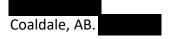
Friday, May 23, 2025

Lisa Reis, Deputy Mayor



To: The 2025 Electoral Boundaries Commission

Re: Proposed Electoral Divisions in Southern Alberta

Dear Members of the 2025 Electoral Boundaries Commission,

As Deputy Mayor of the Town of Coaldale, I want to thank you for the important work you're about to undertake in reviewing and updating Alberta's electoral boundaries. I know this will not be an easy task, but please know how much it matters to the residents and community I serve.

In my role on Council, I've had the opportunity to listen to a wide range of perspectives from residents, businesses, and neighbouring communities. What I hear time and again is that people want fair, effective representation—representation that understands where they live, how they work, and what their day-to-day realities look like.

That's why I am writing to support the proposal to create four new electoral divisions (depicted in Annex A below) that more accurately reflect how southern Alberta is organized and connected. These divisions include:

- 1. Lethbridge-Cardston
- 2. Lethbridge-Livingstone
- 3. Lethbridge-Little Bow
- 4. Lethbridge-Taber

This approach just makes sense. We all know that Lethbridge is the heart of our region. Whether it's students going to school, families accessing health care, or local businesses depending on shared infrastructure, we are connected. Communities like Coaldale, Coalhurst, Picture Butte, Taber, and others rely on Lethbridge for key services—and in turn, they contribute to the strength of the region. Moreover, decisions made in Lethbridge have a real and lasting impact on surrounding towns like ours. Whether it's planning for growth or responding to challenges, we do better when we're recognized as part of a shared region with shared needs.

At the same time, the current boundaries—especially Cardston-Siksika—are simply too large and too disconnected. It's difficult for any MLA to give meaningful representation to so many

different communities stretched across such a wide area. That doesn't reflect the way people live or the things that tie our communities together.

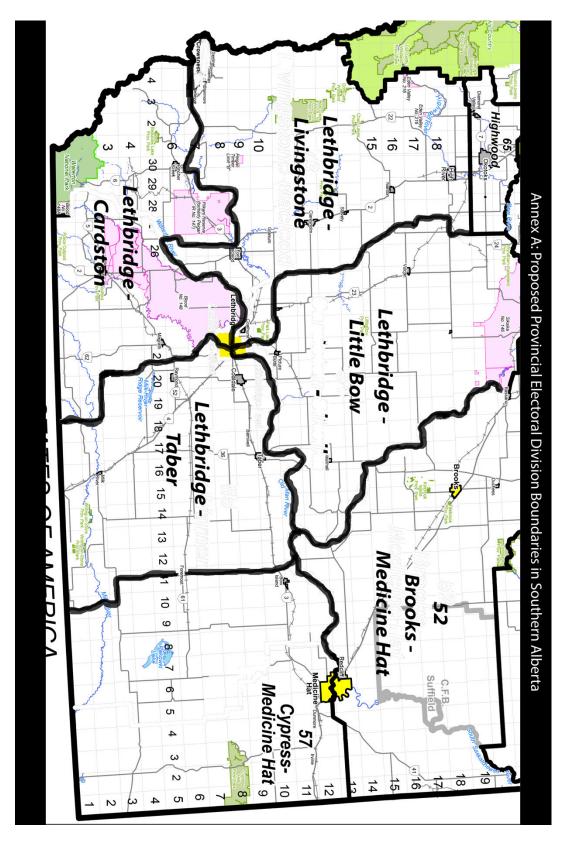
I believe these new proposed boundaries will create stronger ties between residents and their elected representatives, and ensure that all voices—rural and urban alike—have a better chance of being heard. This matters for accountability, for accessibility, and for ensuring that no community feels left behind.

Thank you again for your time and dedication to this process. I hope you will consider this proposal as a way to bring greater fairness, clarity, and connection to southern Alberta's electoral map.

Sincerely,

Lisa Reis, Deputy Mayor Town of Coaldale

Annex A



Annex B

Annex B: Proposed Provincial Electoral Division Boundaries in Lethbridge

Lethbridge Population Estimates (Based on 2023 Municipal Census Data)

	Lethbridge Livingstone	Lethbridge Cardston	Lethbridge Little Bow	Lethbridge Taber
West Leth	21,896	21,896		
South Leth		16,654		16,654
North Leth			29,448	
Total	21, 896	38,550	29,448	16,654

Division Population Estimates (Based on 2023 Municipal Census and Alberta Regional Dashboard Data) Lethbridge Livingstone Lethbridge Cardston Lethbridge Little Bow

Total

64339

58536

58220

Permitted Variance = 48,750 to 81,250 Lethbridge Taber 52342 West Lethbridge Ph 2 - South Watermark - West Lethbridge -Lethbridge -Valley -South Sherring Industrial Park Esthbridge -Taber Southeast Future Development Area Southeast Employment Centre

years, the Alberta Government estimates that Lehbridge's **NOTE: These estimates are conservative. In the past 2 population has grown by at least 4,500.

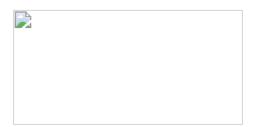
(+ or - 25% of 65,000)



New submission from Braedon McNicol

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com> Date Thu 5/22/2025 5:26 PM

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



First Name

Braedon

Last Name

McNicol

Municipality / City

Calgary

Email

Message

My name is Braedon McNicol, I have lived, worked and played in the North-West of Calgary my entire life. Throughout those years of living here, I have seen tremendous expansion and have welcomed new neighbours from every part of the world. Since the last redistricting in 2017, there has been immense expansion in the northern portion of Calgary and thus, I am writing to express my concern regarding the upcoming electoral boundaries redistricting. My concerns lie in a recent legislative change that dictates that the Electoral Boundaries Commission "may" respect municipal boundaries, changed from "shall". It is my belief that, due to differences in industry, lifestyle and issues, that urban ridings must respect municipal boundaries.

My work experience has taken into the neighbourhoods that make up Calgary-Foothills, including Nolan Hill, Sage Hill, Kincora and Citadel. Through my work, I have had the pleasure of meeting and hearing from hundreds of residents from those communities. The issues and concerns that these residents value are

inherently urban and thus, should remain urban. The people that live in the urban Calgary by choice, not chance, should always be represented by urban representatives.

Additional emerging neighbourhoods such as Glacier Ridge have continued to expand Calgary's urban boundaries northwards. However, the residents that live in these neighbourhoods predominantly work and recreate in Calgary's downtown and surrounding communities. Incorporating rural areas into an urban riding will undermine those urban citizen's representation.

Moreover, additional seats that are created through this process ought to reflect areas that have seen the largest population growth relative to Alberta's average. Additional seats thus, should reflect the rapid growth of Alberta's largest municipalities, Calgary and Edmonton. However, electoral boundaries should adhere to municipal boundaries and abstain from mixing rural areas with large urban centres. Difficulties to reach polling stations and challenges in reaching physical constituency offices are additional practical reasons to respect these boundaries. Failure to do so may allow for lower voter turnout yielding a less robust democracy and undermining the ability for elected officials to adequately represent their constituents.

Thank you for taking the time for reading my submission, and for upholding the democratic institutions that this country is based on.

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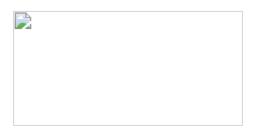


New submission from Becky Scott

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

Date Thu 5/22/2025 5:36 PM

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



First Name

Becky

Last Name

Scott

Municipality / City

Nanton

Email



May 22, 2025

Attn: Electoral Boundaries Commission

I've lived in Nanton – situated in the Livingstone-Macleod Electoral Division – for close to eight years, six of those commuting to and from Calgary, and the last year and a half operating a business on Main Street in Nanton. I've also been president of the local Nanton & District Chamber of Commerce for almost five years. The latter two points have given me a good grasp on the comings and goings here, and insight into the riding.

Given that Nanton is situated right between Highway 2 north and south it is very much a tourist town; about three quarters of my customers come from out of town – south from Calgary and north from Fernie, Crowsnest Pass, Lethbridge, and the U.S., often en route to Banff in the summer.

As you would know, the geographic area of Livingstone-Macleod is very large so I certainly wouldn't lean towards making it any larger as that would make it increasingly challenging for any one person to represent it appropriately.

Although one of the bigger ridings in Alberta, I think the area it currently covers makes sense, and I would recommend not splitting it at all (if that was being considered).

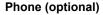
Livingstone-Macleod has a good mix of towns and municipalities, diverse population, ranching and farming, and economic development opportunities (minus the potential coal mining plans which I believe will be disastrous to the area on several fronts).

In summary, I'd strongly encourage the Commission to leave Livingstone-Macleod intact as it is currently. I can be reached at the number or email below should you require additional information or clarification on anything in my letter.

Sincerely,

Becky Scott

Address (Optional)



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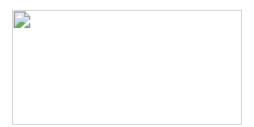
Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW Edmonton, Alberta T5G 2Y5



New submission from Allan Pugh

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>
Date Thu 5/22/2025 7:19 PM

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



First Name

Allan

Last Name

Pugh

Municipality / City

Calgary

Email



Message

Dear Sir/Madam;

A. I would like to make three comments about redrawing the boundaries. The first comment is not specific to our riding but rather relates to the objectives of redrawing the boundaries. In our democracy, the assumption is voter equality; one person, one vote, equal representation. Any redistribution must be perceived as fair. If some provinces can limit variation in riding population to around 5%, then we must do the same. Riding representation needs to be perceived as equal to be fair to all voters.

Also, with modern communications, distance don't matter as much as context matters. It is easier to represent a fairly homogeneous riding with similar issues.

B. In Calgary-Acadia, our riding is growing, with many six story multi unit

complexes being built close to the LRT. So we need to allow for this continued growth in the future. We should not have our riding start at the maximum number of electors.

C. For Calgary-Acadia, The Bow River and Fish Creek Park provide natural boundaries. The Industrial area to the north is another logical boundary, making Glenmore Trail a soft north boundary for our population of electors.

By keeping these boundaries we can maintain the cohesive sense of community.

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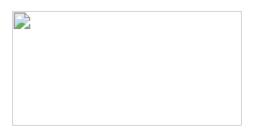
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New submission from Kym Porter

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>
Date Thu 5/22/2025 7:56 PM

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



First Name

Kym

Last Name

Porter

Municipality / City

Medicine Hat

Email

Message

Please accept this submission in favour of making the city of Medicine Hat its own electoral area. Currently we are a constituency joined with Brooks. As a city and community, we are not matched in our needs in various areas, such as our geography, our economics and our day to day living. As an urban centre, we are a hub of resources. As such, we different in wants and needs. In fairness to both Medicine Hat and Brooks, we would be best served with an mla for both communities, an mla with an ability to strongly connect with it's citizens, an mla who is available for community events and who has an awareness of his/her riding because they are able to spend committed time in the area. Please consider this request as in the best interests of all. Thank you.

Address (Optional)



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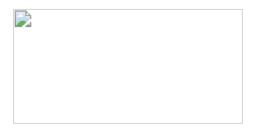
Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW Edmonton, Alberta T5G 2Y5



New submission from Dynelle Dunn

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com> Date Thu 5/22/2025 7:56 PM

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



First Name

Dynelle

Last Name

Dunn

Municipality / City

Calgary

Email



My name is Dynelle Dunn and my family resides in Calgary in the community Sage Hill, constituency of Calgary-Foothills. We moved into our home about 12 years ago, and have watched as the community expanded right out our front door. In recent years the population has absolutely exploded.

I would feel less represented if my riding were to include rural and urban populations together. I would like to ensure that my voice as a constituent is heard. I firmly believe that the boundary currently in place is working and that our respective MLAs are able to represent us well as the boundary stands.

Currently, our children play baseball together, go to school and spend time with children in our riding. It is highly unlikely that our children would end up at a rural school nor children in the country end up in a school in the city. Taking part in activities, school and events together is an essential part of a riding, and a rural/urban riding would not fairly represent either community.

Calgary-Foothills is a very multicultural and connected community. Concerns that we have about schools, public transportation, and various other local issues will not mesh with concerns that rural constituents have. The key to democracy is that all constituents are represented and have a voice. Rural constituents deserve to have that voice too, and jumping into Calgary-Foothills will decrease this fundamental right.

Sage Hill is unique in its high density design. Condos and townhouses are situated on top of or directly adjacent to restaurants, shops and businesses. It is a unique hub of living and business together, which is the exact opposite to a rural community design. It would be exceptionally challenging for an MLA to represent this unique hub of Sage Hill and then try to equally support residents who live on sprawling farm land with no other houses or shops in sight. That seems counterproductive and unnecessarily challenging.

For these reasons, I strongly recommend that the Calgary-Foothills riding should remain within the boundaries of the City of Calgary. Thank you for taking the time to listen to constituents' voices and engaging in practices that uphold the democratic process.

Dynelle Dunn

Address (Optional)

Phone (optional)

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New submission from Michelle Sauve

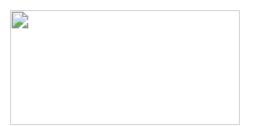
From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Thu 5/22/2025 8:24 PM

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



Electoral Boundaries Commission Submission.docx;



First Name

Michelle

Last Name

Sauve

Municipality / City

Medicine Hat

Email



Message

Michelle Sauvé, BSW RSW



May 22, 2025

Elections Alberta Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW Edmonton, Alberta T5G 2Y5

Subject: Alberta's Electoral Divisions – Electoral Boundaries Commission

Greetings,

I am providing my written feedback regarding the case for a distinct urban riding for the City of Medicine Hat. Currently, I live in the Cypress/Medicine Hat Constituency.

Medicine Hat is a distinct urban setting with over 63,000 residents. The decision to divide the city and attach it to rural communities does not support the goal to maintain common community interests or geographic features and natural boundaries. The current split of Medicine Hat and connection to rural areas also undermines effective representation for both urban and rural residents when each has their own identities.

Medicine Hat has urban priorities, all of which differ significantly from the rural priorities of agriculture, land use policy, and rural broadband. Merging these into one constituency pits urban and rural voters against each other in competition for the attention of an MLA split between rural and urban needs.

As I social worker, I am also acutely aware of the need to address urban challenges less commonly experienced in rural settings and at far higher volumes. These challenges must be addressed from an urban perspective and receive fair representation by an MLA not endeavoring to balance urban and rural needs.

Medicine Hat should be its own distinct riding and not be grouped with Brooks or other small centers because it stands as a distinct urban entity.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this important matter.

Regards, Michelle Sauvé



• Electoral-Boundaries-Commission-Submission.docx

Address (Optional)





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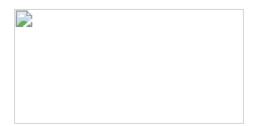
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New submission from Dr Lola Jean Stewart

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>
Date Thu 5/22/2025 8:43 PM

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



First Name

Dr Lola Jean

Last Name

Stewart

Municipality / City

Calgary

Email



Message

Boundaries Commission

As a long time resident of Calgary-Shaw, I suggest that the boundaries remain as they are. I grew up on a farm, where my grandfather was a homesteader and my father was a municipal councillor. Rural concerns and urban problems are quite different from our suburban life. We are a suburban riding composed of several communities who have common interests. Many residents use the Somerset-Bridalwood and Shawnessey C Train stations to travel to work. Our residents often work from home and use the Shawnessey, Walden, Silverado and Legacy areas for shopping.

As new homes have been built in Silverado, Belmont, Yorkville, Wolfwillow and Legacy, our population has increased. New schools and commercial areas have been added. Our residents have common interests and needs, choosing a suburban lifestyle focused on housing and recreation, with transportation linking us to the city centre for employment.

Shawnessey Boulevard marks our northern boundary, and encloses our oldest

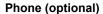
communities and the Shawnessey shopping area, one of the largest in the city. Many families in this area have lived in their homes for one complete generation and are closely connected to their friends and neighbours through their schools and religious centres.

On our western boundary, Calgary-Lougheed riding is different, with solely residential areas. There are no commercial areas, nor transportation corridors like the C train. Recreation is not a feature.

To the east, our boundary follows the Bow River, a natural división. No community straddles the River, and no roads cross it except Stoney Trail, a highway. If the eastern boundary is moved, residents would not be able to access polling stations across the Bow River.

Our southern boundary conforms to the City of Calgary boundary. In the adjacent Highwood Constituency, the residents are rural, with different interests, needs and employment. This boundary should remain as it is.

Address (Optional)



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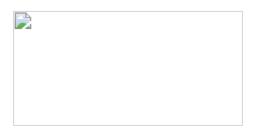
Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW Edmonton, Alberta T5G 2Y5



New submission from Daniel Meller

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>
Date Thu 5/22/2025 8:50 PM

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



First Name

Daniel

Last Name

Meller

Municipality / City

Medicine Hat

Email

Message

I would really like to see Medicine Hat get it's own riding, and I have several reasons why I think it's unreasonable to lump M.H. in with large rural districts and split the city in half.

I've grown up here in Medicine Hat for almost 35 years. This place is my heart and soul and to see us not even get our own voice, is kind of a miscarriage of democracy.

Several really good reasons?!? Easy, having Medicine Hat's interests split in half makes no sense, Medicine Hatters have a unique identity due to our own power generation, locally owned oil and gas resources, and unique population that lives and looks after it's own affairs. We don't pretend to want to dictate the needs of those in Brooks or other smaller municipalities and having a representative who has to travel all over SE Alberta to try and represent people that aren't even in it's immediate vicinity is not an effective use of someone's time. Although we love our farming and rural roots, we're urban dwellers and grouping people who live urban+rural together is again not fair representation, both need equal

representation but should not be lumped together either, as both lifestyles has completely different needs and issues that government MLA's have to address. Point in case: urban homeless problem and drug usage vs rural farm equipment theft and police response times. Dumping both urban/ rural problems on a single candidate means someone is not going to receive the kind of representation of the issues that they would like to see addressed.

I would like this to be looked at as a fairly reasonable request, Medicine Hat has enough people to not be considered as a rural riding anymore. We feel ignored enough in our corner of the province, and getting our own individual voice seems like something that should be given consideration at this point. To have our own unadulterated voice, not two spilt separate voices.

Thanks for you time and consideration on this issue.

Written with full sincerity, from a concerned Medicine Hat Local.

Dan Meller

Address (Optional)



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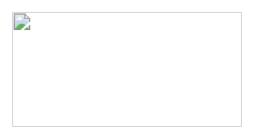
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New submission from Sean Dunn

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>
Date Thu 5/22/2025 8:54 PM

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



First Name

Sean

Last Name

Dunn

Municipality / City

Calgary

Email



My family are residents of the community of Sage Hill, at the North extreme of Calgary, in the constituency of Calgary-Foothills. We moved here 11 years ago into a new suburban home, at-the-time surrounded by mostly dirt. Our children were born here and have grown up here, and now attend the sole elementary school nearby. We are – quite literally – on the front lines of a rapidly growing province and a rapidly growing city. The cows we could once see from our window have now been replaced by new homes. Grasslands and rolling fields now replaced with shopping centres and high-density apartment buildings.

We have lived in Calgary since 2007; prior to our current residence of Sage Hill, we lived in a number of urban and suburban communities in Calgary. My wife and I both grew up in Red Deer before attending the University of Alberta; we have witnessed the long-arc of Alberta's growth from a diversity of vantage points.

I urge the commission to consider that Sage Hill – and its neighbouring, fast-growing, ethnically diverse suburban communities – share strong connections and common, unique, interests. Our cohesive community and common interests practically end at the edge of the suburbs; while we respect our rural neighbours, there is both a physical and symbolic line that divides our communities and interests. In the many community concerns that have arisen in the past decade, I cannot recall a time that our rural neighbours joined our suburbs in support and advocacy. Their concerns are simply different, and likely at-odds with our expanding communities. Frankly, our edge-of-city suburban communities are under-represented, and this under-representation is only worsening as we rapidly grow.

The communities of Sage Hill, Kincora, Nolan Hill and Sherwood are geographically bounded by Symons Valley to the East, the Stoney Trail corridor to the South, the landfill and gravel operation to the West, and the city limits and rural areas to the North. Our neighbouring community of Evanston to the East shares many of the same characteristics and connections. From 2016, to 2021 according to Statistics Canada, these five communities grew by about 11,000 to 35,000, a 47% increase. Anecdotally, the growth has continued since then, largely in the Sage Hill high-density hub. We now are joined by the brand-new community of Glacier Ridge to the north. Sage Hill also has one of the only seniors care facilities in North Calgary.

Many of the services we access – such as public transportation – are located along the Crowchild corridor near the community of Arbour Lake.

These geographic boundaries of the suburbs are reflected in the way our communities organize; our community associations work together. Our youth sports clubs work together. We maintain baseball diamonds together. Our children attend the same schools. We have the same issues of access to public transportation. The moderators of our respective community Facebook Groups cooperate.

Sage Hill is rapidly growing with new Canadians, and this is reflected in the T&T Supermarket and in the classrooms of our children. Our kids attend elementary school and have the blessing of growing up in multiculturally diverse classrooms. Nolan Hill has one of the largest Muslim populations in all of Calgary. We celebrate this diversity, and from the stories our children bring home from school, recognize that new Canadians often struggle to navigate accessing services such as finding a family doctor and accessing healthcare. Multi-generational households are extremely common and bring with them their own unique interests.

Sage Hill is also unique in that it is one of the first communities to apply new municipal zoning policies to mix a high volume of high density residential amidst new suburban low-density development. These many high-density projects are anchored by a popular Walmart and T&T Supermarket. Very few – if any – new communities in Calgary share this mix of densities like we have in Sage Hill. Curiously, this high-density community hub was designed as if it would be

served by a public transportation hub, but none exists or is foreseen. This creates unique challenges that force our interests to be shared with our neighbouring communities along the Crowchild corridor, which provides the nearest C-Train access.

In 2015, when our communities finally were about to receive a new school, I organized a campaign to change the proposed catchment area. It was the communities of Sage Hill, Nolan Hill, Kincora and Sherwood that rallied together to successfully change the boundaries. When an issue relating to education, transportation infrastructure or healthcare affects us, our suburban Facebook community groups are the starting point for how we organize together.

To conclude, I would like to impress on the Commission that the suburban communities along the Symons Valley corridor share common interests unique to new, ethnically diverse, growing suburban communities. When an issue affects one of our communities – access to schools, public transportation infrastructure, family doctors – we communicate and organize among our suburban communities. Our representation should reflect that.

Sean Dunn Calgary, Alberta

Address (Optional)

Phone (optional)

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Submission

From Alan James MacFadyen

Date Thu 5/22/2025 9:25 PM

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

You don't often get email from

To: Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission

From: Alan J MacFadyen

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input on the redrawing of Alberta's Provincial electoral district boundaries.

My wife and I are both native Albertans with ancestors of both our families who came to this region before Alberta was a Province. I was a professor at the University of Calgary for over thirty years and, since my retirement, have emeritus status with the Department of Economics. Calgary has been home for my wife and I for most of our lives. We bought a part-time home in Canmore in 1992 and moved here full-time in 1999. My wife has been Chair of a regional conservation group for more than two decades and has received the Queen Elizabeth Diamond Jubilee Award for her work. We hope to continue to reside in this vibrant community.

My submission includes 4 parts: (1) some general comments on the process; (2) comments on my Provincial riding, Banff-Kananaskis; (3) comments on provincial electoral districting in general; and (4) a further specific proposal for your consideration.

1. General Considerations.

I would like to thank you for taking on this difficult and onerous public service. We are fortunate in Canada that the definition of electoral district boundaries is governed largely by independent commissions, in sharp contrast to the practice we see in some States south of the border where the process is a political one with the party in power gerrymandering districts to their electoral advantage.

In my view, the establishment of election districts is one of the key elements in a functioning democracy, which, if done well, encourages broader participation in elections. The greater the extent to which all citizens see the process of defining electoral boundaries to be fair and inclusive of their interests, the more likely they are to actively participate in elections and the political process.

I would suggest that perceptions of fairness depend to a large extent on electoral districts having roughly the same number of eligible voters. Inclusion is based on a feeling that other voters in the district face similar conditions and problems as you do.

2. The Banff-Kananaskis riding as currently constituted stretches from the western boundary of Banff National Park to the western municipal boundary of the City of Calgary. As such it includes citizens with quite different backgrounds and interests. Banff and Canmore are very much tourist towns: this provides many economic opportunities for residents but \$\overline{a}\text{SO}^2\text{Dostals}^2\text{Teal}\$ problems with maintaining community identity in the face of large tourist numbers and extreme pressures on housing costs among other factors. On the other hand, in areas close to Calgary there are some farming/ranching operations, but many of the residents are commuters into Calgary for their work, shopping and recreation. While they are appreciative of the space and natural environment they are very much tied to the urban environment. The district also includes a significant First Nations component.

I would suggest that the interests of Banff and Canmore align much better with those of Jasper than of the Springbank area adjacent to Calgary. I would therefore suggest that the riding boundaries be redrawn for a 'Mountain' or 'Banff-Jasper-Kananaskis' riding. Instead of extending all the way to the Calgary municipal boundary it might go as far east as Highway 22 with the area east of that incorporated in one of the more rural riding surrounding Calgary. Depending on the population size, the new riding might or might not include Bragg Creek.

3. With regard to Province-wide matters, I hope that the principles of fairness and commonality of interest will play a significant role.

First, given that the recent large population growth has been concentrated in Calgary and Edmonton, the two new ridings should certainly be in these cities.

Second, the population disparity between many of the rural ridings and many of those in Calgary and Edmonton would still be large. I recognize that not all districts can be the same size in terms of population, and that geographical considerations will mean some very large-area rural districts with relatively small populations. However, might there be a rule of thumb that, unless there are extremely good reasons, no district should differ from the provincial average by more than 15%?

While it is impossible to forecast future population growth, I would think that there is some idea of where new urban districts are most likely. Thus, inner city ridings near full buildout could have larger than average current populations, with districts farther from the centre having fewer on the expectation that they wold grow more rapidly in he near future. This would be a step toward reducing the spread in population sizes between this and the next redistricting.

Third, from my perspective, the current electoral map is unduly skewed toward the rural areas in a way that two new urban ridings only partially addresses. This would be an opportune time to coalesce some of the rural ridings in such a way as to free one or two additional seats in Edmonton and/or Calgary.

Finally, in terms of community values, the most significant divide, in a geographical sense, is surely between urban and rural areas. This suggests that to the greatest extent possible, provincial election district boundaries should follow municipal boundaries. For example, might Airdrie now qualify as an electoral riding.

4. With respect to the principle of recognizing community interests, I wonder if the Commission would give serious thought to a proposal I have seen reference to and, perhaps, provide some comments on it. Alberta's First Nation members are spread across many ridings in the Province. They also, I believe, have particularly low voter turnout, in part I suspect because voters cannot see any electoral districts in which they have a prospect of their community interests being met. One solution to this would be to set aside a 'virtual' electoral district for First Nations voters. Presumably this would mean consolidating the Provinces rural ridings to free up the new First Nations riding(s). Realistically, this seems unlikely at the current time if only because the total First Nations population would suggest at least two ridings (northern and southern Alberta?).

However, it might be within the terms of your Commission to recommend that at the restricting the Province create two such ridings.

Once again, thank you for your attention to this submission.

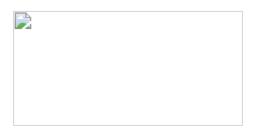


New submission from Lawrence Alexander

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

Date Thu 5/22/2025 9:36 PM

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



First Name

Lawrence

Last Name

Alexander

Municipality / City

Calgary - Hays

Email



Message

To: Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission -

From: Lawrence Alexander

Re: Calgary Hays Boundaries

Dear Chairperson and Members

I am a resident of the constituency of Calgary Hays; having lived here for more than 15 years. I am writing to express my view that maintenance of the existing electoral boundaries is critical to ensuring effective representation, community stability, and democratic participation. There are several key factors to consider.

Firstly, the existing boundaries of Calgary Hays are conducive to strong community cohesion. The constituency encompasses a collection of distinct yet interconnected neighbourhoods including New Brighton, Copperfield, McKenzie

Towne, McKenzie Lake and the new neighbourhood of Hotchkiss. These communities share common interests, local amenities, and established social networks. Maintaining the current electoral map ensures that these communities can continue to be represented by a single Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) who is attuned to their specific needs and priorities. This allows for more focused and effective advocacy on local matters, fostering a stronger sense of community identity and engagement within the political process. Disrupting these established boundaries could fragment these cohesive communities, potentially diluting their collective voice and making it more challenging for residents to find effective representation for their shared concerns.

Secondly, Calgary Hays currently exhibits a demographic balance that allows for the effective representation of a diverse range of interests and perspectives. The existing boundaries encompass a mix of residential areas, commercial zones, and potentially some light industrial areas, leading to a diverse population with varied socio-economic backgrounds, professions, and viewpoints. This demographic diversity enriches the political discourse within the constituency and ensures that a broad spectrum of voices can be heard and considered by their elected MLA. Maintaining the current boundaries helps to preserve this delicate demographic balance. Any significant alteration to the constituency's shape or size could inadvertently skew this balance, potentially concentrating certain demographic groups while diluting the influence of others, ultimately leading to less equitable representation for all residents.

Finally, voters within Calgary Hays have developed a level of familiarity with the current electoral boundaries and the process of electing their representative within this framework. They understand which neighbourhoods and communities are included within the constituency, and this familiarity contributes to a smoother and more informed participation in the democratic process. Altering the boundaries could lead to voter confusion regarding which constituency they belong to, where their polling station is located, and who their potential candidates might be. This confusion could potentially lead to decreased voter turnout and a diminished sense of civic engagement. Maintaining the existing boundaries leverages this existing voter familiarity, contributing to a more accessible and understandable electoral system for the residents of Calgary Hays.

In conclusion, the arguments for maintaining the current electoral boundaries of the Alberta constituency of Calgary Hays are compelling and multifaceted. These boundaries support community cohesion, facilitate demographic balance, and leverage existing voter familiarity. The benefits of maintaining these established boundaries in terms of effective representation, community stability, and democratic participation significantly outweigh any potential advantages of altering them. Therefore, the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission is strongly urged to carefully consider these points and to preserve the existing electoral boundaries for Calgary Hays.

Phone (optional)

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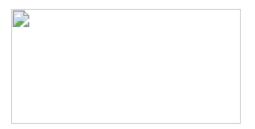
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New submission from Terence Field

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com> Date Thu 5/22/2025 9:44 PM

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



First Name

Terence

Last Name

Field

Municipality / City

Calgary

Email



Message

May 23, 2025

Re: Pending reconsideration of Alberta's provincial electoral boundaries

For the commission's consideration I will briefly address what I consider to be the democratic disregard of Canada's large and medium sized cities by their respective provincial governments, and the resulting importance of having a city's electoral district boundaries exist exclusively within a city's geographical borders. (I do recognize that rural communities have their own boundary case to make, but as a life-long urbanite (in a small city Barrie ON., a medium city Windsor ON., large cities Edmonton and Calgary, and a mega city Toronto) I will comment on what I know from personal experience.

When establishing Canada, the 'Fathers of Confederation' privileged the federal and provincial governments to the exclusion of what we now refer to as urban settings. Had the Fathers foresaw the emergence of large cities they would

have, arguably, granted those cities their own set of complementary constitutional powers — including budgetary and development controls. As it stands today, however, our cities exist only as creations of the provinces and are subject to province wide policy decisions. That our major cities are economic power houses cannot be disputed. That provincial governments take financial advantage of our cities is equally indisputable. That cities are growing rapidly (including Calgary and Edmonton) is a fact.

It is fair to say, I assert, that the democratic principles upon which our nation was founded do not apply to cities, which are not the autonomous jurisdictions they should be. If proof be required, one need only look at how the Ontario and Alberta governments have, within the past few years, unilaterally altered municipal election processes in cities that did not ask for the changes. The provinces and their cities should on some level be equal partners — yet increasingly they are not.

How does my concern fit into the commission's brief? There are two major ways. The first relates to adding two new constituencies to the provincial electoral map. The second relates to respect for our medium and large cities geographical boundaries in regard to any proposed changes.

