



Interim Report Submission from RONALD HENDERSON

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 11:25 AM

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



First Name

RONALD

Last Name

HENDERSON

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

Okotoks

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?

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

- Hybrid electoral divisions
- Effective representation

Submission

To whom it may concern, I would like to submit my comments regarding the proposed electoral boundary changes to the Okotoks riding.

I believe that option B as presented in the ABEBC website would more fairly represent the interests of the constituents in the proposed ridings. For Clarity, I believe the option as identified in the Overview Map as "ED 24B", 52177 is the best option.

Option "ED 24B" boundary includes rural and small communities where as the option ED 24 boundary includes a portion of the city of Calgary. A provincial representative elected to represent the riding as outlined in ED 24 could be conflicted as large city (Calgary) priorities/preferences may differ significantly from a constituents that live in rural areas or smaller communities. The different priorities and concerns would include, but are not limited to, transportation, water, infrastructure, land management and access to healthcare.

I believe the best option would be to select an electoral boundary that would enable the election of a representative that could represent constituents with more consistent and similar concerns/priorities. Option ED 24B would more fairly represent this ideal.

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Interim Report Submission from Mary-Anne Williams

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 11:21 AM

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



First Name

Mary-Anne

Last Name

Williams

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?

15 - Calgary-Klein

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

17 - Calgary-Klein

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Naming of electoral boundaries

Submission

This submission is a correction to a previous one in which part of the municipal district was incorrectly labelled.

Dear Electoral Boundaries Committee:

I would like to thank you for taking the time to carefully study the electoral boundaries in Alberta and to make the necessary adjustments.

I live in the Klein Electoral District, a very large and diverse area in Calgary. The proposed changes would move the Radisson Heights- Albert Park municipal districts into the Confluence District, our closest neighbour west of the Deerfoot, and blend the Tuxedo municipal district, our neighbour to the north, into Klein.

I agree with these decisions. Radisson Heights -Albert Park, and Inglewood are both inner city districts that straddle the Bow River. Although Inglewood, traditionally part of Confluence, has historically been a higher income district, Radcliff, with its close proximity to downtown, is rapidly expanding its demographic as new builds attract buyers from the professional class who are seeking ready access to the downtown core. Both regions are witnessing extensive growth and increased densification with the construction of higher end townhouse complexes. This can only benefit the inner city through diversification and revitalization.

The addition of Tuxedo to Klein is expected to maintain the current socio-economic distribution and social cohesion that are crucial to a well functioning district.

In closing, thank you for your efforts regarding changes to the Electoral boundaries.

Sincerely,

Mary-Anne Williams, resident of the Klein constituency

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EBC-2025-2-952



December 18, 2025

Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission
#100 – 11510 Kingsway Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta T5G 2Y5

Dear Members of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission,

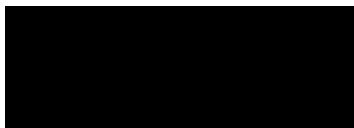
RE: PROPOSED ELECTORAL DIVISION AREAS, BOUNDARIES, AND NAMES FOR ALBERTA

Red Deer County wishes to provide input regarding the proposed redistribution of electoral boundaries. Red Deer County appreciates that the current proposed Electoral Division for Sylvan Lake – Innisfail recognizes the municipal boundaries of Red Deer County. However, this comes at the sacrifice of a rural electoral division. Red Deer County does not support the limiting the voice of rural Alberta in our provincial government. Rural Alberta has been the back bone of our great province contributing to our economy, our culture and our spirit.

The removal of the Rimbey - Rocky Mountain House - Sundre electoral division dilutes the voice of our agricultural community, in particular the ranch style agricultural operations in this environment. Red Deer County supports continuing the representation of Red Deer County by two electoral divisions to ensure that our voters and the County as a whole does not have our rural perspective diluted by larger urban-focused ridings. Our citizens need to have advocates in their government that can represent rural Albertans on issues like agriculture, tourism and rural development.

Thank you for your consideration. We look forward to presenting to the commission to further outline our concerns shared by rural Albertans.

Sincerely,



Brent Ramsay, Mayor
Red Deer County

Cc: Honourable Devin Dreeshen, MLA for Innisfail-Sylvan Lake
Honourable Jason Nixon, MLA for Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre
Jennifer Johnson, MLA for Lacombe-Ponoka
Red Deer County Council



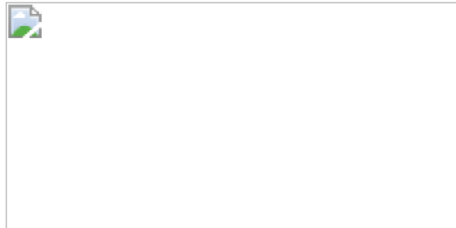
Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Wendy Fulton

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 11:13 AM

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



First Name

Wendy

Last Name

Fulton

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?

13 - Calgary-Fish Creek

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Southern Alberta concerns

- Communities of interest
- Effective representation
- Projected growth
- Other concerns

Submission

I realize that drawing electoral boundaries is like dominos. Each change often affects more than one constituency.

I have lived in Parkland for over 50 years and we have, over the years, established many good relationships with Lake Bonavista/Bonaventure - in the various childrens sports programs, schools, churches, businesses and community events. Our current MLA also lives in Lake Bonavista and has established relationships there. It would be a shame to ignore those great relationships by removing Lake Bonavista/Bonaventure from Calgary-Fish Creek.

Calgary is experiencing tremendous growth in the south end of the city, which will continue as there are many new communities being built. Therefore, with that and projected growth, we need a new constituency in the south end of Calgary. So I propose leaving the established constituency boundaries as they currently are, from downtown (on the south side of the Bow River) south to Calgary -Fish Creek. And create a new constituency south of Calgary-Fish Creek where the largest growth area is. That way only Calgary-Lougheed, Calgary-Shaw, Calgary-South East and perhaps Calgary-Hays would need to be redrawn.

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Amanda Archer

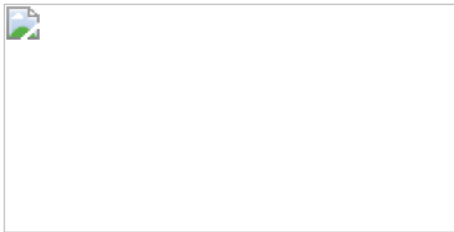
From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Fri 12/19/2025 11:12 AM

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

 1 attachment (15 KB)

boundary.2025 1.docx;



First Name

Amanda

Last Name

Archer

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

St. Albert

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

83 - St. Albert

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

49 - Edmonton-West Henday

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Projected growth

Submission

Good afternoon,

I am writing to express my support for the proposed changes to the Edmonton-West Henday electoral boundaries as outlined in the Electoral Boundaries Commission's Interim Report. As a Constituency Assistant for Edmonton-West Henday, my work in the riding gives me a clear sense of how quickly this area is growing and the challenges that come with ensuring fair representation.

Edmonton-West Henday has experienced rapid residential expansion, particularly in newer neighbourhoods such as Secord, Rosenthal, and The Uplands. These developments have contributed to significant population growth, creating an imbalance compared to surrounding divisions. The proposed adjustments help address this by redistributing areas to ensure fair representation while maintaining communities of interest. These changes also create clearer boundaries, which will make the division easier to navigate and administer.

I also appreciate that the Commission has kept Edmonton-West Henday's boundaries aligned with the City of Edmonton's municipal boundaries. This alignment supports consistency for residents and simplifies administration, and I thank the Commission for recognizing the importance of this approach.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input on this important process. I appreciate the Commission's work in reviewing and updating boundaries to maintain balance and equity across Alberta.

Sincerely,
Amanda

File (Optional)

- [boundary.2025-1.docx](#)

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Interim Report Submission from Sanjeev Kad

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 11:11 AM

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



First Name

Sanjeev

Last Name

Kad

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

Calgary

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

26 - Calgary-West

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

29 - Calgary-West-Elbow Valley

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

Submission to the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission

Dear Commission Members,

Thank you for considering my thoughts on Alberta's electoral boundaries. As a Calgary West resident, I've seen first-hand how our communities are changing and believe our approach should focus on effective representation, not just numbers.

· South Calgary Seat: Please place any new Calgary seat in the South, where our population is growing and more voters are engaged compared to Central Calgary.

· Hybrid Ridings: Combining urban and rural areas—like including the Tsuut'ina Nation in Calgary West—reflects how our lives and work cross city lines.

· Flexible Population Parity: Use the full $\pm 25\%$ flexibility allowed by law. City-centre ridings can be larger, while rural and fast-growing areas may need smaller populations for fair representation.

Listening to my neighbours, it's clear we want boundaries that keep us connected and fairly represented. Thanks for your dedication to all Albertans.

Respectfully,

Sanjeev Kad

Calgary West Resident

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EBC-2025-2-956



Interim Report Submission from Ruth Baerg

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 11:03 AM

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



First Name

Ruth

Last Name

Baerg

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

Beaver County

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

53 - Camrose

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

85 - Strathcona-Sherwood Park

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Naming of electoral boundaries

Submission

Here is Nate's template.

To the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission,

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 than adding Beaumont. Unlike Beaumont, which is a distinct municipality with little connection to Sherwood Park, Tofield is already integrated into the fabric of Strathcona County through our daily lives.

Conclusion To ensure effective representation that reflects our true community of interest, I urge the Commission to amend the interim report and move Tofield into the Strathcona-Sherwood Park electoral division.

Sincerely,

Ruth Baerg

Tofield

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Interim Report Submission from Dober Epiphany

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:55 AM

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



First Name

Dober

Last Name

Epiphany

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?

40 - Edmonton-Riverview

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

Hello,

Issues 1-3 are really all about drawing boundaries that make common sense - keep large communities whole, keep the country residents whole. That way our representatives are the right fit for us. A farmer for example, should be running for MLA of an area made up of small town/country residents who are concerned about crop insurance, forestry, the survival of small towns etc. This MLA should be very different than one whose constituents all work in the city, and who very likely came from the city! Ridings without clear shared interests and needs will mean poor-fit MLAs and poor representation by those officials who cannot reconcile VERY diverse community needs, in the Legislature.

Issue 1: Interim options 1 and b which split apart Stony Plain and Spruce Grove are a mistake. They should remain together. As a former resident of Lac Ste Anne County, working throughout Parkland County, spruce grove and stony plain for several years - I can tell you that the culture, makeup, diversity, ways of life and priorities of the counties are very different than those of the town and city. The choice to divide a very large town and a city so they may become part of rural counties is completely without common sense. It feels politically motivated.

Issue 2: Options for Beaumont also seem arbitrary and I have similar concerns. I work with many people who live in Beaumont and commute to the city for work. I think most Beaumont residents do. These are townies, not country people.

Issue 3: The boundary for Sherwood Park should extend to highway 21.

Issue 4: While I am sure this is the case already, I would encourage members of the commission to be very sensitive to gerrymandering and corruption. I have never witness such corruption as I have with the UCP government under Danielle Smith. I fear for our democratic institutions, such as this one. The public must feel confident that our democracy is intact as we see so much erosion of our institutions and those in the US.

Issue 5: I work professionally in public communications and your 2025 interim report is completely usable for the average, busy person. Your executive summary is too long, too detailed, and lacks distinction between key pieces of information should a person need to skip/find a part important to them. Get to the point - Albertans are busy and tired and its 2025 - we need accurate information quickly and easily. As a democratic institution, this needs to be a priority for you. Add detail later in the report or hyperlink some of the long legal sections for example. Must I read a half-page quote by a former MLA in 2017 on page 12 of a 214 page report? I think not. Summarize and hyperlink. Please hire a comms person to fix this in future so the public has something usable to work with.

Thank you for your consideration.

Epiphany Dober

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Jennifer Klimek

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:54 AM

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



First Name

Jennifer

Last Name

Klimek

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?

33 - Edmonton-Gold Bar

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

- Hybrid electoral divisions
- Effective representation
- Projected growth

Submission

I live in the Goldbar riding in Edmonton and presented at the last public hearings. Thank you for that opportunity.

I would like to thank you for the work you did in the report. It is not an easy job as you have to juggle so many interests. You did a good job and I am generally pleased with the results.

I however have a few concerns about the report.

Underlying these concerns is the principle that every vote is important and should carry the same weight. Our urban areas are getting denser and continue to grow. The ridings have to be adjusted to deal with this reality. In that regard more seats have to be added to Edmonton and Calgary.

MLAs are to represent the interests and concerns of their constituents. Many of those concerns are a result of the demographics and composition of the community. For example, rural communities may have different concerns than dense urban communities and often they are in competition with each other. Many decisions are a balancing act. Combining these communities makes it difficult for a representative to advocate for an issue. I am concerned that rural community concerns may be lost in a combined riding as they may be fewer in number and their representative may not live in the area and understand the issue.

Other than those concerns I am pleased with your report and look forward to making an oral presentation.

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Daniel Furst

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:53 AM

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



First Name

Daniel

Last Name

Furst

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?

18 - Calgary-Mountain View

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

Proposed electoral boundaries as a whole

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Hybrid electoral divisions

- Effective representation
- Projected growth

Submission

My name is Dan Furst and I am a lawyer practicing in Calgary. I have lived in Calgary for most of my adult life and have seen the tremendous growth in that time as well as the continuing development of unique concerns and interests for the city arising from that growth.

In order for the citizens of Calgary (and this is likely true for Edmonton as well, as these are the two main magnets within the province) to be effectively represented and feel that their vote matters, their votes must be and must be seen by decision-makers as being reasonably equal to and as valuable as those of other Albertans. Urban under-representation has historically been a problem distorting politics in Alberta and elsewhere in Canada. I and many others know that our votes matter less than a rural voter and it weakens the sense of legitimacy of the elected government. In these current difficult times for democratic governance globally, this is a significant problem that needs to be mitigated. I do appreciate that there are factors that do not lend themselves to a strict division of Alberta into ridings with exactly the same number of electors and I commend your attempts to try to balance many competing and often contradictory concerns around what constitutes true democratic governance. As stated before, Calgary has unique issues within its urban boundaries that lead to awkward and likely substandard representation if a single MLA needs to balance them with the very different concerns of rural or exurban voters. Finding balance is very hard to do and thank you for trying.

I am happy that Calgary will be getting more urban ridings to try to address its unique concerns and historic under-representation but given the incredible growth since 2017, even 2 more urban ridings does not really solve the problem - it just stops it from getting worse. The democratic benefit of more urban representatives is also diluted by the creation of hybrid ridings, as Rocky View County and Okotoks are distinct places with distinct populations and concerns and neither they nor Calgary benefit from sharing a representative. As a result, I would urge the commission to consider the following changes that I believe would result in a better balance to bolster democratic legitimacy, alleviate the unfairness towards Calgary and achieve more effective representation for Calgarians:

1. Add a third additional seat within the municipal boundaries of Calgary; and
2. Reject the creation of hybrid ridings in their entirety

Thank you for your consideration and I look forward to a final report with a more representative and effective electoral map for Calgary and Alberta.

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Timothy Wood

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:52 AM

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



First Name

Timothy

Last Name

Wood

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?

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?

- Effective representation
- Other concerns

Submission

The cornerstone of any democracy is voter trust in the institutions of government. The independence and integrity of the voting system is therefore paramount. Unbiased electoral boundaries play a key role in maintaining voter's trust. Consequently, any efforts to sway the boundaries to favour any political party must be avoided. To that end, Alberta wisely and properly relies upon an independent Electoral Boundaries Commission to analyze and determine electoral boundaries. The most important element of that Commission's remit is the issue of independence from political interference.

The Commission has now provided its report and made recommendations. I strongly urge that the Commission's findings and recommendations be respected and accepted without alteration. In any boundary prescription, there will be parties that are aggrieved or pleased. That is a natural byproduct of elections, and everything leading up to them. But the fact that these matters are contentious precisely highlights why it is critical to uphold and vigorously defend the independence of the Commission and its recommendations. No party should be able to put their thumb on the scale and tilt matters to their favour. Doing so threatens the integrity of our elections, and by implication the very basis of our democracy.

There are more than enough current examples of how democracies can be significantly weakened by simple and seemingly innocuous interventions to the voting process. I fear for our province should we allow any such tactics to be employed here.

I note that in the recent decision of the Court of King's Bench of Alberta (Chief Electoral Officer of Alberta v Sylvestre 2025 ABKB 476), Justice Feasby stated: "Independent election and referendum administration is one of the hallmarks of a well-functioning democracy. Independent election and referendum administration enhances the legitimacy of democratic processes by insulating them from political interference and manipulation. The corollary of independence is that that an independent election and referendum official like the CEO must be impartial and objective. Madam Justice Crighton, writing for the majority in Anglin v Resler, 2020 ABCA 184 at para 27, observed that "the Chief Electoral Officer can only achieve its public purpose by operating independently and the Chief Electoral Officer cannot be seen as acting 'on account' of the government.""

The critical need for independence of the Chief Electoral Officer, as highlighted by Justice Feasby, is entirely the same as with the findings and recommendations of the Electoral Boundaries Commission.

I therefore strongly urge that no changes should be made to the Commission's recommendations.

Regards,

Terms

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Interim Report Submission from Brianna Morris

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:51 AM

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



First Name

Brianna

Last Name

Morris

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

Ardrossan

Interim Report Considerations

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

What is your current electoral division?

84 - Strathcona-Sherwood Park

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

85 - Strathcona-Sherwood Park

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Communities of interest
- Effective representation

Submission

I completely disagree with adding Beaumont to the riding of Strathcona-Sherwood Park. It's a different municipality entirely from the already large Strathcona County and a different natural community. My family is more likely to go to Tofield or to Fort Saskatchewan than south to Beaumont.

Terms

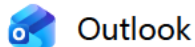
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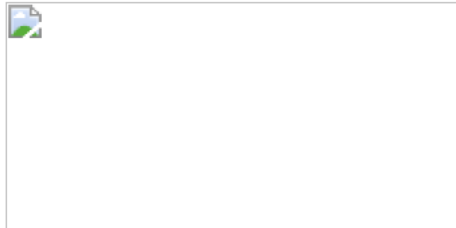


Interim Report Submission from Nancy Robbins

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:51 AM

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



First Name

Nancy

Last Name

Robbins

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

Jasper

Interim Report Considerations

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

What is your current electoral division?

87 - West Yellowhead

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

88 - West Yellowhead

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Northern Alberta concerns

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

Submission

Thank you for the opportunity to submit some feedback on the proposed changes to the electoral boundaries of the West Yellowhead. Geographically and economically, the West Yellowhead region is a microcosm of the province. We have all industries from tourism to agriculture to oil and gas development in our region and we are economically dependent upon each other. Residents of Jasper depend upon Hinton and Edson economically for all those goods and services that are not available in our tourism based community and economy, especially since the impacts of the wildfire. This connection is not present with Banff and the National Park. Community members tend to depend more on highway 16 and its offerings for goods and services and as a resident, I consider all the communities along the West Yellowhead and highway 16 a way that I can shop locally. Geographically we are more aligned with the forestry and natural resources of the West Yellowhead region. While I agree that Banff and Jasper are unique in that they are both communities located in national parks, they are two radically different economic and geographical environments which different municipal structures and different needs. And often, as in the case of the 5 day closure this week as I write this submission, the parkway of highway 93 is often closed and not available for travel between the two communities in the winter months. I do believe that we are better served as a community in Alberta as part of the West Yellowhead region. Hinton, Edson and Yellowhead County are valuable neighbours to Jasper's community wellness and economic viability. I believe it is where we belong.

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Chris Wiebe

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:51 AM

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



First Name

Chris

Last Name

Wiebe

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?

