



Interim Report Submission from Roxanne Carr

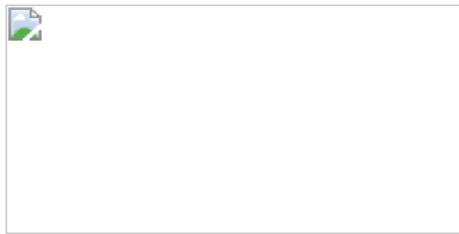
From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 9:38 AM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>

1 attachment (34 KB)

Electoral Boundary Commission Public Hearing.docx;



First Name

Roxanne

Last Name

Carr

Email**Municipality / City**

Sherwood Park

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

82 - Spruce Grove-Stony Plain

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

79 - Sherwood Park

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Hybrid electoral divisions
- Effective representation
- Projected growth

Submission

Submitted by:

Roxanne Carr, Constituency of Sherwood Park

My experience and involvement has been in community building throughout the broader Edmonton region:

Councillor and former Mayor of Strathcona County (2007 to 2017)

Chair of the first growth plan for the Capitol Region Board

Served two terms Alberta Land and Property Rights Tribunal (2018 – 2022)

Economic Development Officer for Lamont County (2005 TO 2007)

I appreciate the efforts of the Commission to respond to the importance of an electoral division being composed of a similar population – one that identifies itself as a distinct group with common history, infrastructure, needs and special interests supported by a similar governance and trading area structure.

Strathcona County is a specialized municipality, a rural urban area, one of the 18 hybrid electoral divisions that works very well and provides easy access for two of the three MLA's that represent our municipality.

I request that the Commission consider “doubling down” on the success of our model, by more strictly following are municipal boundaries by adding the Bremner growth area into the Strathcona -Sherwood Park in place of taking Beaumont from an entirely different trading and cultural area. This could provide an opportunity to rebalance that Edmonton or Leduc division for more effective representation.

Rational for Greater Adherence to the Strathcona county physical Boundaries:

1. The 105,000 population, fifth largest population in the province shows a 3.5% increase between 2022 and 2024 (municipal census). Strathcona County has two very aggressive growth nodes with Cambrian and Bremner on the northeast and another active growth are in the south east urban service area.
2. The inclusion of the new Cambrian growth node is logical since it is already a part of the Sherwood Park urban service area. Its population is market driven and forecast to reach 13,700 people by the next Electoral Boundary Review. Sherwood Park itself is in a growth positive time, creating more needed market affordable housing.
3. The new inclusion of Beaumont into our Strathcona- Sherwood Park division could create confusion with Beaumont residents, who are not a part of our business service area and do not utilize Sherwood Park sport, retail or cultural infrastructure. This French community has one of the highest provincial population growth rates with its current population of 24,500 a part of the Leduc/Nisku/Edmonton economic hub. There is no benefit or governance efficiencies to be gained from this recommendation.

4. The north east population, both current and near future would be better served by transferring the Bremner area from Fort Saskatchewan to Strathcona-Sherwood Park thus creating a more effective balance of regional representation. Its growth projections are cited as 40 to 60 thousand people by 2044 (Edmonton Metropolitan Regional Board, 2019 report). Strathcona County has reported infrastructure development progress and forecasts a build out of 80 thousand people with a forty-year timeframe.

IN SUMMARY

Given the unique attributes of this constituency, and the current effective operation of Sherwood Park as a cohesive riding, I hope that the Commission agrees with our residents that it is in the best interests of the election process and provincial governance to address the benefits of utilizing the physical boundaries of Strathcona County to enhance the function of two existing effectively run Electoral Divisions.

File (Optional)

- [Electoral-Boundary-Commission-Public-Hearing.docx](#)

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
ALBERTA

Jodi Calahoo Stonehouse, MLA

Edmonton - Rutherford

December 17, 2025

Dear Members of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission,

I am writing in my capacity as a Member of the Legislative Assembly to express my appreciation for the thoughtful and thorough work undertaken by the Commission in the development of the proposed electoral boundaries.

I wish to formally indicate that I am fully supportive of welcoming a number of new neighborhoods into my constituency. I am confident in our ability to serve these communities well and to ensure their voices are represented effectively in the Legislative Assembly.

I am particularly encouraged by the inclusion of Enoch Cree Nation and the creation of the Mackenzie northern seat. These decisions represent a meaningful and powerful step toward greater Indigenous inclusion in provincial politics. Ensuring Indigenous communities have equitable representation within our democratic institutions is essential to reconciliation and to strengthening the legitimacy of our Legislature through the inclusion of Indigenous voices.

While I regret that I am unable to attend in person to thank you directly, I wanted to formally convey my gratitude for the care, consideration, and integrity reflected in your work. The Commission's efforts are vital to ensuring fair and effective representation for Albertans across the province.

Thank you again for your service and commitment to Alberta's democratic process.

Respectfully,

[Redacted]
Jodi Calahoo Stonehouse, MLA
Edmonton-Rutherford

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

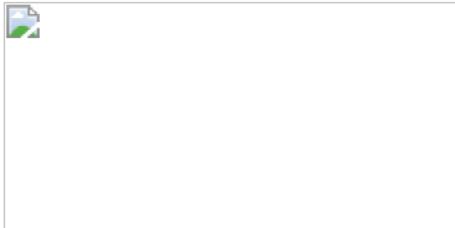


Interim Report Submission from Connie McKinney

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 9:39 AM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Connie

Last Name

McKinney

Email



Municipality / City

Beaumont

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

69 - Leduc-Beaumont

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

68 - Leduc-Beaumont

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Communities of interest

- Geographical features
- Effective representation

EBC-2025-2-603

Submission

As a 50+ year resident of Beaumont, I have seen us grow from a Village of 800 residents to the thriving and growing city it is today. Beaumont has ALWAYS had a closer connection to Leduc and Leduc County, sharing recreational facilities, mutual aid, cooperative emergency services etc. To split our community down the middle and lump half our residents in to Strathcona makes absolutely no sense. On behalf of our community I strongly urge you to reconsider such a move.

Sincerely,

Sid and Connie Mckinney

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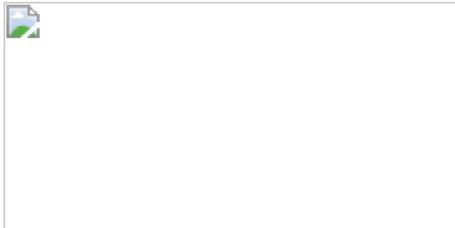


Interim Report Submission from Tom Scott

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 9:54 AM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Tom

Last Name

Scott

Email



Municipality / City

Sherwood Park

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

84 - Strathcona-Sherwood Park

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

85 - Strathcona-Sherwood Park

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Other concerns

Submission

With respect to re-districting HERITAGE HILL out of Strathcona-Sherwood Park to Sherwood Park: I am OPPOSED.

1. This change would mean I would have a new MLA, that I did not vote for, nor did a majority of Heritage Hills constituents.

2. The change in boundaries would mean Heritage Hills would be, technically, in a new crime statistic area (higher crime rate), which would increase my insurance,

If this boundary change goes through, I would expect a provincial by-election to take place.

Respectfully,

Tom Scott
Heritage Hills

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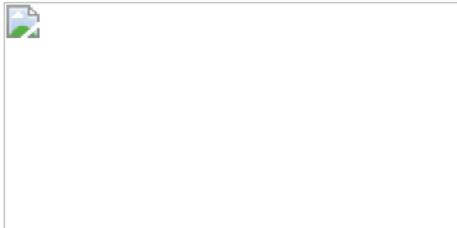


Interim Report Submission from Shania Christensen

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 9:55 AM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Shania

Last Name

Christensen

Email



Municipality / City

Athabasca

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

49 - Athabasca-Barrhead-Westlock

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

80 - Slave Lake-Westlock-Athabasca

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Geographical features
- Effective representation

Submission

Alberta's Gerrymandering Saga: Why It Is Unethical

Submitted by Shania Christensen

Athabasca Barrhead Westlock EDA

Gerrymandering is not a term Albertans are accustomed to hearing in discussions about provincial politics, yet it has become increasingly relevant. At its core, gerrymandering refers to the manipulation of electoral boundaries in ways that advantage those already in power. While periodic redistribution is both necessary and expected in a democratic system, it crosses an ethical line when partisan outcomes appear to take precedence over fair and effective representation.

The central concern is not redistribution itself, but intent and impact. Electoral boundaries exist to ensure constituents are represented equitably and that elected officials can reasonably serve the communities within their ridings. When boundary changes fail to adequately consider geography, accessibility, and communities of interest, they risk weakening democratic accountability and public confidence in the system.

These concerns have resurfaced following the release of proposed constituency maps by Alberta's Electoral Boundaries Commission. Although the maps remain proposals, their implications are far-reaching. Once adopted, they will shape Alberta's electoral framework for multiple election cycles, making it essential that their consequences are examined carefully and transparently.

Several proposed changes would see existing constituencies dissolved or merged, significantly altering representation for thousands of residents. One such proposal would merge Athabasca–Barrhead–Westlock with Lesser Slave Lake, a constituency currently represented by Independent MLA Scott Sinclair. Changes of this magnitude are not merely administrative; they redefine political representation and reshape how communities engage with the legislative process.

A key issue—particularly in rural Alberta—is the expanding geographic size of constituencies. Many rural ridings already span enormous distances. Further expansion makes it increasingly difficult for MLAs to maintain a meaningful presence, engage regularly with constituents, and respond effectively to local concerns. In regions where distance already limits access, larger ridings risk turning representation into an abstraction rather than a lived reality.

There is also the matter of community coherence. Merging regions with distinct economic foundations, cultural identities, and policy priorities can dilute local voices. Effective representation is not determined by population counts alone; it depends on shared interests and the practical ability of constituents to be heard.

When electoral redistribution appears to benefit governing parties more than voters, it raises legitimate ethical questions. A healthy democracy relies on fairness, transparency, and trust. Processes that undermine these principles—whether intentionally or through neglect—deserve rigorous public scrutiny.

Albertans deserve electoral boundaries that reflect real communities rather than political convenience. Safeguarding the integrity of redistribution is not a partisan demand; it is a democratic obligation.

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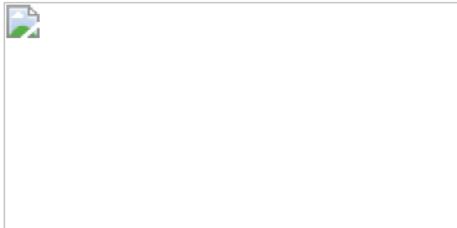


Interim Report Submission from David Kelly

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 10:01 AM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

David

Last Name

Kelly

Email



Municipality / City

Calgary

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

13 - Calgary-Glenmore

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

15 - Calgary-Glenmore

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Hybrid electoral divisions

- Effective representation
- Projected growth

EBC-2025-2-606

Submission

I am writing to support the interim boundary map for Calgary-Glenmore. The minor changes clean up boundaries of the riding and do not impact how I feel I will be represented. I support keeping the riding as an urban only riding and generally do not favour hybrid ridings. Urban voters have different needs than rural voters and this would create conflicts for MLAs trying to satisfy the needs of their constituents. The high population growth in Calgary does require additional ridings at the fringes of the city to represent the growth areas.

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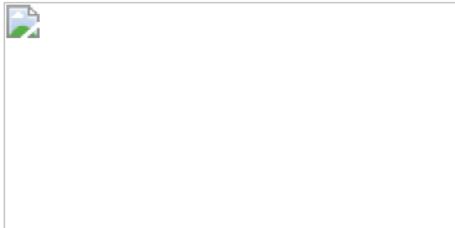


Interim Report Submission from Tracey Gould

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 10:01 AM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Tracey

Last Name

Gould

Email



Municipality / City

Strathcona county

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

81 - Sherwood Park

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

85 - Strathcona-Sherwood Park

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Communities of interest

- Effective representation
- Projected growth
- Naming of electoral boundaries

EBC-2025-2-607

Submission

I am against the proposal to change these electoral boundaries as the proposed areas have different concerns and would not be fairly represented if merged together.

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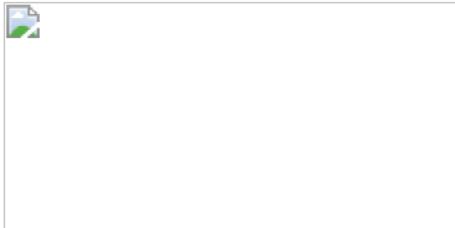


Interim Report Submission from Jackie Gendre

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 10:01 AM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Jackie

Last Name

Gendre

Email



Municipality / City

Sherwood Park

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

84 - Strathcona-Sherwood Park

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

85 - Strathcona-Sherwood Park

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Hybrid electoral divisions
- Other concerns

Submission

I have been a resident of Heritage Hills in Sherwood Park since 1987 - almost 40 years. One of the things that drew us to the County of Strathcona was it's unique rural/urban nature. We have finally become accustomed to being in an electoral division (Strathcona - Sherwood Park) with our rural neighbors instead of the rest of Sherwood Park - the logic being that we were east of Clover Bar road. Now you're proposing that our subdivision is joined with the rest of Sherwood Park but other subdivisions east of Clover Bar road will still be part of Strathcona-Sherwood Park along with Beaumont and some of the County of Leduc who have little to no connection with County of Strathcona and Sherwood Park. It seems that whoever is making these proposals is only looking at population numbers on a map instead of considering the people who are a part of communities. I sincerely hope that you will reconsider making this arbitrary change - I really don't want to have to rethink where I "belong" and look it up on a map whenever it's time to vote in a provincial election.

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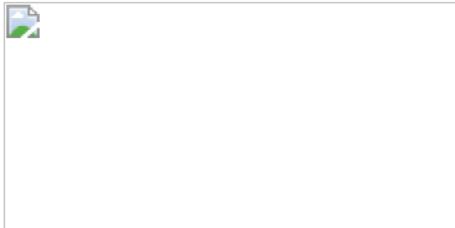


Interim Report Submission from Brianne Burritt

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 10:18 AM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Brianne

Last Name

Burritt

Email



Municipality / City

Edmonton

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

43 - Edmonton-South West

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

46 - Edmonton-South West

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Hybrid electoral divisions

- Communities of interest
- Effective representation
- Projected growth

EBC-2025-2-609

Submission

To Whom it May Concern,

My name is Brianne Burritt and I live in Edmonton SouthWest. I have lived in this riding for my entire life, having moved between the communities of Lymburn, the Hamptons and now Edgemont. I served on the Edgemont Community League in various roles, but most recently as President. I have watched the community rapidly expand and I have a good understanding of Edgemont and the surrounding areas. This area is primarily filled with condos, semi-attached, and single family homes. There are many, many families in the area and there is a large Filipino and South-Asian population. The area is incredibly diverse and its multiculturalism is what makes it shine.

Since the boundaries were last redrawn, the area has grown considerably. Edgemont alone went from about 4000 residents to almost 15000. With a school planned (but unfortunately delayed for geo-technical reasons), more people are sure to flock to this area. Add on the Uplands, Stillwater and Riverview and you are adding thousands of new people. And those are just the communities in close proximity to my house. This electoral district is quite large and has been noted in the news as one of the fastest growing areas in the country. Edmonton has seen massive population growth in the last 10 years and the boundaries should be adjusted proportionately. Many of the newer areas have not yet finished being developed so thousands of more people will be moving in over the next few years.

I do believe that the population of Edmonton is growing incredibly rapidly and requires its own seat added, if not two. I do not believe that ridings should be split between urban and rural communities because the citizens of these areas do not always have the same concerns. This will impact the strength of their voice when communicating with their MLAs and will divide the MLAs focus and attention. More effective and efficient representation can occur if those living in the same electoral district have similar concerns and goals. While rural voices will always be important, if the majority of Albertans live and work in cities, then that is where the majority of the seats should be. Urban concerns include housing, policing, infrastructure, immigration and public transit. These concerns will be very different for rural Albertans and are not relevant to those living in Edmonton-South West. It is important for an MLA to live in the same riding as their constituents and feel connected to these communities. If electoral districts are split between urban and rural, it will be harder for MLAs to travel to community events and effectively connect with their constituents. I want an MLA in my area who speaks for me and my community's concerns, whose advocacy is not divided between urban and rural concerns.

Brianne Burritt



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Mayor's Office

File: M4364

December 18, 2025

Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission
Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW
Edmonton, AB T5G 2Y5

SENT VIA EMAIL
info@abebc.ca

To Whom it Concerns:

On behalf of St. Albert City Council, please accept this letter as our official endorsement of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission's proposed boundaries for the St. Albert and St. Albert-Sturgeon electoral divisions.

On December 2, 2025, City Council reviewed your recommendations from the 2025-26 Interim Report and fully supports the recommendations you have provided for provincial ridings the City of St. Albert will belong to. Specifically:

- Altering the St. Albert riding to encompass recently annexed lands in 2022
- Not altering the configuration of the St. Albert-Morinville riding, other than renaming it to St. Albert-Sturgeon.

As a growing mid-sized city with a population greater than the target population for a single electoral district, we recognize and welcome that we will be represented by more than a single riding, and we support the continuity that your proposal will largely provide for our electorate.

We wish the Electoral Boundaries Commission success in your forthcoming engagements and completion of your final report. Should you have any questions regarding Council's position on the topic, please feel free to contact Monty Kiloh, Government Relations Advisor, at [REDACTED]

Yours sincerely,

Scott Olivieri
Mayor, City of St. Albert
The Botanical Arts City

cc: St. Albert City Council
William Fletcher, Chief Administrative Officer, City of St. Albert



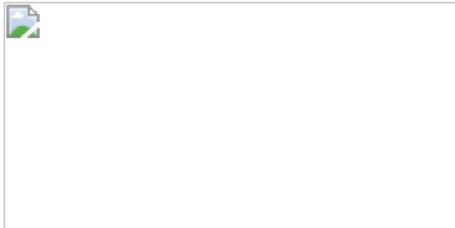


Interim Report Submission from James Wachowich

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 10:34 AM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

James

Last Name

Wachowich

Email



Municipality / City

Edmonton

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

32 - Edmonton-Glenora

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

Multiple electoral boundaries

What are the multiple electoral boundaries you are making a submission about?

Edmonton area

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Projected growth

Submission

I am concerned there is a movement that risks diluting urban representation in the legislature.

The report and outcome should recognize that the population levels in urban areas and especially core neighbourhoods may appear to be declining but, that is no longer the case. Edmonton, and I think Calgary is similar, are seeing an increased density with infills and the outcome of this EBC work should reflect this increased population in urban centres.

Terms

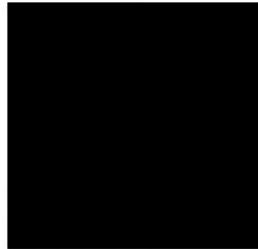
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Phone 780-690-2125
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December 18, 2025

Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission

Dear Members of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission,

On behalf of the Municipal District of Peace No. 135, we appreciate the opportunity to comment on the 2025 Interim Report. While we understand the legislative requirement to review boundaries regularly, the proposed reduction of northern Alberta's electoral divisions from seven to six, and the creation of the enlarged Peace River–Notley riding, will significantly weaken effective representation in our region.

Northern Alberta is distinct in its geography, vast distances, community structure, and reliance on direct MLA access. The proposed boundaries do not reflect these realities.

1. The Proposed Peace River–Notley Riding Is Too Large for Effective Representation

The Commission's own report acknowledges that "travel distances in rural areas cannot be solved in the same manner as urban challenges." Yet the proposed Peace River–Notley riding combines communities 70–160 km apart across disconnected transportation corridors. These distances make regular MLA engagement impractical.

The Commission also notes that its northern tour relied on a chartered plane and concedes this meant it did not adequately experience the vastness of the North. If a plane was required for a four-day visit, it is unrealistic to expect an MLA to drive these distances regularly while maintaining effective representation.

2. Section 15(2) Flexibility Was Not Fully Used

The Act allows up to four population-variance exemptions under section 15(2) for ridings facing extreme geography, distance, lack of major centers, Indigenous communities, or border adjacency. Only one exemption was used, despite northern Alberta clearly meeting multiple criteria for additional variance allowances.

3. Loss of Community Cohesion in the Peace Region

The Peace Region functions as a coherent unit with shared economic, agricultural, social, transportation, and Indigenous partnerships. The proposed boundaries fracture these long-standing community relationships, undermining the principle of communities of interest outlined in section 14 of the Act.

4. Northern Alberta Should Not Lose a Seat When Its Issues Are the Most Acute

The Commission acknowledges northern Alberta experiences the most severe representation challenges—extreme distances, limited transportation options, sparse populations, and multiple Indigenous communities. Despite this, northern Alberta is losing a seat while Calgary and Edmonton each gain representation.

5. Hybrid Ridings Should Not Replace Rural Representation

Hybrid ridings were expanded to mitigate urban growth pressures. If this tool can protect representation in major centers, similar flexibility should be applied to northern Alberta rather than reducing rural seats.

6. Commissioners Should Be Required to Observe Northern Realities Firsthand

Future boundary reviews should require Commissioners to physically drive proposed ridings to understand the distances, winter road conditions, and the time required for meaningful MLA presence.

7. Administrative Costs of Name Changes Should Be Avoided

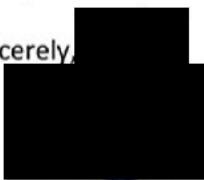
District name changes create unnecessary administrative costs—maps, signage, materials, and systems—without improving representation.

Recommendations

The Municipal District of Peace No. 135 respectfully requests that the Commission:

- Retain seven northern electoral districts.
- Apply additional section 15(2) variances to large northern ridings.
- Redraw boundaries to preserve the integrity of the Peace Region.
- Limit hybrid ridings that dilute rural voices.
- Avoid name changes that impose unnecessary costs.
- Require Commissioners to experience northern travel conditions firsthand.

