



Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Rochelle Nickerson

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 6:32 PM

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



First Name

Rochelle

Last Name

Nickerson

Email

[REDACTED]

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?

11 - Calgary-Fish Creek

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?

South Calgary

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Southern Alberta concerns
- Communities of interest
- Effective representation
- Projected growth
- Naming of electoral boundaries

Submission

I am disappointed to see the proposed changes to the Calgary - Fish Creek constituency boundaries. In investigating the rationale for these changes and discovering the cascading effect of the creation of Calgary – Confluence, I have to state that there seems to be significant disruption to several constituencies to create a new constituency in the middle of an established area of the city. This doesn't seem to make sense.

I sit on the board of my local community basketball zone and we were recently informed of a redrawing of boundaries, by Calgary Minor Basketball Association (CMBA), due to city growth in the deep south of Calgary. It was decided to create a new zone for all communities south of Stoney Trail. While this will divide our current board, the need was evident. However, CMBA made every effort to disrupt as few zones as possible and this has been well received.

It seems there was no consideration taken for the fact that the constituencies consist of people who form relationships and MLAs who live in their respective constituencies. Why not take an approach that disrupts as few constituencies as possible.

I would like to see Lake Bonavista remain in Calgary – Fish Creek. It would seem more logical to create a new zone for the communities in the southern edge of the city and leave established constituencies untouched. The deep south is where most of the population growth is occurring and will continue to occur in the future. The disruption would be limited to Calgary-Shaw, Calgary - South East, Calgary – Lougheed perhaps including Calgary – Hays and Highwood.

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EBC-2025-2-751



Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Colleen Klassen

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 6:31 PM

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



First Name

Colleen

Last Name

Klassen

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Municipality / City

Lethbridge

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

71 - Lethbridge-East

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

69 - Lethbridge-East

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Effective representation

Submission

I don't believe it is wise to split Lethbridge into 4 ridings. It would be difficult for a MLA to represent the diverse interests of those in the City of Lethbridge and those in the surrounding rural communities. The priorities and concerns of rural and urban Albertans can be quite different and each deserve a MLA who can speak for them.

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Michael McAvoy

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 6:28 PM

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



First Name

Michael

Last Name

McAvoy

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Municipality / City

Lethbridge

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

71 - Lethbridge-East

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
- Naming of electoral boundaries

Submission

Do not split Lethbridge into 4 districts. This will weaken Lethbridge and not accurately represent our needs.

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Interim Report Submission from Nathan Wutzke

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 6:26 PM

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



First Name

Nathan

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Wutzke

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Municipality / City

Lethbridge

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

72 - Lethbridge-West

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

70 - Lethbridge-West

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Urban concerns

- Southern Alberta concerns
- Hybrid electoral divisions
- Communities of interest
- Effective representation
- Naming of electoral boundaries

Submission

I don't feel there is a need to redraw the electoral districts at this time. This seems overtly political and unethical.

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Interim Report Submission from Debrah Opsahl-MacDonald

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 6:24 PM

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



First Name

Debrah

Last Name

Opsahl-MacDonald

Email

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Municipality / City

Foothills/Okotoks

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

65 - Highwood

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

24 - Calgary-Okotoks

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Urban concerns

- Northern Alberta concerns
- Southern Alberta concerns
- Central Alberta concerns
- Communities of interest
- Geographical features
- Effective representation
- Projected growth

Submission

Compromised harmony as there is compatibility between urban and rural land owners - completely different thought process and way of life

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Interim Report Submission from Regan Hack

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 6:21 PM

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



First Name

Regan

Last Name

Hack

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Municipality / City

Sherwood Park

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?

- Effective representation

Submission

Hello,

I think it's important that Strathcona Sherwood Park remain different from Beaumont.

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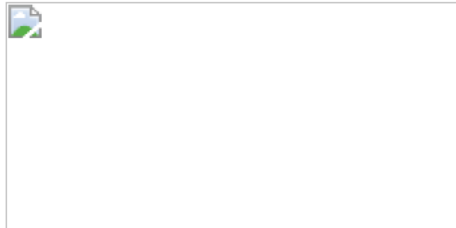


Interim Report Submission from Andrea Faoro

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 6:20 PM

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



First Name

Andrea

Last Name

Faoro

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Municipality / City

Lethbridge, AB

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

72 - Lethbridge-West

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

70 - Lethbridge-West

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns

Submission

I find the proposal abhorrent. I suspect it be an attempt to silence the more progressive voting areas by including more rural in urban ridings. I consider this an abuse of power and an overreach. The people should choose their leaders; not the leaders get to choose their voters.

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Sandi Nystrom

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 6:19 PM

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



First Name

Sandi

Last Name

Nystrom

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Municipality / City

Lethbridge

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

71 - Lethbridge-East

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

Please leave Lethbridge in the current boundaries. We do NOT want any changes. Thank you

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Canmore – Rocky Mountain Corridor

The 2025 Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission’s interim report proposes significant reconfiguration in the west Calgary region, including the creation of a new Cochrane–Springbank electoral division and the consolidation of Canmore into an expansive Banff–Jasper electoral division focused primarily on National Parks and remote rural territories. While these proposals respond to population growth pressures in Cochrane and Airdrie, they unintentionally weaken effective representation by misaligning two fundamentally different communities of interest: Springbank, which functions as an extension of Calgary’s urban fabric, and Canmore, a provincially governed municipality outside National Park boundaries with complex, urbanizing pressures of its own.

Springbank is, in practical terms, part of Calgary. Its residents overwhelmingly live, work, attend school, access healthcare, and participate in community life within Calgary’s west and southwest. Its transportation corridors, emergency services interfaces, and economic linkages align directly with Calgary-Bow, not with Cochrane or remote foothills communities. Strengthening and supporting Calgary-Bow by incorporating Springbank would reinforce a coherent urban electoral division and improve voter continuity, while allowing Canmore to be addressed separately as the anchor of a Canmore – Rocky Mountain Corridor electoral division that reflects its provincial governance responsibilities, permanent population, and regional service role outside the National Park system.

1. Alignment with Shared Communities of Interest

Given Canmore’s national and international tourism profile, coupled with its exclusion from National Park governance, the community merits consideration as a distinct provincial entity rather than an appendage to a parks-focused electoral division. Its challenges are not conservation administration, but growth management, workforce housing, infrastructure capacity, and emergency preparedness—issues squarely within provincial jurisdiction. Canmore – Rocky Mountain Corridor is its own entity and is fundamentally distinct from Banff/Jasper.

Springbank, a growing hamlet in Rocky View County just 15-20 km west of downtown Calgary, functions as a commuter suburb rather than a rural outpost tied to Kananaskis’ mountainous or Cochrane’s northern priorities. A substantial majority, 80% of Springbank residents work in Calgary, accessing employment hubs along the Bow Trail corridor, shopping at Westhills Town Centre, and utilizing healthcare at Foothills Medical Centre—all within or bordering Calgary-Bow. Families send children to Calgary Board of Education schools in the southwest, and community events revolve around Calgary-based organizations, our minor hockey team the Springbank Rockies play teams in west Calgary and not in Rockview County

Placing Springbank in Cochrane-Springbank severs these bonds, grouping it with more remote, horse-country communities north toward Cochrane (e.g., Balzac or Water Valley) that prioritize agricultural subsidies and northern infrastructure over urban transit and density concerns. In contrast, Calgary-Bow—encompassing neighbourhoods like Altadore, Westgate, and Glenbrook

along the Bow River—shares Springbank’s focus on suburban expansion, flood mitigation (post-2013), and high-tech corridors like the Alberta Innovates hub.

This move also follows the strong precedent the commission has already created by adding Elbow Valley to Calgary West.

And would follow the community of interest requirement, echoing the Commission’s emphasis on economic and service linkages, while avoiding the dilution of voice in a sprawling Banff-Jasper riding dominated by tourism and Indigenous reserve issues distant from Springbank’s daily realities.

2. Improved Population Parity and Balanced Growth

Calgary-Bow’s proposed population of 54,981 sits near the provincial average of 54,929 (+0.1% variance), but its strictly urban confines limit flexibility amid Calgary’s southwest boom, where hybrid urban-rural fringes like Springbank add ~5,000-7,000 residents with similar growth trajectories (projected 2-3% annually). Incorporating Springbank would nudge Calgary-Bow to ~60,000, still within the 25% tolerance (up to 68,662), enhancing equity without overburdening the riding.

Conversely, Cochrane-Springbank’s 56,487 population (+2.8%) already absorbs excess from Airdrie-Cochrane splits, making it less needy for Springbank’s numbers.

Reassigning to Calgary-Bow respects *Carter v. Saskatchewan* parity while directing resources to high-density urban edges, aligning with the Commission’s goal of gradual adjustments for constitutional compliance.

3. Geographic Compactness and Accessible Boundaries

Springbank abuts Calgary’s western municipal boundary directly opposite Calgary-Bow, connected seamlessly by Highway 1 (Trans-Canada) and Stoney Trail, forming a natural extension just 5-10 km from Bow River communities. This creates a compact ~30 km² addition, leveraging clear lines like the Bow River to the south and 14 Street NW to the north—far more intuitive than the proposed northward stretch to Cochrane (30+ km via disparate terrain) or eastward into Banff-Jasper’s rugged foothills.

The current proposal fragments the Calgary-West continuum by funneling Springbank into a hybrid Cochrane division, complicating access for MLAs (e.g., longer drives for constituent meetings) and blurring boundaries across Highway 1A’s winding paths. Integrating with Calgary-Bow honors the Commission’s preference for major roadways and urban edges as dividers, yielding a walkable/driveable district where residents share pathways, LRT extensions, and emergency services without crossing provincial-scale geography.

4. Strengthening Voter Continuity and Local Advocacy

Springbank voters have long identified with Calgary’s political rhythm, supporting urban-focused policies on housing affordability, transit (e.g., Green Line expansions), and

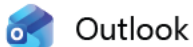
environmental regs for the Bow River watershed—priorities amplified in Calgary-Bow’s elections since 2019. Shifting to Cochrane-Springbank disrupts this, forcing adaptation to a riding centered on Airdrie-Cochrane dynamics like industrial parks and rural water boards, while Banff-Jasper’s park-centric focus marginalizes suburban voices.

With stable representation in Calgary-Bow, MLAs could amplify Springbank’s input on shared issues like the Calgary Ring Road completion or wildfire evacuations tied to urban sprawl. As Alberta adds seats for urban growth, prioritizing such continuity minimizes confusion for Springbank’s diverse, transient population (high newcomer rates from Calgary relocations) and upholds the Commission’s “status quo where feasible” ethos.

In essence, realigning Springbank to Calgary-Bow transforms a mismatched proposal into a cohesive, equitable division that mirrors lived realities and bolsters effective representation. This adjustment minimally impacts neighbors (e.g., slight tweaks to Cochrane-Springbank’s east) while fulfilling the Act’s mandate. With submissions closing December 19, 2025—just days away—I strongly recommend the Commission adopt this in its final report.

Rob Seeley

Canmore



Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Kerri McDougall

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 6:17 PM

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



First Name

Kerri

Last Name

McDougall

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Municipality / City

Lethbridge

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

72 - Lethbridge-West

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

70 - Lethbridge-West

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Effective representation
- Naming of electoral boundaries

Submission

Boundaries should stay the same. We don't need American gerrymandering in Canada.

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Interim Report Submission from Melissa Johnson

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 6:16 PM

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



First Name

Melissa

Last Name

Johnson

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Municipality / City

Foothills County

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

65 - Highwood

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

24B - Okotoks-Diamond Valley

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Geographical features

- Effective representation
- Other concerns

Submission

I don not believe that making Highwood into a hybrid Calgary constituency is going to benefit Highwood residents in any way. By removing Diamond Valley and adding a section of SW Calgary, the rural voices will be diminished significantly, and this will encourage development of our highly sensitive rural areas south of the city. I am opposing Option 24 Calgary - Okotoks (58327) as it may diminish the rural representation in our constituency. There was a strong mandate in the Foothills County Municipal election to preserve the rural aspects of this area, and I think the current boundaries (or similar) is best suited to represent the will of the residents. Therefore it would seem to me that option 24B Okotoks-Diamond Valley (52177) is more closely aligned with what the residence of Highwood Constituency would want, and it reflects similar boundary lines to what the existing Highwood Constituency already has. In addition to this, keeping another high density town such as Diamond Valley within the constituency, resolves the need to add part of Calgary, and the people of Diamond Valley are more aligned with the people of Okotoks and Rural Foothills.

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Carla Gust

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 6:15 PM

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



First Name

Carla

Last Name

Gust

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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?

46 - Edmonton-Whitemud

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

70 - Lethbridge-West

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Hybrid electoral divisions

Submission

I agree with the commission's opinion that Lethbridge should not be divided up into four ridings

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Alfredo Louro

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 6:08 PM

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



First Name

Alfredo

Last Name

Louro

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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

- Effective representation
- Projected growth

Submission

To the Members of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission:

I have lived in the riding of Calgary-Edgemont since I first came to Calgary in 1991, first in the district of Ranchlands and then Dalhousie. I came to this part of the city due to the ease to reach my workplace, the University of Calgary, from which I am now retired. I participate in activities of the Dalhousie Community Association, whose community garden committee I have recently joined.

I see that in the proposed map, The Hamptons would now be part of Calgary-Foothills, and Arbour Lake would be part of Calgary-Edgemont. This is very appropriate in my opinion for several reasons:

- The riding will be demographically more homogeneous, with low- and middle-income families;
- Crowfoot and Dalhousie Station are important commercial and service hubs that the communities of Ranchlands, Dalhousie and Arbour Lake share, as well as public transport--Crowfoot and Dalhousie Station are adjacent stations on the LRT;
- Robert Thirsk High School already serves a significant share of families in these communities, so it makes sense to have them in the same riding.

Beyond my specific riding, I note that according to the civic census of 2017 the population of Calgary was approximately 1.25 million, and current estimates indicate that it now approximatel 1.7 million, a very significant increase. And there is every reason to expect that the population will continue to grow as rapidly during the next eight years. So in addition to reviewing the boundaries of the existing ridings, I would advocate for an increase in the number of ridings in Calgary, with the same criteria of homogeneity. In particular, these should be clearly ridings, not hybrid ridings as some have proposed.

Finally a big thank you to the members of the Commission; this is far from easy work, and it requires dedication and true community spirit. Best regards,

Alfredo Louro

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Hardeep Bansal

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 6:07 PM

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



First Name

Hardeep

Last Name

Bansal

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Municipality / City

Calgary

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

20 - Calgary-North East

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

07 - Calgary-Cross

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns

Submission

To the Electoral Boundary Commission

My name is Hardeep, and I am a resident of Monterey Park in Calgary-Cross. I am pleased to send my comments after reviewing the proposed boundary changes. I must speak strongly in favour of the proposed changes. Through my work with the Temple Community Association, which is also to be moved into Calgary-Cross, I know that these changes are true and smart choices that respect the similarities of the people in these communities. We share connections and history which can be now reflected in our shared representation.

From both my work experience and lived experience, it makes complete sense that Temple is being moved into Calgary-Cross. Our daily lives overlap significantly with communities such as Pineridge, Rundle, and Whitehorn. These neighborhoods share common spaces and service hubs.

Though not within the city limits, it also makes sense to include Conrich in Calgary-Cross. As noted in the Commission's interim report, Conrich residents rely on Calgary for essential services and amenities, and their integration into Calgary-Cross will ensure fair and effective representation for communities that already function together.

While I am in support of these changes, I must also urge the Commission, in your wisdom, to go further in balancing out the large population increases, especially in Calgary. We deserve to have the same levels of representation in our democracy as rural ridings with far fewer people, and which are not growing in the same ways that Calgary is. Please, add one more seat to Calgary and make our votes more equal. This recommendation aligns with the Commission's own acknowledgment of Calgary's rapid growth and the need for adjustments to maintain effective representation.

I have great faith in your Commission, your work, and your commitment to presenting a final report that is fair.

Sincerely,

Hardeep

Resident of Monterey Park, Calgary-Cross

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EBC-2025-2-764



Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Laura Penner

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 6:03 PM

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



First Name

Laura

Last Name

Penner

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?

36 - Edmonton-McClung

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

39 - Edmonton-McClung

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Projected growth

Submission

I have lived in Edmonton-McClung for X years. In my time living here, I've really come to love my neighbours, the community, and I've really found a home here. I appreciate that you've kept my riding boundaries generally as-is. I'm a bit confused about why the Commission thinks that Edmonton is declining in population. That's not been true in my experience. I think that you should re-think that because if you actually look at the population growth, it'll tell you a very different story. But, all in all, I think you did a great job and I hope the final map stays the same. Our neighbors see the Vibrancy, and they deserve representation that effectively works for all of them!

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December 19, 2025

Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission

Submitted via web form

Re: Rural Municipalities of Alberta input on Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission interim report

Dear Chair Miller and AEBC Commissioners,

RMA advocates on behalf of Alberta's 63 municipal districts and counties, five specialized municipalities, and the Special Areas Board. Collectively, RMA members provide municipal governance and services to 85% of Alberta's landmass. RMA members represent Albertans living in areas far from major population centres and services. Many of these Albertans already face barriers in accessing provincial elected officials due to their location in geographically large ridings with sparse populations and long travel distances between communities.

It is in this context that RMA is submitting input on behalf of members. We greatly respect the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission's ("the Commission's") complex and impactful responsibility in redrawing Alberta's provincial electoral boundaries in a period of rapid population growth and demographic changes. We also appreciate the sincere manner in which the Commission has discussed the challenges of properly addressing rural representation while confronting the reality of an urbanizing population, all within specific and strict legislative guardrails related to the factors they may consider and the attributes of each individual electoral division.

Unfortunately, the recommendations and proposed electoral boundaries in the interim report do not reflect the Commission's commentary related to the importance of recognizing unique representation challenges in rural communities and developing a map that mitigates them to the extent possible.

As RMA represents rural municipalities across the province, we have encouraged member municipalities to provide feedback with a focus on electoral divisions that intersect with their boundaries. As such, the input below will primarily focus on high-level themes, with specific examples used as needed.

Population variance

The *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* requires that all electoral divisions be within 25% above or below the average riding population (with the exception of "s. 15(2)" electoral divisions). In the interim report, the Commission provides helpful context as to the complexity of utilizing the average electoral division population as a baseline while recognizing that proximity to that average is not necessarily ideal in terms of effective representation.

From there, the Commission described complex and sometimes conflicting input, in which some stakeholders and members of the public urged the Commission to aim for the greatest possible population parity across electoral districts, while others encouraged the Commission to approach their assignment through the lens that rural ridings should, by default, have a population near the lower end of the variance threshold to account for their unique representation challenges.

While the Commission does not appear to state a specific philosophy as to how they approach this challenge, the results of the re-drawing process appear to suggest an emphasis on voter parity and reducing the range of individual riding populations. One indication that the Commission views closeness to the average as ideal is reflected in the following statement on page 29 of the interim report:

We note why variances from the provincial average population can be justified, but this is out of an abundance of caution, given that we are not close to offending constitutional or statutory limits on permitted population variance.

It is unclear why the Commission appears to be celebrating their avoidance of “closeness” to statutory limits. To RMA’s knowledge, there is no expectation that the Commission avoid variances of +/- 24% (for example) as long as local conditions justify such a variance. In RMA’s view, many in rural areas likely do. From RMA’s perspective, having only three of 41 non-Edmonton/Calgary ridings with a variance in excess of 15% below the provincial average suggests that unique rural barriers are not adequately reflected in the boundaries, and many rural electoral districts are either excessively large, or blended with urban centres to an extent that increases the population near the provincial average but undermines the rural voice within electoral district boundaries.

Given that the Commission indicates that in general, rural Albertans have less access to their MLA than urban elected officials, and that rural barriers associated with distance, etc. are more difficult to overcome, the apparent avoidance of electoral districts that more closely approach the 25% variance limit is disappointing, and should be re-evaluated by the Commission.

Use of s. 14 factors to consider

While the Commission references the various factors that they may consider under section 14 of the Act multiple times throughout the interim report, their use and weighting appear inconsistent across the various electoral divisions. For example, the Commission emphasizes community connections in their justification for many urban electoral boundaries, and to a lesser extent in reference to rural electoral boundaries. However, the Commission appears to have not properly considered the risks to community cohesion associated with their significant changes to northern ridings, which divides communities that are distant geographically but aligned in terms of shared economies, services and cultures.

RMA understands that the Commission has significant discretion as to if and how they incorporate the various section 14 factors into their decision-making process. However, in the interest of fairness and transparency, RMA recommends that the Commission assess how each riding addresses (or does not address) each of the factors to assist stakeholders and the public in better understanding the benefits and drawbacks of the recommended boundaries.

The complexity of applying s. 15(2) exceptions is significant. However, given the Commission’s acknowledgement that rapid urban population growth is driving the addition of electoral divisions in large cities, it is surprising that the Commission chose to reduce the number of s. 15(2) exceptions from two to one based on the proposed changes. RMA particularly is concerned with the Commission’s comments on page 37 of the interim report, which state that

the electoral division of Peace River-Notley represents the Peace River corridor with a population significantly below the provincial average but not approaching 50% below the provincial average. The communities in common in the area will lead to effective representation.

This is followed a few paragraphs later on page 38 with the following:

We acknowledge that three electoral divisions in the far northwest of the province have essentially been reduced to two-and-a-third. Slave Lake-Westlock-Athabasca and West Yellowhead becoming more northern in their orientation only partially compensate for this. The

Commission's view is that this is an imperfect solution to an impossible problem. But we consider this the best way to divide Alberta into 89 electoral divisions to achieve effective representation for all Albertans.

While RMA lacks access to the data and technical resources to propose specific alternative boundaries in this region, an examination of Peace River-Notley (as an example) reveals a truly massive geographic area, with a population only 11% below the provincial average. Given that there are electoral divisions in Edmonton and Calgary that are within 3% of the population of Peace River-Notley, and only a fraction of the geographic area, it is reasonable to question the Commission's comment that Peace River-Notley's population is "significantly below" the provincial average. The reference in the same paragraph to a 50% variance suggests to readers that the electoral division is already a "s. 15(2) exception," when in reality it is not remotely close to the standard variance threshold.

While the Commission's framing of this electoral division is misleading, the main point is that the northwest of the province could and should have an additional riding, even if it would require the use of one or more additional s. 15(2) exceptions. RMA acknowledges that doing so would require removing an electoral division from Edmonton or Calgary (or allocating one or both new electoral divisions differently), but given that a significant portion of electoral divisions in those cities are also below the provincial average, this is absolutely feasible. As the Commission notes, no solution is perfect to this issue, but it is unfortunate that the Commission has chosen to not utilize powers they have available to them to ensure effective representation for those living in the most isolated areas of the province.

Hybrid ridings

The Commission pointed out that the expanded use of hybrid ridings, especially in combination with Edmonton and Calgary, was a very contentious issue in the initial round of engagement. The Commission also stated that given the significant population growth and requirement for only 89 electoral divisions, hybrid ridings were a preferred method of maintaining a rural voice, at least compared to the other option of simply replacing rural ridings with urban ridings. The Commission summarized this rationale on page 29 when they stated that "the trend towards urbanization continues. If we are to avoid eliminating rural electoral divisions, thereby making them unreasonably large, more hybrid electoral divisions must be considered. This is the way of the future."

[REDACTED] from RMA's perspective it is unclear as to whether hybrid ridings were [REDACTED] are used in the interim report. Given the representation risks that such an approach presents (as acknowledged by the Commission), the Commission would be better suited to maintain the status quo in more rural ridings and accept that the outcomes of rapid population growth in urban centres may have to be urban electoral districts that are more consistently and significantly above the provincial average (but still within the 25% variance). Given that there is not a single riding in the entire province more than 13% above the average population, it appears that hybrid ridings were less a necessity and more a conscious decision made by the Commission to avoid expanding urban electoral division populations to the higher end of the variance range.

In other words, RMA would dispute the Commission's argument that they are currently facing a scenario in which they must choose between the three options identified by the Alberta Court of Appeal in 1994, listed on page 27 as:

- ◆ Increase the size of the legislature such that, even though the number of rural MLAs is decreasing as a percentage of the legislature, the absolute numbers remain the same;
- ◆ Move seats from rural Alberta to Calgary and/or Edmonton; or
- ◆ Create hybrid electoral divisions that are partially rural and partially urban

It appears that in actuality, the Commission has chosen an interpretation of “effective representation” that prioritizes consistency in electoral division populations over recognition of the unique barriers in rural areas of the province that would justify a larger range in urban versus rural variances. Hybrid ridings allow greater consistency, but erode the rural (and in some cases also the urban) perspective in the hybrid ridings, especially those involving Alberta’s largest cities.

It is important to consider that in many of the hybrid ridings proposed to involve Edmonton and Calgary, the ridings will combine the cities with surrounding rural municipalities that have distinct characters, planning and development priorities, service levels, and in some cases, contentious relationships with their large urban neighbour. While certainly Edmonton/Calgary and its surrounding rural municipalities also collaborate in many areas, it is tremendously important for rural municipalities bordering Edmonton/Calgary to have provincial representatives that are not in any way beholden to representing the interests of the large cities. In a municipal context, this could pose significant risks to the continued autonomy of large city-adjacent rural municipalities.

Conclusion

The Commission has an extremely difficult assignment. As mentioned, much of their job is to decide among imperfect solutions to an impossible problem. While RMA is in agreement that no solution will be perfect, and any boundary decisions will impact individual Albertans in countless ways, the cumulative decisions made by the Commission appear to prioritize a concept of “effective representation” that values voter parity over accommodation of Alberta’s diverse landscapes and significant rural landscapes and communities. RMA recognizes that it is infeasible (and likely unnecessary) to redevelop the entire map at this point in the process. However, we urge the Commission to re-evaluate significant and contentious decisions to eliminate multiple rural ridings, inconsistently utilize factors to inform boundaries, and prioritize close adherence to the average population.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me for more information or clarification.

Sincerely,



Kara Westerlund
President



Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Suzanne Lint

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 5:51 PM

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



First Name

Suzanne

Last Name

Lint

Email

[REDACTED]

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?

70 - Lethbridge-West

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Effective representation

Submission

As a former trustee and chair of the Holy Spirit Roman Catholic Separate Regional Division No. 4 during the early 1990 process regionalization, I would like to express my support for the decision to maintain two electoral ridings in the city of Lethbridge rather than amalgamating sections of the City with the surrounding rural ridings. The process of regionalization was challenging. Its success was due to a commitment to local representation. The needs of the 5 existing school districts are unique. What was very apparent throughout the process was the significant differences in the needs of the rural districts and Lethbridge.

The proposal to fracture the southern ridings and create 4 urban/rural blended ridings would not have met the needs of the residents of southwestern Alberta. The unique strengths, needs and voice of Lethbridge would be lost if ridings were based on the singular concept of regionally integrated economic and trade corridors. I appreciate the work of the commission and believe the decision to retain two Lethbridge ridings is sound.

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To the Members of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission.

I am writing as a member of the Tsuut'ina Nation in response to the Commission's Interim Report on Proposed Electoral Boundaries. I respectfully submit this letter to recommend that the Calgary-West constituency be expanded to include the Tsuut'ina Nation, recognizing the strong and enduring economic, social, and community ties between our Nation and west Calgary.

The Electoral Boundaries Commission Act directs the Commission to balance voter parity with the principle of effective representation, including consideration of communities of interest and identity, physical and economic ties, and accessibility. These criteria are central to this recommendation. The lived reality of Tsuut'ina Nation members demonstrates that our community is closely integrated with west Calgary in ways that align directly with the Act's intent.

The Commission's interim report acknowledges that electoral boundaries should reflect real connections between neighbouring communities, particularly where population growth and urban expansion have reshaped traditional boundaries. The proposed Edmonton-West-Enoch constituency provides an important and relevant precedent. In that case, the Commission recognized that Enoch Cree Nation's close economic, service, and cultural connections to west Edmonton justified inclusion within a shared constituency. This approach reflects an evolving and respectful understanding of First Nations communities as active and integrated participants in Alberta's urban regions.

A similar rationale applies to Tsuut'ina Nation and west Calgary. Many Tsuut'ina members work, attend school, access healthcare, and participate in community life in west Calgary. Our Nation has longstanding economic partnerships with Calgary-based businesses, and our transportation and service networks are oriented toward the city. These connections are not incidental; they are foundational to how our community functions daily.

Placing Tsuut'ina Nation within the Calgary-West constituency would better support effective representation by ensuring that issues of shared concern — such as transportation infrastructure, education access, workforce development, housing, and economic growth — are addressed by a single elected representative from the Government of Alberta with a comprehensive understanding of the region. It would also strengthen opportunities for constructive dialogue and collaboration between First Nations and non-First Nations communities within one constituency. Importantly, this will not diminish the distinct identity or sovereignty of Tsuut'ina Nation. Rather, it recognizes our Nation's rightful partnership being located along the southwest broader of Calgary region and ensures our voices are heard within a constituency that reflects our real-world relationships and interests.

In conclusion, I respectfully urge the Commission to consider revising the proposed boundaries to include Tsuut'ina Nation within the Calgary-West constituency, consistent with the principles outlined in the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act and the precedent established through the Edmonton-West-Enoch proposal. Such a change would enhance democratic representation and better reflect the social, economic, and cultural realities of our community.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input on the interim report and for your careful consideration of this recommendation.

Respectfully submitted,

Teddy Manywounds
Member of Tsuut'ina Nation
Calgary Beltline.





Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Wes Baerg

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 5:43 PM

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



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Wes

Last Name

Baerg

Email

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Municipality / City

Beaver 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?

53 - Camrose

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

55 - Camrose

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Communities of interest

Submission

I am writing as a resident of Tofield to provide feedback on the 2025-2026 Interim Report. Currently, the proposal places our community within the Camrose electoral division. I respectfully request that the Commission instead include Tofield in the Strathcona-Sherwood Park constituency.

1. Communities of Interest and Economic Ties The Election Act requires the Commission to consider "communities of interest" when drawing boundaries. For residents of Tofield, our primary community of interest is Sherwood Park, not Camrose.

- **Commuting Patterns:** A significant portion of Tofield's workforce commutes daily to Sherwood Park and Edmonton's industrial heartland. Our economic lives are deeply tied to the west, towards Strathcona County.

- **Access to Services:** When Tofield residents need specialized medical services, major retail shopping, or entertainment amenities, we overwhelmingly travel to Sherwood Park. It is our primary service hub.

- **Transportation:** Highway 14 provides a direct and frequently used link between Tofield and Strathcona County, creating a natural corridor that binds our communities together.

2. Effective Representation Placing Tofield in the Camrose riding separates us from the hub where we work, shop, and recreate.

- **Shared Priorities:** We share more common interests with the semi-rural and industrial-adjacent communities of Strathcona County than we do with the agricultural and distinct municipal focus of the Camrose area.

- **Representation:** An MLA representing Strathcona-Sherwood Park would be better positioned to advocate for the specific infrastructure and economic needs of the Highway 14 corridor that connects us.

3. A Logical Alternative to the Current Proposal I understand the Commission is proposing complex changes to Strathcona-Sherwood Park, including adding parts of Beaumont.

- **Adding Tofield to Strathcona-Sherwood Park** is a far more logical solution to population balancing

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EBC-2025-2-769



Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Anastasia Sereda

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 5:42 PM

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



First Name

Anastasia

Last Name

Sereda

Email

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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?

70 - Lethbridge-West

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Hybrid electoral divisions

- Communities of interest
- Effective representation

Submission

Dear Commissioners,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the Commission's interim report. As a current constituent of Lethbridge-West who grew up in the riding of Livingstone-Macleod, I appreciate the Commission's thoughtful approach and was pleased to see that the proposed boundary amendments for Lethbridge advised only minor adjustments within the city limits. This approach best supports effective representation for both Lethbridge and the surrounding area.

Some of the proposals presented in the first round of submissions awkwardly suggested merging rural and urban ridings in Lethbridge and southern Alberta, effectively blurring the municipal boundary of Lethbridge. "Rurban" boundaries present several challenges, primarily the risk of diluting representation to the point where constituents feel inadequately represented. MLAs trying to balance competing interests will have a harder time representing constituents fairly and advocating for their needs. This challenge applies to both urban and rural communities, whose priorities differ significantly. Furthermore, past discussion in the 2017 Boundary Commission Report of blended or "rurban" ridings typically considered this option only when municipal populations could not be maintained within the provincial average population, a condition that, as shown in the interim report, does not apply to Lethbridge. As such, the Commission's decision not to advance this approach is welcome.

Lethbridge (estimated population 111,400 in 2024 by the Government of Alberta) is a mid-sized city often compared to Red Deer (estimated population 112,900 in 2024), Alberta's third-largest city. Given their comparable size, Lethbridge should receive similar treatment in boundary decisions. The interim report keeps Red Deer's two North and South boundaries entirely within municipal limits and unchanged despite Red South being slightly above the provincial population average. Applying the same approach to Lethbridge maintains consistency among mid-sized cities with populations over 100,000 in the province.

The Commission's interim report reflects a historical precedent of maintaining boundaries aligned with Lethbridge's municipal limits, with only minor realignments to balance population, similar to the 2010 Boundary Commission Report. In addition, socio-economic factors such as the city's ethnic and racial diversity and the presence of major educational institutions contribute to a highly educated and diverse community. The University of Lethbridge and Lethbridge Polytechnic are among the city's largest employers, alongside major human service providers. The existence of the University of Lethbridge also distinguishes Lethbridge from other cities such as Medicine Hat. Both of Lethbridge's provincial ridings remain within the provincial average population, providing compelling evidence to retain the current municipal boundaries.

Thank you for maintaining municipal boundaries that supports the quality of

representation for both urban and rural ridings in southern Alberta.

EBC-2025-2-770

Sincerely,

Anastasia Sereda

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Interim Report Submission from Joanne Pawluk

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 5:37 PM

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



First Name

Joanne

Last Name

Pawluk

Email

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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
- Hybrid electoral divisions

- Effective representation
- Projected growth

Submission

I appreciate the important work of the Electoral Boundaries Commission in ensuring effective political representation across Alberta. I also appreciate the complexity of the task, as well as the need to accommodate many different perspectives and interests.

Having said that, I am concerned that combining Edmonton Riverview (my constituency) with Edmonton Glenora will erode political representation in Edmonton, with a larger and more diverse constituency that an MLA will need to represent. While I understand there has been a population decline in Edmonton Riverview, I would encourage the Commission to take into account the growing urban population generally, and the projected population growth for Edmonton Riverview, which is seeing immense redevelopment and densification.

I am also concerned that the hybrid electoral divisions, which combine urban and rural communities, will be difficult for an MLA to represent, given the sometimes competing interests and concerns in rural and urban areas. This will erode political representation for both urban and rural areas.

Thank you for considering my submission.

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Melissa Yarmoloy

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 5:19 PM

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



First Name

Melissa

Last Name

Yarmoloy

Email

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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?

- Rural concerns
- Southern Alberta concerns

- Communities of interest
- Geographical features
- Effective representation
- Projected growth
- Naming of electoral boundaries

Submission

Naming- Canmore is larger than Banff and should be included in the name.

Boundaries- geographically stretched boundaries impede citizens to representation and imposes a democratic barrier. Effective representation requires reasonable physical access.

Banff and Jasper are both mountain towns but that does not mean all mountain towns are the same. I was born and raised in Banff Canmore and have been to Jasper only twice. Both are mountain towns but don't share the same day to day connections, service networks, lumping them together is geography alone and not how the day to day resident live.

For these reasons the boundaries should reflect how people function and service realities.

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Interim Report Submission from Lorraine Hebert

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 5:18 PM

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



First Name

Lorraine

Last Name

Hebert

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

Lethbridge

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

72 - Lethbridge-West

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

70 - Lethbridge-West

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns

Submission

Electoral boundaries should not be moved

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Angela Johnson

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 5:15 PM

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



First Name

Angela

Last Name

Johnson

Email

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Municipality / City

MD of Taber

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?

85 - Taber-Warner

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

56 - Cardston-Taber-Warner

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Southern Alberta concerns
- Effective representation

Submission

Dear Commissioners,

I am writing to respectfully recommend that the Taber constituency include the area from Lethbridge County through east to Bow Island along the Highway 3 corridor. This region is geographically connected and represents a unified economic zone that has become a cornerstone of Alberta's agri-food industry. Over the past six years, the Highway 3 corridor area has attracted significant investment and development, including:

- McCain Foods – \$600 million expansion, the largest in its global operations.
- NewCold – \$220 million investment in a state-of-the-art food logistics facility in Coaldale.
- Continued growth from major processors such as Cavendish Farms, PepsiCo, Lantic Inc., and Lamb Weston.
- Infrastructure improvements like the Highway 3 twinning project, designed to support supply chain efficiency and future growth.

These investments underscore the strategic importance of this corridor zone as Canada's Premier Food Corridor. Future development will be more successful and streamlined if this region is represented by one MLA, rather than fragmented across multiple constituencies. Unified representation will allow for consistent advocacy, coordinated infrastructure planning, and stronger support for economic initiatives that benefit the entire region.

Existing and potential new investors will be able to develop relationships of trust with a single MLA... The communities along Highway 3 share common interests, challenges, and opportunities. Keeping them together within the Taber constituency will ensure effective representation and help Alberta capitalize on the momentum of this thriving agri-food hub.

As a solution, I support the Lethbridge quad hybrid model. Not only would this benefit the Taber Warner constituency, but it would give Lethbridge double the MLAs to advocate for their needs compared to the current two. Lethbridge has grown by almost 20% in the last 10 years and an increase in representation makes sense.

Terms

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Cheryl Meheden

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 5:14 PM

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



First Name

Cheryl

Last Name

Meheden

Email

[REDACTED]

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?

70 - Lethbridge-West

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Urban concerns

- Communities of interest
- Effective representation

Submission

The current proposal to split the two Lethbridge ridings into four ridings that meld urban and rural constituencies will serve neither well. There are distinct and competing interest in these types of ridings. Having one representative with two masters will not allow either to benefit and the competing interests will stymie growth, production, and prosperity. Rural issues and urban issues are not the same. Business licensing, public transportation systems, mill rates, utility structures, infrastructure, policing, and many more dimensions of life are not shared perspectives. There are distinct ways of life in both rural and urban settings. A proper representative should honour this and serve the constituents who have a shared community of interest.

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Jaspreet Singh

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 5:04 PM

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



First Name

Jaspreet

Last Name

Singh

Email

[REDACTED]

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?

25 - Calgary-Varsity

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?

- Effective representation
- Other concerns

Submission

Dear Members of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission,

In its decision in Reference re Provincial Electoral Boundaries (Sask.), [1991] 2 S.C.R. 158, the Supreme Court of Canada held that electoral redistribution is closely linked to the voting rights guaranteed by section 3 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

The Court emphasized that there is a general expectation that boundaries should be drawn to ensure relative parity of voting power, so that each voter's ballot carries approximately equal weight in electing representatives to the Legislature.

At the same time, the Court recognized flexibility in pursuing "effective representation," allowing justifiable deviations from strict population parity to accommodate factors such as geography, community interests, or the representation of groups that might otherwise lack a meaningful voice.

In your Interim Report, the Commission identifies and explains several instances where it has deviated from strict population parity - primarily in rural ridings - to achieve effective representation.

However, there appear to be other cases, particularly in northern Calgary, where proposed ridings have significantly lower numbers of voters endowed with Section 3 rights than the provincial average. This results in eligible voters in those ridings exercising disproportionately greater voting power compared citizens in other ridings. These deviations are not explicitly acknowledged or justified in the Report, nor are they factored into comparisons with other proposed ridings.

If the Commission intends these deviations to enhance the effective representation of non-citizens - such as temporary foreign workers, refugees, or international students - who reside in these areas but do not possess section 3 voting rights, that could constitute a valid consideration under the principles established in the law.

Such a choice, however, should be made openly and transparently. The public deserves a clear explanation of the rationale, the specific trade-offs involved, and how these deviations align with the broader goal of ensuring fair and effective representation across the province.

I urge the Commission to address these matters explicitly in its deliberations and final report, providing the necessary transparency to maintain public confidence in the redistribution process.

Thank you for your consideration.

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Interim Report Submission from Laraine Butt

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 5:01 PM

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



First Name

Laraine

Last Name

Butt

Email

[REDACTED]

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?

71 - Lethbridge-East

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

69 - Lethbridge-East

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Naming of electoral boundaries

Submission

I am happy with the current electoral boundaries for Lethbridge East and Lethbridge West as they serve an Urban area and the City of Lethbridge the best. Urban issues and Rural issues do not always align politically. Keep the electoral boundaries as they are!

Thank you.

Terms

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Submission on the Interim Report of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission

December 19, 2025



**PREPARED & SUBMITTED BY
DARWIN DURNIE & MITCHELL WRIGHT**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INITIAL REACTION TO THE INTERIM REPORT OF THE ALBERTA ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION (OCTOBER 2025)	3
II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND GOVERNING CONSTRAINTS	7
III. SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATA INPUTS	7
IV. MAJOR THEMES IN CONSIDERATION OF PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS.....	9
V. METHODOLOGICAL CONCERNS WITH THE INTERIM REPORT	10
VI. PROCESS / METHODOLOGY	11
VII. ELECTORAL DIVISIONS NAMING.....	13
APPENDIX A: Historical Electoral maps from 1905 to 1995.	
APPENDIX B: 2017 Submission for Proposed Changes to Alberta Electoral Boundaries.	

I. Initial Reaction to the Interim Report of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission (October 2025)

In accordance with its duties under the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, RSA 2000, c. E-3 as amended (“the Act”), the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission (the “Commission”) released an interim report on October 28, 2025 proposing changes to the electoral boundaries of Alberta’s provincial electoral divisions, including a net increase of two divisions.

This section sets out our initial reaction to the October 2025 Interim Report. After reviewing the report, we believe the proposed boundaries reflect a flawed approach to representation. The report departs from Alberta’s historical practices, relies on questionable comparisons and applies a redistribution method that favours large cities over rural and regional communities.

Taken together, we believe these choices weaken fair representation and could reduce public confidence in the boundary-setting process.

0. Scope of the Commission’s Mandate

The Commission invested significant time and resources in public engagement. Given the level of input received, it is reasonable to ask why the Commission pursued such extensive change instead of a more restrained solution which the absence of input suggests.

A limited adjustment- such as adding two metropolitan divisions while leaving most existing boundaries intact – would have addressed population growth without widespread disruption.

The Interim Report does not clearly explain why this option was rejected. Without that explanation, the case for wholesale change remains unconvincing.

1. Use of inappropriate Comparative Frameworks

The Interim Report repeatedly refers to the United States when discussing electoral systems and representation. We find this approach inappropriate. Alberta has its own long-standing traditions grounded in Canadian law and political culture. There is no need to rely on American examples to justify changes in Alberta.

In current political climate, these comparisons are especially concerning. Public statements by American figures like Donald Trump discussions and Canada’s sovereignty make such reference more than academic. They risk normalizing systems that do not reflect Alberta’s values or constitutional structure.

Electoral boundaries in Alberta should be based on Alberta’s history, Alberta’s geography and Alberta’s communities of interest. Imported frameworks add little value and undermine confidence in the Commission’s judgement even if they are independent.

2. Urban and Rural Demographic Differences

We believe the Interim Report fails to properly account for the real demographic difference between urban and rural Alberta.

Large metro areas such as the capital and Calgary regions, have a much higher share of residents who cannot vote. This includes non-citizens and people who are not yet eligible. Rural areas and smaller cities generally have a higher proportion of eligible voters.

By applying population size as an average value to a metro population, that metro area consumes a number of EDAs of the total 89 available. Since urban have fewer eligible voters per population, it follows that each electoral division should have larger populations. This is the purpose of the ± 25 percent variance which helps balance metropolitan versus rural representation.

Municipal boundaries should not be the main basis for drawing electoral divisions. Electoral divisions should reflect real regions and shared communities of interest.

3. A More Balanced Redistribution Approach

The Interim Report applied the provincial average population to Calgary and Edmonton first, then distributed the remaining electoral divisions across the rest of Alberta. We believe this sequencing is flawed.

By allocating metropolitan divisions at the provincial average before addressing the rest of the province, the Commission effectively locks in urban advantage and forces rural and regional areas to absorb the resulting adjustments. Municipal boundaries become the dominant organizing principle, even though the Act does not require this.

The Commission has the legal flexibility to do better. The Electoral Boundaries Commission Act allows population variances up to ± 25 percent to account for geographic, historical, and demographic realities. That flexibility should be applied intentionally, not incidentally.

A more balanced approach would preserve rural electoral divisions near the lower end of the allowable population range, while serving population growth in metropolitan divisions at the upper end of the range. Areas at the edge of cities should serve as transition zones, with metro urban cores maximizing allowable population and exceeding averages.

Under this approach, rural boundaries remain largely intact, urban growth is absorbed action where the law permits it, and hybrid divisions are used proactively rather than as a corrective after the fact. This method reduces disruption; respects established communities and aligns more closely with the principles of effective representation.

While the Interim Report increases the number of hybrid divisions, they are applied mainly as a response to growth pressure after urban allocations are already fixed at standard averages. We believe hybrid divisions should instead be a core tool in achieving parity between urban and rural representation, not a residual adjustment.

4. Regional Integration and Historical Practice

Alberta has previously employed regional representation approaches, as documented in 2017 submission, included in Appendix B. Past boundary reviews treated cities as centres of broader economic and social regions, not as isolated political units. Urban and rural communities were understood to be linked.

That reality still exists today. Cities and surrounding rural areas share utilities, emergency services, transportation networks, schools, and health systems. Electoral boundaries should reflect these connections, rather than necessarily following municipal boundaries.

Hybrid division that combines cities with nearby rural areas would reduce urban bias and better reflect how Albertans live and work.

5. Population Data and Transparency

We are concerned about the lack of transparency in the population data used by the Commission. While the population figures appear to be drawn from credible sources, the method used to adjust census counts is not clearly explained and cannot be easily reproduced.

In particular, the Interim Report does not show where population growth is occurring, which communities are gaining new residents, or how that growth has been geographically assigned to a specific electoral division.

The Interim Report does not show strong evidence that rural residents demanded major change. It also does not demonstrate that population shifts require such provincial widespread boundary disruption. As a result, the proposed changes appear excessive and unnecessary.

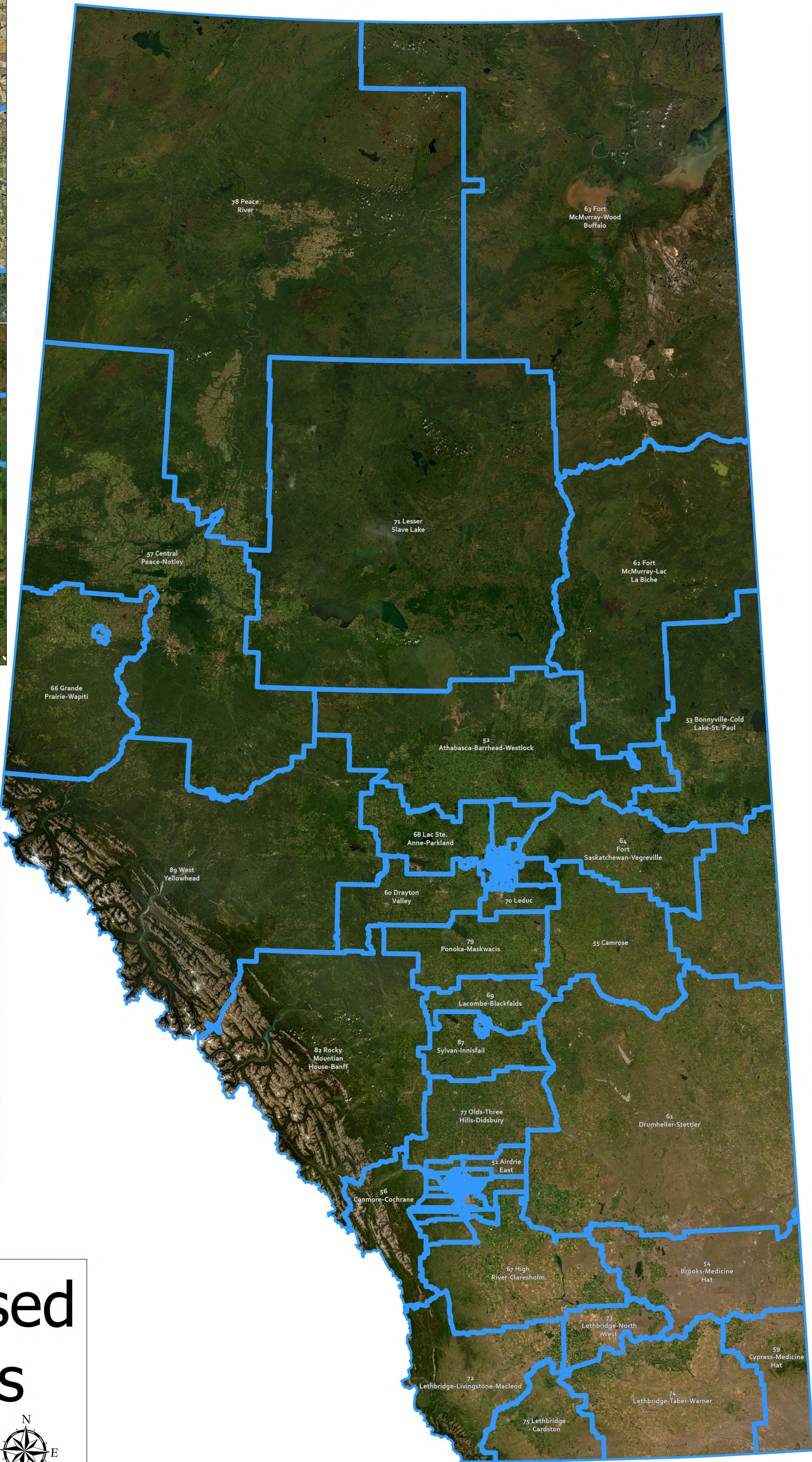
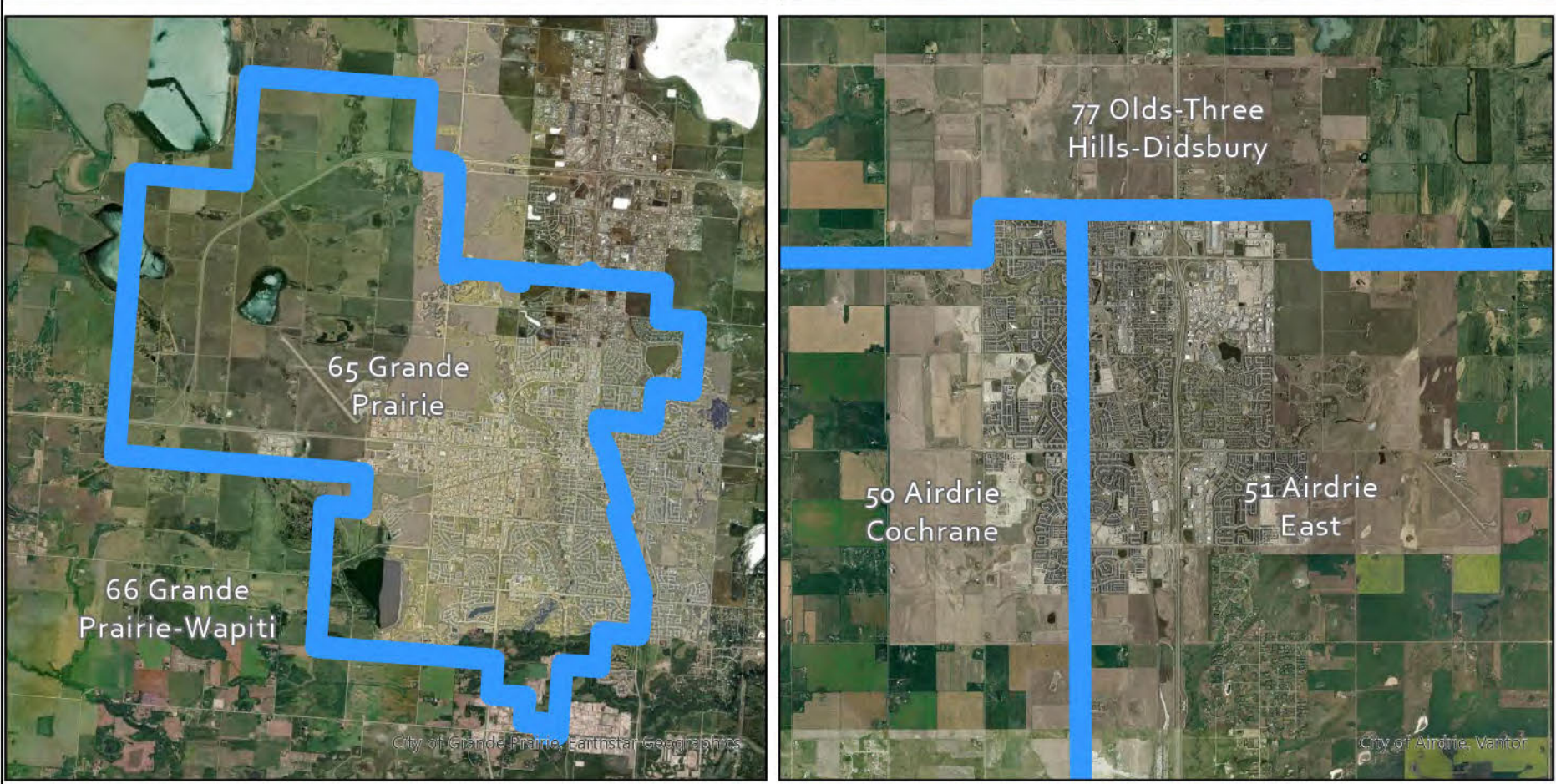
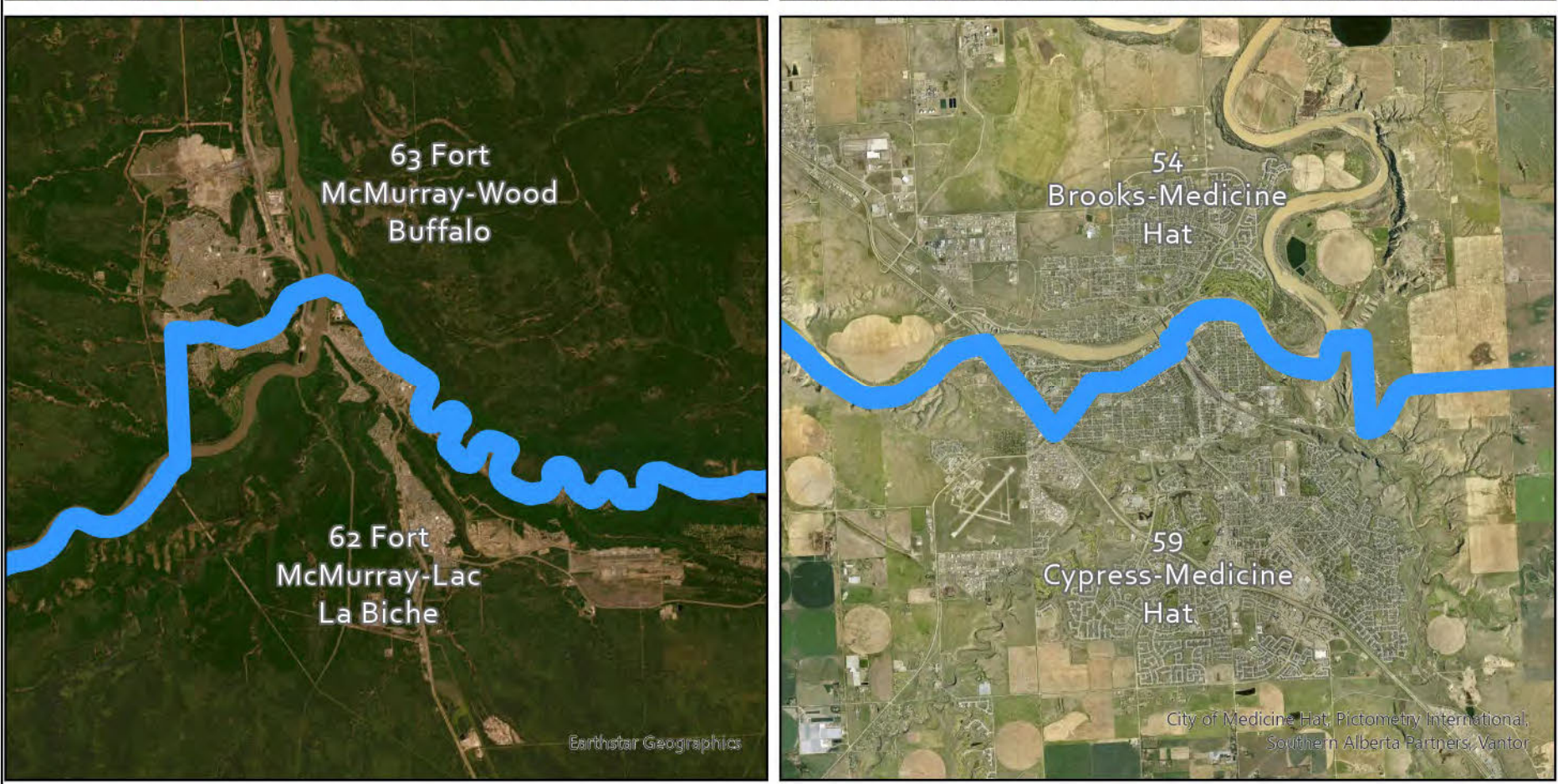
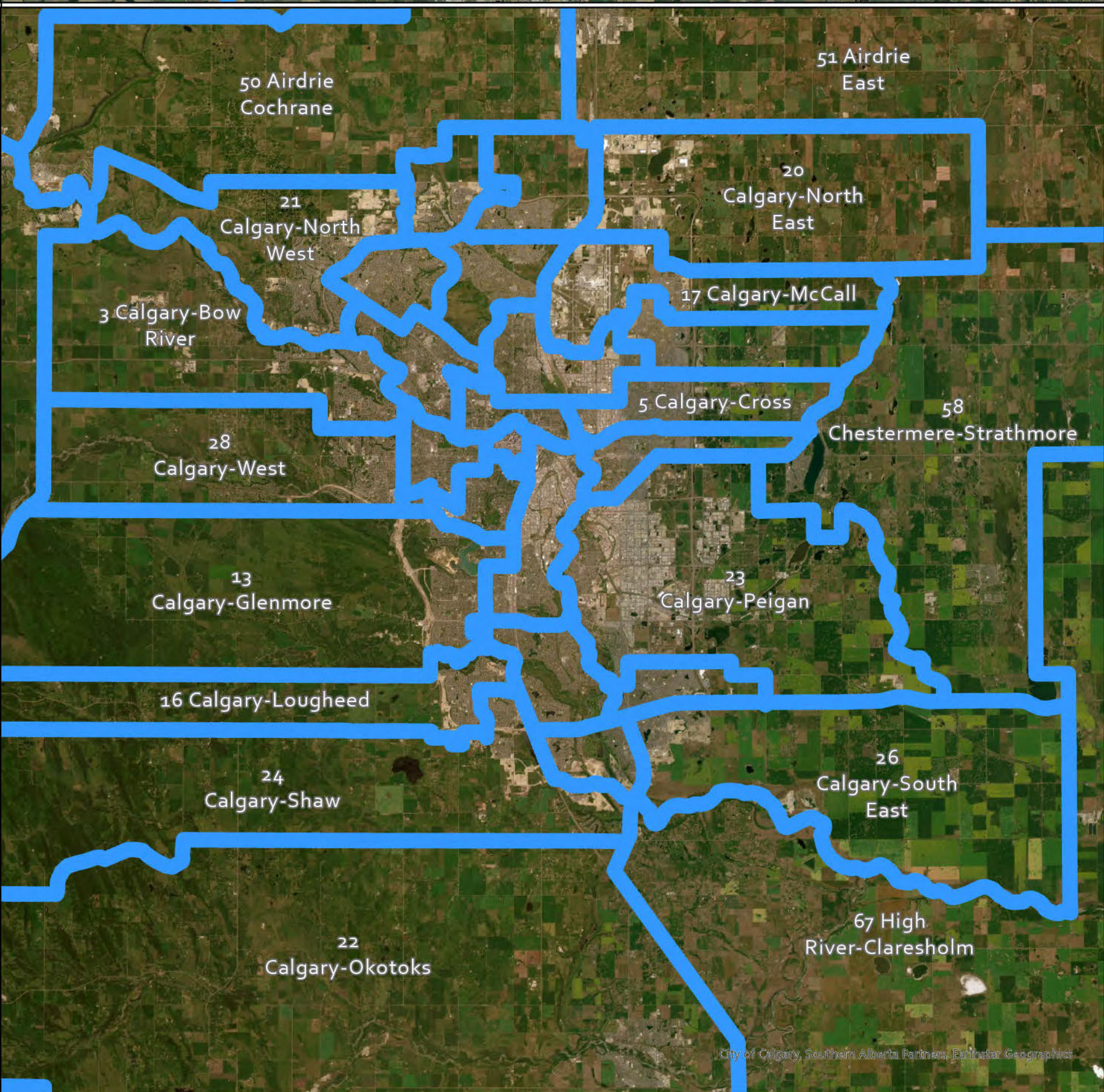
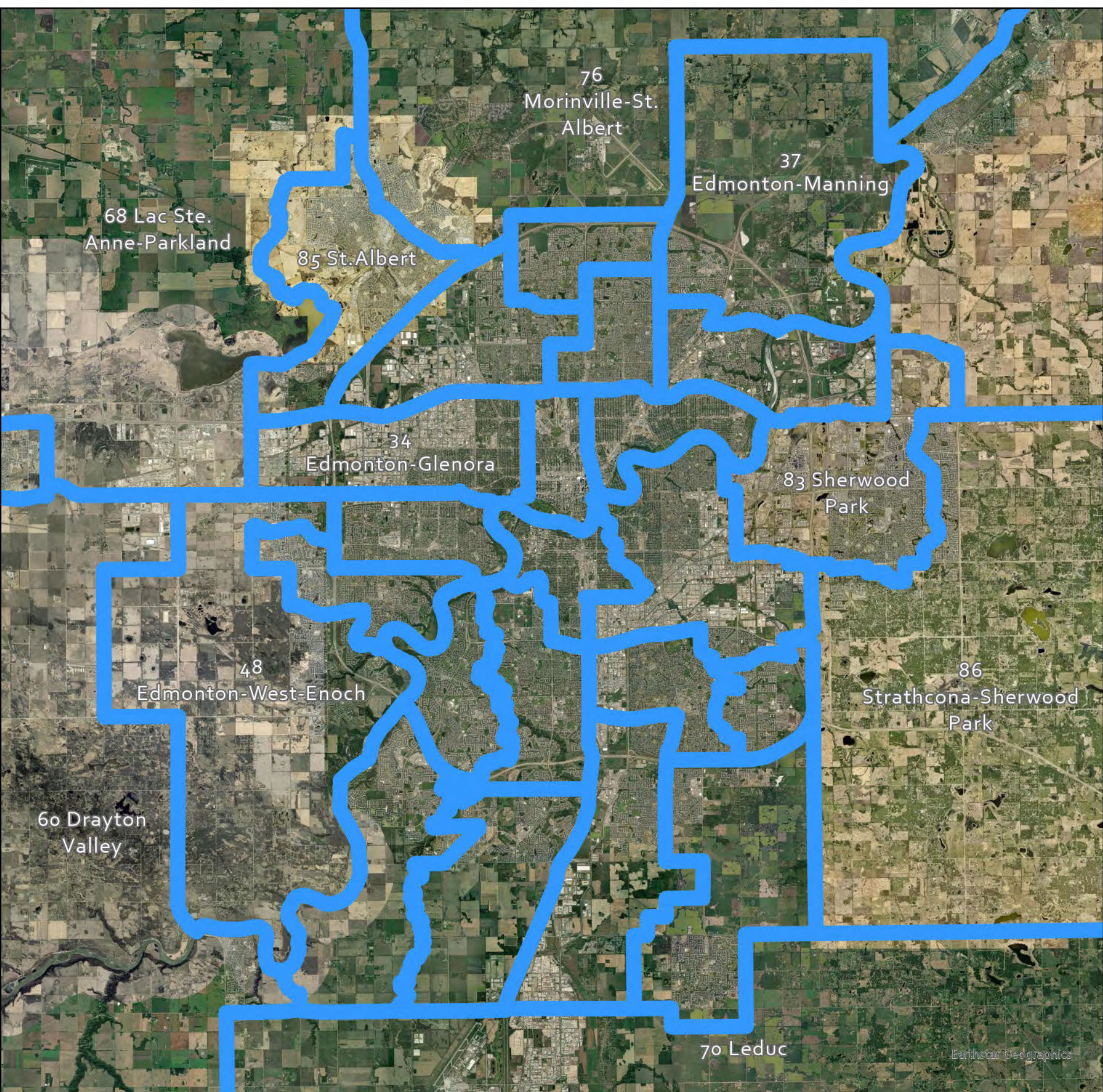
6. Bias Toward Urban Expansion

The commission's method appears to allocate seats to Calgary and Edmonton first, then fit the rest of the province around those decisions. This sequence lead directly to urban expansion and rural contraction.

Urban Alberta already holds the largest share of population and political influence. Further expanding urban representation while reducing rural divisions weakens balance and ignore the Act's requirement to consider history, geography, and communities of interest.

We believe preserving rural division should be the starting point, not an afterthought. Minor boundary adjustments may be necessary.

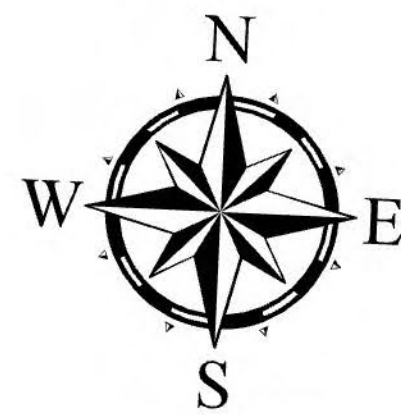
Using publicly available information and experience from previous submissions, we have estimated population distribution and growth patterns across Alberta. Based on this work, we developed province-wide maps that illustrate alternative approaches to redistribution and demonstrate how electoral boundaries could be adjusted more evenly. The current provincial electoral map and proposed Electoral Boundary Scenarios (89 Divisions) are included in below.

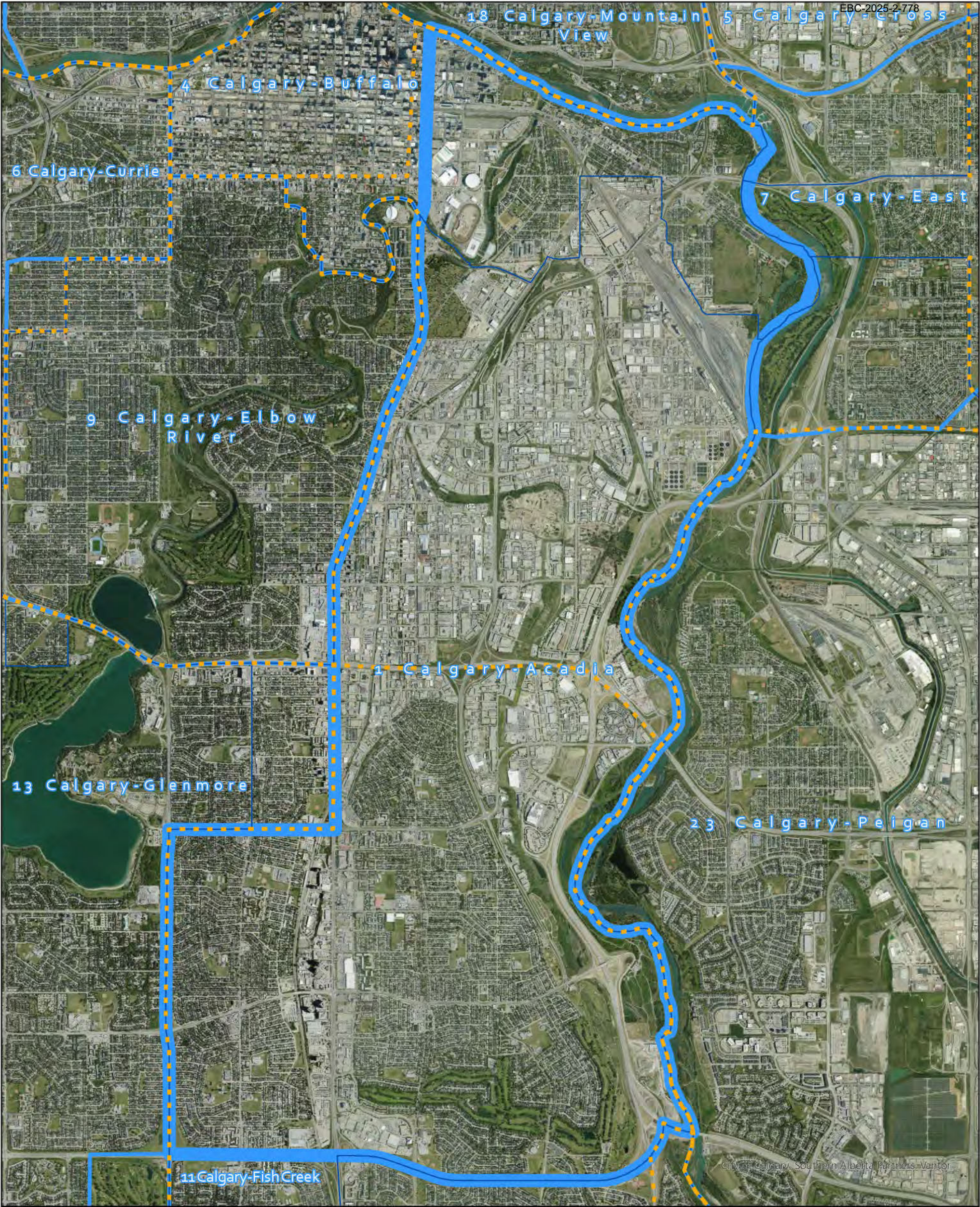


2025 Proposed Boundaries

Scale: 1:1,155,093




0 20 40 80 120 160 Kilometers

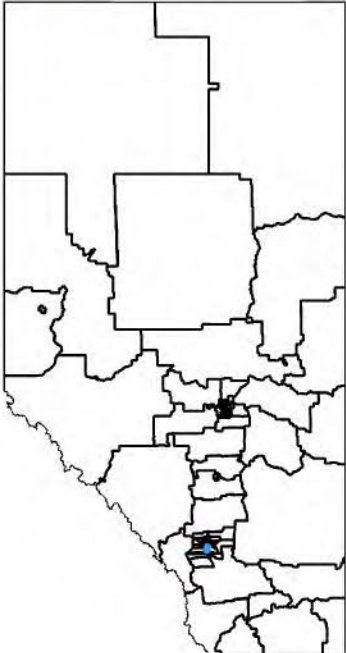




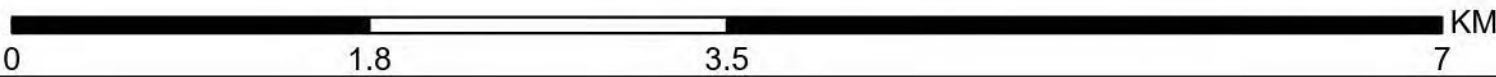
1 - Calgary-Acadia

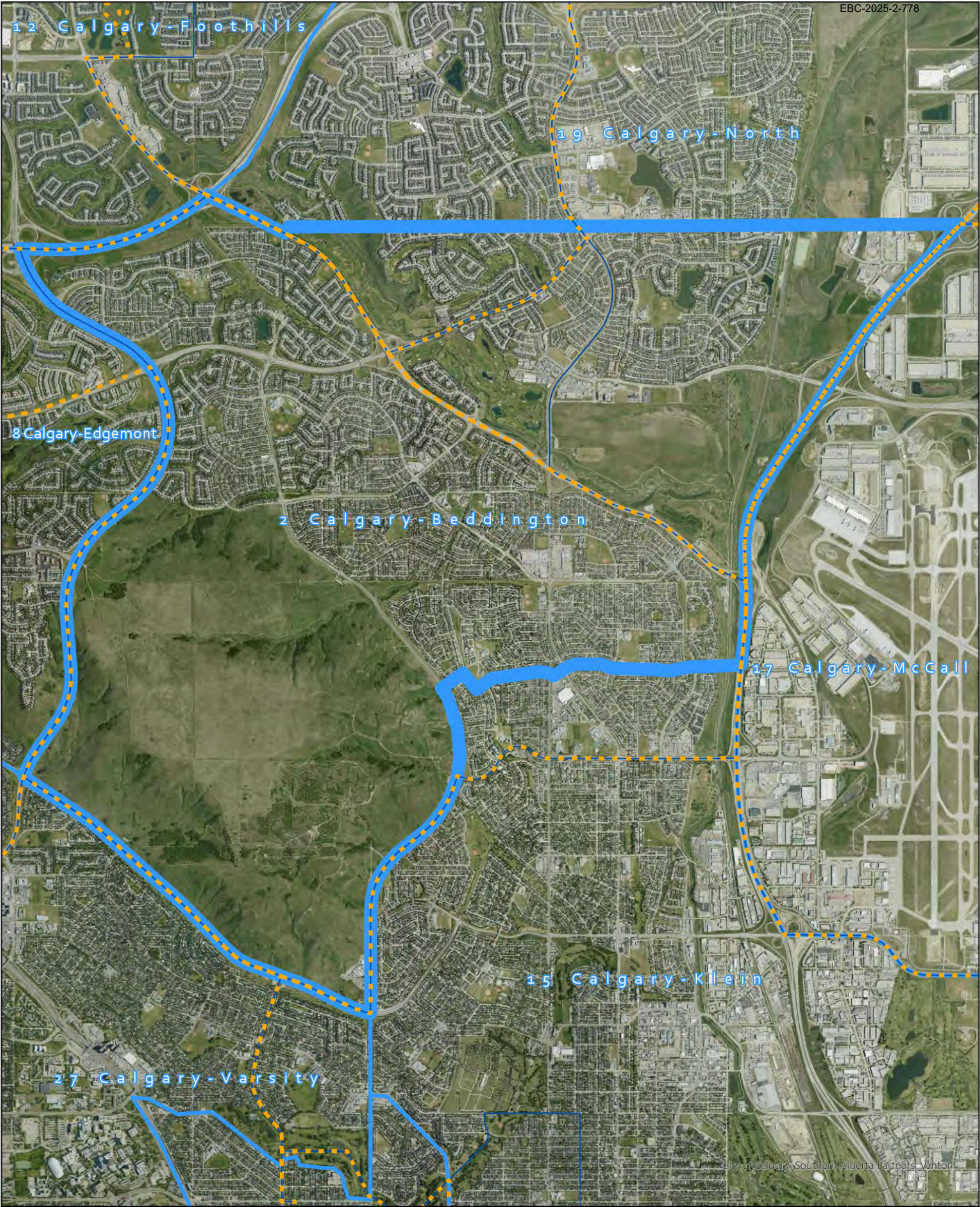
Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 56,000

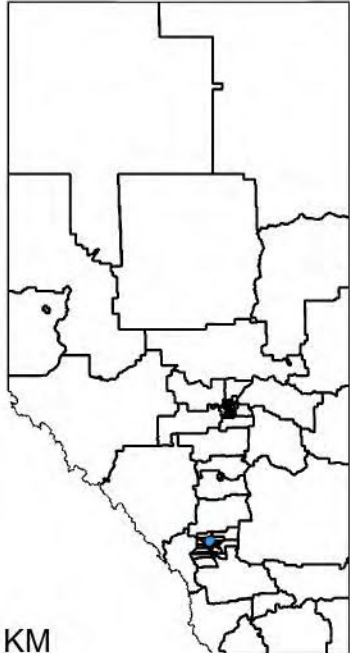




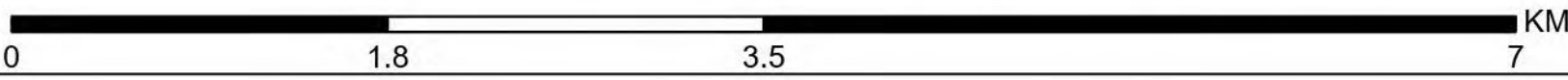
2 - Calgary-Beddington

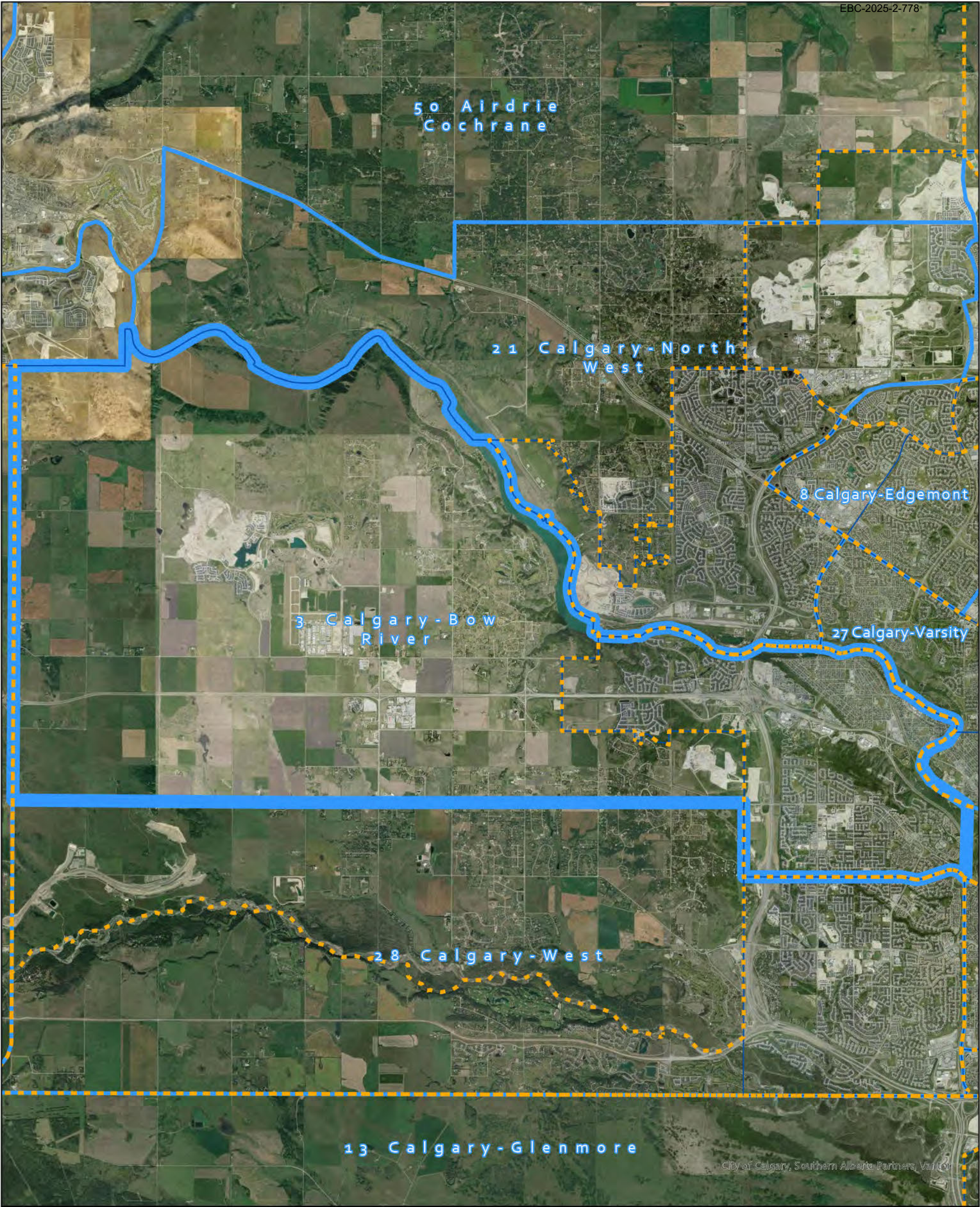
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-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary



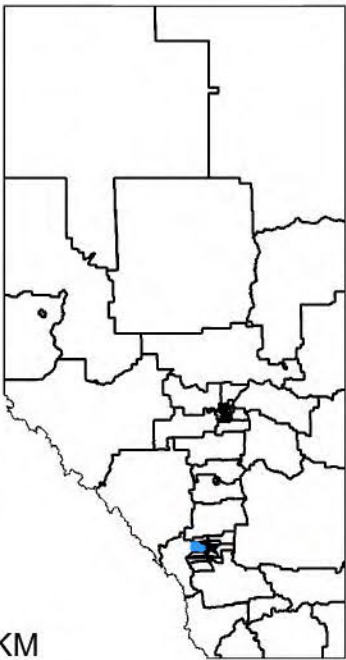
Forecast Population: 62,000



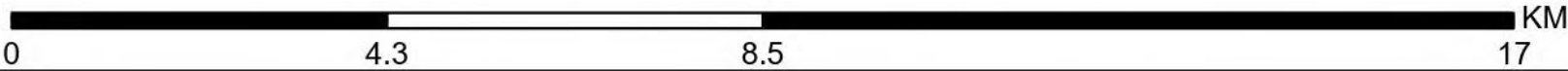


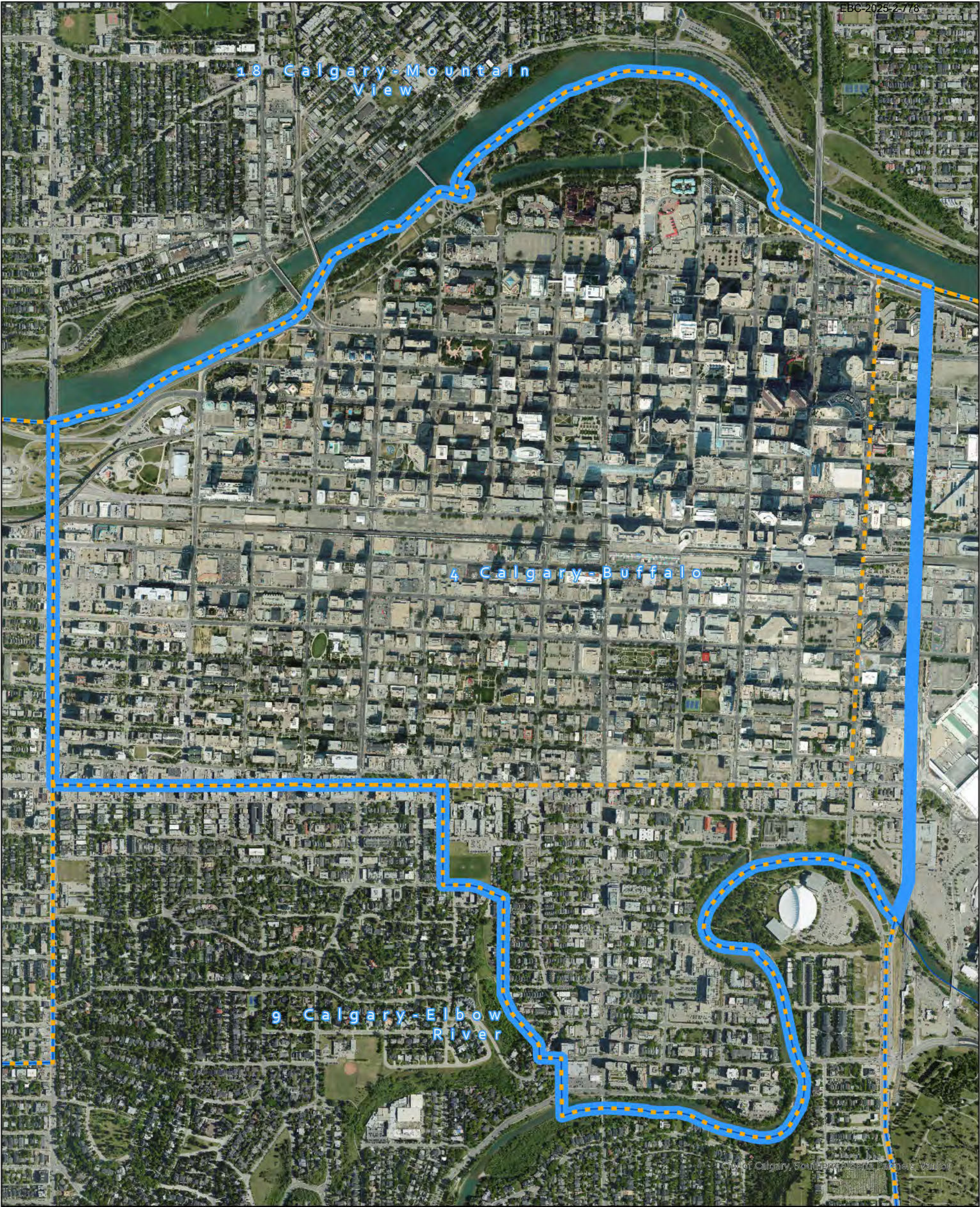
3 - Calgary-Bow River

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 56,000

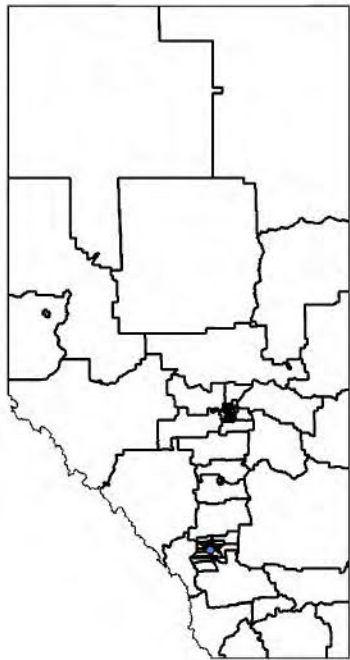




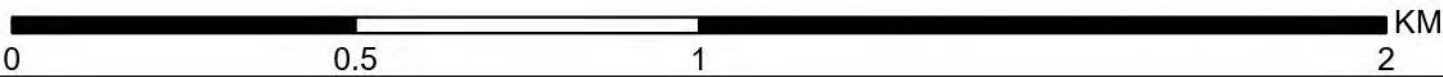
4 - Calgary-Buffalo

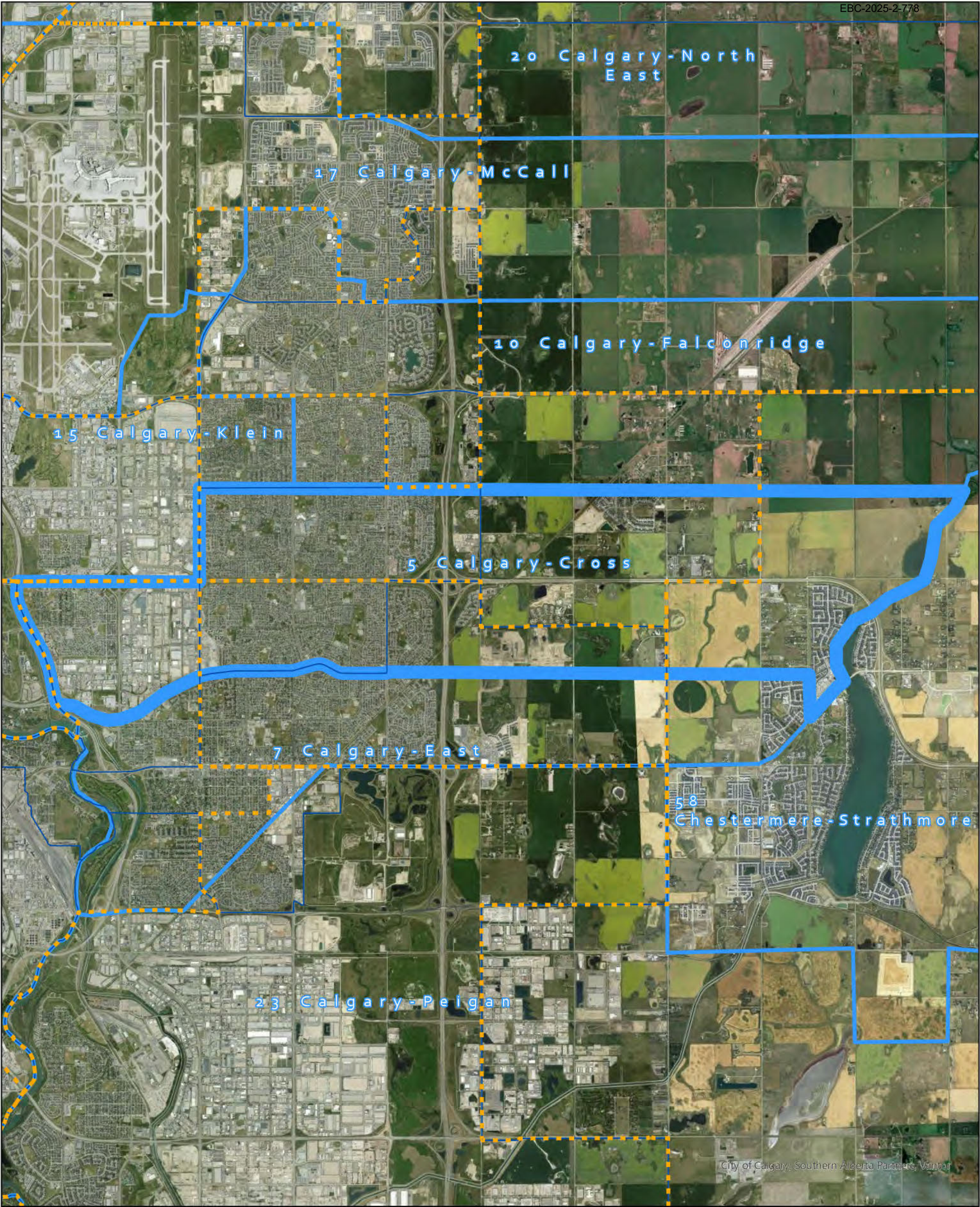
Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary



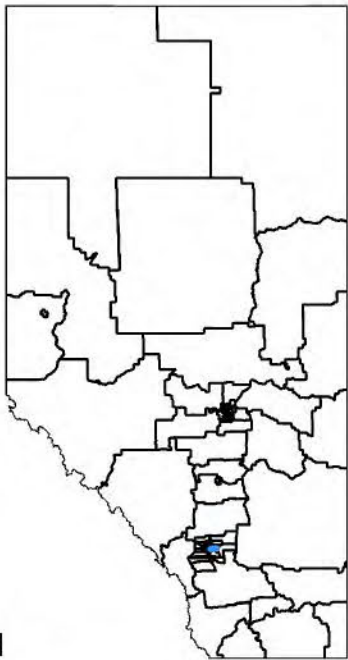
Forecast Population: 66,000



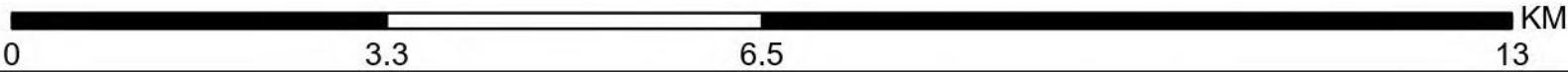


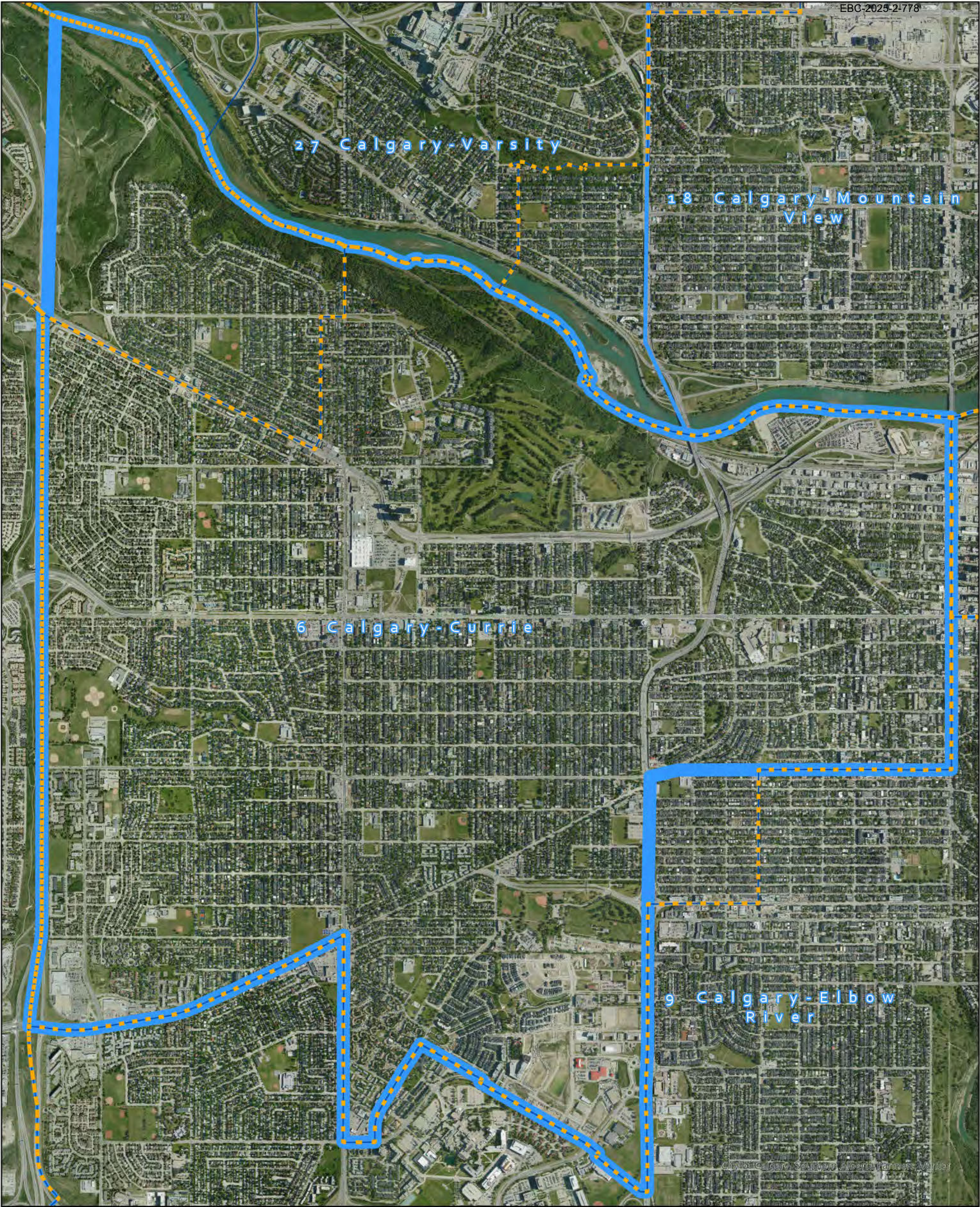
5 - Calgary-Cross

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary






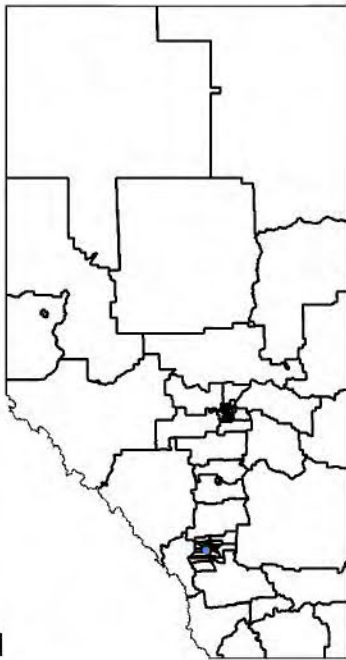
Forecast Population: 68,000



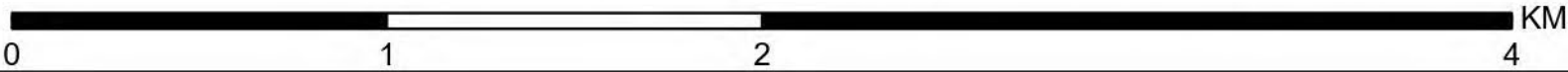


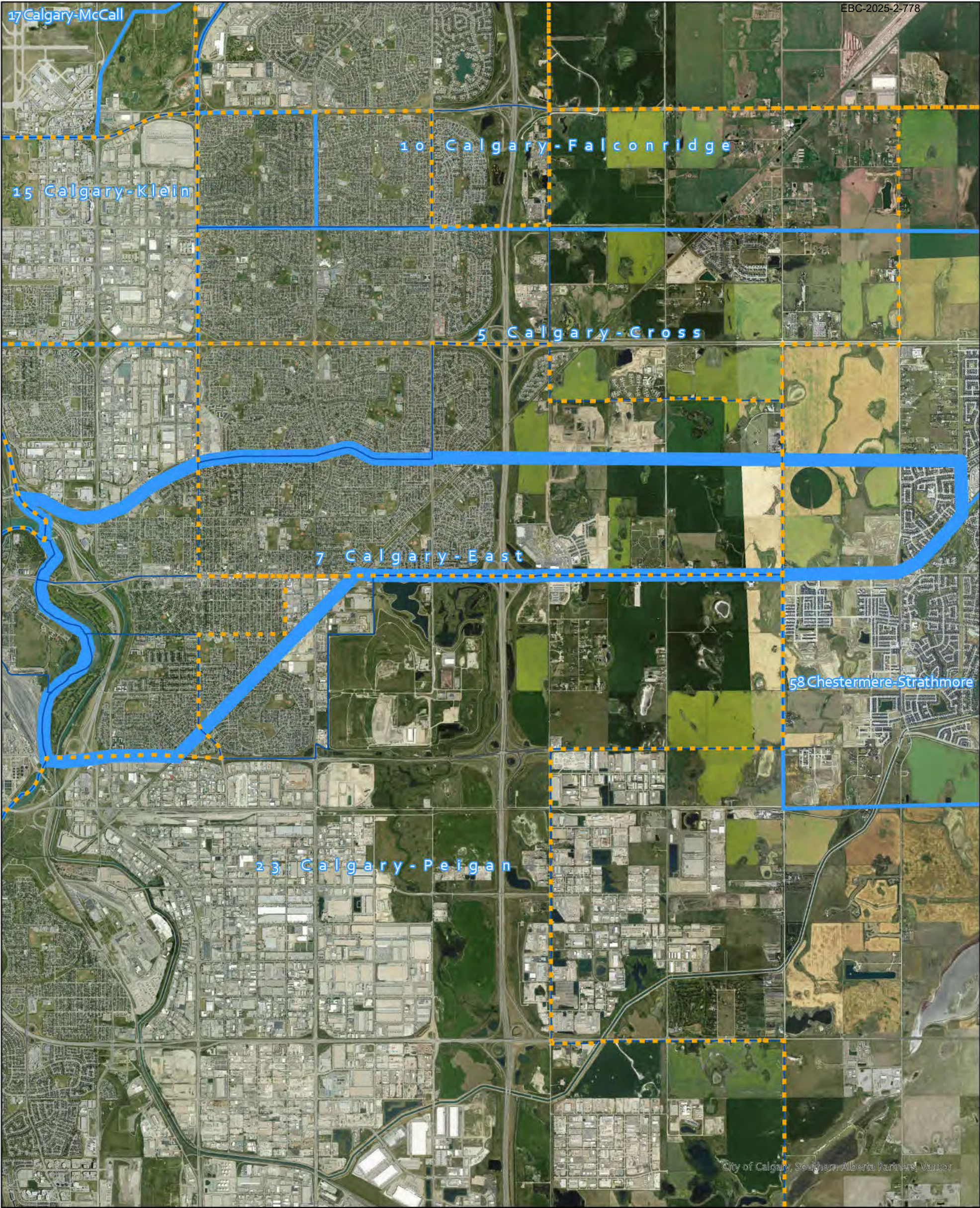
6 - Calgary-Currie

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 60,000

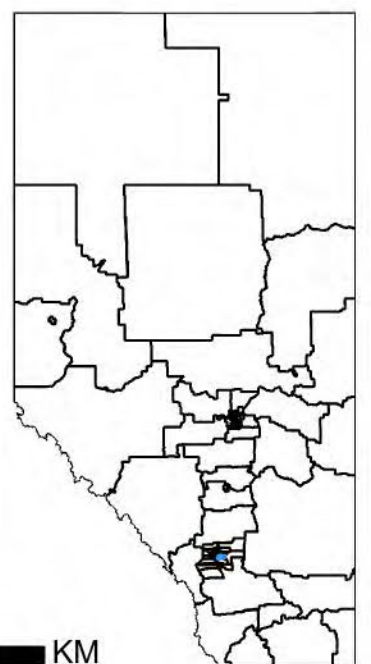




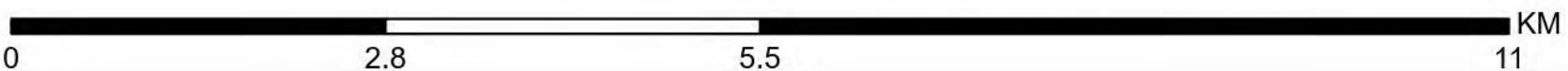
7 - Calgary-East

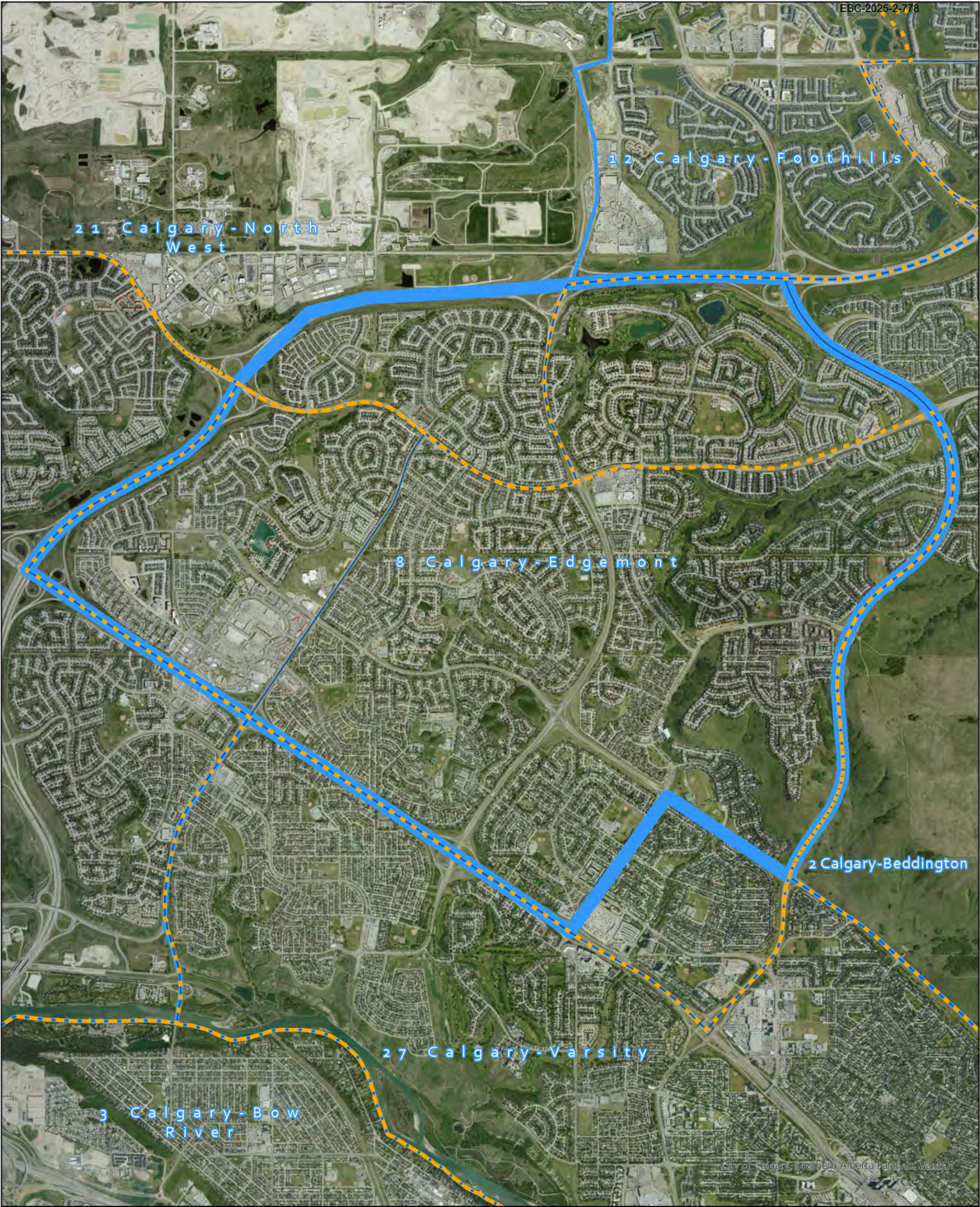
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-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary



Forecast Population: 58,000



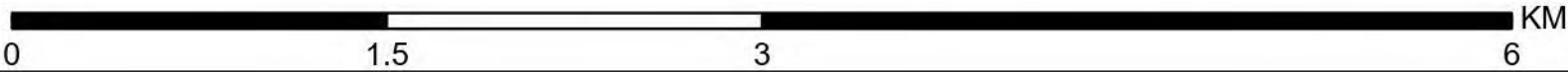


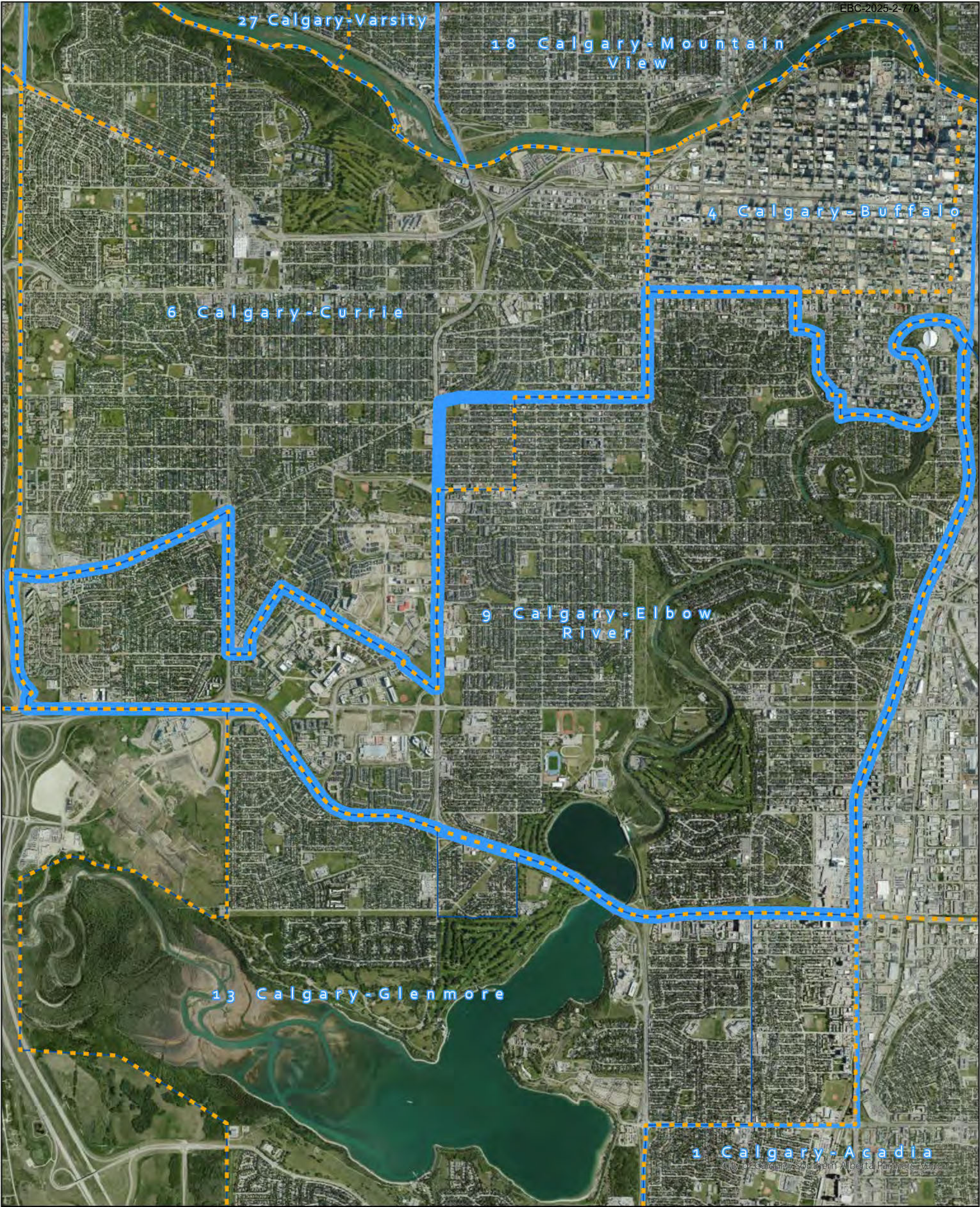
8 - Calgary-Edgemont

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 66,000

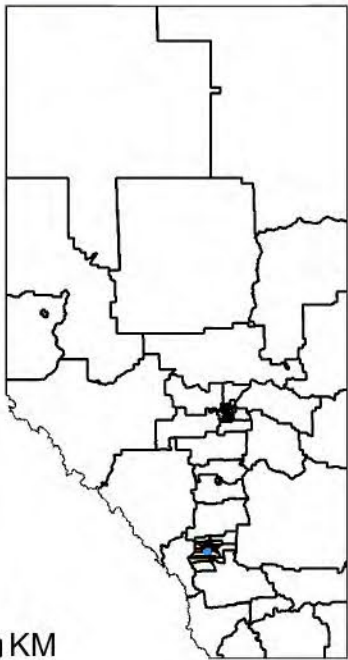




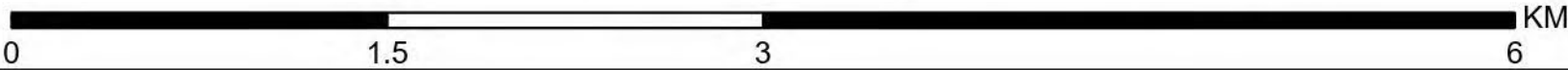
9 - Calgary-Elbow River

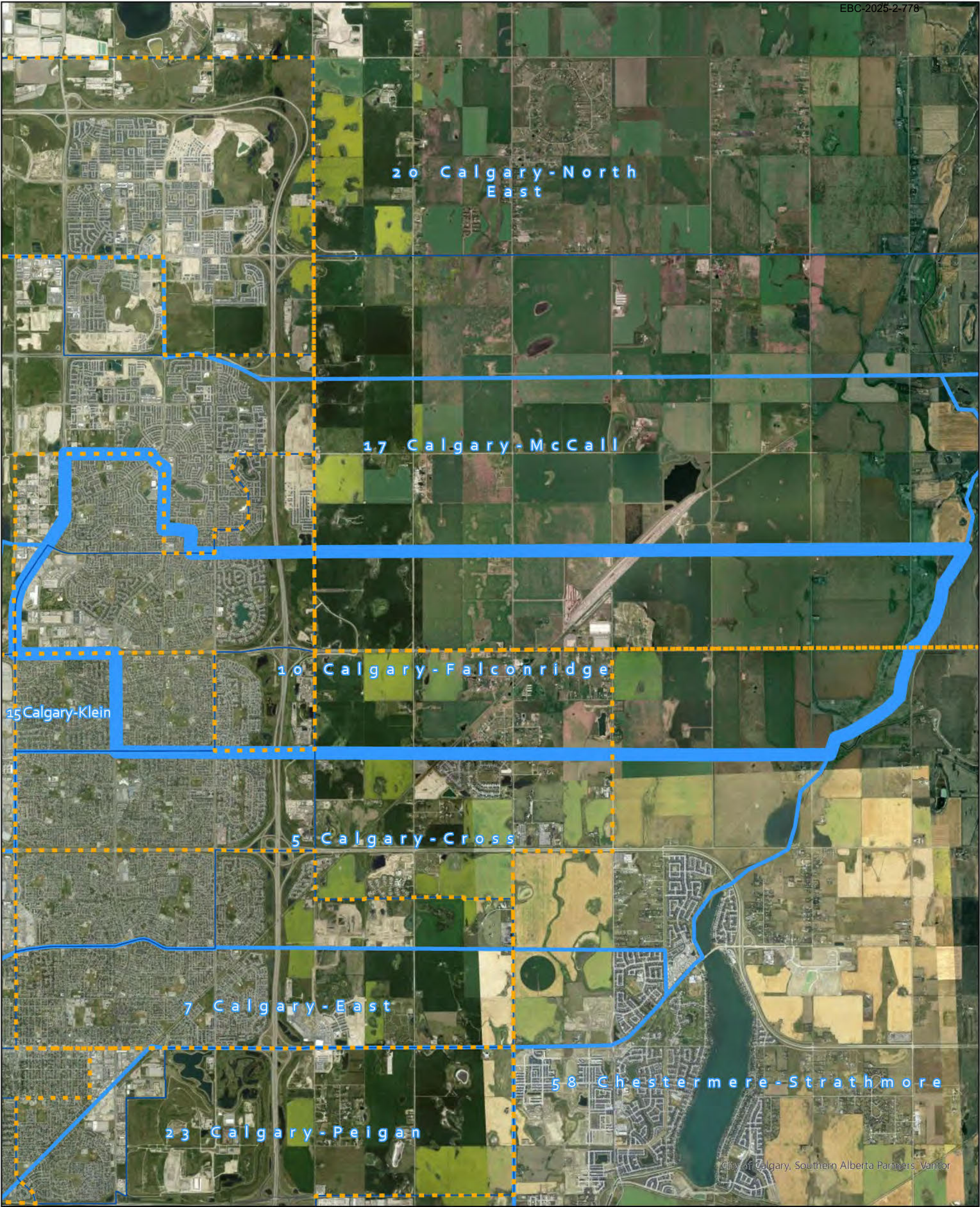
Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary



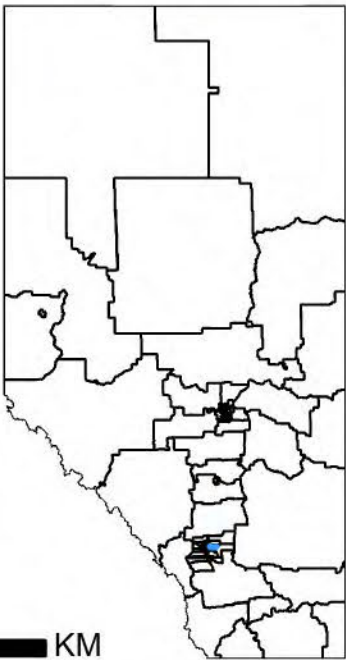
Forecast Population: 54,000



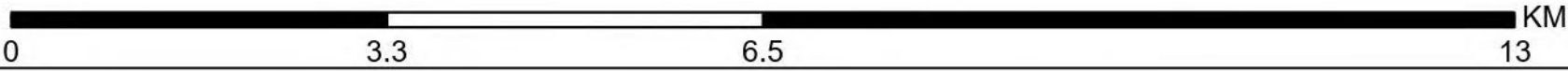


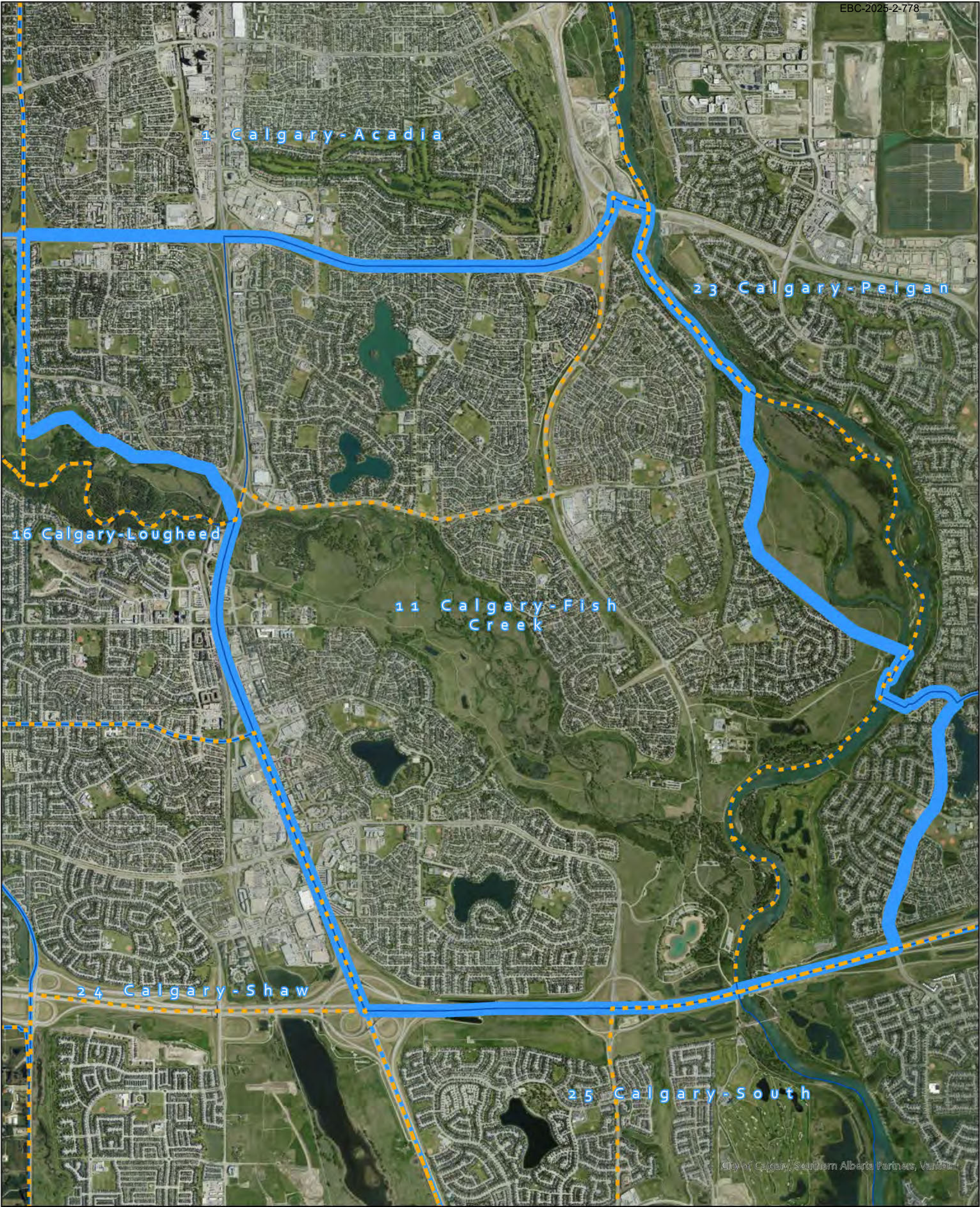
10 -Calgary-Falconridge

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary



Forecast Population: 64,000



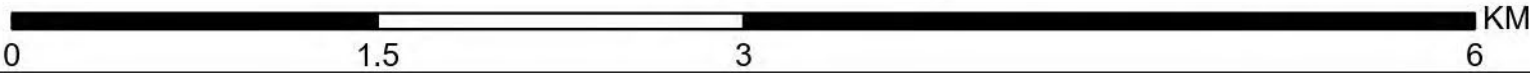


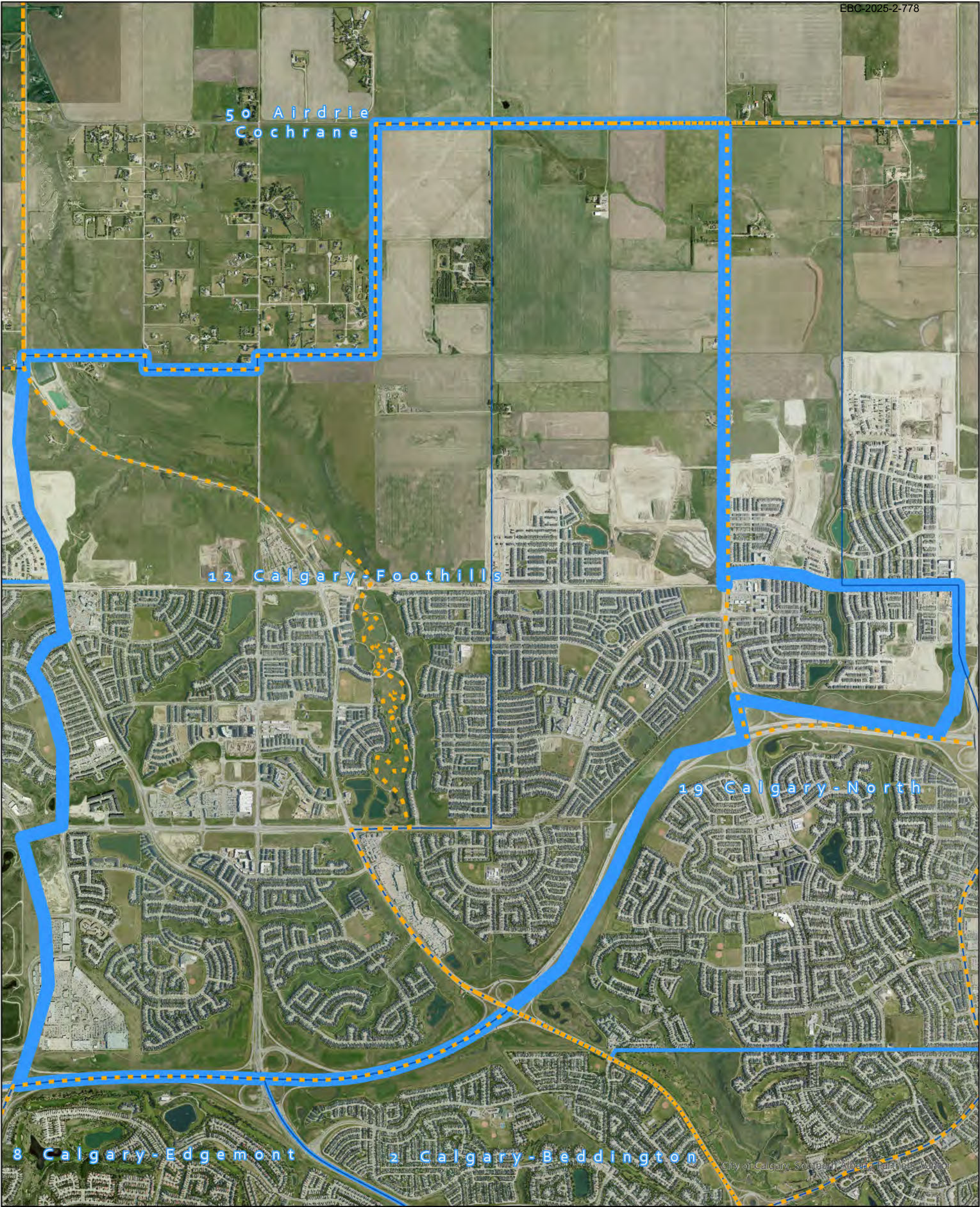
11 -Calgary-Fish Creek

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary



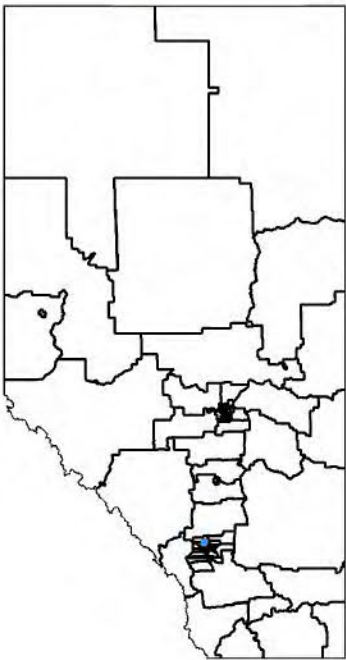
Forecast Population: 56,000



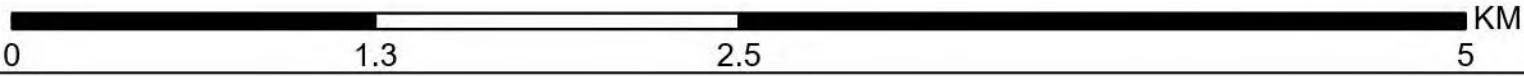


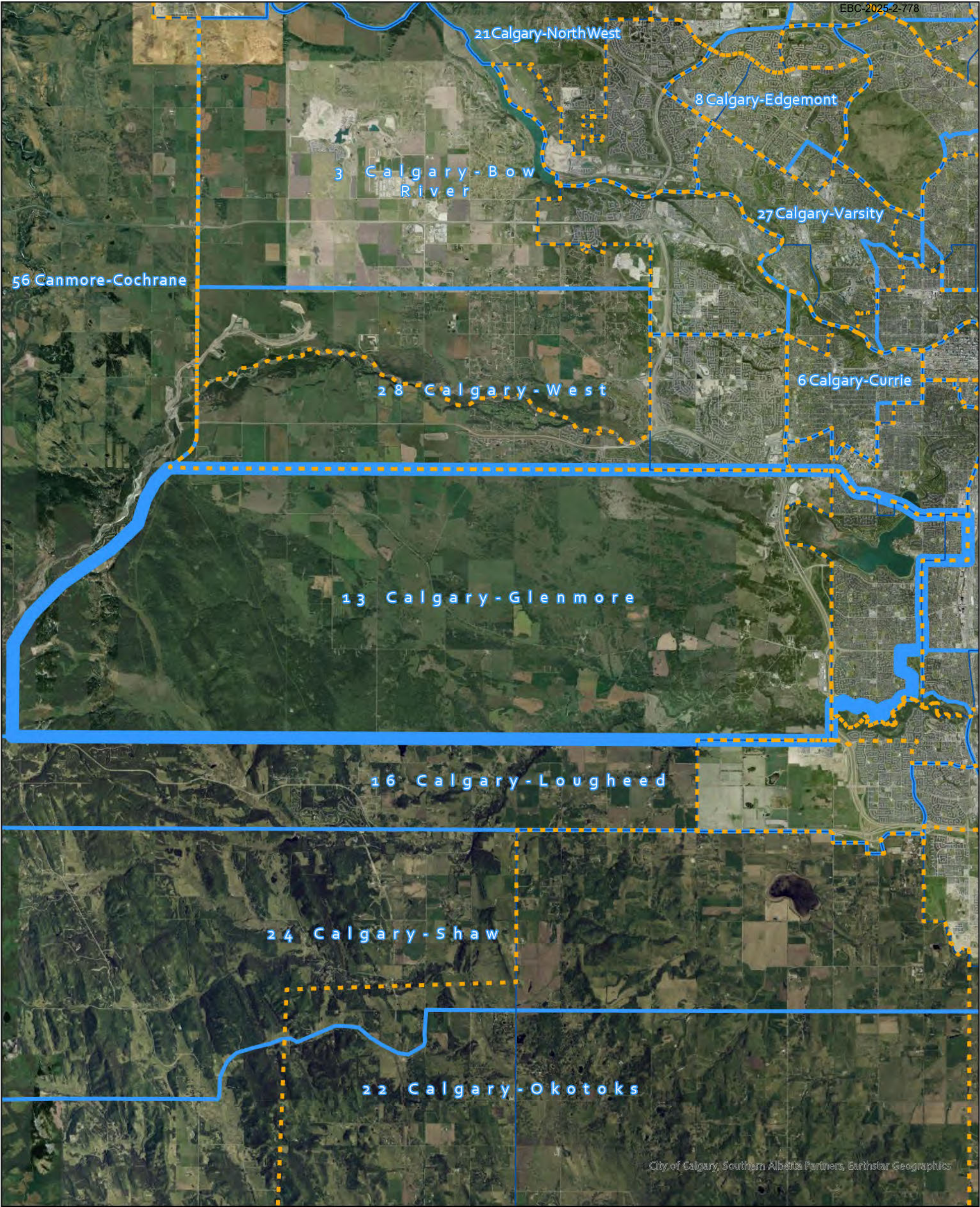
12 -Calgary-Foothills

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary






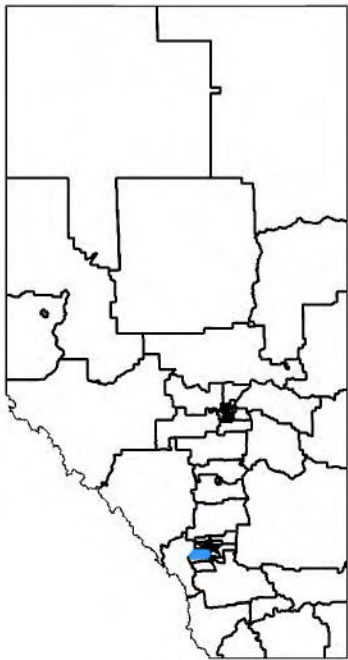
Forecast Population: 64,000



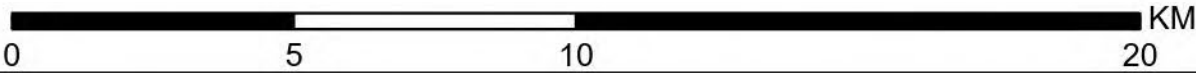


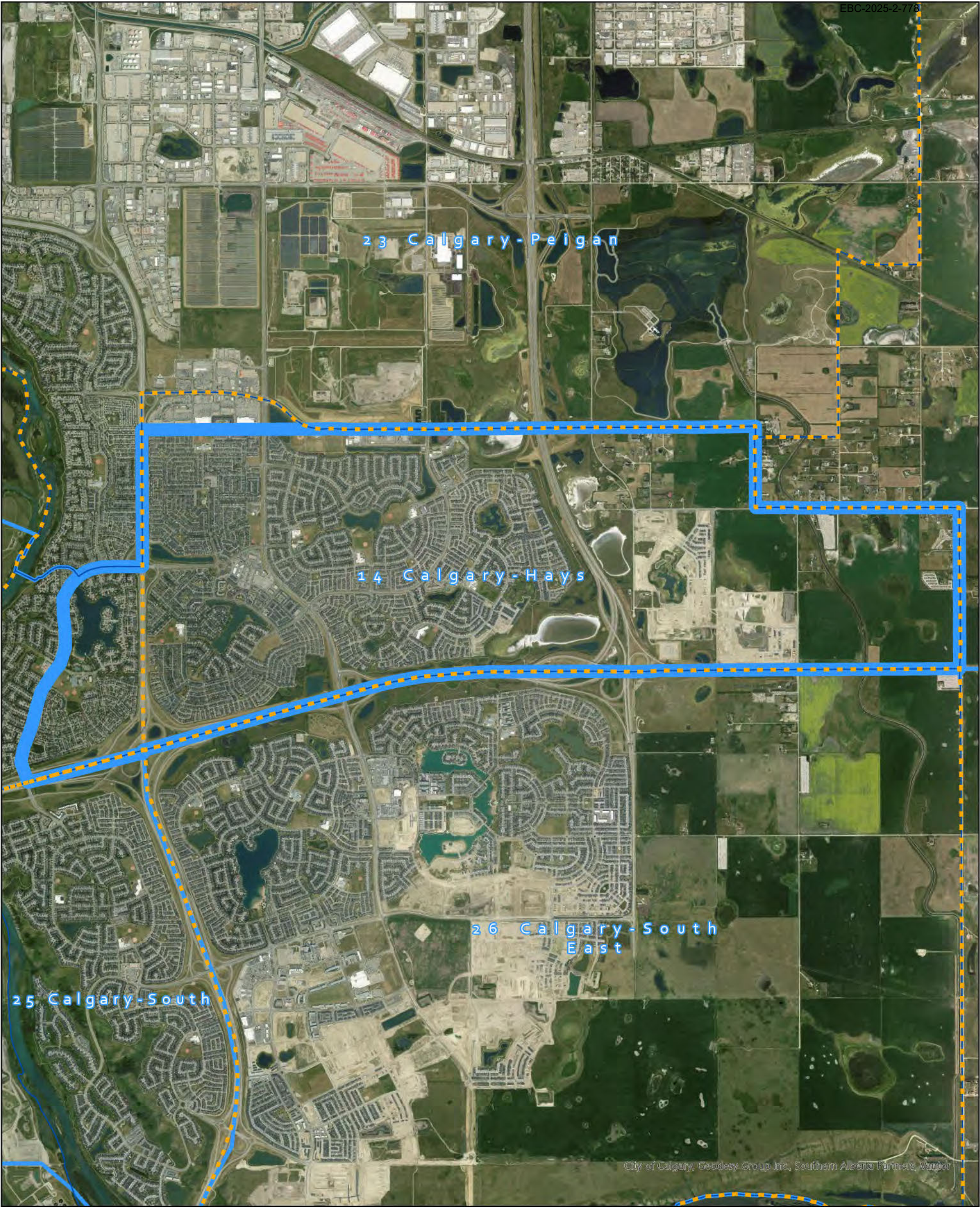
13 -Calgary-Glenmore

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 56,000





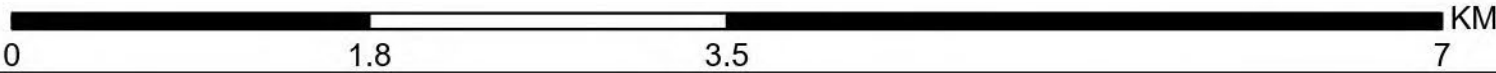
14 -Calgary-Hays

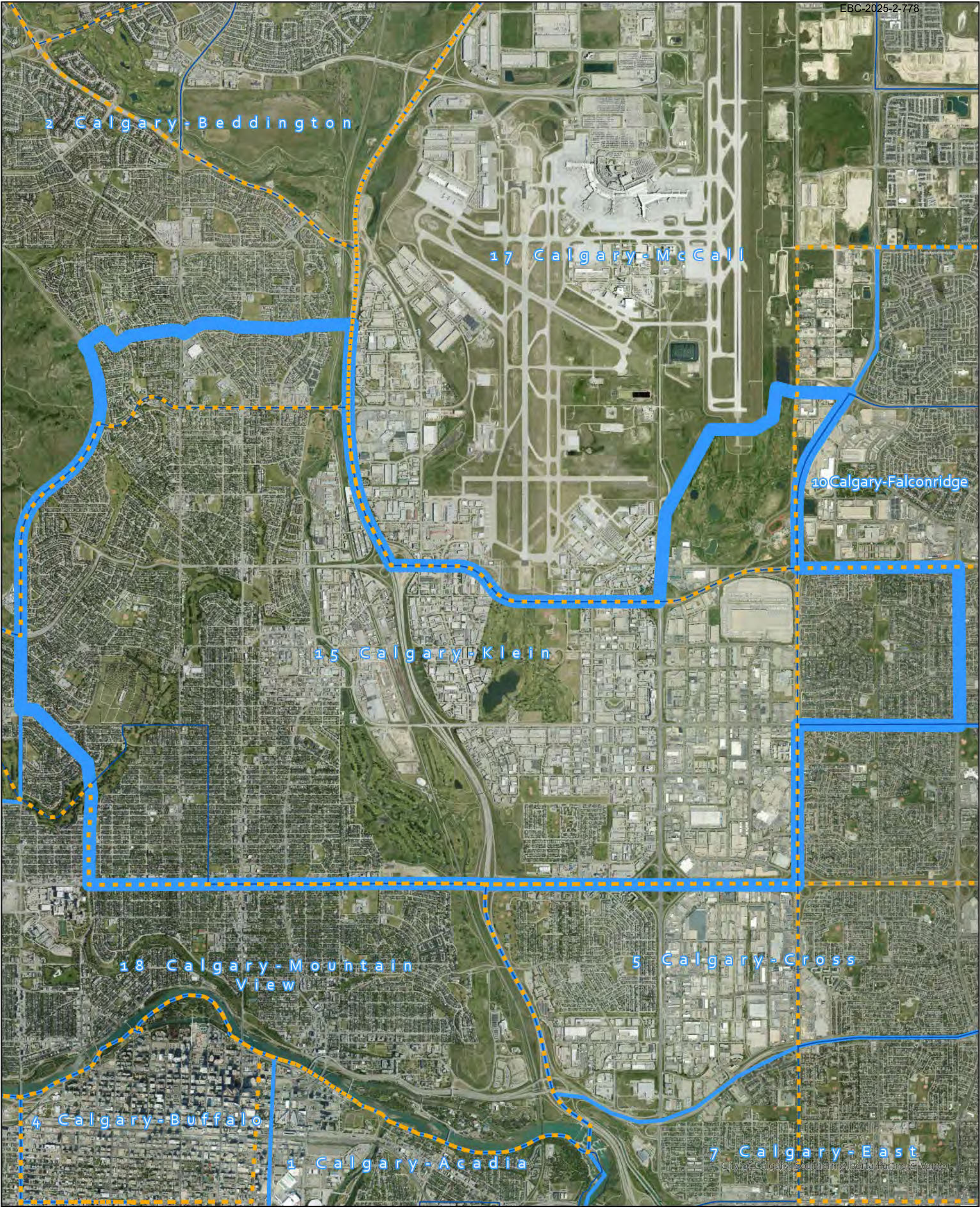
Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary






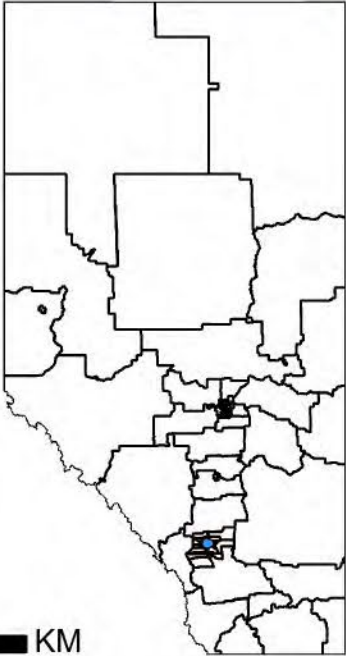
Forecast Population: 54,000



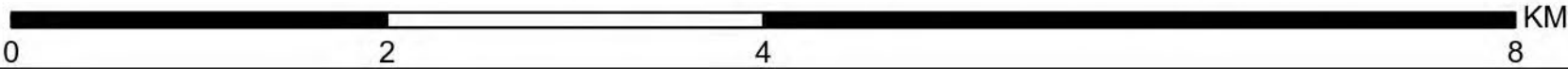


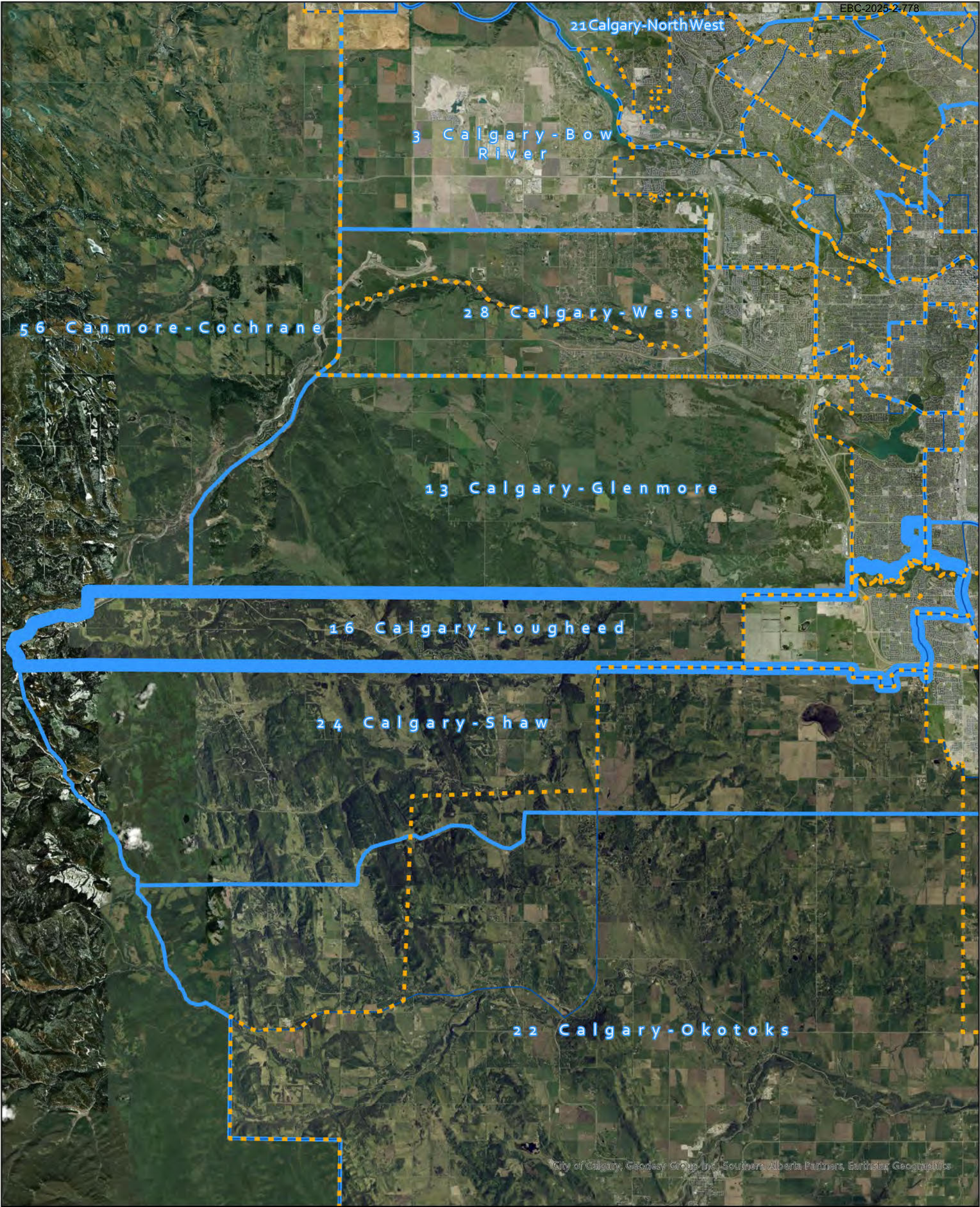
15 -Calgary-Klein

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary






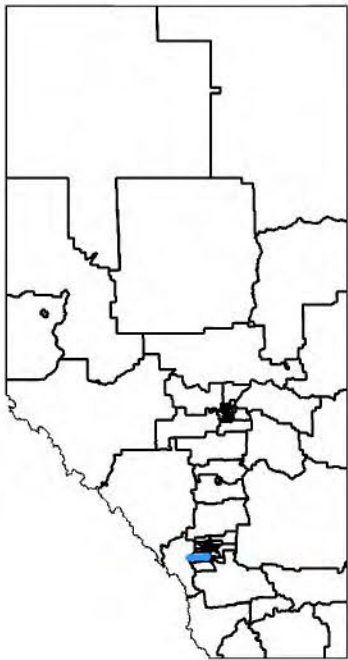
Forecast Population: 66,000



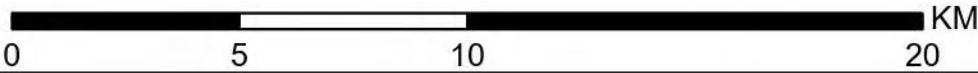


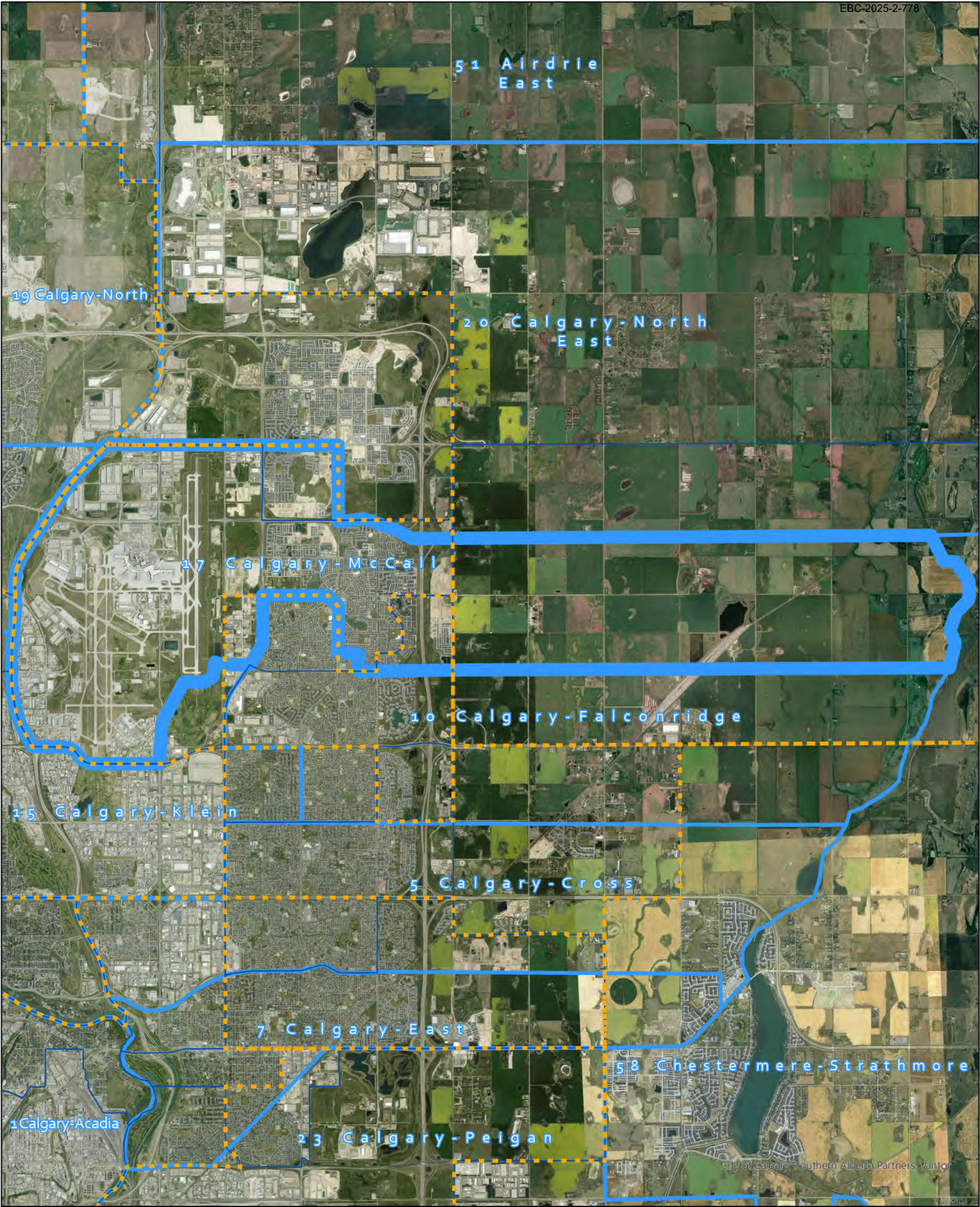
16 -Calgary-Lougheed

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 50,000





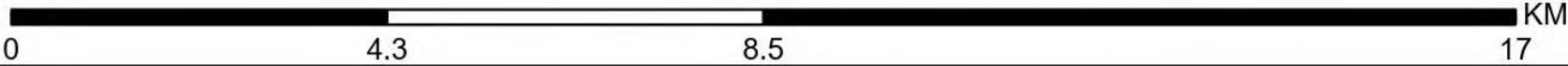
17 -Calgary-McCall

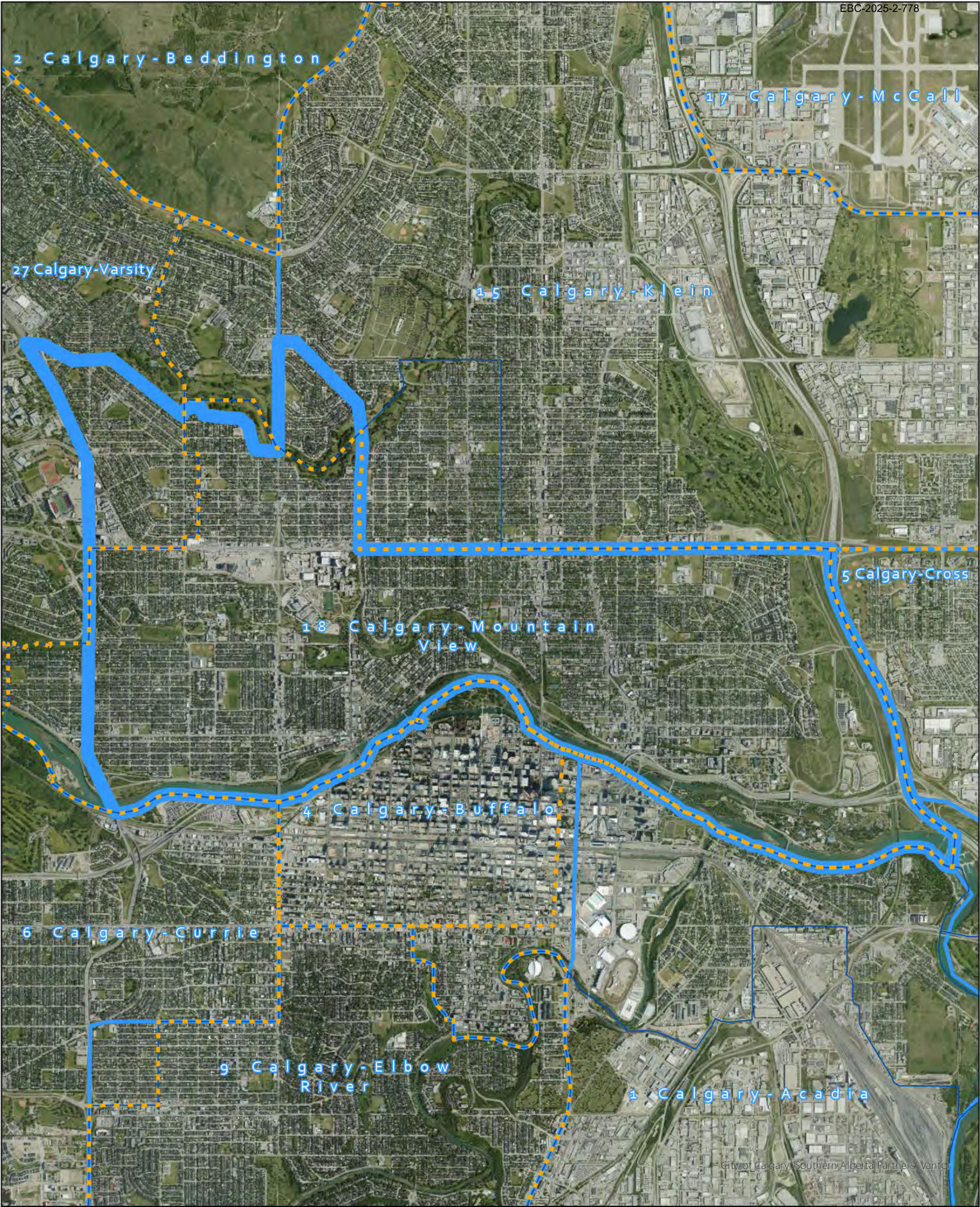
Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary



Forecast Population: 68,000





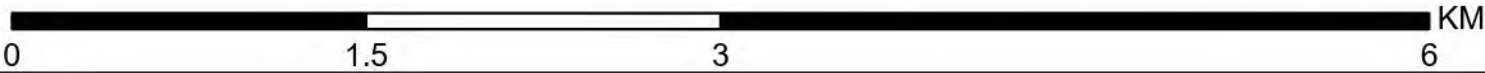
18 -Calgary-Mountain View

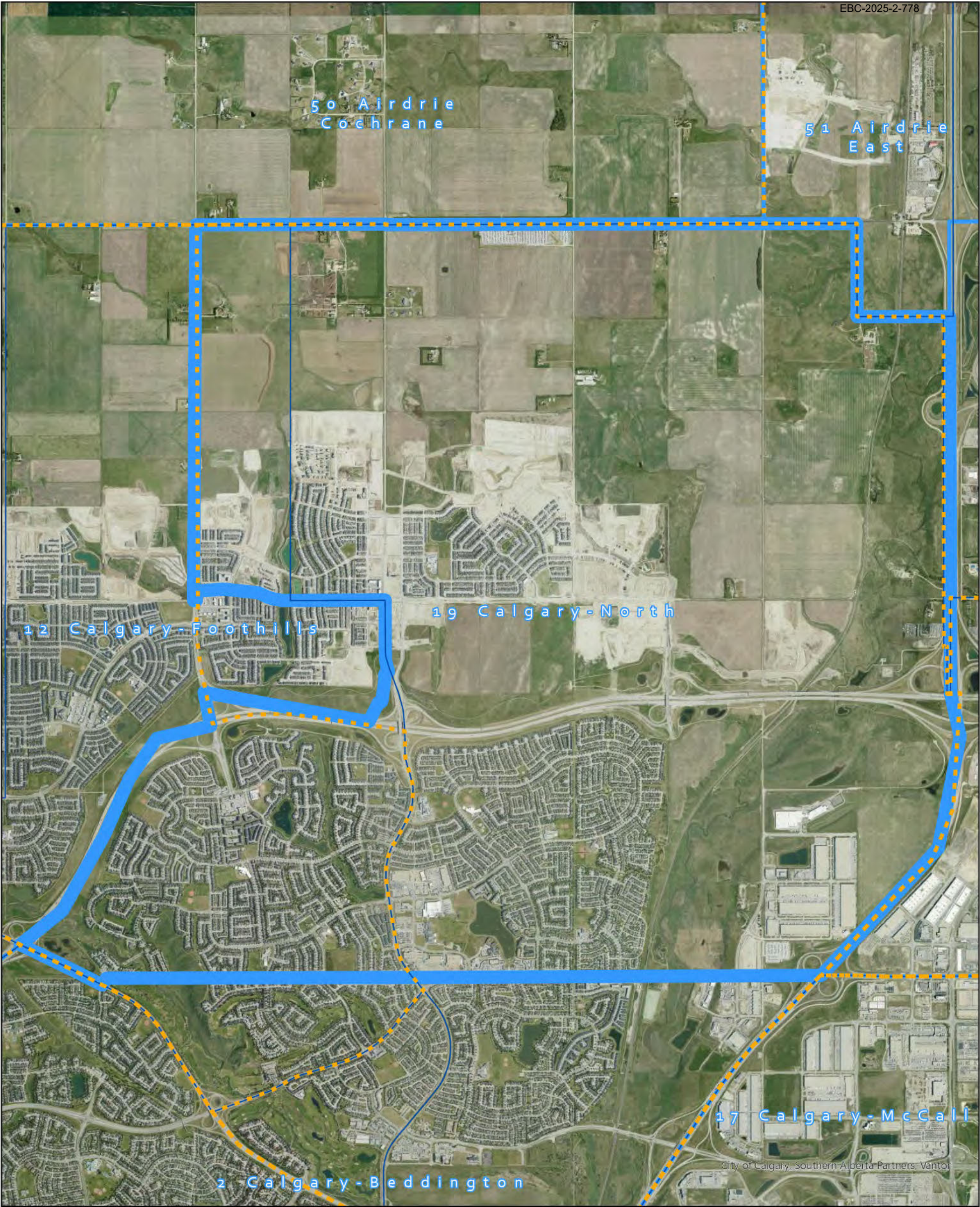
Legend

- 2025 Interm Boundaries
- 2023 Electoral Districts
- Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 58,000

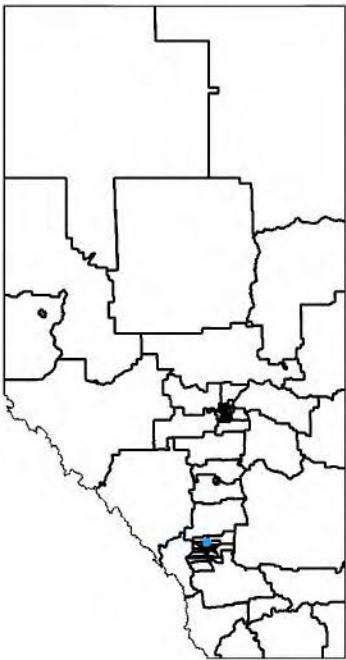




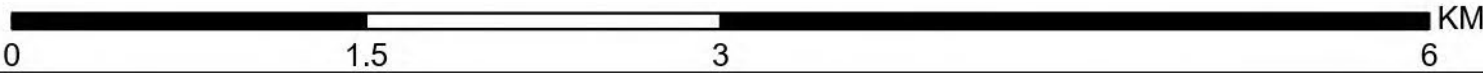
19 -Calgary-North

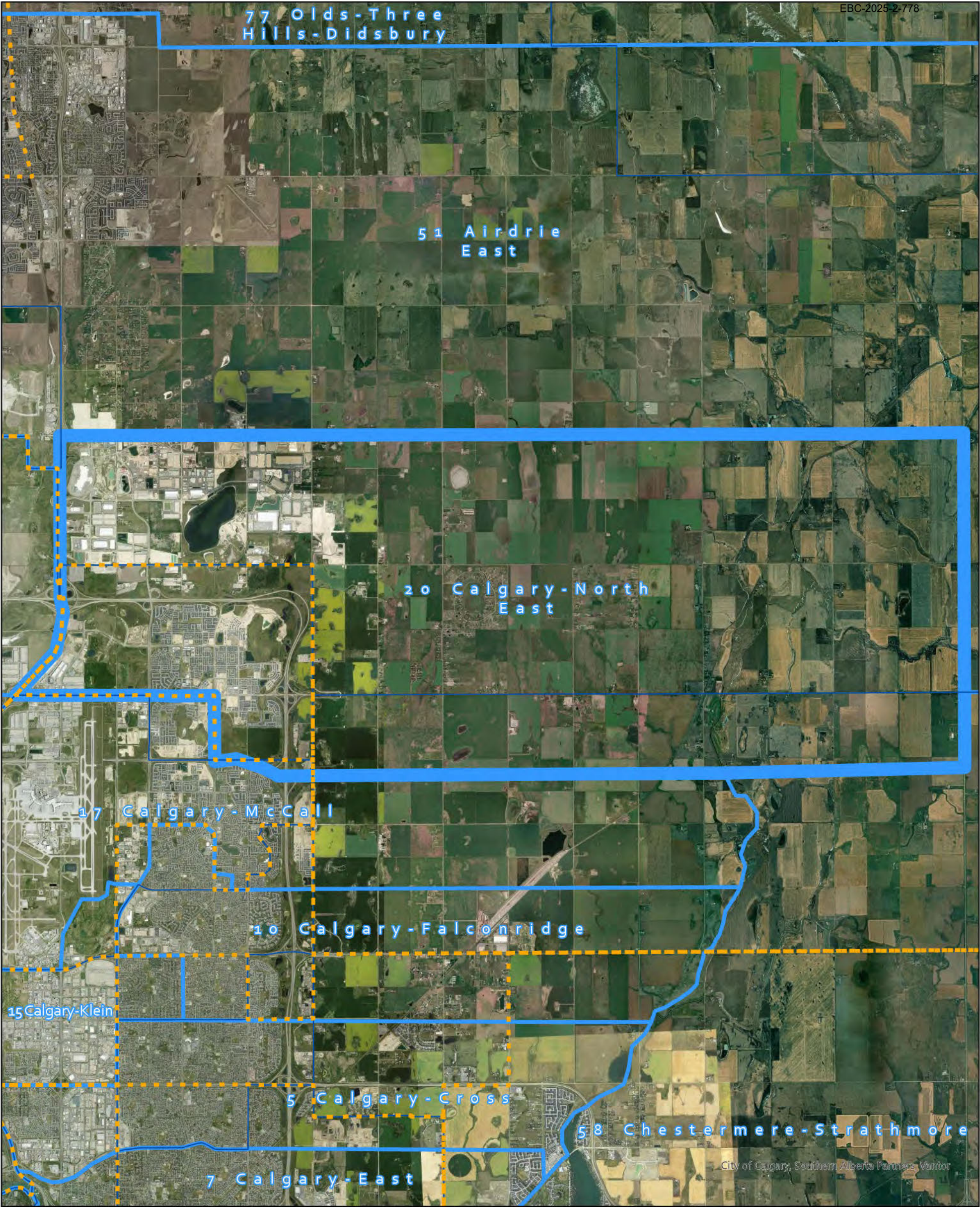
Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary



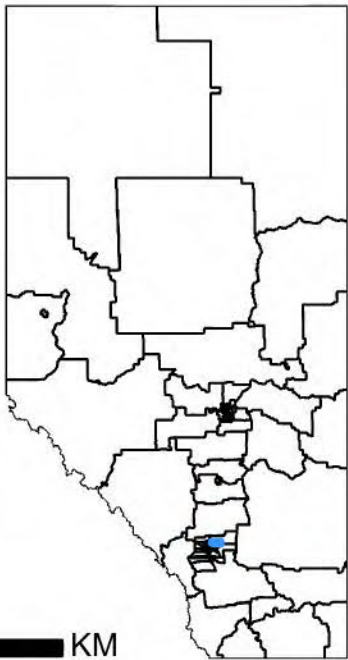
Forecast Population: 64,000



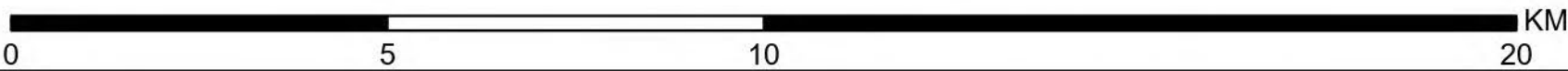


20 -Calgary-North East

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary



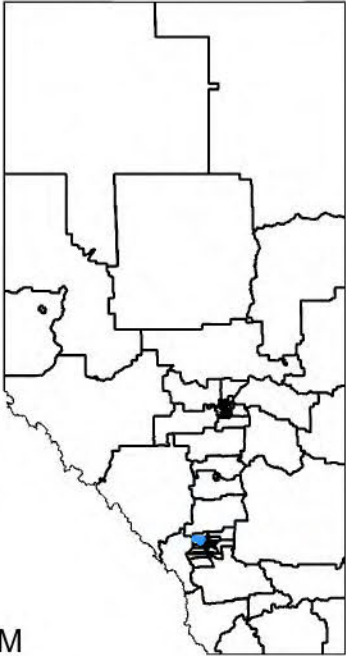
Forecast Population: 58,000



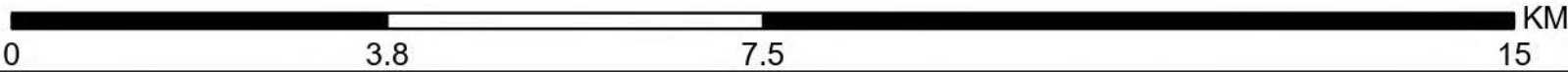


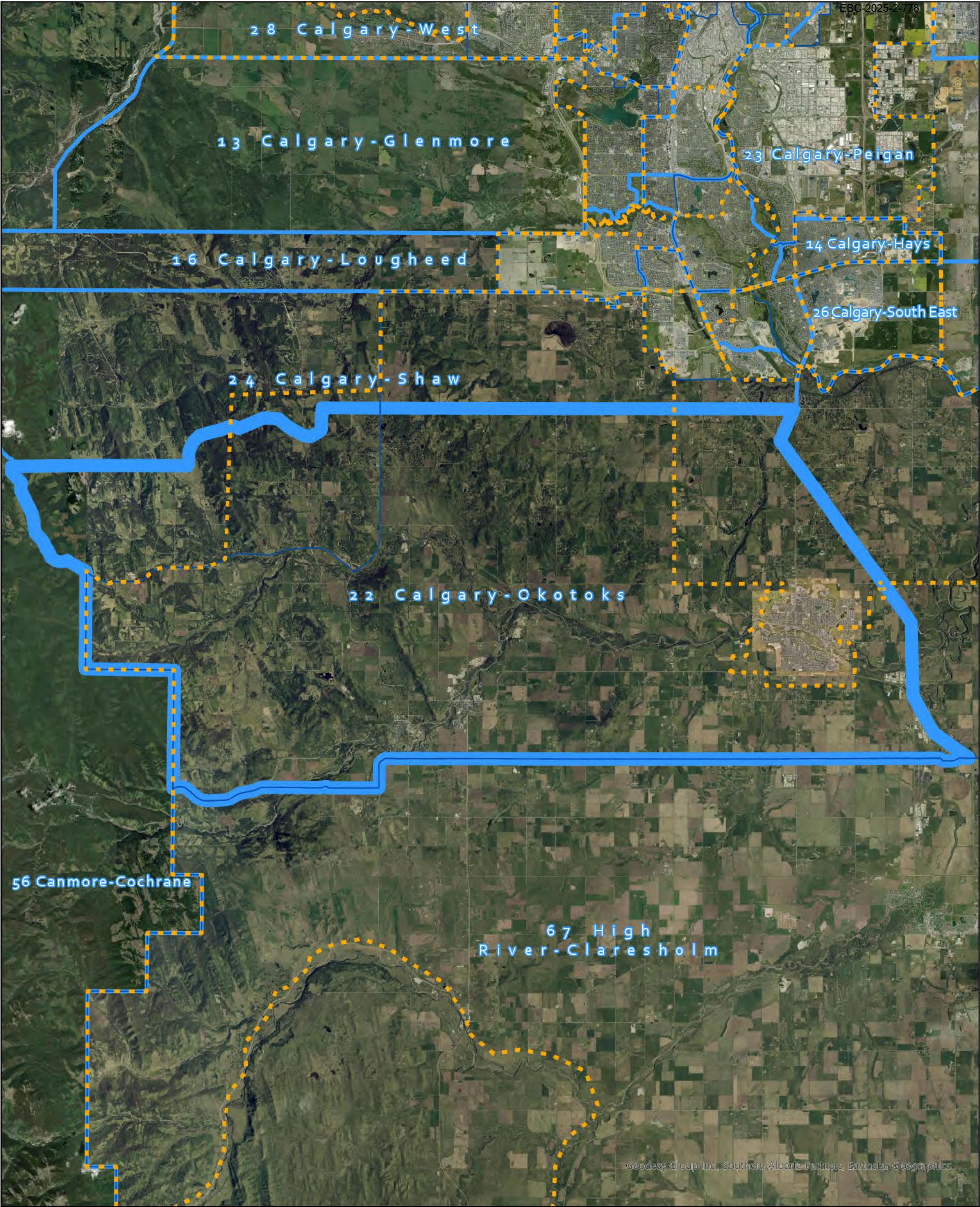
21 -Calgary-North West

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary



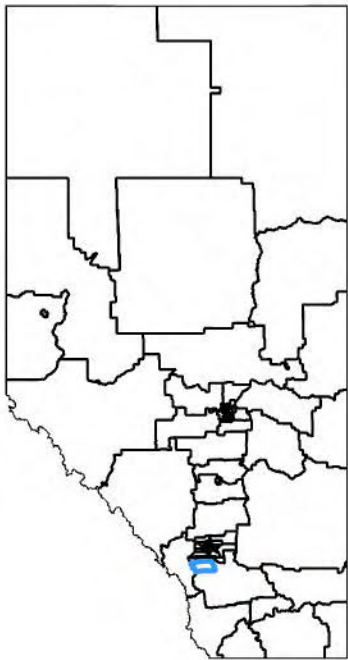
Forecast Population: 66,000



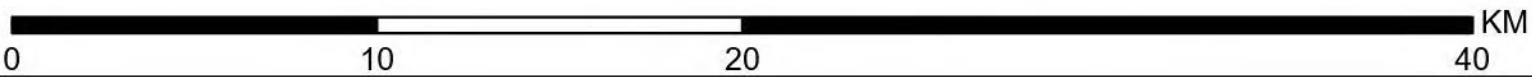


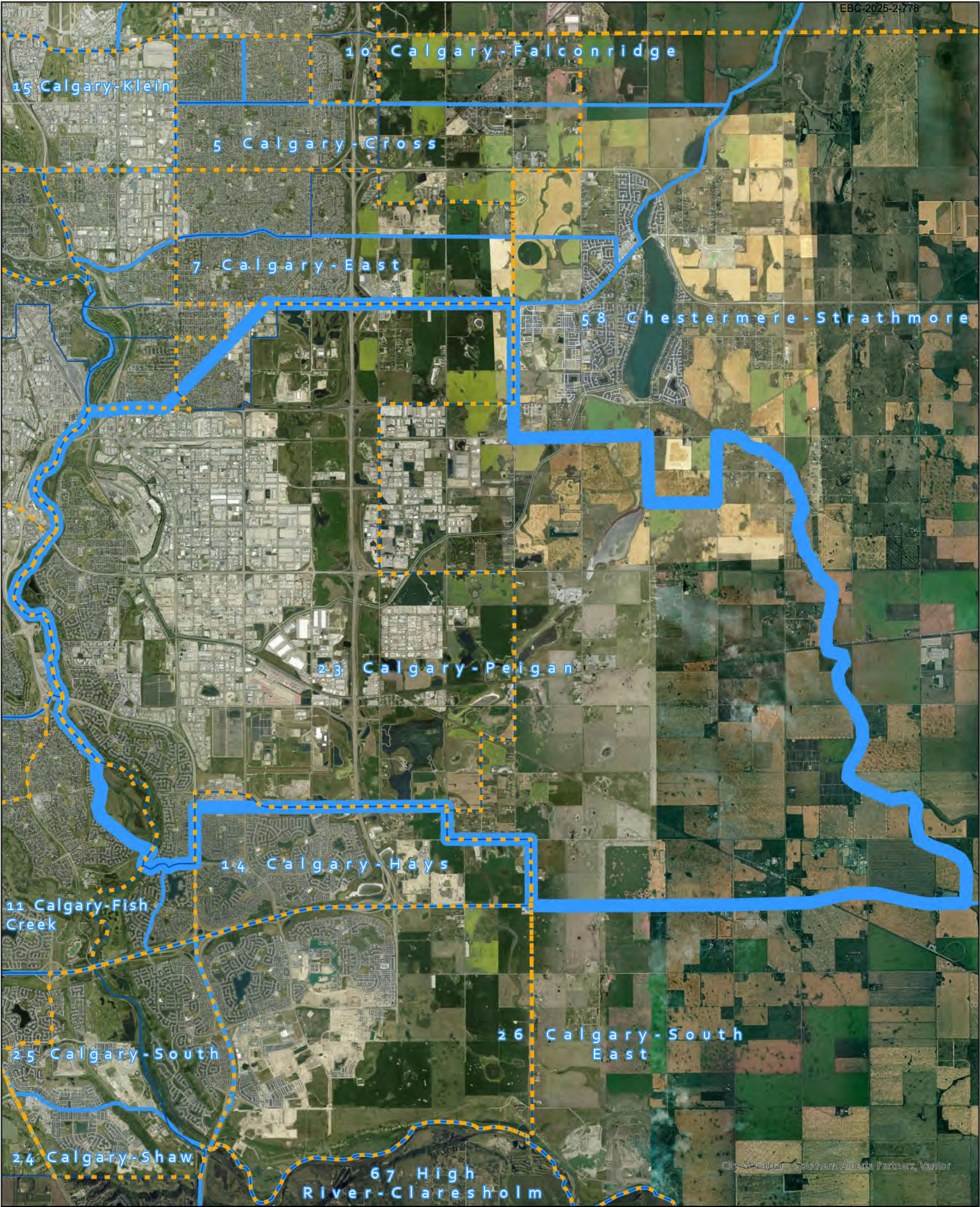
22 -Calgary-Okotoks

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 46,000

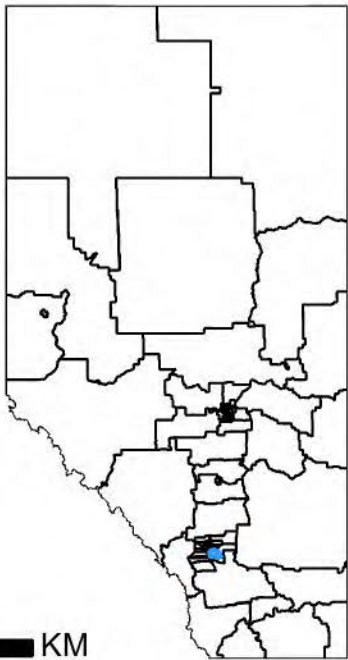




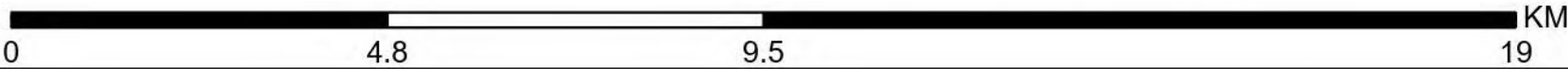
23 -Calgary-Peigan

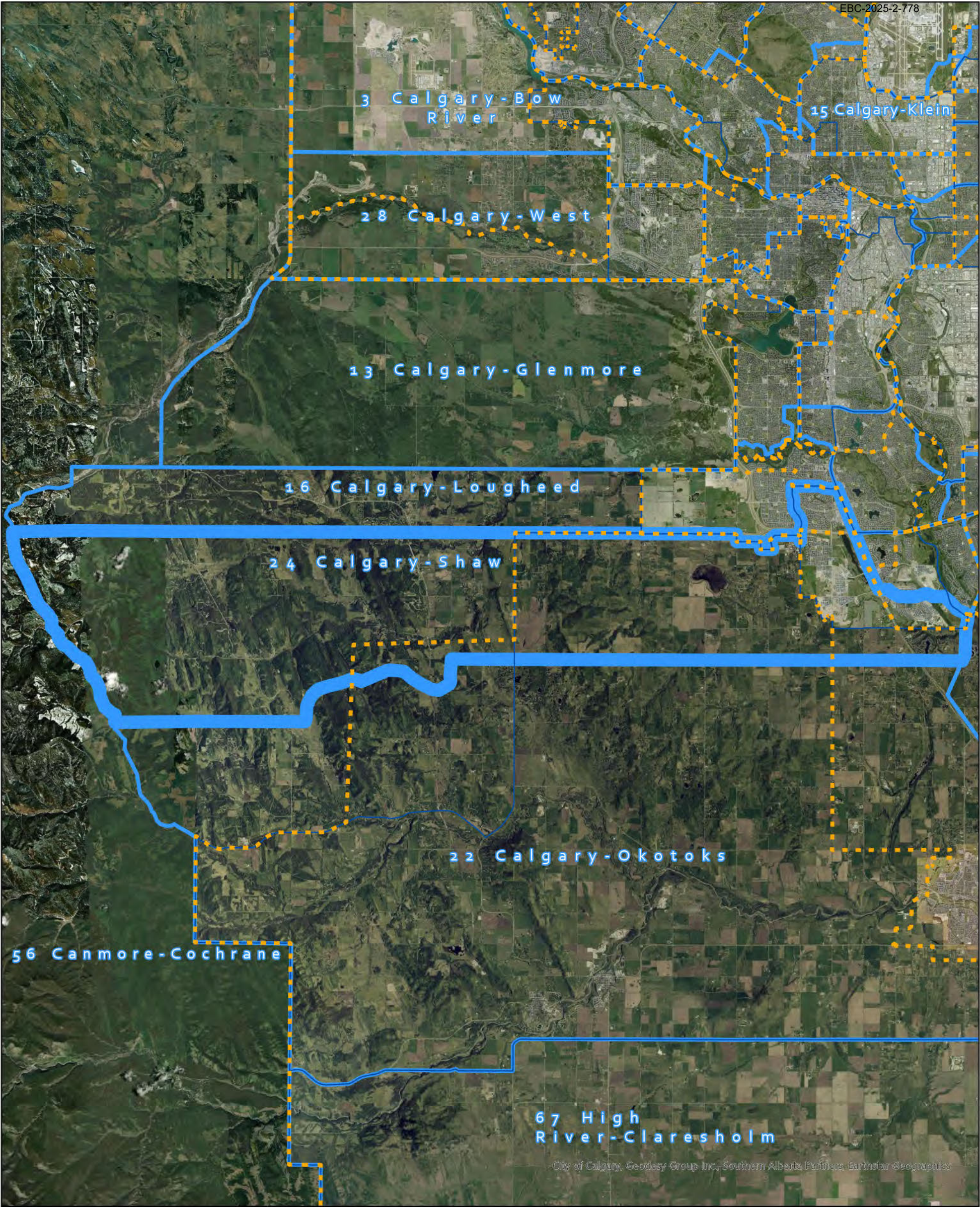
Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 54,000

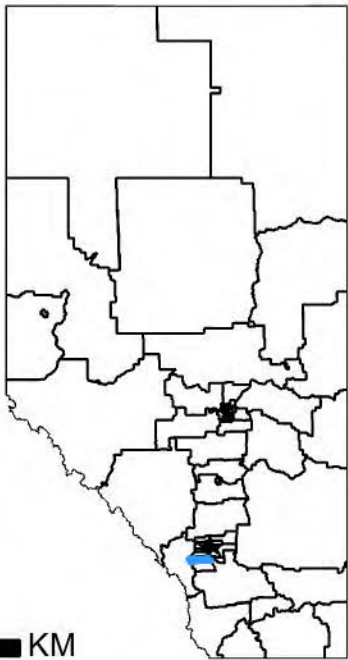




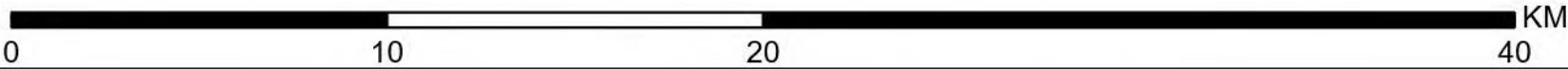
24 -Calgary-Shaw

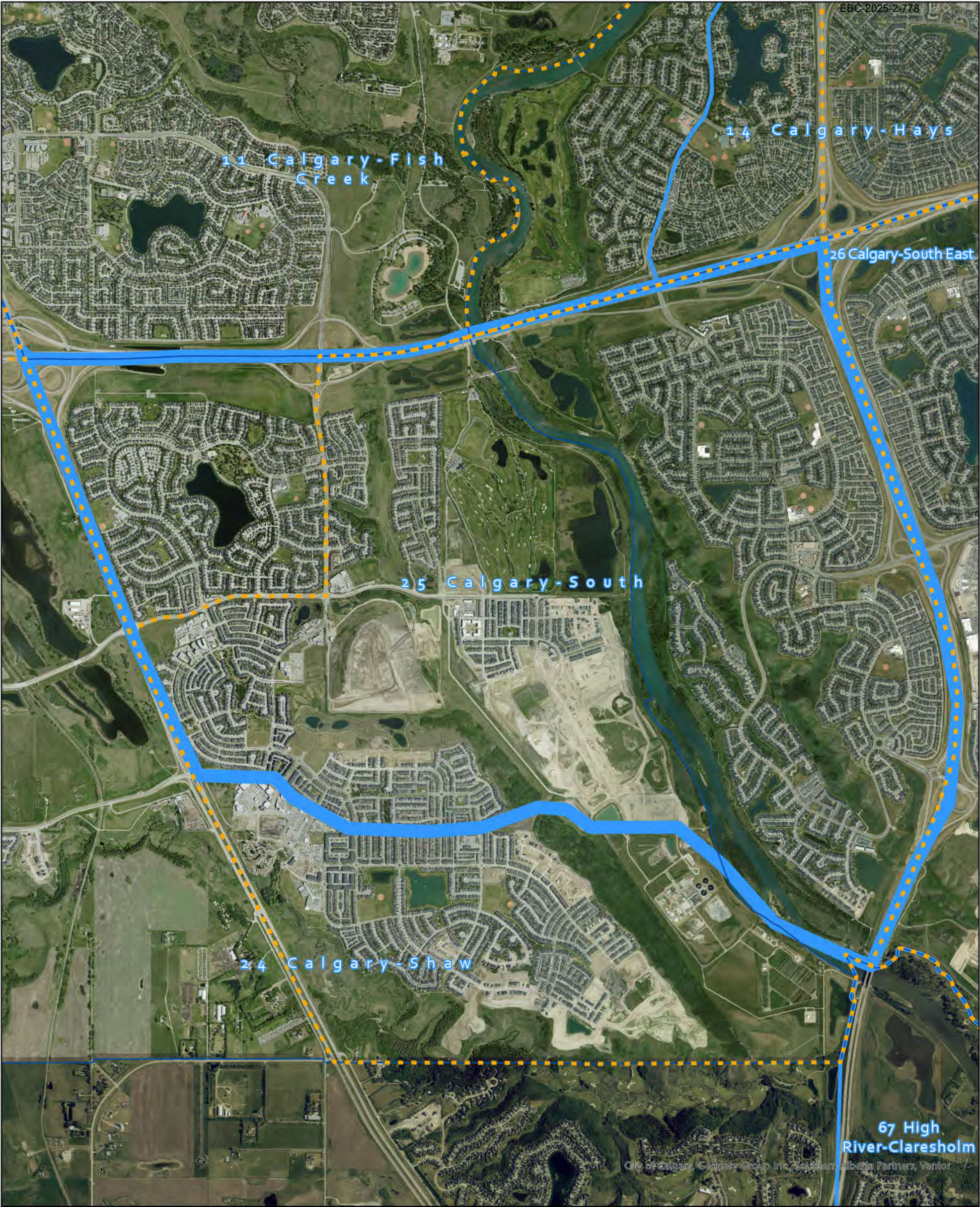
Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary






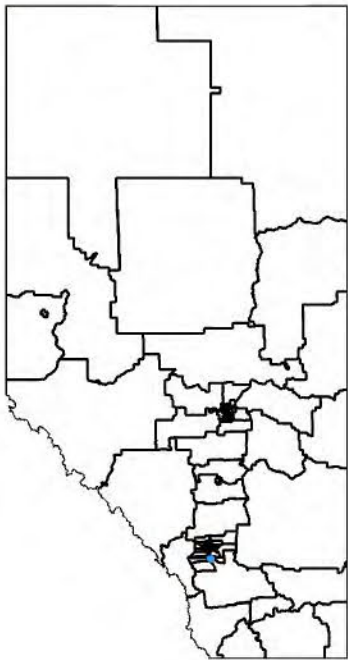
Forecast Population: 56,000



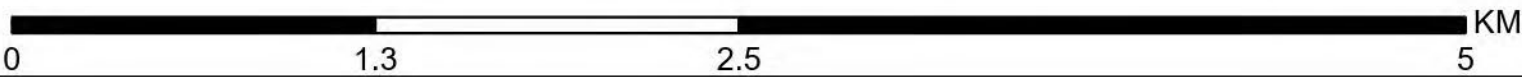


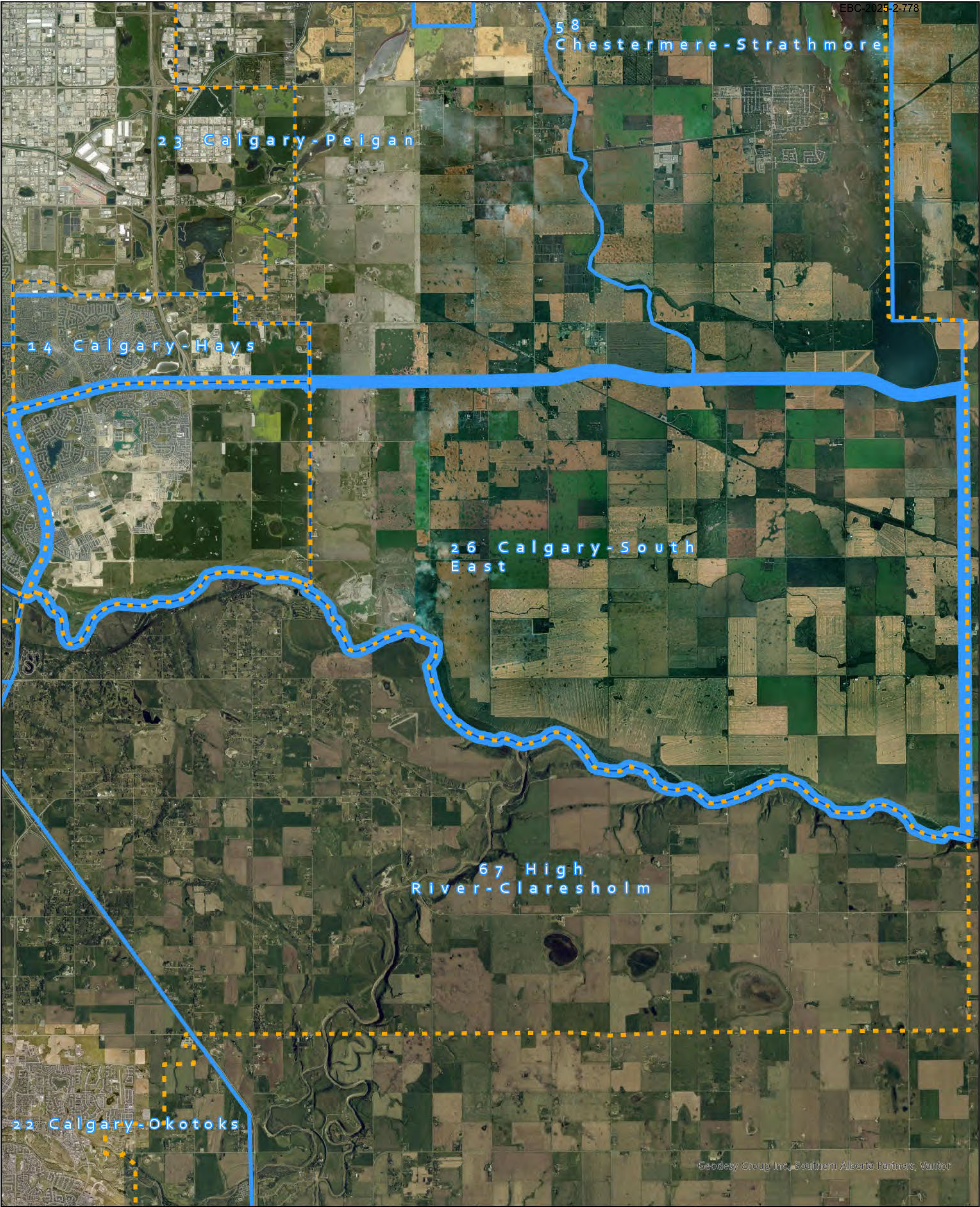
25 -Calgary-South

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary






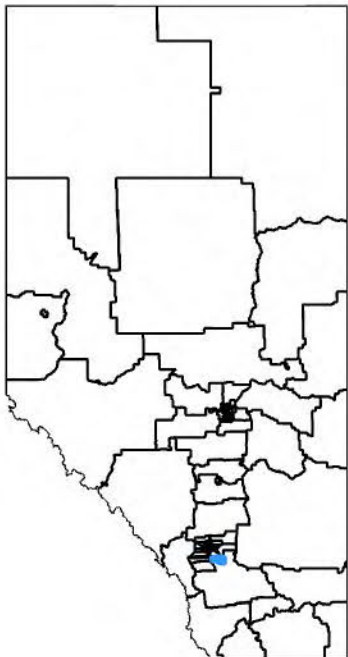
Forecast Population: 54,000



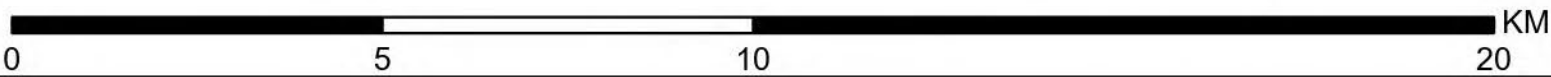


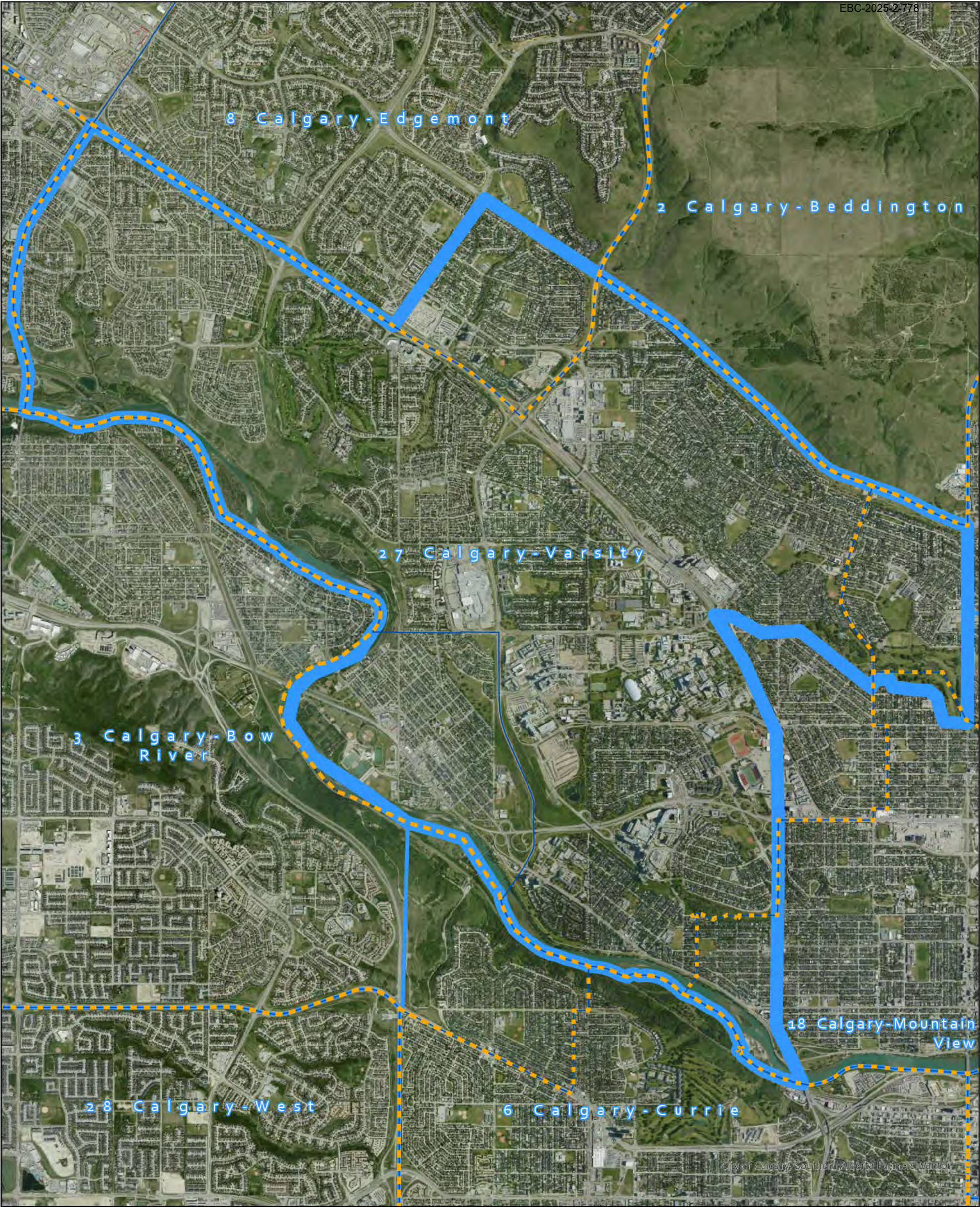
26 -Calgary-South East

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 54,000

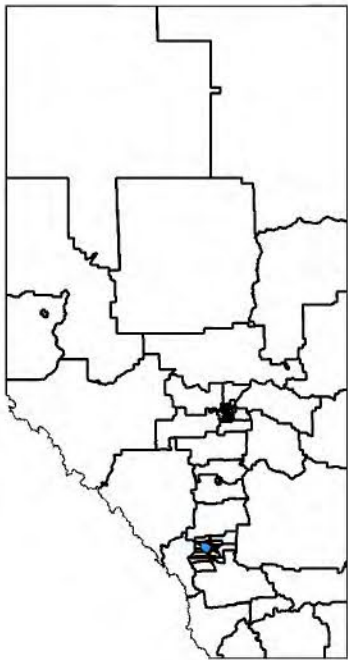




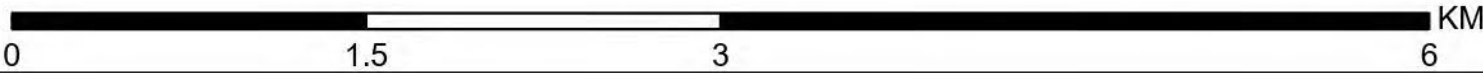
27 -Calgary-Varsity

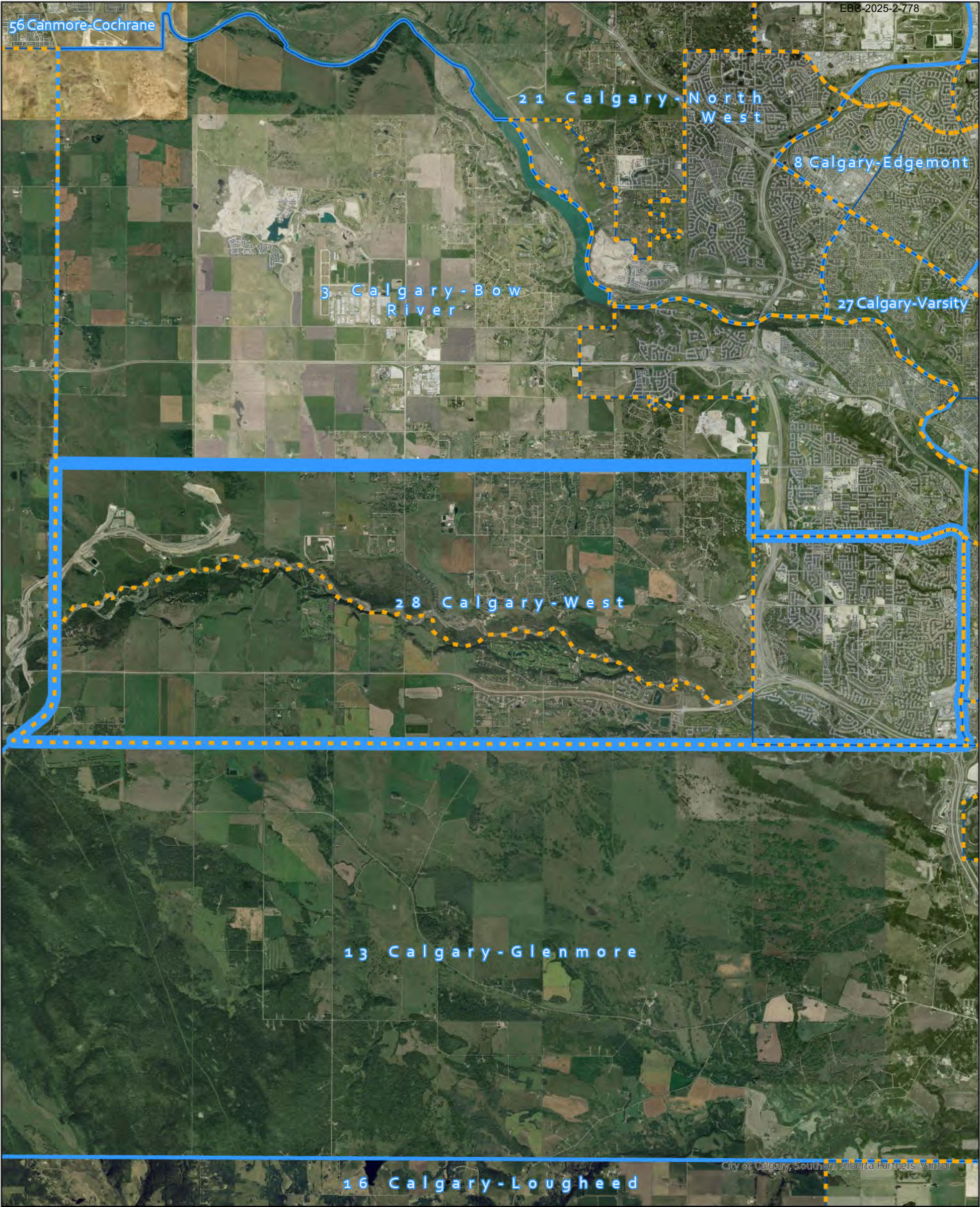
Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary






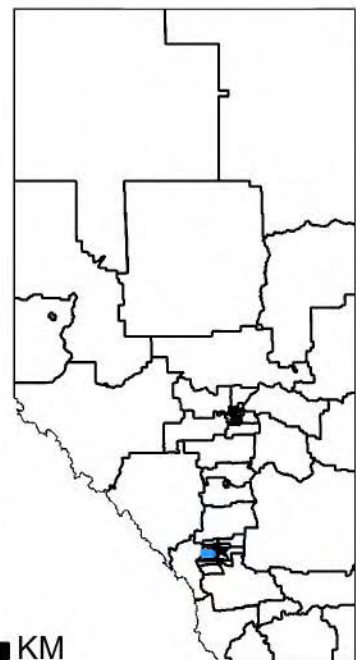
Forecast Population: 64,000



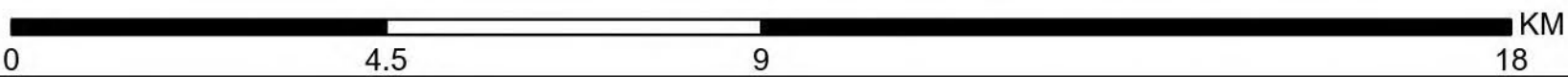


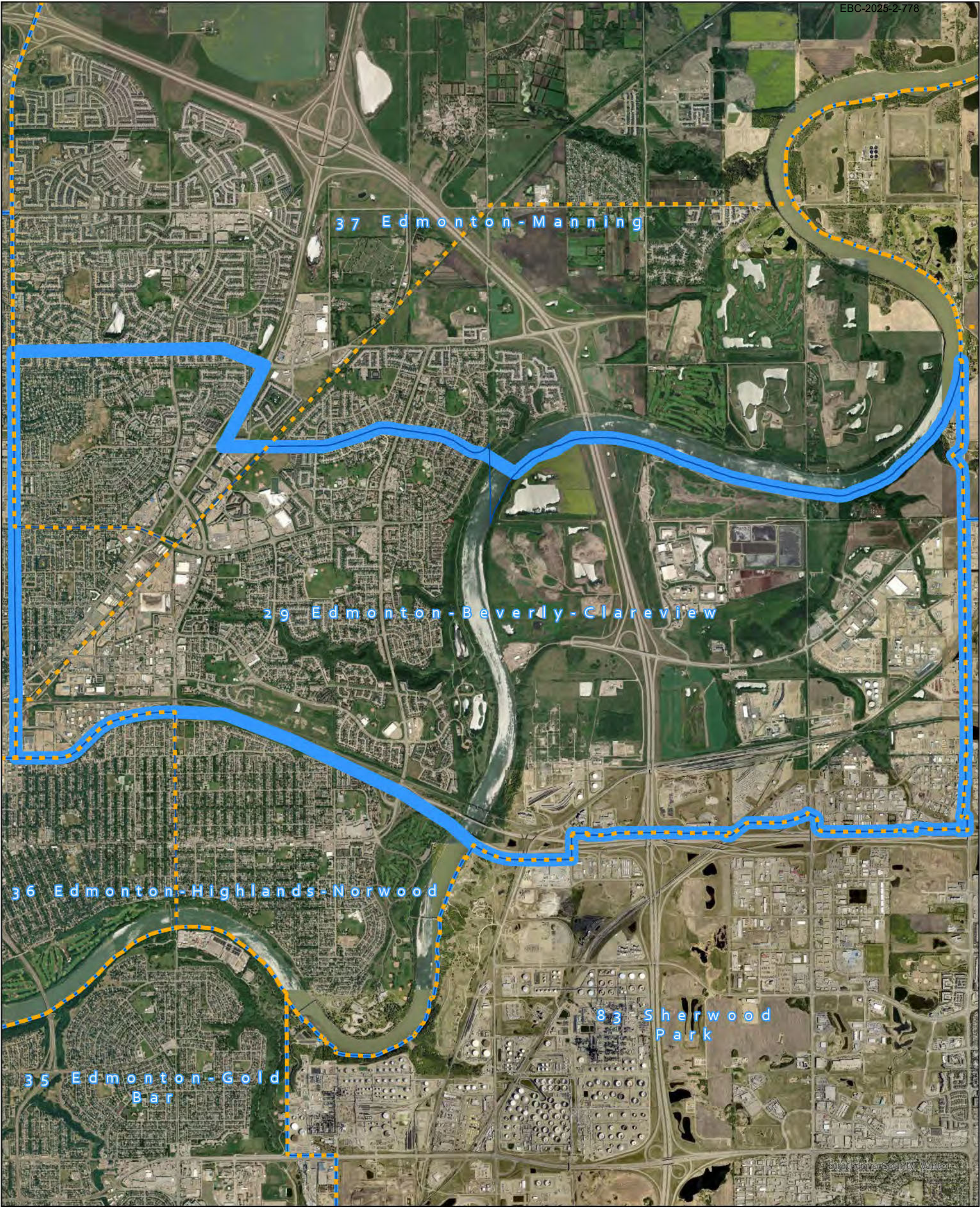
28 -Calgary-West

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary



Forecast Population: 58,000



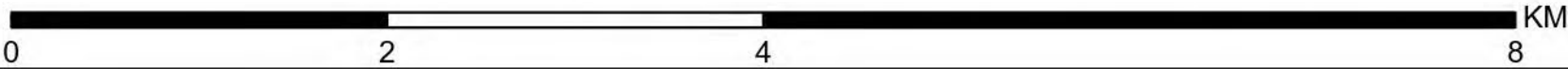


29 -Edmonton-Beverly-Clareview

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary



Forecast Population: 52,000



76 Morinville-St.
Albert




30 Edmonton-Castle
Downs

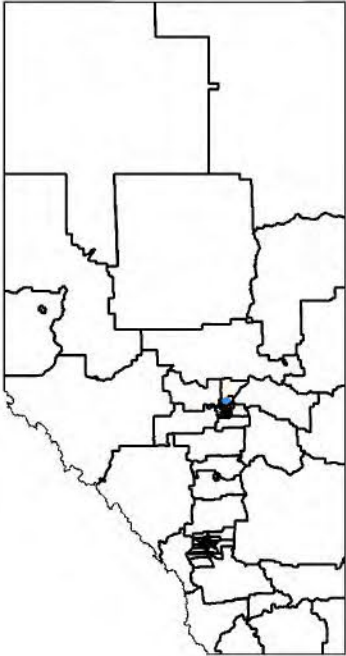
41 Edmonton-North
West

32 Edmonton-Decore

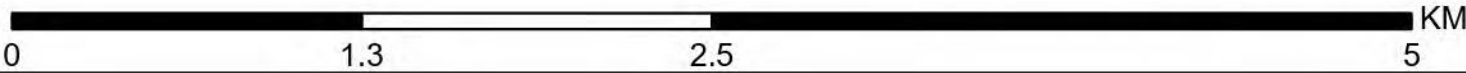
30 -Edmonton-Castle Downs

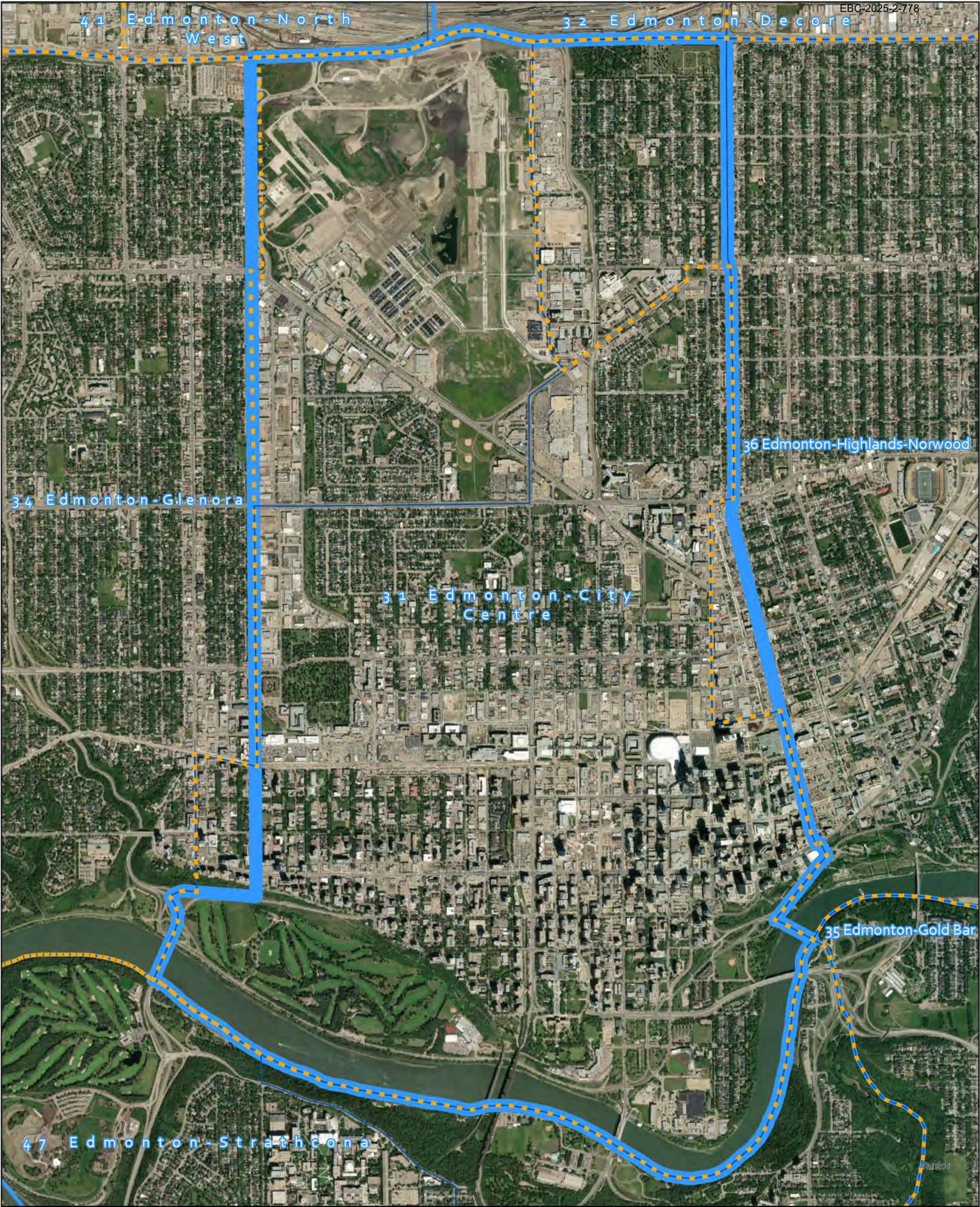
Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary



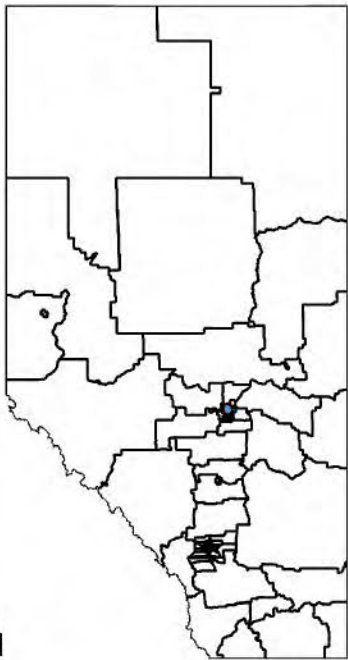
Forecast Population: 58,000



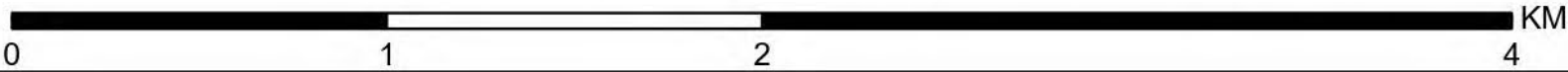


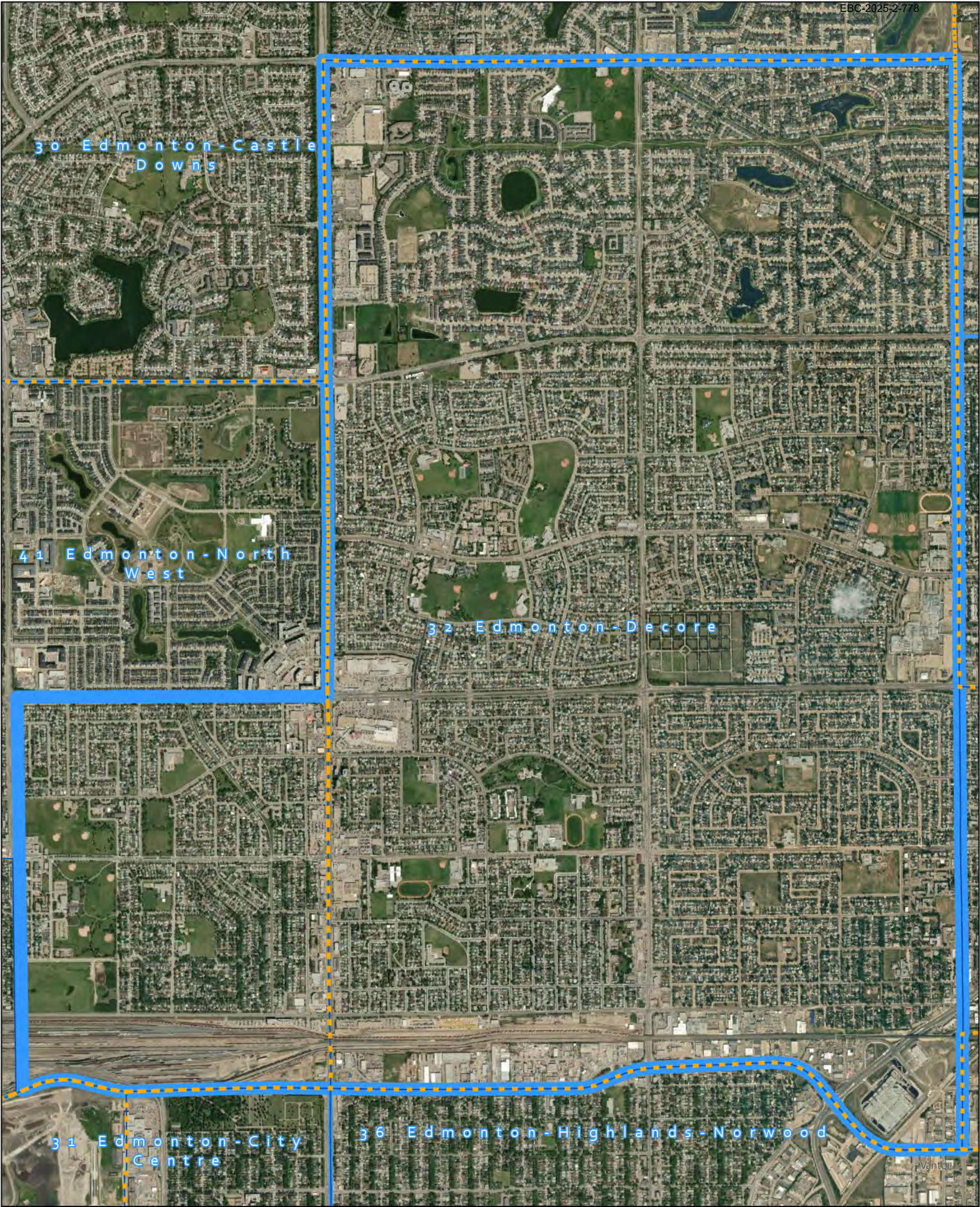
31 -Edmonton-City Centre

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 58,000



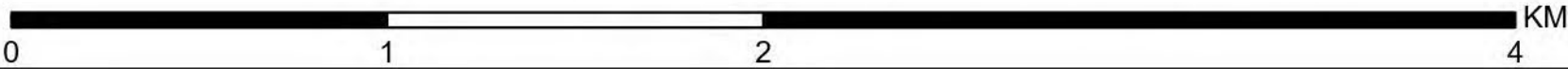


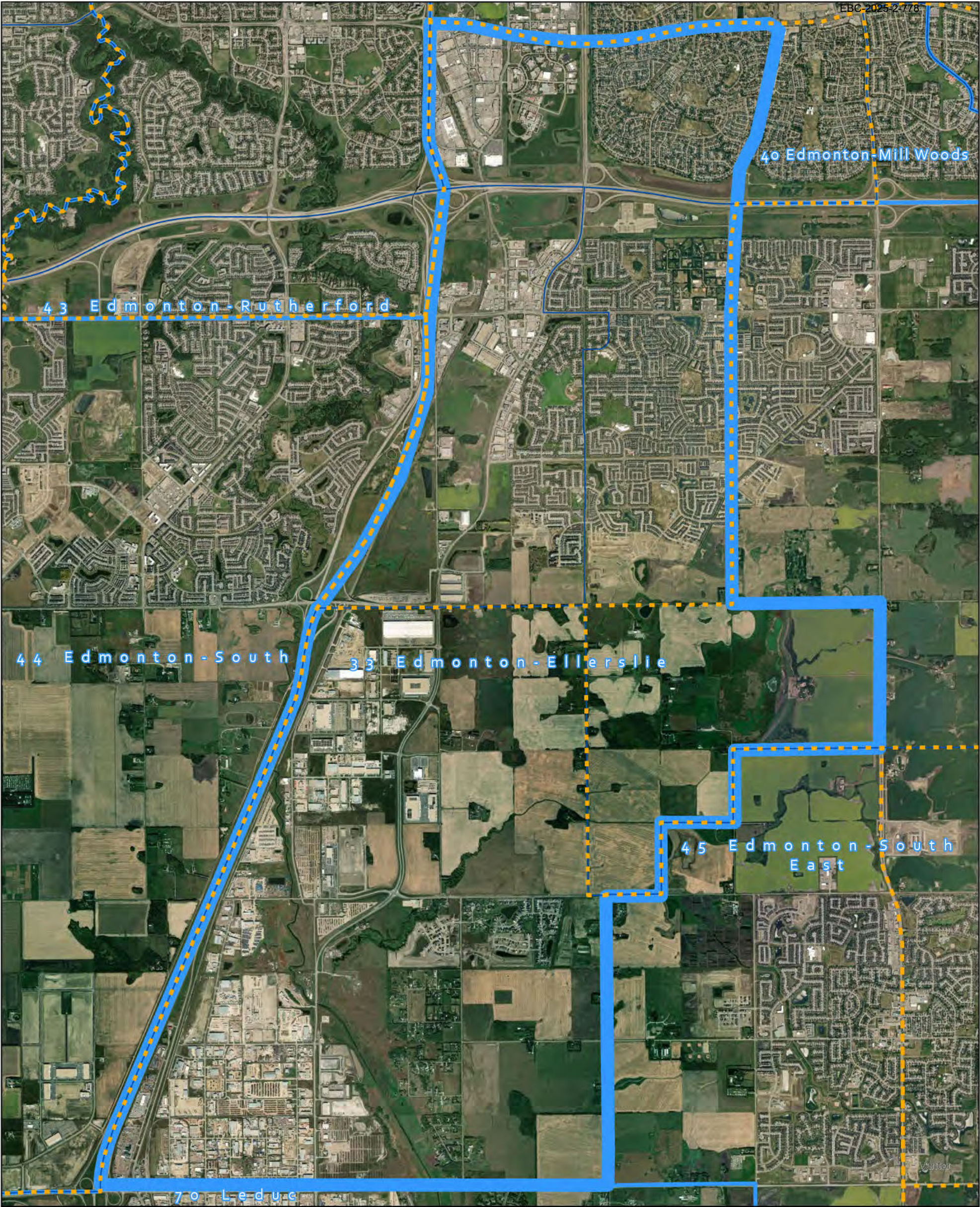
32 -Edmonton-Decore

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary



Forecast Population: 60,000



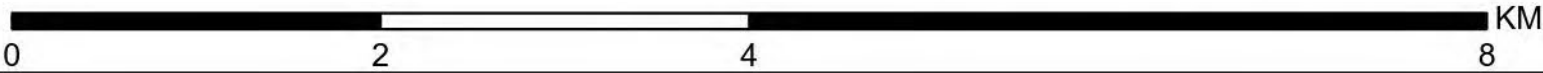


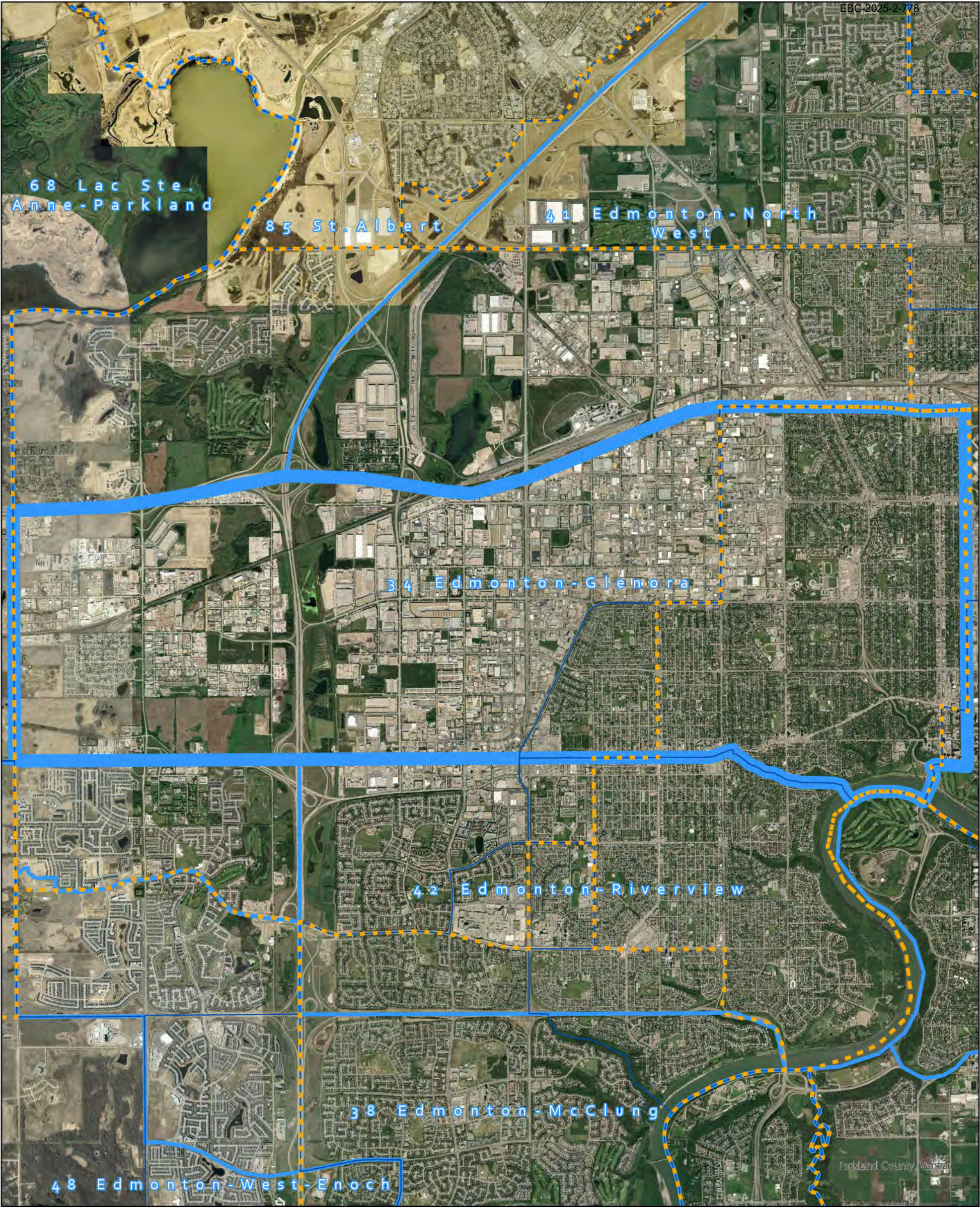
33 -Edmonton-Ellerslie

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary



Forecast Population: 48,000



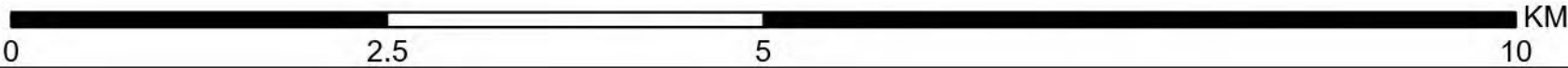


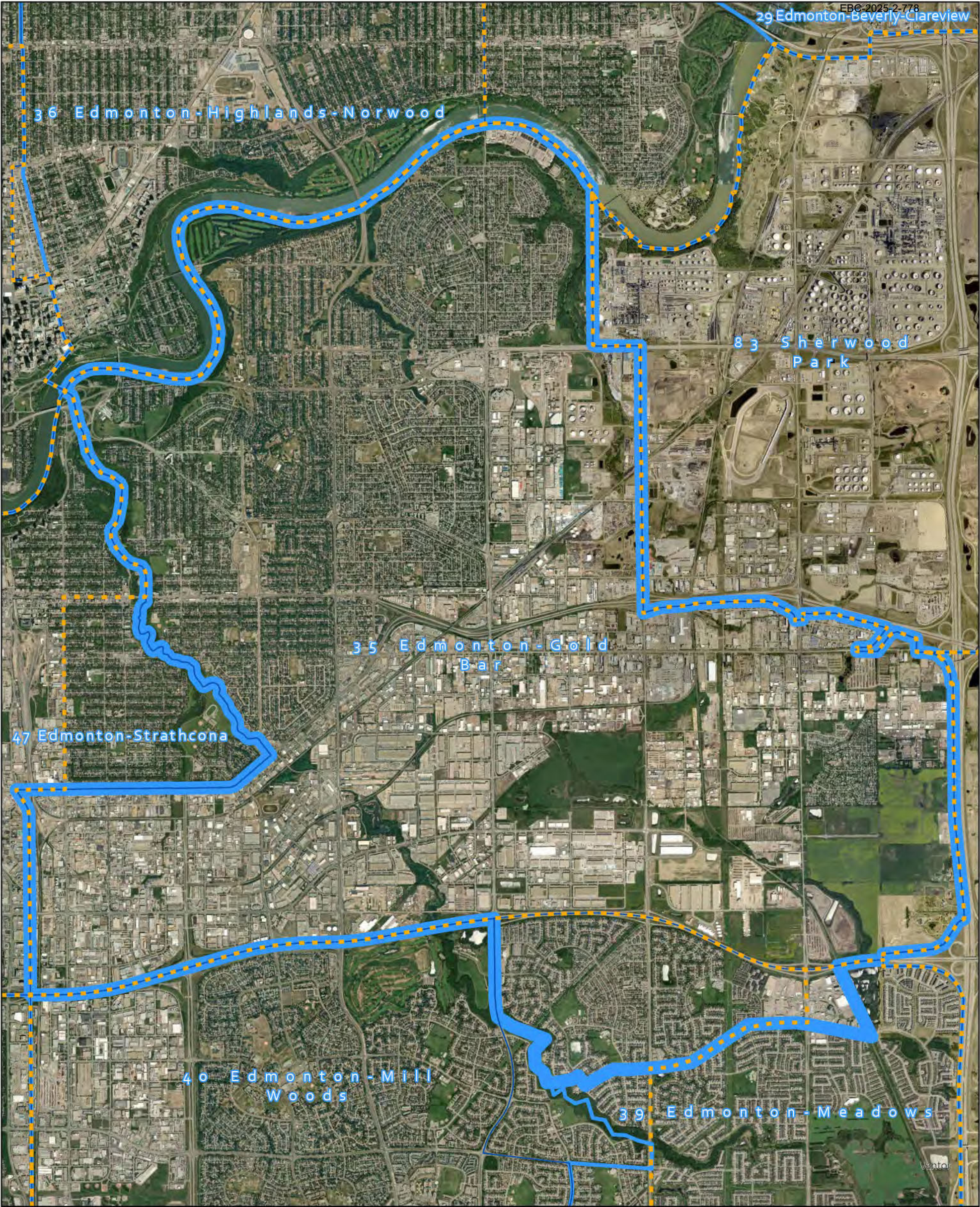
34 -Edmonton-Glenora

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary



Forecast Population: 52,000



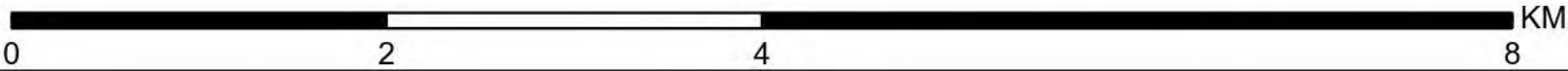


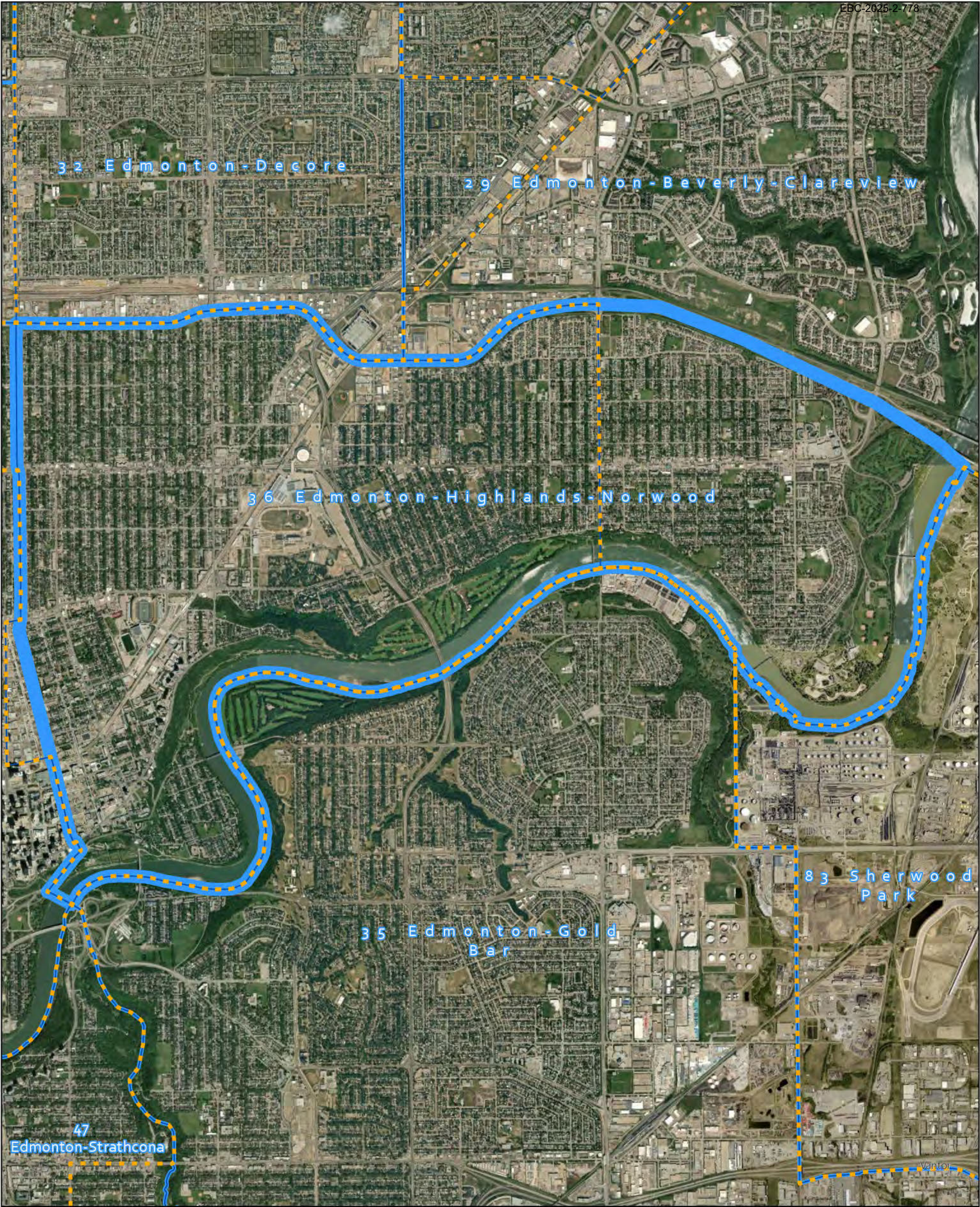
35 -Edmonton-Gold Bar

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary






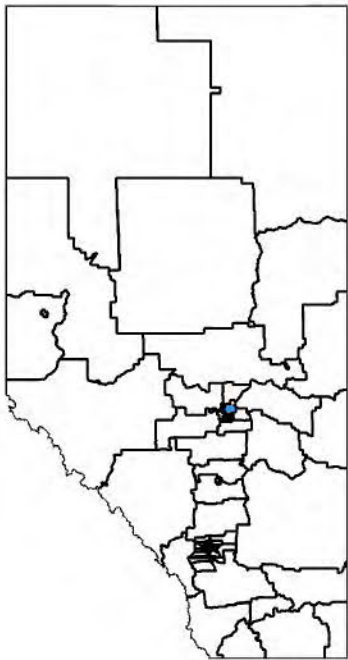
Forecast Population: 64,000



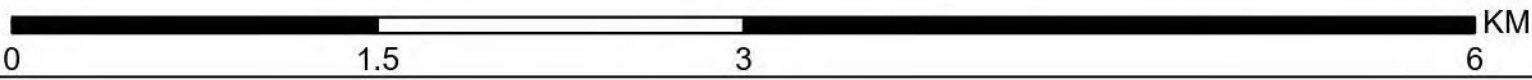


36 -Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary






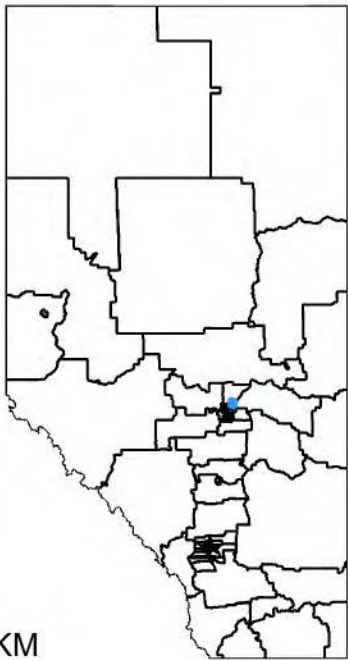
Forecast Population: 58,000



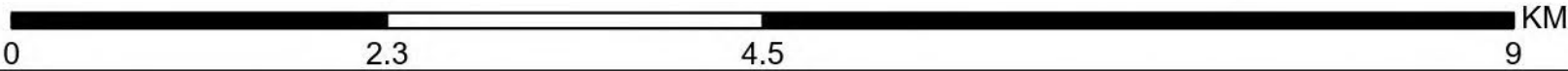


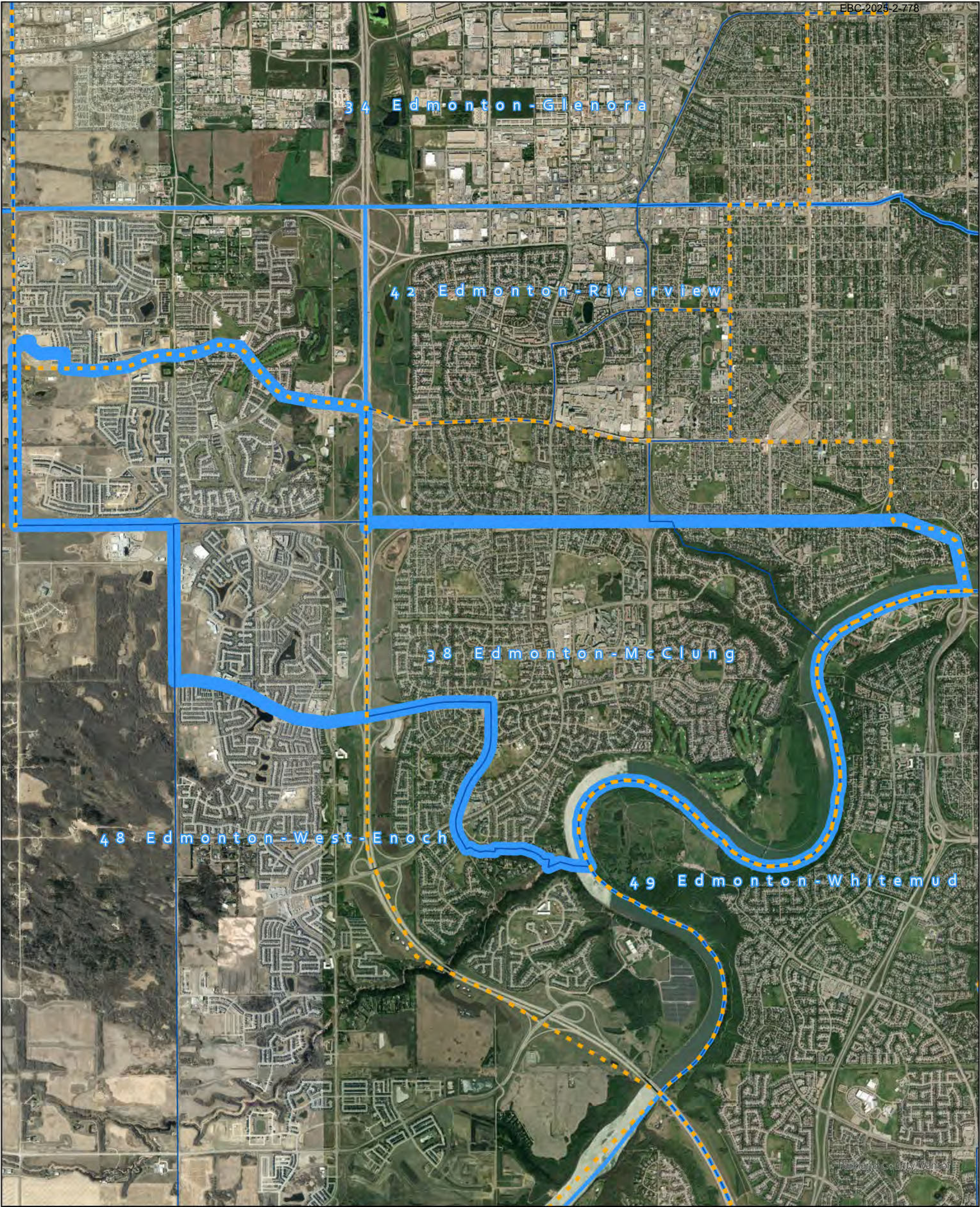
37 -Edmonton-Manning

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary






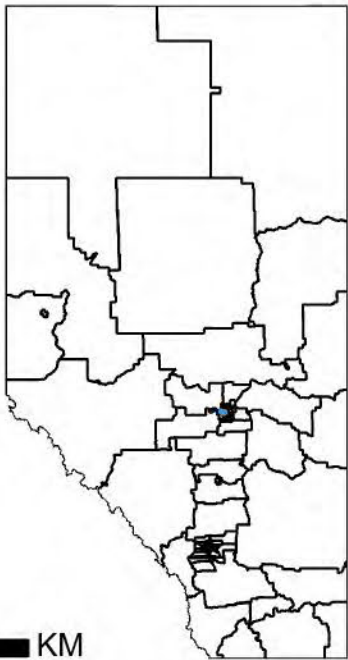
Forecast Population: 54,000



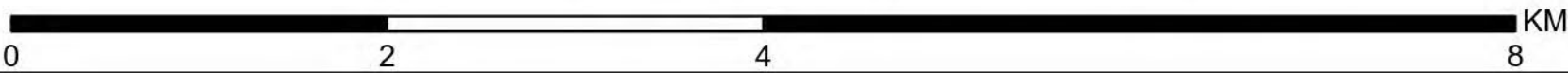


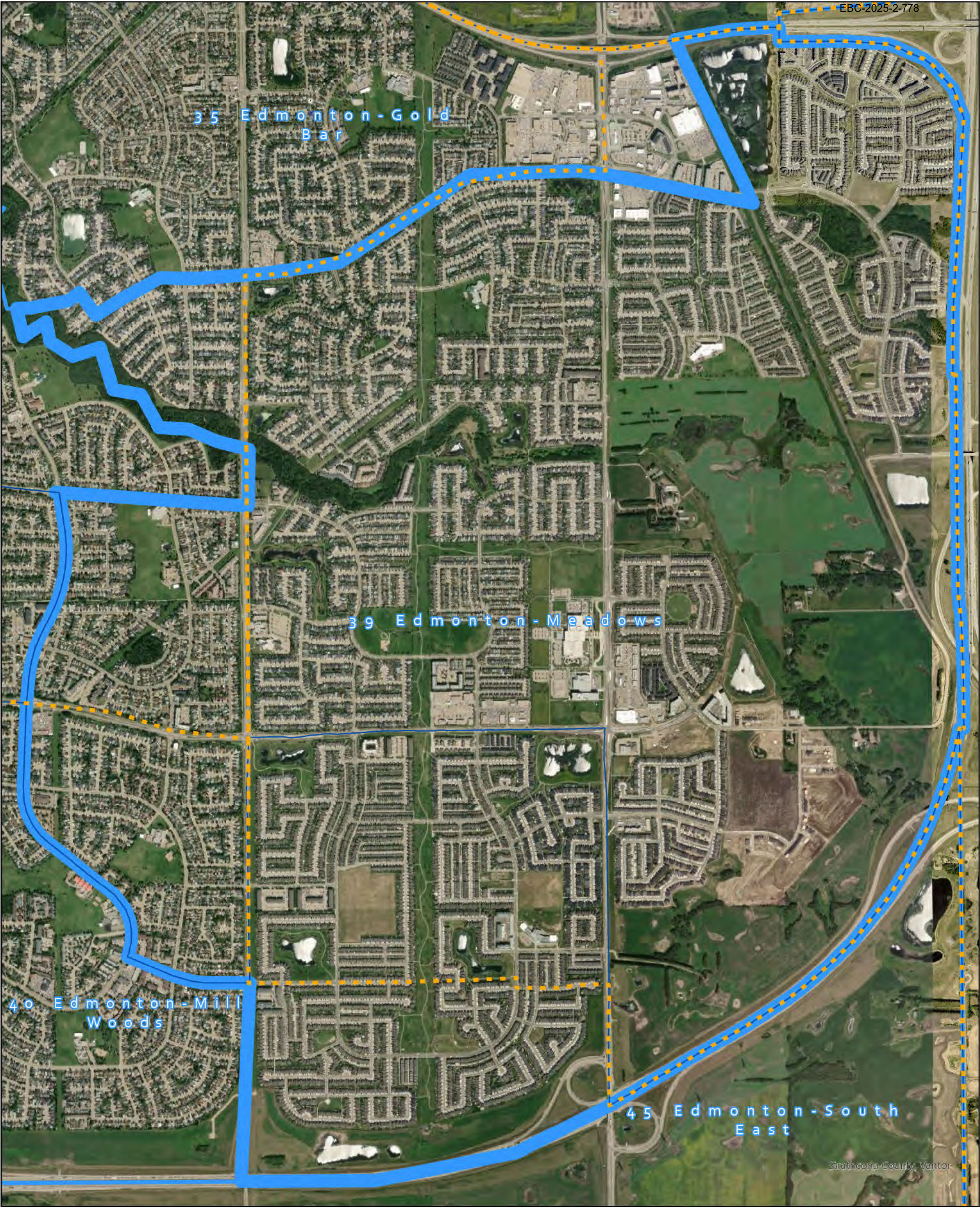
38 -Edmonton-McClung

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 58,000



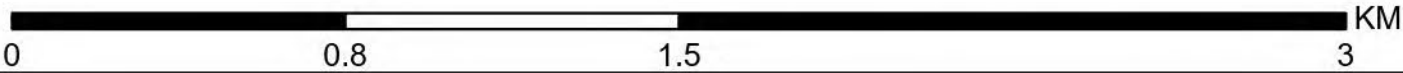


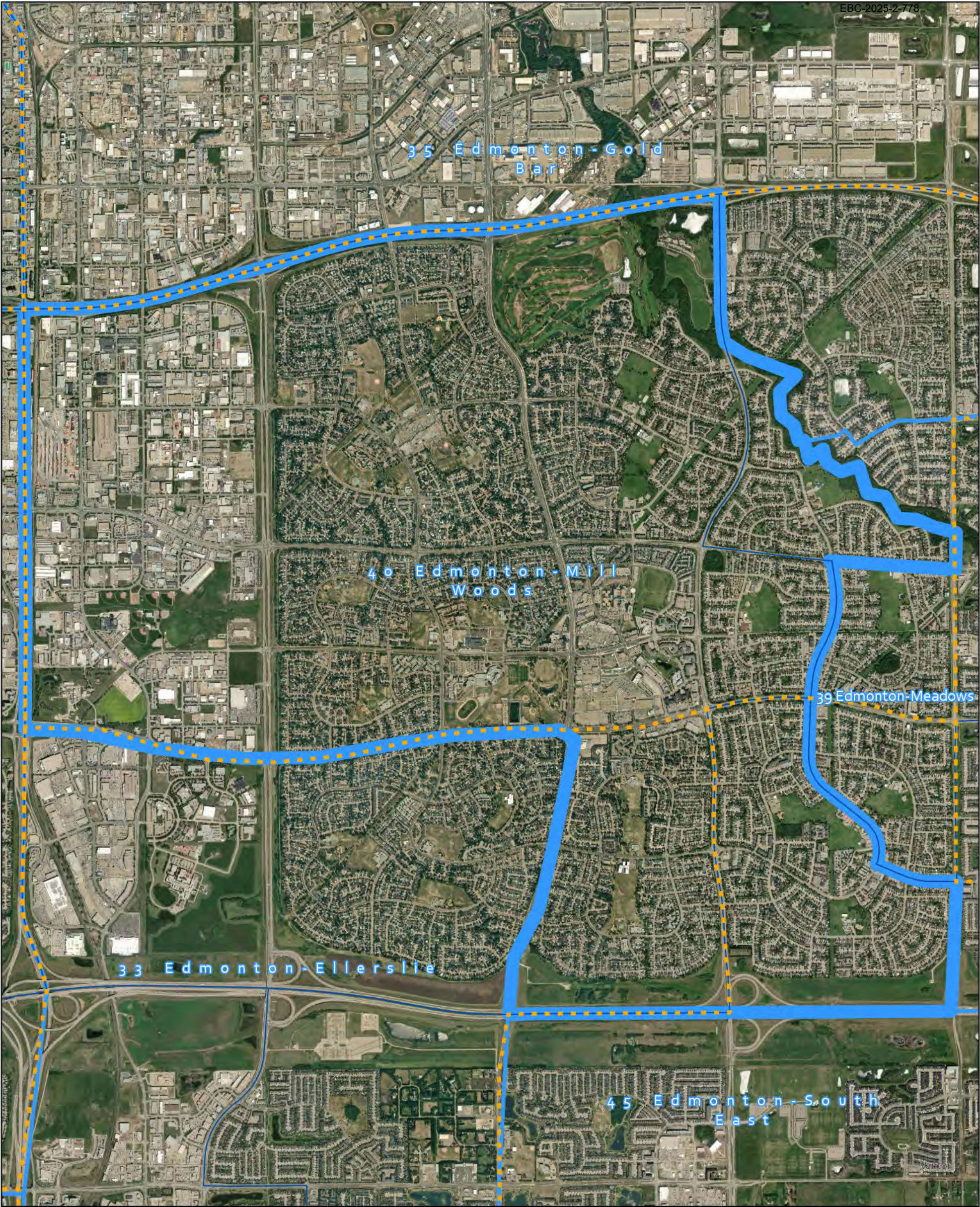
39 -Edmonton-Meadows

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 70,000





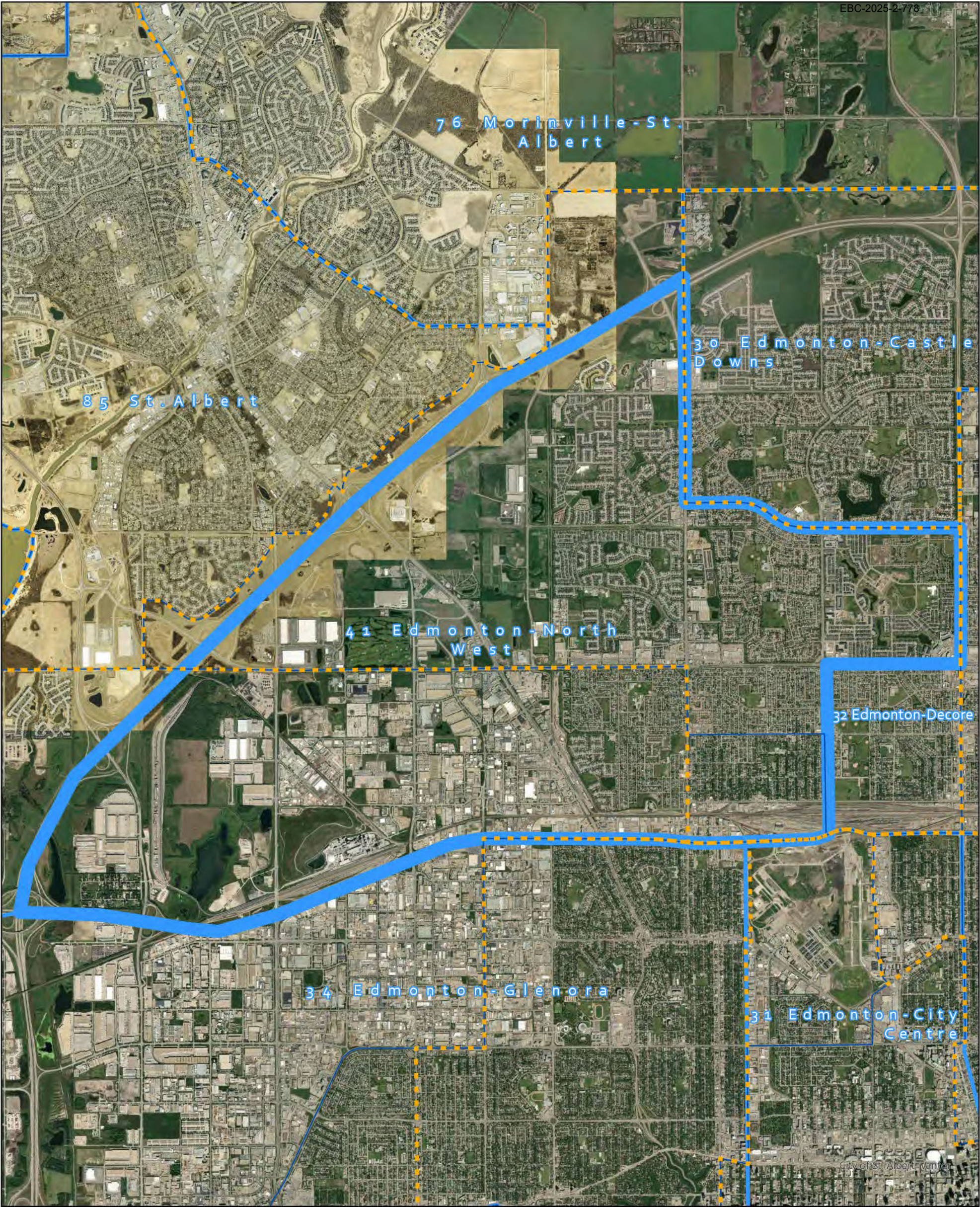
40 -Edmonton-Mill Woods

Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary






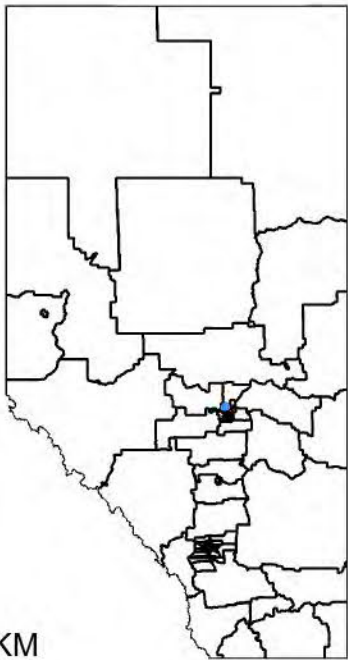
Forecast Population: 56,000



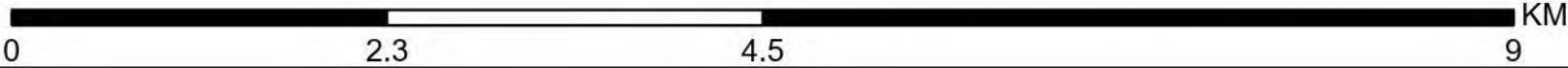
41 -Edmonton-North West

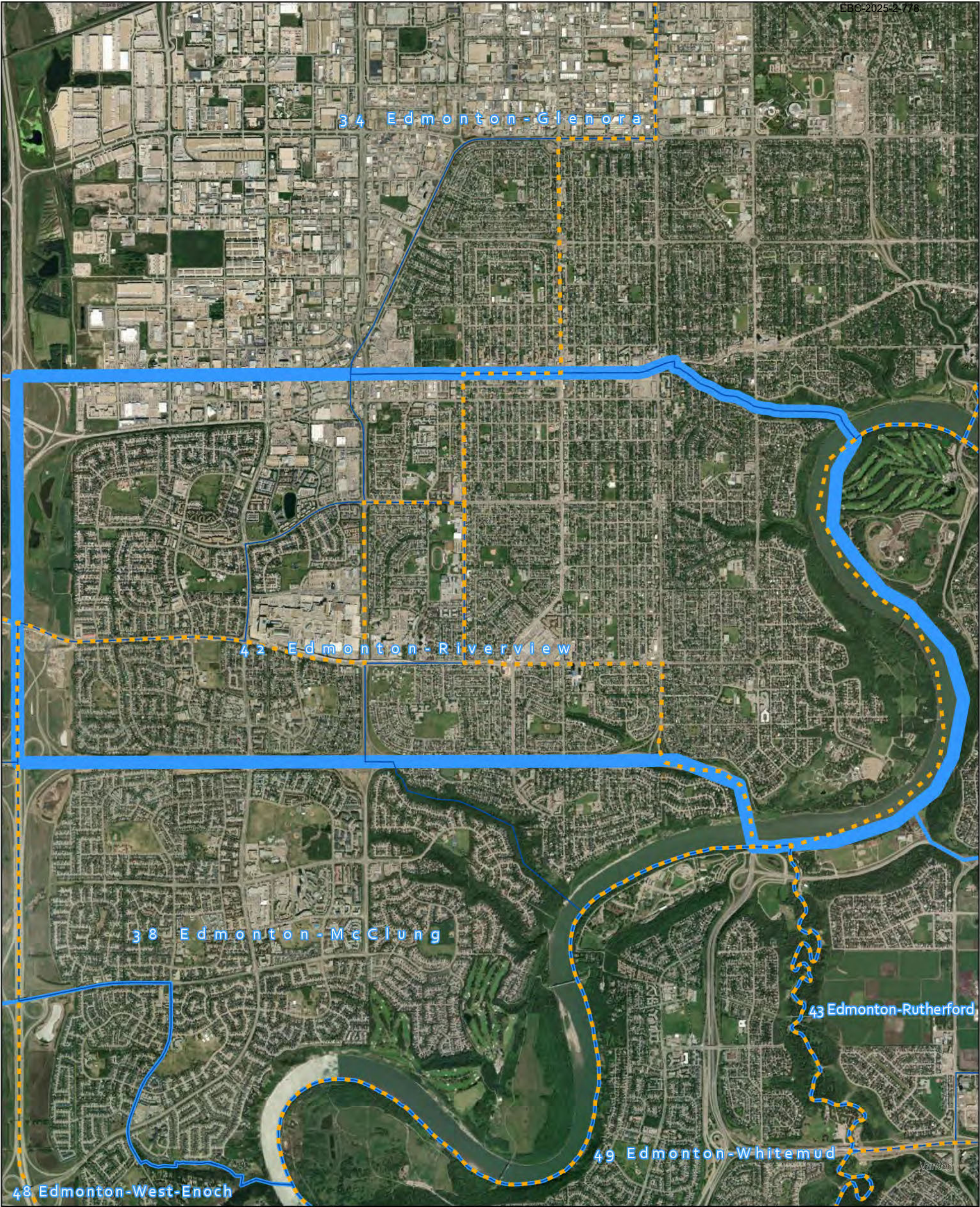
Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary



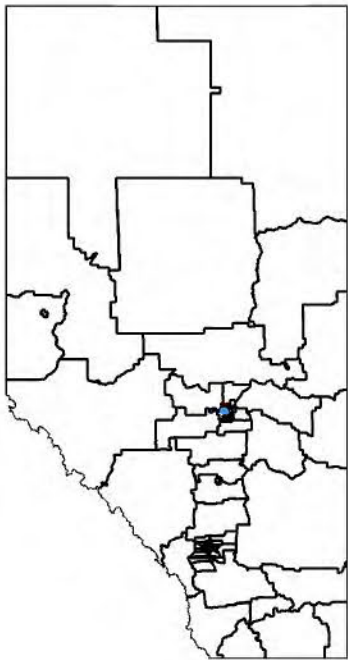
Forecast Population: 60,000



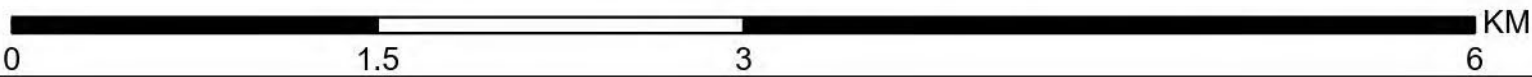


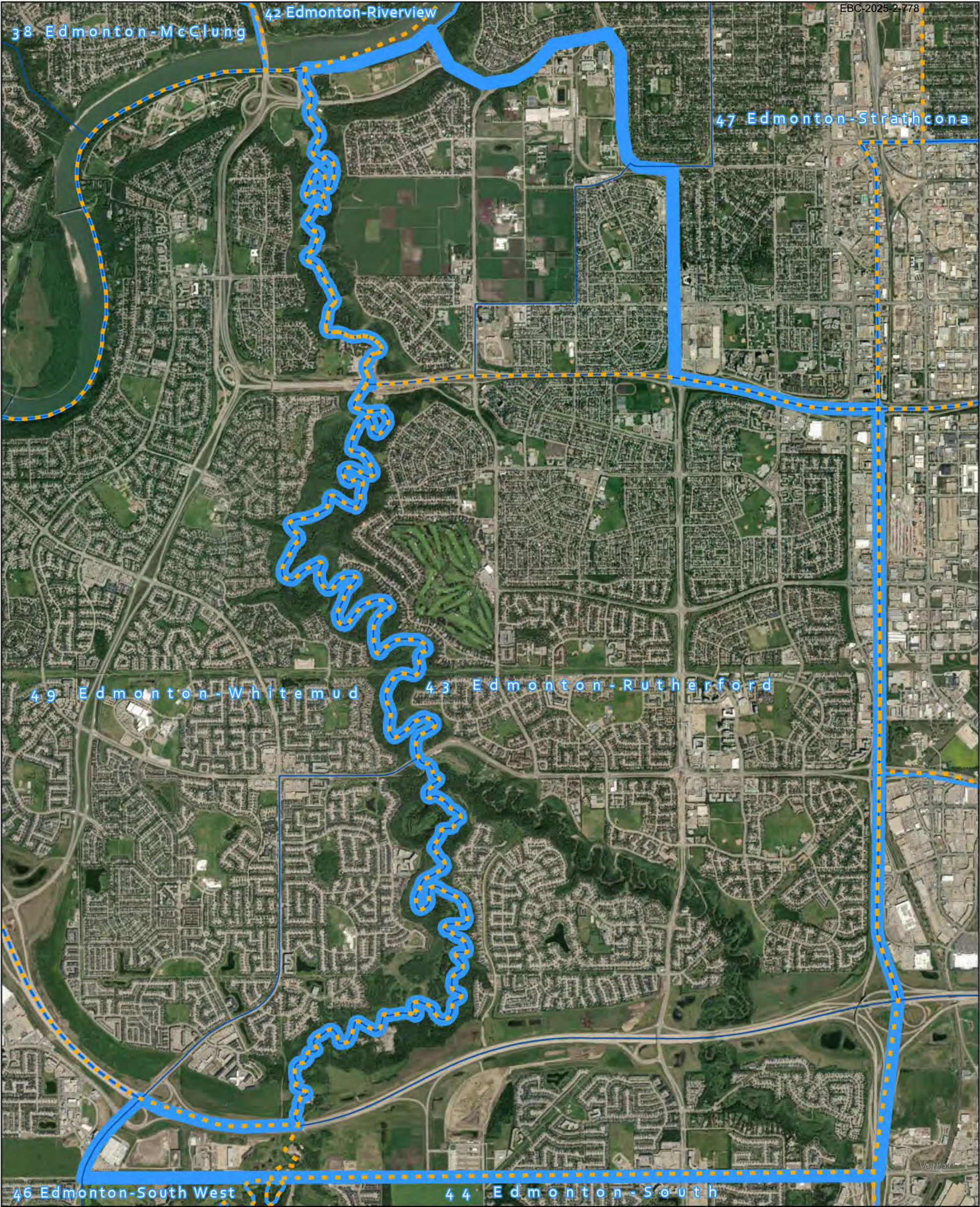
42 -Edmonton-Riverview

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 58,000



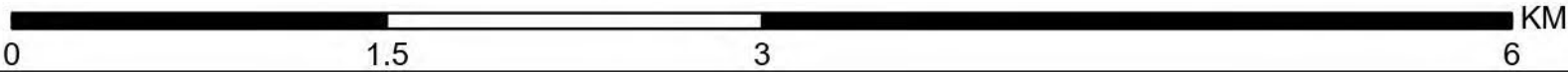


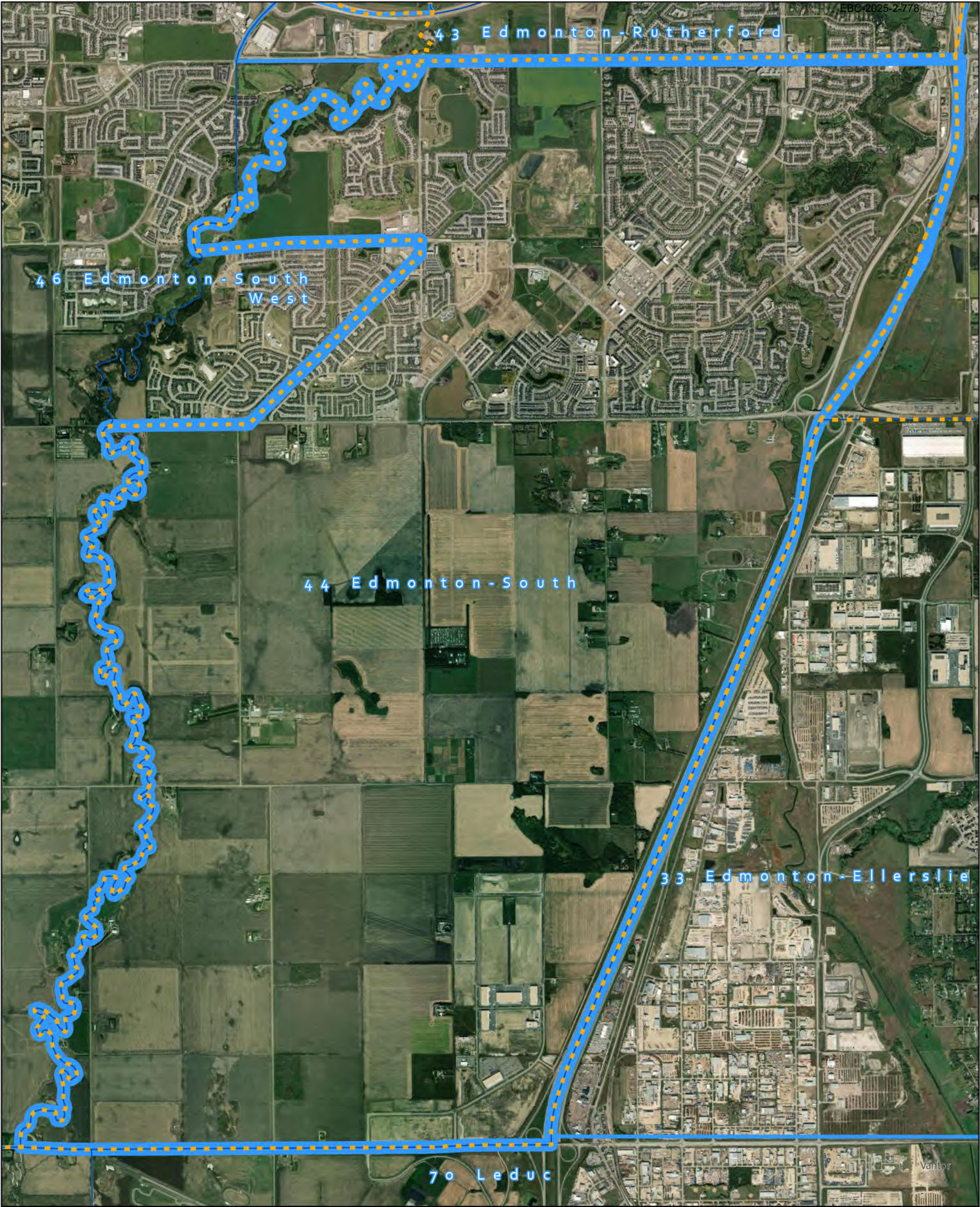
43 -Edmonton-Rutherford

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary



Forecast Population: 66,000



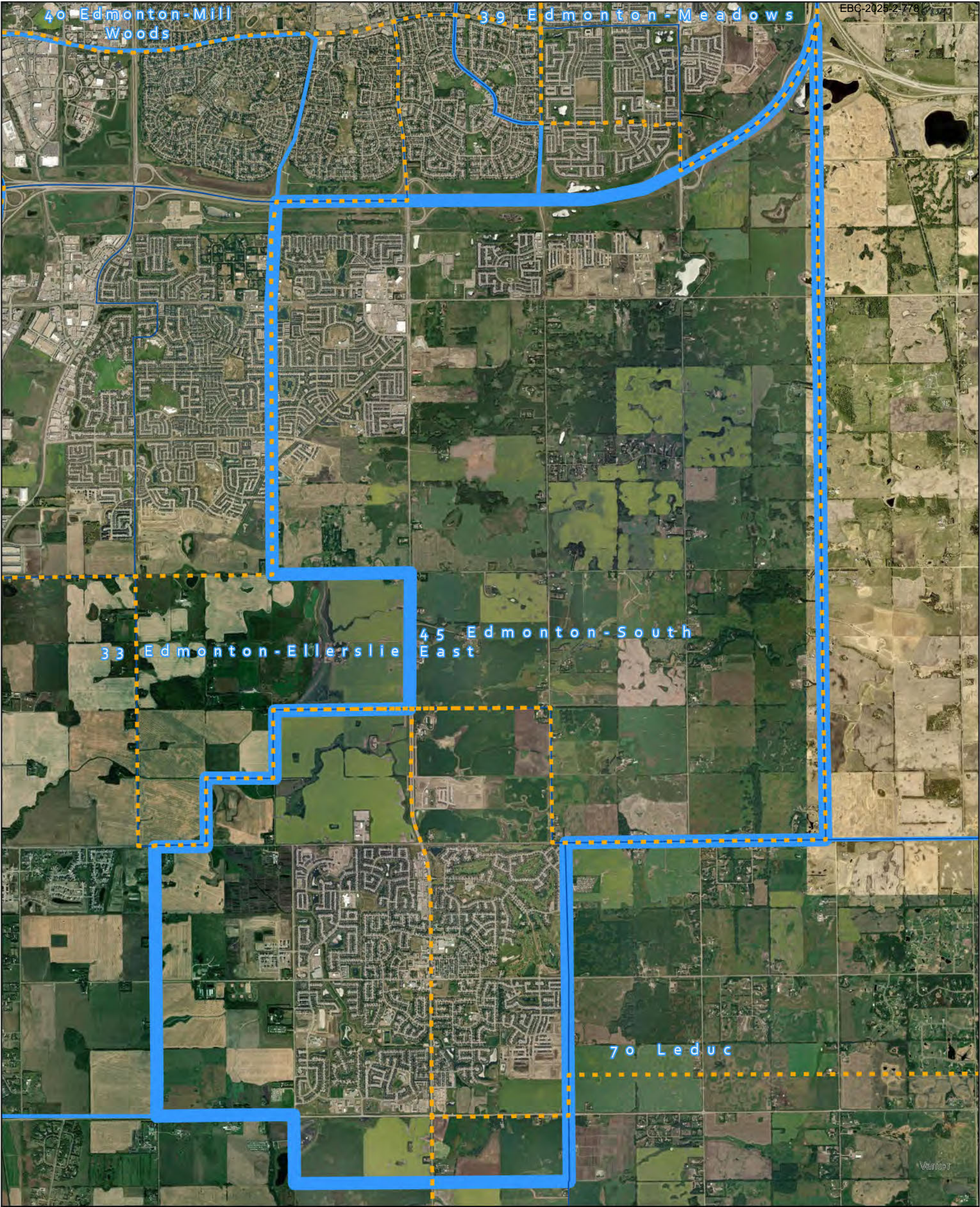


44 -Edmonton-South

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 58,000



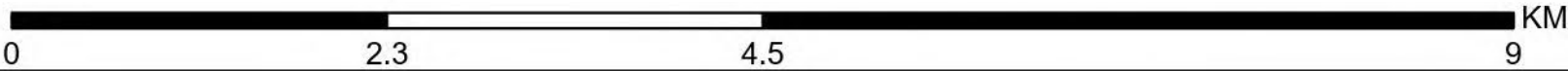
45 -Edmonton-South East

Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary



Forecast Population: 56,000



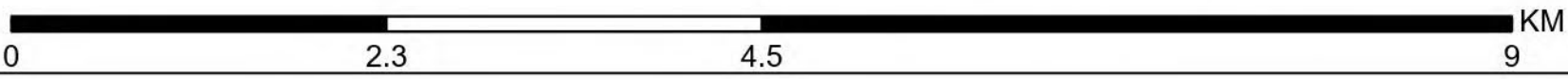


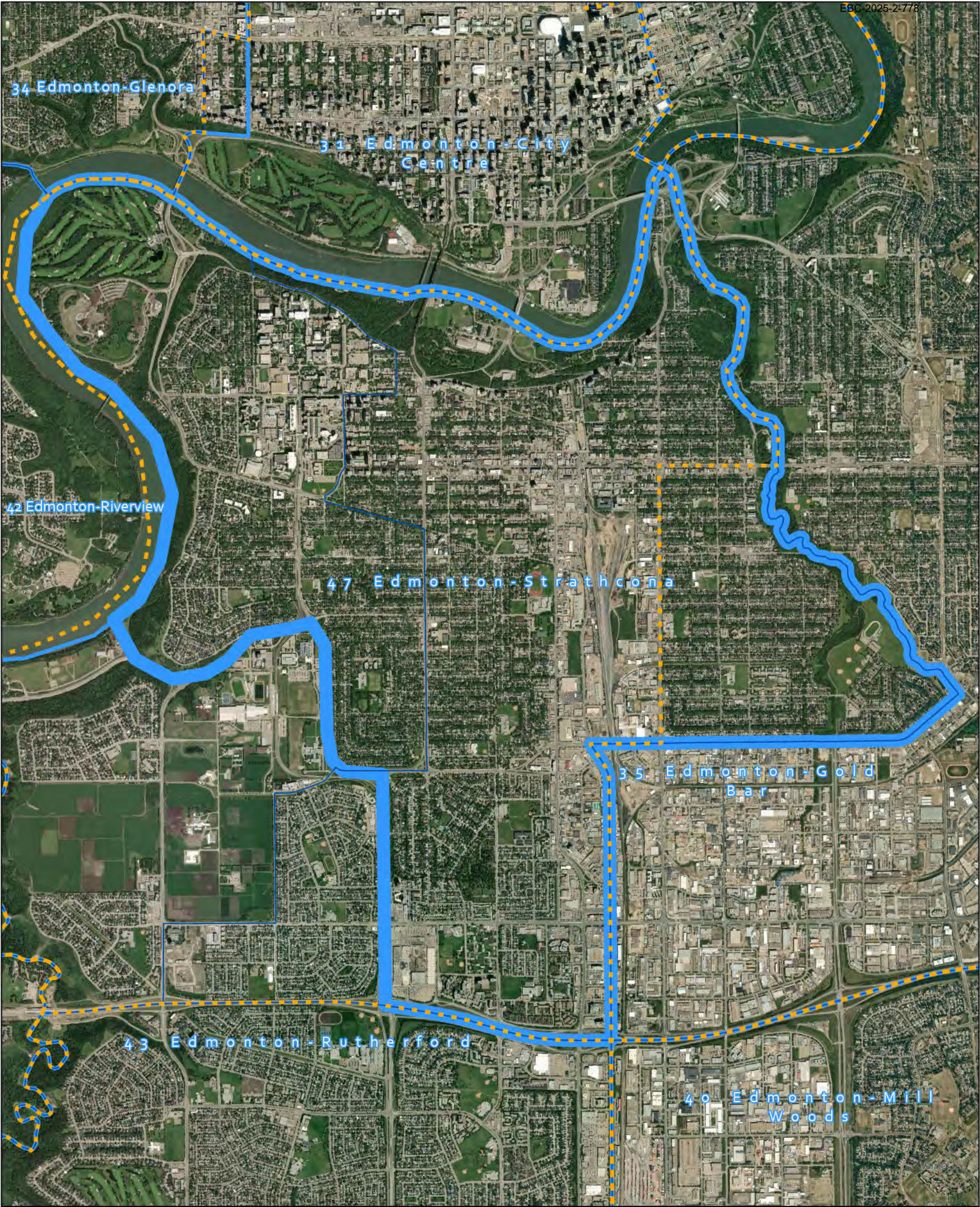
46 -Edmonton-South West

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary






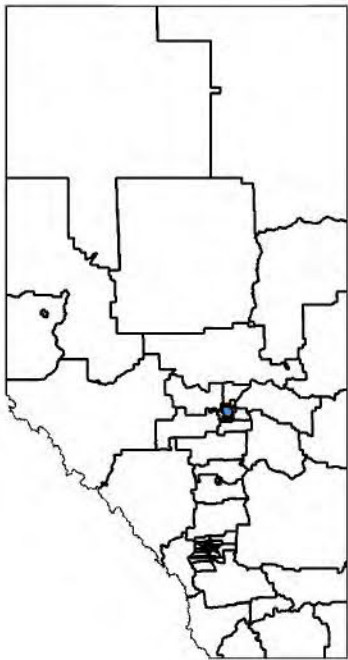
Forecast Population: 54,000



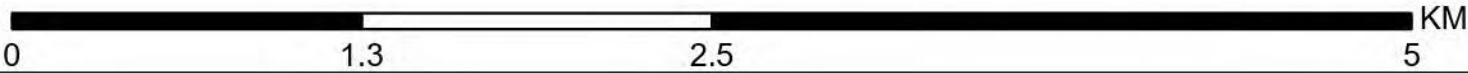


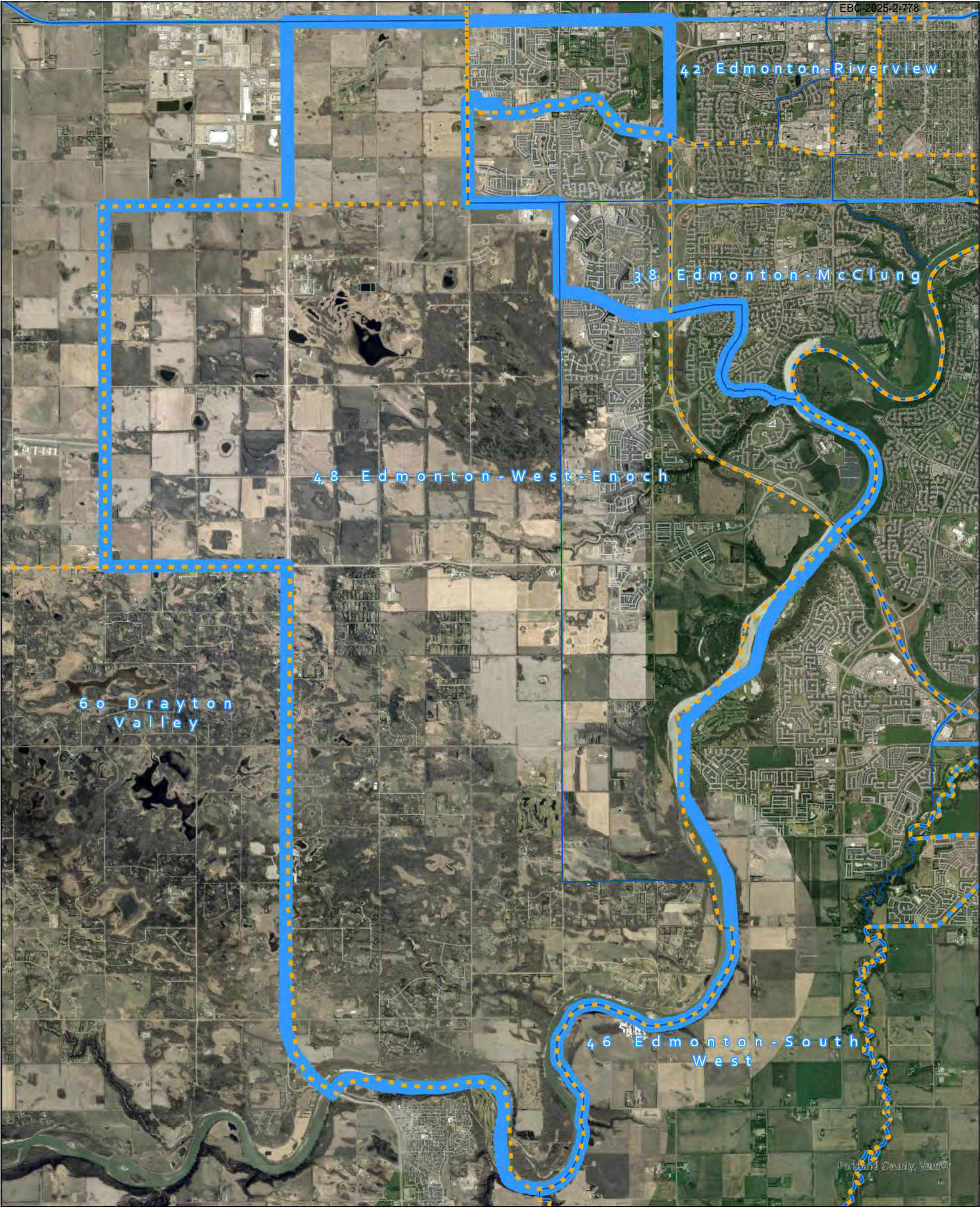
47 -Edmonton-Strathcona

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 56,000





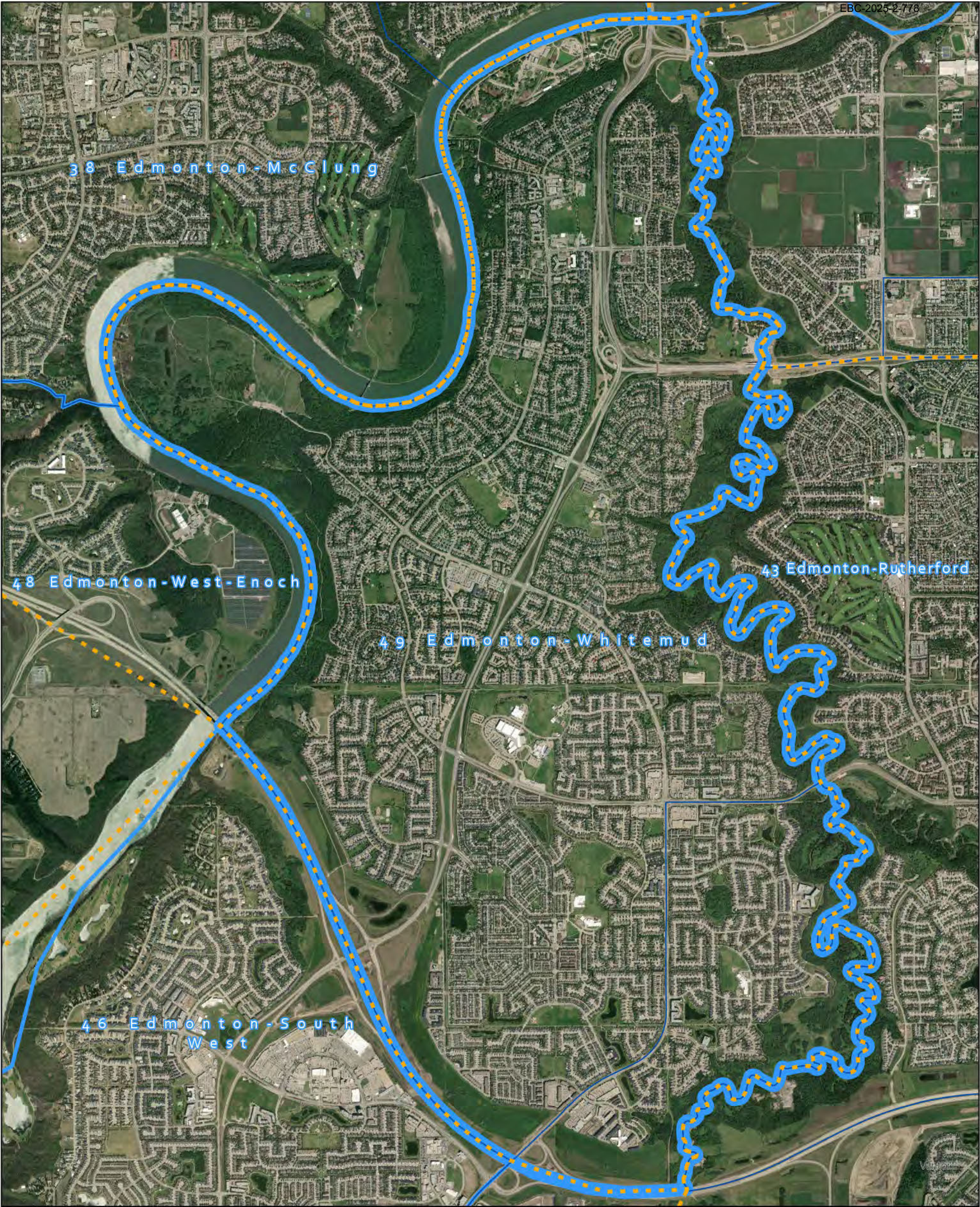
48 -Edmonton-West-Enoch

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 60,000





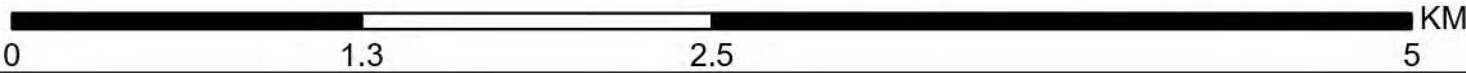
13 -Calgary-Glenmore

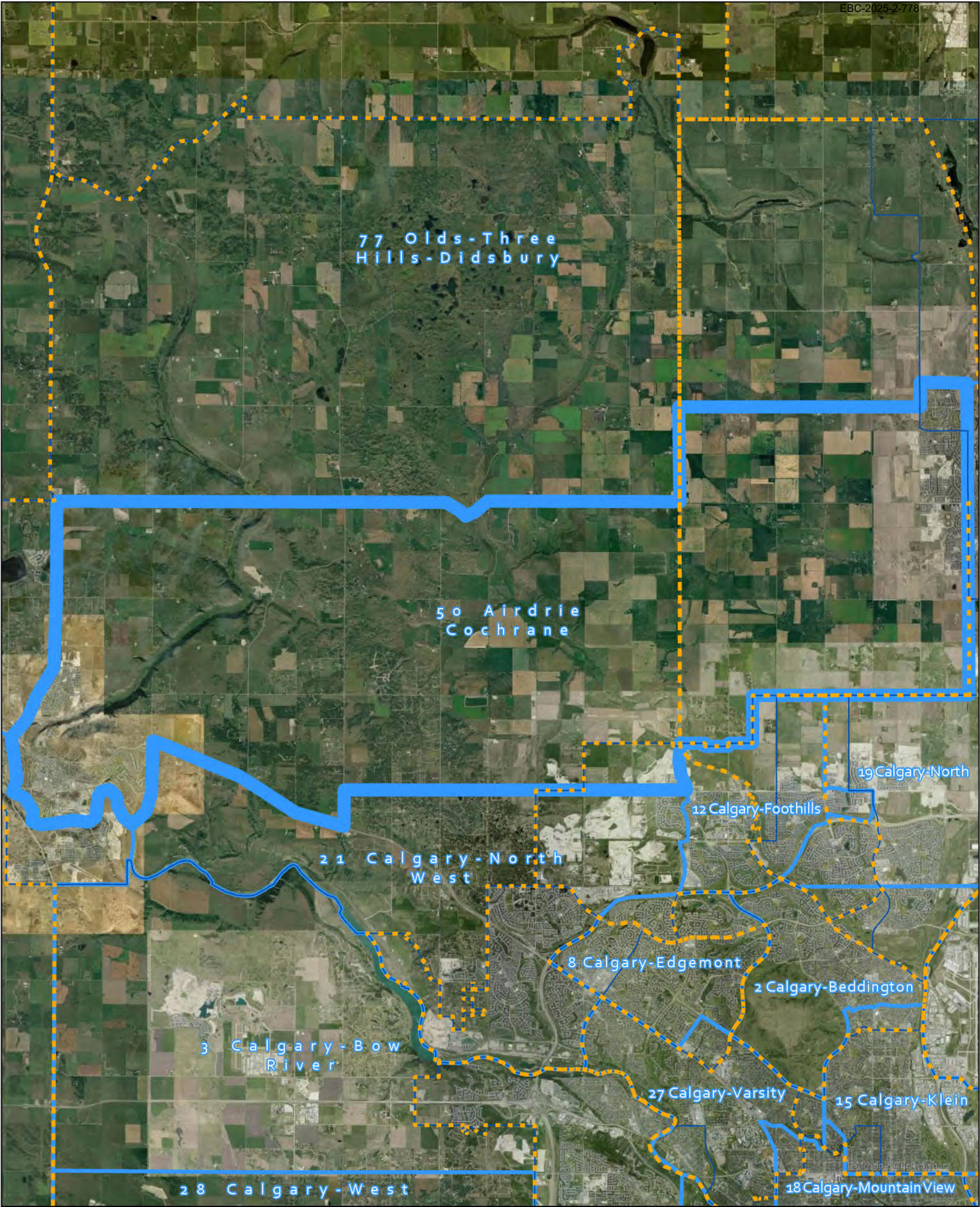
Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary






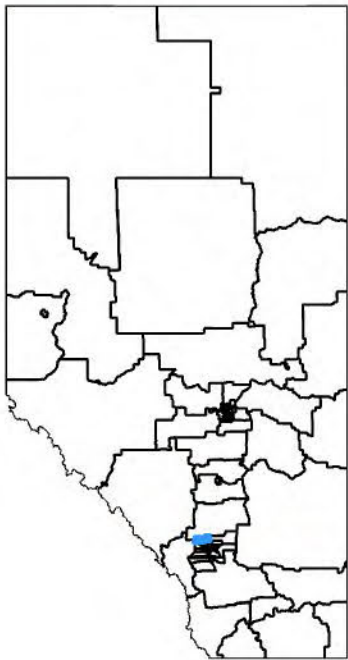
Forecast Population: 56,000



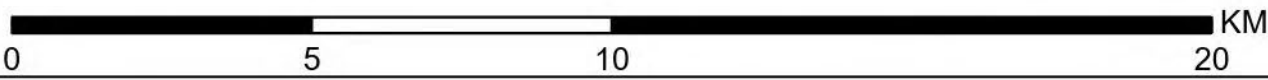


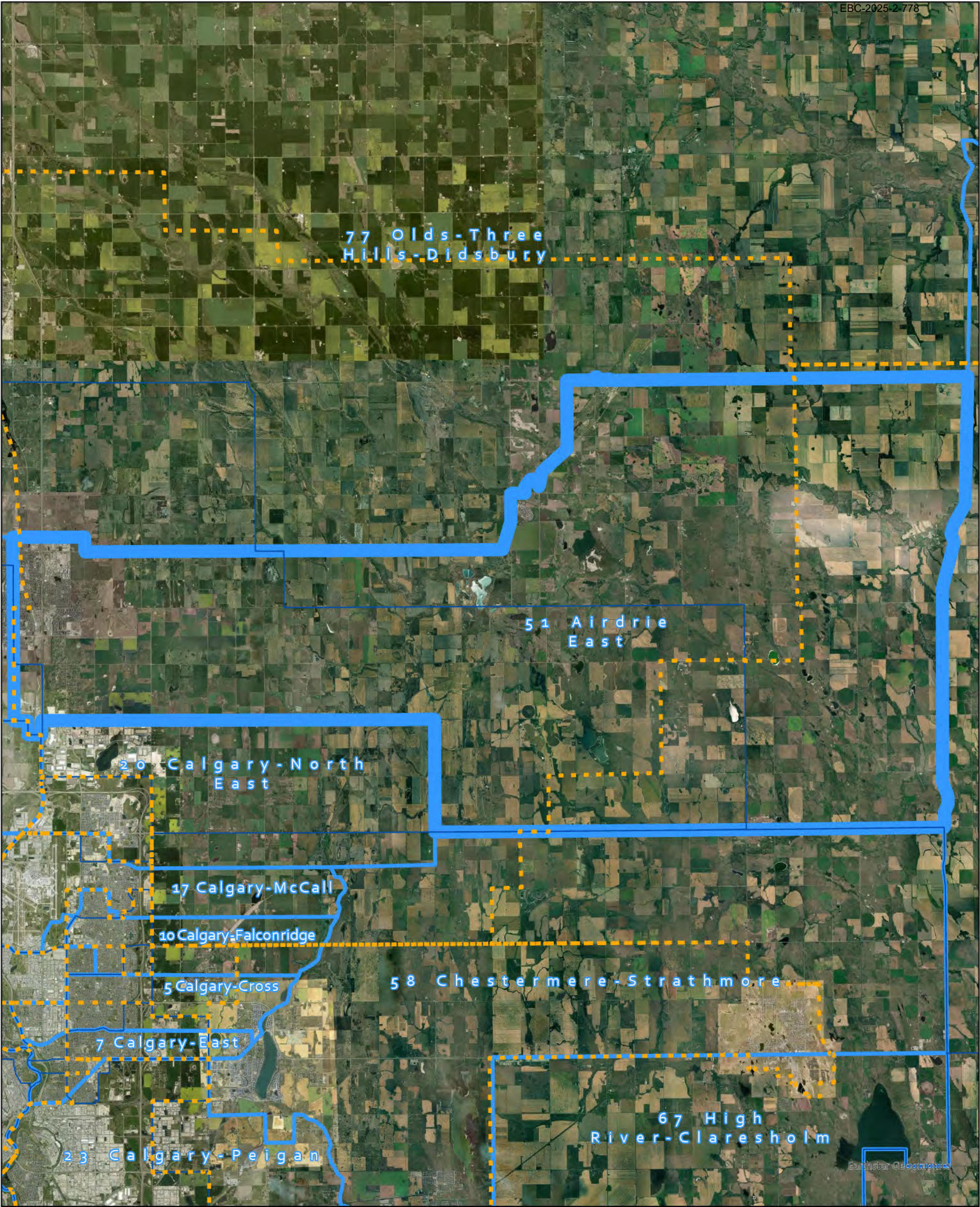
50 -Airdrie Cochrane

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary



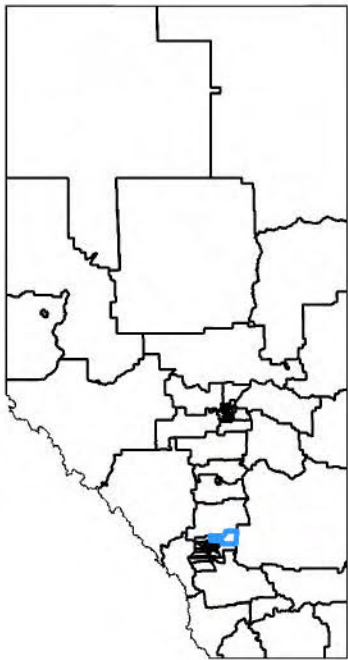
Forecast Population: 58,000



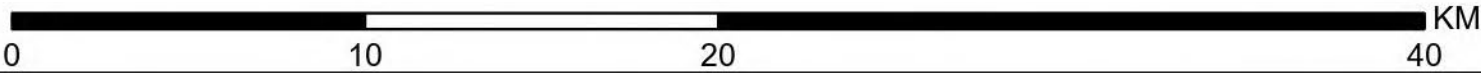


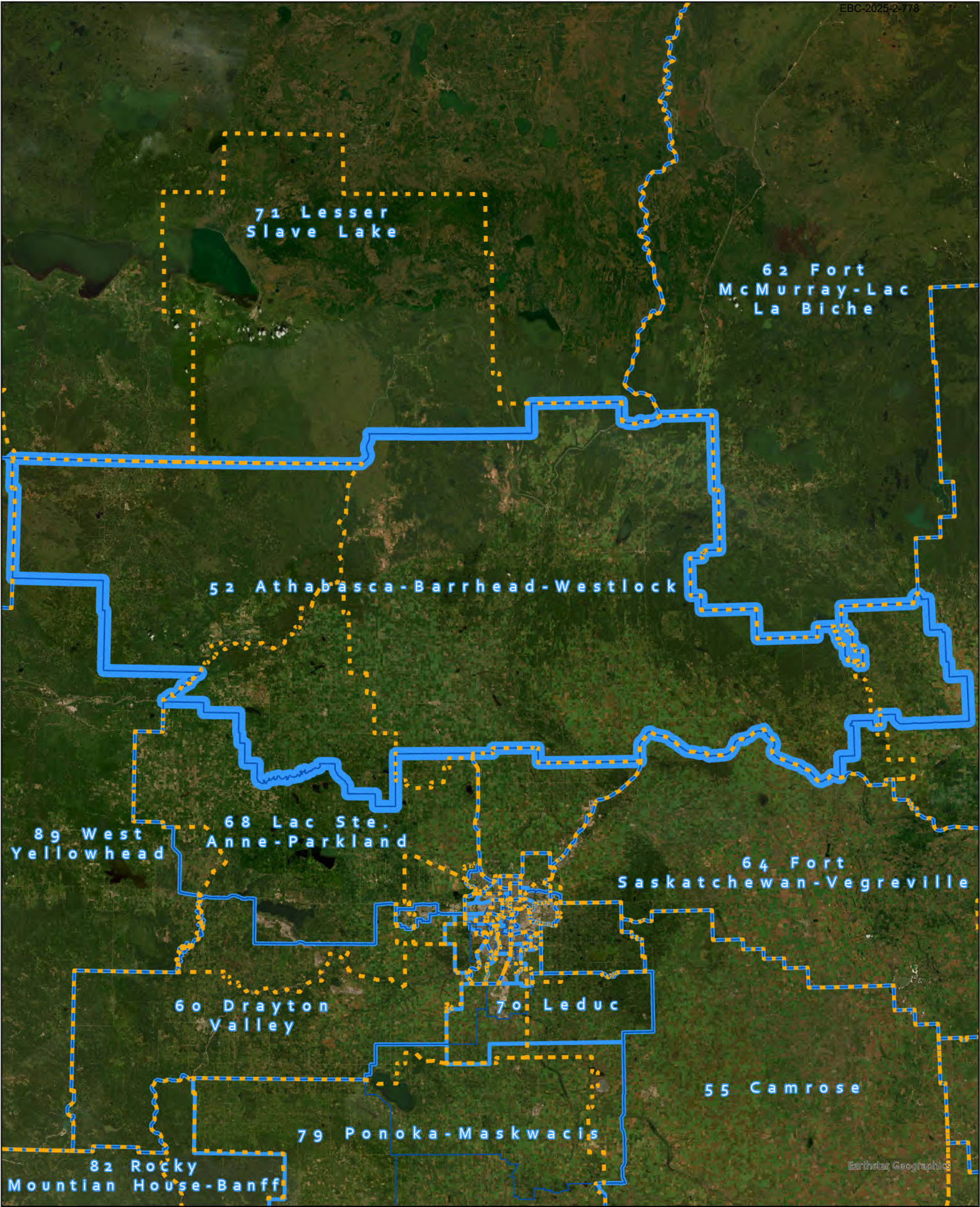
51 -Airdrie East

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary



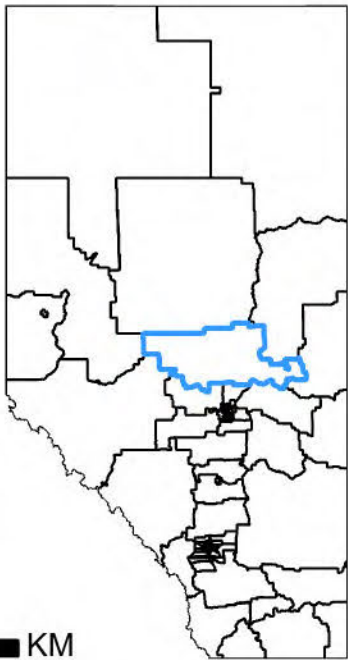
Forecast Population: 56,000



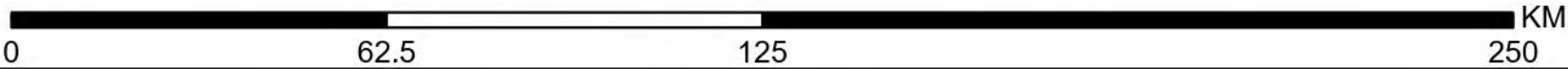


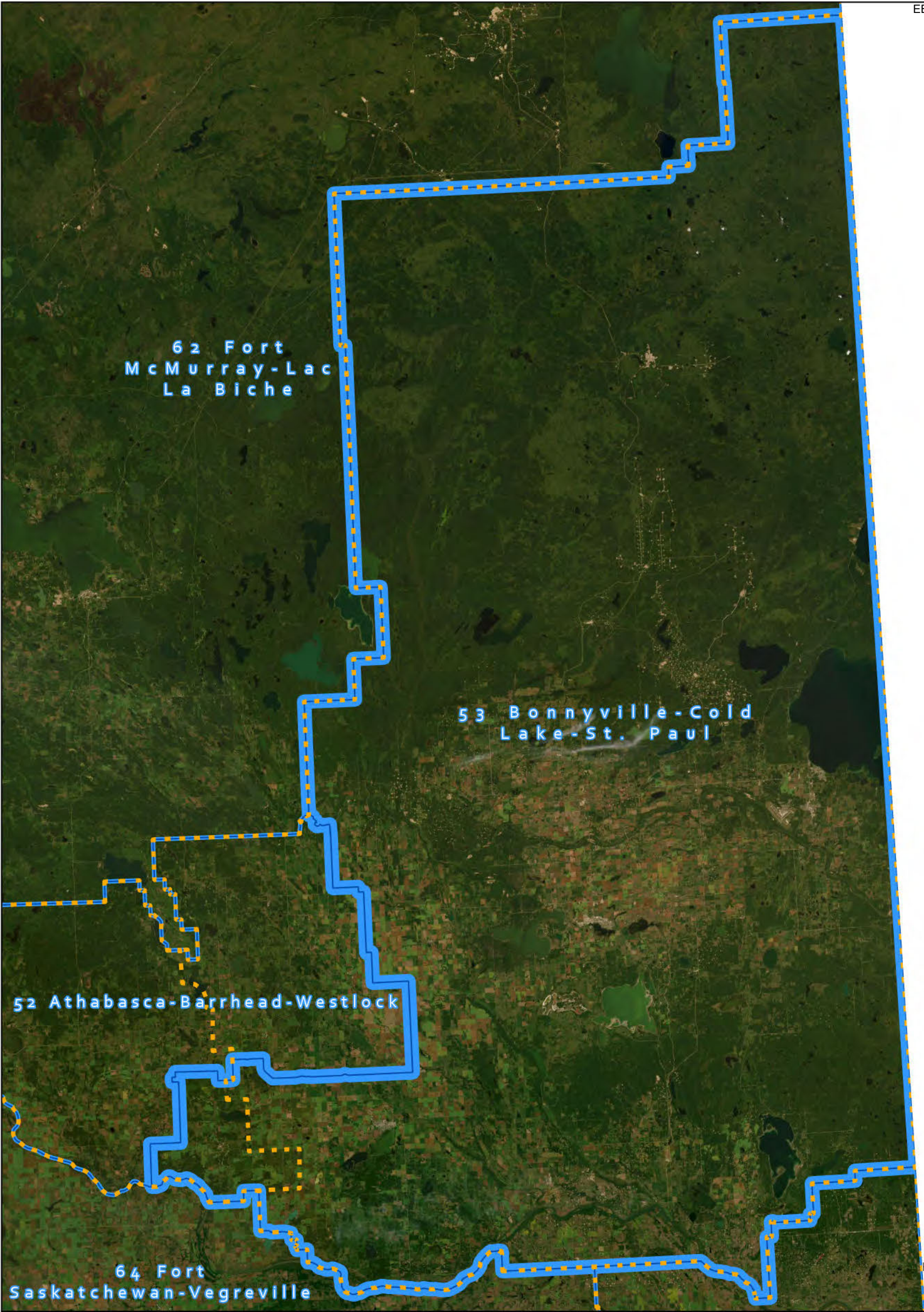
52 -Athabasca-Barrhead-Westlock

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary



Forecast Population: 48,000








Earthstar Geographics

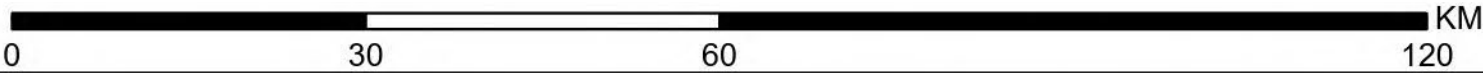
53 -Bonnyville-Cold Lake-St. Paul

Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary



Forecast Population: 58,000

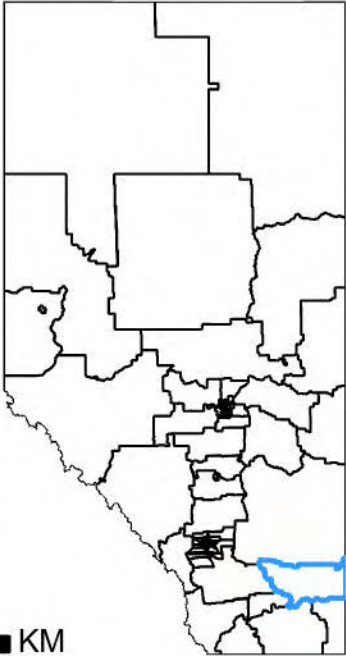




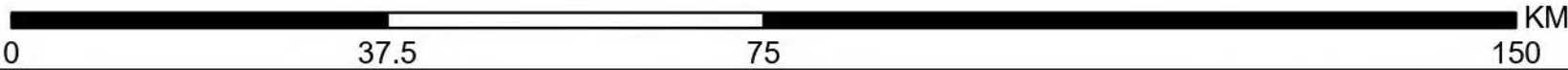
54 -Brooks-Medicine Hat

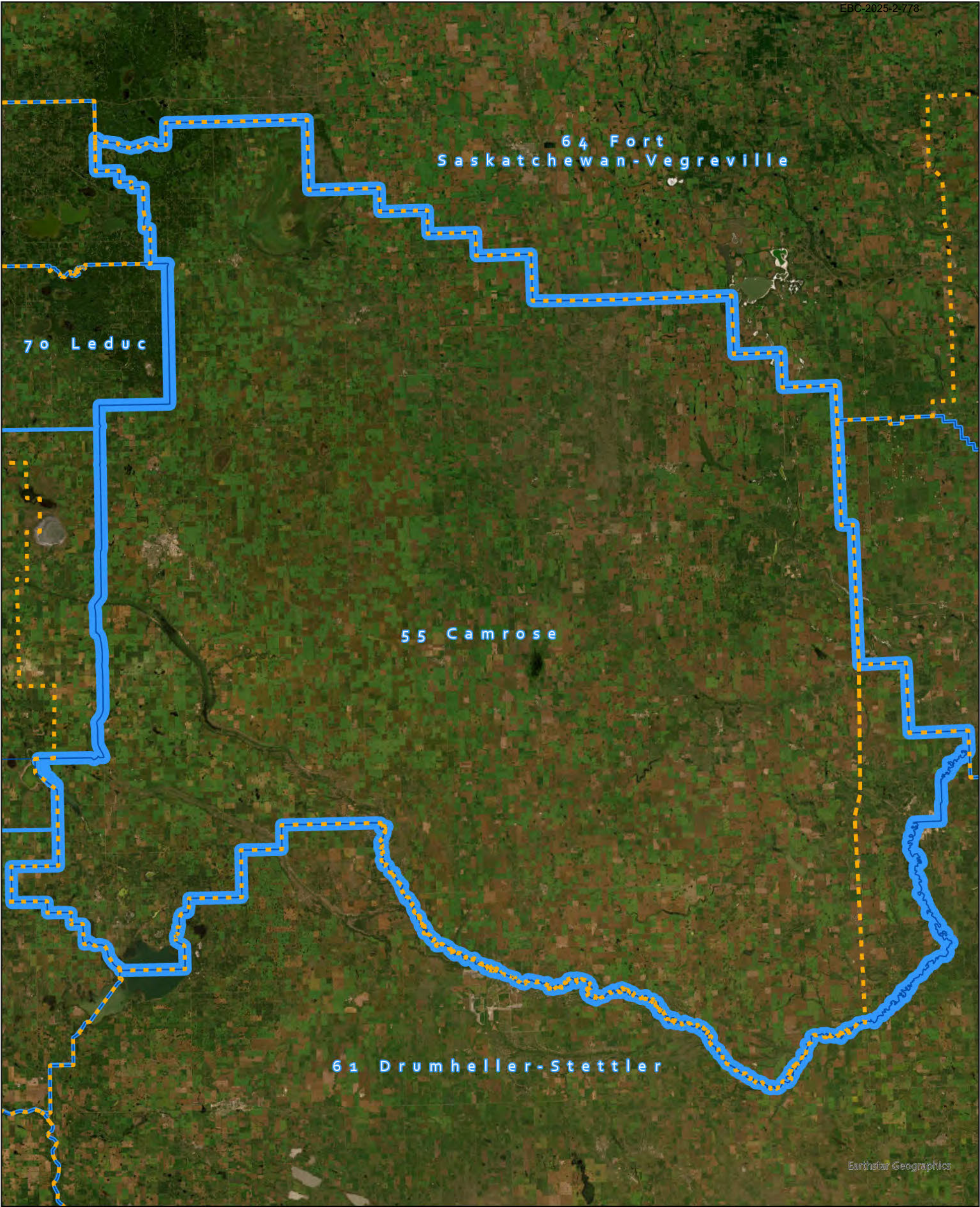
Legend

- 2025 Interm Boundaries
- 2023 Electoral Districts
- Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 52,000





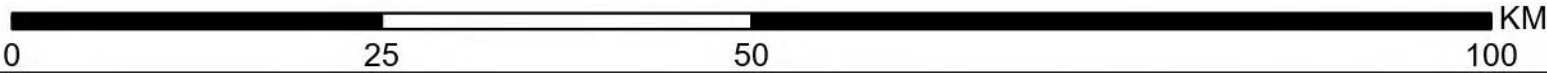
55 -Camrose

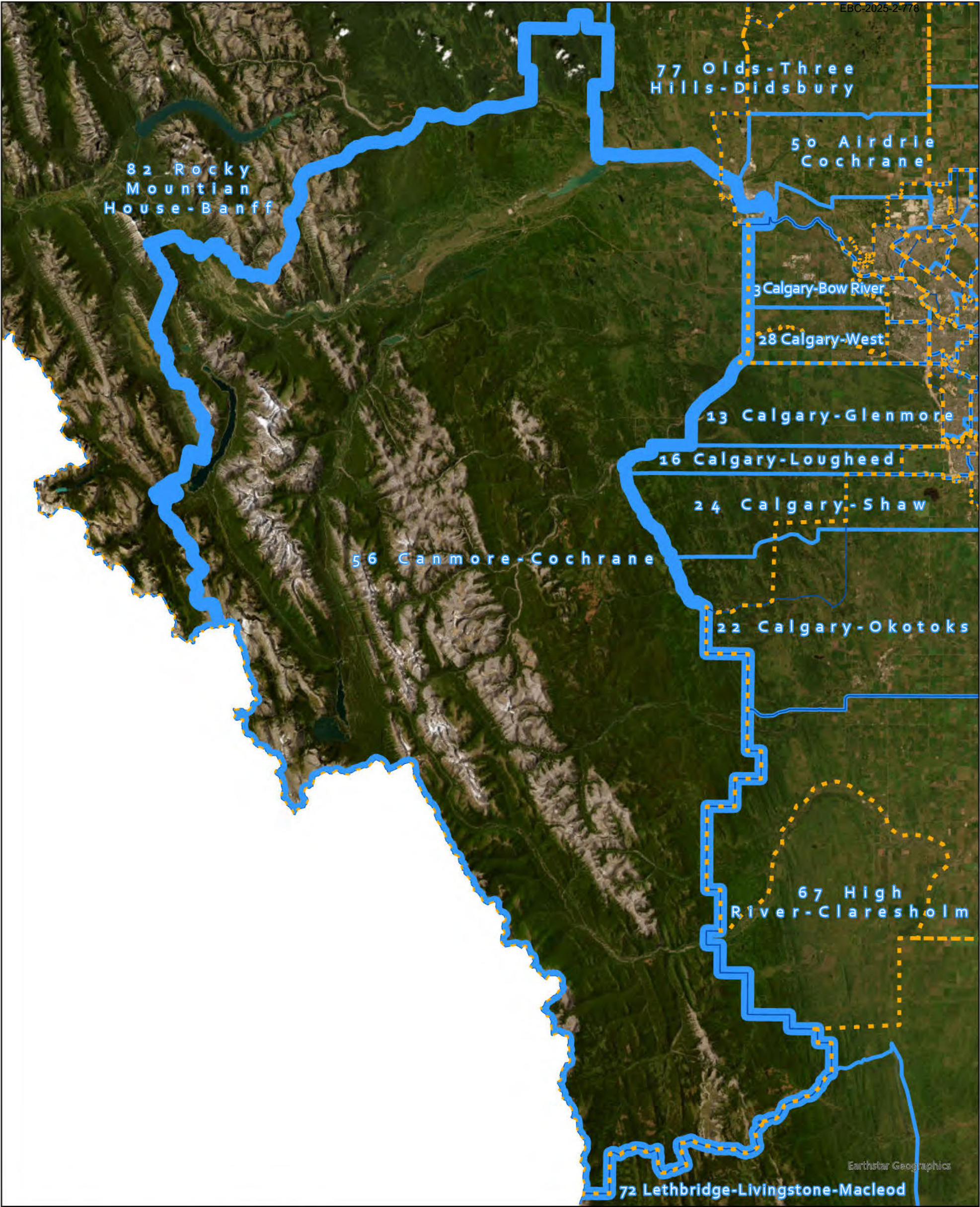
Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary



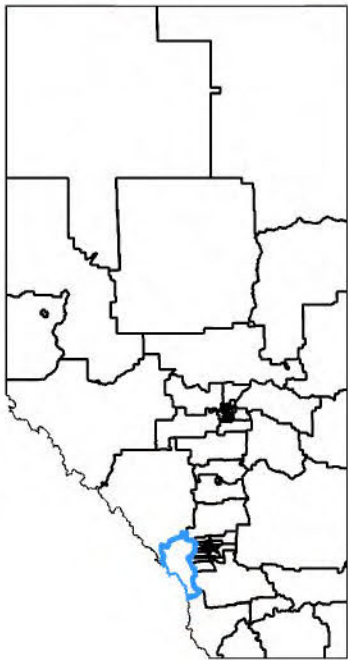
Forecast Population: 46,000



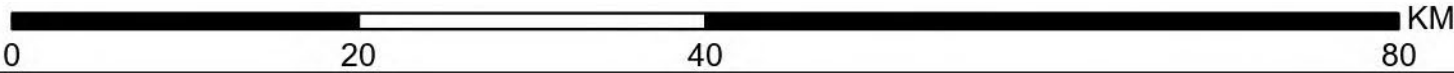


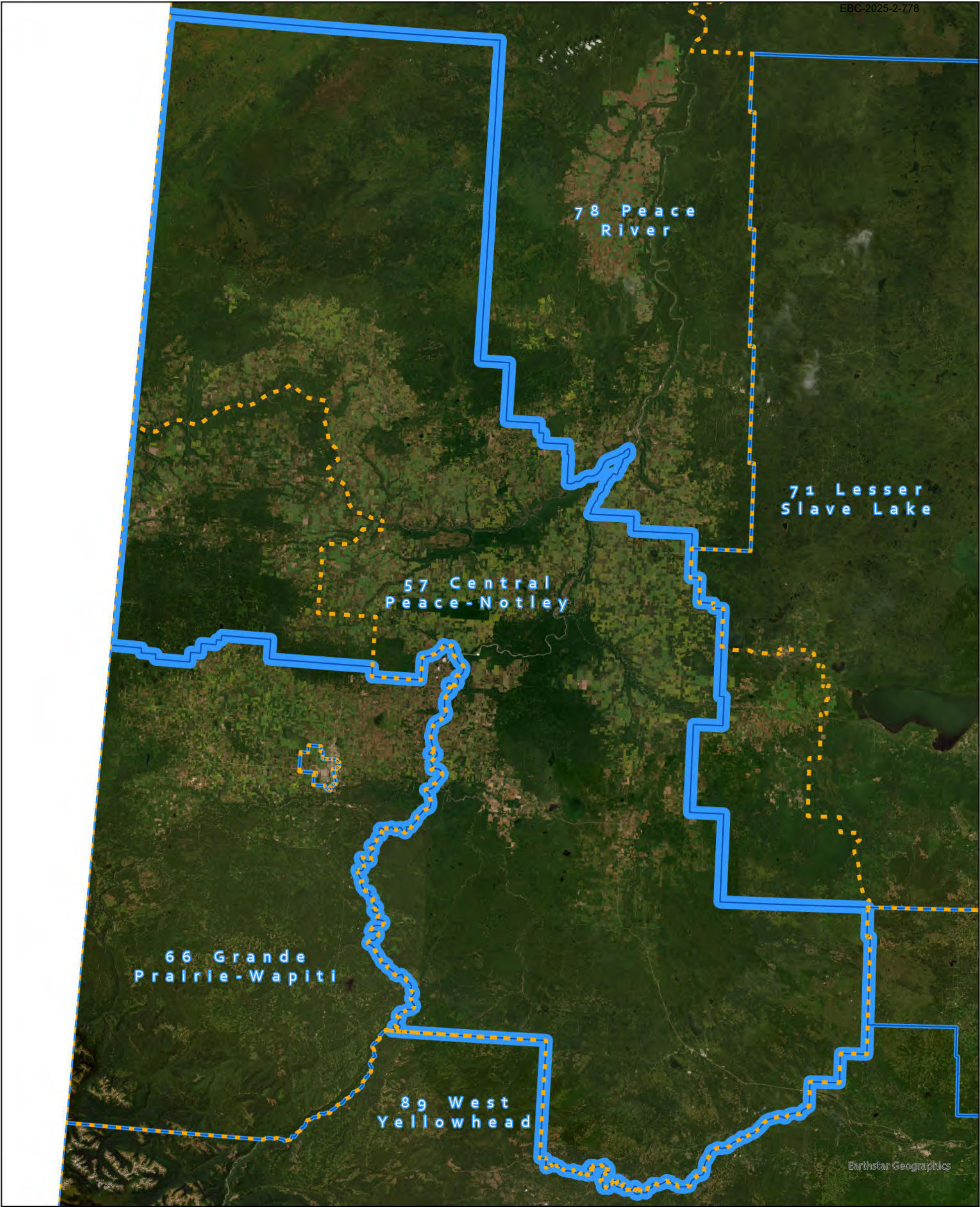
56 -Canmore-Cochrane

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 46,000



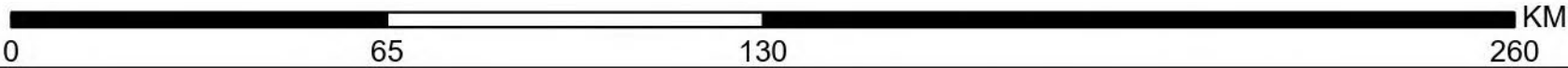


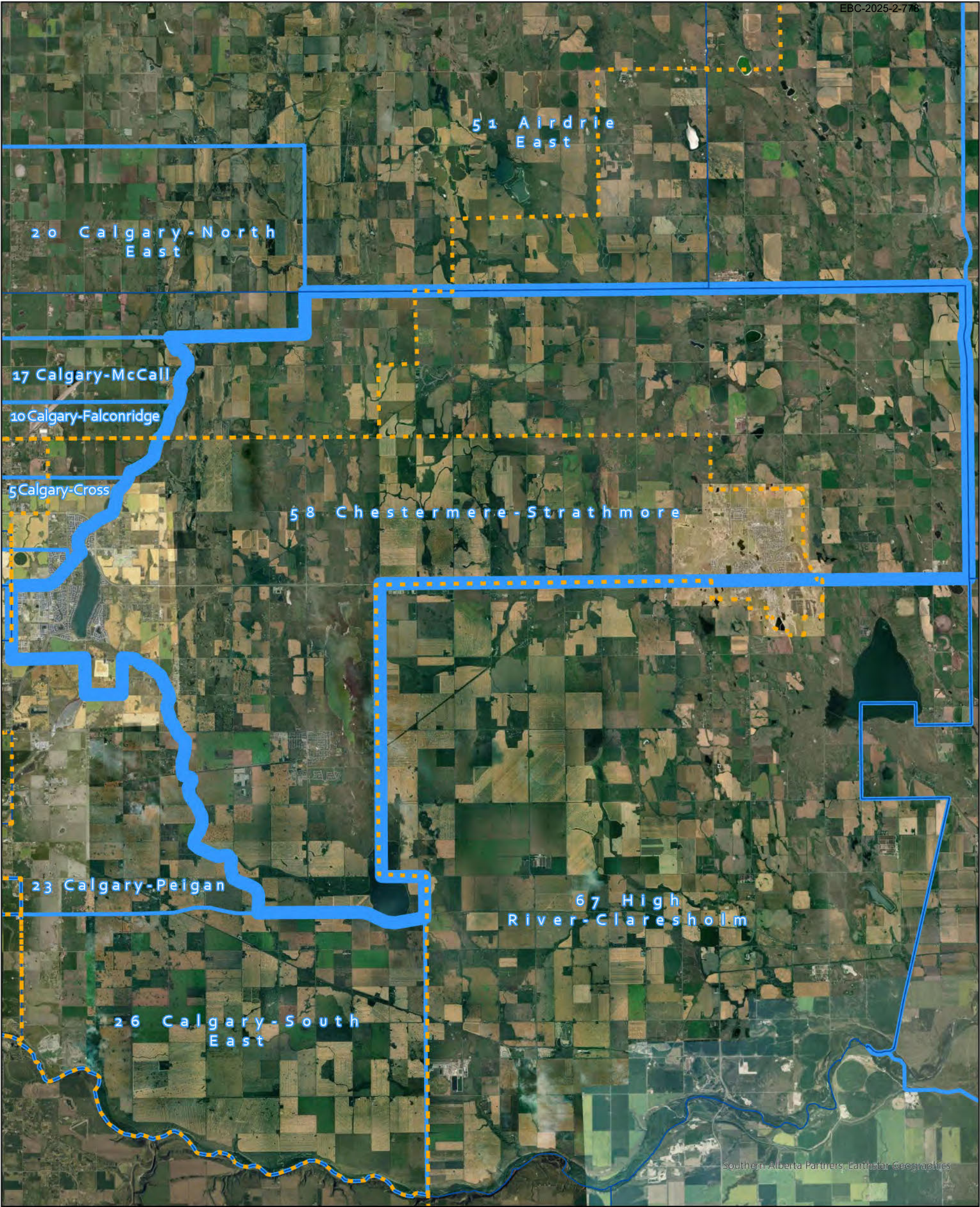
57 -Central Peace-Notley

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary



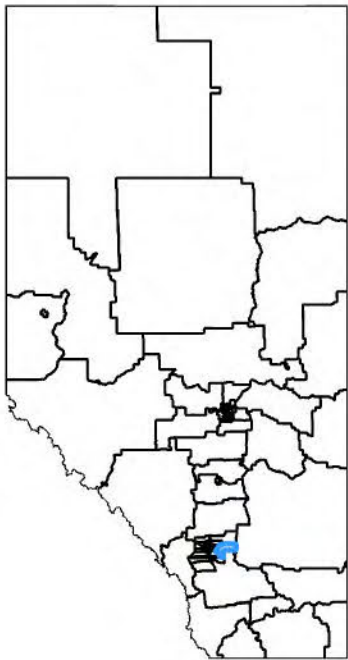
Forecast Population: 28,000



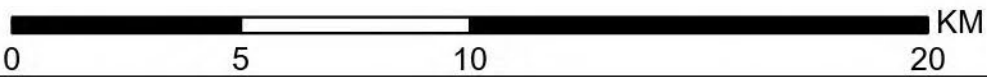


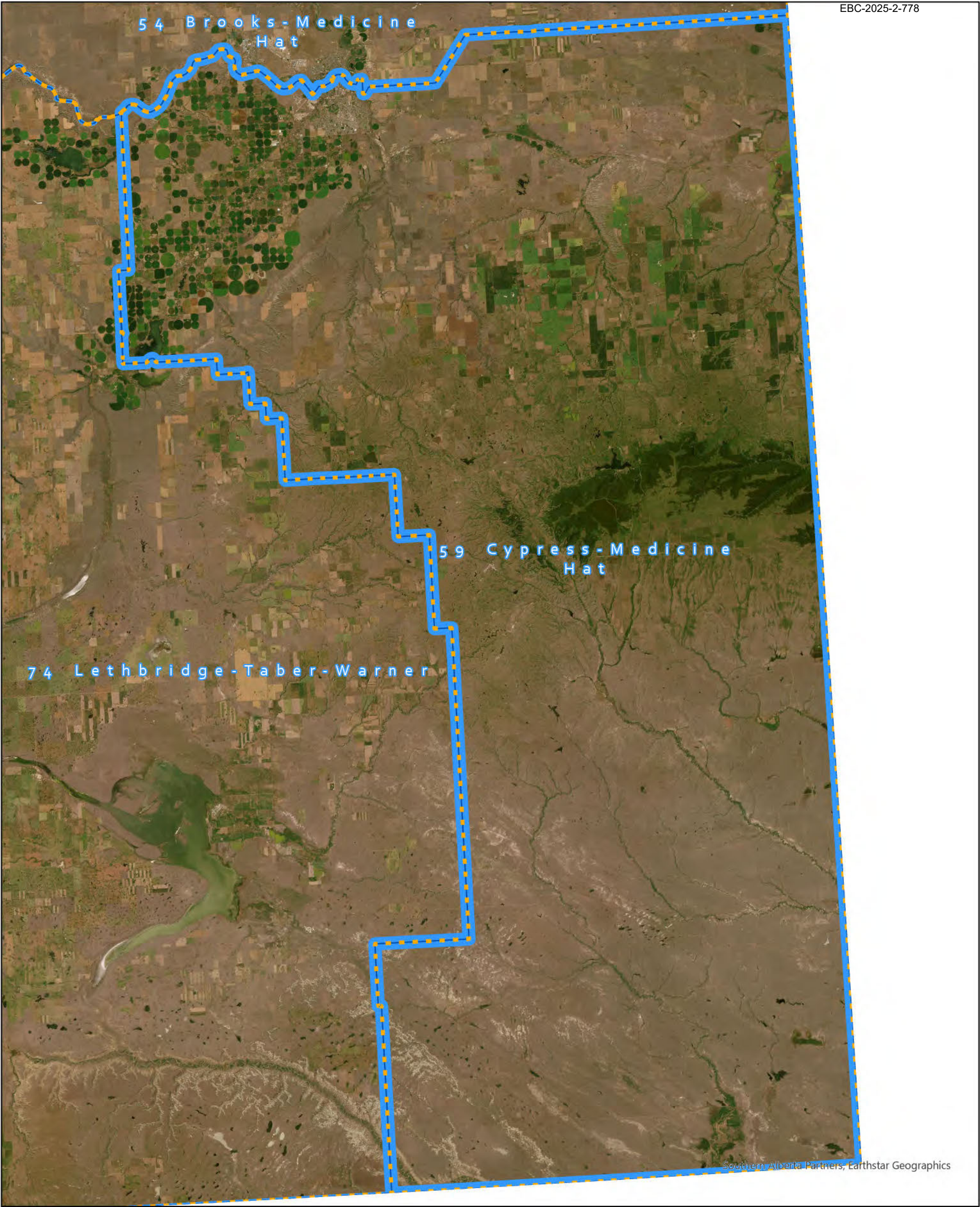
58 -Chestermere-Strathmore

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary






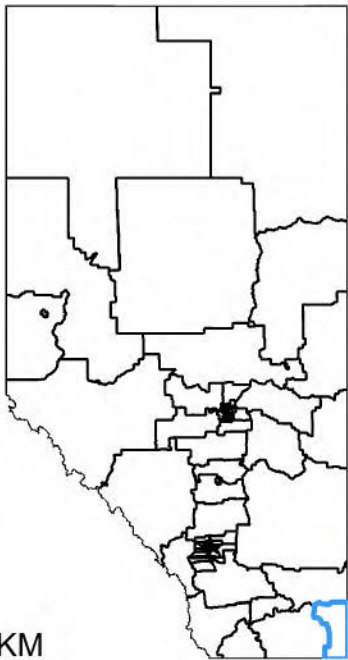
Forecast Population: 42,000



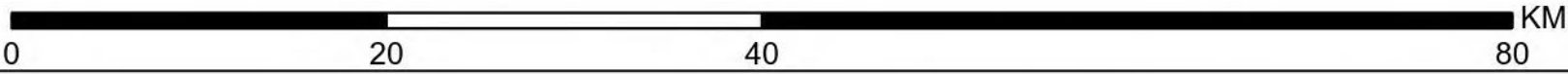


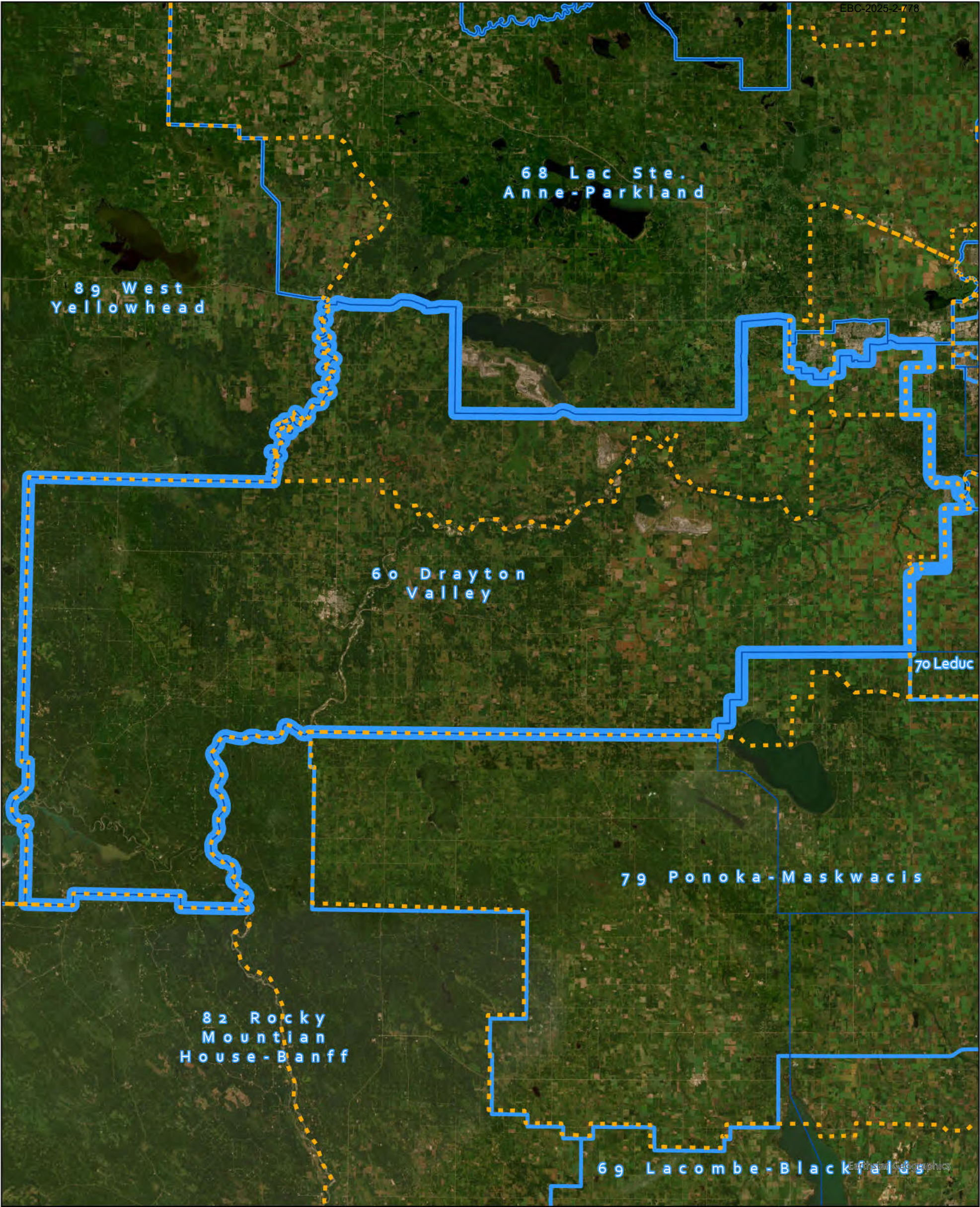
59 -Cypress-Medicine Hat

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary



Forecast Population: 54,000



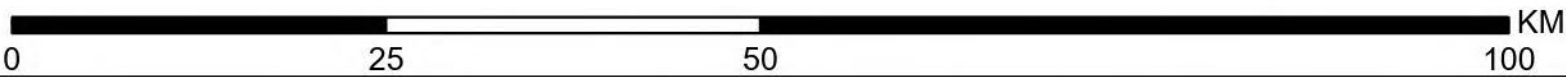


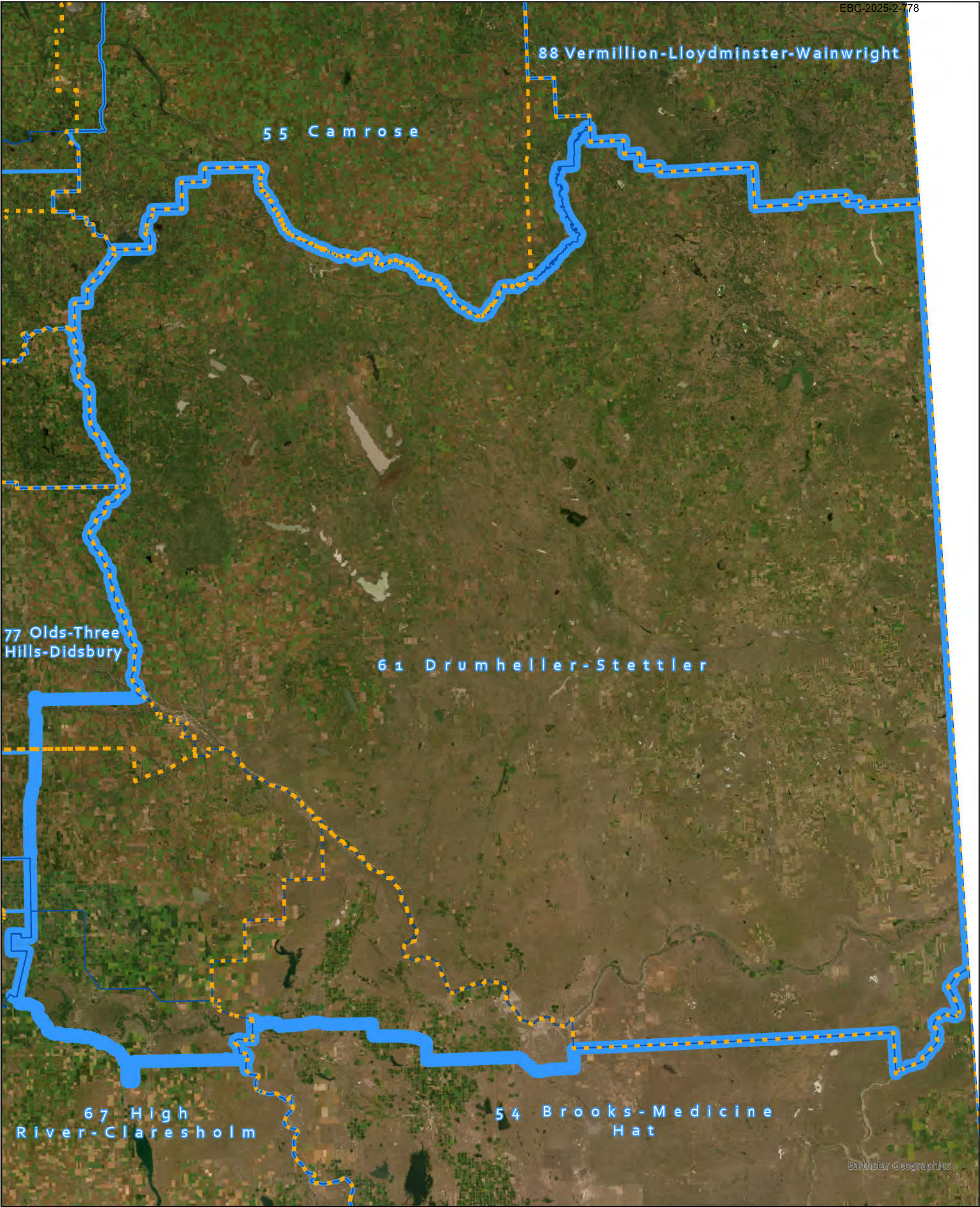
60 -Drayton Valley

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary



Forecast Population: 44,000



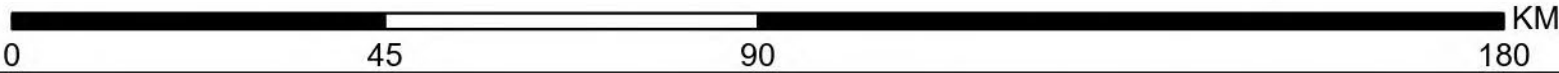


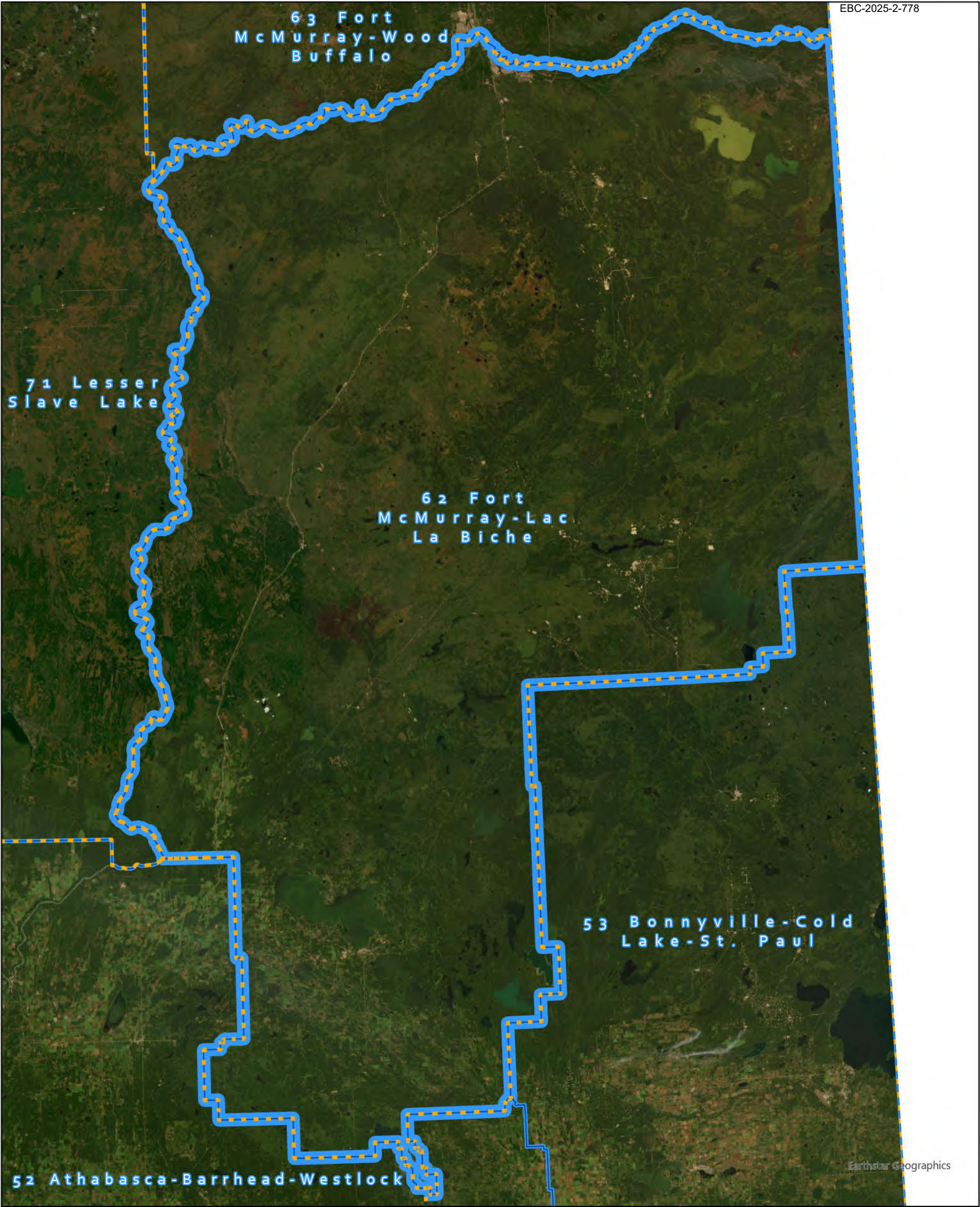
61 -Drumheller-Stettler

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary



Forecast Population: 54,000



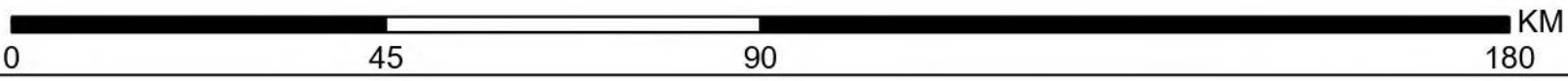


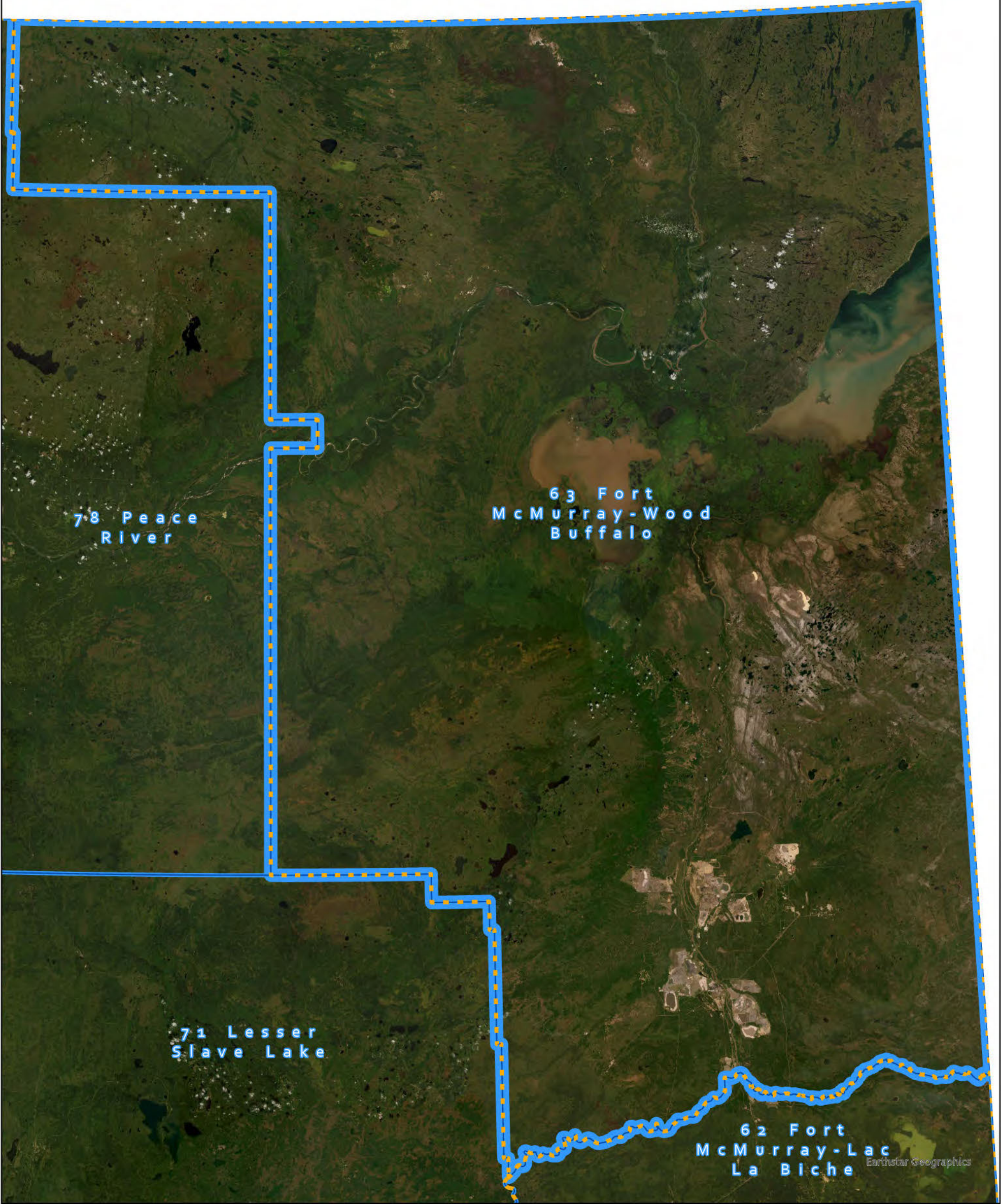
62 -Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 48,000



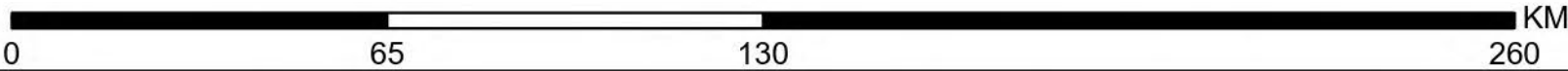


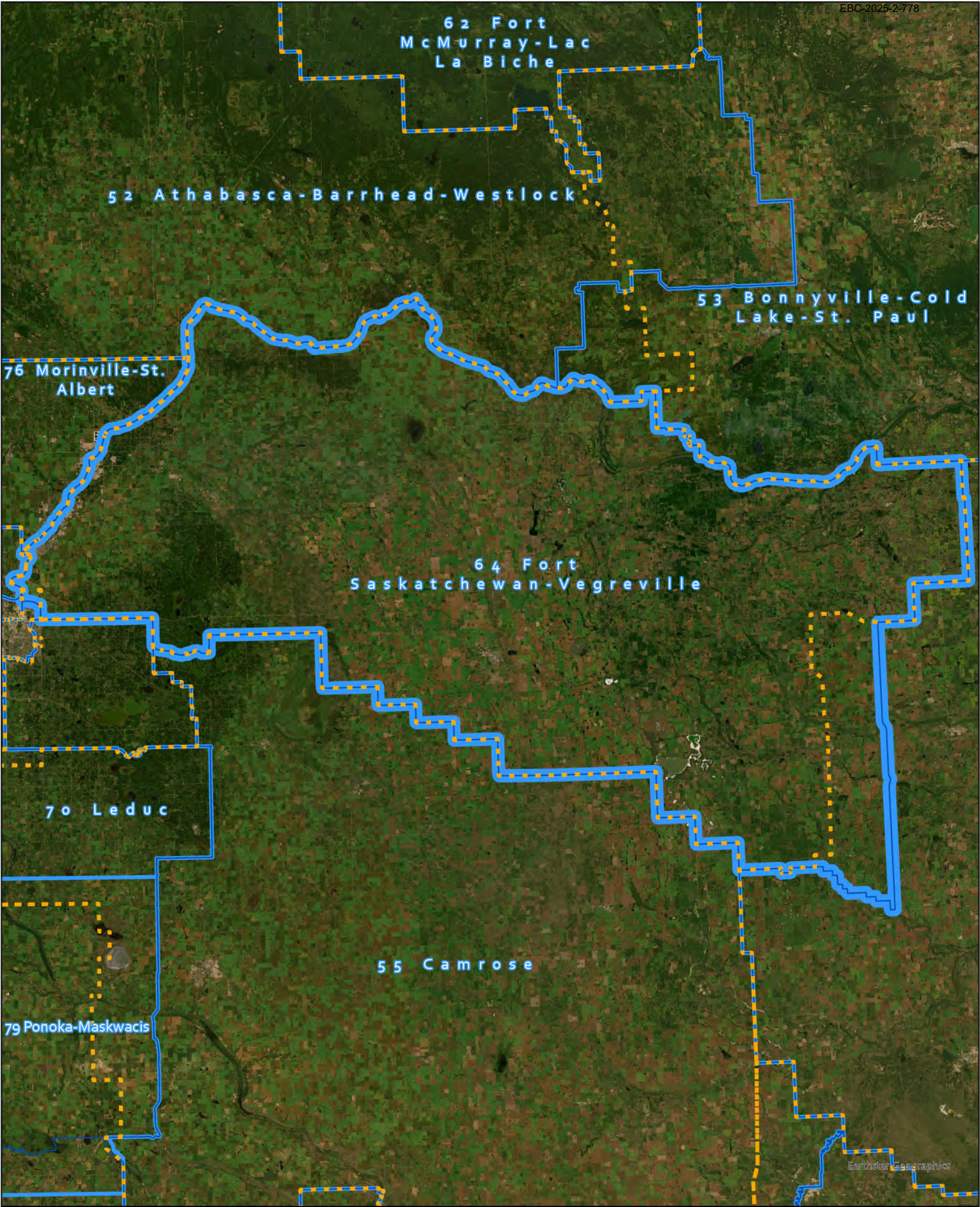
63 -Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary



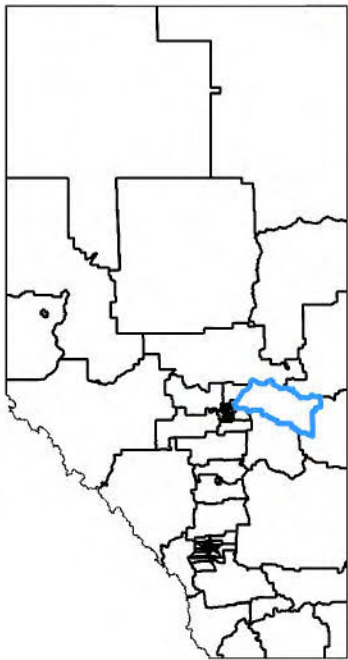
Forecast Population: 48,000



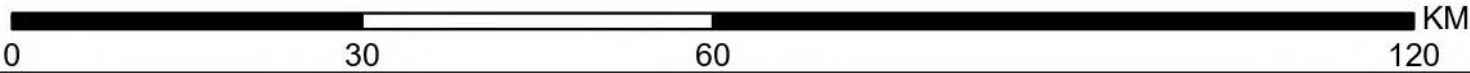


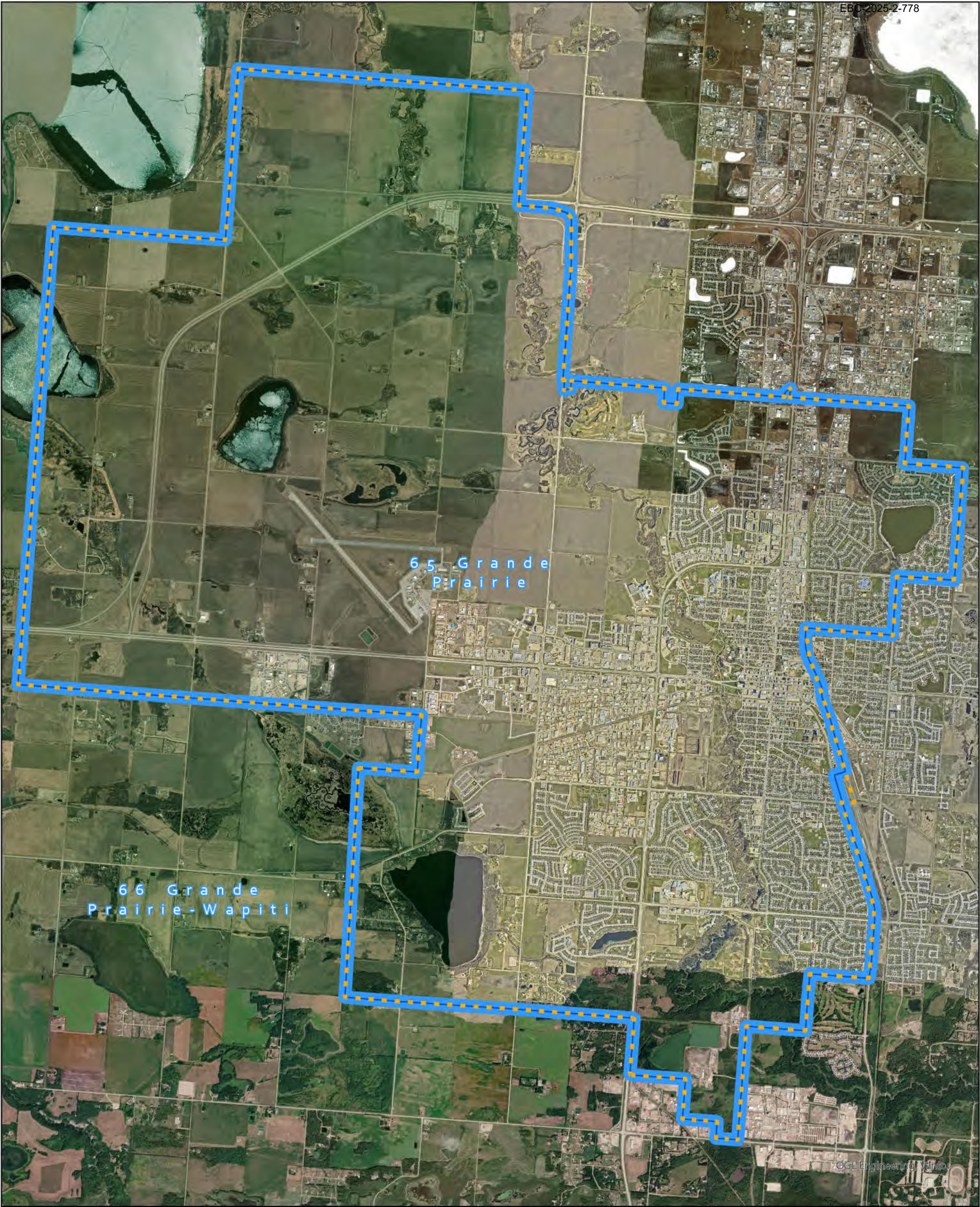
64 -Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 58,000





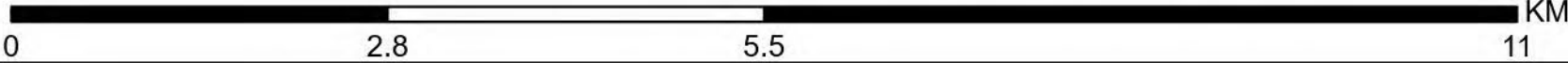
65 -Grande Prairie

Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 50,000





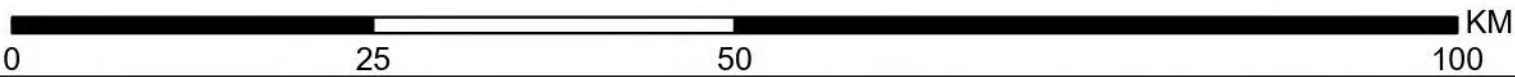
66 -Grande Prairie-Wapiti

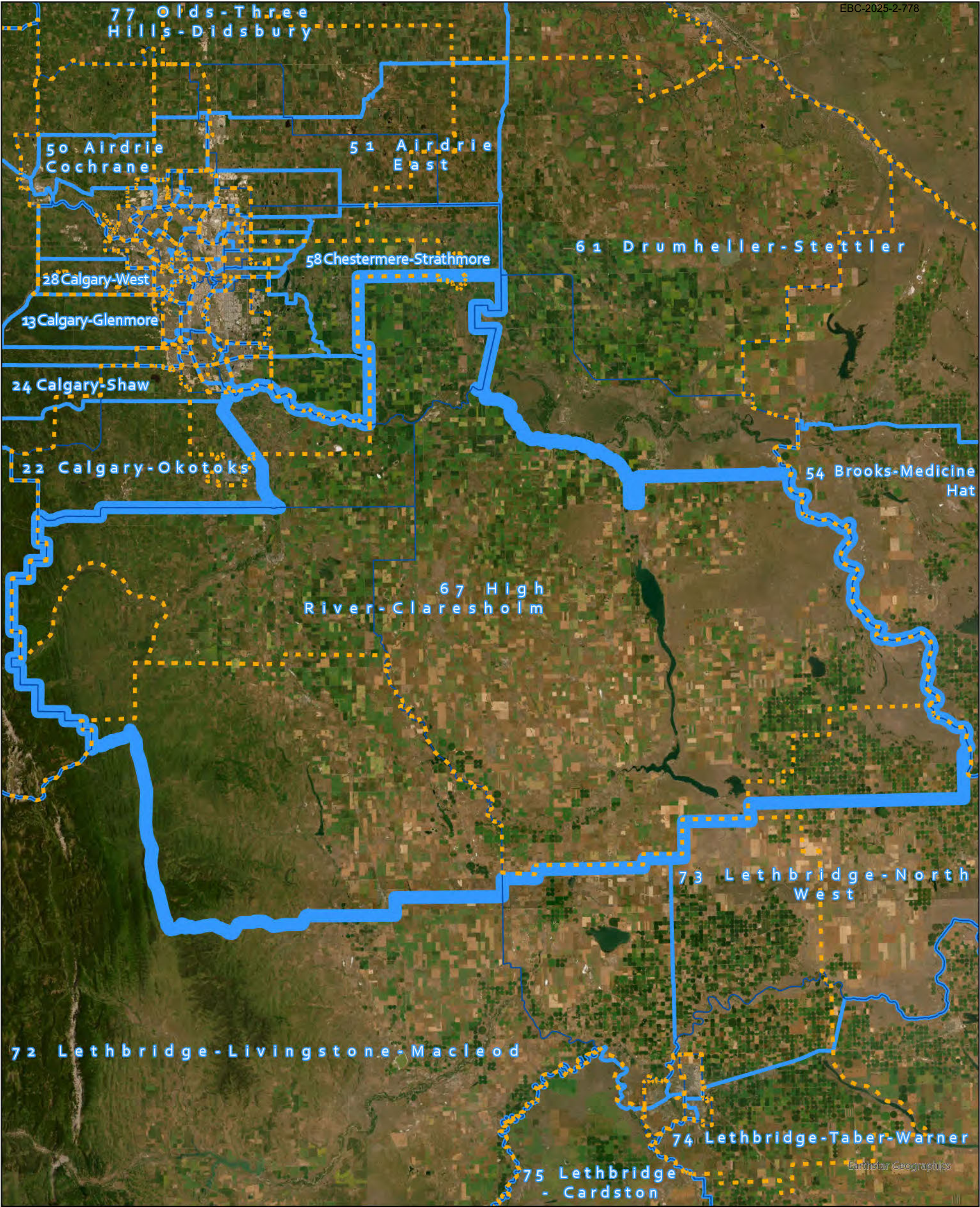
Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary



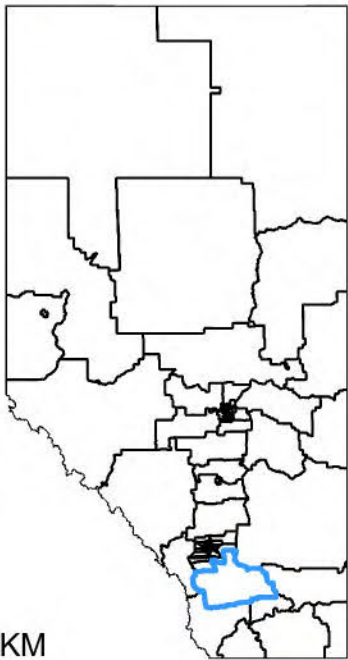
Forecast Population: 54,000



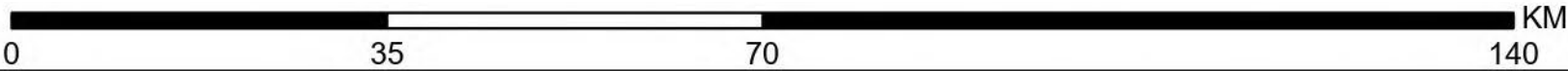


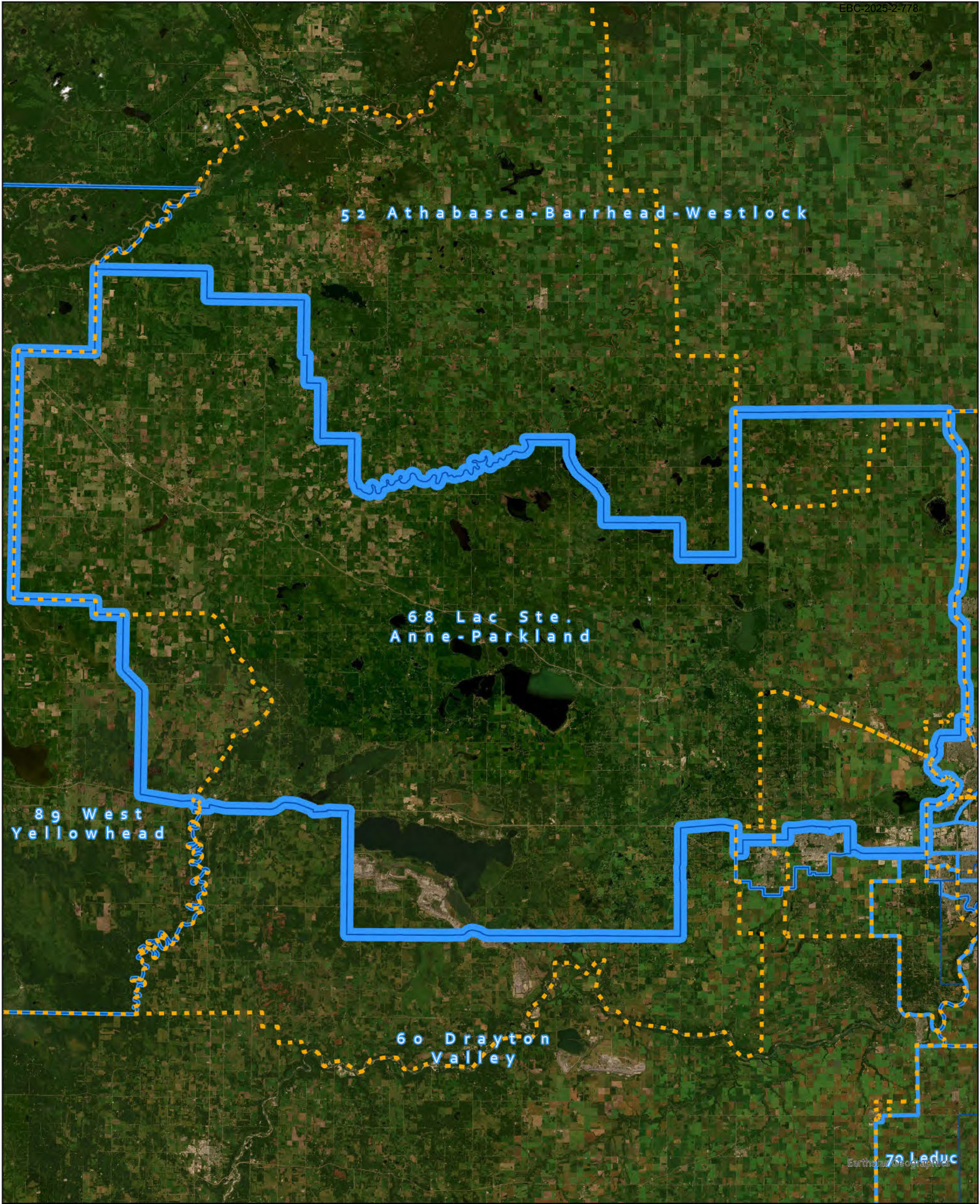
67 -High River-Claresholm

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary



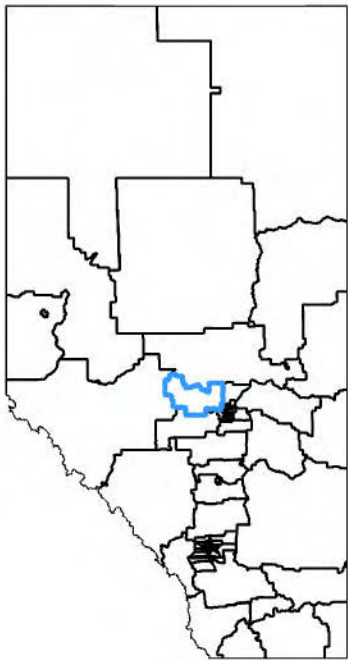
Forecast Population: 50,000



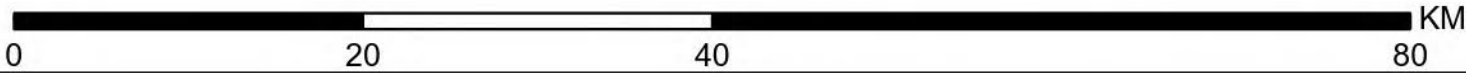


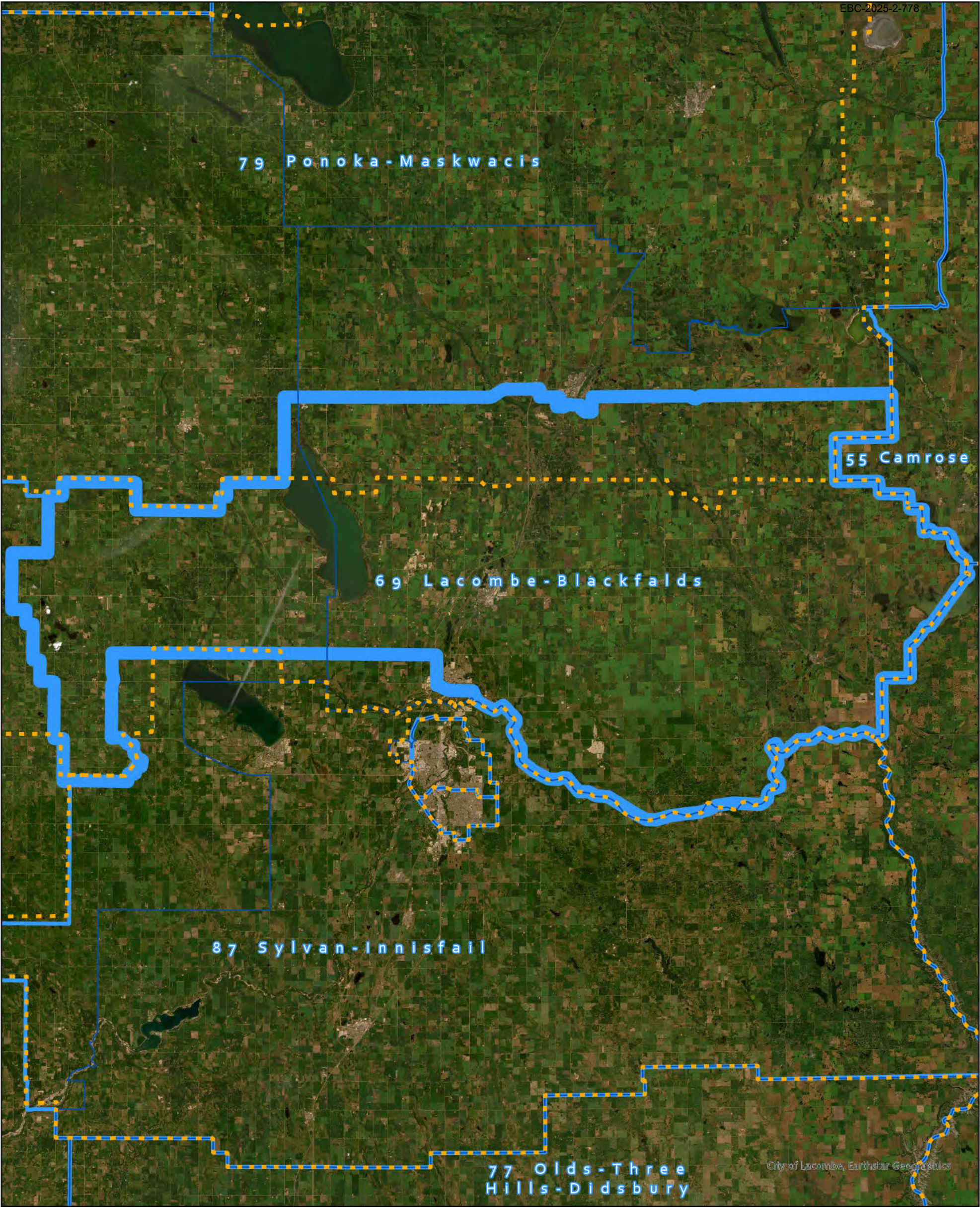
68 -Lac Ste. Anne-Parkland

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 48,000



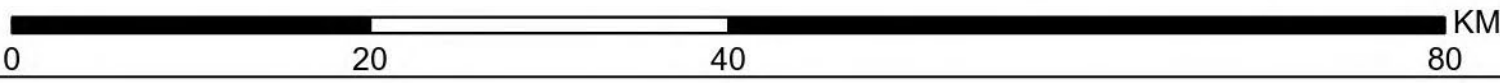


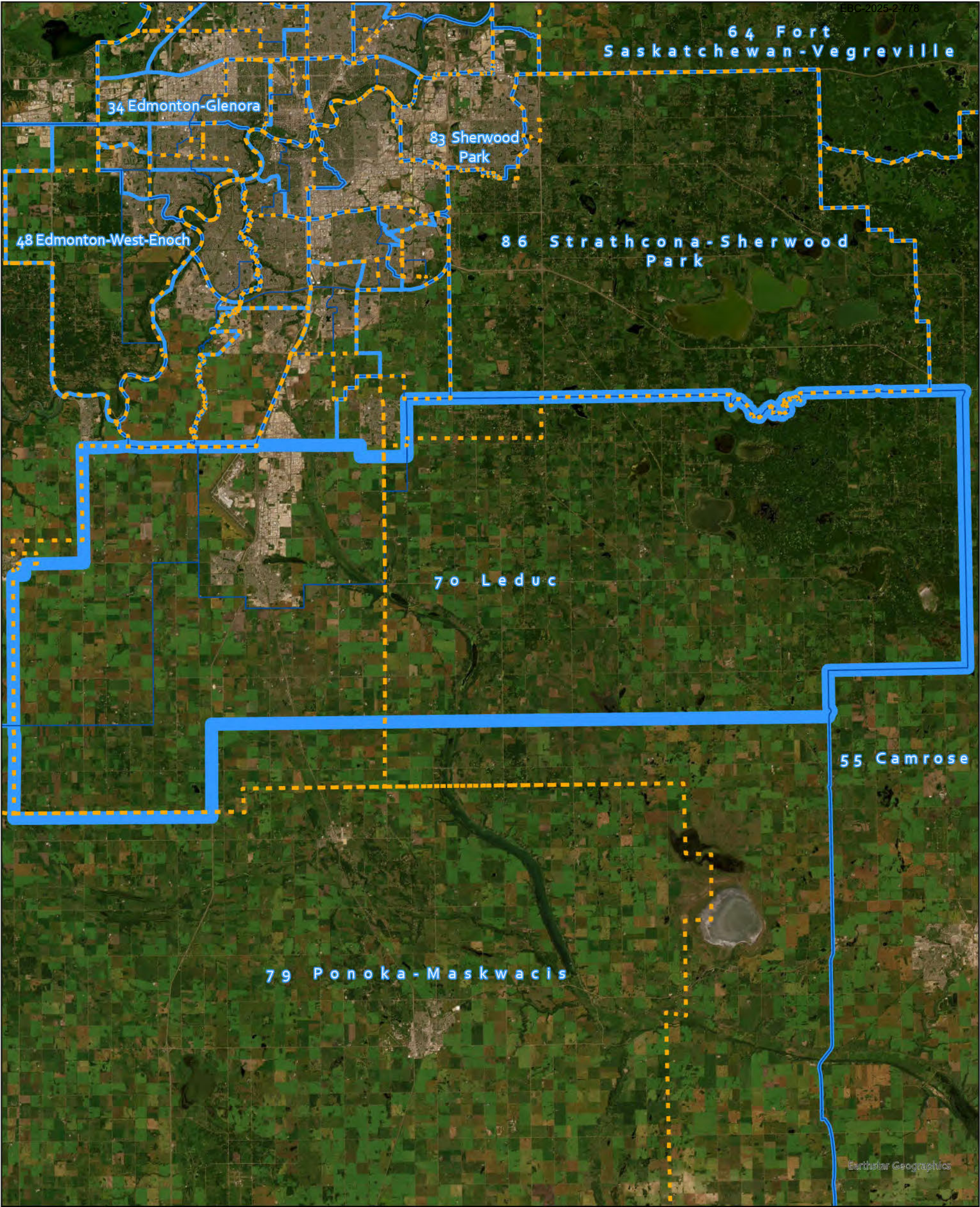
69 -Lacombe-Blackfalds

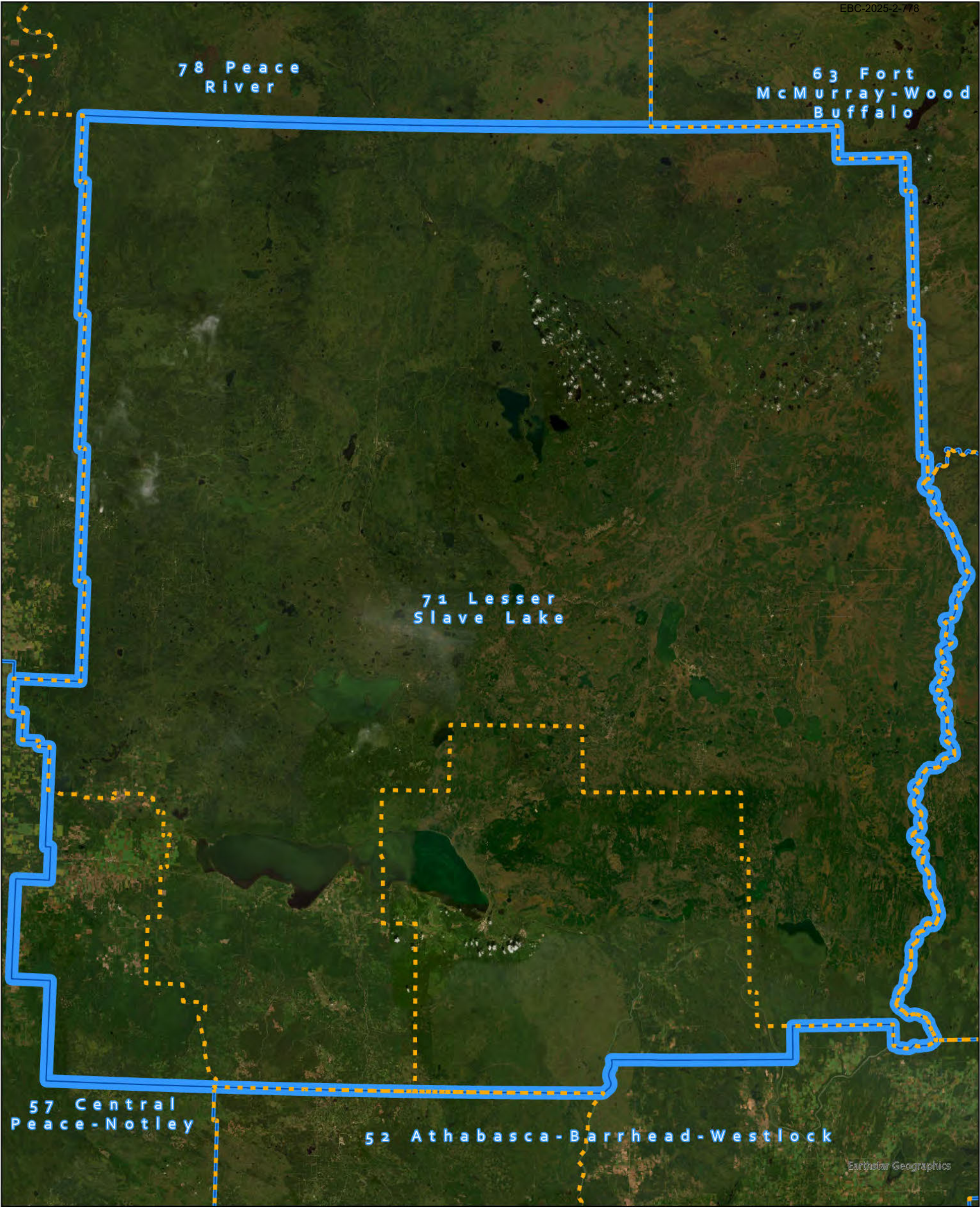
- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary



Forecast Population: 44,000





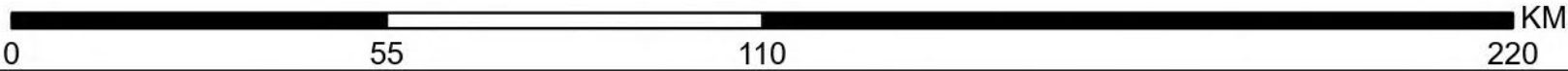


71 -Lesser Slave Lake

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary



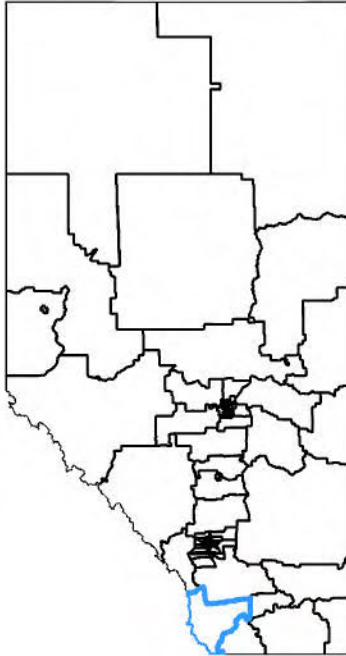
Forecast Population: 28,000



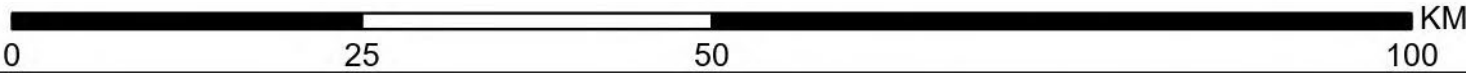


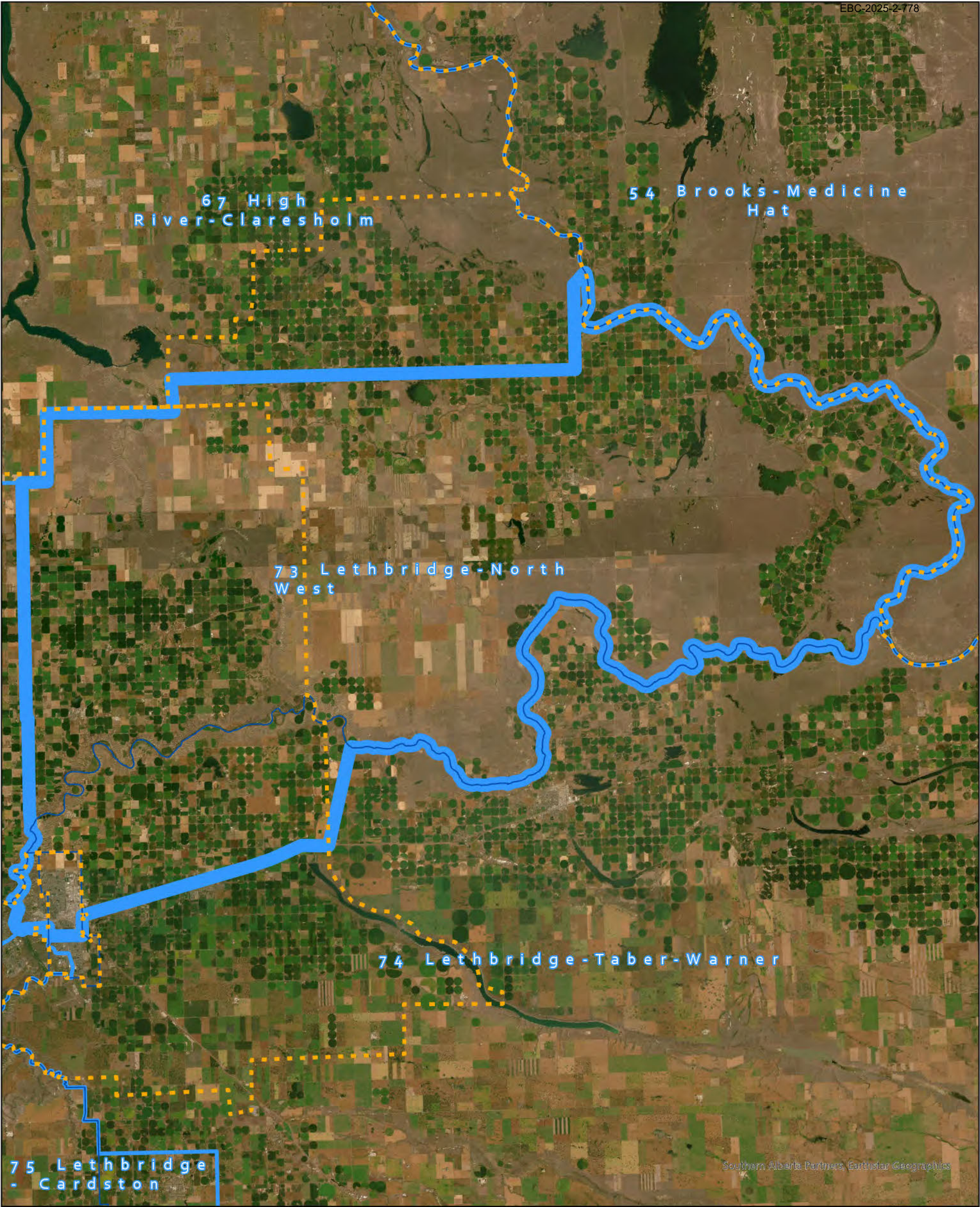
72 -Lethbridge-Livingstone-Macleod

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary



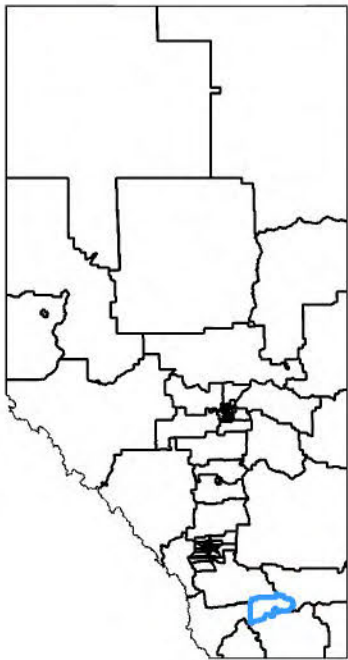
Forecast Population: 52,000



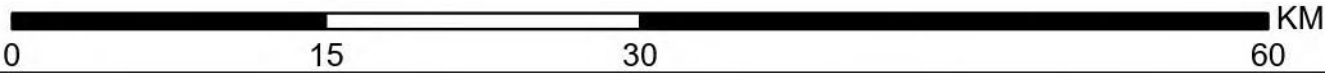


73 -Lethbridge-North West

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary



Forecast Population: 52,000

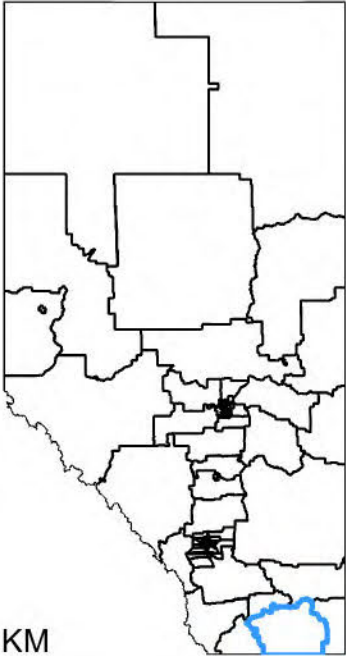




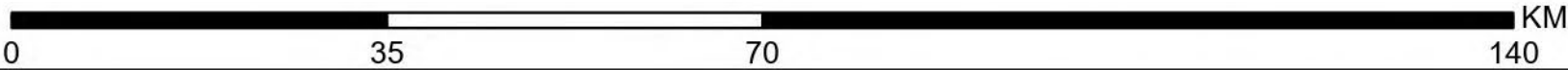
Earthstar Geographics

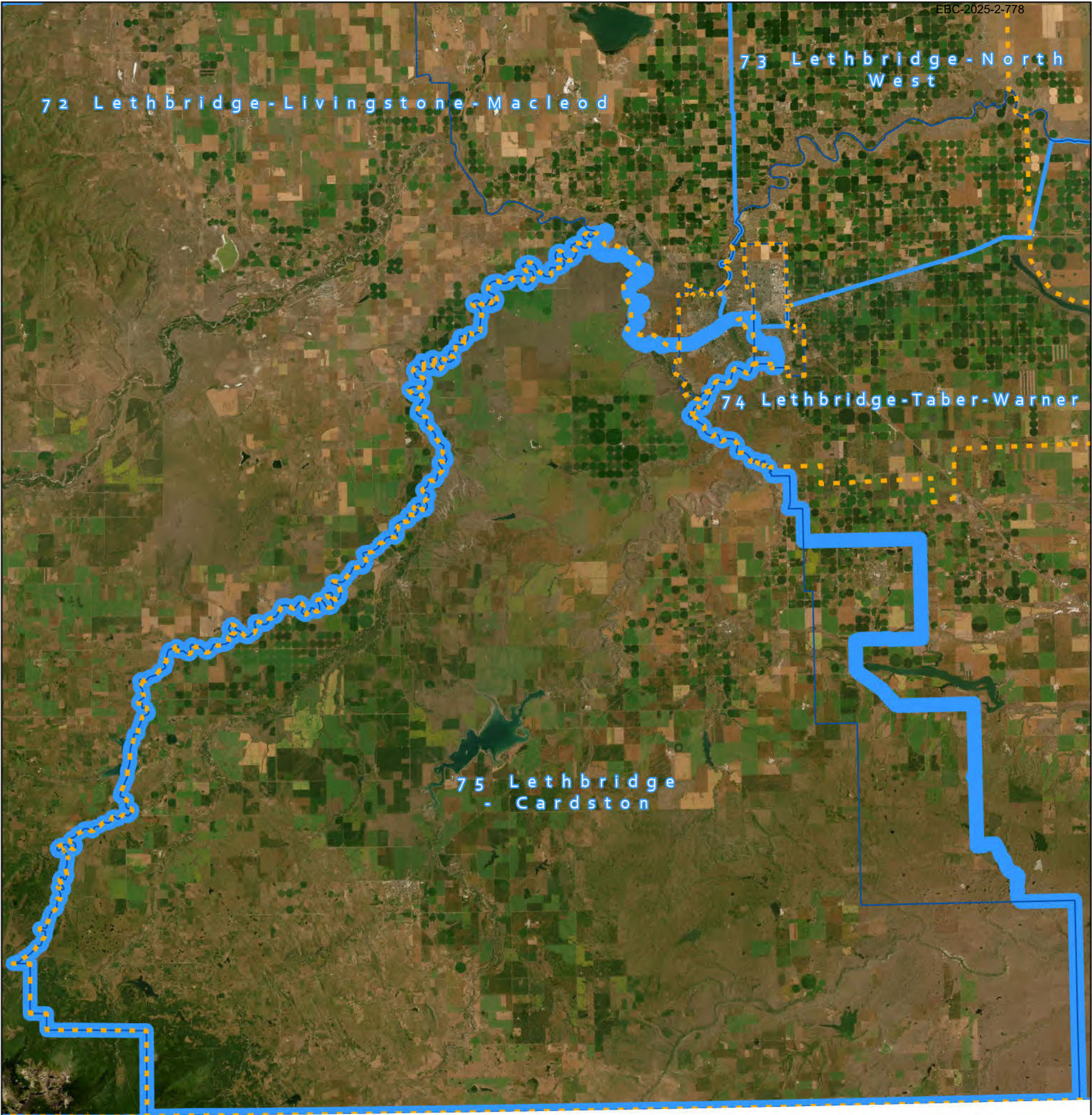
74 -Lethbridge-Taber-Warner

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary



Forecast Population: 58,000






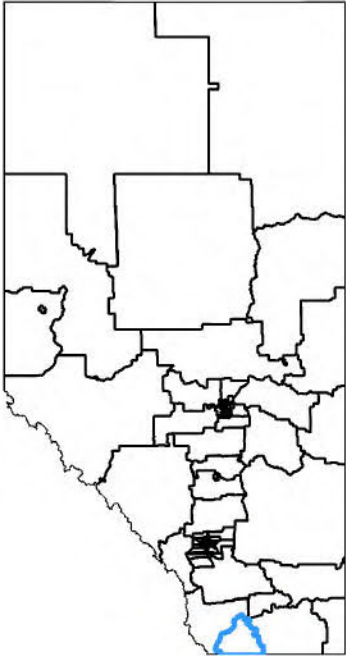


Southern Alberta Partners, Earthstar Geographics

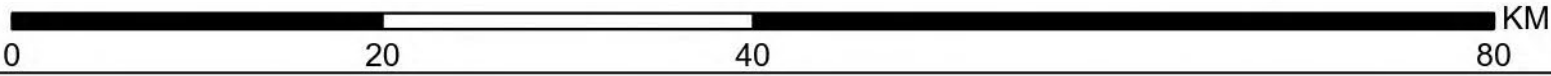
75 -Lethbridge - Cardston

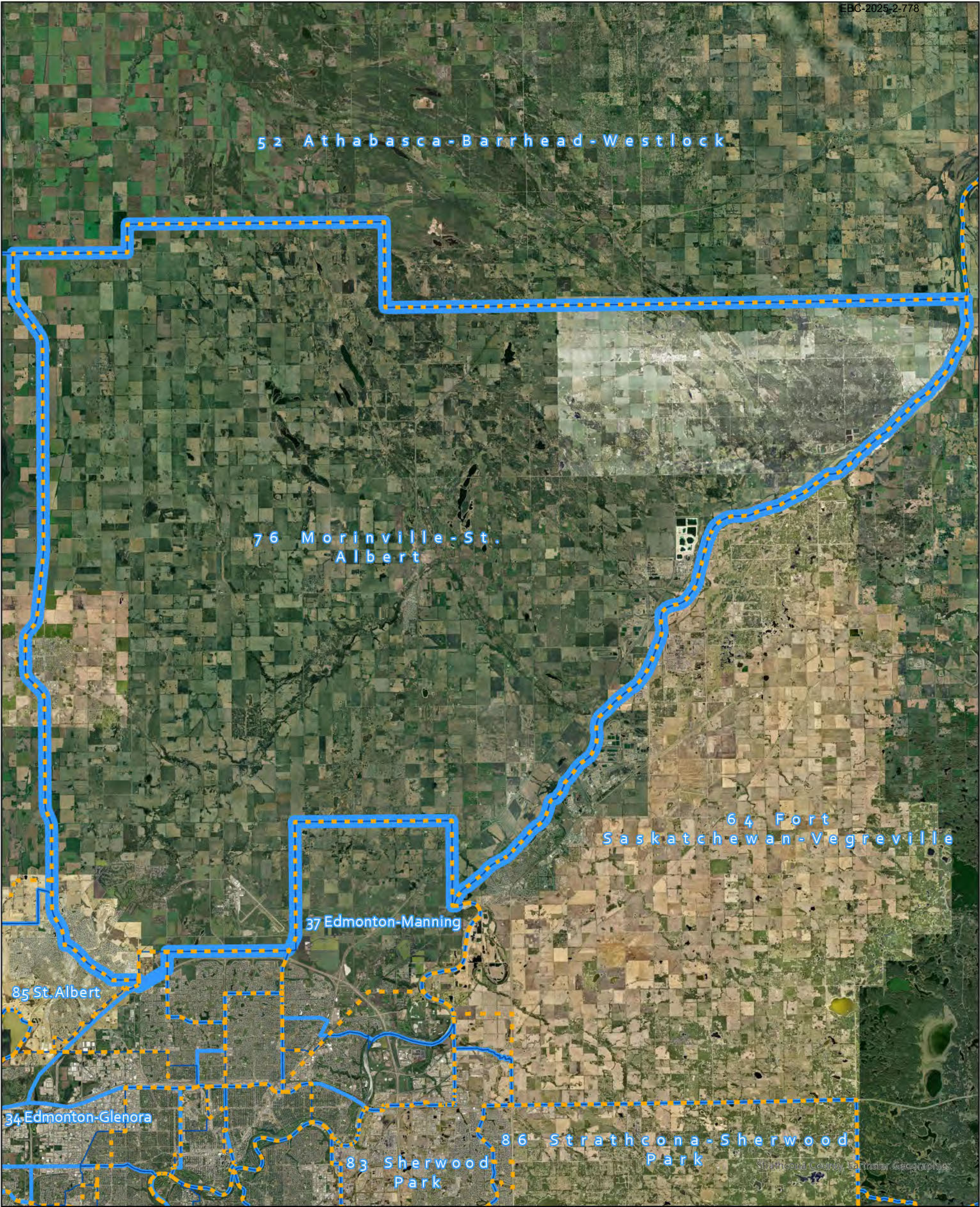
Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary



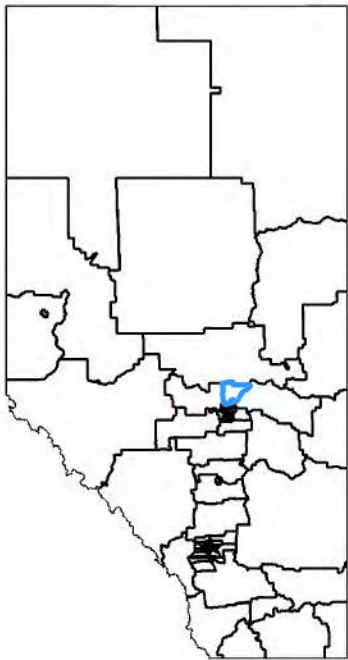
Forecast Population: 54,000



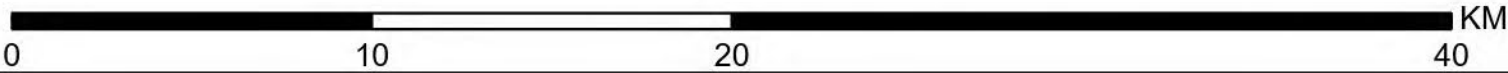


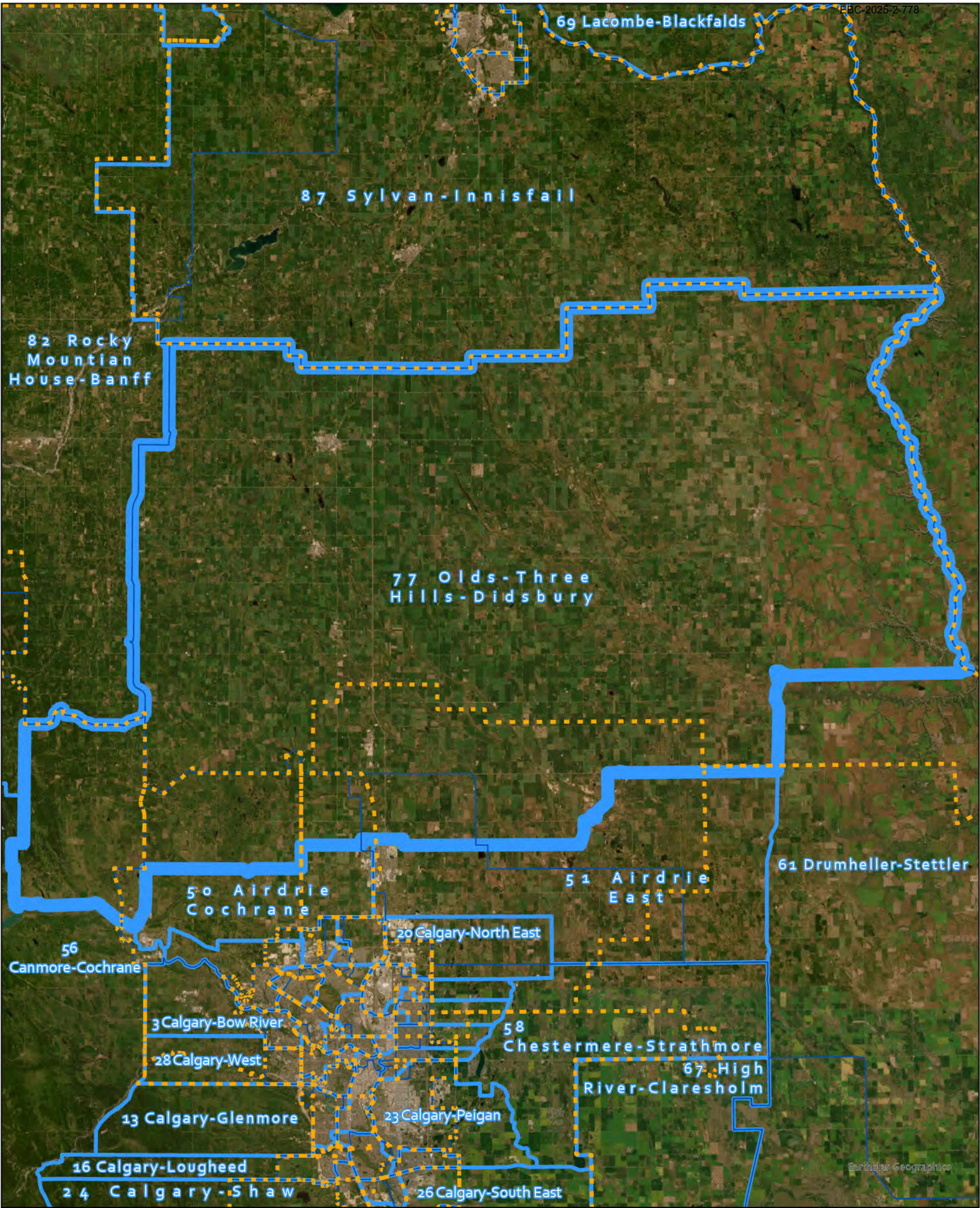
76 -Morinville-St. Albert

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary



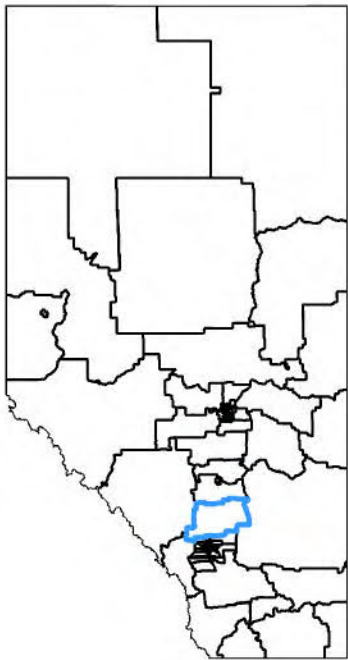
Forecast Population: 56,000



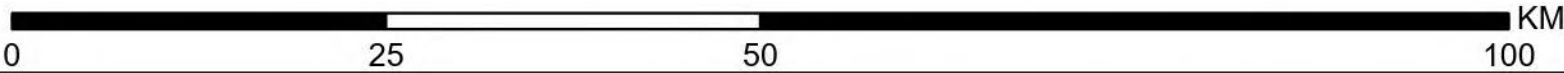


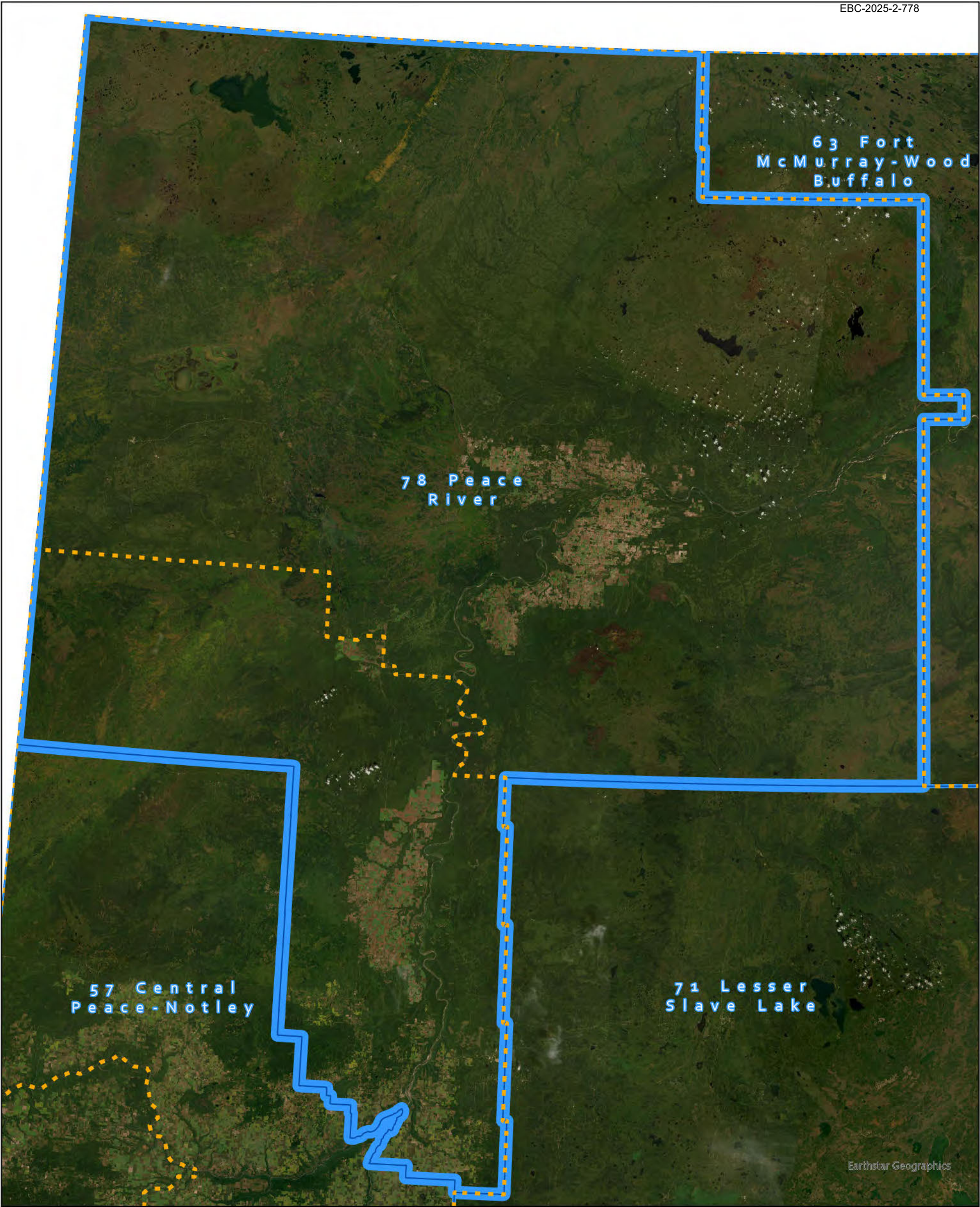
77 -Olds-Three Hills-Didsbury

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 54,000





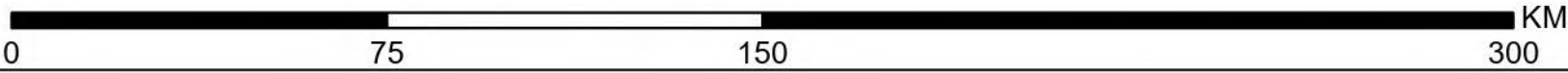
78 -Peace River

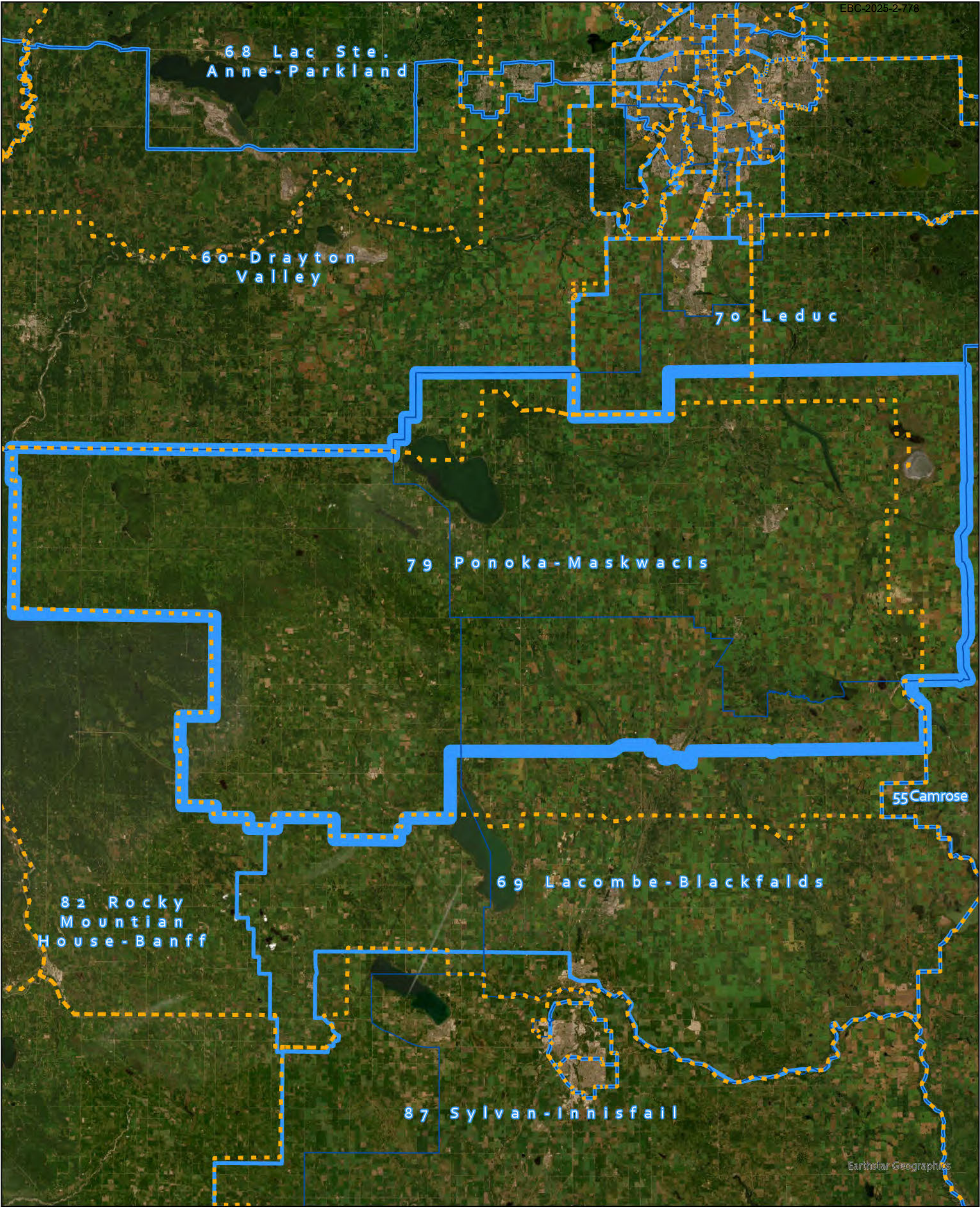
Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 42,000



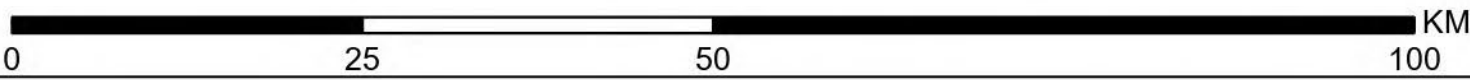


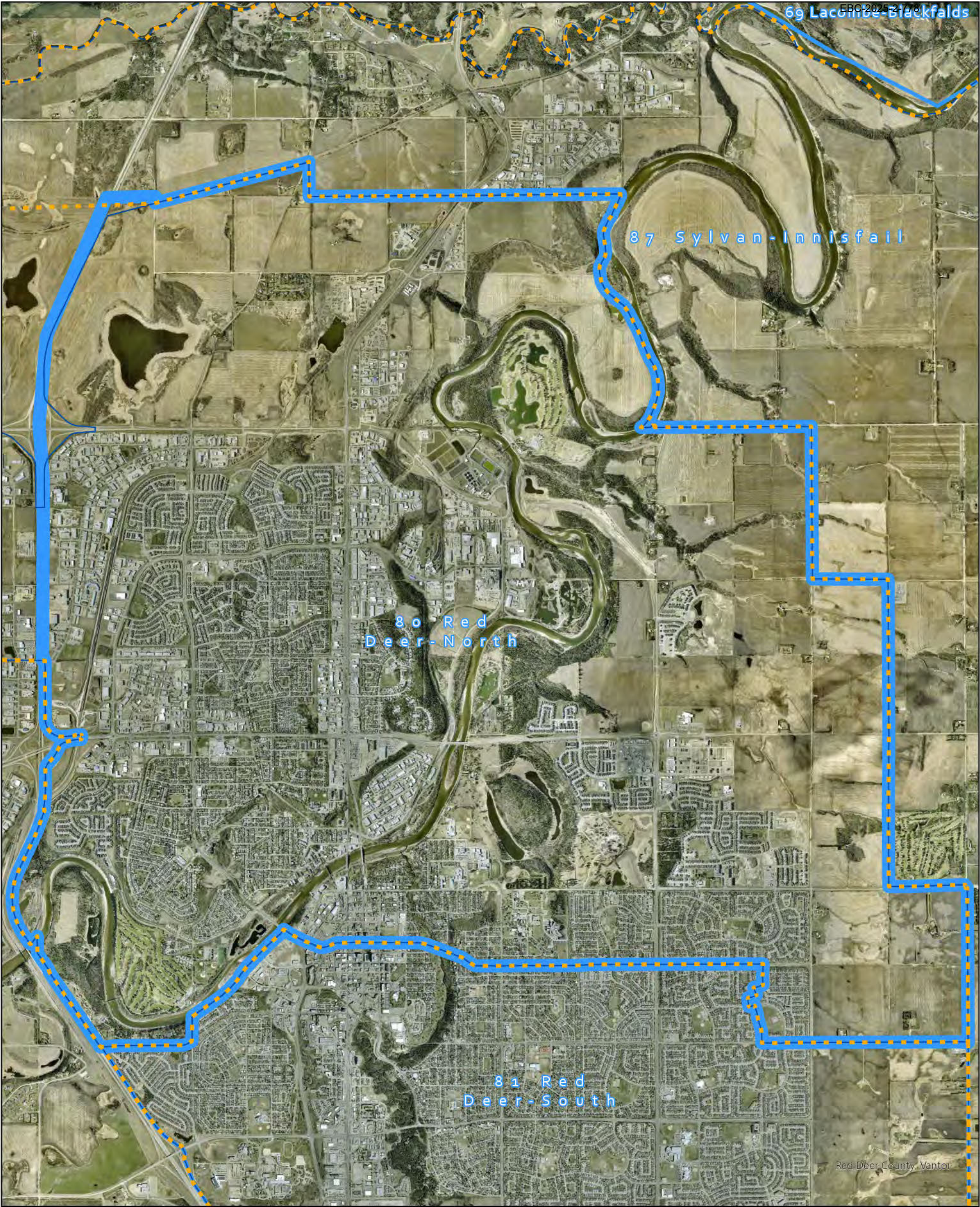
79 -Ponoka-Maskwacis

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary



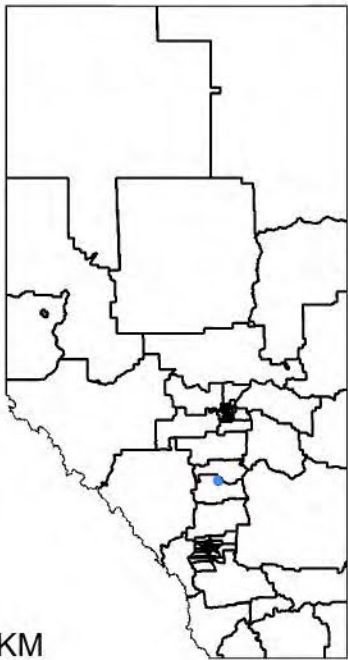
Forecast Population: 56,000



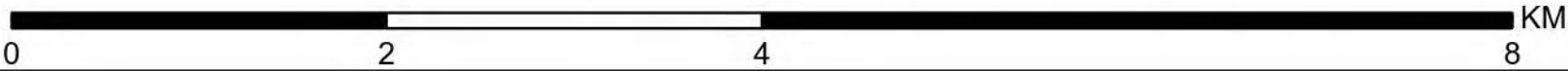


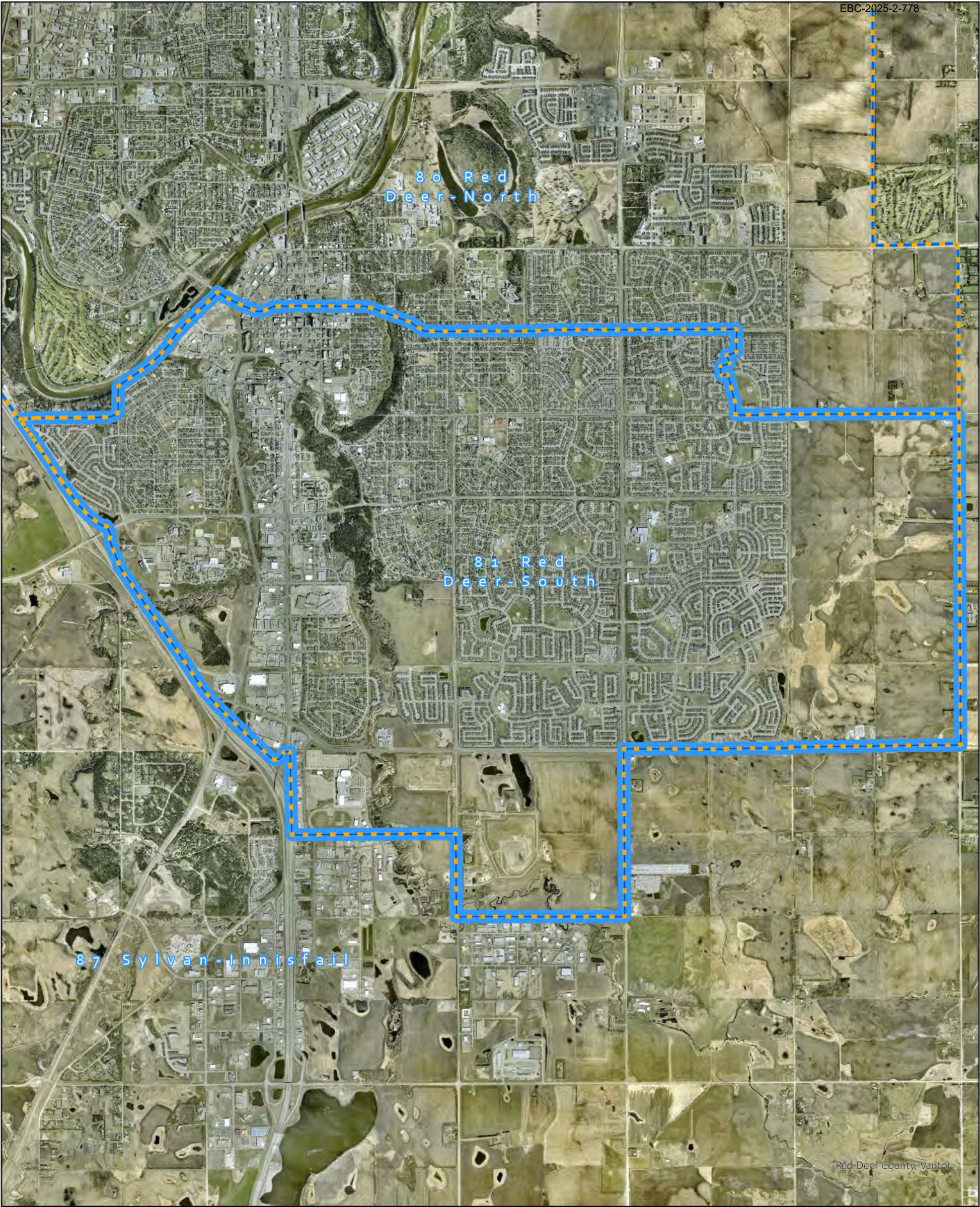
80 -Red Deer-North

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary






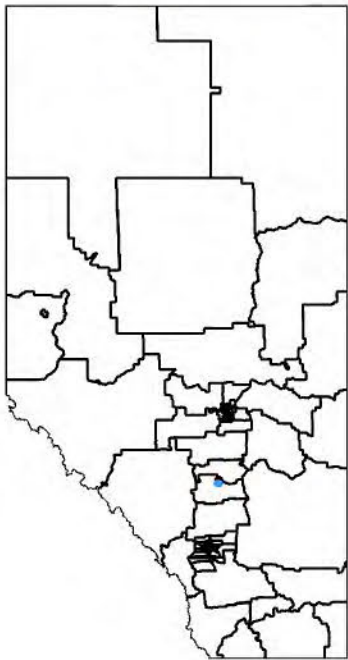
Forecast Population: 54,000



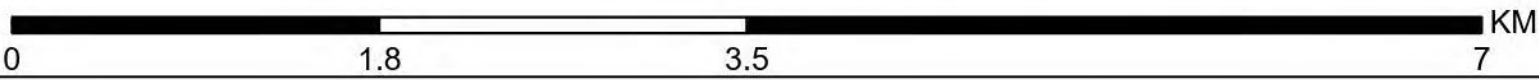


81 -Red Deer-South

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary






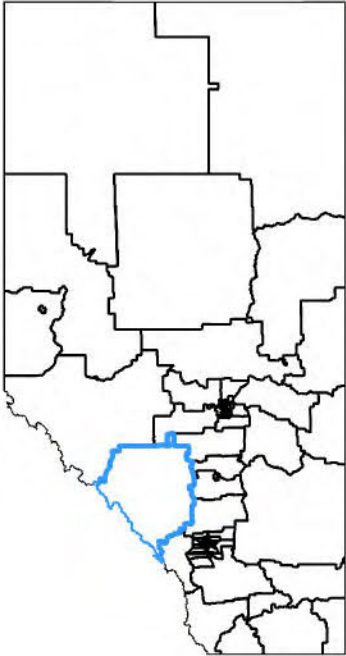
Forecast Population: 60,000



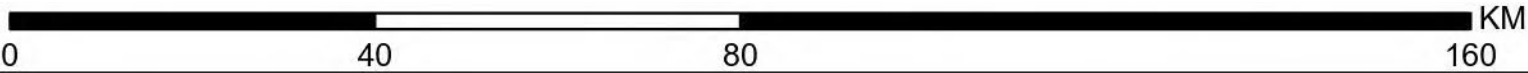


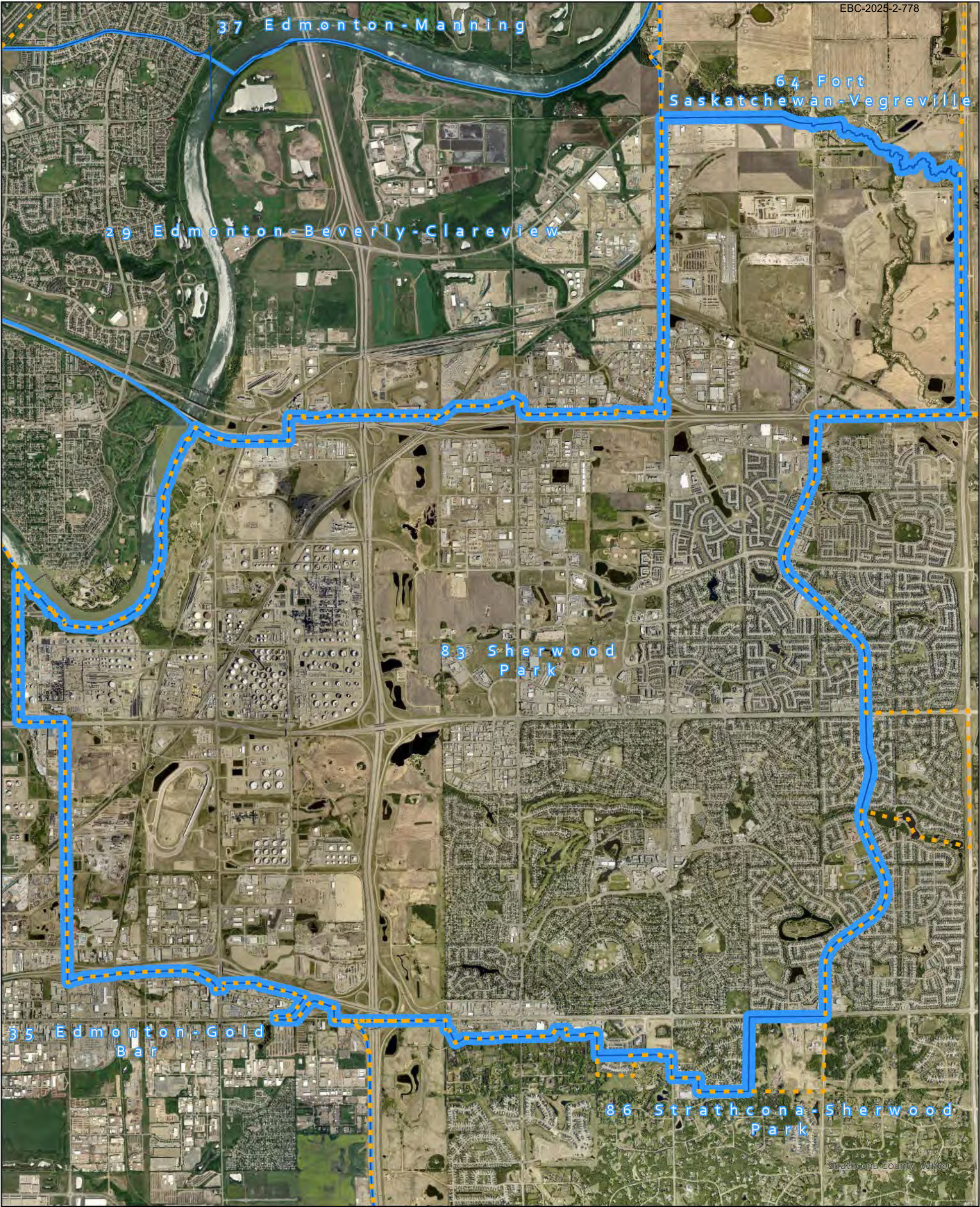
82 -Rocky Mountian House-Banff

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 44,000





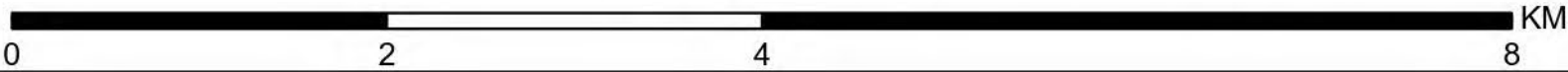
83 - Sherwood Park

Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary



Forecast Population: 50,000



68 Lac Ste.
Anne-Parkland




84 Spruce
Grove-Stony
Plain

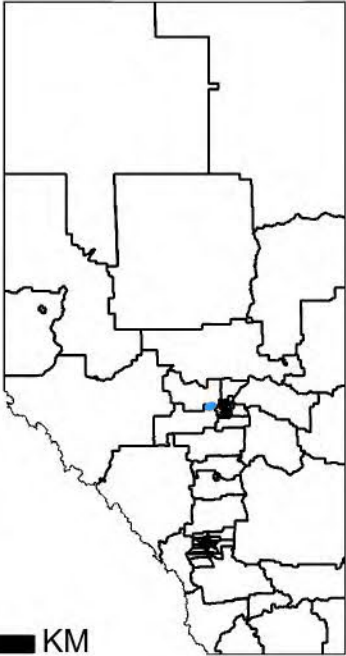
60 Drayton
Valley

Parkland County, Vantor

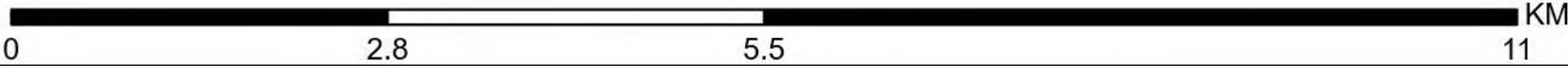
84 -Spruce Grove-Stony Plain

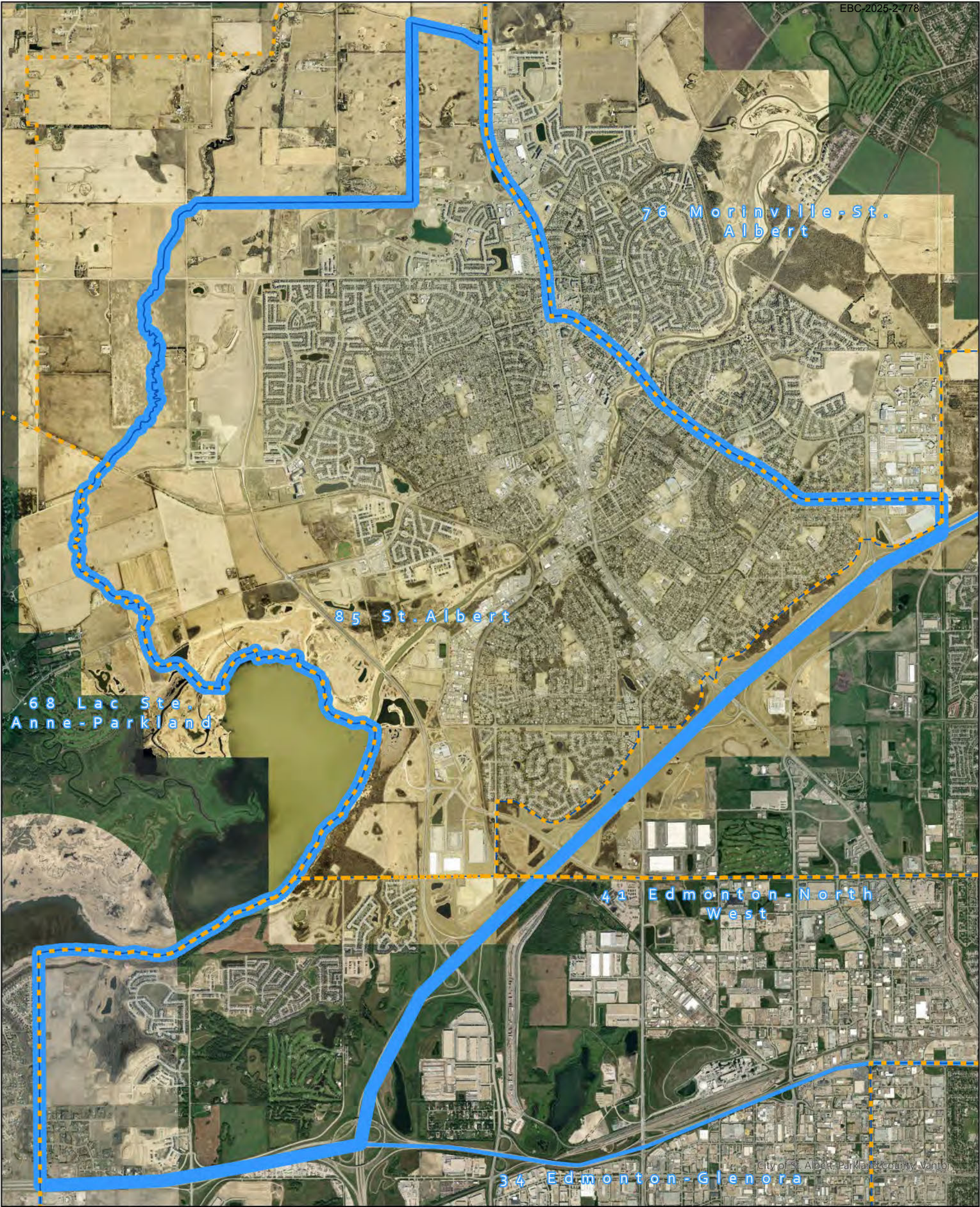
Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary



Forecast Population: 62,000



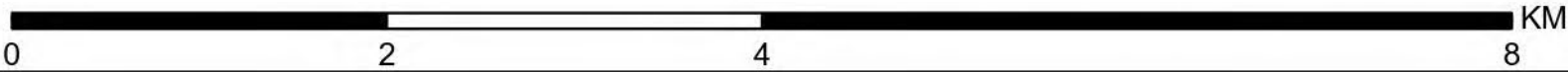


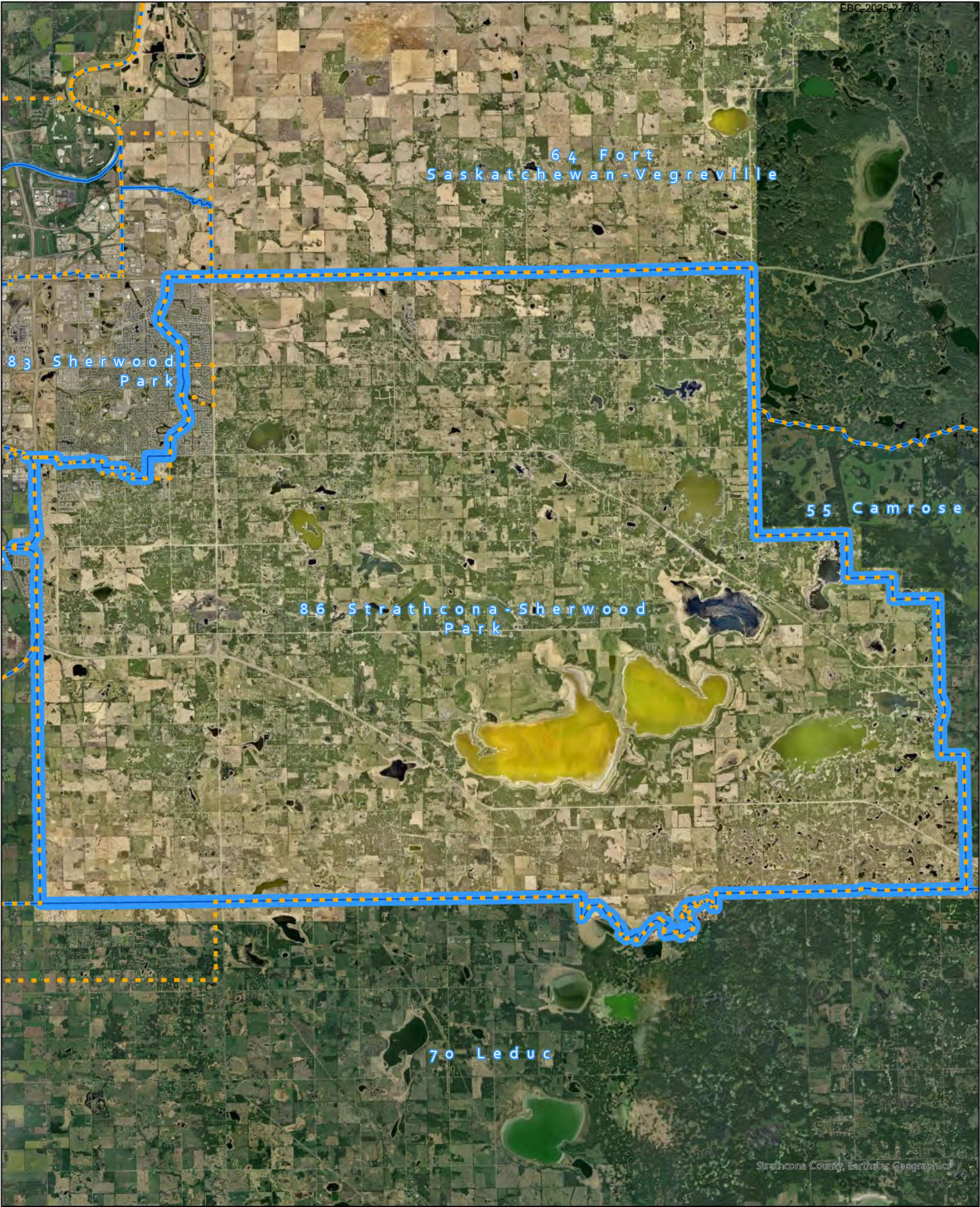
85 -St.Albert

- Legend**
- 2025 Interm Boundaries
 - 2023 Electoral Districts
 - Proposed Boundary





Forecast Population: 60,000

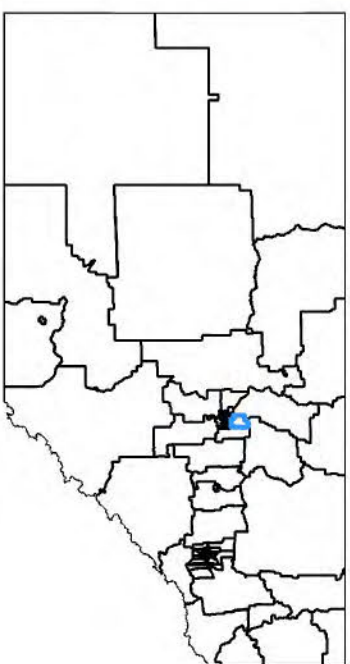
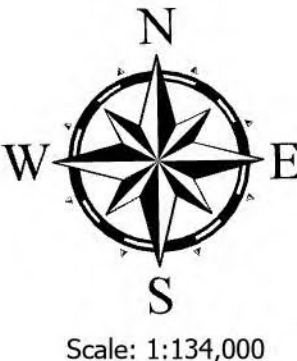




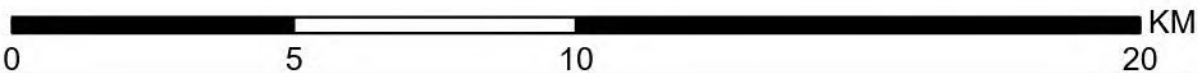
86 - Strathcona-Sherwood Park

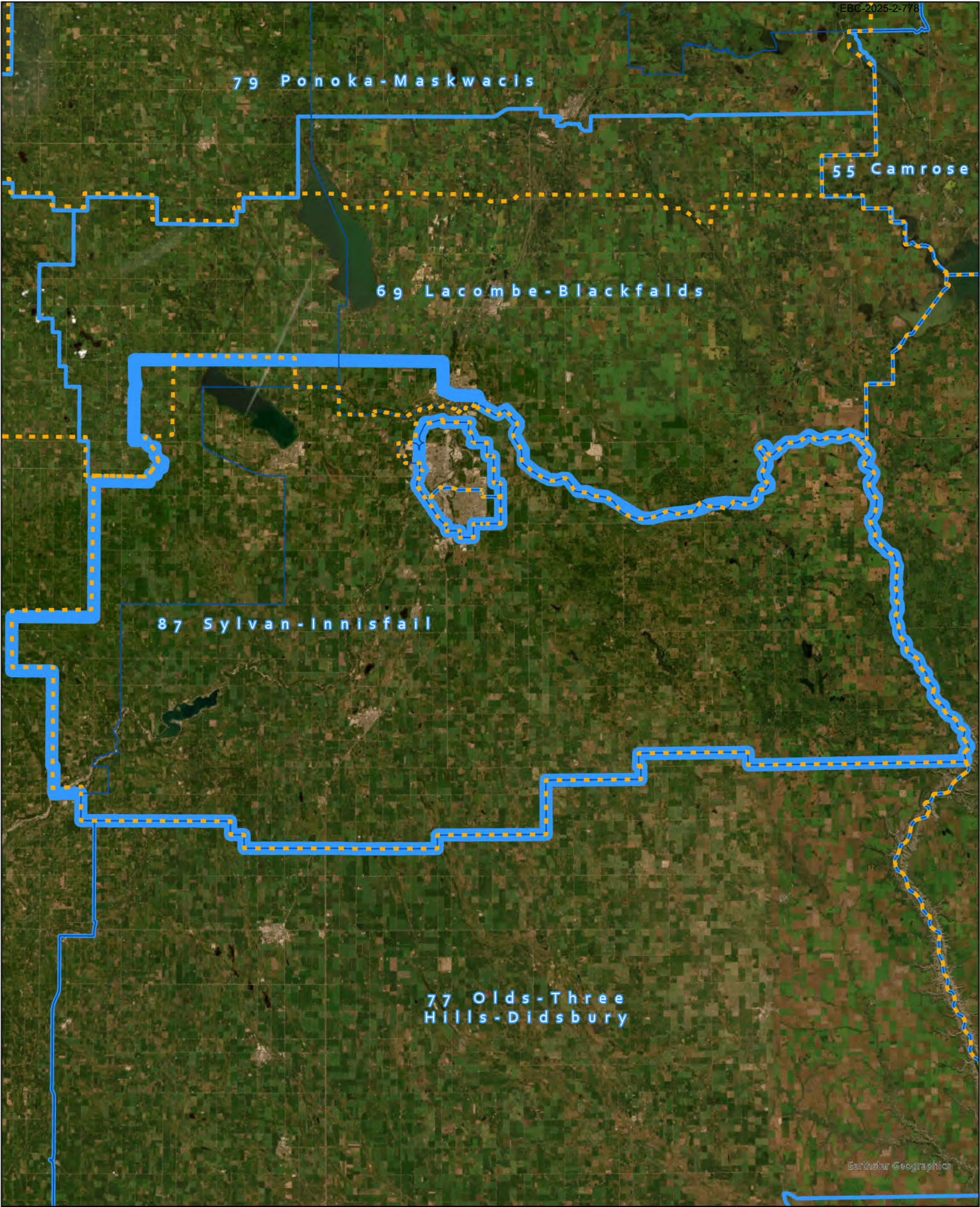
Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 50,000





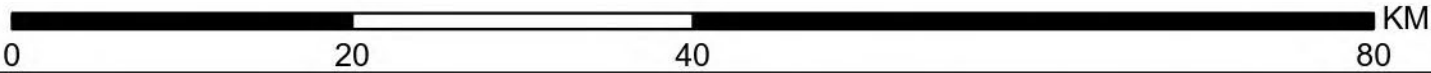
87 -Sylvan-Innisfail

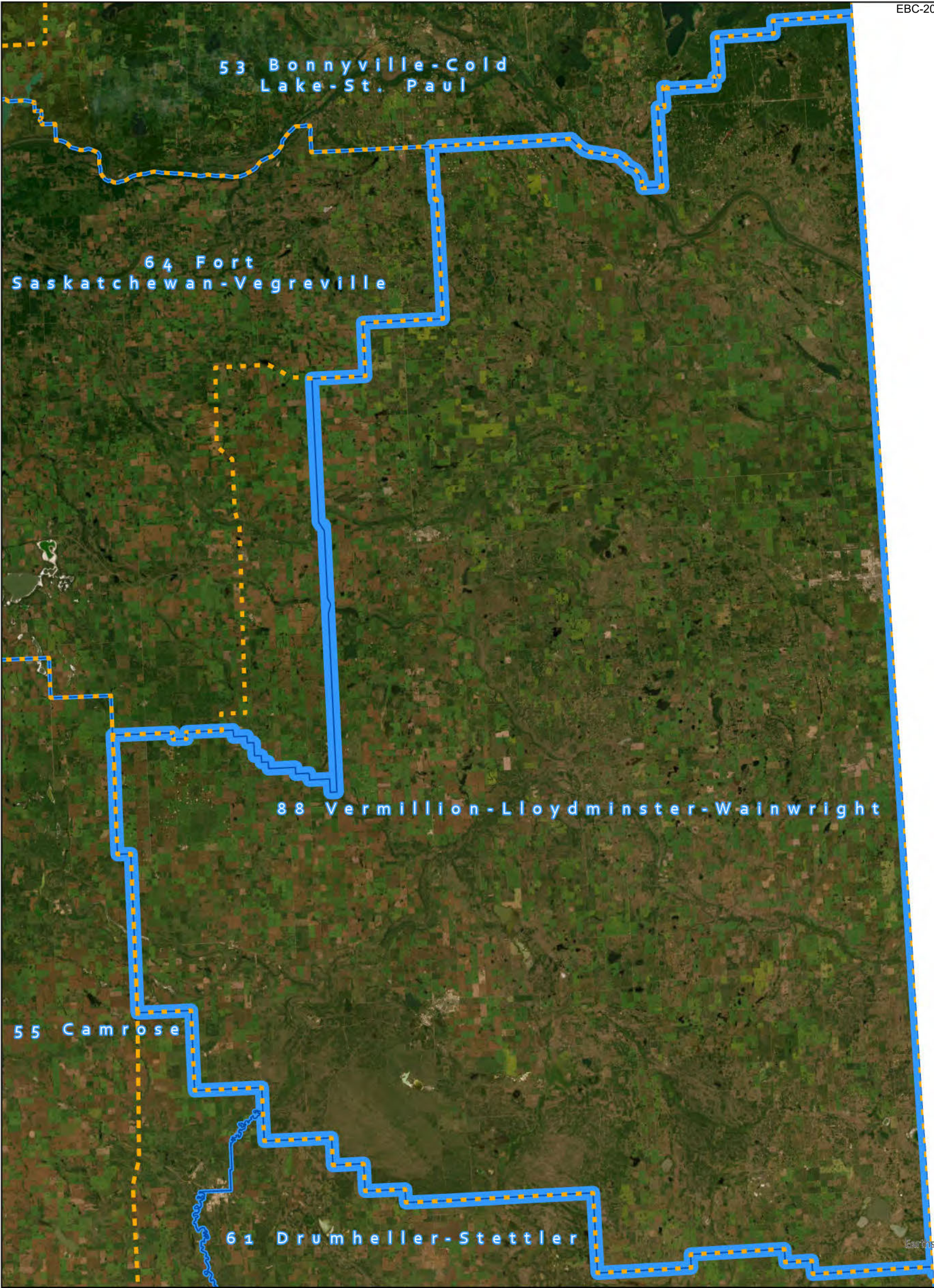
Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 56,000

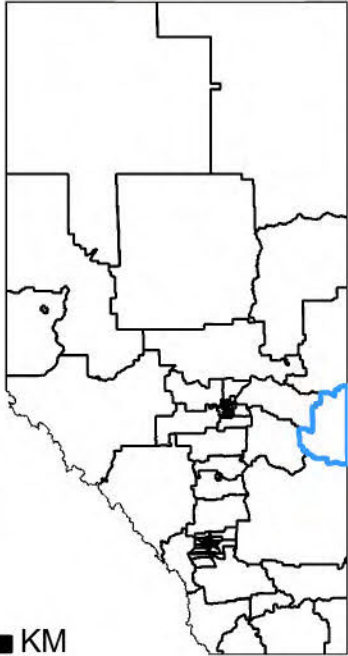




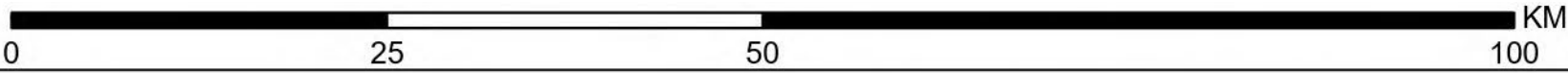
88 -Vermillion-Lloydminster-Wainwright

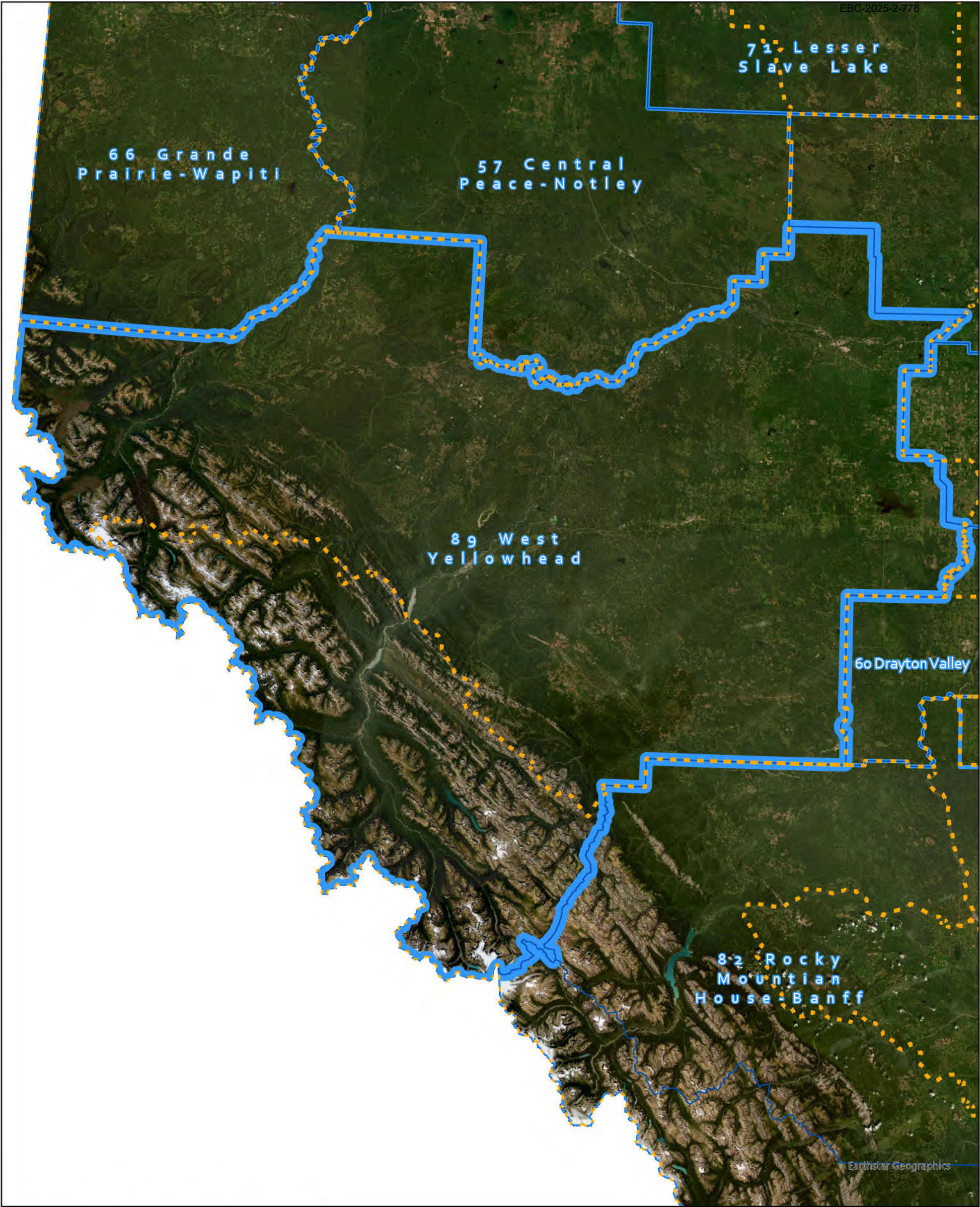
Legend

-  2025 Interm Boundaries
-  2023 Electoral Districts
-  Proposed Boundary






Forecast Population: 48,000



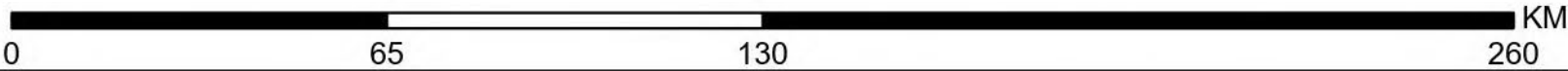


89 -West Yellowhead

- Legend**
-  2025 Interm Boundaries
 -  2023 Electoral Districts
 -  Proposed Boundary



Forecast Population: 50,000



II. Legal Framework and Governing Constraints

The development and evaluation of electoral boundary configuration in Alberta are governed by the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, RSA 2000, c. E-3, as amended (the “Act”), and by constitutional principles articulated under section 3 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Together, these establish the legal constraints within which any proposed electoral boundary configuration must operate.

The Act requires the Commission to aim for similar population sizes across electoral divisions, while allowing flexibility within defined limits. At the same time, the Commission must consider other important factors, including geography, community boundaries, and historical patterns of representation. The Act does not rank these factors or require that population number override all other concerns. Instead, it directs the Commission to balance them to achieve fair and effective representation.

Canadian courts have repeatedly confirmed that drawing electoral boundaries is not a purely mathematical exercise. While population targets matter, they are not the sole measure of fairness. Effective representation recognizes that geographic size, population spread, community cohesion, and access to elected representatives may justify differences in population between divisions, if those differences stay within the limits set by law.

As a result, the legal framework seems to allow more than one lawful boundary outcome. The Act sets boundaries and tolerances, but it does not require a single “correct” map. This built-in discretion is a core feature of the boundary-setting process and forms the basis for the analytical approach used in this submission.

Historical electoral maps from 1905 to 1995 are provided in Appendix A for reference.

III. Source of Information and Data Inputs

This submission relies on publicly available materials, demographic data, geographic datasets, and consultation records related to the current electoral boundary review. These sources are used to develop and evaluate alternative boundary configurations.

Commission Materials

The primary source for our analysis is the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission’s Interim Report released on October 28, 2025. This includes the Commission’s proposed boundaries, population targets, variance thresholds, maps, and consultation materials. These documents provide the baseline against which the alternative configurations in this submission are assessed.

Where available, publicly released consultation summaries, written submissions, and map options produced during the current review cycle are also referenced. These materials are used to identify recurring themes related to boundary continuity, growth management, and community representation.

While the Commission has published maps and summary information online, it has not provided population or spatial data in standard, reusable formats. This limits independent review and makes it difficult for members of the public to fully replicate or test the Commission's analysis.

Demographic and Population Data

Population analysis in this submission relies on the same general categories of demographic information referenced by the Commission. This includes census-based population counts and publicly reported population estimates used to assess current conditions and growth trends.

Population figures are used to calculate average population targets and to assess compliance with the population variance limits permitted. Where possible, population analysis is conducted using small, stable geographic units, such as dissemination areas or equivalent units. This allows for incremental boundary adjustments while attempting to consistent with the aggregate population figures cited in the Interim Report.

The Commission has not released the detailed population datasets or adjustment methods it relied upon in a form that allows our verification. As a result, this submission works within the limits of the information that has been made publicly accessible.

Geographic and Boundary Data

Geographic analysis is based on publicly available electoral boundary maps, municipal boundaries, and standard geographic reference layers. These sources are used to assess boundary contiguity, geographic coherence, and the relationship between proposed divisions and existing communities of interest.

Historic electoral boundaries are referenced where relevant to provide context on long-standing patterns of representation. These references are used for comparison and continuity analysis and do not assume that historic boundaries must be preserved in all cases.

Geographic information provided by the Commission is largely accessible only through interactive online maps, rather than downloadable datasets. This further constrains detailed independent analysis.

Limitations

It does not attempt to independently replace or validate the population figures generated by the Commission. Analysis is limited to publicly available information.

As a result, the alternative boundary configurations presented here are illustrative rather than definitive. They are intended to demonstrate how different assumptions and weighting choices can be applied within the existing framework using the information currently available to the public

IV. Major Themes in Consideration of Public Submissions

The major themes are:

1. Transparency and verifiability of Population Data

One concern is the need for population figures to be traceable and verifiable. Where population baselines go beyond census counts and rely on updated administrative estimates, we would consistently emphasize that public confidence increases when growth is shown geographically. Stakeholders want to see where population has been added, not just province-wide totals. The issue is not whether updates are allowed, but whether their geographic placement can be independently understood and evaluated.

2. Differences between total population and voter-eligible population

We stress the distinction between total population and the effective electorate. The shared view is that equalizing total population alone can create perceived inequities when urban areas contain higher concentrations of youth and non-citizens. In this framing, population variance tools exist precisely to manage situations where headcount and voter-eligible population diverge.

3. Continuity and stability in rural and northern representation

Another strong theme we have relates to rural and northern continuity. Submissions to commission repeatedly note that geography, travel distance, and service demands create representation costs that population figures alone do not capture. Extensive changes of long-standing rural divisions appear contrary to desired results. This concern is framed not as partisan opposition, but as a predictable loss of trust when boundary change appears one-directional and insufficient weight is given to history, geography, and accessibility.

4. Polling-subdivision integrity and boundary granularity

We emphasize that polling subdivisions are the unit at which voters experience elections. Boundary changes become difficult to assess when polling areas are merged or split without clear documentation. There is broad support for poll-level mapping and “before-and-after” comparisons as a neutral way to make boundary impacts understandable to the public and to affected communities. This material was previously presented in our 2017 submission and is included as Appendix B.

5. Appropriate and limited use of hybrid electoral divisions

We generally support hybrid electoral divisions when they are used deliberately at urban–rural interfaces. Hybrid configurations are seen as most defensible when they follow clear geographic logic, such as a defined urban core paired with adjacent fringe areas. By contrast, there is skepticism where hybrid divisions are applied widely without a clear explanation of why hybridization is needed in each case.

6. Transparency as a safeguard against perceived bias

Across all themes, transparency emerges as a central concern. In this view, transparency is not simply a reporting preference, it is a practical tool for reducing perceptions of bias, enabling meaningful comparison between alternatives, and maintaining public confidence in the boundary-setting process.

V. Methodological Concerns with the Interim Report

Based on the Interim Report and the Commission's public statements, we have concern with how the redistribution process has been conducted and justified.

Treatment of Municipal Boundaries

The Commission has noted that it is not required to respect municipal boundaries. However, the absence of that requirement does not create a mandate to ignore regional structure altogether. In practice, the Interim Report replaces municipal boundaries with an equally rigid focus on metropolitan cores, particularly Calgary and Edmonton. This shift does not result in greater neutrality. Instead, it recentres the process around major cities in a different form, with Calgary and Edmonton effectively used as the primary reference points for defining electoral districts.

The Act allows flexibility in how boundaries are drawn, but that flexibility must be used to reflect real communities of interest. Simply omitting municipal boundaries without adopting a coherent regional framework might create inconsistency rather than balance.

Population Data and Lack of Geographic Transparency

The population figures used by the Commission appear to be derived from best available sources. However, the geographic placement of this population growth has not been disclosed in a way that allows independent review. The Commission has not shown where population has been added, how it was allocated spatially, or how it affects specific communities.

This lack of transparency makes it difficult for the public to understand or evaluate the proposed changes. When population estimates go beyond census counts, the burden of explanation increases. In this case, that burden is not entirely met.

Presumed Mandate for Wholesale Redistribution

The Commission appears to have assumed that the entire province required redistribution. This assumption does not seem to be supported by the extensive public engagement undertaken during the review process. Based on the submissions and presentations reviewed, a strong and consistent message emerged in favour of stability and minimal change.

Given the scale and cost of the consultation process, it is reasonable to expect that public input would meaningfully constrain the scope of change. Instead, the Interim Report proposes widespread redistribution without clearly explaining why restraint was rejected.

Misapplication of Population Averages

The Commission's approach places strong emphasis on achieving the provincial average population in each electoral division. We believe this reflects a misunderstanding of how population variance is intended to function.

Population variance exists to address real differences between regions, not to force uniformity. In areas with very high population density, a large share of residents does not vote. In these areas, it is reasonable and appropriate for electoral divisions to contain more people to achieve a similar number of voters as rural divisions, where voter population rates are higher.

Attempting to push all divisions toward the average undermines this principle and weakens effective representation.

Role of Hybrid and Transition Areas

A hybrid of transition zone is necessary to manage long-term representation fairly. Areas at the edge of major cities are often growing rapidly and are likely to become fully urban within one or two election cycles. If these areas are drawn with populations that are too low today, they risk becoming overrepresented soon.

Hybrid divisions should therefore be designed deliberately, with enough population to absorb future growth while maintaining regional balance. This requires forward-looking analysis, not short-term averaging.

Province-Wide Perspective

Finally, effective redistribution requires a province-wide perspective. Boundary changes should not be evaluated one electoral division at a time, but as part of an integrated provincial system. This approach has been used in previous boundary reviews and allows trade-offs to be assessed transparently.

For this reason, the analysis in this submission examines Alberta as a whole, rather than focusing narrowly on individual divisions in isolation.

VI. Process / Methodology

This section explains how the analysis in this submission was conducted. The goal is to show, clearly and transparently, how different boundary outcomes can be produced using the same legal limits but different starting assumptions.

1. Mandate, framing, and starting assumptions

This analysis begins with the understanding that the Electoral Boundaries Commission has a legal mandate to review and redraw provincial electoral divisions following population change. This submission does not dispute that mandate.

However, we do question the framing and sequencing used in the Interim Report. In particular, the Interim Report relies heavily on arithmetic population allocation at the start of the process. By applying the provincial average population to Calgary and Edmonton first, the number of

metropolitan divisions is effectively fixed before considering how the rest of the province is affected.

While this approach may appear neutral, it assumes that boundaries in metropolitan areas are easier to adjust than those in rural and northern Alberta. That assumption is not evenly applicable across province and risks allowing population average to override other considerations.

The Act requires the Commission to balance population parity with geography, history and effective representation. This analysis therefore treats the Interim Report map as a baseline for comparison but does not accept its sequencing choice as given.

2. Establish population targets and variance thresholds

Using the Commission's projected provincial population of 4,888,723 and 89 electoral divisions, the provincial electoral quotient is calculated as:

$$4,888,723 \div 89 \approx 54,929 \text{ persons per district}$$

This number is treated as a reference, not a fixed target. All scenarios allow population differences within the variance limits permitted under the Act.

Population variance is tracked throughout the process, not only at a final stage.

3. Define population units for reassignment (DA-based refinement)

Boundary adjustments are made using small, stable population units, primarily Statistics Canada Dissemination Areas or equivalent units where available.

Using small units allows:

- Precise boundary adjustments
- Incremental correction when a division exceeds variance
- Avoidance of large, disruptive transfers
- Allows for custom boundary growth

This approach reduces unnecessary disruption while maintaining accuracy.

Where population levels already fall within permitted limits and no clear representational issue is identified, boundaries are left unchanged. In many rural areas, public input did not express opposition to maintaining existing boundaries. In some cases, consultation sessions recorded limited attendance or minimal calls for change, suggesting that stability was not broadly contested.

Accordingly, small population units are used selectively and only where adjustment is required to address variance, continuity, or clearly identified representational concerns. This ensures that change is targeted and proportional, rather than assumed or applied by default.

4. GIS Overlay and Constraint Mapping

Boundary analysis is conducted within a GIS environment using multiple spatial layers. These include:

- Existing and proposed electoral boundaries

- Dissemination Area geography
- Historic and traditional boundary references
- Community and cultural boundary layers

These layers are reviewed together to ensure that the proposed divisions remain contiguous and coherent. They are also used to identify locations where small boundary adjustments could unnecessarily split established communities or polling areas.

A key purpose of this step is to flag geographic, historical, or administrative constraints before boundary movement occurs. This helps ensure that adjustments are driven by clear, defensible criteria rather than appearing arbitrary or subject to manipulation

5. Iterative Population Recalculation and Variance Tracking

After each boundary adjustments, population figures are recalculated for every electoral division. This includes:

- Total population
- Deviation from the provincial population reference
- Whether special variance provisions would be required

This process is repeated in small, controlled steps. Adjustments continue until all divisions fall within permitted population limits and the overall configuration is internally consistent. Variance is tracked throughout the process, not only at the final stage, to maintain transparency and control.

6. Scenario Consideration (rural/urban/fridge)

Using identical constraints and datasets, multiple scenarios are constructed for comparison, including:

- Consideration A – Commission-aligned outcome: Closest to the Interim Report structure with minimal deviation
- Consideration B – Rural-preservation outcome: Maximum feasible continuity in rural and northern divisions
- Consideration C – Hybrid-stabilization outcome: Hybrid districts used narrowly as transition buffers at urban–rural interfaces

VII. Electoral Divisions Naming

Use of City Prefixes

The prefixes “Calgary–” and “Edmonton–” are used only for divisions that are largely contained within city boundaries and clearly represent urban core areas.

Where a division includes substantial suburban, fringe, or rural areas, city prefixes are avoided. In these cases, city-based names can overstate the role of the urban core and understate the communities outside it.

Community- and Geography-Based Names

For regional or hybrid divisions, names are based on:

- Recognizable communities or neighbourhoods
- Geographic features
- Established regional identifiers

This helps ensure that names reflect the full area and population represented.

Hybrid Division Naming

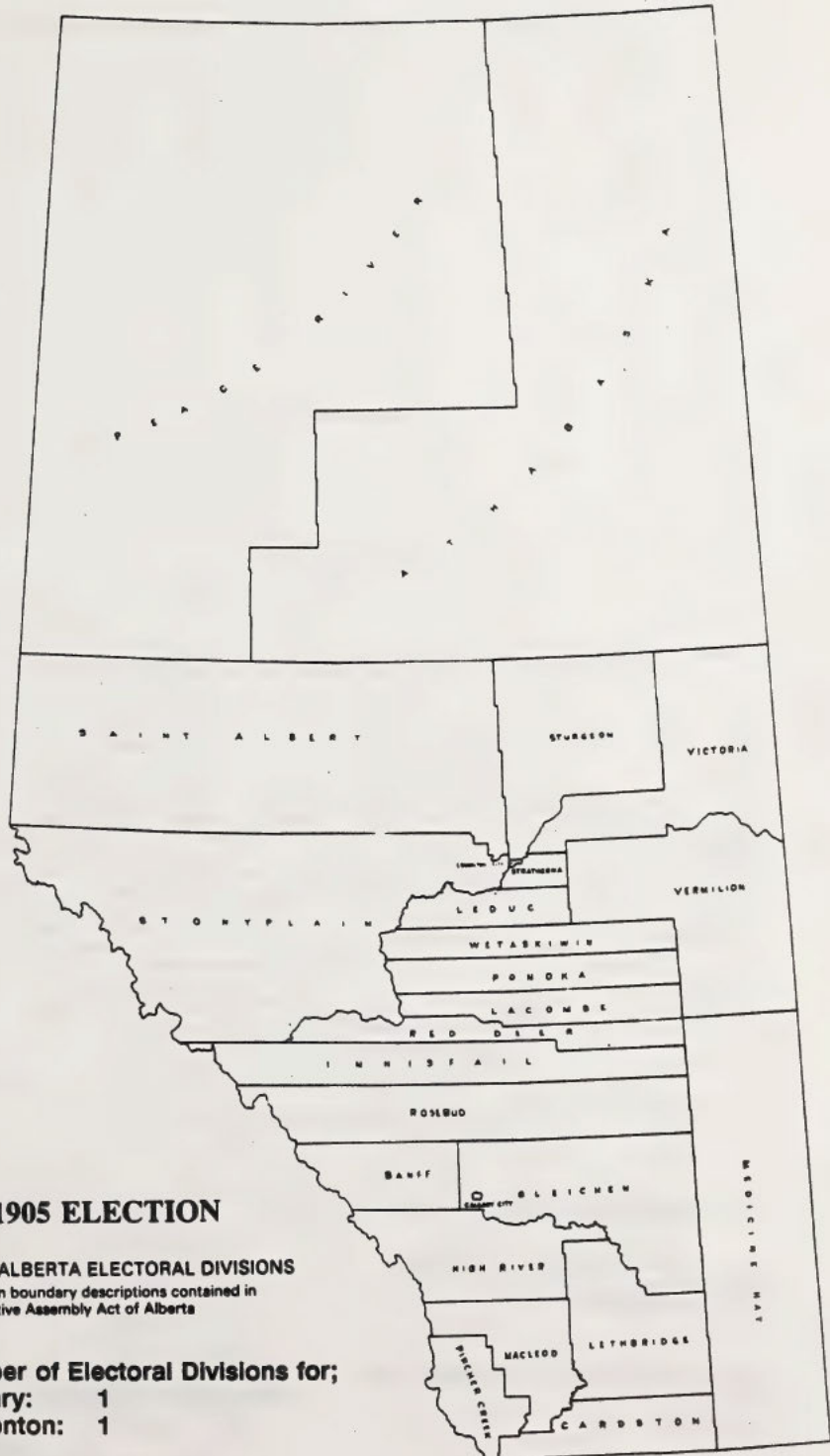
Hybrid divisions require particular care. Where urban and rural areas are combined, names should reflect both components or use a neutral regional or geographic label. The intent is to describe the division accurately, not to signal that one community is secondary.

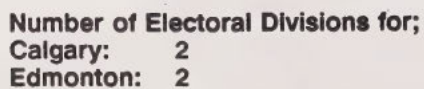
Consistency and Stability

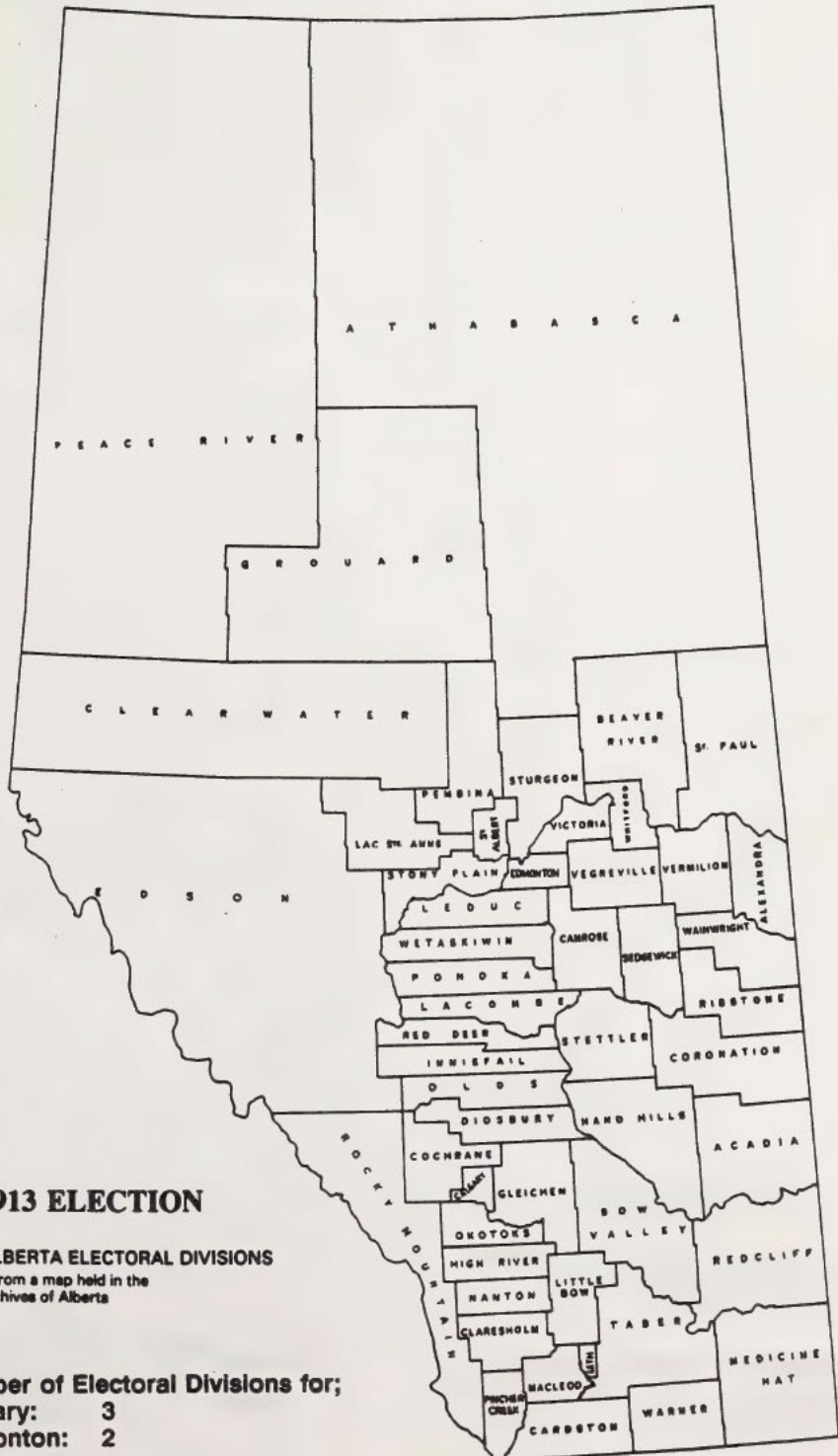
Existing names are retained where possible to reduce voter confusion. Name changes are limited to cases where boundary changes materially alter the division or where the current name no longer reflects its geography.

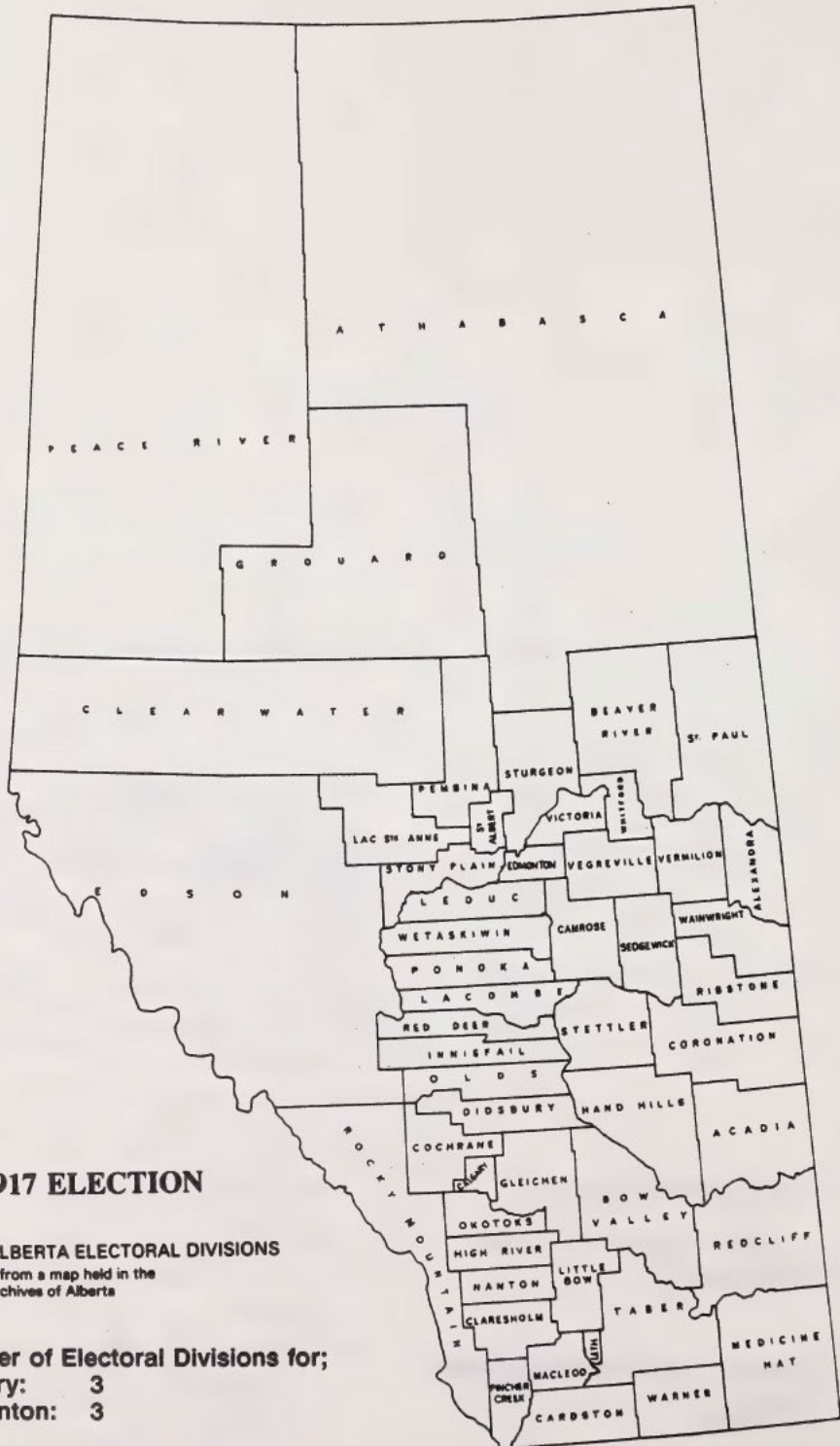
Purpose

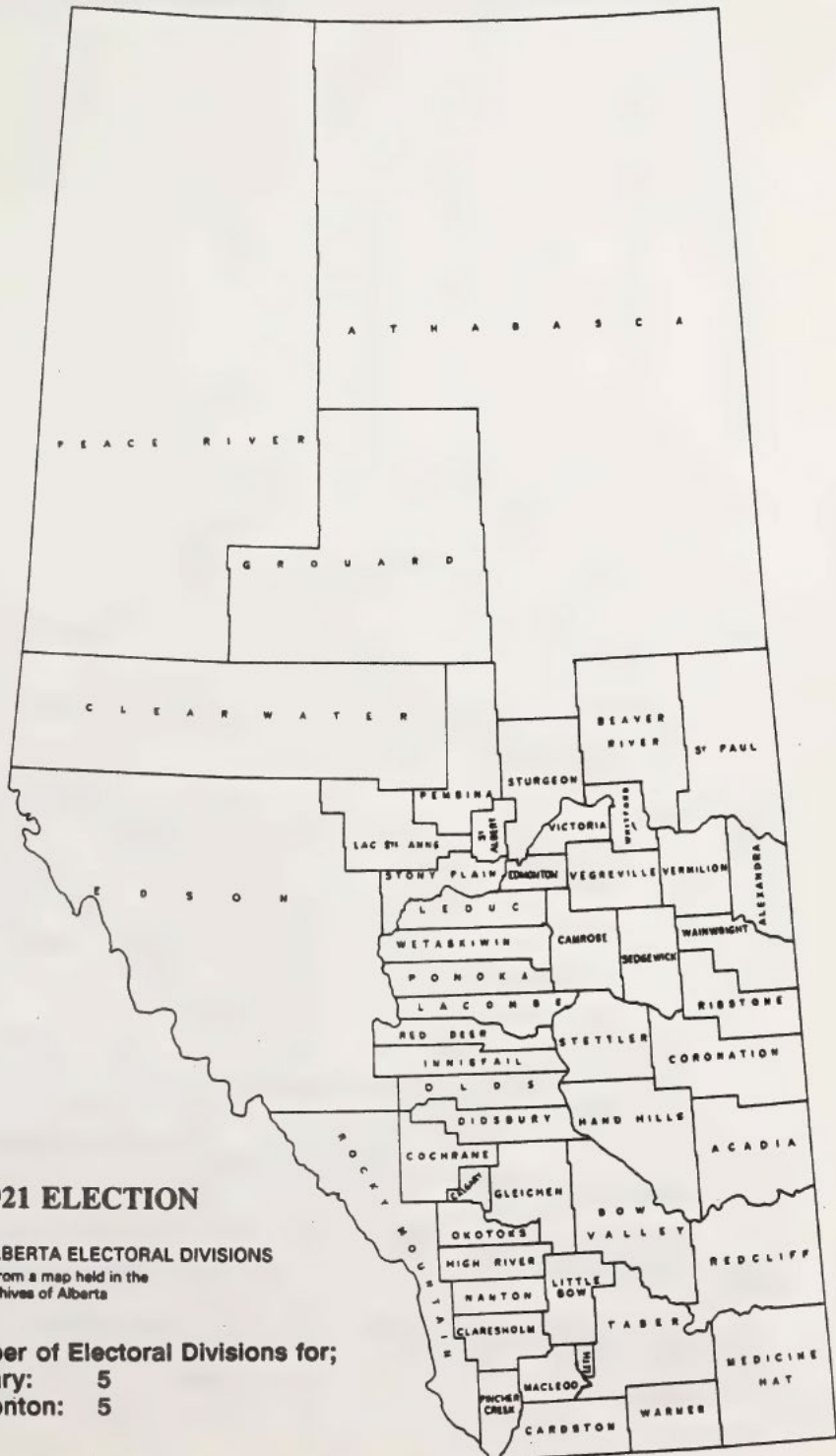
The goal of this naming approach is not to ban city names, but to ensure that division names remain accurate, inclusive, and widely perceived as neutral. Clear and consistent naming supports public understanding and confidence in the boundary-setting process.