30 - Edmonton-Decore

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

Proposed electoral boundaries as a whole

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Hybrid electoral divisions

- Communities of interest
- Effective representation

Submission

Dear Members of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission,

I cautiously support the proposed Interim Options for electoral boundaries presented by Commissioners earlier this year. Both Interim Options as presented, in my assessment, effectively balance the Commission's responsibility to consider "communities of interest" as defined in Section 14 of the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act and the general obligation to provide and prioritize "effective representation", as held by the Supreme Court of Canada in *Reference re Provincial Electoral Boundaries (Saskatchewan)* 1991 2 SCR 158. While there are certainly areas in which the proposed maps can be improved in both regards, the maps as presented satisfy both of these considerations.

When the Government of Alberta announced changes in the Justice Statutes Amendment Act, 2024, which would remove the requirement to adhere to Edmonton and Calgary's municipal boundaries as a factor under Section 14's 'communities of interest' assessment, I was concerned this would open the door to the type of partisan gerrymandering observed in the United States, in which distinct urban and rural communities are selectively drawn into the same electoral district to create a predetermined electoral outcome, wherein urban, liberal voters would outweigh rural, conservative voters, or vice versa, depending on the objectives of would-be gerrymanderer.

After reviewing the Interim Options, I was relieved to see that the Commission was appropriately very selective in the use of this new ability to cross urban municipal boundaries, and did so only with great discretion and while balancing the other 'communities of interest' factors in Section 14 without providing a clear partisan advantage to any one party. This approach is in keeping with Alberta's long tradition of non-partisan redistribution processes, and the main example of its usage in Edmonton (specifically the proposed Edmonton-West-Enoch riding) is reasonable and is also supported by the factor of Indigenous representation set out in Section 14. I hope that the Commission will continue to use this option sparingly on the final map, and will refrain from creating any more of these 'hybrid' ridings beyond those already present in the Interim Options. Edmonton and Calgary are both best served by MLAs who do not need to balance competing rural and urban interests and needs.

To improve the final proposal, I suggest the Commission consider the addition of at least one additional extra seat to Edmonton proper. While the Supreme Court in Saskatchewan does not require absolute voter parity, the Court does note that unduly diluting on citizen's vote when compared to the vote of another citizen's does run the risk of providing inadequate representation to the former citizen. Such a situation has been historically present in Alberta's cities compared to the rural areas, and remains noticeable in the Interim Options, despite some notable improvements. Several proposed Edmonton seats remain significantly over-

populated (i.e. Edmonton-Glenora Riverview, +12.3%; Edmonton-McClung, +12.6%; Edmonton-Castle Downs, +8.5%) in compared to several rural seats, which remain significantly below the average population quota (i.e. Slave Lake-Westlock-Athabasca, -16.1%). While the Commission has made improvements, this differential is only likely to increase given Edmonton's rapid growth rates compared to rural Alberta, which will cause the representation that this proposed map provides to gradually be reduced in effectiveness.

While recognizing that absolute parity cannot be achieved without adverse consequences for representation in other regards, the Commission could strike a better balance than the proposed map by adding one additional seat to Edmonton (i.e. returning Glenora, Riverview, and McClung closer to their previous configurations, or adding another seat in high-growth southern Edmonton) and consolidating some rural areas. Many rural seats are already sparse per Section 14(1)(i)(a), and bringing one rural seat closer to parity to reduce several over-populated urban seats proportionally and create an additional seat for urban representation would be a fair step towards effective representation on both sides of the ledger. Having lived in both rural and urban Alberta, I suggest that an urban MLA serving a far higher population carries a higher burden or duty of representation than would a rural MLA serving a smaller population in a geographically larger or sparsely populated area, especially with recent improvements in online communication.

In conclusion, the presented Interim Options strike a reasonable balance in pairing communities of interest and providing effective representation. I am cautiously supportive of the proposed maps. I suggest that the Commission should increase Edmonton's representation by at least one seat, while continuing to respect municipal boundaries and avoiding 'hybrid' ridings with discretion.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Jana Katoch

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:47 AM

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



First Name

Jana

Last Name

Katoch

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

Lethbridge-West

Interim Report Considerations

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

What is your current electoral division?

72 - Lethbridge-West

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

70 - Lethbridge-West

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,

My name is Jana Katoch, and I am a 19-year-old student at the University of Lethbridge. I am writing a proposal for an electoral district that includes parts of the City of Lethbridge, the Crowsnest Pass, Waterton Lakes National Park, and the surrounding southern Alberta communities.

As a student living and studying in Lethbridge, I see how connected this region is on a daily basis. Many of my classmates come from communities such as Raymond, Magrath, Cardston, and surrounding rural areas. While we study in Lethbridge, we regularly travel back to our home communities for family, work, and community events. These connections go beyond municipal boundaries and reflect how people in southern Alberta actually live.

Lethbridge serves as an educational and service hub for the region. The University of Lethbridge brings students together from across southern Alberta, creating shared social and economic experiences that connect the region as a whole. This makes Lethbridge and the surrounding communities naturally suited to being represented together.

Recreation also plays an important role in regional life. Places like Waterton Lakes National Park and the Crowsnest Pass are common destinations for students, families, and community groups across southern Alberta. These shared spaces contribute to a strong regional identity and sense of connection.

For these reasons, I believe the proposed electoral boundary reflects a true community of interest and would provide effective representation for southern Alberta residents. I respectfully encourage the Commission to adopt this configuration.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Jana Katoch

University of Lethbridge Student

Lethbridge-West

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Calgary

Office of the Councillors

To the members of the boundaries commission,

In October of 2025, I had the honour of being elected as the new councillor for Ward 9. My ward is incredibly diverse — in Inglewood, Ramsay and Renfrew I see young families beginning their lives and young Calgarians enjoying a pint in one of our amazing breweries. In Dover, I see so many diverse communities all making their home together on the same streets.

Ward 9 is a microcosm of Calgary: there are people of all ages, origins and persuasions who choose to live in this ward and who choose to live in this city. Calgary is a bustling and booming city — over the last few years, our population has exploded. People are excited to be here — whether they were born here or whether they have come from somewhere else.

As a newly elected official, the importance of fairness and democracy sits heavily with me. I represent my constituents knowing they are entrusting me to be their voice in council chambers. This has spurred me to make a submission here.

For me to ensure that I can best represent my ward and do the best for this city, Calgarians need effective representation at the legislature. This means representation that reflects our booming population and that ensures our voice is not diluted. Ward 9 borders the east end of our city. I can say with the utmost certainty that were you to include another municipality or bedroom community in a provincial riding that intersects with ward 9, you would be doing a disservice to the communities on either side of the municipal boundaries. The school systems are different. The public transit options are different. Enmeshing them together would be a mistake.

Calgarians should see themselves effectively represented in the legislature. I see that by and large, in the interim map, you achieved these goals in your interim map. I hope that you hold true to these principles as you continue your work.

Sincerely,

A black rectangular box redacting the signature of Harrison M. Clark.

Harrison M. Clark

Ward 9 Councillor

A black rectangular box redacting the footer information.



Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Patricia McGrath

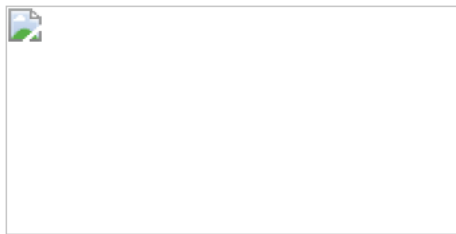
From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:45 AM

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

 1 attachment (8 KB)

Commission document Second submission Dec 19 2025.docx;



First Name

Patricia

Last Name

McGrath

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

St. Albert

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?

83 - St. Albert

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

82 - St. Albert

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

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

Submission

Second submission to support interim report

File (Optional)

- [Commission-document-Second-submission-Dec-19-2025.docx](#)

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December 19, 2025

Dear Commissioners

I am writing a second submission to convey my appreciation to the Commission for the interim report provided with suggested constituency boundaries for the St. Albert riding. I currently live in St. Albert and have lived in St. Albert off and on since 1973. I am a registered Social Worker/Program Manager and have been employed full-time with CapitalCare since 1996. I am currently the President with the St. Albert NDP Constituency Association and have been volunteering with the Association since 2017.

The slight adjustment made by the Commission to the St. Albert riding boundary to accommodate for anticipated future community growth and expansion acknowledges future development and preserves the integrity of the current riding boundaries. St. Albertans have always advocated strongly to remain their own community and not become absorbed into Edmonton. St. Albert has fostered a unique culturally diverse community that celebrates a strong proud history including Francophone and Metis cultures. There is strong support to leave the current ridings as much as possible as is.

It is evident that the Commission has considered the population growth and geographical features when determining how best to represent constituents. I believe the current interim report reflects the wishes of St. Albert residents and identifies effective representation for St. Albert voters.



Interim Report Submission from Linda Green

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:40 AM

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



First Name

Linda

Last Name

Green

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

MD of Lesser Slave River #124

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?

70 - Lesser Slave Lake

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

80 - Slave Lake-Westlock-Athabasca

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Northern Alberta concerns

- Communities of interest
- Geographical features
- Other concerns

Submission

To the Electoral Boundaries Commission

Re: Maintaining the Riding of Lesser Slave Lake as an Intact Electoral District

My name is Linda Green. I am a current resident of the Riding of Lesser Slave Lake. I have lived and worked across this riding for the past 33 years. While I appreciate and thank this Board for its endeavors to redraw electoral boundaries, I am writing to respectfully urge the Commission to retain the electoral district of Lesser Slave Lake in its current, intact form, rather than dissolving it into adjacent Northern ridings. Doing so is essential to preserving effective representation for residents of this region and to respecting the unique social, geographic, cultural, and economic realities of north-central Alberta. I believe that Lesser Slave Lake constitutes a distinct and coherent community of interest. The towns, villages, First Nations, and Métis communities within the riding are bound together by shared economic drivers, transportation corridors, health and education systems, and cultural ties centered around the lake and surrounding boreal region. Residents identify strongly with Lesser Slave Lake as a region. Dissolving the riding would fragment these shared interests and dilute the collective voice of communities that already face challenges in being heard within provincial decision-making.

Indigenous Representation

A defining feature of the Lesser Slave Lake riding is its significant Indigenous population, including multiple First Nations and Métis communities with long-standing historical, cultural, and treaty connections to the land. Maintaining this, and other Northern ridings intact supports meaningful and effective Indigenous representation through multiple representatives, rather than grouping Indigenous voters within one riding where their concerns risk being marginalized and lost with only one representative of 88 to give voice to their concerns. Consolidating all the northern First Nation and Metis communities within one riding would undermine reconciliation efforts by weakening the ability of Indigenous communities to engage by limiting them to only one accountable representative.

Geography and Manageability

Northern Alberta's geography is vast and challenging. The current Lesser Slave Lake riding is already large, yet geographically coherent and serviceable. Expanding neighboring ridings by absorbing Lesser Slave Lake would create districts that are excessively large, difficult to traverse, and impractical for effective constituency representation, particularly given weather conditions, limited transportation routes, and long travel distances. Effective representation requires that an elected member can reasonably visit communities, attend local events, and remain accessible to constituents—something that becomes increasingly difficult as ridings expand beyond manageable size.

Effective Representation Over Strict Parity

While voter parity is an important principle, the Supreme Court of Canada has clearly affirmed that effective representation must take precedence, especially in rural and Northern regions. The unique challenges faced by Northern communities justify maintaining boundaries that may differ from urban population averages. Eliminating the Lesser Slave Lake riding would prioritize numerical parity at the expense of democratic effectiveness for Northern residents.

For these reasons, I respectfully submit that the Commission should retain the Lesser Slave Lake electoral district in its entirety. Doing so preserves a vital community of interest, supports Indigenous representation, ensures geographic manageability, and upholds the principle of effective representation for Northern Albertans.

Thank you for your consideration and for the important work you are undertaking.

Respectfully submitted,
Linda Green
Resident, Lesser Slave Lake Constituency

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Nicholas Bilyk

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:38 AM

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



First Name

Nicholas

Last Name

Bilyk

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

Strathcona / Sherwood Park

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

84 - Strathcona-Sherwood Park

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

85 - Strathcona-Sherwood Park

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Effective representation
- Projected growth

Submission

Dear Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission,

I am writing as a concerned resident of Strathcona-Sherwood Park to share feedback on the Electoral Boundary Commission's proposed changes to our riding. The plan would remove Heritage Hills from our constituency and add Beaumont along with part of Leduc County. I believe these changes do not reflect our community's needs and could weaken representation.

Here are my main concerns:

Current population is appropriate: Our riding has around 51,000 residents, which is within the allowed range. With fast-growing areas like Ardrossan and Hillshire, we will naturally approach the target of 55,000 without needing boundary adjustments.

Beaumont does not share community ties: Residents in Beaumont primarily rely on Leduc and Edmonton for schools, services, and employment. They have little connection to Sherwood Park, and combining these areas would dilute effective representation for everyone.

Heritage Hills belongs in our riding: Families in Heritage Hills use Sherwood Park schools and services. Removing this area would split natural community and school catchments and harm local identity.

Tofield would be a better fit if growth is needed: If additional population is required, Tofield aligns well with us. Many residents there commute to Sherwood Park, shop here, and use our services, creating existing ties.

School boundaries should stay aligned: Taking Heritage Hills out would disrupt established school catchments. Parents reasonably expect their MLA to represent both their neighbourhood and their children's schools.

Transportation patterns differ: Our riding is connected by county roads and commuting routes to Edmonton's industrial areas. Beaumont's main corridors lead toward Leduc and south Edmonton, not Sherwood Park.

Municipal structures are incompatible: Strathcona County is a specialized municipality with its own service model, while Beaumont has a separate town council and priorities. Merging them would make it harder for one MLA to address conflicting needs.

Economic connections are separate: Many Sherwood Park residents work in the Alberta Industrial Heartland and Refinery Row, whereas Beaumont commuters generally head in different directions.

Stable boundaries benefit residents: Our riding has had consistent boundaries for years, helping people know who represents them. Major changes now would only create confusion.

I kindly ask that you consider this feedback and advocate for boundaries that respect existing community ties and natural connections. Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

Nicholas Randall Bilyk



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Interim Report Submission from Holly Kroeker

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:38 AM

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



First Name

Holly

Last Name

Kroeker

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

Edmonton

Interim Report Considerations

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What is your current electoral division?

44 - Edmonton-Strathcona

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

47 - Edmonton-Strathcona

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns

Submission

Allow me to begin by thanking you for taking the time to consider the views of Albertans and for all your hard work on this file.

My name is Holly and I'm a proud member of the Edmonton – Strathcona riding. As such, I'm pleased to be writing to you today in support of the proposed changes to the electoral boundaries suggested for our area.

My partner and I moved to Edmonton from out east nearly two years ago, when I was fortunate enough to have been hired to work for Edmonton Opera. As a graduate of the University of Alberta and someone who lived in this area in my younger days, I was so pleased that we could return here. Strathcona is the beating heart of the city and we just love being a part of this community.

I am happy to see, therefore, that the integral elements of the riding will remain intact. At the same time, the inclusion of the university campus seems to me, as an alum, a particularly suitable and welcome addition.

Edmonton – Strathcona is simply one of the best neighbourhoods in which to live and raise a family. We love it here and intend to remain active members of the community. As such, I felt it was necessary and important for me to write in support of the proposed changes to the boundaries. I hope these changes will remain in place when this process has come to a close.

In closing, I want to thank you for taking our views into account and for ensuring that – with the growth of our city – you've taken strong actions to keep communities in common together.

Wishing you well in your continued work,

Holly

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Pat Bieganek

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:37 AM

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



First Name

Pat

Last Name

Bieganek

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

Blackfalds

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?

68 - Lacombe-Ponoka

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

86 - Sylvan Lake-Innisfail

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Central Alberta concerns
- Communities of interest

- Geographical features
- Effective representation

Submission

My name is Pat. I currently reside in the town of Blackfalds along with my wife, son and grandchildren. I've owned and operated a contracting business for decades and have travelled all over Central Alberta to businesses, farms and homes.

With my business, we travel almost daily along highway 1 and highway 21. These are very important corridors and connect naturally with Blackfalds. It's important that we have representation that reflects the community and business essence. Folks from Blackfalds travel south to Innisfail, Delburne and Bowden area for work, business and leisure. Our town is growing and we need local representation that naturally makes sense. It's paramount we are connected and within the new riding of Innisfail.

Another thing to note, we have family doctors that operate here in Blackfalds and Delburne. This demonstrates that these two communities are better fit with the new drawing of the Innisfail riding. I believe locals in Blackfalds would agree with me.

Thank you for attention to this important matter.

Pat

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Email info@abebc.ca



Interim Report Submission from John McWilliams

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:36 AM

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



First Name

John

Last Name

McWilliams

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?

09 - Calgary-Elbow

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

11 - Calgary-Elbow

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Southern Alberta concerns

- Hybrid electoral divisions
- Communities of interest
- Geographical features

Submission

To Members of the Commission:

I believe the Commission has produced a well considered Interim Report.

I think the final report should take into account the preservation of neighborhood boundaries which support and enhance community and accountability.

I am not in favour of hybrid ridings that mix urban and rural as they do not allow for accountability and representation for either community.

Respectfully Submitted,

John McWilliams

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December 16, 2025

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

RE: Feedback from Town of Bentley regarding proposed electoral boundary changes

On behalf of Town of Bentley Council, I am writing today to provide our thoughts regarding the proposed boundary changes.

Firstly, I would like to thank the commission regarding the work they are undertaking to review the existing boundaries and to make recommendations regarding the proposed electoral boundaries. This is no easy task, and I am sure there will be many different perspectives shared through the feedback you receive.

Overall, the Town of Bentley is pleased to see that we will be included in with the Lacombe Rocky Mountain House electoral division. Our close ties to Blackfalds, Eckville, Clive, Alix, Lacombe, and Lacombe County will ensure that we continue to advocate for local priorities through our MLA and work in collaboration to ensure that our taxpayers are well represented.

However, we do have concerns regarding the loss of one MLA from Central Alberta and what this means to advocacy for our region.

Also, through our conversations with Rocky Mountain House we are not sure, why they have been included in our electoral division. Rocky Mountain House has close ties to the mountains to the west, and we feel that they would be best represented through an electoral division, that includes similar western communities of interest, like Clearwater County and Sundre. I have specifically spoken with Rocky Mountain House, and my council is providing full support to their wish to be included in an electoral division, with all of Clearwater County and Sundre due to their extensive relationships to the communities within it.

Please accept this letter as our official feedback regarding the proposed electoral boundary changes, and our support of Rocky Mountain House's position. Please let me know if you have any questions regarding this correspondence.

Sincerely,

[Redacted signature]

Mayor Hansen

[Redacted address line]

[Redacted address line]





Interim Report Submission from dennis Schmidt

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:32 AM

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



First Name

dennis

Last Name

Schmidt

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

sturgeon 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?

75 - Morinville-St. Albert

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

83 - St. Albert-Sturgeon

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns

Submission

As Long-time resident of Sturgeon County I would like to take this time to thank the Commission for their work on this review and to say that I agree with review conducted regarding the boundaries of Morinville St albert and to name change to St albert- Sturgeon. I want to state again say I am very glad to see in the interim report there are very few changes to the boundaries to Morinville- St albert and changes purposed do make geographical sense.

Again, thank You.

Respectfully
Dennis Schmidt

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Shaista Ali

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:31 AM

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



First Name

Shaista

Last Name

Ali

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?

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?