Sincerely,



Brian Allen CLGM
Chief Administrative Officer
Municipal District of Peace No. 135
[Redacted]

BA/ss

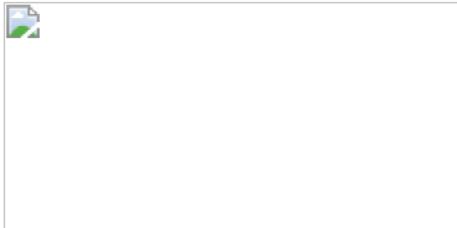


Interim Report Submission from Celia Arevalo

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 10:38 AM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Celia

Last Name

Arevalo

Email



Municipality / City

Edmonton

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

45 - Edmonton-West Henday

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

49 - Edmonton-West Henday

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Projected growth

Submission

As a member of the Edmonton West-Henday Constituency Association, I want to express my support for the proposed riding boundary changes. The area is experiencing rapid growth, and updating our boundaries is essential to ensuring residents receive fair, effective, and proportional representation. The adjustments outlined in the interim report not only create a more balanced population distribution, but they also provide clearer, more coherent boundaries that are easier for communities to understand and identify with.

An especially valuable improvement is the alignment of the proposed riding with the City's ward boundaries.

Thank you for your thoughtful work on these recommendations. These changes will meaningfully support better representation for our growing communities, and I appreciate the commission's efforts to ensure our riding is well-served for the future.

Terms

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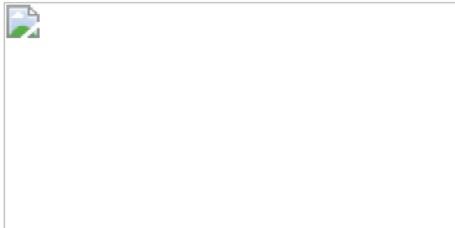


Interim Report Submission from Sirrea Petersen

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 10:57 AM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Sirrea

Last Name

Petersen

Email



Municipality / City

Yellowhead County

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

87 - West Yellowhead

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

88 - West Yellowhead

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Communities of interest

Submission

Communities such as Hinton, Edson, Jasper, Robb, Cadomin, Grande Cache, and surrounding rural areas share common concerns around forest management, wildfire risk, transportation safety, backcountry access, cumulative land use effects, and the balance between industry, recreation, and conservation. These issues are shaped by the same landscape and infrastructure. Fragmenting this region would weaken effective advocacy on matters that do not respect artificial boundaries. Industrial and transportation infrastructure also aligns Jasper with West Yellowhead. Rail, pipeline, forestry, and haul routes run through the Athabasca Valley toward Hinton and Edson. And of course our school divisions

Terms

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Northern Alberta Elected Leaders



Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission
#100-11510 Kingsway Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5G 2Y5
info@abebc.ca

RE: Concerns Regarding Proposed Electoral Boundary Changes

Dear Commissioners,

First, allow me to explain who we are. The Northern Alberta Elected Leaders (NAEL) is a regional coalition of elected representatives of 40 urban and rural municipalities across northwest Alberta; from the City of Grande Prairie to the region's smallest villages. NAEL provides a strong, coordinated voice on matters of shared regional importance, including but not limited to economic development, homelessness, transportation infrastructure and education.

Spanning an area roughly the size of the state of Oregon, the region is home to close to 200,000 residents. With over 10,000 businesses active in the region, the economy is anchored in energy, forestry and agriculture sectors.

When I first heard of another boundary review (I have participated in the prior two reviews) I had an immediate thought that the commission was given a predetermined outcome. I was quite surprised, after reading the interim report in its entirety, that a great deal of thought was put in by your commission. While our coalition is adamant not to lose any more representation, we say this with respect to the hard work you have given.

Many of our member communities have written directly to you, and I have attached a number of the letters that were shared with us. While we do not need to repeat the common sentiments, the bullet points to capture are:

-population alone is not a viable metric

-while our population is small, our economic contribution to the province is tremendous

-our MLA's have a much more difficult role due to the geographic size of their constituencies

On top of our concerns, we invite your Commission to join our next member meeting in person, to be held March 6th in Clear Hills County. This would give you a true sense of our region just from the opportunity to drive to one of the far corners of the province before you wrap up the Commission on March 28th. We would love to work together, hearing your positions, as well as giving us a chance to vocalize our concerns.

Truly,

Jim Rehnie

Executive Director

Northern Alberta Elected Leaders



November 26, 2025

Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission
 #100 – 11510 Kingsway Avenue
 Edmonton, Alberta
 T5G 2Y5
 info@abebc.ca

RE: Concerns Regarding Proposed Electoral Boundary Changes Affecting Fox Creek

Dear Commissioners,

On behalf of the Town of Fox Creek, we are writing to express our concerns regarding the proposed changes to Alberta's electoral boundaries as outlined in the Interim Report. While we understand the need to review boundaries to reflect population changes, we believe the proposed adjustments will negatively impact effective representation for our community and the broader northern region.

Our concerns include:

1. Population Alone Is Not a Viable Metric

Assessing boundaries based solely on population does not reflect the realities of northern Alberta. The region—and Fox Creek in particular—contributes immensely to the economic activity of the province. A better approach would consider the economic output and strategic importance of the region.

2. Fox Creek's Economic Role

While Fox Creek has a relatively small resident population, it hosts thousands of oil and gas workers, major energy companies, service industries, and tradespeople. This economic activity drives Alberta's prosperity and requires strong advocacy from MLAs. Reducing representation risks weakening support for industries that sustain the provincial economy.

3. Representation Without Population

Specifically, Fox Creek has a very large shadow population—workers who live temporarily in the region. We already struggle to support this population, given the size of our community and current resources. These challenges often involve provincial responsibilities such as healthcare, housing, and infrastructure. If representation is reduced, advocating for these needs will become even more difficult, as rural MLAs will be stretched thin managing broader obligations across larger geographic areas.

4. Geographic and Logistical Challenges

Larger ridings create significant travel and communication barriers for elected representatives. This is especially concerning in regions like ours, where winter conditions and limited transportation infrastructure already pose challenges.

5. Impact on Alberta's Economic Backbone

Rural Alberta is currently home to many new and very large economic developments. With fewer seats in an expanded Alberta Legislature, this critical economic voice—the backbone of Alberta—will be even smaller than what we are seeing now. These developments require strong advocacy and representation to ensure their success and sustainability.

6. Northern Knowledge and Representation

The reality of pushing near-north divisions in their orientation will not provide northern Alberta with representation that understands northern challenges. Without specific knowledge of how the North works and its unique needs, having a voice that is forced to represent us does very little good. The Commission itself noted reluctance in removing an electoral division from the North. We urge you to listen to that instinct—the reluctance exists for a good reason: reducing representation diminishes a very important voice in the province.

7. Fox Creek's Unique Position

Given Fox Creek's location as the halfway point between Edmonton and Grande Prairie, we often find ourselves on the edge of boundaries in one direction or another. Because of this, we do not feel we receive the representation we deserve from the province. This proposed change once again reflects a lack of concern for rural communities and their unique challenges.

We respectfully request that the Commission reconsider the proposed changes and explore alternatives that maintain strong representation for northern Alberta communities. Fox Creek values its ability to work collaboratively with neighboring municipalities and believes that maintaining manageable constituency boundaries is essential for democratic engagement and regional advocacy.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input. Please do not hesitate to contact us if further discussion or clarification is required.

Sincerely,



Sheila Gilmour, Mayor
Town of Fox Creek

cc The Honourable Dan Williams, Minister of Municipal Affairs
minister.municipalaffairs@gov.ab.ca

The Honourable Todd Loewen MLA – Central Peace Notley
centralpeace.notley@assembly.ab.ca

Northern Alberta Elected Leaders
northernalbertaelectedleaders@gmail.com

Town of Fox Creek Council

Kristen Milne, Town of Fox Creek, Chief Administrative Officer



P.O. Box 377, 4612-50 Street, Grimshaw, AB. T0H 1W0
 TELEPHONE: (780)332-4626 – FAX (780)332-1250

November 27, 2025

Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission
 Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW
 Edmonton AB T5G 2Y5
 Email: info@abebc.ca

RE: Proposed Electoral Division Areas, Boundaries, and Names for Alberta

Dear Honourable Justice Dallas K. Miller and Members of the Commission,

On behalf of the Town of Grimshaw Council, I am writing to express our concerns regarding the proposed changes to the electoral boundaries as outlined in the interim report of the 2025-2026 Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission. While we appreciate the Commission's efforts to ensure effective representation across Alberta, we believe certain recommendations may inadvertently undermine the principles of fairness and accessibility for specific communities.

The proposed reduction in rural electoral divisions, specifically the consolidation of the Central Peace-Notley riding with the Peace River riding, will disproportionately affect rural communities. These areas already face challenges in accessing their MLAs due to vast geographic distances and limited infrastructure. Reducing representation further risks diminishing their voice in the legislative process.

We respectfully urge the Commission to reconsider these proposed changes and explore alternative solutions that better preserve the integrity of rural representation, maintain clear and logical boundaries, and uphold the principle of effective representation for all Albertans.

We would also like to request an opportunity to present our concerns during the upcoming public hearings in January 2026. Please let us know the available dates and times for participation.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. We look forward to your response and the opportunity to contribute further to this important process.

Sincerely,

[Redacted]
 Stacey Messner, Mayor
 Town of Grimshaw

CC: Northern Alberta Elected Leaders northernalbertaelectedleaders@gmail.com



Village of Donnelly

Box 200
 Donnelly, AB T0H 1G0
 ph. (780) 925-3835 fax. (780) 925-2100
 e-mail: cao@donnelly.ca

November 21, 2025

Alberta Electoral Boundary Commission
 Suite 100
 11510 Kingsway NW
 Edmonton, AB
 T5G 2Y5

Dear Sirs,

Re: Proposed Change to the Alberta's Electoral Boundaries

On behalf of the Council of the Village of Donnelly, we strongly oppose the proposed consolidation of seven northern electoral divisions into six. This change would create extremely large ridings, reduce accessibility to MLAs, and diminish fair representation for residents of Northwest Alberta.

Northern Alberta faces unique challenges: vast distances, sparse populations, limited services, and transportation barriers. Losing one MLA seat would make it even harder for constituents to have meaningful access to their elected officials. By contrast, urban centres such as Edmonton and Calgary already benefit from close proximity to their MLAs and government services. Shifting representation away from the North to the cities would deepen inequity rather than resolve it.

Northern Alberta is also central to Alberta's prosperity. The oil sands and resource industries located in the North form the backbone of Alberta's economy. At the same time, agriculture and forestry expand their contributions through food security, exports, and sustainable resource management. Much of Alberta's wealth originates in the North, and strong representation here is essential to ensure that urban interests do not overshadow rural and remote communities.

Strong representation in the North is not just about fairness—it is about recognizing the region's indispensable role in sustaining Alberta's prosperity. We urge the Commission to maintain northern representation and reject this consolidation. Fairness, accessibility, and recognition of the North's vital role in Alberta's economy demand nothing less.

If you require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]
Myrna Lanctot
Mayor

c.c. Northern Alberta Elected Leaders

Scott Sinclair, MLA for Lesser Slave Lake



Municipal District of Smoky River No. 130

P.O. Box 210 FALHER, ALBERTA T0H 1M0

Phone: (780) 837-2221

Fax: (780) 837-2453

December 1, 2025

Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission
 Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW
 Edmonton, Alberta T5G 2Y5
 Email: info@abebc.ca

Subject: Opposition to Proposed Electoral Boundary Changes – Protecting Rural and Northern Representation

Dear Members of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission,

I am writing to express the MD of Smoky River's strong opposition to the proposed changes to Alberta's electoral boundaries, particularly the reduction of northern Alberta constituencies from seven to six and the elimination of the Lesser Slave Lake riding. These changes would significantly reduce rural and northern representation and undermine the principle of effective representation. Representation is not solely about equal population counts; it must also consider geography, community identity, and accessibility.

The Rural and Northern Reality

Rural and northern Albertans already face immense challenges in having their voices heard. Our northern rural constituencies cover vast geographic areas, requiring MLAs to travel hundreds of kilometers to meet constituents. Increasing the size of these ridings or reducing their number will make representation nearly unmanageable and further alienate rural voters.

The proposed Mackenzie riding would cover an area larger than some countries, making it nearly impossible for one MLA to adequately serve all communities. Northern Alberta's unique geography, diverse communities, and significant Indigenous population demand boundaries that reflect these realities.

Economic Contribution of Rural Alberta

Urban growth should not come at the expense of rural voices. Rural Alberta contributes significantly to the province's economy, contributing billions annually through agriculture, forestry, and energy production. Diluting rural representation risks marginalizing these sectors and the communities that sustain them.

Reducing rural voices in the Legislature undermines advocacy for infrastructure, transportation, and economic development initiatives that keep these sectors competitive.

Population Variance and Fairness

While representation by population is important, Alberta law and Supreme Court precedent allow for up to 25% variance to account for unique circumstances. Rural Alberta's vast geography, sparse population, and distinct community interests justify maintaining this variance. The principle of effective representation recognizes that equality of voting power must be balanced with practical realities such as distance and community cohesion.

Our Request

We urge the Commission to:

- Preserve the current boundaries for rural and northern constituencies.
- Apply the principle of effective representation by considering geography, community identity, and accessibility alongside population parity.
- Avoid further consolidation of rural ridings, which would erode the ability of rural Albertans to have their concerns heard in the Legislature.

Rural and northern Albertans already feel their voices are faint compared to urban centres. Further reducing representation will silence communities that contribute so much to Alberta's economy and identity. Maintaining the current boundaries is essential to ensuring fair and meaningful representation for all Albertans.

Thank you for considering this perspective. I appreciate the Commission's work and commitment to fair representation and trust that you will take these concerns seriously.

Sincerely,


Paula Guindon

Reeve

CC:

- Northern Alberta Elected Leaders (NAEL) northernalbertaelectedleaders@gmail.com



TOWN OF MCLENNAN

BIRD CAPITAL OF CANADA

Municipal Administration Office
 19 – 1st Avenue N.W.
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 Website: www.mclennan.ca Email : cao@mclennan.ca

December 11, 2025

Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission
 Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW
 Edmonton, AB
 T5G 2Y5

Dear Sirs,

On behalf of the Council of the Town of McLennan, we are writing to express our concerns regarding the proposed changes to the Alberta Electoral Review Commission and the potential impacts these changes may have on our community and the surrounding northern region.

McLennan is a small northern municipality that supports residents in the Smoky River region and beyond. Our significant distances, dispersed population, and limited transportation links create realities very different from urban centers, and effective provincial representation must account for these northern conditions.

Council is particularly concerned that changes to how electoral boundaries are assessed, or to the mandate and structure of the Electoral Review Commission, may inadvertently reduce the voice of northern communities. The current constituency areas in northern Alberta are already among the largest geographically in the province. Any reduction in the number of northern seats—or an increased emphasis on population numbers without adequate recognition of geography and accessibility—would make it more difficult for MLAs to provide meaningful, engaged representation.

We respectfully request that the Government of Alberta ensure that any reforms to the Electoral Review Commission:

1. **Protect and maintain strong northern representation**, recognizing the unique challenges faced by municipalities such as McLennan;
2. **Preserve the independence, neutrality, and transparency** of the boundary review process;
3. **Include robust and accessible public consultation**, particularly with northern municipalities, Indigenous communities, and rural stakeholders; and
4. **Balance population considerations with geography, community identity, service demands, and regional accessibility**, which are critical to fair representation in sparsely populated regions.

The Town of McLennan Council strongly believes that every Albertan—regardless of location—deserves equitable and effective representation in the Legislative Assembly. We urge the Province to ensure that any updates to the electoral review process safeguard the voices of northern municipalities and uphold the principles of fair, regionally informed representation.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter. Council would welcome continued dialogue and the opportunity to participate in future consultations.

Sincerely,



Jason Doris
Mayor
Town of McLennan

c.c. Northern Alberta Elected Leaders



Town of Ville de **FALHER**

"Honey Capital of Canada"

December 16, 2025

Northern Alberta Elected Leaders

Sent via email to: northernalbertaelectedleaders@gmail.com

Subject: Electoral Boundaries Commission Submission

To all Nael Members,

At its November 26, 2025, Regular Meeting of Council the Town of Falher passed Resolution 25-378 to make a submission to the Electoral Boundaries Commission regarding the proposed boundary changes, specifically for Northern Alberta. Being that Nael has been an advocate for this item with its membership, Town of Falher Council wanted to ensure that our submission was shared with the group. Below is and excerpt with the bulk of the content related to the submission.

Through Resolution 25-378, the Town of Falher offers this submission to express our significant concerns with the proposed electoral boundary changes affecting Northern Alberta, specifically the reconfiguration of the Central Peace–Notley constituency.

While we acknowledge and understand that population growth in Alberta is increasingly concentrated in major urban centres, the Town is concerned that an over-reliance on population-based representation results in a constituency that is geographically excessive in size. Such a large constituency creates real and practical challenges for effective representation by the elected Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Effective representation must extend beyond population metrics alone. The proposed constituency encompasses an expansive geographic area with highly diverse communities, interests, and priorities. These include multiple rural municipalities, towns, villages, agricultural regions, Indigenous communities, and distinct economic sectors. Treating such a wide range of stakeholders as a single, homogeneous constituency risks a “one size fits all” approach that does not reflect the realities of Northern and rural Alberta.

The size and complexity of the proposed constituency also raise concerns regarding accessibility, travel time, and the MLA’s ability to meaningfully engage with constituents across the region. Variations in geography, infrastructure, transportation routes, demographics, and municipal governance structures significantly increase the demands placed on a single representative.

Additionally, when considered alongside proposed changes to other northern constituencies, the cumulative effect is a weakening of Northern Alberta's voice in the Legislative Assembly. While representation may technically align with population distribution, the broader provincial interest in ensuring strong, effective representation for Northern and rural Alberta is diminished.

The Town of Falher also notes that the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act provides a specific mechanism to address precisely these circumstances. Section 15(2) allows for a limited number of constituencies to fall below the standard population threshold where geographic size, remoteness, and community characteristics warrant it. The proposed boundary changes do not appear to fully utilize this tool.

We respectfully suggest that additional northern constituencies should be permitted to operate at lower population levels, within the framework already established in legislation, to better reflect the realities of geography, distance, and community representation in Northern Alberta. Doing so would more closely align with the constitutional principle of effective representation, rather than strict population parity.

In conclusion, the Town of Falher urges the Commission to reconsider the proposed boundary changes in Central Peace–Notley and Northern Alberta more broadly, with greater weight given to geography, communities of interest, municipal diversity, and the practical ability of an MLA to represent constituents effectively across such a vast region.

Should any Nael members wish to discuss the matter further, please contact the undersigned at any time.

Sincerely,

 James Bell

Chief Administrative Officer



18 December 2025

Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission
Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW
Edmonton, AB T5G 2Y5

Re: Proposed Electoral Boundaries – West Yellowhead & Banff Jasper

On behalf of Yellowhead County Council, we wish to request that Jasper remain in the West Yellowhead division rather than be moved to the newly proposed Banff-Jasper division.

Although Jasper National Park, including the Municipality of Jasper, has a unique relationship with the Federal Government, similar to Banff and Kananaskis, as stated in your report, we feel this is not enough to justify moving them into a division that progressively goes south towards Calgary, into communities that are much more urban in nature than the more northern Municipality of Jasper. Its distance from every large urban area in Alberta gives it an unequalled feel for its residents and visitors, not experienced elsewhere. Furthermore, the Municipality of Jasper and Yellowhead County collaborate on many issues, concerns and projects that benefit our unique area.

Keeping Jasper National Park, including the Municipality of Jasper, in the West Yellowhead division also ensures that the area and communities with similar interests, with distinct northern Alberta concerns, are grouped together, and it keeps the populations relatively equal in size to those of other divisions, as mandated by the commission.

Sincerely,

[Redacted]
Wade Williams
Mayor



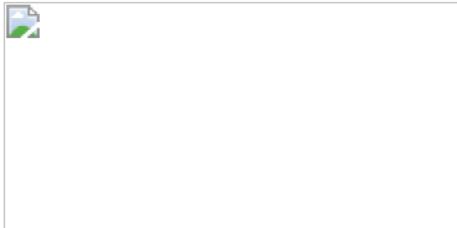
Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Janice Morken Schlosser

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 11:02 AM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Janice

Last Name

Morken Schlosser

Email



Municipality / City

Springbank/Calgary

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

50 - Banff-Kananaskis

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

04 - Calgary-Bow

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Urban concerns

Submission

As a long time resident of Springbank, I am in favour of the new boundary proposal to join “Calgary Bow” as our new Provincial Electoral riding. We sit on the edge of the city of Calgary, but I make daily trips to the city through my work & life requirements with appointments & shopping. It is my opinion Springbank shares more in common with Calgary vs Cochrane (where I rarely visit). My family also shares a similar lifestyle, my husband works in Calgary, my son attends post secondary at MRU. My other son attends SB High School. Through the years our sports community has shared hockey & football with the City of Calgary. Springbank is always part of City playoffs for hockey. We hold many pennants in our community arena as “City Champions”. Please consider my input for your future planning.

Sincerely, Janice Morken Schlosser

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Office of the Reeve

December 17, 2025

Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission
c/o Office of the Speaker
Legislative Assembly of Alberta

Re: Wheatland County Council Submission – Interim Report on Proposed Electoral Boundaries

Dear Commissioners,

On behalf of Wheatland County Council, I am writing to provide a formal submission regarding the Interim Report released by the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission on October 27, 2025, as part of the 2025–26 Electoral Boundaries review.

Wheatland County Council appreciates the work of the Commission in undertaking this review in response to Alberta's population growth and legislative changes increasing the number of provincial constituencies. We recognize that population parity is an important consideration; however, we also note that effective representation extends beyond population counts alone.

After reviewing the Interim Report, we note concerns with the first draft of the proposed electoral boundaries affecting Wheatland County. The proposed boundaries do not reflect a natural or logical division of communities and may limit effective representation in a large, predominately rural area. Population sparsity, growth patterns, and density directly affect an MLA's ability to engage with constituents, respond to their needs, and provide effective representation across the region.

