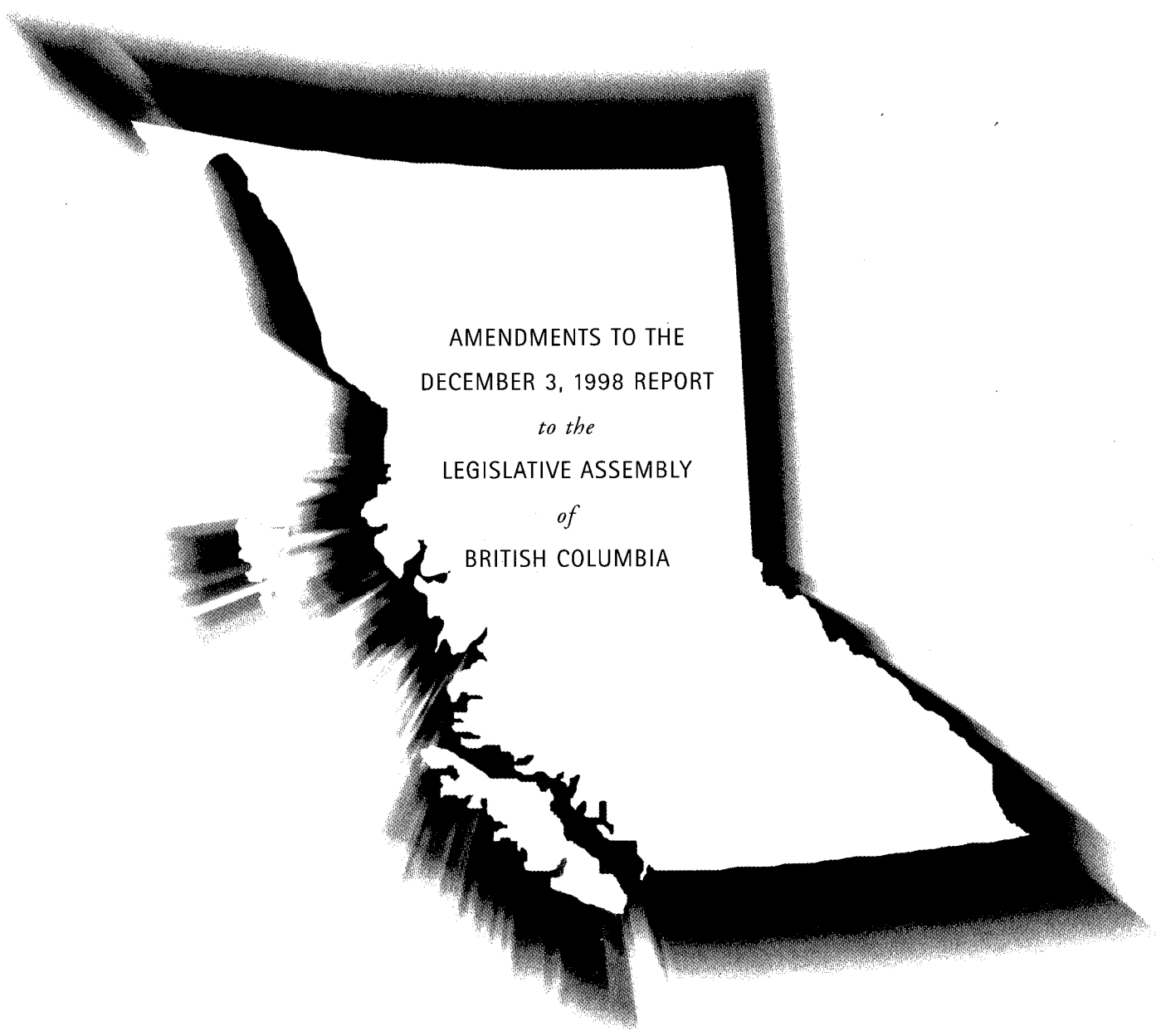




ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION

A large, stylized map of British Columbia, rendered in black and white. The map is tilted slightly to the right and has a thick, dark border. The interior of the map is white, with the text of the report centered within it.

AMENDMENTS TO THE
DECEMBER 3, 1998 REPORT
to the
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
of
BRITISH COLUMBIA

JUNE 3 • 1999



ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION

AMENDMENTS TO THE
DECEMBER 3, 1998 REPORT
to the
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BRITISH COLUMBIA

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June 3, 1999

The Honourable Gretchen Mann Brewin
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia
Room 207
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X4

Honourable Speaker:

Re: British Columbia Electoral Boundaries Commission

We are pleased to enclose amendments to our report of December 3, 1998, pursuant to s. 12 of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c.107.

Yours truly,

Josiah Wood, Q.C.
Commission Chair

The Reverend Katherine L. Hough
Commissioner

Robert A. Patterson
Commissioner

A N O V E R V I E W

A COMPLETE
PICTURE OF
THE PROPOSED
BOUNDARIES IS
SET OUT IN THE
DESCRIPTIONS AND
MAPS FOR EACH
ELECTORAL DISTRICT
WHICH APPEAR IN
SCHEDULES I AND
II OF THIS REPORT.

On December 3, 1998, our Commission submitted to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly a report containing our proposals as to the area, boundaries, names and number of the electoral districts in British Columbia, pursuant to our mandate under the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c.107.

Following the submission of our December 3, 1998 report, and as required by the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, we provided interested persons the opportunity to make representations to us in regard to our proposals by sending us written submissions, or attending in person before the Commission at a series of public hearings we held in various communities in the Province. One hundred and eighty-five people made oral presentations during our second round of hearings, and we received over 265 written submissions commenting on our December 3, 1998 report.

The information we received persuaded us to modify some of our initial proposals. Under the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, we are entitled to submit to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly any amendments to our report we consider advisable.

This report therefore contains the amendments we wish to make to our December 3, 1998 report. It should be read in conjunction with our December 3, 1998 report which sets out in some detail the process which we followed, the legal framework which governed our work, the challenges we faced, the principles we endeavoured to follow, the basis for our recommendation with respect to the number of electoral districts in the Province, and the boundary changes we initially proposed.

We continue to recommend all of the proposed boundary changes set out in our December 3, 1998 report, subject to the amendments described herein. Although the approach of some boundary commissions in other jurisdictions has been to prepare a final report which reprints their initial report in addition to any desired amendments, our reading of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* is that we are directed to publish our amendments only. A complete picture of the proposed boundaries is set out in the descriptions and maps for each electoral district which appear in Schedules I and II of this report. However, those who are new to our process and are interested in more detail with respect to the reasons for our proposals should refer to our report of December 3, 1998.

IN PREPARING THE
POPULATION
FIGURES WHICH
APPEAR IN THIS
REPORT WE HAVE
OPTED TO FOLLOW
THE METHODOLOGY
USED BY BC
STATS, WHICH
RELIES ON BLOCK
FACE DATA
WHEREVER
POSSIBLE, AND
THE ALLOCATION
OF DIVIDED
ENUMERATION
AREAS ACCORDING
TO THE LOCATION
OF WHAT IS CALLED
THE "CENTROID",
OR MOST
POPULATED AREA.

What follows are some additional points we wish to make with respect to the introductory chapters in our December 3, 1998 report.

(i) Statistics

In our December 3, 1998 report, we discussed the fact that, although we relied on the population statistics from the 1996 census, a certain amount of estimation is involved in our calculation of population figures where a proposed boundary divides an "enumeration area" (the small geographic area by which people are counted in a census). We therefore noted that there may be discrepancies between the figures in our report and those published by BC STATS, the provincial counterpart of Statistics Canada. These discrepancies result from the use of different methods of allocating the population of an enumeration area which is divided by a proposed boundary, as was confirmed by a few of the submissions we received in which presenters with access to computer software similar to that which we used calculated slightly different numbers than those appearing in our December 3, 1998 report. Another variable in calculating population arises from the choice of using enumeration area data only, or a combination of enumeration area data and "block face data" (block-by-block population census counts in densely-populated urban areas), in electoral districts where block face data is available for only part of the population.

In preparing the population figures which appear in this report we have opted to follow the methodology used by BC STATS, which relies on block face data wherever possible, and the allocation of divided enumeration areas according to the location of what is called the "centroid", or most populated area. In some instances, this reflects a change from the approach used in preparation of our December 3, 1998 report. As a result, the population figures which appear in this report for the following proposed electoral districts differ slightly from those given in our December 3, 1998 report, even though we have not made any amendments to the boundary changes we have proposed for them in such a way as to affect their population: Cariboo North, Esquimalt-Metchosin, Nanaimo-Parksville, Nanaimo, Port Coquitlam-Burke Mountain, Powell River-Sunshine Coast, and Vancouver-Hastings. We have opted to use the figures provided to us by BC STATS as we understand these to represent the most accurate population figures available.

Charts which set out the population of all of our proposed electoral districts, sorted by ascending population and alphabetically, appear in Appendix B to this report. As with our December 3, 1998 report, and in order to reflect the unavoidable degree of estimation involved, all figures for our proposed electoral districts have been rounded to the tenth place.

...WE CANNOT AGREE
THAT THE COURT
DECISIONS GIVE US
LIBERTY TO
RECOMMEND
DEVIATIONS AT
EITHER END OF THE
PLUS OR MINUS
25 PERCENT RANGE.

(ii) The Constitutional Framework

In our December 3, 1998 report, we provided a review of Canadian court decisions in the area of electoral boundaries which establish the constitutional framework governing our work (see the Chapter entitled "The Law" in our December 3, 1998 report). We explained the extent to which these decisions establish that the right to vote enshrined in s. 3 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (hereinafter referred to as the "*Charter*") sets limits on the degree to which electoral boundaries may depart from the principle of representation by population.

During our public hearings, both before and after our December 3, 1998 report, we heard from some individuals who appeared to be of the view that Canadian judicial decisions to date have endorsed the proposition that electoral districts which have a population within a range of plus or minus 25 percent from the electoral quota are necessarily constitutional, and that the only task of a commission such as ours was to recommend boundaries which produced populations somewhere within this range.

As we stated in our December 3, 1998 report, we do not read the caselaw, and, in particular, the decision of the British Columbia Supreme Court in *Dixon v. Attorney General of British Columbia*¹ (hereinafter referred to as "*Dixon*"), as laying down any fixed rules for what are acceptable deviation limits. More importantly, we cannot agree that the court decisions give us liberty to recommend deviations at either end of the plus or minus 25 percent range.

Rather, we are of the view that the caselaw directs that any deviation from the electoral quota must be justified. Furthermore, we read the discussion of the constitutional principles in the cases as imposing on us an obligation to minimize deviations and to rationalize the populations of neighbouring electoral districts, wherever possible, subject to the other factors relevant to effective representation which may be taken into account. We note that this differing assessment of the legal parameters governing our work, from that of some of those who appeared before us, has, in some instances, led us to make boundary proposals different from those suggested.

¹ (1989), 35 B.C.L.R.
(2d) 273 (S.C.)

Since our December 3, 1998 report, there have been two additional court decisions in the area of electoral boundaries.

The first is in respect of the appeal by the City of Charlottetown from the decision of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island in the case of *Charlottetown (City) v. Prince Edward Island*, which we discussed in our December 3, 1998 report. In that case, the Prince Edward Island Supreme Court dismissed the claim of the City of Charlottetown and other communities that the statute governing the Electoral Boundaries Commission in that Province, as well as the specific boundaries enacted following receipt of its recommendations, were unconstitutional². The City of Charlottetown appealed to the Appeal Division of the Prince Edward Island Supreme Court, relying, in part, on the fact that the enumeration data for the 1996 election showed that the existing boundaries, which were based on data from the 1993 provincial election, had produced greater population deviations than had been assumed when they were enacted.

In a judgement rendered December 11, 1998, the appeal was dismissed³. The majority of the Court rejected the argument that fluctuations in population between elections should justify boundary changes, and concluded that the plus or minus 25 percent variance permitted under the Province's *Electoral Boundaries Act* did not infringe the right to vote protected by s. 3 of the *Charter* (the specific deviations produced by the impugned boundaries actually ranged from minus 19.92 percent to plus 21.10 percent). The Court also noted that the allocation of seats between urban and rural areas, and between the Province's counties, appropriately reflected population distribution. In a dissenting judgement, however, Mr. Justice Mitchell emphasized that any deviation from voter parity had to be justified on the basis of better government, and concluded that the deviations before the Court did not meet this test and therefore produced an undue dilution of the votes of some citizens.

A second decision in regard to electoral boundaries rendered since our December 3, 1998 report is that of the Northwest Territories Supreme Court in the case of *Friends of Democracy v. Northwest Territories (Attorney General)*⁴. This case arose when the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories declined to follow the recommendation of the Northwest Territories Electoral Boundaries Commission that two additional electoral districts be added to the City of Yellowknife. As a result, the boundaries under challenge provided Yellowknife with only 29 percent of the seats in

² *Charlottetown (City) v. Prince Edward Island*, [1996] 150 Nfld. & P.E.I.R. 91

³ *City of Charlottetown v. The Government of Prince Edward Island*, AD-0725, Charlottetown Registry (December 11, 1998)

⁴ Docket No. CV07998, [1999] N.W.T.J. No. 28 (March 5, 1999)

the Legislative Assembly, despite its having 44 percent of the total population of the territories, with electoral districts having deviations as high as plus 152 percent, plus 49 percent, and plus 31 percent above the average.

While the Court concluded that factors such as geography, community history, language, communication difficulties, remoteness and minority interests justified the relative overrepresentation of electoral districts outside the City of Yellowknife, with populations below the average, it found no similar justification for what it called the "gross under-representation" of districts with deviations more than 25 percent above the average. The Court therefore declared the statutory provisions creating the three most populated Yellowknife electoral districts to be invalid and without force or effect in law due to their inconsistency with s. 3 of the *Charter*⁵.

