follows. The southern boundary for the proposed Red Deer electoral district followed Highway 590. The electoral district now maintains its southern boundary along Highway 590 up to Range Road 263, where it then turns south and follows the southerly limit of Red Deer County to the county's eastern limit. This change will also allow the Village of Elnora to be relocated from the proposed Bow River electoral district and placed instead within the reconfigured Red Deer electoral district. A small change has also been made to the northern boundary to allow the area lying northeast of the City of Red Deer, and bounded by the Red Deer River to the north and east of it, to be moved into the Red Deer electoral district.

Eastern Central Alberta

In its Proposal, the Commission had significantly reconfigured the southwestern boundary of the Lakeland electoral district so that the district would include the City of Fort Saskatchewan. Lakeland's southern boundary had been moved north and mainly followed the Yellowhead Highway. As a result, Vegreville and Lloydminster were no longer within the Lakeland electoral district but rather included in the proposed revised electoral district of Battle River—Crowfoot.

There were several objections to the proposed reconfiguration of the Lakeland electoral district. A number of presenters objected to the City of Fort Saskatchewan being included in a predominantly rural electoral district. There was also strong opposition to the Commission's Proposal to move the southern boundary northward. Presenters urged instead that the existing southern boundary be reinstated. It was pointed out to the Commission that there are some significant differences between the electoral districts of Lakeland and Battle River—Crowfoot. The Commission has accepted these suggestions, and, as has already been indicated, returned the City of Fort Saskatchewan to the existing Sherwood Park—Fort Saskatchewan electoral district. The Commission has also readjusted the southern boundary of the Lakeland electoral district to accord with where it is currently. As a result, Vegreville and Lloydminster will remain in the electoral district of Lakeland.

With respect to the electoral district of Battle River—Crowfoot, the Commission had proposed to move its northern boundary to be defined, for the most part, by the Yellowhead Highway. This, of course, was opposed in the presentations made on behalf of the Lakeland electoral district, which the Commission has accepted and revised accordingly. At one of the hearings, Jordon Christianson, chair of the Special Areas Board, pointed out that Special Areas are a unique form of government. The Special Areas Board administers Special Areas Nos. 2, 3 and 4 together as a single municipal region. He urged that they be kept together within one electoral district, preferably Battle River—Crowfoot.

In addition, the Commission was advised by the mayors of Drumheller and Hanna that they wanted their respective towns to be removed from the proposed revised electoral district of Bow River and returned to the Battle River—Crowfoot electoral district, where those communities are currently located. Furthermore, the mayor of Hanna specifically asked that Hanna remain in the same electoral district as Special Areas Nos. 2, 3 and 4 due to the partnerships that Hanna has with them. The Commission accepted these suggestions and has extended the southern boundary of the electoral district of Battle River—Crowfoot to Cypress County to include the three Special Areas. Hanna and Drumheller will remain in the Battle River—Crowfoot electoral district.

Southern Alberta

In its Proposal, the Commission moved the Bow River electoral district north and east to the Alberta-Saskatchewan border and northwest to include the towns of Innisfail and Bowden. A number of communities currently in the Bow River electoral district were proposed to be reassigned to other electoral districts.

Chestermere, Beiseker and Irricana were proposed to be reassigned to the new Airdrie—Chestermere electoral district and the Town of Vulcan moved to the electoral district of Foothills. A number of other communities were proposed to be added to the Bow River electoral district, including Drumheller, Hanna, Innisfail, Bowden, Oyen, Three Hills, Youngstown, Trochu, Barons, Nobleford and Picture Butte. Concerns regarding this configured electoral district were numerous.

The Commission heard presentations from Barons, Nobleford and Picture Butte, urging that they should be included in the same electoral district as the City of Lethbridge rather than in the Bow River electoral district.

The Commission considered that there was much merit to these submissions. Therefore, Barons, Nobleford and Picture Butte have been added to the enlarged electoral district of Lethbridge, as will be explained later, and, as noted above, Innisfail and Bowden are combined with Olds and Didsbury in the same electoral district of Ponoka—Didsbury. As a result of extending the southern boundary of the Battle River—Crowfoot electoral district to Cypress County, the Bow River electoral district no longer extends to the Alberta-Saskatchewan border. Its geographical size has been significantly reduced from what had been suggested in the Proposal.

In its Proposal, the Commission had relocated the southern portion of the Municipal District of Taber from the electoral district of Bow River to that of Medicine Hat—Cardston—Warner. However, in light of the significant reduction in size of the Bow River electoral district, the Commission has decided to retain the Municipal District of Taber within that electoral district. This also means that the Town of Taber and the Village of Barnwell will be moved back into the Bow River electoral district. The electoral district of Bow River continues to have Chestermere included within its boundaries as a result of the Commission's decision to dismantle the Airdrie—Chestermere electoral district. Beiseker and Irricana remain in the Bow River electoral district as well.

In the Proposal, the Commission had moved the western boundary of the Medicine Hat—Cardston—Warner electoral district eastward so that the Blood Indian Reserves Nos. 148 and

148A would be located within the Foothills electoral district. This would put them in the same electoral district as Piikani Nation, Eden Valley Indian Reserve No. 216 and Tsuu T'ina First Nation. The proposed northeastern boundary of that electoral district was also moved south to Township Road 150, causing the northern portion of Cypress County to be placed in the proposed Bow River electoral district.

With respect to the electoral district of Medicine Hat—Cardston—Warner, the Commission heard presenters urge that all Cypress County should be included. Cypress County contains the military base at Suffield, which has very close economic and other ties to the City of Medicine Hat. The Commission was advised that there are fewer than 1,000 people living in that portion of Cypress County. The Commission accepted that recommendation and has extended the northeastern boundary of the Medicine Hat—Cardston—Warner electoral district to be coterminous with the northern boundary of Cypress County.

As discussed in its Proposal, the Commission has expanded the electoral district of Foothills eastward at its southeastern boundary to include the Blood Indian Reserves Nos. 148 and 148A. Also, as mentioned previously, the Kananaskis Improvement District has been relocated from the electoral district of Foothills and placed in the reconfigured electoral district of Jasper—Banff—Canmore. Finally, a very minor change has been made to the southeastern portion of this electoral district since the Proposal was written. In accordance with the Commission's effort to keep municipalities together when reasonably possible, a small portion of Improvement District No. 4 Waterton, which had been included in the electoral district of Medicine Hat—Cardston—Warner under the Proposal, is now included with the balance of that Improvement District in the Foothills electoral district. After these changes, the 2021 decennial-census population of the Foothills electoral district is 114,930, which represents a slight decrease from the population in the Proposal.

In the Proposal, the Commission recommended that the electoral district of Lethbridge be reduced in geographical size by moving its northern boundary south to the Oldman River. The City of Lethbridge and the outlying communities of Coaldale and Coalhurst would remain within the electoral district. This was necessitated, in the Commission's view, by the substantial population growth of the City of Lethbridge.

As mentioned previously in discussing the electoral district of Bow River, the Commission received presentations and submissions from Barons, Nobleford and Picture Butte, arguing against their inclusion in the Bow River electoral district and for their strong preference to be included in the same electoral district as the City of Lethbridge. When the Commission pointed out that the 2021 decennial-census population of the existing Lethbridge electoral district was 123,847, which was some 7.5% above the electoral quota, several presenters were quite prepared to accept the higher population figure as a suitable trade-off for more effective representation. After considerable deliberation, the Commission accepted these presentations and submissions and has redrawn the electoral district of Lethbridge to include the entire County of Lethbridge, which includes Coalhurst, Nobleford, Barons, Picture Butte and Coaldale as well as the entire City of Lethbridge.

Northern Alberta

In 2012, northern Alberta was divided into three electoral districts: Grande Prairie—Mackenzie, Peace River—Westlock and Fort McMurray—Cold Lake. The Commission in its Proposal supported this configuration, albeit with some changes. As noted in the Proposal, the City of Grande Prairie had grown substantially since the 2011 decennial census. To accommodate this growth, the Commission proposed that the northern boundary of Grande Prairie—Mackenzie end at the northern limits of Northern Lights County and Paddle Prairie Metis Settlement. Since Mackenzie County was no longer included in the reconfigured electoral district, the Commission recommended changing the name of the electoral district to Grande Prairie.

The Commission noted that the electoral district of Peace River—Westlock had declined slightly in population between 2011 and 2021. Accordingly, the Commission proposed that Mackenzie County be included in this electoral district. This change brought the population of the two proposed electoral districts of Grande Prairie and Peace River—Westlock into closer alignment. The Commission also made small adjustments to the proposed Peace River—Westlock electoral district at its southern boundary around Lac la Nonne.

In its Proposal, the Commission also recommended two boundary changes to the electoral district of Fort McMurray—Cold Lake. The first was to add the area of Athabasca County located north of the La Biche River and the area including the La Biche River Wildland Provincial Park to the Fort McMurray—Cold Lake electoral district. The second change was to add a portion of land located south of Highway 28, to the west of Cold Lake Indian Reserve No. 149 and north of Highway 659.

The Commission received no submissions or heard any oral presentations with respect to its proposed electoral district of Grande Prairie. However, it did hear from four presenters in Peace River. They pointed out that the proposed Peace River—Westlock electoral district covered a very large geographic area, but, unlike northern electoral districts in British Columbia and Saskatchewan, it had a significant population in its northern area. For this reason, they argued that the western part of the electoral district, which had been relocated from Grande Prairie, should be reassigned to the Grande Prairie electoral district.

The Commission has decided to reconfigure the boundary between the electoral districts of Grande Prairie and Peace River—Westlock to reduce the discrepancy in their size. Accordingly, the northern boundary of Grande Prairie is extended to the border between Alberta and the Northwest Territories. However, making this change caused the population of the electoral district of Grande Prairie to increase too much, so, to better balance both population and geographic size between that district and the Peace River—Westlock electoral district, Grande Prairie's southeastern boundary has been adjusted westward to follow the Smoky River.

The Commission heard only one oral presentation regarding the electoral district of Fort McMurray—Cold Lake. It was made by the federal returning officer for Fort McMurray—Cold Lake, who suggested that three areas—Chipewyan Lake, Wabasca-Desmarais and Calling Lake—were so remote that Chipewyan Lake and Wabasca-Desmarais should be reassigned to the electoral district of Peace River—Westlock and Calling Lake to the Lakeland electoral district. The Commission considered this submission but decided that these were issues best

left to Elections Canada because it could provide adequate staffing to assist the returning officer during a federal election.

Given the reduced population of the Lakeland electoral district, the Commission has decided to return the northern portion of Athabasca County to the Lakeland electoral district so that the county will remain intact. This also has the effect of lowering the geographical size of the electoral district of Fort McMurray—Cold Lake and lowering its 2021 decennial-census population from the proposed 110,779 to 110,504.

A Matter of Concern

After the Commission began its work, and throughout the drafting and completion of the Proposal and subsequent Report, it received invaluable feedback and participation from the public.

The Commission reviewed all the materials made available to it. These included social media posts; written submissions received up until November 1; notices of representations containing substantive comments, criticism and suggestions; and presentations at the in-person and virtual public hearings. The Commission also received constructive input from more than a dozen sitting MPs (in addition to the 12 sitting MPs who made presentations, a further two forwarded written submissions).

However, the Commission is concerned about a voluminous influx of emailed submissions (a total of 171) from constituents of a particular electoral district following the completion of the in-person public hearings on September 26. This influx appeared to be the result of a calculated effort, led by a particular MP, to persuade the Commission to maintain the existing electoral boundaries, thereby ensuring that the MP would maintain their stronghold. This raised the concern that an attempt was being made to interfere with the integrity of the redistribution process. The Commission reviewed all the feedback it had received. Many of the emails in question praised the MP and echoed or mirrored the talking points used by that MP at a public hearing.

The Commission's decisions, described in this Report, are based solely on its mandate and the merits of the submissions and presentations received. The Commission was disappointed to receive communications that appeared to have been motivated to mobilize political pressure to influence its decision. The Commission accorded those submissions no weight in preparing this Report.

Summary and Closing Remarks

The Commission is grateful for the helpful input it received from the public to its Proposal. Other than the above-noted concern, the Commission was impressed with the quality and thoughtfulness of the presentations. Public input was critical to the Commission's work, providing valuable 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 been changed by this Commission to accommodate three new electoral districts as well as the population shifts and changes that occurred following the 2011 decennial census. All but one electoral district have changed as a result of public input, some in a minor way and others to a very considerable extent.

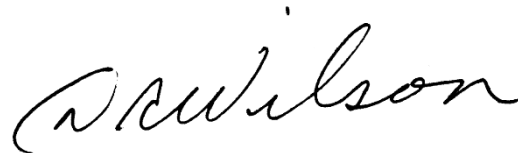
Notwithstanding the changes made, 31 of the proposed electoral districts remain within 5%, plus or minus, of the electoral quota; of the six that do not, all are within 10%, plus or minus, of the electoral quota. The two electoral districts with the highest variation above the electoral quota, Sherwood Park—Fort Saskatchewan and Lethbridge, argued in favour of a larger population as a fair exchange for more effective representation.

The Commission followed its mandate carefully to achieve population parity where reasonably possible and to consider the mandatory criteria set out 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 37 electoral districts in the Province of Alberta. Considering their size, shape and character, the Commission is satisfied that fair and effective representation has been achieved within each electoral district.

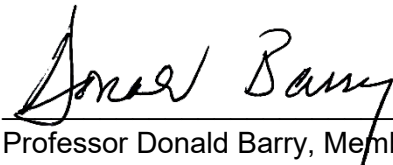
Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 31st day of January, 2023.



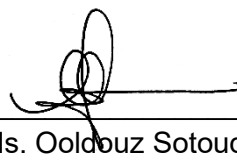
Honourable Justice Bruce McDonald, Chair



Ms. Donna R. Wilson, Member



Professor Donald Barry, Member



Ms. Ooldouz Sotoudehnia, Secretary

The Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Alberta

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

Electoral District	2021 Population	Deviation from Quota of 115,206
Airdrie—Cochrane	115,230	+0.02%
Battle River—Crowfoot	110,212	-4.33%
Bow River	112,763	-2.12%
Calgary Centre	120,536	+4.63%
Calgary Confederation	119,508	+3.73%
Calgary Crowfoot	117,541	+2.03%
Calgary East	119,550	+3.77%
Calgary Heritage	119,557	+3.78%
Calgary McKnight	123,148	+6.89%
Calgary Midnapore	118,694	+3.03%
Calgary Nose Hill	117,677	+2.14%
Calgary Shepard	115,093	-0.10%
Calgary Signal Hill	120,203	+4.34%
Calgary Skyview	115,277	+0.06%
Edmonton Centre	115,160	-0.04%
Edmonton Gateway	110,184	-4.36%
Edmonton Griesbach	111,126	-3.54%
Edmonton Manning	112,180	-2.63%
Edmonton Northwest	112,964	-1.95%
Edmonton Riverbend	111,578	-3.15%

Electoral District	2021 Population	Deviation from Quota of 115,206
Edmonton Southeast	113,208	-1.73%
Edmonton Strathcona	111,556	-3.17%
Edmonton West	112,943	-1.96%
Foothills	114,930	-0.24%
Fort McMurray—Cold Lake	110,504	-4.08%
Grande Prairie	116,559	+1.17%
Jasper—Banff—Canmore	115,086	-0.10%
Lakeland	105,652	-8.29%
Leduc—Wetaskiwin	114,237	-0.84%
Lethbridge	123,847	+7.50%
Medicine Hat—Cardston—Warner	103,819	-9.88%
Parkland	114,679	-0.46%
Peace River—Westlock	110,250	-4.30%
Ponoka—Didsbury	114,521	-0.59%
Red Deer	115,044	-0.14%
Sherwood Park—Fort Saskatchewan	126,313	+9.64%
St. Albert—Sturgeon River	121,306	+5.29%

APPENDIX B – Maps, Boundaries and Names of Electoral Districts

There shall be in the Province of Alberta thirty-seven (37) electoral districts named and described as follows, each of which shall return one member.