Council is also concerned that the proposed boundaries do not adequately respect established communities of interest. Wheatland County communities are closely connected through shared social, economic, cultural, and institutional ties. Wherever possible, municipalities and regions with shared identities and services should remain within the same constituency to ensure cohesive and effective representation.

From a geographic and accessibility perspective, the proposed boundaries do not fully account for recognizable physical features and travel realities. The Bow River represents a long-standing, clearly defined geographic feature that has served historically as a natural dividing line within the region. Using the Bow River as an electoral boundary would better reflect community identity, improve accessibility, and support more effective representation across the area.

Finally, Wheatland County Council notes the importance of clear and understandable boundaries for electors. Boundaries that follow recognizable features such as major natural landmarks, municipal limits, or established transportation corridors are easier for residents to understand and identify with. The Bow River meets these criteria and provides clarity and consistency for voters.





For these reasons, Wheatland County Council respectfully requests that the Commission reconsider the proposed boundaries in this area and give serious consideration to using the Bow River as a natural electoral boundary when finalizing the constituency maps.

Should the Commission require any additional information or clarification, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]
Scott Klassen – Reeve
Wheatland County

cc: MLA Chantelle de Jonge – Chestermere-Strathmore
Wheatland County Council





Dec 18 2025

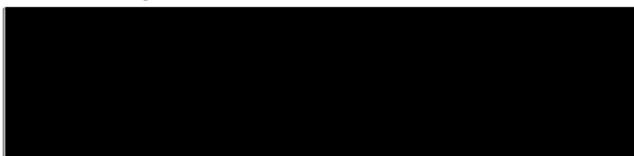
Re: Critique of Proposed Banff-Jasper Electoral District Boundaries

This memorandum reviews the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission's proposed Banff-Jasper electoral district and provides an evidence-based assessment of its alignment with the communities, landscapes, and economic systems of Alberta's mountain and foothill regions. The benchmark population target of approximately fifty five thousand residents per district has been used throughout, and population data for every municipality, reserve, and census tract within the proposed district has been verified through censusmapper.ca. These findings are consistent with the Commission's estimate.

The proposal places significant weight on submissions from the MLA for Banff-Kananaskis and three former mayors of Canmore, all of whom reside in the Bow Valley. This perspective contributes to the report's strong emphasis on tourism and national park related considerations. However, much of Alpine Alberta is shaped by a broader mix of forestry, ranching, transportation, mining, and resource employment, and the proposed district does not fully reflect these realities. Several elements of the configuration, including a two hundred kilometre unpopulated span between Lake Louise and Jasper and irregular extensions into central Alberta, have raised concerns about whether the resulting boundaries reflect community of interest or create the perception of gerrymandering. These concerns are heightened by observed voting patterns and historical industry linkages.

To address these issues, this memorandum proposes alternative configurations that better reflect shared economies, transportation systems, Indigenous relationships, and environmental conditions. The attached analysis identifies long established subregional identities across Alpine Alberta and outlines boundary adjustments that strengthen representation by connecting communities with coherent social, economic, and geographic relationships.

Yours sincerely,



Peter Scholz, Certified Town Planner and Certified Transportation Planner



Appropriate Political Representation for “Alpine Alberta”

1 BACKGROUND: DEFINING “ALPINE ALBERTA”

The purple and blue areas in Figure 1 help define “Alpine Alberta,” the broad region along the western edge of the province where the Rocky Mountains rise sharply from the plains and the Foothills create a transitional zone between mountains and parkland. This landscape contains some of the most iconic geographies in Canada. It includes the mountainous terrain of Banff and Jasper National Parks, the Kananaskis region, Willmore Wilderness Park, and extensive Crown lands used for recreation, forestry, grazing, and resource extraction. The Foothills form a corridor of rolling uplands that host long-established ranching communities, small industrial centres, and major transportation routes linking Alberta to British Columbia. The region’s identity emerges from this interplay of dramatic topography, protected landscapes, and long-standing working lands.

The economy of Alpine Alberta reflects this diversity. Tourism dominates the two national parks, generating year-round employment in accommodation, guiding, retail, conservation services, and scientific support. As witnessed by daily traffic flows, due to limited housing and accommodation with the National Parks, both workers and visitors often need to stay outside the National Parks and travel into the parks during the day asper depends heavily on Hinton and East Jasper for labour, services, and housing. Banff is closely linked to the Bow Valley and Springbank for similar reasons.

Outside the parks, forestry remains a foundational industry supported by forest management agreements and sawmill operations in Cochrane and Hinton. Coal mining shaped communities such as Canmore, Crowsnest Pass, Cadomin, and Luscar, while energy development continues to influence parts of the foothills. Ranching remains central to many communities south of Nordegg and west of Sundre, forming a cultural and economic anchor that predates tourism and continues to guide land stewardship. Recreation and tourism extend well beyond the national parks into Crown land, contributing to the economies of communities such as Nordegg, Bragg Creek, and Cadomin. These areas illustrate how former resource-based settlements evolve into centres of recreation and seasonal residency, reflecting the changing demands on Alberta’s mountain landscapes.

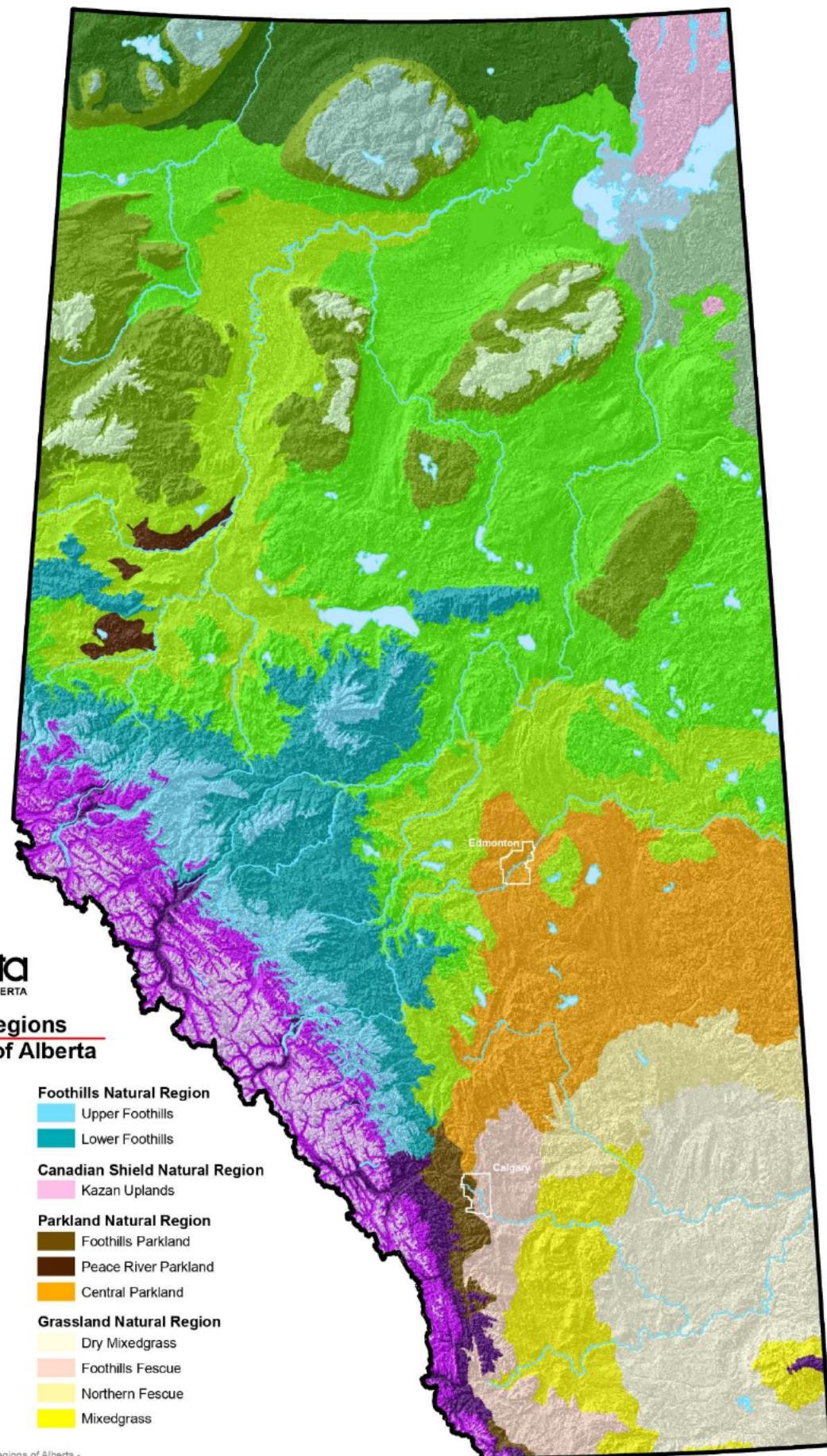
Understanding the distinction between gateway and corridor communities is essential. Banff and Jasper operate within highly regulated federal tourism systems. Corridor communities such as Cochrane, Canmore, Hinton, Exshaw, Nordegg, and Cadomin support multiple industries, accommodate regional workforces, and facilitate movement along major transportation routes. Their economic and governance issues differ from those of the national park towns, emphasizing the need to consider them as part of a larger, interconnected region rather than extensions of park-based economies.

Indigenous communities maintain deep cultural, historical, and economic relationships with the mountains and foothills. The Stoney Nakoda have longstanding ties to the Bow Valley and eastern slopes. The Kainai, Piikani, and Siksika historically used the southern ranges, while Cree communities accessed northern mountain and foothill regions for hunting and seasonal activities. These relationships continue to influence contemporary land-use planning, wildlife management, stewardship initiatives, and cultural interpretation.

Non-Indigenous cultural patterns reflect a similar diversity. Ranching families in the Foothills maintain close ties to open landscape management and multi-generational land stewardship. Mountain towns exhibit cultures shaped by outdoor recreation, conservation awareness, and an international seasonal workforce. Resource-based communities often form tight social networks centred on local industry. Taken together, Alpine Alberta is characterized by a patchwork of cultural identities reflecting economic history, migration patterns, and varying degrees of integration with the tourism economy.



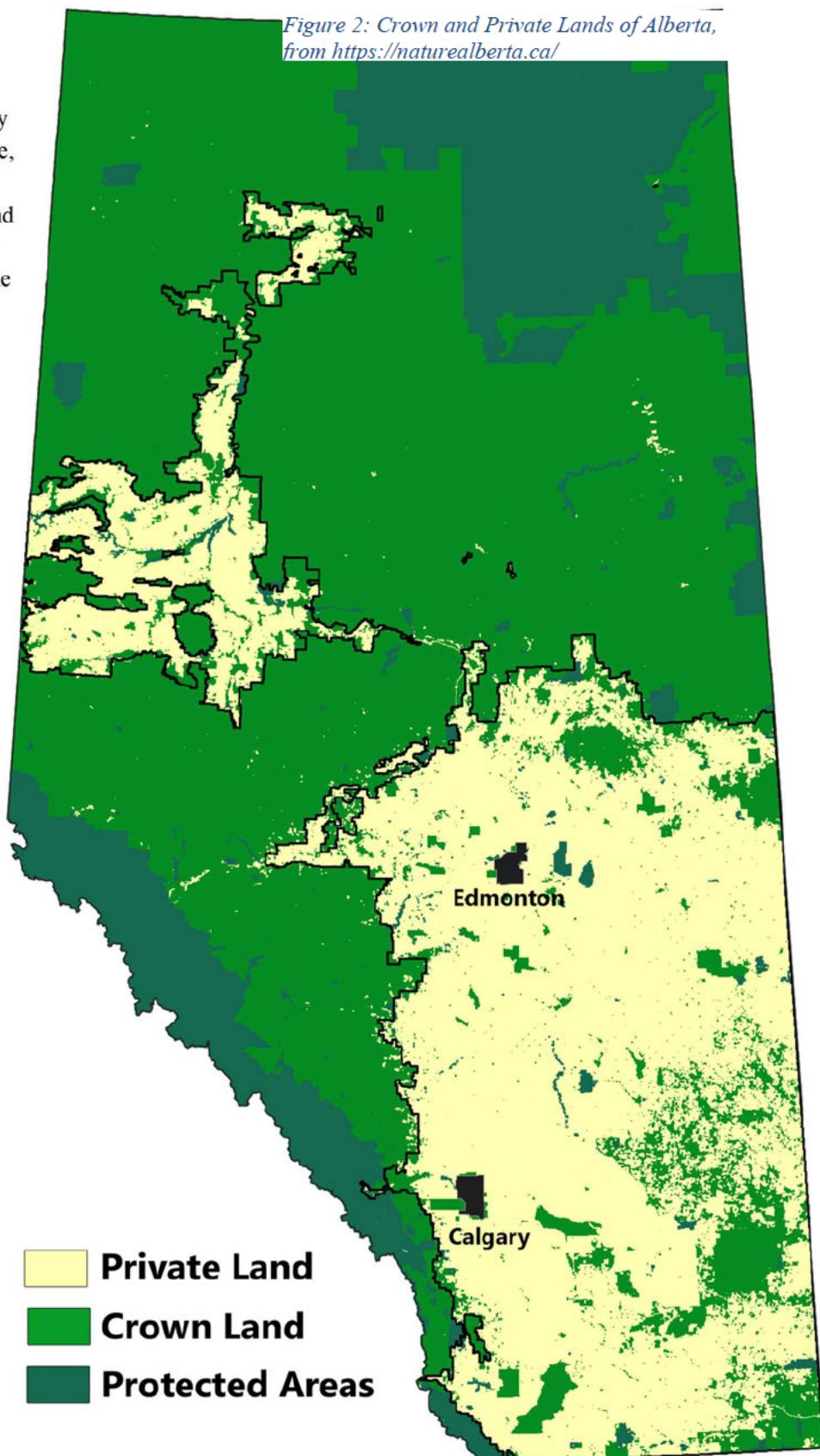
Figure 1: Natural Regions of Alberta



2 CURRENT PROVINCIAL POLICY FOR “ALPINE ALBERTA”

Most of “Alpine Alberta” is owned by the Federal (National Parks) or Provincial governments. In the 1940s, most lands deemed suitable for agriculture were sold by the Provincial government to fee simple title, as farmland. Other lands deemed most suitable for forestry were retained. This land ownership pattern has remained essentially unchanged for eight decades, although in the interim the population has increased by an order of magnitude. Communities in the mountains and foothills usually had their start as mining towns, which retained fee simple as most transitioned from mining (mainly coal) to tourism. Part of the reason for very high real estate prices in Alberta’s mountains, is simply there is so little available. Figure 2 presents the boundary between ‘white’ (private) and ‘green’ (crown) land.

Figure 2: Crown and Private Lands of Alberta, from <https://naturealberta.ca/>



Alberta's tourism and land use strategies add important context to the future of Alpine Alberta and the Foothills. The Higher Ground tourism strategy, along with Travel Alberta initiatives, sets a target of twenty-five billion dollars in annual visitor spending by 2035. This figure is likely to happen with or without government intervention and the growth within the National Parks will be minimal, unless Parks Canada has a highly significant change in the policy directions it has pursued for three decades. Tourism is framed as a major service export supported by competitive products, skilled workers, better coordination across government and industry, and a stronger investment climate. A central priority is dispersing visitation beyond a few high-volume destinations and supporting communities that host increased traffic. For Alpine Alberta, this points to rising pressure and opportunity in national parks, Kananaskis, and Foothills gateway communities.

The provincial Land Use Framework and associated regional plans provide a parallel approach to the same landscapes. The South Saskatchewan Regional Plan, covering much of the southern Eastern Slopes, outlines integrated outcomes for headwaters protection, biodiversity, recreation, tourism, and the continued viability of ranching and resource sectors. It recognizes the Eastern Slopes as a key provincial water source and as landscapes with significant recreation and tourism value. Similar principles appear in northern subregional planning, where recreation, cumulative effects, and landscape management are receiving more detailed guidance. These plans encourage viewing the mountains and Foothills as interconnected headwaters and working lands rather than isolated protected units.

Local and regional planning documents refine this direction. The Municipal District of Ranchland positions itself around ranching heritage, watershed health, and the preservation of open foothill landscapes, treating tourism as a secondary activity. Pincher Creek, with a more diversified local economy, stresses tourism and recreation infrastructure and its role as a gateway to Castle and Waterton. The Crowsnest Pass, shaped by its coal-mining legacy, is planning for economic diversification, hazard management, and recreation-oriented growth, while balancing redevelopment with protection of scenic and environmentally sensitive areas and maintaining small-town character.

The Municipal District of Bighorn, situated between Calgary and Banff, integrates ranching, industry, recreation, and forestry within a landscape dominated by Crown land. Its plan directs residential and commercial growth to established hamlets while conserving surrounding lands for resource use and recreation. Clearwater County's planning emphasizes its relationship with Rocky Mountain House and a growing tourism economy in the West Country and the Nordegg corridor, seeking to manage interactions among recreation, forestry, energy development, and ecological protection. Yellowhead County, stretching along the Yellowhead corridor, sets detailed land use and development goals and works with Hinton on coordinated growth, tourism, and recreation linked to Jasper and the surrounding Crown land. Cadomin and similar communities represent efforts to balance historic mining landscapes with contemporary recreation demand.

Kananaskis Country underscores a shift toward regenerative tourism through a conservation pass funding model and a triple-bottom-line approach that emphasizes ecological health and community well-being. This reflects broader provincial interest in managing visitor pressure while sustaining environmental quality.

Across these documents, several themes recur:

- the need to maintain ecological integrity, particularly in headwaters and wildlife corridors
- an interest in diversifying tourism while managing environmental pressure
- ongoing support for ranching and foothills traditions
- recognition of forestry as a long-term land-use fixture
- increased attention to Indigenous rights, stewardship, and collaborative management

These shared themes indicate that, from a policy perspective, the mountains and foothills are consistently treated as an integrated region whose issues transcend municipal boundaries. This coherence lays important groundwork for



considering electoral district configurations, since boundaries that reflect functional geographies and shared policy environments are more likely to support effective representation.

2.1.1 Critique of the Proposed Banff–Jasper Electoral District

The Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission proposes a Banff–Jasper electoral district based on the assumption that communities from Banff to Jasper share a dominant identity shaped by national park economies and federal oversight. The Commission further suggests that adding several First Nations reserves reinforces this shared identity because reserves and national parks both fall under federal jurisdiction. This approach presents the proposed district as a coherent entity defined by tourism and federal linkages. It also highlights input from Bow Valley representatives, including the MLA for Banff–Kananaskis and several former mayors of Canmore. Although these perspectives are valuable, they largely reflect the experience of communities whose social and economic conditions differ from many of those included in the proposed district.

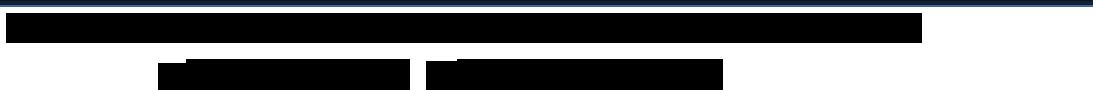
A detailed review of the region shows that these assumptions do not reflect the full reality of Alpine Alberta. The landscapes surrounding the national parks support a diverse mixture of ranching, forestry, transportation activity, resource employment, and small industrial hubs. Communities such as Hinton, Cochrane, Nordegg, and those in the foothills contribute substantially to the regional economy through sectors that are only partly connected to tourism. Forestry remains a central employer in the Foothills and Yellowhead regions. Ranching continues to anchor cultural and economic life throughout the southern Eastern Slopes. Recreation, guiding, and oil and gas activity add further complexity. Describing these areas as largely dependent on national parks oversimplifies the economic base and risks narrowing the scope of representation expected from an MLA.

The proposed Banff–Jasper electoral district risks weakening Indigenous representation by grouping several widely dispersed First Nations into a single, elongated district. Eden Valley, Suncild, O’Chiese, Big Horn, and other affected communities span different regional economies, local service networks, and provincial land-use contexts. A single MLA would face practical challenges in maintaining regular engagement across such a wide geography. Effective representation requires boundaries that reflect real travel patterns, community service areas, and day-to-day relationships rather than grouping communities solely on the basis of a generalized federal theme.

Treating national parks and First Nations as parallel “federal” communities of interest also conflates fundamentally different relationships. National parks operate under Parks Canada mandates, while First Nations interact with the federal government through treaty rights, land management frameworks, and program funding. These are distinct governance structures that do not form a cohesive or unified community of interest. Meanwhile, the majority of practical concerns affecting both parks and surrounding communities relate to provincial responsibilities, including highways, wildfire management, education, health services, Crown land decisions, and regional economic development. Defining an electoral district around federal linkages may therefore overlook the provincial jurisdictional context in which MLAs must operate.

National parks are an important component of regional identity, yet they represent only one part of the broader landscape that shapes communities across Alpine Alberta. While Banff and Jasper anchor major tourism economies, areas such as Willmore Wilderness Park and extensive provincial Crown land contribute ecological services, wildlife habitat, and recreation opportunities that also influence regional planning and infrastructure decisions. These landscapes exist alongside working lands supporting forestry, ranching, resource activity, and emerging recreation destinations. Electoral boundaries that reflect this broader mosaic of land uses can more effectively capture the full range of relationships that structure economic and community life in the region.

National parks remain central to regional identity but do not define Alpine Alberta entirely. Banff and Jasper anchor major tourism economies, while Willmore Wilderness Park and other protected areas contribute ecological services, wildlife habitat, and recreational opportunities. These landscapes shape infrastructure planning, transportation pressure, and debates about cumulative effects. However, they sit within a larger provincial context shaped by



forestry, ranching, resource activity, emerging recreation hubs, and long-established rural communities. Electoral boundaries should reflect this broader reality rather than privileging a single element of regional identity.

The physical configuration of the proposed district raises further concerns. The 200 kilometre unpopulated gap between Lake Louise and Jasper results from federal decisions that prohibit settlement along the Icefields Parkway. This corridor is not comparable to sparsely populated northern regions where settlement gaps exist due to natural dispersion. No other southern Alberta electoral district contains such an extensive area without permanent population. Using this gap as the central axis of a provincial electoral district does not reflect how communities interact and creates a configuration with no parallel in the more populated areas of the province.