(iii) Number of Electoral Districts

Under the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, we have authority to recommend the addition of up to six electoral districts in the Province. In our December 3, 1998 report, we recommended that four electoral districts be added to the existing 75, resulting in a 79 seat Legislative Assembly, with all four new electoral districts being added to the Lower Mainland and Fraser Valley area.

This recommendation was addressed by some of the submissions we received during our second round of hearings, although, it must be said, by fewer than we might have expected. The most significant submissions we received with respect to the number of electoral districts were from some residents of the Okanagan, who, in order to accommodate their wish for the addition of a new electoral district in the central Okanagan, argued in favour of an 80 seat Legislative Assembly.

Our analysis of the electoral boundaries in the Okanagan, and our specific response to the submissions we received in that region of the Province, is set out below in our discussion of the amendments to our proposed boundaries. However, we set out here a review of our general response to suggestions we received in favour of 80 or 81 electoral districts (see also the Chapter entitled "The Number of Electoral Districts" in our December 3, 1998 report). In our view, there are a number of facts which militate against the expansion of our Legislative Assembly to 80 or 81 seats.

THE MOST
SIGNIFICANT
SUBMISSIONS WE
RECEIVED WITH
RESPECT TO THE
NUMBER OF
ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS WERE
FROM SOME
RESIDENTS OF THE
OKANAGAN, WHO,
IN ORDER TO
ACCOMMODATE
THEIR WISH FOR
THE ADDITION OF
A NEW ELECTORAL
DISTRICT IN THE
CENTRAL
OKANAGAN,
ARGUED IN FAVOUR
OF AN 80 SEAT
LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY.

⁵ An appeal from this decision was filed on May 5, 1999.

IF WE WERE
COMMITTED TO
VOTER PARITY
ALONE, I.E.
ACHIEVING THE
SAME NUMBER OF
PEOPLE IN EACH
ELECTORAL DISTRICT,
WE SHOULD
RECOMMEND THE
ELIMINATION OF
FOUR ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS FROM THE
RURAL AREAS OF
THE MAINLAND OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

As discussed in our December 3, 1998 report (see the Chapter entitled "The Challenges" in our December 3, 1998 report), dealing with the 17 underpopulated electoral districts in the Province, each of which has a deviation close to or more than 25 percent below the electoral quota, was one of the major challenges we faced. Sixteen of these underpopulated electoral districts are on the mainland (with the current electoral district of Alberni, on Vancouver Island, being a seventeenth underpopulated district). These 16 electoral districts have a total population of 566,400, or 15.2 percent of the total population of the Province. Of significance to the challenges they pose to effective representation is the fact that they cover a total of 806,739 sq. kms., or 85 percent of the total land area of the Province on the mainland.

At 566,400, the total population of these 16 electoral districts would justify only 12 seats in a 79 seat Legislative Assembly, if perfect voter parity were achieved. Thus, if we were committed to voter parity alone, i.e. achieving the same number of people in each electoral district, we should recommend the elimination of four electoral districts from the rural areas of the mainland of British Columbia.

In fact, as we discussed in some detail in our December 3, 1998 report (see the Chapter entitled "Statement of Principles" in our December 3, 1998 report), one of the principles to which we committed ourselves was the preservation of the existing number of elected representatives for the voters in the less populated regions of the Province. In some cases, we used our statutory authority to find "very special circumstances" to justify deviations below the statutory limit of minus 25 percent. This principle was endorsed by almost all of those who made presentations to us. However, the corollary to the degree of resulting "overrepresentation" for these 16 electoral districts, which constitute 85 percent of the total area on the Province's mainland, is that the remaining 15 percent of the mainland, which contains 67 percent of the Province's total population, will be underrepresented in the Legislative Assembly. This is true whether the Legislative Assembly were to expand to 79 seats, as we continue to recommend, or to 80 or 81 seats.

In light of our commitment to preserve rural representation, and to ensure that no region of the Province loses representation, the conclusion that we cannot achieve perfect voter parity in the 15 percent of the mainland of the Province which is not significantly underpopulated is inevitable. However, given our authority to recommend the addition of up to six electoral districts, the question then becomes which parts of that 15 percent of the Province's land mass is in greatest need of increased representation?

There are at present 38 electoral districts in the Lower Mainland and Fraser Valley areas of the Province, between Georgia Strait and the western boundary of the Yale-Lillooet electoral district. Although the total land area represented by these 38 electoral districts is only approximately 2 percent of the total area of the Province, they contain 2,070,451 people, or 55.6 percent of the Province's total population. Achieving perfect voter parity for this area in a 79 seat Legislative Assembly would require 43.9 electoral districts. We have recommended the addition of four electoral districts in this area, for a total of 42. With the electoral quota of 46,556 which would result from an 80 seat Legislative Assembly, perfect voter parity would entitle this area to 44.5 electoral districts. In an 81 seat Legislative Assembly, perfect voter parity would entitle this area to a total of 45 electoral districts.

In other words, the lowered electoral quota which results from the move to 80 or 81 electoral districts only supports an argument that any of the additional electoral districts, beyond the four we have recommended, should also be added to the Lower Mainland of the Province, rather than to the Okanagan or to eastern Vancouver Island, as some have argued. In fact, as we stated in our December 3, 1998 report, and during many of our public hearings, expanding to an 81 seat Legislative Assembly would create the need for at least seven, and arguably eight, additional electoral districts in order to create a map which both treats the Lower Mainland fairly, and addresses the resulting needs of Vancouver Island and the Okanagan. Our statutory mandate is, however, limited to recommending the addition of up to only six electoral districts.

With a population of 654,744, Vancouver Island could lay claim to 14.2 electoral districts in an 81 seat Legislative Assembly and 14.1 electoral districts in an 80 seat Legislative Assembly (rather than the 13 electoral districts it has at present), in order to achieve voter parity. In a 79 seat Legislative Assembly, achieving perfect voter parity points to 13.9 electoral districts for Vancouver Island. The Okanagan (which we define geographically in a manner different from some presenters, as is discussed further in the context of the amendments to our proposed boundary changes) could lay claim to 5.5 electoral districts in order to achieve voter parity in an 80 seat Legislative Assembly, and 5.6 electoral districts in an 81 seat Legislative Assembly (rather than the five electoral districts it has at present). Thus, in the event that we were to recommend an 80 seat Legislative Assembly, rather than the 79 seats we have recommended, fairness would require that the additional electoral district be added either to the Lower Mainland or to Vancouver Island rather than to the Okanagan.

BECAUSE THE
AREAS OF HIGH
POPULATION
GROWTH IN SOME
AREAS OF
VANCOUVER ISLAND
AND THE
OKANAGAN,
BETWEEN 1986
AND 1996, WERE
LOCATED ADJACENT
TO AREAS OF
RELATIVELY LOW
POPULATION
GROWTH, THE
AVERAGE
POPULATION
GROWTH RATES FOR
THESE REGIONS
WERE MUCH LOWER
THAN THAT FOR THE
LOWER MAINLAND
AND THE FRASER
VALLEY.

In the context of this analysis, it should be noted that the City of Vancouver presents a strong argument for an additional electoral district, even in a 79 seat Legislative Assembly. With a total population of 522,233, achieving perfect voter parity for the City of Vancouver would require 11.1 electoral districts in a 79 seat Legislative Assembly and 11.2 seats in an 80 seat Legislative Assembly. However, we have justified our recommendation that Vancouver maintain its current 10 electoral districts on the basis that, with the exception of the current Vancouver-Burrard electoral district, all electoral districts in Vancouver had population growth rates from 1986 to 1996 which were below the overall provincial growth rate.

We recognize that perfect voter parity is only a theoretical concept. However, we could find no better way of analysing British Columbia's electoral map, with its uneven population distribution, in order to determine which regions are entitled to additional (new) electoral districts. Once we made the decision to preserve the existing 16 underpopulated electoral districts, we necessarily accepted that we would have to divide an inadequate number of electoral districts (including our recommended additional districts) among the balance of the Province's population, by some formula that enabled us to decide which areas had the strongest and best claim to such new districts.

Regional population growth rates are another factor we took into consideration in deciding on our recommendation with respect to the allocation of additional seats. Because the areas of high population growth in some areas of Vancouver Island and the Okanagan, between 1986 and 1996, were located adjacent to areas of relatively low population growth, the average population growth rates for these regions were much lower than that for the Lower Mainland and the Fraser Valley. Between 1986 and 1996, the population of the 38 existing electoral districts in the Lower Mainland and the Fraser Valley grew from 1,543,809 to 2,070,451, or by a total of 526,642. This represents 63 percent of the total growth in B.C.'s population during that decade, and offers another argument in support of giving any additional electoral districts, beyond the four we have recommended, to the Lower Mainland or the Fraser Valley, rather than to either the Okanagan Valley or Vancouver Island.

One additional reason militating against our recommending the addition of five, rather than four, new electoral districts to the current electoral map is what we understand to be the conventional wisdom amongst political scientists to the effect that an even number of seats in the Legislative Assembly is to be avoided in order to prevent a tied result in a general election. The fact that the Legislative Assembly has had an even number of members in the past, does not alter our sense of the logic of this view.

In light of the above, we continue to be of the view that 79 is the appropriate number of electoral districts in the Province.

(iv) Challenges and Principles

The above demonstrates the extent to which any decision we made in respect of the allocation of additional electoral districts necessarily results from a process of balancing competing interests. It also highlights the way in which we had to consider the boundary decisions for one region in the context of the decisions to be made in regard to others. As a result, we sometimes found ourselves unable to accede to the requests of the people of one part of the Province because of circumstances in another. We have the sense that such difficulties were sometimes hard for people who appeared before us to accept, given that they were focussed only on the concerns of their particular area. However, as we have repeatedly stated, it was our obligation to consider all of the interlocking parts of the Province's electoral map.

In our December 3, 1998 report, we outlined some of the difficulties we faced in carrying out our task due to both the inherent tension between representation by population and other factors relevant to effective representation, and to the unique circumstances of our Province. We also set out the principles which we endeavoured to follow.

During our second round of hearings, many of the presenters who sought to persuade us to amend our proposals formulated their submissions in terms of the Statement of Principles outlined in our December 3, 1998 report, arguing that a given proposal did not follow one or more of our stated principles in one respect or another. In the Chapter entitled "Statement of Principles" in our December 3, 1998 report we stated:

"In applying these principles, our process inevitably became one of balance and compromise. While each principle made sense in the abstract, we quickly found them to come into conflict when applied in practice, particularly given the primacy of our obligation to respect the principle of representation by population. In many cases, we could not adhere to as many of these principles, or could not follow them as closely, as we wished."⁶

⁶ Electoral
Boundaries
Commission:
Report to the
Legislative
Assembly of
British Columbia,
December 3,
1998, p.28

On reflection, it may have been a mistake to use the word "principles", which perhaps overstates the extent to which we could apply these ideas as a set of governing rules. In fact, for some electoral districts, we found ourselves unable to follow many if not all of the "principles" we had articulated, such as minimizing change, using existing jurisdictional boundaries, respecting municipal boundaries, etc. It therefore bears emphasizing that the factors set out in our Statement of Principles represent goals we had in mind at the outset of our task, but which we quickly found often had to give way to our overriding obligation, both statutory and constitutional, to give effect to the principle of representation by population.

What follows are the amendments we wish to make to the boundary proposals set out in our report of December 3, 1998.

AMENDMENTS TO PROPOSED ELECTORAL BOUNDARY CHANGES

Our amendments to the proposed boundary changes set out in our report to the Legislative Assembly of December 3, 1998 are set out below. Any boundary not mentioned below remains as proposed in our December 3, 1998 report. Full descriptions and maps of the boundaries of each proposed electoral district are set out in Schedules I and II, respectively, of this report. As with our December 3, 1998 report, it should be noted that whenever a body of water such as a lake or river forms part of a proposed electoral boundary, the actual boundary proposed will follow the middle line of such body of water. Similarly, wherever a street or highway forms part of a proposed electoral boundary, the actual boundary proposed will follow the centre line of the street or highway. All references to deviations from the electoral quota refer to the electoral quota in a 79 seat Legislative Assembly. All references to population have been rounded to the tenth place to reflect the fact that the calculation of population in any given electoral district involves a certain degree of estimation.

T H E N O R T H W E S T

Bulkley Valley-Stikine In our December 3, 1998 report, we concluded that all three of the electoral districts in this region represent "very special circumstances" justifying their preservation notwithstanding their deviation from the electoral quota by more than minus 25 percent. However, we proposed some minor changes to the boundaries of these electoral districts in order to correct two anomalies which were brought to our attention. The first related to the people living at Meziadin Junction, where Highway 37A branches off Highway 37 to Stewart. Because the present boundary between the electoral districts of Bulkley Valley-Stikine and North Coast runs along Highway 37 in this area, it has divided this very small community, placing some of its residents in the electoral district of North Coast and some in Bulkley Valley-Stikine. A similar problem has been created for the people of Kitwanga, where the use of Highway 37 as a boundary has placed some members of that community in the electoral district of Skeena and some in Bulkley Valley-Stikine.

In our December 3, 1998 report we proposed that these problems be corrected by moving the western boundary of Bulkley Valley-Stikine to the east, in the area of Meziadin Junction, so that it follows the watershed east of Highway 37, and then crosses Highway 37 at the southern boundary of Electoral Area A of the Kitimat-Stikine Regional District, following Sedan Creek south to the Skeena River, and then south to the current boundary between the Skeena and Bulkley Valley-Stikine electoral districts. In this way, the boundary would cross Highway 16 west of Kitwanga. With this boundary, we proposed to put all of the residents of Meziadin Junction into the North Coast electoral district, and all of the residents of Kitwanga into Bulkley Valley-Stikine.