- Effective representation
- Projected growth

Submission

Dear Commissioners,

I live in the Belgravia/McKernan neighbourhood in the riding of Edmonton-Riverview. My family chose to live in this part of Edmonton to raise our four kids as it's a safe, family-oriented, and welcoming neighbourhood with great access to services like schools and health care and many of the things that make Edmonton such a wonderful place to live, like our river valley, Hawrelak Park, the University campus, and the Old Strathcona area. Our neighbourhood is also growing and changing, with lots of new developments and multi-family homes being built on older properties and vacant lots. This densification will make Belgravia more affordable for young people and people with growing families, like mine.

Densification like what we are seeing in Belgravia is happening throughout Edmonton's core or 'mature' neighbourhoods. As our Edmonton's population continues to grow, our core neighbourhoods are providing much of the new housing for citizens who want to be close to our City's attractions and core services, whether they are moving here from elsewhere in Alberta, another province, or from the other side of the world. That's why I was very surprised to see that the Commission's interim report proposes to remove a seat from Edmonton's core by combining my riding of Edmonton-Riverview with Edmonton Glenora to the north, despite increasing growth and densification in both ridings. I think that combining these two seats is a mistake – both ridings have been around for more than 30 years and have provided effective representation for voters. Splitting Riverview apart and attaching half to Strathcona and half to Glenora will be a major change in how people vote, and could cause a lot of confusion to residents. Removing a seat from Edmonton's core areas is also a failure to plan for the future of the city, which will see huge population and density increases in the core areas under the current City Plan.

While I am happy with the other changes to Edmonton's riding boundaries, especially the decision to add new seats to the south side given its high growth rates, I think that only adding one more seat while combining seats in the core areas does not go far enough to increase Edmonton's representation in the Legislature in a way that matches its growth. The Commission should keep the proposed map for southeast and southwest Edmonton, but restore the core ridings to something more similar to the old map to make sure the core does not lose representation especially as growth increases due to densification and infill in mature neighbourhoods like Belgravia.

Thank you for your consideration!

Shaista Ali

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Les and Lorraine Boake

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:30 AM

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



First Name

Les and Lorraine

Last Name

Boake

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

Beaumont

Interim Report Considerations

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

What is your current electoral division?

69 - Leduc-Beaumont

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

85 - Strathcona-Sherwood Park

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Other concerns

Submission

We are against the proposed boundary change that would divide the City of Beaumont along 50 Street into 2 separate electoral boundaries. Leduc-Beaumont and Strathcona- Sherwood Park

- 1) City of Beaumont prides itself in being one close knit-community.
- 2) City of Beaumont aligns itself more with County and City of Leduc 2 than Strathcona County for economic, education and recreation issues. The downtown business core is on 50 Street. Black Gold Public School Division and St Thomas Aquinas Catholic School Division have schools on both sides of 50 Street and are attended by students of Beaumont and Leduc County. The two recreation facilities are on both sides of 50 Street and residents of Beaumont and Leduc County use the facility.
- 3) Retaining only 1 MLA for our city would be the best so, our needs and wants can be looked after consistently. Having 2 separate MLAs would create extra administrative work for their staff and out City staff and eliminate possible conflicting views of the MLA.
- 4) Re-consider and keep the City of Beaumont in 1 electoral boundary - Leduc-Beaumont.

Kindly consider our view.

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Interim Report Submission from Y Steinwand

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:30 AM

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



First Name

Y

Last Name

Steinwand

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

Sherwood Park

Interim Report Considerations

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

What is your current electoral division?

84 - Strathcona-Sherwood Park

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

85 - Strathcona-Sherwood Park

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Communities of interest
- Projected growth

Submission

To the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission,

I am writing as a resident of Strathcona-Sherwood Park to provide feedback on the proposed electoral boundary changes.

I strongly oppose the Commission's proposal to remove Heritage Hills from our constituency and to add Beaumont and parts of Leduc County. These changes do not reflect our community of interest, and I urge you to reconsider based on the following factors:

· **Heritage Hills Belongs Here:** Heritage Hills is an integral part of our community. Families there utilize Sherwood Park schools, recreation centres, and services. Removing this neighbourhood disrupts natural school catchments and splits a community that functions as one unit.

· **Beaumont is a Distinct Community:** While Beaumont is a vibrant community, its economic and social ties are to Leduc and Edmonton, not Sherwood Park. Furthermore, Strathcona County is a Specialized Municipality with a unique service delivery model that differs significantly from the City of Beaumont. Merging them forces one MLA to represent two incompatible municipal frameworks.

· **Population Targets Will Be Met Naturally:** Our constituency is currently sitting at approximately 51,000 residents, which is within the legal variance. With the rapid growth occurring in Ardrossan and Hillshire, we are projected to reach the provincial target of 55,000 naturally without requiring major boundary shifts.

· **Economic and Commuter Patterns:** Our riding is tied together by the Industrial Heartland and Refinery Row. In contrast, Beaumont's transportation corridors and commuter flows point toward Leduc and Edmonton.

Recommendation: Please abandon the proposal to attach Beaumont and remove Heritage Hills. If the Commission determines that adding population is strictly necessary, I submit that Tofield is a much more logical addition. Residents of Tofield already commute to Sherwood Park for work, shopping and services, creating a genuine community of interest that does not exist with Beaumont. Please keep our boundaries stable and allow our natural growth to meet your targets.

Sincerely,

Dennis Steinwand

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Ron Wiebe

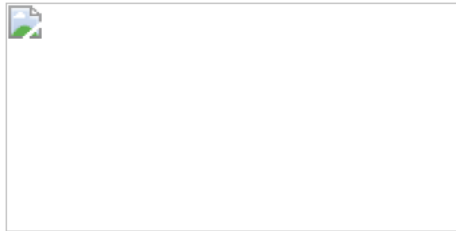
From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:30 AM

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

 3 attachments (2 MB)

MLA Wiebe Adjusted Map Electoral Boundaries Dec 18 2025.pdf; Northern Alberta Electoral Boundaries submission Final Dec 18 MLA Wiebe.docx; MLA Wiebe Adjusted Map Electoral Boundaries Dec 18 20251.pdf;



First Name

Ron

Last Name

Wiebe

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

County of 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?

64 - Grande Prairie-Wapiti

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Northern Alberta concerns
- Communities of interest
- Effective representation
- Other concerns

Submission

Letter and map are attached to this submission.

Sincerely,

MLA Ron Wiebe

File (Optional)

- [MLA-Wiebe-Adjusted-Map-Electoral-Boundaries-Dec-18-2025.pdf](#)
- [Northern Alberta Electoral Boundaries submission-Final-Dec-18-MLA-Wiebe.docx](#)
- [MLA-Wiebe-Adjusted-Map-Electoral-Boundaries-Dec-18-20251.pdf](#)

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OLD: GRANDE PRAIRIE-WAPITI

Old Provincial Electoral District: 64



0 5 10 20 KM

Forecast Population: 50,454



NEW: 69 GRANDE PRAIRIE-WAPITI

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, CGIAR, USGS

Dec 18, 9:00

Proposal Regarding Changes to Alberta Electoral Boundaries in Northern Alberta



This document presents a set of proposals responding to the interim report of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission. The signatories express concern about the planned reduction of electoral districts in Northern Alberta, arguing that such changes would undermine effective representation for its citizens and violate key considerations outlined by the Commission, prior commissions and the courts.



The population of any proposed electoral division must not exceed 25% above or below the average population of all districts. Exceptionally, up to four divisions may have populations up to 50% below the average if they meet at least three of five criteria (e.g., large area, distance from Edmonton, absence of large towns, presence of Indigenous communities, boundary with the province).



The signatories argue that reducing the number of Northern Alberta electoral districts would harm effective representation, especially given the region's unique characteristics:

- Economic Importance: Northern Alberta is the source of much of Alberta's oil and gas wealth.

- Population Dynamics: The region has a significant 'shadow population' (workers who do not reside full-time), a high proportion of eligible voters, and remote indigenous reserves and Metis Settlements.

- Geographical Challenges: Very large distances and limited transportation and communication infrastructure make effective representation difficult. Northern Alberta contains about two thirds of Alberta's land mass and about one tenth of its population.

The signatories of this proposal believe that their recommendations will ensure effective representation for the citizens of the electoral districts of Northern Alberta.

A key aspect is maintaining the existence of the Lesser Slave Lake electoral district, which helps prevent Northern Alberta from losing too many electoral districts — a loss that would dramatically undermine effective representation for its citizens and will have profound

long-term effects on Alberta's polity. Past Electoral Boundary Commissions have found that not having a Lesser Slave Lake electoral district prevents having effective representation across roughly 66% of geographic Alberta which makes up the nine electoral districts of Northern Alberta.

Northern Alberta, while less populated than other regions, is a major contributor to Alberta's wealth, especially through oil and gas production in areas like the oil sands, the Montney field, and the new Clearwater resource near Lesser Slave Lake.

When the Commission proposed removing the Lesser Slave Lake electoral district, it quickly became clear that this would create electoral districts unable to meet the standards for effective representation, particularly regarding access to communication and transportation.

The Boundary Commission must consider factors such as population density and growth rate, but these can be misleading if not viewed alongside other important elements. For example, Northern Alberta has a significant "shadow population"—people who work there but do not live full-time in the region.

Additionally, a disproportionately high number of adults in Northern Alberta are eligible voters, unlike some other areas where the population has fewer adults proportionately and many adults are not citizens and cannot vote. This means that an electoral district in Northern Alberta may have fewer residents than an electoral district in Calgary or Edmonton, but more actual voters and voter turnout.

The signatories argue that the duty of effective representation is greater for citizens and voters than for those who are not yet eligible to vote. Therefore, the responsibilities of a Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) should consider, if not prioritize, the eligible voting population.

Also, Northern Alberta has all of Alberta's remote indigenous reserves and Metis settlements. Indigenous communities in other parts of Alberta are all closer to major population centers than those that exist in Northern Alberta. The effective representation needs of remote indigenous and Metis communities are more complex than those of similar communities located closer to Alberta's major urban centres.

Other factors the Commission should consider include the unique communities of interest in rural Northern Alberta. Within a single electoral district, residents may have very different lifestyles and needs, unlike in urban, suburban or exurban areas where experiences are more similar. Communities of interest should be defined not just by municipal boundaries, but by where people send their children to school, which courthouses and hospitals they use, and where they access government services.

In rural Northern Alberta, these experiences differ greatly from those in the larger cities and southern and central Alberta. It is common for residents of rural Alberta to drive at least an hour to reach essential services, and in some electoral districts, such as the two Fort McMurray electoral districts, Peace River, and Lesser Slave Lake, travel times can be several hours long.

Finally, the Commission must pay close attention to the availability of communication and transportation. In rural Northern Alberta, communication options are limited—there are only two daily newspapers left (mostly online), a few radio stations that have news services, and many communities lack even a weekly newspaper. Face-to-face contact with constituents is one of the critical ways to communicate and in those regions that is made challenging due to transportation difficulties. These realities make effective representation in the north much more complex and must be considered in any boundary changes.



To ensure the Boundary Commission can develop a model where electoral districts fall within plus or minus 25% of the average population of 54,900, we have proposed changes based on the existing 2017 boundaries rather than those suggested in the interim report.

The interim report's proposed boundaries were rejected because removing the Lesser Slave Lake electoral district resulted in a variety of problems to effective representation in the north. For example, the proposed Peace River electoral district is wildly impractical. The new configuration would have forced the MLA to travel more than two hours on poor roads outside their own electoral district, just to reach a major population center in their electoral district - Wabasca Big Stone Cree Reserve and its associated communities.

We believe as a matter of principle that a requirement of a well drawn electoral district should be that its representative should not have to leave the electoral district to access another part of the same district.

Our proposal results in 7 electoral districts that are within plus or minus 25% of the 54,900 mean population and 2 electoral districts that use the section 15 (2) exemption. However, it should be noted that the two 15(2) districts have been drawn to have populations over 30,000.

Lesser Slave Lake Electoral district: (New population 31,300)

Our proposal recommends starting with the current boundaries of the Lesser Slave Lake electoral district and expanding it to include:

- The remaining population of Big Lakes County and the County of Lesser Slave River
- A portion of Woodlands County, specifically the area that borders the Athabasca River and includes the village of Fort Assiniboine

This expanded electoral district would have a population of approximately 30,000 people, which brings it above the 50% threshold for median electoral district size—a threshold it previously did not meet.

With these changes, the Lesser Slave Lake electoral district would consolidate the following areas:

- All of Northern Sunrise County and the Municipal District (MD) of Opportunity
- Nearly all of Big Lakes County and the entire MD of Lesser Slave River
- The towns of Swan Hills and Fort Assiniboine

The electoral district would also encompass many Indian reserves and Métis settlements, maintaining the essential characteristics of the historic Lesser Slave Lake electoral district. Importantly, the proposed electoral district meets several criteria outlined in Section 15(2) of the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act:

- It is geographically large -15(2)a
- Its closest point (Fort Assiniboine) is about 160 kilometers from the Edmonton Legislature by highway -15(2)b.
- It contains no town with a population over 8,000 – 15(2)c
- It includes multiple Indian reserves and Métis settlements – 15(2)d

Although the electoral district does not border another province, these adjustments help create a sustainable electoral district.

Additionally, these changes enable further adjustments to neighboring electoral districts to better serve the region's representation needs.

Peace River and Central Peace-Notley Electoral districts :

2017 Peace River. (New population 43,000)

Grows by portions of 2017 Central Peace - Notley that is North of the farmed area north Peace River to the Dunvegan Bridge then north of Hwy 2 to the junction of Hwy 684 and then north of Hwy 684 to the Peace River to Peace River electoral district. Town of Fairview remains in Central Peace - Notley. (Approx +500)

Gives up the portion of Peace River electoral district the lands south of Township Road 822 / Harmon Valley Road to Central Peace - Notley (Approx - 500)

2017 Central Peace - Notley (New population 31,750)

Gives up the portions of 2017 Central Peace - Notley that is North of farmed area north the Peace River to the Dunvegan Bridge then north of Hwy 2 to the junction of Hwy 684 and then north of Hwy 684 to the Peace River to Peace River electoral district. Town of Fairview remains in Central Peace - Notley. (Approx -500)

Gets the portion of Peace River electoral district the lands south of Township Road 822 / Harmon Valley Road. (Approx +500)

Get's from Grande Prairie - Wapiti electoral district part of the area east of Hwy 2 and north of Hwy 43. (Approx +1000)

These changes combined would take Central Peace - Notley into roughly 31,700 people, and Central Peace - Notley would then meet the requirements of 15(2)a for size, 15(2)b for distance from the legislature, a 15(2)c in that no town is bigger than 8,000 people, 15(2)d because of reserves, and then it would also include a 15(2)e because it would have a boundary with the province of Alberta.

The loss of those 1,000 people to Grande Prairie -Wapiti would still leave Grande Prairie Wapiti with roughly 50,500 constituents and that's well within the boundary of being within the plus or minus or minus the 54,900 mean.

If the electoral District Commission saw fit, they could reconfigure the boundary between Grande Prairie proper and Grande Prairie - Wapiti to make an equalizing adjustment or to convert both Grande Prairie ridings into hybrids.

Fort McMurray Electoral districts:

Fort McMurray - Wood Buffalo (New population 47,700)

Fort McMurray- Lac La Biche (New population 44,800)

- Adjust boundaries between Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo and Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche to balance populations and improve clarity.
- Transfer Buffalo Lake and Kikino Métis settlements, and White Fish Lake Reserve to Athabasca-Barrhead-Westlock.
- Add portions of Primrose Lake Air Weapons Range and Deadland River Wildland Park to Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche.

We recommend making minor adjustments to the boundaries between Fort McMurray - Wood Buffalo and Fort McMurray - Lac La Biche. Specifically, this would involve moving four neighborhoods (Cornerbrook, Woodland, Castle Ridge and Timberline) from Fort McMurray - Wood Buffalo into Fort McMurray - Lac La Biche within the urban area of Fort McMurray north of the Athabasca River. This change would decrease the population of Fort McMurray - Wood Buffalo by 2,800 and increase the population of Fort McMurray - Lac La Biche by the same amount, resulting in a clearer and more logical division between the two electoral districts.

Reducing the size of Fort McMurray - Wood Buffalo is appropriate because its population is primarily concentrated around Fort McMurray, but the electoral district also includes Fort Mackay and the very remote community of Fort Chipewyan. Access to Fort Chipewyan is extremely limited, often requiring charter flights or travel on an ice road that is only available for a few months each year. With a population of approximately 45,000, Fort McMurray Wood Buffalo would be better positioned to provide equitable and effective representation, especially given the challenges of serving remote and transient populations, including those living in work camps near resource extraction sites.

To balance these changes, we propose that Fort McMurray - Lac La Biche transfer the Buffalo Lake and Kikino Métis settlements, as well as the White Fish Lake Reserve, to the electoral district of Athabasca - Barrhead - Westlock. This adjustment would shift about

2,100 people, offsetting the population that Athabasca - Barrhead - Westlock previously transferred north to Lesser Slave Lake. This makes sense because Buffalo Lake, Kikino, and White Fish Lake Reserve are all located in Smoky Lake County, which is mostly within Athabasca - Barrhead - Westlock electoral district.

As a result, Fort McMurray - Lac La Biche would be composed almost entirely of areas within the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo and Lac La Biche County, including the Heart Lake and Beaver Lake Reserves. To further improve and balance community of interest, we also suggest adding all of the Primrose Lake Air Weapons Range and part of the Dillon River Wildland Park to Fort McMurray - Lac La Biche from the Bonnyville - Cold Lake Electoral District.

These additions would make the electoral district boundaries more contiguous and straightforward while having negligible impact on population. They would also consolidate nearly all of Alberta's SAGD (Steam-Assisted Gravity Drainage) facilities within one electoral district. By moving this area into Fort McMurray - Lac La Biche, we would create two distinct communities of interest in the energy sector between the affected electoral districts. Additionally, the boundaries of Bonnyville - Cold Lake would largely align with those of the Municipal District of Bonnyville.

Bonnyville-Cold Lake (New population 53,200) and Athabasca-Barrhead-Westlock (New population 50,500):

In his initial presentations to the Boundaries Commission, MLA Scott Cyr proposed moving the entire County of St. Paul into his electoral district.

However, we believe this change would bring MLA Cyr's electoral district population too close to the provincial average, which may not be ideal. One important factor the Commission should consider, as outlined in Section 14(a) is the rate of population growth. There are strong indications that the Cold Lake area will experience significant growth in the coming decade, largely due to planned changes at CFB Cold Lake, including the new Canadian Forces Fighter Jet Program.

We believe the sections of St Paul County should remain in Athabasca - Barrhead - Westlock as should some portion of the Saddle Lake Reserve.

If a rural electoral district is already at or above the average population and is expected to grow further, this could diminish effective representation for the northern region as a whole. Increasing the population of Bonnyville - Cold Lake beyond what is appropriate would reduce the available population for other northern electoral districts, negatively impacting representation in areas such as Athabasca - Barrhead - Westlock, Central Peace - Notley, the two Grande Prairie electoral districts, Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River, and the two Fort McMurray electoral districts.

We believe that the changes we have suggested will lead to a more equitable arrangement and improve representation across the region.

We also believe that by transferring some of the northern and remote populations out of Athabasca - Barrhead - Westlock, this electoral district will shift closer to Edmonton. This adjustment enables the Boundary Commission to make minor changes that allow

northern communities located within an hour to an hour and a half of Edmonton or the Legislature to be included in electoral districts that are geographically closer to these areas.