In the following maps:

(a) any reference to the name or physical limit of a Calgary community district or an Edmonton neighbourhood boundary is being displayed under an Open Government License defined by both the City of Calgary and the City of Edmonton respectively.

(b) any reference to a pedestrian pathway or a bike route is being displayed under an Open Government License defined by both the City of Calgary and the City of Edmonton respectively.

In the following descriptions:

(a) any reference to a “road,” “street,” “avenue,” “drive,” “highway,” “trail,” “boulevard,” “gate,” “way,” “river,” “pedestrian pathway,” “pathway,” “bike route” or “railway” signifies the centre line unless otherwise described;

(b) quarter sections, sections, 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 “Qs”, “Sec,” “Tp”, “R” and “W 4” or “W 5”;

(c) all villages, summer villages, towns, cities, hamlets, district municipalities, Indian reserves, First Nation territories, Metis settlements and national parks lying within the perimeter of an electoral district are included unless otherwise described;

(d) any reference to a “county,” “municipal district,” “special area” and/or “national park” for inclusion in an electoral district signifies that all villages, summer villages, towns, cities, Indian reserves, First Nation territories, Metis settlements and other areas within the county, municipal district, special area or national park are included unless otherwise described;

(e) 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, 2021, unless otherwise specified;

(f) 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;

(g) all coordinates are in reference to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83);

(h) any reference to the name or physical limit of a Calgary community district or an Edmonton neighbourhood boundary was derived from publicly available geospatial data created and published by the respective city; data available at the time were Calgary community district boundaries as of July 29, 2021 and Edmonton neighbourhood boundaries as of October 24, 2022;

(i) any reference to a pedestrian pathway or a bike route was derived from publicly available geospatial data created and published by the cities of Calgary and Edmonton; data available at the time were Parks Pathways produced by the City of Calgary as of June 23, 2022 and Bike Routes produced by the City of Edmonton as of June 27, 2022; and

(j) any reference to the name or physical limit of a Metis settlement was derived from publicly available geospatial data created and published by Statistics Canada; the geography product available at the time was Designated Places, which included data from the 2021 census and was last updated on February 9, 2022.

The population figure of each electoral district is derived from the 2021 decennial census.

Airdrie—Cochrane

(Population: 115,230)

(Maps 2 and 3)

Consists of:

(a) the City of Airdrie;

(b) the Town of Cochrane; and

(c) that part of the Municipal District of Rocky View County described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Township Road 274 and Range Road 282; thence southerly along Range Road 282 to Township Road 270; thence easterly along said road to Range Road 283; thence southerly along said road to Township Road 262 (Highway 566); thence westerly along said road to Range Road 284; thence southerly along said road to Township Road 260; thence westerly along said road to the northerly limit of the City of Calgary; thence generally westerly and generally southwesterly along said limit to Bow Valley Trail (Highway 1A); thence generally northwesterly along said trail to the easterly limit of the Town of Cochrane; thence generally northwesterly and generally westerly along the easterly and northerly limits of said town to Horse Creek Road; thence northerly along said road to Weedon Trail; thence easterly along said trail and generally easterly along Big Hill Springs Road (Highway 567) to Symons Valley Road (Highway 772); thence northerly along said road to Township Road 274; thence easterly along said road to the point of commencement.

Battle River—Crowfoot

(Population: 110,212)

(Map 1)

Consists of:

(a) the City of Camrose;

(b) the towns of Bashaw, Castor, Coronation, Daysland, Drumheller, Hanna, Hardisty, Killam, Oyen, Provost, Sedgewick, Stettler, Three Hills, Tofield, Trochu, Viking and Wainwright;

(c) the villages of Acme, Alliance, Amisk, Bawlf, Big Valley, Bittern Lake, Carbon, Chauvin, Consort, Czar, Delia, Donald, Edberg, Edgerton, Empress, Forestburg, Halkirk, Hay Lakes, Heisler, Holden, Hughenden, Irma, Linden, Loughheed, Morrin, Munson, Rosalind, Ryley, Veteran and Youngstown;

(d) the summer villages of Rochon Sands and White Sands;

(e) the municipal districts of Acadia No. 34, Beaver County, Camrose County, Flagstaff County, Kneehill County, Paintearth County No. 18, Provost No. 52, Starland County, Stettler County No. 6 and Wainwright No. 61; and

(f) special areas nos. 2, 3 and 4.

Bow River

(Population: 112,763)

(Map 1)

Consists of:

(a) the cities of Brooks and Chestermere;

(b) the towns of Bassano, Irricana, Strathmore, Taber and Vauxhall;

(c) the villages of Arrowwood, Barnwell, Beiseker, Carmangay, Champion, Duchess, Hussar, Lomond, Milo, Rockyford, Rosemary and Standard;

(d) the municipal districts of Newell County, Taber and Wheatland County;

(e) that part of the Municipal District of Rocky View County lying southerly of Township Road 290 and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Township Road 290 and Range Road 281 (Highway 791); thence generally southerly along Range Road 281 to Township Road 274; thence westerly along said road to Range Road 282; thence southerly along said road to Township Road 270; thence easterly along said road to Range Road 283; thence southerly along said road to Township Road 262 (Highway 566); thence westerly along said road to Range Road 284; thence southerly along said road to Township Road 260; thence westerly along said road to the easterly limit of the City of Calgary (84 Street NE); thence generally southerly along said limit to the southerly limit of said municipal district;

(f) that part of the Municipal District of Vulcan County lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Highway 23 and the southerly limit of said municipal district; thence generally northerly along said highway to a point on the easterly limit of the Town of Vulcan at approximate latitude 50°24'16"N and longitude 113°15'20"W; thence easterly, northerly and westerly along the easterly limit of said town to Highway 23; thence generally northerly along said highway to its intersection with Highway 24; thence generally northerly and westerly along Highway 24 to an unnamed railway (southeast of the Hamlet of Mossleigh); thence southwesterly along said railway to Range Road 250; thence northerly along said road to Highway 24; thence westerly and generally northerly along said highway to the northerly limit of said municipal district; and

(g) the Siksika Indian Reserve No. 146.

Calgary Centre

(Population: 120,536)

(Map 3)

Consists of that part of the City of Calgary described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Crowchild Trail SW and the southerly shoreline of the Bow River; thence southerly along said trail to Bow Trail SW; thence westerly along said trail to the easterly limit of the Community District of Shaganappi; thence southerly along said limit and 24 Street SW to 17 Avenue SW; thence westerly along said avenue to 37 Street SW; thence southerly along said street to Richmond Road SW; thence northeasterly along said road and its northeasterly production to Crowchild Trail SW; thence southerly along said trail to Glenmore Trail SW (Highway 8); thence generally easterly along said trail and Glenmore Trail SE to the westerly shoreline of the Bow River; thence generally northerly and generally westerly along said shoreline (passing to the north of Prince's Island) to the point of commencement.

Calgary Confederation

(Population: 119,508)

(Map 3)

Consists of that part of the City of Calgary described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Sarcee Trail NW and Crowchild Trail NW (Highway 1A); thence southeasterly along Crowchild Trail NW (Highway 1A) to Shaganappi Trail NW; thence generally northeasterly along said trail to John Laurie Boulevard NW; thence generally southeasterly along said boulevard to the northerly limit of the Community District of Cambrian Heights; thence generally easterly and generally southwesterly along the northerly and easterly limits of said community district to 32 Avenue NW; thence easterly along said avenue, its intermittent productions and 32 Avenue NE to Edmonton Trail NE; thence northeasterly along said trail to the northerly limit of the Community District of Winston Heights/Mountview; thence easterly, southerly and easterly along the northerly and easterly limits of said community district to approximate latitude 51°04'53"N and longitude 114°02'40"W; thence easterly in a straight line to 32 Avenue NE; thence easterly along said avenue to Deerfoot Trail NE (Highway 2); thence generally 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 southerly shoreline of the Bow River; thence generally westerly and generally northwesterly along said shoreline (passing to the north of Prince's Island) to 16 Avenue NW (Trans-Canada Highway); thence generally westerly along said avenue and Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway) to Stoney Trail NW (Highway 201); thence northerly along said trail to the northerly shoreline of the Bow River; thence generally easterly and generally southeasterly along said shoreline to the easterly limit of the Community District of Silver Springs; thence generally northerly along said limit to Silver Springs Gate NW; thence northerly along said road to the point of commencement.

Calgary Crowfoot

(Population: 117,541)

(Map 3)

Consists of that part of the City of Calgary described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city and Symons Valley Road NW (Highway 772 north of 144 Avenue NW); thence generally southeasterly and southerly along said road to Symons Valley Parkway NW; thence westerly along said parkway to Shaganappi Trail NW; thence generally southerly along said trail to Stoney Trail NW (Highway 201); thence westerly along said trail to Sarcee Trail NW; thence generally southerly along said trail and Silver Springs Gate NW to the easterly limit of the Community District of Silver Springs; thence generally southerly along said limit to the northerly shoreline of the Bow River; thence generally westerly along said shoreline to the westerly limit of said city; thence generally northeasterly and generally easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Calgary East

(Population: 119,550)

(Map 3)

Consists of that part of the City of Calgary described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city and 16 Avenue NE (Trans-Canada Highway); thence westerly along said avenue to the easterly limit of the Community District of Vista Heights; thence generally northerly and generally westerly along the easterly and northerly limits of said community district to Deerfoot Trail NE (Highway 2); thence generally 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 southerly shoreline of the Bow River; thence generally southerly along said shoreline to Glenmore Trail SE; thence southeasterly along said trail to the easterly shoreline of the Bow River; thence generally southeasterly along said shoreline to the northerly limit of the Community District of McKenzie Lake; thence easterly along said limit and 130 Avenue SE to 52 Street SE; thence northerly along said street to Glenmore Trail SE (Highway 560 east of Stoney Trail SE); thence easterly along said trail to the easterly limit of said city; thence northerly, easterly, northerly, westerly and northerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Calgary Heritage

(Population: 119,557)

(Map 3)

Consists of that part of the City of Calgary described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city and Glenmore Trail SW (Highway 8) at approximate latitude 51°00'31"N and longitude 114°08'32"W; thence southeasterly and easterly along said trail to Elbow Drive SW; thence southerly along said drive to Heritage Drive SW; thence easterly along

said drive to Macleod Trail S; thence southerly along said trail and Macleod Trail SE to 162 Avenue SE; thence westerly along said avenue and 162 Avenue SW to James McKeivitt Road SW; thence southerly along said road and Spruce Meadows Way SW to the southerly limit of said city; thence generally westerly, northerly, easterly and generally northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Calgary McKnight

(Population: 123,148)

(Map 3)

Consists of that part of the City of Calgary described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Deerfoot Trail NE (Highway 2) and Country Hills Boulevard NE; thence easterly along said boulevard to Métis Trail NE; thence southerly along said trail to Airport Trail NE; thence easterly along said trail and 96 Avenue NE to the northerly production of a pedestrian pathway (situated south of 68 Street NE); thence southerly along said production, said pathway and its intermittent productions to 80 Avenue NE; thence easterly along said avenue and its easterly production to the easterly limit of said city; thence generally southerly along said limit to 16 Avenue NE (Trans-Canada Highway); thence westerly along said avenue to the easterly limit of the Community District of Vista Heights; thence generally northerly and generally westerly along the easterly and northerly limits of said community district to Deerfoot Trail NE (Highway 2); thence generally northerly along said trail to the point of commencement.

Calgary Midnapore

(Population: 118,694)

(Map 3)

Consists of that part of the City of Calgary described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Glenmore Trail SW (Highway 8) and Elbow Drive SW; thence southerly along said drive to Heritage Drive SW; thence easterly along said drive to Macleod Trail S; thence southerly along said trail and Macleod Trail SE to 162 Avenue SE; thence westerly along said avenue and 162 Avenue SW to James McKeivitt Road SW; thence southerly along said road and Spruce Meadows Way SW to the westerly limit of said city; thence southerly and generally easterly along the westerly and southerly limits of said city to a point on the northerly shoreline of the Bow River at approximate latitude 50°51'19"N and longitude 113°58'23"W; thence generally northwesterly along said shoreline to Glenmore Trail SE (Highway 8 west of Deerfoot Trail SE); thence northwesterly and westerly along said trail and Glenmore Trail SW (Highway 8) to the point of commencement.

Calgary Nose Hill

(Population: 117,677)

(Map 3)

Consists of that part of the City of Calgary described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Shaganappi Trail NW and Symons Valley Parkway NW; thence easterly along said parkway to Symons Valley Road NW; thence southeasterly along said road to Stoney Trail NW (Highway 201); thence northeasterly along said trail to the northerly limit of the Community District of Hidden Valley; thence easterly, southerly and westerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said community district to West Nose Creek; thence generally southeasterly along said creek to Country Hills Boulevard NW; thence northeasterly along said boulevard and easterly along Country Hills Boulevard NE to Deerfoot Trail NE (Highway 2); thence generally southerly along said trail to 32 Avenue NE; thence westerly along said avenue to 9 Street NE; thence westerly in a straight line to the northerly limit of the Community District of Winston Heights/Mountview at approximate latitude 51°04'53"N and longitude 114°02'40"W; thence westerly, northerly and westerly along the easterly and northerly limits of said community district to Edmonton Trail NE; thence southwesterly along said trail to 32 Avenue NE; thence westerly along said avenue, 32 Avenue NW and its intermittent productions to the easterly limit of the Community District of Cambrian Heights; thence westerly, generally northeasterly and generally northwesterly along the easterly and northerly limits of said community district to John Laurie Boulevard NW; thence generally northwesterly along said boulevard to Shaganappi Trail NW; thence generally southwesterly along said trail to Crowchild Trail NW (Highway 1A); thence northwesterly along said trail to Sarcee Trail NW; thence generally northerly along said trail to Stoney Trail NW (Highway 201); thence easterly along said trail to Shaganappi Trail NW; thence generally northerly along said trail to the point of commencement.