Since the release of our December 3, 1998 report, we have identified preferable alternatives in order to correct these anomalies.



ATLIN AREA

With respect to the boundary east of Meziadin Junction, rather than following the watershed east of Highway 37, we propose that the boundary follow the more easily identified eastern boundary of Electoral Area A of the Kitimat-Stikine Regional District from a point due east of the District of Stewart, south to its intersection with the western watershed of McCully Creek.

It was suggested to us by one presenter that we ought to revise our proposed boundary to bring the community of Stewart into the Bulkley Valley-Stikine electoral district, as the M.L.A. for that district must already travel through this area in order to service the northern part of his or her electoral district. However, we could not support the removal of the residents of Stewart from the North Coast electoral district, where they are presently located, given the extremely low population of that district.

With respect to our efforts to reunite all of the residents of Kitwanga in one electoral district, we have concluded that the problem is better solved by moving the electoral boundary to the east of Kitwanga, rather than to the west, as we had initially proposed. In this way, the small number of Kitwanga residents who were separated from the remainder of the voters in that community located in the Skeena electoral district would be added to that electoral district.

We therefore propose that the western boundary of the Bulkley Valley-Stikine electoral district in this area run south from the western watershed of Burdick Creek, along Andi Creek to the boundaries of Andimaul Indian Reserve No. 1, west and south along those boundaries to the Skeena River, and then west on the Skeena River to the electoral boundary presently in effect.

With these changes, the Bulkley Valley-Stikine electoral district would have a population of 32,180, and a deviation of minus 31.7 percent, the Skeena electoral district would have a population of 34,210, with a deviation of minus 27.4 percent, and the North Coast electoral district would have a population of 31,680, with a deviation of minus 32.8 percent.

STIKINE CANYON/
TELEGRAPH CREEK ROAD



WITH RESPECT TO
OUR EFFORTS TO
REUNITE ALL OF THE
RESIDENTS OF
KITWANGA IN ONE
ELECTORAL DISTRICT,
WE HAVE
CONCLUDED THAT
THE PROBLEM IS
BETTER SOLVED BY
MOVING THE
ELECTORAL
BOUNDARY TO THE
EAST OF KITWANGA,
RATHER THAN TO
THE WEST, AS WE
HAD INITIALLY
PROPOSED.

T H E P E A C E

Peace River North In our December 3, 1998 report, we explained that the history, strong regional identity, unique economic activities, large area, and remoteness from the centres of government which characterize the Peace led us to conclude that this region represents "very special circumstances" and should maintain its two electoral districts, Peace River North and Peace River South, notwithstanding their deviation from the electoral quota by more than 25 percent.

However, we recommended that the Rocky Mountain Trench area, which includes the communities of Mackenzie, Fort Ware and Tsay Keh Dene (Ingenika Point), be removed from the Peace River South electoral district and returned to the Prince George North electoral district. Although this would take population from an electoral district which, at minus 26.3 percent, is already below the electoral quota, it was our view that the violations of community interest, geography and history were not justified by the minor contribution of population which these communities provide to Peace River South, given the overriding objective of effective representation.

During our second round of hearings, we received submissions from residents of the Peace strongly opposed to this proposal, including a petition bearing several hundred signatures on the letterhead of the Fort St. John Senior Citizens Association, Branch 58. Much of the opposition we heard was based upon the view that the loss of the Rocky Mountain Trench population would set the Peace on a path to losing one of its two electoral districts in a future boundary review. In its submission, the City of Fort St. John argued that the Peace has a much greater need of the Rocky Mountain Trench population than does Prince George, where underpopulation might be addressed by the readjustment of boundaries within that urban centre.

In fact, the Rocky Mountain Trench population is an important part of the solutions we have found to the problems posed by the electoral map in central British Columbia. Having struggled with the electoral map in this area, we can say that the urban population of Prince George has already been fully utilized to support as many northern electoral districts as possible.

With the boundaries presently in effect, the Prince George electoral districts are themselves significantly underpopulated, with the deviation of minus 33 percent in the Prince George-Mount Robson electoral district, requiring particular attention. We found that merely adjusting the boundaries within the densely populated core of Prince George itself, in order to redistribute population, was not a sufficient solution.

Without the additional population from the Rocky Mountain Trench, the Prince George electoral districts would have an average deviation of minus 22 percent. Even with the addition of the Rocky Mountain Trench population, the Prince George electoral districts we propose range far below the electoral quota.

With the addition of the Rocky Mountain Trench population, we were able to bring all of the three Prince George electoral districts above the statutory limit of minus 25 percent. We thus opted to apply the designation of "very special circumstances" to the electoral districts of the Peace, where we felt it to be more justified. The boost to the population of the Prince George electoral districts also allowed us to redistribute some population into the Cariboo, another region in desperate need of population, to continue to justify its present number of electoral districts (as is discussed further below).

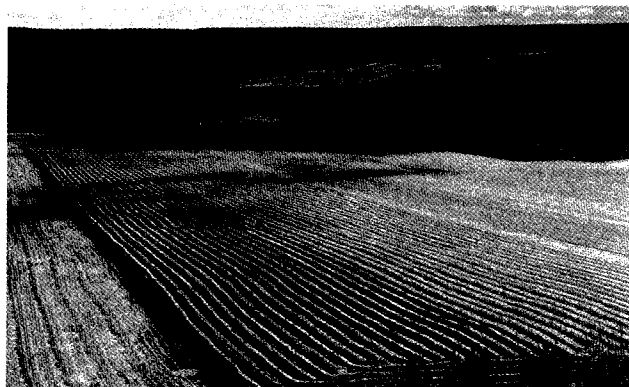
The fact is that all parts of the North are in need of population in order to justify the retention of their present electoral districts. In declaring five northern electoral districts, including both Peace River North and Peace River South, to represent "very special circumstances," we have deliberately tried to avoid a situation whereby one electoral district in the North is sacrificed for the sake of another.

However, in light of our conclusion that Peace River South represents "very special circumstances", and therefore should be preserved notwithstanding that it is more than 25 percent below the electoral quota, we did not support a continuation of its artificial connection with the Rocky Mountain Trench, particularly when the population of that area could be usefully distributed elsewhere.

It therefore continues to be our recommendation that the present northwest extension of the Peace River South electoral district along the Rocky Mountain Trench be removed from that electoral district and added to the electoral district of Prince George North.

IN DECLARING FIVE
NORTHERN ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS, INCLUDING
BOTH PEACE RIVER
NORTH AND PEACE
RIVER SOUTH, TO
REPRESENT "VERY
SPECIAL
CIRCUMSTANCES,"
WE HAVE
DELIBERATELY TRIED
TO AVOID A
SITUATION WHEREBY
ONE ELECTORAL
DISTRICT IN THE
NORTH IS SACRIFICED
FOR THE SAKE OF
ANOTHER.

PEACE RIVER VALLEY



NOTWITHSTANDING
THE ERRONEOUS
STATEMENT OF THE
RESULTING
POPULATION AND
DEVIATION IN OUR
DECEMBER 3,
1998 REPORT, WE
CONSIDERED THE
ACCURATE
POPULATION
FIGURES IN
REACHING THE
CONCLUSION THAT
THE DEVIATION OF
MINUS 39.9
PERCENT IN PEACE
RIVER SOUTH
SHOULD BE
ADDRESSED BY
REDISTRIBUTING
POPULATION FROM
THE PEACE RIVER
NORTH ELECTORAL
DISTRICT.

In our December 3, 1998 report, we mistakenly stated that the removal of the Rocky Mountain Trench population would reduce the population of Peace River South to a population of 22,325, with a deviation more than 50 percent below the electoral quota. In fact, the relocation of the Rocky Mountain Trench results in a population of approximately 28,300 in Peace River South, with a deviation of minus 39.9 percent.

Notwithstanding the erroneous statement of the resulting population and deviation in our December 3, 1998 report, we considered the accurate population figures in reaching the conclusion that the deviation of minus 39.9 percent in Peace River South should be addressed by redistributing population from the Peace River North electoral district. We therefore recommended that the boundaries of Peace River South extend across the Peace River to pick up population from outside the city limits of Fort St. John across to the southeastern corner of the present Peace River North electoral district.

This proposal was met with almost unanimous opposition by the residents of the North Peace who wrote the Commission or attended our second public hearing in Fort St. John, as well as those who signed the petition of the Fort St. John Senior Citizens Association, Branch 58.

People told us that the North Peace and the South Peace are distinct regions with differing identities, and that the Peace River serves as the boundary line for virtually all service delivery areas. Some people who came before us appeared to have the mistaken impression that the proposed change in electoral boundaries would automatically lead to change in other jurisdictional boundaries such as health districts, school districts and so on. Others, while aware that a realignment of other jurisdictional boundaries was not automatic, expressed the conviction nonetheless that a change in the electoral boundaries would ultimately lead to a change in other governmental boundaries. All were convinced that this would have a negative impact on the services received by residents of the Peace.

As noted in our December 3, 1998 report, we recognize the advantages of aligning electoral boundaries with other jurisdictional boundaries. However, in the Peace, as in many other places in the Province, we felt that our obligation to focus on even distribution of population did not allow us to achieve this goal.

We do appreciate that a change in electoral boundaries can affect people's ease of access to their M.L.A. and their ability to discuss with him or her issues relating to provincial services which concern them. However, we do not agree that electoral boundaries necessarily impact commercial, recreational, educational, health and other activities in all the ways, and to the extent, that some appear to assume.

If the boundary between Peace River North and Peace River South were to remain along the Peace River, Peace River North would have a deviation approaching minus 29 percent, and Peace River South would have a deviation approaching minus 40 percent. The latter deviation causes us grave concern about the viability of that electoral district in the future. Although the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* does not set an outside deviation limit for those electoral districts which are said to represent "very special circumstances", our review of the caselaw has satisfied us that there is a point at which deviations will be found to be unconstitutional.

During our hearings in Fort St. John, presenters expressed support for the idea of an amendment to the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* specifically to allow electoral districts in northern British Columbia to deviate by as much as minus 50 percent. As we endeavoured to explain to those people, such an amendment is within the sole authority of the Legislative Assembly. Even if such an amendment were enacted, it would remain to be seen whether it would pass the constitutional scrutiny of the courts.

At the present time, given the state of the law as we find it, we have concluded that the goal of preserving two electoral districts for the Peace is best served by ensuring that those districts deviate as little as possible from the electoral quota. Rather than leaving Peace River South on what is arguably the edge of constitutionality, with a deviation of close to minus 40 percent, we prefer to recommend that it gain population from Peace River North.

We have, however, accepted the submissions we received to the effect that the particular boundary we proposed in our December 3, 1998 report could be improved upon.

It was pointed out to us that because of the somewhat peculiar route of the eastern border of the City of Fort St. John, using that line for the electoral boundary has the effect of placing people who live very close to the centre of the City in a different electoral district from the remainder of the City's residents. We also heard significant concern about the fact that our proposed boundary would place the Fort St. John airport in the Peace River South electoral district, which already has an airport located in the City of Dawson Creek.

RATHER THAN
LEAVING PEACE
RIVER SOUTH ON
WHAT IS ARGUABLY
THE EDGE OF
CONSTITUTIONALITY,
WITH A DEVIATION
OF CLOSE TO
MINUS 40 PERCENT,
WE PREFER TO
RECOMMEND THAT
IT GAIN POPULATION
FROM PEACE RIVER
NORTH.

We have therefore opted for a proposed boundary which addresses both of these concerns. Specifically, we propose that the northern boundary of the Peace River South electoral district run north from the Peace River along the B.C. Rail line to its intersection with Highway 97, east on Highway 97 to Road 255, north along Road 255 and its extension to the Beatton River, and then along the Beatton and Doig Rivers to the Alberta border.

This boundary leaves the District of Taylor in the Peace River South electoral district. Although we know that Taylor would prefer to be located in an electoral district with the City of Fort St. John, we can only say that this is one of several instances where we have been unable to accommodate the communities of interest shared by nearby communities.

One additional concern that was brought to our attention was that the present boundary along the Peace River has the effect of dividing the District of Hudson's Hope, which extends to the south shore of the river. Although we understand that the area of Hudson's Hope south of the river is essentially unoccupied, it was pointed out to us that that may change in the future. We therefore propose that the boundary between Peace River North and Peace River South run along the southern boundary of the District of Hudson's Hope to ensure that all of that municipality is included in the Peace River North electoral district.

With these changes, the population of the Peace River North electoral district would be 31,010, with a deviation of minus 34.2 percent, and the population of the Peace River South electoral district would be 30,950, with a deviation of minus 34.4 percent.

PRINCE GEORGE

Prince George-Mount Robson In our December 3, 1998 report, we recommended that the City of Prince George continue to be divided between three electoral districts, but proposed boundary changes to address the relative underpopulation of the Prince George-Mount Robson electoral district and the addition of the Rocky Mountain Trench communities to the Prince George North electoral district. We stated that our objective was to redistribute population between these three electoral districts as evenly as possible using as boundaries major roads which are recognizable to people.

Prince George North

Prince George-Omineca

Since the release of our December 3, 1998 report, we have obtained population calculations for our proposed electoral districts from BC STATS which differ somewhat from the figures with which we had been working. As a result, we have concluded that our objective of distributing population between the three Prince George electoral districts as evenly as possible is better achieved by boundaries slightly different from those proposed in our December 3, 1998 report.