By not adopting MLA Cyr's proposal to add a larger population base to Bonnyville - Cold Lake —though we appreciate his generosity in being willing to take on the population —the Boundary Commission can better balance the needs of the nine northern electoral districts. This approach helps ensure that more than half of Alberta's land area, and a disproportionate share of its economic wealth, are effectively represented.

Page 7 of 9

Our model results in only two special case electoral districts in the north—Central Peace - Notley and Lesser Slave Lake—which have historically held this status. With these changes, the north retains nine electoral districts (excluding West Yellowhead), meaning nine out of Alberta's 89 electoral districts would represent the majority of the province's physical area, while the remaining 80 electoral districts would cover the minority of Alberta's geography.

Importantly, the combined population of these nine northern electoral districts on average would fall within plus or minus 25% of the provincial average. Only two would be considered special cases, and even these would be less exceptional than they have been in the past. Overall, these changes support the Boundary Commission's strategic direction toward more balanced and effective representation.



The signatories support the concept of hybrid electoral districts and want the Electoral Boundaries Commission to create more of them.

Hybrid electoral districts combine urban and rural areas within a single electoral district. We appreciate the Commission's efforts in its interim report to establish more hybrid electoral districts, including those that extend into the Capital Region and Greater Calgary Metro Region. Creating electoral districts that include both parts of the capital region and the greater Calgary metropolitan area alongside rural communities is a positive step.

We believe that expanding hybrid electoral districts into these urban centers is essential for ensuring effective representation for both northern and rural Alberta. This approach is supported by the same "communities of interest" argument that justifies underpopulated electoral districts in the nine northern electoral districts. Communities of interest should not be defined solely by municipal boundaries or property tax jurisdictions, but rather by where people go to school, work, and access hospitals, courthouses, and government services.

In and around the capital region, residents of places like Sherwood Park, St. Albert, downtown Edmonton, Spruce Grove, Leduc, and Beaumont share similar lived experiences and community of interests. They work in the same areas, go to the same

schools, use the same hospitals and courthouses, and access the same government offices. This is not the case in deep northern Alberta and rural Alberta, where communities are more isolated and have different needs.

Recognizing communities of interest based on how people interact with government and access services aligns with the criteria outlined in Section 14b, and should also be considered under Section 14f when planning electoral districts.

Furthermore, since rural Alberta plays a crucial role as an economic driver and as the host for the economic drivers for the province, the Commission should be sensitive to the unique needs of rural communities, ensuring that rural electoral districts are generally closer to 25% below the average population, while urban districts should be above average due to the relative ease of effective representation in urban areas, suburban areas and exurban areas.

Increased hybrid electoral districts will be needed over time to allow effective representation and an effective voice for Albertans living in rural and remote areas.



In addition to our earlier arguments, we urge the Boundary Commission to pay particular attention to Section 14F and other relevant factors.

One key consideration is the proportion of adults who are citizens and eligible voters, compared to those who are not yet citizens and therefore cannot vote. If the Commission focuses solely on total population, without considering the number of eligible voters, it may create situations where, for example, a electoral district in northern Alberta with 45,000 people has 35,000 voters—largely because these rural areas tend to have fewer children. In contrast, a electoral district in Edmonton or Calgary might have 60,000 residents, but a lower number of voters due to a higher proportion of new Canadians, permanent residents, refugees, temporary foreign workers, and international students. These communities often have more children and non-voters than voters.

This observation is not meant to diminish the needs of those who are not eligible to vote, who also deserve and generally have representation. Permanent residents, temporary foreign workers and international students are entitled to respect and support from elected officials, whether out of generosity or in anticipation of future citizenship. However, if citizenship is to have real meaning and value, it should be considered among the factors that shape legislative districts.

Canada has generously extended many rights to newcomers, especially following the Supreme Court's Singh Decision in the 1980s, which ensured that almost all Charter rights apply to all residents.

Still, certain rights—such as voting, obtaining a passport, and running for office—are reserved for citizens. If the right to vote is not valued as an “other factor the commission

considers appropriate,” the significance of citizenship is diminished. We believe Alberta and Canada are best served when the proportion of citizens and eligible voters in an electoral district is taken into account. While we are not suggesting this should be the sole criterion, we ask the Commission to recognize that, in rural areas where population growth has slowed, adults make up a higher proportion of the population and that the adult population is much more likely to be eligible voters than in urban areas where more newcomers live. This is not to undervalue the contributions of non-citizens, but rather to highlight a factor the Commission should consider.

Attached to this, is the argument about the duty of fair representation to remote indigenous and Metis communities in the North as discussed earlier. An approach to redistricting that only places value on pure population numbers diminishes the commitment to voters and especially to indigenous and Metis voters and the duty of reconciliation.

9 —

The proposed changes aim to balance effective representation across Alberta, particularly in the north, by adjusting boundaries to reflect population, geography, and community interests. The document advocates for a model that maintains two special case electoral districts where necessary and supports the strategic direction of the Boundary Commission towards more hybrid and equitable electoral divisions.

Part 2 – Redistribution Rules of the Act sets forth the direction as to how the Commission does its work:

13 The Commission shall divide Alberta into 89 proposed electoral divisions.

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, shall take into consideration the requirement for effective representation as guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and in doing so may take into consideration

- a. sparsity, density and rate of growth of the population,
- b. communities of interest, including municipalities, regional and rural communities, Indian reserves and Metis settlements,
- c. geographical features,
- d. the availability and means of communication and transportation between various parts of Alberta,
- e. the desirability of understandable and clear boundaries, and
- f. any other factors the Commission considers appropriate.

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:

- a. 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;
- b. 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;

- c. there is no town in the proposed electoral division that has a population exceeding 8000 people;
- d. the area of the proposed electoral division contains an Indian reserve or Metis settlement;
- e. the proposed electoral division has a portion of its boundary coterminous with a boundary of the Province of Alberta.

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

With respect to the delineation of the Grande Prairie-Wapiti electoral boundary, I respectfully request consideration for the inclusion of Sexsmith and a portion north of Sexsmith, as indicated on the attached map. By adjusting the boundary line in this manner, residents of Sexsmith and the surrounding region would benefit from unified leadership, ensuring consistent representation and coordinated decision-making. Grande Prairie-Wapiti is geographically well-situated to respond to the needs of Sexsmith, allowing for efficient service delivery and advocacy. The area's strong economic base—including agriculture, energy, and local businesses—provides employment and growth opportunities, and unified leadership helps these industries thrive through strategic planning and regional partnerships.

Sincerely,

Ron Wiebe, MLA
Grande Prairie-Wapiti

To: Members of the Electoral Boundaries Commission

Date: December 19, 2025

Re: Revised Electoral Boundaries

Dear Members of the Commission:

Thank you for the opportunity to submit feedback on this very important matter. You are diligently doing careful work, and the public is appreciative.

In preparing this submission, I looked back and realized that I have lived in five provincial Alberta ridings – all of them in ‘mature’ or ‘core’ or ‘central’ city neighbourhoods. These ridings, in chronological order, are Calgary Buffalo, Calgary Currie, Calgary Varsity, Edmonton Highland-Norwood, Edmonton-Strathcona. I also see that in every case I chose ‘densification’ buildings: suited houses, infill duplexes, a condo complex.

I want to draw the Commission’s attention to the very important fact that these central urban neighbourhoods are not diminishing or shrinking. Rather, their population is growing, and growing fast. That has been true for quite some time, and it will be even more so for the future as more people migrate to Alberta’s two biggest cities, either from rural areas or from other provinces and territories, even other countries.

Several examples. In Calgary Currie I lived in an early infill-duplex, built during the 70s boom. During the 80s there were a few more such developments, but I was astounded, during a recent drive through the Killarney area where I had lived, by how many new densification projects had been completed or were in progress. Many of these are multi-family buildings. The same holds true for Calgary Buffalo and Calgary Varsity – in the latter I was on the Parkdale Community Development Committee for about 10 years. While we handled a steady stream of densification projects during the first decade 2000, mostly infill duplexes and three multi-family buildings, the amount of development since then and still in progress is amazing.

I now live in Edmonton, in a cohousing project in the Old Strathcona area (Edmonton-Strathcona riding). Our 26-unit project sits on land that used to be occupied by four small single-family homes. The number of voters per square foot of land has more than quadrupled, from an estimated maximum of 8 to now 40. The number of multi-family projects under construction in the riding at this very moment is staggering, from the 8-plex on the next block to the 12-unit complex a few blocks further to the six-story apartment building above commercial space on Whyte Avenue (and these are just a few of many more examples).

I also walk neighbourhoods on a regular basis and have been on several ‘Jane’s Walks’ in which knowledgeable people explain what is happening with development in specific core/mature/central areas. Again, what I see during my walks, and what is being planned

with respect to densification housing, is staggering. Recently the City of Edmonton approved a park in the Ice District area which is a key piece in attracting major condo developments around that park (people want to be able to walk their dogs). These projects will probably be completed within the lifespan of the revised electoral boundaries and will add hundreds of voters to the riding of Edmonton-City Centre.

I have looked carefully at the 'deviation percentages' in Option A provided by the Commission. Especially since I lived in Yellowknife for 10 years between my leaving Calgary and now calling Edmonton home, I understand the value of ensuring that sparsely populated areas also have fair representation. Hence I do not begrudge the two Fort McMurray ridings (Lac La Biche and Wood Buffalo) their significant minus percentages. But when I look at the relatively high number of plus percentages for many Edmonton ridings, and consider that these percentages will only grow as more people move to the city, I do wonder if another Edmonton riding would actually be quite fair.

My key point is this: I urge the Commission to pay careful attention to how fast mature neighbourhoods are growing and ensure that they are effectively represented, not only now but for the next ten years. While it might look like some of these neighbourhoods are well-served at the moment, they will not be in the future as densification developments come on stream. And these are not just some hoped-for future projects, they are under construction, or in the permit phase, right now.

Thank you so much for your attention to my submission, and for your work generally. It is so important to get this right.

Respectfully,

Hermina Joldersma

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]



Interim Report Submission from Laurie Collins

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:29 AM

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



First Name

Laurie

Last Name

Collins

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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?

32 - Edmonton-Glenora

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

Multiple electoral boundaries

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

City of Edmonton

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Hybrid electoral divisions
- Effective representation
- Projected growth

Submission

Growth in Edmonton

Edmonton as a city in a period of growth. Young people are making their homes here. People are moving here from other parts of the country and immigrants are arriving to start new lives. Gone are the days when the city was only growing by expanding its boundaries into the green spaces surrounding it creating population surges in the southeast and southwest parts of the city. Edmonton's City Council has made it clear through policy and bylaw that densification needs to occur in the central neighbourhoods. Add this to the natural turnover that occurs as original homeowners age out of central neighbourhoods and there is significant population growth taking place in some parts of the core of the city.

The electoral boundaries proposed in the interim report do not reflect the changing nature of the City of Edmonton. The addition of an EDA for the City of Edmonton proper would allow our MLAs to meet the challenges of future growth effectively.

Edmonton's older neighbourhoods are growing

The Glenora neighbourhood, situated in the current Edmonton Glenora EDA, is a good example of the densification occurring in the centre of the city. The neighbourhood is turning over. Fifty foot lots have been subdivided and while the housing may not be affordable for all, putting two or three townhouse-style units on a 50' lot increases density and the number of people who call this community home. The City of Edmonton's changes to the zoning regulations are coming to fruition with mid-block, multi-unit developments. Even if the rules regarding the number of units changes, the end result is the same: more people living in a central, mature neighbourhood which is the goal of our city council.

Even in the older, established parts of Glenora a population boom is occurring. This is purely anecdotal, but without any changes to the number of houses, one block in Old Glenora has gone from having two children in one house to 21 children spread among seven families since 2020. This type of growth is evident throughout the neighbourhood and puts pressure on local schools, roads, social services, healthcare and more.

Other communities which make up the current EDA of Edmonton Glenora such as North Glenora, Westmount, Inglewood, Dovercourt, and Woodcroft are experiencing the same type of growth. I would hope the electoral boundaries commission looks at trends and extrapolates what the growth will be rather than assuming the trends of the past — suburban growth at the expense of communities in the core — will continue.

Comments on Edmonton-Glenora-Riverview

The interim report of the Electoral Boundaries Commission talks about the communities of the new Edmonton-Glenora-Riverview electoral division sharing infrastructure and economic interests. This is a broad generalization and one that doesn't fit with the reality of the communities encompassed. The walk up apartments between 121St and 124 St and the large homes situated in the current Edmonton Riverview constituency do not represent "communities of interest." They do not congregate, they have different travel patterns and different needs.

It simply doesn't make sense to keep the central Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood EDA largely intact with a population of 49,995 because the submissions indicated "contentment with the current boundaries" while the population of the proposed Edmonton-Glenora-Riverview increases to 61,705 with the potential for significant growth in the coming years.

Conclusion

I believe the City of Edmonton proper needs an additional EDA. Edmonton is a large city now — 1.2 million people whose interests and needs are distinct from the rural areas surrounding the city. With 40% of new housing occurring in core neighbourhoods, it is time to recognize the City of Edmonton is a significant urban centre with distinct needs and pressures. Combining the Edmonton Riverview and Edmonton Glenora EDAs effectively removes a riding from Edmonton proper. This may seem expedient now, but it will have repercussions down the road as the priorities of the city council and the changes underway increase the number of people living in these central communities.

Laurie Collins, Private Citizen, City of Edmonton

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Daniel patten

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:28 AM

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



First Name

Daniel

Last Name

patten

Email

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Municipality / City

Edson

Interim Report Considerations

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

What is your current electoral division?

87 - West Yellowhead

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

88 - West Yellowhead

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Geographical features
- Effective representation

- Naming of electoral boundaries
- Other concerns

Submission

I could not AGREE more with Nathan Schneider's statement regarding the proposed boundary changes to West Yellowhead, which would remove Jasper from this CA.

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Interim Report Submission from Valerie McQuaid

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:28 AM

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



First Name

Valerie

Last Name

McQuaid

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?

Proposed electoral boundaries as a whole

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Urban concerns

- Southern Alberta concerns
- Hybrid electoral divisions
- Communities of interest
- Geographical features
- Effective representation
- Projected growth
- Naming of electoral boundaries

Submission

Subject: Written Submission – Proposed Boundaries for Lethbridge-East /
Lethbridge-West / Livingstone-Macleod (Interim Report)

Electoral Boundaries Commission

Re: 2025–26 Interim Report – Lethbridge area electoral divisions

Dear Commissioners,

I am writing as a resident of the Lethbridge area to provide input on the Commission's interim proposed boundaries, and to request adjustments that better reflect effective representation and communities of interest in and around Lethbridge. The Commission's process explicitly invites written submissions, and the submission deadline is December 19, 2025.

What the Act requires the Commission to consider

The Electoral Boundaries Commission Act directs the Commission to take into consideration "effective representation" and allows consideration of factors such as communities of interest, geography, and transportation/communication links, among other factors. The Act also establishes the general population-deviation rule ($\pm 25\%$ from the average), with limited exceptions in specific circumstances.

What the interim maps show for Lethbridge

Under the interim maps, Lethbridge-East and Lethbridge-West remain primarily city-based divisions, shown with proposed populations of 57,463 (Lethbridge-East) and 53,937 (Lethbridge-West). Nearby communities and surrounding rural areas appear within Livingstone-Macleod, shown with a proposed population of 60,036.

Why I believe the current approach is not providing fair representation for conservatives in this region

I'm a conservative-leaning voter, and I'm concerned the interim structure keeps Lethbridge as two mostly urban-only ridings while placing closely connected nearby communities into a separate, very large rural division.

In practice, this can reduce effective representation for conservative residents whose daily life, work, services, and local economy are integrated across the city–county boundary, because their shared interests are split across different MLAs and different riding priorities. This is not a request for boundaries “drawn for a party,” but a request that the boundaries better match the real community of interest that exists across the Lethbridge region—consistent with the criteria the Act sets out.

Requested change (hybrid rural-urban approach)

I respectfully ask the Commission to consider a hybrid rural-urban model for the Lethbridge region by adjusting the Lethbridge ridings so that some immediately adjacent, strongly connected communities and county areas are included with Lethbridge—rather than keeping the city almost entirely isolated inside two urban-only divisions.

In line with the Commission's guidance for submissions, I also recognize that any change to a Lethbridge division would affect adjacent divisions, and I encourage the Commission to consider balancing adjustments to Livingstone-Macleod (and any other impacted neighbouring divisions) accordingly.

Closing

Thank you for considering this submission. I appreciate the Commission's work and the opportunity for Albertans to provide input on the interim boundaries before the final report is delivered.

Sincerely,

Valerie McQuaid

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Outlook

Contact form submission

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

Date Wed 12/17/2025 6:04 PM

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



Name

The Edson and District Chamber of Commerce Arndt

Email

[REDACTED]

Phone

[REDACTED]

Message

We do not want Jasper taken out of the West Yellowhead Electoral Boundry. The voting district for West Yellowhead is under review and one of the take-aways is to have Jasper removed from West Yellowhead and moved in with Banff.

Communities such as Hinton, Edson, Jasper, Robb, Cadomin, Grande Cache, and surrounding rural areas share common concerns around forest management, wildfire risk, transportation safety, backcountry access, cumulative land use effects, and the balance between industry, recreation, and conservation. These issues are shaped by the same landscape and infrastructure. Fragmenting this region would weaken effective advocacy on matters that do not respect artificial boundaries.

Industrial and transportation infrastructure also aligns Jasper with West Yellowhead. Rail, pipeline, forestry, and haul routes run through the Athabasca Valley toward Hinton and Edson. Also, we are concerned about the effect that taking Jasper out may have on our school system.

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Interim Report Submission from Beth Hunter

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:27 AM

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



First Name

Beth

Last Name

Hunter

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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?

27 - Edmonton-Beverly-Clareview

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

35 - Edmonton-Glenora-Riverview

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Hybrid electoral divisions

Submission

To the election boundary commission members,

First, I want to thank you for the work you have done so far. When I look over the map, I see that a lot of thought has been put into making it fair and representative.

My name is Beth Hunter and I am a resident of the current riding of Edmonton-Beverly-Clareview. My husband and I have lived here for 21 years, and have been involved in campaigns during numerous elections at 3 levels of government, so we are quite familiar with this area as well as the issue of electoral boundaries more generally.

Overall, I think the map for Edmonton-Beverly-Clareview looks good. I understand the changes - running along the tracks and up to 167 Avenue, and ceding the neighbourhoods west of the rail line to Edmonton-Decore. It will however mean a larger portion of the riding is essentially rural, which may make it challenging to fairly represent the citizens in the riding.

When the current government made hybrid ridings allowable, part of the rationale was to bring a unified voice to a varied community. I am not sure how hybrid ridings will do that: there will only be one representative but two very distinct regions with significantly different concerns being represented by that one voice. I would think the result would be large portions of the riding feeling unheard and disenfranchised. If there were a way to reduce hybrid ridings, it seems to me that would lead to better representation for both populations.

Another issue is central Edmonton losing a riding. I know that central Edmonton ridings have seen a decrease in population but this trend has already begun to reverse as the city works towards its goal of having 50% of new housing built within the Henday. There is a lot of infill going into mature neighbourhoods in Edmonton, and including more multi-plexes than we have ever seen before. Blatchford has been consistently continuing to increase housing, and it will increase in density at a much quicker rate than the average central neighbourhood. It would do a great disservice to those residents to reduce their representation. The city also has a goal of revitalizing downtown by focusing on housing. The opening of O'day'min Park downtown has brought the announcement of a number of apartment blocks to surround it. As this map is meant to serve for the next 8-10 years, these trends should be taken into account.