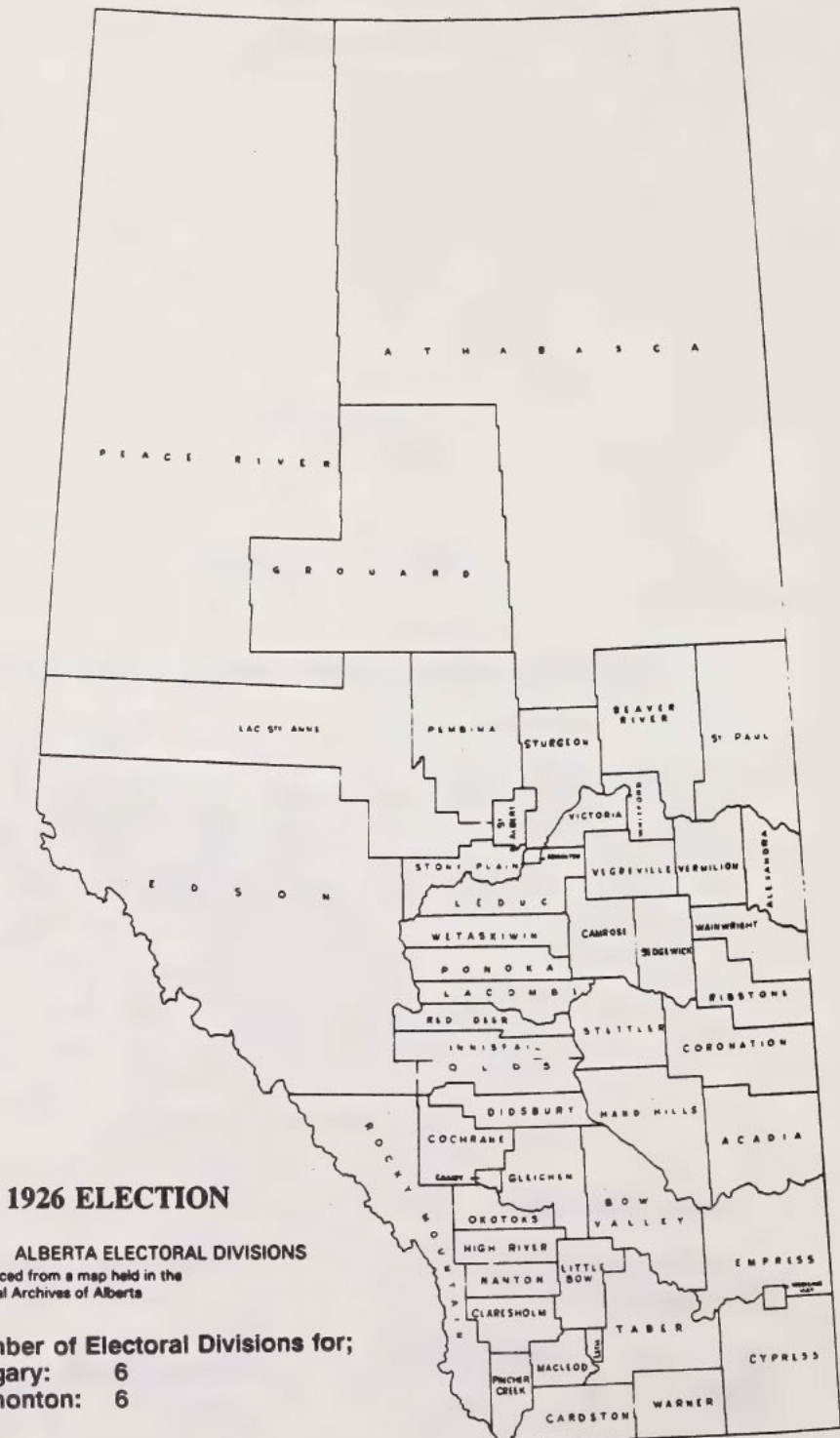


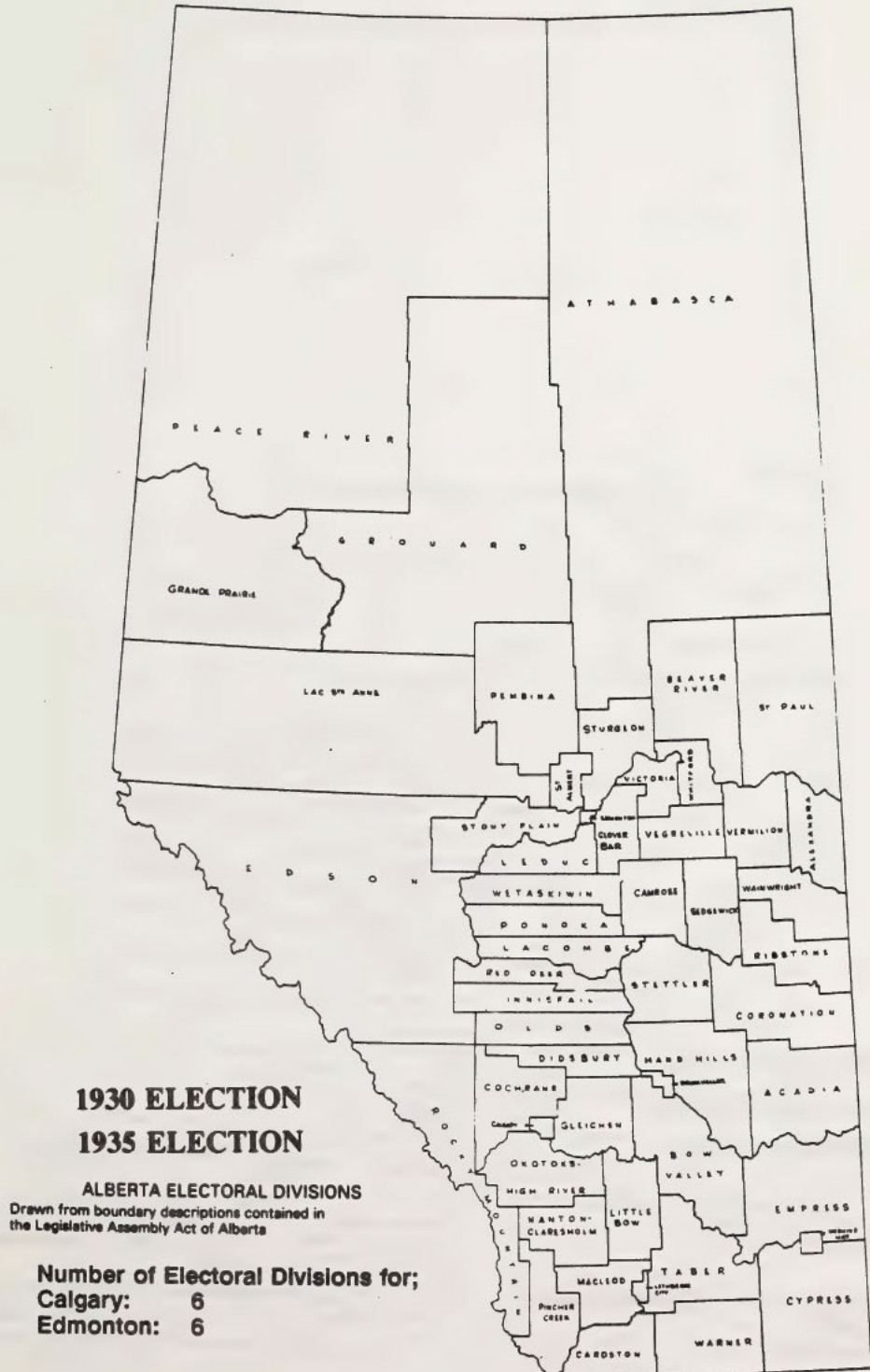


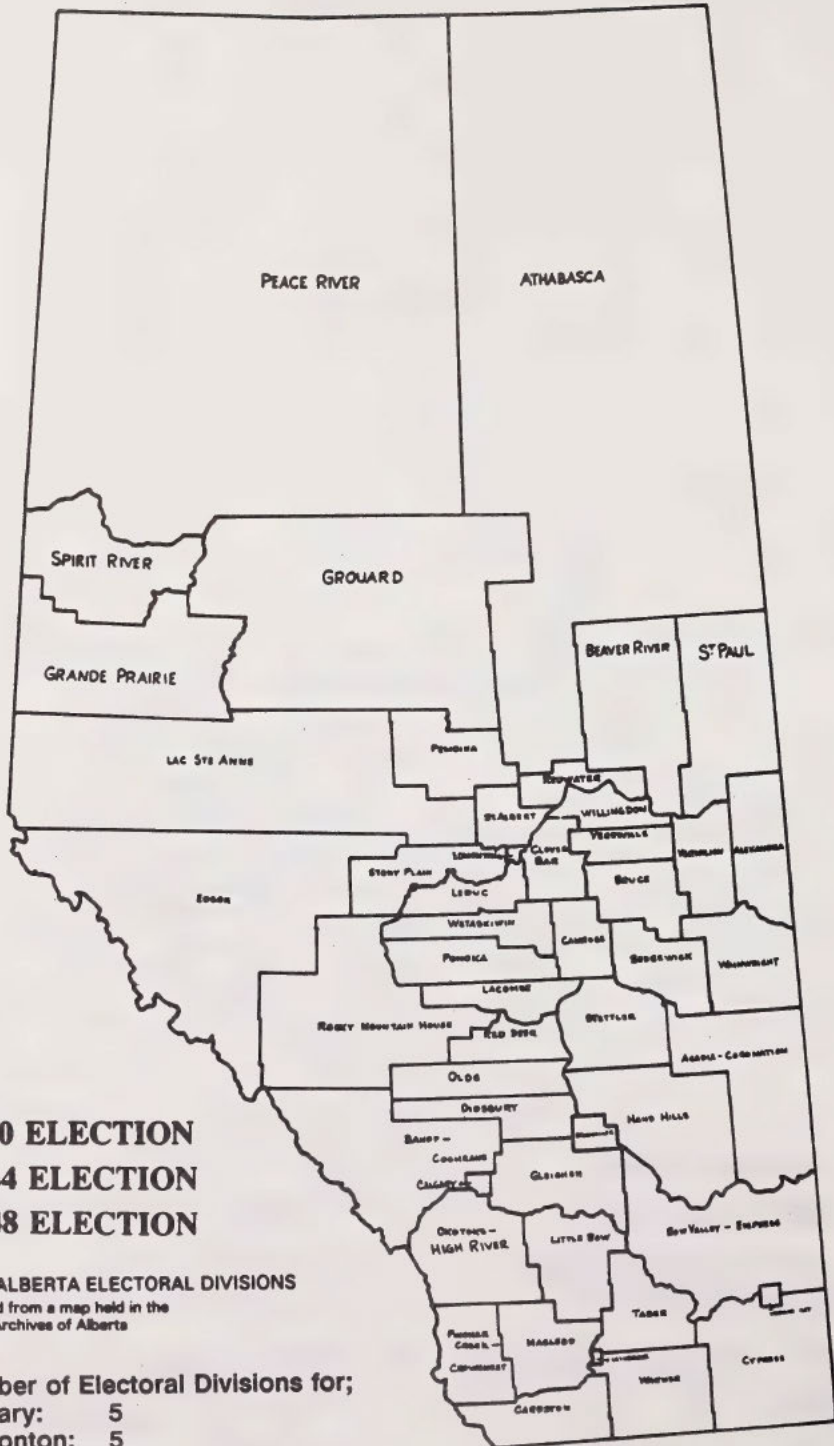














1952 ELECTION

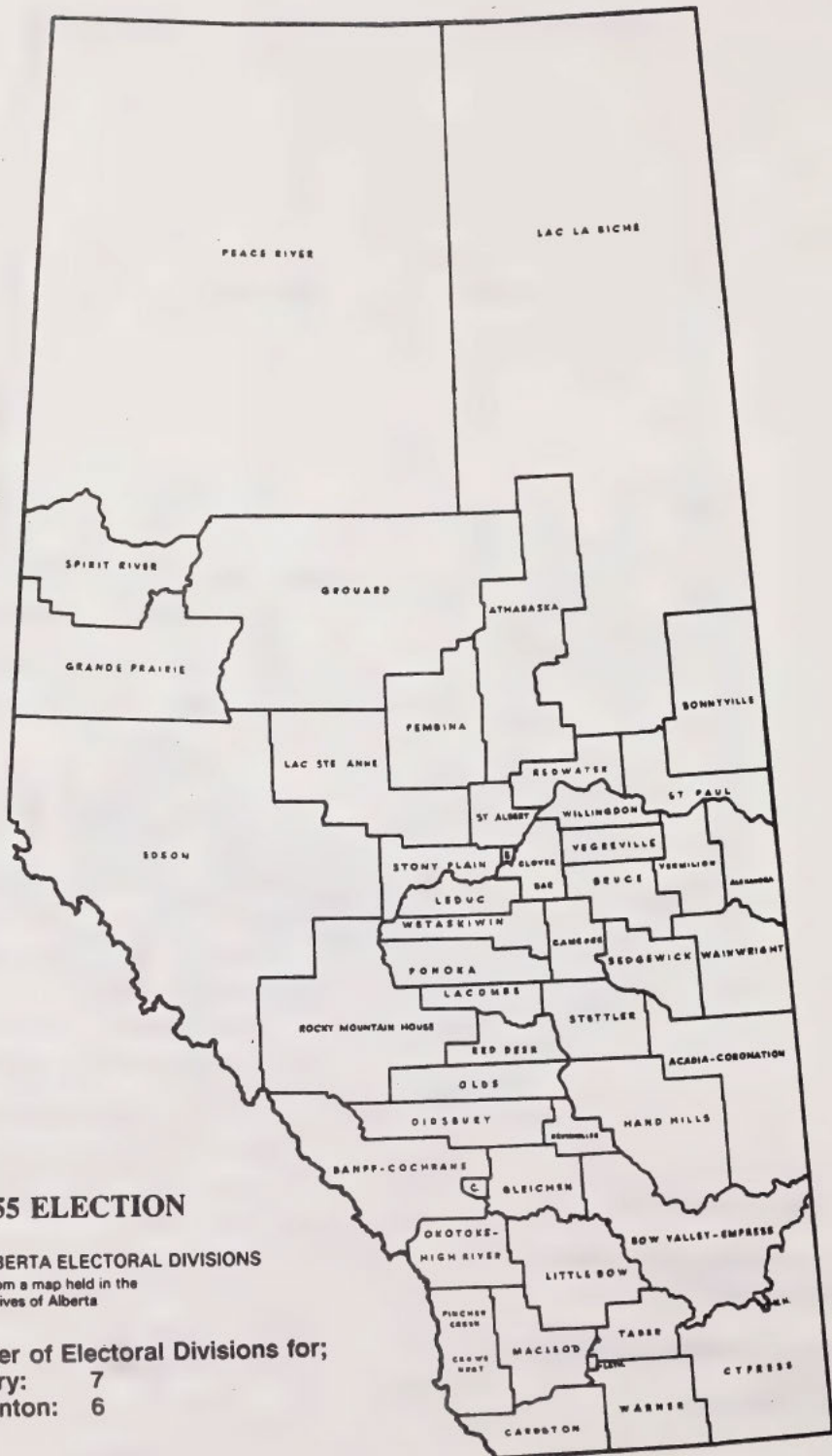
ALBERTA ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

Reproduced from a map held in the
Provincial Archives of Alberta

Number of Electoral Divisions for;

Calgary: 6

Edmonton: 6



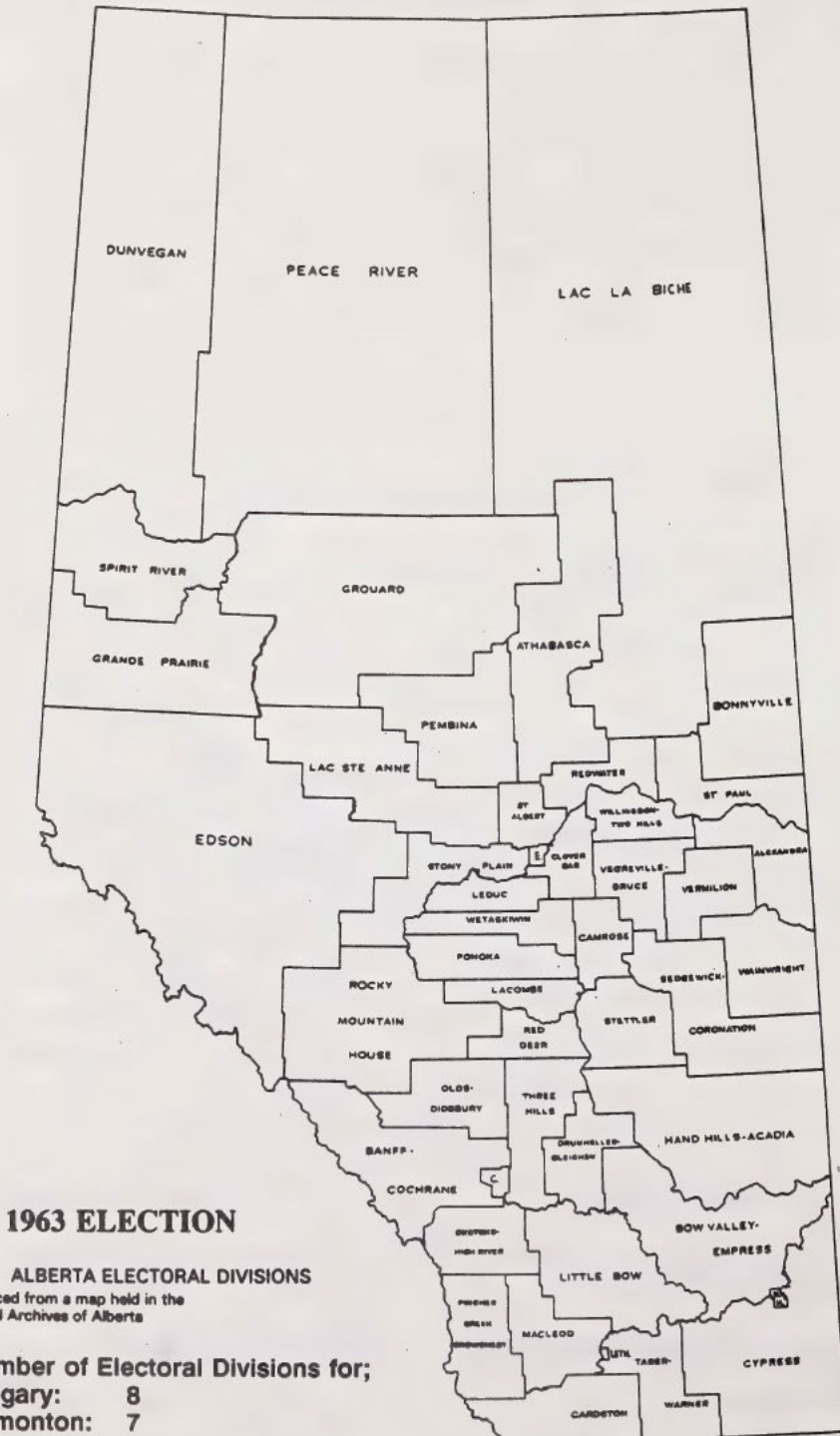
1955 ELECTION

ALBERTA ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

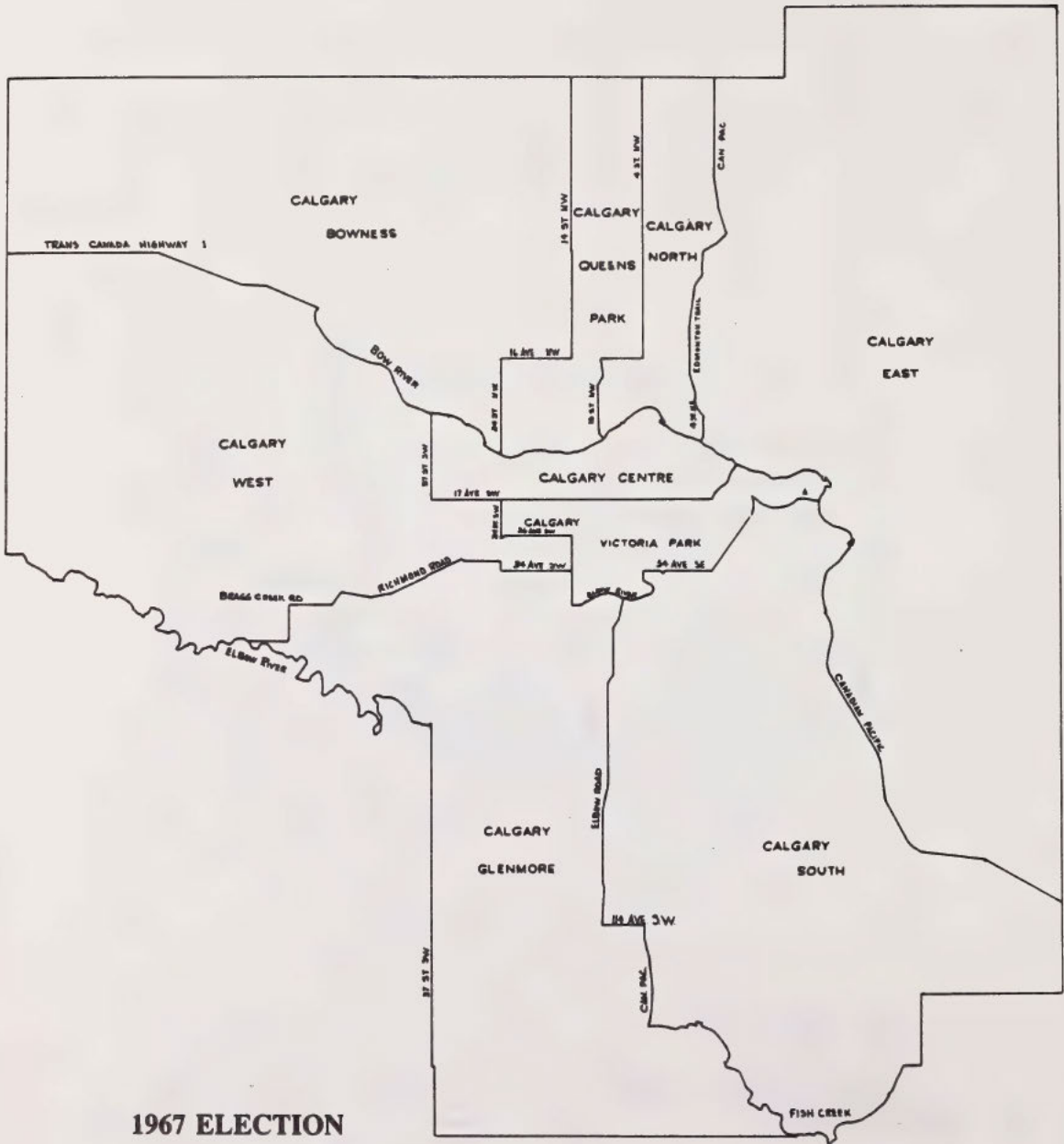
Reproduced from a map held in the
Provincial Archives of Alberta

Number of Electoral Divisions for;
Calgary: 7
Edmonton: 6





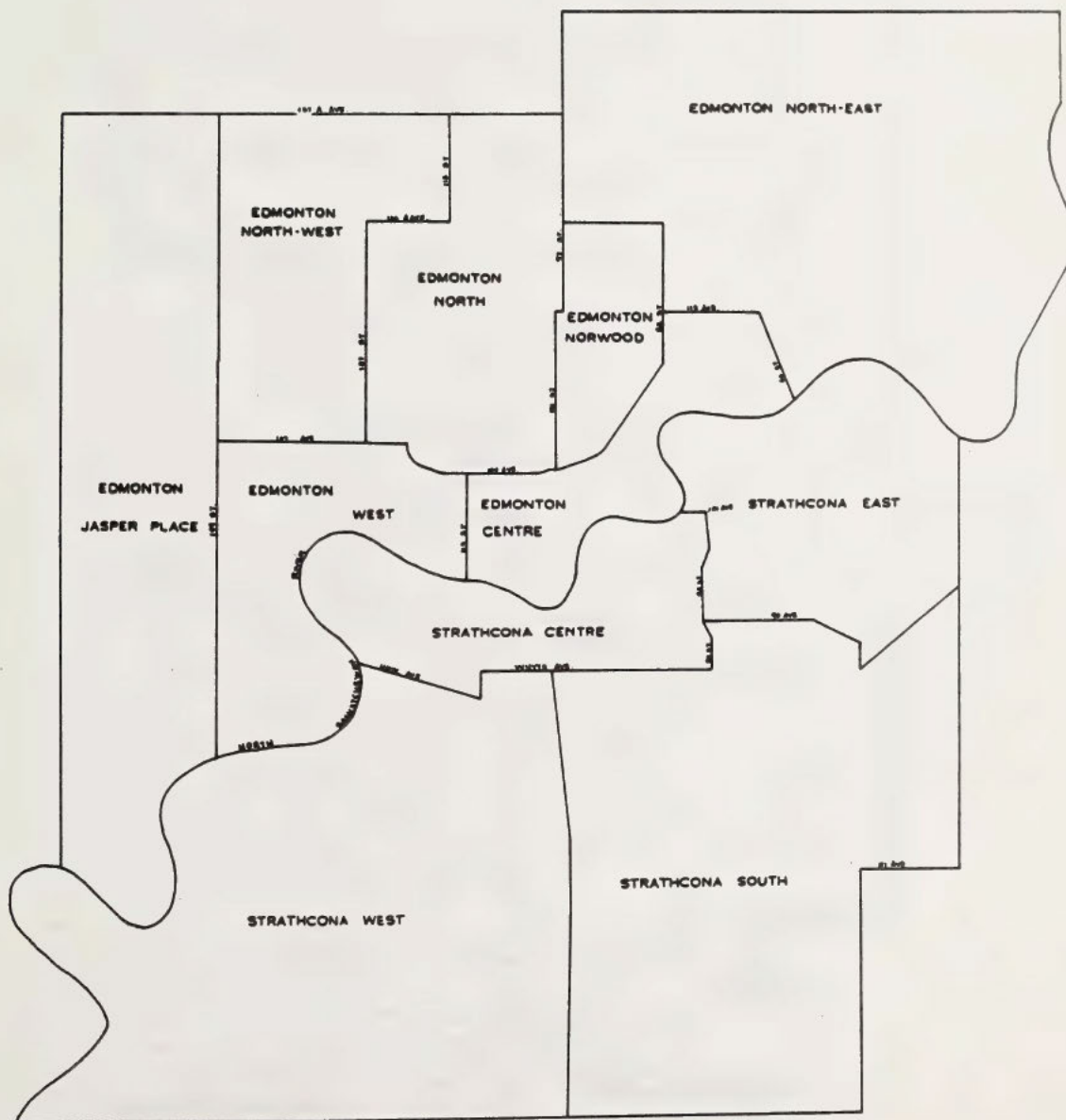




1967 ELECTION

CALGARY ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

Reproduced from a map held in the
Provincial Archives of Alberta



1967 ELECTION

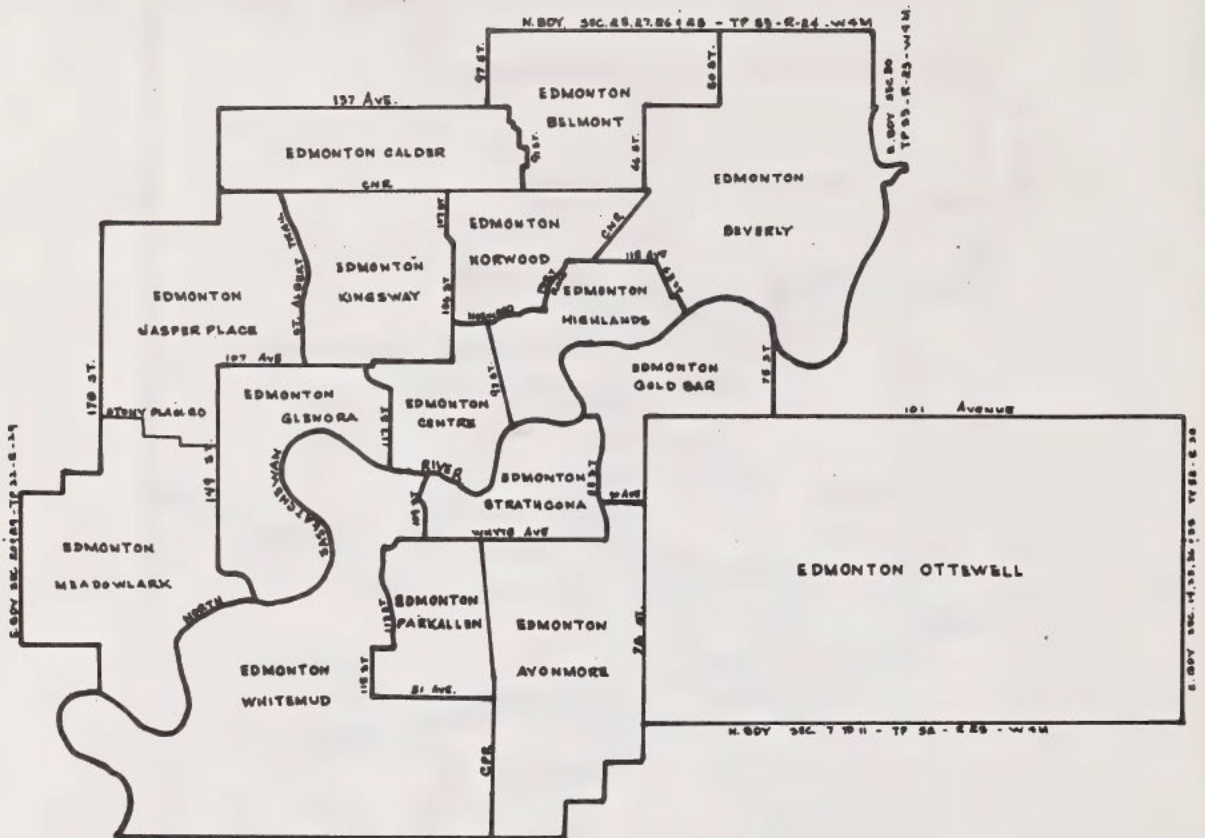
EDMONTON ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

Reproduced from a map held in the
Provincial Archives of Alberta





Reproduced from a map held in the
Provincial Archives of Alberta

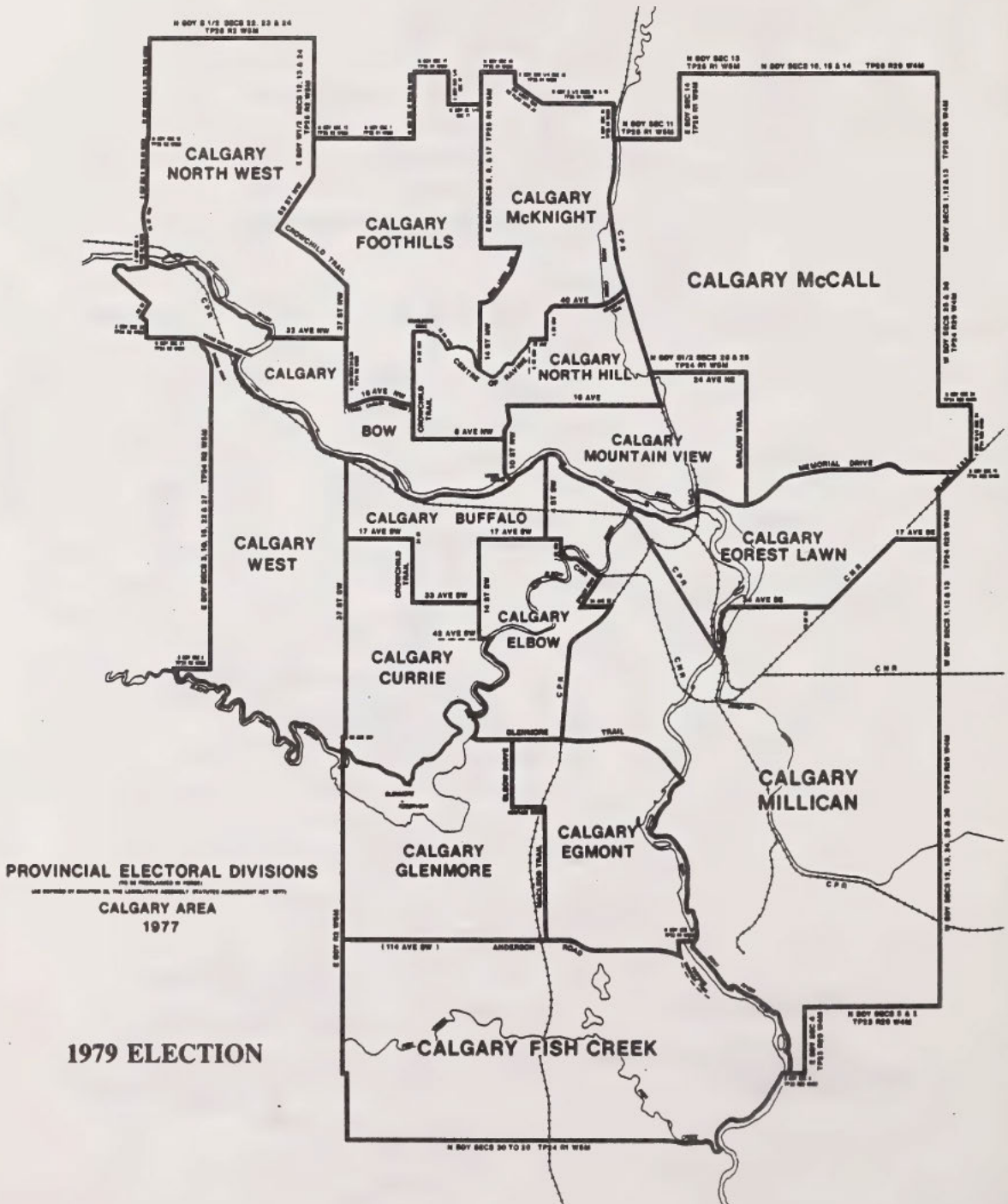


1971 ELECTION 1975 ELECTION

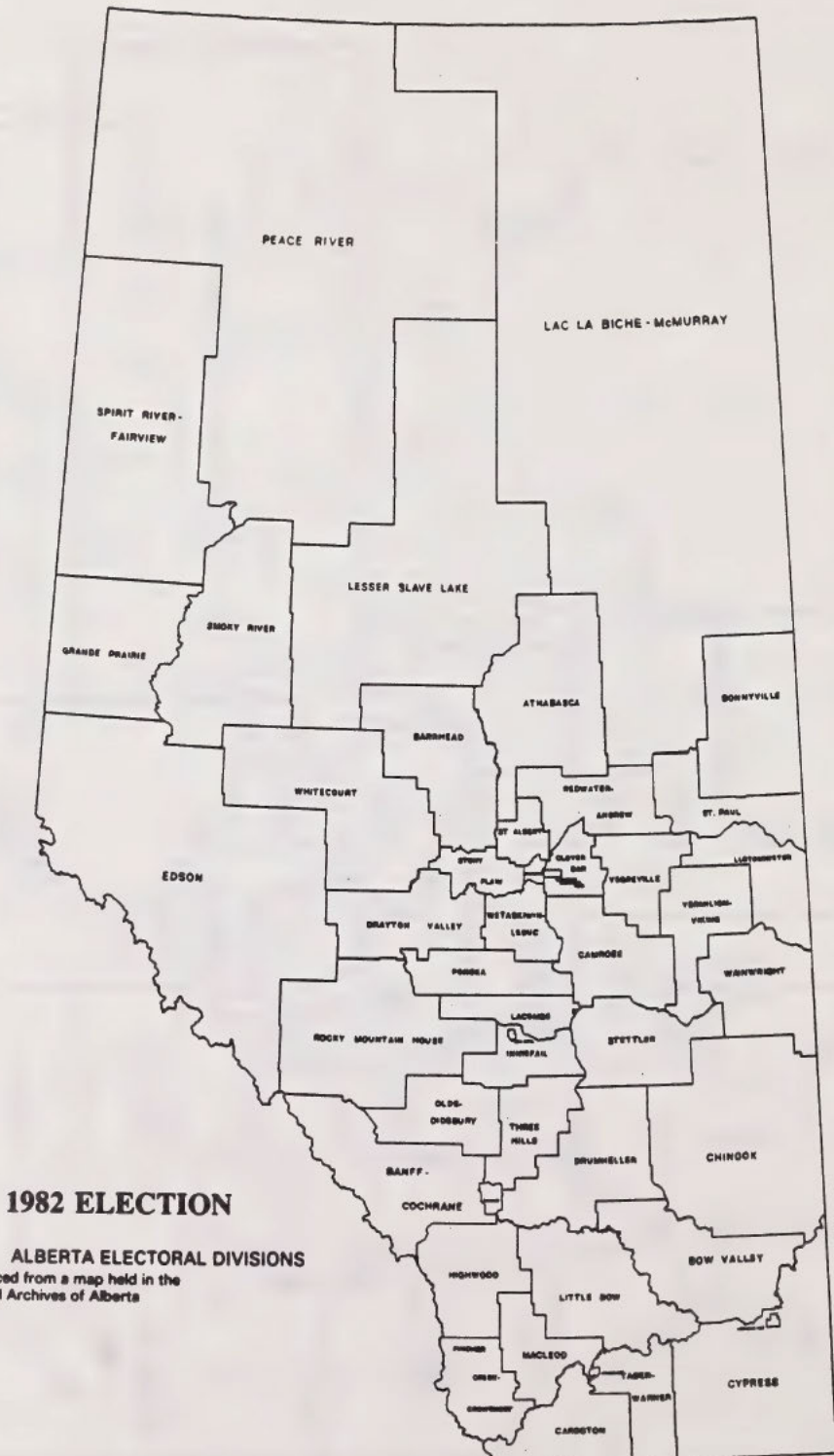
EDMONTON ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

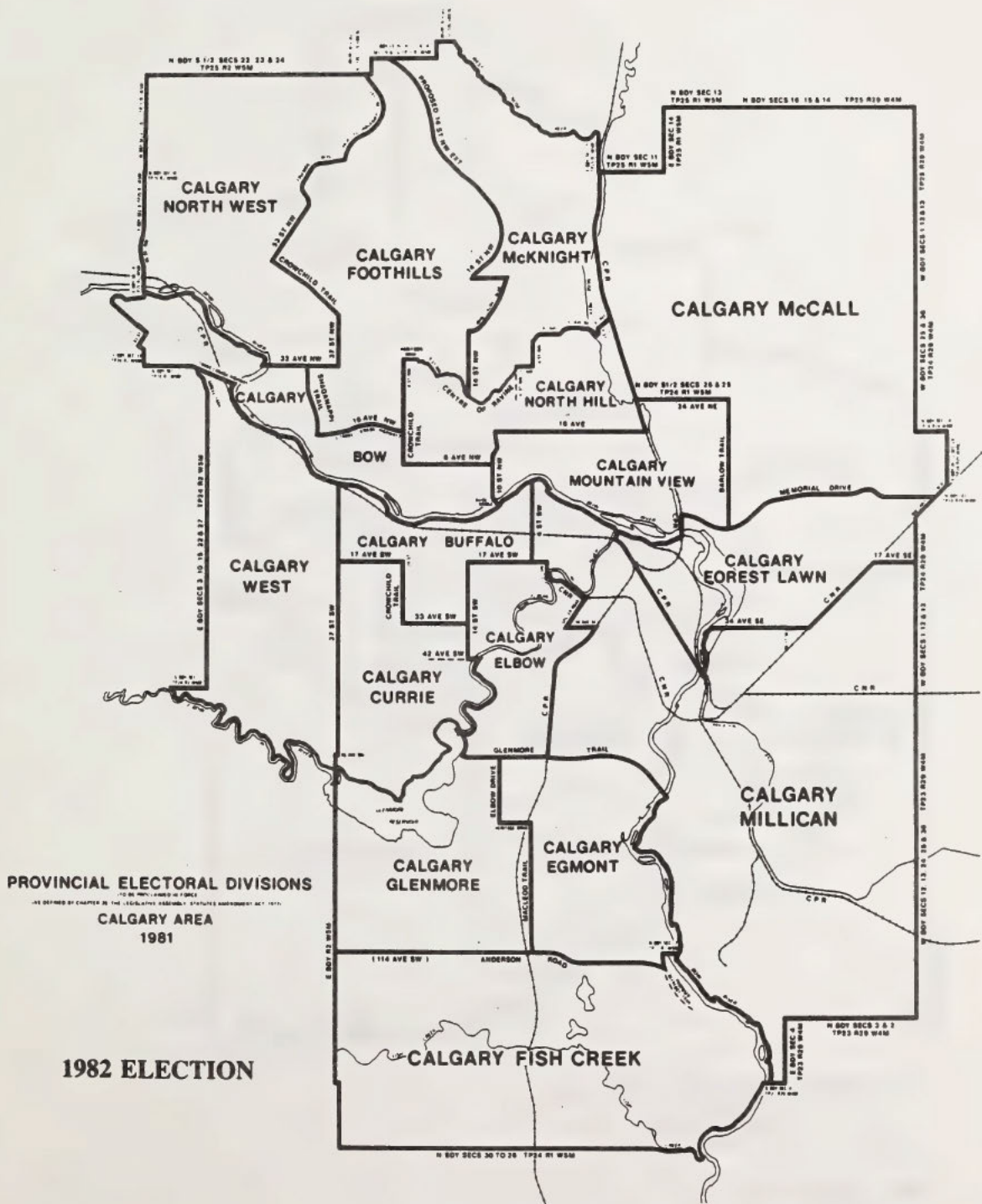
Reproduced from a map held in the
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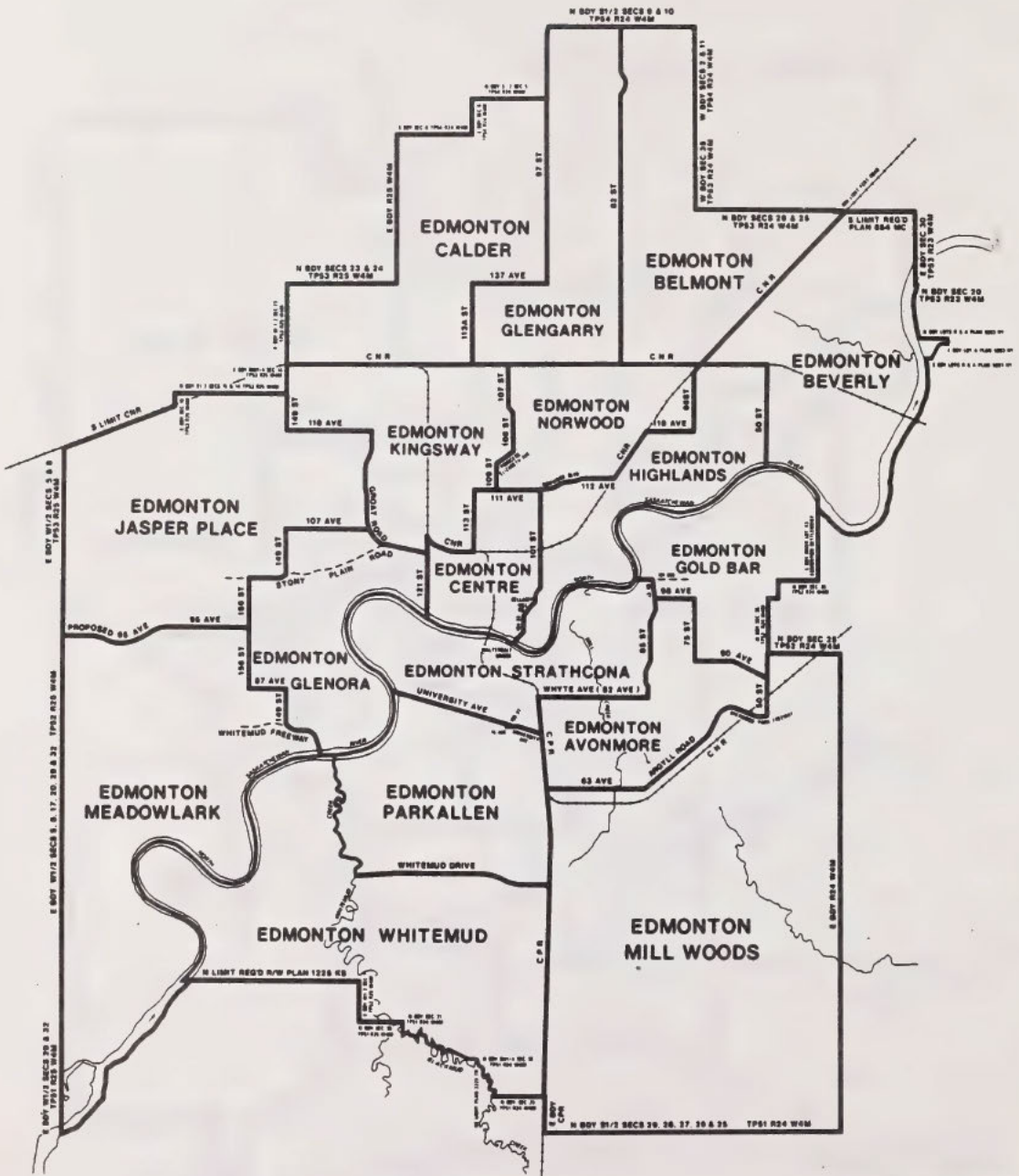












PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

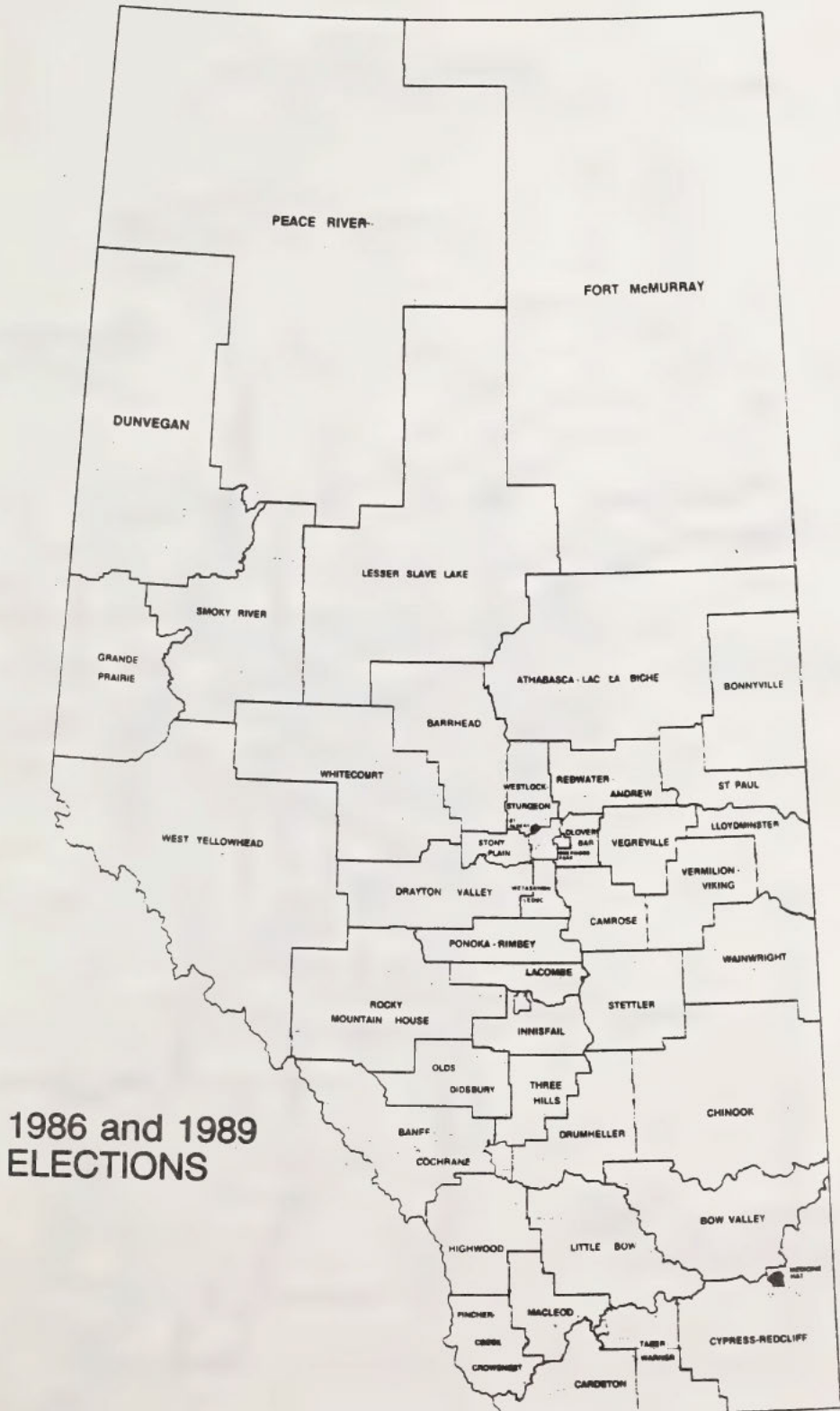
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(AS DEFINED BY CHAPTER 22, THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY'S STATUTES AMENDMENT ACT 1977)

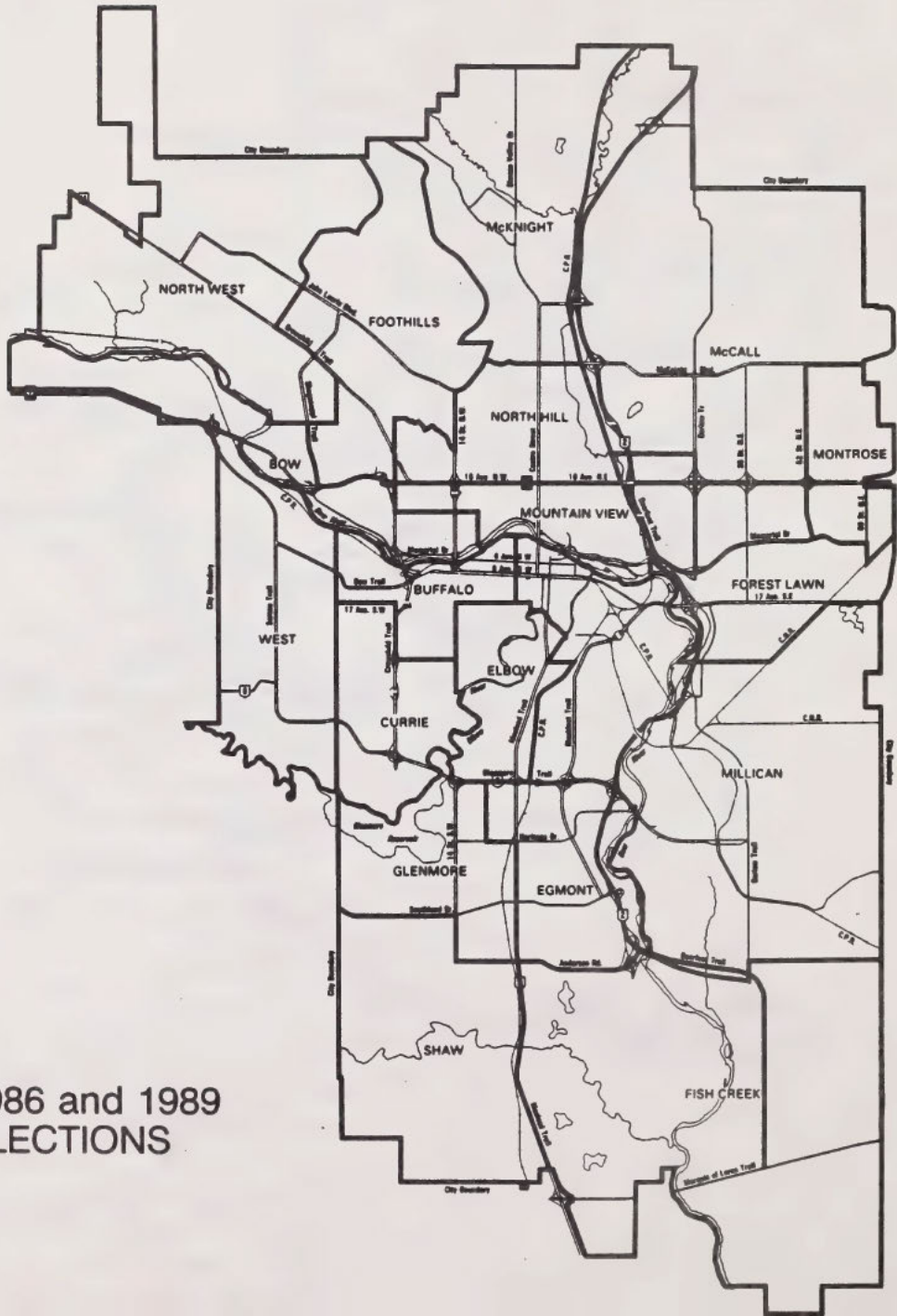
EDMONTON AREA

1981

1982 ELECTION

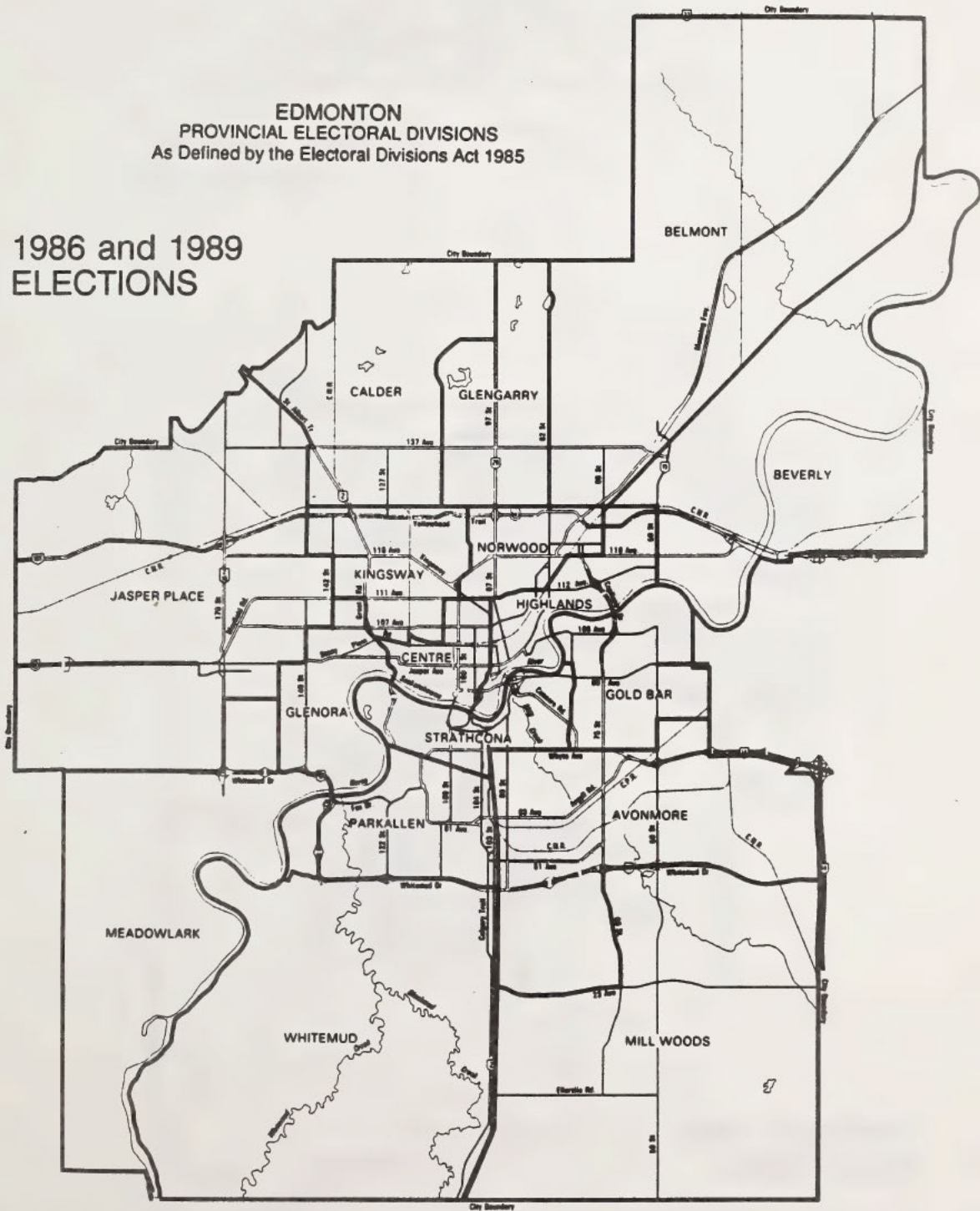


1986 and 1989 ELECTIONS

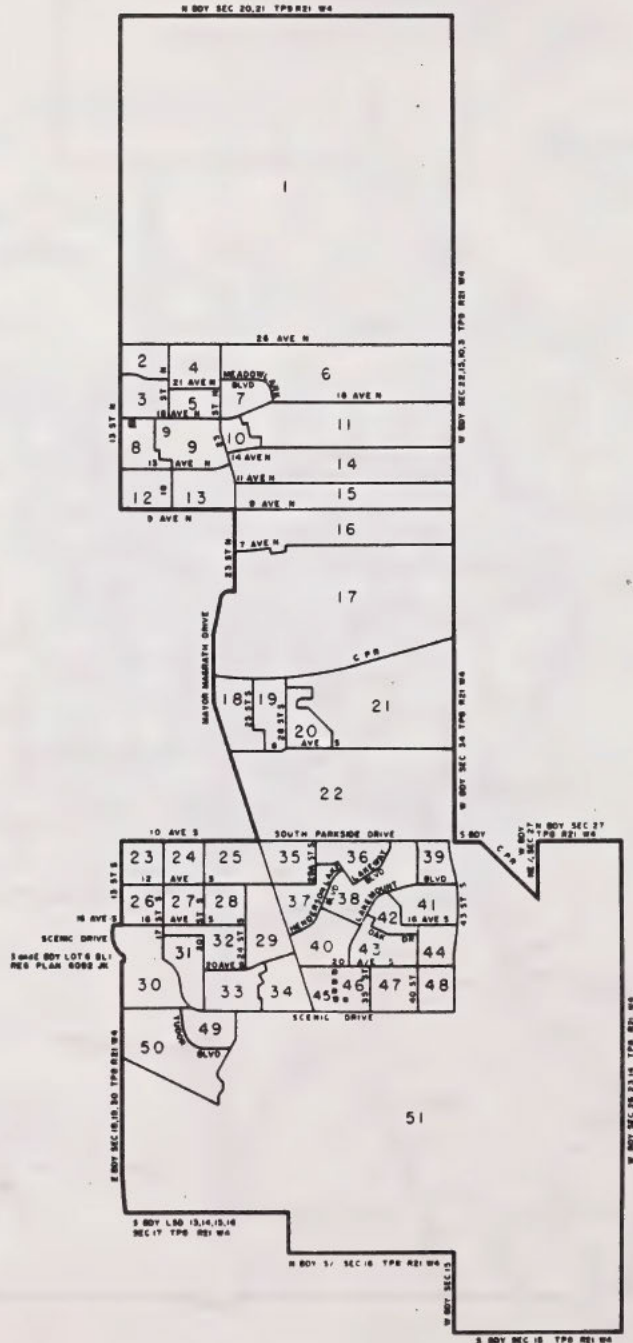


EDMONTON
PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISIONS
As Defined by the Electoral Divisions Act 1985

1986 and 1989
ELECTIONS



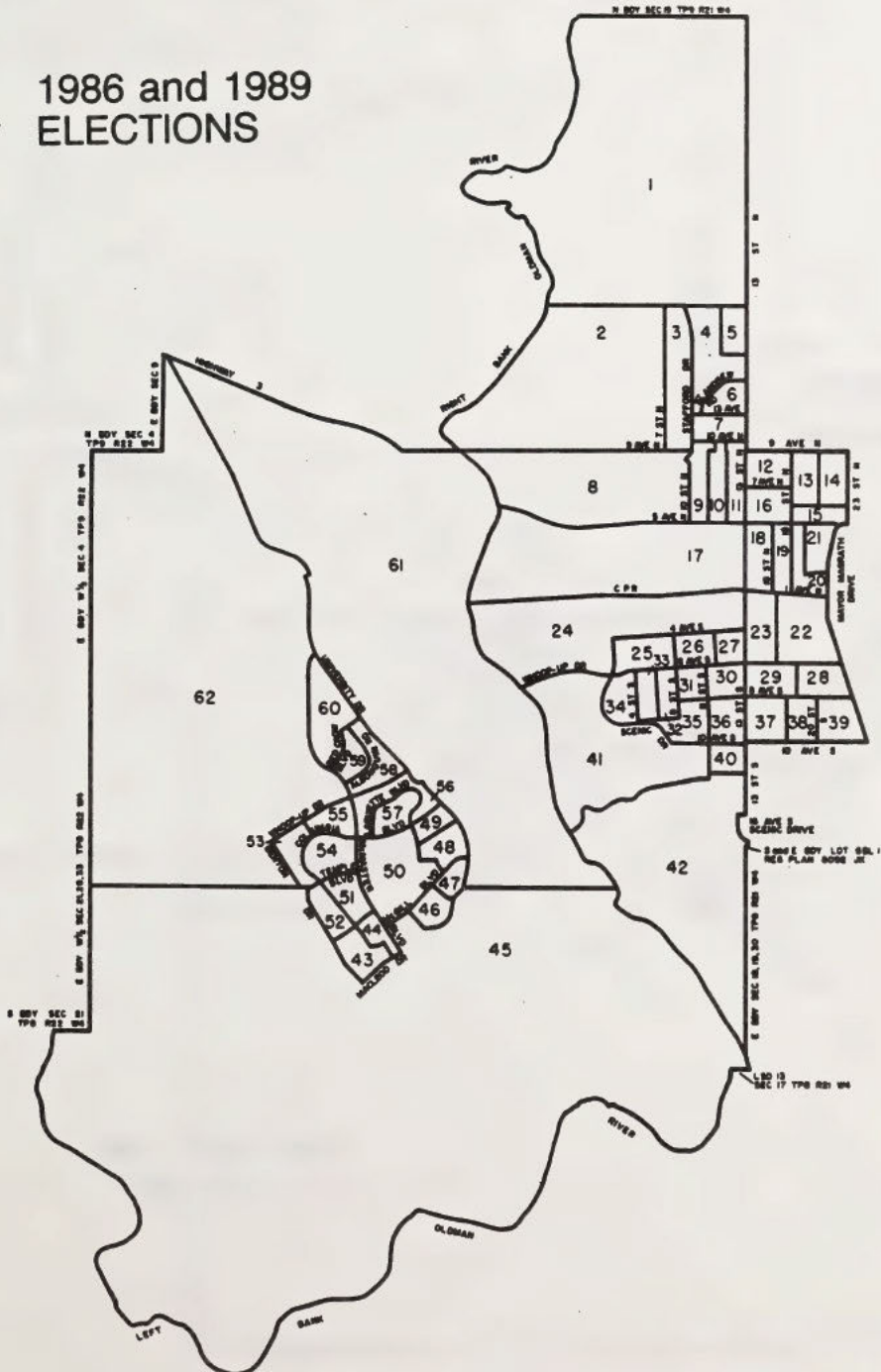
LETHBRIDGE-EAST
PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISION
 As Defined by the Electoral Divisions Act 1985



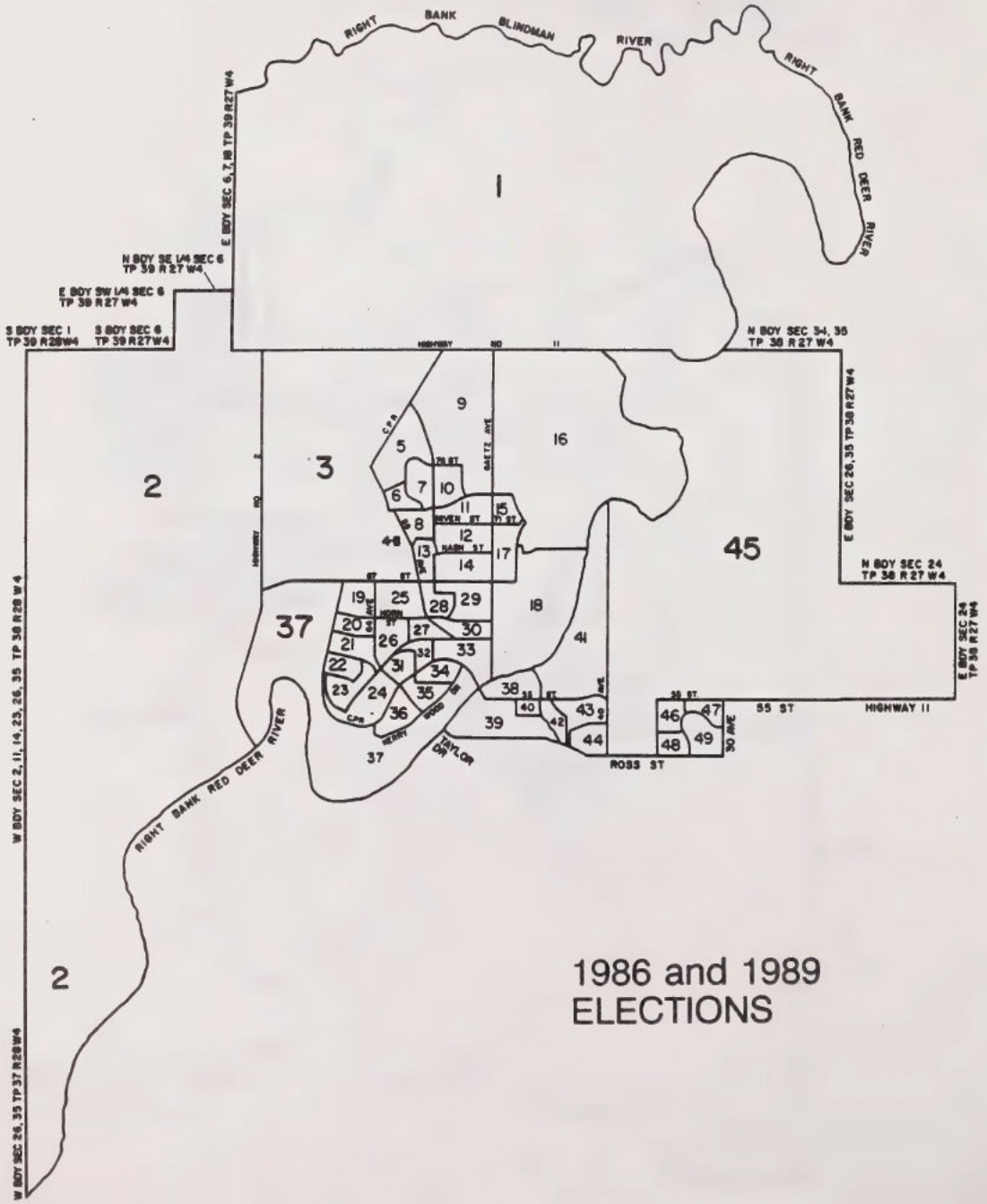
1986 and 1989
ELECTIONS

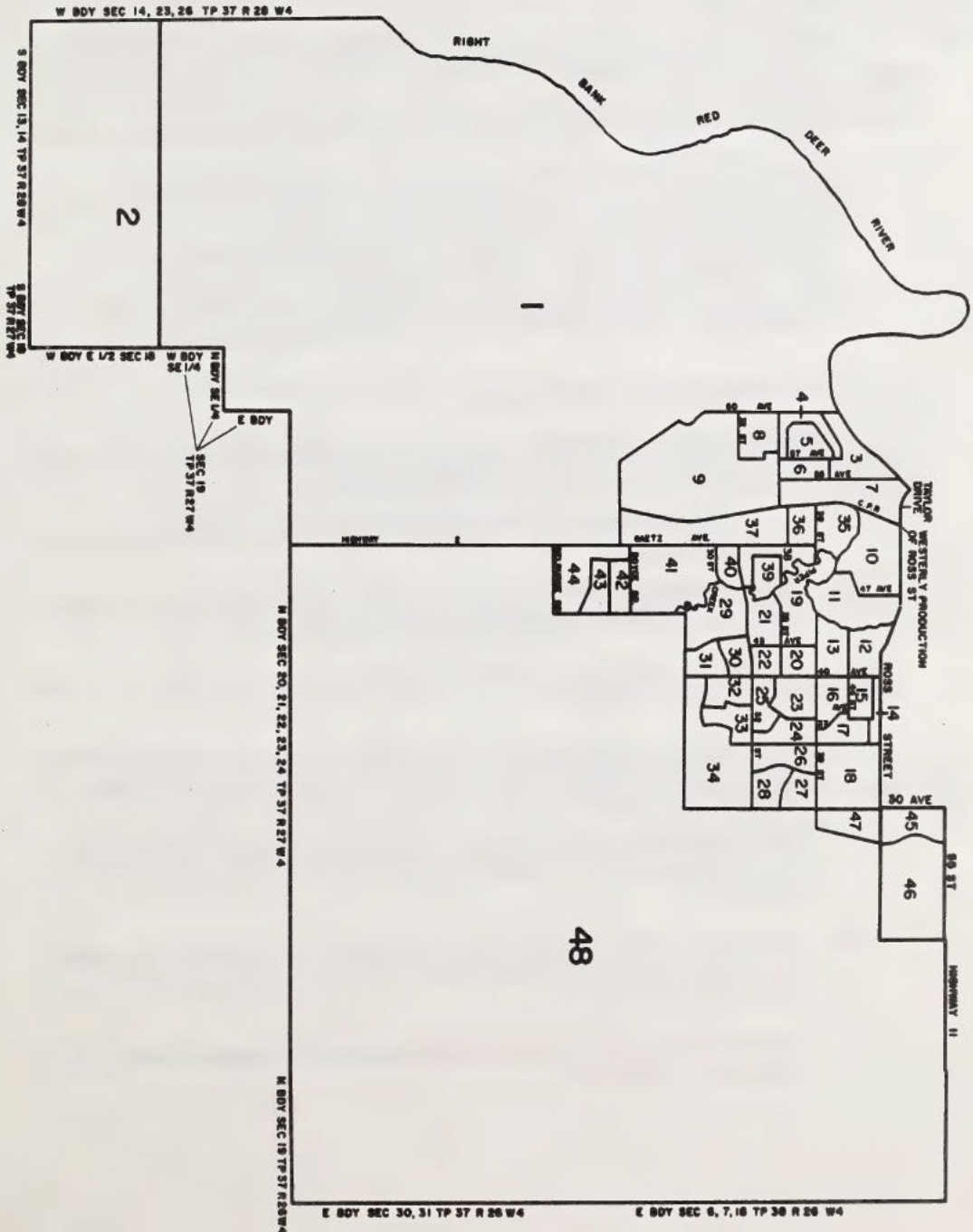
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PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISION
As Defined by the Electoral Divisions Act 1985

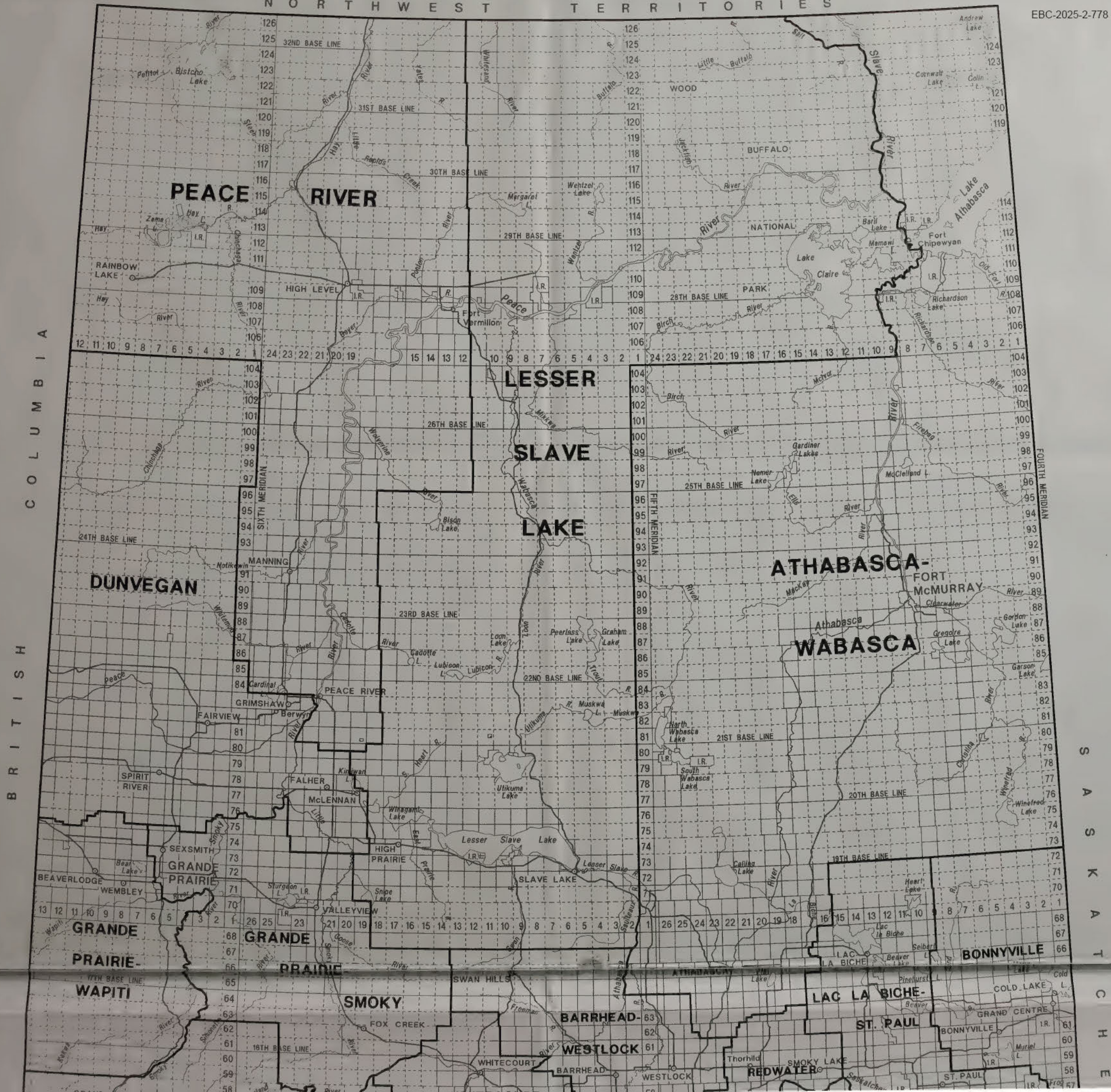
1986 and 1989
ELECTIONS



RED DEER-NORTH
PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISION
 As Defined by the Electoral Divisions Act 1985

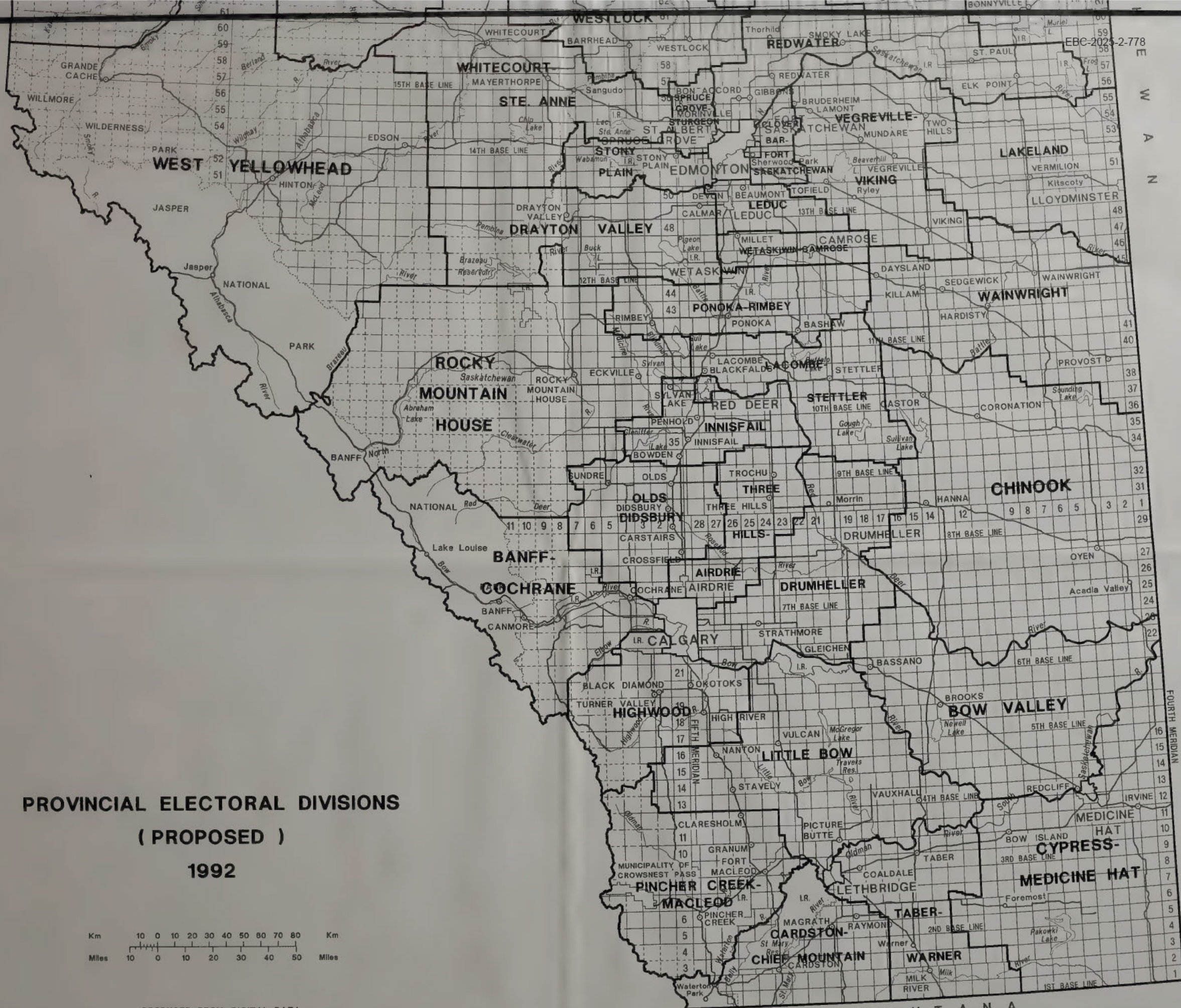




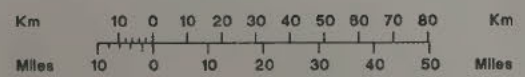


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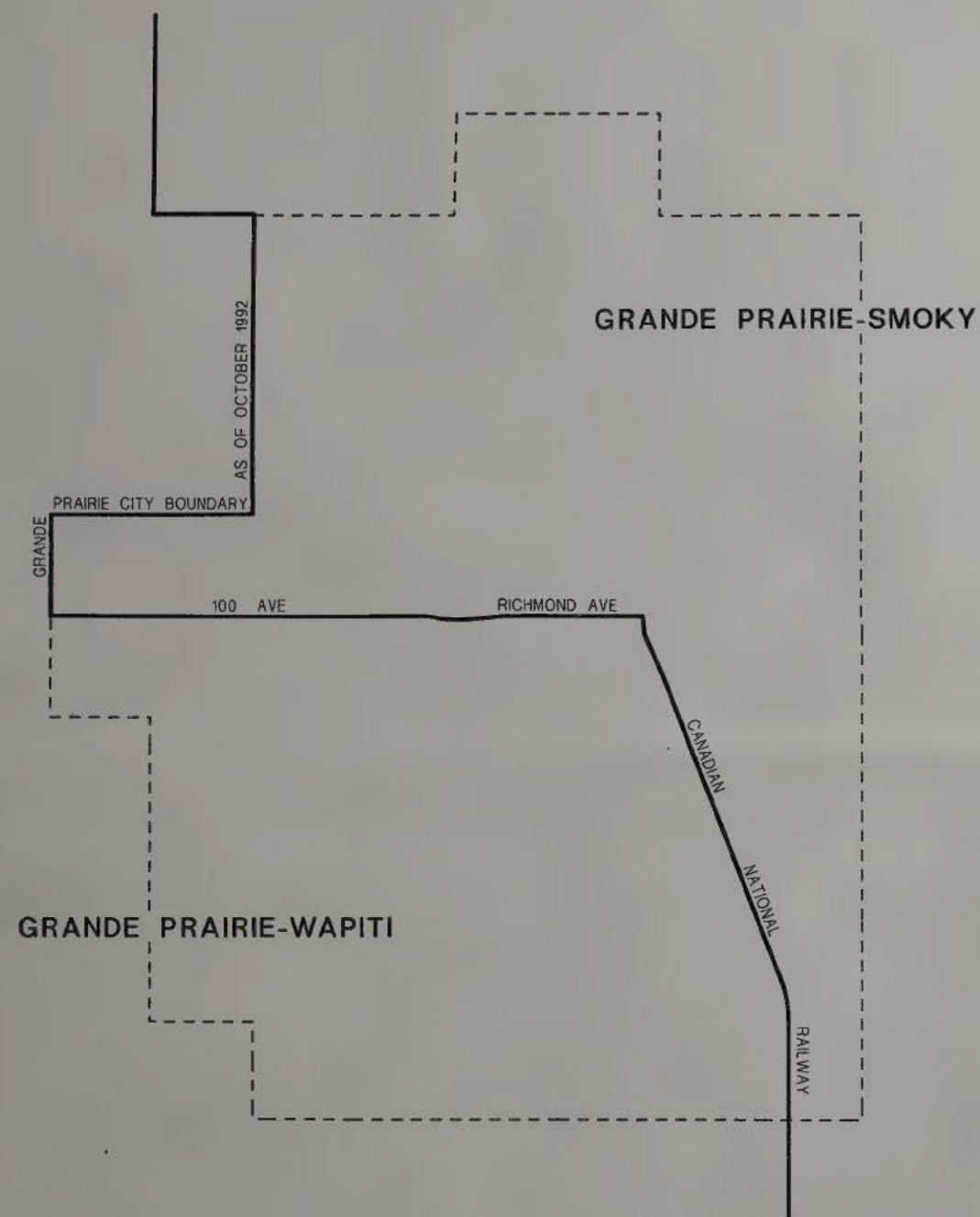
FOURTH MERIDIAN



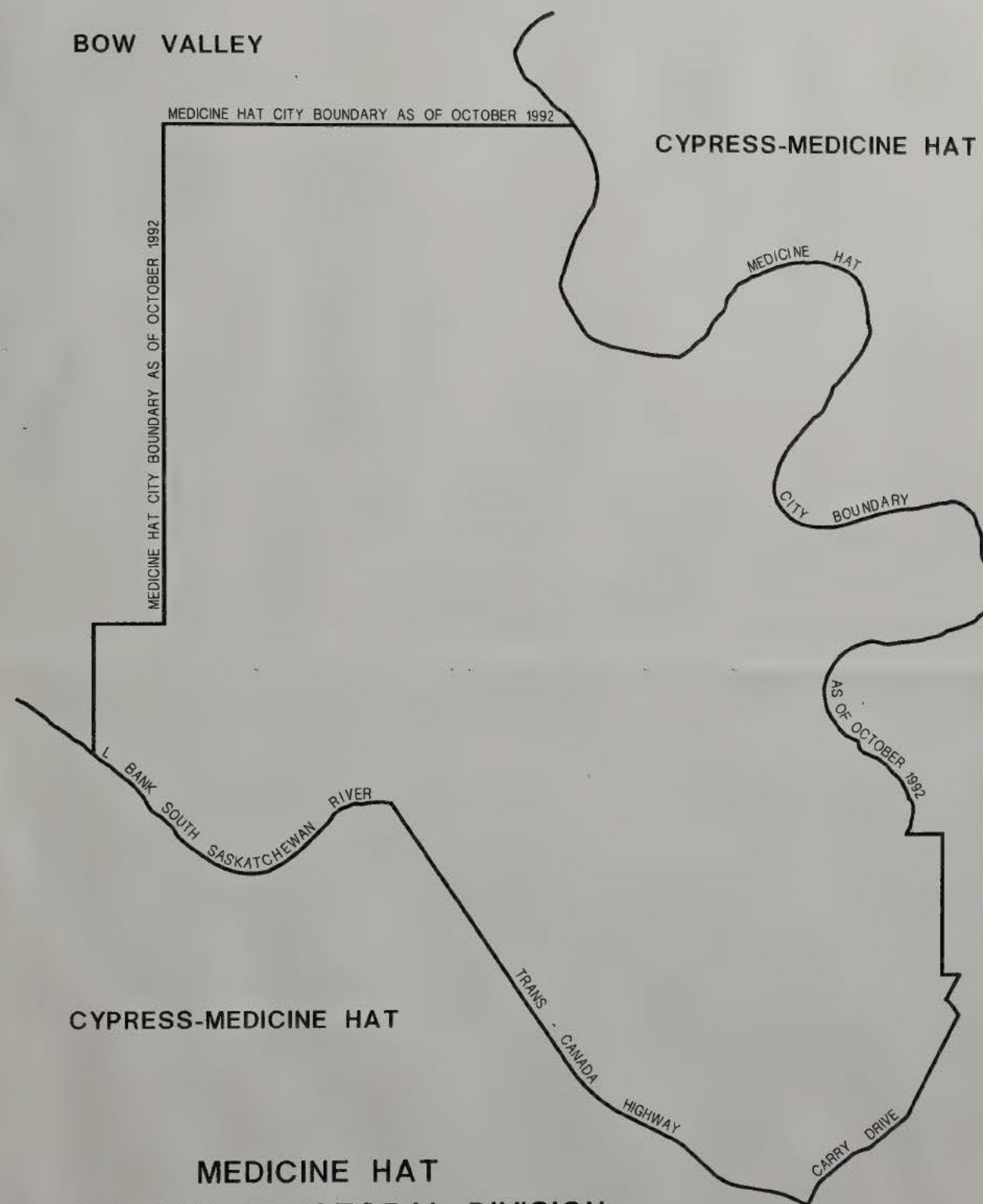
**PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISIONS
(PROPOSED)
1992**



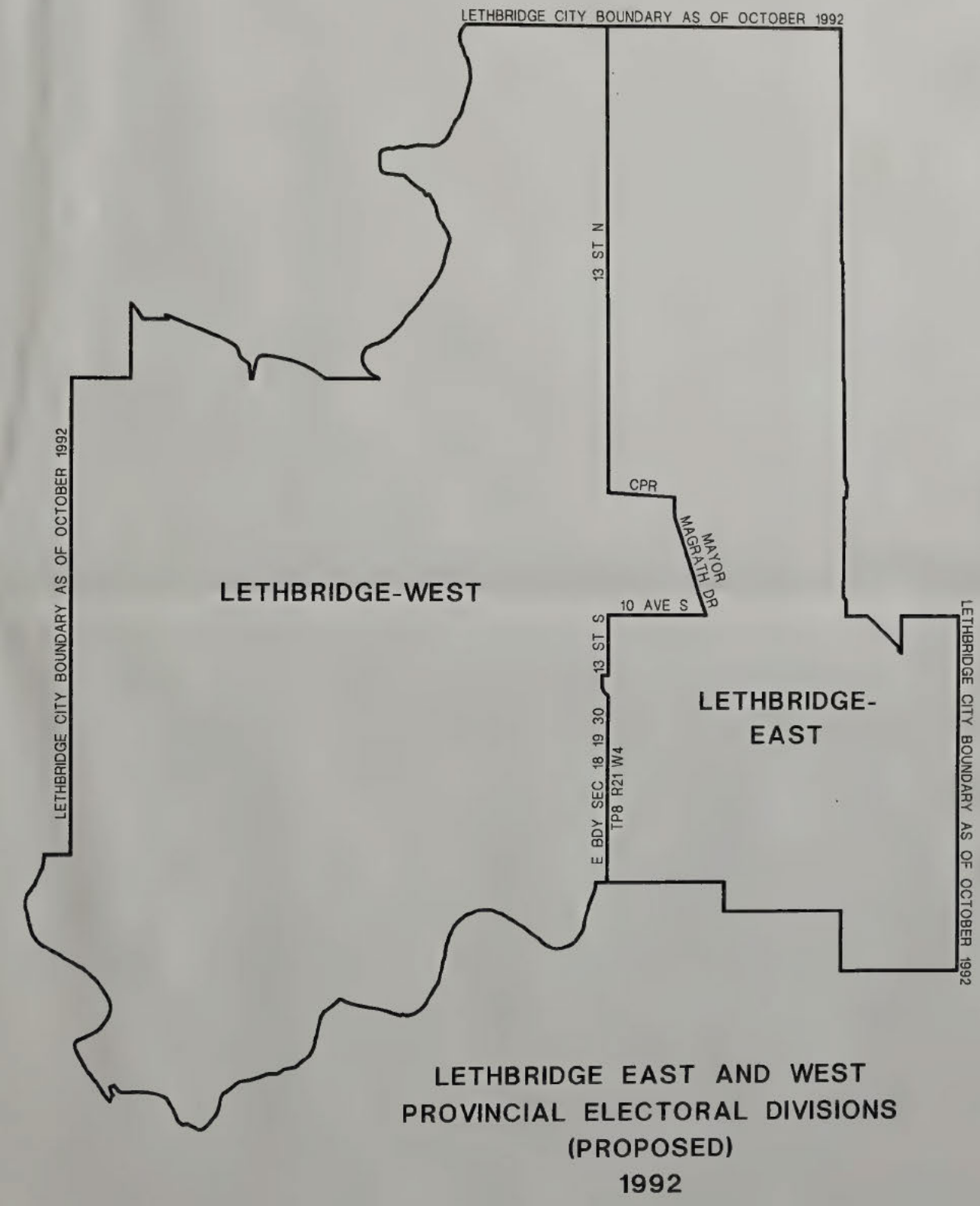
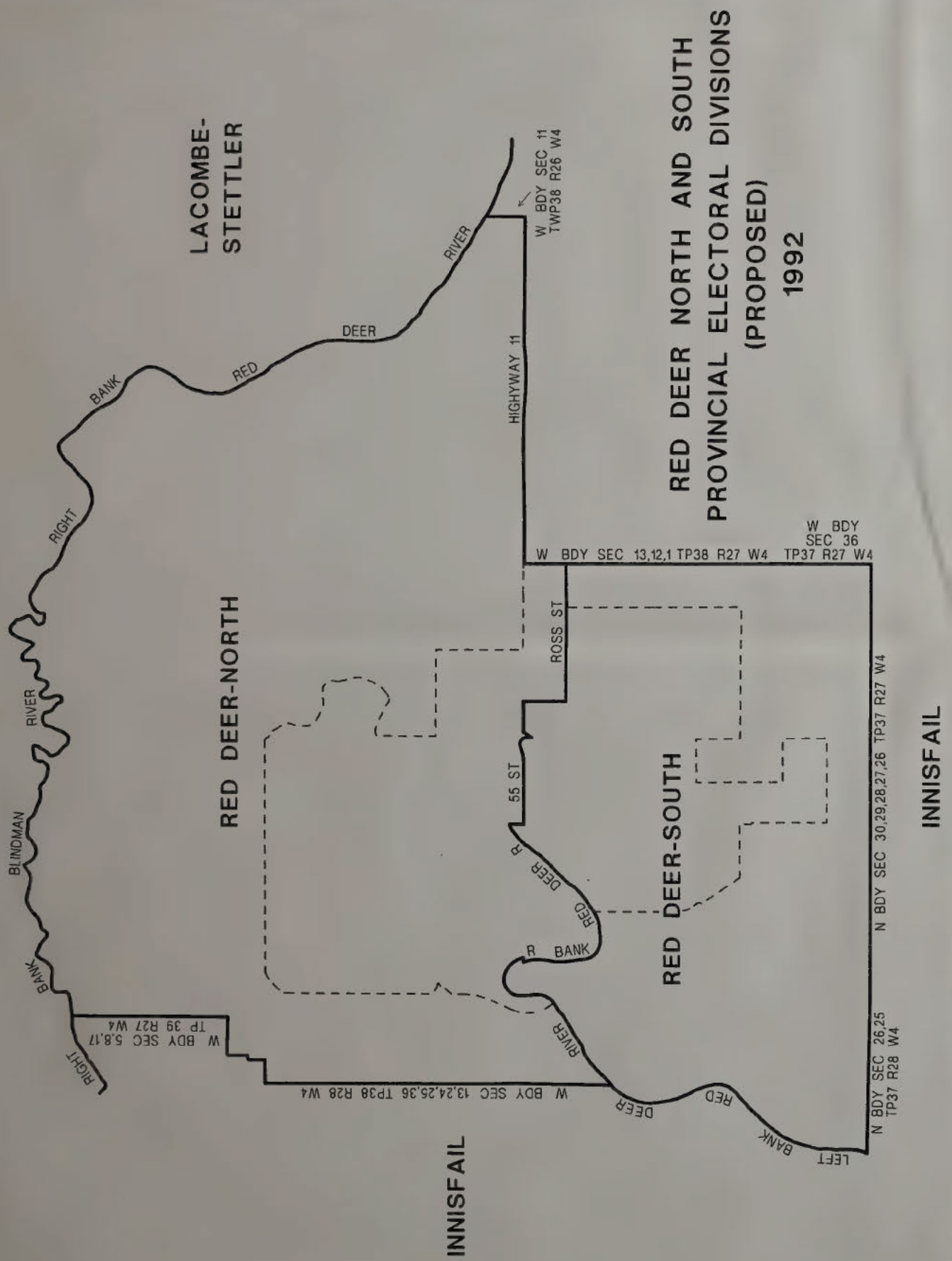
PRODUCED FROM DIGITAL DATA