We therefore propose that the southern boundary of the Prince George North electoral district, in the City of Prince George, run south from the Nechako River along Cameron Street and Carney Street to 5th Avenue (rather than along Highway 97, as we had originally proposed). We continue to propose that the boundary run from Carney Street west along 5th Avenue to Foothills Boulevard, then north on Foothills Boulevard to the Nechako River. We propose that the boundaries of the Prince George-Omineca electoral district, within the City of Prince George, run south from the Nechako River along Foothills Boulevard to 15th Avenue (rather than 5th Avenue as we had originally proposed), then east on 15th Avenue to Ospika Boulevard (without the detour along Tabor Boulevard we had originally proposed), south on Ospika Boulevard to Ferry Avenue, east on Ferry Avenue to Highway 16, and south on Highway 16 to Cowart Road, with parallel changes for the western boundary of Prince George-Mount Robson.

With these changes, the Prince George-Omineca electoral district would have a population of 38,760, and a deviation of minus 17.8 percent; the Prince George North electoral district would have a population of 38,430, with a deviation of minus 18.5 percent, and the Prince George-Mount Robson electoral district would have a population of 38,580, with a deviation of minus 18.2 percent.



HIGHWAY 16 AND
MOUNT ROBSON

WE HAVE
CONCLUDED THAT
OUR OBJECTIVE OF
DISTRIBUTING
POPULATION
BETWEEN THE
THREE PRINCE
GEORGE ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS AS
EVENLY AS POSSIBLE
IS BETTER ACHIEVED
BY BOUNDARIES
SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT
FROM THOSE
PROPOSED IN OUR
DECEMBER 3,
1998 REPORT.

T H E C A R I B O O

Cariboo North

In our December 3, 1998 report, we recommended that the City of Williams Lake be divided between the two Cariboo electoral districts in order to bring their populations within the 25 percent deviation limit set by the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*.

Cariboo South

As expected, this proposal for the division of Williams Lake received a negative reception from those residents who attended our hearing in that community following the release of our report. However, no one was able to offer us an alternative way of sharing the population of the Cariboo electoral districts in order to justify the preservation of two electoral districts, nor were we able to identify any on our own. Any of the configurations favoured by people on the basis of community of interest would have left one or other of the Cariboo electoral districts with a deviation in excess of the statutory maximum of minus 25 percent.

In our December 3, 1998 report, we proposed that the population of the Cariboo South electoral district be augmented by the addition of the District of Lillooet and the adjacent Electoral Areas A and B of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District. We justified this proposal, in part, on the basis that Lillooet has historically been part of the Cariboo, recognized as the start, or "mile zero," of the Gold Rush Trail (from which communities such as 100 Mile House were measured out) and is also in the federal Cariboo-Chilcotin electoral district.

During our hearing in Lillooet, and through the written submissions we received both before and after, it was explained to us that if any connection between the Lillooet area and the Cariboo had ever in fact existed, which many would apparently dispute, the connection is a purely historical one without any modern-day relevance whatsoever. It was explained to us that the citizens of Lillooet and its surrounding areas look either to the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District, or to the City of Merritt, for access to government services, and that they have no cultural, social or economic community of interest with the Cariboo. We have accepted that Lillooet is located in a geographic and commercial zone distinct from the Cariboo which would prevent it from making a satisfactory fit with the other communities in the Cariboo South electoral district.

We therefore propose that the District of Lillooet and Electoral Areas A and B of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District remain in the Yale-Lillooet electoral district, as they are at present.

Without these areas, Cariboo South is left with a population of approximately 32,000 people, and a deviation of minus 32 percent. We therefore found ourselves obligated to identify some other means of bringing the population of Cariboo South within the statutory limit of minus 25 percent.

After much consideration, we have identified two sources of population for Cariboo South resulting from the extension of its southeastern boundaries into the adjacent electoral districts of Kamloops and Yale-Lillooet.

From Yale-Lillooet, we propose that Cariboo South gain the Villages of Ashcroft and Cache Creek, as well as all that portion of Electoral Area E of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District which is not presently included in Cariboo South, and all that portion of Electoral Area I of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District lying north of the southern boundary of Township 19 of the Kamloops Division of the Yale Land District. From the Kamloops electoral district, we propose that Cariboo South take in an area surrounding the unincorporated community of Savona (described further below).

With these proposals, the Cariboo North electoral district would have a population of 37,510, and a deviation of minus 20.4 percent, and the Cariboo South electoral district would have a population of 36,450, with a deviation of minus 22.7 percent.

IT WAS EXPLAINED TO US THAT IF ANY CONNECTION BETWEEN THE LILLOOET AREA AND THE CARIBOO HAD EVER IN FACT EXISTED, WHICH MANY WOULD APPARENTLY DISPUTE, THE CONNECTION IS A PURELY HISTORICAL ONE WITHOUT ANY MODERN-DAY RELEVANCE WHATSOEVER.

ALEXIS CREEK



T H E O K A N A G A N

- Okanagan-Boundary** As noted in our December 3, 1998 report, the uneven population distribution within the Okanagan Valley has given rise to the same sort of anomaly that exists on mid-Vancouver Island, with adjacent over and underpopulated electoral districts, having deviations beyond the statutory maximum of 25 percent. Although we considered the possibility of adding an electoral district to this area, as was suggested to us by many people, the population disparities between neighbouring electoral districts led us to conclude that the population of the Okanagan could be satisfactorily distributed with a realignment of the boundaries of the five electoral districts in this region.
- Okanagan-East**
- Okanagan-Penticton**
- Okanagan-Vernon**
- Okanagan West** The proposals contained in our report of December 3, 1998 recommended an electoral district exclusively for the high growth area on the west side of Okanagan Lake, two electoral districts for the City of Kelowna and adjacent communities on the east side of the lake, an electoral district encompassing the southern end of the Okanagan Valley, including Penticton and the communities of Oliver and Osoyoos south along Highway 97 as well as the communities on the southeast shore of Okanagan Lake in the area of Naramata, and the preservation of the existing electoral district of Okanagan-Vernon. The existing electoral district most affected by those proposals would be the current Okanagan-Boundary electoral district, which we proposed to divide between three redesigned electoral districts to be named Yale-Similkameen, West Kootenay-Boundary, and Penticton-Okanagan Valley.

Not surprisingly, our proposed changes for this region met with substantial criticism. During our second round of public hearings in Oliver, Penticton and Kelowna, we received numerous submissions aimed at persuading us to reconsider our decision to recommend the addition of only four new districts to the provincial electoral map. The thrust of these submissions was that the population of the Okanagan Valley justified the addition of one new electoral district to the region and that we should therefore recommend the addition of five, rather than four, new seats to the Legislative Assembly. It was specifically suggested that the additional electoral district should be added to the Central Okanagan Regional District, the 1996 population of which was said to justify three separate electoral districts based on the electoral quota of an 80 seat Legislative Assembly. In addition to the foregoing suggestion, we were urged to leave the present electoral district of Okanagan-Boundary undisturbed since its minus deviation would fall within the statutory limits based on the electoral quota of an 80 seat Legislative Assembly.

In the opening chapter of this report, we have explained why we are not prepared to recommend a total number of 80 seats in the Legislative Assembly. We have also described, in general terms, our view that the current state of the law imposes upon

us the obligation to rationalize population discrepancies in adjacent electoral districts within a region as much as possible, when that can be done without unreasonable results. The effect of this obligation is to require us to consider first whether the problem of electoral districts with unacceptable positive deviations can be solved by realigning existing boundaries before considering the option of proposing the addition of electoral districts in any given region.

The arguments supporting an additional new electoral district in the Okanagan Valley were based upon the assumption that the Shuswap electoral district forms part of the region known as the Okanagan Valley. This, in turn, led to the conclusion that the resulting total population of approximately 328,880 justified seven rather than six seats based on the electoral quota of an 80 seat Legislative Assembly. This argument was buttressed with the suggestion that our initial proposals for the Okanagan Valley were unfair because the Cities of Surrey and White Rock, with a combined 1996 population of approximately 320,000, were to receive two additional electoral districts, for a total of seven, under the proposals in our December 3, 1998 report. The suggestion was that the Okanagan region, with a higher population, was therefore also entitled to at least seven electoral districts.

While people of goodwill can disagree about the precise geographical limits of the Okanagan Valley, there is no doubt that it does not extend so far north as to encompass all of that territory presently found within the Shuswap electoral district. Furthermore, we could not accept the assertion that either the Boundary country or the Similkameen Valley are part of that geographic region known as the Okanagan Valley.

When the population of these three areas is removed from that total relied upon in many of the submissions we heard, the resulting population (257,807) would support 5.5 electoral districts in a 79 seat Legislative Assembly. Put another way, the geographic region properly known as the Okanagan Valley, less its northern extremities which are, in any event, needed to keep the population of the Shuswap electoral district at a reasonable level, has a population which, when divided into five electoral districts of equal population, would see each with a population of 51,580 and a deviation of plus 9.3 percent. By contrast, the combined population of the Cities of Surrey and White Rock (approximately 320,000) would justify a total of 6.8 seats in a 79 seat Legislative Assembly. Again, put another way, the combined population of the Cities of Surrey and White Rock, when divided into five equal electoral districts would produce an average population of 64,401, with a deviation of 36.6 percent above the electoral quota of a 79 seat Legislative Assembly. The same population divided into six equal electoral districts would produce an average population of 53,676, with a deviation of 13.9 percent above the electoral quota of a 79 seat Legislative Assembly.

WHILE PEOPLE OF
GOODWILL CAN
DISAGREE ABOUT
THE PRECISE
GEOGRAPHICAL
LIMITS OF THE
OKANAGAN VALLEY,
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NORTH AS TO
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THAT TERRITORY
PRESENTLY FOUND
WITHIN THE
SHUSWAP
ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

In addition, the average population growth rate between 1986 and 1996 in the five existing Okanagan electoral districts was 38.5 percent, compared with 64.7 percent for the five existing Surrey/White Rock electoral districts. When that fact is taken into account, it can be seen that the circumstances of the Okanagan Valley and the Cities of Surrey and White Rock are quite different.

The foregoing analysis demonstrates, in part, why, with two small exceptions, we were not persuaded to change our proposals with respect to the Okanagan Valley. Another significant factor in our rejection of many representations to change our initial proposals was the fact that the populations of the Similkameen Valley and the Boundary country, which we proposed be removed from the present Okanagan-Boundary electoral district, are needed in order to address serious underpopulation problems as far away as the Cariboo South electoral district to the north and the Kootenays to the east. The submissions we heard so frequently in the Okanagan Valley tended to focus entirely on that region without regard to the electoral map as a whole. As we so often pointed out, our responsibility is to propose an electoral map for the entire Province in which each electoral district can be said to conform to both the statutory requirements and the overall constitutional imperative of effective representation.

In the result, we recommend only two small changes to our initial proposals for the Okanagan Valley.

The first relates to the submissions, which we found persuasive, to the effect that the unorganized areas of West Bench, which is immediately to the west of the City of Penticton, and Sage Mesa, which is just to the north of West Bench on the west shore of Okanagan Lake, are essentially suburbs of the City of Penticton, and, as such, ought to have their communities of interest, which align with those of that city, represented by the same elected official.

To accommodate this change, we propose that the northern boundary of the proposed Penticton-Okanagan Valley electoral district, on the west side of Okanagan Lake, run due west from the middle point of Okanagan Lake, just south of Kickinee Provincial Park, to the point where the southern boundary of D.L. 2498 meets Highway 97, then in a southwesterly direction along the southern boundary of D.L. 2498 to the point where that boundary intersects the eastern boundary of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company Right of Way and then due west to the eastern boundary of the Penticton Indian Reserve #1.

This change would add approximately 1,470 people to our proposed Penticton–Okanagan Valley electoral district, for a total population of approximately 55,740, and a deviation of plus 18.2 percent. As a result, our proposed electoral district of Okanagan–Westside is left with a population of 43,770, and a deviation of minus 7.2 percent. The discrepancy in population and deviations between these two adjacent electoral districts is much higher than would be justifiable were it not for the virtually unanimous predictions we received to the effect that a very substantial portion of the future population growth in the Okanagan Valley as a whole is expected to take place on the west side of Okanagan Lake, north from the District of Summerland. Unfortunately, we were unable to accede to the request that the District of Summerland also be included in an electoral district with Penticton, as this would produce a deviation well above plus 25 percent in the Penticton–Okanagan Valley electoral district.

The other recommended change to our initial proposals for the Okanagan Valley is to move the boundary between the proposed electoral districts of Kelowna–Lake Country and Kelowna–Mission to the north from Harvey Avenue (Highway 97) between Gordon Drive on the west and the eastern boundary of the Central Park Golf Course on the east. The purpose of this adjustment is to shift additional population from the proposed Kelowna–Lake Country electoral district into the proposed electoral district of Kelowna–Mission, in order to better accommodate the expected higher population growth rate in the former district over the course of the next decade. To effect this change, we propose that the boundary in question run east on Harvey Avenue (Highway 97) from the Okanagan Lake floating bridge to Gordon Drive, north on Gordon Drive to Bernard Avenue, east and northeast on Bernard Avenue to the intersection of Bernard Avenue and the CN/CP Railway tracks, then in a generally easterly direction along the CN/CP Railway tracks to the point where those tracks intersect the northern boundary of the Central Park Golf Course, and then in a southerly direction along the northern boundary of the Central Park Golf Course to its intersection with Highway 97.

This recommended change would have the effect of shifting approximately 1,700 people out of the proposed Kelowna–Lake Country electoral district, leaving it with a population of 51,300, and a deviation of plus 8.8 percent. The proposed Kelowna–Mission electoral district would then have a population of approximately 52,480, with a deviation of plus 11.3 percent.