Taken together, these issues indicate that the Commission relies on an overly narrow interpretation of community of interest. The proposed district emphasizes tourism and federal governance while overlooking the diversity of non tourism sectors and the provincial responsibilities that shape daily life across the Foothills and West Country. Transportation corridors, wildfire zones, grazing dispositions, forestry tenures, and rural service centres demonstrate a more complex regional pattern than the proposed configuration acknowledges. If the Banff–Jasper electoral district is framed publicly as a tourism oriented, park dominated entity, the voices of ranchers, forestry workers, oil and gas employees, freight operators, small town residents, and Indigenous communities risk being marginalized. This may create perceptions that the boundaries serve narrative or political purposes rather than reflecting real-world relationships.

For these reasons, subsequent sections of this submission propose adjustments to electoral district boundaries that meet population requirements while better reflecting shared economic patterns, land-use regimes, cultural histories, and long-term regional aspirations. These recommendations offer a more complete understanding of what binds Alpine Alberta together and how it may be more effectively represented in the Legislative Assembly.

3 TWO CONCEPTS FOR “ALPINE ALBERTA” ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

The Commission’s proposed approach for the ridings impacted in Banff-Kananaskis and Livingstone-Macleod does not fully capture the unique community, economic, and historical ties that link Alberta’s southern mountain corridor. The current configuration blends vibrant mountain communities such as Canmore and Crowsnest Pass with foothills or central Alberta regions that possess different identities, priorities, and historical connections.

As noted in the Commission’s own summary of public feedback, several submissions from mountain residents and local leaders have called for boundaries that better reflect the integrated nature of Alberta’s Rockies.

We worked to define areas that are linked by economy, industry, history, and culture, while retaining population-per-electoral division that stayed close to $55,000 \pm 10\%$ about 95% of the time. What we found was that in doing this, we created opportunities for many electoral divisions to find better expression by keeping communities of similar background in somewhat modified versions. We worked towards these objectives:

- Community Unity:
Uniting Alberta’s Rockies in ways that reflect their historical, economic, and cultural connections.
- Effective Representation:
Ensuring mountain communities have a strong, unified legislative voice focused on shared interests like tourism, natural resources, and environmental stewardship.
- Logical Boundaries:
Follow natural geographic features and established transportation corridors, making representation and service delivery more practical and meaningful.



- Indigenous Inclusion:
Provide appropriate representation for Indigenous communities whose traditional territories include mountainous areas.
- Population and Growth:
Accommodates current and future growth trends, acknowledging the rapid increase in both residents and tourism.
- Respecting Existing Identity:
Electoral division names and boundaries that clearly communicate unique local characters.
- Public Support:
Directly responds to local feedback and aligns with the Commission's own acknowledgment of the need for hybrid, community-centered ridings in complex regions.

3.1 Proposed Electoral Division Amendment 1: Canmore-Crowsnest Pass

The landscapes and communities that extend from Canmore through Kananaskis and south toward the Crowsnest Pass form a continuous corridor shaped by mountain topography, foothills ecosystems, and the working lands of Alberta's eastern slopes. This region contains a combination of protected landscapes and long-established settlement patterns that differ markedly from both the prairie regions to the east and the central mountain corridor farther north. A revised electoral district that aligns these communities acknowledges the deep geographic, economic, and cultural connections that structure everyday life along the southern Rockies.

The eastern slopes in this portion of the province present a distinctive environment defined by steep terrain, narrow valleys, limited developable land, and a long-standing orientation toward resource use and recreation. Communities along this corridor have evolved within a constrained physical setting where rivers, ridgelines, wildlife habitat, and transportation routes shape land use and settlement patterns. Canmore, the largest community in the region, illustrates a mountain town transitioned from its origins in coal mining to an economy that combines tourism, recreation, environmental stewardship, and services for both residents and visitors. South of Canmore, the foothills communities of Bragg Creek, Diamond Valley, Longview, and Pincher Creek occupy the transition zone between mountain and prairie environments. These communities remain strongly influenced by grazing, forestry, and recreation access, while the Crowsnest Pass retains many elements of its mining heritage alongside growing appreciation for its landscape, trail systems, and historical resources.

The ecological and land-use characteristics of the region contribute significantly to its shared identity. The narrow forest bands of the eastern slopes, the prominence of watershed protection, and the visibility of wildlife corridors all shape development decisions and community planning. Environmental constraints are common across the corridor. Most communities face limited opportunities for outward expansion due to steep slopes, protected areas, wildlife presence, and the need to maintain viewscapes and ecological integrity. These constraints create similar challenges related to housing supply, community growth, and infrastructure pressures. Because the natural environment is a constant determinant of policy decisions in this region, a single electoral district encompassing the corridor allows for legislative representation that understands the implications of mountain and foothills land-use decisions.

Economic relationships add further coherence to the proposed district. Tourism and recreation are major contributors across the corridor, not only in Canmore but also in Bragg Creek, Kananaskis, Longview, and the Crowsnest Pass. Visitor patterns have intensified in recent years, with increased use of trails, day-use areas, and scenic drives. These pressures influence transportation demand, emergency response needs, and management of short-term accommodations. While Banff and Jasper attract a high volume of international tourism linked to national park status, the southern mountain corridor tends to serve Albertans who seek recreation opportunities in provincial parks and on Crown land. This difference shapes the scale of visitation, the nature of local employment, and the expectations placed on municipal governments.



Beyond tourism, resource-based industries remain integral to the region. Ranching continues to define life along the Highway 22 corridor and contributes to land stewardship practices that have persisted since early settlement. Forestry remains important in the foothills, with forest tenures, wildfire response systems, and timber supply areas influencing working relationships among communities. The Crowsnest Pass and its surrounding lands carry a strong mining legacy, with former mine sites, tailings areas, and industrial landscapes remaining part of local identity. The transition of several former mining areas into recreation-oriented communities has required thoughtful planning and continues to shape how residents balance economic diversification with historical context. These overlapping economic structures create a regional identity grounded not only in tourism but also in the ongoing presence of ranching, forestry, mining, transportation corridors, and small-scale industry.

A defining feature of the southern mountain corridor is its transportation network. Highway 40 through Kananaskis Country and Highway 22 along the foothills operate as the main north to south corridors for residents, workers, emergency services, and visitors. These routes form the primary spine of movement throughout the region, linking the towns and rural areas in a way that reflects real-world interactions rather than administrative boundaries. Emergency response, health service delivery, and municipal coordination frequently rely on these routes. As a result, grouping these communities within one electoral district aligns representation with existing mobility patterns and service relationships.

Cultural patterns across the corridor also reinforce its coherence. Indigenous communities, including the Bearspaw and Piikani, have longstanding ties to the eastern slopes and maintain cultural, economic, and stewardship relationships that extend along the mountain front. These communities engage in provincial processes related to land use, wildlife management, transportation planning, and environmental protection.

Non-Indigenous cultural traditions likewise show strong continuity across the corridor. Ranching communities along the foothills maintain connections to open landscape management, watershed protection, and multi-generational land stewardship. Mountain towns exhibit a culture influenced by outdoor recreation, seasonal workforce patterns, environmental awareness, and tourism demand. Communities transitioning from mining to diversified economies often emphasize heritage conservation, community revitalization, and new recreational amenities. Together, these cultural characteristics represent a spectrum of mountain and foothills identities that share more with each other than with agricultural areas to the east or the national park towns farther north.

Population dynamics support a corridor-based electoral district. Canmore and Crowsnest Pass are both some of the fastest growing communities in Alberta. A district organized around the southern mountain corridor can better anticipate and respond to these emerging demographic trends. It also reflects a practical recognition that constrained developable land near the mountains will continue to influence the rate and distribution of population growth.

The proposed population for a Canmore–Crowsnest Pass electoral district would be near the lower end of Alberta's permitted variance. The Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission acknowledges that in regions defined by challenging geography, limited settlement patterns, and significant travel distances, effective representation may justify population deviations. The mountain and foothill landscapes of the southern corridor meet these criteria. Representing these communities requires frequent travel through mountain terrain, engagement with land-intensive economic sectors, and consideration of environmental and recreation pressures that are distinct from those in more densely populated or agriculturally oriented regions. A district structured around the corridor ensures that an MLA can focus on a coherent set of regional issues, making effective representation more achievable.

Although communities along the corridor possess individual identities and differing perspectives, these differences do not weaken the proposal. Instead, they contribute to a fuller representation of the region's needs. For example, Canmore's experience with managing intensive recreation and rapid growth is relevant to Bragg Creek and the Crowsnest Pass as similar pressures emerge there. Ranching communities bring insight into land stewardship, grazing management, and wildfire risk across the foothills. Mining heritage in the Crowsnest Pass provides context



for land reclamation, community revitalization, and economic transition. Together, these perspectives reflect the diversity of the southern mountain corridor and reinforce the value of a district that enables shared learning and coordinated representation.

The Canmore–Crowsnest Pass electoral district will reflect the existing pattern of geographic, economic, cultural, and service relationships that make for a successful electoral district.

3.2 Proposed Electoral Division Amendment 2: Rocky Mountain House-Banff

The proposed Rocky Mountain House-Banff electoral district brings together the upper Bow and North Saskatchewan headwaters, adjacent mountain parks, surrounding Crown land, and the communities that depend on these landscapes for their livelihoods. It would include Lake Louise, Saskatchewan River Crossing, Red Deer River Crossing, Nordegg, Cline River, Rocky Mountain House, Caroline, Sundre, and portions of Cochrane, along with the principal Stoney Nakoda reserves and the Bighorn, O’Chiese, and Sunchild reserves. This configuration reflects a continuous corridor rather than a set of isolated points. The communities and lands involved share common environmental conditions, economic structures, and service patterns that justify a single electoral district.

Much of this area consists of a blend of protected landscapes and working lands. Banff National Park, associated provincial parks, and the adjacent public lands around Saskatchewan River Crossing and Red Deer River Crossing form a high elevation headwaters region that supports both conservation and recreation. To the east, extensive Crown land is managed for forestry, grazing, and resource access, with few permanent residents but intensive use by workers, outfitters, and recreationists. Communities such as Nordegg, Cline River, Caroline, and Sundre act as gateways to these areas, supplying labour, services, and infrastructure for activities that occur on the surrounding Crown land. Bringing these communities and landscapes into one electoral district aligns representation with the way the region actually functions.

Nordegg and the David Thompson corridor illustrate this evolution clearly. Once closely tied to coal and forestry, Nordegg now plays a growing role as a tourism and recreation centre, serving visitors bound for trails, climbing routes, backcountry lodges, and lakes along Highway 11. Red Deer River Crossing and Saskatchewan River Crossing are emerging nodes in this system, connecting the Icefields Parkway with the North Saskatchewan corridor and drawing users from both the park system and provincial lands. Economic activity here is increasingly based on guiding, hospitality, and outdoor services, but it remains grounded in the same landscapes that supply timber, grazing, and other resource values. Electoral boundaries that connect these communities recognize their shared interest in managing growth, recreation pressure, and environmental impacts in a coordinated way.

The history of the Ya Ha Tinda and Banff equestrian service reinforces these linkages. For more than a century, the Ya Ha Tinda ranch east of the park has served as a key base for horses used in Banff National Park operations. This has created enduring connections between Parks Canada, outfitters, and the Red Deer River Crossing area. Not far east of there, Sundre’s economy is a distinctive mix of ranching, oil and gas, forestry, and equestrian and tourism gateway services that support activity in the front ranges and the park. The community sits at the interface between foothills working lands and the national park, and its residents interact regularly with both. Including Sundre and its surrounding rural areas in the same electoral district as Banff recognizes this long-standing functional relationship rather than treating the park and its support communities as separate spheres.

Indigenous communities are central to this proposed configuration. The primary Stoney Nakoda, as well as the Bighorn, O’Chiese, and Sunchild reserves north and west of Rocky Mountain House, share headwaters landscapes, wildlife corridors, real estate development opportunities, and cultural relationships with the eastern slopes. Community members travel frequently to Cochrane, Rocky Mountain House, and Sundre for services, employment, and education. Many of their land-use concerns involve the same forests, rivers, and mountain front that shape the



non-Indigenous communities in this corridor. Grouping these reserves within a single electoral district that spans the Bow and North Saskatchewan headwaters allows for representation that reflects a coherent set of environmental, cultural, and economic relationships. It also avoids dispersing communities with similar interests across multiple districts that might be primarily oriented to the prairies or to distant urban centres.

Transportation and service networks strengthen the case for this configuration. While Roam Transit is now a well-established between Banff and Canmore, commuter and visitor vehicular traffic on Highway 1 and Highway 1A between Lake Louise, Banff, Canmore, Morley, and Cochrane is nearing capacity. The proposed Banff YYC rail service and will be an important focus for the MLA of this electoral district. To the north, Highway 11 connects Rocky Mountain House, Caroline, Nordegg, and the David Thompson corridor with Saskatchewan River Crossing. Highway 22 and related routes tie Sundre, Cochrane, and Rocky Mountain House into the same circulation system; while Highway 40 from Water Valley to Nordegg is transitioning from a resource servicing road to a mixed tourism artery. These road and transit corridors carry much of the region's economic and social interaction. A single electoral district encompassing this network would allow an MLA to advocate for transportation improvements, safety, and capacity in a coordinated way rather than fragmenting responsibility across several districts.

Cochrane retains its historical role as a sawmill and service town, with much of the timber that feeds its industry coming from forests to the west and northwest. Including parts of Cochrane that are functionally tied to these forests within the Rocky Mountain House-Banff electoral district respects this economic relationship. It also ensures that decisions about forest management, wildfire response, and transportation are discussed in a forum that includes both the resource lands and the communities that depend on them.

Wildfire and other natural hazards are shared concerns throughout the proposed district. Much of Banff National Park and adjacent Crown land is subject to high fire risk, steep terrain, and complex evacuation and response challenges. All the communities face similar issues related to smoke, fire suppression, and post fire recovery. Infrastructure such as transmission corridors and highways must be managed with these risks in mind. An electoral district that encompasses the main hazard zones and their service centres would support more coherent advocacy for prevention, response, and investment in resilient infrastructure.

The proposed Rocky Mountain House Banff electoral district would therefore serve communities that share headwaters responsibilities, recreation and tourism pressures, forestry and grazing activity, and deep Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultural ties to the same landscape. It would connect gateway and corridor communities with the parks and Crown lands that shape their economies and daily life. It would align legislative representation with the region's real travel patterns, service areas, and environmental conditions. In doing so, it would complement the Canmore-Crowsnest Pass proposal by providing a parallel structure for the central and northern portions of Alpine Alberta, ensuring that the mountain and foothill regions of the province are represented in ways that reflect how they actually function.

3.3 Maintaining Jasper National Park within the West Yellowhead Electoral District

As with the proposed Rocky Mountain House–Banff configuration, we remain unconvinced by the rationale for removing Jasper National Park from the West Yellowhead electoral district. The current proposal undervalues the long established functional relationships that bind Jasper, Hinton, and surrounding communities on the eastern slopes. For more than three decades, successive Electoral Boundaries Commissions have maintained a district centred on Hinton, Edson, and Jasper because of their shared economic structures, transportation corridors, labour networks, and environmental conditions. The existing boundaries did not emerge by coincidence but through repeated recognition that Jasper's most immediate and measurable community connections lie to the east, not across the central mountain corridor.



Jasper's removal disregards the strong interdependence between Jasper and Hinton. The two communities share labour pools, rail and highway operations, wildfire response systems, utility and energy corridors, and a broad range of public sector and resource sector employment. Hinton serves as the primary service and supply centre for Jasper. Workers move daily between the communities to support forestry operations, Parks Canada functions, health services, education, emergency response, and accommodation services. The Hinton–Jasper corridor is also a major freight route and one of Alberta's most important east–west rail and highway arteries. These ties reflect genuine day to day relationships shaped by geography, employment, transportation, and services. They far exceed the limited exchange that occurs between Banff and Jasper, communities separated by 200 kilometres of unpopulated parkland with no intervening settlement and minimal regular economic interaction.

Maintaining Jasper within West Yellowhead would therefore preserve a coherent pattern of representation for the Athabasca headwaters. The region's hydrology, wildfire regimes, industrial activity, and transportation systems form a common set of concerns for which an MLA must advocate. Hinton, Edson, Jasper, Robb, Cadomin, Grande Cache, and associated rural areas share similar pressures relating to forest management, backcountry access, cumulative effects, and the interaction between industry, recreation, and conservation. Removing Jasper would fragment this set of relationships and place the community within a district where its interests would be peripheral to the dominant concerns of the southern mountain parks.

Several emerging tourism and recreation nodes further reinforce the case for keeping Jasper within West Yellowhead. Cadomin and Robb, located east of Jasper National Park, are experiencing increased visitation linked to off highway recreation, wildlife viewing, campground use, and access to former mining areas transitioning into recreation landscapes. These communities rely on the same transportation corridors and service centres as Jasper and Hinton. Their fortunes are closely tied to how backcountry access, trail development, and reclamation planning are managed across the eastern slopes. A district that includes Jasper, Hinton, Cadomin, Robb, and the surrounding Crown land would allow these communities to engage together on issues such as tourism diversification, fire management, and sustainable recreation infrastructure.

Grande Cache represents another important node. Although it lies north of Jasper, it shares economic and cultural linkages rooted in forestry, coal mining heritage, guiding services, and access to Willmore Wilderness Park. Its emerging tourism economy increasingly interacts with visitors looking to distribute travel beyond the most heavily used park areas. As Alberta considers strategies for diffusing visitation pressure and encouraging new destinations, Grande Cache and the communities along the upper Smoky and upper Athabasca corridors will play a growing role. Jasper's inclusion within West Yellowhead ensures that tourism development in the broader region can be coordinated rather than treated as a series of isolated initiatives. The same logic applies to the Canadian Rockies railway and highway corridors, where the impacts of increased traffic, wildfire risk, and backcountry use require representation that understands both park governance and the needs of eastern slope communities.

Equally important is the industrial and transportation infrastructure that connects Jasper to the rest of West Yellowhead. Rail and pipeline corridors pass through the Athabasca Valley and continue eastward toward Hinton and Edson. Forest management areas, haul routes, and wildfire response zones are structured along these same pathways. Emergency services, including Search and Rescue and wildfire operations, rely on the integration of these communities. Placing Jasper in a southern mountain electoral district would dilute this functional alignment and leave the MLA responsible for competing sets of priorities that do not arise from the same landscape or service realities.

The continuity of West Yellowhead as an electoral district is itself an important consideration. The boundaries have remained largely stable since the late 1980s. Previous Commissions have consistently recognized the essential coherence of a district anchored by Hinton, Edson, and Jasper, supported by tourism, forestry, coal, oil and gas, and transportation. These Commissions noted that the region's population distribution, labour flows, and industrial



landscape created a logical and manageable district whose issues were shared and whose internal connections supported effective representation. The current population of approximately fifty four thousand residents remains within acceptable variance and has historically been viewed as appropriate for a geographically large district with significant transportation and environmental responsibilities. There is no compelling demographic or economic reason to alter this long standing arrangement.

Adding Cadomin, Robb, and adjacent recreation and resource areas reinforces, rather than weakens, the coherence of West Yellowhead. These communities engage with the same forest companies, land use plans, trail networks, and emergency services as Hinton and Jasper. The shift toward recreation and tourism in Cadomin and Robb mirrors developments in Grande Cache and along Highway 40. All are part of a broader regional transition in which former resource towns are adapting to new economic opportunities while maintaining ties to forestry, reclamation, and land stewardship. Keeping Jasper within West Yellowhead situates this transition within a shared governance context that reflects the region's evolving economic base.

For these reasons, the proposed removal of Jasper from West Yellowhead is neither necessary nor advisable. Retaining Jasper within West Yellowhead preserves long established community relationships, aligns representation with real world labour and service networks, acknowledges emerging tourism nodes on the park's eastern side, and maintains the historic logic behind a district that has served residents well for decades. A consistent West Yellowhead district remains the most coherent and functional configuration for representing the Athabasca headwaters and the communities that rely on its landscapes and transportation corridors.



4 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The analysis presented in this submission demonstrates that Alberta's current mountain and foothill communities are served best by electoral boundaries that reflect their functional geographies, regional transportation systems, and long-standing socio-economic ties. The recommendations offered herein maintain population balance while organizing electoral districts around coherent mountain corridors, headwaters regions, and gateway communities rather than symbolic connections defined by federal land status. This approach strengthens opportunities for effective representation by ensuring that communities with shared land use pressures, environmental conditions, and economic needs are grouped together. It also improves serviceability for MLAs, who would be responsible for regions that follow real-world travel patterns, development constraints, and community interactions.

Taken together, the evidence indicates that maintaining Jasper within West Yellowhead, establishing Rocky Mountain House-Banff, and creating a Canmore-Crowsnest Pass district provide a more accurate and durable reflection of how residents interact with the landscape and with each other. These configurations preserve essential Indigenous linkages, support sustainable tourism and recreation management, maintain industry and transportation networks, and align with the Province's long term strategies for headwaters protection, land management, and tourism diversification. As Alberta continues to experience growth, diversification, and increasing pressure on its mountain corridors, the proposed amendments offer a balanced and practical way to ensure that representation in the Legislative Assembly is grounded in real regional relationships and the full range of responsibilities entrusted to provincial governance.

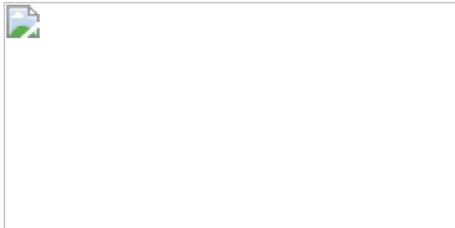


Interim Report Submission from Kimberly Winter

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 11:27 AM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Kimberly

Last Name

Winter

Email



Municipality / City

Edmonton

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

40 - Edmonton-Riverview

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

35 - Edmonton-Glenora-Riverview

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Effective representation

Submission

I strongly support the overall direction of the first report. I am opposed to making any adjustments to the Edmonton Riverview boundaries. Amalgamating Riverview & Glenora would make this riding exceptionally large in terms of population. There are critical drawbacks in having such a large riding: unequal representation (vote dilution), limits access to our MLA and thus lends weaker representation, campaign inequities (limiting ability to canvass door-to-door, higher travel costs), and policy distortion whereas policy priorities may skew towards certain regions.