Calgary Shepard

(Population: 115,093)

(Map 3)

Consists of that part of the City of Calgary described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city and Glenmore Trail SE; thence westerly along said trail to 52 Street SE; thence southerly along said street to 130 Avenue SE; thence westerly along said avenue and the northerly limit of the Community District of McKenzie Lake to the easterly shoreline of the Bow River; thence generally southerly along said shoreline to the southerly limit of said city; thence generally easterly, generally northerly and westerly along the southerly and easterly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Calgary Signal Hill

(Population: 120,203)

(Map 3)

Consists of that part of the City of Calgary described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city and the northerly shoreline of the Bow River at approximate latitude 51°06'04"N and longitude 114°16'51"W; thence generally easterly along said shoreline to Stoney Trail NW (Highway 201); thence southerly along said trail to Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway); thence generally easterly along said highway and 16 Avenue NW (Trans-Canada Highway) to the westerly shoreline of the Bow River; thence generally southeasterly along said shoreline to Crowchild Trail SW; thence southerly along said trail to Bow Trail SW; thence westerly along said trail to the easterly limit of the Community District of Shaganappi; thence southerly along said limit and 24 Street SW to 17 Avenue SW; thence westerly along said avenue to 37 Street SW; thence southerly along said street to Richmond Road SW; thence northeasterly along said road and its northeasterly production to Crowchild Trail SW; thence southerly along said trail to Glenmore Trail SW (Highway 8); thence generally northwesterly along said trail to the westerly limit of said city; thence generally northwesterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Calgary Skyview

(Population: 115,277)

(Map 3)

Consists of that part of the City of Calgary described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city and Symons Valley Road NW (Highway 772); thence generally southeasterly along said road to Stoney Trail NW (Highway 201); thence northeasterly along said trail to the northerly limit of the Community District of Hidden Valley; thence easterly, southerly and westerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said community district to West Nose Creek; thence generally southeasterly along said creek to Country Hills Boulevard NW; thence northeasterly along said boulevard and easterly along Country Hills Boulevard NE to Métis Trail NE; thence southerly along said trail to Airport Trail NE; thence easterly along said trail and 96 Avenue NE to the northerly production of a pedestrian pathway (situated south of 68 Street NE); thence southerly along said production, said pathway and its intermittent productions to 80 Avenue NE; thence easterly along said avenue and its easterly production to the easterly limit of said city; thence northerly and generally westerly along the easterly and northerly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Edmonton Centre

(Population: 115,160)

(Map 4)

Consists of that part of the City of Edmonton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Yellowhead Trail NW (Yellowhead Highway) and 97 Street NW; thence southerly along said street to 111 Avenue NW; thence westerly along said avenue to 101 Street NW; thence southerly along said street to the southerly limit of the Neighbourhood of McCauley; thence easterly along said limit and 105 Avenue NW to 97 Street NW; thence southerly along said street and its southerly production to the southerly shoreline of the North Saskatchewan River at approximate latitude 53°32'20"N and longitude 113°29'01"W; thence generally westerly along said shoreline to a point at approximate latitude 53°31'39"N and longitude 113°33'13"W; thence westerly in a straight line to the westerly limit of the Neighbourhood of River Valley Capitol Hill; thence generally northwesterly along said limit to 148 Street NW; thence northerly along said street to 95 Avenue NW; thence westerly along said avenue to 170 Street NW; thence northerly along said street to Mayfield Road NW; thence northeasterly along said road and easterly along 111 Avenue NW to 156 Street NW; thence northerly along said street to the Canadian National Railway; thence northeasterly and easterly along said railway to St. Albert Trail NW (Highway 2); thence northwesterly along said trail to approximate latitude 53°35'27"N and longitude 113°33'57"W; thence northeasterly in a straight line to 140 Street NW at approximate latitude 53°35'35"N and longitude 113°33'40"W; thence southeasterly along said street and easterly along 132 Avenue NW to 127 Street NW; thence northerly along said street to 137 Avenue NW; thence easterly along said avenue to 113A Street NW; thence southerly along said street and its southerly production to Yellowhead Trail NW (Yellowhead Highway); thence generally easterly along said trail to the point of commencement.

Edmonton Gateway

(Population: 110,184)

(Map 4)

Consists of that part of the City of Edmonton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of 41 Avenue SW and Heritage Valley Trail SW; thence generally northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of the Neighbourhood of Desrochers (Area) to the westerly limit of the Neighbourhood of Heritage Valley Town Centre (Area); thence northerly along said limit and the westerly limit of the Neighbourhood of Heritage Valley (Area) to Ellerslie Road SW; thence easterly along said road to 111 Street SW; thence generally northerly along said street to Anthony Henday Drive NW (Highway 216); thence easterly along said drive to Blackmud Creek; thence generally northerly along said creek to 111 Street NW; thence northerly along said street to 34 Avenue NW; thence easterly along said avenue to 99 Street NW; thence northerly along said street to Whitemud Drive NW (Highway 14); thence easterly along said drive to 66 Street NW; thence generally southerly along said street and 66 Street SW to the westerly production of a bike route at approximate latitude 53°25'03"N and longitude 113°26'34"W; thence easterly along said production, the bike route and its intermittent productions to 50 Street SW (Highway 814); thence southerly along said street to the southerly

limit of said city; thence generally westerly along the southerly limit of said city and 41 Avenue SW to the point of commencement.

Edmonton Griesbach

(Population: 111,126)
(Map 4)

Consists of that part of the City of Edmonton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of 167 Avenue NW and 97 Street NW (Highway 28, Canadian Forces Trail); thence southerly along said street to 153 Avenue NW; thence westerly along said avenue to Castle Downs Road NW; thence southerly along said road, 113A Street NW and its southerly production to Yellowhead Trail NW (Yellowhead Highway); thence easterly along said trail to 97 Street NW; thence southerly along said street to 111 Avenue NW; thence westerly along said avenue to 101 Street NW; thence southerly along said street to the southerly limit of the Neighbourhood of McCauley; thence easterly along said limit and 105 Avenue NW to 97 Street NW; thence southerly along said street and its southerly production to the southerly shoreline of the North Saskatchewan River at approximate latitude 53°32'20"N and longitude 113°29'01"W; thence generally northeasterly along said shoreline to its intersection with the Canadian National Railway at approximate latitude 53°34'22"N and longitude 113°22'12"W; 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 the westerly limit of the Neighbourhood of Ozerna (73A Street NW); thence generally northerly along said limit to a point on 73A Street NW at approximate latitude 53°37'19"N and longitude 113°27'17"W; thence northwesterly along said street to 161A Avenue NW; thence northeasterly along said avenue and generally northerly along 73 Street NW to Ozerna Road NW; thence easterly along said road to 71 Street NW; thence northerly along said street to 167 Avenue NW; thence westerly along said avenue to the point of commencement.

Edmonton Manning

(Population: 112,180)
(Map 4)

Consists of that part of the City of Edmonton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city and 97 Street NW (Highway 28, Canadian Forces Trail); thence southerly along said street to 167 Avenue NW; thence easterly along said avenue to 71 Street NW; thence southerly along said street to Ozerna Road NW; thence westerly along said road to 73 Street NW; thence generally southerly along said street and 161A Avenue NW to 73A Street NW; thence southeasterly along said street to a point at approximate latitude 53°37'19"N and longitude 113°27'17"W; thence generally southerly along the westerly limit of the Neighbourhood of Ozerna to 153 Avenue NW; thence easterly along said avenue to 66 Street NW; thence southerly along said street to the Canadian National Railway; thence easterly and southeasterly along said railway to the easterly shoreline of the North Saskatchewan River; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the westerly limit of said city; thence generally easterly,

generally northerly, westerly, generally southerly and westerly along the easterly and northerly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Edmonton Northwest

(Population: 112,964)

(Map 4)

Consists of that part of the City of Edmonton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city and 97 Street NW (Highway 28, Canadian Forces Trail); thence southerly 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 127 Street NW; thence southerly along said street to 132 Avenue NW; thence generally westerly along said avenue and northwesterly along 140 Street NW to approximate latitude 53°35'35"N and longitude 113°33'40"W; thence southwesterly in a straight line to St. Albert Trail NW (Highway 2) at approximate latitude 53°35'27"N and longitude 113°33'57"W; thence southeasterly along said trail to the Canadian National Railway; thence westerly and southwesterly along said railway to 156 Street NW; thence southerly along said street to 111 Avenue NW; thence westerly along said avenue and southwesterly along Mayfield Road NW to 170 Street NW; thence southerly along said street to 95 Avenue NW; thence westerly and southwesterly along said avenue to 178 Street NW; thence southerly along said street to 87 Avenue NW; thence westerly along said avenue to Anthony Henday Drive NW (Highway 216); thence southerly along said drive to Whitemud Drive NW; thence westerly along said drive to the westerly limit of said city at approximate latitude 53°30'44"N and longitude 113°42'48"W; thence northerly, generally northeasterly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Edmonton Riverbend

(Population: 111,578)

(Map 4)

Consists of that part of the City of Edmonton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city and the westerly shoreline of the North Saskatchewan River; thence easterly in a straight line to the easterly shoreline of said river; thence generally northerly along said shoreline to the westerly production of Eilerslie Road SW; thence easterly along said production and said road to its intersection with Keswick Way SW; thence southerly in a straight line to the northerly limit of the Neighbourhood of Keswick; thence southerly along the easterly limit of said neighbourhood to the westerly production of Hiller Road SW; thence easterly along said production and said road to 170 Street SW; thence northerly along said street and northeasterly along Terwillegar Drive NW to Anthony Henday Drive NW (Highway 216); thence northwesterly along said drive to the easterly shoreline of the North Saskatchewan River; thence generally northeasterly along said shoreline to Whitemud Creek; thence generally southerly along said creek to the westerly production of 39 Avenue NW; thence easterly along said production and said avenue to 121 Street NW; thence southerly

along said street to Fairway Drive NW; thence easterly along said drive to 119 Street NW; thence northerly along said street to 40 Avenue NW; thence easterly along said avenue to 111 Street NW; thence southerly along said street to Blackmud Creek; thence generally southerly along said creek to Anthony Henday Drive NW (Highway 216); thence westerly along said drive to 111 Street SW; thence southerly along said street to Ellerslie Road SW; thence westerly along said road to the westerly limit of the Neighbourhood of Heritage Valley (Area); thence southerly along said limit and the westerly limit of the Neighbourhood of Heritage Valley Town Centre (Area) to the northerly limit of the Neighbourhood of Desrochers (Area); thence westerly and generally southerly along the northerly and westerly limits of said neighbourhood to 41 Avenue SW; thence easterly along said avenue to the southerly limit of said city and Highway 2 (Queen Elizabeth II Highway); thence southwesterly, westerly and generally northeasterly along the southerly and westerly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Edmonton Southeast

(Population: 113,208)
(Map 4)

Consists 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 14); thence generally westerly along said drive to 66 Street NW; thence generally southerly along said street and 66 Street SW to the westerly production of a bike route at approximate latitude 53°25'03"N and longitude 113°26'34"W; thence easterly along said production, said bike route and its intermittent productions to 50 Street SW (Highway 814); thence southerly along said street to the southerly limit of said city; thence generally easterly and generally northerly along the southerly and easterly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Edmonton Strathcona

(Population: 111,556)
(Map 4)

Consists of that part of the City of Edmonton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city with the southerly shoreline of the North Saskatchewan River; thence generally southwesterly along said shoreline to Whitemud Creek; thence generally southerly along said creek to the westerly production of 39 Avenue NW; thence easterly along said production and said avenue to 121 Street NW; thence southerly along said street to Fairway Drive NW; thence easterly along said drive to 119 Street NW; thence northerly along said street to 40 Avenue NW; thence easterly along said avenue to 111 Street NW; thence southerly along said street to 34 Avenue NW; thence easterly along said avenue to 99 Street NW; thence northerly along said street to Whitemud Drive NW (Highway 14); thence generally easterly along said drive to the easterly limit of said city; thence generally northerly, generally westerly and generally northerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Edmonton West

(Population: 112,943)

(Map 4)

Consists of that part of the City of Edmonton described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city and Whitemud Drive NW; thence easterly along said drive to Anthony Henday Drive NW (Highway 216); thence northerly along said drive to 87 Avenue NW; thence easterly along said avenue to 178 Street NW; thence northerly along said street to 95 Avenue NW; thence northeasterly and easterly along said avenue to 148 Street NW; thence southerly along said street to a point on the westerly limit of the Neighbourhood of River Valley Capitol Hill at approximate latitude 53°31'51"N and longitude 113°34'35"W; thence generally southeasterly along said limit to approximate latitude 53°31'39"N and longitude 113°33'32"W; thence easterly in a straight line to the easterly shoreline of the North Saskatchewan River; thence generally southwesterly along said shoreline to Anthony Henday Drive NW (Highway 216); thence southeasterly along said drive to Terwillegar Drive NW; thence southwesterly along said drive and southerly along 170 Street SW to Hiller Road SW; thence westerly along said road and its westerly production to the easterly limit of the Neighbourhood of Keswick; thence northerly along said limit and its northerly production to Ellerslie Road SW; thence westerly along said road and its westerly production to the easterly shoreline of the North Saskatchewan River; thence generally southerly along said shoreline to approximate latitude 53°24'12"N and longitude 113°38'46"W; thence westerly in a straight line to the westerly limit of said city; thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Foothills

(Population: 114,930)

(Map 1)

Consists of:

(a) the towns of Black Diamond, Claresholm, Fort Macleod, High River, Nanton, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Stavely, Turner Valley and Vulcan;

(b) the villages of Cowley, Glenwood, Hill Spring and Longview;

(c) the municipal districts of Foothills County, Pincher Creek No. 9, Ranchland No. 66 and Willow Creek No. 26;

(d) those parts of the Municipal District of Cardston County lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Belly River and the northerly boundary of the Blood Indian Reserve No. 148A; thence generally northerly along said river to the southerly boundary of the Blood Indian Reserve No. 148; thence generally easterly and generally northeasterly along the southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the southwesterly limit of the Municipal District of Lethbridge County at approximate latitude 49°33'57"N and longitude 112°49'58"W;

(e) that part of the Municipal District of Rocky View County lying within Tp 23 R 5 W 5;

(f) that part of the Municipal District of Vulcan County lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Highway 23 and the southerly limit of said municipal district; thence generally northerly along said highway to a point on the easterly limit of the Town of Vulcan at approximate latitude 50°24'16"N and longitude 113°15'20"W; thence easterly, northerly and westerly along the easterly limit of said town to Highway 23; thence northerly along said highway to its intersection with Highway 24; thence generally northerly and westerly along Highway 24 to an unnamed railway (southeast of the Hamlet of Mossleigh); thence southwesterly along said railway to Range Road 250; thence northerly along said road to Highway 24; thence westerly and generally northerly along said highway to the northerly limit of said municipal district;

(g) the Specialized Municipality of Crowsnest Pass;

(h) Improvement District No. 4 (Waterton); and

(i) the Indian reserves of Blood No. 148, Blood No. 148A, Eden Valley No. 216, Peigan Timber Limit "B", Piikani, and Tsuu T'ina Nation No. 145.

Fort McMurray—Cold Lake

(Population: 110,504)

(Map 1)

Consists of:

(a) the City of Cold Lake;

(b) that part of the Municipal District of Bonnyville No. 87 lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly boundary of the Province of Alberta and the northerly limit of the Elizabeth Metis Settlement; thence westerly along said limit to Range Road 420; thence westerly and northwesterly along Township Road 610 to Highway 897; thence southwesterly and westerly along said highway to the southeasterly corner of the Cold Lake Indian Reserve No. 149; thence westerly and generally northerly along the southerly and westerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to a point on Highway 659 at approximate latitude 54°15'49"N and longitude 110°22'50"W; thence northwesterly and westerly along said highway to Range Road 452; thence northerly along said road to Township Road 614; thence generally westerly along said road, Highway 660 and Township Road 612 to the westerly limit of said municipal district;

(c) the Municipal District of Opportunity No. 17, excluding the area described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said municipal district with 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 westerly limit of said municipal district at approximate

latitude 56°27'33"N and longitude 114°56'59"W; thence northerly, generally westerly, northerly, easterly and northerly along said limit to the point of commencement;

(d) the specialized municipalities of Lac La Biche County and the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo;

(e) Improvement District No. 349;

(f) Improvement District No. 24 (Wood Buffalo), excluding the area described as follows: commencing at a point on the westerly limit of said improvement district at approximate latitude 58°45'55"N and longitude 114°00'00"W; thence east in a straight line to the westerly boundary of Tp 112 R 22 W 4; thence south along said boundary to the northerly boundary of Tp 111; thence west along said boundary to a point on the westerly shoreline of the Peace River at approximate latitude 58°41'21"N and longitude 113°55'31"W; thence southwesterly along said shoreline to the westerly limit of said improvement district; thence northerly along said limit to the point of commencement;

(g) the Indian Settlement of Desmarais; and

(h) the Indian reserves of Allison Bay No. 219, Beaver Lake No. 131, Cold Lake No. 149, Cold Lake No. 149A, Cold Lake No. 149B, Dog Head No. 218, Fort McKay No. 174, Gregoire Lake No. 176, Gregoire Lake No. 176A, Heart Lake No. 167, Janvier No. 194, Jean Baptiste Gambler No. 183, Old Fort No. 217, Thabacha N re No. 196A, Thebathi No. 196, Wabasca No. 166, Wabasca No. 166A, Wabasca No. 166B, Wabasca No. 166C and Wabasca No. 166D.