We do not recommend any changes to the proposed boundaries of the Okanagan–Vernon electoral district as described in our report of December 3, 1998. Accordingly, this proposed electoral district would remain with a population of approximately 55,360, and a deviation of plus 17.4 percent.

T H E S O U T H E R N I N T E R I O R

Kamloops In our December 3, 1998 report, we recommended that the eastern boundary of the Kamloops-North Thompson electoral district be moved east to include the Village of Chase, and that the boundary between the Kamloops and Kamloops-North Thompson electoral districts within the City of Kamloops be modified, in order to bring additional population into the relatively underpopulated Kamloops-North Thompson electoral district.

Kamloops-North Thompson

Shuswap As a result of submissions received following the release of our December 3, 1998 report, we reviewed that portion of our proposed boundary between the Kamloops and Kamloops-North Thompson electoral districts that lies within the City of Kamloops. It was brought to our attention that our proposed boundary along Columbia Street had the effect of dividing what was described as a neighbourhood. More importantly, it was apparent to us that it was both possible and therefore desirable that the respective deviations of these two electoral districts be rationalized so as to narrow the difference between them as much as possible.

Yale-Lillooet

With those objectives in mind, we recommend that the boundary between these electoral districts in the City of Kamloops run north on Sixth Avenue from the junction of Peterson Creek and Columbia Street to the South Thompson River, where it would rejoin the boundary proposed in our report of December 3, 1998. This proposal would move approximately 1,500 people from our proposed Kamloops electoral district to our proposed Kamloops-North Thompson electoral district. Thus, the population of our proposed Kamloops-North Thompson electoral district would be approximately 47,730, with a deviation of plus 1.2 percent.

The other amendment we wish to make to our initial proposal for the Kamloops electoral district is related to amendments we have been persuaded to make to the changes to the current Yale-Lillooet electoral district which we proposed in our December 3, 1998 report. As reviewed above, our initial proposals included the recommendation that the District of Lillooet, and the adjacent Electoral Areas A and B of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District, be relocated from the electoral district of Yale-Lillooet to the Cariboo South electoral district. As a result of submissions received since the release of our December 3, 1998 report, we have been persuaded to retreat from that proposal. We have therefore amended our boundary proposals to reflect alternative sources of population in the Southern Interior region to add to the population of Cariboo South in order to bring it within the statutory limit of minus 25 percent.

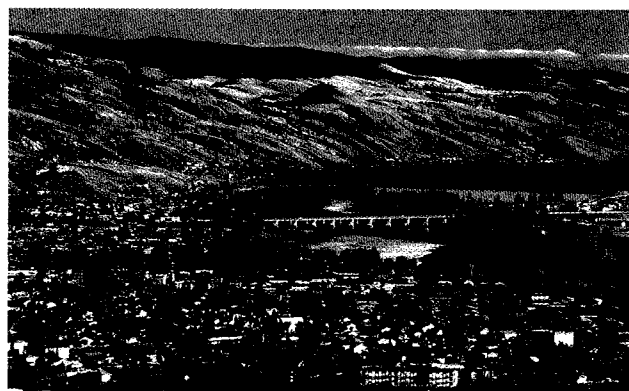
Instead of moving the District of Lillooet and Electoral Areas A and B of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District, into our proposed electoral district of Cariboo South, we propose that the area surrounding the unincorporated community of Savona be relocated from the Kamloops electoral district to the Cariboo South electoral district. This area, which contains approximately 600 people, can be described as all that area lying within the following boundaries: commencing at the point where the western boundary of the present Kamloops electoral district runs due south from the Thompson River, then in an easterly direction along the Thompson River to Kamloops Lake, along Kamloops Lake to the prolongation of Brussels Creek, then in a southerly direction along Brussels Creek to its southernmost point, then in a straight line to the peak of Mount Durand, from the peak of Mount Durand due south in a straight line to the southern boundary of the present Kamloops electoral district, and then along the boundary of the present Kamloops electoral district in a westerly and northerly direction back to the point where that boundary intersects with the Thompson River.

With these changes, the population of the Kamloops electoral district would be 48,330, with a deviation of plus 2.5 percent.

In addition, we propose that the following areas of the present Yale-Lillooet electoral district be moved into our proposed electoral district of Cariboo South:

1. All of that portion of Electoral Area E of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District which is not presently included in the Cariboo South electoral district;
2. All of that portion of Electoral Area I of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District lying north of the southern boundary of Township 19 of the Kamloops Division of the Yale Land District; and
3. The Villages of Ashcroft and Cache Creek.

KAMLOOPS AND
NORTH THOMPSON RIVER



GIVEN THAT UNDER
THIS PROPOSAL THE
DISTRICT OF
LILLOOET REMAINS
IN ITS PRESENT
ELECTORAL DISTRICT,
WE WITHDRAW OUR
EARLIER PROPOSAL
THAT IT BE
RENAMED YALE-
SIMILKAMEEN AND
PROPOSE THAT THE
NAME YALE-
LILLOOET BE
RETAINED.

In order to ensure that the population of the Yale-Lillooet electoral district remains viable, we continue to propose that Electoral Areas B and G of the Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District, together with the Village of Keremeos, be added to the southeast corner of that electoral district.

We recognize that these new proposals with respect to the relocation of the Villages of Ashcroft, Cache Creek and adjacent areas, as well as the relocation of the Village of Keremeos and the smaller communities of the Similkameen Valley proposed in our December 3, 1998 report, may be contrary to the wishes of some of their residents. However, they reflect the best reconfiguration we could identify in order to further our ultimate commitment to preserve existing electoral representation in each of the Province's recognized regions. Without these proposed changes, the only alternative would have been the loss of an electoral district for the Cariboo/Southern Interior area, an option which we did not wish to recommend.

With these changes, our proposed Yale-Lillooet electoral district would have a population of 38,290 and a deviation of minus 18.8 percent. Given that under this proposal the District of Lillooet remains in its present electoral district, we withdraw our earlier proposal that it be renamed Yale-Similkameen and propose that the name Yale-Lillooet be retained.

We propose no changes to the boundaries proposed in our December 3, 1998 report for the electoral district of Shuswap, which would have a population of 48,390, and a deviation of plus 2.6 percent.

THE KOOTENAYS

Columbia River- Revelstoke

The changes to the current Rossland-Trail electoral district which we proposed in our December 3, 1998 report were driven in large part by the need to address its relative underpopulation. With a population of 35,308, Rossland-Trail presently has a deviation of minus 25.1 percent. In addition, our proposals for this electoral district are part of our recommendation for the redistribution of population in the Okanagan. In particular, we proposed that the underpopulation of the current Rossland-Trail electoral district be addressed, in part, by moving its western boundary west to the border of the Kootenay Boundary Regional District, taking in the City of Greenwood and the Town of Grand Forks.

Kootenay

Nelson- Creston

Rosslan- Trail

Following the release of our December 3, 1998 report, one of the submissions we received in opposition to our plan for the Okanagan, and our fundamental reconfiguration of the present Okanagan-Boundary electoral district in particular, suggested that there are ways to address the underpopulation of Rossland-Trail other than by bringing in population from the Boundary country. In particular, it was suggested that moving the northern boundary of Rossland-Trail north to encompass the residents up to and in the area of the junction of Highways 3A and 6 would provide sufficient additional population for that electoral district.

Our proposals do in fact include that modification to the boundaries of Rossland-Trail, in addition to others. Restricting ourselves to that change alone would leave Rossland-Trail with a deviation of minus 22.9 percent. We considered such a deviation an insufficient improvement in the situation of Rossland-Trail, if we are to further our goal of preserving the present number of electoral districts for the Kootenays.

Although our proposals do result in deviations as low as minus 22 percent in other areas of the Province, such as the Cariboo, these were places where we could identify no other source of population to improve the numbers in these electoral districts. The western Kootenays and the Okanagan were regions where we were able to find some means of addressing underpopulated electoral districts by redistributing population from relatively overpopulated electoral districts.

We therefore propose no amendments to our proposed changes to the Rossland-Trail electoral district, which we continue to suggest be renamed West Kootenay-Boundary to reflect the addition of communities from the Boundary country. As proposed, West Kootenay-Boundary would have a population of 45,970, with a deviation of minus 2.5 percent.

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In our December 3, 1998 report, we recommended that the underpopulation of the Columbia River-Revelstoke electoral district be addressed by adding the communities on the shores of the Arrow Lakes, such as Nakusp, Burton, Fauquier, Needles and Edgewood, contained within Electoral Area K of the Central Kootenay Regional District.

This proposal met with significant opposition from the residents throughout Columbia River-Revelstoke who attended our hearings or sent in written submissions, and particularly those who made forceful submissions during our hearing in the Town of Nakusp. People explained to us that the somewhat isolated Arrow Lakes communities had worked long and hard to develop connections with the Kootenay communities to the south. We were told that all government services and trading patterns tie the Arrow Lakes to the south, with Nelson or Castlegar as the major centres they look to, rather than Revelstoke to the north.

Of equal importance to those from whom we heard was the concern that our proposed expansion of Columbia River-Revelstoke would leave that electoral district virtually beyond the capacity of one M.L.A. to effectively represent, with Electoral Area K, tacked on at one end, expecting to be unrepresented all together.

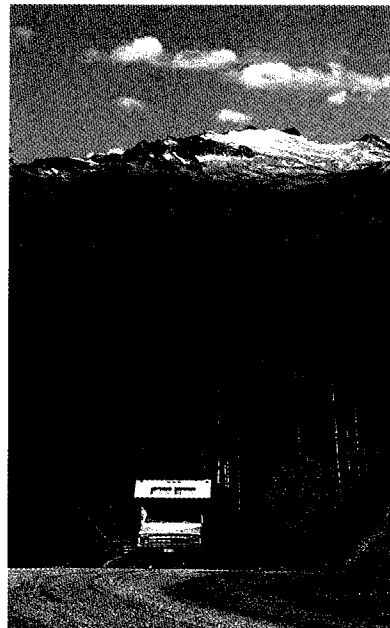
We stated in our December 3, 1998 report, that it was only with reluctance that we proposed that Columbia River-Revelstoke be made any larger. Having heard from residents of the electoral district, and particularly the people of Electoral Area K, we are satisfied that the addition of that area to Columbia River-Revelstoke is not an acceptable solution.

We therefore propose that Columbia River-Revelstoke retain its present boundaries, without the addition of Electoral Area K of the Central Kootenay Regional District. This results in a population of 34,060, and a deviation of minus 27.8 percent, for the Columbia River-Revelstoke electoral district. Given the size of the present electoral district, its limited transportation facilities which, particularly in winter months can leave pockets of population isolated from the rest of the Province, its remoteness from Victoria, as well as our inability to find any acceptable means of increasing its population, we have concluded that this electoral district represents "very special circumstances," entitling it to be retained notwithstanding its deviation from the electoral quota by more than 25 percent.

In light of the above, we reverse our earlier proposal with respect to the northwest boundary of the Nelson-Creston electoral district, and propose that it remain where it is at present, taking in all of Electoral Area K of the Central Kootenay Regional District. Nelson-Creston would therefore have a population of 45,100, with a deviation of minus 4.3 percent.

We recommend no changes to the boundaries of the East Kootenay electoral district proposed in our December 3, 1998 report which would have a population of 38,220 and deviation of minus 18.9 percent.

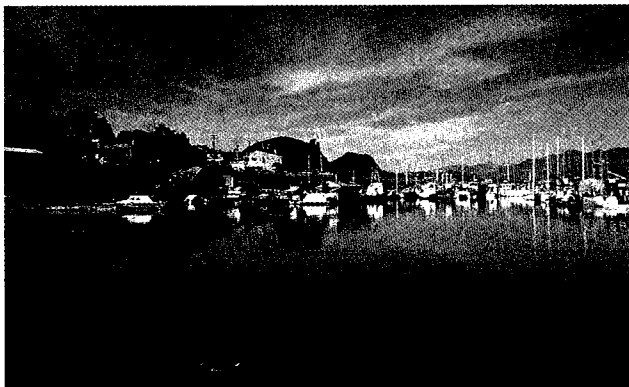
VALHALLA



T H E S O U T H C O A S T

Powell River-Sunshine Coast We continue to suggest no changes for the electoral district of Powell River-Sunshine Coast, which, with the adjusted figures provided by BC STATS which are discussed above, has a population of 44,900, with a deviation of minus 4.8 percent.

GIBSONS



G R E A T E R V A N C O U V E R

Vancouver-Burrard

Vancouver-Fraserview

Vancouver-Hastings

Vancouver-Kensington

Vancouver-Kingsway

Vancouver-Langara

Vancouver-Little Mountain

Vancouver-Mount Pleasant

Vancouver-Point Grey

Vancouver-Quilchena

North Vancouver-Lonsdale

North Vancouver-Seymour

West Vancouver-Capilano

West Vancouver-Garibaldi

Vancouver

As we noted in our December 3, 1998 report, our principal objective in respect of the City of Vancouver (including the University Endowment Lands) was to equalize as much as possible the population between the ten electoral districts within its municipal boundaries. We also sought, where possible, to rationalize existing boundaries with a view to simplifying the lines on the map.

As well, we had concerns that, with a deviation of plus 15.5 percent, with the electoral quota for 79 electoral districts, the electoral district of Vancouver-Burrard would be unable to accommodate the population growth expected in Yaletown and the former Expo 86 lands without exceeding the maximum statutory deviation from the electoral quota well before the next redistribution. It was this latter concern that prompted us to propose that the north shore of False Creek, from the Burrard Bridge on the west to Quebec Street on the east, be moved out of Vancouver-Burrard and added to the present electoral district of Vancouver-Little Mountain, which, after further proposed changes to its existing boundaries, would be renamed Vancouver-Fairview.