As the commission knows: "Calgary had a population of 1.6 million in 2024, first in the province. The population of Calgary greatly increased 6.14% year-over-year and increased 18.0% in the last five years. Edmonton had a population of 1.2 million in 2024, second in the province. The population of Edmonton greatly increased 5.73% year-over-year and increased 16.0% in the last five years." Source: Office of Statistics and Information, Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

I understand there are complex competing interests at play in any decision, but I never-the-less personally endorse the notion of adding a seat in each of Calgary and Edmonton. Further, as entities responsible for the daily lives of over 70 percent of Albertans it strikes me that democratic fairness is best served by ensuring that electoral constituencies in Edmonton, Calgary, and other expanding municipalities, such as but not limited to Lethbridge, are housed exclusively inside municipal borders.

The concerns of urbanites are, broadly speaking, shared across their communities. Issues such as transit needs, urban zoning, road maintenance etc. touch the lives of tens of hundreds to tens of thousands of urban dwellers daily. Having urban provincial constituencies housed within a city's borders is a likefor-like proposition. Having constituencies that combine corners of urban communities with corners of rural communities, as has been done at times in the past in Alberta and elsewhere, are more arbitrary unlike for unlike choices. Rural communities of course have some of the same challenges as cities, though on scale vastly different than cities.

I thank the commissioners for their service and for taking the time to consider my reflections.

Regards, EBC 2025-1-113

Terence Field

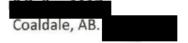
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Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW Edmonton, Alberta T5G 2Y5

Friday, May 23, 2025

Coaldale Chamber of Commerce



To: Members of the 2025 Electoral Boundaries Commission

Re: Proposed Electoral Divisions in Southern Alberta

Dear Members of the 2025 Electoral Boundaries Commission,

As the Board of Directors of the Coaldale Chamber of Commerce, we are writing to express our support for a redistribution of southern Alberta's electoral boundaries that more accurately reflects the region's interconnected economic, municipal, and service relationships. Specifically, we support the proposed elimination of the current electoral divisions of Cardston-Siksika, Livingstone-Macleod, Lethbridge-East, and Lethbridge-West in favour of four new, more cohesive and representative divisions depicted in Annex A below:

- Lethbridge-Cardston
- Lethbridge-Livingstone
- Lethbridge-Little Bow
- Lethbridge-Taber

These proposed divisions align with the criteria outlined in Section 14 of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, which calls for consideration of population trends, communities of interest, geographical features, and transportation and communication corridors. They are also far better suited to ensuring effective representation for the people and businesses that make up this diverse and dynamic part of the province.

As southern Alberta's economic and service centre, the City of Lethbridge plays a vital regional role that extends far beyond its municipal borders. From a business perspective, Lethbridge functions as a critical hub for industry, education, and infrastructure. It provides potable water to surrounding communities including Coaldale, Coalhurst, Monarch, Diamond City, Picture Butte, Lethbridge County, Iron Springs, and Turin—demonstrating the high degree of economic and functional integration that defines our region.

Furthermore, planned upgrades to the City's water and wastewater treatment facilities are not only necessary for local growth but are essential to advancing development along Canada's Premier Food Corridor, which spans from Lethbridge through Coaldale to Taber and beyond.

Without coordinated regional investment and planning, economic opportunity along this corridor would be significantly constrained.

In closing, the Coaldale Chamber of Commerce strongly believes that creating the proposed electoral divisions would result in more practical, accountable, and equitable representation for all residents and businesses across the region. These divisions reflect how we live, work, and collaborate across municipal lines, and will help ensure that both rural and urban perspectives are meaningfully included in Alberta's democratic process.

We thank the Commission for its careful consideration of this matter and respectfully urge the adoption of the proposed electoral boundary changes outlined below.

Sincerely,

Robert Woolf, President

Coaldale Chamber of Commerce

Annex B: Proposed Provincial Electoral Division Boundaries in Lethbridge

Lethbridge Population Estimates (Based on 2023 Municipal

Census Data)

Total	North Leth	South	West	
	7 3	7 7		Er
21, 896			21,896	Lethbridge Livingstone
38,550		16,654	21,896	Lethbridge Cardston
29,448	29,448			Lethbridge Little Bow
16,654		16,654		Lethbridge Taber

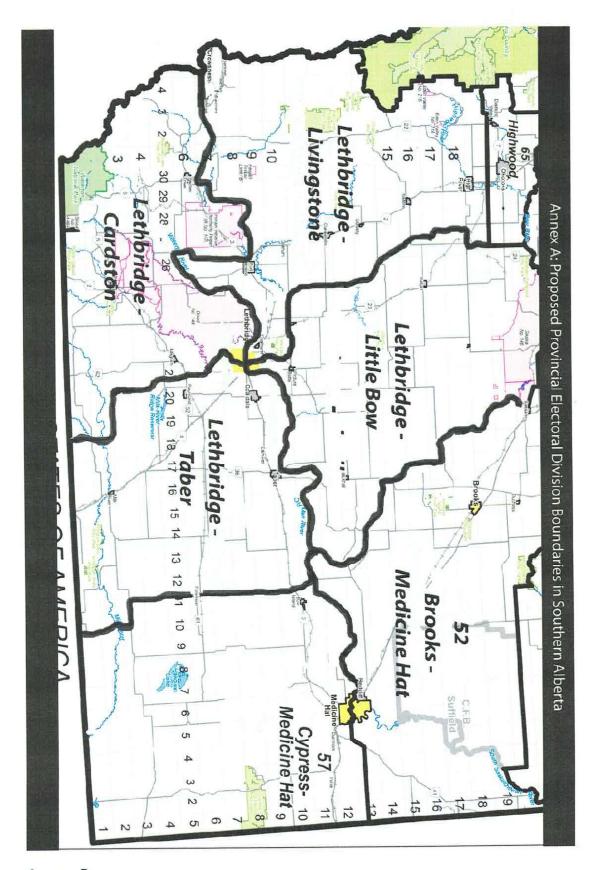
Total Division Population Estimates (Based on 2023 Municipal Census and Alberta Regional Dashboard Data) Livingstone Lethbridge Cardston 58536 Lethbridge Little Bow Lethbridge Taber 52342

Permitted Variance = 48,750 to 81,250 (+ or - 25% of 65,000)

population has grown by at least 4,500.

years, the Alberta Government estimates that Lehbridge's **NOTE: These estimates are conservative. In the past 2 Lethbridge -Watermark - West Walley-South bethbridge -

Annex A



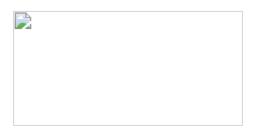
Annex B



New submission from Naomi Bell

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>
Date Thu 5/22/2025 9:49 PM

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



First Name

Naomi

Last Name

Bell

Municipality / City

Calgary

Email

Message



To the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission,

I am writing to you as a resident of Calgary-Lougheed to provide my feedback concerning the review and redistricting of Alberta's Electoral Divisions.

I would first like to express my concerns regarding the 2024 amendments to the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act. While I acknowledge the need to revise electoral boundaries in order to add electoral divisions to reflect the significant population growth in Alberta, I am deeply concerned with the deletion of the directive to consider municipal boundaries when creating new electoral divisions.

I was born and raised in Calgary, and after leaving briefly to live in BC for postsecondary school, I returned and lived in Calgary-Centre for 17 years. I moved to Calgary-Lougheed in 2023 to live in the developing community of Alpine Park, a community based on 'new urbanist' principles such as walkability, mixed-use and diversity of housing, transit-oriented development, human-scaled design, sustainability, and the avoidance of single-use zoning that separates residential from commercial life. These are values that I share, and that I see many of the constituents in my neighbourhood, as well as throughout the greater division of Calgary Lougheed, value as well.

I am concerned that due to the amendments to the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, my community of Alpine Park (or other communities in the Calgary-Lougheed division) may be grouped with areas outside Calgary's municipal boundaries where the values of the community may differ significantly from those of my own. Urban and rural communities face distinct challenges and opportunities, and by merging these communities into a single electoral division the commission could compromise the efficiency and effectiveness of an elected representative to serve the needs of their constituents and address concerns adequately.

I respectfully urge the Commission to prioritize the integrity of municipal boundaries while undertaking their review process. Maintaining municipal boundaries supports the principle of keeping "communities of interest" intact - which is a vital component of authentic, effective and fair representation. This will also allow for the voices of both urban and rural Albertans to be heard and represented in the Legislative Assembly.

I thank you for your time and consideration, and for the work you are doing for the constituents of Alberta.

Sincerely,
Naomi Bell
Calgary-Lougheed, Alberta, Canada

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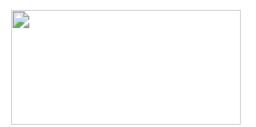
Phone 780 690 2125
Toll free 1 833 777 2125
Email info@abebc.ca



New submission from Ross Buchholz

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>
Date Thu 5/22/2025 9:59 PM

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



First Name

Ross

Last Name

Buchholz

Municipality / City

MEDICINE HAT

Email



I am making this submission as a long time citizen of Medicine Hat. The current urban/rural split that is in place in Medicine Hat for both its ridings is dysfunctional and truly leaves Medicine Hat as a forgotten corner of the province. As a result is that Medicine Hat has significantly lagged in growth and development vs the remainder of the province. Unlike the remainder of the province, census details show the the City of Medicine Hat has not grown at all over the past 10 years. This needs to be corrected and a great start is for Medicine Hat to be an urban riding only. We need to be properly and more effectively represented.

Reasons to make this change include but are not limited to:

 No economic link with Brooks. Medicine Hat should be its own distinct riding, and not be grouped with Brooks or other small centers because it stands as a distinct urban entity—demographically, economically, geographically, and politically.

- 2. Urban issues within Medicine Hat that have no commonality at all with the issues being experienced in the rural areas around and in many cases, a very long distance from Medicine Hat.
- 3. Weak links with Cypress County and other rural areas. Medicine Hat is a stand alone regional economic hub that has no real link to the rural areas created by current boundaries.
- 4. MLAs that cannot effectively meet any of the constituents, rural or urban, due to the size of the current ridings and the great distances involved.

The current ridings lack shared interests and MLA accessibility thus weakening the voice of all constituents involved, both rural and urban.

To conclude, the blended urban/rural ridings have greatly diluted urban representation, created logistical challenges for MLAs, are artificially yoking together of communities with fundamentally different interests and priorities, and have stifled the City of Medicine Hat economically. Medicine Hat has the population necessary to change its representation to an urban riding only. Please make this change so citizens of Medicine Hat can be properly represented. Currently we are not.

Thank you

Address (Optional)

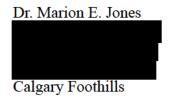
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Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW Edmonton, Alberta T5G 2Y5

Phone 780 690 2125
Toll free 1 833 777 2125
Email info@abebc.ca



May 20, 2025

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

Dear Commissioners,

I am a retired professor of economics, with a background in sustainable rural development, and also urban planning across my three degrees and my professional life. I have been resident in Sherwood since we built our house in 2014, and we renovated this house to net zero in 2022. We are very happy in our highly multiethnic urban neighbourhood, with vibrant ethnic sub-communities. For example, we recently were happy and honoured guests at our neighbour's daughter's traditional Ismaili Muslim wedding. Our neighbourhood contains Chinese, South Asians, Middle Eastern, African and Caribbean residents in profusion as well as people of European decent. Even among the Chinese community we have lots of variation, with Taiwanese, Cantonese and Mandarin speakers. It is often necessary to meet these sub-groups of people in their community-based faith and cultural groups, and any move to divide our existing riding without accounting for the geographic contiguity and internal social cohesion would greatly undermine both democracy within the riding and also the effectiveness of our democratic representation – our relationship with our government.

Calgary Foothills is a new riding, with boundaries that were changed in 2017, and now contains twice the population of the average riding, including large numbers of electors and non-electors both (permanent residents, landed immigrants, refugees, and foreign land owners). This has already provided some challenges, both in terms of connecting and organizing electors before even getting to neighborhoods shifting from other ridings. It would be a serious challenge to our various populations to be again partitioned and reassigned to other ridings with other MLAs. The people of Calgary Foothills have done a good job of finding their feet in this new political reality, but there is a real risk of people becoming disaffected with yet another change, and particularly a change that would trade their urban neighbours from similar cultural groups, for people who are spatially, economically and culturally divorced from the existing cultural milieu of the riding. More importantly, this will create a lack of unity in the riding over the needs for services – both municipal and provincial – for transportation, educational and health care infrastructure, which would undermine effective advocacy on the part of the riding.

This is a riding with a fundamentally urban identity, with a wide variety of housing types and densities - even my own neighborhood has low, medium and high density housing, and this is true of lots of the newer neighborhoods that make up the riding, as well as mixed use, with commercial centres as well – in some neighborhoods this includes the principles of walkable or 10 minute cities – the types of diversities of amenities that Richard Florida and Jane Jacobs have

both advocated for in the desirability and livability of cities. But they also bring their own challenges that are highly divergent from those in ultra-low density acreage and rural areas. These people should be in a riding with people who have similar needs and interests for the efficiency of their advocacy. Keep urban ridings urban.

A quick look at the data on your website, makes it readily apparent that the northern suburbs of Calgary are in desperate need of additional ridings – these are areas of rapid population growth, and increasing density. There are similar needs in the south of Calgary, but no where is this need as extreme as in N.E. Calgary. I did a little number crunching on the 2017 data, looking at mean, median, and standard deviations for the population and deviation data presented on your website – presented in Table 1 below. From these data, it is clear that with the median well below the mean, and with 22 ridings above 10% above the mean, that there are a sizable number of large suburban ridings, where an additional riding needs to be added in both Calgary and Edmonton.

Canada and Alberta are both jurisdictions that have no history of gerrymandering, and this is surely not the time to indulge in this type of distortion that rarely serves the electorate.

In closing I would like to thank you for your service, and all of the efforts you are making to serve and preserve our democracy.

Yours sincerely

Dr. Marion E. Jones

Table 1 – Analysis of 2017 Boundaries

Measure	Population	Deviation	# Ridings
2 St. Dev Below	36,632	-47.8%	2
1 St. Dev. Below	46,412	-15.1%	5
Below -10% dev.	49,419	-10%	15
Median	53,930	-1.80%	
Mean	56,192	+2.3%	
Above +10% dev.	60,372	+9.9%	22
1 St.Dev. Above	65,972	+19.2%	8
2 St. Dev. Above	75,752	+37.6%	6

Source: Alberta Electoral Boundary Commission 2017 data, accessed May 22, 2025

Ronald Dyck

Edmonton, AB
Edmonton-Rutherford

Dear Electoral Boundaries Commission,

I have lived in Edmonton-Rutherford for 17 years, having moved into the Royal Gardens neighbourhood in 2008. The city of Edmonton has certainly seen a lot of change and growth in that time, along with the character of this and surrounding neighbourhoods.

What defines the common community interests of this area can be reasonably geographically bounded. The current demarcations by the Whitemud Creek Ravine to the west and Calgary Trail as a major artery to the east serve this electoral division well, I believe. The southern boundary is Anthony Henday Drive, which I will come back to. If the boundaries of this district were to require adjustment, I would consider the northern boundary of Whitemud Drive as the easiest to cross in order to group similar communities. For example, the new high- or mid-rise developments on 51st Avenue just south of the University of Alberta farm (currently Edmonton-Strathcona) mirror the newer buildings around in-division Century Park, in the area I continue to refer to as Heritage. In each case, the nearby Southgate and Century Park LRT stations respectively anchor those densifying areas with public transit. The neighbourhood I live in was constructed around the same time in the 1960s as the now-redeveloping Michener Park, also to the north. This common genesis, plus the ease of transit to the University of Alberta from this area, makes me consider the neighbourhoods in that direction to have to most contiguous and similar interests. Indeed, many people living around this area come for convenient access to the University of Alberta.

The aforementioned southern boundary is Anthony Henday Drive. In my opinion, the community of Twin Brooks, just south of the natural potential boundary of the Blackmud Creek Ravine and just north of the Henday, shares less common interests with the other neighbourhoods in this division. The areas north of Blackmud Creek Ravine are much older than Twin Brooks and evince a differing maturation with laneway and infill homes being far more prevalent. This pattern continues northerly, well up into the Parkallen and Belgravia areas near the University of Alberta, in my estimation.

The electoral division to the south of Edmonton-Rutherford is Edmonton-South. This area has seen an absolutely terrific pace of new development and is far beyond the 25% variance at 48.9%, according to the Commission's online map. That, and the similarly divergent nearby Edmonton-Ellerslie division at an incredible 50.1%, are a cause for significant concern. I am extremely interested in any potential changes to these divisions and of course, any possible ripple effects their adjustment may have on my own division. I see that even more Calgary divisions are over the 25% variance as well. Seeing these hugely growing areas makes me regretful that only two new electoral divisions are to be added; basic fairness of population distribution to produce effective representation would seem to logically dictate that many more divisions should be created in these areas. I wish the Commission good fortune in their consideration of these areas.

Thank you for your attention to this submission. I appreciate your service and look forward to the Commission's interim report with much anticipation. In particular, I wish you well in your public meetings across this beautiful province, in which we all take great pride.

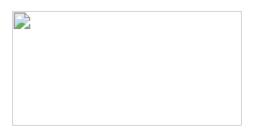
Warm Regards, Ron Dyck



New submission from Lisa Lambert

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>
Date Thu 5/22/2025 10:53 PM

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



First Name

Lisa

Last Name

Lambert

Municipality / City

Coalhurst

Email

Message

My home of more than 20 years is a small town in the riding of Cardston-Siksika but I have worked in the riding of Lethbridge West for the same length of time. I believe that there are significant differences in the needs of these two ridings, despite there being only a short drive between them.

As one half of the city of Lethbridge, Lethbridge West is a riding that depends upon employment in public services and has a highly educated population due to the location of the University in its centre. The role of the municipality is also key; the City of Lethbridge has different demands and concerns than our small town and those City needs often require provincial involvement. In our small town, there are few needs we share in common with the city. While they have significant issues of homelessness, overcrowded schools, and the needs of temporary foreign workers we share none of those issues. If our provincial boundaries meant that my small town would be lumped into a riding with Lethbridge residents their sheer population would dominate ours and I fear that

representation for our needs in small towns would be lost.

As one of a number of small towns in the Cardston-Siksika riding I know that the concerns of my neighbours are best represented without any urban voters. I also know that my workmates and their urban concerns are best served within a district of other urban voters and no rural ones. It is for these reasons that I would not want to see boundary lines drawn that meant the municipal boundary was not maintained for Lethbridge West and Lethbridge East. For over 100 years the ridings of Lethbridge have been bound by the municipal boundary and I believe that is the way that it should remain.

When I looked at the relative size of the ridings it is clear that across much of the province, the rural ones have too few residents for their seats and the urban areas need more seats because they have seen such growth in the population. Some ridings in Edmonton, Airdrie, and Calgary are huge and I do not think that is fair. Their votes should not be half as valued as my vote in rural Alberta. Please find a way to improve this fairness by adding seats in urban areas that have seen the most growth and make rural seats encompass more people, even if it means the ridings are geographically large. Rural voters have more in common with our rural neighbours 200 km away than we have to our urban neighbours 10 km away!

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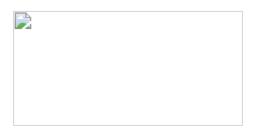
Phone 780 690 2125
Toll free 1 833 777 2125
Email info@abebc.ca



New submission from Adam Singer

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>
Date Thu 5/22/2025 10:56 PM

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



First Name

Adam

Last Name

Singer

Municipality / City

Calgary

Email



I have resided in Calgary Glenmore (or its predecessor riding/s) for 37 years. I am 66 years old and am a lawyer with Wilson Laycraft in Calgary. I practice divorce and family law and have been a lawyer since 1987. I grew up in Edmonton, where I attended law school at the University of Alberta and articled with the firm Parlee McLaws. My wife and I moved to Calgary at the end of 1987. We raised two daughters, one of whom is now a pediatrician in the US and the other a lawyer in Toronto.

Initially, my wife and I rented a townhouse in Oakridge. We then bought our first house in Southwood. We moved into our second house in Cedarbrae. Our third house, where we have lived since 1997, is in Woodlands.

My wife and I choose to live in this part of Calgary because we are Jewish and most of Calgary's Jewish community lives in this area. We have been members of the Calgary JCC since soon after we arrived here. Our daughters attended the Calgary JCC daycare before attending the Calgary Jewish Academy school until grade 9 (they then attended Henry Wise Wood High School). Our synagogue,

Temple B'nai Tikvah, was located at the Calgary JCC until 2004.

I greatly value being part of Calgary's Jewish community and it is very important to me that our constituency retain its Jewish population and community. While our community's share of the population is small, we have been able to make our voices heard to the civic and provincial governments through the activities of our community organizations, particularly Calgary Jewish Federation which operates out of the Calgary JCC.

Calgary Glenmore's population has remained relatively stable in recent years, but other areas of Calgary have seen significant population growth. For that reason, Calgary should gain a constituency before the next General Election.

Address (Optional)



Phone (optional)



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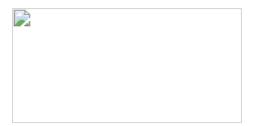
New submission from Anastasia Sereda

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>
Date Thu 5/22/2025 11:05 PM

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

1 attachment (41 KB)

Letter to the Electoral Boundaries Commission.pdf;



First Name

Anastasia

Last Name

Sereda

Municipality / City

Lethbridge

Email



Please accept the following letter on behalf of myself regarding the boundary for the municipality of Lethbridge.

File (Optional)

• Letter-to-the-Electoral-Boundaries-Commission.pdf

Address (Optional)



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Letter to the Electoral Boundaries Commission

To Whom It May Concern,

Please accept this letter on behalf of myself, Anastasia Sereda, regarding the current review by the Electoral Boundaries Commission.

I grew up on an acreage near Fort Macleod, Alberta—about 25 minutes west of Lethbridge—and have lived in the City of Lethbridge for the past 15 years. My mother worked at what is now Lethbridge Polytechnic (formerly Lethbridge College) for over 35 years, and I attended school in Lethbridge from a young age, including through the French immersion program. I am a proud graduate of the University of Lethbridge, holding both a Bachelor of Arts and a Master of Arts. Throughout my professional career, I have worked closely with over 25 cultural organizations representing more than 30 countries during my time at the Southern Alberta Ethnic Association (SAEA).

As someone with lived experience in both rural and urban southern Alberta, I want to emphasize how distinct the realities are for residents of rural areas compared to those living in the City of Lethbridge. Rural life is quieter and often governed by municipal districts, such as the M.D. of Willow Creek in my case. Residents are frequently responsible for their own waste disposal, and access to services like high-speed internet remains limited. My father, who still lives rurally, continues to face these challenges today. These are close-knit communities where residents often leave their doors unlocked, as crime is relatively low and trust among neighbors remains high.

By contrast, life in Lethbridge presents a different set of concerns. While I have personally experienced very little crime in the city, I would never leave my doors unlocked—something that reflects a general sense of caution in urban settings. The pace of life is faster, and the issues we face—such as urban infrastructure, public transportation, housing affordability, and access to public services—differ significantly from those in rural communities and require solutions tailored to a denser, more diverse population.

Lethbridge is also a hub of cultural and demographic diversity. According to the 2021 Census, the city welcomed 3,645 immigrants between 2016 and 2021, with the most common countries of origin being the Philippines (730), Syria (245), India (210), and Nigeria (145). Since the 2021 census, these numbers have continued to grow and diversify, due in large part to global conflicts in regions such as Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Ukraine. Notably, Lethbridge is home to the largest Bhutanese population in Canada. Over 2,000 Bhutanese refugees arrived in Lethbridge from camps in Nepal and were intentionally resettled as a community to support one another. Additionally, Lethbridge is

home to approximately 7,240 Indigenous residents, accounting for 6.01% of the population.

During my time at the SAEA, I worked with a wide array of cultural communities—ranging from long-established immigrant groups to newcomers and refugees, many of whom have arrived in Canada in recent years. These individuals and families often face unique barriers, including challenges with language, housing, employment, affordability, healthcare access, and education.

Most of the newcomers I've worked with live within the City of Lethbridge itself, rather than in surrounding rural areas. Services have adapted to meet their needs through specialized programming in schools, including language and integration support for students for whom English is often their third, fourth, or even eighth language. These programs are designed to address gaps in education, support integration into Canadian society, and provide trauma-informed support to children who have fled unimaginable circumstances. Such initiatives are largely absent in rural schools, which do not serve the same populations or face the same challenges.

Lethbridge's population has become increasingly diverse, especially over the past decade, and it is essential that this diversity is reflected in electoral representation. Expanding electoral boundaries beyond the municipality of Lethbridge risks diluting the representation of urban residents, particularly newcomer and ethnocultural communities. These groups have distinct needs and priorities that must be understood and represented at the provincial level.

I respectfully urge the Commission to maintain the integrity of Lethbridge's municipal boundary in its electoral map. Lethbridge is a city with unique demographic realities, and its residents deserve focused, equitable representation that reflects the diversity and complexity of our urban community.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

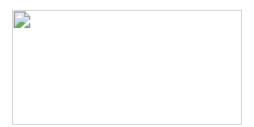
Sincerely, Anastasia Sereda



New submission from Sheila Stacey

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com> Date Thu 5/22/2025 11:06 PM

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



First Name

Sheila

Last Name

Stacey

Municipality / City

Highwood - Diamond Valley (Black Diamond)

Email

Message

While I recognize that there has been much growth in the more urban areas, my electoral district is not currently growing at an exponential rate. This is one of the reasons I believe that the Highwood electoral boundaries should remain the same and/or very similar. I've lived in Highwood for about 12 years, and in different areas of the riding; in all instances, the communities/areas of Diamond Valley, Okotoks, and the Sheep River were critical to the community happenings, events and connection (and accessing spaces required in the democratic process/for voting). In terms of population, most of our riding's population live in the Diamond and Okotoks areas. The current boundaries make sense in contrast to the previous boundaries of Highwood (now currently following the Sheep River). I cannot see any reason why the electoral boundaries should change for this riding.

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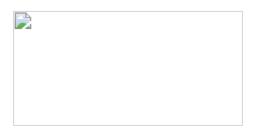
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New submission from Brent Bartlett

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>
Date Thu 5/22/2025 11:22 PM

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



First Name

Brent

Last Name

Bartlett

Municipality / City

Edmonton

Email



Please leave this boundary alone in Edmonton North West

Regards,

Brent Bartlett

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Toll-free 1-833-777-2125
Email info@abebc.ca



Submissions Re: Edmonton North West

From Will van Engen

Date Thu 5/22/2025 11:49 PM

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

You don't often get email from

Good evening,

I am a resident of the Griesbach neighbourhood of Edmonton, which is part of the Edmonton North West electoral district. Let me begin by thanking you for doing the important and difficult work of ensuring a fair distribution of electoral districts across the province.

I am of the view that the Edmonton North West riding should remain largely the same as it is now.

Although there has been population growth in Alberta generally since the last commission, I understand that the population of the Edmonton North West constituency in 2017 was about 2.5% *below* the average constituency size. Taking into consideration population growth, in particular in the neighbourhoods of Griesbach and Albany, the constituency may now be at or slightly above the mean. If the commission were to add new neighbourhoods to the riding, we may find ourselves too far above the mean which is not in the interests of the constituents, such as myself.

The Edmonton North West constituency, as it is currently drawn, has the virtue of following a number of natural boundaries in Edmonton. For instance, the entire riding is north of the Yellowhead, a major thoroughfare in the city, and west of 97th street, another major artery. This supports a riding which has "understandable and clear boundaries" as contemplated in s. 14(e) of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*.

The riding also has a fairly consistent makeup of residential neighbourhoods, many with newcomer communities that make it a vibrant and diverse riding. The density is largely consistent throughout the riding, to my knowledge, with the exception of some of the industrial areas in the west of the riding. The diverse communities in our constituency share common cultural hubs, including the Edmonton Islamic Academy and the École Père Lacombe francophone school.

Thank you for your time and consideration of my perspective. I look forward to seeing your initial report and proposals.

Yours truly,

William J. van Engen | Barrister Bottos Law Group

Edmonton AB,





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New submission from Andrew Traynor

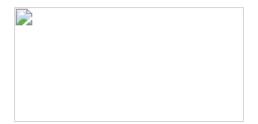
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1 attachment (26 KB)

Boundary Review 2025 Submission Andrew Traynor .docx;



First Name

Andrew

Last Name

Traynor

Municipality / City

St. Albert

Email



Message

Dear Commissioners,

My name is Andrew Traynor. I am a resident of the riding of Edmonton-Rutherford, but grew up and spent most of my life in the ridings of St. Albert and Morinville-St. Albert. I have recently been called to the bar as a member in good standing of the Law Society of Alberta, and have previously worked in provincial politics as a Constituency Assistant in the riding of St. Albert. I have also helped run four provincial election campaigns in St. Albert and Morinville-St. Albert, and have knocked on thousands of doors in communities throughout the Sturgeon County and Edmonton area. I appreciate the opportunity to provide some of my suggestions, ideas, and insight into the broader issues and challenges facing the

Commission.

I believe strongly that Alberta is best served by an electoral map that accurately captures the diversity of our urban, rural, and small-urban communities, and that a good map will ensure that those types of communities can elect an MLA who is truly accountable to their own interests and needs, but not at the expense of voters who reside in different types of communities. I believe that the previous Commission drew a generally effective map, and that there is lots that this Commission can draw on to meet Alberta's present needs and ensure that our elections are fair and representative. I will focus on St. Albert and Morinville-St. Albert throughout this submission, as I believe that they provide a great example of effective representation that the Commission should seek to emulate in other similar communities across the Province.

Effective Representation:

Per the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, this Commission is required to take into consideration the duty to provide 'effective representation' as guaranteed in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. As a core constitutional Charter right, this requirement to ensure effective representation is more than just a consideration – it is the main policy purpose of both the Commission and ultimately the riding boundaries and maps which it will draw and oversee.

Given this obligation, the other criteria which the Commission may consider – including population density, sparsity, and growth; geographical features; communities of interest; effectiveness of communication and transportation, and clarity and comprehensibility of boundaries – must all be considered and assessed on the grounds of how they factor into the main policy purpose of ensuring effective representation for both voters and residents in each riding.

Effective representation is defined 'effectively' by the Supreme Court of Canada in Reference re. Prov Electoral Boundaries (Sask.) [1991] 2 S.C.R. 158 as a balance of two goals:

- The goal of ensuring "relative parity of voting power", in which as many votes as possible are effective i.e., that no citizens' votes are diluted unduly as compared to another group of citizens' votes; and,
- The tempering objective of ensuring that the pursuit of absolute parity of voting power does not eclipse the overriding goal of providing a truly representative Legislative Assembly; the Court notes specifically geography, community history, community interests, and minority representation; I would go so far as to say that cultural background, historical voting patterns and electoral competitiveness, and shared economic interests should also be given similar consideration.

Therefore, it follows that ensuring effective representation is not as simple as dividing up the Province into 89 equally-populated chunks – rather, it means ensuring that we create an electoral map that gives due deference to the many

types of communities that Albertans choose to live in, and that will produce a Legislature that accurately reflects those communities, the diversity within them, and the population distribution of the Province that they ultimately comprise.

This means a map that is predominantly urban and suburban in character, but that continues to guarantee effective representation for rural communities by avoiding two key pitfalls: the creation of spatially-gigantic rural ridings, or the dilution of rural voters' representation in the Legislature by 'reaching in' to urban centres to create ungainly, unbalanced 'rurban' ridings in pursuit of absolute parity at the expense of effective representation.

Like Communities with Like Communities:

Alberta's communities can be divided into three categories – 'rural' communities, including small towns, villages, hamlets, and farming communities; 'urban' communities including the major cities of Edmonton and Calgary; and finally 'small urban' communities, which include cities and towns that fall within the orbit of a larger urban centre, like St. Albert, Fort Saskatchewan, Airdrie, Okotoks, etc, as well as smaller regional centres like Lethbridge, Fort McMurray, Grande Prairie, Medicine Hat, and Red Deer. There is also some blurriness between these divisions – some small urban communities may be more stand-alone in nature, while others are suburbs of a larger urban area. Some of these suburbs may also be closer to urban communities in their own right, such as Sherwood Park, St. Albert, and Airdrie, each of which will likely near the same threshold to warrant two wholly-urban ridings within the next two boundary cycles, similar to Red Deer and Lethbridge at present.