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[Email](#) info@abebc.ca



www.redeemer.ab.ca

December 18. 2025

Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission
Provided via email: info@abebc.ca
#100 – 11510 Kingsway Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta T5G 2Y5

To Whom It May Concern,

Re: Calgary-Okotoks (Map #24), Okotoks-Diamond Valley (Map #24B), High River-Vulcan (Map #65), Banff-Jasper (Map #53)

I am writing on behalf of the Board of Trustees of Christ The Redeemer Catholic Schools (CTR) to express our strong support for the joint submission made by the Mayors and Reeve of the Town of Okotoks, Town of Diamond Valley, and Foothills County regarding the proposed electoral division boundary changes outlined in the Interim Electoral Division Boundary Report.

CTR is deeply invested in this process, as we serve students and families across a broad and interconnected geographic region. Our schools are located in many regions of Southern Alberta, including Okotoks, De Winton, High River, and Canmore, and we provide transportation for many rural students who travel daily from surrounding areas into these school communities. This regional service model requires careful coordination across municipal boundaries and reflects the lived reality of families who depend on integrated rural-urban education systems.

From an education perspective, we share the municipalities' significant concerns regarding the proposed realignment that would place our communities within a hybrid riding connected to the City of Calgary. Such a configuration does not reflect the shared community identity, service relationships, or governance realities of our region. The rural and small-urban sensibilities that shape our communities, including approaches to infrastructure, transportation, and education, differ meaningfully from those of a large metropolitan centre, and risk being diluted within a Calgary-focused electoral division.

CTR operates within a distinct rural-urban context, where community connections, shared services, and collaborative planning are essential to student success. Families often live in one municipality, attend school in another, and rely on regional transportation and services that span municipal lines. Maintaining cohesion among the Town of Okotoks, the Town of Diamond Valley, and larger portions of Foothills County within a single electoral division better supports effective advocacy, clear communication, and strong working relationships between MLAs, municipal councils, and public institutions such as school divisions.



www.redeemer.ab.ca

We are also concerned about the potential downstream impacts of electoral boundary changes on school division ward alignment. CTR's ward structure has been intentionally designed to balance geography, representation, and community identity. Any shift that increases the likelihood of our wards being annexed into a metro-based school division would significantly affect our ability to respond to the needs of rural and small-urban families. Metro school divisions operate at a different scale and under different pressures, which do not align with the approaches and sensibilities required to effectively support education in our communities.

In addition, we support reconsideration of the boundaries of High River-Vulcan and Banff-Jasper to better align with municipal boundaries and reasonable geographic areas of representation. These adjustments would strengthen regional cohesion, improve representation, and enhance coordination across levels of government.

We respectfully encourage the Commission to give careful consideration to the collective advocacy of our municipal leaders and the education systems that serve this region. Electoral divisions that reflect authentic community connections, shared services, and governance realities ultimately lead to more effective representation and stronger outcomes for students, families, and communities.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input into this important process.

Sincerely,



Andrea Keenan
Board Chair
Christ The Redeemer Catholic Schools

cc:

Board of Trustees, Christ The Redeemer Catholic Schools
Dr. Andrea Holowka, Superintendent of Schools
Michael Kilcommons, Associate Superintendent of Corporate Services

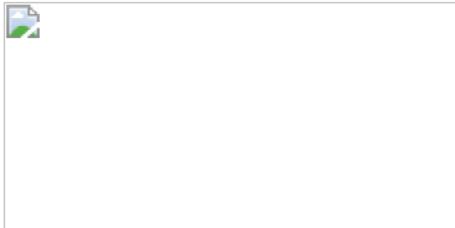


Interim Report Submission from Eamonn Trofimuk

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 11:36 AM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Eamonn

Last Name

Trofimuk

Email



Municipality / City

Springbank

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

50 - Banff-Kananaskis

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

53 - Banff-Jasper

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Geographical features

Submission

As a resident of the Bow Valley area and a frequent Kananaskis user, I am asking the Commission to separate Canmore from Banff. Kananaskis Country is described as a “large, multi-use recreation area”, which is not the same civic and administrative environment as Banff National Park. Canmore is tied into Calgary-oriented commuting and service patterns in a way that Banff is not. A boundary that keeps Canmore with Banff risks blurring two different communities of interest, when Canmore fits more naturally with the Calgary-adjacent mountain and foothills communities.

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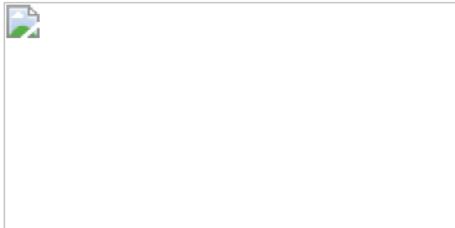


Interim Report Submission from Sharelle Colling

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 11:37 AM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Sharelle

Last Name

Colling

Email



Municipality / City

Edmonton

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

38 - Edmonton-Mill Woods

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

35 - Edmonton-Glenora-Riverview

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Urban concerns

- Hybrid electoral divisions
- Effective representation

EBC-2025-2-623

Submission

To the Electoral Boundaries Commission:

Thank you for all the hard work you have done so far on redrawing the Alberta electoral boundaries. This is a challenging job and I appreciate the direction the commission has moved in completing it. However, as a life-long Edmonton resident, I have some thoughts that I would like to share with the commission on work that remains to be done.

I want to ensure that the commission is aware of how much Edmonton has changed and grown within the last five years. The City of Edmonton's land use bylaw has changed zoning to allow for more density in the inner-city areas. This change encourages demolition of single-family dwellings and replaces them with six- or eight-plexes on a single lot. While Edmonton's population has increased significantly, these policy changes have shifted where the city is growing. Growth is no longer just outside the Anthony Henday Ring Road, it is also occurring in the older, inner neighbourhoods. I am currently completing my social work practicum within the Edmonton-Riverview constituency; and while driving around this large riding, one can see the impacts of these changes with the many new infill properties that have been recently built.

I understand there is more that goes into a boundary change besides population and cultural factors, but I do think that given these changes and population increases, it would be a disservice to lose the Edmonton-Riverview constituency. Under the proposed map, Edmonton ridings such as Mill Woods and McClung will have populations above 60,000, while northern rural ridings like Mackenzie will have only 39,000, which is almost half the size. The average population of northern ridings is lower than even the smallest Edmonton riding. This means urban MLAs will represent thousands more constituents than rural MLAs, making it harder for them to respond promptly and effectively to constituent needs. For example, in Mill Woods, residents will likely wait longer for assistance simply because their MLA serves a much larger population.

While I appreciate the challenges of representing large rural areas, effective representation should apply equally to urban voters. When one riding has nearly double the population of another, the weight of an urban vote is diminished, and confidence in our democratic system suffers.

Under the new proposed map, it appears that 13 ridings (62%) in Edmonton and 18 ridings (64%) in Calgary have increases in their population variances compared to the rural ridings; where 25 rural ridings (62%) will see their population variances decrease. I understand that these numbers could be due to many factors including people moving from rural to urban areas, but it appears that the Edmonton ridings have been pushed to the top end of allowable variance while rural ridings are largely seeing reductions. The average Calgary variance is only half of what Edmonton's average is at 1.4% to 3.5%

respectively, even though the population average is roughly the same. As both major cities are seeing the same rate of increased population growth, Edmonton and Calgary should both get two additional seats to support these additional constituents.

There are ten ridings in the North, with a population average of 49,419. As this group indicates a variance from the provincial average of -10%, I propose the commission should remove one of these ridings, giving the additional seat to Edmonton instead. This way, the Riverview riding can stay intact, and the voter disparity would be far less extreme and unduly diluted.

I would encourage the Commission to consider avoiding pushing Edmonton ridings to the top end of the 25% variance and use the adjustments to minimize disparities. If the Edmonton-Riverview constituency is to be absorbed by the surrounding ridings, please ensure this consolidation does not create a disproportionately large and difficult riding to serve.

I appreciate the commission's attention to these concerns, and I look forward to the final report. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions about my submission.

Best,

Sharelle Colling

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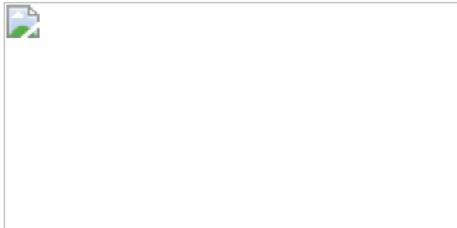


Interim Report Submission from Lyndsey Henderson

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 11:53 AM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Lyndsey

Last Name

Henderson

Email



Municipality / City

Edmonton

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

32 - Edmonton-Glenora

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

42 - Edmonton-North West

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns

Submission

I was pleased to see the interim boundaries of Edmonton - North West primarily retained the existing boundaries, with the addition of the Calder neighbourhood. I believe this reflects a strong guiding principle of communities of common interest as well as respecting well established geographical barriers within this quadrant of the city. I do have concern that Edmonton is not being proportionally represented for its growing population however. We are seeing significant and ongoing urbanization within the province and while I do believe there is the need for a strong voice from rural and medium sized cities, this cannot come at the expense of appropriate population in Edmonton and Calgary for their respective population sizes.

Edmonton - North West itself will see significant growth and increased densities primarily in the Griesbach neighborhood but also the creation in a completely new neighbourhood in Goodridge Corners. It is already respectfully above the mean for population and this increased growth and density will push it even further into outlier territory.

I would urge the commission to consider ensuring that Edmonton and Calgary and appropriately represented within the 89 seat allocation.

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December 17, 2025

Dear 2025 Electoral Boundaries Commission Members:

My name is Melissa Walker and I live and work in Edmonton-Whitemud and would like to thank you for the recently released draft boundaries. I have lived in Edmonton-Whitemud since 2009, on both ends of the riding, and in the Edmonton area for all of my 43 years.

I work as a constituency assistant for the current MLA for Edmonton-Whitemud as well as being editor for one of the riding's active community newspapers. I think the new boundaries that you have drafted for Edmonton-Whitemud make perfect sense for the neighbourhoods included, but would also like to advocate for perhaps another riding in Edmonton as a whole.

Thank you for adding the neighbourhoods of Magrath and MacTaggart back to Edmonton-Whitemud in your draft boundaries. The folks in these neighbourhoods read the same newspapers, attend the same events, shop at the same retailers, and use the same services as the rest of the constituents in the riding. With them joining the riding, it is now completely bordered by the North Saskatchewan River, Whitemud Creek, and Anthony Henday Drive, making it geographically unique. People in the area often refer to the area as the Riverbend and Terwillegar Area and there are organizations, like the Terwillegar-Riverbend Advisory Council, that serve the area as a whole.

Edmonton-Whitemud, both as it stands now and in the draft boundaries, has a highly educated population, many of whom are working professionals and high income earners. There are lots of families with children in all areas of the riding and issues for families and kids tend to resonate throughout.

As a constituency assistant for the riding, we often get calls from folks in Magrath and MacTaggart who think they live in Edmonton-Whitemud already and who feel connected to the community. You've done great work on bringing them back into Edmonton-Whitemud and I think the boundaries should remain as you have them in your recent draft.

As someone who has lived in Edmonton for her entire adult life, in many different areas of the city, I would like to weigh in on the city as a whole. I greatly appreciate that you have made efforts to keep city ridings mostly within city boundaries. This ensures that urban residents have fair representation. I also appreciate that you have added a riding to Edmonton, recognizing our population growth, but I would like to advocate for one more if possible considering projected population growth, especially with regards to the inner portion of the city.

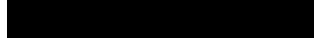
Edmonton has seen a surge in new residents over the past four years, if not longer, and many of them are moving into the ever-increasing infill housing and new higher density buildings in established neighbourhoods in Edmonton. In other words, it's not just the outer ring of the city that has grown, but inner, more mature neighbourhoods have grown as well. With infill only

projected to increase, this means that the inner ridings in Edmonton still need the same or more representation than they've had before. I would very much like to see one more inner Edmonton riding, such as (or to replace) Edmonton-Riverview.

In closing, thank you all so much for the work you're doing on the Boundaries Commission. I'm sure it's not easy to balance the needs of everyone in the province as well as those representing them and I sincerely appreciate the fair and balanced approach the Commission has taken. You have all taken time away from your lives to do this hard work and I am grateful. Thank you for considering my submission.

Sincerely,

Melissa Walker

A solid black rectangular box used to redact a handwritten signature.

Hello Commission,

My name is Justin Simaluk and I'm participating in this process because I believe that we need fair representation for our fast-growing province. In my time as President of Rail for Alberta, I feel that I provide a unique perspective of how rural, suburban, and urban areas are all interconnected yet different entities that have varying needs and desires to achieve a high quality of life. Ensuring that we have equal representation by population is paramount.

Over the last five years, Alberta has grown by nearly 600,000 new residents with the bulk majority of them settling in the Calgary-Edmonton corridor. This is a growing trend of urbanisation which has been happening for the last century. The Commission has recognised this by adding more seats to Calgary and Edmonton, however rapid urbanisation in our province will require more urban representation. It's important to understand that the needs of residents in an urban riding will have very different needs than those in the rural country. As cities expand their boundaries into surrounding territories, it has created a dilemma in how we understand the spaces on the outskirts of urban centres. Urban analysts and the general public are equally disenchanted with traditional dichotomies of urban and rural to describe these hybrid areas (Gondek, 2014)

We need to be conscious and aware that we don't fall into a trap of assuming suburban needs are the same as rural. While some overlap exists between these regions, it should not be lost that there are different attitudes towards commuting/transportation, work and relaxation. While South Calgary and Okotoks may appear similar, there is a strong chance that rural voices will be drowned out by including them in these ridings. Vice versa, rural ridings that include small snippets of suburban areas dissipate the voices of those choosing not to live in the country. As such, these exurb and suburban communities may require their own representation.

This work is not done lightly; the Commission is being tasked to ensure that Albertans receive effective representation that can shape our province for decades into the future. The work is hard and sometimes forgotten by the public, but I would just like to thank all of you for your public service and commitment to Alberta.

Thank you

Justin Simaluk

Gondek, P. (2014). *Pressures of Hybridity: An Analysis of*. Calgary: University of Calgary.

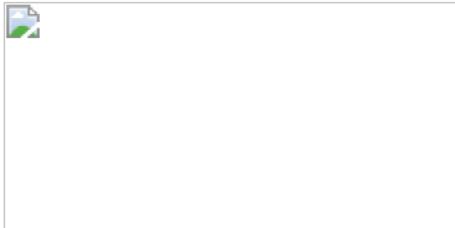


Interim Report Submission from Jennifer Bilyk

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 11:56 AM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Jennifer

Last Name

Bilyk

Email



Municipality / City

Edmonton

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

41 - Edmonton-Rutherford

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

43 - Edmonton-Rutherford

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Hybrid electoral divisions

- Effective representation
- Projected growth

EBC-2025-2-627

Submission

To the Boundary Commission,

My name is Jennifer, a 9 year resident of Edmonton Rutherford. I chose to settle in this area for the quiet, mature community as well as the accessibility of amenities. To this day, my community still feels idyllic to myself and my family.

I want to thank you all for taking the time and care to ensure proper representation of Albertans for provincial elections. It's important that the needs and concerns unique to different areas of Alberta are heard fairly. I especially want to thank you for opposing the hybrid ridings, as this would unfairly minimize how each riding is represented and how the provincial government can do more for that area. I believe a change in our riding boundary would negatively impact how our voices are heard, as neighbouring ridings that are more newly developed will not have the same needs as and older, established community.

Edmonton Rutherford is a dynamic riding, filled with homes, businesses, and services. With the proposed infill bylaw, the population is set to grow, and bring new voices to the riding, and new needs as well. I believe that by keeping the boundary as is, there will be fair representation that will focus on how our growing population can further benefit and how the provincial government can support that.

I once again thank you for your time with this matter and all the hard work you're doing.

Terms

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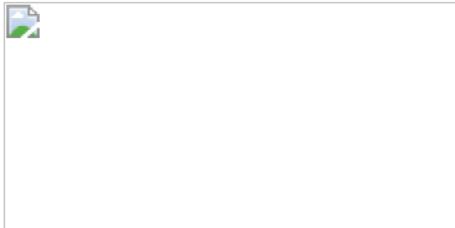


Interim Report Submission from Janzen Sidney

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 11:56 AM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Janzen

Last Name

Sidney

Email



Municipality / City

Edmonton

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

32 - Edmonton-Glenora

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

Proposed electoral boundaries as a whole

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Hybrid electoral divisions

- Communities of interest
- Effective representation

EBC-2025-2-628

Submission

Don't cut a seat from Edmonton. And further, I'd like to advocate for an additional riding in the centre of Edmonton

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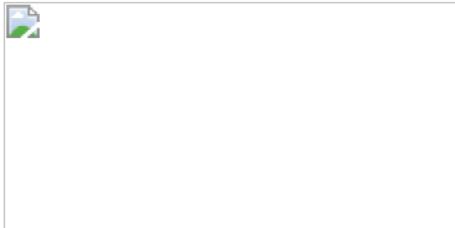


Interim Report Submission from Anna Fiddler-Berteig

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 11:57 AM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Anna

Last Name

Fiddler-Berteig

Email



Municipality / City

Edmonton

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

39 - Edmonton-North West

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

42 - Edmonton-North West

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns

Submission

The interim boundaries for Edmonton - North West were great. They keep together communities that share a common history and keep boundaries that have been quite stable the last few elections. I think adding Calder also makes sense with Rosslyn, Lauderdale and Kensington all being within the boundaries as well - these are neighborhoods that have a lot in common. I am concerned with the number of hybrid ridings around the province however - I feel that it's important to ensure that we are keeping in mind the different priorities and needs within cities versus rural communities and I would like to see more small and medium sized cities represented as their own riding and not combined with large swaths of surrounding rural areas. I think combining the two does a disservice to both.

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December 18, 2025

To the Electoral Boundaries Commission:

I am responding to your draft electoral map as a resident of Edmonton Rutherford.

Thank you for your diligent and thorough work in producing the draft. Overall, it addresses some of the concerns I outlined in my first submission. The boundaries of Rutherford having been extended south of the Henday to Ellerslie Road. This is not a major change and is broadly consistent with my concerns about maintaining commonality of interests - demographics, community needs, etc., within our boundaries.

However, densification is occurring in Edmonton Rutherford. Three factors are in operation, relating to the City of Edmonton development plan: 1) transit-oriented development, resulting in a high-density node near Century Park LRT station still under development; 2) designation of surplus school properties which will be used for medium-density development and 3) new rules permitting up to eight units to be built on lots formerly occupied by one dwelling. My purpose in bringing this to your attention is not to criticize the City development plan but to highlight the ramifications.

The trend reinforces the point I made in my original submission: where we were once a low-density suburb, we are now a set of mature neighbourhoods with issues and concerns reflecting that status.

Looking at the electoral map in general, only one riding has been added to Edmonton which is barely enough to adjust for current growth and does not reflect continued growth, which will again exacerbate the inequity between urban and rural ridings' populations. Calgary also continues to be under-represented. The electoral map should be far-sighted enough to anticipate growth areas in the period from now until the next redistribution is due. I would recommend one more riding be created in each of the two large cities.

Finally, I remain firmly against "hybrid" urban-rural ridings as they violate criteria of commonality of interests and would erode even further the appropriate weight of urban votes.

Thank you for your attention to my concerns.

Ellen Nygaard

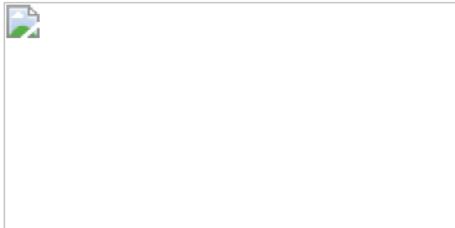


Interim Report Submission from Barbara Bodiguel

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 11:59 AM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Barbara

Last Name

Bodiguel

Email



Municipality / City

Rocky Mountain House

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

80 - Rimbev-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

67 - Lacombe-Rocky Mountain House

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Central Alberta concerns

- Communities of interest
- Geographical features

EBC-2025-2-631

Submission

My current electoral boundary for electoral riding number 80 includes not only the town of Rocky Mountain house, but the three first Nations communities who are west of our community. The proposed changes will divide our community of Rocky Mountain house in area into three separate electoral divisions. I have particular concerns about the three first Nations communities being excluded from the Rocky Mountain House Lacombe proposed division.

Having worked with these communities for many years as a medical practitioner, I am well aware of their particular needs regarding healthcare. Those are anchored in the Rocky medical clinic, and the Rocky Mountain House, General Hospital.

This is their community as well and now to be excluded electorally from their base community of Rocky Mountain House is inexcusable. As a citizen of Rocky Mountain House for more than 45 years, I object to the proposed changes. This will fracture our community, both those that reside in the actual town of Rocky Mountain house, and those that live west of us this is not a good proposition
Exclusion of vulnerable citizens to easy access to their MLA and to the MLA office is a very grave injustice

Please reconsider this boundary redesignation

We have so much more in common with our neighbours to the immediate West of us on Highway 11 then we do with the the community of Lacombe.