Grande Prairie

(Population: 116,559)

(Map 1)

Consists of:

(a) the City of Grande Prairie;

(b) the towns of Beaverlodge, High Level, Manning, Rainbow Lake, Sexsmith, Spirit River and Wembley;

(c) the villages of Hines Creek, Hythe and Rycroft;

(d) the municipal districts of Clear Hills County, Grande Prairie County No. 1, Northern Lights County, Saddle Hills County and Spirit River No. 133;

(e) that part of the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16 lying northerly of the northerly boundary of Tp 64 and westerly of the Smoky River;

(f) that part of the Specialized Municipality of Mackenzie County lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly boundary of the Province of Alberta and Highway 35 (Mackenzie Highway); thence generally southwesterly and

generally southeasterly along said highway to the northerly boundary of Tp 114; thence east along said boundary to the westerly boundary of Tp 114 R 18 W 5; thence south along said boundary and the westerly boundaries of Tp 113 R 18, Tp 112 R 18 and Tp 111 R 18 to the northerly boundary of Tp 110; thence east along said boundary to a point at approximate latitude 58°36'07"N and longitude 116°58'30"W; thence southerly in a straight line to the northerly boundary of Bushe River Indian Reserve No. 207; thence generally southeasterly and generally westerly along the easterly and southerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the westerly boundary of said Indian reserve; thence southerly in a straight line to a point on the southerly limit of said specialized municipality at approximate latitude 58°04'47"N and longitude 117°03'01"W; and

(g) the Indian reserves of Bushe River No. 207, Clear Hills No. 152C, Hay Lake No. 209, Horse Lakes No. 152B and Upper Hay River No. 212.

Jasper—Banff—Canmore

(Population: 115,086)

(Map 1)

Consists of:

(a) the towns of Banff, Canmore, Carstairs, Crossfield, Edson, Hinton, Rocky Mountain House and Sundre;

(b) the villages of Caroline and Cremona;

(c) the summer villages of Burnstick Lake, Ghost Lake and Waiparous;

(d) the municipal districts of Bighorn No. 8 and Clearwater County;

(e) that part of the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16 lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly boundary of the Province of Alberta and the northerly boundary of Tp 64; thence east along the northerly boundary of Tp 64 to a point at approximate latitude 54°35'19"N and longitude 117°30'34"W; thence southerly in a straight line to the southerly limit of said municipal district at approximate latitude 54°02'37"N and longitude 117°30'42"W (Berland River);

(f) that part of the Municipal District of Mountain View County lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at a point on the easterly shoreline of the Red Deer River at approximate latitude 51°56'07"N and longitude 114°29'51"W and the westerly limit of said municipal district; thence southerly along the northerly production of Range Road 43B and said road to Range Road 43; thence southerly along said road and its intermittent productions to Highway 27 (Cowboy Trail); thence southeasterly and easterly along said highway to Highway 22 (Cowboy Trail); thence generally southerly along said highway to Township Road 303; thence easterly along said road to Range Road 15; thence northerly along said road to Township Road 304; thence generally easterly along said road and its intermittent productions to the easterly limit of said municipal district;

(g) those parts of the Municipal District of Rocky View County described as follows:

- i) that part of said municipal district lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at a point on the northerly limit of said municipal district (Township Road 290) at approximate latitude $51^{\circ}26'43''\text{N}$ and longitude $113^{\circ}48'09''\text{W}$; thence westerly along said road to Range Road 281 (Highway 791); thence generally southerly along said road to Township Road 274; thence westerly along said road to Symons Valley Road (Highway 772); thence southerly along said road to Big Hill Springs Road (Highway 567); thence generally westerly along said road and Weedon Trail to Horse Creek Road; thence southerly along said road to the northerly limit of the Town of Cochrane; thence generally southerly along the westerly limit of said town to a point at approximate latitude $51^{\circ}11'43''\text{N}$ and longitude $114^{\circ}30'59''\text{W}$; and
- ii) that part of said municipal district lying southerly of Bow Valley Trail (Highway 1A), the Town of Cochrane and the Stoney Indian Reserve No. 142, 143, 144; westerly of the City of Calgary and northerly of the southerly boundary of Tp 24;

(h) that part of the Municipal District of Yellowhead County lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said municipal district and the westerly boundary of Tp 57 R 15; thence south along said boundary and the westerly boundary of Tp 56 R 15 to a point on an unnamed road at approximate latitude $53^{\circ}51'23''\text{N}$ and longitude $116^{\circ}13'53''\text{W}$; thence generally southerly along said road to Township Road 560; thence easterly and southeasterly along said road and southeasterly along Township Road 555A to Range Road 152; thence generally southerly along said road to Highway 748; thence generally southerly and westerly along said highway to Range Road 154; thence southerly along said road and its intermittent productions to Township Road 540; thence easterly along said road and the northerly boundary of Tp 53 to Highway 32; thence southeasterly and southerly along said highway, Range Road 142 and its southerly production to the northerly boundary of Tp 52; thence east along said boundary to the westerly boundary of Tp 52 R 13; thence south along said boundary and the westerly boundary of Tp 51 R 13 to the northerly boundary of Tp 50; thence east along said boundary to the easterly limit of said municipal district;

(i) the Specialized Municipality of Jasper;

(j) Improvement districts No. 12 (Jasper National Park), No. 9 (Banff), No. 25 (Willmore Wilderness) and Kananaskis; and

(k) the Indian reserves of Big Horn No. 144A, O'Chiese No. 203, Stoney No. 142, 143, 144, Stoney No. 142B and Sunchild No. 202.

Lakeland

(Population: 105,652)

(Map 1)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the City of Lloydminster lying westerly of the easterly boundary of the Province of Alberta;

(b) the towns of Athabasca, Bonnyville, Bruderheim, Elk Point, Lamont, Mundare, Smoky Lake, St. Paul, Two Hills, Vegreville and Vermilion;

(c) the villages of Andrew, Boyle, Chipman, Glendon, Innisfree, Kitscoty, Mannville, Marwayne, Myrnam, Paradise Valley, Vilna and Waskatenau;

(d) the summer villages of Bondiss, Bonnyville Beach, Horseshoe Bay, Island Lake, Island Lake South, Mewatha Beach, Pelican Narrows, South Baptiste, Sunset Beach, West Baptiste and Whispering Hills;

(e) the municipal districts of Athabasca County, Lamont County, Minburn County No. 27, Smoky Lake County, St. Paul County No. 19, Thorhild County, Two Hills County No. 21 and Vermilion River County;

(f) that part of the Municipal District of Bonnyville No. 87 lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly boundary of the Province of Alberta and the northerly limit of the Elizabeth Metis Settlement; thence westerly along said limit to Range Road 420; thence westerly and northwesterly along Township Road 610 to Highway 897; thence southwesterly and westerly along said highway to the southeasterly corner of the Cold Lake Indian Reserve No. 149; thence westerly and generally northerly along the southerly and westerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to a point on Highway 659 at approximate latitude 54°15'49"N and longitude 110°22'50"W; thence northwesterly and westerly along said highway to Range Road 452; thence northerly along said road to Township Road 614; thence generally westerly along said road, Highway 660 and Township Road 612 to the westerly limit of said municipal district;

(g) Improvement District No. 13 (Elk Island);

(h) the Indian reserves of Kehewin No. 123, Puskiakiwenin No. 122, Saddle Lake No. 125, Unipouheos No. 121 and White Fish Lake No. 128; and

(i) that part of the Makaoo Indian Reserve No. 120 lying westerly of the easterly boundary of the Province of Alberta.

Leduc—Wetaskiwin

(Population: 114,237)
(Map 2)

Consists of:

- (a) the cities of Beaumont, Leduc and Wetaskiwin;
- (b) the towns of Calmar, Devon, Millet and Thorsby;
- (c) the Village of Warburg;
- (d) the summer villages of Argentic Beach, Crystal Springs, Golden Days, Grandview, Itaska Beach, Ma-Me-O Beach, Norris Beach, Poplar Bay, Silver Beach and Sundance Beach;
- (e) the municipal districts of Leduc County and Wetaskiwin County No. 10;
- (f) that part of the Municipal District of Ponoka County located within Sec 29 and Sec 30 Tp 44 R 24 W 4; and
- (g) the Indian reserves of Ermineskin No. 138, Louis Bull No. 138B, Montana No. 139, Pigeon Lake No. 138A, Samson No. 137 and Samson No. 137A.

Lethbridge

(Population: 123,847)
(Map 1)

Consists of:

- (a) the City of Lethbridge;
- (b) the towns of Coaldale, Coalhurst, Nobleford and Picture Butte;
- (c) the Village of Barons; and
- (d) the Municipal District of Lethbridge County.

Medicine Hat—Cardston—Warner

(Population: 103,819)

(Map 1)

Consists of:

- (a) the City of Medicine Hat;
- (b) the towns of Bow Island, Cardston, Magrath, Milk River, Raymond and Redcliff;
- (c) the villages of Coutts, Foremost, Stirling and Warner;
- (d) the municipal districts of Cypress County, Forty Mile County No. 8 and Warner County No. 5; and
- (e) that part of the Municipal District of Cardston County lying southerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Belly River and the northerly boundary of the Blood Indian Reserve No. 148A; thence generally northerly along said river to the southerly boundary of the Blood Indian Reserve No. 148; thence generally easterly and generally northeasterly along the southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the southwesterly limit of the Municipal District of Lethbridge County at approximate latitude 49°33'57"N and longitude 112°49'58"W.

Parkland

(Population: 114,679)

(Maps 1 and 2)

Consists of:

- (a) the City of Spruce Grove;
- (b) the towns of Drayton Valley, Mayerthorpe and Stony Plain;
- (c) the villages of Breton and Spring Lake;
- (d) the summer villages of Betula Beach, Kapasiwin, Lakeview, Point Alison and Seba Beach;
- (e) the municipal districts of Brazeau County and Parkland County;
- (f) that part of the Municipal District of Lac Ste. Anne County lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said municipal district and Range Road 72; thence southerly along said road to Township Road 590; thence westerly along said road to Range Road 73; thence southerly along said road to Township Road 585; thence westerly along said road to Range Road 75; thence southerly along said road and its southerly production to Highway 43; thence easterly along said highway to Range Road 74A; thence generally southerly along said road to Range Road 75; thence southerly along said road

to Township Road 560A; thence westerly along said road to Range Road 80; thence southerly along said road to the southerly limit of said municipal district;

(g) that part of the Municipal District of Yellowhead County lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said municipal district and the westerly boundary of Tp 57 R 15 W 5; thence south along said boundary and the westerly boundary of Tp 56 R 15 to a point on an unnamed road at approximate latitude 53°51'23"N and longitude 116°13'53"W; thence generally southerly along said road to Township Road 560; thence easterly and southeasterly along said road and southeasterly along Township Road 555A to Range Road 152; thence generally southerly along said road to Highway 748 E; thence generally southerly and westerly along said highway to Range Road 154; thence southerly along said road and its intermittent productions to Township Road 540; thence easterly along said road and the northerly boundary of Tp 53 to Highway 32; thence southeasterly and southerly along said highway, Range Road 142 and its southerly production to the northerly boundary of Tp 52; thence east along said boundary to the westerly boundary of Tp 52 R 13; thence south along said boundary and the westerly boundary of Tp 51 R 13 to the northerly boundary of Tp 50; thence east along said boundary to the easterly limit of said municipal district; and

(h) the Indian reserves of Enoch Cree Nation No. 135, Wabamun No. 133A and Wabamun No. 133B.

Peace River—Westlock

(Population: 110,250)

(Map 1)

Consists of:

(a) the towns of Barrhead, Fairview, Falher, Fox Creek, Grimshaw, High Prairie, McLennan, Peace River, Slave Lake, Swan Hills, Valleyview, Westlock and Whitecourt;

(b) the villages of Berwyn, Clyde, Donnelly, Girouxville and Nampa;

(c) the Summer Village of Larkspur;

(d) the municipal districts of Barrhead County No. 11, Big Lakes County, Birch Hills County, Fairview No. 136, Lesser Slave River No. 124, Northern Sunrise County, Peace No. 135, Smoky River No. 130, Westlock County and Woodlands County;

(e) that part of the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16 lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said municipal district and a point along the Berland River at approximate latitude 54°02'37"N and longitude 117°30'42"W; thence northerly in a straight line to a point on the northerly boundary of Tp 64 R 24 W 5 at approximate latitude 54°35'19"N and longitude 117°30'34"W; thence west along the northerly boundary of Tp 64 to the Smoky River; thence generally northerly along said river to a

point on the northwesterly limit of said municipal district at approximate latitude 55°32'56"N and longitude 118°11'54"W;

(f) that part of the Municipal District of Opportunity No. 17 described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said municipal district with 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 westerly limit of said municipal district at approximate latitude 56°27'33"N and longitude 114°56'59"W; thence northerly, generally westerly, northerly, easterly and northerly along said limit to the point of commencement;

(g) that part of the Specialized Municipality of Mackenzie County lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly boundary of the Province of Alberta and Highway 35 (Mackenzie Highway); thence generally southwesterly and generally southeasterly along said highway to the northerly boundary of Tp 114; thence east along said boundary to the westerly boundary of Tp 114 R 18 W 5; thence south along said boundary and the westerly boundaries of Tp 113 R 18, Tp 112 R 18 and Tp 111 R 18 to the northerly boundary of Tp 110; thence east along said boundary to a point at approximate latitude 58°36'07"N and longitude 116°58'30"W; thence southerly in a straight line to the northerly boundary of Bushe River Indian Reserve No. 207; thence generally southeasterly and generally westerly along the easterly and southerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the westerly boundary of said Indian reserve; thence southerly in a straight line to a point on the southerly limit of said specialized municipality at approximate latitude 58°04'47"N and longitude 117°03'01"W;

(h) that part of Improvement District No. 24 (Wood Buffalo) described as follows: commencing at a point on the westerly limit of said improvement district at approximate latitude 58°45'55"N and longitude 114°00'00"W; thence east in a straight line to the westerly boundary of Tp 112 R 22 W 4; thence south along said boundary to the northerly boundary of Tp 111; thence west along said boundary to a point on the westerly shoreline of the Peace River at approximate latitude 58°41'21"N and longitude 113°55'31"W; thence southwesterly along said shoreline to the westerly limit of said improvement district; thence northerly along said limit to the point of commencement;

(i) the Indian settlements of Carcajou No. 187 and Little Buffalo; and

(j) the Indian reserves of Alexander No. 134B, Alexis Whitecourt No. 232, Beaver Ranch No. 163, Boyer No. 164, Child Lake No. 164A, Drift Pile River No. 150, Duncan's No. 151A, Fort Vermilion No. 173B, Fox Lake No. 162, John D'Or Prairie No. 215, Kapawe'no First Nation No. 150B, Kapawe'no First Nation No. 150D, Kapawe'no First Nation No. 229, Kapawe'no First Nation No. 231, Loon Lake No. 235, Peerless Trout No. 238, Sawridge No. 150G, Sawridge No. 150H, Sturgeon Lake No. 154, Sturgeon Lake No. 154A, Sucker Creek No. 150A, Swan River No. 150E, Tall Cree No. 173, Tall Cree No. 173A, Utikoomak Lake No. 155, Utikoomak Lake No. 155A, Woodland Cree No. 226, Woodland Cree No. 227 and Woodland Cree No. 228.