I would posit that the simplest action that this Commission can take to fulfill its policy goal of ensuring effective representation would be to strive to ensure that as many ridings as possible can consist only of communities of one category – i.e., that like communities be paired with like communities, taking account for cultural, historical, geographical, and economic boundaries, until the population threshold is met. People choose to live in suburban, urban, or rural communities for their own reasons – it follows logically that they should be electing MLAs who understand their lifestyle, values, cultures, and interests, rather than having to compete within their own riding against residents who live in a different type of community in hopes that their MLA will prioritize their concerns instead. Minimizing the number of ridings that meld community types within the same boundaries, while sometimes unavoidable, is the easiest way to prevent these sorts of frustrations.

In urban centres like Edmonton and Calgary, this can be as simple as redistributing the city 'pie' to allocate new ridings in high-growth areas, like southwest Edmonton or northeast Calgary. The addition of two new ridings bringing the Legislature up to 89 seats will be a useful pressure valve to allow this change to be made without offloading city voters into surrounding rural or suburban boundaries and silencing those rural voices, while also ensuring that the number of rural ridings can remain consistent and not be excessively reduced.

In rural ridings, the goal of pairing 'like with like' is challenged by the fact that many have shown population declines since the last election, and remain under the provincial average. The remedy to this would be to make larger ridings, but that raises the problem of creating spatially-gigantic ridings that may be difficult to navigate, although new communication technology and increases to Constituency Office operating budgets can mitigate this issue. If given a choice between increasing riding size and adding urban voters to rural ridings, however, the Commission should choose the former – the latter would contravene the principle of community interest and the goal of 'like with like', and could run the risk of silencing or dominating rural voices and interests in an election compared to a larger but still wholly-rural riding.

While these types of ridings with both rural and urban elements may be competitive from a partisan perspective, especially in our current two-party system, they run the risk of slipping out of effective representation if one element of the riding pre-dominates over the other.

Small-urban ridings have their own challenges, but also provide an opportunity to address some of the concerns above. In the last boundary redistribution, the Commission at the time created a close-to-perfect pair of ridings in St. Albert and Morinville-St. Albert, which I would submit should both be maintained basically unchanged, and which can also provide an effective precedent that the Commission could employ for other small urban and suburban ridings.

St. Albert - Ideal Small-Urban Boundaries:

In redrawing the boundaries of the St. Albert area, the last Commission listened to community feedback and presented in their final report a redrawn, wholly-small urban St. Albert riding, as well as a new rural/urban combination riding that reached north into Sturgeon County and included the Town of Morinville. This represented a change from the previous representation order, which reached west to encompass the town of Spruce Grove.

The Commission was wise to listen to St. Albert and area constituents, and delivered two ridings that have served well in both providing voters with effective representation and satisfied the factors set out by the Supreme Court in Ref. re. Prov Electoral Boundaries and the Legislature in the Act. In two elections, both ridings proved relatively competitive, with candidates needing to seek and win votes in all portions of each riding in order to have chance at being elected. While most rural/urban split ridings like Morinville-St. Albert are subject to the representation problems I have noted above – i.e. where one community category of voters, urban or rural, outnumbers the other to the point of determining election results (i.e. Brooks-Medicine Hat 2022 by-election) – Morinville-St. Albert largely escapes that problem by including a balanced proportion of urban voters in St. Albert, small town commuter voters in Morinville, Bon Accord, and Gibbons, and truly rural voters in the smaller towns of Legal and Redwater as well as the farming and acreage communities in between. This ensures that no candidate can convincingly win by running the table in one area

of the constituency at the expense of the other. In 2023 – a very tight and competitive election – both leading candidates were able to put together multi-community coalitions to build their campaign.

Additionally, the riding's design embraced the principal of 'like with like' – St. Albert residents have enough commonality with Morinville residents from an economic, cultural and lifestyle perspective to warrant inclusion in the same constituency: both are Edmonton-area suburban commuter communities; both have a strong Francophone, Catholic, and Metis historical element; both share an economic through-line in Highway 2, and both see themselves as distinct from both Edmonton and 'rural' Alberta on a lifestyle and cultural perspective to be a natural pairing and satisfy the factors of community history, community interests, and minority representation in the Legislature. Likewise, the smaller communities of Gibbons and Bon Accord have great similarities to Morinville, as does the smaller town of Legal – the only ill-fitting addition is Redwater, which is quite geographically isolated from the other communities, is not connected to Highway 2, and has a greater cultural, economical, and historical connection to northern communities like Westlock and Smoky Lake.

Until St. Albert's population grows to an extent where it can support two standalone urban constituencies, like Lethbridge or Red Deer, this Commission should follow the example set by past Commissions and maintain a wholly-urban St. Albert riding paired with a north-reaching riding that include St. Albert, Morinville, and other culturally and economically-linked Sturgeon County communities. Turning to the stand-alone St. Albert riding, I would submit that the boundaries of this riding must remain largely untouched. While recent changes to the Act permit ridings to reach into larger cities of Edmonton and Calgary, I would submit that doing so in St. Albert – and indeed most of the communities surrounding Edmonton – would be a significant mistake on the part of the Commission and would compromise effective representation both for St. Albert and Edmonton residents and voters. Having grown up in St. Albert and having spent most of my life in the community, I can attest to the fiercely independent community identity and distinct history that sets it apart from Edmonton.

Many St. Albert voters do not see themselves as being from the Edmonton area – they see themselves as St. Albertans first, and choose to live in the community due to its distinct character and culture, despite a well-documented higher cost of living. It has a unique historical centre with well-preserved architecture and cultural events that celebrate it's history as a Catholic, Metis, and Francophone community, a distinct and vibrant downtown, a strong tradition of ecological protection, and a welcoming, cosmopolitan character. St. Albert has always had a distinct political culture, and has defied provincial voting trends in successive elections. It has the distinction of being one of the only constituencies to have elected Liberal, Conservative, and New Democratic MLAs in the span of less than ten years, and remains a competitive and unique riding due to this political culture and tight community character. Residents and voters place a high demand on their MLA, and are outspoken advocates for local, regional, and provincial issues.

For the same reasons that any move to incorporate portions of Edmonton into St. Albert should be rejected, any move to change or split the boundaries of the stand-alone St. Albert riding to bulk up underpopulated rural ridings – for example, Lac-Ste. Anne-Parkland – would also be extremely poorly received by residents, and would dilute the community's character and ability to elect a candidate who can effectively serve the community's interests in the Legislature.

In summary, St. Albert's boundaries should remain largely untouched by the Commission. If there is any need to adjust regional boundaries to accommodate population growth, the boundaries of Morinville-St.Albert could be extended slightly westward to encompass the growing Jensen Lakes and Elysian Fields neighbourhoods as well as Deer Ridge and Northridge, while shaving off Redwater to allow it to be added to the less populated Athabasca-Barrhead-Westlock riding, with which it has a greater community connection.

If St. Albert's boundaries must be extended, they could perhaps adjust slightly west to take in the acreages near Riverview Drive off of Township Road 540A. However, the natural boundary of Carrot Creek should be adhered to as it currently provides significant room to grow for the new neighbourhoods Elysian Fields and Ville Giroux, and any move to dilute the urban nature of the riding would be highly unpopular, unless Morinville-St. Albert were made more urban to compensate. If the above changes were made to Morinville St. Albert, the northeastern corner of the City could be added back into St. Albert proper to compensate, i.e. a return to the 2012 boundaries.

As a whole, the boundaries for both ridings are excellent – not only do they provide effective representation for St. Albert and surrounding communities by requiring candidates to compete in all parts of the riding and requiring MLAs to be astute and aware unique community issues and culture, they also provide an example that I would submit the Commission should follow when reviewing the boundaries of all of Alberta's 'small-urban' constituencies, like Medicine Hat, Airdrie, Grande Prairie, etc.

This combination of a wholly-urban seat with a mixed rural-urban seat that prioritizes shared community interest, history, and economic connections should be implemented in each of these regions. It allows for one MLA to represent solely the City itself, giving recognition to the uniqueness of those communities and the myriad reasons why voters choose to reside there instead of in a larger metropolitan centre or a smaller rural town. At the same time, it also allows a second MLA to represent the community-as-part of the larger region, championing its interests, but also those of the smaller communities connected to it, in the spirit of the 'like-with-like' approach discussed above.

In situations where these seats are competitive, residents may even benefit from having MLAs from both Government and Opposition parties, allowing them to advocate to all sides in the Legislature and ensuring that constituents have cross-party representation as well as the potential of bi-partisan cooperation on shared community issues, projects, and priorities. Communities where this approach is already implemented, like St. Albert and Sherwood Park, are already

represented in both Government and Opposition caucuses, in contrast to a community like Medicine Hat that was regretfully broken up into two mainly-rural ridings, despite decades of history as a small urban seat.

Constituency Office Implications:

In an aside, I would wish to also mention the implications that boundary design can have on the constituency service and advocacy role that MLAs provide for their constituents. Prior to my current employment as a lawyer, I worked in the St. Albert constituency office for more than six years, as a caseworker, office manager, and outreach assistant. While it is outside of the scope of this Commission, I must note that constituency offices are extremely poorly and parsimoniously funded, especially in proportion to the expectations that most constituents (rightly) have for their MLAs to provide them with services, supports, advocacy, and political access.

Although the Commission cannot recommend an increase in Constituency operating funding, they can provide a more important pressure valve for MLAs and their constituency staff by ensuring that riding boundaries adhere to the 'likewith-like' principles I discuss above. In St. Albert, many of the issues we dealt with over six years were distinctly St. Albert in nature – for example, advocating for provincial funding for community infrastructure projects like roads, helping local organizations navigate grant funding for historical preservation, liaising with City Council and the Member of Parliament on shared community issues, etc.; even down to the granular nature of issues that an MLA and her staff may not be responsible for, but that still require meaningful engagement, like a business closing, a bad snowfall and downed trees, or a dispute between neighbours.

Were the Commission to propose having the same MLA represent a community like St. Albert and simultaneously a portion of a larger community like Edmonton – and all of the attendant complex issues that occur in a larger city – it would constitute a virtual doubling of the Constituency Office workload, even if the population of constituents remained the same, solely due to the influx of new and unique community issues. I can safely say with no doubts that unless Constituency Office operating funding were to increase precipitously, it would be incredibly challenging for MLAs and their offices to continue to provide the same level of service and advocacy for each of their constituents. There is absolutely a reason why our larger cities have twenty-plus MLAs, in addition to the high-level concerns identified in the Act and in case law regarding effective representation: that is largely the minimum number necessary to effectively respond to that volume of constituent concerns and needs.

Closing Thoughts:

In summary, I would implore the Commission to accept and adhere to these submissions:

- When assessing constituency boundaries, embracing a principle of 'like-with-like' will provide more effective representation than a strict adherence to absolute

parity. Rural communities should be in rural ridings, and our cities should be in wholly urban ridings.

- Edmonton and Calgary should not be integrated into surrounding small-urban or rural ridings in any capacity City issues are too unique and high-volume for MLAs in small-urban or rural ridings to manage in addition to the issues of their other communities, unless there is a massive increase in Constituency Office operating funding to accommodate this.
- Bringing big cities into small-urban or rural ridings ignores the principle of 'like-with-like' and overlooks the reasons why many Albertans choose not to live in big cities and instead choose smaller centres. Many of these, like St. Albert, have a unique history that includes their status as a stand-alone riding as something distinct to their local political culture. This tradition and its history should be respected.
- If smaller urban centres cannot be accommodated in fully-urban ridings due to their population, they should be split into one fully urban riding and one mixed rural/urban riding. Grande Prairie and Grande Prairie-Wapiti, St. Albert and Morinville-St. Albert, and Sherwood Park and Strathcona-Sherwood Park are great examples of this. The two Medicine Hat ridings and the two Fort McMurray ridings are poor examples, and should be changed.
- Both St. Albert ridings are excellent and should remain largely unchanged. If any changes need to be made to accommodate population growth, Redwater should be removed from Morinville-St. Albert and attached to Athabasca-Barrhead-Westlock so that additional growth areas in St. Albert can be attached to the riding. However, St. Albert itself is slightly under-quota, so no changes should be required.

I appreciate your consideration of these submissions and wish you the best in your consultations!

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• Boundary-Review-2025-Submission-Andrew-Traynor-.docx

Phone (optional)



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New submission from Scott Paul

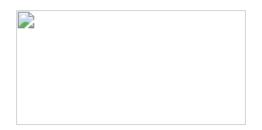
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Date Fri 5/23/2025 6:17 AM

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



Electoral Boundaries Commission Submission May 23 2025.docx;



First Name

Scott

Last Name

Paul

Municipality / City

Lethbridge

Email



Message

See attached file

Regards,

Scott Paul

File (Optional)

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Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW Edmonton, Alberta T5G 2Y5

Phone 780-690-2125
Toll-free 1-833-777-2125
Email info@abebc.ca

May 23, 2025

Lethbridge, Alberta

Thank you for the opportunity to submit to the Electoral Boundaries Commission, whose mandate, to my understanding, is to add two new electoral districts to reflect population changes in Alberta since the last time the electoral boundaries were adjusted in 2017.

By all accounts, the tremendous surge in population has occurred in Edmonton and Calgary. To repurpose Lord Denning's famous 1983 quote 'as a moth is drawn to the light' so have both of Alberta's largest cities been magnets for newcomers to our province. Other cities and small towns in Alberta have enjoyed modest growth or in some cases modest declines.

Lethbridge is a good example. According to the City's website, my hometown has grown by just over 8,000 over the past eight years.

Lethbridge			Contact Us		= Careers □ Co	
	Year	South	West	North	Total	Percentage Increase
	2023	33,309	43,793	29,448	106,550	4.99%
	2019	32,412	40,898	28,172	101,482	1.72%
	2018	32,109	39,960	27,700	99,769	1.60%
	2017	31,660	39,085	27,453	98,198	1.41%
	2016	31,720	37,929	27,179	96,828	2.13%

I see no rationale or compelling need for the current electoral boundaries for Lethbridge East or Lethbridge West to be adjusted.

One final thought.

In an era when democratic norms are being stress tested by extreme partisanship on the international, federal and provincial stages, the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission is tasked with remaining neutral in its deliberations. Just yesterday (May 22) an MRU professor, Duane Bratt, expressed confidence in the Commission in delivering on its mandate in holding public hearings and making recommendations in a bipartisanship fashion.

The public's faith in democratic institutions is a sacred trust that must and should be safeguarded. At its core, the system by which citizens cast our votes, express our support for candidates and parties, will be defined and influenced by lines that you recommend being drawn on a map.

In the case of Lethbridge, those lines can remain the same. I suggest your more challenging work will be north of my city.

Regards,

Scott Paul

May 22,2025

Lethbridge AB

Thank you for the opportunity to give my opinion about the restructuring of the Alberta electoral boundaries.

I am a 76-year-old retired senior living in Lethbridge for the past 12 years. I have never missed voting in any elections at the local, provincial or federal level of government and take my responsibilities and privilege of living in a democracy seriously.

New to an urban riding since 2013 and prior to that living almost exclusively in a rural Alberta riding, I see very clearly that urban issues at the provincial level are much different than rural issues. I now live in Lethbridge East constituency.

Lethbridge is well served by the two current constituencies, Lethbridge West and Lethbridge East. I am very familiar with both ridings and have volunteered and campaigned actively in both.

Lethbridge is unique in that we have 3 post-secondary institutions, The University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge Polytechnique and Red Crow Community College. We have Chinook Regional Hospital that serves all Southern Alberta. We have a large public service. We are a vibrant city being the third largest in Alberta.

The population of Lethbridge is growing but not nearly at the rate of the Edmonton and Calgary. We have welcomed many new Canadians from all over the world in the past 10 years but because we are a smaller city, with large agrifood and service industries we attract different citizens than large metropolitan cities do.

The concerns of Lethbridge citizens are much different that the rural areas surrounding our city. We are surrounded by agriculture and several smaller towns and villages. Lethbridge is the hub and needs to remain that way.

To create 2 new constituencies in the Alberta electoral map, I believe that those should come about by a redistribution in the Calgary, Edmonton, Airdrie area when the populations have exploded.

Thank you for allowing me to give my input to your work.

Barb Phillips



Fort McKay First Nation Submission: Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission

May 2025

On behalf of the Fort McKay First Nation (FMFN), please accept this submission outlining our perspectives on the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission's statutory review of Alberta's electoral boundaries.

About Fort McKay First Nation

Our First Nation has nearly 900 band members, with 500 residing in the community of Fort McKay — located approximately 60 kilometers north of Fort McMurray, Alberta on the shores of the Athabasca River. We are a signatory to Treaty 8 and despite our relatively small size, we are one of the leading First Nations in Canada when it comes to business innovations and environmental stewardship. For many years, we have been leaders in combining care for our lands with opportunity and enterprise. We also believe it is our responsibility to help advance the priorities of First Nations peoples overall, in concert with the efforts of so many others.

In this context, we are compelled to deliver a submission to the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission opposing any constituency redistribution that would impact our community and our First Nation.

Fort McKay First Nation's Position on Boundary Review

Two of the five criteria used by the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission to determine boundaries changes are common community interests and geographic features and natural boundaries. Communities of Interest are often defined as "a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of fair and effective representation." We believe this definition applies to our community within the actual boundaries of the Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo constituency.

Furthermore, we believe that our current constituency boundary respects the boundaries of our Treaty land. Our authority over our land, water and air is paramount and all orders of government and stakeholder partners must uphold our inherent Treaty rights in their interactions with our Nation. For the purposes of the Commission's review, this includes not splitting our Nation into two distinct ridings.

Collaboration is central to our economic strategy. We work closely with neighboring First Nations such as the Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation and Mikisew Cree First Nation to address shared economic, environmental, and political issues. We are focused on economic diversification and long-term financial sustainability in our region. Boundary redistribution could impact this collaboration and may be detrimental to addressing our long-term vision for economic self-sufficiency and environmental challenges.

Over the years, FMFN has navigated environmental impact assessments, profit-sharing agreements, and consultation processes with all orders of government and various industry partners. We place great emphasis on ensuring that we are actively involved in the decision-making process, ensuring our land and resources are protected for future generations. This underscores the importance of protecting the voting power of First Nations peoples and ensuring it is not diluted through boundary redistribution.

In any engagement we have with governments or industry, actively respecting and upholding our Treaty rights and our sovereignty is vital. Should there be proposed changes impacting FMFN's provincial constituency boundary, consultation with our Nation in advance will be essential. Further, any riding changes made within the province should be clearly and publicly communicated in advance so that First Nations electors, no matter where they live in the province, are aware of any impacts to them prior to an election and can plan accordingly.

Fort McKay First Nation has a long and distinguished track record as a leader in business and environmental protection, and we are known as a collaborative and reliable partner. In the spirit of partnership and reconciliation, we ask the Commission to closely consider our perspective on this review and to work with all First Nations on future boundary redistribution decisions.

We welcome any questions you may have about our submission. Please contact Bori Arrobo, Director of Sustainability at with any questions or for further information.

Scot Hutton Chief Administrative Officer Fort McKay First Nation Michele Veldhoen Calgary-Glenmore Constituent

May 23, 2025

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

Dear Commissioners,

Thank you for taking the time to read my submission. I will be as brief as possible.

My name is Michele Veldhoen. I live in the riding of Calgary-Glenmore. I am a 'retired' communications and life skills instructor, as well as a writer. My political experience includes serving (early 2000's) as an elected representative in the County of Foothills and volunteering in a variety of ways for parties of every colour or stripe.

I make this submission because I am disturbed with the Bill 31 amendment (The Justice Statutes Amendment Act (2024)), that has removed the requirement for electoral divisions to be contained within cities like Calgary, thereby allowing for the possibility of rural and urban populations to be combined into the same political division.

As I understand it, the rationale behind this amendment was to allow for more flexibility because those communities nearby, but outside of, big cities like Calgary may have a kind of connection, or familiarity with the city that would allow for effective representation.

Since one of the core aims of designing electoral divisions is indeed to maximize effective representation, and that can only happen when there is strong economic, cultural, and geographic commonality within the division, I cannot conceive of any rural/town community near Calgary or any Calgary neighbourhoods being effectively represented if they are combined into one electoral division. Cultural, economic, and geographic experiences of city life differ vastly from that of rural/town life. I know this from experience.

I lived in the thin slice of land between the city of Calgary and the town of Okotoks for 25 years. My children went to a rural school in their formative years, then to a Calgary senior high school. Our family business was in earth moving and development. In business, in family life, and as individuals we were connected to both the rural and urban regions; jobs, sports and recreation, medical care, other personal services such as banking, and so on.

The lifestyles, priorities, and expectations are completely different between a town and a city. Just a few examples:

- Emergency services. Rural/town municipalities do not have the financial resources
 to fund a full suite of services. Often, volunteer firefighters are used to bolster paid
 services. Local fundraising takes place to enhance services. None of this happens
 in big cities like Calgary.
- 2. Services such as garbage pickup and water provided by rural/towns either diverge from the city in scope or have significant differences in cost to the taxpayer for the obvious reason of scale. Rural/town residents do not expect an urban version of these services and are not inclined to pay for it. Rural/town residents drive to the landfill when necessary. Rural/town residents typically have a heightened awareness of water resources and fire risk because they do not have large reservoirs to draw from.
- 3. Rural/town municipalities do not expect a publicly funded transit system and would not want to pay for one, nor is one necessary.
- 4. Rural/town public recreational amenities and activities are unique to the expressed interests of the local community. Their amenities are usually shared with other rural/town entities and fundraising is a common pursuit to augment local government grants. In cities, public recreational facilities are directly funded by the local government.
- 5. Educational facilities like colleges are not an expected amenity in rural/town municipalities. City residents take these as a given.

Rural/town residents seek a lifestyle free of rush hour traffic, through high-speed traffic corridors, a low-profile night life, and the knowledge that their children can go around their community safely. Priorities like these conflict directly with the facts of urban living.

People *choose* to live in a city or a town, knowing the inherent differences. Having lived in both a rural and now an urban setting (I've been in Calgary for 18 years), I know these differences as intimately as the many Albertans who have tried both, and very deliberately chose one over the other. People who commute to the city for work and return to their town at the end of the day do not call their town a bedroom community. They call it home.

These are not surface differences that any single representative would be able to reconcile. Imagine Calgary community associations opposed to a food processing factory (potential

visual, noise, odour issues) while the town next door has been working for years to entice just such a factory into their orbit to boost employment and town revenues. How would an MLA decide which priority to support? If an MLA is to promote the interests of his/her constituents, how is he/she to do so when the interests are too diverse to find common ground?

Even within the city there is great diversity that has been well respected in previous electoral map division design. Most Calgary-Glenmore neighbourhoods border or have easy access to major natural spaces such as Fish Creek Park, the Weaselhead area, and the Glenmore Reservoir where kayaking and sailing is enjoyed. These are the amenities that draw many Calgary-Glenmore residents to the area and bring us together in a common geographic and cultural experience. I can only imagine how different the expectations and priorities of the Beltline (inner city) residents are compared to mine. While they are listening to ambulances and party goers returning home deep in the night, I am listening to the howl of coyotes.

If there is only one voice for an electoral division, then that voice should not be burdened with the impossible task of trying to reconcile a lion with a hyena, or an elephant with an ant. (I'm a writer, I could not resist.)

When I think about the reason for the Bill 31 amendment mentioned earlier, I worry about the danger of expediency, and also accusations of gerrymandering, which the government has already been subject to due to huge population differences between some divisions. If our aim is to keep our representative democracy as vital and integral to its purpose as possible, then we must avoid aggravating such accusations. Recognizing and validating communities of commonality is a critical part of that process.

I genuinely appreciate the time required for this work. I also appreciate the complexity of decision making when dealing with matters of governing. Thank you for your efforts.

Sincerely and with high regard,

Michele Veldhoen Calgary-Glenmore Calgary, Alberta

2025 Electoral Boundaries Commission

I would like to start by saying thank you for doing this very important work and for taking the time to consider my submission. My name is Nicole Goehring, and I am the MLA for Edmonton Castle Downs. I have had the honor to serve in this role since 2015, and I have lived in north Edmonton since 1991. I went to high school here, raised my children here, coached my children's sports and activities here and have worked in various capacities here. I believe in the strength of community and want to ensure that the boundary map that is created is fair and supports the unique needs of all communities. This truly is the foundation of democracy.

Having lived in this community for almost 35 years, I deeply value the connectedness and collaboration that exists as part of the natural flow. The community leagues, schools, faith groups, organizations, businesses, and residents all work together for a common goal of meeting the unique needs of living, working and raising a family in North Edmonton. There is such a wonderfully diverse culture here in Edmonton Castle Downs that has been nurtured and enhanced by different community organizations.

There are two overarching groups that have come together to identify and meet the needs of the many community leagues, faith groups, nonprofits, Edmonton Police, recreation facilities, libraires, schools, and other community features. The Castle Downs Recreation Society and Area 17 have done studies on the needs, wants and areas of growth for the people that live here, and collectively lead initiatives to support the overall community of North Edmonton. There are natural boundaries that show where people shop, attend school, and gather to achieve a greater sense of belonging and engagement in their community. They work together to enhance and nurture their natural community of Edmonton Castle Downs.

The Edmonton Castle Downs constituency office has long-standing relationships with organizations, such as our community leagues. When boundaries change, area organizations' existing relationships are impacted, and they are forced to adjust existing projects and goals. While community leagues are a municipal feature, they speak to the broader Edmonton Castle Downs community identity and the way in which all orders of government, alongside community organizations, have collaborated historically.

My constituents identify as Edmontonian, and their needs are specific to the urban setting in which they reside. The needs of community are vastly different in rural and urban settings; I believe democracy functions at its best when it allows voters to advocate for their own needs and the needs of their collective community. This riding should not include parts of neighboring rural communities because their needs are different that those of the North Edmonton collective,

Seats should reflect population growth, and North Edmonton has not seen a significant increase in population, as compared to South Edmonton and North Calgary.

As His Majesty's Loyal Opposition Liaison to the Canadian Armed Forces & Veterans Affairs, I have seen first-hand the issues affecting the military community, an additionally unique facet of my role serving the Edmonton Castle Downs community. Military members and their

"

loved ones have connected with the broader Edmonton community for many years and the discrepancy in rural and urban resources directly impacts members and their ability to seek the help they need. Services are more highly concentrated in an urban setting and allow for broader options for constituents. I have experienced the struggle of advocating for the military members who live in rural communities and therefore do not have the same breadth of resources available to them. As military liaison, it is part of my role to advocate for these rural members, but as an MLA, were the boundaries of Castle Downs to be restructured in a manner that would include a higher rural population, I know from experience that many more Castle Downs constituents would face a discrepancy of available resources. By maintaining a separation between urban and rural areas, it allows members of the legislative assembly to better cater resources to their constituents.

One of the very unique elements of the community is the religious and cultural components. There is a very high Muslim (16.6%) Arabic (25.7) and immigrant population (31.8%) here. This information was reported in the Alberta Provincial Electoral Division based on data collected in the 2021 census of Canada. The schools, community leagues, nonprofits, businesses, EPS and faith groups have worked incredibly hard to ensure community education, acceptance and inclusion within our community. The Hate Crimes unit out of EPS has worked hard to create a thriving relationship with many faith and community leaders and organizations that has created a sense of security and safety within our Edmonton neighborhoods. They understand the very unique needs and dynamics that come with the hate that many racialized and Islamic community members face. The same report from the 2021 census indicates that the visible minority population in Castle Downs is 46%. Maintaining the existing Castle Downs boundaries allows for these cultural and religious communities to be better represented, as they can advocate their needs as a collective voice.

Edmonton Castle Downs has a very strong children and youth recreation component as well, with a strong emphasis on ensuring that every child can participate. The YMCA in Castle Downs is a hub to our community and offers the highest number of subsidized memberships within the province. There are many families that face financial strain, and many of the community leagues also offer alternative options to allow all families and individuals to actively participate in recreation and community events. This need also flows into many other areas with support from numerous churches offering food hampers and clothing drives.

Since the boundary restructure in 2017, Edmonton Castle Downs has seen some significant changes. The historical communities that founded the area were removed, and newer communities were added. This had a few impacts: those that still lived in what they felt was Castle Downs because of the history of the community were no longer part of the provincial riding. However, the addition of the newer communities has shown an increase in the number of households that are represented. These new areas are also still developing, and more and more people are discovering the wonderful community that we live, work and play in.

"

EBC 2025-1-130

"

The unique needs of those living in North Edmonton must be considered when looking at the boundaries. There is a common saying that many take a great amount of pride in, and that is to be part of #NorthSide. This is what it means to be from North Edmonton. It is more than just an area in the greater city; it is an identity that immediately connects us.

Thank you again for taking the time to consider my submission.



Member of the Legislative Assembly

Edmonton-Castle Downs

His Majesty's Loyal Opposition Liaison to the Canadian Armed Forces and Veterans Affairs, Shadow Minister for Tourism and Sport

Edmonton.Castledowns@assembly.ab.ca

Constituency Office: 12120-161 Avenue, Edmonton Alberta, Canada T5X 5M8



New submission from Jillian Creech

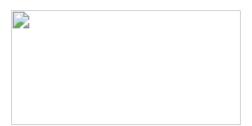
From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Fri 5/23/2025 9:28 AM

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



Boundary Commissions Letter May 2025.pdf;



First Name

Jillian

Last Name

Creech

Municipality / City

St. Albert

Email



Message

Letter is attached. Thank you for your efforts & consideration.

File (Optional)

• Boundary-Commissions-Letter-May-2025.pdf

Address (Optional)



Phone (optional)

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Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW Edmonton, Alberta T5G 2Y5

Phone 780-690-2125
Toll-free 1-833-777-2125
Email info@abebc.ca

Dear Members of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission,

My name is Jillian Creech, and I am a long-time resident of St. Albert. I've also had the privilege to serve as General Manager of St. Albert Shopping Centre for the past 14 years, one of the city's largest local employers where I connect with a cross-section of St. Albertans daily.

I am writing to express my concerns regarding the current and future configuration of electoral boundaries in Alberta, particularly as it relates to the city of St. Albert and its representation.

As a vibrant and growing urban centre, St. Albert deserves fair and effective representation. It is critical that any new electoral map keep our urban community intact. When residents feel fragmented between ridings — as parts of St. Albert do in the current Morinville-St. Albert (MVSA) configuration — they may begin to question whether their vote truly counts. This disconnection discourages civic participation and weakens democratic engagement.

Effective representation is especially difficult when ridings are split between urban and rural areas. These communities often have very different priorities and needs. Attempting to balance those in a single riding diminishes the ability of any one MLA to advocate effectively for either group. Maintaining municipal boundaries within a single riding would allow representatives to more consistently and effectively address the issues that matter to their constituents.

There is a longstanding principle in Alberta — and throughout Canada — that municipalities should be kept whole during the redistricting process. Each municipality has its own infrastructure, growth challenges, and social needs. Fragmenting them across multiple ridings weakens their voice in provincial decision-making.

I would also like to highlight Bill 31, the Justice Statutes Amendment Act, 2024, as a reminder of the importance of clarity and fairness in Alberta's legislative processes. As you consider changes to the electoral map, I urge the Commission to apply the same principles of transparency and equity.

Moreover, population growth in areas such as South Edmonton and North Calgary has created a clear need for the addition of new seats. Representation must evolve to reflect demographic realities and failing to account for these changes' risks diluting the voices of Albertans living in high-growth regions.

I respectfully ask the Commission to uphold its responsibility to ensure the fairest map possible for all Albertans — one that keeps communities like St. Albert whole, enhances

representation, and reflects both our province's geographic diversity and our population growth.

Thank you for your time and your commitment to strengthening democracy in Alberta.