Thank you for your consideration of my submission. I encourage you to keep urban boundaries clear and create ridings with the greatest amount of cohesiveness possible by using neighbourhood design, age and likelihood of increased density, as your guide.

My sincere thanks for your service and support of our democratic process,
Beth Hunter

EBC-2025-2-984

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December 19 2025

Ruth Yanor


Edmonton-Goldbar riding

I spoke with you in June, in Edmonton.

I was deeply appreciative of your respectful attention.

I lived in rural Alberta for 23 years. I've since lived in Edmonton for 10.

Thank you for keeping Edmonton and Calgary boundaries and communities intact - and for offering minimal hybrid ridings in Alberta. Thank you for recognising and supporting the different communities of Edmonton & Calgary from their surrounding neighbours. Thank you for recognising that our cities are bearing the brunt of many issues that our rural neighbours don't have, and that our voices shouldn't be diluted.

This commission has recognised the existing inequalities between the power of urban and rural voters, and have moved in the direction of fairer democratic representation. A tough act, given the pressures you are under, and the limitations put upon your ability to effect beneficial change for Alberta voters. I am grateful for your integrity and your efforts.

While Calgary has demonstrated an increase in growth, and gotten two new seats, Edmonton remains at the same number of ridings. Please reconsider this.
Edmonton embraced the housing densification directive, city-wide. Calgary has not. Many new apartment and condos are now under construction in Edmonton, including the city center. My riding has a variety of new builds - from skinny houses on 25 foot wide lots to eightplexes. (There are two skinny houses directly across from my house.)
Edmonton Glenora has multiple large housing projects nearing completion.

There won't be another review of electoral boundaries for 8 - 10 years, so getting in front of the population boom that is coming to Edmonton is crucial. We can't afford to lose that downtown riding. We are expecting to see inflated numbers in many of our ridings, given all the new builds for densification happening.

I am deeply grateful for your commitment, hard work and integrity on delivering fairer representation for Albertans.

Ruth Yanor



Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Joe Davison

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:26 AM

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



First Name

Joe

Last Name

Davison

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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?

15 - Calgary-Klein

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

17 - Calgary-Klein

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Effective representation

Submission

I have been a resident of Calgary-Klein, in the neighbourhood of North Haven, since 2019 when I moved to Canada from the United Kingdom. North Haven is a beautiful and increasingly diverse neighbourhood, a pattern I see throughout Calgary-Klein. I live on a street comprised of rental fourplexes, encompassing a pocket of wide diversity in a very small area. North Haven is overall very tight knit, with an active community association, friendly neighbours, and beautiful surroundings.

It is my observation that much of Calgary-Klein fits this same pattern. Many communities within the current borders are quite similar; Highwood, Thorncliffe, Vista Heights, North Haven etc all have the same mix of long-standing residential homes and multiple family units that contribute to the vast diversity of the riding.

I think the current proposal which removes Mayland Heights, Mayland, Franklin etc is reasonable. These communities bear some similarities to the rest of Calgary-Klein, but I feel they have more in common with their new neighbours in the proposed boundaries for Calgary-Confluence, particularly in the newly incorporated sections of Inglewood and Alyth.

Expanding the area of Mount Pleasant incorporated in Calgary-Klein is also a positive move. I spent some time when I first moved to Canada living in Mount Pleasant, and found it to be a similarly diverse and vibrant community much like North Haven, but more spread out. Cutting off a part of North Haven always seemed quite strange to me given the cohesiveness, so to see the map expanding to include the rest of the neighbourhood I think helps greatly with representation. I also feel this is a decent "trade" with Calgary-Confluence, who are taking on Mayland. I think this move is also similarly beneficial for the representation in Calgary-Mountain View.

All in all I think the trades that Calgary-Klein makes with its neighbouring ridings, including the new Calgary-Confluence will help to make all three affected ridings much more representative of the population within them. I think this is a very positive move for all communities involved. I'd like to finish by thanking the Commission for its work in this very complicated redraw. I found the report and some readings in the consultation interesting, and I'm especially grateful that the current proposals make for a much more representative Alberta.

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Gordon Grimes

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:23 AM

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



First Name

Gordon

Last Name

Grimes

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?

- Urban concerns
- Projected growth

Submission

Thank you for the opportunity to express my opinion. I believe that urban electoral needs/concerns are quite different from rural needs. Splitting up urban dilutes this for good representation. An example: All cities should be represented via the ward system to better serve citizens.

Please take this into consideration as you do the review.

Terms

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Interim Report Submission from Glenn Steeves

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 10:19 AM

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



First Name

Glenn

Last Name

Steeves

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

Sherwood Park

Interim Report Considerations

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

What is your current electoral division?

81 - Sherwood Park

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

79 - Sherwood Park

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Hybrid electoral divisions
- Effective representation

- Projected growth
- Naming of electoral boundaries

Submission

As a resident of Heritage Hills in Sherwood Park I feel the proposed boundary realignment between Strathcona County and Beaumont is a far stretch that puts together two areas with totally different interests and concerns. There are areas closer to Sherwood Park that are in growth stages that will give this area the population count that it needs. Keep our area united and strong with Heritage Hills being a vital part of it.

Terms

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Brian Jean

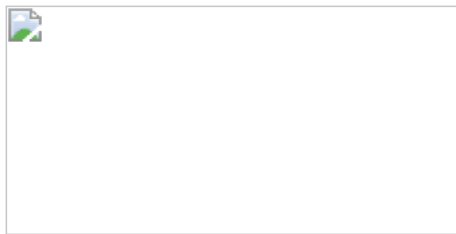
From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Fri 12/19/2025 9:53 AM

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

 2 attachments (9 MB)

Northern Map Cuts Dec 18 9am1.pdf; Northern Alberta Electoral Boundaries submission Final Dec 18 16001.pdf;



First Name

Brian

Last Name

Jean

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

Fort McMurray

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?

60 - Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche

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?

Athabasca-Westlock

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Northern Alberta concerns

Submission

Proposal Regarding Changes to Alberta
Electoral Boundaries in Northern Alberta

Introduction

This document presents a set of proposals responding to the interim report of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission. The signatories express concern about the planned reduction of electoral districts in Northern Alberta, arguing that such changes would undermine effective representation for its citizens and violate key considerations outlined by the Commission, prior commissions and the courts.

Population Rules and Special Cases

The population of any proposed electoral division must not exceed 25% above or below the average population of all districts. Exceptionally, up to four divisions may have populations up to 50% below the average if they meet at least three of five criteria (e.g., large area, distance from Edmonton, absence of large towns, presence of Indigenous communities, boundary with the province).

Concerns with the Interim Report

The signatories argue that reducing the number of Northern Alberta electoral districts would harm effective representation, especially given the region's unique characteristics:

- Economic Importance: Northern Alberta is the source of much of Alberta's oil and gas wealth.
- Population Dynamics: The region has a significant 'shadow population' (workers who do not reside full-time), a high proportion of eligible voters, and remote indigenous reserves

and Metis Settlements.

- Geographical Challenges: Very large distances and limited transportation and communication infrastructure make effective representation difficult. Northern Alberta contains about two thirds of Alberta's land mass and about one tenth of its population.

The signatories of this proposal believe that their recommendations will ensure effective representation for the citizens of the electoral districts of Northern Alberta. A key aspect is maintaining the existence of the Lesser Slave Lake electoral district, which helps prevent Northern Alberta from losing too many electoral districts — a loss that would dramatically undermine effective representation for its citizens and will have profound

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long-term effects on Alberta's polity. Past Electoral Boundary Commissions have found

that not having a Lesser Slave Lake electoral district prevents having effective representation across roughly 66% of geographic Alberta which makes up the nine electoral districts of Northern Alberta.

Northern Alberta, while less populated than other regions, is a major contributor to

Alberta's wealth, especially through oil and gas production in areas like the oil sands, the

Montney field, and the new Clearwater resource near Lesser Slave Lake.

When the Commission proposed removing the Lesser Slave Lake electoral district, it

quickly became clear that this would create electoral districts unable to meet the standards for effective representation, particularly regarding access to communication and transportation.

The Boundary Commission must consider factors such as population density and growth

rate, but these can be misleading if not viewed alongside other important elements. For

example, Northern Alberta has a significant "shadow population"—people who work there

but do not live full-time in the region.

Additionally, a disproportionately high number of adults in Northern Alberta are eligible

voters, unlike some other areas where the population has fewer adults proportionately and

many adults are not citizens and cannot vote. This means that an electoral district in

Northern Alberta may have fewer residents than an electoral district in Calgary or

Edmonton, but more actual voters and voter turnout.

The signatories argue that the duty of effective representation is greater for citizens and

voters than for those who are not yet eligible to vote. Therefore, the responsibilities of a

Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) should consider, if not prioritize, the eligible

voting population.

Also, Northern Alberta has all of Alberta's remote indigenous reserves and Metis settlements. Indigenous communities in other parts of Alberta are all closer to major

population centers than those that exist in Northern Alberta. The effective representation

needs of remote indigenous and Metis communities are more complex than those of

similar communities located closer to Alberta's major urban centres.

Other factors the Commission should consider include the unique communities of interest

in rural Northern Alberta. Within a single electoral district, residents may have very

different lifestyles and needs, unlike in urban, suburban or exurban areas where experiences are more similar. Communities of interest should be defined not just by

municipal boundaries, but by where people send their children to school, which courthouses and hospitals they use, and where they access government services.

In rural Northern Alberta, these experiences differ greatly from those in the larger cities and

southern and central Alberta. It is common for residents of rural Alberta to drive at least an

hour to reach essential services, and in some electoral districts, such as the two Fort

McMurray electoral districts, Peace River, and Lesser Slave Lake, travel times can be

several hours long.

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Finally, the Commission must pay close attention to the availability of communication and

transportation. In rural Northern Alberta, communication options are limited—there are

only two daily newspapers left (mostly online), a few radio stations that have news

services, and many communities lack even a weekly newspaper. Face-to-face contact with

constituents is one of the critical ways to communicate and in those regions that is made

challenging due to transportation difficulties. These realities make effective representation

in the north much more complex and must be considered in any boundary changes.

Proposed Boundary Adjustments

To ensure the Boundary Commission can develop a model where electoral districts fall

within plus or minus 25% of the average population of 54,900, we have proposed changes

based on the existing 2017 boundaries rather than those suggested in the interim report.

The interim report's proposed boundaries were rejected because removing the Lesser

Slave Lake electoral district resulted in a variety of problems to effective representation in

the north. For example, the proposed Peace River electoral district is wildly impractical.

The new configuration would have forced the MLA to travel more than two hours on poor

roads outside their own electoral district, just to reach a major population center in their

electoral district - Wabasca Big Stone Cree Reserve and its associated communities.

We believe as a matter of principle that a requirement of a well drawn electoral district

should be that its representative should not have to leave the electoral district to access

another part of the same district.

Our proposal results in 7 electoral districts that are within plus or minus 25% of the 54,900

mean population and 2 electoral districts that use the section 15 (2) exemption.

However,

it should be noted that the two 15(2) districts have been drawn to have populations over

30,000.

Lesser Slave Lake Electoral district: (New population 31,300)

Our proposal recommends starting with the current boundaries of the Lesser Slave Lake

electoral district and expanding it to include:

- The remaining population of Big Lakes County and the County of Lesser Slave River
- A portion of Woodlands County, specifically the area that borders the Athabasca

River and includes the village of Fort Assiniboine

This expanded electoral district would have a population of approximately 30,000 people,

which brings it above the 50% threshold for median electoral district size—a threshold it

previously did not meet.

With these changes, the Lesser Slave Lake electoral district would consolidate the following areas:

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- All of Northern Sunrise County and the Municipal District (MD) of Opportunity
- Nearly all of Big Lakes County and the entire MD of Lesser Slave River
- The towns of Swan Hills and Fort Assiniboine

The electoral district would also encompass many Indian reserves and Métis settlements,

maintaining the essential characteristics of the historic Lesser Slave Lake electoral

district. Importantly, the proposed electoral district meets several criteria outlined in

Section 15(2) of the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act:

- It is geographically large -15(2)a
- Its closest point (Fort Assiniboine) is about 160 kilometers from the Edmonton Legislature by highway -15(2)B.
- It contains no town with a population over 8,000 – 15(2)c
- It includes multiple Indian reserves and Métis settlements – 15(2)d

Although the electoral district does not border another province, these adjustments help

create a sustainable electoral district.

Additionally, these changes enable further adjustments to neighboring electoral districts

to better serve the region's representation needs.

Peace River and Central Peace-Notley Electoral districts :

2017 Peace River. (New population 43,000)

Grows by portions of 2017 Central Peace - Notley that is North of the farmed area north

Peace River to the Dunvegan Bridge then north of Hwy 2 to the junction of Hwy 684 and

then north of Hwy 684 to the Peace River to Peace River electoral district. Town of Fairview

remains in Central Peace - Notley. (Approx +500)

Gives up the portion of Peace River electoral district the lands south of Township Road 822

/ Harmon Valley Road to Central Peace - Notley (Approx - 500)

2017 Central Peace - Notley (New population 31,750)

Gives up the portions of 2017 Central Peace - Notley that is North of farmed area north the

Peace River to the Dunvegan Bridge then north of Hwy 2 to the junction of Hwy 684 and

then north of Hwy 684 to the Peace River to Peace River electoral district. Town of Fairview

remains in Central Peace - Notley. (Approx -500)

Gets the portion of Peace River electoral district the lands south of Township Road 822 /

Harmon Valley Road. (Approx +500)

Get's from Grande Prairie - Wapiti electoral district part of the area east of Hwy 2 and north of Hwy 43. (Approx +1000)

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These changes combined would take Central Peace - Notley into roughly 31,700 people,

and Central Peace - Notley would then meet the requirements of 15(2)a for size, 15(2)b for

distance from the legislature, a 15(2)c in that no town is bigger than 8,000 people, 15(2)d

because of reserves, and then it would also include a 15(2)e because it would have a

boundary with the province of Alberta.

The loss of those 1,000 people to Grande Prairie -Wapiti would still leave Grande Prairie

Wapiti with roughly 50,500 constituents and that's well within the boundary of being within

the plus or minus or minus the 54,900 mean.

If the electoral District Commission saw fit, they could reconfigure the boundary between

Grande Prairie proper and Grande Prairie - Wapiti to make an equalizing adjustment or to

convert both Grande Prairie ridings into hybrids.

Fort McMurray Electoral districts:

Fort McMurray - Wood Buffalo (New population 47,700)

Fort McMurray- Lac La Biche (New population 44,800)

- Adjust boundaries between Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo and Fort McMurray- Lac La

Biche to balance populations and improve clarity.

- Transfer Buffalo Lake and Kikino Métis settlements, and White Fish Lake Reserve to

Athabasca-Barrhead-Westlock.

We recommend making minor adjustments to the boundaries between Fort McMurray -

Wood Buffalo and Fort McMurray - Lac La Biche. Specifically, this would involve moving

four neighborhoods (Cornerbrook, Woodland, Castle Ridge and Timberline) from Fort

McMurray - Wood Buffalo into Fort McMurray - Lac La Biche within the urban area of Fort

McMurray north of the Athabasca River. This change would decrease the population of Fort

McMurray - Wood Buffalo by 2,800 and increase the population of Fort McMurray - Lac La

Biche by the same amount, resulting in a clearer and more logical division between the two

electoral districts.

Reducing the size of Fort McMurray - Wood Buffalo is appropriate because its population is primarily concentrated around Fort McMurray, but the electoral district also includes Fort Mackay and the very remote community of Fort Chipewyan. Access to Fort Chipewyan is extremely limited, often requiring charter flights or travel on an ice road that is only available for a few months each year. With a population of approximately 47,700, Fort McMurray Wood Buffalo would be better positioned to provide equitable and effective representation, especially given the challenges of serving remote and transient populations, including those living in work camps near resource extraction sites. To balance these changes, we propose that Fort McMurray - Lac La Biche transfer the Buffalo Lake and Kikino Métis settlements, as well as the White Fish Lake Reserve, to the electoral district of Athabasca - Barrhead - Westlock. This adjustment would shift about

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2,100 people, offsetting the population that Athabasca - Barrhead - Westlock previously transferred north to Lesser Slave Lake. This makes sense because Buffalo Lake, Kikino, and White Fish Lake Reserve are all located in Smoky Lake County, which is mostly within Athabasca - Barrhead - Westlock electoral district. As a result, Fort McMurray - Lac La Biche would be composed almost entirely of areas within the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo and Lac La Biche County, including the Heart Lake and Beaver Lake Reserves.

Bonnyville-Cold Lake (New population 53,200) and Athabasca-Barrhead-Westlock (New population 50,500):

In his initial presentations to the Boundaries Commission, MLA Scott Cyr proposed moving the entire County of St. Paul into his electoral district. However, we believe this change would bring MLA Cyr's electoral district population too close to the provincial average, which may not be ideal. One important factor the Commission should consider, as outlined in Section 14(a) is the rate of population growth. There are strong indications that the Cold Lake area will experience significant growth in

the coming decade, largely due to planned changes at CFB Cold Lake, including the new

Canadian Forces Fighter Jet Program.

We believe the sections of St Paul County should remain in Athabasca - Barrhead -

Westlock as should some portion of the Saddle Lake Reserve.

If a rural electoral district is already at or above the average population and is expected to

grow further, this could diminish effective representation for the northern region as a

whole. Increasing the population of Bonnyville - Cold Lake beyond what is appropriate

would reduce the available population for other northern electoral districts, negatively

impacting representation in areas such as Athabasca - Barrhead - Westlock, Central Peace

- Notley, the two Grande Prairie electoral districts, Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River, and the

two Fort McMurray electoral districts.

We believe that the changes we have suggested will lead to a more equitable arrangement

and improve representation across the region.

We also believe that by transferring some of the northern and remote populations out

of Athabasca - Barrhead - Westlock, this electoral district will shift closer to Edmonton.

This adjustment enables the Boundary Commission to make minor changes that allow

northern communities located within an hour to an hour and a half of Edmonton or the

Legislature to be included in electoral districts that are geographically closer to these areas.

By not adopting MLA Cyr's proposal to add a larger population base to Bonnyville - Cold

Lake—though we appreciate his generosity in being willing to take on the population—the

Boundary Commission can better balance the needs of the nine northern electoral

districts. This approach helps ensure that more than half of Alberta's land area, and a

disproportionate share of its economic wealth, are effectively represented.

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Our model results in only two special case electoral districts in the north—Central Peace -

Notley and Lesser Slave Lake—which have historically held this status. With these

changes, the north retains nine electoral districts (excluding West Yellowhead),

meaning

nine out of Alberta's 89 electoral districts would represent the majority of the province's physical area, while the remaining 80 electoral districts would cover the minority of Alberta's geography.

Importantly, the combined population of these nine northern electoral districts on average would fall within plus or minus 25% of the provincial average. Only two would be considered special cases, and even these would be less exceptional than they have been

in the past. Overall, these changes support the Boundary Commission's strategic direction

toward more balanced and effective representation.

Rationale for Hybrid Electoral districts

The signatories support the concept of hybrid electoral districts and want the Electoral

Boundaries Commission to create more of them.

Hybrid electoral districts combine urban and rural areas within a single electoral district.

We appreciate the Commission's efforts in its interim report to establish more hybrid

electoral districts, including those that extend into the Capital Region and Greater Calgary

Metro Region. Creating electoral districts that include both parts of the capital region and

the greater Calgary metropolitan area alongside rural communities is a positive step.