Ponoka—Didsbury

(Population: 114,521)

(Map 2)

Consists of:

(a) the City of Lacombe;

(b) the towns of Bentley, Blackfalds, Bowden, Didsbury, Eckville, Innisfail, Olds, Ponoka, Rimbey and Sylvan Lake;

(c) the villages of Alix and Clive;

(d) the summer villages of Birchcliff, Gull Lake, Half Moon Bay, Jarvis Bay, Norglenwold, Parkland Beach and Sunbreaker Cove;

(e) the Municipal District of Lacombe County;

(f) that part of the Municipal District of Mountain View County lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at a point along the southerly shoreline of the Red Deer River at approximate latitude 51°56'23"N and longitude 114°29'51"W and the northerly limit of said municipal district; thence generally westerly and generally southeasterly along said shoreline to the northerly production of Range Road 43B; thence southerly along said production and said road to Range Road 43; thence southerly along said road and its intermittent productions to Highway 27 (Cowboy Trail); thence southeasterly and easterly along said highway to Highway 22 (Cowboy Trail); thence generally southerly along said highway to Township Road 303; thence easterly along said road to Range Road 15; thence northerly along said road to Township Road 304; thence generally easterly along said road and its intermittent productions to the easterly limit of said municipal district;

(g) the Municipal District of Ponoka County, excepting that part of said municipal district located within Sec 29 and Sec 30 Tp 44 R 24 W 4; and

(h) that part of the Municipal District of Red Deer County lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said municipal district and Highway 2A; thence generally southerly along said highway to the northerly limit of the City of Red Deer; thence generally westerly and generally southerly along the northerly and westerly limits of said city to the Red Deer River; thence generally southwesterly along said river to Highway 54; thence southerly along said highway to the northerly limit of the Town of Innisfail; thence easterly and southwesterly along the northerly and easterly limits of said town to Highway 590; thence generally easterly along said highway to Range Road 263; thence southerly along said road to Township Road 350; thence easterly along said road to Range Road 264; thence generally southerly along said road to the southerly limit of said municipal district at approximate latitude 51°53'47"N and longitude 113°38'33"W.

Red Deer

(Population: 115,044)

(Map 2)

Consists of:

(a) the City of Red Deer;

(b) the Town of Penhold;

(c) the villages of Delburne and Elnora; and

(d) that part of the Municipal District of Red Deer County lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said municipal district and Highway 2A; thence generally southerly along said highway to the northerly limit of the City of Red Deer; thence generally westerly and generally southerly along the northerly and westerly limits of said city to the Red Deer River; thence generally southwesterly along said river to Highway 54; thence southerly along said highway to the northerly limit of the Town of Innisfail; thence easterly and southwesterly along the northerly and easterly limits of said town to Highway 590; thence generally easterly along said highway to Range Road 263; thence southerly along said road to Township Road 350; thence easterly along said road to Range Road 264; thence generally southerly along said road to the southerly limit of said municipal district at approximate latitude 51°57'16"N and longitude 113°38'34"W.

Sherwood Park—Fort Saskatchewan

(Population: 126,313)

(Map 2)

Consists of:

(a) the City of Fort Saskatchewan; and

(b) the Specialized Municipality of Strathcona County.

St. Albert—Sturgeon River

(Population: 121,306)

(Maps 1 and 2)

Consists of:

(a) the City of St. Albert;

(b) the towns of Bon Accord, Gibbons, Legal, Morinville, Onoway and Redwater;

(c) the Village of Alberta Beach;

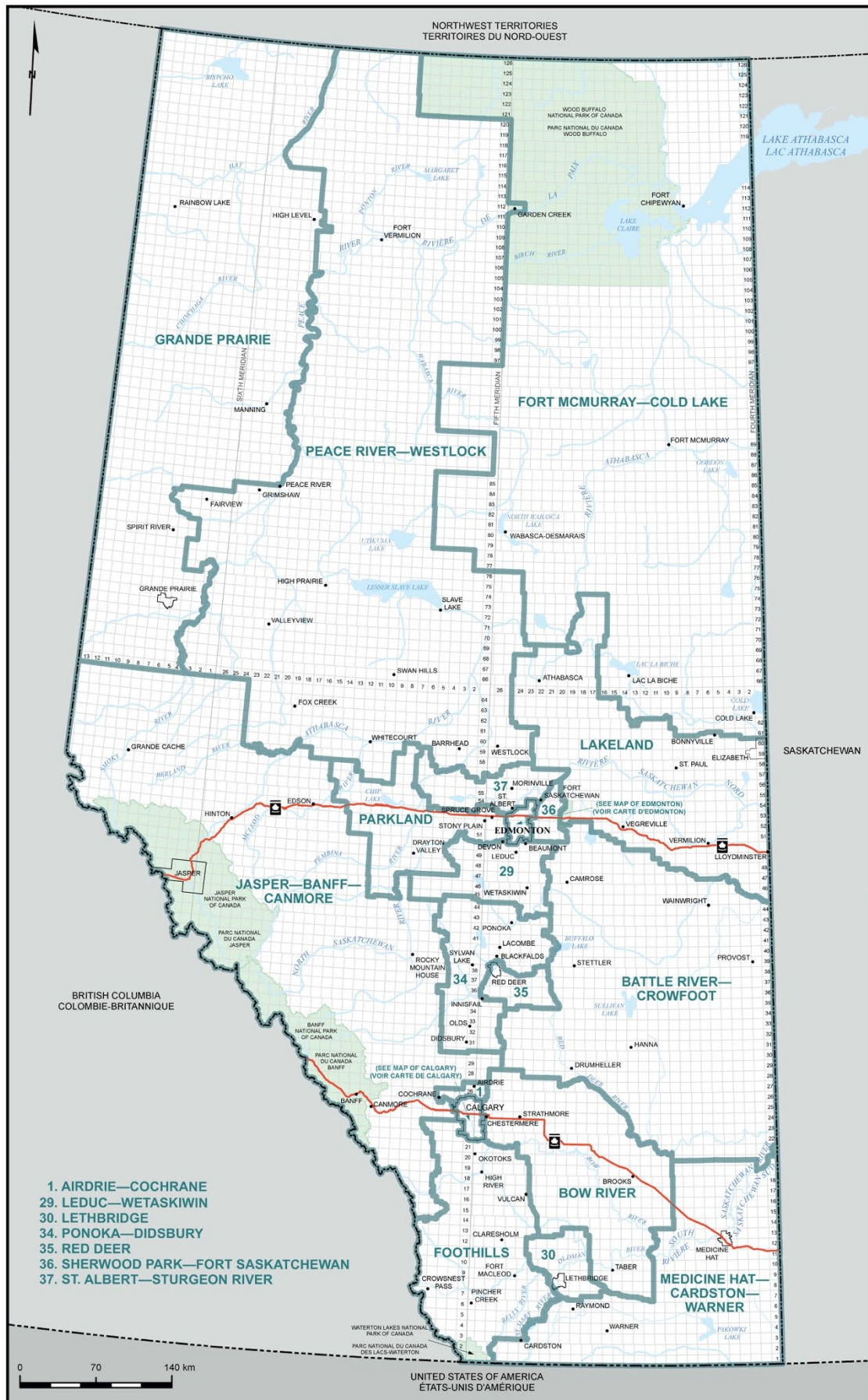
(d) the summer villages of Birch Cove, Castle Island, Nakamun Park, Ross Haven, Sandy Beach, Silver Sands, South View, Sunrise Beach, Sunset Point, Val Quentin, West Cove and Yellowstone;

(e) the Municipal District of Sturgeon County;

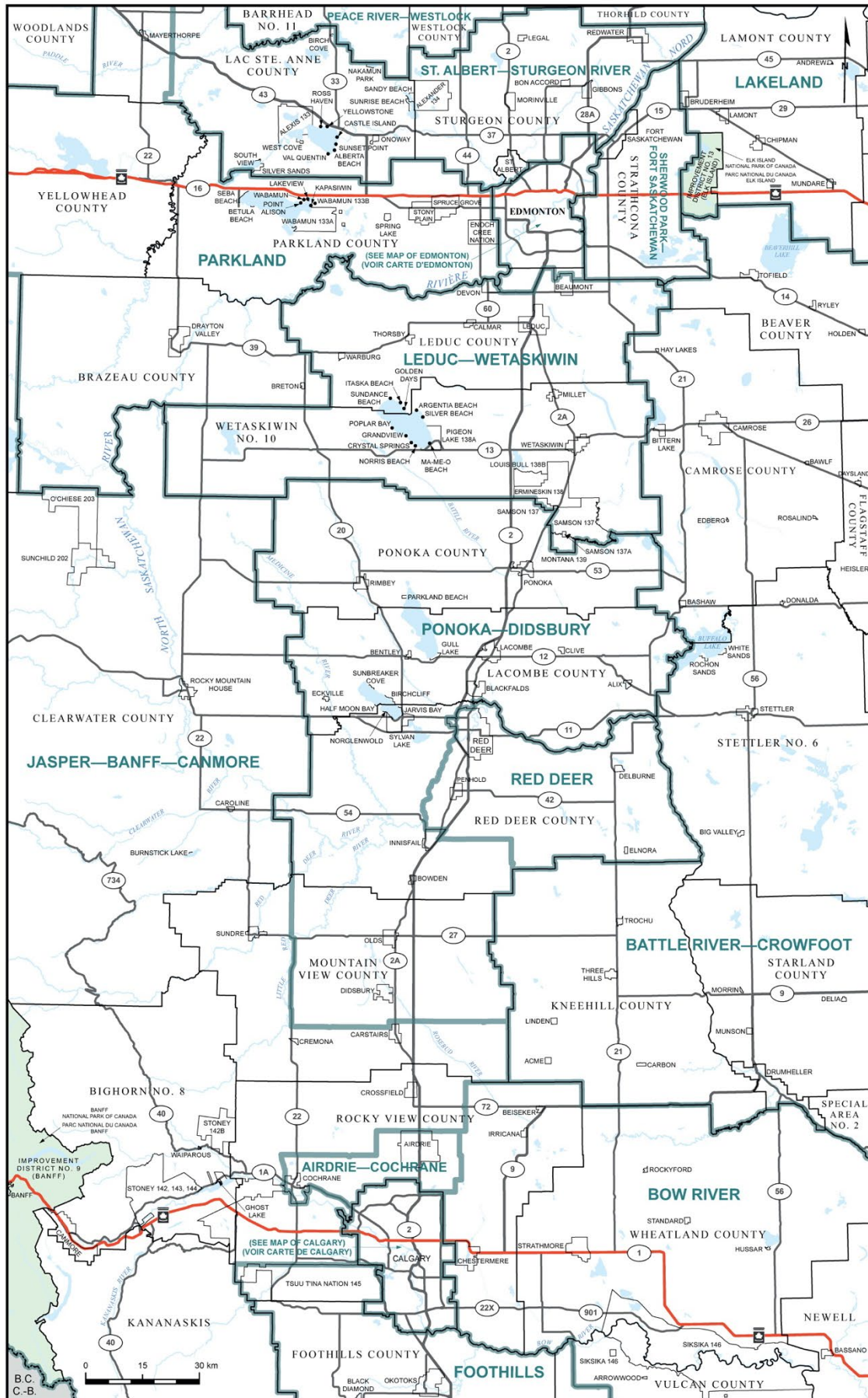
(f) the Municipal District of Lac Ste. Anne County, excluding that part lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said municipal district and Range Road 72; thence southerly along said road to Township Road 590; thence westerly along said road to Range Road 73; thence southerly along said road to Township Road 585; thence westerly along said road to Range Road 75; thence southerly along said road and its southerly production to Highway 43; thence easterly along said highway to Range Road 74A; thence generally southerly along said road to Range Road 75; thence southerly along said road to Township Road 560A; thence westerly along said road to Range Road 80; thence southerly along said road to the southerly limit of said municipal district; and

(g) the Indian reserves of Alexander No. 134 and Alexis No. 133.