Sincerely,



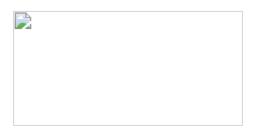
Jillian Creech St. Albert, Alberta



New submission from James Seller

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>
Date Fri 5/23/2025 9:44 AM

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



First Name

James

Last Name

Seller

Municipality / City

Calgary

Email



Thanks for the work being done but the increase of only two seats doesn't seem make much sense. Airdrie and a lot of other nearby areas have seen 20%+ growth and change. Not the map being proposed supports the populations that exist.

Please ensure the maps are drawing fairly and reasonably. It does seem the changes proposed exist to ensure conservative victories, at least that how the few changes appear. Not for citizens. :(

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municipality you identify in your submission, may be made public. You
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Phone 780-690-2125
Toll-free 1-833-777-2125
Email info@abebc.ca



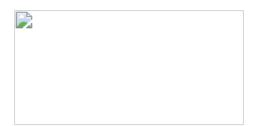
New submission from Vladimir Pasek

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>
Date Fri 5/23/2025 9:59 AM

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

1 attachment (15 KB)

My name is Vladimir Pasek.docx;



First Name

Vladimir

Last Name

Pasek

Municipality / City

St. Albert

Email



Message

Alberta Boundaries Commission

My name is Vladimir Pasek. My wife (Denise) and I live in riding 75 called Morinvillle-St.Albert. We are in the Pinewood neighbourhood which is in the city of St. Albert. We are both retired teachers.

On April 1983, while we were correcting student's work we heard on the radio that Qualico Homes had showhomes on display in the Pineview neighbourhood. So we took a break from our corrections and went to see what was available. We visited a designer home and immediately fell in love with it and bought it. It took until the end of August for us to move in because in April only the cement

foundation had been laid. We weekly visited our house and saw it being built.

Here we are, 42 years later and still in the same house. Even though we worked in Edmonton we looked forward to coming home in the evening to St. Albert.

Right now, our MVSA riding is quite diverse. It has all the aspects of a mini Alberta. Approximately 50% is Urban and 50% Rural. The urban part of MVSA (St. Albert section) is growing quite quickly and should definitely stay together. As a matter of fact, this north part of St. Albert will eventually grow very close to Morinville and the surrounding area. The main stores are in this northern area of St. Albert (Shopping Centre, Costco, entertainment, car dealers, etc.). It is a great place to raise a family. There are many schools, parks and recreational centres. Also the culture and residents of Legal, Bon-Accord are akin to those of St. Albert, enjoying the same Francophone roots. This new grouping (St. Albert east, Morinville, Legal and Bon-Accord) will be approximately the population size of an average sized (47,000) riding in Alberta.

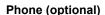
Thank you for considering my submission

Vlad

File (Optional)

• My-name-is-Vladimir-Pasek.docx

Address (Optional)



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Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW Edmonton, Alberta T5G 2Y5

Phone 780 690 2125
Toll free 1 833 777 2125
Email info@abebc.ca

To Members of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Submission:

My name is Al Duerr. I served as the 34th Mayor of Calgary from 1989 to 2001 and before that as a city councillor for six years. During my time in municipal elected office, I along with my council colleagues saw Calgary experience some of its highest highs, and lowest lows. First elected after the NEP decimated the Alberta economy, I experienced the incredible highs that came with hosting the 1988 Olympic Winter Games, then a post Olympic recession that carried through until 1997, and thereafter a steadily strengthening economy where Calgary was once again one of the fasted growing cities on the continent by 2001, the year I stepped down from office. In stepping down from the Mayor's chair, I made a commitment to let new voices be heard, and other than for a brief stint chairing a City of Calgary ward boundaries commission, I stepped away from direct government involvement. That was over two decades ago, and while I consider myself a fully recovered politician, I remain a very proud Calgarian and Albertan. While out of the fray, I care deeply about how government functions, and how citizens are represented and given voice in the affairs of their city and province. The strongest voice average citizens have is through their ability to vote and knowing that their vote rests with someone who has the ability and mandate to appropriately represent their interests.

This is an important mandate you have assumed, for it has real implications in how the citizens of Alberta will be represented in the provincial legislature. I know you will have many submissions and a complex task to perform, so I will keep my comments short and concise. As you consider how to draw a new electoral boundaries map, I would like to offer two considerations:

1. As a former Calgary Councillor and Mayor, I believe strongly that to add communities outside of Calgary to Calgary ridings would be impractical, unfair and a detriment to effective representation. Residents of the City of Calgary share interests that those in neighbouring communities may not; they access different services, shop in different places, attend different religious institutions and go to schools in wholly different school systems. While I am not in any way promoting a rural/urban divide, I strongly believe that electoral boundaries should, to the greatest extent possible, try to reflect a degree of homogeneity in the populations they encompass. It would be unfair to a prospective MLA to lump what can be quite disparate interests into a single constituency and then ask them as individuals to be the arbiters of which constituent interests they will represent, especially if they are competing. During my tenure as Mayor, I found that collaborating with MLAs that understood the needs of Calgarians, MLAs that largely represented the same citizens at the provincial level as we represented at the municipal level, greatly supported and advanced intergovernmental collaboration on issues affecting our common constituents. This collaboration would be far more difficult to achieve if provincial representatives did not, to the highest degree possible, have common constituents.

Given that almost 58% of the total population of Alberta resides in the two largest cities, Calgary and Edmonton, it is clear that constituent needs in these larger urban centers will often be quite different than constituent needs in smaller urban and rural communities. This is not to suggest that large city interests are more important than smaller urban or rural areas, but they are clearly different and need to be addressed in often unique ways. Homelessness, affordable housing, and demand for mass transit are just three examples of where the larger urban centers have unique challenges that require unique solutions.

2. On a more personal front, we have witnessed that the population of Calgary has exploded in recent years. I believe that given that two new constituencies will be added to the electoral map, one of these seats should be included in Calgary in order to reflect and accommodate a growth rate that continues to outstrip the provincial average growth rate. To ensure that your work will remain relevant for at least the next five to ten years, it is important to ensure that these new boundaries are reflective of not just where people live now, but where we anticipate the bulk of new growth to occur.

In closing, a time of increased partisanship, misinformation and division, you do not have an easy job and I am grateful for the public service that you are doing to ensure that Albertans have a fair, carefully thought out electoral boundaries map going into the next general election.





Department of Geography and Environment

4401 University Drive Lethbridge, Alberta

T1K 3M4

Date: 23 May 2025

From: Prof. Craig Coburn

To: Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission

RE: Review of Provincial Constituency Boundaries

Dear Members of the Electoral Boundaries Commission,

I am writing to you in my capacity as a Professor of Geography at the University of Lethbridge. Of the many things that are in the domain of geographical research, how people choose to divide their space is one of those that we study with great interest. Geographers are also experts in both the process of the drafting of these maps and the underlying philosophy of the development of boundaries and borders. Delineating space is not a uniquely human trait but extends from biological needs to express where we belong and where we draw resources. To say you are from a place and acknowledge that this place is a part of you is one of the reasons we partition space.

In the province of Alberta, as you are aware, electoral boundaries are periodically reviewed to ensure that the citizens of the province have fair representation. Our boundaries reflect who we are and ensure that our elected officials bring the diversity of voice and opinion that is necessary for our democracy to flourish. Over time, Alberta's population has changed from predominantly agricultural in the early post-colonial period to one that is dominated by urban populations. As a consequence, electoral boundaries must be redrafted to reflect our reality and to ensure that all Albertans have a fair say from regions where they can see themselves reflected. The resultant consolidation of some ridings can present challenges when ridings in rural areas become large, and it is a challenge for elected officials to visit with all the communities that they seek to serve. That is simply a fact of our geography.

I live in Lethbridge-West and the urban area that is Lethbridge has grown over the past ten years. Having lived in this community for the past 23 years, I have seen the transformation from a small urban centre to one that is medium in size and much of that growth is attributed to the addition of diverse population of new Canadians. There is a vibrant local culture that is quite different from the surrounding communities.

Lethbridge is a community that is united by our geography and grounded in diversity. Most of my neighbours, the students that I teach and almost all my colleagues at the University of Lethbridge are not from Lethbridge. They come from all over the world to

support our incredibly diverse economy and make Lethbridge one of the best places to live in Canada.

There has been growth in the communities surrounding Lethbridge as well. These populations have grown for different reasons and have developed their own flavour and sense of community. We value these differences and respect that many are attracted to areas of southern Alberta because they find communities of like-minded individuals.

As it stands, I believe the boundaries of the two electoral districts that represent the urban area of Lethbridge should remain unchanged. There have been public comments made that have spurred me to write to you related to splitting these urban electoral areas and including the surrounding rural areas. I am not in support of altering the boundaries of urban electoral districts to include populations that are not part of the same community.

There is no question in my mind that the concerns of citizens in rural areas are not at all like my concerns as someone living in an urban area. This is not to diminish the concerns of rural Albertans, but to ensure that their voice is appropriately represented and not lost in the context of urban issues. Our local community has very different problems than Nobleford, Coaldale, Barrons or Picture Butte. I understand that from the perspective of the larger urban centres (Calgary or Edmonton), it's hard to appreciate that Lethbridge and the surrounding rural areas are not the same. We are smaller but, in most ways, far more like the large urban centres than the rural population that surrounds us.

Respectfully Submitted,



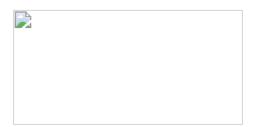
Dr. Craig Coburn
Professor, Department of Geography and Environment



New submission from Uduak Godwin

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com> Date Fri 5/23/2025 10:12 AM

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



First Name

Uduak

Last Name

Godwin

Municipality / City

Rocky View

Email



Message

Alberta's population has grown rapidly in recent years, not just in Calgary but also in the surrounding areas. As the Commission takes on the challenge of redrawing electoral boundaries, it's important to consider not only where people live, but how they live.

Constituency boundaries should be drawn around how people experience their day-to-day lives, not strictly around municipal lines. Municipal borders don't always reflect the realities of where people work, go to school, access healthcare, or participate in their communities.

Take Conrich, for example. It's technically outside Calgary, but it's only a few minutes from the city limits. It has no healthcare facilities, no grocery stores, no emergency services, and no recreational infrastructure. Residents there may live just outside the boundary, but their lives are very much rooted in Calgary. They commute to jobs in the city, send their kids to Calgary schools, go to Calgary

hospitals, and participate in Calgary's religious, cultural, and recreational life.

When people contact their MLA, they don't talk about municipal boundaries, they talk about healthcare wait times, school funding, transportation, and other services that affect their daily lives. If a person's entire lifestyle is centered around Calgary, their voice should be reflected in a Calgary-based electoral district. Constituencies that reflect these connections will lead to better representation.

If people live like they're in Calgary, they should be represented as if they're in Calgary. Redrawing boundaries this way isn't just logical, it's fair. It means people are represented in the Legislature by someone who understands their day-to-day concerns and is positioned to advocate for them effectively.

Terms

By clicking this box, you are aware that your submission, name, and the
municipality you identify in your submission, may be made public. You
will not be able to make a written submission via the webform without
verifying you have read this disclaimer.

Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW Edmonton, Alberta T5G 2Y5

Phone 780 690 2125
Toll free 1 833 777 2125
Email info@abebc.ca

May 22, 2025

Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission

Re: Submission regarding the current review of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries

I'm writing this submission to support your work in developing constituency boundaries that keep communities together. Communities that have similar needs, lifestyles and perspectives need to be connected to have a voice in our legislature that ensures the government understands and represents the interests of Albertans.

I'm retired from a career working as a CPA in businesses, primarily in Calgary. For much of my life, I've lived in the inner-city Calgary constituencies. For 8 years I ran a summer cattle grazing operation on property I owned near Sundre. The past 12 years, I've lived in Canmore in the Banff-Kananaskis Electoral Division. I've always been active in charitable organizations and in outdoor activities.

I'd like you to know that the communities of Lake Louise, Banff, Canmore and Exshaw are intertwined and inseparable. It is common for folks to live in one of those communities and work in another. We are bound by a love, concern and respect for our natural environment which is fundamental to sustaining our tourism industry as an economic driver in Alberta.

Room for population growth should be built into our electoral district. Considerable population growth is underway for the Canmore area and much more is expected within the decade. In addition to the new residential and commercial developments, a new tax for underused housing is expected to increase the number of permanent residents.

To preserve our natural environment and wildlife corridors, our Bow Valley mountain communities are relatively dense with multi-family units of condos, townhouses, duplexes and four plexes. This is unlike the acreage developments and new neighbourhoods expanding from Calgary, where folks are seeking more personal living space (such as backyards) and less physical connection to neighbours, while still being tied to Calgary.

While working on my land near Sundre, I found the agricultural focus on extracting value and harvest from the land leads to interests, priorities and perspectives that are significantly different from the Bow Valley mountain communities. It would be a disservice to both communities to be lumped together.

Thank you for considering these points. I hope that you find this helpful in developing Electoral Districts that give voice to the needs of constituents in each area of the province.

Sincerely,

Janice Tye

Banff Kananaskis



New submission from Alexander Shevalier

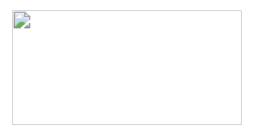
From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>

Date Fri 5/23/2025 10:27 AM

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



population estimates ab census subdivision municipal 2016 to current.pdf; CDLC Submission to the Boundary Commission 2025 Final.pdf;



First Name

Alexander

Last Name

Shevalier

Municipality / City

Calgary

Email



Please accept this as the submission of the Calgary and District Labour Council. You may need to look up the population estimates of the census subdivision from 2016 to the present. The PDF conversion from an Excel spreadsheet was unfortunate. Thank you.

File (Optional)

- population-estimates-ab-census-subdivision-municipal-2016-tocurrent.pdf
- CDLC-Submission-to-the-Boundary-Commission-2025-Final.pdf

Address (Optional)



Phone (optional)



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Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW Edmonton, Alberta T5G 2Y5

Phone 780-690-2125
Toll-free 1-833-777-2125
Email info@abebc.ca

Submission to the Boundary Commission

About Us

The Calgary and District Labour Council was chartered in May 1905. We support twenty-three affiliated union locals representing 50,000 members. Our district is not simply Calgary. Our district is from High River to the South and Airdrie to the North West and East to the British Columbia and Saskatchewan borders. We represent the following communities, Airdrie, Chestemere, Delacour, Dalroy, Lyalta, Norfolk, Bennett, Indus, Langdon, Cheadle, Carseland, Strangmuir, Namaka, Gleichen, Stobart, Standard, Cochrane, Okotoks, High River, Strathmore, Crowfoot, Makepeace, Hussar, Bassano, Gem, Countess, Rosemary, Duchess, Millicent, Patricia, Princess, Pollockville, Cessford, Wardlow, Jenner, Iddesleigh, Halsbury, Atlee, Majestic, Buffaloo, Gold Spur, Cavendish, Blindloss, McNeil, Empress, Patricia, Lathom, Shouldice, Queenstown, Majorville, Arrowwood, Mossleigh, Carseland, Gladys, Mazeppa, Blackie, Herronton, Milo, Kathryn, Keoma, Craigdhu, Gayford, Ardenode, Hamlet, Rockyford, Rosebud, Beynon, Dalum, Dorothy, Finnegan, Carolside, Bigstone, Cappon, Acadia Valley, Balzac, Glenbow Pirmez Creek, Mitford, Ghost Lake, Mini Thni, Kananaski, Exshaw, Dead Man's Flats, Canmore, Banff, Sawback, Massive, Castle Mountain, Eldon, Vermillion Crossing, Kananaskis Village, Bragg Creek, Priddis, Millarville, Hartell, Mazeppa, and many others. We represent the counties of Rockyview, Wheatland, and Vulcan. We represent the Municipal District of Bighorn, Foothills, Cypress and Acadia. The Kananaskis Improvement District, and Special Areas 2 and 3. We represent both urban and rural communities.

Rural Versus Urban

Our goal is not to disenfranchise anyone but to ensure that every Albertan has effective representation and that there is relative parity in voting.

The Constitution, the Supreme Court and the Electoral Commission Act all try to strike a balance between competing interests in creating as fair electoral boundaries as possible. One of the areas of tension is between urban and rural electoral districts. I am drawn to a quote from Laurie Blakeman, the former MLA from Edmonton Centre,

"I think when I read some of the submissions that came from constituency associations ... there's an expectation that they could, you know, phone and get an immediate meeting with their MLA and chat with them face to face and things like that. Yeah, my folks would like to do that, too, but they don't get the same kind of opportunity to do that because I'm dealing with more people, and it's not possible for me to organize my representation of people in that same way. If my people had the chance to do it the way some of the rural people were talking, I'm sure they'd take it. They'd say, 'Absolutely I want to be able to operate that same way and have that same kind of relationship with my MLA,' but that's not what's available to me as an urban representative."



Expectations from rural residents will have to adjust to the reality that their percentage of the population is waning relative to the urban population. While the law allows for some variance between electoral districts they have to be reasonable, justifiable and create effective representation.

The rise of new technologies like zoom, smartphones allows for easier communication with MLAs. While we would all enjoy having a coffee with our MLA, it is simply not the reality for most Albertans.

Population Growth

The Boundary Commission must factor population growth patterns. There has been significant population growth since the 2021 census. The population of Alberta in 2021 was 4,262,635ⁱ. Estimates by the government of Alberta as of January 1, 2025, state that the population of Alberta is 4,960,000. That is, 697,365ⁱⁱ new Albertans must be accounted for by the Commission when drawing the boundaries. The risk the Commission faces is that we may draw boundaries using the 2021 data rather than the actual population. This may create significant population deviations between ridings and may not comply with Section 15(1) of the Act.

Section 13 of the Act has changed, and the Commission will divide the province into 89 electoral districts.

The average population of those districts is 4,960,000/89 = 55,970

The law allows for a maximum variation of plus 25%; the maximum riding is 69,963.

The law also allows for a maximum variation of minus 25% below the minimum of 41,978.

The law also allows for a deviation of up to 50% below in prescribed circumstances, which is 27,985.

The Commission is bound to use the census information because there has not been an Alberta census. The Commission can and must consider Section 14(a) sparsity, density, and rates of growth to ensure compliance with Section 15(1) and to ensure that no electoral /district is more than 25% above or below the median.

If it is possible, the Commission could delay its final report and ask for an updated submission after the 2026 census. This was done by the last boundary commission.

If it is not possible, then this boundary commission should use Section 14 (a), which states, "(a) sparsity, density and rate of growth of the population." The Commission can also use Section 12 (5) "The Commission may, as it considers appropriate, use more recent information respecting the population of all or any part of Alberta in conjunction with the information referred to in subsection (3) or (4).



It should use these sections to account for Alberta's population growth.

The Boundary Commission has the unenviable task of determining where seats are located. To account for the population growth, we used the 2024 Alberta government's Office of Statistics Information on the census subdivision (Municipal Population estimates)ⁱⁱⁱ and average district population to determine the distribution of seats. I have included this document as a supplementary submission.

We have proposals as to what the seat distribution should be using the Alberta government population estimates.

City	2021 Population	2024 Ab Gov Estimates	Proposed seats
Calgary	1,306,784	1,569,133	28/89
Edmonton	1,010,899	1,190,457	21/89
Red Deer	100,844	112,917	2/89
Lethbridge	98,406	111,400	2/89
Medicine Hat	65,266	67,909	2/89*
Airdrie	74,100	88,471	2/89*
St. Albert	68,232	73,110	2/89*
Grande Prairie	64,141	69,377	1/89
Wood Buffalo	75,282	80,568	2/89*
Rural			27/89

^{*}Urban-rural hybrid seats



We do not want to enter a situation where there are huge deviations between electoral districts. In the 2015 election, Fort McMurray-Conklin had 15,272^{iv} people on their electors list and Calgary South East had 46,871^v. A vote in Fort McMurray-Conklin was significantly more valuable than a vote in Calgary South-East, and it did not comply with the Act.

This point is reiterated by the Supreme Court when they write, "Relative parity of voting power is a prime condition of effective representation. Deviations from absolute voter parity, however, may be justified on the grounds of practical impossibility or the provision of more effective representation. Factors like geography, community history, community interests, and minority representation may need to be taken into account to ensure that our legislative assemblies effectively represent the diversity of our social mosaic. Beyond this, dilution of one citizen's vote as compared with another's should not be countenanced."

The Act, the Supreme Court, the age of the census and the population estimates in Alberta are why the Commission must consider where growth in the province is occurring when drawing the boundaries; otherwise we could be in another situation where the vote in one area of the province has three times the value of another.

Boundaries of Calgary and Edmonton

Where possible, the Boundary Commission should use the boundaries of cities when drawing the electoral district lines. The City of Calgary and its surrounding communities may not have common interests. They compete for scarce funding from the provincial and federal governments. If an MLA has both a rural and a city in their electoral district, who will their MLA support?

The City of Calgary has increasing density targets, whereas the counties that surround Calgary create low-density housing. When the City then annexes those areas, it cannot increase the density in those areas. It is a source of friction between the county and the City.

The City of Calgary, the surrounding cities and the surrounding counties also compete for new business. The Amazon warehouse was built in Balzac, just outside of Calgary. Balzac does not provide the same level of services as Calgary does, so Amazon had to arrange for the shuttling of its employees from Calgary. Amazon is building a warehouse in Calgary, and they don't need to provide shuttle service because there is transit access.

The last boundary commission had to split the City of Medicine Hat and the City of Airdrie, into urban-rural hybrid electoral districts. It was not ideal, but both cities would have breached the 25% maximum. In the case of Calgary and Edmonton, there is no reason to have urban-rural hybrids.

Section 14 (b) and (e) of the Act state,

(b) communities of interest, including municipalities, regional and rural communities, Indian



reserves and Metis settlements

(e) the desirability of understandable and clear boundaries,

Having the City boundaries as the understandable boundary makes sense.

Conclusion

The Commission should delay its report until we receive the 2026 census information. If the Commission cannot delay, then it should account for population growth.

There are almost 700,000 new Albertans who have moved here since the 2021 census, and the Commission includes them when creating the electoral divisions.

The Commission should use the 2024 Alberta government's Office of Statistics Information on the census subdivision.

The boundaries of Edmonton and Calgary are understandable boundaries, and they do not share interests with the surrounding counties and cities.

Rural Alberta should have 27 seats.

Calgary should have 28 seats.

Edmonton should have 21 seats.

Red Deer should have two seats.

Lethbridge should have two seats.

Medicine Hat should have a seat and a hybrid seat.

Airdrie should have a seat and a hybrid seat.

St. Albert should have a seat and a hybrid seat.

Grande Prairie should have one seat.

Wood Buffalo should have two hybrid seats. where seats are located.



End Notes



https://economicdashboard.alberta.ca/dashboard/population-quarterly/taken on May 9, 2025.

[&]quot;https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&SearchText=Alberta&DGUIDlist=2021A000248&GENDERlist=1,2,3&STATISTIClist=1&HEADERlist=0 Taken on May 9, 2025

iii https://www.alberta.ca/demographic-statistics taken on May 14, 2025.

https://officialresults.elections.ab.ca/orResultsED.cfm?ED=58&EventId=31 taken on May 9, 2025.

^v https://officialresults.elections.ab.ca/orResultsED.cfm?ED=25&EventId=31 taken on May 9, 2025.

Census Subdivision (Municipal) Population Estimates, July 1, 2016 to 2024, Alberta

Census Division	Census Subdivision	Area Name	Туре	2016	2017	2018	2019
4801	4801003	Cypress County	MD	7849	7877	7833	7838
4801	4801006	Medicine Hat	CY	64780	64964	65134	65279
4801	4801008	Forty Mile County No. 8	MD	3660	3602	3637	3667
4801	4801009	Foremost	VL	552	489	519	501
4801	4801014	Bow Island	Т	2029	2024	2016	1973
4801	4801018	Redcliff	Т	5729	5744	5796	5826
4802	4802001	Warner County No. 5 ¹ *	MD	4048	4101	4133	4160
4802	4802002	Coutts	VL	248	211	208	208
4802	4802004	Milk River	Т	841	755	758	756
4802	4802006	Warner	VL	381	335	337	331
4802	4802008	Raymond ^{1*}	Т	3799	3829	3878	3950
4802	4802009	Stirling	VL	1001	992	1026	1037
4802	4802011	Lethbridge County ³ *	MD	10613	10580	10795	10793
4802	4802012	Lethbridge	CY	95521	97241	99011	100761
4802	4802013	Coalhurst	Т	2755	2791	2843	2927
4802	4802014	Nobleford	Т	1317	1312	1292	1402
4802	4802016	Barons	VL	350	315	325	301
4802	4802018	Picture Butte	Т	1860	1812	1858	1944
4802	4802019	Coaldale ³ *	Т	8461	8503	8645	8920
4802	4802021	Taber	MD	7292	7454	7528	7470
4802	4802022	Taber	Т	8663	8822	8952	8957
4802	4802023	Barnwell	VL	975	902	942	991
4802	4802029	Vauxhall	Т	1253	1216	1215	1257
4802	4802031	Newell County	MD	7719	7707	7606	7644
4802	4802034	Brooks	CY	14897	14968	14945	15079
4802	4802036	Duchess	VL	1108	1035	1077	1083
4802	4802038	Rosemary	VL	406	345	360	357
4802	4802039	Bassano	Т	1232	1150	1148	1146
4803	4803001	Cardston County ⁶ *	MD	4594	4751	4799	4887
4803	4803002	Magrath	Т	2430	2464	2536	2599

Classification: Public

4803	4803003	Improvement District No. 4 Waterton	ID	108	96	107	98
4803	4803004	Cardston ⁶ *	Т	3654	3760	3799	3735
4803	4803006	Glenwood	VL	322	282	295	311
4803	4803008	Hill Spring	VL	164	148	159	162
4803	4803011	Pincher Creek No. 9	MD	3014	3086	3129	3188
4803	4803014	Pincher Creek	Т	3721	3829	3787	3757
4803	4803016	Cowley	VL	214	188	186	177
4803	4803018	Willow Creek No. 26 ^{158*}	MD	5278	5488	5602	5679
4803	4803019	Fort Macleod	Т	3034	3113	3143	3160
4803	4803021	Granum ⁵ *	Т	414	406	420	438
4803	4803022	Claresholm ^{158*}	Т	3839	3817	3829	3865
4803	4803024	Stavely	Т	552	504	484	487
4803	4803026	Nanton	Т	2220	2126	2157	2228
4803	4803801	Piikani 147	IRI	1591	1565	1580	1604
4803	4803802	Blood 148	IRI	4708	4791	4825	4897
4803	4803803	Blood 148A	IRI	0	0	0	0
4803	4803805	Peigan Timber Limit "B"	IRI	0	4	4	4
4804	4804001	Acadia No. 34	MD	499	453	477	472
4804	4804004	Special Area No. 2	SA	1917	1989	1994	1972
4804	4804006	Empress	VL	136	118	115	125
4804	4804011	Hanna	Т	2587	2653	2607	2593
4804	4804012	Special Area No. 3 ⁵ *	SA	1051	1077	1075	1035
4804	4804014	Oyen	Т	1007	947	942	925
4804	4804016	Cereal ⁵ *	VL	112	120	118	119
4804	4804019	Youngstown	VL	154	136	135	135
4804	4804020	Special Area No. 4	SA	1252	1281	1293	1269
4804	4804021	Veteran	VL	209	177	193	196
4804	4804022	Consort	VL	732	697	678	667
4805	4805001	Vulcan County	MD	4082	4153	4160	4196
4805	4805002	Carmangay	VL	245	237	245	246
4805	4805004	Champion	VL	322	294	291	302
4805	4805006	Vulcan	Т	1948	1881	1882	1860
4805	4805008	Lomond	VL	169	167	163	174
4805	4805009	Milo	VL	92	74	80	88
4805	4805011	Arrowwood	VL	212	190	187	168

4805	4805012	Wheatland County	MD	9007	9115	9211	9275
4805	4805018	Strathmore	Т	14084	14568	14721	14835
4805	4805019	Hussar	VL	195	155	161	159
4805	4805021	Standard	VL	361	348	362	356
4805	4805022	Rockyford	VL	324	295	307	299
4805	4805026	Drumheller	T	8162	8266	8211	8171
4805	4805031	Starland County	MD	2109	2020	1999	2002
4805	4805034	Delia	VL	221	171	171	184
4805	4805036	Munson	VL	198	167	167	166
4805	4805038	Morrin	VL	246	195	189	190
4805	4805041	Kneehill County	MD	5125	5176	5140	5121
4805	4805042	Carbon	VL	463	399	394	390
4805	4805044	Acme	VL	667	597	620	647
4805	4805046	Linden	VL	839	764	832	802
4805	4805048	Three Hills	Т	3272	3270	3223	3217
4805	4805049	Trochu	T	1071	976	970	966
4805	4805802	Siksika 146	IRI	3575	3611	3599	3634
4806	4806001	Foothills County ^{2 4 5 *}	MD	23202	23484	23584	23761
4806	4806006	High River ^{5 *}	T	13889	13988	14116	14046
4806	4806008	Longview	VL	314	277	274	253
4806	4806009	Turner Valley ^{7 *}	T	2628	2626	2665	2691
4806	4806010	Diamond Valley ⁷ *	Т				
4806	4806011	Black Diamond ^{4 7 *}	Т	2763	2715	2727	2676
4806	4806012	Okotoks ² *	Т	29709	29969	30263	30412
4806	4806014	Rocky View County	MD	40373	40815	41227	41653
4806	4806016	Calgary	CY	1278707	1289970	1306586	1330058
4806	4806017	Chestermere	CY	20620	21214	21509	21931
4806	4806019	Cochrane	Т	26860	28237	29694	31013
4806	4806021	Airdrie	CY	63984	67157	69841	72412
4806	4806022	Irricana	Т	1254	1205	1184	1160
4806	4806024	Beiseker	VL	835	745	727	742
4806	4806026	Crossfield	T	3065	3114	3215	3295
4806	4806028	Mountain View County ⁶ *	MD	13376	13251	13310	13489
4806	4806029	Carstairs	T	4207	4353	4501	4631
4806	4806031	Cremona	VL	456	402	410	383

4806	4806032	Didsbury	T	5389	5331	5340	5261
4806	4806034	Olds ⁶ *	Т	9420	9348	9361	9414
4806	4806036	Sundre	Т	2796	2751	2722	2663
4806	4806803	Eden Valley 216	IRI	617	569	585	588
4806	4806804	Tsuu T'ina Nation 145 (Sarcee 145)	IRI	2330	2247	2225	2244
4807	4807001	Provost No. 52	MD	2249	2218	2175	2214
4807	4807002	Provost	Т	2043	2079	2027	1994
4807	4807004	Czar	VL	207	178	181	175
4807	4807006	Hughenden	VL	249	204	199	203
4807	4807008	Amisk	VL	209	177	182	188
4807	4807011	Paintearth County No. 18	MD	2156	2111	2112	2110
4807	4807012	Coronation	Т	949	886	900	878
4807	4807014	Castor	Т	943	844	836	826
4807	4807016	Halkirk	VL	114	87	92	96
4807	4807019	Stettler County No. 6 ^{2 5 *}	MD	5429	5649	5941	5925
4807	4807021	Big Valley	VL	350	297	300	308
4807	4807022	Gadsby ⁵ *	VL	41	47	61	54
4807	4807024	Botha ² *	VL	209	216		
4807	4807026	Stettler	Т	6101	6114	6049	6066
4807	4807027	White Sands	SV	121	108	104	112
4807	4807028	Rochon Sands	SV	87	75	70	75
4807	4807029	Donalda	VL	222	168	171	168
4807	4807031	Flagstaff County ^{1 4 6 *}	MD	3808	3910	3930	3920
4807	4807032	Alliance ¹ *	VL	155	150	140	142
4807	4807036	Forestburg ⁴ *	VL	891	841	818	842
4807	4807038	Heisler	VL	163	145	141	135
4807	4807039	Daysland	Т	834	781	775	769
4807	4807042	, Killam	Т	1010	959	956	933
4807	4807044	Sedgewick	Т	830	773	780	772
4807	4807046	Lougheed	VL	260	203	212	214
4807	4807048	Hardisty	Т	564	520	519	483
4807	4807049	Wainwright No. 61 ^{36*}	MD	4575	4704	4646	4630
4807	4807051	Chauvin	VL	342	298	270	247
4807	4807052	Edgerton	VL	396	349	346	346
4807	4807054	Wainwright ^{3 *}	T	6421	6696	6710	6801
.00,	.00,001		•	0.21	0000	0, 20	0001