Neither populations will be well serve if the boundary commission continues with this poor choice of division

Thank you for considering my submission Barbara Bodiguel
Rocky Mountain House, Alberta

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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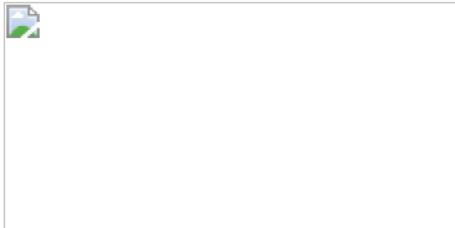


Interim Report Submission from Billier Rae Finley

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 12:02 PM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Billier Rae

Last Name

Finley

Email



Municipality / City

Yellowhead County

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

87 - West Yellowhead

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

88 - West Yellowhead

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Other concerns

Submission

Dear Members of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission,

I am writing regarding the proposed removal of Jasper from the West Yellowhead electoral division. While I recognize the Commission's obligation to consider population parity, I believe this proposal unnecessarily weakens northern representation and fails to make full use of the population variance tools explicitly provided under Section 15 of the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act.

Keeping Jasper within West Yellowhead would bring the riding's population more closely in line with provincial averages, reducing the need for more disruptive boundary changes elsewhere. The Act permits population variances of up to $\pm 25\%$ specifically to ensure effective representation in large, rural, and sparsely populated regions. The Commission has acknowledged the legitimacy of higher variances in northern Alberta, yet this proposal removes population from an already vast riding instead of using the legislative flexibility available.

Eliminating or weakening northern ridings in pursuit of strict numerical parity risks concentrating representation in urban centres at the expense of geography, accessibility, and economic contribution. Northern MLAs already represent an extraordinary share of Alberta's landmass, infrastructure, and resource economy. Section 15 exists to prevent precisely this erosion of representation, and its limited use in the current draft is concerning.

Rather than removing Jasper, the Commission should preserve existing northern ridings as much as possible and apply the variances allowed by law. This approach would better balance population considerations with the constitutional requirement for effective representation.

Respectfully,

A resident of West Yellowhead

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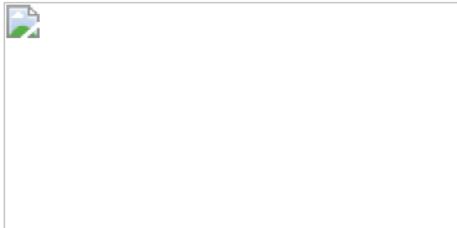
Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Claudia Christine Finley

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 12:04 PM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Claudia Christine

Last Name

Finley

Email



Municipality / City

Yellowhead County

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

87 - West Yellowhead

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

88 - West Yellowhead

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Naming of electoral boundaries

Submission

Dear Honourable Commissioners,

I write as a resident of West Yellowhead to raise concerns about the broader implications of removing Jasper from the riding, particularly under Section 14(f) of the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, which allows consideration of "any other factors" relevant to effective representation.

Other provinces including Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Nova Scotia have long recognized the necessity of protecting northern and remote ridings through legislative carve-outs. These protections exist because geography, climate, and sparsity fundamentally alter what effective representation requires. Alberta's north faces the same realities, even if defined more organically than statutorily. The absence of explicit northern carve-outs in Alberta's legislation makes it even more important that the Commission exercise discretion thoughtfully rather than narrowly applying population arithmetic.

Removing Jasper from West Yellowhead contributes to a pattern of incremental erosion of northern representation. While any single change may appear modest, the cumulative effect over successive boundary reviews is to silence northern voices and create constituencies so large and disconnected that meaningful representation becomes impossible. This outcome is neither sustainable nor consistent with the intent of Section 14 as a whole.

Jasper's residents identify socially, economically, and politically with communities in West Yellowhead. Maintaining this alignment respects history, geography, safety, and access, while preserving the integrity of northern representation within Alberta's Legislature. I urge the Commission to reconsider this proposal in light of these broader considerations.

Respectfully submitted,
A West Yellowhead constituent

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EBC-2025-2-633

To the Alberta Electoral Boundary Commission,

I would like to begin by recognizing the thoughtful and diligent work your commission has done in evaluating and proposing changes to Alberta's electoral boundaries. Reviewing boundaries in a province as large and diverse as ours is not a simple task, and it is clear that your approach reflects a genuine effort to ensure fair and effective representation. I want to express my support for the proposed adjustment that would place Jasper National Park within a constituency alongside Banff National Park, rather than retaining it within the existing West Yellowhead constituency.

As a property owner in Brule, Alberta, I spend a great deal of time in Jasper National Park. My connection goes beyond simple recreation - it is where I ski, hike, kayak, and backpack throughout the year. These experiences have given me a close understanding of the park's community and economy, and I have observed firsthand how Jasper aligns more naturally with Banff than with the broader West Yellowhead region.

One of the most noticeable differences between Jasper and the rest of West Yellowhead is the economic foundation of the communities. Jasper and Banff are both driven primarily by tourism, which shapes their employment patterns, seasonal workforces, and municipal priorities. Tourism relies on hospitality, recreation, and conservation, all of which create an economy that looks very different from the resource-based industries such as forestry, coal, oil, and gas that anchor towns like Hinton and Edson.

With tourism comes a different set of demographic realities. Data from recent Statistics Canada census cycles show that the populations in Jasper and Banff skew younger, include more international workers, and feature higher levels of post-secondary education compared to surrounding areas.

These demographic factors influence community needs, from housing and transportation to environmental management and seasonal employment policy. In my conversations with residents and during my time spent in these areas, I have noticed an emphasis on sustainability, visitor services, and cost of living concerns, which are more closely shared between Jasper and Banff than with other communities to the east.

In West Yellowhead's more industrial centers, the priorities tend to focus on long-term employment, industry stability, infrastructure, and resource development rights. These are important concerns, and they deserve representation by someone well-versed in the needs and history of that type of economy. Keeping Jasper within that constituency can dilute these priorities, because the challenges facing a national park economy are often fundamentally different and sometimes incompatible with those of resource-based communities.

When I compare Jasper and Banff, I see similar challenges: seasonal housing shortages, pressures on municipal services during peak tourism periods, the need for coordination with federal park agencies, and ongoing efforts to balance visitor access with environmental protection. These shared concerns are not only practical but central to the identity of both communities. Anyone who spends time in either park can see that there is a strong cultural connection built around outdoor recreation, hospitality, and conservation. Workers often move between Jasper and Banff seasonally, and both parks welcome international visitors in large numbers. This creates a shared perspective and set of priorities that benefit from unified representation.

Geographically, the two parks form part of a single mountain corridor linked by the Icefields Parkway. While they are separated by distance, they are united by similar landscapes,

visitor experiences, and environmental considerations. In contrast, Jasper's connection to Hinton or Edson is shaped more by administrative boundaries than by economic or cultural alignment.

With these considerations in mind, I believe that placing Jasper and Banff in the same constituency would allow both communities to receive representation better suited to their shared circumstances. It would allow industrial and resource-based communities in West Yellowhead to maintain focused representation, while also ensuring that park-based municipalities with tourism-driven economies are grouped logically and effectively.

Your commission's willingness to revisit boundaries and adapt them to modern realities is commendable. Alberta has changed significantly over the years, and electoral boundaries must keep pace with shifts in population and industry. The proposed adjustment reflects thoughtful reasoning and acknowledges the real-world differences between regions that share a border but not necessarily an identity.

I appreciate the commission's work and strongly believe that aligning Jasper with Banff is a practical and meaningful improvement that will enhance representation for residents, workers, businesses, and property owners like myself. Thank you for considering this perspective, and for your ongoing commitment to fairness and effective governance.

Sincerely,

Brian Fleck, PhD, P.Eng., ICD.D

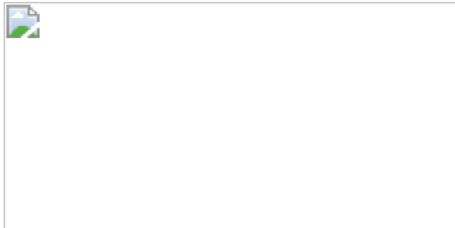


Interim Report Submission from Krysty Thomas

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 12:11 PM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Krysty

Last Name

Thomas

Email



Municipality / City

Lethbridge

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

72 - Lethbridge-West

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

69 - Lethbridge-East

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Southern Alberta concerns

Submission

Thank you for taking the time to review Alberta's electoral boundaries. I am writing to express my support for maintaining the current Lethbridge-West and Lethbridge-East constituencies as outlined in the Interim Report. I believe this configuration continues to effectively represent residents of the City of Lethbridge and surrounding areas, and reflects established communities of interest and existing municipal boundaries.

Thank you for considering my comments as part of your review process.

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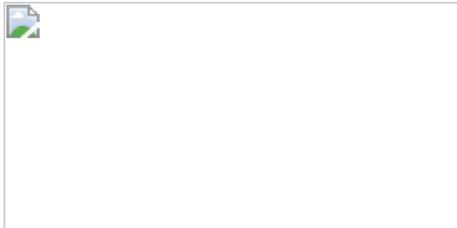


Interim Report Submission from Jarrad Marthaller

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 12:15 PM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Jarrad

Last Name

Marthaller

Email



Municipality / City

Edmonton

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

32 - Edmonton-Glenora

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

81 - Spruce Grove

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Central Alberta concerns

- Hybrid electoral divisions
- Communities of interest
- Effective representation

Submission

I would like to thank the Commission for respecting the distinct community identity of Spruce Grove by not including it within an Edmonton-based riding.

Spruce Grove is a regional hub with economic needs, municipal priorities, and a community identity that are vastly different from those of a major metropolitan center like Edmonton. By maintaining this separation, the Commission has acknowledged that our "community of interest" is rooted in the Tri-Region and the surrounding rural-industrial landscape, rather than the urban core of the capital. This distinction is vital for ensuring our MLA can advocate for the specific pressures facing a high-growth satellite city without those needs being overshadowed by Edmonton's urban agenda.

While I appreciate the separation from Edmonton, I wish to express a broader concern regarding the allocation of seats. It appears there is a discrepancy in how population growth is being weighted. We have noted an underrepresented amount of population growth within Edmonton itself; by potentially taking a seat away from the city or failing to account for its density through internal adjustments, there is a "ripple effect" that throws off the democratic representation for Central Alberta.

When urban boundaries are shifted outward to solve population math, it often comes at the expense of the cohesive regional voices in Central Alberta. We urge the Commission to ensure that Edmonton's growth is handled within its own urban footprint so as not to dilute the representation of the surrounding municipalities.

Thank you for your hard work in balancing the complex demographics of our province.

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EBC-2025-2-636

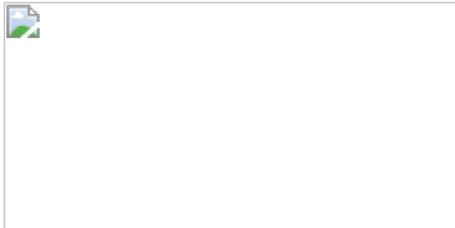


Interim Report Submission from Donna Bird

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 12:15 PM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Donna

Last Name

Bird

Email



Municipality / City

Calgary

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

01 - Calgary-Acadia

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

01 - Calgary-Acadia

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Effective representation

Submission

I want to thank the Commission for defining suitable electoral boundaries that include my neighbourhood (Kingsland). We are grouped with neighbourhoods that are similar in many ways including demographics (and changes there to) traffic/transit concerns, aging infrastructure and issues such as development pressures. I have lived in my neighbourhood for 38 years and have come to appreciate and expect the committed representation that we have enjoyed to date.

It is my strong wish that the electoral boundaries map for this part of Calgary be left as the Commission has recommended.

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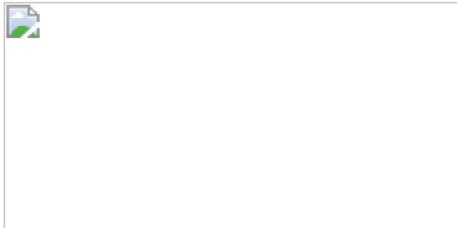


Interim Report Submission from Christopher Saunders

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 12:16 PM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Christopher

Last Name

Saunders

Email



Municipality / City

Calgary

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

22 - Calgary-Peigan

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

Proposed electoral boundaries as a whole

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Urban concerns

- Southern Alberta concerns
- Hybrid electoral divisions
- Effective representation
- Projected growth

EBC-2025-2-638

Submission

We are writing to express significant concerns with the interim report of the Commission. We write as residents of Calgary, the part of the province which has the fastest population and economic growth. In addition, that trend is expected to continue for many years.

Our concerns are twofold:

- A. Calgary must receive the seats its population growth requires and demands – this means an additional seat compared to the interim report.
- B. The creation of more mixed ridings containing both urban and rural populations needs to be avoided.

Our reasoning is as follows:

1. Under the current constituency boundaries, established by the 2017 boundaries commission, Calgary constituencies now exceed the provincial population average by unacceptable margins — 20, 30, even 40 per cent. When that happens, the weight of a Calgarian's vote becomes diluted compared with the rest of the province. For some sparsely populated rural ridings, their vote counts double that of Calgarians. This is anti-democratic.
2. The commission's interim report rightly proposes adding seats where population growth has been most significant, two for Calgary and one for Edmonton – but it needs to go much further by adding 2-3 additional seats for Calgary in order to go some way to correcting the imbalance referred to in (1) above and to reflect Calgary's current significance and future growth within Alberta.

The interim report refers to the different needs of urban and rural constituencies and the challenges that creates for an MLA who is required to represent both urban and rural voters. Urban seats should reflect urban realities. One of the concerns raised in the interim report is the creation of hybrid ridings that combine parts of urban Calgary with surrounding rural areas. While such boundaries may satisfy population formulas on paper, they do not produce effective representation in practice.

Calgary's new seats should remain clearly urban. Blending rural territory into city constituencies will inevitably water down both urban and rural voices.

Yours truly

Christopher and Jennifer Saunders

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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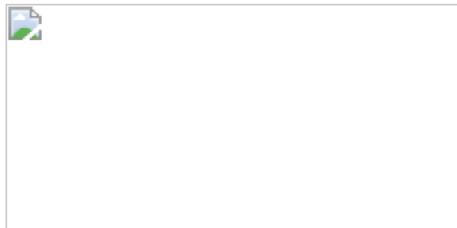
Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Mary-Anne Williams

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 12:18 PM

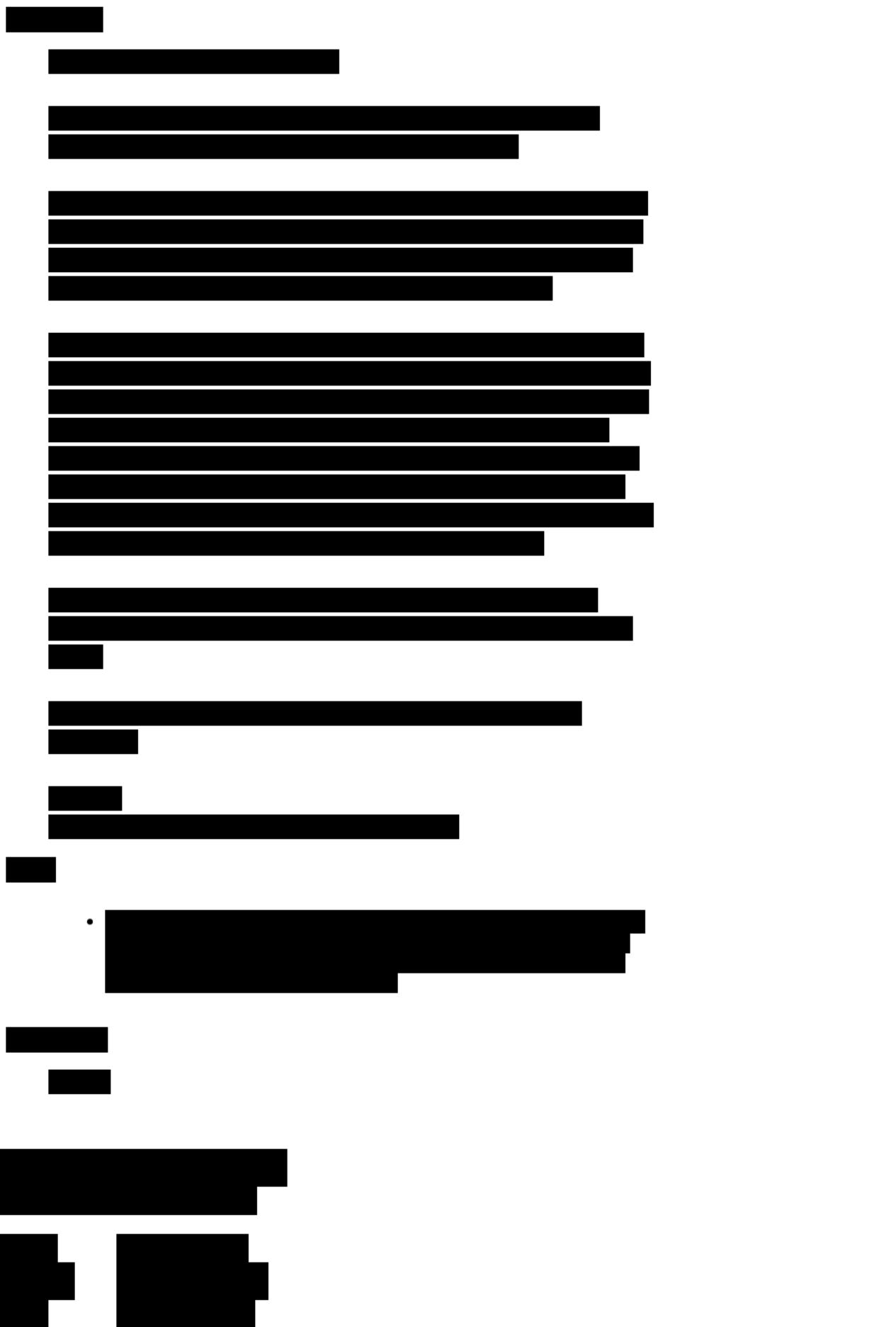
To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



A vertical stack of nine horizontal bars of varying lengths, decreasing from top to bottom. The bars are black with white outlines. The bottom bar is the longest and contains a small black dot in its center.

A horizontal bar chart with six categories on the x-axis and a single data series represented by dark grey bars. The categories are: '1-2', '3-4', '5-6', '7-8', '9-10', and '11-12'. The approximate values for the bars are: '1-2' (~10), '3-4' (~10), '5-6' (~40), '7-8' (~10), '9-10' (~10), and '11-12' (~10). The bars are positioned above the x-axis line, with a bounding box of approximately [113, 113, 886, 450].

- Effective representation



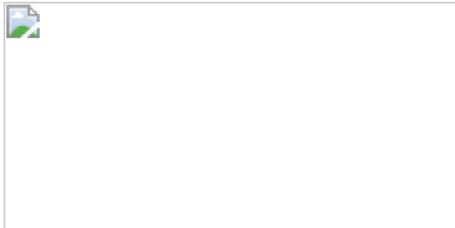


Interim Report Submission from Linda Zurawell

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 12:22 PM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Linda

Last Name

Zurawell

Email



Municipality / City

Strathcona County

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

84 - Strathcona-Sherwood Park

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

85 - Strathcona-Sherwood Park

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Urban concerns

Submission

I am writing to respectfully request that the Commission maintain the current boundaries of the Strathcona–Sherwood Park constituency.

The existing constituency already reflects a thoughtful balance of communities of interest. It encompasses both the urban population of Sherwood Park and the rural communities of Strathcona County, creating a rural–urban mix that, while diverse, remains coherent and grounded in shared regional relationships and governance structures. Maintaining these boundaries supports effective representation and allows the MLA to focus on the distinct yet interconnected needs of these communities.

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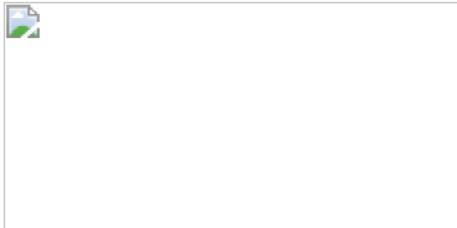


Interim Report Submission from Kathryn Joel

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 12:23 PM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Kathryn

Last Name

Joel

Email



Municipality / City

Edmonton Strathcona

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

44 - Edmonton-Strathcona

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

Proposed electoral boundaries as a whole

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Hybrid electoral divisions

- Effective representation
- Projected growth

EBC-2025-2-641

Submission

I am writing in support of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission's 2025 Interim Report and to commend the Commission for its careful and principled application of the concepts of communities of interest and effective representation.

The Interim Report demonstrates a clear and thoughtful adherence to section 14 of the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act by maintaining coherent communities of interest. In particular, the decision to avoid hybrid ridings and to keep municipalities and established communities intact promotes clear, understandable boundaries and preserves shared social, economic, and civic interests. This approach strengthens voters' ability to engage meaningfully with their elected representatives and supports effective representation in practice.

The Commission has also appropriately applied the constitutional principle of effective representation as articulated by the Supreme Court of Canada in *Reference re Provincial Electoral Boundaries (Saskatchewan)*. By reallocating seats to reflect population growth in Edmonton and Calgary and reducing representation in areas experiencing population decline, the Interim Report advances relative parity of voting power and ensures Albertans have equitable access to legislative and constituency representation. It is important that this population-based adjustment be preserved in the final report.

I would also encourage the Commission to continue recognising that population growth in Edmonton is not limited to suburban areas. As a resident and home owner in Edmonton Strathcona, and a small business owner operating in Edmonton's city centre, I see first-hand that the urban core is experiencing sustained residential, commercial, and economic growth. Assumptions that growth occurs primarily on the periphery risk undervaluing the representation needs of central neighbourhoods that are increasing in density and complexity.

Overall, the Interim Report reflects a balanced, legally sound, and forward-looking approach to electoral boundaries. I respectfully urge the Commission to maintain these principles in its final recommendations.