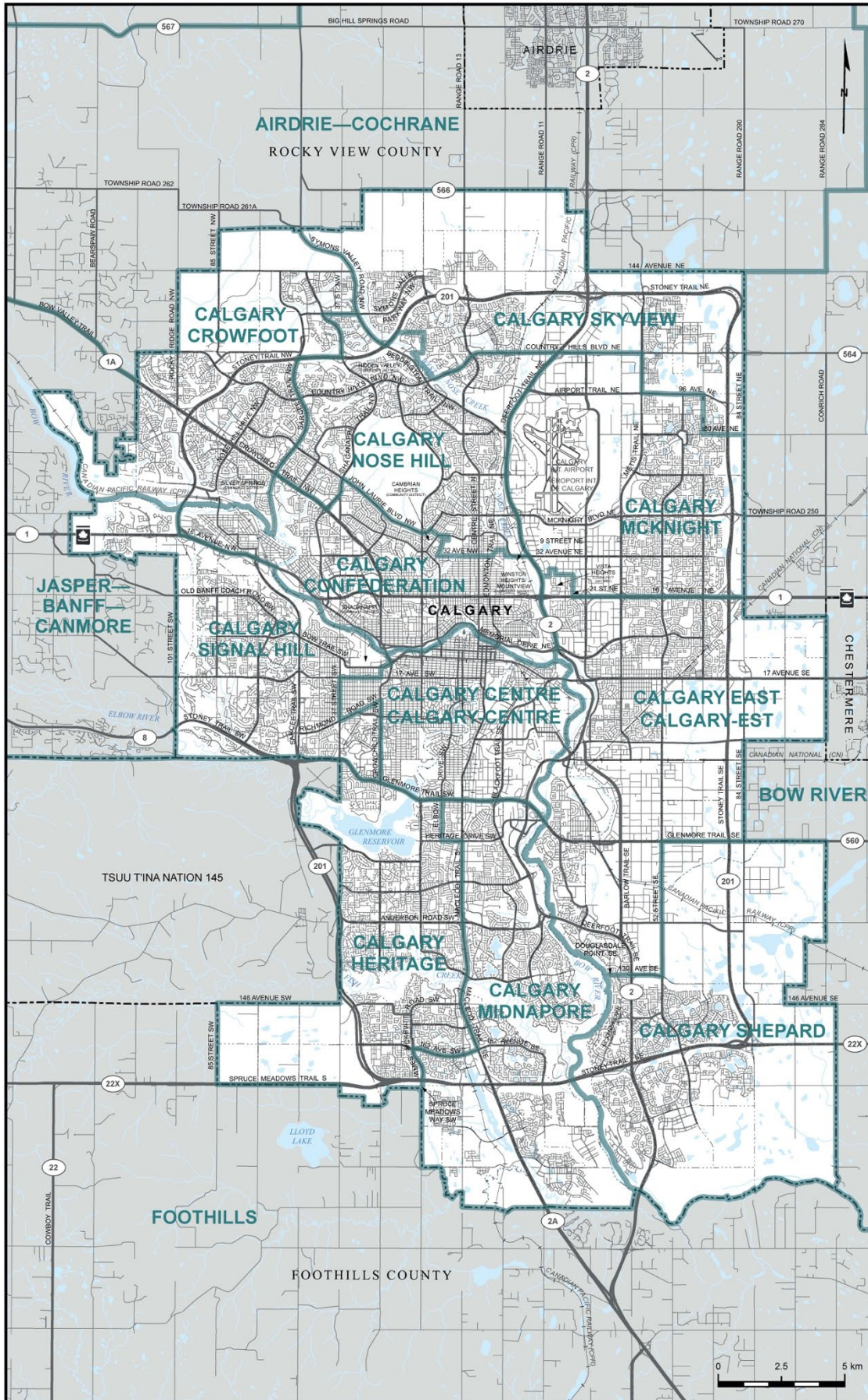
Province of Alberta



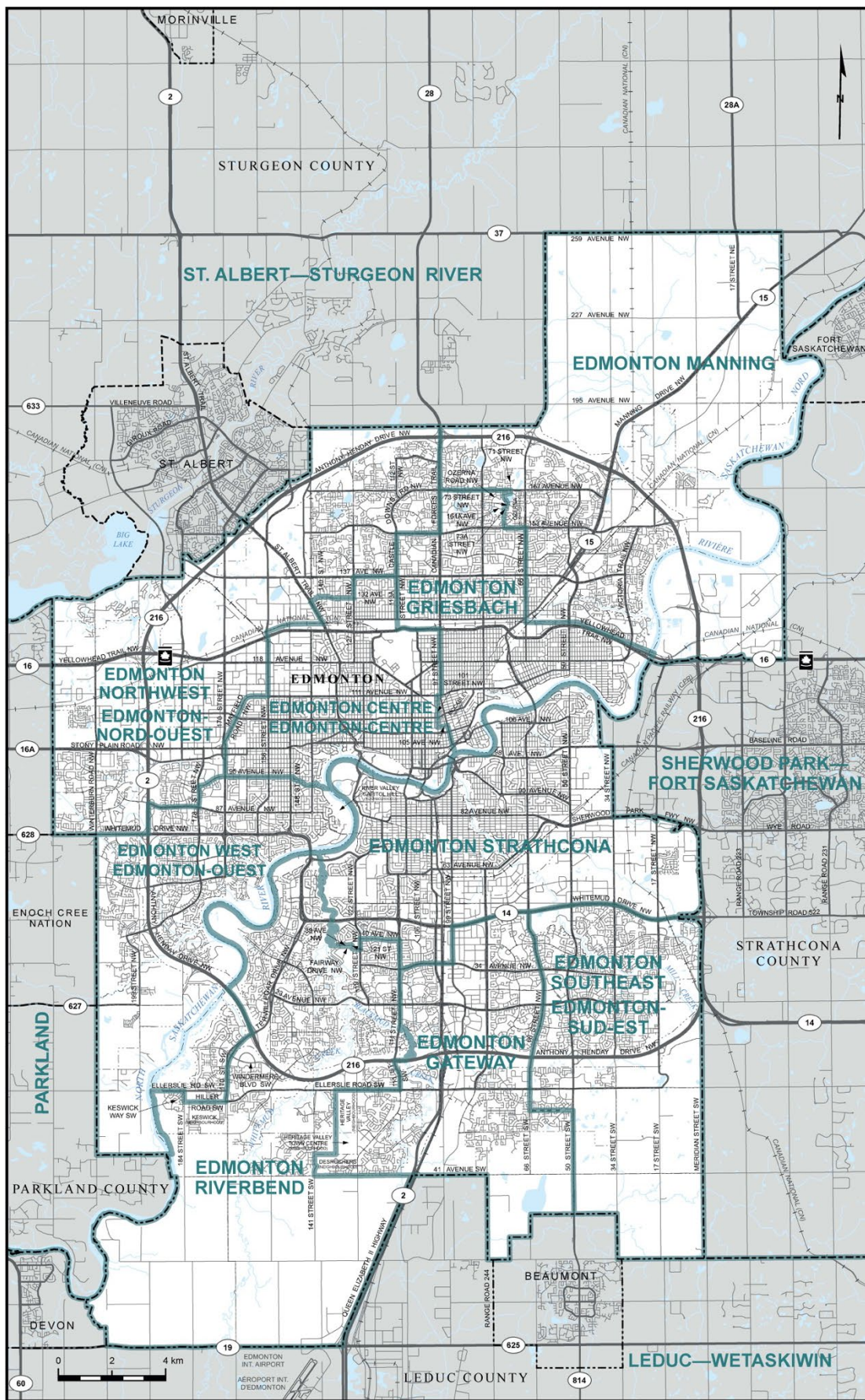
Alberta Centre



Calgary



Edmonton





Addendum to the Report

Disposition of Objections

(June 16, 2023)

Introduction

The 2022 Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Alberta (“Commission”) received the Fortieth Report (“Fortieth Report”) of the Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs (“Standing Committee”) and has completed the final stage of its obligations under the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-3 (“Act”), which required the Commission to consider and dispose of the objections raised in the Standing Committee’s Fortieth Report.

Brief Background

After each decennial census, 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*. This process resulted in the creation of three new electoral districts in Alberta, following the 2021 Census.

An independent commission is established in each province to divide that province into electoral districts. Each commission is established pursuant to, and is governed by, the terms of the *Act*, and is required to submit a report for redistribution of electoral districts. Pursuant to the *Act*, members of the House of Commons have 30 calendar days, from the date when the report is tabled, to file objections to the report. An objection must be in writing and in the form of a motion, specifying the provisions of the report that the member objects to and the reasons for the objection. An objection must be signed by no fewer than 10 members of the House of Commons.

Pursuant to the *Act*, the Standing Committee is required to consider the objections and file its report within 30 days or such longer period as may be approved by the House of Commons. That report is then referred back to the Commission for consideration. The Commission has 30 calendar days to consider and dispose of the objections raised in the Standing Committee's report and finalize its report with or without amendment, depending on the Commission's disposition.

The *Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Alberta* ("Report") was tabled in the House of Commons on February 2, 2023 and then referred to the Standing Committee. By the end of the 30-day period the Clerk of the Standing Committee had received five objections. The Standing Committee considered those objections and its Fortieth Report was then forwarded to the Commission on May 18, 2023, for consideration. The Commission must file its disposition by June 17, 2023.

General Comments

The Commission has considered and disposed of the objections with respect to its Report, filed by the following members of Parliament (MPs): the Honourable Randy Boissonnault, PC, MP for Edmonton Centre; George Chahal, MP for Calgary Skyview; Gerald Soroka, MP for Yellowhead; Arnold Viersen, MP for Peace River—Westlock; and Chris Warkentin, MP for Grande Prairie—Mackenzie.

The Commission appreciates the input and has reconsidered its Report, having regard to the objections, the minutes of the Standing Committee, audio recordings of the proceedings, and the Fortieth Report of the Standing Committee. The Commission recognizes the valuable information elected representatives contribute to the redistribution process, and appreciates the effort and thoroughness demonstrated in their submissions. The Commission is an independent body and, as such, is not bound by the representations.

Throughout the process, the Commission has been mindful of and governed by its mandate under the *Act*, including its discretion to deviate from population parity. Section 15 provides that:

15. (1) In preparing its report, each commission for a province shall, subject to subsection (2), be governed by the following rules:
- (a) the division of the province into electoral districts and the description of the boundaries thereof shall proceed on the basis that the population of each electoral district in the province as a result thereof shall, as close as reasonably possible, correspond to the electoral quota for the province, that is to say, the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the province as ascertained by the census by the number of members of the House of Commons to be assigned to the province as calculated by the Chief Electoral Officer under subsection 14(1); and
 - (b) the commission shall consider the following in determining reasonable electoral district boundaries:
 - (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.

(2) The commission may depart from the application of the rule set out in paragraph (1)(a) in any case where the commission considers it necessary or desirable to depart therefrom

(a) in order to respect the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province, or

(b) in order to maintain a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province,

but, in departing from the application of the rule set out in paragraph (1)(a), the commission shall make every effort to ensure that, except in circumstances viewed by the commission as being extraordinary, the population of each electoral district in the province remains within twenty-five per cent more or twenty-five per cent less of the electoral quota for the province.

The statutory objectives and effective representation can be achieved by various configurations. It is not, however, possible to please everyone on every issue. That is particularly true in a province where the number of electoral districts has increased from 34 to 37. These new electoral districts, along with the population changes, necessarily affect the electoral boundaries within which old relationships and prior historical associations existed. The new boundaries also place some communities accustomed to being in the centre of an electoral district on the edge of a district, or in a new district altogether. A perfect configuration for one electoral district often negatively impacts adjoining electoral districts and beyond. Redistribution is directed at ensuring fair federal representation for all citizens, not at creating preferred electoral districts for some.

Disposition of Objections Relating to Electoral Boundaries

This is the list of the objections and the Commission's disposition of those objections.

1. Edmonton Centre

The Honourable Randy Boissonnault, P.C., the Member for Edmonton Centre, objected to the placement of the central portion of the northern boundary of the revised electoral district of Edmonton Centre in the Report¹. Currently, and in the initial Proposal, Edmonton Centre's northern border follows the transportation corridor formed by the Yellowhead Highway and the Canadian National Railway. However, in its Report, the Commission has placed in Edmonton Centre three communities (Athlone, Calder and Kensington) that are to the north of this transportation corridor and cut off by it from the rest of Edmonton Centre.

Mr. Boissonnault proposed that Athlone, Calder and Kensington instead be placed in the revised electoral district of Edmonton Griesbach. In order to balance out the difference in population for Edmonton Centre, he proposed to add the communities of Parkview and Laurier Heights to Edmonton Centre². He indicated that these two communities are well connected with the communities to their southwest in that all border the North Saskatchewan River, share community leagues, schools, and hockey rinks, and have been together in the same federal electoral district since 2004.

Mr. Boissonnault argued that the Yellowhead Highway has long served as a definitive human-made physical and psychological barrier in the City of Edmonton, and ought to be utilized as the northern boundary for Edmonton Centre. According to Mr. Boissonnault, drawing a northern boundary for Edmonton Centre above the Yellowhead Highway would not adequately consider the historical pattern of this electoral district, nor would it take into account the community of identity of the electoral district, as set out in section 15 of the *Act*.

¹ In Mr. Boissonnault's objection, he objected to the placement of the central portion of the northern boundary of the revised electoral district of Edmonton Centre. The Standing Committee in its Fortieth Report, however, erroneously referred to "the eastern portion of the northern boundary."

² In Mr. Boissonnault's objection, he mentioned moving Parkview and Laurier Heights back to Edmonton Centre, but he did not identify the electoral district that those neighbourhoods were located in. The Standing Committee in its Fortieth Report erroneously referred to Edmonton Griesbach as being that electoral district when in fact both neighbourhoods are located in Edmonton West.

Mr. Boissonnault noted that the Yellowhead Highway:

- for almost four decades, has often served as a boundary between north and central Edmonton during federal electoral boundary readjustments;
- is utilized, for the most part, as the north-south provincial and municipal border for electoral districts;
- is the north-south boundary for postal codes;
- is the border between the north and central divisions for the Edmonton public school districts;
- is considered by business organizations, such as the Kingsway Business Improvement Area, as a natural border; and
- is the border for all 18 neighbourhood community leagues in Edmonton that run along the highway.

Furthermore, Mr. Boissonnault asserted that the neighbourhoods north and south of the Yellowhead Highway have separate histories within the city, as they were developed at different times.

Standing Committee

The Standing Committee made no recommendation one way or the other with respect to this objection.

Commission's Reasons

After much deliberation, the Commission has concluded that acceding to the Honourable Randy Boissonnault's request would require making significant changes to neighbouring electoral districts. The Commission is not prepared to do this. The Commission heard many presentations in its hearings in Edmonton and did its best to accommodate what was reasonable and made sense. The Commission sees no basis to change the boundaries of Edmonton Centre from what is contained in its Report.

Disposition

This objection is dismissed.

2. Calgary McKnight

George Chahal, the Member for Calgary Skyview, objected to the configuration of the northeast portion of the new electoral district of Calgary McKnight. In the Report, for that electoral district, 96 Avenue N.E. (also called Airport Trail) is utilized as the northern boundary in the electoral district's northeast, as well as 80 Avenue N.E. (which is located to the south of 96 Ave. N.E.). The boundary that the Commission has established to link 96 Ave. N.E. to 80 Ave. N.E. is a walking and cycling pathway that lies between backyards of residential housing. Mr. Chahal

objected to this configuration, proposing instead that the neighbourhoods south of 96 Ave. N.E. be placed in Calgary McKnight³.

He stated that the Commission's configuration for the northeast portion of Calgary McKnight did not give full consideration to the community of interest and sense of belonging of the residents of Saddle Ridge/Savanna. According to Mr. Chahal, Saddle Ridge is one community that shares the same community association, recreation centre, schools, and places of worship. He noted that two provincial electoral districts are divided by 96 Ave. N.E.

Furthermore, he indicated that he believed this configuration would result in lower voter participation and engagement in Saddle Ridge/Savanna, and that voter turnout there was traditionally lower than in other major urban areas. He also noted that all entry points into the southeastern part of Saddle Ridge must be through Calgary McKnight.

He indicated that the unique character of the communities east of the Deerfoot Trail was acknowledged during the public hearings by local municipal representatives.

Mr. Chahal noted that his proposal would increase the population of Calgary McKnight by 8,530 and result in an electoral district of 131,678 people, making it the largest electoral district in Alberta, as its variance would be 14.3% above the province's electoral quota. However, he stated that, in this case, it was necessary and desirable to deviate from population parity. Furthermore, he claimed that the revised electoral district of Calgary Skyview would, over the next decade, experience population growth that would make it the most populous electoral district in Alberta.

Standing Committee

The Standing Committee supported Mr. Chahal's objection and recommended that the Commission consider it favourably.

Commission's Reasons

As noted in its Report, the Commission had received numerous representations from community representatives and organizations urging it to keep the northeast section of Calgary together within two electoral districts, Calgary Skyview and the renamed Calgary East, which consist of closely connected communities with shared interests and priorities. Also as noted, some presenters argued that the Commission should base the electoral districts on the City of Calgary municipal wards, of which there are 14. However, the Commission has only 11 electoral districts with which to work, making some compromise inevitable. It should also be pointed out that provincially the City of Calgary has 26 electoral districts.

³ Mr. Chahal was always very clear that he wanted the communities south of 96 Avenue N.E. to remain together and not to be split. Mention of neighbourhoods north of 96 Avenue N.E. being split by a walking path is a mistake made by the Standing Committee in its Fortieth Report.

Mr. Chahal suggested that the northern boundary of Calgary McKnight should include all homes south of 96 Avenue N.E. If Mr. Chahal's proposed changes were to be made, the population of Calgary McKnight would be approximately 131,622 (14.25% above the provincial electoral quota) and for Calgary Skyview the population would be approximately 106,784 (7.31% below the provincial electoral quota).

The Commission has done its utmost to keep the population of each Alberta electoral district within a variance of plus or minus 10% of the provincial electoral quota. The Commission sees no reason to depart from this and does not accede to Mr. Chahal's objection.

Disposition

This objection is dismissed.

3. Yellowhead

Gerald Soroka, the Member for Yellowhead, objected to the drawing of an eastern portion of the electoral district of Jasper—Banff—Canmore.

In its Proposal, the Commission had proposed to retain the electoral district name of Yellowhead and it placed all of Yellowhead County in that proposed electoral district. Mr. Soroka supported this proposed name and boundary configuration and indicated that they also had the support of the mayor and residents of Yellowhead County. However, in the Report, the Commission substantially changed the configuration of the proposed electoral districts in this area. It created an electoral district to the west of the City of Edmonton, called Parkland, and placed the eastern part of Yellowhead County in the electoral district of Parkland, while placing the western part of Yellowhead County in the electoral district of Jasper—Banff—Canmore.

Mr. Soroka did not believe that the Commission had taken into account communities of interest in proposing the configuration for Jasper—Banff—Canmore. He argued that placed within this single electoral district were the disparate interests of Calgary residents, coal mining, forestry, oil and gas industries, and national parks that focus on tourism.