The public hearings held in Vancouver, following the release of our December 3, 1998 report, produced a number of useful submissions, most of which brought to our attention concerns over the extent to which our proposed electoral boundaries within the City of Vancouver had the effect of "dividing" long-established neighbourhoods. It must be noted at this point that, depending on one's source of information, there are at least 23⁷, and possibly as many as 35 recognized neighbourhoods in the City of Vancouver. With so many, it is obviously not possible to design an electoral map which respects all such neighbourhoods or their natural alignments. In one sense, it may seem unfair to give effect to the community of interest claims advanced by some and not those advanced by others, but many, if not most, of the 23 neighbourhoods officially recognized by the City of Vancouver are already "divided" by existing electoral boundaries, and have been so for many years. While we have made every effort not to interfere unnecessarily with the natural boundaries of such neighbourhoods, it must at the same time be noted that mere lines on the electoral map do not "divide" a neighbourhood in any real or practical sense. Indeed, to the extent that neighbourhoods in large urban centres such as Vancouver have distinct political concerns, those concerns are more likely to be expressed at the municipal rather than at the provincial level of government.

Richmond Centre

Richmond East

Richmond-Steveston

Burnaby-Edmonds

Burnaby North

Burnaby-Willingdon

Coquitlam-Maillardville

New Westminster

Port Coquitlam

Port Moody-Burnaby Mountain

⁷ City of Vancouver website:
<http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca>

THE EXISTENCE OF
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DIVISION CREATED
BY FALSE CREEK,
COMBINED WITH
THE FACT THAT AN
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NEIGHBOURHOOD
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THAN MIGHT
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BEEN THE CASE.

Nonetheless, as a result of a number of submissions we received following our December 3, 1998 report, we were persuaded that it would be wrong, at least at this time, to disrupt the strong social, cultural and commercial ties that presently bind the north shore of False Creek to the downtown neighbourhood. The existence of the natural division created by False Creek, combined with the fact that an essentially new neighbourhood is only in the process of being created on its north shore, gave the submissions we heard concerning the orientation of this area to the downtown neighbourhood greater weight than might otherwise have been the case. However, it is important to note that if our concerns about future population growth in the Yaletown and former Expo 86 grounds are borne out over the next decade, it may very well be impossible to respect the anticipated downtown orientation of this emerging neighbourhood at the next redistribution.

Notwithstanding that reservation, we recommend that our initial proposal for the electoral district of Vancouver-Burrard be changed by restoring its southeastern boundary, between the Burrard Bridge and Quebec Street, to False Creek. At the same time, we found it both sensible and useful to accept the suggestion advanced in several presentations made to us to amend the eastern boundary of this electoral district between Expo Boulevard and the waterfront by moving it in a westerly direction as follows: starting at Vancouver harbour at a point just east of Canada Place, south on Howe Street to Cordova Street, east on Cordova Street to Homer Street, south on Homer Street to Pender Street, east on Pender Street to Abbott Street, and then south on Abbott Street to Expo Boulevard. This change has the effect of both keeping the downtown eastside intact within one electoral district, and of moving approximately 650 people out of Vancouver-Burrard into the proposed Vancouver-Mount Pleasant electoral district. No other changes are recommended for either electoral district with the result that, as now proposed, Vancouver-Burrard would have a population of 53,000, with a deviation of plus 12.4 percent, and Vancouver-Mount Pleasant would have a population of 51,960, with a deviation of plus 10.2 percent.

The public hearings in Vancouver also produced a number of thoughtful submissions opposed to our proposal to move the boundary between Vancouver-Mount Pleasant and Vancouver-Hastings in a westerly direction from Victoria Drive to Commercial Drive. Those submissions described the extent to which Commercial Drive, or "The Drive" as it is locally known, has in recent years developed into an important social, cultural and light commercial centre with a unique and distinctive character. Again, it was suggested that by utilizing Commercial Drive as an electoral boundary, we were proposing, in some way, to divide a neighbourhood.

It may be that The Drive, like the north shore of False Creek, is in the process of developing into a unique neighbourhood that will some day be officially recognized as such. However, at the moment, it is situated squarely in the middle of what the City of Vancouver recognizes as the Grandview-Woodland neighbourhood. In this respect, it must be pointed out that the present boundary between Vancouver-Mount Pleasant and Vancouver-Hastings, namely Victoria Drive, also divides the Grandview-Woodland neighbourhood, as does our proposed boundary of Commercial Drive. The principal difficulty in giving effect to the submissions we received in this regard is the fact that some 3,100 people live in the area bounded by Victoria Drive on the east, the Grandview Highway on the south, Commercial Drive on the west, and Venables Street on the north. With the proposed changes to the western boundary of the electoral district of Vancouver-Mount Pleasant, which are designed in part to alleviate the population pressure in Vancouver-Burrard, the addition of this number of people on the eastern side of the electoral district would raise its population to 55,060, a number which represents a deviation of plus 16.8 percent. Such a move would have the effect of defeating our objective of minimizing, as much as possible, the range of deviations found within the electoral districts of Vancouver City. We therefore find ourselves unable to give effect to the submissions described above.

No changes were suggested, and none were recommended, for our initially proposed electoral district of Vancouver-Point Grey, which has a population of 52,120, with a deviation of plus 10.6 percent. However, our proposed electoral district of Vancouver-Fairview must be redesigned to offset the shift of population resulting from the recommended changes to our proposed electoral district of Vancouver-Burrard. Accordingly, we recommend moving the southern boundary of the proposed Vancouver-Fairview electoral district from 25th Avenue to 33rd Avenue between Granville Street and Cambie Street, then have it follow Cambie Street south to 29th Avenue, and east on 29th Avenue, Midlothian Avenue and 33rd Avenue to Ontario Street. With these changes, our proposed electoral district of Vancouver-Fairview would have a population of 51,960, and a deviation of plus 10.2 percent.

The just-described changes to the proposed electoral district of Vancouver-Fairview provoke the need to adjust the boundaries of the proposed electoral district of Vancouver-Langara in two places, with consequential changes to the proposed electoral districts of Vancouver-Kensington and Vancouver-Fraserview. The first change recommended for Vancouver-Langara is in the northeastern corner of the proposed district, by adding to it the area bounded by Ontario Street on the west, 33rd Avenue on the north, Main Street on the east, and 41st Avenue on the south.

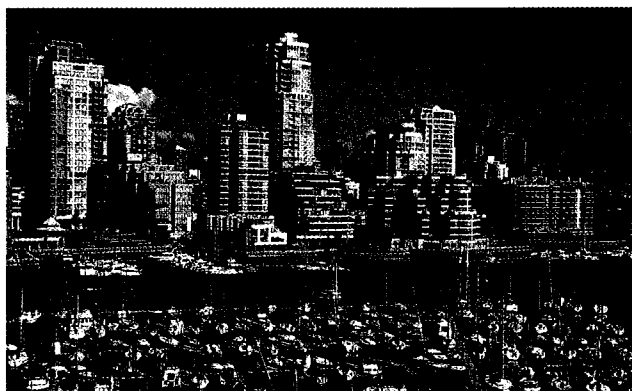
There are approximately 1,600 people in this area. The second change is to adjust the southeast corner of the proposed district by adding to it the area bounded by Prince Edward Street on the west, 57th Avenue on the north, Fraser Street on the east, and the Fraser River on the south. There are approximately 2,700 people in that area.

With these changes, the proposed electoral district of Vancouver-Langara would have a population of 51,850, and a deviation of plus 10 percent, the proposed electoral district of Vancouver-Kensington would have a population of 51,590, with a deviation of plus 9.4 percent, and the proposed electoral district of Vancouver-Fraserview would have a population of 50,320, with a deviation of plus 6.7 percent.

No other changes are recommended to the Vancouver electoral districts proposed in our report of December 3, 1998. As a result, the following proposed electoral districts remain unchanged: Vancouver-Hastings, which, with the BC STATS population adjustments referred to at the beginning of this report, will have a population of 53,590 and a deviation of plus 13.7 percent, Vancouver-Kingsway, with a population of 52,480 and a deviation of plus 11.3 percent, and Vancouver-Quilchena with a population of 53,370 and a deviation of plus 13.2 percent.

As a result of the proposals we have made for the electoral districts within Vancouver, the maximum deviation is that found in the proposed electoral district of Vancouver-Hastings (plus 13.7 percent) and the minimum is that found in the proposed electoral district of Vancouver-Fraserview (plus 6.7 percent). Thus, the range of deviations is 7.0 percent, down from a range of 15.2 percent if the existing electoral boundaries within the City of Vancouver remained unchanged, in a 79 seat Legislative Assembly. At the same time, our proposals have succeeded in reducing the positive deviations in the three electoral districts which, under the current boundaries, had the highest population growth rates between 1986 and 1996, namely Vancouver-Burrard, Vancouver-Kingsway and Vancouver-Fraserview.

FALSE CREEK



North Vancouver and West Vancouver

We continue to propose that the boundaries of three of the four electoral districts in this area remain as they are at present: North Vancouver-Seymour has a population of 53,170, with a deviation of plus 12.8 percent, North Vancouver-Lonsdale has a population of 45,760, with a deviation of minus 2.9 percent, West Vancouver-Capilano has a population of 48,080, with a deviation of plus 2 percent.

With respect to West Vancouver-Garibaldi, however, we propose that its southeastern boundary be modified so as to ensure that the small native communities between Harrison Lake and Lillooet Lake are included in this electoral district, in light of their ties with the Pemberton and Mount Currie area. In particular, we suggest that the southeastern boundary of the West Vancouver-Garibaldi electoral district be moved south to the westerly prolongation of the southern boundary of Electoral Area A of the Fraser Valley Regional District. With this change, West Vancouver-Garibaldi would have a population of 47,600, and a deviation of plus 1 percent.

Richmond

We continue to propose that the boundaries of the three Richmond electoral districts be modified in the manner proposed in our December 3, 1998 report. With those proposed changes, Richmond-Centre would have a population of 46,290, and a deviation of minus 1.8 percent, Richmond East would have a population of 51,510, with a deviation of plus 9.3 percent, and Richmond-Steveston would have a population of 51,070, with a deviation of plus 8.3 percent.

Burnaby

In our December 3, 1998 report, we proposed three electoral districts for Burnaby, with a fourth electoral district shared with the adjacent municipality of Coquitlam. Although we were aware of the City of Burnaby's preference for four electoral districts wholly within its city limits, we found ourselves unable to accede to this request. In our view, the four electoral districts proposed by the City of Burnaby and others would produce populations too low to be justified in Burnaby, given its urban density and growth rates which are generally close to the overall provincial rate. The submissions we received following the release of our December 3, 1998 report did not persuade us otherwise.

A second concern raised with respect to the boundaries we proposed for Burnaby in our December 3, 1998 report was that they do not reflect the "four quadrant structure" used by the City of Burnaby. According to this structure, reflected in Burnaby's Official

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Community Plan, Burnaby is divided into four quadrants, each with a town centre as its focus, which generally follow Burnaby's neighbourhoods. Submissions from Burnaby residents, as well as from the City, confirmed for us that there are alternative boundaries to those we proposed which would better respect Burnaby's neighbourhoods.

Our modified proposals for Burnaby follow, in all but a few minor respects, the alternative map which the City of Burnaby provided to us. These boundaries better reflect the role of Highway 1 as a natural dividing line in Burnaby, and avoid unnecessarily splitting recognized areas, such as North Burnaby.

Our revised proposal is that the boundaries of the Burnaby North electoral district run along Boundary Road on the west, Canada Way on the south to Kensington Avenue, and north on Kensington Avenue to the Lougheed Highway, east on the Lougheed Highway to Bainbridge Avenue, north on Bainbridge Avenue to Broadway, east on Broadway to Duthie Avenue, north on Duthie Avenue to Ridge Drive, west on Ridge Drive to Inlet Drive, north on Inlet Drive to its intersection with Bayview Drive, and then due north to Burrard Inlet. In this way the North Burnaby area is kept intact, and includes the Brentwood Mall area.

With these boundaries, our proposed Burnaby North electoral district would have a population of 51,260, and a deviation of plus 8.7 percent. We continue to propose that this electoral district be called Burnaby North to reflect the longstanding use of that name to describe the area north of Highway 1.

In light of the revised boundaries proposed above for the Burnaby North electoral district, we propose that the northern boundary of the Burnaby-Willingdon electoral district be modified to run along Canada Way. We propose that the eastern boundary of Burnaby-Willingdon run south from Canada Way along Sperling Avenue to Deer Lake Avenue, west on Deer Lake Avenue to Deer Lake Creek, southwest on Deer Lake Creek to Deer Lake, southwest through Deer Lake and along the northerly prolongation of Gilley Avenue to Oakland Street, west on Oakland Street to Baffin Place, excluding the residents of Baffin Place and Elgin Place, and continuing west along Oakland Street and Dover Street to Royal Oak Avenue, south on Royal Oak Avenue to Marine Drive, and west on Marine Drive to the municipal border.

With these boundaries, the Burnaby-Willingdon electoral district would have a population of 48,450, and a deviation of plus 2.8 percent. We propose that this electoral district continue to be called Burnaby-Willingdon.

In our December 3, 1998 report, we proposed that a Burquitlam electoral district, shared by Burnaby and Coquitlam, include the area of Burnaby south of Burnaby Lake and east of Gagliardi Way. On the suggestion of the City of Burnaby, we now propose that the shared electoral district, which we continue to propose be called Burquitlam, encompass northeastern Burnaby and that portion of Coquitlam west of Gatsensbury Road.