Sincerely,

Kathryn Joel

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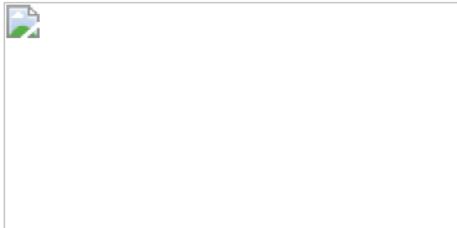


Interim Report Submission from Adam Woods

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 12:23 PM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Adam

Last Name

Woods

Email



Municipality / City

Edmonton

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

33 - Edmonton-Gold Bar

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

35 - Edmonton-Glenora-Riverview

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Hybrid electoral divisions

Submission

Thank you for taking the time to read my submission. I am 33 years old, a father of two, and a lifelong Edmonton resident. I have always lived in central Edmonton. I spent my youth in Edmonton-Glenora, my young adult years in Edmonton-City Centre, and recently moved to Edmonton-Gold Bar. I want to first say that in general I feel the Commission has done an excellent job. Determining electoral districts in the face of overwhelming population growth in the province is no easy task, and having read the report I generally find the determinations made were very logical and impartial. I know there has been a great deal of political pressure applied to the Commission, and given what is currently happening to electoral districts in the United States, it was beyond reassuring to see citizens appointed by political parties acting in a non-partisan manner when faced with a very political issue. I know you are all volunteers, and the entire province should thank you for your service.

My only contention with the proposed map is related to the combined riding of Edmonton-Glenora-Riverview. I do not believe this particular decision is in the best interest of central Edmontonians. First and foremost having grown up in Edmonton-Glenora, I do think that while the two ridings may have similar demographics, they certainly access different services. They may be geographically close to one another, however speaking from experience I can say that when I lived there, I accessed almost all needed services within my riding (outside of the occasional trip to West Ed). My doctors office was in my riding. The grocery stores I went to were in my riding. Almost all the goods and services I accessed were within my riding and I rarely if ever accessed services in Edmonton-Riverview. I think this alone is enough justification for separate ridings, however there is another factor I believe to be more important - population growth. The Commission rightly notes on Page 32 of its Interim Report that population growth in these ridings is rising more slowly than the rest of the city, and I believe there is a specific reason for this that may not have been considered: the pandemic.

As the Commission is well aware, the pandemic shut down urban centers across Canada. Workplaces rightly opted for work-from-home policies to ensure the safety of everyone, and those same policies continued for a while after the pandemic. Having lived and worked downtown at the time, I can anecdotally speak to the impact this had. Prior to the pandemic, many young professionals lived in central Edmonton simply because it made life easier. They could walk or take transit to work. Services and social events were readily available and easy to access. Then the pandemic shut down the urban core. During that time, a significant number of my friends and co-workers decided to move to a more suburban riding, and why wouldn't they? They were no longer required to come into the office. All of the social benefits of living centrally were erased overnight. And at the time it seemed there was no end in sight. Many took it as an opportunity to save and buy their first home in a bedroom community. Others took it as an opportunity to find more affordable rent and more spacious living spaces. It was in part a gamble that work-from-home, or at the very least hybrid

arrangements, would remain perpetual. We all however know what would eventually happen.

Things turned around. Slowly infection rates started to decrease. Things opened up again. Employers went from fulltime work-from-home to a hybrid policy, and now are slowly moving towards working fulltime in the office once more. The Government of Alberta itself recently announced a future end to its hybrid work policy. And I now see those same friends and co-workers who moved to suburban ridings deeply lament their daily commute and how they are spending hours a day in traffic. Now that social events are once again regular, they are wistful for the days they could hop on a train or bus and get to an Oilers game or concert in under 20 minutes without needing to pay for parking. A few have even already moved back to a more central riding in order to return to their old way of life. New young professionals want to live centrally because it is where they work and socialize. I firmly believe this trend will continue as more workplaces end their hybrid work policy. The slower population growth in central ridings was a trend caused I believe in part due to the pandemic, and I further believe that trend is already starting to reverse. I think combining two central ridings, Glenora and Riverview, into one riding is a mistake. Not only because they access different services, but because soon we will see those ridings, and others like City Center and Gold Bar, start to match up with population growth in Edmonton's suburban ridings, and I think it won't be long until we see the proposed Glenora-Riverbend riding exceed the population averages of the city's other ridings. I ask that the commission split these two ridings once more, making proper adjustments if needed to still respect the need for minimum populations in each, so that Edmonton has 22 and not 21 districts. I thank you for your consideration.

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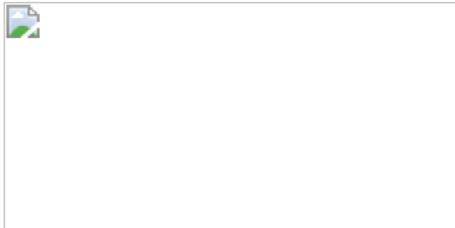


Interim Report Submission from Danielle Davids

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 12:24 PM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Danielle

Last Name

Davids

Email



Municipality / City

Lethbridge - West

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

72 - Lethbridge-West

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

Multiple electoral boundaries

What are the multiple electoral boundaries you are making a submission about?

Lethbridge West, East and County

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Urban concerns
- Southern Alberta concerns
- Communities of interest
- Geographical features
- Effective representation

Submission

Dear Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission,

I am writing to express my strong support for the recommendations in the October 2025 Interim Report, particularly the decision to maintain Lethbridge's electoral divisions without dividing them into rural-urban (hybrid) constituencies.

Thank you for this comprehensive report and for the extensive public consultation process. I agree with your conclusion that the proposed boundaries for Lethbridge-East and Lethbridge-West are both logical and effective for ensuring proper representation.

I specifically appreciate the Commission's focus on the following non-partisan factors in reaching this decision:

- Communities of Interest: You correctly identified that Lethbridge County and the City of Lethbridge have distinct interests that would be diluted if they were merged into shared divisions. Maintaining the city's representation through two dedicated MLAs preserves the cohesive voice of our urban community.
- Natural and Logical Dividing Lines: The use of 13th Street as a primary internal boundary is a sensible approach that respects the city's layout.
- Anticipated Growth: The minor adjustments made to balance the populations between the two divisions appropriately reflect historical growth patterns and future development expectations, particularly in West Lethbridge.

I fully endorse the proposed map and believe it achieves the goal of effective representation for all residents of Lethbridge.

Sincerely,
 Danielle Davids
 Lethbridge-West Constituent

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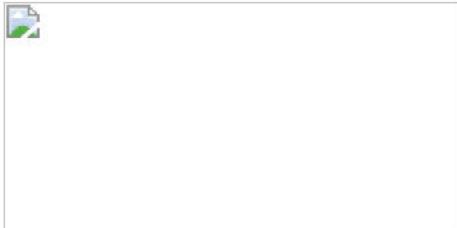


Interim Report Submission from Tom Snell

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 12:24 PM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Tom

Last Name

Snell

Email



Municipality / City

Calgary

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

50 - Banff-Kananaskis

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

04 - Calgary-Bow

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns

Submission

While my actual home and address is [REDACTED] Calgary [REDACTED], a map would show you that I physically live in the Municipal District of Rocky View, and I am in the Banff- Kananaskis electoral District. It is all very confusing.

So when I joined the political party of my choosing, I have to drive almost three hours to Banff and back for constituency meetings. This was not only very time consuming but very costly to drive to Banff and back for each meeting. I don't think this is fair to me as a citizen. None of my services are in Banff , most of them are in Calgary. Further I work in Calgary, us Calgary streets, fire department, hospitals, and retail services. Yet I can not share any of my concerns regarding these services to an elected official who tends to always be living in the Banff and Canmore geographical area. They tend to not share the emotional connection to the Spring Bank area

To remain in the Banff-Kananaskis electoral area is unfair to the roughly 50,000 residents living within 10 kilometers of Calgary and a very long distance from Banff.

I recommend that the Spring Bank area west of Calgary be move from the electoral district of Banff-Kananaskis to what is currently the Calgary-Bow electoral area.

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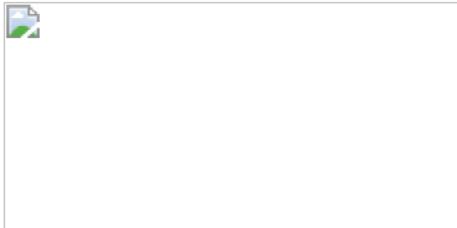


Interim Report Submission from Spencer Strangman

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 12:36 PM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Spencer

Last Name

Strangman

Email



Municipality / City

Edmonton

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

36 - Edmonton-McClung

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

Proposed electoral boundaries as a whole

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns

Submission

Hello,

I am writing this to implore the commission to provide the city of Edmonton with an additional riding and to suggest that ridings in Edmonton should exclude surrounding areas, wherever possible. In my opinion, Edmonton deserves an additional riding (from the current electoral map) due to its rapid growth and large population. This will help ensure fair representation in the Legislature. The population of Edmonton has increased a staggering 16% over the last 5 years, according to the government of Alberta. In my opinion, this growth justifies increased representation as the electoral boundaries are redrawn. Furthermore, I believe that it is imperative that ridings in the city are not split with communities in the surrounding area. Doing so dilutes both rural and urban votes. It creates a situation where neither rural nor urban communities are accurately represented. It is important that Edmonton ridings represent the needs of the citizens in the city of Edmonton, where there are significant pressures and specific needs caused by increased urbanization. Conversely, areas outside of Edmonton (such as Sherwood Park, St. Albert, Spruce Grove, etc.) should also have focused and accurate representation that reflects their specific community needs.

I thank you for taking the time to review this suggestion. I do hope that the commission strikes a balance that allows all Albertans to be accurately represented.

Sincerely,

Spencer Strangman

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Dear Commission Members:

Thank you for all your work on redrawing the electoral boundaries of Alberta. The effort you have put into the interim boundaries is noticeable, and your respect for Alberta is evident. This is not an easy task to manage (I have witnessed the many moving parts and opinions during the previous commission), but you are all doing an excellent job.

My suggestions on boundary changes, outlined below, are meant to align with your proposal, with only minor amendments to improve effective representation. I highlight some changes in the City of Edmonton itself, the area surrounding Edmonton, and the City of Calgary. Beyond these areas, I believe the proposal does an effective job of respecting county boundaries. The attached maps (altered ridings are in light blue, unchanged ridings are in grey) are the best sources of information for my proposed changes, along with the listed justification.

My comment on hybrid ridings is to view them as a two-way street. Some people may stress the importance of catchment areas, but there is more to an effectively represented riding than just a catchment area. A strong hybrid riding demonstrates a two-way connection between communities with each utilizing services in the other, not just a one-way catchment. There are existing ridings that showcase this two-way connection (i.e., Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo) that should be used as an example for a hybrid riding with effective representation. These connections are more easily identified for medium-sized cities versus the magnitude of Edmonton and Calgary and their surrounding areas. I view the four proposed connections across the municipal boundaries of Edmonton and Calgary as not promoting effective representation. These connections are not two-way streets and arguably, they eliminate the voice of rural residents in the area by shackling them to a larger urban population where they may not be heard to the same extent. While there are similarities between them, those living beyond the municipal boundaries of Edmonton or Calgary chose to live outside of these populous cities themselves and are served differently. While my proposed maps eliminate these connections, it is only a minor portion of the changes, and I encourage the commission to follow the emphasized changes in my maps even if they choose to keep the hybrid ridings.

Overall, I am pleased with your report and findings. Thank you for taking the time to receive and respond to public input. I look forward to the final report!

Sincerely,

Ian Borody

Edmonton:

The interim boundaries of the City of Edmonton are well-drawn, specifically in the southern portion of the city and for crossing the North Saskatchewan River. However, there are a few areas that I feel the boundaries could be altered to improve representation:

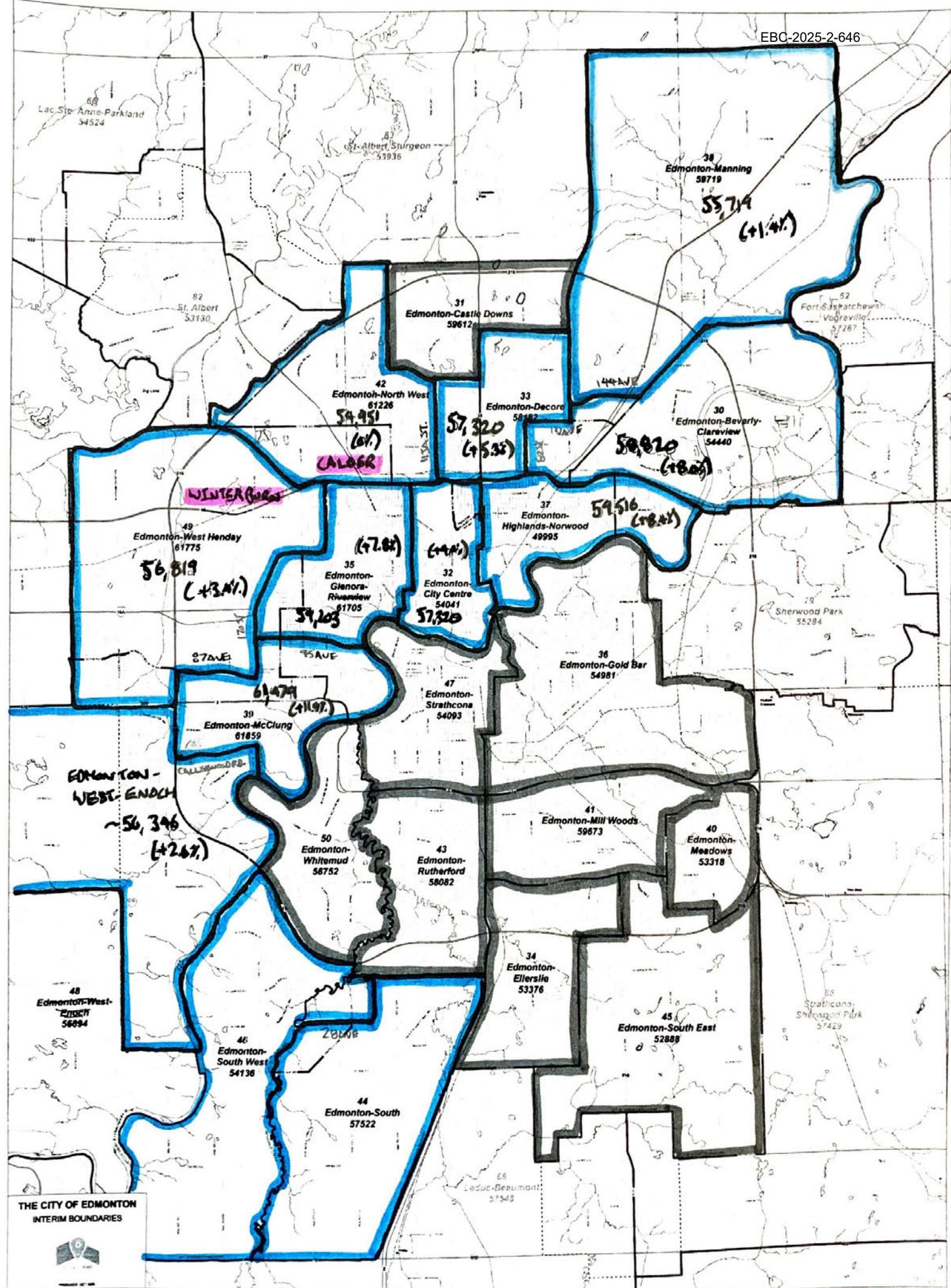
- The west/northwestern side of the city has four electoral divisions above +10%, abnormal in comparison to the rest of the province, and a high concentration of deviation in a specific area. There are no major geographical constraints forcing these deviations, and my proposed changes reduce the deviations while aligning with logical geographic boundaries.
 - o Due to these high deviations, the areas of Parkland County added to an Edmonton riding are removed, as they only exasperate deviation. These acreages have much more in common with the surrounding acreages in Parkland County than Edmonton as well. The addition of Enoch Cree Nation should be included/removed based on feedback from Enoch Cree Nation itself.
- The neighbourhoods of Wellington and Athlone are left in a riding where they are outliers, far away from the rest of the riding, and cut off by a railyard. These areas are reunited with neighbourhoods of a similar character and similar age.
- Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood is far below the provincial average (in comparison with the rest of Edmonton) and is in an area where limited development is expected to occur. Adding areas along 118th Street, identified as a continuous primary corridor in the Edmonton City Plan, will fix this concern, while still providing effective representation.
 - o Ignoring this deviation will result in large scale changes next boundary review and reduce the ability of the next commission to maintain the status quo. There is not a reason identified as to why the current deviation should be considered.
- The names of Edmonton-West Henday and Edmonton-West-Enoch are too similar. There is not enough detail to differentiate which part of Edmonton is represented by each riding. The west leg of the Anthony Henday runs through both ridings and very near to Enoch Cree Nation, perpetuating this issue. Due to this, I propose that Edmonton-West Henday is renamed to *Edmonton-Winterburn*, named for the road that connects most of the neighbourhoods in my proposed plan.

Altogether, my proposed plan tackles these major issues while resolving other ones, like reducing the deviation in Edmonton-Manning where population growth is expected. The new versions of Edmonton-West Henday (also referred to as *Edmonton-Winterburn*) and Edmonton-Glenora are kept closer to their existing versions, aligning with the commission's view on status quo changes. One other name change is proposed: Edmonton-North West to *Edmonton-Calder*, matching the former name of this riding, since the Calder neighbourhood is reunited into it. Only one change is proposed in south Edmonton, moving neighbourhoods from Edmonton-South to Edmonton-South West, and vice versa, to keep the Chappelle area together and better connect across Whitemud Creek via Ellerslie Road. While the division of the Laurel neighbourhood is not ideal, I do not see a different way to split the area.

Estimated Deviations of Proposed Edmonton Ridings:

*Note that these estimated deviations will differ from the actual calculated deviations but are based off the 2021 census population and the interim (2024) population estimates of the ridings to the best of my abilities.

| Riding | Estimated Population | Deviation |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| <i>Edmonton-Calder</i> | 54,951 | +0% |
| <i>Edmonton-City Centre</i> | 57,320 | +4.4% |
| <i>Edmonton-Clareview</i> | 58,820 | +8.0% |
| <i>Edmonton-Decore</i> | 57,838 | +5.3% |
| <i>Edmonton-Glenora</i> | 59,203 | +7.8% |
| <i>Edmonton-Highlands-Beverly</i> | 59,516 | +8.4% |
| <i>Edmonton-Manning</i> | 55,719 | +1.4% |
| <i>Edmonton-McClung-Riverview</i> | 61,479 | +11.9% |
| <i>Edmonton-Winterburn</i> | 56,819 | +3.4% |
| <i>Edmonton-West-Enoch</i> | 56,346 | +2.6% |



Edmonton Area:

Surrounding Edmonton, I propose changes to improve the effective representation of the area by connecting ridings in the capital area differently. Namely:

- Beaumont is kept whole in its own riding and not cut into two separate ridings, due to size of the community and challenges resulting from having its name tied to only one of the ridings. To achieve this, the boundaries of Strathcona-Sherwood Park are pushed northward to Township Road 540, accommodating the future urban area of Bremner, while regaining the neighbourhood of Heritage Hills from Sherwood Park.
 - o Growth is expected in the Northeast corner of the Sherwood Park riding, justifying my proposed negative deviation in this riding and aligning with the current status quo boundaries of Clover Bar Road.
 - o The previous federal boundary commission proposed adding Beaumont to the Sherwood Park area, which was met with negative feedback and adjusted after the interim report.
- While it is not ideal, I propose splitting the City of Leduc into *Leduc East-Beaumont* and *Leduc West-Stony Plain*. Leduc would be split along Highway 2, a logical dividing line in the city, with large enough populations in each riding to justify the inclusion of “Leduc” in the riding names. This split keeps the connections in the area intact as Leduc has strong ties with both Beaumont and Devon along highways in the area. This is a split that makes logical sense for the population dynamics in the area.
 - o With a riding connecting Leduc and Stony Plain, ties in the Edmonton Metropolitan area are kept together, improving effective representation.
- Lastly, Drayton Valley and Brazeau County are added to the proposed *Lac Ste. Anne-Brazeau* riding, named for the two counties at the geographic ends of the riding. These areas have relatively similar characteristics, and this riding would facilitate effective representation.
 - o Barrhead and Barrhead County are reunited in the *Athabasca-Barrhead-Slave Lake* riding as there is room for these communities and this helps to return them to their existing electoral boundaries, preserving the status quo setup.

While these proposed changes differ from the interim report, they can be used to facilitate effective representation in the greater Edmonton region. Only Leduc is split into two ridings, yet it has the population to be a significant group in each riding and be adequately represented. Additionally, Stony Plain is kept in a riding with more direct ties to the Edmonton area. If the commission feels that the deviation in Lac Ste. Anne-Brazeau is too large, there is potential to add some of Parkland County to *Leduc West-Stony Plain*. My only other concern relates to Manville in Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville as it seems that the interim boundaries separate the community into two ridings, which is not ideal.