In order to keep the whole of Yellowhead County within the single electoral district of Jasper—Banff—Canmore, Mr. Soroka proposed several changes to the nearby electoral districts to balance out the population deviations. These were as follows:

- Regarding the Report's electoral district of Parkland: remove Yellowhead County from Parkland and place it in Jasper—Banff—Canmore. Add to Parkland a larger portion of Lac Ste. Anne County from the electoral district of St. Albert—Sturgeon River. Mr. Soroka indicated that the Report contains confusing boundaries and that his proposal provides easier boundaries to follow. This would result in a population for Parkland of 115,124, versus 114,679 in the Report.
- Regarding the Report's electoral district of St. Albert—Sturgeon River: remove from St. Albert—Sturgeon River the communities he specifies in Lac Ste. Anne County and add them to Parkland. This would result in a population for St. Albert—Sturgeon River of 114,787, versus 121,306 in the Report.

- Regarding the Report's electoral district of Battle River—Crowfoot: add to Battle River—Crowfoot a portion of Mountain View County located south of the boundary of the electoral district of Ponoka—Didsbury and east of Highway 766. This would result in a population for Battle River—Crowfoot of 116,567, versus 110,212 the Report⁴.
- Regarding the Report's electoral district of Bow River: add a specified portion of Rocky View County located south of Mountain View County and east of Highway 2. This would result in a population for Bow River of 112,905, compared to 112,763 in the Report.

Mr. Soroka added that he was providing the Committee with letters written by several mayors from the area, in support of his objection.

Standing Committee

The Standing Committee supported Mr. Soroka's objection and recommended that the Commission consider it favourably.

Commission's Reasons

As indicated in its Report, the Commission received considerable criticism of its decision in the Proposal to separate Banff and Canmore. It was made abundantly clear to the Commission that these two communities are highly interconnected.

The Commission also heard presentations (including from the Mayor of Jasper) that Jasper should be contained within the same electoral district as Banff and Canmore. The Commission heard other presentations stressing the community of interest and community of identity among Jasper, Banff, Canmore and the Bow Valley, all of which are primarily mountainous and recreational tourist areas.

With respect to the contention that the electoral district of Jasper—Banff—Canmore places the disparate interests of Calgary residents and coal mining, forestry, and oil and gas industries within the same electoral district that focuses on tourism, the Commission reiterates that no portion of Jasper—Banff—Canmore is located within the Calgary city limits. The Commission does recognize that Jasper—Banff—Canmore contains a range of economic interests over and beyond tourism. However, electoral districts often contain more than one economic base and can still function effectively.

The Commission acknowledges the detailed suggestions for change advocated by Mr. Soroka, noting that it requires making significant changes to neighbouring electoral districts. This the Commission is not prepared to do.

Accordingly, the Commission sees no reason to change the boundaries of the Jasper—Banff—Canmore electoral district.

⁴ As pointed out in the Dissenting Report, Mr. Soroka never proposed that any portion of the electoral district of Ponoka—Didsbury be added to Battle River—Crowfoot. The Standing Committee in its Fortieth Report erroneously stated that Mr. Soroka proposed to “add a specified portion of Mountain View County to Battle River—Crowfoot and remove it from the electoral district Ponoka—Didsbury.”

Disposition

This objection is dismissed.

4. Peace River—Westlock

Arnold Viersen, the Member for Peace River—Westlock, objected to the configuration in the Report of the northwest portion of the electoral district of Peace River—Westlock. In the Commission's initial Proposal, the northwest portion of the boundary for Peace River—Westlock extended west to meet the provincial border with British Columbia. However, in the Report, the northwest portion of this boundary extends due north to the border with the Northwest Territories.

It is worth noting that Chris Warkentin, the Member for Grande Prairie—Mackenzie, filed the identical objection with the Clerk of the Committee.

Both Mr. Viersen and Mr. Warkentin proposed the same two changes to the western boundary of Peace River—Westlock and the eastern boundary of Grande Prairie, for the Commission to consider:

- Place Mackenzie County in its entirety within the electoral district of Peace River—Westlock. This would reunite the county within the same federal electoral district. Furthermore, a stronger community of interest exists between the Town of High Level and the Town of Peace River than between High Level and the City of Grande Prairie. Mr. Viersen noted that this boundary configuration was suggested in the Commission's initial Proposal, and
- For Grande Prairie and its near communities, revert to the boundary configuration that exists currently between the electoral districts of Peace River—Westlock and Grande Prairie—Mackenzie. Mr. Viersen noted that the Commission was proposing to transfer communities that have a community of interest with Grande Prairie out of the electoral district of Grande Prairie and into the electoral district of Peace River—Westlock.

Mr. Viersen stated that residents in Peace River—Westlock were largely content with the Commission's initial Proposal and, as such, did not voice any objections to it. However, they objected to the Report, and had no forum to voice their concerns except to the Standing Committee, through him as their representative.

Mr. Viersen stated that residents of northwest Alberta have close community ties with the towns and geographic areas in which they live. He noted that Grande Prairie, Peace River and High Level all were distinct communities of interest. He also noted that the electoral district configuration for Peace River—Westlock could create confusion among residents about where they vote in federal elections.

Standing Committee

The Standing Committee supported Mr. Viersen's objection and recommended that the Commission consider it favourably.

Commission's Reasons

Unlike the situation with respect to the electoral district of Grande Prairie, the Commission did hear presentations from individuals regarding its proposed boundaries for the Peace River—Westlock electoral district. The major complaint focused on the size of the proposed electoral district, which is 160,201 km² in area⁵. There were also complaints that this size made it difficult for the local MP to visit many of the northern outlying areas.

The undeniable reality is that, given Alberta's vast size, it is inevitable that there will be some large geographical electoral districts, notwithstanding the best efforts of this Commission. In this regard, it must be emphasized that the Commission was working with 37 proposed electoral districts (up from the current 34); by contrast, there are 87 provincial electoral districts.

However, the Commission has also noted the representations asserting that it is important that Highway 58 and Mackenzie County be reunited within a single electoral district. This was what had been proposed in the Proposal but was altered in the Report.

The Commission notes that, in its Proposal, it had used Highway 33 to delineate a small portion of the southern boundary of Peace River—Westlock that abutted the electoral district of Sturgeon River. In its Report, the Commission had altered that area slightly; so, rather than following Highway 33, the electoral district boundary followed the county boundary. The Commission has decided to retain the boundary in this area, between the electoral districts of Peace River—Westlock and St. Albert—Sturgeon River as set in the Report, as it respects the rural municipalities.

Disposition

This objection is allowed in large measure. The Commission sets the boundaries for the Peace River—Westlock electoral district as they were proposed in its Proposal but alters them as noted in the preceding paragraph.

5. Grande Prairie—Mackenzie

Chris Warkentin, the Member for Grande Prairie—Mackenzie, filed a written objection that was identical to the one filed by Mr. Viersen. As such, he proposed the same two changes as Mr. Viersen to the proposed eastern boundary of the electoral district of Grande Prairie and the western boundary of the Peace River—Westlock electoral district.

Mr. Warkentin indicated that he and Mr. Viersen were in agreement that Mackenzie County should remain intact within a single federal electoral district.

⁵ The land-area figures mentioned here and elsewhere in the Report are preliminary calculations and will be reviewed and certified after the proclamation of the Representation Order.

Mr. Warkentin noted that, in the Report, Highway 58 (a major east-west thoroughfare) was split between the two different electoral districts of Grande Prairie and Peace River—Westlock. He stated that Highway 58 is a connective roadway for First Nations communities who live in that region, and that several small First Nations communities live along it⁶. In his view, Highway 58 should be placed within a single federal electoral district.

In addition, he noted that a member of Parliament needed to drive north about five hours to participate in the large community meetings held near Highway 58, and that it made more sense for a single member of Parliament to represent the residents of that area, rather than two members. He noted that provincially, the region was represented by a single member of the Legislative Assembly, as was the case with the local municipal government.

Mr. Warkentin also indicated that, in the Report, Sturgeon Lake, Crooked Creek and Goodwin were shifted from the proposed electoral district of Grande Prairie and into Peace River—Westlock. He stated that, under the Report, those communities would be separated from Grande Prairie, where they conduct their business. He stated that those three communities have close ties with Grande Prairie, as this is where they work and go to school.

Standing Committee

The Standing Committee supported Mr. Warkentin's objection and recommended that the Commission consider it favourably.

Commission's Reasons

The remarks of Chris Warkentin, the Member for Grande Prairie—Mackenzie and Arnold Viersen, the Member for Peace River—Westlock were complementary. Both indicated that the Commission's Proposal was generally well received but that the reconfigurations of those two electoral districts contained in its Report were not. As noted in its Report, the Commission received no submissions nor heard any oral presentations with respect to its proposed electoral district of Grande Prairie. This certainly underscores Mr. Warkentin's contention that, generally speaking, the Proposal was well received.

We note the comments regarding the fact that several First Nations communities live along Highway 58 and are connected by that highway. Under the Proposal, Highway 58 was contained completely within the proposed electoral district of Peace River—Westlock.

We also take cognizance of Mr. Warkentin's remarks that the communities of Crooked Creek and Goodwin are now separated from the Grande Prairie electoral district and have been moved to the electoral district Peace River—Westlock and are therefore separated from the people they usually conduct business with in Grande Prairie.

⁶ Mr. Warkentin at no time claimed that there were dozens of First Nations communities who live along Highway 58. He stated that there were many First Nations communities who live along Highway 58. The former was erroneously stated by the Standing Committee in its Fortieth Report.

Upon further reflection, the Commission agrees with the comments made by Mr. Warkentin and therefore sets the boundaries for the electoral district of Grande Prairie as they were proposed in its Proposal.

Disposition

This objection is allowed and the Commission sets the boundaries of the Grande Prairie electoral district as it had been proposed in its Proposal.

Disposition of Objections Relating to Name Changes

1. Calgary McKnight

Mr. Chahal, the Member for Calgary Skyview, objected to the new electoral district name of Calgary McKnight. He proposed instead that the name Calgary Skyview be retained, as the Calgary International Airport was placed in Calgary McKnight in the Report but not in the Proposal. He also noted that his constituency office is located in the new electoral district of Calgary McKnight, which in his view would result in unnecessary transition costs to the House of Commons and create confusion for residents in the area.

In addition to the alternative name of Calgary Skyview for the new electoral district of Calgary McKnight, Mr. Chahal suggested other potential names for the Commission to consider to reflect the diversity of the area. These were Calgary Métis (after a major local road), Calgary Mandela (after a local high school) and Calgary Stoney (after Stoney Trail, Calgary's ring road).

2. Calgary Skyview

Mr. Chahal also suggested that the revised electoral district of Calgary Skyview be named instead Calgary Country Hills (Country Hills is a major thoroughfare in central northeast Calgary) or Calgary Stoney (the Stoney Trail runs through the proposed electoral district).

Standing Committee

The Standing Committee supported Mr. Chahal's objections and recommended that the Commission consider them favourably.

Commission's Reasons

1. Calgary McKnight

Mr. Chahal proposed to rename the new Calgary McKnight electoral district as Calgary Skyview, or alternatively Calgary Métis, Calgary Mandela or Calgary Stoney. In the Commission's view, it would be a stretch to rename Calgary McKnight as Calgary Skyview because the Calgary International Airport is now located within Calgary McKnight's boundaries. In addition, we note that Calgary's Skyview Ranch community is located within the Calgary Skyview electoral district. Renaming Calgary McKnight as Calgary Skyview would likely confuse residents of that community as well as others.

Changing the name to Calgary Métis would also be problematic because Métis Trail, which runs from McKnight Blvd N.E. to 144 Ave N.E., passes through both the Calgary McKnight and Calgary Skyview electoral districts. Another of Mr. Chahal's proposals would change the name to Calgary Mandela, in honour of Nelson Mandela, leader of the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa and that country's first democratically elected president. However, apart from a high school named in his honour, there is no connection to the Calgary Skyview electoral district. Finally, Calgary Stoney would not be an appropriate name for this electoral district because Stoney Trail encircles Calgary and runs through numerous city electoral districts.

The Commission concludes that Calgary McKnight is appropriately named. McKnight Boulevard N.E. is a well recognized major roadway of long standing, most of which passes through this electoral district from east to west. Furthermore, McKnight Boulevard N.E. was named to honour the memory of a prominent Calgarian, William Lidstone McKnight, a hero in the Battle of Britain in the Second World War.

Accordingly, the Commission rejects Mr. Chahal's proposed name changes for the Calgary McKnight electoral district.

2. Calgary Skyview

Mr. Chahal proposed to change the name of the Calgary Skyview electoral district to Calgary Country Hills or Calgary Stoney. In the Commission's view, Calgary Country Hills would not be appropriate. Country Hills Boulevard is a major thoroughfare that crosses the entire upper half of the city from Stoney Trail in the northeast to 12 Mile Coulee Road in the northwest, passing through three electoral districts in the process. Likewise, Calgary Stoney would not be an apt name for this electoral district because Stoney Trail encircles Calgary, crossing multiple electoral districts along the way.

Accordingly, the Commission rejects Mr. Chahal's proposed alternative names for the Calgary Skyview electoral district.

Disposition

The proposed name changes for Calgary McKnight and Calgary Skyview are rejected.

3. Yellowhead

Mr. Soroka, the Member for Yellowhead, objected to renaming the current electoral district of Yellowhead with the proposed name of Jasper—Banff—Canmore. His objection was based on the following reasons:

- The electoral district name Yellowhead was first used in a federal election in 1979 and is very familiar to its constituents.
- The name Yellowhead is a reference of historical and regional significance. It refers to the nickname given to the 19th-century explorer David Thompson, who spent a period stationed in Rocky Mountain House⁷.
- The Rt. Hon. Joe Clarke was the Member of Parliament for Yellowhead when he became Prime Minister in 1979.
- The choice by the Commission of the towns that compose the proposed name of Jasper—Banff—Canmore has led some constituents to wonder why these town names were selected instead of other equally suitable communities encompassed in the proposed electoral district.

Standing Committee

The Standing Committee supported Mr. Soroka's objection and recommended that the Commission consider it favourably.

Commission's Reasons

The Commission agrees with Mr. Soroka's objection to the name for the reasons given and agrees with his proposed name change.

Disposition

This objection is allowed and the name of Jasper—Banff—Canmore is changed to Yellowhead.

⁷ The Commission would point out that David Thompson was not Yellowhead nor Tête Jaune as stated by Mr. Soroka.

Conclusion

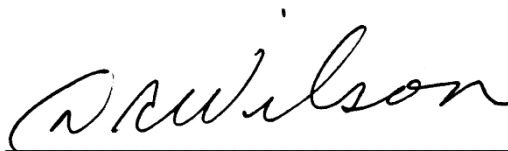
The Commission has been governed by the principles set out in the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*. It has followed its mandate, has addressed the requirement of electoral parity where reasonably possible, has considered the required criteria set out in section 15 of the *Act*, has considered all applications fairly, and has made changes where it deemed them to be improvements. The Commission is satisfied that the electoral districts created will be manageable in size and contain commonalities of interest and identity, enabling fair and efficient federal representation across the province.

The Commission is satisfied that the boundaries set out in its Report, as altered by this Addendum, will provide effective representation.

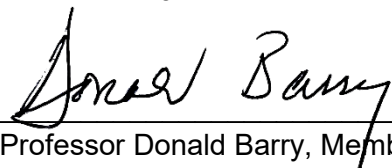
Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 16th day of June, 2023.