Specifically, we propose a Burquitlam electoral district with a western boundary which runs north from Highway 1 along Kensington Avenue to the Lougheed Highway, east on the Lougheed Highway to Bainbridge Avenue, north on Bainbridge Avenue to Broadway, east on Broadway to Duthie Avenue, north on Duthie Avenue to Ridge Drive, west on Ridge Drive to Inlet Drive, north on Inlet Drive to its intersection with Bayview Drive, and then due north to Burrard Inlet. We propose that the eastern boundary of this electoral district run south from Burrard Inlet along the Burnaby municipal border to the northern boundary of Coquitlam, then east along the Coquitlam municipal border to Gatsensbury Street, south on Gatsensbury Street to Foster Avenue, west on Foster Avenue to Blue Mountain Street, south on Blue Mountain Street to Brunette Avenue, and west on Brunette Avenue to the municipal boundary between Coquitlam and New Westminster. On the south, we propose that the boundary run along the Coquitlam municipal boundary to North Road, north on North Road to Highway 1, and west on Highway 1 to Kensington Avenue.

With these boundaries, our proposed Burquitlam electoral district would have a population of 51,280, and a deviation of plus 8.8 percent.

As a result of the above-described relocation of our proposed Burquitlam electoral district, our proposed Burnaby South electoral district differs somewhat from that described in our December 3, 1998 report, by giving up a portion of the Metrotown Centre area, and shifting to the east to take in the area south of Burnaby Lake. Given that the amended boundaries for this electoral district (set out below) follow the boundaries of the current Burnaby-Edmonds electoral district more closely than the boundaries in our December 3, 1998 report, and at the suggestion of the City of Burnaby, we now propose that this electoral district retain the name of Burnaby-Edmonds, rather than being renamed Burnaby South.

In particular, we propose that the northern boundary of the Burnaby-Edmonds electoral district run from the municipal border along Marine Drive to Royal Oak Avenue, north on Royal Oak Avenue to Dover Street, east on Dover Street and then Oakland Street, taking in the residents of Baffin Place and Elgin Place, to the intersection of Oakland Street and Gilley Avenue, north on the northerly prolongation of Gilley Avenue to Deer Lake, north through Deer Lake to Deer Lake Creek, north on

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Deer Lake Creek to Deer Lake Avenue, east on Deer Lake Avenue to Sperling Avenue, north on Sperling Avenue to Canada Way, west on Canada Way to Kensington Avenue, north on Kensington Avenue to Highway 1, and east on Highway 1 to the Coquitlam municipal border, turning south to run along the municipal border (North Road). On the south, the boundary of this electoral district would run along the Burnaby municipal boundary.

With these boundaries, the Burnaby-Edmonds electoral district would have a population of 49,900, and a deviation of plus 5.8 percent.

New Westminster

Our proposal for boundaries of the New Westminster electoral district remains as set out in our December 3, 1998 report, with a population of 49,350 and a deviation of plus 4.7 percent.

Coquitlam, Port Moody, Port Coquitlam

In our December 3, 1998 report, we proposed three electoral districts encompassing Coquitlam, Port Moody and Port Coquitlam, with a fourth electoral district shared between Coquitlam and Burnaby. The fact that Coquitlam's high population is located adjacent to the smaller communities of Port Moody and Port Coquitlam led us to conclude that some overlap of the municipal boundaries was necessary in order to create electoral districts with appropriate populations.

Following the release of our December 3, 1998 report, the City of Coquitlam expressed dissatisfaction with the degree to which Coquitlam shares electoral districts with adjacent municipalities under our proposed boundaries. In its submission, the City provided us with two alternative maps: one with three electoral districts in the Tri-City area, and one with four electoral districts in the Tri-City area. Although the City accepted the necessity of electoral districts shared with Port Coquitlam, Port Moody, Anmore and Belcarra, its submission urged us to avoid creating an electoral district shared between Coquitlam and Burnaby.

Unfortunately, we did not feel that the proposals provided by the City of Coquitlam offered alternatives we could follow. The proposed boundaries, encompassing all of the Tri-City area within three electoral districts of its own, produce deviations in excess of plus 20 percent in two of them, which we considered to be too high. Similarly, the City's proposal for allocating four electoral districts to the Tri-City area produces an electoral district outside the statutory limit at minus 25.9 percent.

Rather, we have concluded that, at the present time, the number of electoral districts allocated to the Tri-City area in our December 3, 1998 report (three and one half) seems most appropriate to the population of the area as it presently stands. Although some minor concerns were brought to our attention during our second round of hearings, it appears that our proposed boundaries are not out of line with communities of interest in this area.

It was suggested to us that the residents in the area between Guildford Way and the Barnet Highway ought to be included within the Port Moody-Westwood electoral district, as their location on the other side of the Highway from the electoral district of Coquitlam-Maillardville would leave them somewhat isolated. Although we looked carefully at this suggestion, we concluded that moving the approximately 4,000 people in this area into the Port Moody-Westwood electoral district would produce a deviation too high for an area where continued high growth is predicted. We have therefore opted to remain with boundaries proposed in our December 3, 1998 report.

It was also suggested to us that the western boundary of our proposed Coquitlam-Maillardville electoral district ought more logically to run all the way along Blue Mountain Street, rather than detouring along Foster Avenue and Gatensbury Street. However, the result of this change would be to add in excess of 3,100 people to the Coquitlam-Maillardville electoral district, resulting, again, in a population which we felt was too high.

Finally, it was brought to our attention that our proposed Port Coquitlam-Burke Mountain electoral district includes a group of residents west of the Coquitlam River in an electoral district which is otherwise largely on the east side of the river. However, this proposed boundary follows the Port Coquitlam municipal boundary, and we felt those residents of Port Coquitlam west of the river ought most logically to be included in an electoral district with other residents of Port Coquitlam.

We therefore propose that the boundaries of the electoral district in this area remain as set out in our December 3, 1998 report. With these boundaries, the Port Moody-Westwood electoral district would have a population of 49,510, and a deviation of plus 5 percent, the Port Coquitlam-Burke Mountain electoral district would have a deviation of 50,410, with a deviation of plus 6.9 percent, and the Coquitlam-Maillardville electoral district would have a population of 49,430, with a deviation of plus 4.8 percent.

THE FRASER VALLEY

Maple Ridge- Pitt Meadows, Maple Ridge, Mission

Pitt Meadows

In our December 3, 1998 report, we proposed a modification of the boundary between the current Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows and Mission-Kent electoral districts so as to divide the high population of the community of Maple Ridge between two electoral districts, one shared with Pitt Meadows and the other shared with the community of Mission.

Mission-Kent

Abbotsford

Chilliwack

Matsqui

During our second round of hearings, following the release of our December 3, 1998 report, we heard from the District of Mission that an electoral district which joins Mission with a portion of Maple Ridge is less than ideal, as recent developments in government and government services have separated Maple Ridge and Mission.

Fort Langley-

Aldergrove

We recognize that in Mission, as in virtually every other Fraser Valley municipality, there is a strong preference for electoral boundaries which do not cross municipal boundaries. However, in Maple Ridge and Mission, as in Abbotsford, Chilliwack, Burnaby, Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam, our obligation to distribute population as evenly as possible led us to recommend electoral districts which join together parts of adjacent municipalities. While there may be a time in the future where the population of these communities will allow for electoral districts wholly within their borders, we felt we could not accommodate these wishes given the present population distribution.

Langley

Surrey-

Cloverdale

Surrey-

Green Timbers

In our December 3, 1998 report, we proposed that the eastern boundary of the Maple Ridge-Mission electoral district run along the eastern boundary of the District of Mission. We received numerous submissions critical of this boundary because it separates residents of the southern portions of Electoral Areas C, F and G of the Fraser Valley Regional District from Mission. We were told that Mission is the commercial, government and recreational centre for residents to the east, in rural communities such as Dewdney, Hatzic, Deroche, Lake Errock, Hatzic Prairie and McConnell Creek, and that, due to geography and transportation routes, these communities have virtually no connection with the communities in the proposed Chilliwack-Kent electoral district to the east and south. Although the Mission Bridge over the Fraser River has created some connection between the Mission area and Abbotsford, we were told that that there is no link between the communities east of Mission and the Chilliwack area.

Surrey-

Newton

Surrey-

Whalley

Surrey-

White Rock

Delta North

Delta South

The concerns raised on behalf of the residents of Electoral Areas C, F and G of the Fraser Valley Regional District were similar to those we encountered in other parts of the Province where we considered aligning electoral boundaries with municipal boundaries. Although most people favour aligning jurisdictional boundaries, we learned that in some areas, using a municipal boundary as an electoral boundary has the effect of separating rural residents living outside of city limits from the adjacent municipality to which they have close ties.

Returning Electoral Areas C, F and G to an electoral district with Mission produces a population in the Maple Ridge-Mission electoral district higher than we might have wished, given the projected continued growth in this area. This is the case even if some population is redistributed to the Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows electoral district. It is therefore with some reluctance that we have decided to accommodate the wishes of the residents of the southern portion of Electoral Areas C, F and G. We note that the next boundary commission may well find that it can no longer avoid violating communities of interest in this area as a result of population growth.

We propose that the eastern boundary of our proposed Maple Ridge-Mission electoral district run along the Harrison River, which is also the eastern boundary of Electoral Area C of the Fraser Valley Regional District. This would place the southern portion of Electoral Areas C and F of the Fraser Valley Regional District, and all of Electoral Area G of the Fraser Valley Regional District, in the Maple Ridge-Mission electoral district.

As a result of this change, we felt compelled to amend our proposed boundary within Maple Ridge. We propose that this boundary run north from the Fraser River along a short stretch of Kanaka Creek to the Lougheed Highway, north on the Lougheed Highway to 232nd Street, north on 232nd Street to Abernethy Way, west on Abernethy Way to 228th Street, north on 228th Street to the South Alouette River, west along the South Alouette River to 224th Street, north on 224th Street to the municipal boundary, and then north following the municipal boundary.

This boundary differs from that proposed in our December 3, 1998 report in following Abernethy Way, rather than Dewdney Trunk Road, west from 232nd Street. Using Abernethy Way has the effect of moving additional population into the proposed Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows electoral district from the Maple Ridge-Mission electoral district, in order to offset the addition of population east of Mission to the Maple Ridge-Mission electoral district.

WE CONTINUE TO
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EASTERN
CHILLIWACK
ELECTORAL DISTRICT
EXTEND NORTH
ACROSS THE FRASER
RIVER TO INCLUDE
THE COMMUNITIES
OF KENT,
HARRISON HOT
SPRINGS AND
AGASSIZ, AND BE
NAMED
CHILLIWACK-KENT
TO REFLECT THEIR
ADDITION

We propose one additional amendment to the boundaries of our proposed Maple Ridge-Mission electoral district set out in our December 3, 1998 report. It was brought to our attention that although the small native communities between Harrison Lake and Lillooet Lake, located in the northern portion of Electoral Area C of the Fraser Valley Regional District, have been included in an electoral district with communities to the south, all their ties, including their primary road connection, are with the Pemberton and Mount Currie area to the north.

We therefore propose that the northern boundary of our proposed Maple Ridge-Mission electoral district be moved south of these communities, along a line which is the westerly prolongation of the southern boundary of Electoral Area A of the Fraser Valley Regional District, to ensure that they are included in the West Vancouver-Garibaldi electoral district.

With the above-described boundaries, Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows would have a population of 52,020, and a deviation of plus 10.3 percent, and our proposed Maple Ridge-Mission electoral district would have a population of 53,280, with a deviation of plus 13 percent.

Kent, Harrison, Agassiz and Chilliwack

In our December 3, 1998 report, we proposed that the borders of the present Chilliwack electoral district extend across the Fraser River to take in the communities opposite Chilliwack on the north shore of the Fraser River, and that the City of Chilliwack be divided by a boundary running north-south. Specifically, we proposed that Chilliwack be split by a boundary running south from the Fraser River along Young Road to Highway 1, west on Highway 1 to Vedder Road, and south on Vedder Road to the southern boundary of the current Chilliwack electoral district. With this boundary, the residents of the communities of Cultus Lake, Lindell Beach and the Columbia and Chilliwack River Valleys in Electoral Area E of the Fraser Valley Regional District, were included in the proposed western electoral district, and the proposed eastern Chilliwack electoral district extended north across the Fraser River as far as the eastern border of Mission, to encompass the communities of Kent, Harrison Hot Springs and Agassiz.

We continue to propose that the eastern Chilliwack electoral district extend north across the Fraser River to include the communities of Kent, Harrison Hot Springs and Agassiz, and be named Chilliwack-Kent to reflect their addition. However (for the reasons discussed above), we now propose that this electoral district extend only as far west as the Harrison River, so as to return the communities east of Mission, in Electoral Areas C, F and G of the Fraser Valley Regional District, to an electoral district with Mission.

In light of this decision, we revisited our proposal in regard to the communities southwest of Chilliwack (Cultus Lake, Lindell Beach, etc.).

Relocating the southern portions of Electoral Areas C and F, and all of Electoral Area G, of the Fraser Valley Regional District into the proposed Maple Ridge-Mission electoral district, as described above, means a population reduction of approximately 5,000 people for our proposed Chilliwack-Kent electoral district. A number of presenters pointed out to us that this loss of population could be offset by moving Electoral Area E of the Fraser Valley Regional District from the western Chilliwack electoral district (which we proposed in our December 3, 1998 report be called Abbotsford-Chilliwack) into our proposed Chilliwack-Kent electoral district. This proposal has the benefit of equalizing the deviations of the electoral districts in the eastern Fraser Valley somewhat, and we have accepted it.