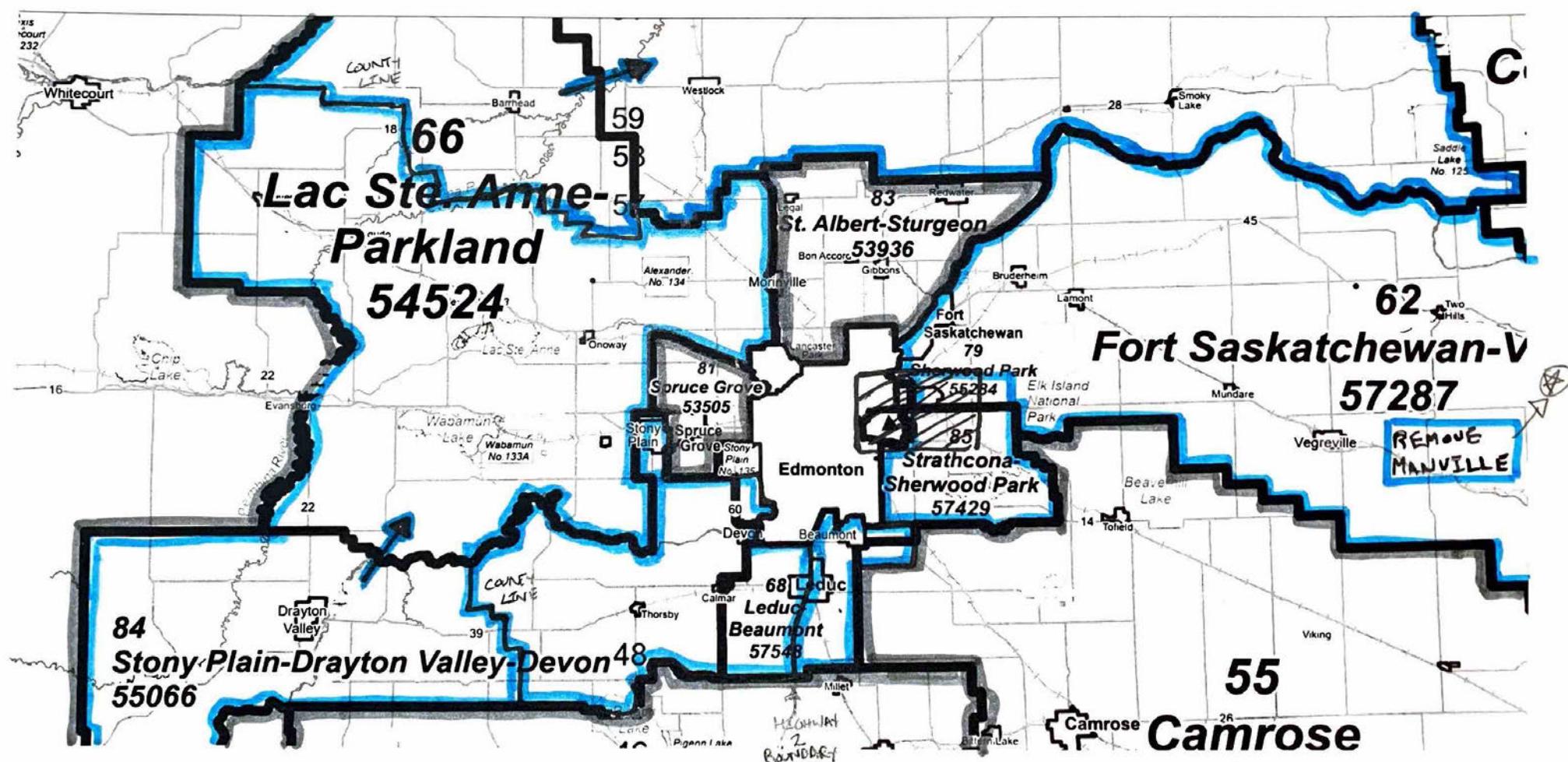
Estimated Deviations of Proposed Edmonton Area Ridings:

*Note that these estimated deviations will differ from the actual calculated deviations but are based off the 2021 census population and the interim (2024) population estimates of the ridings to the best of my abilities.

| Riding | Estimated Population | Deviation |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| <i>Athabasca-Barrhead-Slave Lake</i> | 56,254 | +2.4% |
| Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville | 54,384 | -1.0% |
| <i>Lac Ste. Anne-Brazeau</i> | 59,524 | +8.4% |
| <i>Leduc East-Beaumont</i> | 51,368 | -6.5% |
| <i>Leduc West-Stony Plain</i> | 55,774 | +1.5% |
| Sherwood Park | 52,301 | -4.8% |
| Strathcona-Sherwood Park | 53,038 | -3.4% |

ISHERWOOD PARK INSET

EBC-2025-2-646



Calgary:

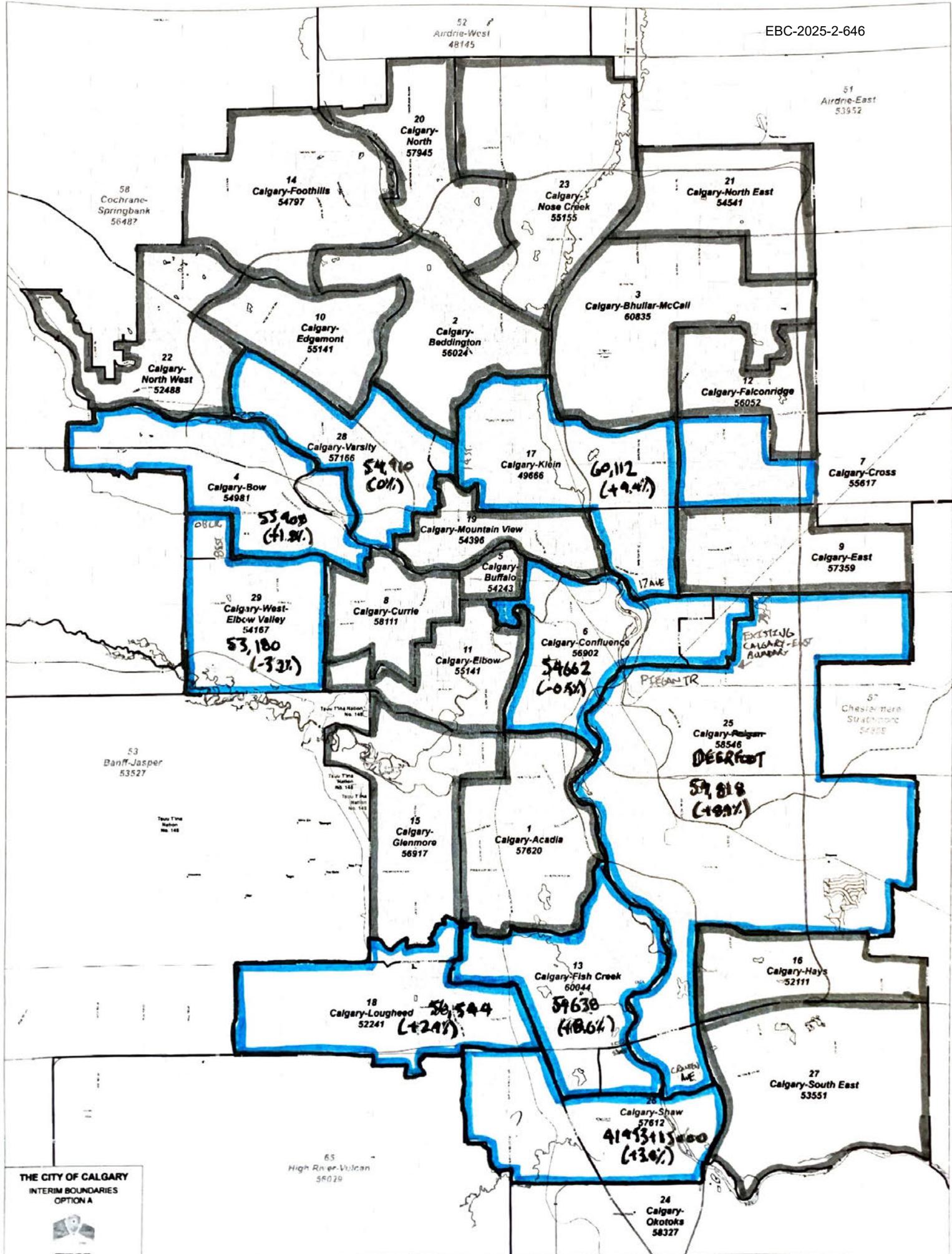
The ridings proposed for Calgary are logical, follow geographic boundaries, and will facilitate effective representation. My proposed changes are minor, and mainly stem from one concern that stretches into three areas. Firstly, Calgary-Klein is far under the provincial average and will likely have low levels of growth over the next decade, creating an issue for future commissions. There is no reason emphasized for keeping this large deviation and my proposal returns the riding with its previous boundaries to align with the status quo. Secondly, Calgary-Confluence covers a mix of areas, but a more east-west alignment is better suited for keeping communities of interest together along 17th Avenue, which is what I propose. Finally, due to these changes, the south portion of Calgary (very difficult to sort out, I completely understand) has the northern portion of Cranston transferred to a different riding to reduce population imbalances. Depending on public response, this may help sort out the inclusion or removal of Calgary-Okotoks. I have proposed a set of ridings for South Calgary that aligns with my previously mentioned changes, but these may be less or more suitable depending on public input. Nonetheless, this may give you room to play around with for other south Calgary ridings.

While my proposed map removes the additions of Conrich and Elbow Valley, these are minor changes and not ones that dictate the map. These areas can be easily left in the map while the other changes in the central parts of the city are implemented. Small adjustments like moving Montgomery back into Calgary-Bow and moving the Wentworth area into Calgary-West are the only implications of removing these areas. Lastly, due to shifts in neighbourhoods, the Peigan trail would form the northern boundary of Calgary-Peigan. A new name (Calgary-Deerfoot or Calgary-Shepard) would likely be more logical, considering my proposed riding is shifted south and away from the Peigan area.

Estimated Deviations of Proposed Calgary Ridings:

*Note that these estimated deviations will differ from the actual calculated deviations but are based off the 2021 census population and the interim (2024) population estimates of the ridings to the best of my abilities.

| Riding | Estimated Population | Deviation |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Calgary-Bow | 55,908 | +1.8% |
| Calgary-Confluence | 54,662 | -0.5% |
| Calgary-Fish Creek | 59,638 | +8.6% |
| Calgary-Lougheed | 56,544 | +2.9% |
| Calgary-Peigan (<i>or Deerfoot</i>) | 59,818 | +8.9% |
| Calgary-Shaw | 56,993 | +3.8% |
| Calgary-Varsity | 54,910 | 0% |
| Calgary-West | 53,180 | -3.2% |



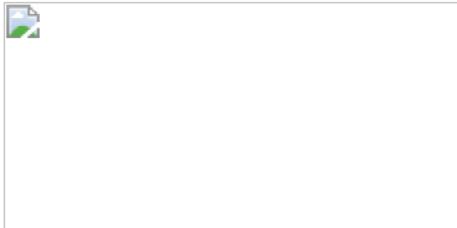


Interim Report Submission from Harry Truderung

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 12:45 PM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Harry

Last Name

Truderung

Email



Municipality / City

Canmore

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

50 - Banff-Kananaskis

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

53 - Banff-Jasper

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Southern Alberta concerns
- Communities of interest

Submission

As a resident of Canmore I was taken aback at the Commission's interim report outlining the boundaries of Banff-Jasper. This proposed division overlooks several key factors including very minimal community of interests, commerce, inter-travel by residents, the preponderance of remote national parks, riding representation difficulties.

I am in favour of a Canmore-Crowsnest Pass electoral division. This division would encompass the southern eastern slopes of the Rockies, Kananaskis, Indigenous Reserves and the commercial centres of the Crowsnest Pass.

Tourism ,ranching, commerce form a strong community of interest for the residents of this riding. It is the quintessential western Alberta Rocky Mountain riding satisfying all the requirements of the Electoral Boundary Commission.

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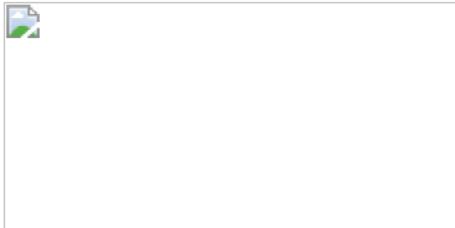


Interim Report Submission from Jennifer Sunstrum

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 12:53 PM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Jennifer

Last Name

Sunstrum

Email



Municipality / City

Calgary

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

08 - Calgary-Edgemont

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

10 - Calgary-Edgemont

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Communities of interest

Submission

December 18, 2025

The 2025-26 Electoral Boundaries Commission
Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW
Edmonton, Alberta T5G 2Y5
Canada

Re: Proposed boundaries for Calgary-Edgemont

Dear Commissioners,

My name is Jennifer Sunstrum and I live in Ranchlands in northwest Calgary. Thank you for the work you are doing to review Alberta's electoral map and to try to ensure fair and effective representation for people across the province. I appreciate the time you have spent travelling, listening to Albertans and putting together the interim report.

I am writing as a resident of the current constituency of Calgary-Edgemont to comment on the proposed boundaries for this riding. As a social work student with a background in sociology, and as someone who pays close attention to community life and how people interact with public systems, I am especially interested in how these boundaries will affect people's ability to participate and be heard.

I support the interim proposal for Calgary-Edgemont and encourage the Commission to keep this configuration in the final report.

Under the interim map, Calgary-Edgemont would:

- Keep Dalhousie, Edgemont, Ranchlands and Hawkwood together
- Add Arbour Lake
- Move Hamptons and the area north of Country Hills Boulevard NW into Calgary-Beddington
- Use Shaganappi Trail NW (east), Country Hills Boulevard NW (north), Stoney Trail NW (west) and Crowchild Trail NW (south) as its boundaries

From my perspective as a Ranchlands resident, these changes respect communities of interest, reflect how people actually live in this part of the city, and make the riding easier for people to understand.

People in this part of northwest Calgary rely on two shared hubs for many daily services. For families in Ranchlands, Hawkwood, Arbour Lake, Dalhousie and Edgemont, these are Crowfoot Crossing and Dalhousie Station. People in these communities all access both of these areas for their grocery and other shopping needs, recreational activities, health services, and transit access.

The communities that would make up the proposed Calgary-Edgemont all move through these same spaces, even if we use them in slightly different ways. From a social work perspective, it is helpful when a riding reflects these shared

everyday spaces, because that is where community relationships are built and where people often first encounter barriers or supports.

My next point has to do with public transportation. Residents of Ranchlands, Hawkwood, Arbour Lake, Dalhousie and Edgemont all connect through Dalhousie and/or Crowfoot LRT to get to work, school and appointments, with local buses feeding into those stations. We share the CTrain with people from nearby communities such as Hamptons, but the bus routes and transfer points are most similar among the neighbourhoods that would stay in, or be added to, Calgary-Edgemont. Grouping them together reflects how public transit actually works here. It also supports transportation equity, because people who depend on the same transit network can raise those issues with a single MLA who represents that specific set of routes, stations and pressures.

Education is an issue that everyone in this area is very concerned with. Robert Thirsk High School is located in Arbour Lake and serves students from Arbour Lake, Ranchlands, Hawkwood and other nearby northwest communities. Under the current boundaries, many of the students who attend Robert Thirsk live in Calgary-Edgemont while the school itself is in the Calgary-Foothills riding. Bringing Arbour Lake into Calgary-Edgemont would place the high school and a large share of its catchment communities in the same constituency.

That makes sense for families, for coordination on education issues, and for effective representation of young people in this area. It is also consistent with a social work lens that sees schools as key community anchors where issues like mental health, poverty and inclusion often show up first.

From living here, my sense is that Ranchlands, Hawkwood, Arbour Lake, Dalhousie and Edgemont have a similar community character: mostly working- and middle-income households, many families with school-aged children, a mix of long-time Calgarians and newer arrivals, and people who commute across the city for work or study. There are differences between neighbourhoods, but the overall social and economic profile feels similar. Arbour Lake feels like another piece of the same northwest puzzle, not a separate bedroom community with entirely different concerns. The proposed map reflects that reality and supports social cohesion by keeping together communities that share comparable pressures around housing, cost of living, schooling and access to services.

Using Shaganappi Trail, Country Hills Boulevard, Stoney Trail, and Crowchild Trail as the four borders gives Calgary-Edgemont a clean, easily explained shape. These are major roads that residents recognise immediately. It will be much simpler for people to know which constituency they live in and which MLA to contact. From what I have seen, this kind of clarity matters most for people who already face barriers in dealing with government: newcomers, renters who move more often, single parents and people managing disabilities or chronic illness. A map built on obvious landmarks reduces one small but very real layer of confusion when they are trying to ask for help. At the same time, moving Hamptons and the area north of Country Hills into another constituency recognises that Country Hills and Stoney form a natural corridor. Neighbourhoods north of that line share more in common with each other than

I have lived in Calgary for 20 years and in Ranchlands for 14 years. Daily life in our household runs through the same places as families in Hawkwood, Arbour Lake, Dalhousie and Edgemont: the LRT stations, the grocery stores, the medical clinics and the schools in this corner of the city.

I have a strong network in this area, and I have seen many people I know confused about which MLA to contact around the edges of existing boundaries. A map that uses obvious roads and keeps this cluster of communities together will make it easier for people to participate, ask for help and feel that they are part of a coherent riding. That kind of practical accessibility is an important part of fair representation.

Once again, thank you for the time and care that has gone into this work, and for your public service in trying to balance many competing considerations. From what I see in northwest Calgary, the proposed boundaries for Calgary-Edgemont are a fair and practical reflection of how our communities actually function. I ask that you keep this configuration in your final report and resist changes that would split these neighbourhoods apart or create unnecessary hybrid ridings.

Thank you for considering my submission.

Sincerely,
Jennifer Sunstrum

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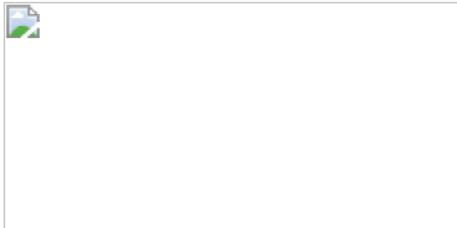


Interim Report Submission from Brent Bartlett

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 12:54 PM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Brent

Last Name

Bartlett

Email



Municipality / City

Sherwood Park

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

81 - Sherwood Park

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

Proposed electoral boundaries as a whole

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Projected growth

Submission

My Name is Brent Bartlett and I have lived in Sherwood Park and Edmonton most of my life. I was born in the Royal Alex hospital in 1962 and have loved living in this area, watching it grow and evolve into a modern and prosperous society. The migration from farm to city I have witnessed, has been a challenge with culture wars playing out and social division occurring within communities. We saw this peak during the pandemic. I respect the difficulty the Boundary Commission is faced with to balance many factors in the pursuit of a fair and just democracy.

I think the Boundary commission has done a very good job in maintaining the integrity of democracy by finding middle ground where they could. My principal issues are with the projected growth of some areas that will be under-represented if we stick with the latest revision of the map. Principally, inner city Edmonton and Sherwood Park /Sherwood Park Strathcona (SPS) represent growth areas that will be disproportionate to their surrounding areas.

Sherwood Park/SPS Will have disproportionate growth patterns. Development of areas north of HWY 16 and south of Y road will largely increase the population of Sherwood Park while much slower growth is projected for SPS.

Based on the current numbers it appears that Edmonton is short changed 2 seats in the inner city and if we look at near future population growth, the inner city will grow sooner due to work policies shifting back to onsite work. Many of my family members are required to work 5 days a week on site as this was just mandated for provincial employees who fill the inner core of Edmonton. Population growth is imminent for downtown. Please consider 3 more electoral divisions in Edmonton.

I thank you for this opportunity to express my concerns and I appreciate the process we are all engaged in to ensure fair and reasonably proportionate representation.

Kind Regard,
Brent Bartlett

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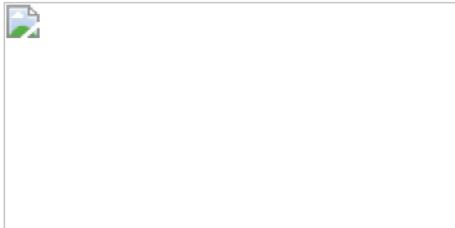


Interim Report Submission from Catherine Jevic

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 12/18/2025 12:57 PM

To Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca>



First Name

Catherine

Last Name

Jevic

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

Edmonton

Interim Report Considerations

- Chapters I-VII (pages 1-30) of the Interim Report outlines the rationale behind the Commission's proposed Electoral Division areas, boundaries, and names (e.g., population data, feedback from written submissions and public presentations, legal and judicial requirements, etc.). You may wish to review this information prior to making your submission as it might address certain questions and concerns.

What is your current electoral division?

32 - Edmonton-Glenora

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

35 - Edmonton-Glenora-Riverview

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Communities of interest

- Effective representation
- Projected growth

EBC-2025-2-650

Submission



Submission Re: Alberta Boundaries Commission

December 17, 2025

Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission
Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW
Edmonton, AB
T5G 2Y5

Dear Commissioners:

I am writing to express serious concern regarding the proposed redistribution of electoral boundaries for the Legislature of Alberta, particularly as it relates to the current Edmonton–Glenora district.

I write in my capacity as President of the Sherbrooke Community League, an incorporated neighbourhood association presently located within the Edmonton–Glenora electoral district. The Commission's Interim Report raises significant concerns for our community.

The proposal to merge Edmonton–Glenora into a new district, Edmonton–Glenora–Riverview, would result in a riding that exceeds the provincial population average by approximately 12.3 percent, as noted in Appendix E (p. 108). With a projected population exceeding 61,000 residents, this new district would become one of the most populous ridings in Alberta, despite already being located in a rapidly growing urban core.

Such a deviation from population parity raises concerns about equitable representation. Residents of this proposed riding would, in effect, have proportionally less representation than voters in most other urban districts. This disparity is not static and is likely to increase significantly over the next decade, further compounding the inequity before the next redistribution process occurs.

Neighbourhoods within Edmonton–Glenora, including Sherbrooke, are experiencing sustained and accelerating population growth. According to the 2021 Edmonton Municipal Census, Sherbrooke had 2,405 residents living in 1,040 dwelling units. Since that time, growth has continued as a direct result of the City of Edmonton's policy to encourage densification within the urban core in order to limit sprawl. The comprehensive rewrite of the City's zoning bylaw in 2024 has further accelerated this trend.

As a neighbourhood located close to downtown, Sherbrooke has seen substantial redevelopment through infill housing, garden and garage suites. This growth trajectory is expected to continue.

Given these realities, approving the proposed Edmonton–Glenora–Riverview riding would almost certainly result in voters in this district having significantly diminished representation over time—potentially equivalent to only two-thirds or three-quarters of the voting power enjoyed by residents elsewhere in Alberta.

For these reasons, we respectfully urge the Commission to reconsider the proposed changes to Edmonton–Glenora's boundaries and to maintain a district configuration that better reflects both current and projected population growth. Doing so would more effectively uphold the principle of voter parity and ensure fair representation for residents of Edmonton's urban core.

Thank you for your careful consideration of these concerns and for your continued work on this important process.

Respectfully,

Catherine Jevic,
President, Sherbrooke Community League

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