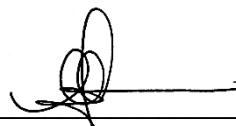
Honourable Justice Bruce McDonald, Chair



Ms. Donna R. Wilson, Member



Professor Donald Barry, Member



Ms. Ooldouz Sotoudehnia, Secretary

The Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Alberta

APPENDIX – Modified Maps and Boundary Descriptions

Grande Prairie

(Population: 112,902)
(Map 1)

Consists of:

- (a) the City of Grande Prairie;
- (b) the towns of Beaverlodge, Manning, Sexsmith, Spirit River and Wembley;
- (c) the villages of Hines Creek, Hythe and Rycroft;
- (d) the municipal districts of Clear Hills County, Grande Prairie County No. 1, Northern Lights County, Saddle Hills County and Spirit River No. 133;
- (e) that part of the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16 lying northerly of the northerly boundary of Tp 64 and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at a point on the northerly boundary of Tp 64 at approximate latitude $54^{\circ}35'19''\text{N}$ and longitude $117^{\circ}30'34''\text{W}$; thence northerly in a straight line 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; thence easterly along said production to Range Road 230; thence northerly along said road, Range Road 225 and its intermittent production to the northerly limit of said municipal district (Township Road 740); thence westerly and generally northerly along said limit of said municipal district to the Little Smoky River; and
- (f) the Indian reserves of Clear Hills No. 152C, Horse Lakes No. 152B, Sturgeon Lake No. 154 and Sturgeon Lake No. 154A.

Peace River—Westlock

(Population: 113,907)
(Maps 1 and 2)

Consists of:

(a) the towns of Barrhead, Fairview, Falher, Fox Creek, Grimshaw, High Level, High Prairie, McLennan, Peace River, Rainbow Lake, Slave Lake, Swan Hills, Valleyview, Westlock and Whitecourt;

(b) the villages of Berwyn, Clyde, Donnelly, Girouxville and Nampa;

(c) the Summer Village of Larkspur;

(d) the municipal districts of Barrhead County No. 11, Big Lakes County, Birch Hills County, Fairview No. 136, Lesser Slave River No. 124, Northern Sunrise County, Peace No. 135, Smoky River No. 130, Westlock County and Woodlands County;

(e) that part of the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16 lying northerly of the Berland River and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said municipal district and a point along the Berland River at approximate latitude 54°02'37"N and longitude 117°30'42"W; thence northerly in a straight line 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; thence easterly along said production to Range Road 230; thence northerly along said road, Range Road 225 and its intermittent production to the northerly limit of said municipal district (Township Road 740); thence westerly and generally northerly along said limit of said municipal district to the Little Smoky River;

(f) that part of the Municipal District of Opportunity No. 17 described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said municipal district with 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 westerly limit of said municipal district at approximate latitude 56°27'33"N and longitude 114°56'59"W; thence northerly, generally westerly, northerly, easterly and northerly along said limit to the point of commencement;

(g) the Specialized Municipality of Mackenzie County;

(h) that part of Improvement District No. 24 (Wood Buffalo) described as follows: commencing at a point on the westerly limit of said improvement district at approximate latitude 58°45'55"N and longitude 114°00'00"W; thence east in a straight line to the westerly boundary of Tp 112 R 22 W 4; thence south along said boundary to the northerly boundary of Tp 111; thence west along said boundary to a point on the westerly shoreline of the Peace River at approximate latitude 58°41'21"N and longitude 113°55'31"W; thence southwesterly along said shoreline to the westerly limit of said improvement district; thence northerly along said limit to the point of commencement;

(i) the Indian settlements of Carcajou No. 187 and Little Buffalo; and

(j) the Indian reserves of Alexander No. 134B, Alexis Whitecourt No. 232, Beaver Ranch No. 163, Boyer No. 164, Bushe River No. 207, Child Lake No. 164A, Drift Pile River No. 150, Duncan's No. 151A, Fort Vermilion No. 173B, Fox Lake No. 162, Hay Lake No. 209; John D'Or Prairie No. 215, Kapawe'no First Nation No. 150B, Kapawe'no First Nation No. 150D, Kapawe'no First Nation No. 229, Kapawe'no First Nation No. 231, Loon Lake No. 235, Peerless Trout No. 238, Sawridge No. 150G, Sawridge No. 150H, Sucker Creek No. 150A, Swan River No. 150E, Tall Cree No. 173, Tall Cree No. 173A, Upper Hay River No. 212; Utikoomak Lake No. 155, Utikoomak Lake No. 155A, Woodland Cree No. 226, Woodland Cree No. 227 and Woodland Cree No. 228.

Yellowhead

(Population: 115,086)

(Maps 1, 2 and 3)

Consists of:

(a) the towns of Banff, Canmore, Carstairs, Crossfield, Edson, Hinton, Rocky Mountain House and Sundre;

(b) the villages of Caroline and Cremona;

(c) the summer villages of Burnstick Lake, Ghost Lake and Waiparous;

(d) the municipal districts of Bighorn No. 8 and Clearwater County;

(e) that part of the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16 lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly boundary of the Province of Alberta and the northerly boundary of Tp 64; thence east along the northerly boundary of Tp 64 to a point at approximate latitude 54°35'19"N and longitude 117°30'34"W; thence southerly in a straight line to the southerly limit of said municipal district at approximate latitude 54°02'37"N and longitude 117°30'42"W (Berland River);

(f) that part of the Municipal District of Mountain View County lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at a point on the easterly shoreline of the Red Deer River at approximate latitude 51°56'07"N and longitude 114°29'51"W and the westerly limit of said municipal district; thence southerly along the northerly production of Range Road 43B and said road to Range Road 43; thence southerly along said road and its intermittent productions to Highway 27 (Cowboy Trail); thence southeasterly and easterly along said highway to Highway 22 (Cowboy Trail); thence generally southerly along said highway to Township Road 303; thence easterly along said road to Range Road 15; thence northerly along said road to Township Road 304; thence generally easterly along said road and its intermittent productions to the easterly limit of said municipal district;

(g) those parts of the Municipal District of Rocky View County described as follows:

- i) that part of said municipal district lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at a point on the northerly limit of said municipal district (Township Road 290) at approximate latitude $51^{\circ}26'43''\text{N}$ and longitude $113^{\circ}48'09''\text{W}$; thence westerly along said road to Range Road 281 (Highway 791); thence generally southerly along said road to Township Road 274; thence westerly along said road to Symons Valley Road (Highway 772); thence southerly along said road to Big Hill Springs Road (Highway 567); thence generally westerly along said road and Weedon Trail to Horse Creek Road; thence southerly along said road to the northerly limit of the Town of Cochrane; thence generally southerly along the westerly limit of said town to a point at approximate latitude $51^{\circ}11'43''\text{N}$ and longitude $114^{\circ}30'59''\text{W}$; and
- ii) that part of said municipal district lying southerly of Bow Valley Trail (Highway 1A), the Town of Cochrane and the Stoney Indian Reserve nos. 142, 143, 144; westerly of the City of Calgary and northerly of the southerly boundary of Tp 24;

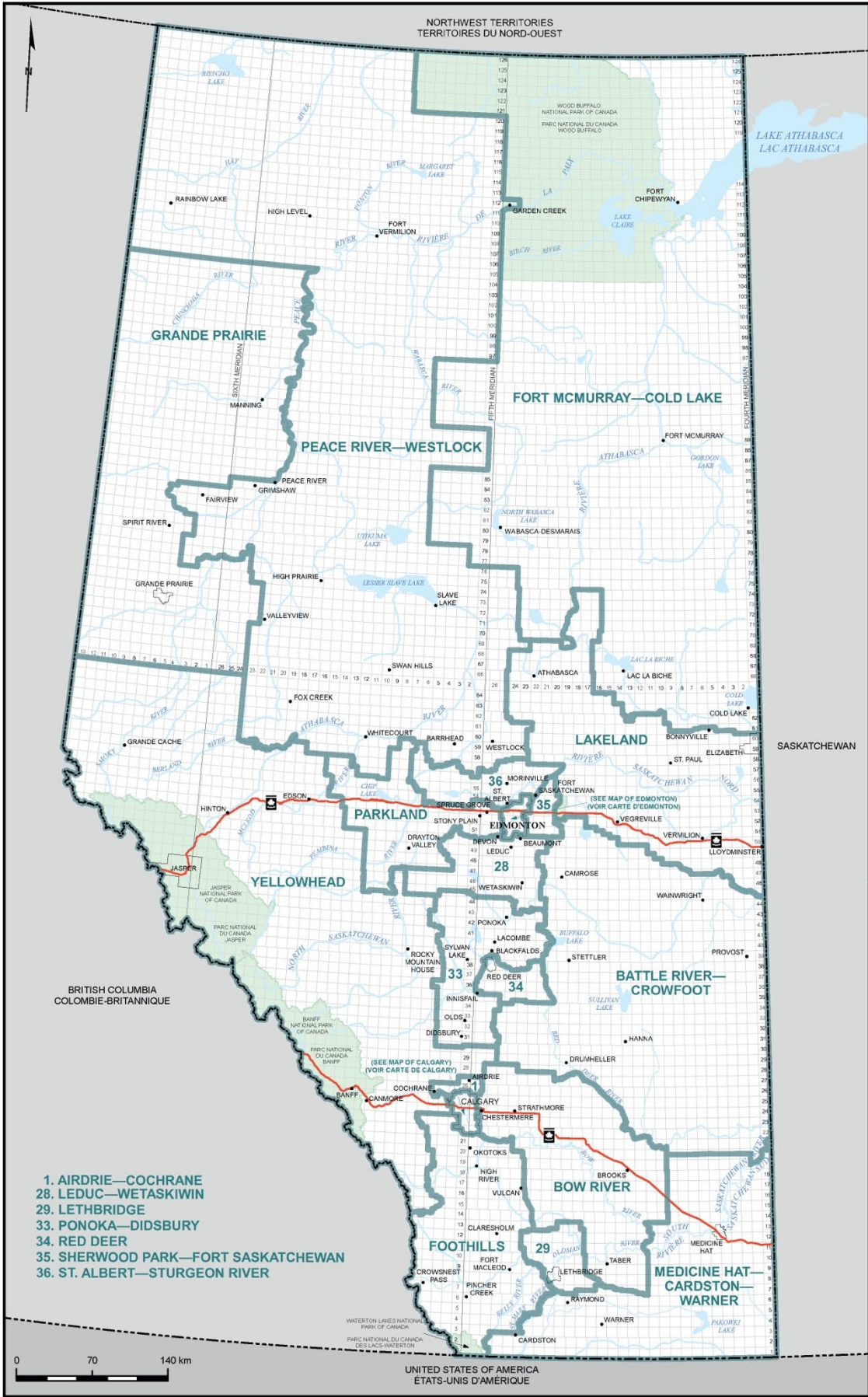
(h) that part of the Municipal District of Yellowhead County lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said municipal district and the westerly boundary of Tp 57 R 15 W 5; thence south along said boundary and the westerly boundary of Tp 56 R 15 to a point on an unnamed road at approximate latitude $53^{\circ}51'23''\text{N}$ and longitude $116^{\circ}13'53''\text{W}$; thence generally southerly along said road to Township Road 560; thence easterly and southeasterly along said road and southeasterly along Township Road 555A to Range Road 152; thence generally southerly along said road to Highway 748 E; thence generally southerly and westerly along said highway to Range Road 154; thence southerly along said road and its intermittent productions to Township Road 540; thence easterly along said road and the northerly boundary of Tp 53 to Highway 32; thence southeasterly and southerly along said highway, Range Road 142 and its southerly production to the northerly boundary of Tp 52; thence east along said boundary to the westerly boundary of Tp 52 R 13; thence south along said boundary and the westerly boundary of Tp 51 R 13 to the northerly boundary of Tp 50; thence east along said boundary to the easterly limit of said municipal district;

(i) the Specialized Municipality of Jasper;

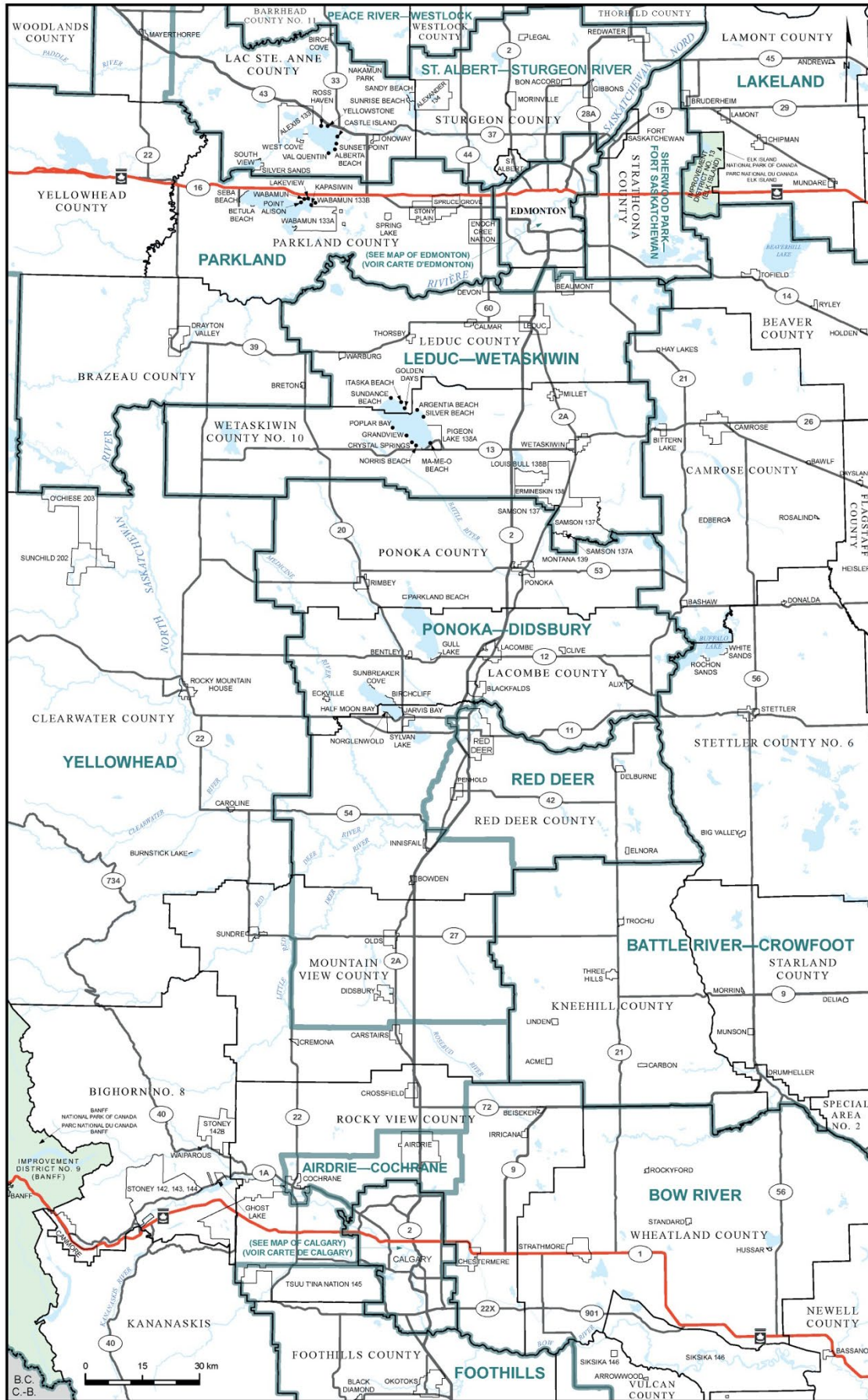
(j) Improvement districts No. 12 (Jasper National Park), No. 9 (Banff), No. 25 (Willmore Wilderness) and Kananaskis; and

(k) the Indian reserves of Big Horn No. 144A, O'Chiese No. 203, Stoney nos. 142, 143, 144, Stoney No. 142B and Sunchild No. 202.

Province of Alberta



Alberta Centre



Calgary