We believe that expanding hybrid electoral districts into these urban centers is essential

for ensuring effective representation for both northern and rural Alberta. This approach is

supported by the same "communities of interest" argument that justifies underpopulated

electoral districts in the nine northern electoral districts. Communities of interest should

not be defined solely by municipal boundaries or property tax jurisdictions, but rather by

where people go to school, work, and access hospitals, courthouses, and government services.

In and around the capital region, residents of places like Sherwood Park, St. Albert,

downtown Edmonton, Spruce Grove, Leduc, and Beaumont share similar lived experiences and community of interests. They work in the same areas, go to the same

schools, use the same hospitals and courthouses, and access the same

government

offices. This is not the case in deep northern Alberta and rural Alberta, where communities are more isolated and have different needs.

Recognizing communities of interest based on how people interact with government and

access services aligns with the criteria outlined in Section 14b, and should also be

considered under Section 14f when planning electoral districts.

Furthermore, since rural Alberta plays a crucial role as an economic driver and as the host

for the economic drivers for the province, the Commission should be sensitive to the

unique needs of rural communities, ensuring that rural electoral districts are generally

Page 8 of 9

closer to 25% below the average population, while urban districts should be above average

due to the relative ease of effective representation in urban areas, suburban areas and

exurban areas.

Increased hybrid electoral districts will be needed over time to allow effective representation and an effective voice for Albertans living in rural and remote areas.

Importance of Voter Proportion in Electoral Districts

In addition to our earlier arguments, we urge the Boundary Commission to pay particular

attention to Section 14F and other relevant factors.

One key consideration is the proportion of adults who are citizens and eligible voters,

compared to those who are not yet citizens and therefore cannot vote. If the Commission

focuses solely on total population, without considering the number of eligible voters, it

may create situations where, for example, a electoral district in northern Alberta with

45,000 people has 35,000 voters—largely because these rural areas tend to have fewer

children. In contrast, a electoral district in Edmonton or Calgary might have 60,000

residents, but a lower number of voters due to a higher proportion of new Canadians,

permanent residents, refugees, temporary foreign workers, and international students.

These communities often have more children and non-voters than voters.

This observation is not meant to diminish the needs of those who are not eligible to vote,

who also deserve and generally have representation. Permanent residents, temporary foreign workers and international students are entitled to respect and support from elected officials, whether out of generosity or in anticipation of future citizenship. However, if citizenship is to have real meaning and value, it should be considered among the factors that shape legislative districts. Canada has generously extended many rights to newcomers, especially following the Supreme Court's Singh Decision in the 1980s, which ensured that almost all Charter rights apply to all residents. Still, certain rights—such as voting, obtaining a passport, and running for office—are reserved for citizens. If the right to vote is not valued as an “other factor the commission considers appropriate,” the significance of citizenship is diminished. We believe Alberta and Canada are best served when the proportion of citizens and eligible voters in an electoral district is taken into account. While we are not suggesting this should be the sole criterion, we ask the Commission to recognize that, in rural areas where population growth has slowed, adults make up a higher proportion of the population and that the adult population is much more likely to be eligible voters than in urban areas where more newcomers live. This is not to undervalue the contributions of non-citizens, but rather to highlight a factor the Commission should consider. Attached to this, is the argument about the duty of fair representation to remote indigenous and Metis communities in the North as discussed earlier. An approach to

Page 9 of 9

redistricting that only places value on pure population numbers diminishes the commitment to voters and especially to indigenous and Metis voters and the duty of reconciliation.

Conclusion

The proposed changes aim to balance effective representation across Alberta, particularly in the north, by adjusting boundaries to reflect population, geography, and community interests. The document advocates for a model that maintains two special case

electoral

districts where necessary and supports the strategic direction of the Boundary Commission towards more hybrid and equitable electoral divisions.

Legislative Framework

Part 2 – Redistribution Rules of the Act sets forth the direction as to how the Commission does its work:

13 The Commission shall divide Alberta into 89 proposed electoral divisions.

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, shall take into consideration the requirement for effective representation as guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and in doing so may take into consideration

- a. sparsity, density and rate of growth of the population,
- b. communities of interest, including municipalities, regional and rural communities, Indian reserves and Metis settlements,
- c. geographical features,
- d. the availability and means of communication and transportation between various parts of Alberta,
- e. the desirability of understandable and clear boundaries, and
- f. any other factors the Commission considers appropriate.

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:

- a. 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;
- b. 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;
- c. there is no town in the proposed electoral division that has a population exceeding 8000 people;
- d. the area of the proposed electoral division contains an Indian reserve or Metis settlement;
- e. the proposed electoral division has a portion of its boundary coterminous with a boundary of the Province of Alberta.

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

File (Optional)

- [Northern-Map-Cuts-Dec-18-9am1.pdf](#)

- [Northern Alberta Electoral Boundaries submission-Final-Dec-18-16001.pdf](#)

EBC-2025-2-989

Terms

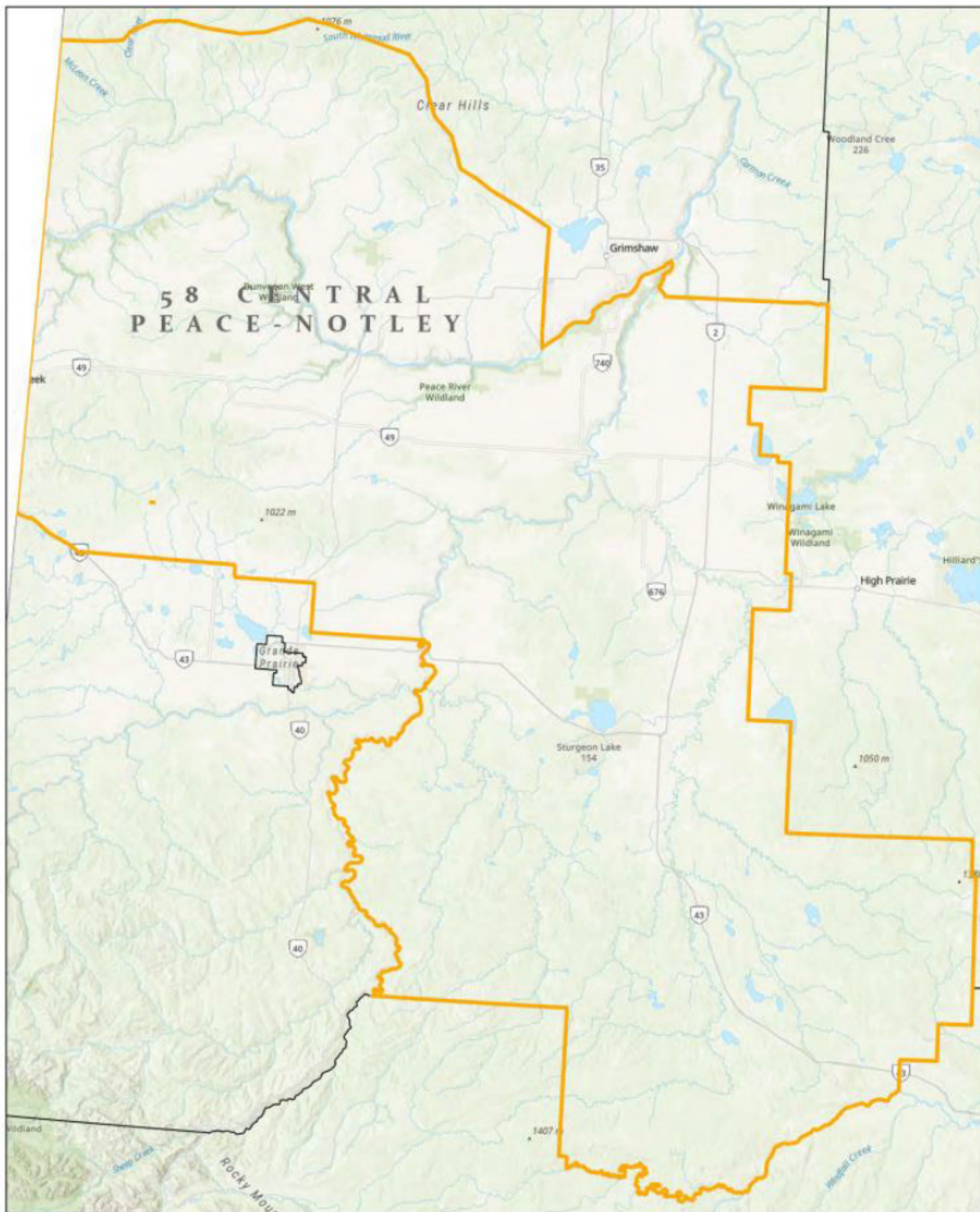
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OLD: CENTRAL PEACE-NOTLEY

Old Provincial Electoral District: 55



0 12.5 25 50 KM

Forecast Population: 31,741



NEW: 58 CENTRAL PEACE-NOTLEY

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, CGIAR, USGS



OLD: FORT MCMURRAY-LAC LA BICHE

Old Provincial Electoral District: 60



0 10 20 40 KM

Forecast Population: 44,797



NEW: 65 FORT MCMURRAY-LAC LA BICHE

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, CGIAR, USGS



OLD: FORT MCMURRAY-WOOD BUFFALO

Old Provincial Electoral District: 61



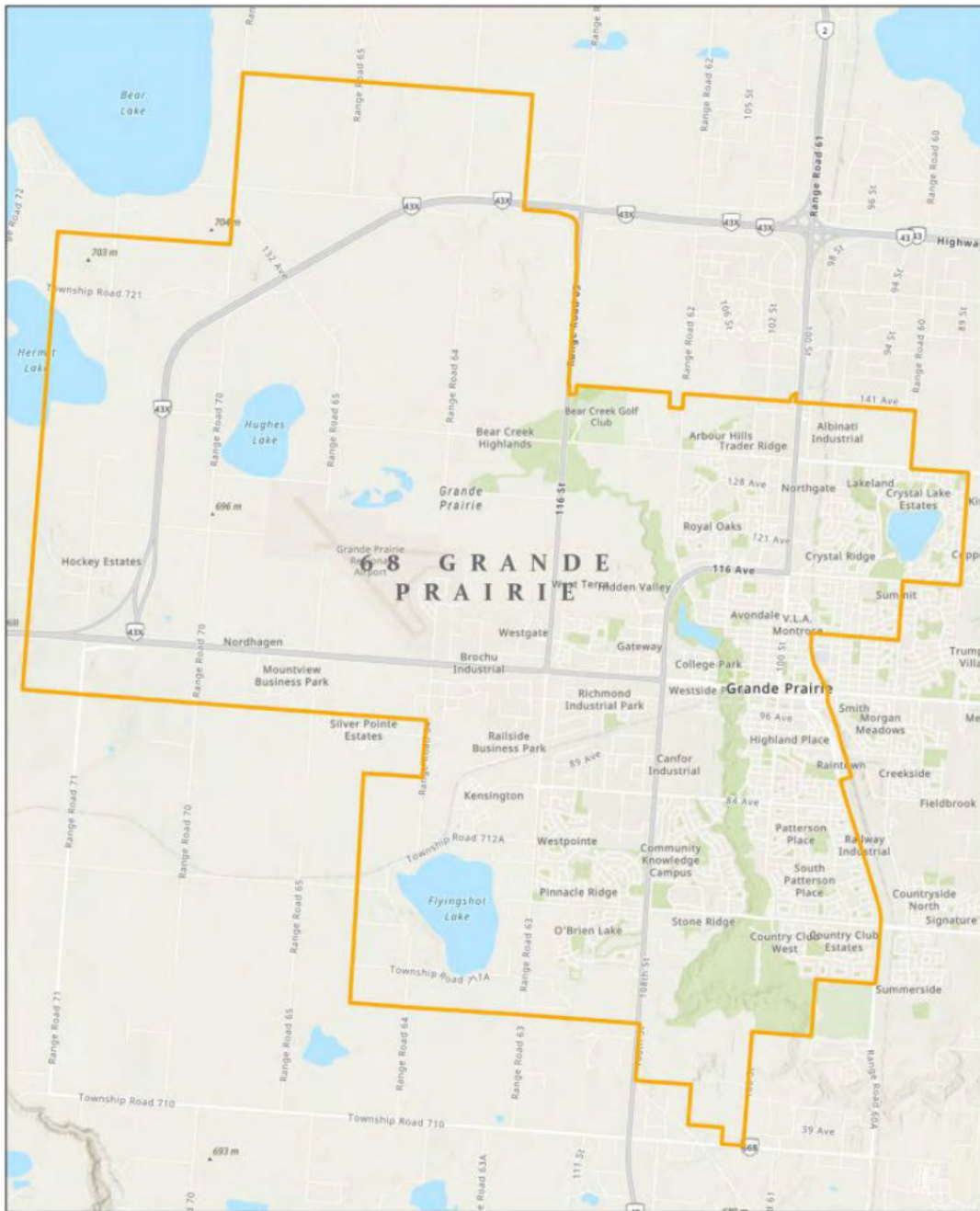
0 15 30 60 KM

Forecast Population: 47,679



NEW: 66 FORT MCMURRAY-WOOD BUFFALO

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, CGIAR, USGS



OLD: GRANDE PRAIRIE

Old Provincial Electoral District: 63



0 0.5 1 2 KM

Forecast Population: 49,741



NEW: 68 GRANDE PRAIRIE

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA



OLD: GRANDE PRAIRIE-WAPITI

Old Provincial Electoral District: 64



0 5 10 20 KM

Forecast Population: 50,454



NEW: 69 GRANDE PRAIRIE-WAPITI

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, CGIAR, USGS



OLD: LESSER SLAVE LAKE

Old Provincial Electoral District: 70



0 12.5 25 50 KM

Forecast Population: 31,301



NEW: 73 LESSER SLAVE LAKE

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, CGIAR, USGS



OLD: PEACE RIVER

Old Provincial Electoral District: 77



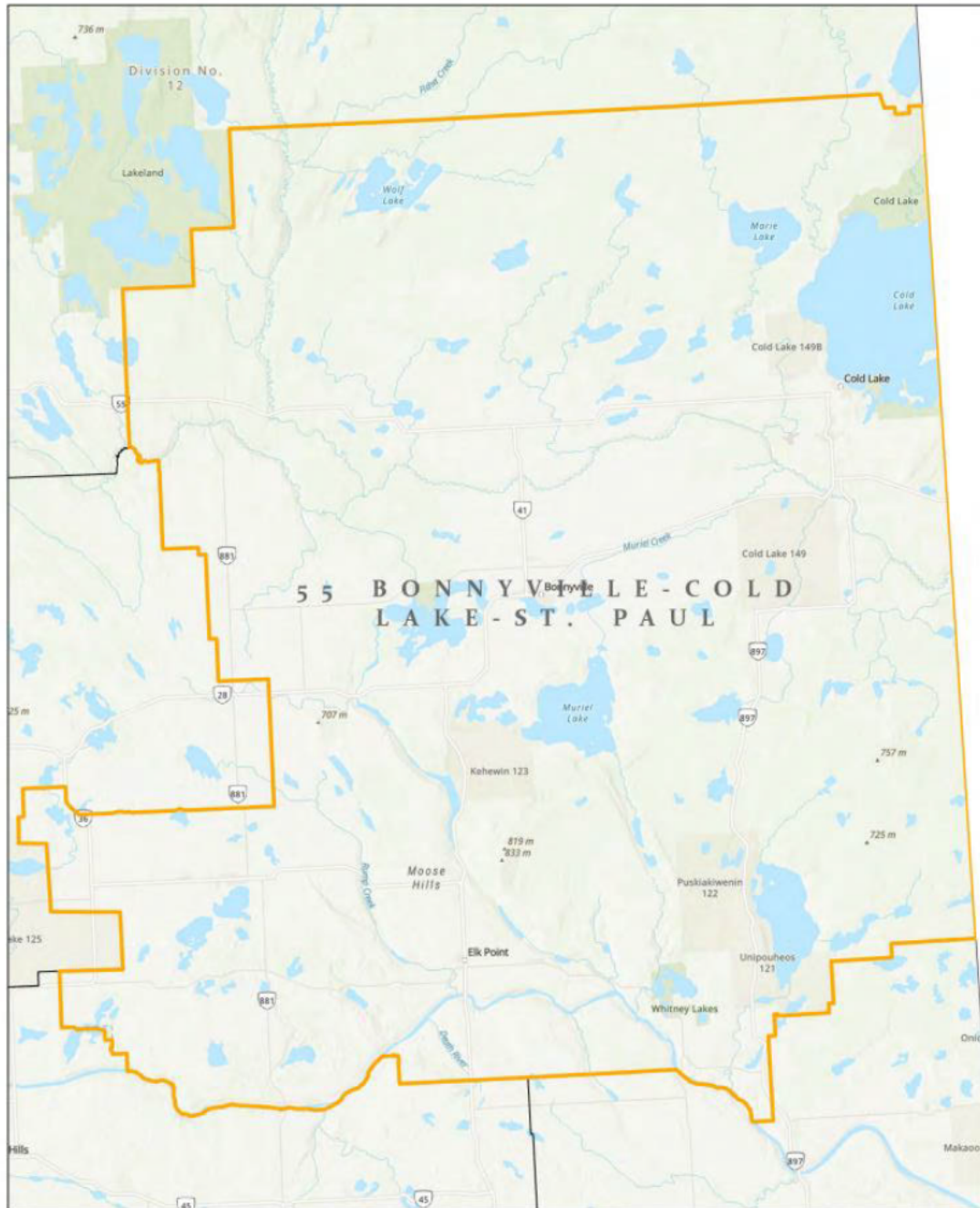
0 15 30 60 KM

Forecast Population: 43,063



NEW: 80 PEACE RIVER

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, CGIAR, USGS



OLD: BONNYVILLE-COLD LAKE-ST. PAUL

Old Provincial Electoral District: 51



0 5 10 20 KM

Forecast Population: 53,204



NEW: 55 BONNYVILLE-COLD LAKE-ST. PAUL

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, CGIAR, USGS



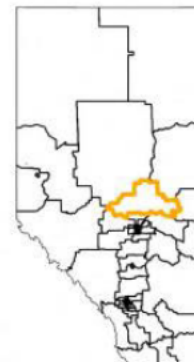
OLD: ATHABASCA-BARRHEAD-WESTLOCK

Old Provincial Electoral District: 49



0 12.5 25 50 KM

Forecast Population: 50,562



NEW: 53 ATHABASCA-BARRHEAD-WESTLOCK

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, CGIAR, USGS

Dec 18, 16:00

Proposal Regarding Changes to Alberta Electoral Boundaries in Northern Alberta

Introduction

This document presents a set of proposals responding to the interim report of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission. The signatories express concern about the planned reduction of electoral districts in Northern Alberta, arguing that such changes would undermine effective representation for its citizens and violate key considerations outlined by the Commission, prior commissions and the courts.

Population Rules and Special Cases

The population of any proposed electoral division must not exceed 25% above or below the average population of all districts. Exceptionally, up to four divisions may have populations up to 50% below the average if they meet at least three of five criteria (e.g., large area, distance from Edmonton, absence of large towns, presence of Indigenous communities, boundary with the province).

Concerns with the Interim Report

The signatories argue that reducing the number of Northern Alberta electoral districts would harm effective representation, especially given the region's unique characteristics:

- Economic Importance: Northern Alberta is the source of much of Alberta's oil and gas wealth.
- Population Dynamics: The region has a significant 'shadow population' (workers who do not reside full-time), a high proportion of eligible voters, and remote indigenous reserves and Metis Settlements.
- Geographical Challenges: Very large distances and limited transportation and communication infrastructure make effective representation difficult. Northern Alberta contains about two thirds of Alberta's land mass and about one tenth of its population.