4007	4907056	Irma ^{6 *}	VI	F22	476	470	400
4807	4807056		VL	533	476	478	489
4808	4808001	Red Deer County ³ *	MD		20228	20716	20921
4808	4808002	Elnora	VL	301	255	266	265
4808	4808004	Delburne	VL	914	866	849	850
4808	4808005	Jarvis Bay	SV	217	184	182	178
4808	4808006	Bowden	Т	1273	1233	1237	1271
4808	4808008	Innisfail	Т	8014	8006	7922	7906
4808	4808009	Penhold ^{3 *}	Т	3404	3423	3540	3622
4808	4808011	Red Deer	CY	103330	103957	104503	104990
4808	4808012	Sylvan Lake	Т	15288	15682	16015	16206
4808	4808013	Norglenwold	SV	281	253	241	248
4808	4808022	Lacombe County	MD	10486	10514	10610	10589
4808	4808023	Birchcliff	SV	119	109	124	129
4808	4808024	Eckville	Т	1154	1067	1044	1031
4808	4808025	Half Moon Bay	SV	42	37	41	45
4808	4808026	Bentley	Т	1108	1016	1014	1018
4808	4808027	Sunbreaker Cove	SV	82	82	81	86
4808	4808028	Gull Lake	SV	179	160	170	177
4808	4808029	Blackfalds	Т	9929	10274	10680	10956
4808	4808031	Lacombe	CY	13366	13399	13566	13683
4808	4808032	Clive	VL	735	684	711	712
4808	4808034	Alix	VL	751	697	697	729
4808	4808038	Ponoka County	MD		10202	10224	10273
4808	4808039	Ponoka	T	7404	7409	7362	7393
4808	4808042	Parkland Beach	SV	155	137	135	128
4808	4808044	Rimbey	T	2622	2570	2509	2540
4808	4808811	Samson 137	IRI	3473	3423	3439	3450
4808	4808812	Samson 137A	IRI	27	24	25	22
4808	4808813	Montana 139	IRI	648	600	608	617
4809	4809002	Clearwater County	MD		12321	12426	12451
4809	4809005	Burnstick Lake	SV	16	13	10	10
4809	4809010	Caroline	VL	521	475	444	449
4809	4809010	Rocky Mountain House	T	6771	6814	6738	6661
4809	4809015	O'Chiese 203	IRI	811	772	765	797
		Sunchild 202	IRI				797 722
4809	4809809	Sufficient 202	IRI	768	695	707	122

4809	4809810	Big Horn 144A	IRI	244	209	218	217
4810	4810001	Camrose County ⁴ *	MD	8665	8712	8789	8763
4810	4810002	Bashaw	T	844	772	781	774
4810	4810003	Rosalind	VL	191	157	158	148
4810	4810004	Ferintosh ⁴ *	VL	207	218	227	223
4810	4810006	Edberg	VL	154	126	122	121
4810	4810009	Bawlf	VL	436	373	381	386
4810	4810011	Camrose	CY	19234	19490	19559	19759
4810	4810012	Bittern Lake	VL	226	185	196	190
4810	4810014	Hay Lakes	VL	509	445	460	472
4810	4810016	Beaver County	MD	6029	6118	6073	6062
4810	4810018	Tofield	Т	2126	2057	1989	1968
4810	4810019	Ryley	VL	494	460	462	457
4810	4810021	Holden	VL	355	286	301	299
4810	4810022	Viking	Т	1101	1013	975	958
4810	4810026	Minburn County No. 27	MD	3255	3246	3227	3144
4810	4810028	Vegreville	Т	5817	5882	5875	5768
4810	4810031	Innisfree	VL	196	170	173	170
4810	4810034	Mannville	VL	844	737	737	729
4810	4810036	Vermilion River County ^{5 6 *}	MD	8442	8472	8392	8352
4810	4810038	Paradise Valley	VL	184	150	154	159
4810	4810039	Lloydminster (Part) ^{6 *}	CY	20127	20609	20695	20865
4810	4810041	Kitscoty	VL	951	927	896	852
4810	4810042	Vermilion	Т	4166	4104	4076	4098
4810	4810044	Marwayne	VL	583	530	532	492
4810	4810046	Dewberry ^{5 *}	VL	191	198	205	187
4810	4810048	Two Hills County No. 21 ² *	MD	3403	3357	3637	3641
4810	4810051	Myrnam	VL	345	297	293	286
4810	4810052	Two Hills	Т	1382	1301	1336	1392
4810	4810056	Willingdon ² *	VL	327	320		
4810	4810058	Lamont County ² *	MD	3936	3913	3859	3859
4810	4810059	Andrew	VL	432	373	369	357
4810	4810061	Mundare	Т	868	777	793	782
4810	4810062	Chipman	VL	280	255	246	228
4810	4810064	Lamont	Т	1808	1712	1691	1696

4810	4810066	Bruderheim ² *	Т	1338	1305	1320	1292
4810	4810068	Improvement District No. 13 Elk Island	ID	0	0	1	1
4810	4810805	Makaoo (Part) 120	IRI	214	176	178	174
4811	4811001	Wetaskiwin County No. 10 ^{1 2 8 *}	MD	11425	11510	11495	11506
4811	4811002	Wetaskiwin	CY	12958	12915	12800	12736
4811	4811003	Argentia Beach	SV	27	24	24	26
4811	4811004	Grandview ¹ *	SV	115	101	103	107
4811	4811005	Poplar Bay ^{8 *}	SV	104	96	91	96
4811	4811006	Crystal Springs	SV	51	49	47	57
4811	4811007	Norris Beach	SV	38	40	42	43
4811	4811008	Ma-Me-O Beach ⁸	SV	111	98	104	103
4811	4811009	Silver Beach	SV	65	50	55	53
4811	4811011	Millet ^{25*}	Т	1985	1885	1879	1873
4811	4811012	Leduc County ^{1 3 *}	MD	14122	14427	14574	14122
4811	4811013	Beaumont ¹ *	CY	18049	18794	19411	19998
4811	4811016	Leduc	CY	30973	31986	32650	33313
4811	4811018	Devon	T	6736	6679	6635	6579
4811	4811019	Calmar	Т	2312	2266	2286	2305
4811	4811020	Sundance Beach	SV	74	54	60	63
4811	4811021	Thorsby	Т	1017	914	940	940
4811	4811022	Itaska Beach	SV	23	21	25	23
4811	4811023	Golden Days	SV	163	157	161	160
4811	4811024	Warburg	VL	785	701	703	710
4811	4811026	Breton	VL	588	527	520	479
4811	4811031	Drayton Valley	Т	7428	7345	7325	7212
4811	4811032	Brazeau County	MD	7990	7831	7828	7785
4811	4811034	Parkland County ^{5 *}	MD	32840	33063	33128	33259
4811	4811038	Seba Beach	SV	173	156	164	144
4811	4811039	Betula Beach	SV	16	16	14	16
4811	4811041	Point Alison	SV	10	10	10	10
4811	4811042	Lakeview	SV	30	27	30	31
4811	4811044	Kapasiwin	SV	10	10	11	11
4811	4811045	Wabamun ⁵ *	VL	694	697	679	663
4811	4811046	Spring Lake	VL	724	660	662	687
4811	4811048	Stony Plain	Т	17678	18008	18174	18316

		r *					
4811	4811049	Spruce Grove ⁵ *	CY	35324	36395	37437	38097
4811	4811052	Strathcona County ⁴ *	SM	100678	101448	101842	102323
4811	4811056	Fort Saskatchewan ^{4 *}	CY	25060	26087	26671	27201
4811	4811059	Sturgeon County ⁶ *	MD	21081	21085	21115	20962
4811	4811061	Edmonton ^{3 *}	CY	964639	983238	1002920	1026499
4811	4811062	St. Albert ⁶ *	CY	67342	68244	68769	69154
4811	4811064	Gibbons	Т	3261	3227	3168	3143
4811	4811065	Redwater	Т	2111	2027	2058	2078
4811	4811066	Bon Accord	Т	1566	1526	1532	1501
4811	4811068	Morinville	Т	10167	10283	10337	10485
4811	4811069	Legal	Т	1385	1318	1324	1299
4811	4811801	Ermineskin 138	IRI	2536	2409	2434	2456
4811	4811802	Pigeon Lake 138A ^{8 *}	IRI	436	354	354	358
4811	4811803	Louis Bull 138B	IRI	1215	1218	1252	1280
4811	4811804	Stony Plain 135	IRI	1762	1721	1748	1766
4811	4811805	Alexander 134	IRI	1129	1075	1062	1072
4811	4811806	Wabamun 133A	IRI	1635	1432	1442	1451
4811	4811807	Wabamun 133B	IRI	31	27	26	26
4812	4812002	Cold Lake ^{3 *}	CY	15549	15929	15978	16088
4812	4812004	Bonnyville No. 87 ^{1 3 6 *}	MD	13078	13261	13411	13522
4812	4812009	Bonnyville 1 *	Т	6118	6167	6168	6204
4812	4812011	Bonnyville Beach	SV	86	66	71	77
4812	4812012	Glendon	VL	506	464	463	441
4812	4812013	Pelican Narrows	SV	154	137	139	131
4812	4812014	St. Paul County No. 19	MD	6159	6304	6335	6362
4812	4812016	Elk Point	Т	1489	1422	1391	1316
4812	4812018	St. Paul	Т	5983	6007	6127	6178
4812	4812020	Horseshoe Bay	SV	50	46	44	47
4812	4812022	Smoky Lake County	MD	4196	4152	4144	4175
4812	4812024	Vilna	VL	295	239	229	240
4812	4812026	Waskatenau	VL	191	177	169	170
4812	4812029	Smoky Lake	Т	979	919	923	916
4812	4812037	Lac la Biche County	SM	8526	8576	8536	8603
4812	4812038	Improvement District No. 349 ⁶ *	ID	0	0	0	0
4812	4812802	Unipouheos 121	IRI	935	870	868	852

4812	4812804	Puskiakiwenin 122	IRI	555	526	532	538
4812	4812806	Saddle Lake 125	IRI	4042	4055	4075	4079
4812	4812808	White Fish Lake 128	IRI	1352	1262	1238	1266
4812	4812810	Cold Lake 149	IRI	689	639	642	653
4812	4812811	Kehewin 123	IRI	994	969	950	966
4812	4812813	Cold Lake 149A	IRI	41	39	37	38
4812	4812815	Cold Lake 149B	IRI	167	145	142	141
4812	4812828	Beaver Lake 131	IRI	427	387	387	390
4812	4812840	Heart Lake 167	IRI	190	171	170	169
4813	4813001	Lac Ste. Anne County	MD	11062	11373	11491	11445
4813	4813002	Mayerthorpe	T	1347	1254	1255	1233
4813	4813003	Nakamun Park	SV	97	84	85	84
4813	4813005	Val Quentin	SV	256	211	215	215
4813	4813006	West Cove	SV	152	146	152	150
4813	4813007	Yellowstone	SV	140	123	106	102
4813	4813008	Ross Haven	SV	163	139	133	136
4813	4813009	Castle Island	SV	10	7	8	7
4813	4813010	Silver Sands	SV	163	161	164	159
4813	4813011	Sunset Point	SV	172	168	167	155
4813	4813012	Alberta Beach	VL	1043	956	1008	982
4813	4813013	Birch Cove	SV	45	42	39	42
4813	4813014	Onoway	T	1046	972	925	869
4813	4813015	South View	SV	68	64	65	66
4813	4813016	Sandy Beach	SV	284	232	234	235
4813	4813017	Sunrise Beach	SV	138	119	120	121
4813	4813018	Barrhead County No. 11	MD	6436	6390	6362	6350
4813	4813019	Barrhead	T	4663	4632	4651	4663
4813	4813028	Westlock County	MD	7370	7461	7432	7366
4813	4813029	Woodlands County ⁴ *	MD	4861	4808	4819	4863
4813	4813030	Whitecourt ⁴ *	Т	10534	10597	10579	10439
4813	4813031	Westlock	Т	5189	5184	5135	5040
4813	4813032	Clyde	VL	439	368	372	374
4813	4813033	Larkspur	SV	45	41	44	43
4813	4813036	Thorhild County	MD	3314	3275	3201	3209
4813	4813044	Athabasca County	MD	8048	7935	7872	7784
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4813	4813045	Mewatha Beach	SV	90	82	86	82
4813	4813045	Boyle	SV VL	863	776	784	794
4813	4813046	Sunset Beach	SV	803 49	42	784 41	794 43
4813	4813047	Athabasca	3ν Τ	3028	2905	2886	2893
4813	4813048	Island Lake	SV	232	188	185	2093 175
		Island Lake Island Lake South	SV SV	62	188 57	60	175 52
4813	4813051	Bondiss	SV SV	111	57 97	93	92
4813	4813053			67			
4813	4813055	South Baptiste	SV		59 24	60	57
4813	4813057	West Baptiste	SV	38	34	33	30
4813	4813061	Whispering Hills	SV	145	123	130	117
4813	4813811	Alexis 133	IRI	776	740	744	753
4813	4813829	Alexander 134B	IRI	5	5	4	3
4813	4813830	Alexis Whitecourt 232	IRI	0	0	0	0
4814	4814003	Yellowhead County	MD -	11213	11174	11168	11231
4814	4814019	Hinton	T –	10122	10096	10112	10224
4814	4814024	Edson	T	8615	8596	8451	8402
4814	4814028	Improvement District No. 25 Willmore Wilderness	ID	0	0	0	0
4815	4815007	Crowsnest Pass	SM	5711	5672	5768	5863
4815	4815013	Kananaskis	ID	231	194	200	213
4815	4815015	Bighorn No. 8	MD	1367	1390	1442	1511
4815	4815023	Canmore	Т	14421	15073	15233	15351
4815	4815027	Ghost Lake	SV	82	70	73	75
4815	4815030	Waiparous	SV	50	45	47	47
4815	4815032	Improvement District No. 9 Banff	ID	1073	1054	1065	1058
4815	4815033	Jasper	SM	4752	4872	4875	4802
4815	4815035	Banff	Т	8151	8427	8684	9022
4815	4815037	Improvement District No. 12 Jasper Park	ID	54	40	27	34
4815	4815045	Ranchland No. 66	MD	94	81	81	75
4815	4815802	Stoney 142, 143, 144	IRI	3834	3789	3876	3983
4815	4815815	Stoney 142B	IRI	10	8	6	4
4816	4816037	Wood Buffalo ^{18*}	SM	73661	72349	73463	74617
4816	4816051	Improvement District No. 24 Wood Buffalo	ID	669	634	655	676
4816	4816810	Fort Mckay 174 ¹ *	IRI		656	657	654
4816	4816817	Janvier 194 ¹ *	IRI	430	358	367	369
4816	4816821	Gregoire Lake 176	IRI	194	175	165	162
4010	4010071	GICEOTIC LUNC 170	1111	134	1/3	103	102

4816	4816822	Gregoire Lake 176A	IRI	133	111	110	116
4816	4816831	Chipewyan 201A ⁵ *	IRI	0	0	0	0
4816	4816849	Old Fort 217	IRI	0	0	0	0
4816	4816850	Allison Bay 219	IRI	129	101	105	102
4816	4816852	Dog Head 218	IRI	100	84	85	84
4816	4816859	Fort Mackay ^{1*}	S-É	760			
4816	4816860	Thebathi 196 ¹ *	IRI	20	18	18	20
4816	4816861	Thabacha Náre 196A	IRI	27	23	22	24
4816	4816862	Chipewyan 201A ^{8 *}	IRI -				
4817	4817021	High Prairie	T	2631	2653	2618	2599
4817	4817024	Swan Hills	T	1327	1297	1310	1276
4817	4817026	Northern Sunrise County ¹ *	MD	1938	1953	1880	1836
4817	4817027	Big Lakes County	MD	5791	5728	5718	5679
4817	4817029	Slave Lake	T	6887	7185	7110	7058
4817	4817031	Opportunity No. 17 ¹ *	MD	3264	3430	3460	3477
4817	4817033	Lesser Slave River No.124	MD	2862	2941	2909	2908
4817	4817039	Nampa	VL	373	333	317	340
4817	4817062	Clear Hills ¹ *	MD	3096	3103	3145	3222
4817	4817064	Hines Creek	VL	354	303	309	297
4817	4817076	Northern Lights County	MD	4295	4426	4408	4405
4817	4817078	Manning	T	1215	1153	1162	1144
4817	4817093	High Level	Т	3256	3511	3468	3523
4817	4817095	Mackenzie County	SM	11492	12252	12582	12879
4817	4817097	Rainbow Lake	T	810	697	653	650
4817	4817817	Jean Baptiste Gambler 183 ¹ *	IRI	263	204	206	204
4817	4817818	Wabasca 166	IRI	165	138	140	140
4817	4817819	Wabasca 166A ¹ *	IRI	674	537	542	565
4817	4817821	Wabasca 166B	IRI	196	151	149	148
4817	4817822	Wabasca 166C	IRI	193	163	162	157
4817	4817823	Wabasca 166D	IRI	988	922	874	891
4817	4817824	Utikoomak Lake 155	IRI	744	726	750	769
4817	4817825	Clear Hills 152C ¹ *	IRI	0	4	3	2
4817	4817826	Kapawe'no First Nation 231	IRI		25	22	17
4817	4817827	Utikoomak Lake 155A	IRI	131	108	108	111
4817	4817828	Drift Pile River 150	IRI	850	802	817	821

4817	4817829	Sucker Creek 150A	IRI	706	664	670	683
4817	4817830	Kapawe'no First Nation (Pakashan 150D)	IRI	5	5	5	4
4817	4817831	Swan River 150E	IRI	425	370	379	375
4817	4817832	Sawridge 150G	IRI	20	21	21	21
4817	4817833	Sawridge 150H	IRI	10	9	10	10
4817	4817834	Peerless Trout 238	IRI	0	0	0	0
4817	4817835	Fox Lake 162	IRI	2094	2212	2300	2389
4817	4817836	Kapawe'no First Nation (Freeman 150B)	IRI	159	114	110	111
4817	4817837	John d'Or Prairie 215	IRI	1232	1089	1094	1136
4817	4817838	Tall Cree 173	IRI	257	227	246	246
4817	4817840	Tall Cree 173A	IRI	231	195	199	202
4817	4817841	Beaver Ranch 163	IRI	10	10	7	10
4817	4817842	Boyer 164	IRI	224	171	175	173
4817	4817843	Child Lake 164A	IRI	221	171	176	175
4817	4817845	Hay Lake 209	IRI	913	914	908	896
4817	4817848	Bushe River 207	IRI	517	476	488	490
4817	4817849	Upper Hay River 212	IRI	303	294	293	286
4817	4817850	Woodland Cree 227	IRI		13	12	9
4817	4817853	Little Buffalo	S-É	466	417	425	439
4817	4817854	Carcajou 187	S-É	0	0	0	0
4817	4817855	Desmarais ¹ *	S-É	109	93	89	84
4817	4817856	Woodland Cree 226 ¹ *	IRI	745	663	658	654
4817	4817857	Woodland Cree 228	IRI	154	132	131	136
4817	4817859	Fort Vermilion 173B	IRI	99	81	78	78
4817	4817860	Loon Lake 235 ¹ *	IRI	574	504	511	511
4817	4817865	Kapawe'no 229	IRI		13	13	12
4818	4818002	Fox Creek	Т	2003	2007	1933	1869
4818	4818005	Grande Cache ^{3 *}	T	3628	3436	3393	
4818	4818015	Greenview No. 16 ³ *	MD	5664	5726	5723	9125
4818	4818018	Valleyview	T	1894	1786	1787	1755
4818	4818816	Sturgeon Lake 154	IRI	1474	1420	1432	1411
4818	4818818	Sturgeon Lake 154A	IRI	55	45	48	48
4819	4819006	Grande Prairie County No. 1 ⁶	MD	23120	23573	23877	24304
4819	4819008	Hythe ⁶ *	VL	844	736	748	739
4819	4819009	Beaverlodge	T	2524	2485	2453	2442
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4819	4819011	Wembley	Т	1560	1462	1508	1550
4819	4819012	Grande Prairie	CY	65213	65817	67655	68222
4819	4819014	Sexsmith	Т	2698	2608	2694	2752
4819	4819038	Peace River	T	7044	6930	6865	6745
4819	4819041	Smoky River No. 130 ¹ *	MD	2079	2000	1990	1977
4819	4819042	McLennan	T	713	655	645	621
4819	4819044	Donnelly ^{1 *}	VL	352	318	299	300
4819	4819046	Falher	T	1068	991	986	1012
4819	4819048	Girouxville	VL	224	199	205	201
4819	4819049	Birch Hills County	MD	1581	1519	1505	1506
4819	4819054	Spirit River No. 133	MD	715	641	680	683
4819	4819056	Rycroft	VL	624	578	538	531
4819	4819058	Spirit River	T	1018	995	992	967
4819	4819059	Saddle Hills County	MD	2274	2255	2230	2227
4819	4819066	Fairview No. 136	MD	1638	1586	1551	1546
4819	4819068	Fairview	T	3067	3028	2963	2928
4819	4819071	Peace No. 135 ¹ *	MD	1793	1712	1714	1710
4819	4819072	Berwyn	VL	550	505	481	491
4819	4819074	Grimshaw	Т	2794	2736	2737	2678
4819	4819815	Horse Lakes 152B	IRI	482	463	460	455
4819	4819826	Duncan's 151A	IRI	154	120	125	126

Sources: Alberta Office of Statistics and Information, Demography and Social Statistics

Last Updated: January 16, 2024

Notes: Postcensal estimates are based on the 2021 census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage (including adjustment for incor All estimates subject to revision.

Estimates refer to municipal boundaries as of January 1st of the year referenced. As such, some estimates reflect changes to geogra Any discrepancies between Statistics Canada's estimates and the Alberta Office of Statistics and Information are due to different b

¹ Boundary adjustment as of January 1, 2017

² Boundary adjustment as of January 1, 2018

Caution: Population estimates for CSDs sometimes consist of small numbers. Estimates with such a high degree of detail may show a level

³ Boundary adjustment as of January 1, 2019

⁴ Boundary adjustment as of January 1, 2020

⁵ Boundary adjustment as of January 1, 2021

⁶ Boundary adjustment as of January 1, 2022

⁷ Boundary adjustment as of January 1, 2023

⁸ Boundary adjustment as of January 1, 2024

^{*} Due to boundary change in year stated, annual growth against previous year in this region should be used with caution

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
7830	7751	7785	7789	7790
65391	65266	65291	66213	67909
3650	3725	3785	3841	3829
502	517	517	531	537
1956	2106	2129	2138	2169
5814	5768	5823	5913	5911
4180	4423	4403	4455	4441
205	228	233	244	259
735	844	852	844	843
331	371	366	374	386
4010	4334	4455	4502	4510
1061	1205	1209	1243	1312
10893	10463	10529	10643	10784
102239	102097	103925	106955	111400
2998	2994	3106	3167	3216
1446	1495	1561	1627	1648
288	324	325	326	327
2045	2008	2130	2275	2361
9070	9073	9179	9300	9433
7496	7697	7751	7851	7934
8942	9177	9325	9653	9853
1037	1008	1026	1044	1063
1285	1330	1384	1414	1442
7625	7669	7716	7733	7731
15190	15436	15356	16026	16918
1076	1089	1114	1085	1061
357	383	381	379	377
1115	1250	1255	1304	1348
4924	4987	4936	4887	4886
2607	2560	2522	2529	2535

94	138	140	142	144
3687	3822	3828	3853	3893
311	278	285	292	294
163	172	175	178	181
3256	3329	3339	3333	3262
3702	3728	3775	3862	3901
171	222	216	219	210
5736	6254	6249	6219	6207
3233	3402	3499	3622	3794
441 -		-		
3909	3895	3957	4008	4127
507	558	560	562	564
2227	2221	2274	2299	2446
1647	1626	1600	1554	1543
4957	4712	4629	4563	4419
0	0	0	0	0
4	17	17	17	27
476	508	491	482	478
1919	1899	1930	1943	1903
120	152	159	167	175
2628	2472	2492	2555	2653
1021	1174	1097	1079	1045
933	946	932	922	910
108 -				
143	175	175	173	176
1255	1263	1240	1253	1241
182	220	218	222	225
679	666	667	660	669
4183	4400	4364	4364	4392
244	274	284	287	291
304	361	379	399	438
1837	1809	1825	1841	1899
189	184	191	199	207
89	114	118	122	126
147	194	196	198	200

9306	8997	9247	9526	9823
14961	14831	15298	15718	16189
155	169	167	165	179
358	362	368	381	383
292	407	412	409	421
8156	8176	8231	8359	8410
1983	1876	1829	1833	1811
187	155	152	149	146
151	176	183	185	182
197	211	209	217	224
5097	5064	5015	4996	5022
403	506	519	533	535
644	617	628	640	652
776	768	784	840	902
3235	3264	3322	3419	3466
951	1024	1030	1055	1179
3632	3688	3659	3651	3621
23723	23851	24119	24549	25138
14109	14740	14996	15265	15445
253	306	307	308	309
2705	2686	2768		
			5678	5697
2721	2804	2825		
30846	31386	31913	32492	33096
41891	42378	43700	45062	46581
1351294	1356293	1395040	1478430	1569133
22326	23005	24338	26254	28938
32087	33295	34697	36292	38014
74521	77079	80120	83756	88471
1156	1221	1233	1238	1255
744	774	797	800	792
3397	3727	3889	3941	4045
13523	13368	13296	13510	13689
4716	5055	5181	5192	5207
382	453	457	461	465

5173	5219	5172	5185	5202
9416	9473	9635	9682	9998
2574	2751	2744	2732	2730
596	625	628	623	621
2461	2381	2414	2465	2500
2221	2123	2125	2113	2080
1957	1957	1924	1895	1915
181	257	264	271	279
194	219	215	211	208
187	225	223	226	215
2103	2046	2058	2028	1986
884	888	908	906	897
829	824	864	865	886
98	95	95	95	95
5921	5831	5760	5852	5893
334	339	336	333	330
56 -	-			
 -	-			
6059	5846	5761	5787	5927
112	178	182	185	186
70	99	102	105	109
168	231	233	235	237
3868	3794	3735	3709	3653
145	170	173	176	158
826	827	856	846	834
826 136	827 138	856 136	846 134	834 132
136	138	136	134	132
136 813	138 810	136 839	134 856	132 882
136 813 931	138 810 943	136 839 926	134 856 935	132 882 913
136 813 931 789	138 810 943 787	136 839 926 771	134 856 935 781	132 882 913 797
136 813 931 789 221	138 810 943 787 231	136 839 926 771 230	134 856 935 781 229	132 882 913 797 228
136 813 931 789 221 490	138 810 943 787 231 564	136 839 926 771 230 573	134 856 935 781 229 593	132 882 913 797 228 623
136 813 931 789 221 490 4605	138 810 943 787 231 564 4590	136 839 926 771 230 573 4544	134 856 935 781 229 593 4522	132 882 913 797 228 623 4493
136 813 931 789 221 490 4605 242	138 810 943 787 231 564 4590 313	136 839 926 771 230 573 4544 299	134 856 935 781 229 593 4522 289	132 882 913 797 228 623 4493 290

487	511	494	492	507
21728	21325	20916	20555	21035
313	308	305	294	256
954	936	952	948	853
222	224	223	219	196
1316	1309	1297	1323	1274
8714	8516	8337	8224	7836
3725	3701	3679	3640	3708
112917	108891	105176	104361	104962
17477	17094	16960	16597	16232
334	327	320	313	249
10906	10795	10607	10598	10634
272	252	233	216	136
1115	1107	1079	1048	1057
65	58	61	66	38
1118	1101	1101	1074	1010
136	136	131	132	85
259	249	239	230	174
11978	11664	11363	11084	11179
14558	14292	14127	13827	13854
889	862	836	811	713
860	822	817	796	738
10446	10355	10376	10314	10240
7991	7954	7723	7559	7377
175	172	168	170	132
2571	2562	2517	2534	2576
3419	3396	3391	3365	3477
20	20	20	20	24
626	622	621	619	624
11940	11935	12015	12216	12418
29	28	28	21	11
516	507	498	489	433
7885	7519	7125	6993	6595
863	852	841	834	812
661	660	658	668	722

219	248	248	248	248
8990	8746	8798	8800	8873
755	868	880	892	904
154	166	176	183	185
123	130	128	127	126
389	425	428	421	400
19697	19361	19580	20115	20587
187	222	226	226	224
469	468	458	448	438
6013	6044	6093	6055	6149
1946	2104	2113	2138	2122
432	497	506	509	489
309	346	352	342	368
937	1012	994	966	969
3107	3102	3069	3122	3119
5754	5848	5819	6036	6109
160	191	193	194	201
720	787	797	774	812
8332	8272	8234	8136	8109
167	158	158	158	181
20783	20423	20418	20711	21100
831	881	923	939	959
4159	4078	3978	4064	4132
485	566	565	576	551
185	-	-	-	-
3623	3514	3574	3552	3578
276	263	256	249	242
1362	1461	1521	1552	1596
			_	
3866	3855	3849	3870	3874
364	374	378	376	403
785	812	867	883	871
233	253	269	278	283
1718	1789	1768	1788	1804

1288	1379	1392	1403	1418
1	0	0	0	0
180	178	178	180	180
11483	11514	11530	11642	11788
12536	12957	12961	13144	13412
22	39	39	38	36
111	145	153	160	172
92	114	117	117	97
49	75	76	76	76
46	73	69	68	70
93	129	127	125	123
54	56	56	54	54
1838	1951	1924	1958	1978
14138	14886	15113	15398	15570
20569	21688	22277	23238	24593
34126	35368	36017	37150	38543
6643	6740	6787	6785	6830
2319	2264	2286	2327	2335
65	42	41	42	43
923	998	1003	992	981
24	30	30	30	29
163	253	251	250	252
708	695	702	695	684
476	583	576	569	553
7124	7545	7482	7674	7898
7753	7410	7427	7440	7526
33144	33151	33284	33438	33671
140	232	233	236	242
15	28	28	25	26
10	18	18	19	19
32	29	28	29	29
12	24	26	31	28
666				-
683	733	762	773	769
18273	18556	18737	19054	19300

38883	39068	39962	40978	42513
102572	102426	103185	103971	105218
27549	28567	28969	29266	29716
20843	20733	20785	20806	20879
1046556	1050945	1073454	1125934	1190457
69650	70389	70773	71881	73110
3098	3332	3305	3293	3290
2106	2189	2185	2186	2210
1466	1514	1524	1475	1440
10462	10753	10763	10758	10753
1257	1276	1295	1282	1293
2452	2340	2309	2296	2219
359	299	298	302	317
1304	1370	1382	1377	1392
1792	1897	1918	1944	1935
1086	1112	1112	1116	1122
1461	1018	1014	1014	1004
27	21	22	22	23
16182	16345	16361	16924	17579
13665	13250	13139	12959	12959
6156	6624	6632	6880	7092
73	72	70	69	69
434	533	534	533	536
135	161	161	161	159
6393	6477	6430	6423	6372
1248	1442	1455	1438	1449
6191	6052	5805	5893	6004
51	84	85	81	85
4195	3983	3980	3953	3945
239	274	274	273	271
184	256	272	289	307
924	1052	1074	1087	1143
8563	8365	8309	8300	8401
1	15	15	15	15
881	903	914	917	907

535	583	582	593	597
4114	3912	3902	3861	3847
1276	1130	1125	1115	1110
660	687	687	682	686
985	1065	1055	1050	1047
40	70	70	70	70
143	186	187	185	185
392	416	409	404	405
168	219	218	217	216
11387	11629	11881	12085	12351
1212	1379	1359	1360	1378
82	79	78	79	80
213	161	164	166	170
165	228	245	264	284
98	121	119	117	115
127	129	126	123	120
8	15	15	15	17
147	219	227	235	243
151	263	265	267	269
966	887	870	854	838
42	68	68	70	69
837	995	1020	998	991
65	73	71	72	74
226	285	284	281	287
120	157	160	163	166
6356	6047	6086	6052	6051
4627	4437	4503	4537	4580
7304	7385	7420	7384	7406
4842	4691	4693	4679	4674
10303	10308	10090	10190	10350
5015	5053	5022	5147	5239
400	428	403	394	402
44	54	56	54	53
3177	3128	3089	3111	3069
7732	7153	7097	7136	7118

81	104	105	101	96
788	849	848	848	846
45	56	62	65	65
2845	2842	2827	2900	2894
174	178	171	164	163
52	84	82	80	82
91	126	127	134	131
55	71	77	83	87
35	47	45	45	48
117	131	131	131	131
778	800	799	804	810
2	5	5	5	5
0	0	0	0	0
11193	10722	10787	10878	10923
10264	10170	9933	9907	10042
8253	8655	8399	8509	8595
0	0	0	0	0
5874	5880	5910	6045	6087
235	163	152	142	133
1571	1646	1658	1761	1807
15702	16629	16817	17092	17200
78	83	83	82	75
41	58	58	62	64
1010	1047	1066	1099	1100
4716	4933	4773	4851	4780
9311	8574	9347	10341	10944
31	0	0	0	0
79	113	108	103	99
4115	3881	3865	3907	3881
2	11	11	11	11
75414	75282	75122	76820	80568
702	739	760	783	775
659	643	639	639	669
375	373	373	373	376
165	210	210	210	239

114	134	134	134	132
0				
0	0	0	0	0
107	117	117	117	117
81	87	87	86	88
17	16	16	16	16
20	29	29	29	29
	_	_		30
2504	2463	2474	2458	2570
1243	1239	1301	1338	1366
1798	1764	1765	1827	1820
5602	5132	5054	5033	4982
6967	7109	6934	6944	7110
3448	3500	3422	3411	3491
2873	2941	2895	2922	2943
337	381	395	410	425
3198	3100	3080	3084	3086
272	345	350	356	359
4331	4248	4156	4104	4080
1104	1161	1150	1149	1133
3560	4051	3937	3982	4134
13164	13279	13557	13735	14055
600	508	502	474	450
202	216	215	215	215
140	162	164	164	165
575	575	574	575	581
149	94	91	91	92
164	183	183	183	185
872	661	668	667	660
795	832	830	838	845
1	6	6	6	6
9	5	5	6	5
111	123	121	122	122
822	800	794	793	795

695	726	717	719	734
3	5	5	5	6
382	413	424	432	429
22	2 42	40	40	40
9	10	9	9	9
(0	0	0	0
2474	2588	2639	2674	2690
110) 44	44	44	44
1153	730	742	753	776
259	293	292	293	292
197	7 209	210	211	211
10) 15	15	15	15
165	126	126	123	124
176	5 178	179	178	177
885	992	975	956	942
505	5 507	502	502	502
293	391	389	380	375
7	31	31	32	32
455	455	446	452	455
(0	0	0	0
86	5 121	118	115	117
667	678	675	669	685
137	7 166	166	164	164
77	7 77	77	77	78
529	509	493	489	498
11	101	100	98	99
1763	1850	1841	1883	1897
9069	8868	8868	8735	8715
1720		1694	1725	1752
1401	1334	1339	1325	1320
48	3 40	40	40	40
24550		25624	25925	26343
700				
2407		2371	2371	2445

1542	1501	1529	1500	1512
68317	66586	65614	67279	69377
2723	2511	2506	2455	2483
6745	6853	6741	6882	7102
1951	1960	1906	1890	1893
610	715	719	705	729
307	349	347	345	343
1016	1037	1034	1050	1093
199	287	287	291	300
1496	1567	1557	1547	1529
708	666	669	653	663
535	568	574	602	619
930	1022	998	1012	985
2224	2414	2464	2484	2495
1554	1626	1603	1615	1629
2892	2912	2914	2879	2880
1711	1620	1603	1580	1572
492	595	598	589	593
2618	2687	2652	2598	2646
460	504	505	509	515
115	115	116	115	115

mpletely enumerated Indian reserves) and on the estimated population growth that occurred since.

aphic boundaries as well as population change. Two types of boundary adjustments are accounted for: dissolutions/amalglamations, where one municipal oundaries - see below.