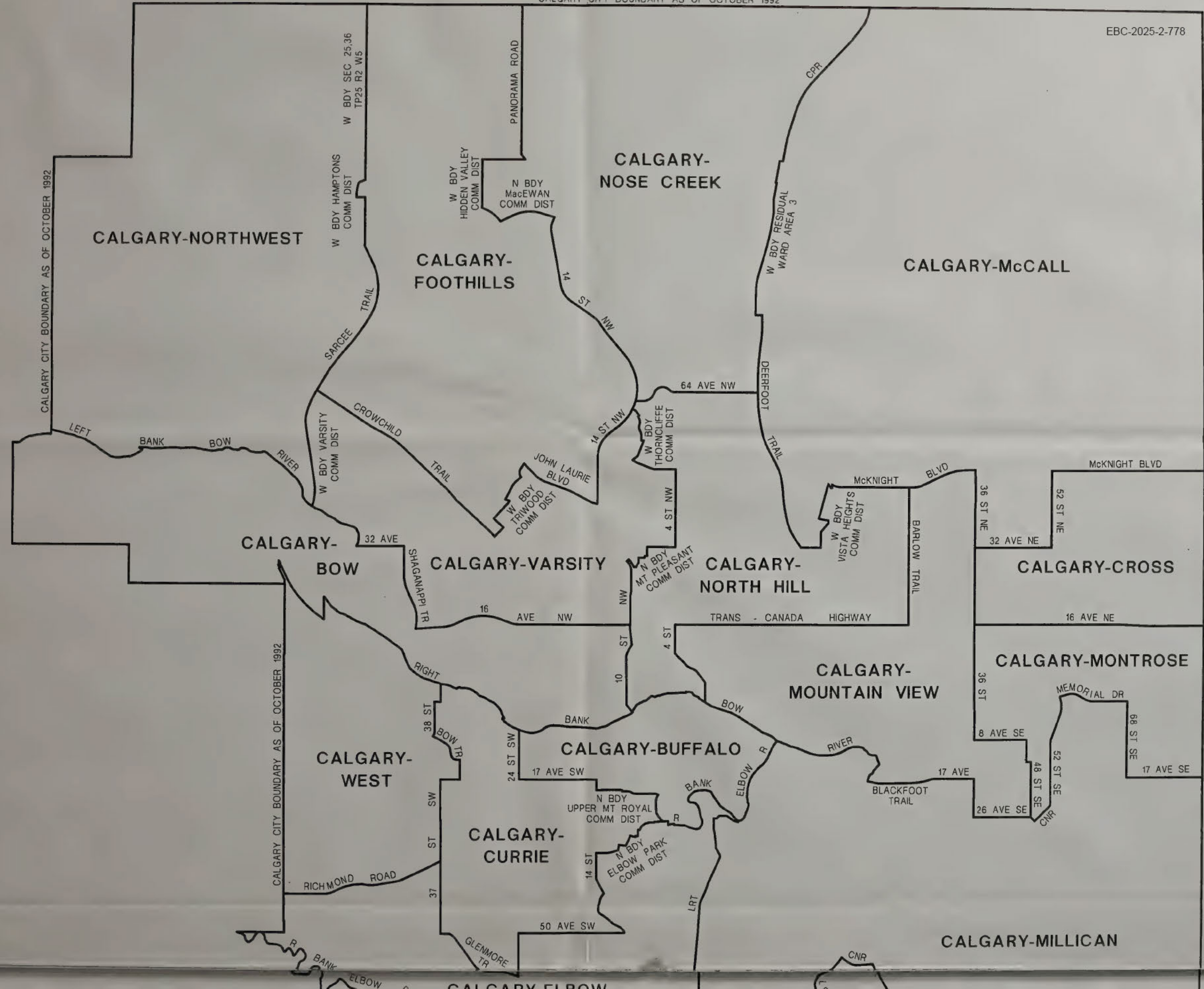


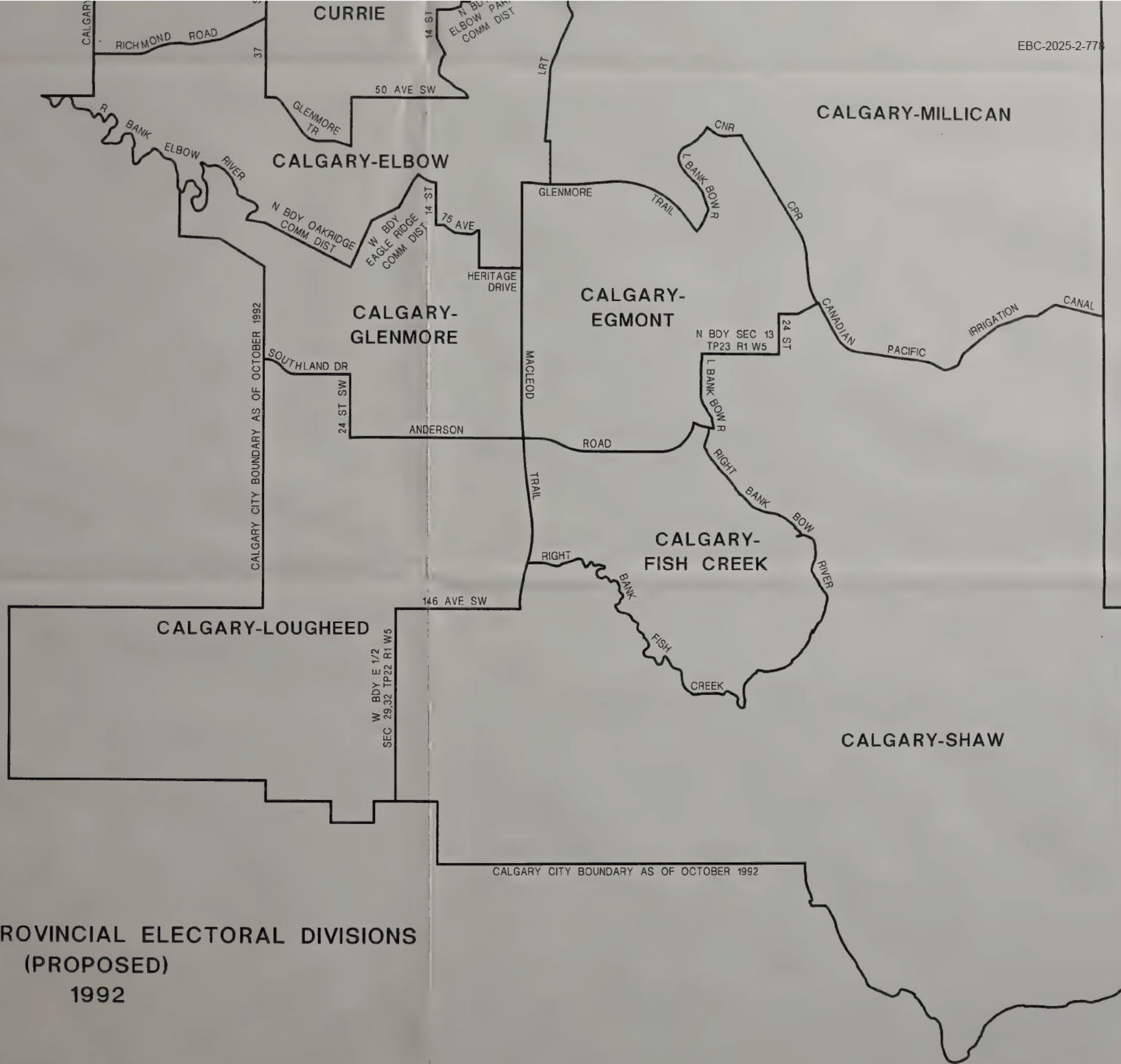
CITY OF GRANDE PRAIRIE SPLIT
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
GRANDE PRAIRIE-WAPITI AND
GRANDE PRAIRIE-SMOKY
(PROPOSED)
1992



MEDICINE HAT
PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISION
(PROPOSED)
1992



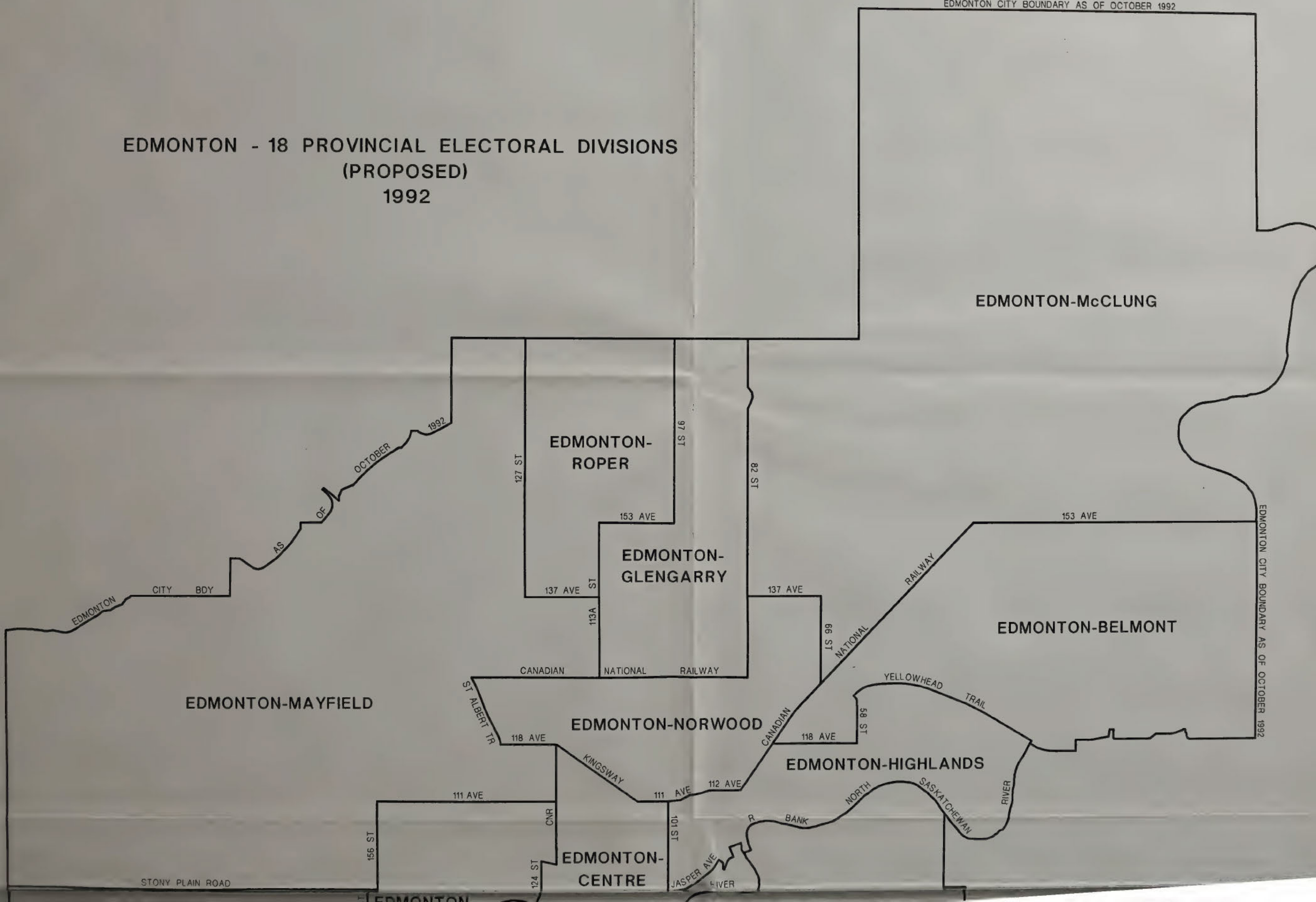


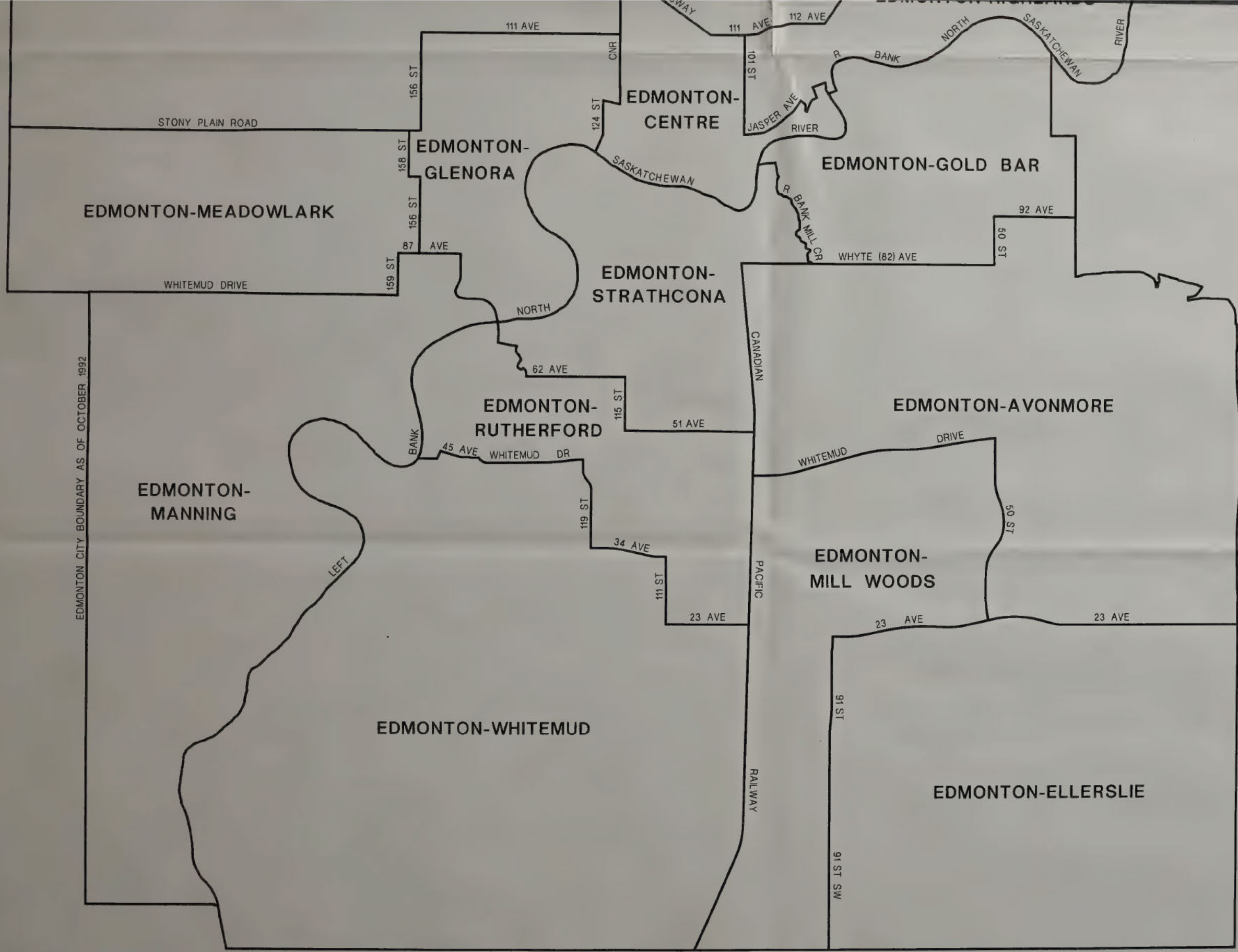


**CALGARY - 20 PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISIONS
(PROPOSED)
1992**

EDMONTON CITY BOUNDARY AS OF OCTOBER 1992

EDMONTON - 18 PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISIONS
(PROPOSED)
1992



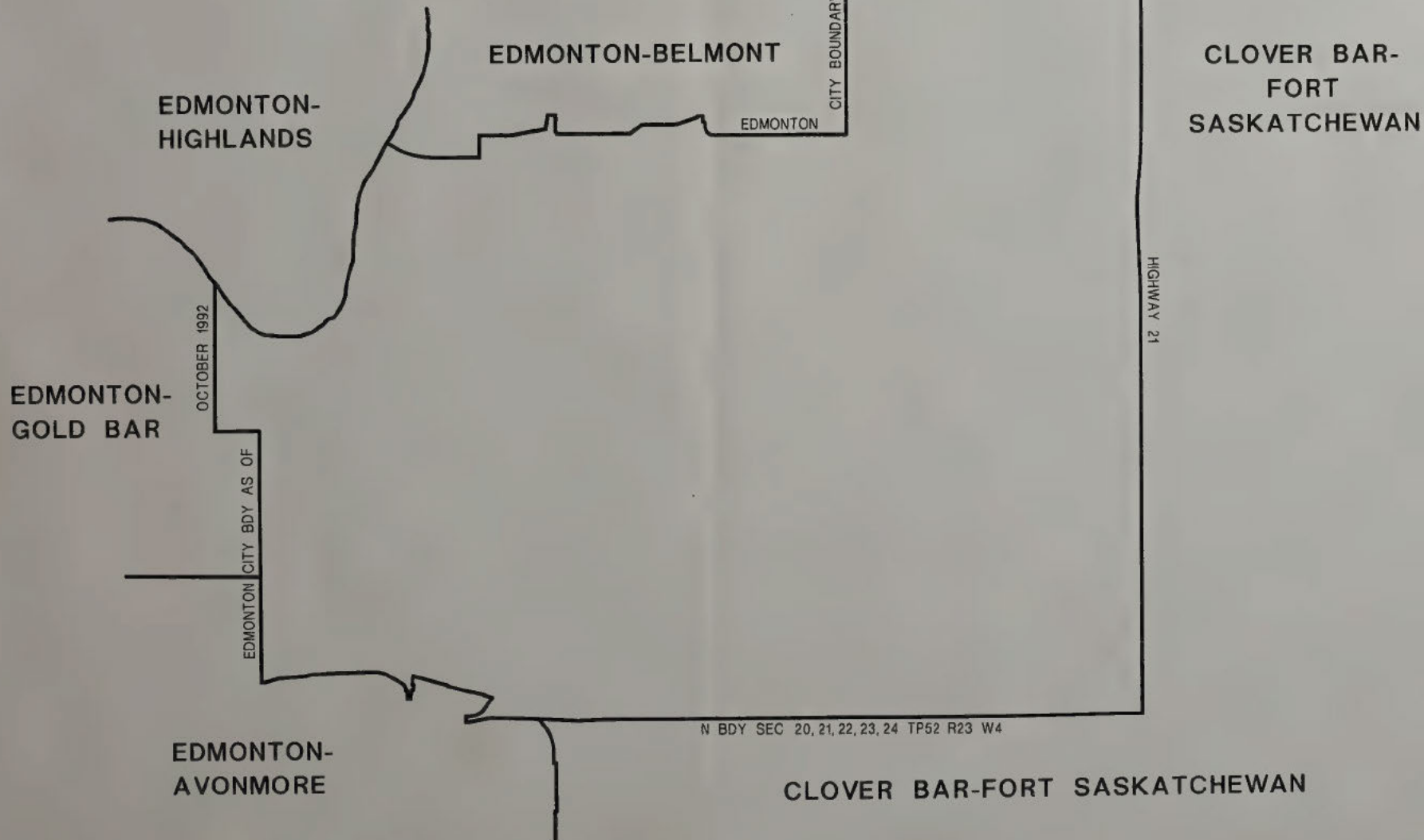


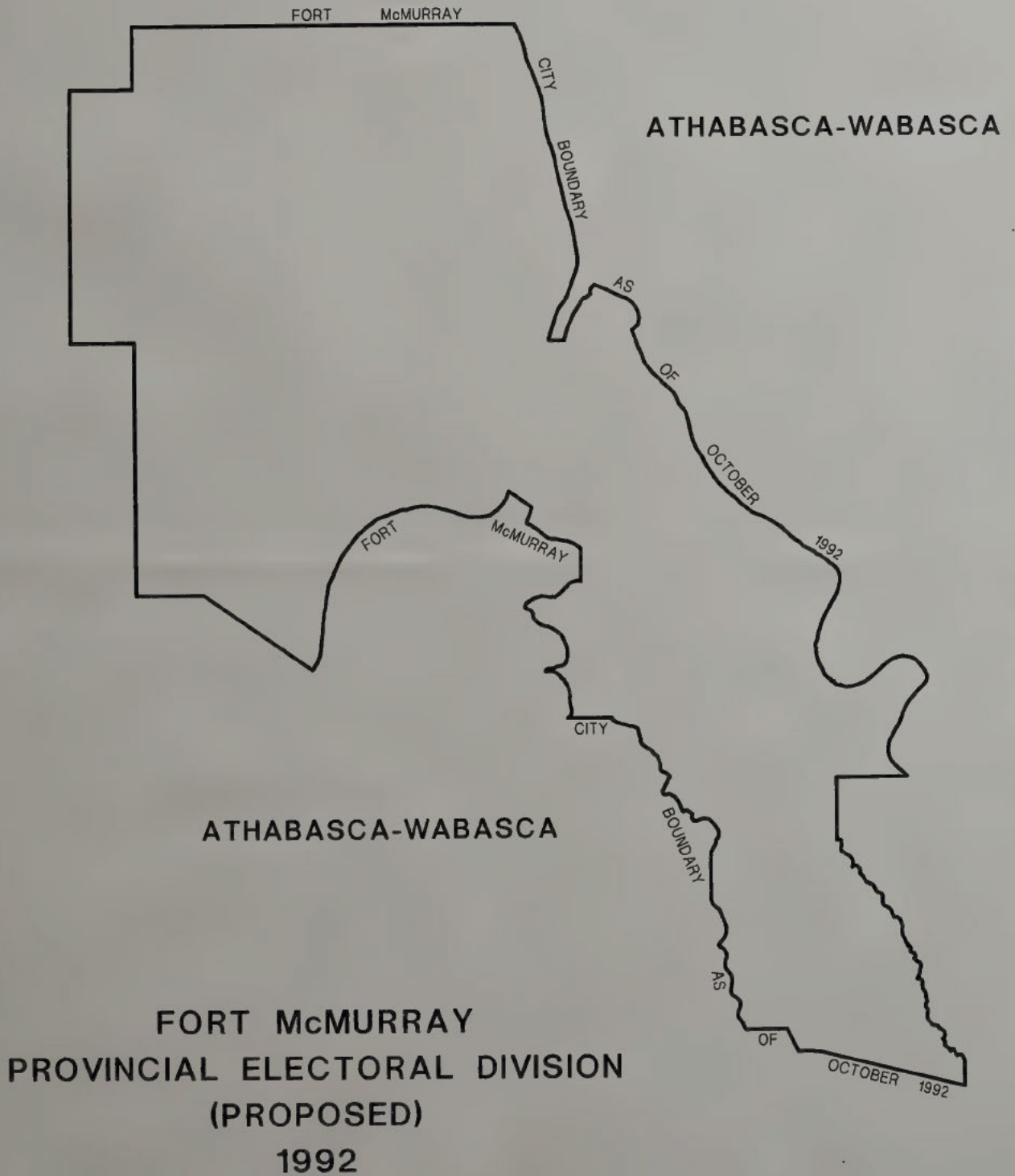
EDMONTON CITY BOUNDARY AS OF OCTOBER 1992

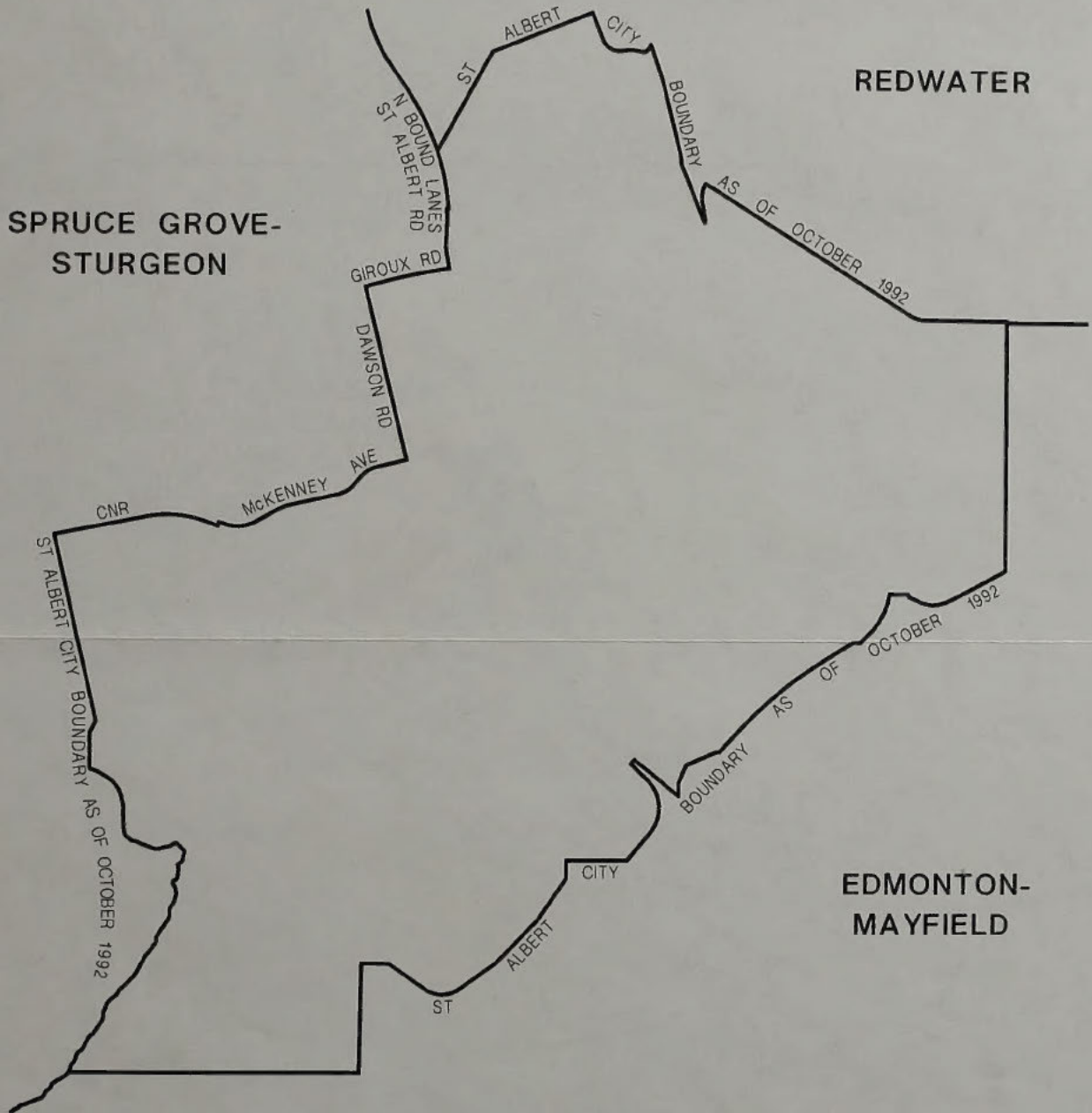
EDMONTON CITY BOUNDARY AS OF OCTOBER 1992

**SHERWOOD PARK
PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISION
(PROPOSED)
1992**

EBC-2025-2-778







**ST. ALBERT
PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISIONS
(PROPOSED)
1992**

CALGARY CITY BOUNDARY AS OF DECEMBER 1995



CALGARY

CALGARY-ELBOW

CALGARY-
EGMONT

CALGARY-
GLENMORE

CALGARY-
FISH CREEK

CALGARY-LOUGHEED

CALGARY-SHAW

HIGHWOOD

CALGARY CITY BOUNDARY AS OF DECEMBER 1995

EDMONTON CITY BOUNDARY AS OF DECEMBER 1995

REDWATER

SPRUCE GROVE-STURGEON-ST. ALBERT

ST. ALBERT

EDMONTON-CASCADE DOWNS

EDMONTON-GLENGARRY

EDMONTON-MANNING

EDMONTON-BEVERLY-CLAREVIEW

EDMONTON-NORWOOD

EDMONTON-CALDER

EDMONTON-HIGHLANDS

153 AV

144 AV

137 AV

113A ST

109 ST

108 ST

107 ST

106 ST

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EDMONTON CITY CENTRE

EDMONTON CITY HALL

EDMONTON CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS

EDMONTON CITY BOUNDARY AS OF DECEMBER 1995

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EBC-2025-2-778

SHERWOOD PARK

CLOVER BAR-
FORT
SASKATCHEWAN

EDMONTON
-GOLD BAR

EDMONTON-MILL CREEK

EDMONTON-ELLERSLIE

EDMONTON
-CENTRE

EDMONTON-
STRATHCONA

EDMONTON-
MILL WOODS

EDMONTON-
GLENORA

EDMONTON-
RIVERVIEW

EDMONTON-
RUTHERFORD

EDMONTON-MEADOWLARK

EDMONTON-
McCLUNG

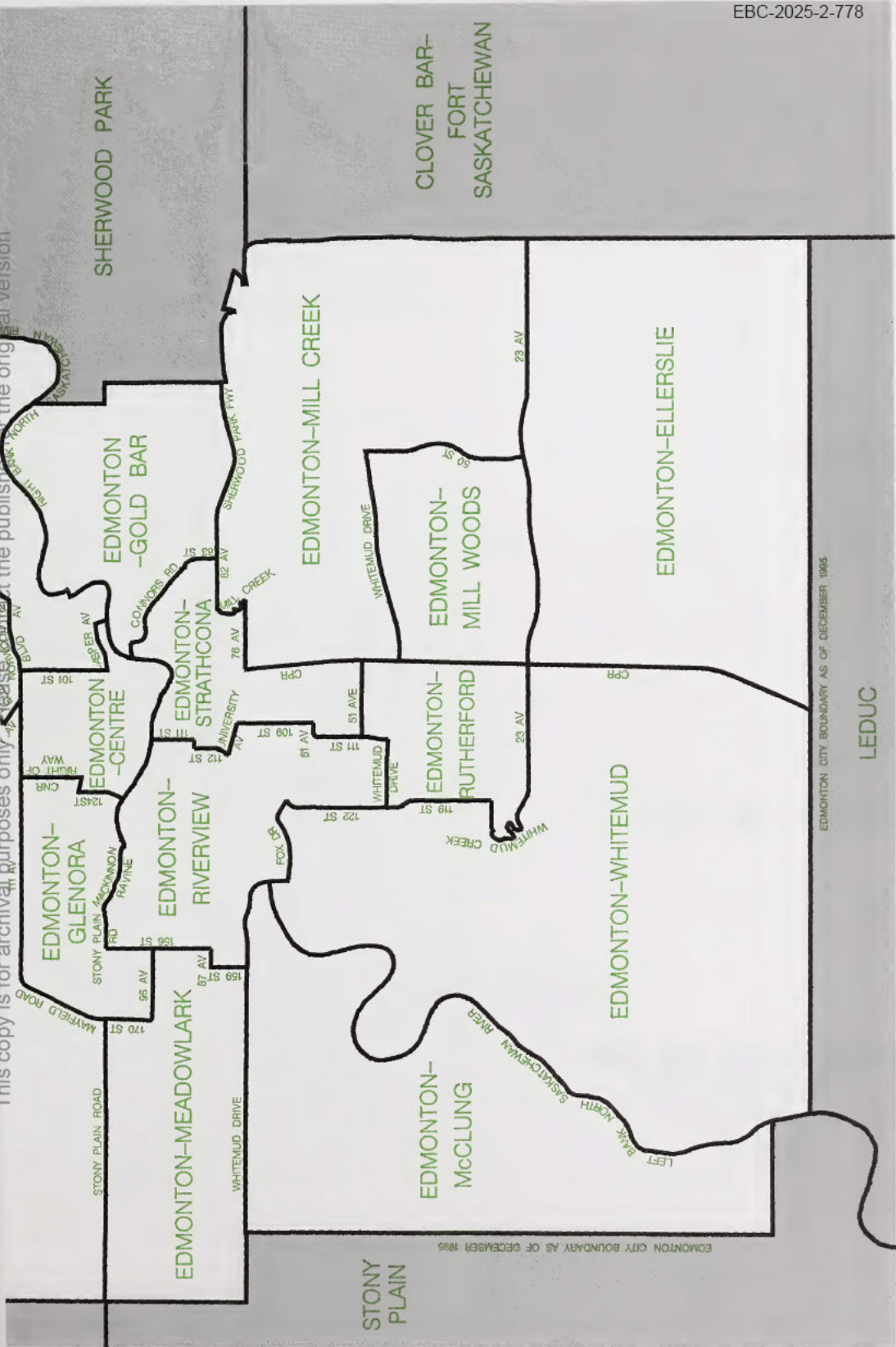
EDMONTON-WHITEMUD

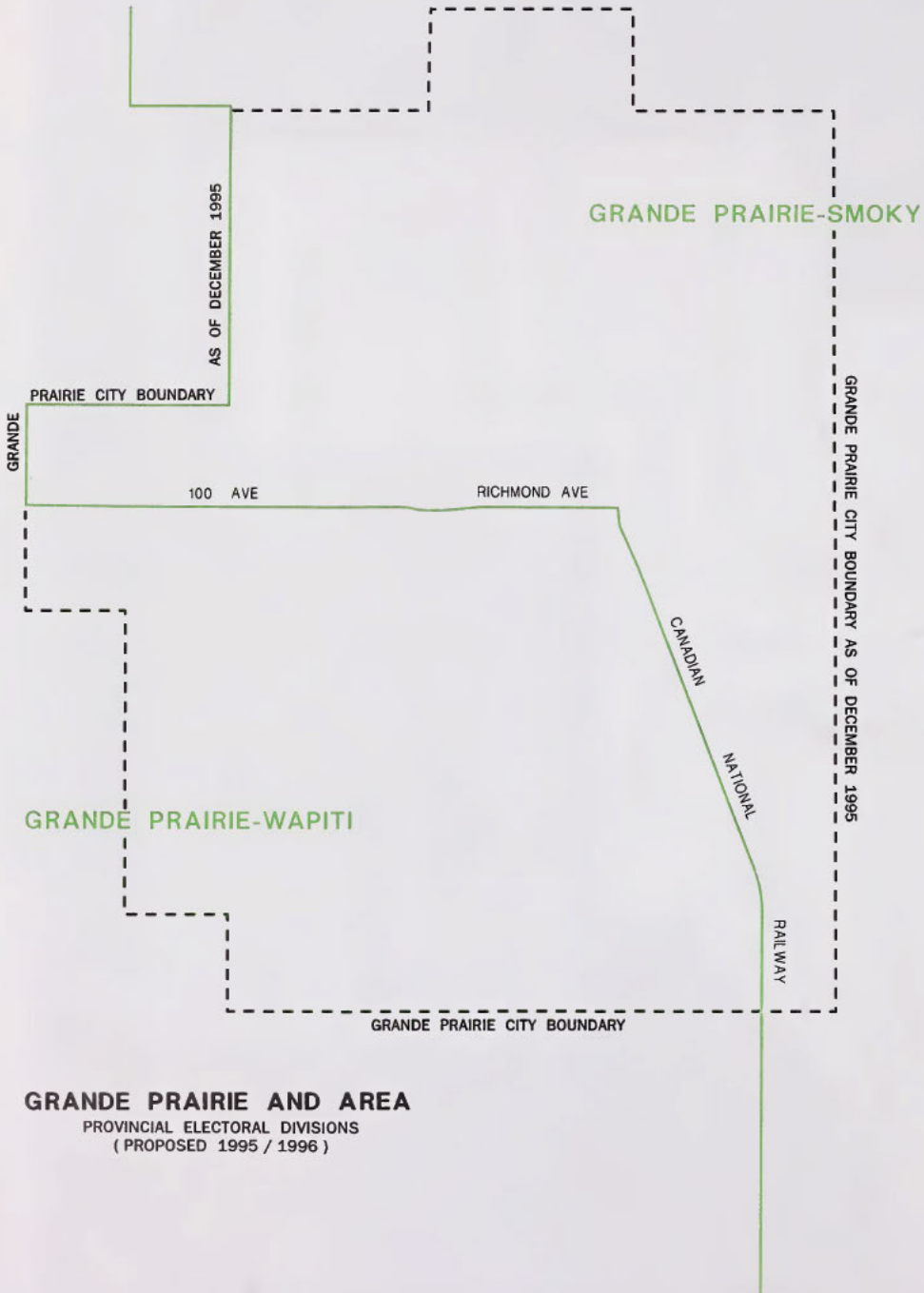
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STONY
PLAIN

EDMONTON CITY BOUNDARY AS OF DECEMBER 1895

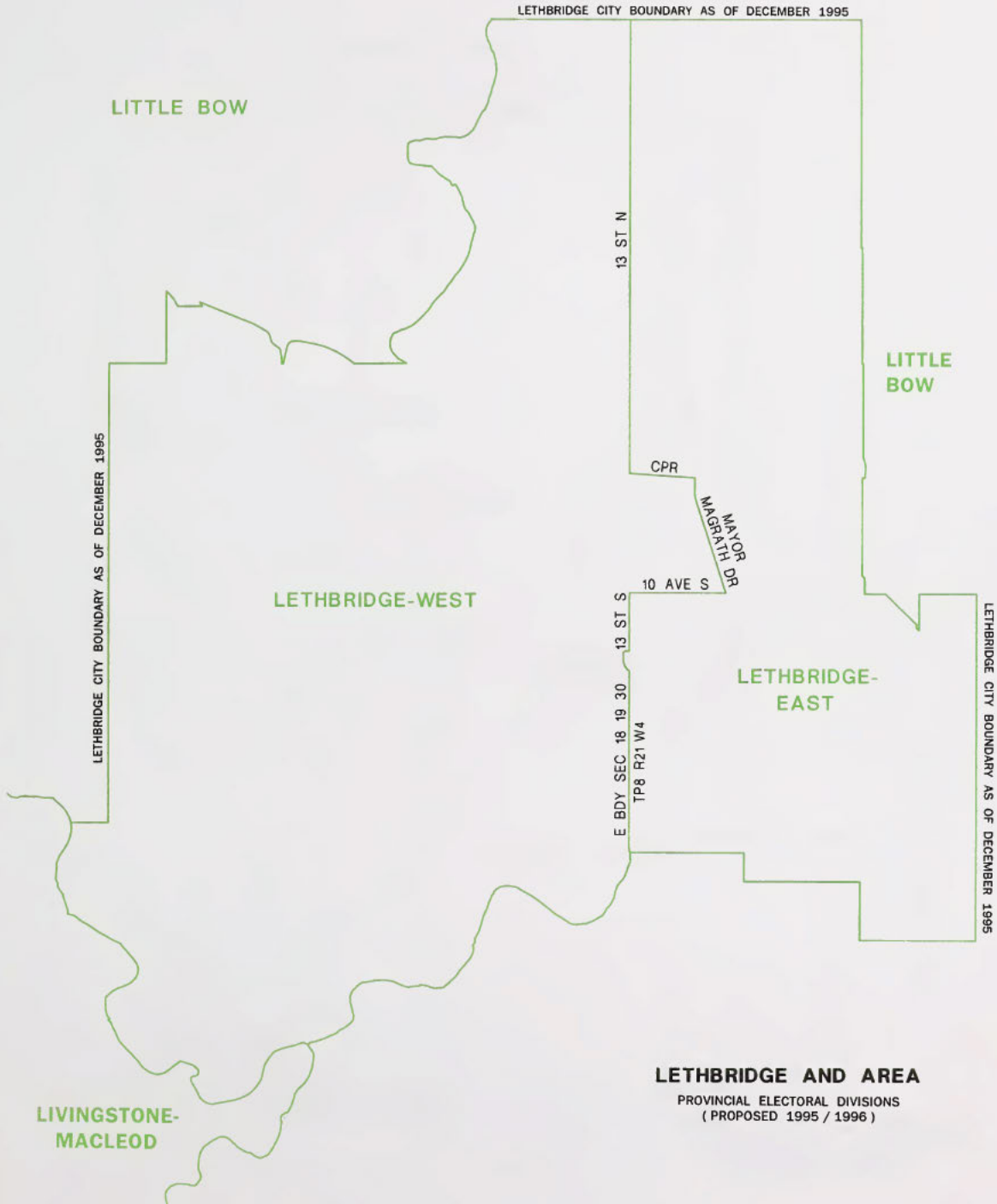
EDMONTON CITY BOUNDARY AS OF DECEMBER 1905



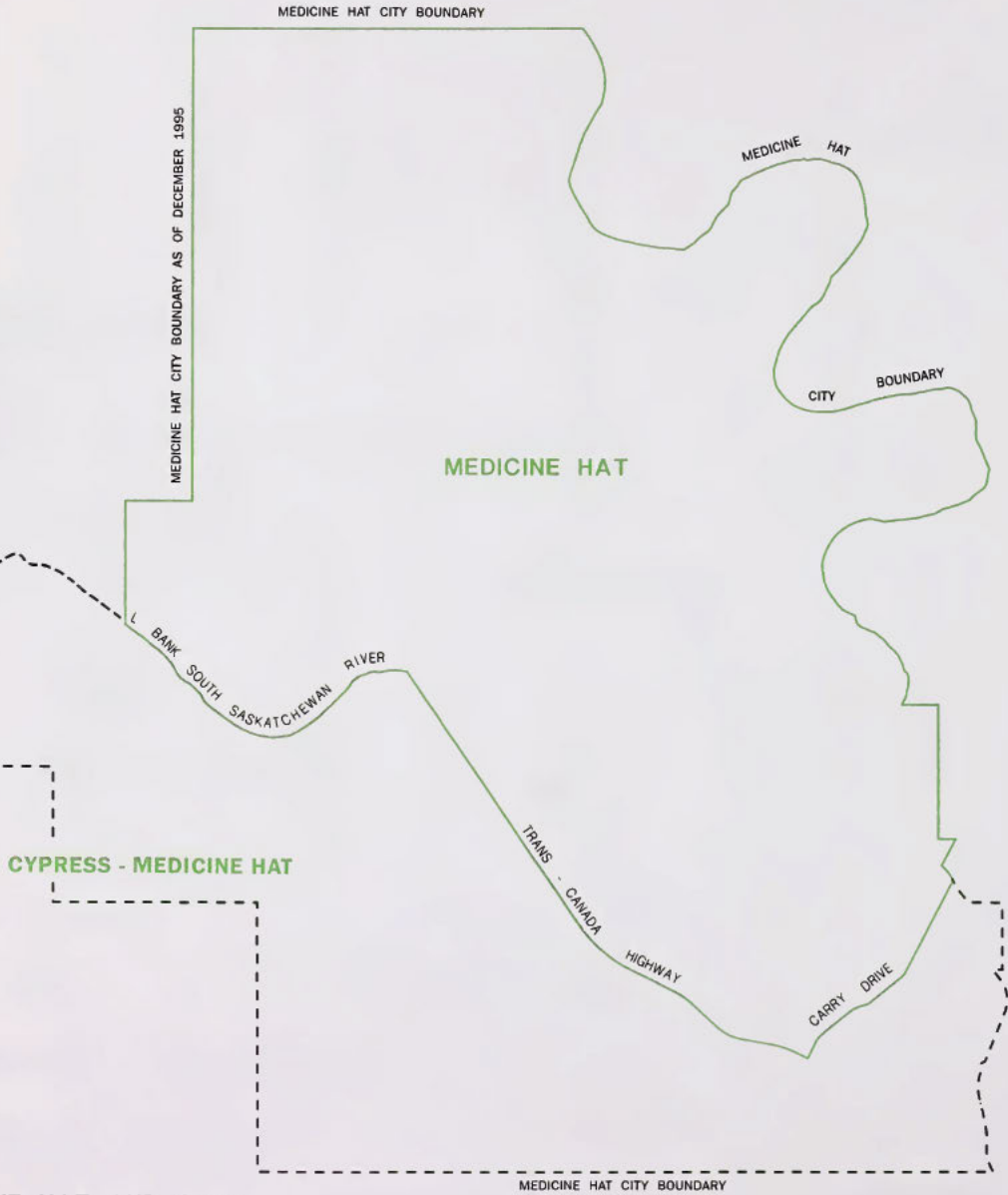


GRANDE PRAIRIE AND AREA
 PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISIONS
 (PROPOSED 1995 / 1996)

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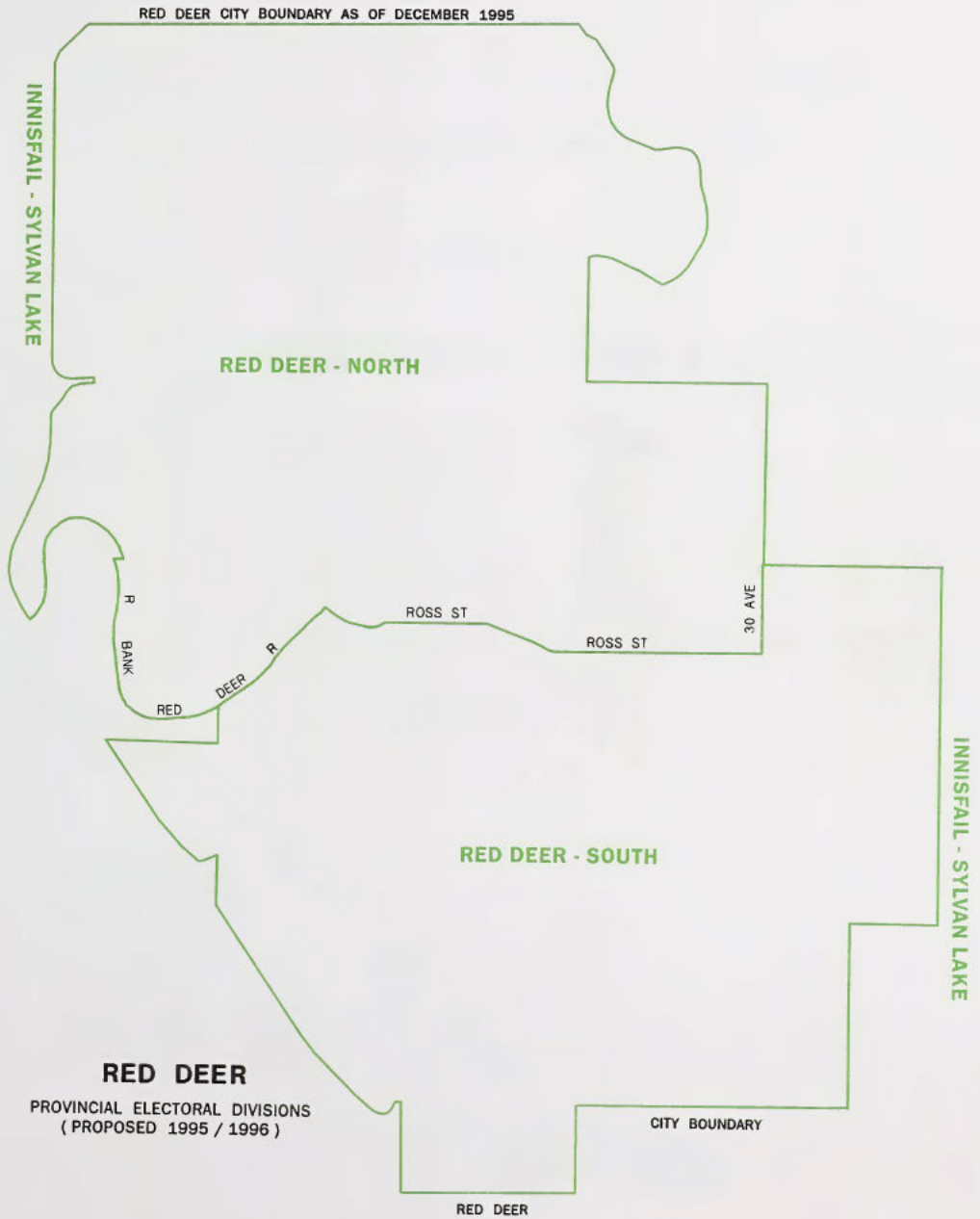
CYPRESS - MEDICINE HAT



MEDICINE HAT AND AREA

PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISIONS
(PROPOSED 1995 / 1996)

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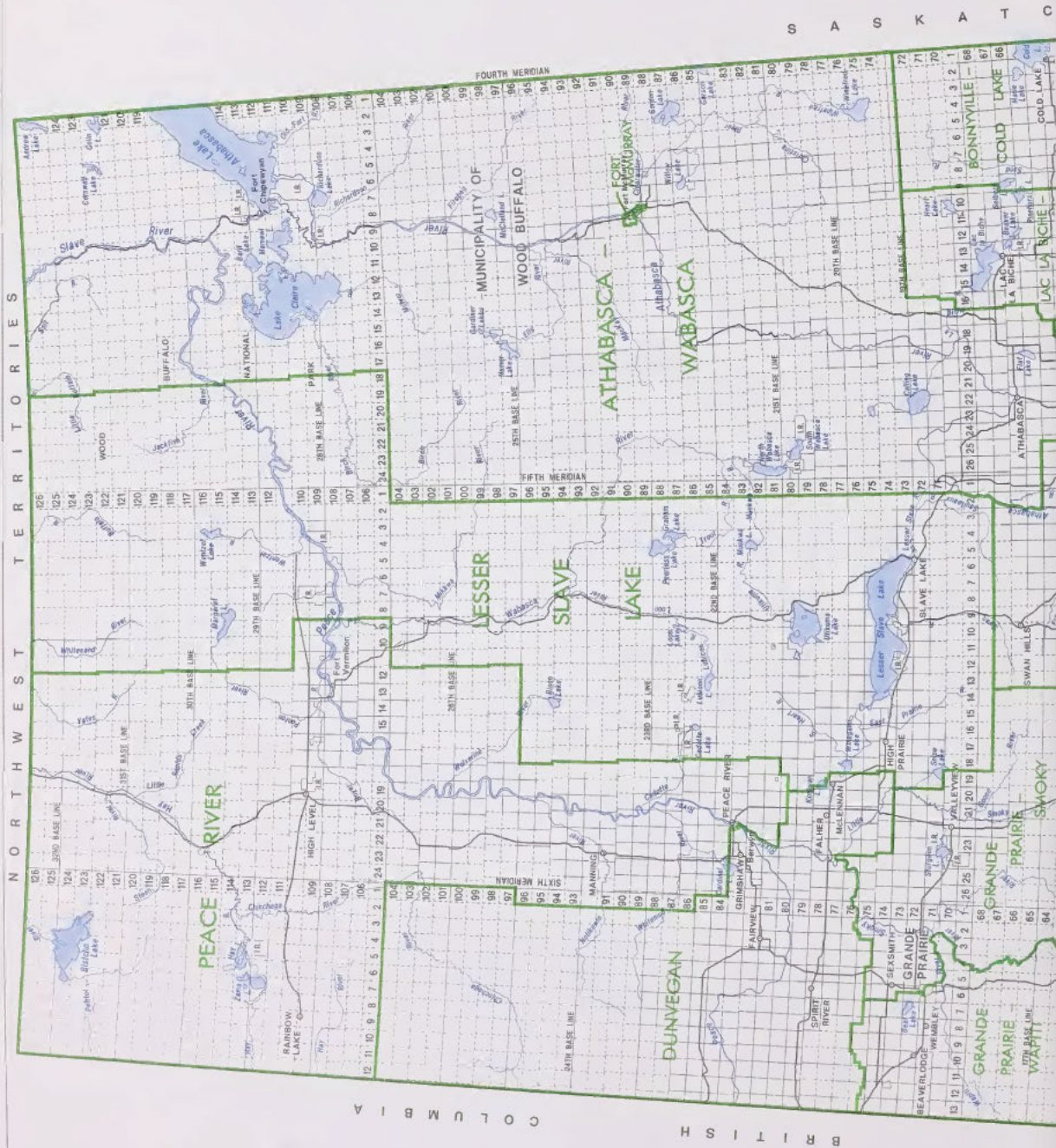
Appendix F

Order of Provincial Maps

Province of Alberta

Province of Alberta (Calgary Area)

Province of Alberta (Edmonton Area)



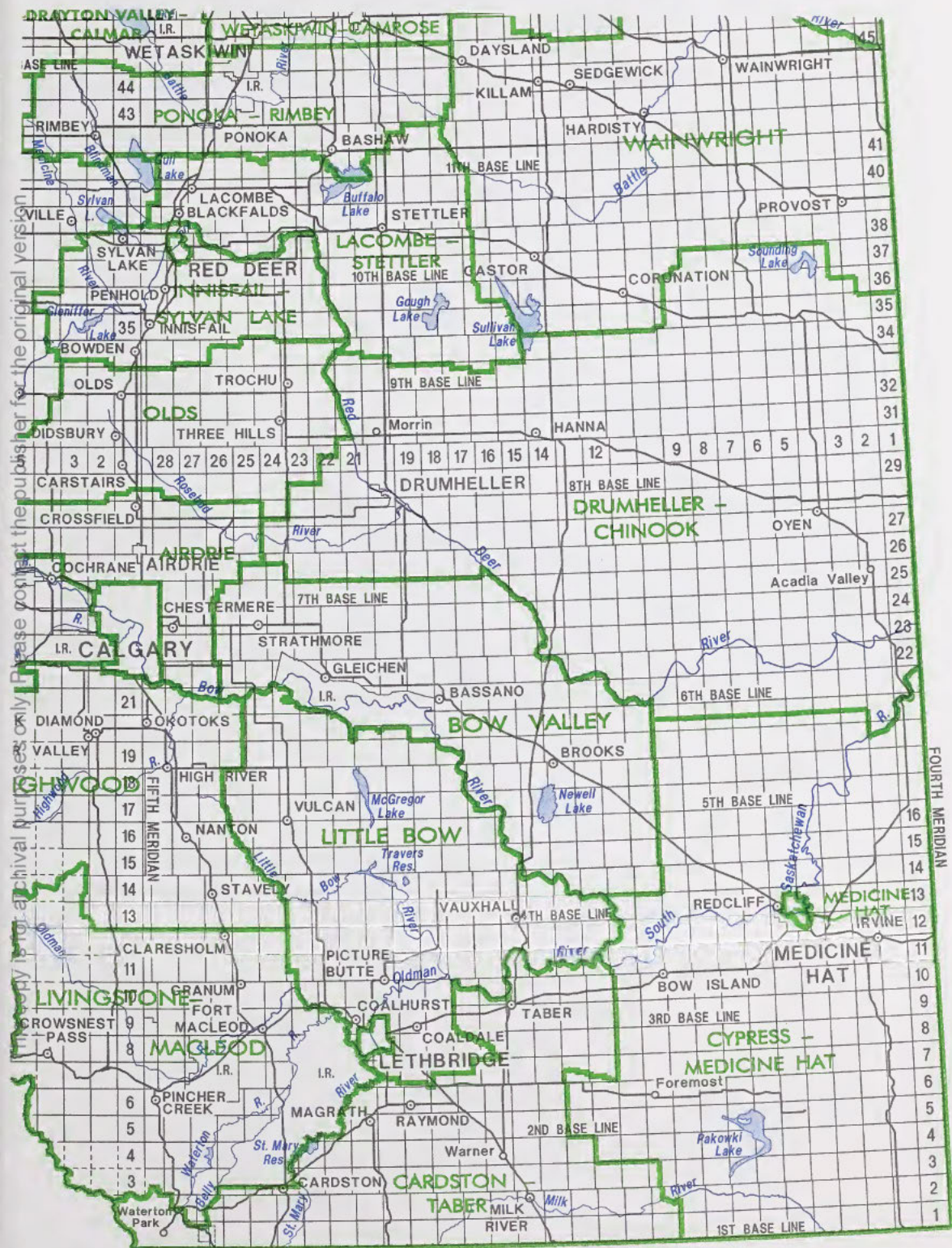
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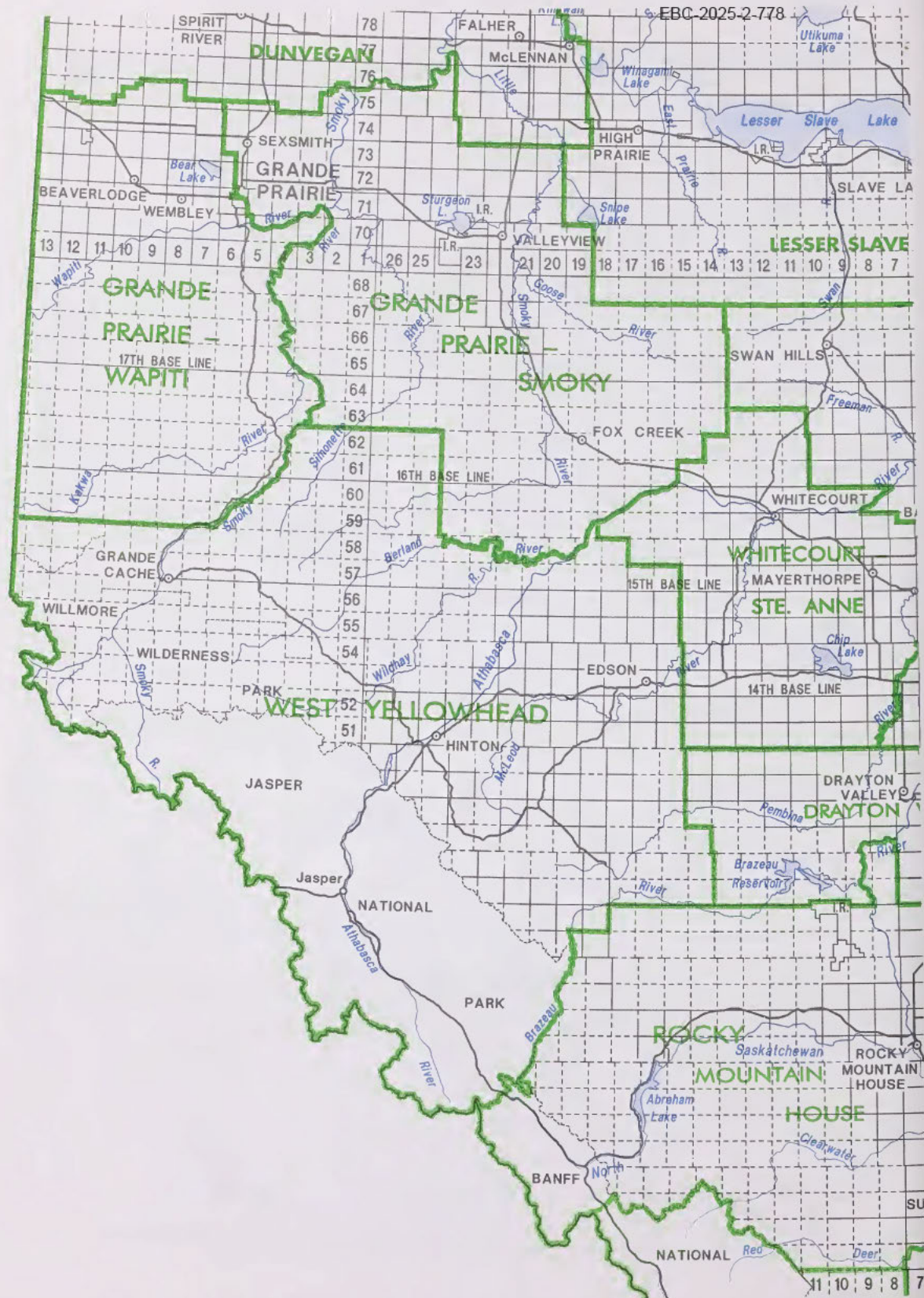


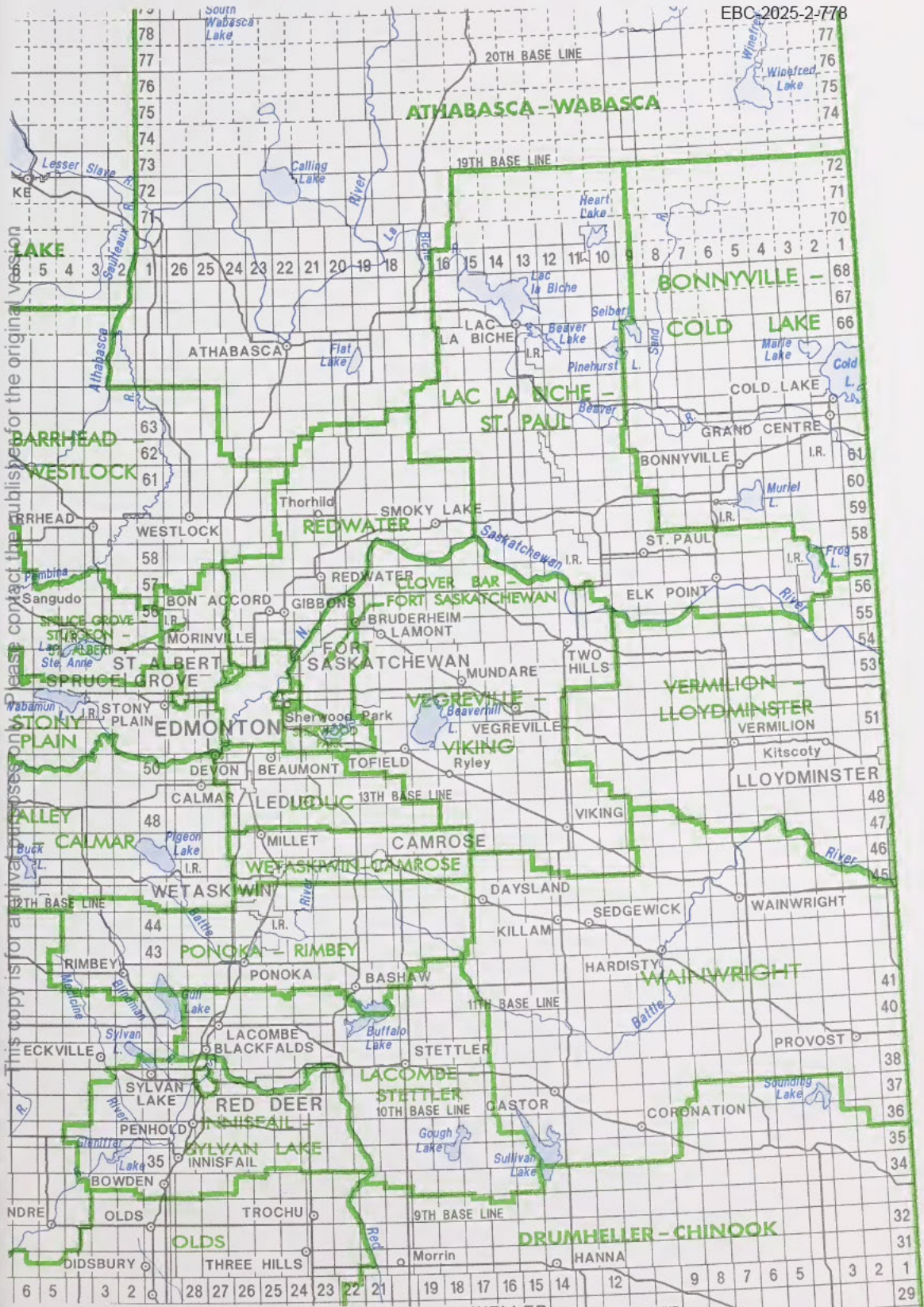


PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

(Proposed 1995 /1996)







A Submission for Proposed Changes to Alberta Electoral Boundaries

Prepared & Submitted by:

Darwin Durnie et al



Online submittal - Feb 16, 2017

Supplemental info – April 23, 2017

Introduction

This submission has been put together by a handful of Albertans through volunteer efforts that has created a “notional” analysis of the available data, creation of prepared boundaries, and predictions. Our group does not have the resources of the Boundary Commission or the Government of Alberta, and it is not our intent to compete with those vast resources, or in fact be 100% accurate in our submission. Rather, we are attempting to demonstrate outcomes and strategies that could (in our opinion should) be followed to create EFFECTIVE representation for Albertans. In order to assuage ‘political” interests we masked the 2015 election results on a poll by poll basis (where possible) and show the a virtual election resulted based on that 2015 election on the basis of the boundaries shown in each option.

Summary

Alberta has experienced significant population growth since 2010. According to the latest census, Alberta is the fastest growing province in Canada (more than 11% population growth from 2011 to 2016). Migration from other Canadian provinces, new immigrants and new refugees can easily be identified as contributing to this rapid growth. The call for submissions regarding the review of existing constituency boundaries is very timely.

In Alberta, electoral boundaries for representation in the legislature are not to be primarily driven by population. Rather representation is supposed to be determined by other influences such as national and provincial borders, natural boundaries, municipal boundaries, effective representation and input of Albertans, all the while considering the relative population density throughout the Province of Alberta along with any other factor the Commission may wish to consider.

These considerations provide the opportunity to address the geographic concentration of Albertans along the QEII and HWY 3, increasing rural and large city disparity of needs and common community interests, all in an effort to provide effective representation in the legislature, which does not mean equal representation by population.

Through analysis and extrapolation of the 2011 census data three options for consideration of boundary establishment are offered:

1. **Maintain Strictly the existing boundaries**
2. **Metro Areas (Large Cities) Equalized Representation**
3. **Municipal Boundaries & Charter Cities**

Provided are highlights, method and some pros cons of these options. As this is a volunteer developed submission it is purposely lean on written discussion and is intended to provoke considerations and solutions that the Commission may have not yet developed. A previous online submission was completed and then a pause was made to submitting this document and supporting maps in anticipation of the release of new census data. However, due to the unavailability of recent population numbers at a sufficiently granular level in the recently released data, we reverted to the detailed 2011 population.

The arithmetic to establish the average population of the ED's can become gymnastic when a blending of municipal and federal census data is used to achieve the overall population to be divided among 87 electoral districts. Usually, the large cities claim to have the most current and accurate information. While this may well be the case, using these populations will impact the average, but also the deviation from the average on a percentage basis (+/- 25%, and 4 at up to 50%). The point being, that the ranges of deviation allowed by the commission per electoral division may be different dependent upon the total population selected by the commission. It should also serve to illustrate that the population calculation and the resultant average should not be the final determinant of a boundary. The Commission may wish to seek dispensation from this requirement should the other considerations far outweigh the population equation in establishing EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION especially in the sparsely populated east, north and southwest areas.

NOTES:

Current population number should be considered for the appropriateness of proposed boundaries in option 2 and 3. At the end of this document, population numbers for each constituency are provided for option 1, 2 and 3.

Provision of the Topological digital files (GIS – shapefiles) can be discussed.

Context

Alberta has changed in population and its demographics - again. The disparity and travel times and communication issues of representing such a vast province are not new. From its formation in 1905 forward, Alberta has created solutions that accommodate the needs of the day. The connectivity of Albertans has however changed immensely in the past decade as a result of improved highway networks, footprint of the internet, and capability of smart phones and social media. Presently, elected officials routinely struggle to identify the representative or proportionate population value and hierarchy of a personal visit, a phone call, a traditional letter, an email or a tweet. Living 150km from the legislature may not mean as much in 2017 as years past. Certainly the EBC must have like struggles given the array of inputs.

Federal Governments over the past 30 years or more have created grants for municipalities that need be accessed through the provinces. This can and has caused competing municipalities grief and frustration when attempting to garner the support of their MLA when boundaries include large urban, small urban, and rural – the lack of common interest is evident.

Populations have densified in the Capital Region, Calgary, the Highway 2 corridor and other cities. Challenges in delivery of services at the municipal level have started discussions ranging from eliminating Summer Villages to granting City Charters, from pooling and redistributing linear tax revenue to performing viability studies on municipalities. This long standing and significant focus on the municipalities, and the Legislative Assemblies impact on them, is likely the rationale behind making electoral boundaries contiguous with Municipal boundaries whenever possible.

Currently the Municipal Government Act contemplates Calgary and Edmonton being granted City Charters in June 2017. This will give them powers beyond the rest of the municipalities. The Charter Cities will be able to make decisions normally reserved for the Legislature. Does that provide the Charter Cities disproportionate representation in the context of EFFECTIVE representation for the “Rest of Alberta”?

The MGA also sets out the need for CFA’s or Collaboration Framework Agreements among rural and urban municipalities to be in place very soon. Many Regional Services Commissions are in place throughout the Province to provide services ranging from emergency management to solid waste, airports to water- and all use the municipal boundary to identify the area the commissions operate. Similarly the CFA’s identify municipal boundaries, then collaboration.

There are likely many other compelling examples that demonstrate the municipal boundary (including Metis and First Nations boundaries) prominence in identification to the public where

the delivery of services to Albertans and common interests emanate from (such as; ag services board, intermunicipal development plans, recreation associations, seniors foundations, to name a few). Current electoral boundaries in many cases are not an example of prominence of municipal boundaries regarding “common interests”.

We feel the boundaries should be clear and remain so that they should change only when it is demonstrably evident that the boundaries NO LONGER provide EFFECTIVE representation. It seems that there has been a presumption by many previous boundary commissions that population change insists that boundaries are no longer EFFECTIVE and must be changed. Perhaps the previous commissions should have measured the then existing boundaries against the mandate below and only if the MUST factors in the first consideration were not met would they then consider the SHOULD regarding population in the second consideration.

For reference; follows is an excerpt from the abebc.ca website regarding the mandate – which does not necessarily mean interpret the regulations ~~solely~~solely

“Considerations

The Commission must take the following factors into consideration in making their recommendations to the Legislative Assembly of Alberta:

- the requirement for effective representation as guaranteed by the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*,
- sparsity and density of population,
- common community interests and community organizations, including those of Indian reserves and Métis settlements,
- wherever possible, the existing community boundaries within the cities of Edmonton and Calgary,
- wherever possible, the existing municipal boundaries,
- the number of municipalities and other local authorities,
- geographical features, including existing road systems,
- the desirability of understandable and clear boundaries, and
- any other factors the Commission considers appropriate.

The population of a proposed electoral constituency should not vary more than 25% from the provincial average, except in a few special cases.”

Follows are three options that could be considered frameworks or strategies for further analysis by the commission.

1. Option 1 – Maintain Strictly the existing boundaries

Highlights:

1. We analyzed the population numbers and the implications if we do not change existing boundaries
2. Current boundaries are shown in Figure 1a and 1b

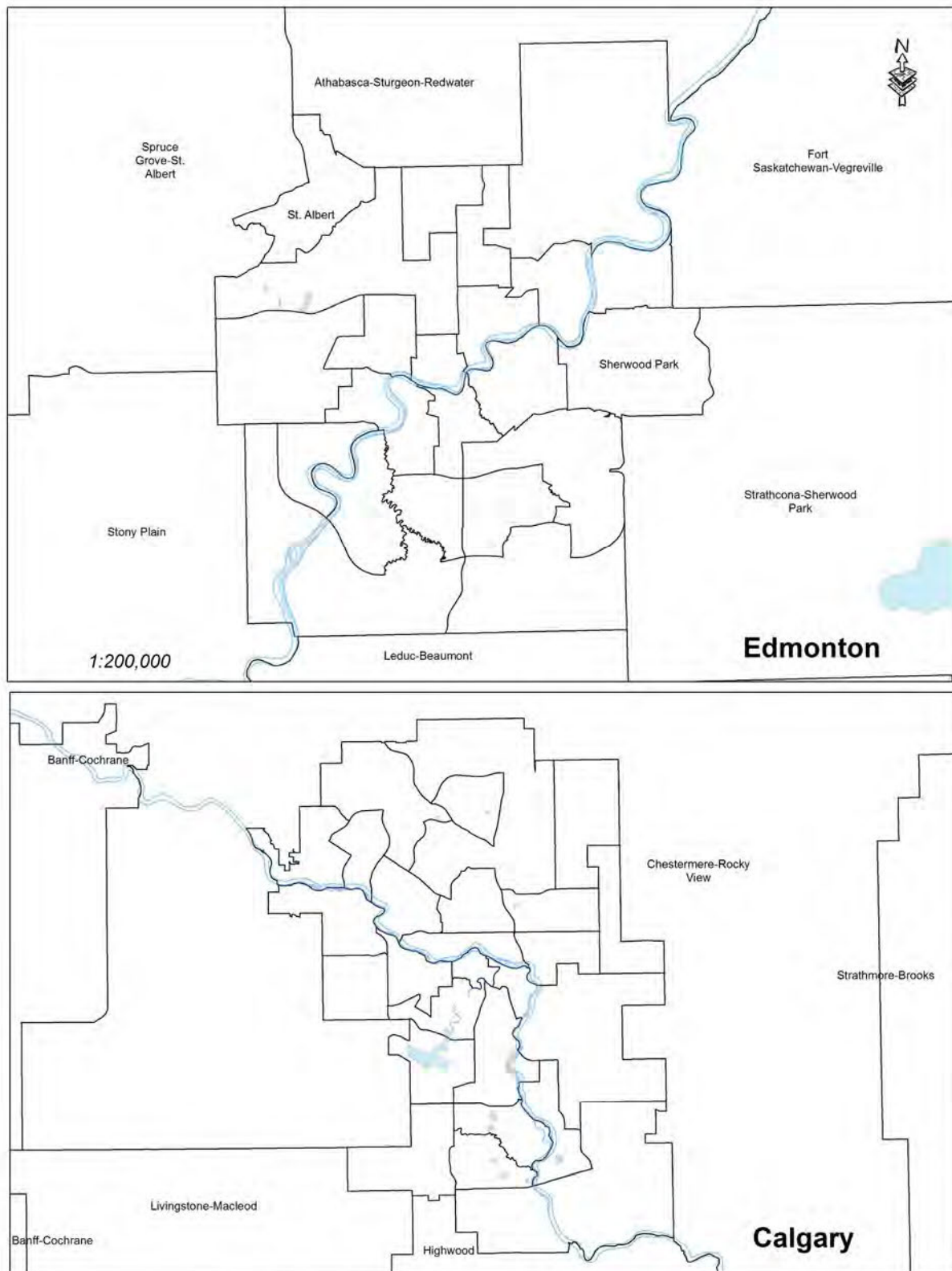
Pros:

1. No effort/resources to change boundaries
2. Albertans won't have to experience changed constituencies during election
3. Common Interest may germinate within a recurring boundary

Cons:

1. No reflection of change in population
2. No reflection of change in municipal boundaries
3. Many constituencies cross multiple municipalities
4. No analysis of effective representation
5. No consideration / reflection of common community interest





Option 1: No Change - Edmonton & Calgary
 Figure 1b: 2010 Electoral Districts Boundaries

Option 2 –Metro Areas (Large Cities) Equalized Representation

Highlights:

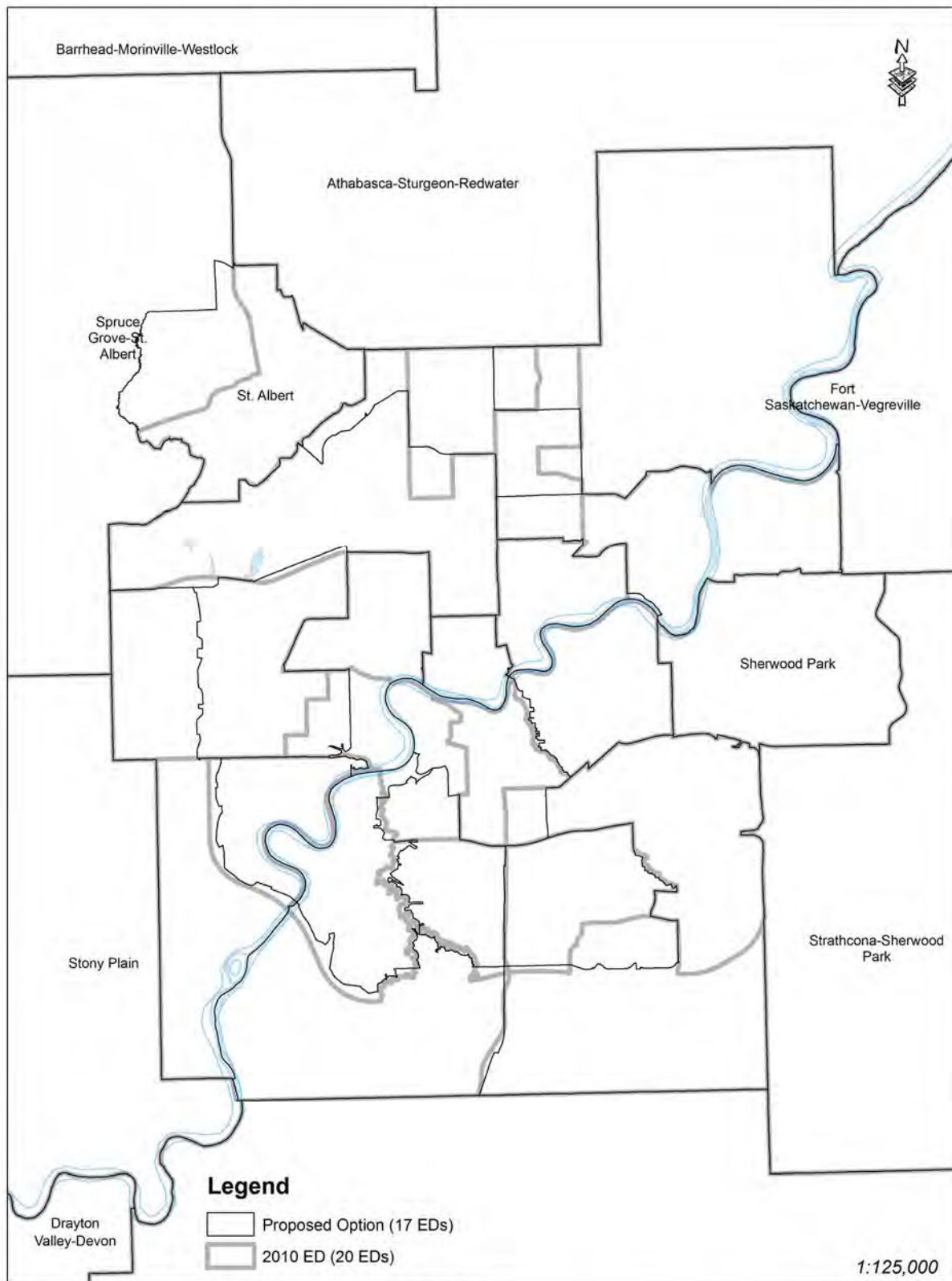
1. Changes in City of Edmonton from existing 20 EDs to proposed 17 (Figure 2a)
2. Changes in City of Calgary from existing 25 EDs to proposed 17 (Figure 2b)
3. Remaining ~~75~~77 electoral districts remain as much as possible
4. Metro area needs do not normally change over geographic area of ED's or distances and the "common community interests" are generally congruent with wards and city limits
5. City Council members via ward system represent many more Albertans than MLA's and deem that as effective representation at the municipal level. That supports rationale for fewer ED's in Cities
6. Community, wards, and natural boundaries are used to create new constituencies
7. Changes in St. Albert, City of Airdrie and City of Medicine Hat constituencies to accommodate changes in municipal boundaries due to annexations (Figure 2c)

Cons:

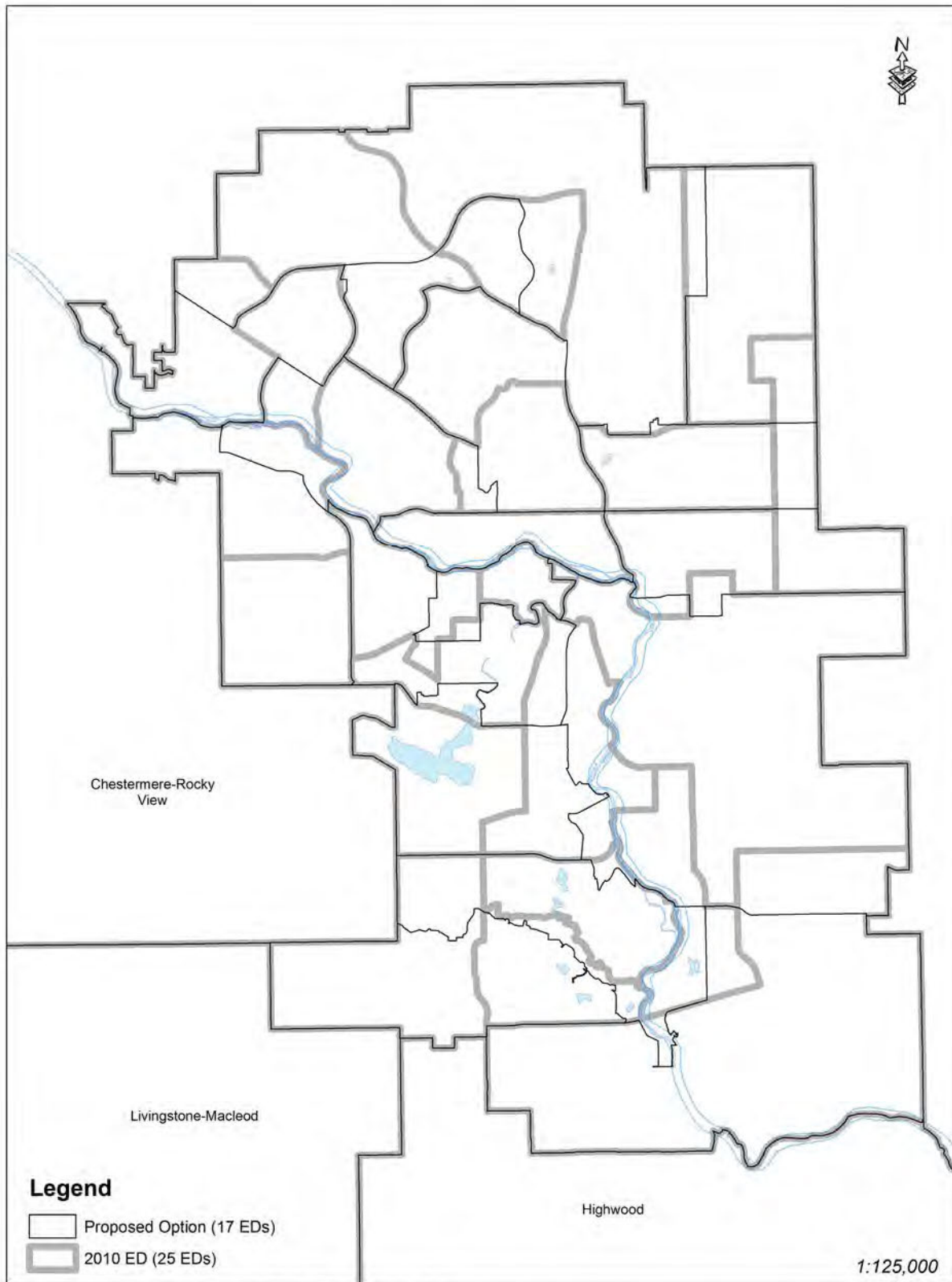
1. More effort/resources to change boundaries
2. Albertans won't have same constituencies in next election
3. Some constituencies may have population in the range of 60-70k but those constituencies are fairly stable and won't experience high influx of people over time – they are built
4. Cities may not like the idea of fewer constituencies

Pros:

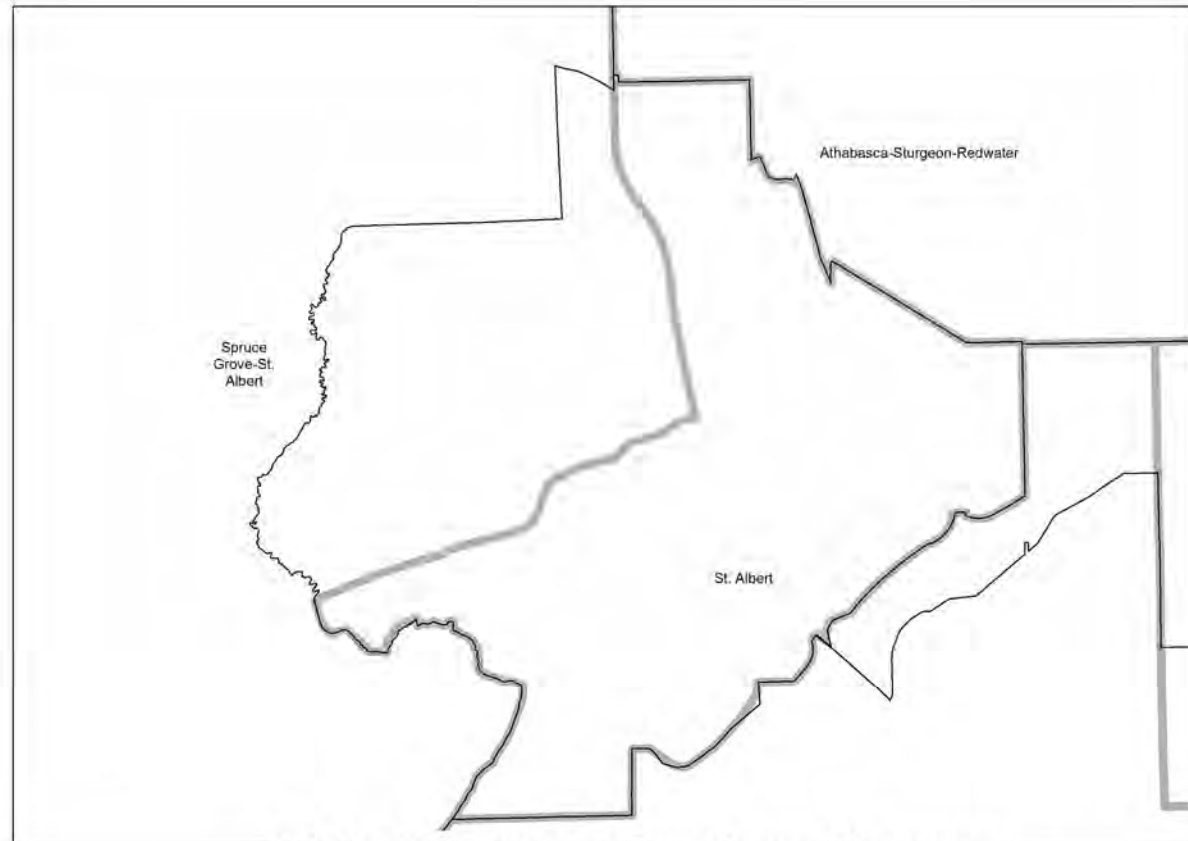
1. Reflect municipally boundary changes
2. Balanced approach in two metro areas (Edmonton & Calgary)
3. Common community interest
4. Fairer representation with respect to wards
5. Fewer Constituencies – reduce 87 by 12 to 75 total



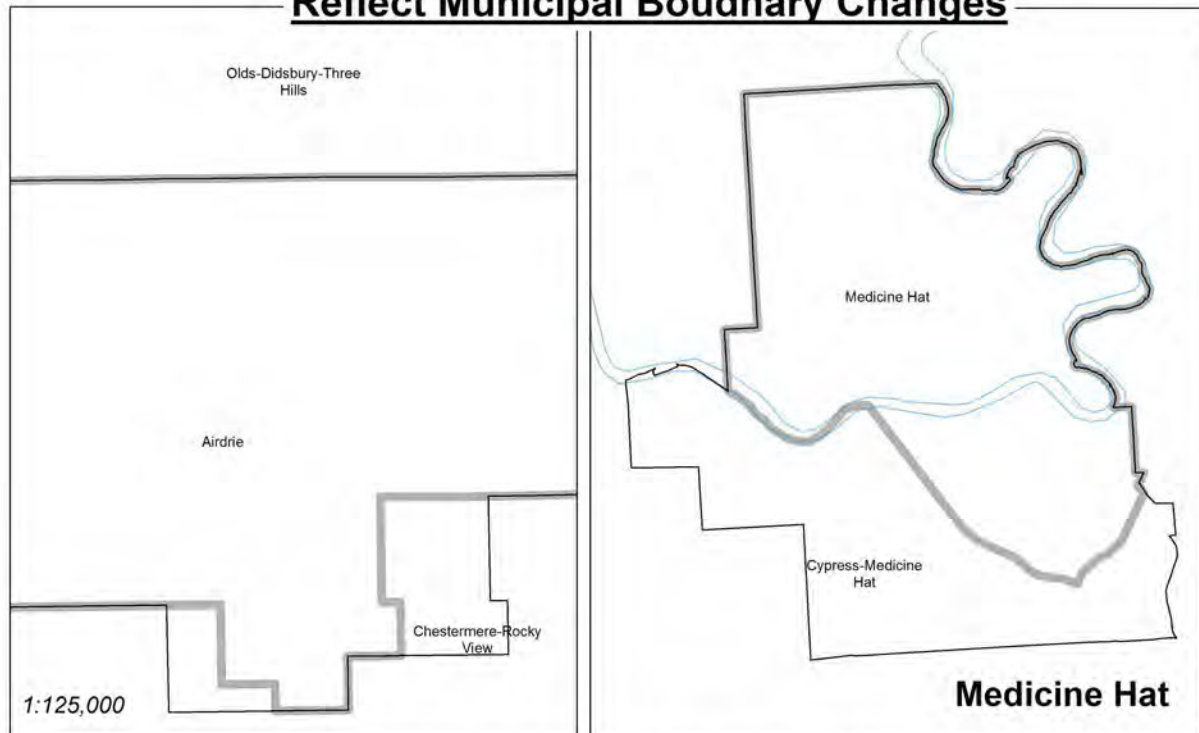
Option 2: Edmonton
Figure 2a: Propsoed Electoral Districts Boundaries



Option 2: Calgary
Figure 2b: Propsoed Electoral Districts Boundaries



Reflect Municipal Boudnary Changes



Option 2: St.Albert, Airdrie & Medicine Hat
Figure 2c: Proposed Electoral Districts Boundaries

Option 3 - Municipal Boundaries & Charter Cities

Highlights:

1. Total number of constituencies remain same (87)
2. Changes in City of Edmonton from existing 20 EDs to proposed 18 (Figure 3a)
3. Changes in City of Calgary from existing 25 EDs to proposed 19 (Figure 3b)
4. Metro area needs do not normally change over geographic area of ED's or distances and the "common community interests" are generally congruent with wards and city limits
5. City Council members via ward system represent many more Albertans than MLA's and deem that as effective representation at the municipal level. That supports rationale for fewer ED's in Cities
6. Rural constituencies cover large areas including many small town, villages, hamlets
7. Cutting down 8 constituencies from Edmonton & Calgary and adding in other parts of AB
8. Population of Calgary and Edmonton removed from Rest of Alberta total and average population is calculated as Rest of Alberta divided by 50 remaining ED's to create 87 total. This increases opportunity to consolidate 'common interest' and reduce geographic foot print of vast ED's
9. One constituency for Airdrie is proposed
10. One constituency for Leduc is proposed
11. One constituency for Stony Plain and Spruce Groove (combined) is proposed
12. Three constituencies for City of Red Deer instead of two
13. Chiefly municipal boundaries are used as a first rule rural so that each municipality belongs to one constituency only where possible and no crossover from Charter Cities to Rest of Alberta
14. Attempts to reflect common interests of Highway 2 corridor municipalities by consolidating around corridor.
15. At few places, one municipality is divided into more than one constituency to accommodate large number of population using natural boundaries (river, highway)
16. Changes in St. Albert, City of Airdrie and City of Medicine Hat constituencies to accommodate changes in municipal boundaries
17. Option 3 proposed boundaries in relation to 2010 boundaries are shown in (figure 3c)

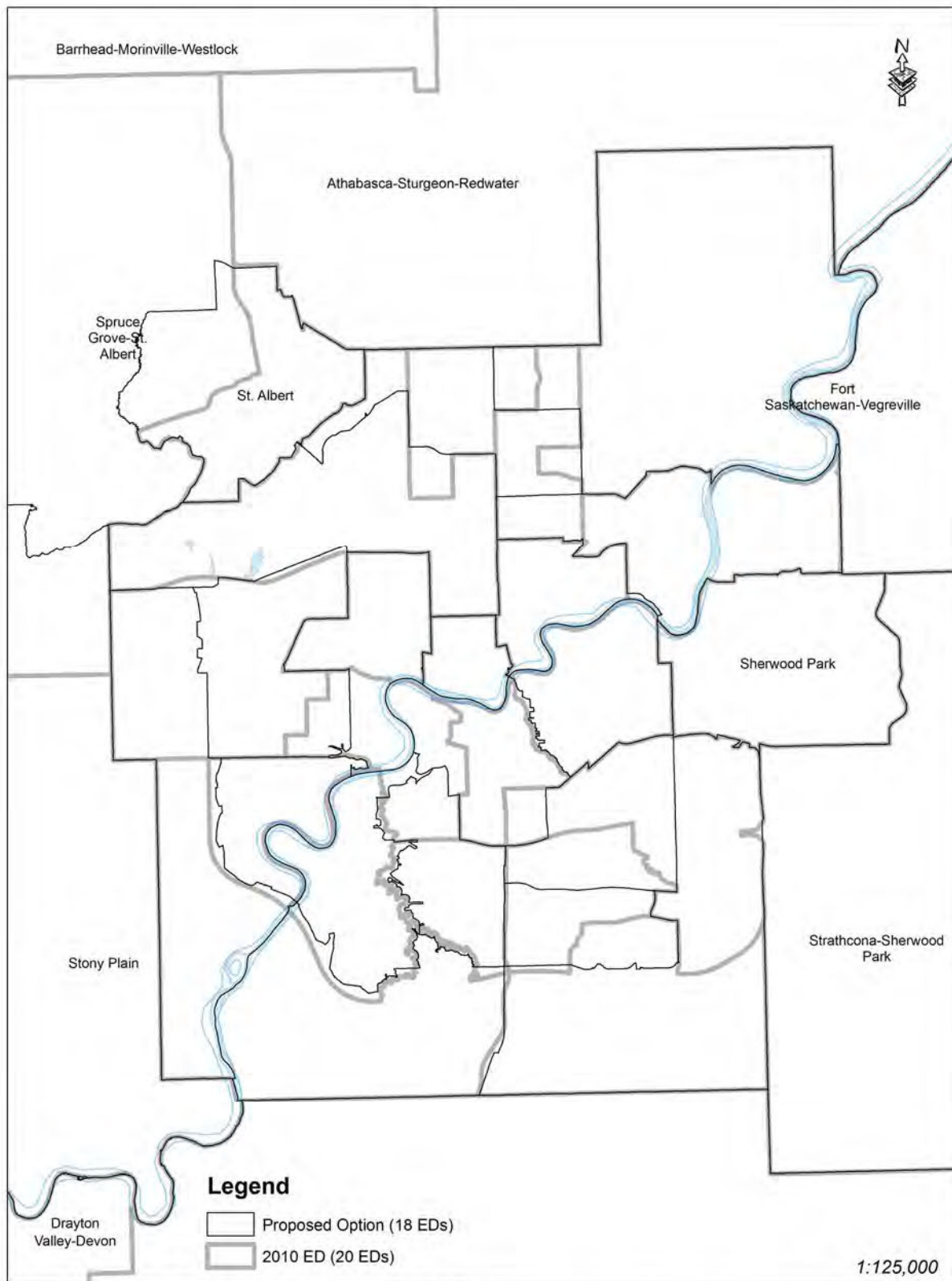
Cons:

1. More effort/resources to change boundaries

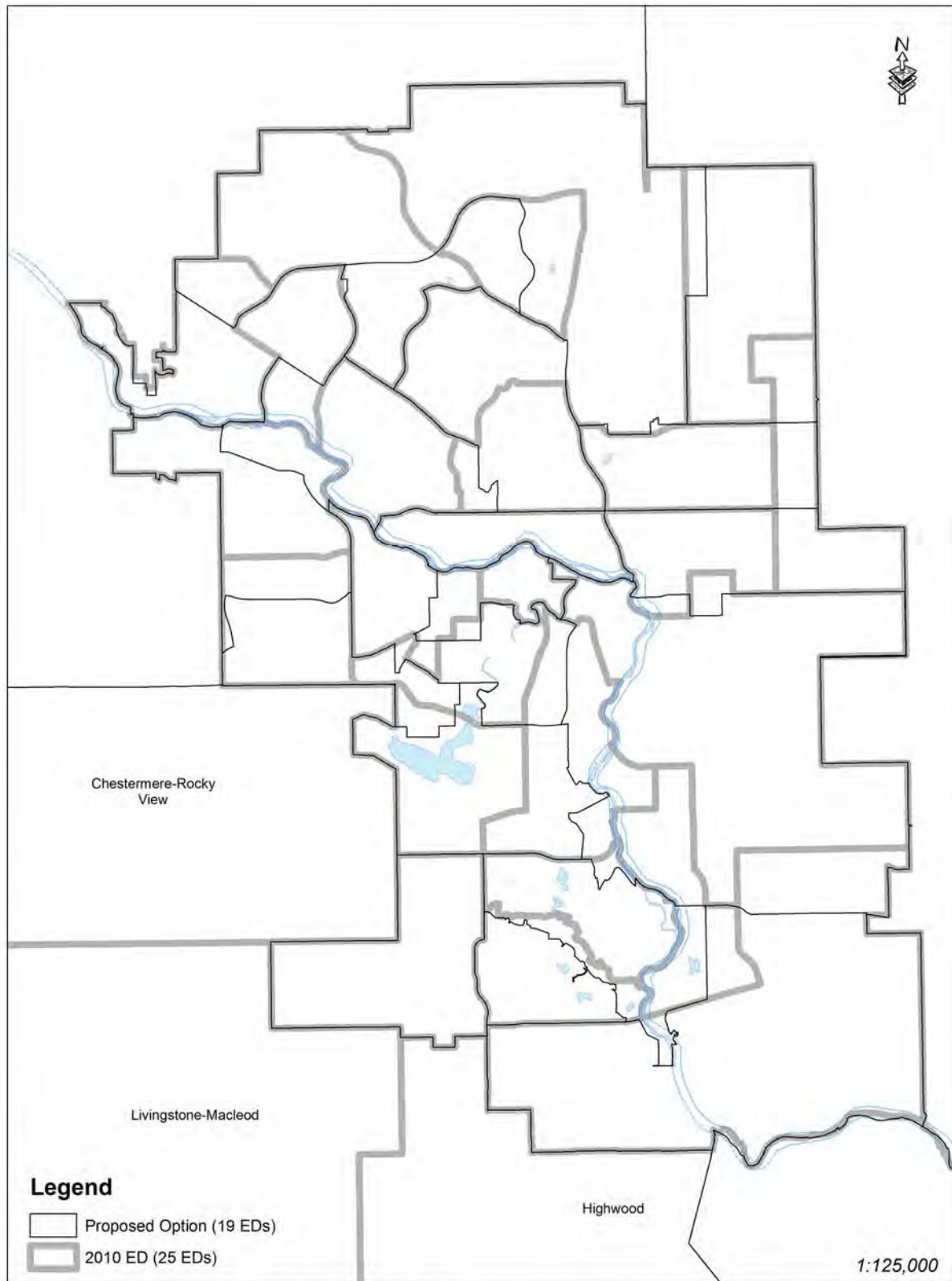
2. Albertans won't have same constituencies in next election
3. Some constituencies may have population in the range of 60s-70sk but those constituencies are fairly stable and won't experience high influx of people over time
4. Cities may not like the idea of fewer constituencies

Pros:

1. Reflect municipal boundary changes
2. Balanced approach across AB
3. Re- Alignment with municipal boundaries
4. Increased representation of Rural Alberta to off-set City Charters
5. Common community interest
6. Defined representation of growing areas (Airdrie, Stony Plain & Spruce Grove, Leduc)



Option 3: Edmonton
Figure 3a: Propsoed Electoral Districts Boundaries



Option 3: Calgary
Figure 3b: Propsoed Electoral Districts Boundaries



Option 1 – Population

ID	Option1 - ED Name	Option1 - ED Num	Population
1	Airdrie	47	64,630
2	Athabasca-Sturgeon-Redwater	48	37,970
3	Banff-Cochrane	49	56,410
4	Barrhead-Morinville-Westlock	50	42,040
5	Battle River-Wainwright	51	39,110
6	Bonnyville-Cold Lake	52	37,980
7	Calgary-Acadia	3	39,480
8	Calgary-Bow	4	42,650
9	Calgary-Buffalo	5	42,960
10	Calgary-Cross	6	47,640
11	Calgary-Currie	7	49,220
12	Calgary-East	8	49,600
13	Calgary-Elbow	9	47,570
14	Calgary-Fish Creek	10	38,170
15	Calgary-Foothills	11	57,350
16	Calgary-Fort	12	44,980
17	Calgary-Glenmore	13	46,190
18	Calgary-Greenway	14	50,020
19	Calgary-Hawkwood	15	46,890
20	Calgary-Hays	16	44,520
21	Calgary-Klein	17	45,540
22	Calgary-Lougheed	18	49,800
23	Calgary-Mackay-Nose Hill	19	52,450
24	Calgary-McCall	20	64,620
25	Calgary-Mountain View	21	44,680
26	Calgary-North West	22	46,260
27	Calgary-Northern Hills	23	59,520
28	Calgary-Shaw	24	44,270
29	Calgary-South East	25	92,160
30	Calgary-Varsity	26	44,860
31	Calgary-West	27	47,920
32	Cardston-Taber-Warner	53	39,580
33	Chestermere-Rocky View	54	54,020
34	Cypress-Medicine Hat	55	42,750
35	Drayton Valley-Devon	56	42,390
36	Drumheller-Stettler	57	36,810
37	Dunvegan-Central Peace-Notley	1	23,340
38	Edmonton-Beverly-Clareview	28	47,150

39	Edmonton-Calder	29	54,850
40	Edmonton-Castle Downs	30	52,250
41	Edmonton-Centre	31	43,360
42	Edmonton-Decore	32	47,360
43	Edmonton-Ellerslie	33	60,560
44	Edmonton-Glenora	34	43,720
45	Edmonton-Gold Bar	35	43,460
46	Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood	36	43,480
47	Edmonton-Manning	37	53,410
48	Edmonton-McClung	38	40,390
49	Edmonton-Meadowlark	39	50,130
50	Edmonton-Mill Creek	40	53,110
51	Edmonton-Mill Woods	41	41,310
52	Edmonton-Riverview	42	41,430
53	Edmonton-Rutherford	43	40,000
54	Edmonton-South West	44	79,890
55	Edmonton-Strathcona	45	42,410
56	Edmonton-Whitemud	46	53,350
57	Fort McMurray-Conklin	58	24,250
58	Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo	59	49,100
59	Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville	60	47,990
60	Grande Prairie-Smoky	61	49,630
61	Grande Prairie-Wapiti	62	54,490
62	Highwood	63	55,170
63	Innisfail-Sylvan Lake	64	46,730
64	Lac La Biche-St. Paul-Two Hills	65	31,930
65	Lacombe-Ponoka	66	45,170
66	Leduc-Beaumont	67	56,190
67	Lesser Slave Lake	2	27,570
68	Lethbridge-East	68	45,570
69	Lethbridge-West	69	47,160
70	Little Bow	70	40,280
71	Livingstone-Macleod	71	43,790
72	Medicine Hat	72	39,880
73	Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills	73	45,840
74	Peace River	74	35,850
75	Red Deer-North	75	50,120
76	Red Deer-South	76	50,300
77	Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre	77	40,850
78	Sherwood Park	78	45,230
79	Spruce Grove-St. Albert	79	62,790

80	St. Albert	80	46,350
81	Stony Plain	81	46,820
82	Strathcona-Sherwood Park	82	49,590
83	Strathmore-Brooks	83	48,060
84	Vermilion-Lloydminster	84	38,670
85	West Yellowhead	85	31,940
86	Wetaskiwin-Camrose	86	43,000
87	Whitecourt-Ste. Anne	87	39,260

Option 2 – Population

ID	Option2 - ED Name	Option2 - ED Num	Population
1	Airdrie	12	64,990
2	Athabasca-Sturgeon-Redwater	33	37,970
3	Banff-Cochrane	13	56,410
4	Barrhead-Morinville-Westlock	32	42,040
5	Battle River-Wainwright	21	39,110
6	Bonnyville-Cold Lake	31	37,980
7	Calgary Hawkwood	46	67,220
8	Calgary-Buffalo	53	62,420
9	Calgary-Cross	44	58,540
10	Calgary-East	49	69,090
11	Calgary-Elbow	52	75,810
12	Calgary-Fish Creek	56	68,010
13	Calgary-Fort	54	65,880
14	Calgary-Glenmore	76	75,330
15	Calgary-Lougheed	57	77,120
16	Calgary-McCall	43	90,080
17	Calgary-Mountain View	51	44,680
18	Calgary-North	42	83,650
19	Calgary-Northern Hills	45	66,010
20	Calgary-Nose Hill	50	75,440
21	Calgary-South	55	108,910
22	Calgary-Varsity	48	72,520
23	Calgary-West	47	78,590
24	Cardston-Taber-Warner	4	39,580
25	Chestermere-Rocky View	10	53,660
26	Cypress-Medicine Hat	8	19,370
27	Drayton Valley-Devon	23	42,390
28	Drumheller-Stettler	18	36,810
29	Dunvegan-Central Peace-Notley	35	23,340
30	Edmonton-Calder	69	65,440
31	Edmonton-Castle Downs	70	65,650
32	Edmonton-Centre	66	43,360
33	Edmonton-East	74	62,010
34	Edmonton-Glenora	65	52,360
35	Edmonton-Gold Bar	68	42,870
36	Edmonton-Highlands	67	43,520
37	Edmonton-Manning	71	62,220
38	Edmonton-McClung	62	37,290

39	Edmonton-Meadowlark	64	48,390
40	Edmonton-Mill Woods	60	63,510
41	Edmonton-Rutherford	72	47,080
42	Edmonton-South	59	60,620
43	Edmonton-South West	61	42,700
44	Edmonton-Southeast	58	91,440
45	Edmonton-Strathcona	63	51,640
46	Edmonton-Whitemud	73	51,500
47	Fort McMurray-Conklin	38	24,250
48	Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo	37	49,100
49	Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville	28	47,990
50	Grande Prairie-Smoky	41	49,630
51	Grande Prairie-Wapiti	40	54,490
52	Highwood	6	55,170
53	Innisfail-Sylvan Lake	17	46,730
54	Lac La Biche-St. Paul-Two Hills	34	31,930
55	Lacombe-Ponoka	19	45,170
56	Leduc-Beaumont	22	56,190
57	Lesser Slave Lake	36	27,570
58	Lethbridge-East	3	45,570
59	Lethbridge-West	2	47,160
60	Little Bow	9	40,280
61	Livingstone-Macleod	7	43,790
62	Medicine Hat	5	63,260
63	Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills	14	45,840
64	Peace River	39	35,850
65	Red Deer-North	16	50,120
66	Red Deer-South	15	50,300
67	Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre	20	40,850
68	Sherwood Park	75	45,230
69	Spruce Grove-St. Albert	26	43,550
70	St. Albert	25	65,590
71	Stony Plain	24	46,820
72	Strathcona-Sherwood Park	77	49,590
73	Strathmore-Brooks	11	48,060
74	Vermilion-Lloydminster	27	38,670
75	West Yellowhead	29	31,940
76	Wetaskiwin-Camrose	1	43,000
77	Whitecourt-St. Anne	30	39,260

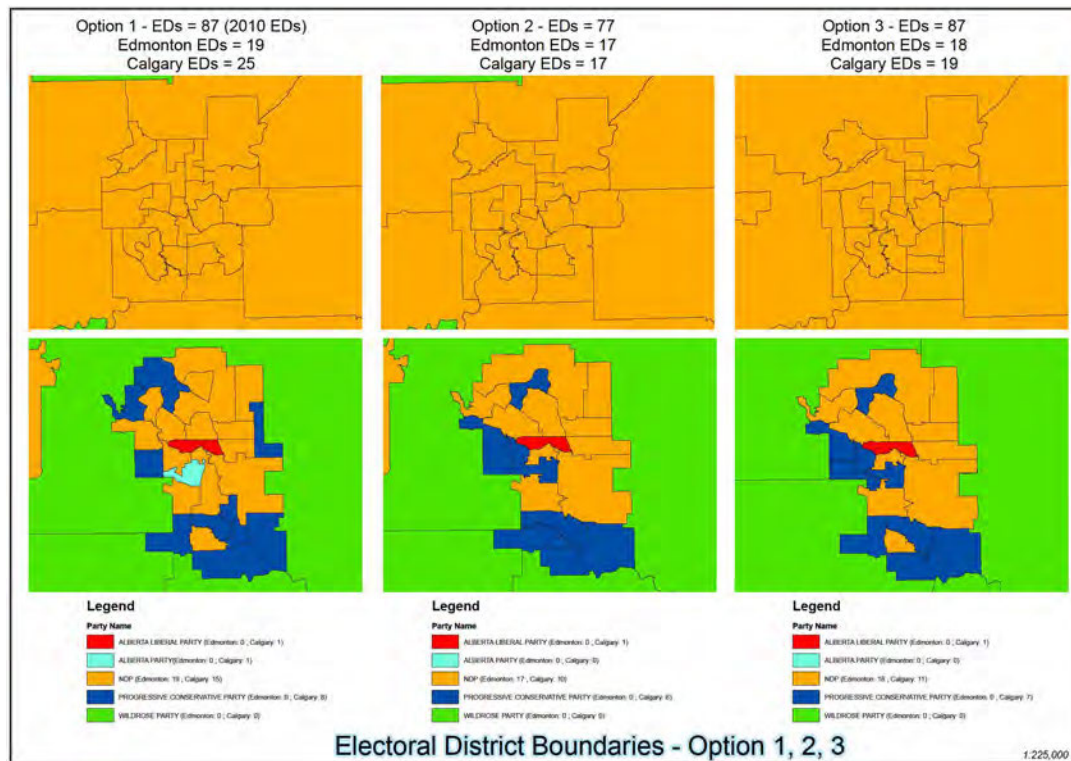
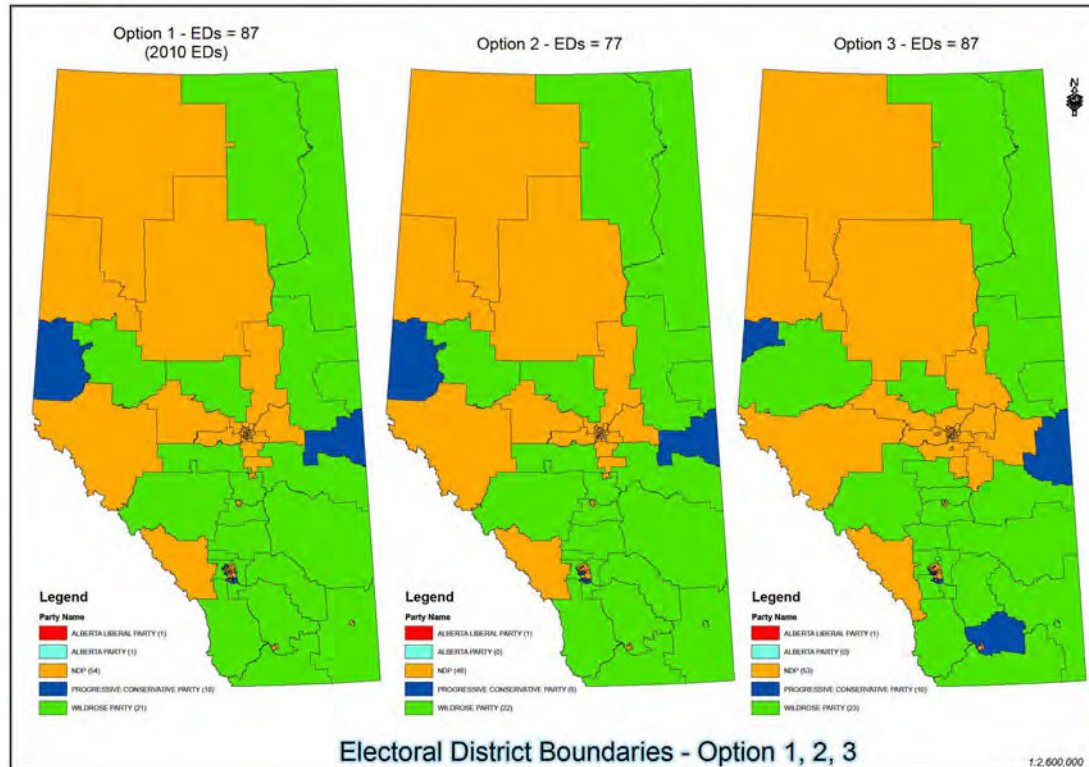
Option 3 – Population

ID	Option3 - ED Name	Option3 - ED Num	Population
1	Airdrie	82	61,590
2	Athabasca-Smoky Lake-Thorhild	68	21,270
3	Banff-Canmore	46	28,260
4	Barrhead-Westlock	71	24,450
5	Beaver-Minburn-Two Hills	58	25,160
6	Bonnyville	66	37,980
7	Calgary Hawkwood	6	67,220
8	Calgary-Bow	86	50,360
9	Calgary-Buffalo	12	62,420
10	Calgary-Cross	4	58,540
11	Calgary-East	8	69,090
12	Calgary-Elbow	11	66,210
13	Calgary-Fish Creek	15	51,340
14	Calgary-Fort	13	65,880
15	Calgary-Glenmore	34	66,690
16	Calgary-Lougheed	16	49,800
17	Calgary-McCall	3	90,080
18	Calgary-Mountain View	10	44,680
19	Calgary-North	2	83,650
20	Calgary-Northern Hills	5	66,010
21	Calgary-Nose Hill	9	75,440
22	Calgary-Shaw	84	44,000
23	Calgary-South	14	108,910
24	Calgary-Varsity	7	72,520
25	Calgary-West	85	46,470
26	Camrose	55	29,710
27	Cardston-Warner-Forty Mile	35	31,680
28	Chestermere-Rockview East	44	37,140
29	Cochrane-Rockyview West	83	53,040
30	Cypress-Newell	36	38,890
31	Dunvegan-Central Peace-Notley	74	23,550
32	Edmonton-Beverly-Clearview	33	62,010
33	Edmonton-Calder	28	65,440
34	Edmonton-Castle Downs	29	65,650
35	Edmonton-Centre	25	43,360
36	Edmonton-Glenora	24	52,360
37	Edmonton-Gold Bar	27	42,870
38	Edmonton-Highlands	26	43,520

39	Edmonton-Manning	30	62,220
40	Edmonton-McClung	21	37,290
41	Edmonton-Meadowlark	23	48,390
42	Edmonton-Mill Creek	87	33,150
43	Edmonton-Mill Woods	19	41,480
44	Edmonton-Rutherford	31	47,080
45	Edmonton-South	18	60,620
46	Edmonton-South West	20	42,700
47	Edmonton-Southeast	17	81,350
48	Edmonton-Strathcona	22	51,640
49	Edmonton-Whitemud	32	51,500
50	Flagstaff-Stettler-Paintearth-Provost	56	29,590
51	Foothills Northeast	43	29,050
52	Fort McMurray-Conklin	78	24,250
53	Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo	77	49,100
54	Grande Prairie-Wapiti	73	52,720
55	Greenview-Grande Prairie	72	51,570
56	Highwood	42	27,130
57	Jasper-Yellowhead	65	37,510
58	Lac La Biche-St Paul	67	23,610
59	Lacombe	53	36,800
60	Lamont-Fort Sask	69	36,940
61	Leduc	60	30,000
62	Leduc County	59	41,990
63	Lesser Slave Lake	75	31,800
64	Lethbridge-East	40	45,570
65	Lethbridge-West	39	47,160
66	Little Bow-Strathmore	45	33,810
67	Livingstone-Macleod	41	45,930
68	Medicine Hat	1	63,260
69	Mountain View	48	34,780
70	Parkland	61	37,030
71	Peace River - High Level	76	33,920
72	Ponoka-West Wetaskiwin	54	27,130
73	Red Deer Northeast	52	29,480
74	Red Deer Northwest	50	31,640
75	Red Deer South	51	39,310
76	Rocky Mountain House - Clear Water	47	36,460
77	Sherwood Park	80	45,230
78	Special Area-Drumheller_Kneehill	37	30,520
79	St Albert	63	65,590

80	Stoney Plain-Spruce Grove	62	51,260
81	Strathcona South	81	48,570
82	Sturgeon County	64	39,530
83	Sylvan Lake-Red Deer County	49	48,400
84	Taber-Lethbridge County	38	42,360
85	Vermilion-Wainwright	57	46,050
86	Wetaskiwin	79	27,020
87	Whitecourt-Ste Anne	70	30,860

2015 Election Super Imposed on Option 1,2 & 3



Notes:

Yes please

Sent from my iPhone

On Feb 6, 2017, at 10:11 AM [REDACTED] wrote:

Hi Darwin,

It seems Election AB is not extending the deadline (intentionally?). The same date (Feb 8th) is also the release date of census 2016. I had no choice except using 2011 census data but what I did is calculated the rate of change from 2011 AB population to 2016 population which was approximately 17%. I applied same rate to all polling stations and to electoral districts. For polling stations population vary from 6 (yes just 6) to 11,877 and for electoral distance it varies from 26,970 to 60,521.

We would need to sit together on Wednesday morning (I hope road will be fine for me to travel [REDACTED]). Should we book a room/time on Wednesday morning?

Riz

From: Durnie, Darwin

Sent: Monday, January 30, 2017 1:50 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

Subject: Re: Alberta Electoral Boundaries - Next Week Meet up?

Good work [REDACTED]. I am in Ontario this week. So let's meet up on Wes feb 8. If need be we can make a submission that says more info is coming

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 26, 2017, at 4:17 PM, [REDACTED] wrote:

Hi Darwin,

I got ED and Polling Station shapefiles from [REDACTED] We still do not have 2016 census data but I used 2011 data and got population numbers for each polling station. It includes children, adult and senior. I can also check Alberta Municipal data and assign 2015/16 population number to cities/towns (it won't be available at lower level such as polling stations).

I think this would be all we need to start reconstructing EDs or to create new ones. I would need you to sit with me and [REDACTED] sometime next week so that we can draft changes to meet the deadline of Feb 08. We can move polling stations from one ED to other (if makes sense) by keeping in limits of the minimum maximum population criteria. I can come to [REDACTED] on Wednesday or Friday next week or if you are in [REDACTED] I can meet any other day as well.

In the meantime, if there is any other data that you think will be helpful in reshaping EDs, let us know and we'll try to get it.

I also heard the deadline line may be extend to Feb 28th since Census Canada is releasing population number on same date (Feb 8 ☺).....but there is nothing on Election AB website.

<http://albertapolitics.ca/2017/01/sake-healthy-democracy-alberta-electoral-boundaries-commission-needs-extend-submissions-deadline/>

Thanks

■

From: Durnie, Darwin
Sent: Tuesday, January 10, 2017 1:24 PM
To: Darwin DURNIE
Subject: Alberta Electoral Boundaries

Hello

About every 8 years the government is advised by the electoral commission where the boundaries of provincial constituencies may need adjustment.

This is a non partisan fundamental of our democracy.

Traditionally I have put forth a recommendation to the Commission based on a group of newbies and sea dogs getting together and examining the situation and using GIS and deliberation to suggest boundary changes.

You have expressed interest in the past of being involved in this or are a GIS person with skills the group could use if you're interested.

I plan on getting a group together discreetly to discuss this in ■■■■■ over the next couple weeks. For some it will be old hat – others it will be new.

Please confirm if you are interested and I will include you in this volunteer group.

Hi Darwin,
 I have updated the word document and Option 3 large map with 2016 population numbers. Please also see few comments in the word document and highlighted text.

Let me know if there is anything else.

■

-----Original Message-----

From: Darwin DURNIE ■■■■■
 Sent: Tuesday, March 07, 2017 8:38 AM
 To: ■■■■■
 Cc: ■■■■■ Durnie, Darwin

Subject: Re: please read

Is it a lot of effort to update with 2016 data

Darwin Durnie

> On Mar 7, 2017, at 07:52 [REDACTED] wrote:
 >
 > Few minor changes and comments are attached.
 >
 > Initially, we thought to remove Edmonton and Calgary population and then create average based on rest of AB divided by 50 but when we drafted boundaries together it was not possible to strictly use average population number due to natural and municipal boundaries (Option 3). If population ranges from 30 to 40k, we considered it enough in less populated areas.
 >
 > I now also have 2016 population and analysis can be revised if required. I understand Option 3 is the proof on concept but I thought to bring it in your attention in case we need latest population at any stage.
 >
 > [REDACTED]
 >
 >
 > -----Original Message-----
 > From: Darwin Durnie [REDACTED]
 > Sent: Monday, March 06, 2017 4:22 PM
 > To: [REDACTED]
 > Cc: Durnie, Darwin
 > Subject: please read
 >
 >
 >
 > please review and return soonest - check the method in option 3
 >
 > Did we remove calagry and edmonton from population and then create average based on rest of alberta divided by 50?
 > <20170216 Proposed Changes to Alberta Electoral Districts 2010.docx>

From [REDACTED] >

Subject: RE: Proposed Changes to ED - Draft Document

Date: March 12, 2017 at 3:17:35 PM MDT

To: Darwin Durnie [REDACTED]

Hi Darwin,

I called Election AB to get 2015 results shapefile by polling stations and the GIS guy (I guess same we spoke many years ago) told me he didn't have it for a number of reasons: 1. the results were combined for some polling stations; 2. some polling stations divided into A & B & C; 3. many polling stations have mobile and special ballots which can't be represented by polling station shapefile.

█ kindly cleaned data for me for 1 & 2. We can't do anything for number 3 except keeping them out of the analysis / mapping. I also had to do some cleanup on my side to match GIS file with excel results file and also to combine polling stations where election AB reported combined results. It is interesting the many Polling Station that were combined are not contiguous (ED5- Poll# 54-65 & 57-66), (ED18- Poll#46 & 59, 60 & 70), (ED25- Poll# 67 & 115), ED 27- Poll# 52 & 72), ED 28 - Poll # 56&59), (ED 31 - Poll # 14&16, 23&53), ED38 - Poll# 62 & 63), (Ed 63 - Poll#54 & 63, 72 & 76), (ED 64 - Poll# 3 & 5, Poll# 26 & 27, Poll# 28, 29, 30, Poll # 53 & 87, Poll # 79 & 85), (ED 68 - Poll # 5 & 21), (Ed 77, Poll # 24 & 37, Poll # 62 & 68), (ED 82, Poll # 21 & 39, Poll # 71 & 76). I then transferred all polling station results to Option 2 & 3. You can see attached maps that show a comparison of Option 1, 2, & 3 at AB level and at Edmonton & Calgary Level. I hope it helps. Let me know if you have any question or need anything else in this regard.

█

-----Original Message-----

From: Darwin Durnie █
Sent: Monday, March 06, 2017 3:38 PM
To: █
Subject: Re: Proposed Changes to ED - Draft Document

Hey █

CAan you put the 2015 election results on option 3 and give me a slist of who won each district or colour a map for the winners - NDP orange - PCAA blue and Wildrose Gree and Alberta PArty - pale blue?

Province of Alberta

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION ACT

Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000 Chapter E-3

Current as of May 27, 2016

Office Consolidation

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Note

All persons making use of this consolidation are reminded that it has no legislative sanction, that amendments have been embodied for convenience of reference only. The official Statutes and Regulations should be consulted for all purposes of interpreting and applying the law.

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION ACT

Chapter E-3

Table of Contents

1. 1 Definition Part 1

Electoral Boundaries Commissions

2. 2 Electoral Boundaries Commission

3. 3 Function

4. 4 Remuneration

5. 5 Time of appointment

6. 6 Report to Speaker
7. 7 Public hearings
8. 8 Amendment of report
9. 9 Commission report
10. 10 Report to Assembly
11. 11 New electoral divisions

Part 2 Redistribution Rules

12. 12 Population of Alberta
13. 13 Electoral divisions
14. 14 Relevant considerations
15. 15 Population of electoral divisions

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, enacts as follows:

Definition

1 In this Act, “Commission” means an Electoral Boundaries Commission appointed pursuant to section 2.

1

1990 cE-4.01 s1

Section 2

RSA 2000 ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION ACT Chapter E-3

Part 1

Electoral Boundaries Commissions

Electoral Boundaries Commission

2(1) From time to time as required by this Act, an Electoral Boundaries Commission is to be appointed consisting of

(a) a chair appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who must be one of the following:

1. (i) the Ethics Commissioner;
2. (ii) the Auditor General;
3. (iii) the president of a post-secondary educational institution in Alberta;
4. (iv) a judge or retired judge of any court in Alberta;
5. (v) a person whose stature and qualifications are, in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, similar to those of the persons referred to in subclauses (i) to (iv),
2. (b) 2
Assembly, appointed by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on the nomination of the Leader of Her Majesty’s loyal opposition in consultation with the leaders of the other opposition parties represented in the Legislative Assembly, and
3. (c) 2 persons, who are not members of the Legislative Assembly, appointed by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on the nomination of the President of the Executive Council.

(2) The Chief Electoral Officer is to provide advice, information and assistance to the Commission.

(3) With respect to the persons appointed under subsection (1)(b), one must be resident in a city and the other resident outside a city at the time of their appointment.

(4) With respect to the persons appointed under subsection (1)(c), one must be resident in a city and the other resident outside a city at the time of their appointment.

(5) Persons appointed under subsection (1) must be Canadian citizens, residents of Alberta and at least 18 years of age.

persons, who are not members of the Legislative

2

1990 cE-4.01 s2;1995 c10 s2

Section 3

RSA 2000 ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION ACT Chapter E-3

Function

3 The function of a Commission is to review the existing electoral boundaries established under the Electoral Divisions Act and to make proposals to the Legislative Assembly as to the area, boundaries and names of the electoral divisions of Alberta in accordance with the rules set out in Part 2.

1990 cE-4.01 s3;1995 c10 s3

Remuneration

4(1) The members of a Commission may be paid the remuneration prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for their services on the Commission.

(2) The members of a Commission may be paid their reasonable travelling and living expenses while away from their ordinary place of residence in the course of their duties as members at the rates the Lieutenant Governor in Council prescribes.

1990 cE-4.01 s4

Time of appointment

5(1) A Commission is to be appointed on or before October 31, 2016.

(2) Subsequent Commissions are to be appointed during the first session of the Legislature following every 2nd general election after the appointment of the last Commission.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), if less than 8 years has elapsed since the appointment of the last Commission, the Commission is to be appointed

1. (a) no sooner than 8 years, and
2. (b) no later than 10 years

after the appointment of the last Commission.

RSA 2000 cE-3 s5;2001 c23 s3;2009 c19 s2;2016 c6 s2

Report to Speaker

6(1) The Commission shall, after considering any representations to it and within 7 months of the date on which the Commission is appointed, submit to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly a report that shall set out the area, boundaries and names of the proposed electoral divisions and reasons for the proposed boundaries of the proposed electoral divisions.

(2) On receipt of the report, the Speaker shall make the report public and publish the Commission's proposals in The Alberta Gazette as soon as possible.

3

Section 7

RSA 2000 ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION ACT Chapter E-3

(3) If the office of Speaker is vacant, the report shall be submitted to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, who shall comply with subsection (2).

1990 cE-4.01 s6;1995 c10 s5

Public hearings

7(1) The Commission must hold public hearings both

1. (a) before its report is submitted to the Speaker, and
2. (b) after its report has been made public,

at the places and times it considers appropriate to enable representations to be made by any person as to the area and boundaries of any proposed electoral division.

(2) The Commission shall give reasonable public notice of the time, place and purpose of any public hearings held by it.

1990 cE-4.01 s7;1993 c2 s8

Amendment of report

8(1) The Commission may, after considering any further representations made to it and within 5 months of the date it submitted its report, submit to the Speaker a final report.

(2) On receipt of the report, the Speaker shall make it public and publish it in The Alberta Gazette.

(3) If the office of Speaker is vacant, the report shall be submitted to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, who shall comply with subsection (2).

1990 cE-4.01 s8;1995 c10 s6

Commission report

9 If there is more than one report submitted under section 6 or 8, the report of a majority of the members of the Commission is the report of the Commission, but if there is no majority, the report of the chair is the report of the Commission.

1995 c10 s7

Report to Assembly

10 After the Commission has complied with sections 6 to 8, the final report of the Commission shall,

(a) if the Legislative Assembly is sitting when the report is submitted, be laid before the Assembly immediately, or

4

Section 11

RSA 2000 ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION ACT Chapter E-3

if the Legislative Assembly is not then sitting, be laid before the Assembly within 7 days after the beginning of the next sitting.

(b)

New electoral divisions

11(1) If the Assembly, by resolution, approves or approves with alterations the proposals of the Commission, the Government shall, at the same session, introduce a Bill to establish new electoral divisions for Alberta in accordance with the resolution.

(2) The Bill is to be stated to come into force on the day that a writ is issued under section 40 of the Election Act for the next general election.

RSA 2000 cE-3 s11;2010 cE-4.2 s6

Part 2 Redistribution Rules

Population of Alberta

12(1) For the purposes of this Part, the population of Alberta is to be determined by the Commission in accordance with this section.

(2) In this section, “decennial census” means the most recent decennial census of population referred to in section 19(3) of the Statistics Act (Canada) from which the population of all proposed electoral divisions is available.

(3) Subject to subsections (4) and (5), the Commission is to use

1. (a) the population information as provided in the decennial census, and
2. (b) information respecting the population on Indian reserves that are not included in the decennial census, as provided by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (Canada).

(4) If there is a province-wide census that is more recent than the decennial census and from which the population of all proposed electoral divisions is available, the Commission is to use

1. (a) the population information as provided in the province-wide census, and
2. (b) information respecting the population on Indian reserves that are not included in the province-wide census, as provided by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (Canada).

5

1990 cE-4.01 s9;1995 c10 s8

Section 13

RSA 2000 ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION ACT Chapter E-3

(5) The Commission may, as it considers appropriate, use more recent information respecting the population of all or any part of Alberta in conjunction with the information referred to in subsection (3) or (4).

RSA 2000 cE-3 s12;2009 c19 s3;2016 c6 s3

Electoral divisions

13 The Commission shall divide Alberta into 87 proposed electoral divisions.

RSA 2000 cE-3 s13;2009 c19 s4

Relevant considerations

14 In determining the area to be included in and in fixing the boundaries of the proposed electoral divisions, the Commission, subject to section 15, may take into consideration any factors it considers appropriate, but shall take into consideration

1. (a) the requirement for effective representation as guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms,
2. (b) sparsity and density of population,
3. (c) common community interests and community organizations, including those of Indian reserves and Metis settlements,
4. (d) wherever possible, the existing community boundaries within the cities of Edmonton and Calgary,
5. (e) wherever possible, the existing municipal boundaries,
6. (f) the number of municipalities and other local authorities,
7. (g) geographical features, including existing road systems, and
8. (h) the desirability of understandable and clear boundaries.

1990 cE-4.01 s16;1993 c2 s12;1995 c10 s12

Population of electoral divisions

15(1) The population of a proposed electoral division must not be more than 25% above nor more than 25% below the average population of all the proposed electoral divisions.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), in the case of no more than 4 of the proposed electoral divisions, if the Commission is of the opinion that at least 3 of the following criteria exist in a proposed electoral division, the proposed electoral division may have a population that is as much as 50% below the average population of all the proposed electoral divisions:

6

Section 15

RSA 2000 ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION ACT Chapter E-3

the area of the proposed electoral division exceeds 20 000 square kilometres or the total surveyed area of the proposed electoral division exceeds 15 000 square kilometres;

the distance from the Legislature Building in Edmonton to the nearest boundary of the proposed electoral division by the most direct highway route is more than 150 kilometres;

there is no town in the proposed electoral division that has a population exceeding 8000 people;

the area of the proposed electoral division contains an Indian reserve or a Metis settlement;

the proposed electoral division has a portion of its boundary coterminous with a boundary of the Province of Alberta.

(a)

(b)

(c) (d) (e)

(3) For the purpose of subsection (2)(c), The Municipality of Crowsnest Pass is not a town.

7



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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Brad Tennant

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 4:49 PM

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



First Name

Brad

Last Name

Tennant

Email

[REDACTED]

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?

24 - Calgary-South East

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?

South Calgary ridings and growing communities

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Projected growth

Submission

I am writing as a resident of Calgary South East to strongly encourage the Commission to take future population growth into account when redrawing electoral boundaries for the 2025 to 26 review.

The pace of growth in Calgary's south east is not theoretical. It is visible, measurable, and already underway. As a parent, I regularly drive my children to hockey and soccer throughout the south east quadrant of the city. On those drives, it is impossible not to notice the scale and speed of development. Entire new communities are being planned or built, many of which will add between 5,000 and 10,000 new doors or households within a relatively short period of time. This level of growth is not speculative. It is planned, permitted, and actively progressing.

Given this reality, I strongly believe the Commission should proactively design ridings in fast growing areas with intentional room to grow. This could be achieved by assigning smaller initial populations to urban and suburban ridings where growth is clearly projected, or by thoughtfully integrating growth area communities with adjacent rural ridings where appropriate to better balance population changes over the Commission's ten year mandate.

Failing to do so virtually guarantees a repeat of a familiar outcome. Suburban and exurban ridings become, by far, the largest and most over populated constituencies well before the next boundary review. This pattern is not unique to Calgary South East. It consistently appears in Airdrie, Cochrane, Chestermere, Okotoks, Leduc, and across suburban Edmonton. These ridings almost always experience the most dramatic population increases, placing increasing strain on representation and constituency service.

The Commission's mandate spans a full decade. We already know where growth will occur during that period. Designing boundaries based almost exclusively on today's population figures, while favouring downtown cores with limited room for expansion, creates predictable imbalances that undermine effective representation over time.

The Commission's own guiding principles clearly allow and support a growth aware approach.

Population Equality and Representation by Population

The permitted plus or minus 25 percent population variance exists for a reason. Using this flexibility intentionally, particularly in high growth corridors, would lead to more balanced representation across the life of the map rather than only at the moment it is drawn.

Effective Representation

Effective representation requires acknowledging how rapid growth affects an MLA's ability to serve constituents. Ridings that significantly exceed the provincial average midway through the decade risk becoming unmanageable and less responsive.

Communities of Interest

Many fast growing suburban communities share economic ties, school systems, recreation infrastructure, and transportation corridors with neighbouring areas. Preserving these connections while planning for growth strengthens representation rather than weakens it.

Geography and Accessibility

Growth corridors follow major road networks and planned infrastructure expansions. These factors should be incorporated into boundary design to ensure long term accessibility and coherence.

Clear and Understandable Boundaries

Growth aware boundaries can still follow logical and recognizable lines such as major roads, municipal edges, and natural divisions, while avoiding future confusion created by repeated over population.

Flexibility for Special Cases

While often applied to rural or sparsely populated areas, flexibility should also be used strategically in high growth urban regions to prevent predictable imbalances from re emerging shortly after redistribution.

In short, Alberta has a very clear understanding of where people are moving and where housing supply is being added. Electoral maps should reflect that reality. Building anticipated growth into boundary decisions today will result in fairer and more effective representation throughout the full ten year life of the Commission's work, not just at the starting line.

Thank you for considering this submission and for the important work you are undertaking on behalf of Albertans.

Respectfully submitted,

Brad Tennant - Mahogany in Calgary

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Anne Beattie

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 4:49 PM

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



First Name

Anne

Last Name

Beattie

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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?

Proposed electoral boundaries as a whole

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Hybrid electoral divisions

- Effective representation

Submission

I am concerned that new electoral districts do not take into account our growing population in urban areas. Urban and rural voters have distinct concerns that would not be well supported if rural areas are included in urban districts. For example, Beaumont should not be included in a Sherwood Park district. Additionally, Edmonton needs more EDs.

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Tyson Leavitt

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 4:48 PM

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



First Name

Tyson

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Leavitt

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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?

56 - Cardston-Taber-Warner

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Southern Alberta concerns

- Hybrid electoral divisions
- Communities of interest
- Geographical features
- Effective representation

Submission

I write as a resident of southern Alberta to urge the Commission to adopt a regional approach to electoral boundary design that reflects how people in this part of the province actually live their lives. Effective representation is not achieved by rigidly following municipal borders, but by recognizing shared regional interests and daily realities. A district that unites portions of Lethbridge with the Crowsnest Pass, Waterton Lakes National Park, and the communities of Cardston, Magrath, Raymond, and Stirling would meaningfully reflect southern Alberta as it exists today and would align squarely with the intent of the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act.

Section 14 of the Act emphasizes effective representation and explicitly permits the Commission to consider communities of interest—economic, social, and regional—as well as geography and patterns of human movement (s.14(2)(a) and (c)). These considerations, taken together, strongly support the recognition of southern Alberta as a cohesive regional community that naturally extends beyond municipal lines.

Social and family ties in the region are extensive and longstanding. Families routinely span multiple southern Alberta communities, and residents often move within the region for work, education, or family reasons. Many people grow up in smaller towns and later settle in Lethbridge while remaining deeply connected to relatives, faith congregations, and community organizations throughout the region. These shared social networks are precisely the type of community of interest contemplated by the Act.

Economic realities reinforce this regional cohesion. Lethbridge clearly functions as the economic and service hub for southern Alberta, providing employment, healthcare, post-secondary education, and specialized services. Residents from Cardston, Raymond, Magrath, Stirling, and surrounding rural areas regularly commute to Lethbridge while continuing to invest in the social and civic life of their home communities. This consistent pattern of economic reliance reflects a unified regional economy under section 14(2)(a).

Educational institutions further strengthen these ties. The University of Lethbridge and Lethbridge Polytechnic draw students from across southern Alberta, creating shared educational and social experiences that persist long after graduation and reinforce long-term regional connections.

Cultural and faith traditions also shape a shared identity and have deep historical roots and an active presence throughout Cardston, Raymond, Magrath, Stirling, and Lethbridge. This shared heritage has fostered cooperation, volunteer service, and civic engagement across municipal boundaries, reinforcing a strong sense of regional belonging.

Geography supports this perspective as well. Waterton Lakes National Park and the Crowsnest Pass are central to the cultural, recreational, and historical life of southern Alberta residents. These landscapes are widely used by families, schools, and community groups across the region, reflecting shared patterns of travel and activity consistent with section 14(2)(c).

The Act grants the Commission flexibility to balance population equality with communities of interest and geographic realities (s.14(1) and s.14(2)). In southern Alberta, a district built around genuine regional connections would deliver far more effective representation than one drawn primarily along municipal lines.

I respectfully but strongly encourage the Commission to recognize this regional reality when finalizing southern Alberta boundaries.

Thank you for your careful and important work.

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Interim Report Submission from Peter MacKay

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 4:46 PM

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



First Name

Peter

Last Name

MacKay

Email

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Municipality / City

Grande Prairie

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?

63 - Grande Prairie

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

Submission

Hello. I believe very strongly that electoral boundaries in a democracy should be based on two foundational principles: representation by population and continuity of community.

Representation by population is the most crucial concern because in a democracy every effort should be made to ensure that every vote has the same weight in the legislature. As it stands today our urban voters are shockingly underrepresented in the legislature and rural voters are overrepresented. This must be remedied if we truly believe in democracy.

Of course it's not possible to have every vote given absolutely equal democratic weight, but the key is that people of principle make every effort to make those votes equally effective and meaningful.

The second principle - continuity of community - must also be honoured. Maintaining the demographic continuity of each riding allows for effective representation of the interests of the constituents. Breaking up ridings into "rurban" combinations of rural and urban might be a tempting option in order to equalize the population of each constituency, but doing so would make it very difficult to effectively and meaningfully represent the interests of the constituents. Having lived in two Alberta small towns and three different cities, I can tell you that the needs and demands of urban and rural communities are very distinct and demand distinct elected representation.

I hope you consider those factors in your deliberations as you adjust the electoral boundaries.

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Jennifer Wainwright

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 4:46 PM

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



First Name

Jennifer

Last Name

Wainwright

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Municipality / City

Calgary

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

14 - Calgary-Hays

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

16 - Calgary-Hays

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Hybrid electoral divisions

Submission

To the Members of the Electoral Boundaries Commission,

I am writing as a resident of the McKenzie Lake community in south east Calgary, which is part of the Calgary Hays constituency, to provide input on the redistribution of Alberta's electoral boundaries under the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act and the principles of effective representation articulated by the Supreme Court of Canada and reflected in Alberta's legislation. I appreciate the Commission's work and its balanced approach, particularly its recognition that voter parity, while important, is not the sole measure of fair and effective representation.

This submission focuses on the impact of the proposed boundary changes on the Calgary Hays constituency and its established communities, including McKenzie Lake, and outlines three related considerations that I believe should guide the Commission's final recommendations.

1. Location of a New Seat and Preservation of Calgary Hays

Calgary Hays is a cohesive and well established constituency in south east Calgary with strong community ties and high civic engagement. The communities within Calgary Hays share common infrastructure, transportation routes, schools, health care facilities, and service hubs. Disrupting these boundaries would fragment established communities of interest and weaken continuity of representation.

South east Calgary continues to experience sustained population growth through new residential development in adjacent areas and ongoing suburban expansion. In contrast, much of central Calgary has relatively stable population levels and a lower proportion of actual voters relative to total population.

While central Calgary may exhibit higher population density, population figures alone do not fully capture representational demand. Central urban constituencies typically include higher proportions of non voting residents such as students, temporary residents, and individuals who are not eligible or not registered to vote. Calgary Hays and other south east constituencies tend to have a higher share of eligible and active voters, which places greater representational demands on Members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Electoral Boundaries Commission Act allows the Commission to depart from strict population parity to ensure effective representation. In this context, the creation of a new seat in south east Calgary would better reflect both current representational demand and future growth pressures while allowing Calgary Hays to retain its existing boundaries.

For these reasons, I respectfully submit that any additional seat allocated to the City of Calgary should be located in the south east and that the boundaries of

Calgary Hays should remain unchanged where possible.

2. Support for Hybrid Ridings in the Greater Calgary Region

I strongly support the Commission's use of hybrid ridings that combine urban and rural areas within a single constituency, particularly within the Greater Calgary Metropolitan Region. This approach aligns well with the lived realities of residents in and around Calgary Hays.

Many residents of south east Calgary commute beyond the city for work, access regional health care facilities, and rely on infrastructure and services that extend across municipal boundaries. Communities of interest in this area are shaped by transportation corridors, employment patterns, and shared service networks rather than by municipal borders alone.

Expanding the use of hybrid ridings around Calgary is consistent with the same communities of interest rationale that supports population variances in northern Alberta. If geography, remoteness, and service access justify flexibility in the north, similar considerations apply to the urban and rural interface areas surrounding Calgary.

Hybrid ridings can strengthen effective representation by ensuring MLAs serve coherent regions rather than populations divided by artificial boundaries. I encourage the Commission to continue and expand this approach in ways that respect existing south east Calgary constituencies such as Calgary Hays.

3. Flexible Application of Population Parity in Support of Effective Representation

I support the Commission's balanced approach to population equity and encourage it not to apply population parity rigidly where doing so would undermine community cohesion. The Electoral Boundaries Commission Act permits population variances of up to plus or minus twenty five percent, and in exceptional circumstances higher variances in northern and remote regions.

Effective representation requires consideration of factors beyond raw population counts, including:

Community cohesion and shared social and economic networks

The proportion of eligible and active voters

Geographic size and travel complexity

Anticipated population growth in adjacent areas

Infrastructure and transportation corridors

Access to government and public services

City centre constituencies, where geography is compact and services are centralized, are well positioned to approach the upper population limit. Suburban, hybrid, and fast growing constituencies should be permitted to fall below the average population to preserve established communities and account for future growth.

I also recognize and support the protection of rural and remote voices in Alberta. These constituencies face unique challenges related to distance, weather, infrastructure, and service delivery, and the appropriate use of population variance provisions remains essential to ensuring meaningful representation.

Conclusion

In closing, I encourage the Commission to continue its principled and flexible approach to boundary redistribution. Locating a new seat in south east Calgary, maintaining the existing boundaries of Calgary Hays, expanding the use of hybrid ridings, and prioritizing effective representation over rigid population equality will better serve established communities and reflect how Albertans live and participate in civic life.

Thank you for your careful consideration of this submission.

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Helen Holder

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 4:44 PM

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



First Name

Helen

Last Name

Holder

Email

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Municipality / City

Foothills County

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

65 - Highwood

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

24 - Calgary-Okotoks

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Southern Alberta concerns

Submission

Of the options proposed for Highwood, I support the boundary that is very similar to the current boundaries (in the appendix H, Page 205). I don't believe that making Highwood into a hybrid Calgary constituency is going to benefit Highwood residents in any way. By removing Diamond Valley and adding a section of SW Calgary, the rural voices will be diminished significantly, and this will encourage development of our highly sensitive rural areas south of the city. There was a strong mandate in the Foothills county municipal election to preserve the rural aspects of this area and I think the current boundaries (or similar) is best suited to represent the will of the residents. Keeping another high density town (Diamond Valley) within the constituency, negates the need to add part of Calgary and the people of Diamond Valley are more aligned with the people of Okotoks and rural foothills. It is a much better fit. The proposal to remove Diamond Valley will only propel further development south of Calgary which goes against the wishes of the residents of that area. There needs to be proper representation for these residents instead of drowning them out with a larger voting base in Calgary. Please adopt the boundaries in P.205 to preserve democracy in Foothills County, Okotoks and Diamond Valley. I do also like the addition of Millerville as this town is very connected with Diamond Valley so this is a welcome change.

Thank you.

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Ali Aldouri

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 4:43 PM

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



First Name

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Last Name

Aldouri

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Municipality / City

Chestermere

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?

56 - Chestermere-Strathmore

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

57 - Chestermere-Strathmore

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Hybrid electoral divisions

Submission

Dear Commissioners,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the proposed new boundaries.

I am a proud resident and homeowner in the riding of Chestermere-Strathmore. My family and I live in the South Shore community. We moved to Chestermere for the space and the sense of community—a place where we could raise our children in a safe and welcoming environment. Chestermere is a growing town with remarkable diversity, and we see that reflected in our neighborhood. It has become a very special place for us, and we truly value our neighbors and this charming town.

Chestermere is not just a suburb of Calgary, it's a distinct and rapidly growing municipality with unique priorities. Our concerns differ significantly from those of a large urban center. Residents here care deeply about issues like local infrastructure, school capacity, and preserving our small-town character. These priorities deserve focused representation.

Combining Chestermere with Calgary would dilute our voice and overshadow the needs of our community. People choose Chestermere for a reason: to live in a smaller, family-oriented town while still being close to the city. Our representation should reflect that choice. Keeping Chestermere-Strathmore as its own riding ensures that our concerns are heard and addressed fairly.

Thank you for considering my input. I trust you will take Albertans' feedback into account to ensure fair and effective representation across the province.

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Interim Report Submission from Kelli Taylor

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 4:42 PM

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



First Name

Kelli

Last Name

Taylor

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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?

21 - Calgary-North West

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

22 - Calgary-North West

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Urban concerns

- Hybrid electoral divisions
- Communities of interest
- Geographical features
- Effective representation
- Projected growth

Submission

As a resident of Tuscany for over 26 years, I am pleased to submit comments to the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission.

Calgary-North West currently includes the communities of Scenic Acres, Tuscany, Rockland Park, Lynx Ridge, Royal Oak, and Rocky Ridge – all of which are within the City of Calgary. Although the current proposal suggests no changes to the constituency boundaries, nearby rural areas are similar in many ways, and could be considered as an extension to the riding.

Extending the boundaries of Calgary-North West along the north bank of the Bow River to Woodland Road, north to Burma Road (144 Ave NW), east to Sarcee Trail NW, south to Stoney Trail NW, west to Crowchild Trail NW, east to Nose Hill Drive, and south to the Bow River would be an improvement to the current proposal.

Much of the added area is low density, which will not add significantly to the number of voters, but will benefit both the rural and urban residents. These people interact regularly, as those from the rural area to the west and north of Calgary-North West travel to nearby urban communities for work, recreation, shopping, medical appointments, worship, shopping, restaurants, etc. Likewise, the residents of the current Calgary-North West communities visit areas west of the city, to the north and south of Crowchild Trail to visit amenities such as Glenbow Ranch Provincial Park, Haskayne Legacy Park, the Bearspaw Golf Club the Bearspaw-Glendale Community Centre, Rockpoint Church, and the Bearspaw Lions Club (including the farmer's market which operates there from May to October).

During many years as volunteer director with the Tuscany Community Association, I experienced a number of interactions with residents in Lynx Ridge, Bearspaw, and Watermark when considering planning and development applications. We discussed how various proposals would benefit or harm our communities. For example, we worked together to advocate for the widening of 12 Mile Coulee Road, which was very unsafe until recently. Our concerns were often quite similar, and we made good progress when we worked together, along with the City of Calgary and the Municipality of Rockyview County. Efforts continue around proposals such as the application for Ascension, a retail and residential development near Crowchild Trail and Twelve Mile Coulee Road.

As the rural areas have developed, I have noticed that many of my former neighbours have made the choice to move to acreages and have maintained their social and economic ties to the people and businesses they lived near to in Calgary-North West. We continue to shop at the same grocery stores, play pickleball at the same recreation facilities, and socialize at the same restaurants and coffee shops.

Extending this constituency seems to support the priorities of sustainable and cohesive communities, and follows the major geographical feature of the Bow River as well as significant transportation corridors.

Looking at the proposed new boundaries for Calgary ridings, I would like to add

that Calgary-Confluence seems incongruous and disruptive to many current provincial constituencies. I encourage you to reject this proposed constituency, and consider alternatives which respect cohesive communities and natural boundaries.

In conclusion, I urge you to support the expansion and integration of the rural area to the west and north of Calgary-North West when determining the new electoral boundaries in 2026.

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Interim Report Submission from Kirandeep Gill

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 4:41 PM

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



First Name

Kirandeep

Last Name

Gill

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

Chestermere

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

56 - Chestermere-Strathmore

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

57 - Chestermere-Strathmore

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Effective representation

Submission

To the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission and its members

My name is Kirandeep Kaur Gill, and I am a longtime resident and community advocate in the City of Chestermere, currently within the riding of Chestermere-Strathmore. I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed changes outlined in the Commission's interim report that maintain Chestermere's representation as a distinct and vibrant community.

Chestermere is unique. People move here for a reason as our city offers a quality of life and community spirit that sets us apart. We have our own successes and challenges, from rapid growth and infrastructure needs to programs that foster local pride and community building. These realities deserve representation that reflects Chestermere's identity, not boundaries that dilute our voice by merging us with large urban areas like Calgary which I am happy to see is not the case. Adding portions of Calgary to our riding would undermine the principle of effective representation and erode the ability of our MLA to focus on Chestermere's priorities. Chestermere residents take pride in our city's identity. Your own intern report also notes that Calgary's explosive growth should be addressed by adding seats within Calgary itself, not by pulling rural or suburban communities into city ridings. Chestermere's population has grown significantly in recent years, and this growth brings unique infrastructure, and service demands that differ from Calgary's urban core. Preserving Chestermere's alignment ensures that our MLA can advocate effectively for priorities such as transportation links, recreation facilities, and community programs.

I commend the Commission for its thoughtful approach and urge you to finalize these proposed changes in your final report. Chestermere deserves representation that reflects its unique identity and growing role in Alberta's future.

Thank you for your time and commitment to this important process!

Sincerely,

Kirandeep Kaur Gill

Community Advocate and Resident of Chestermere

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Brad Beazer

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 4:40 PM

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



First Name

Brad

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Beazer

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Municipality / City

Cardston

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?

54 - Cardston-Siksika

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

56 - Cardston-Taber-Warner

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Southern Alberta concerns

- Hybrid electoral divisions
- Effective representation

Submission

I am writing as a southern Alberta resident to share my perspective on the drawing of electoral boundaries in the region. I believe effective representation is best achieved by emphasizing shared regional interests and lived connections rather than rigid municipal boundaries. An electoral district that combines parts of Lethbridge with the Crowsnest Pass, Waterton Lakes National Park, and the communities of Cardston, Magrath, Raymond, and Stirling would reflect both regional realities and the intent of the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act.

Section 14 of the Act prioritizes effective representation and permits consideration of communities of interest—economic, social, and regional—as well as geography and patterns of human movement (s.14(2)(a) and (c)). These considerations collectively demonstrate a cohesive regional community in southern Alberta that extends beyond municipal borders.

Social and family ties in this region are extensive. Families often have members living in several southern Alberta communities, with frequent movement for work, education, and family reasons. Many residents grow up in smaller towns before settling in Lethbridge, while maintaining close connections to relatives, faith groups, and community organizations throughout the region. These relationships form a shared social network consistent with the Act's intent.

Economic connections further bind the region. Lethbridge serves as the primary centre for employment, healthcare, post-secondary education, and specialized services. Residents from Cardston, Raymond, Magrath, Stirling, and surrounding areas regularly commute to Lethbridge while remaining active in their home communities, reflecting a unified regional economy under section 14(2)(a).

Education also strengthens regional ties. The University of Lethbridge and Lethbridge Polytechnic draw students from across southern Alberta, creating shared experiences and long-term connections that extend well beyond city boundaries.

Cultural and faith traditions contribute to this shared identity. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has a longstanding presence throughout Cardston, Raymond, Magrath, Stirling, and Lethbridge, fostering cooperation, volunteerism, and civic participation across the region.

Geography supports this regional perspective. Waterton Lakes National Park and the Crowsnest Pass are central to the recreational, cultural, and historical life of southern Alberta residents and are widely used by families, schools, and community groups across the region, consistent with section 14(2)(c).

The Act allows flexibility in balancing population equality with communities of interest and geographic realities (s.14(1) and s.14(2)). In southern Alberta, a district grounded in regional connections would better achieve effective

representation than one drawn primarily along municipal lines.

I respectfully encourage the Commission to adopt this regional approach when considering southern Alberta's electoral boundaries.

I appreciate your work on this important matter.

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Bev Mably

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 4:40 PM

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



First Name

Bev

Last Name

Mably

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

Okotoks

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

65 - Highwood

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

24 - Calgary-Okotoks

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Southern Alberta concerns

- Hybrid electoral divisions
- Communities of interest
- Effective representation
- Projected growth
- Naming of electoral boundaries

Submission

We've lived in Okotoks for 30+ years. It's a struggle at times to maintain a rural feel. Calgary is creeping south, we're creeping north. Removing Diamond Valley and replacing it with a south Calgary population would destroy the rural make up of our riding. Please keep the boundaries as they are. Thanks. Alberta strong and free.

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Barry Holizki

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 4:39 PM

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



First Name

Barry

Last Name

Holizki

Email

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Municipality / City

Rocky View 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?

50 - Banff-Kananaskis

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

58 - Cochrane-Springbank

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Communities of interest

Submission

Being a neophyte to the ED Boundaries Commission boundary development, I find the run-up to the entire event somewhat difficult to follow. The expertise, the data and the software needed to manage a meaningful analysis of potential new boundaries yet alone existing boundaries is not available to provide anything but suggestions on concerns over the old and proposed new boundaries; which is a shame.

Representation by Population is the battle cry of democracies through the ages and is the guidance the Commission has defined in its introduction. The Rural and Urban populations represent substantial differences in their sentiments for the direction and development of the province of Alberta. Unfortunately, urban dwellers are inundated with bylaws by the Cities for high density development substantially driven by tax payor funded welfare and coercion by the federal government (by withholding federal grants unless blanket rezoning happens).

How to get the representation within an ED that represents the diverse and at time conflicted interests of the population without tipping the rural/ urban scales is the challenge. I would suggest that a Banff-Jasper ED would be ineffective for the province because of a skewed desire for holiday recreation at the expense of Alberta's economic development. Equally a all rural ED may weight the economic development and reality of living too heavily to practicality.

Perhaps a rural-urban vote distribution of 40%-60% may marry the interests and temper a bias. Regardless – voter need to keep their Alberta-First Hats on above their self-interest.

Barry Holizki

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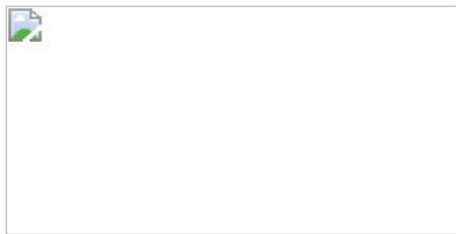


Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Dr. Carol Williams

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>**Date** Fri 12/19/2025 4:38 PM**To** Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <info@abebc.ca> 1 attachment (200 KB)

WilliamsBoundarySubmission 19 Dec 25.pdf;



First Name

Dr. Carol

Last Name

Williams

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?

71 - Lethbridge-East

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?

merging of urban and rural electoral boundaries in southern alberta

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Urban concerns
- Southern Alberta concerns
- Hybrid electoral divisions
- Communities of interest
- Other concerns

Submission

I have attached a file below which reviews my concerns as a community historian and researcher. The file addresses inequities between rural and urban constituencies that, I suggest, will be intensified rather than resolved if boundaries are revised as proposed. While the interim report suggests that it is possible that an individual MLA has the superhuman capabilities to represent both urban and rural needs and concerns, the question more pressing in my view is whether adequate and equitable services will be provided if rural (inclusive to small towns and cities) and urban boundaries are changed; can any individual MLA be realistically well apprised or well informed to actually recognize and advocate for the distinct needs?

I focus on concerns and issues about services that are required in rural areas that are still not currently provided with services equitable to what a majority of citizens residing in high density urban cities take for granted. I suggest that rural specific needs must be more precisely and systematically identified and understood in order for the elected MLA to best serve and provide. My concerns include representations in not only rural small cities and towns but on reserves populated by increasingly highly educated Indigenous populations who are invested in sovereign governance for communities but nonetheless require services and support that the Province is obligated to provide. Indigenous peoples reside in both rural and urban communities yet based on the example of Lethbridge neither populations are being adequately represented by the MLAs elected under the current system. What is the reason? Is it perhaps the MLAs are not actively or consistently engaged in meaningful discussions and processes of discovery about various culturally specific aspects and service needs of Indigenous populations? Alternatively, records show that the lack of concerted effort to resolve specific concerns might also be embedded in long standing racism demonstrating how the needs of higher density non-racialized (ie those citizens identified as white) populations living in denser urban locales have taken precedent in the provision of essential services and racialized or residents living in poverty are commonly stereotyped as perpetrators of criminal activity. While cities aspire to battle these forms of racial and class stereotypes these attitudes are difficult to effectively reverse.

It is my contention that enlarging the areas of responsibility for representation by MLAs who consistently reside in urban areas will under serve rural populations meaning that parity will be sustained and inequity will grow as the populations

needing representation expand. That population growth is eroding rural community boundaries is not a valid argument either. Many in rural communities are dedicated to conservation, for instance of the family operated agricultural operations rather than industrial farming; of securing large continuous blocks of the grasslands; conservation of the watershed that services both rural and urban populations; and to push towards conservation of wetlands, grasslands and forests by demanding industrial extractive industries be reduced while more environmentally sound methods of energy production expand the way we fuel our province.

File (Optional)

- [WilliamsBoundarySubmission-19-Dec-25.pdf](#)

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Question #1) Will merging rural and urban constituencies by retooling the electoral boundaries enhance problems rather than advance solutions?

Rural community and development pose concerns distinct from urban ones. For this reason, this submission endeavours to highlight these differences as well as identify some overlapping concerns. My major intention, as a scholarly trained researcher in community and cultural histories as well as community oral histories, is to emphasize the infeasibility of the proposed endeavour to conjoin rural and urban electoral constituencies in Southern Alberta.

My familiarity and authority on such matters arises from 20 years of research in community histories and politics. I have conducted many interviews and oral histories with members from rural and urban communities in this region. I have also invited and hosted a range of diverse knowledge holders to explain their circumstances and concerns. Many have held or run for public offices, or are involved with the improvement of community services, environment, as well as health and social services at the frontline grassroots level. These individuals have shared their knowledge and experience with me as a researcher as well as shared well informed insights with students both graduate and undergraduate level in my history and sociology-based classes. Moreover, my broad overview of rural and urban municipal, provincial, and reserve culture and politics is informed by students who live and work in diverse communities. Students are significant observers as they also seek and depend on services in rural and urban communities whether they be indigenous or nonindigenous, rural or urban raised, immigrant, refuge, or settler. I have supervised and advised numerous graduate student thesis committees at the UofL. Students have produced original research projects across disciplines of sociology, political sciences, civic politics, women and gender studies, Health Sciences and History on relevant regional topics including on economic self sufficiency, agriculture, business and entrepreneurship, gender violence, settlement of refugees and immigrants and the provision of health services to newcomers. As a supervisor and mentor, I have garnered considerable insight from the grounded knowledge and research about Southern Alberta from these local early career researchers.

Question # 2/ Is it even possible for an individual elected official to adequately and thoroughly represent so many different concerns troubling rural and urban residents? Further, can an individual elected official adequately represent the many concerns expressed by Indigenous residents on regional Blackfoot reserves, in addition to those concerns and experiences of non-Indigenous urban residents?

These basic questions contest the viability of the proposed change. I argue in the negative to this assumption that an individual elected official can realistically possess the capacity to simultaneously serve all constituents both rural and urban, on and off reserve.

To adequately serve and represent the massive diversity of needs characteristic of the distinctions of rural-urban-reserve constituencies is a monumental responsibility and obligation. But is it reasonable to expect or believe this major task could be achieved by any individual MLA? How could anyone educate themselves fully on the breadth and range of issues expressed by this diversity of constituents and range of geopolitical issues? Inevitably the MLA is set up to fail because the brief to be deeply well informed of issues and concerns present **both in the**

rural and urban settings would quickly exhaust and therefore undermine any elected Provincial official. Staffing increases would have to be implemented. Do we want enlarged bureaucracies to do this work?

I suggest that putting rural and urban constituencies together in one demographic basket will seriously test the ability of any individual MLA to do the job they were elected to do. Why, beyond ego, would anyone feel it is possible to “master” and more importantly concretely serve these respective concerns distinguishing rural and urban constituencies? Does anyone have that degree of stamina or financial leverage? To believe a single MLA could meet this brief of representation surely is a major shortcoming of the proposed shift to retool boundaries and conjoin rural and urban constituencies in Southern Alberta.

Question #3/ Topical and longstanding rural concerns; would they realistically garner attention by an MLA responsible for a bigger tax base on offer from the urban arena?

Rural regions are less populated than urban cities (small and large). They experience inadequate access to services that urban dwellers take for granted. For the purpose of this submission, a sample of essential services might be as follows: public libraries; shelters for those seeking refuge from gender violence; emergency hospital services and emergency transport serving hospitals; increase in rural AND urban located specialists, nurse practitioners, and family doctors; childcare centres; opioids treatment and recovery options; housing including subsidized accommodations for immigrant settlement in smaller communities or temporary agricultural labours; housing on reserves; access to clean water which also implies, as per needs on reserves, freedom from having to ship in potable water for domestic use; an increase in protection and transparency when it comes to resources development and extractive industrial use of water in the regional watershed; public transport and infrastructure maintenance including winter snow removal, sanding and upgrades to highways especially if subject to high use from industrial traffic.

Because of a larger tax base, the range of services and facilities available to urban dwellers is consistently much more diverse. Collapsing the rural and urban constituencies together in one larger electoral unit will not resolve the longstanding absence of facilities or shortage of basic services for rural dwellers. Will the Province invest in new recreational or cultural facilities closer to smaller rural communities? Will they ease the problems of public transport to afford access to urban located services to rural residents? One examples might be granting students on the Blackfoot reserve of the Blood Tribe public transport to postsecondary education or public libraries where internet for research is more readily available. To date the Province has not proven itself to be actively dedicated to increased funding to generate public services needed to level the playing level between rural and urban residents. Would they increase investment and development to create better services and facilities to serve rural residents simply by revising electoral boundaries? The response to this question does not appear forthcoming especially in an era when public services, including to Postsecondary and K-12 education, and to health care is consistently reduced.

Rural representation and access to services will continue to suffer because urban concerns would consistently take precedent for any single MLA representing both. The urban populous is

larger and louder and engaged in voicing those concerns. It seems inevitable that an MLA's labour and time will be more easily drawn to the region that has the larger tax base.

To believe in the feasibility of this proposed change in electoral boundaries, both rural and urban Albertan citizens need to see stronger fact based evidence that services whether cultural, recreational, health or immigration and settlement, will increase in equal measure across those newly rejigged electoral units.

Below are listed in point form a select sample of the major concerns I have heard and researched when working with folks living in rural communities. I am glad to provide citations and a bibliography of any research on these and more topics. Clearly a crossover of concerns between the rural and urban do exist (for example, the need to protect the watershed to ensure clear water for all southern Alberta not just rural but urban communities) but often there are substantial differences in approaches and circumstances that must be understood to address and solve such issues.

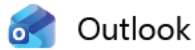
- Access to farmland to expand intergenerational ownership of agricultural land. ("A History of Rural Women and the Intergenerational Transfer of the Family Farm." Dissertation, University of Lethbridge, 2021. <http://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/.redirect?app=damspub&id=da0cc4e9-d030-4c92-a212-0e1147a58e00>.)
- 'Creating mentorship and environments receptive and supportive of independent agricultural entrepreneurship and businesses.
- Support and recognition women's agricultural labour in all spheres and capacities
- Access to dependable and affordable childcare. <https://bridgecitynews.ca/tri-community-childcare-society-named-finalist-for-grant/> The Westwind Weekly (November 2025) <https://westwindweekly.com/news/2025/11/13/bids-and-beef-gala-in-support-of-local-families-goes-this-weekend/>
- Access to reliable internet in community public libraries and in households.
- Access to reliable health care locally rather than in larger urban centres.
- Language and learning resources for newcomers settling in rural communities.
- Sustainable cultural funding for regional cultural and heritage centres and events (tourism small businesses and culture are intertwined.)
- An international border than is not obstructed by constituents with political intentions
- As stressed by Rural Municipalities Alberta – who has passed resolutions to press the Alberta Government to provide better funding for Postsecondary Institutions.

Municipalities to ensure access and secure ongoing funding to PSE. This is inclusive of occupational, environmental, and liberal and science-based education in universities and colleges proximate to rural communities so that children can return to their rural communities seasonally or permanently once education is acquired.

<https://rmalberta.com/resolutions/15-25s-enhancing-access-to-post-secondary-education-for-rural-alberta-students/>

- As stressed by regional chapters of hunters and anglers <https://www.backcountryhunters.ca/alberta> as well as agriculturalists, protection of the watershed is essential to agricultural development, fisheries, hunting and other forms of outdoor labour and recreation. The commitments to habitat conservation by those who use it the most is grounded in respect between hunters/anglers and farmers and ranchers. All are demanding reasonable regulation on industrial based extraction of resources; clean ups (ethical behaviours of industry in backcountry and on grasslands). <https://www.producer.com/opinion/southern-alberta-running-on-empty/> *Dry Horizons: Stewarding a Future for Water in Southern* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ylxjljL79K8>
- Access to services to assist those victimized by gender violence is essential in both urban and rural regions however there are distinctions and special needs attached to rural and small communities. Shelters are more likely full and less accessible; the visibility of those who need safety away from an abuser is often highly visible so fear and anxiety surrounding safety and protection is higher for rural victims of violence. As data released in 2023 by the Alberta Shelter Association noted, “those who live in rural or remote locations face greater danger than their urban counterparts when abused. The data shows that survivors living in smaller towns and rural areas experienced the greatest danger with 73% of survivors who were surveyed being at severe or extreme danger of being killed.” The data also observed alarming statistics showing that “Domestic violence shelters are a kind of thermometer, taking the temperature of Alberta’s social wellbeing . . . Increased funding and additional partnerships are key to a sustainable response.”
- Additionally, as data demonstrated, those marginalized by racialized or culturally distinct identities experienced greater barriers to care and shelter when facing violence, “These systemic barriers are heightened for survivors from communities that have experienced marginalization and oppression, including IBPOC (Indigenous, Black, People of Colour) communities, newcomer, immigrant, and refugee, and 2SLGBTQ+ communities. In 2022–2023: • 61.5% of survivors surveyed by shelters reported experiencing moderate to high exposure to systemic oppression and marginalization.” (Alberta Council of Women’s Shelters, *On the Front Lines: Striving to End Domestic Violence and Abuse Together*, 2023; Reconciliation Lethbridge, *Protecting Indigenous Women, Girls and Two-Spirit people in Sikoohkotok*.)

Dr. Carol Williams, [REDACTED] submission to the Boundary Commission Dec 19/25



Interim Report Submission from Keri Mitchell

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 4:38 PM

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



First Name

Keri

Last Name

Mitchell

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

Edmonton

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

34 - Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

Multiple electoral boundaries

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Communities of interest

- Effective representation
- Projected growth

Submission

To the Membership of the Boundaries Commission Committee:

My name is Keri Mitchell, and I am a resident of Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood. I'm writing today in support of the proposed boundary changes that the commission recently put forward in the Interim Report to the Speaker.

I'm a proud Edmonton resident who currently serves as the Executive Director of Theatre Alberta. As an Edmontonian and a member of the arts community here, as well as working in service of theatre artists and companies across the province, I cannot highlight enough how important strong and vibrant cities/towns/regions are to the wellbeing not only of citizens, but of Alberta's cultural story overall. It's therefore essential that members of the arts and culture sector engage with and in the political process to help ensure our own continued presence but, more importantly, in support of the betterment for all members of the communities which we serve. It's in that spirit that I engage with the proposed changes.

It has been exciting to see Edmonton grow. As populations shift, it makes sense that riding distribution would change too. Given so much growth these past few years, it stands to reason that we could really use an additional seat. So many issues that impact us each and every day – of which arts funding is one – require vigorous and fair representation. So, I hope we will see an additional seat in Edmonton.

I want to thank the committee for putting forward proposals that support communities that have elements in common. For artistic institutions specifically, this is of paramount importance – because our infrastructure/arts spaces are developed and sustained in neighbourhoods that attract lovers of culture. Keeping our communities well balanced ensures our spaces maintain their cohesion and diversity.

In conclusion, I want to thank the members of the commission for their continued work and for considering the voices of everyday Albertans. With your help, we will be able to build together a better and brighter future for everyone in our province.

Sincerely,

Keri Mitchell



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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Taylor Daneluik

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 4:36 PM

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



First Name

Taylor

Last Name

Daneluik

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

Spruce Grove

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?

81 - Spruce Grove

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Hybrid electoral divisions

Submission

Good day,

My name is Taylor Daneluik, and I am writing to you today on behalf of my family from our home in Spruce Grove.

I have grown up in Stony Plain and moved to Spruce Grove with my wife in 2017. As I have been here many years I can safely say I know a thing or two about the shared community of Spruce Grove and Stony Plain.

My participation in this event is to share my experiences living within this district and ensuring my home features fair representation on a provincial level.

The towns, now cities, within my riding have equally worked together in many ventures to the betterment of the people living here. Be it financial means for development projects, events that encourage mingling between the communities, to sharing amenities like the Tri Leisure Centre, it is within Spruce and Stony's blood to continually work together.

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. While I appreciate the separation from Edmonton, Edmonton's growth should not be stymied with a seat loss - if anything, this will hinder Edmonton's voice as an urban landscape with broad demographics that are worth representing. Spruce Grove and Edmonton may have much in common, however, key differences in demographics, logistics, population density, and communal culture present a unique challenge for any MLA, regardless of their affiliation.

Finally, I must gently but firmly express my unease regarding the proposed separation of Stony Plain from Spruce Grove in the interim maps. These two municipalities function as a singular, cohesive entity in nearly every practical sense. To arbitrarily divide Spruce Grove and Stony Plain into separate ridings fragments a community that is, in practice and spirit, already whole. This integration is even recognized federally within the Parkland electoral district. We believe that effective representation is best achieved when an MLA represents the entirety of this "community of interest," rather than just a slice of it.

Thank you for your time reading my statement and know that I appreciate the hard work your team has managed with this project.

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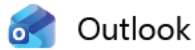
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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Jim Folson

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 4:36 PM

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



First Name

Jim

Last Name

Folson

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

Hill Spring

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

54 - Cardston-Siksika

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

56 - Cardston-Taber-Warner

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Southern Alberta concerns

- Hybrid electoral divisions
- Effective representation

Submission

To the Members of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission,

As a resident of southern Alberta, I wish to offer my views on how electoral boundaries in our region can best promote effective representation. In my opinion, boundaries should reflect shared regional realities and lived connections rather than relying primarily on existing municipal borders. A district that links portions of Lethbridge with the Crowsnest Pass, Waterton Lakes National Park, and the communities of Cardston, Magrath, Raymond, and Stirling would align closely with how people in southern Alberta live, work, and interact, and with the purpose of the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act.

Section 14 of the Act directs the Commission to focus on effective representation while allowing consideration of communities of interest—economic, social, and regional—as well as geography and patterns of human movement (s.14(2)(a) and (c)). Together, these considerations point to a clearly defined regional community in southern Alberta that extends beyond municipal boundaries.

The social fabric of this region is highly interconnected. Families frequently span multiple communities, and residents often move within the region over time for employment, education, or family reasons. Many people grow up in smaller towns and later establish themselves in Lethbridge while maintaining strong ties to relatives, faith communities, and local organizations throughout southern Alberta. These enduring relationships illustrate the shared social and regional interests contemplated by the Act.

Economic activity further reinforces this cohesion. Lethbridge serves as the main hub for employment, healthcare, higher education, and specialized services for much of southern Alberta. Residents of Cardston, Raymond, Magrath, Stirling, and nearby rural areas regularly travel to Lethbridge while remaining actively involved in their home communities. This pattern of daily movement reflects a single regional economy as envisioned under section 14(2)(a).

Educational institutions also play a unifying role. The University of Lethbridge and Lethbridge Polytechnic draw students from across southern Alberta, creating shared educational and social experiences that extend well beyond the city. These institutions function as regional anchors, strengthening long-term connections across communities.

Cultural and faith traditions further shape a shared regional identity. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has deep historical roots and an active presence throughout Cardston, Raymond, Magrath, Stirling, and Lethbridge. This common heritage has encouraged cooperation, volunteer service, and civic engagement across municipal lines.

Geography likewise supports a regional view. Waterton Lakes National Park and

the Crowsnest Pass are central to the cultural, recreational, and historical life of residents across southern Alberta. These destinations are widely used by families, schools, and community groups from throughout the region, reflecting shared travel patterns consistent with section 14(2)(c).

The Act does not require strict alignment with municipal boundaries. Instead, it empowers the Commission to balance population equality with communities of interest and geographic realities to achieve effective representation (s.14(1) and s.14(2)). In southern Alberta, a regionally based district would better reflect this intent than one drawn primarily along municipal borders.

I respectfully encourage the Commission to consider this regional approach when evaluating electoral boundaries in southern Alberta and to recognize the shared interests and connections that bind these communities together.

Thank you for your attention and for the important work you do for Albertans.

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Interim Report Submission from Bradley Lafortune

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 4:34 PM

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



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Last Name

Lafortune

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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?

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
- Northern Alberta concerns

- Communities of interest
- Geographical features
- Effective representation
- Projected growth

Submission

Submission to Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission – December 2025

Introduction

Public Interest Alberta has advocated for a broad range of approaches to strengthening Alberta's democracy as a top priority since our organization was founded in 2004.

Public Interest Alberta's Democracy Task Force sees this stage of work of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission as a rare opportunity to make important changes to strengthen the key democratic element of representation by population, rural and remote representation, population growth (particularly in urban areas), and communities over interest

We are very pleased to have the opportunity to offer our observations and recommendations to the Commission and will be focusing on three main issues and areas of concern:

Representation by Population

Rural and remote representation

Population growth

Communities of interest

General observations

We agree with the Commission's overall approach and the outcomes in the interim report. It is critical that new electoral boundaries carefully consider issues of representation from a number of perspectives, which complicate the ideal of "one-voter-one-vote". For example, the newly proposed northern riding, which includes several Métis communities would be a welcome addition to the overall map, as it will provide another northern voice in the legislative assembly, which will provide a unique focus on issues facing northern and remote communities, whose interests arguably have received limited attention in the legislative process, historically.

It is also important to recognize that the Commission has done well to consider the rapidly growing populations of Calgary and Edmonton, adding one seat to each urban center respectively. One note of concern is that, while it is always challenging for any government, commission, or body to accurately predict longer-term (8-10 year) population growth, we expect Calgary, Edmonton, and other urban centers to continue to grow at paces that will demonstrate a need for even more ridings in the near future, likely before the end of the next 8 year cycle.

More generally, we believe that democracy as a concept can be interpreted in different ways, but that there are several fundamental elements that are basic to strong systems of democracy.

In particular, we believe that at its heart, democracy is grounded in the principle of political equality – the idea that citizens must be seen as equal in terms of having a say in the political system and must have equal rights under the law.

But political equality requires something more specific in terms of electoral boundaries – the electoral districts must be solidly based on representation by population, the principle that elected representatives must represent approximately equal numbers of constituents to ensure that no person's vote is worth more than that of another.

However, this does not mean that constituency sizes must be exactly equal; small variations will be needed to take into account particularly problematic and compelling local circumstances in some instances. But the key is that the default position must be that of approximately equal populations for constituencies, and the variances should be minimal as a consequence.

We do generally support the qualifications to the principle of representation by population outlined in the interim report and commend the Commission for its thoughtful approach to this question.

That being said, we are compelled to re-articulate our longstanding position that the general variance allowed should be tightened. Therefore, in future rounds we recommend that the Commission:

Representation By Population - Reduce the current 25% variance in the constituency population size to 5%.

The current legislation allows variances of 25%, but that was meant to serve as an outside limit, in very different times.

Clearly, the goal should be to have constituencies of equal population size, but due to the desire to take into account some local circumstances (for example, existing community and municipal boundaries) some modest degree of latitude is necessary. The proposed five per cent variance would actually amount to ten per cent, since it would allow five per cent above and below the average.

Rural and remote representation - The Electoral Boundaries Commission should call for increased support to MLAs to assist them in effectively representing their constituents and addressing their varying needs. The Commission should continue to recommend a new northern riding of Mackenzie.

Such additional support for rural and remote MLAs is not only justifiable, but long overdue. It will mean that the Legislative Assembly must revise and enhance the formula for providing support, with the goal of allowing all MLAs to more effectively represent their constituents and their unique circumstances in rural, urban, and suburban constituencies throughout the province.

The increased costs are an investment in strengthening democracy in our province and a necessary complement to the move to more political equality and representation by population.

The proposed riding of Mackenzie is sound. Although it will require special

protection, the high Indigenous and Métis populations, combined with the regional issues and challenges with respect to accessibility and infrastructure, mean that it is a suitable candidate to be a new standalone riding.

Population Growth

Alberta is a fast-growing province, overall, and we are pleased with the two new urban ridings that are being added to Calgary, and one in Edmonton, respectively.

With respect to Edmonton, however, we are concerned with the decision to recommend 6 urban center ridings being combined down to 5. It does not hold that with Edmonton's general zoning bylaw changes, which allow for significant and fast-paced infill and densification, that the neighbourhoods that make up these electoral districts will remain below the provincial average riding population size for very long. Moreover, the issues within these ridings are deserving of more representation, not less. Crowded schools, strained access to health and social services, and growing concerns over public safety mean that provincial legislative assembly requires more representation in this region of Edmonton, not less. We strongly urge the Commission to reconsider its assumptions with respect to population change and population variance for these 6 ridings, and to maintain their boundaries.

Specifically, with respect to communities of interest, the communities of Ritchie and Hazeldean, should remain within the riding of Edmonton-Strathcona. The Millcreek ravine is a natural boundary that divides these two communities from the rest of Edmonton-Gold Bar. And the Ritchie and Hazeldean community leagues share common interests and share a community of interest, as evinced by their joint publications and support for one another's efforts.

Communities of Interest

The concept of 'communities of interest' can be applied to fit particular interests, and must be considered with caution. Take, for example, the submission made arguing for highly tormented ridings, collecting much of rural Lethbridge area in four ridings connecting like a pie to the city. These arguments are clearly partisan in nature because the only logic one can deduce for making such an argument is that it would favour one party over others, electorally.

However, in the public and community interest, ridings should be drawn according to cultural, historical, economic, and social considerations. That is why we commend the Commission's overall approach to communities of interest in the interim report, and recommend a stronger adherence to non-hybrid ridings. As an example, the regional imbalance of taxation versus service delivery in the Edmonton region, should direct our collective efforts at making a clear delineation between city ridings and so-called "donut" ridings which make up the perimeter and bedroom community electoral districts around Edmonton.

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Aaron Holmes

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 4:33 PM

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



First Name

Aaron

Last Name

Holmes

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Municipality / City

Airdrie

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?

48 - Airdrie-East

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

51 - Airdrie-East

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Hybrid electoral divisions

- Effective representation
- Projected growth

Submission

As you are no doubt aware, Airdrie is a rapidly expanding community with distinct concerns that differ from those of the surrounding rural areas.

The proposed 51-Airdrie-East and 52-Airdrie-West ridings would create two ridings with significant coverage outside the city.

I'm concerned that this would pull any representative's focus away from Airdrie's distinct urban issues.

It would also make it harder for residents in the rural part of the riding to have their representative completely focused on their issues.

This is not to say it's impossible for an MLA to do so, just that it would be easier if a representative could focus completely on one set of issues.

There are, of course, lots of competing concerns to balance in a complex redistricting process.

Please consider tightening up the electoral boundary outside and around Airdrie's as much as reasonably possible.

That way, it would become crystal clear who speaks for Airdrie.

The surrounding rural voters would also have a representative more focused on understanding their problems and their needs.

There may be places where hybrid ridings make sense, but this isn't the place.

Given Airdrie's urban nature and its current and projected population growth, tightening up 51-Airdrie-East and 52-Airdrie-West would help us maintain parity of voting power across the next decade, not just right now.

Thanks.

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Interim Report Submission from Skyler Leavitt

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 4:32 PM

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



First Name

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Leavitt

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Municipality / City

Cardston

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

54 - Cardston-Siksika

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

56 - Cardston-Taber-Warner

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Southern Alberta concerns

- Hybrid electoral divisions
- Communities of interest
- Effective representation

Submission

To the Members of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission,

I am writing as a resident of southern Alberta to provide my perspective on how electoral boundaries in our region can best support effective representation. I believe that shared regional interests and lived connections should be given greater consideration than strict adherence to municipal boundaries. An electoral district that includes parts of Lethbridge alongside the Crowsnest Pass, Waterton Lakes National Park, and the communities of Cardston, Magrath, Raymond, and Stirling would accurately reflect both the realities of daily life in southern Alberta and the intent of the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act.

Section 14 of the Act instructs the Commission to pursue effective representation and allows consideration of communities of interest—economic, social, and regional—as well as geographic features and patterns of human movement (s.14(2)(a) and (c)). When viewed together, these factors clearly demonstrate the existence of a cohesive regional community in southern Alberta that extends beyond municipal borders.

Social and family connections in this region are deeply interconnected. Families commonly have members living in multiple southern Alberta communities and often move between them for work, education, or family reasons. Many residents grow up in smaller communities and later settle in Lethbridge while maintaining close ties to relatives, faith congregations, and community organizations throughout the region. These enduring relationships form a shared social fabric consistent with the Act's recognition of social and regional communities of interest.

Economic ties further unite the region. Lethbridge functions as the primary centre for employment, healthcare, post-secondary education, and specialized services for much of southern Alberta. Residents of Cardston, Raymond, Magrath, Stirling, and surrounding rural areas regularly commute to Lethbridge while remaining active participants in their home communities. These daily patterns of movement and economic reliance illustrate the unified regional economy described in section 14(2)(a).

Education also serves as a significant regional link. The University of Lethbridge and Lethbridge Polytechnic attract students from across southern Alberta, creating shared educational and social experiences that transcend municipal boundaries. These institutions act as regional hubs, strengthening long-term connections among students, families, and communities.

Cultural and faith traditions contribute meaningfully to regional identity. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has a longstanding and active presence in Cardston, Raymond, Magrath, Stirling, and Lethbridge. This shared

heritage has fostered cooperation, volunteerism, and civic engagement across the region, reinforcing a sense of common belonging.

Geography further supports a regional approach. Waterton Lakes National Park and the Crowsnest Pass are integral to the recreational, cultural, and historical life of residents throughout southern Alberta. These areas are widely accessed by families, schools, and community groups from across the region, reflecting shared travel and activity patterns consistent with section 14(2)(c) of the Act.

The Act does not require electoral districts to align strictly with municipal boundaries. Rather, it provides the Commission with flexibility to balance population equality with communities of interest and geographic realities to achieve effective representation (s.14(1) and s.14(2)). In southern Alberta, an electoral district grounded in regional connections and shared daily experience would better fulfill this purpose than one drawn primarily along municipal lines.

I respectfully urge the Commission to adopt this regional perspective when assessing southern Alberta boundaries and to recognize the shared interests, relationships, and identity that unite these communities.

Thank you

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Erin Rolfson

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 4:30 PM

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



First Name

Erin

Last Name

Rolfson

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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?

70 - Lethbridge-West

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Southern Alberta concerns

- Hybrid electoral divisions
- Communities of interest
- Effective representation

Submission

As a resident of Lethbridge-West, I am writing to provide my input on the proposed electoral boundary changes.

I strongly oppose making Lethbridge West a rural–urban hybrid riding. The issues, services, and priorities that shape daily life for residents of Lethbridge-West are materially different from those facing residents of nearby rural communities like Coalhurst. Combining these areas into a single riding risks diluting effective representation for both urban and rural residents.

As an urban resident, the issues that matter most to me include improving access to public transit, housing affordability, adequately funding post-secondary institutions, and the overcrowding of my children's schools. Rural communities understandably face different challenges. While these communities are geographically close, their needs and policy priorities are not the same.

Lethbridge-West is home to a significant number of unionized workers, including health care workers, education workers, public sector employees, and service workers. These workers rely on strong urban public services, accessible workplaces, and policies shaped by city-based realities. Their concerns and working conditions are closely tied to urban infrastructure and provincial decisions that affect cities differently than rural areas. A rural–urban hybrid riding would make it more difficult for these workers' voices and priorities to be clearly represented.

Effective representation depends on MLAs being able to advocate clearly and consistently for the interests of their constituents. A rural-urban hybrid riding would make this more difficult, as the MLA would be required to balance competing and often unrelated priorities. In my view, this weakens representation rather than strengthening it.

I would also like to note that the latest suggested boundary from the commission for Lethbridge-West is acceptable to me. It preserves the urban character of the riding and adequately reflects shared community interests, daily experiences, and local concerns.

I appreciate the Commission's work and the opportunity for public input. I respectfully urge the Commission to maintain an urban-focused Lethbridge-West and avoid creating a rural–urban hybrid riding that does not reflect the lived realities of its residents.

Thank you,
Erin Rolfson

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Interim Report Submission from Aolani Eslava-Jones

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 4:30 PM

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



First Name

Aolani

Last Name

Eslava-Jones

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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?

46 - Edmonton-Whitemud

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

My name is Aolani Eslava, I am a constituent in Edmonton-Whitemud, and I am going to comment on the electoral boundaries proposed by the committee. First, I would like to thank the committee for their hard work on their proposal. The document demonstrates the hours of research and time spent listening to community members. Their dedication to ensuring all Albertan voices are heard and represented by our Legislature is commendable.

I believe that there is a misunderstanding of population density for urban areas, specifically in Edmonton. The district of Edmonton-Riverview has a vibrant community that deserves to have its voices heard on par with its counterparts. I think it would be a disservice to combine the six urban electoral districts in Edmonton into five, as it diminishes the voices in Edmonton-Riverview. I understand that population growth is of concern; however, I believe that the population is steadily growing. Whether it is an influx of immigrants or people moving within or around the Edmonton metropolitan area, there is steady population growth in the central urban electoral districts.

Regardless, I still agree with the majority of the committee's proposal. I believe this will benefit all Albertans by providing the acknowledgment and representation they deserve. Once again, I would like to thank the committee for their hard work, and I greatly appreciate their proposal.

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from William Hawley

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Date Fri 12/19/2025 4:29 PM

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



First Name

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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?

58 - Cochrane-Springbank

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Southern Alberta concerns
- Communities of interest

Submission

I've only recently become aware of the current effort of your commission to conclude a revision of the Alberta electoral boundaries.

I live in Springbank where I have resided for over 35 years at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] My children have been raised here attended school here and we have watched the City expand rapidly in this direction to the point where at this stage there is commercial development nearby and the completion of the ring road makes us virtually a part of the City. From here, we access shopping, recreation, medical, professional and other services almost exclusively within the City and depend upon emergency services from within the City.

Apparently, your preliminary proposal would partition the existing electoral district (Banff-Kananaskis) into several parts and the existing district would no longer exist. We have long found it incongruous for Springbank to be combined with the mountain recreational areas such as Banff and Canmore, if this is to no longer be the case it seems this would be the perfect opportunity for the area we live in to be swept into the adjoining City of Calgary electoral district(s). As must surely be a continuous and natural process, wherever urban areas expand, areas on the urban fringe are to be identified with the urban communities in which they increasingly share common interests. It seems apparent that Springbank is immediately (and inevitably) in that category and now is the time to recognize its present and future alignment. We urge you to reconsider your current proposed electoral boundaries to take this reality into account.

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