The signatories of this proposal believe that their recommendations will ensure effective representation for the citizens of the electoral districts of Northern Alberta.

A key aspect is maintaining the existence of the Lesser Slave Lake electoral district, which helps prevent Northern Alberta from losing too many electoral districts — a loss that would dramatically undermine effective representation for its citizens and will have profound

long-term effects on Alberta's polity. Past Electoral Boundary Commissions have found that not having a Lesser Slave Lake electoral district prevents having effective representation across roughly 66% of geographic Alberta which makes up the nine electoral districts of Northern Alberta.

Northern Alberta, while less populated than other regions, is a major contributor to Alberta's wealth, especially through oil and gas production in areas like the oil sands, the Montney field, and the new Clearwater resource near Lesser Slave Lake.

When the Commission proposed removing the Lesser Slave Lake electoral district, it quickly became clear that this would create electoral districts unable to meet the standards for effective representation, particularly regarding access to communication and transportation.

The Boundary Commission must consider factors such as population density and growth rate, but these can be misleading if not viewed alongside other important elements. For example, Northern Alberta has a significant "shadow population"—people who work there but do not live full-time in the region.

Additionally, a disproportionately high number of adults in Northern Alberta are eligible voters, unlike some other areas where the population has fewer adults proportionately and many adults are not citizens and cannot vote. This means that an electoral district in Northern Alberta may have fewer residents than an electoral district in Calgary or Edmonton, but more actual voters and voter turnout.

The signatories argue that the duty of effective representation is greater for citizens and voters than for those who are not yet eligible to vote. Therefore, the responsibilities of a Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) should consider, if not prioritize, the eligible voting population.

Also, Northern Alberta has all of Alberta's remote indigenous reserves and Metis settlements. Indigenous communities in other parts of Alberta are all closer to major population centers than those that exist in Northern Alberta. The effective representation needs of remote indigenous and Metis communities are more complex than those of similar communities located closer to Alberta's major urban centres.

Other factors the Commission should consider include the unique communities of interest in rural Northern Alberta. Within a single electoral district, residents may have very different lifestyles and needs, unlike in urban, suburban or exurban areas where experiences are more similar. Communities of interest should be defined not just by municipal boundaries, but by where people send their children to school, which courthouses and hospitals they use, and where they access government services.

In rural Northern Alberta, these experiences differ greatly from those in the larger cities and southern and central Alberta. It is common for residents of rural Alberta to drive at least an hour to reach essential services, and in some electoral districts, such as the two Fort McMurray electoral districts, Peace River, and Lesser Slave Lake, travel times can be several hours long.

Finally, the Commission must pay close attention to the availability of communication and transportation. In rural Northern Alberta, communication options are limited—there are only two daily newspapers left (mostly online), a few radio stations that have news services, and many communities lack even a weekly newspaper. Face-to-face contact with constituents is one of the critical ways to communicate and in those regions that is made challenging due to transportation difficulties. These realities make effective representation in the north much more complex and must be considered in any boundary changes.

Proposed Boundary Adjustments

To ensure the Boundary Commission can develop a model where electoral districts fall within plus or minus 25% of the average population of 54,900, we have proposed changes based on the existing 2017 boundaries rather than those suggested in the interim report.

The interim report's proposed boundaries were rejected because removing the Lesser Slave Lake electoral district resulted in a variety of problems to effective representation in the north. For example, the proposed Peace River electoral district is wildly impractical. The new configuration would have forced the MLA to travel more than two hours on poor roads outside their own electoral district, just to reach a major population center in their electoral district - Wabasca Big Stone Cree Reserve and its associated communities.

We believe as a matter of principle that a requirement of a well drawn electoral district should be that its representative should not have to leave the electoral district to access another part of the same district.

Our proposal results in 7 electoral districts that are within plus or minus 25% of the 54,900 mean population and 2 electoral districts that use the section 15 (2) exemption. However, it should be noted that the two 15(2) districts have been drawn to have populations over 30,000.

Lesser Slave Lake Electoral district: (New population 31,300)

Our proposal recommends starting with the current boundaries of the Lesser Slave Lake electoral district and expanding it to include:

- The remaining population of Big Lakes County and the County of Lesser Slave River
- A portion of Woodlands County, specifically the area that borders the Athabasca River and includes the village of Fort Assiniboine

This expanded electoral district would have a population of approximately 30,000 people, which brings it above the 50% threshold for median electoral district size—a threshold it previously did not meet.

With these changes, the Lesser Slave Lake electoral district would consolidate the following areas:

- All of Northern Sunrise County and the Municipal District (MD) of Opportunity
- Nearly all of Big Lakes County and the entire MD of Lesser Slave River
- The towns of Swan Hills and Fort Assiniboine

The electoral district would also encompass many Indian reserves and Métis settlements, maintaining the essential characteristics of the historic Lesser Slave Lake electoral district. Importantly, the proposed electoral district meets several criteria outlined in Section 15(2) of the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act:

- It is geographically large -15(2)a
- Its closest point (Fort Assiniboine) is about 160 kilometers from the Edmonton Legislature by highway -15(2)b.
- It contains no town with a population over 8,000 – 15(2)c
- It includes multiple Indian reserves and Métis settlements – 15(2)d

Although the electoral district does not border another province, these adjustments help create a sustainable electoral district.

Additionally, these changes enable further adjustments to neighboring electoral districts to better serve the region's representation needs.

Peace River and Central Peace-Notley Electoral districts :

2017 Peace River. (New population 43,000)

Grows by portions of 2017 Central Peace - Notley that is North of the farmed area north Peace River to the Dunvegan Bridge then north of Hwy 2 to the junction of Hwy 684 and then north of Hwy 684 to the Peace River to Peace River electoral district. Town of Fairview remains in Central Peace - Notley. (Approx +500)

Gives up the portion of Peace River electoral district the lands south of Township Road 822 / Harmon Valley Road to Central Peace - Notley (Approx - 500)

2017 Central Peace - Notley (New population 31,750)

Gives up the portions of 2017 Central Peace - Notley that is North of farmed area north the Peace River to the Dunvegan Bridge then north of Hwy 2 to the junction of Hwy 684 and then north of Hwy 684 to the Peace River to Peace River electoral district. Town of Fairview remains in Central Peace - Notley. (Approx -500)

Gets the portion of Peace River electoral district the lands south of Township Road 822 / Harmon Valley Road. (Approx +500)

Get's from Grande Prairie - Wapiti electoral district part of the area east of Hwy 2 and north of Hwy 43. (Approx +1000)

These changes combined would take Central Peace - Notley into roughly 31,700 people, and Central Peace - Notley would then meet the requirements of 15(2)a for size, 15(2)b for distance from the legislature, a 15(2)c in that no town is bigger than 8,000 people, 15(2)d because of reserves, and then it would also include a 15(2)e because it would have a boundary with the province of Alberta.

The loss of those 1,000 people to Grande Prairie -Wapiti would still leave Grande Prairie Wapiti with roughly 50,500 constituents and that's well within the boundary of being within the plus or minus or minus the 54,900 mean.

If the electoral District Commission saw fit, they could reconfigure the boundary between Grande Prairie proper and Grande Prairie - Wapiti to make an equalizing adjustment or to convert both Grande Prairie ridings into hybrids.

Fort McMurray Electoral districts:

Fort McMurray - Wood Buffalo (New population 47,700)

Fort McMurray- Lac La Biche (New population 44,800)

- Adjust boundaries between Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo and Fort McMurray-Lac La Biche to balance populations and improve clarity.
- Transfer Buffalo Lake and Kikino Métis settlements, and White Fish Lake Reserve to Athabasca-Barrhead-Westlock.

We recommend making minor adjustments to the boundaries between Fort McMurray - Wood Buffalo and Fort McMurray - Lac La Biche. Specifically, this would involve moving four neighborhoods (Cornerbrook, Woodland, Castle Ridge and Timberline) from Fort McMurray - Wood Buffalo into Fort McMurray - Lac La Biche within the urban area of Fort McMurray north of the Athabasca River. This change would decrease the population of Fort McMurray - Wood Buffalo by 2,800 and increase the population of Fort McMurray - Lac La Biche by the same amount, resulting in a clearer and more logical division between the two electoral districts.

Reducing the size of Fort McMurray - Wood Buffalo is appropriate because its population is primarily concentrated around Fort McMurray, but the electoral district also includes Fort Mackay and the very remote community of Fort Chipewyan. Access to Fort Chipewyan is extremely limited, often requiring charter flights or travel on an ice road that is only available for a few months each year. With a population of approximately 47,700, Fort McMurray Wood Buffalo would be better positioned to provide equitable and effective representation, especially given the challenges of serving remote and transient populations, including those living in work camps near resource extraction sites.

To balance these changes, we propose that Fort McMurray - Lac La Biche transfer the Buffalo Lake and Kikino Métis settlements, as well as the White Fish Lake Reserve, to the electoral district of Athabasca - Barrhead - Westlock. This adjustment would shift about

2,100 people, offsetting the population that Athabasca - Barrhead - Westlock previously transferred north to Lesser Slave Lake. This makes sense because Buffalo Lake, Kikino, and White Fish Lake Reserve are all located in Smoky Lake County, which is mostly within Athabasca - Barrhead - Westlock electoral district.

As a result, Fort McMurray - Lac La Biche would be composed almost entirely of areas within the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo and Lac La Biche County, including the Heart Lake and Beaver Lake Reserves.

Bonnyville-Cold Lake (New population 53,200) and Athabasca-Barrhead-Westlock (New population 50,500):

In his initial presentations to the Boundaries Commission, MLA Scott Cyr proposed moving the entire County of St. Paul into his electoral district.

However, we believe this change would bring MLA Cyr's electoral district population too close to the provincial average, which may not be ideal. One important factor the Commission should consider, as outlined in Section 14(a) is the rate of population growth.

There are strong indications that the Cold Lake area will experience significant growth in the coming decade, largely due to planned changes at CFB Cold Lake, including the new Canadian Forces Fighter Jet Program.

We believe the sections of St Paul County should remain in Athabasca - Barrhead - Westlock as should some portion of the Saddle Lake Reserve.

If a rural electoral district is already at or above the average population and is expected to grow further, this could diminish effective representation for the northern region as a whole. Increasing the population of Bonnyville - Cold Lake beyond what is appropriate would reduce the available population for other northern electoral districts, negatively impacting representation in areas such as Athabasca - Barrhead - Westlock, Central Peace - Notley, the two Grande Prairie electoral districts, Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River, and the two Fort McMurray electoral districts.

We believe that the changes we have suggested will lead to a more equitable arrangement and improve representation across the region.

We also believe that by transferring some of the northern and remote populations out of Athabasca - Barrhead - Westlock, this electoral district will shift closer to Edmonton. This adjustment enables the Boundary Commission to make minor changes that allow northern communities located within an hour to an hour and a half of Edmonton or the Legislature to be included in electoral districts that are geographically closer to these areas.

By not adopting MLA Cyr's proposal to add a larger population base to Bonnyville - Cold Lake —though we appreciate his generosity in being willing to take on the population —the Boundary Commission can better balance the needs of the nine northern electoral districts. This approach helps ensure that more than half of Alberta's land area, and a disproportionate share of its economic wealth, are effectively represented.

Our model results in only two special case electoral districts in the north—Central Peace - Notley and Lesser Slave Lake—which have historically held this status. With these changes, the north retains nine electoral districts (excluding West Yellowhead), meaning nine out of Alberta’s 89 electoral districts would represent the majority of the province’s physical area, while the remaining 80 electoral districts would cover the minority of Alberta’s geography.

Importantly, the combined population of these nine northern electoral districts on average would fall within plus or minus 25% of the provincial average. Only two would be considered special cases, and even these would be less exceptional than they have been in the past. Overall, these changes support the Boundary Commission’s strategic direction toward more balanced and effective representation.

Rationale for Hybrid Electoral districts

The signatories support the concept of hybrid electoral districts and want the Electoral Boundaries Commission to create more of them.

Hybrid electoral districts combine urban and rural areas within a single electoral district. We appreciate the Commission’s efforts in its interim report to establish more hybrid electoral districts, including those that extend into the Capital Region and Greater Calgary Metro Region. Creating electoral districts that include both parts of the capital region and the greater Calgary metropolitan area alongside rural communities is a positive step.

We believe that expanding hybrid electoral districts into these urban centers is essential for ensuring effective representation for both northern and rural Alberta. This approach is supported by the same “communities of interest” argument that justifies underpopulated electoral districts in the nine northern electoral districts. Communities of interest should not be defined solely by municipal boundaries or property tax jurisdictions, but rather by where people go to school, work, and access hospitals, courthouses, and government services.

In and around the capital region, residents of places like Sherwood Park, St. Albert, downtown Edmonton, Spruce Grove, Leduc, and Beaumont share similar lived experiences and community of interests. They work in the same areas, go to the same schools, use the same hospitals and courthouses, and access the same government offices. This is not the case in deep northern Alberta and rural Alberta, where communities are more isolated and have different needs.

Recognizing communities of interest based on how people interact with government and access services aligns with the criteria outlined in Section 14b, and should also be considered under Section 14f when planning electoral districts.

Furthermore, since rural Alberta plays a crucial role as an economic driver and as the host for the economic drivers for the province, the Commission should be sensitive to the unique needs of rural communities, ensuring that rural electoral districts are generally

closer to 25% below the average population, while urban districts should be above average due to the relative ease of effective representation in urban areas, suburban areas and exurban areas.

Increased hybrid electoral districts will be needed over time to allow effective representation and an effective voice for Albertans living in rural and remote areas.

Importance of Voter Proportion in Electoral Districts

In addition to our earlier arguments, we urge the Boundary Commission to pay particular attention to Section 14F and other relevant factors.

One key consideration is the proportion of adults who are citizens and eligible voters, compared to those who are not yet citizens and therefore cannot vote. If the Commission focuses solely on total population, without considering the number of eligible voters, it may create situations where, for example, a electoral district in northern Alberta with 45,000 people has 35,000 voters—largely because these rural areas tend to have fewer children. In contrast, a electoral district in Edmonton or Calgary might have 60,000 residents, but a lower number of voters due to a higher proportion of new Canadians, permanent residents, refugees, temporary foreign workers, and international students. These communities often have more children and non-voters than voters.

This observation is not meant to diminish the needs of those who are not eligible to vote, who also deserve and generally have representation. Permanent residents, temporary foreign workers and international students are entitled to respect and support from elected officials, whether out of generosity or in anticipation of future citizenship. However, if citizenship is to have real meaning and value, it should be considered among the factors that shape legislative districts.

Canada has generously extended many rights to newcomers, especially following the Supreme Court's Singh Decision in the 1980s, which ensured that almost all Charter rights apply to all residents.

Still, certain rights—such as voting, obtaining a passport, and running for office—are reserved for citizens. If the right to vote is not valued as an “other factor the commission considers appropriate,” the significance of citizenship is diminished. We believe Alberta and Canada are best served when the proportion of citizens and eligible voters in an electoral district is taken into account. While we are not suggesting this should be the sole criterion, we ask the Commission to recognize that, in rural areas where population growth has slowed, adults make up a higher proportion of the population and that the adult population is much more likely to be eligible voters than in urban areas where more newcomers live. This is not to undervalue the contributions of non-citizens, but rather to highlight a factor the Commission should consider.

Attached to this, is the argument about the duty of fair representation to remote indigenous and Metis communities in the North as discussed earlier. An approach to

redistricting that only places value on pure population numbers diminishes the commitment to voters and especially to indigenous and Metis voters and the duty of reconciliation.

Conclusion

The proposed changes aim to balance effective representation across Alberta, particularly in the north, by adjusting boundaries to reflect population, geography, and community interests. The document advocates for a model that maintains two special case electoral districts where necessary and supports the strategic direction of the Boundary Commission towards more hybrid and equitable electoral divisions.

Legislative Framework

Part 2 – Redistribution Rules of the Act sets forth the direction as to how the Commission does its work:

13 The Commission shall divide Alberta into 89 proposed electoral divisions.

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, shall take into consideration the requirement for effective representation as guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and in doing so may take into consideration

- a. sparsity, density and rate of growth of the population,*
- b. communities of interest, including municipalities, regional and rural communities, Indian reserves and Metis settlements,*
- c. geographical features,*
- d. the availability and means of communication and transportation between various parts of Alberta,*
- e. the desirability of understandable and clear boundaries, and*
- f. any other factors the Commission considers appropriate.*

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:

- a. 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;*
- b. 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;*
- c. there is no town in the proposed electoral division that has a population exceeding 8000 people;*
- d. the area of the proposed electoral division contains an Indian reserve or Metis settlement;*
- e. the proposed electoral division has a portion of its boundary coterminous with a boundary of the Province of Alberta.*

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



Interim Report Submission from Rajan Sawhney

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 9:53 AM

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



First Name

Rajan

Last Name

Sawhney

Email

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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

Submission

As the MLA for Calgary-North West I appreciate the opportunity to provide a submission to the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission. As the MLA, I have a unique insight into serving the current and surrounding communities of Calgary-North West.

This submission advocates for the inclusion of the communities of Bearspaw and Watermark into the Calgary-North West electoral division. This adjustment aligns with the principles of effective representation, logical community and geographical features, as detailed by the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission's findings.

The outdated view that the City of Calgary boundary should be a determining factor in boundary placement was logically replaced so that more important factors could determine how we group our ridings. The artificial line has no relation to how our integrated communities interact. While technically outside Calgary's municipal boundaries, Bearspaw and Watermark residents are deeply integrated with the suburban communities in Calgary-North West due to shared amenities, social networks, and a common lifestyle that blends suburban convenience with access to natural landscapes. These communities have grown in direct relation to Calgary's expansion, fostering shared concerns regarding development, infrastructure, and access to services.

Historically, Calgary's growth has extended into adjacent rural areas, creating a functional region that transcends strict municipal borders. Bearspaw and Watermark represent modern examples of this phenomenon, where residents maintain strong economic and social ties to Calgary. Their daily lives are intrinsically linked to the city, making their interests closely aligned with those of Calgary-North West. I often meet residents of these communities at local events or businesses which emphasizes that residents of Bearspaw and Watermark predominantly rely on Calgary-North West for specialized healthcare, educational institutions, major retail and commercial services, and employment opportunities. In addition, transportation corridors seamlessly connect these areas, illustrating a unified service landscape.

An MLA representing this expanded riding would effectively advocate for these integrated interests, ensuring cohesive planning and resource allocation for the entire region. The western and northern boundaries of the proposed riding could follow existing natural features like river systems or significant topographical changes that delineate the transition from urban/exurban to more distinctly rural areas. This aligns with the Commission's recognition that "rivers and creeks form major boundaries" and other natural features can also define riding extents. The new boundaries can be drawn to follow major transportation corridors and established county lines where practical. This minimizes administrative confusion and maintains existing service regions, as highlighted in the

Commission's report. The primary urban center of Calgary-North West would serve as a natural hub for the surrounding integrated communities of Bearspaw and Watermark.

The Commission's report explicitly states that "The new Electoral Boundaries Commission Act allows the Commission to consider blending areas inside and outside the boundaries of both cities" which makes sense. In Calgary West, the community of Elbow Valley has been included, this proposed change would follow the exact same logic as the Commission has already approved. I would also advocate, for the sake of consistency, that the community of Springbank be included in Calgary Bow for the same reasons.