 $of uncertainty\ that\ is\ more\ important.\ Thus,\ estimates\ for\ smaller\ numbers\ should\ be\ interpreted\ with\ caution.$

E	EBC 2025-1-138
	of cooping the con-
lity ceases to exist as a municipality and is amalglamated into the surrounding CSD, and annexations or boundary corrections, where part	or a CSD is allocal
Classification: Public	

ted elsewhere.

Classification: Public



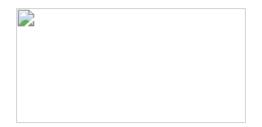
New submission from Megan Stewart

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>
Date Fri 5/23/2025 10:27 AM

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



Airdrie Feedback Submission AEBC 2025.pdf; Airdrie Feedback Submission AEBC May 2025.pdf;



First Name

Megan

Last Name

Stewart

Municipality / City

Airdrie

Email



The City of Airdrie appreciates the opportunity to provide input to the 2025 Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission review. As a fast-growing municipality, we believe our unique population trends and community development should be carefully considered in the redrawing of provincial electoral boundaries.

Please find attached a document that outlines our feedback, population and growth data, as well as, boundary redistribution suggestions with maps.

We welcome any questions or requests for additional information that would assist the Commission in its important work.

File (Optional)

- Airdrie-Feedback-Submission-AEBC-2025.pdf
- Airdrie-Feedback-Submission-AEBC-May-2025.pdf

Phone (optional)



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Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW Edmonton, Alberta T5G 2Y5

Phone 780-690-2125
Toll-free 1-833-777-2125
Email info@abebc.ca

Submission to the 2025 Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission - City of Airdrie

The City of Airdrie, as Alberta's fastest-growing city, is currently under-represented in the Legislature with our two existing electoral divisions exceeding the provincial average by 37.6% and 23.8% respectively. We propose three redistribution scenarios (one north-south and two east-west options) that would create more equitable electoral boundaries while accounting for our exceptional growth trajectory, projected to reach 135,792 residents by 2034. Our proposals would create electoral divisions that grow into appropriate population levels during the coming electoral cycle, ensuring sustainable and fair representation.

Introduction

The City of Airdrie appreciates the opportunity to provide input to the 2025 Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission review. As a fast-growing municipality, we believe our unique population trends and community development should be carefully considered in the redrawing of provincial electoral boundaries.

Current Situation and Challenges

Airdrie is currently divided between two electoral divisions: Airdrie-Cochrane and Airdrie-East. According to the Commission's own data, these divisions significantly exceed the provincial average population:

- Airdrie-Cochrane: 75,597 residents (37.6% above provincial average)
- Airdrie-East: 68,022 residents (23.8% above provincial average)

This substantial deviation from the provincial average of 54,929 residents per electoral division means that citizens in our community have less proportional representation than those in many other Alberta constituencies and does not account for the significant growth anticipated for the community in the next ten years.

Population Growth Trends

The City of Airdrie, along with our neighboring community of Cochrane, has experienced exceptional population growth over the past two decades. Airdrie's growth rate has consistently outpaced the provincial average, making it one of Alberta's fastest-growing municipalities year after year. Between 2016 and 2021, while Alberta's population grew by 4.8%, Airdrie's population increased by nearly 20%. This remarkable growth trajectory is expected to continue, which will further exacerbate the representation disparity if boundaries remain unchanged.

Airdrie's Exceptional Growth

The City of Airdrie has experienced remarkable growth that significantly exceeds provincial averages. With a current population of 88,471 (2024 GOA population data) and a growth rate of 6.39% (2024 municipal census data) last year alone, Airdrie stands as Alberta's fastest-growing city. Our population is projected to reach 108,653 by 2028 and 135,792 by 2034. This exceptional growth is demonstrated by our recent development activity, including 15 residential communities currently under construction, 29,851 occupied dwellings, and 1,428 housing permits issued last year—accounting for 42% of Alberta's housing starts outside Calgary and Edmonton. This rapid expansion necessitates electoral boundaries that can accommodate both current population disparities and anticipated future growth, ensuring fair and effective representation for our residents over the coming decade.

Crossfield Inclusion Rationale

Several of our proposed scenarios include the Town of Crossfield within Airdrie's electoral boundaries. This recommendation is based on the concentrated growth along the QEII corridor and would allow Crossfield to be included in a primarily urban riding instead of the primarily rural riding of Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills where it currently sits. Crossfield itself is a rapidly urbanizing community that has seen significant residential and commercial development in recent years, making its population's interests increasingly aligned with urban centers rather than rural districts. Crossfield residents identify more closely with the urban voters in Airdrie, sharing similar concerns, service needs, and community interests. This change would also facilitate other beneficial boundary adjustments further north along the QEII, potentially allowing the Town of Bowden to be moved into the Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills riding. Such modifications would also help accommodate growth in the Sylvan Lake/Red Deer County region and maintain minimal deviations in multiple ridings without creating undue disruption to community representation.

Rural Areas Inclusion

In addition to the city boundaries of Airdrie and the Town of Crossfield, our proposed scenarios could incorporate some rural voting stations in the areas surrounding Airdrie. Including these rural districts would add approximately 2,500-3,000 residents to the electoral division populations. These areas have significant social and economic connections to Airdrie, with residents regularly commuting to the city for work, shopping, recreation, and services. The inclusion of these neighboring rural communities would create more cohesive electoral divisions that better reflect actual community boundaries and shared interests, while also helping to balance population numbers between ridings. These rural residents would benefit from representation aligned with the community hub where they conduct much of their daily business and access essential services.

Cochrane-Bearspaw Considerations

While our submission focuses on Airdrie's electoral boundaries, we recognize the interconnected nature of boundary revisions across neighboring areas. We would support the creation of a dedicated Cochrane electoral division that could include the Bearspaw area, which has strong community ties to Cochrane. This arrangement would have several advantages: it would acknowledge Cochrane's significant growth (current population 38,014), create a more cohesive community-based riding, and simultaneously assist with the redistribution of electoral divisions in northern Calgary. By establishing Cochrane as the anchor for its own riding and incorporating Bearspaw, the Commission could address population imbalances in multiple areas while maintaining community connections. This approach would complement our Airdrie-focused proposals and contribute to a more equitable distribution of representation across the entire region northwest of Calgary.

Proposed Redistribution Scenarios

Based on our analysis of current and projected population figures, the City of Airdrie proposes the following redistribution scenarios for the Commission's consideration:

Scenario 1: North-South Division MAP #1

This scenario uses Yankee Valley Boulevard in a north-south division of Airdrie.

Airdrie North Electoral Division (including Crossfield)

- Current Population: 49,418* (~52,000 with conservative rural population estimate)
- Projected Population (with anticipated growth in current Airdrie NSP areas): 63,018
 (greater depending on rural area and Crossfield growth)
- Potential Geographic Boundary: All areas north of Yankee Valley Boulevard, including the Town of Crossfield, from RR 772 on the west to Township 290 in the north and RR 791 on the east.

Airdrie South Electoral Division

- Current Population: 42,874* (~45,000 with conservative rural population estimate)
- Projected Population (with anticipated growth in current Airdrie NSP areas): 62,374
 (greater depending on rural area growth)
- Potential Geographic Boundary: All areas south of Yankee Valley Boulevard to the Calgary city limits on the south, 772 on the west and 791 on the east

Scenario 2: East-West Division (Option A) MAP #2

This scenario would divide Airdrie using the CPKC rail line and other major streets as the delineating boundary, creating eastern and western electoral districts:

Airdrie West Electoral Division

- Current Population: 48,597* (~51,000 with conservative rural population estimate)
- Projected Population (with anticipated growth in current Airdrie NSP areas): 64,197
 (greater depending on rural area growth)
- Potential Geographic Boundary: All areas west of the CPKC rail line from the northern riding boundary limit to Yankee Valley Boulevard, then north of Yankee Valley Boulevard to 8th Street, and then west of 8th Street to the southern riding boundary (Calgary city limits). Potential west and east boundaries could be RR 772 and RR 791.

Airdrie East Electoral Division

- Current Population: 44,198* (~46,000 with conservative rural population estimate)
- Projected Population (with anticipated growth in current NSP areas): 60,466 (greater depending on rural area growth)
- Potential Geographic Boundary: All areas east of the CPKC rail line from the northern riding boundary to Yankee Valley Boulevard, then south of Yankee Valley Boulevard to 8th Street, and then east of 8th Street to the southern riding boundary (Calgary city limits). Potential west and east boundaries could be RR 772 and RR 791.

Scenario 3: East-West Division (Option B) MAP #3

This scenario uses the same boundary through Airdrie as Scenario 2 but includes the Town of Crossfield:

Airdrie West Electoral Division (Option B)

- Current Population: 48,597* (~51,000 with conservative rural population estimate)
- Projected Population (with anticipated growth in current NSP areas): 64,197 (greater depending on rural area growth)
- Potential Geographic Boundary: All areas west of the CPKC rail line from the northern riding boundary limit (potentially TWP 290) to Yankee Valley Boulevard, then north of Yankee Valley Boulevard to 8th Street, and then west of 8th Street to

the southern riding boundary. Potential west and east boundaries could be RR 772 and RR 791.

Airdrie East Electoral Division (Option B)

- Current Population: 48,409 including the Town of Crossfield (~51,000 with conservative rural population estimate)
- Projected Population (with anticipated growth in current Airdrie NSP areas): 64,677
 (greater depending on rural area and Crossfield growth)
- Potential Geographic Boundary: All areas east of the CPKC rail line from the northern riding boundary to Yankee Valley Boulevard, then south of Yankee Valley Boulevard to 8th Street, and then east of 8th Street to the southern riding boundary.
 Potential west and east boundaries could be RR 772 and RR 791.

Scenario Comparison Table

Scenario	Division	Current Population	With Rural Areas*	Current Deviation	Future Population	Future Deviation
1: North- South	Airdrie North (w/ Crossfield)	49,418	~52,000	-5.3%	63,018	+14.7%
1: North- South	Airdrie South	42,874	~45,000	-18.1%	62,374	+13.6%
2: East- West (A)	Airdrie West	48,597	~51,000	-7.2%	64,197	+16.9%
2: East- West (A)	Airdrie East	44,198	~46,500	-15.3%	60,466	+10.1%
3: East- West (B)	Airdrie West	48,597	~51,000	-7.2%	64,197	+16.9%
3: East-	Airdrie East (w/	48,409	~51,000	-7.2%	64,677	+17.7%

^{*}This population data is based on 2024 municipal census data and population estimates from newly occupied dwellings. Estimates of current and future population reflects population growth within COA municipal boundaries and does not include rural areas of the current Airdrie electoral ridings.

West (B)	Crossfield)			

^{*}Conservative population estimation for rural areas (+2,500-3,000 residents)

Rationale for Proposed Scenarios

All scenarios offer the following advantages:

- 1. More equitable representation for Airdrie residents
- 2. Recognition of Airdrie's significant population growth
- 3. Accommodation of projected future growth
- 4. Use of readily identifiable geographic features (major roadways and railway) as boundaries

Additional Considerations

In evaluating these scenarios, we ask the Commission to consider:

- 1. **Natural Community Boundaries**: The proposed divisions use established infrastructure (Yankee Valley Boulevard, CPKC rail line, and 8th Street) that already serve as recognized community dividers.
- 2. **Transportation Corridors**: The selected delineation routes follow major transportation corridors that residents recognize and that naturally separate different areas of the city.
- 3. **Growth Patterns**: New development in Airdrie is primarily occurring in seven neighbourhood structure plan areas, which should be accounted for in boundary determinations.
- 4. **Regional Connectivity**: While we recommend dedicated Airdrie constituencies, any inclusion of surrounding areas should consider communities with strong economic and social ties to Airdrie.

Conclusion

The City of Airdrie appreciates the complex task before the Commission in balancing population equality with community interests across Alberta. Our proposed scenarios address both immediate and long-term representation needs for one of Alberta's fastest-growing communities.

While our proposed new electoral divisions would initially have populations below the provincial average, our exceptional growth rate means these divisions would grow into

appropriate population levels over the next electoral cycle. This approach creates sustainable boundaries that will remain viable throughout the decade, unlike our current severely over-populated electoral divisions.

Furthermore, our proposals create community-focused ridings that better reflect natural boundaries, travel patterns, and shared interests. The inclusion of Crossfield and surrounding rural areas in specific scenarios strengthens regional cohesion while facilitating beneficial adjustments to neighboring electoral divisions.

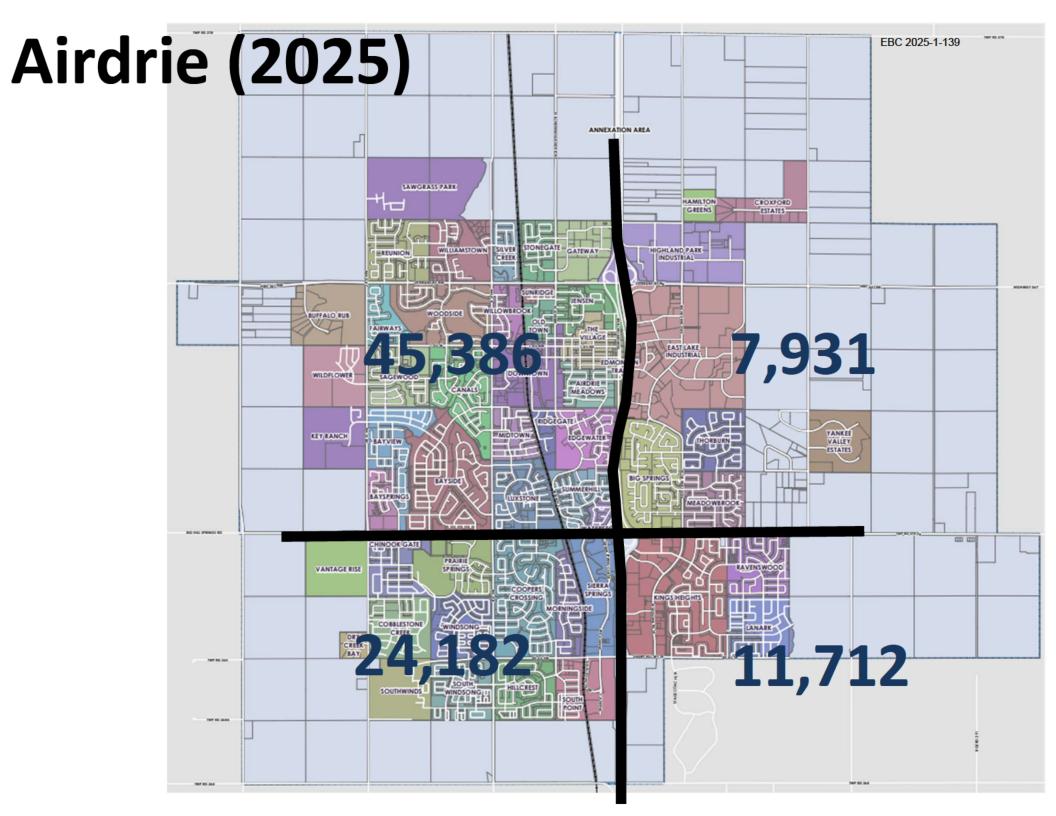
We welcome any questions or requests for additional information that would assist the Commission in its important work.

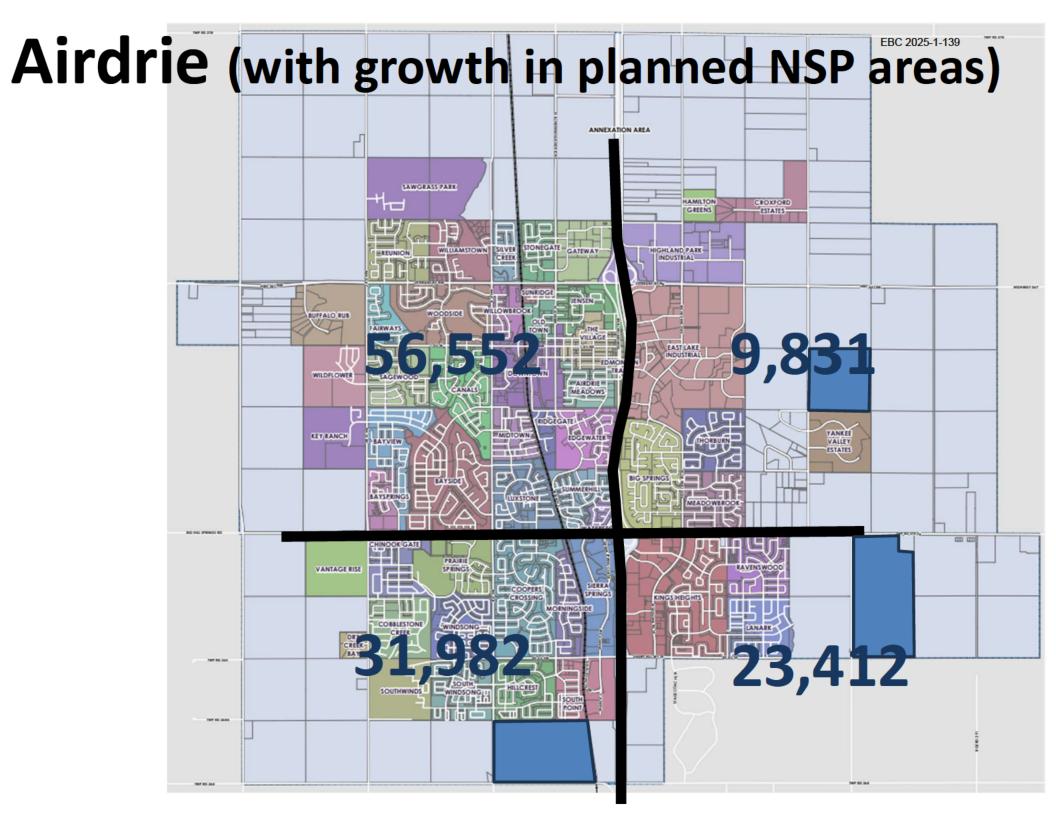
Detailed maps with population distribution and potential boundary suggestions have also been attached.

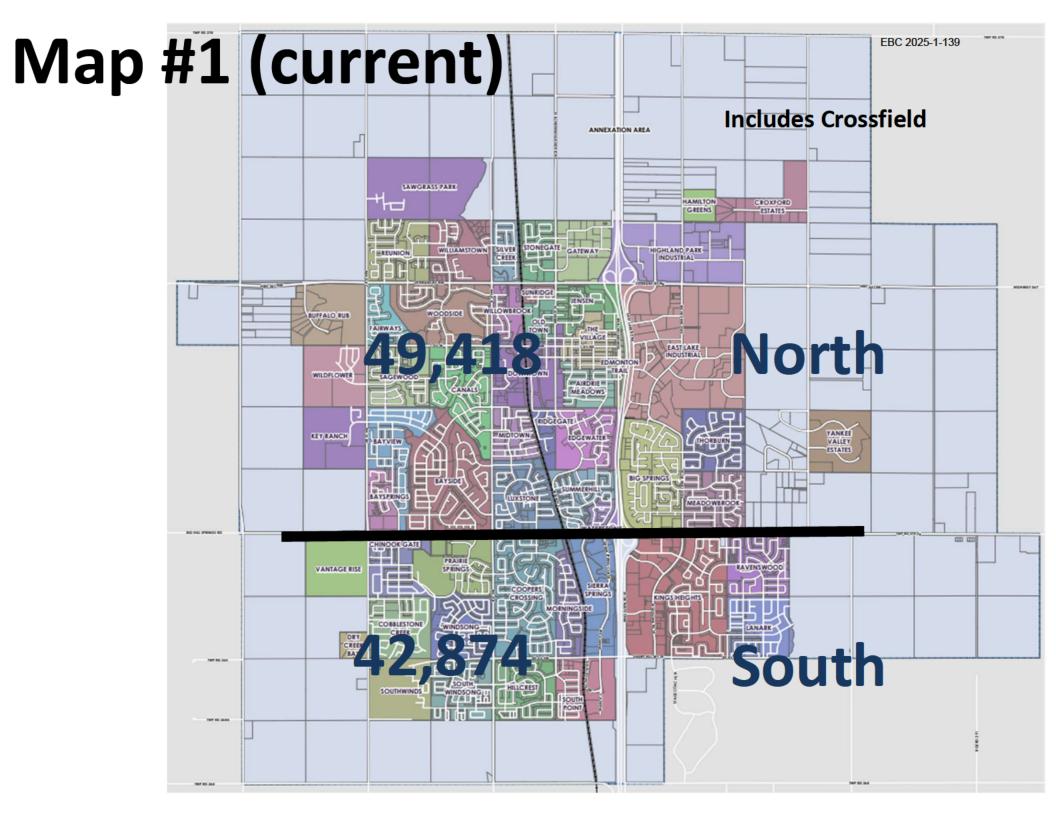
Airdrie (2025) – outlines population distribution within the City of Airdrie municipal boundaries

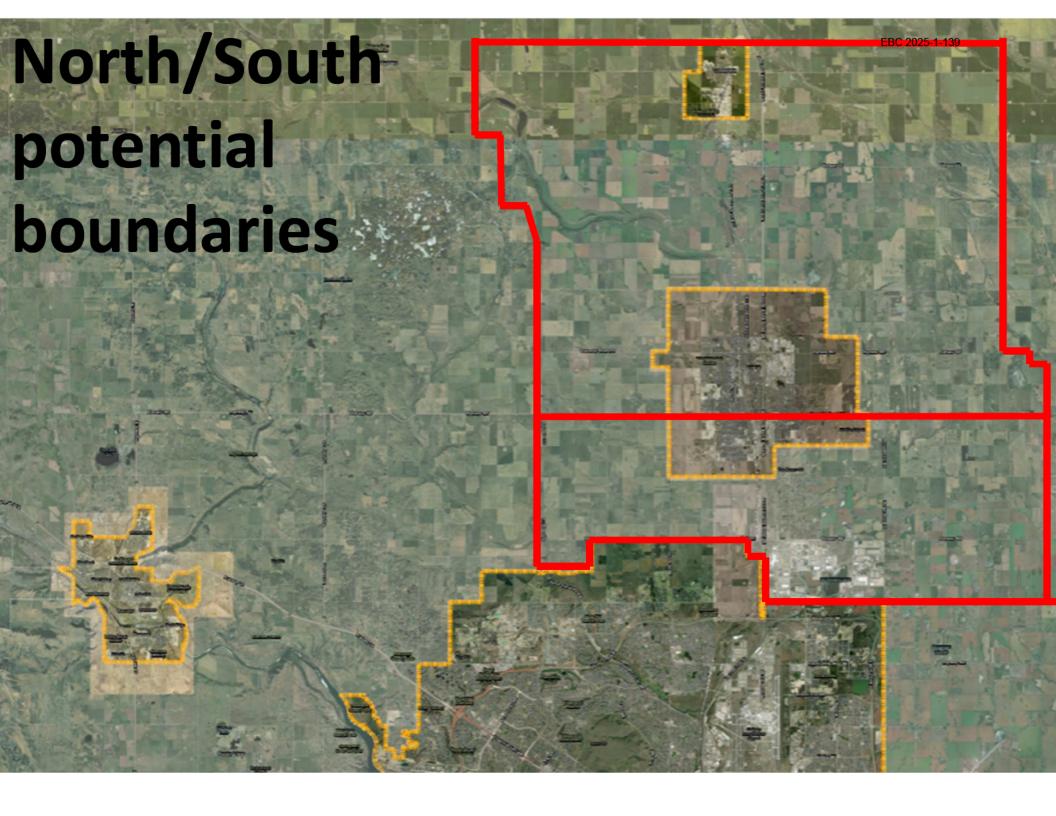
Airdrie (with growth in planned NSP areas) – outlines the projected growth over the next decade within approved neighbourhood structure plan areas (NSP)

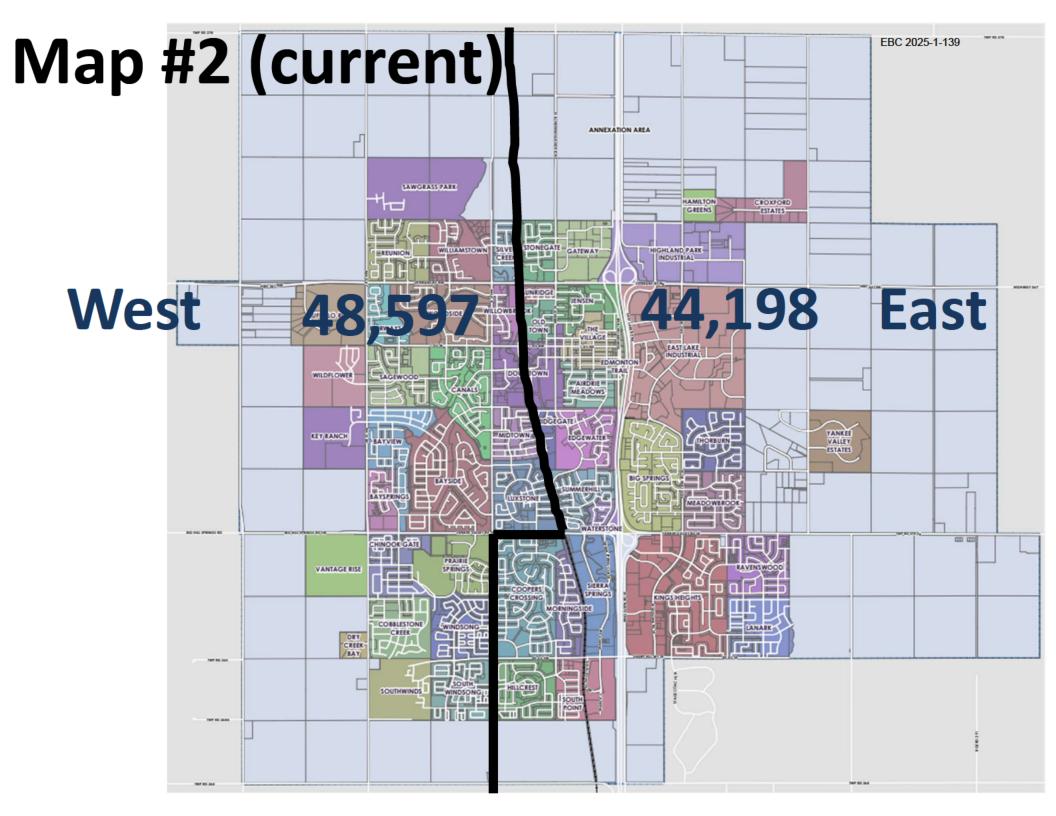
Maps #1-3 current and future - correspond to each of the scenarios above and include aerial maps of potential boundaries for north/south and west/east options.