This is particularly important in high growth areas near the perimeter of the city. Bearspaw and Watermark epitomize these high-growth areas on Calgary's perimeter. Their inclusion would create a "hybrid electoral division" that reflects "modern population and service realities," fostering "mutual understanding, ensure equitable access to services, and maintain legislative fairness as Alberta's demographics evolve." This is consistent with the Commission's approach to date in its draft report.

In conclusion, integrating Bearspaw and Watermark into the Calgary-North West electoral division offers a forward-looking solution that enhances effective representation, maintains population parity, and recognizes the authentic communities of interest and geographical realities of the region. This approach aligns seamlessly with the Commission's mandate and findings regarding hybrid electoral divisions in rapidly growing urban-adjacent areas.

Sincerely,
Hon. Rajan Sawhney, MLA
Calgary-North West

Terms

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Jack French

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 9:53 AM

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



First Name

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Last Name

French

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

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?

- Rural concerns
- Urban concerns

- Geographical features

Submission

I think the Taber Warner should remain with Coaldale within its boudaries. The agri food hub runs along # 3 highway and right through the town of Coaldale and it's a mojour partner to this very important industry. I believe the amount of work that MLA Hunter has done and what he has accomplished is a major bonus to this constituency. Moving Cardston back into our constituency just makes the area much larger and that much harder to represent. Lethbridge is our major hub for this area and our major route runs right through Coaldale. If anything divide the two Lethbridge constituencies into at least three and that would even out populations for representation.

Terms

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December 16th, 2025

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

Re: Objection to the Proposed Electoral Divisions Area, Boundaries and Names for Alberta (October 2025 Draft)

Commission Members,

On behalf of the Council for the Town of High Prairie, I am writing to share our position regarding the *Proposed Electoral Divisions Areas, Boundaries and Names for Alberta* report tabled on October 28th, 2025. We are deeply concerned by the recommendation that the Lesser Slave Lake riding be absorbed into the Peace River-Notley riding. The government should not have justified such a decision based on "either lost population or grown at a rate that is less than the province as a whole."

The current draft of this report fails to meet the criteria for effective representation in the North as outlined in section 14 of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* (the "Act"). The Commission is directed by the Act to consider a number of factors including sparsity, communities of interest, geography, transportation, clarity, and other factors.

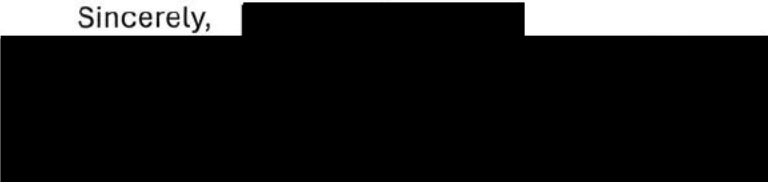
By dividing the Lesser Slave Lake riding into three and the center of the riding will be put into Mackenzie. The proposal splits the MD of Lesser Slave River, severing ties between communities (Slave Lake, High Prairie, Peace River and all the smaller communities in between) that have shared a common political, cultural, and economic identity for over a century.

Logistically, the proposal forces our municipality into political relationships with areas that share no obvious transportation corridors. The proposed drive times – exceeding eight hours with some trips – make face-to-face representation nearly impossible for an MLA.

While the Commission has stated that it is sympathetic to the challenges of the North, it is Council's opinion that it should not be based on stagnant population growth but rather on geographic size of the region and the major industries it supports.

Reducing the number of Northern MLAs and increasing representative of high-growth urban centers lessens our voice and rural influence. We are asking the Commission to withdraw this proposal and propose that the current status quo be maintained.

Sincerely,



Dan Vandermeulen
Mayor, Town of High Prairie
On behalf of High Prairie Council

cc.

Scott Sinclair, MLA for Lesser Slave Lake

Jennifer Churchill, Executive Director, Alberta North Central Alliance




Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Martin Braun-Labossiere

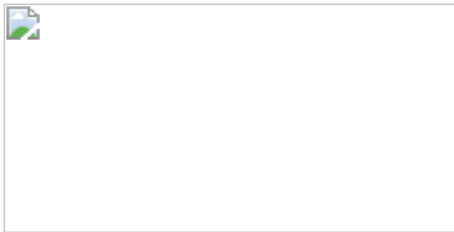
From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Fri 12/19/2025 9:49 AM

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

 1 attachment (16 KB)

ABEBC Round II Submission.docx;



First Name

Martin

Last Name

Braun-Labossiere

Email

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Municipality / City

St Albert

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?

75 - Morinville-St. Albert

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

83 - St. Albert-Sturgeon

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
- Other concerns

Submission

Dear Commissioners,

I am writing to commend the Commission for the excellent choice made regarding the constituency boundaries for the ridings of St. Albert and Morinville-St. Albert (now to named St. Albert-Sturgeon) as reflected in the Interim Report. As a resident of St. Albert, I am deeply appreciative that the Commission made the decision to generally preserve the existing boundaries for this pair of ridings with minimal change, except for the slight adjustment northward to the St. Albert riding boundary to accommodate for anticipated future community growth and expansion.

I would urge the Commission to maintain these proposed boundaries in the final report, as they largely reflect the wishes of most St. Albert residents to maintain one exclusively-urban riding (as has been the case since the 1986 provincial election) along with one mixed riding that combines urban, rural, and small town communities in a proportional manner. Until St. Albert has a large enough population to support two exclusively-urban ridings within City boundaries, the proposed riding boundaries are the best arrangement to guarantee effective representation for voters in both the City and the surrounding region.

I would also like to commend the Commission for its discretion in using the new option to have Edmonton and Calgary ridings cross out of municipal boundaries and into rural areas in such a limited manner. I was deeply concerned that this new option would result in a wholesale drowning out urban voters by grouping them in with rural communities who do not share similar concerns and interests – and vice versa – but the proposed ridings that due cross municipal boundaries (Calgary-Cross, Calgary-Okotoks, and Edmonton-West-Enoch) are logical and make use of this new power in a very controlled and reasonable manner. I would urge the Commission to maintain this discretion in the final boundaries, and to continue to make use of this option only in a limited manner. I was also concerned that this power would be used to ‘crack’ St. Albert into two mixed or mainly rural ridings, and I am deeply relieved that this was not the case.

One way in which I believe that the Commission could improve the Interim Boundaries is by applying the “one urban seat, one mixed seat” approach used in St. Albert to other cities that, like St. Albert, may not be large enough to reach the Red Deer / Lethbridge threshold of two urban seats. The boundaries for Medicine Hat, Airdrie, and Fort McMurray could also be drawn to create one exclusively urban seat and one mixed seat, just like in Grande Prairie, Sherwood

Park, and St. Albert, but in each case, are split between two 'mixed' ridings, which dilutes effective representation for their urban voters.

I believe the map could be improved by creating an exclusively urban Medicine Hat seat, an exclusively urban Fort McMurray seat, and an exclusively urban Airdrie seat, each paired with one mixed rural-urban seat for their 'overflow' population. This would make sure that all of Alberta's smaller cities are treated consistently, and in the case of Medicine Hat, would be a return to historical norms as it has been a wholly urban seat since the 1930 election, apart from the current representation order and the proposed boundaries. Making one wholly urban seat out of each of these municipalities would also be a significant step to address the concerns of urban voters regarding under-representation (a consistent theme in other submissions from the last round of consultation), while not taking seats away from rural Alberta or reducing its representation in the Legislature. The model used in St. Albert in the current and Interim boundaries should be applied consistently to all of Alberta's cities smaller than Lethbridge or Red Deer, at least until they reach a population size able to support two wholly-urban ridings like those two cities do already.

I would also like to comment the Commission for the recognition and attention it has provided to effective representation for Indigenous voters by the proposed ridings of Banff-Jasper, Mackenzie, and Edmonton-West-Enoch. The Commission should also explore the creation of a riding with a larger Indigenous population in rural southern Alberta, to also ensure that those communities and cultures are provided with effective representation.

Overall, I am relieved that the Commission chose to maintain the boundaries for St. Albert and satisfied with the similarly conservative approach in the broader Interim map, which respects and balances the interests of both urban and rural voters. The only major area of concern and improvement I would identify would be taking a more consistent approach to Alberta's smaller cities, and bringing Airdrie, Medicine Hat, and Fort McMurray in line with the precedent set by St. Albert, Grande Prairie, and Sherwood Park.

File (Optional)

- [ABEBC-Round-II-Submission.docx](#)

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Claude Laflamme

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 9:44 AM

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



First Name

Claude

Last Name

Laflamme

Email

[REDACTED]

Municipality / City

High River

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?

73 - Livingstone-Macleod

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

71 - Livingstone-Macleod

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Rural concerns
- Southern Alberta concerns

- Communities of interest
- Geographical features
- Effective representation

Submission

2025 Electoral Boundaries Commission
Livingstone-Macleod Electoral Riding

I am disappointed with the interim report of the 2025–2026 Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission concerning the proposed Plans A and B for the Livingstone–Macleod Electoral Riding.

Both proposals would divide the current riding into two east–west portions rather than maintaining the current single north–south configuration. Contrary to the report’s claim, I believe these changes would blur local priorities and concerns, ultimately weakening effective representation, which is the primary goal of this review.

Southwestern Alberta is largely defined by the Foothills region and the world-renowned Waterton Park. Local priorities include mining, forestry, tourism, water management, renewable energy, and ranching. Consequently, the current Livingstone–Macleod riding aligns far more closely with a Banff-Jasper style constituency than with the prairie-based agricultural priorities found farther east.

Communities such as High River, Diamond Valley, Nanton, Claresholm, Fort Macleod, Pincher Creek, and the Crowsnest Pass share similar north–south interests and connections. Highway 2 serves as a logical and effective dividing line, as it has historically done.

In the south, issues related to the Oldman watershed affect populations as far as Lethbridge and beyond. However, the differing priorities between water quality, tourism, and drinking water concerns in the west, and agri-food production needs in the east, often conflict, thereby potentially diluting effective representation. Also while there is a natural economic link toward Lethbridge, the impact of that city’s urban and surrounding interests differ markedly from those of our rural communities, and I am strongly opposed to extending the boundary in that direction.

For these reasons, I firmly oppose splitting Livingstone–Macleod into two east–west ridings and believe the current north–south configuration provides a far more effective and authentic form of representation for local constituents.

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Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Joshua Ferguson

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 9:34 AM

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



First Name

Joshua

Last Name

Ferguson

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?

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?

- Other concerns

Submission

Rockyview County has communities that are geographically close to the constituency of Calgary-North West (which is made-up of communities within the City of Calgary) – such as Bearspaw, Watermark, and Church Ranches. These Rockyview County communities regularly associate with Calgary-North West through the use and access of many programs and services - including but not limited to athletics, recreation, education, shopping, and employment. In concert, those who live in Calgary-North West regularly frequent the forementioned Rockyview County communities for similar reasons. The line/boundary between the communities is blurred, essentially non-existent in many ways.

In addition, multiple highways, hiking trails, and bike-paths physically connect the two geographies with ease and frequency. When planning and development occurs along the border of these gateways, there is a steep history of working respectfully together between the communities – working toward the same goals of improving the collective region.

It is natural for the Calgary-North West boundary to include these Rockyview County communities. Thank you in advance for your consideration.

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Interim Report Submission from Braedon McNicol

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 9:34 AM

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



First Name

Braedon

Last Name

McNicol

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?

14 - Calgary-Foothills

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Effective representation

Submission

My name is Braedon McNicol, I have lived, worked and played in the North-West of Calgary my entire life and I think I have a robust understanding of the communities and their needs.

I want to thank the Commission for ensuring that the urban residents of Calgary-Foothills will continue to have urban representation. I believe that the Commission has made the correct decision by maintaining municipal boundaries while acknowledging Calgary-Foothills growing population. The proposed electoral redistricting from the Commission is one that I believe allows for the continued population growth that these communities are experiencing, while ensuring that municipal boundaries are respected. I believe that the proposed boundaries are well thought out and allows these communities to flourish.

In my previous submission to the Electoral Boundaries Commission, I expressed that I believe Calgary-Foothills is made up of unique communities, and I believe that maintaining these geographic boundaries is in the best interest of ensuring that these communities remain together.

My work experience has allowed me to canvass the neighbourhoods of Calgary-Foothills, I have met and spoken with members of the community that have lived there their whole lives, and members of the community that are just now calling Canada home. In those conversations and interactions, I have developed a deep appreciation for the people that make up Calgary-Foothills. They speak of the diversity and the freedom to express themselves safely in their community. I believe that it is important to maintain these communities and representation, is a critical aspect of ensuring community cohesion.

I would like to thank the Electoral Boundaries Commission for considering both my previous submission, as well as this one and thank you for the work that the Commission does in upholding our democratic institutions.

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EBC-2025-2-996



Outlook

Interim Report Submission from Elias Hassan

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 9:33 AM

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



First Name

Elias

Last Name

Hassan

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?

39 - Edmonton-North West

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

42 - Edmonton-North West

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Communities of interest

- Geographical features
- Effective representation
- Projected growth

Submission

My name is Elias Hassan, and I am the Constituency Assistant for Edmonton Northwest. I appreciate the opportunity to provide input on the proposed boundaries for this constituency and would like to outline some considerations that support maintaining its integrity and the logic behind the interim boundary adjustments.

First, I want to thank the Commission for its thoughtful approach in the interim report and for not creating a hybrid riding that would have combined geographically and socially distinct communities. This decision respects the principle of keeping like communities together and ensures effective representation for residents in this quadrant of Edmonton.

Edmonton Northwest currently aligns well with natural geographic and transportation boundaries in this part of the city. Keeping all communities north of the Yellowhead Trail and west of 97 Street ensures the constituency reflects logical commuter routes and respects the natural separations that define this quadrant.

Although Edmonton Northwest is presently about 2.5% below the provincial mean population for a constituency, the area is experiencing significant growth and densification, particularly in neighbourhoods such as Albany and Griesbach. Adding multiple additional neighbourhoods at this stage would likely result in a substantial deviation above the mean in the near future.

While the neighbourhoods within Edmonton Northwest vary in age, they share common hubs for commerce, faith, recreation, and community services. This cohesion fulfills the Commission's mandate to group like communities together and avoids connecting geographically distant areas that lack these shared characteristics.

The constituency also has relatively stable demographics, with many newcomer Canadian populations establishing roots here. Preserving a boundary that respects these communities and keeps them connected to their cultural and support networks is essential for effective representation.

I would like to recommend the Commission to retain the existing Edmonton Northwest boundary.

Finally, I respectfully ask the Commission to consider adding an additional seat in Edmonton to account for the city's ongoing and rapid population growth. This measure would help ensure that representation remains equitable and effective as Edmonton continues to expand.

Thank you for considering these points and for your commitment to a fair and balanced redistribution process.

Sincerely,

Elias Hassan

Constituency Assistant

Edmonton Northwest

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Interim Report Submission from Ryan Hoyle

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

Date Fri 12/19/2025 9:33 AM

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



First Name

Ryan

Last Name

Hoyle

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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?

42 - Edmonton-South

Which proposed electoral division are you making a submission about?

44 - Edmonton-South

What issues are you concerned about in your submission?

- Urban concerns
- Hybrid electoral divisions

- Projected growth

Submission

I have lived in Edmonton-South for over 20 years. My family and I have always been active in the community, and both of my sons go to school here.

The most important issue for us is maintaining the urban make up of Edmonton-South and not combining it with surrounding rural communities. It would be very hard to represent both communities adequately and to make sure their varied concerns are well considered. The urban density and growth in this area is so high that it would overshadow the interests of any rural additions.

Since this riding is one of the fastest growing areas in Alberta and is severely overpopulated, the Commission's new proposed Electoral Division for Edmonton-South in the Interim Report is a good solution. It trims the riding while keeping the core communities intact. Removing the northern neighbourhoods of Magrath and Mactaggart and eastern neighbourhoods of Summerside and Orchards are good choices because those areas are the most geographically separate from the core of Edmonton-South. Reducing how large the riding is will help all residents to feel more engaged and more represented.

Overall, the proposed changes are well thought out and ensure that proper representation is given to the communities of Edmonton-South.

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December 19, 2025

RE: Electoral Boundary Redistribution and Rural Representation

To the Members of the Commission,

I am writing to share my concerns about the proposed changes to Alberta's electoral boundaries and what they mean for rural communities across the province.

I was elected Mayor of the Town of Stettler in October. I want to note that the reason you have not heard from me until now is simply because this process was underway during my predecessor's term, and I only recently became fully aware of the scope and direction of the proposed changes.

I believe rural Alberta is already underrepresented in the Legislature, and the current approach to redistribution risks making that situation worse. Adding more seats to Calgary and Edmonton while stretching or combining rural ridings further leaves rural Albertans with fewer voices at the provincial table.

I want to be clear that the Drumheller–Stettler constituency itself is not directly impacted by these proposals. That is largely because of the already immense geographic area and population served by our MLA, the Honourable Nate Horner. However, I do not believe it is right to remain silent simply because my own riding is not immediately affected. Many rural regions across Alberta are facing real losses in representation, and that matters to all of us.

Rural MLAs already cover enormous territories. They serve multiple municipalities, travel long distances, and deal with issues that are very different from those in major cities. When ridings get even larger, it becomes harder for people to access their MLA and harder for MLAs to truly know and represent the communities they serve.

I respectfully ask the Commission and the Province to consider alternative approaches that better reflect rural realities, including:

- Rural weighting, so population counts are not the only factor considered
- Geographic size thresholds, to prevent rural ridings from becoming unmanageably large
- A clearer recognition that distance, travel time, and number of communities served matter when it comes to fair representation

Rural Alberta plays a major role in supporting this province—through agriculture, energy, food production, and infrastructure—yet our voice continues to shrink. Fair representation should not be based on numbers alone. It should also reflect the practical realities of serving rural communities.

Please accept this letter as my formal submission. I appreciate the work of the Commission and ask that these concerns be carefully considered as decisions are made that will shape representation for years to come.

Sincerely,



Gord Lawlor
Mayor
Town of Stettler



Mayor Thalia Hibbs

City of Lacombe

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

December 19, 2025

Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission

Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW

Edmonton, Alberta T5G 2Y5

Interim Report – Proposed Lacombe–Rocky Mountain House Electoral Division

To the Members of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission,

On behalf of the City of Lacombe Council, I am writing to provide comments on the Commission's Interim Report and the proposed creation of the **Lacombe–Rocky Mountain House** electoral division.

Council recognizes that electoral boundary setting is a provincial responsibility and appreciates that this review is being undertaken by an independent Commission in accordance with the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, including the requirement to balance constituency populations within legislated variance thresholds.

While Council understands the population-based rationale for the proposed changes, it wishes to note the following considerations for the Commission's awareness:

Geographic Scale and Accessibility

The proposed electoral division encompasses a significantly larger geographic area, extending westward to include Rocky Mountain House and surrounding rural lands. Council is concerned that the expanded geography may reduce the practical accessibility of the MLA to communities at the eastern end of the riding, including the City of Lacombe.

Diversity of Community Character

The proposed boundary combines communities with notably different economic bases, service needs, and regional priorities. Council is concerned that the increased diversity of community character within a single electoral division may complicate effective representation and dilute advocacy for issues specific to individual communities.

Local MLA Presence

Council places value on regular, visible MLA engagement within the community. With a larger and more geographically dispersed constituency, there is concern that maintaining a consistent local MLA presence in Lacombe may become more challenging.

These comments are provided respectfully and for consideration only. Council acknowledges the Commission's mandate, constraints, and expertise, and appreciates the opportunity to participate in the consultation process.

Thank you for your work on this important review and for considering Council's perspective.

Sincerely,

A solid black rectangular box used to redact the signature of the Mayor.

Mayor Thalia Hibbs