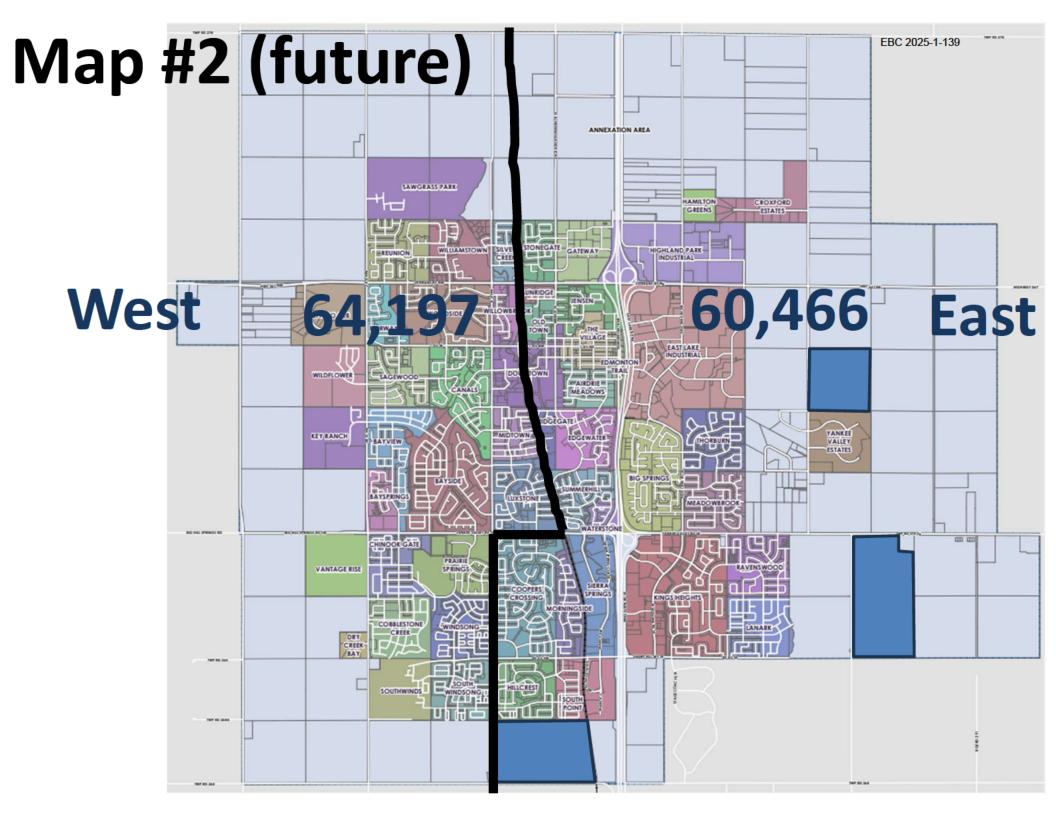


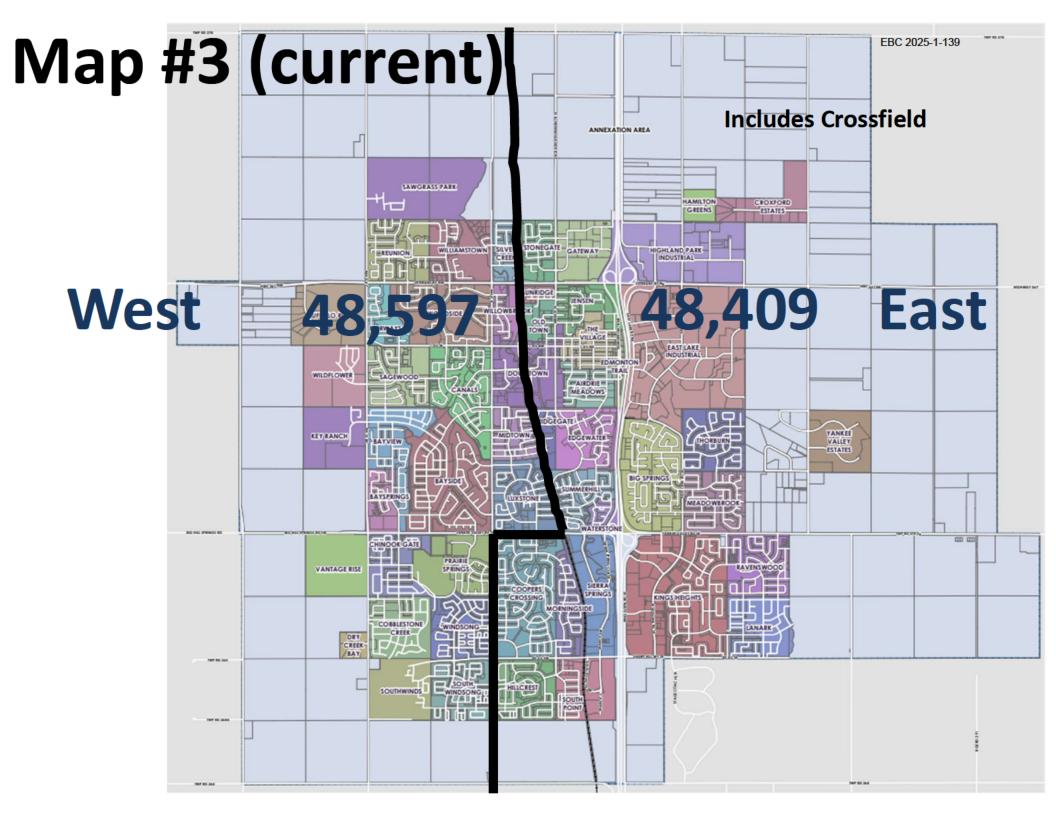


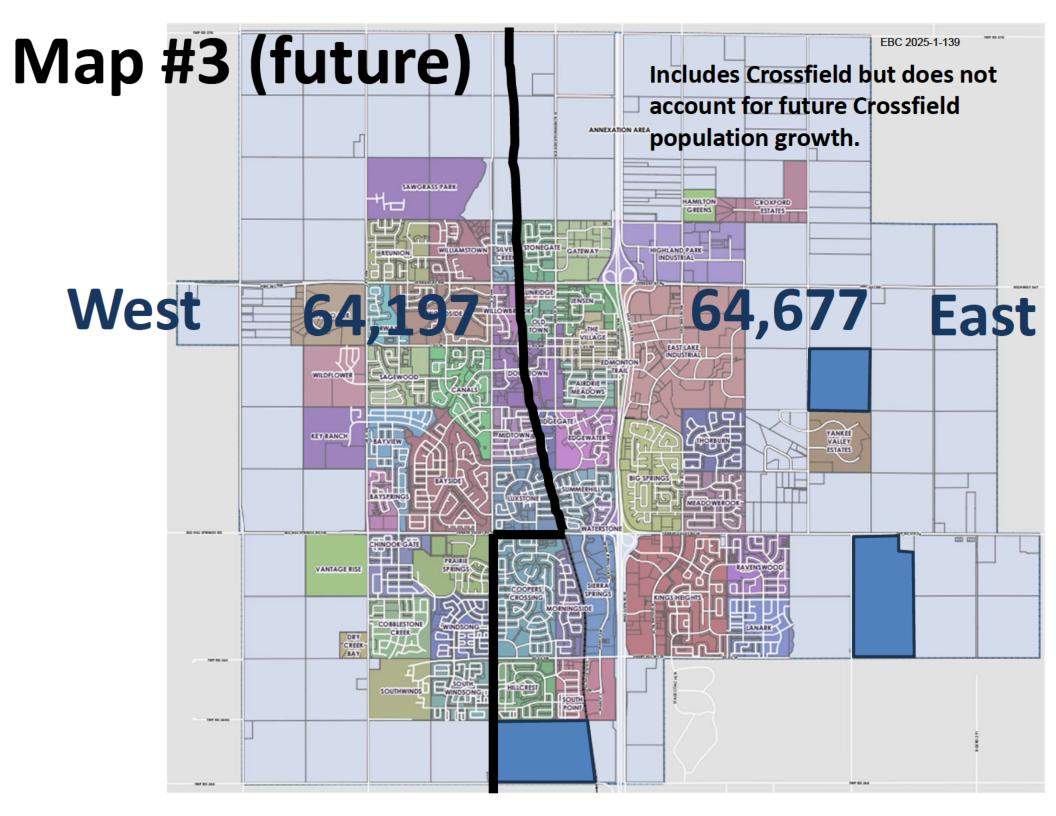


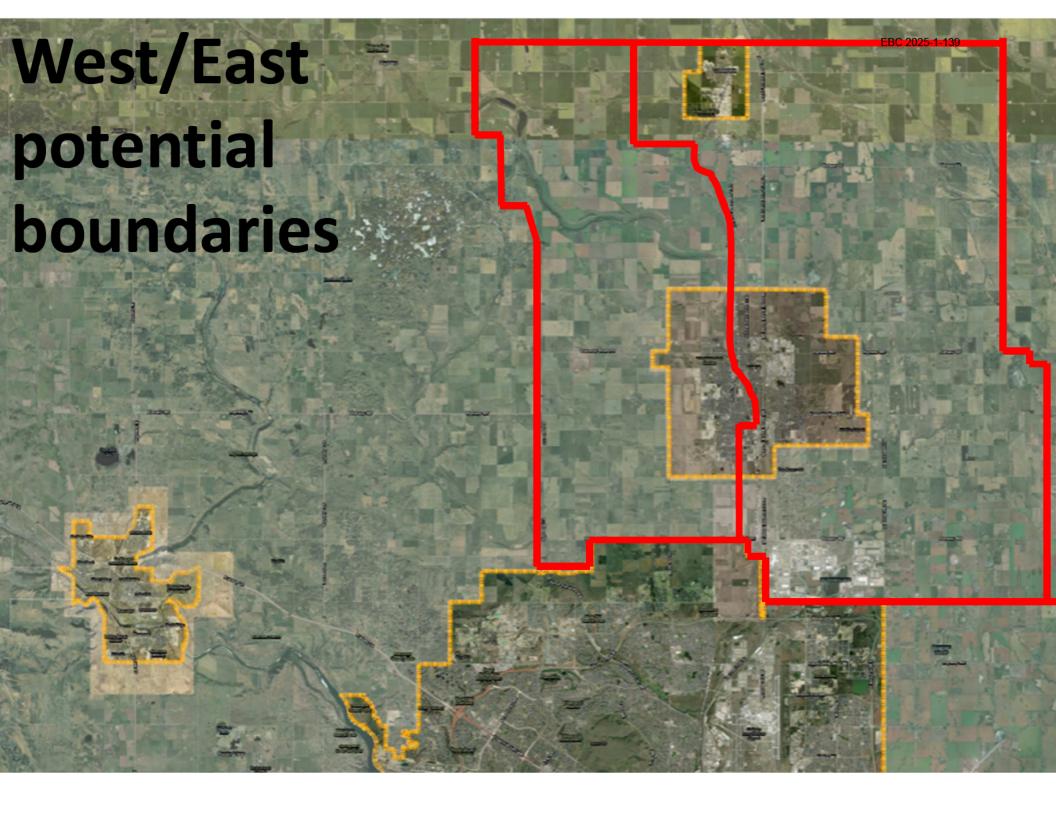












Submission to the 2025 Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission - City of Airdrie

The City of Airdrie, as Alberta's fastest-growing city, is currently under-represented in the Legislature with our two existing electoral divisions exceeding the provincial average by 37.6% and 23.8% respectively. We propose three redistribution scenarios (one north-south and two east-west options) that would create more equitable electoral boundaries while accounting for our exceptional growth trajectory, projected to reach 135,792 residents by 2034. Our proposals would create electoral divisions that grow into appropriate population levels during the coming electoral cycle, ensuring sustainable and fair representation.

Introduction

The City of Airdrie appreciates the opportunity to provide input to the 2025 Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission review. As a fast-growing municipality, we believe our unique population trends and community development should be carefully considered in the redrawing of provincial electoral boundaries.

Current Situation and Challenges

Airdrie is currently divided between two electoral divisions: Airdrie-Cochrane and Airdrie-East. According to the Commission's own data, these divisions significantly exceed the provincial average population:

- Airdrie-Cochrane: 75,597 residents (37.6% above provincial average)
- Airdrie-East: 68,022 residents (23.8% above provincial average)

This substantial deviation from the provincial average of 54,929 residents per electoral division means that citizens in our community have less proportional representation than those in many other Alberta constituencies and does not account for the significant growth anticipated for the community in the next ten years.

Population Growth Trends

The City of Airdrie, along with our neighboring community of Cochrane, has experienced exceptional population growth over the past two decades. Airdrie's growth rate has consistently outpaced the provincial average, making it one of Alberta's fastest-growing municipalities year after year. Between 2016 and 2021, while Alberta's population grew by 4.8%, Airdrie's population increased by nearly 20%. This remarkable growth trajectory is expected to continue, which will further exacerbate the representation disparity if boundaries remain unchanged.

Airdrie's Exceptional Growth

The City of Airdrie has experienced remarkable growth that significantly exceeds provincial averages. With a current population of 88,471 (2024 GOA population data) and a growth rate of 6.39% (2024 municipal census data) last year alone, Airdrie stands as Alberta's fastest-growing city. Our population is projected to reach 108,653 by 2028 and 135,792 by 2034. This exceptional growth is demonstrated by our recent development activity, including 15 residential communities currently under construction, 29,851 occupied dwellings, and 1,428 housing permits issued last year—accounting for 42% of Alberta's housing starts outside Calgary and Edmonton. This rapid expansion necessitates electoral boundaries that can accommodate both current population disparities and anticipated future growth, ensuring fair and effective representation for our residents over the coming decade.

Crossfield Inclusion Rationale

Several of our proposed scenarios include the Town of Crossfield within Airdrie's electoral boundaries. This recommendation is based on the concentrated growth along the QEII corridor and would allow Crossfield to be included in a primarily urban riding instead of the primarily rural riding of Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills where it currently sits. Crossfield itself is a rapidly urbanizing community that has seen significant residential and commercial development in recent years, making its population's interests increasingly aligned with urban centers rather than rural districts. Crossfield residents identify more closely with the urban voters in Airdrie, sharing similar concerns, service needs, and community interests. This change would also facilitate other beneficial boundary adjustments further north along the QEII, potentially allowing the Town of Bowden to be moved into the Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills riding. Such modifications would also help accommodate growth in the Sylvan Lake/Red Deer County region and maintain minimal deviations in multiple ridings without creating undue disruption to community representation.

Rural Areas Inclusion

In addition to the city boundaries of Airdrie and the Town of Crossfield, our proposed scenarios could incorporate some rural voting stations in the areas surrounding Airdrie. Including these rural districts would add approximately 2,500-3,000 residents to the electoral division populations. These areas have significant social and economic connections to Airdrie, with residents regularly commuting to the city for work, shopping, recreation, and services. The inclusion of these neighboring rural communities would create more cohesive electoral divisions that better reflect actual community boundaries and shared interests, while also helping to balance population numbers between ridings. These rural residents would benefit from representation aligned with the community hub where they conduct much of their daily business and access essential services.

Cochrane-Bearspaw Considerations

While our submission focuses on Airdrie's electoral boundaries, we recognize the interconnected nature of boundary revisions across neighboring areas. We would support the creation of a dedicated Cochrane electoral division that could include the Bearspaw area, which has strong community ties to Cochrane. This arrangement would have several advantages: it would acknowledge Cochrane's significant growth (current population 38,014), create a more cohesive community-based riding, and simultaneously assist with the redistribution of electoral divisions in northern Calgary. By establishing Cochrane as the anchor for its own riding and incorporating Bearspaw, the Commission could address population imbalances in multiple areas while maintaining community connections. This approach would complement our Airdrie-focused proposals and contribute to a more equitable distribution of representation across the entire region northwest of Calgary.

Proposed Redistribution Scenarios

Based on our analysis of current and projected population figures, the City of Airdrie proposes the following redistribution scenarios for the Commission's consideration:

Scenario 1: North-South Division MAP #1

This scenario uses Yankee Valley Boulevard in a north-south division of Airdrie.

Airdrie North Electoral Division (including Crossfield)

- Current Population: 49,418* (~52,000 with conservative rural population estimate)
- Projected Population (with anticipated growth in current Airdrie NSP areas): 63,018
 (greater depending on rural area and Crossfield growth)
- Potential Geographic Boundary: All areas north of Yankee Valley Boulevard, including the Town of Crossfield, from RR 772 on the west to Township 290 in the north and RR 791 on the east.

Airdrie South Electoral Division

- Current Population: 42,874* (~45,000 with conservative rural population estimate)
- Projected Population (with anticipated growth in current Airdrie NSP areas): 62,374
 (greater depending on rural area growth)
- Potential Geographic Boundary: All areas south of Yankee Valley Boulevard to the Calgary city limits on the south, 772 on the west and 791 on the east

Scenario 2: East-West Division (Option A) MAP #2

This scenario would divide Airdrie using the CPKC rail line and other major streets as the delineating boundary, creating eastern and western electoral districts:

Airdrie West Electoral Division

- Current Population: 48,597* (~51,000 with conservative rural population estimate)
- Projected Population (with anticipated growth in current Airdrie NSP areas): 64,197
 (greater depending on rural area growth)
- Potential Geographic Boundary: All areas west of the CPKC rail line from the northern riding boundary limit to Yankee Valley Boulevard, then north of Yankee Valley Boulevard to 8th Street, and then west of 8th Street to the southern riding boundary (Calgary city limits). Potential west and east boundaries could be RR 772 and RR 791.

Airdrie East Electoral Division

- Current Population: 44,198* (~46,000 with conservative rural population estimate)
- Projected Population (with anticipated growth in current NSP areas): 60,466 (greater depending on rural area growth)
- Potential Geographic Boundary: All areas east of the CPKC rail line from the northern riding boundary to Yankee Valley Boulevard, then south of Yankee Valley Boulevard to 8th Street, and then east of 8th Street to the southern riding boundary (Calgary city limits). Potential west and east boundaries could be RR 772 and RR 791.

Scenario 3: East-West Division (Option B) MAP #3

This scenario uses the same boundary through Airdrie as Scenario 2 but includes the Town of Crossfield:

Airdrie West Electoral Division (Option B)

- Current Population: 48,597* (~51,000 with conservative rural population estimate)
- Projected Population (with anticipated growth in current NSP areas): 64,197 (greater depending on rural area growth)
- Potential Geographic Boundary: All areas west of the CPKC rail line from the northern riding boundary limit (potentially TWP 290) to Yankee Valley Boulevard, then north of Yankee Valley Boulevard to 8th Street, and then west of 8th Street to

the southern riding boundary. Potential west and east boundaries could be RR 772 and RR 791.

Airdrie East Electoral Division (Option B)

- Current Population: 48,409 including the Town of Crossfield (~51,000 with conservative rural population estimate)
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Scenario Comparison Table

Scenario	Division	Current Population	With Rural Areas*	Current Deviation	Future Population	Future Deviation
1: North- South	Airdrie North (w/ Crossfield)	49,418	~52,000	-5.3%	63,018	+14.7%
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^{*}This population data is based on 2024 municipal census data and population estimates from newly occupied dwellings. Estimates of current and future population reflects population growth within COA municipal boundaries and does not include rural areas of the current Airdrie electoral ridings.

West (B)	Crossfield)			

^{*}Conservative population estimation for rural areas (+2,500-3,000 residents)

Rationale for Proposed Scenarios

All scenarios offer the following advantages:

- 1. More equitable representation for Airdrie residents
- 2. Recognition of Airdrie's significant population growth
- 3. Accommodation of projected future growth
- 4. Use of readily identifiable geographic features (major roadways and railway) as boundaries

Additional Considerations

In evaluating these scenarios, we ask the Commission to consider:

- 1. **Natural Community Boundaries**: The proposed divisions use established infrastructure (Yankee Valley Boulevard, CPKC rail line, and 8th Street) that already serve as recognized community dividers.
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- 4. **Regional Connectivity**: While we recommend dedicated Airdrie constituencies, any inclusion of surrounding areas should consider communities with strong economic and social ties to Airdrie.

Conclusion

The City of Airdrie appreciates the complex task before the Commission in balancing population equality with community interests across Alberta. Our proposed scenarios address both immediate and long-term representation needs for one of Alberta's fastest-growing communities.

While our proposed new electoral divisions would initially have populations below the provincial average, our exceptional growth rate means these divisions would grow into

appropriate population levels over the next electoral cycle. This approach creates sustainable boundaries that will remain viable throughout the decade, unlike our current severely over-populated electoral divisions.

Furthermore, our proposals create community-focused ridings that better reflect natural boundaries, travel patterns, and shared interests. The inclusion of Crossfield and surrounding rural areas in specific scenarios strengthens regional cohesion while facilitating beneficial adjustments to neighboring electoral divisions.

We welcome any questions or requests for additional information that would assist the Commission in its important work.

Detailed maps with population distribution and potential boundary suggestions have also been attached.

Airdrie (2025) – outlines population distribution within the City of Airdrie municipal boundaries

Airdrie (with growth in planned NSP areas) – outlines the projected growth over the next decade within approved neighbourhood structure plan areas (NSP)

Maps #1-3 current and future - correspond to each of the scenarios above and include aerial maps of potential boundaries for north/south and west/east options.



NATHAN NEUDORF MLA Lethbridge East

May 23, 2025

Dear Commissioners.

RE: Written Submission on Electoral Boundaries—Lethbridge Region and Surrounding **Rural Divisions**

Electoral Divisions referenced: Lethbridge-East (71), Lethbridge-West (72), Livingstone-Macleod (54), Cardston-Siksika (73), Taber-Warner (85)

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input as you undertake the 2025 review of Alberta's provincial electoral boundaries. I appreciate the Commission's mandate to balance population equality with effective representation, geography, and communities of interest.

A Regional Vision of Urban-Rural Collaboration

In southern Alberta, the City of Lethbridge and its neighbouring rural counties share a deeply integrated agricultural economy. Irrigated cropland, agri-processing, research at Lethbridge Polytechnic and the University of Lethbridge, and efficient road and rail links have created a single economic ecosystem. Constituency lines that recognise this reality would, in my view, strengthen advocacy for both urban and rural residents while supporting the province's goal of responsible economic growth.

Conceptual Framework

I encourage the Commission to consider a configuration of three or four complementary ridings that create a cohesive "agri-innovation corridor," giving producers, processors, researchers, and urban businesses a unified voice in the Legislature while still meeting population-parity requirements.

Rationale

- **Economic development:** Coordinated representation would help attract new value-added processing, irrigation expansion, and ag-tech investment.
- Service delivery: Rural residents rely on Lethbridge for health, education, and retail services; urban employers rely on rural labour and raw product.
- Policy coherence: Issues like water allocation, land-use planning, and transportation infrastructure transcend current boundaries and would benefit from unified advocacy.

Constituency Office: #10; 550 WT Hill Blvd. S., Lethbridge, AB T1J 4Z9 Phone: (403) 320-1011 Legislative Office: 319 10800 - 97 Ave. NW., Edmonton, AB T5K 2B6 Phone: (780) 643-1034

Email: Lethbridge.East.ab.ca Website: www.assembly.ab.ca



NATHAN NEUDORF MLA Lethbridge East

I respectfully ask the Commission to explore boundary options that draw together Lethbridge-East, Lethbridge-West, and logical portions of the adjacent rural divisions listed above into three or four ridings focused on shared agricultural and economic interests. I am confident this would enhance effective representation for both urban and rural areas, while honouring the principles set out in the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act.

Thank you for considering these comments. I look forward to the Commission's initial report in October 2025.

Sincerely,

Nathan Neudorf, MLA Lethbridge-East Constituency

Email: Lethbridge.East.ab.ca Website: www.assembly.ab.ca May 23, 2025

Electoral Boundaries Commission Act – Provincial Constituency Boundary Review

I, Michele Meier of Medicine Hat, AB (Electoral Division #) would like to submit feedback for consideration by the review committee. I have been a resident of Medicine Hat for over 15 years. As a resident of an urban center, I find it confusing/upsetting why an electoral boundary divides out city in half. I certainly have more in common and share similar concerns with residents of Medicine Hat who live a couple kilometers across the river (and are not in my riding) than I do with the rural residents who live 100 kilometers away and are in my riding. The priorities of an urban area are far different from rural areas and I feel the needs of Medicine Hat are not being prioritized by separating the riding into 2. For elected officials, the travel logistics and competing priorities of urban versus rural must make their role very difficult! Medicine Hat certainly has the population and identity to represent an electoral riding and deserves an elected official who can focus on our needs as a regional hub without being diverted by the needs of rural residents and smaller communities such as Brooks.

In summary, Medicine Hat should be its own distinct riding so it's elected representative can focus on our unique geographic, economic and political needs. Thank you for your consideration of the above,

Michele Meier, R.Psych

Cypress/Medicine Hat

To: Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission
Subject: Submission on Electoral Redistribution in Southern Alberta

Attn: Hon. Dallas K. Miller, Chair

Dear Members of the Commission,

My name is Cameron Mills, and I am a resident of Lethbridge, where my wife Tiffany and I are raising our three children. For the past 15 years, I have worked to attract investment to this region—initially through private-sector development of some of the area's most significant new residential communities, and for the past seven years as an economic development professional dedicated to bringing world-class industrial projects to southern Alberta.

I write today to respectfully request that the Commission consider a redistribution of electoral division boundaries in southern Alberta that more accurately reflects the region's shared economic interests, geographic realities, and community linkages. Specifically, I propose replacing the current divisions of Cardston-Siksika, Livingstone-Macleod, Lethbridge-East, and Lethbridge-West with four new divisions:

- 1. Lethbridge-Cardston
- 2. Lethbridge-Livingstone
- 3. Lethbridge-Little Bow
- Lethbridge—Taber

These proposed ridings better reflect the interconnected nature of our region and are more compact, contiguous, and representative than the existing boundaries.

Under Section 14 of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, the Commission is tasked with ensuring effective representation as guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, while considering key factors such as:

- population density and growth,
- communities of interest (including municipalities and regional communities),
- geographic features, and
- accessibility and transportation links.

Southern Alberta is defined by strong economic and infrastructural ties that center around the City of Lethbridge. As the region's principal urban hub, Lethbridge delivers critical services—including potable water and wastewater treatment—to numerous surrounding municipalities,

such as Lethbridge County, Coaldale, Coalhurst, Picture Butte, and others. These intermunicipal arrangements reflect not only shared infrastructure, but shared futures.

Lethbridge's role in supporting regional economic development is most visible in the advancement of Canada's Premier Food Corridor—a high-value agri-food production zone that includes Lethbridge, Coaldale, and Taber. Continued investment along this corridor depends heavily on scalable utilities based in Lethbridge. Grouping these interconnected communities into aligned electoral divisions would ensure that industrial growth, infrastructure investment, and regional priorities are represented effectively and cohesively.

The City of Lethbridge is also home to the region's two leading post-secondary institutions—Lethbridge Polytechnic and the University of Lethbridge—which draw students from across the proposed electoral divisions. These institutions train our region's future healthcare professionals, tradespeople, educators, and public servants, reinforcing long-standing social and economic ties between urban and rural communities.

By contrast, the current Cardston-Siksika electoral division spans an unwieldy and disconnected geography, joining communities with few commonalities and making effective representation logistically and practically challenging. Realigning this and other districts into more cohesive regions would enhance the accessibility and accountability of elected officials and bring representation more in line with how residents live, work, and connect across southern Alberta.

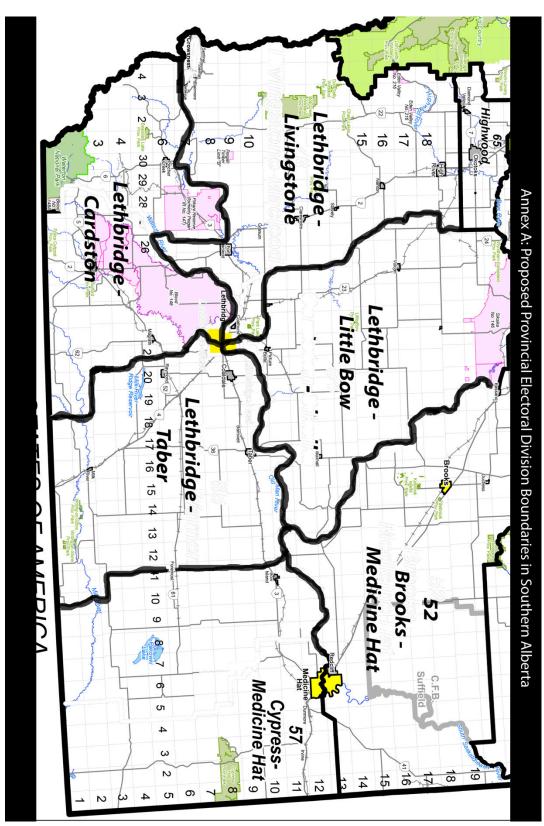
The proposed boundaries, as detailed in the attached annexes, achieve the objectives of the *Act* while better reflecting the integrated nature of southern Alberta's communities. I urge the Commission to adopt this regional approach in the interest of stronger, fairer, and more functional representation.

Sincerely,

Cameron Mills

Deputy CAO, Director of Growth & Investment Town of Coaldale

Annex A



Annex B

Annex B: Proposed Provincial Electoral Division Boundaries in Lethbridge

Lethbridge Population Estimates (Based on 2023 Municipal Census Data)

16,654	29,448	38,550	21, 896	Total
	29,448			North Leth
16,654		16,654		South Leth
		21,896	21,896	West Leth
Lethbridge Taber	Lethbridge Little Bow	Lethbridge Cardston	Lethbridge Livingstone	

Division Population Estimates (Based on 2023 Municipal Census and Alberta Regional Dashboard Data)

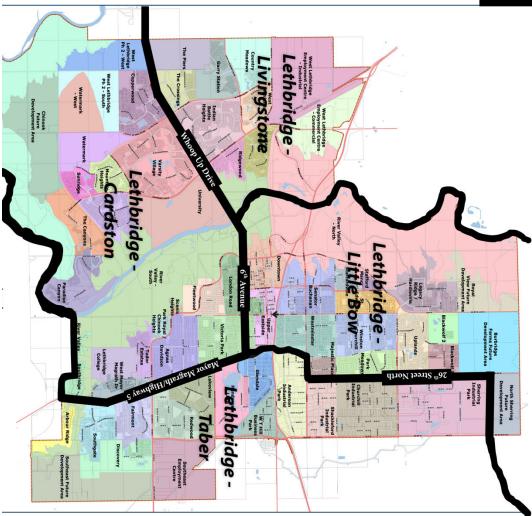
Lethbridge Lethbridge Lethbridge Livingstone Cardston Little Bow Taber

Total 64339 58536 58220 52342

**NOTE: These estimates are conservative. In the past 2 years, the Alberta Government estimates that Lehbridge's population has grown by at least 4,500.

Permitted Variance = 48,750 to 81,250

(+ or - 25% of 65,000)

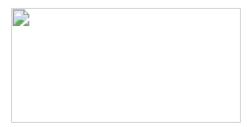




New submission from David Eggen

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>
Date Fri 5/23/2025 11:19 AM

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



First Name

David

Last Name

Eggen

Municipality / City

Edmonton - North West

Email



Edmonton North West currently follows several geographic boundaries such as Yellowhead trail, 97 street and Anthony Henday. The constituency has been growing quite quickly, and so the mean deviation is likely to grow significantly. Edmonton North West is very self contained for shopping, schools, recreation, churches, mosques, and parkland. NW is served by 7 different community leagues, and they all work together quite closely and support each other, and are formed together to form area 1 as part of the Edmonton federation of community leagues.

Edmonton North West is solidly middle class with the majority of the population residing in single family homes. The population is growing fast, but remains quite stable. Many different cultural populations are represented, and people will choose to move into the constituency to be in proximity with other members of the same cultural identity. There is a strong sense of pride and identity associated with living in these neighbourhoods, strong community leagues,

cultural associations, and multi-generational families living in Edmonton North West help to build this identity.

Address (Optional)



Phone (optional)



Terms

By clicking this box, you are aware that your submission, name, and the
municipality you identify in your submission, may be made public. You
will not be able to make a written submission via the webform without
verifying you have read this disclaimer.

Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW Edmonton, Alberta T5G 2Y5

Phone 780 690 2125
Toll free 1 833 777 2125
Email info@abebc.ca

Leduc-Beaumont Electoral Division

I am a long time resident of the County of Leduc. I spent my career working for farmers in this area and volunteering throughout the community.

The communities of Leduc and Beaumont are historically connected in many ways, and Leduc County is the common tie that binds the two together. The three: the City of Leduc, City of Beaumont and Leduc County are a natural unit.

- Many of the citizens of these three regions work at the Edmonton International Airport, or in Nisku (which is within the Leduc-Beaumont Riding).
- Education of the youth of the region is connected through Black Gold School Division or St. Thomas Aquinas Roman Catholic Separate School Division or Star Catholic School Division.
- My children played sports in both Leduc and Beaumont, and are now connected to young families in both communities
- The three municipalities share the challenges of living alongside a large urban centre.
- The three municipalities share responsibility on several boards, including Edmonton Global, the Capital Region Southwest Water Services Commission, Leduc Regional Housing Authority and the Leduc and District Landfill.

Our three communities are strongly connected and integrated.

It is important to the people of these communities that we remain in the same electoral district for provincial elections.



Janette McDonald Leduc County



May 23, 2025

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

Re: Proposed Change to Electoral Division No. 82

Thank you for the opportunity to take part in Alberta's constituency boundaries review. As the Mayor of the City of Spruce Grove, I am pleased to respond on behalf of the city. The City of Spruce Grove currently falls within the Spruce Grove-Stony Plain provincial electoral division (No. 82). We are desirous of moving to a division that better aligns with the City of Spruce Grove's boundaries.

The City of Spruce Grove is proposing a revision to its electoral boundaries to more accurately reflect a recent annexation, current and anticipated patterns of growth, community identity, and governance needs. The proposed changes involve adjusting the city's electoral boundaries as follows:

- Extending south to Township Road 628, including recently annexed lands
- Stopping at the west boundary between Spruce Grove and Stony Plain
- Extending east to align with the City of Edmonton limits
- Including areas north of the current boundary

This change is being recommended for several key reasons, including to reflect ongoing population growth, ensure fair and effective representation, and to align with areas that are increasingly integrated through infrastructure and services. These adjustments also support long-term planning for recently annexed and future development areas, while promoting clearer jurisdictional boundaries.

Should this change be approved, the City is committed to a transparent and consultative process in implementing this change and will be engaging with residents, stakeholders, and governing bodies to ensure the transition is smooth and equitable.

We appreciate your attention to this matter and welcome any questions or feedback you may have regarding the proposed boundary changes. Our goal is to ensure Spruce Grove continues to be a well-represented, responsive, and thriving community for all its residents.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours truly,



Jeff Acker Mayor

May 22, 2025

To: Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission Subject: Submission on Electoral Redistribution in Southern Alberta

Attn: Hon. Dallas K. Miller, Chair

Dear Members of the Commission,

My name is Kalen Hastings, and I am a resident of Lethbridge County and the Chief Administrative Officer for the Town of Coaldale. Over the past decade, I have had the privilege of working closely with municipalities across southern Alberta to foster regional collaboration, attract strategic investment, and improve the quality of life for our residents. I write today to offer my perspective on the 2025 electoral boundary review and to advocate for a redistribution that better reflects the economic, geographic, and service-based integration of our region.

My letter is not intended as "official correspondence" in a professional capacity, but rather is correspondence from a private citizen of our region informed by the work I have done over the past decade at the Town of Coaldale, working with many several stakeholders and municipalities in southern, AB.

In keeping with the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, and particularly Section 14, I respectfully request that the Commission consider replacing the current divisions of Cardston-Siksika, Livingstone-Macleod, Lethbridge-East, and Lethbridge-West with four new electoral divisions, for which I have more clearly referenced in the attached diagrams:

- 1. Lethbridge-Cardston
- 2. Lethbridge-Livingstone
- 3. Lethbridge–Little Bow
- 4. Lethbridge-Taber

These proposed boundaries more accurately represent the interconnected realities of southern Alberta—where economic development, infrastructure delivery, and social services are increasingly regional in nature.

Section 14 of the Act directs the Commission to consider factors including:

- communities of interest (such as municipalities and regional partnerships),
- geographic features and transportation corridors,
- availability of communication and transportation infrastructure, and
- the overarching need for effective representation under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

The equitability of riding size - and population distribution, both current and projected – provides for better representation of Albertans.

From the perspective of municipal administration, the lines between jurisdictions are increasingly permeable. Coaldale, Lethbridge, Lethbridge County, and our neighbouring municipalities collaborate routinely on everything from water and wastewater services to emergency response and recreation. Lethbridge serves as the region's central hub—not only in terms of infrastructure, but also as a nucleus for economic activity, health care, and post-secondary education. What happens in Lethbridge affects its neighbors.

Coaldale, for example, is a key partner in what is known as Canada's Premier Food Corridor, a high-value agri-food production and processing region that depends on regional service integration and infrastructure scalability. Upgrades to water treatment facilities in Lethbridge, currently underway or planned, are vital not only for the city's growth but for industrial development across the corridor—from Coaldale to Taber and beyond. These realities demand electoral boundaries that recognize and support the coordinated governance required to enable them.

Shared educational and workforce development pathways further reinforce these regional connections. Students from across Lethbridge County and the towns of Cardston, Taber, and Claresholm attend Lethbridge College (now Lethbridge Polytechnic) and the University of Lethbridge before returning to contribute to their home communities. The exchange of services, workers, and ideas across municipal boundaries is constant and vital to our region's prosperity.

Unfortunately, the existing configuration of Cardston-Siksika and Livingstone-Macleod does not reflect these interdependencies. These divisions are geographically vast and include communities that share little in the way of infrastructure, economic focus, or service networks. Expecting a single MLA to effectively represent such diverse and distant interests places significant strain on the principle of effective representation. By contrast, the proposed ridings in this letter are geographically coherent and unified by practical ties and mutually beneficial opportunities.

Redrawing these boundaries would enhance accountability, improve access to elected representatives, and foster more effective regional advocacy at the provincial level. It would also align Alberta's electoral map more closely with the service realities and shared challenges that define life in southern Alberta today.

In closing, I urge the Commission to adopt the proposed realignment outlined in the attached annexes. Doing so would reinforce the principles of equity, clarity, and community cohesion that are foundational to representative democracy.

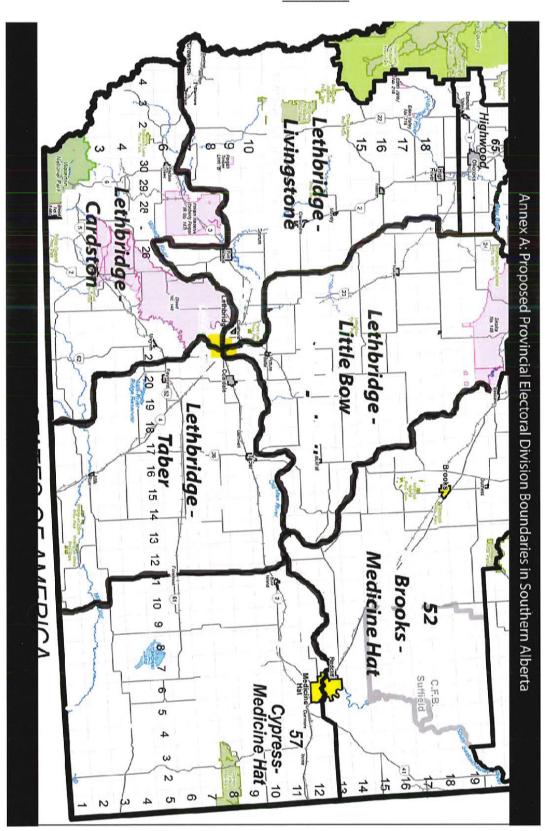
Sincerely,

Kalen Hastings

Chief Administrative Officer, Town of Coaldale Resident of Lethbridge County

Lethbridge County, Alberta

Annex A



Annex B

Annex B: Proposed Provincial Electoral Division Boundaries in Lethbridge

	ethbridge P
Census Dat	thbridge Population Estimates (Based on 2023 Munici)
Data)	es (Based on 202
	23 Municipa

Lethbrid	ge Populatio	Lethbridge Population Estimates (Based on 2023 Municipal Census Data) Lethbridge Lethbridge Lethbridge	Based o	n 202
	Lethbridge Livingstone	Lethbridge Cardston	Lethbridge Little Bow	₹ ge
West Leth	21,896	21,896		
South		16,654		
North Leth			29,448	48
Total	21, 896	38,550	29,448	448

Division Population Estimates (Based on 2023 Municipal Census and Alberta Regional Dashboard Data)

Total

58536

58220

Permitted Variance = 48,750 to 81,250 Lethbridge Taber J West Lethbridge Ph 2 - South Watermark bethbridge -

years, the Alberta Government estimates that Lehbridge's **NOTE: These estimates are conservative. In the past 2 population has grown by at least 4,500.

(+ or - 25% of 65,000)



Electoral Boundaries Submission

From

Date Fri 5/23/2025 11:48 AM

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

2 attachments (531 KB)

pds cambrianlocationmap.pdf; pds bremnerlocationmap.pdf;

You don't often get email from

May 23, 2025

To the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission

My name is Marg Chaba and I have lived in the **Strathcona-Sherwood Park** Riding for the past 13 years and in the Sherwood Park riding for 18 years prior to that. I have been actively involved in many community roles, including Girl Guides, choirs, sports teams, parent associations and more recently in our constituency association.

I would like to recommend that the following areas be included in the **Strathcona-Sherwood Park** riding under the new electoral boundaries:

Cambrian Crossing

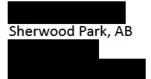
- The area north of Highway 16, east of Clover Bar Road (Range Road 233), continuing north to Township Road 534 and east to Highway 21
- The anticipated population of this area is 12,500 in the next 5 years
- This community is currently in the Sherwood Park Riding but municipally forms a portion of Ward 4, which covers the area east of Clover Bar Road to Highway 21.
- This urban community will have close social and economic ties to the Strathcona-Sherwood Park
 riding, sharing schools and recreational facilities, transportation, etc.

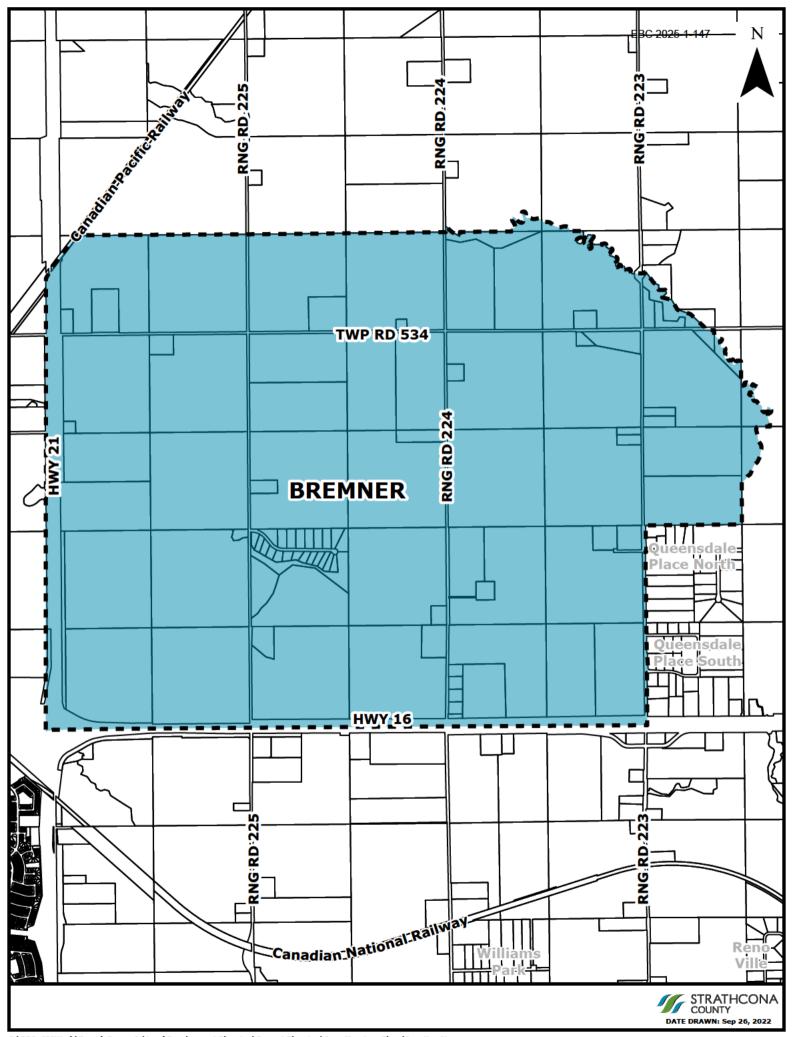
Bremner

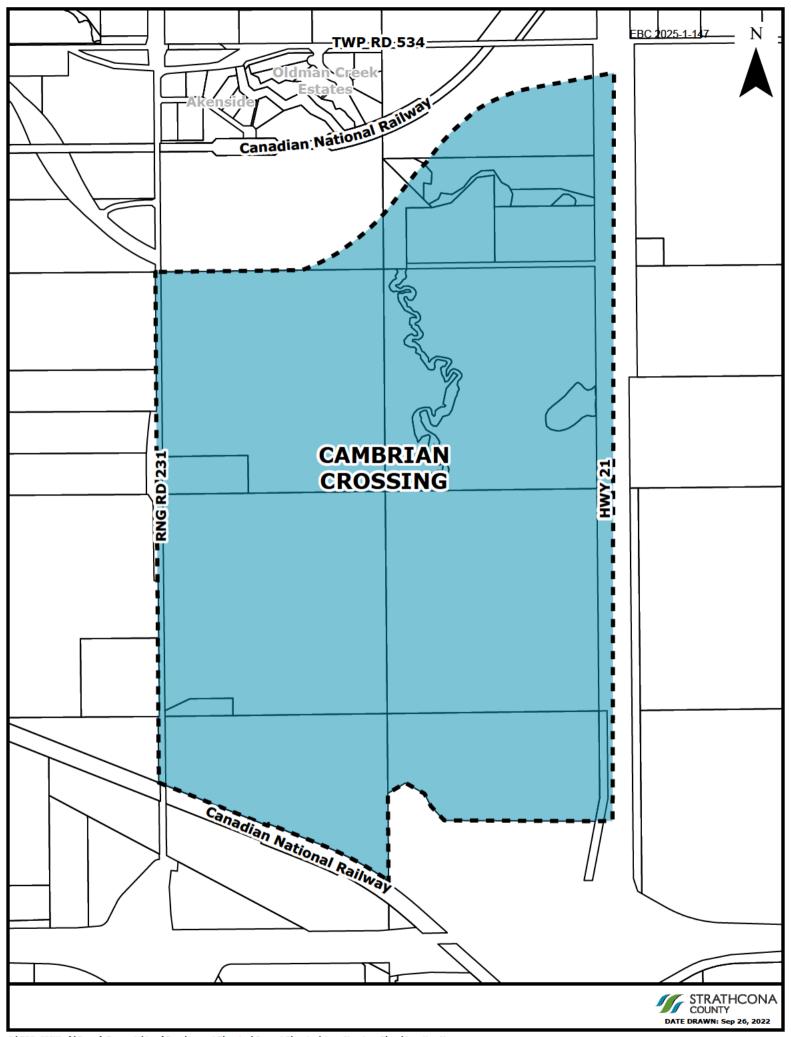
- The area north of Highway 16, east of Highway 21, continuing north to Township Road 534 and east to Range Road 223.
- The anticipated population of this area is 86,000 over the next 40-50 years
- This urban community will have close social and economic ties to both Sherwood Park and Ardrossan, sharing schools and recreational facilities, transportation, etc. in the Strathcona-Sherwood Park riding

I have attached location maps of the Strathcona County Area Structure Plan.

Marg Chaba







SUBMISSION TO ALBERTA COMMISSION BY ROBERT (BOB) E. WANNER

Thank you to each of you for your time and service to our Province.

My name is Robert (Bob) Wanner I had the privilege and honour to serve as the Medicine Hat Constituency MLA and to serve as the Speaker of the Alberta Legislature from 2015 until 2019. My fellow MLA was Drew Barnes from this S.E. Region who represented Cypress Medicine Hat. Prior to that I served as an Executive Officer for the City of Medicine Hat.

In our history our region has elected at least six different political parties. We all shared and recognized that we proudly represented a city and region very unique and distinct from any other section of this Province.

This S.E. region and this city was the entry point into the province when the Railway arrived in 1883. Medicine Hat's name as a constituency goes back more than 120 years as one of Alberta's original 25 constituencies. The official name even went back to the pre-Alberta, Northwest Territory era.

In 2017 The Boundary Commission Report ignored our identity as one of Alberta's major and oldest urban centres. Medicine Hat was the only major City in Alberta to be considered secondary in the naming process. Medicine Hatters cannot find Medicine Hat under the letter M in the alphabetical listing of Constituencies.

Words and names mean something. When the name representing the largest population is diminished our sense of recognition and our confidence in fair representation is weakened.

We, in this S.E. Corner, are interconnected to each other as a Regional Community. We, on the eastern side of Alberta are far from the Can-Mex QEW II. Brooks and surrounding Counties and villages to our distant east are good neighbours with different needs, history and future. They deserve to be treated as a separate Regional Community that meets their different needs and identity. With the recent expansion of #36 Highway from the North to Coutts, a North to South boundary rather than an east west solution might be considered.

There is a major concern with the Brooks - Medicine Hat and Cypress Medicine Boundaries. The current boundaries do not reflect respect for our municipal boundaries, our transportation systems, our geographical features, nor our communities of interest.

Medicine Hat and S.E. Alberta - Who We Are and Our Future Regional Opportunities

- The total population of the city and region within the boundaries of Cypress and Forty Mile is approximately 89000 people.
- The city population has grown approximately 5% in recent years to some 68000 plus people.
- The population of the Counties and communities within those boundaries is a total population of approximately 21000 people.
- The population is aging with one of the highest percentages of 65+ persons in the province, therefore mobility and transportation and access to elected officials are important issues.
- Immigration has increased marginally with an increasing number of New
 Canadian urban health professionals and foreign temporary retail workers
- In 2021 according to Stats Canada less than 13% of Medicine Hat was what was identified as a visible minority compared to 50% of the Brooks population.
- Medicine Hat is the major Health Service Centre for virtually all of S.E. Alberta including Cypress County and County Forty Mile.
- S.E. Alberta has had to develop and fund its own Air Ambulance Service known as HALO.
- Main industries and employers in Medicine Hat Region are petrochemicals, energy production of gas and renewables, agriculture, defence and aerospace, city government, health care, education and the Community College.

- The Robotics and Drone Industry in Medicine Hat has integrated with the Foremost area to develop a significant new industry in S.E. Alberta.
- We remain the sunniest city in Canada for solar, wind energy and traditional
 gas allows us to become <u>"ENERGY CENTRAL"</u> in addition to the Gas City.

Improved Representation Via a Regional Representation Perspective

I am of the view that political parties and the Legislative Assembly need to shift and refocus its perspective on constituency boundaries. Commerce, public services, social and cultural life are increasingly connected to <u>Regional Service Centres</u>. The simple words of urban and rural do not always capture who we are. We must ensure more genuine representation based on common interests <u>within</u> regions?

If the solution for constituencies was simply population your job as commission members would be simple. You would simply take our Alberta population and divide it by 89 seats. We all know that does not represent genuine representation.

The test for new boundaries will need to meet, as reasonably as possible, each of the principles in the legislation. Accordingly, I submit the following:

• <u>Communities of interest, including municipalities, regional and rural</u> <u>communities, Indian reserves and Metis settlements,</u>

- Our S.E. Region includes the largest concentrated population of Medicine Hat with many shared interests as does the Cypress and Forty Mile Counties. But what we share regionally is commerce, health care, cultural events and internal transportation corridors.
- Our connections to the Brooks region are minimal. I believe that the majority in S.E. Alberta sense limited shared interest with Brooks.

Geographical Features,

- We are the home of predominantly "Short Grass Dry Land Country Ranching and Farming "supplemented by the St Marys irrigation system.
- One of Alberta's largest river basins, the South Saskatchewan River is a critical part of both the City and Region. Water kept us here.
- The creeks that run into the South Saskatchewan River in Medicine
 Hat connect us to The Cypress Hills which are seen and felt as home
 by both the urban population and rural populations.

• The availability and means of communication and transportation

- The current boundaries ignore the connection of North Cypress County along # 41 Highway. That highway is the single highway that ties those citizens to their commerce, family and cultural connections in Medicine Hat. Their connection is North - South to Medicine Hat and County offices not East-West to Brooks.
- The #3 Highway starts in Medicine Hat and has always connected Forty Mile and Bow Island to Medicine Hat. That will increase with the expansion of #3 and will make Medicine Hat the major crossroad centre connecting it to #1 Highway.
- #1 Highway like much of Southern Alberta is a key connector to the West but it also gives access to a considerable portion of shoppers from S.W. Saskatchewan. Limited shopping travel happens from the West. Much of that traffic goes to Calgary.

• The desirability of understandable and clear boundaries,

 The City of Medicine Hat and the North section of Cypress County was carved up to solve what one must assume was a population problem in the area beyond the Cypress County and Forty Mile western borders.
 There are other more representative options.

- The Municipal Boundaries of both Cypress County and the City of Medicine Hat were not respected or acknowledged.
- The erratic 'notched' line dividing Medicine Hat's city centre remains completely confusing to residents who cannot even determine if and why they are in Brooks Medicine Hat.
- Section15(1) The population of a proposed electoral division must not be more than 25% above nor more than 25% below the provincial average.
 - The total regional population of Medicine Hat and within the boundaries of Cypress and Forty Mile is approximately 89000 people.
 - With a regional target average of approximately 45000 people two constituencies would represent sound representation. This is well within the estimated average suggested by the 25% formula Legislation.
 - Developing <u>a broader Regional Perspective</u> by respecting shared interests over population numbers could see our region better represented. Two constituencies need not be the same population level but they can be equal in their shared regional interest.

PROPOSED BOUNDARIES FOR THE SOUTH EAST REGION OF ALBERTA

It is important to know that the above rationale about our S.E. Region is in fact already legislated, recognized, approved and authorised by the PROVINCE OF ALBERTA via its **Alberta Economic Opportunity Strategy**.

The <u>Southeast Alberta Economic Opportunity Strategy</u> was formed by the communities of the City of Medicine Hat, Cypress County, County of 40 Mile, the Towns of Redcliff and Bow Island and the Village of Foremost. The region was established <u>by the municipalities as a natural trade area</u>. A trade area means the location where customers live and the distance they could travel to another

location. For the purposes of economic development, a trade area is almost **always** within one hour radius of a major centre.

IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CRITERIA OUTLINED IN THE BOUNDARIES LEGISLATION THAT:

- 1. A REGIONAL REPRESENTATION APPROACH BE LEGISLATED FOR TWO CONSTITUENCIES IN THE SOUTHEAST REGION OF ALBERTA INCLUDING WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES OF THE CITY OF MEDICINE HAT, CYPRESS COUNTY AND FORTY MILE COUNTY AS FOLLOWS:
 - a. <u>MEDICINE HAT NORTH</u> WITHIN THE CITY OF MEDICINE HAT BOUNDARIES NORTH OF #1 HIGHWAY WITH AN ESTIMATED POPULATION OF APPROXIMATELY 49000 PEOPLE AND
 - b. <u>MEDICINE HAT-CYPRESS-FORTY MILE</u> INCLUDING MEDICINE HAT SOUTH OF #1 HIGHWAY, CYPRESS COUNTY, AND FORTY MILE COUNTY WITH AN ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 41000 PEOPLE.

Respectfully

Robert (Bob) Wanner

May 23, 2025



Hello,

My name is Olga Barcelo, and for most of my life in Calgary I have lived in the northwest. I was lucky enough to attend four excellent schools in the area, which were: Varsity Acres Elementary School, Marion Carson Elementary School, F.E. Osborne Junior High School, and Bowness High School. All of the experiences I had in the northwest and these schools have made me realize the importance of community, and now as I am finishing my degree at the University of Calgary, I truly think I can grasp the importance, which is why I believe the provincial electoral boundaries for Calgary Foothills need to remain the same, and stay within the boundaries of the City of Calgary.

I'm lucky enough to work in the riding of Calgary Foothills, and I often get to see the beauty and uniqueness of the constituency. If the boundaries were to change, especially regarding city limits, because we border the edge of the city - I believe it could be detrimental for the population who call this area home because, the ability for accurate representation would be completely changed. People who live in Calgary Foothills do not share the same experiences as those who live out of the city limits.

Regarding where needs change, as Alberta has had significant growth since the last boundary commission - I believe the next two new ridings should be in the north of Calgary, and south of Edmonton, as those areas have had a major increase in their respective populations.

Please consider my feedback for this process for determining the boundaries of the province, and please keep Calgary Foothills as is.

Thank you.





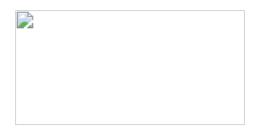
New submission from Brenda Ives

From Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission <abebc@patternhosting.com>
Date Fri 5/23/2025 1:06 PM

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

1 attachment (89 KB)

Med Hat Boundaries Comission Core Arguments 2 2.pdf;



First Name

Brenda

Last Name

Ives

Municipality / City

Medicine Hat

Email



Message

I would like to add my voice. There is good reason to adjust the electoral boundaries to make the city of Medicine Hat one constituency. Dividing my small city into Brooks-Medicine Hat and Cypress Medicine Hat means that 2 MLA representatives support one city. This is an unnecessary redundancy. One respresentative for our city could better focus on our unique urban issues and serve our citizens. I have attached a comprehensive explanation supporting the adjustment of the electoral boundaries so that the Medicine Hat becomes one constituency with one MLA. Thank you for the opportunity.

File (Optional)

Med-Hat-Boundaries-Comission-Core-Arguments-2-2.pdf

Address (Optional)



Phone (optional)



Terms

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municipality you identify in your submission, may be made public. You
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verifying you have read this disclaimer.

Suite 100, 11510 Kingsway NW Edmonton, Alberta T5G 2Y5

Phone 780 690 2125
Toll free 1 833 777 2125
Email info@abebc.ca

Medicine Hat's merger into a blended rural-urban constituency represents a significant departure from principles of effective representation and community coherence that guided previous boundary decisions. This analysis examines the compelling arguments made during the 2016-17 Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission process that supported Medicine Hat as a distinct electoral riding, and demonstrates why these arguments remain valid today in advocating for the restoration of Medicine Hat's electoral independence.

The extensive public submissions from citizens, community leaders, and stakeholders during the 2016-17 review process revealed sophisticated understanding of democratic representation principles, geographic realities, and practical governance challenges. While the Commission initially recognized the merit of these arguments, subsequent boundary implementations have created the very problems that these submissions warned against: diluted urban representation, logistical challenges for MLAs, and the artificial yoking together of communities with fundamentally different interests and priorities.

Drawing from the original public submissions and ongoing evidence of representational challenges, this analysis presents five core arguments that demonstrate why Medicine Hat merits restoration as a distinct electoral riding: the preservation of distinct urban identity, recognition of Medicine Hat's role as a regional hub, ensuring effective representation through manageable geography, population size justification for standalone status, and the functional disconnection between Medicine Hat and distant communities forced together in the current boundary configuration.

These arguments are not merely theoretical—they reflect lived democratic realities and ongoing representational challenges that Alberta's sixth-largest city and southeastern regional hub continues to face under the current blended constituency model.

The Case for a Distinct Medicine Hat Riding

Core Argument 1: Urban/Rural Identity

- Medicine Hat possesses a strong, cohesive urban identity that distinguishes it from surrounding rural areas. This distinct identity—rooted in its history, municipal governance, economic profile, and demographic characteristics—justifies its treatment as a standalone electoral district. Medicine Hat's subsumption into a broader rural-urban riding dilutes its political voice and disrupts the continuity of its civic representation. Even during the previous electoral commission of 2016/2017,
- 2. Medicine Hat is Alberta's sixth-largest city and functions as a self-contained urban center with its own economic, cultural, and administrative structures. Its identity is tied to its status as a regional hub, with infrastructure, public services, educational institutions, and economic networks that are fundamentally different from the surrounding rural municipalities such as Cypress County, Brooks, or the County of Forty Mile.
- 3. Medicine Hat has urban priorities: municipal planning, transit, healthcare infrastructure, economic diversification, and education services—all of which differ significantly from the rural priorities of agriculture, land use policy, and rural broadband. Merging these into

one constituency pits urban and rural voters against each other in competition for the attention of an MLA split between rural and urban needs.

Core Argument 2: Functional Role as a Regional Hub

- Medicine Hat serves as the economic, administrative, and service center for a wide surrounding region in southeast Alberta. As such, its role as a regional hub links it closely with nearby communities like Cypress County and Redcliff—but not with more distant, disconnected regions like Taber or Brooks. The existing boundaries merge Medicine Hat with unrelated rural areas, undermines long-standing regional relationships and disrupts service delivery, economic coherence, and political representation.
- Medicine Hat is not just a municipality—it is the economic and institutional core of a vast southeastern corridor. Residents from Cypress County, Redcliff, and surrounding rural municipalities routinely travel to Medicine Hat for: health care (Medicine Hat Regional Hospital is a major facility), post-secondary education (Medicine Hat College), commercial services and employment, cultural institutions and events, and provincial court and social services.
- 3. The regional hub argument is not just administrative—it's democratic. If Medicine Hat is the heart of the region, it should not be politically subordinated to communities that are neither reliant on it nor geographically proximate. To do so is to misrepresent the true community of interest, a cornerstone principle in Canadian boundary design.

Core Argument 3: Effective Representation and Travel Logistics

- 1. Creating a sprawling riding that includes both Medicine Hat and distant rural communities undermines the principle of effective representation. The physical size of such ridings makes it nearly impossible for an MLA to attend community events, engage with constituents in person, and adequately represent both urban and rural interests. Medicine Hat, as a relatively populous and concentrated urban center, merits its own MLA who can focus on local governance without the logistical challenges of covering hundreds of kilometers of rural terrain.
- 2. When an MLA is overburdened by geography, accountability decreases. Voters may struggle to even meet their MLA, much less influence decisions or raise concerns in person. This undermines core democratic values of responsiveness and accessibility. A dedicated MLA for Medicine Hat can participate in city council liaison, town hall meetings, school board consultations, and local initiatives without being stretched thin by faraway obligations.
- 3. One of the initial justifications to split Medicine Hat into multiple ridings was that with that advent of technology, representatives could easily cover the area they represent. However, even in areas with access, online communication does not substitute for local, face-to-face engagement. Constituents often raise nuanced, urgent, or community-specific issues that require site visits, physical presence at council meetings, or informal interaction at public events. MLAs cannot digitally inspect flood zones, attend funerals, or share space with First Nations and Métis leadership—these are human obligations.

4. The Commission's decision to create large hybrid urban-rural ridings in regions like Medicine Hat imposes an unequal burden on MLAs in those districts, particularly when compared to their urban counterparts in Calgary or Edmonton. The result is a two-tiered system where rural and blended-riding MLAs must serve broader, more diverse, and more geographically dispersed constituencies, ultimately disadvantaging their voters.

Core Argument 4: Population Size Justifies Urban-Only Riding

Medicine Hat, with a population exceeding 63,000, not only meets but exceeds the
average provincial population size per electoral division. It therefore satisfies both legal
and representational benchmarks to warrant an independent riding. Combining it with
surrounding municipalities violates the principle of voter parity and contradicts precedent
set for other similar-sized urban centers.

Core Argument 5: Functional Disconnection of Linking Brooks and Medicine Hat.

- 1. Medicine Hat, with over 63,000 residents, is a self-contained city with urban infrastructure, transit, and civic institutions that are fundamentally different from those in smaller towns like Brooks. Grouping the two implies parity that does not exist and artificially flattens their political needs into one riding.
- 2. Brooks is not part of Medicine Hat's immediate economic or service orbit. Unlike Cypress County, which naturally connects to Medicine Hat through hospital, education, and commerce, Brooks is its own regional center. There is no coherent regional relationship or shared governance between them.
- 3. Medicine Hat residents prioritize urban issues: housing, public transportation, downtown revitalization. Brooks and surrounding rural areas prioritize agriculture, water use, and rural infrastructure. An MLA representing both would face conflicting pressures and would likely be forced to neglect one side.
- 4. Merging a large city with smaller centers risks over-representing the rural vote if the MLA comes from outside Medicine Hat, or under-representing smaller towns if the MLA is Medicine Hat-based. Either way, the current riding of Brooks-Medicine Hat lacks coherence, and the constituents lack focused advocacy.
- 5. The distance between Brooks and Medicine Hat is over 100 km. This makes effective, equitable MLA travel and visibility impractical, particularly in winter. Residents from both Medicine Hat and surrounding communities clearly and consistently opposed this kind of boundary redraw in their submissions.

Medicine Hat should be its own distinct riding, and not be grouped with Brooks or other small centers because it stands as a distinct urban entity—demographically, economically, geographically, and politically. The current EDAs lack shared interests or accessibility, and weaken the voice of all constituents involved.