We therefore confirm our proposal that the boundary dividing Chilliwack run south from the Fraser River along Young Road to Highway 1, west on Highway 1 to Vedder Road, and south on Vedder Road to the Chilliwack River, but now suggest that where the Chilliwack River intersects with the Chilliwack municipal border, the electoral boundary follow the municipal border to the west and south until it reaches the U.S. border, bringing all of Electoral Area E of the Fraser Valley Regional District, which includes communities such as Cultus Lake and Lindell Beach, into the Chilliwack-Kent electoral district.

It was suggested to us by a few individuals that Highway 1 is the most logical dividing line for Chilliwack. However, we found that use of Highway 1 as a boundary created too much of a population disparity between the two Chilliwack electoral districts. We therefore opted to remain with our proposal of a boundary running north-south along Young and Vedder Roads.

With the above-described boundaries, the eastern Chilliwack electoral district, which we propose be called Chilliwack-Kent, would have a population of 43,840, and a deviation of minus 7 percent.

The electoral district to the west of this boundary, which we proposed in our December 3, 1998 report be called Abbotsford-Chilliwack, would have a population of 43,350, with a deviation of minus 8.1 percent. In both oral and written presentations from Chilliwack residents following the release of our report, it was argued that the name of this electoral district ought to reflect the fact that the majority of its population is made up of residents of Chilliwack. We therefore propose that this electoral district be named Chilliwack-Sumas, which also acknowledges the inclusion of Sumas Prairie and Sumas Mountain in the western portion of this electoral district.

IT WAS SUGGESTED
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HOWEVER, WE
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BOUNDARY CREATED
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A POPULATION
DISPARITY BETWEEN
THE TWO
CHILLIWACK
ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS.

GIVEN THE
ONGOING
DEVELOPMENT IN
THE SUMAS
MOUNTAIN AREA,
IT WAS SUGGESTED
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ABBOTSFORD THAT
A BOUNDARY LEAST
LIKELY TO DIVIDE
A NEW SUBDIVISION
INADVERTENTLY
WOULD BE ONE
THAT FOLLOWED
ESTABLISHED
ROADS.

Abbotsford

In our December 3, 1998 report, we proposed two "Abbotsford-only" electoral districts and a third electoral district shared between Abbotsford and Chilliwack. The specific western boundary which we proposed for the electoral district shared by Abbotsford and Chilliwack, ran, within the City of Abbotsford, north on Sumas Way from the U.S. border to Marshall Road, east on Marshall Road to McMillan Road, north on McMillan Road to the British Columbia Hydro Right of Way, east on the Right of Way to McKee Peak, north from McKee Peak to the Abbotsford municipal boundary, and north on that boundary to the Fraser River. However, it was brought to our attention that this proposed boundary would have the effect of splitting a large self-contained subdivision presently under development north of McKee Peak. Given the ongoing development in the Sumas Mountain area, it was suggested by the City of Abbotsford that a boundary least likely to divide a new subdivision inadvertently would be one that followed established roads. The use of roads also offers the advantage of creating boundaries which are easily recognized and understood.

We therefore propose that the western boundary of our proposed Chilliwack-Sumas electoral district run north on Sumas Way from the U.S. border to Marshall Road, east on Marshall Road to McMillan Road, north on McMillan Road to High Drive, west on High Drive to Old Clayburn Road, east on Old Clayburn Road to McKee Drive, south on McKee Drive to McKee Road, east along McKee Road to Upper Sumas Mountain Road, north on Upper Sumas Mountain Road to Dawson Road, west on Dawson Road to the Abbotsford municipal boundary, and then north on that boundary to the Fraser River. On the north, the boundary would run east along the Fraser River to the northern projection of Young Road. With these boundaries, this electoral district would have a population of 43,350, and a deviation of minus 8.1 percent

In our December 3, 1998 report, we proposed that the western boundary of our proposed Abbotsford-Clayburn electoral district run south from the Fraser River along Gladwin Road to Peardonville Road, west on Peardonville Road to Beaver Street, south on Beaver Street to Highway 1, west on Highway 1 to Clearbrook Road, and south on Clearbrook Road to the U.S. border. However, it was brought to our attention that Beaver Street is a minor residential street, and thus is not well suited to serving as part of the boundary in this area. Instead, it was suggested that the boundary follow Gladwin Road all the way to Highway 1, as it is a logical and recognized thoroughfare. This change has the effect of moving approximately 3,500 people out of our proposed Abbotsford-Clayburn electoral district and placing them in our proposed Abbotsford-Mount Lehman electoral district, but does not give rise to any population problems.

We therefore propose that the western boundary of the proposed Abbotsford-Clayburn electoral district run south from the Fraser River along Gladwin Road to Highway 1, west on Highway 1 to Clearbrook Road, and south on Clearbrook Road to the U.S. border, with parallel changes to the eastern boundary of the proposed electoral district of Abbotsford-Mount Lehman.

With these boundaries Abbotsford-Clayburn would have a population of 42,910, with a deviation of minus 9.0 percent, and Abbotsford-Mount Lehman would have a population of 48,460, with a deviation of plus 2.8 percent. We have declined to follow the suggestion of the City of Abbotsford that these electoral districts be named Abbotsford Centre and Abbotsford West, respectively, as we felt that these names would cause confusion, given that our proposed map does not include an electoral district called Abbotsford East.

Langley

We propose no amendments to the boundaries for the two Langley electoral districts proposed in our December 3, 1998 report. With those boundaries, the Langley electoral district would have a population of 50,800, and a deviation of plus 7.8 percent, and the Fort Langley-Aldergrove electoral district would have a population of 52,440, with a deviation of plus 11.2 percent.

Surrey

In our December 3, 1998 report, we explained that the extremely high growth rates in the City of Surrey, both as experienced in the past 10 years and as projected for the future, led us to conclude that it required the addition of two new electoral districts. Unlike other areas of the Province where high growth has been experienced and is also expected in the future, such as the Okanagan and the east coast of Vancouver Island, none of the electoral districts in the areas surrounding Surrey are significantly underpopulated so as to allow the population growth in Surrey to be addressed by redistribution of population rather than the addition of new electoral districts.

WE DID IDENTIFY A
MODIFICATION TO
OUR PROPOSED
BOUNDARY ALONG
24TH AVENUE
WHICH WOULD GO
PART WAY TO
ADDRESSING
CONCERNS ABOUT
REDUCING THE
POPULATION OF THE
SURREY-
CLOVERDALE
ELECTORAL DISTRICT
TO ALLOW FOR
FUTURE GROWTH.

In our December 3, 1998 report, we proposed that the population growth in the existing Surrey-White Rock electoral district be accommodated by moving its northern border south from the Nicomekl River to 24th Avenue, so as to encompass less population. Although some people objected to this change on the basis that the Nicomekl River is the natural northern boundary of the Semiahmoo peninsula, a cohesive geographic entity, we were not persuaded that it is appropriate to leave the boundaries of the electoral district as they are at present, as we felt the current population of approximately 57,000, with a deviation of plus 20.9 percent, is too high.

A second argument that was raised in favour of retaining the boundary of the Surrey-White Rock electoral district along the Nicomekl River was that our proposal of moving the northern boundary to 24th Avenue would add too much population to the proposed Surrey-Cloverdale electoral district, where future high population growth is expected.

The City of Surrey suggested to us that the deviation of minus 27.6 percent for the Surrey-Cloverdale electoral district which would result from leaving the boundary at the Nicomekl River was justified on the basis of the growth expected in that electoral district.

A deviation of minus 27.6 percent is outside the statutory limits of plus or minus 25 percent in the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*. We received no submissions that such a deviation could be justified through our authority to find "very special circumstances" within the meaning of s.9(1)(c) of the *Act*, nor would we have considered such a designation appropriate in a central area such as Surrey.

We did, however, identify a modification to our proposed boundary along 24th Avenue which would go part way to addressing concerns about reducing the population of the Surrey-Cloverdale electoral district to allow for future growth. We propose that the northern boundary of the proposed Surrey-White Rock electoral district run west from Highway 99 along 24th Avenue to 128th Street, and then north on 128th Street to the Nicomekl River. This boundary removes some population from the Surrey-Cloverdale electoral district proposed in our December 3, 1998 report, and offers the additional benefit of keeping the communities of Crescent Beach and Crescent Heights in the same electoral district as the City of White Rock.

With these changes, the proposed electoral district of Surrey-White Rock would have a population of 49,400, and a deviation of plus 4.8 percent, and the proposed electoral district of Surrey-Cloverdale would have a population of 41,220, with a deviation of minus 12.6 percent (rather than the minus 6.6 percent proposed in our December 3, 1998 report).

We suggest no amendments to the other Surrey electoral districts proposed in our December 3, 1998 report. The boundaries we propose would produce a population of 49,800, with a deviation of plus 5.6 percent, for the electoral district of Surrey-Green Timbers, a population of 43,200, with a deviation of minus 8.4 percent, for the electoral district of Surrey-Newton, a population of 43,620, with a deviation of minus 7.5 percent, for the electoral district of Surrey-Panorama Ridge, a population of 47,540, with a deviation of plus 0.8 percent for the electoral district of Surrey-Tynehead, and a population of 47,270, with a deviation of plus 0.3 percent, for the electoral district of Surrey-Whalley.

Delta

We suggest no amendments to the boundaries proposed in our December 3, 1998 report for the two Delta electoral districts. With the boundaries we propose, the Delta North electoral district would have a population of 51,250, and a deviation of plus 8.7 percent, and the Delta South electoral district would have a population of 44,680, with a deviation of minus 5.2 percent.

AGASSIZ



V A N C O U V E R I S L A N D

Alberni As we noted in our December 3, 1998 report, Vancouver Island presents special difficulties when it comes to the design of electoral districts. We concluded that, with a
Comox Valley 1996 population of approximately 655,000 people, the Island presently has an appropriate number of electoral districts (13) for a 75 seat Legislative Assembly. With the
Cowichan- decline in the electoral quota, resulting from the proposed addition of four new districts
Ladysmith to the provincial electoral map, an argument could be made that Vancouver Island's population would justify expanding its electoral map to 14 districts. We have discussed the difficulties associated with such a suggestion at the beginning of this report.

Esquimalt-
Metchosin

The major problem associated with redesigning the electoral boundaries on Vancouver Island is the anomaly created by the very low population of the Alberni electoral district (a population of 31,650 with a deviation of minus 36.3 percent), which district is immediately adjacent to the overpopulated electoral districts of Parksville-Qualicum (a population of 65,770, with a deviation of plus 32.4 percent) and Comox Valley (a population of 67,215 with a deviation of plus 35.4 percent).

North Island

Oak Bay-
Gordon Head In our December 3, 1998 report, we described the reasons why we are of the view that the present electoral district of Alberni could not be found to have the "very special circumstances" necessary to enable us to recommend that it remain unchanged notwithstanding its very low population. Thus, the anomaly described above, which produces three electoral districts whose populations fall outside the maximum statutory deviation limits, must be resolved by redistributing the boundaries between them. Given the geographic and demographic realities of Vancouver Island, it is inevitable that any realignment of these boundaries will have the effect of disturbing existing communities of interest. Faced with that reality, our objective was to propose a realignment of electoral districts which had the effect of minimizing such disturbances. We had no illusion that we could achieve that objective without creating controversy.

Parksville-
Qualicum

Saanich North
and the Islands

Saanich South

Victoria-
Beacon Hill The public hearing in Qualicum Beach presented our Commission with a chorus of opposition to our initial proposal that the boundaries of the present electoral district of Alberni be extended eastward to the east coast of Vancouver Island so as to include the Town of Qualicum Beach and the other communities on or near the east coast of the Island, as far north as Union Bay. As well, we received many written submissions expressing concern about this proposal, particularly from the citizens of Hornby and Denman Islands, which, under our initial proposal, would be aligned with our proposed Alberni-Qualicum electoral district rather than the Comox Valley electoral district, as they are at present.

Victoria-
Hillside

While we have concluded that we can give effect to the concerns expressed by the residents of Hornby and Denman Islands and the communities on the east coast of Vancouver Island in Electoral Area A of the Comox-Strathcona Regional District, we have not been able to find a solution which would satisfy the demands of the residents of the Town of Qualicum Beach, who took the position that their long-established alignment with the City of Parksville ought not to be disturbed. The intense interest demonstrated by those who attended the public hearing in Qualicum Beach requires us to set out, in full, the reasons why we cannot give effect to their views.

We have already referred to the anomaly that exists as a consequence of the population discrepancies between the present electoral districts of Alberni, Comox Valley and Parksville-Qualicum. The geographic and demographic realities of Vancouver Island as a whole, and in particular the mid-section of the Island where this anomaly is to be found, impose severe limitations on any attempt to realign the existing boundaries of those electoral districts. With that problem in the forefront of our mind, we considered a number of radical redistribution proposals which would have involved redesigning the entire electoral map of Vancouver Island. We even considered the possibility, as some had suggested, that an additional electoral district be added to the north end of Vancouver Island. Given the constraints previously discussed, in the section of this report dealing with the number of electoral districts which we propose for the Province as a whole, this alternative could only be accomplished by removing an electoral district from the southern part of the Island. However, even if such a radical redistribution were considered acceptable, the resulting boundaries could only be drawn in a way which divides the District of Campbell River, and which places the City of Courtenay and the Town of Comox into separate electoral districts. Furthermore, if such a proposal were adopted, Parksville and Qualicum could only remain together in an electoral district if substantial population were drawn from the City of Nanaimo, which would then be forced to share both of its electoral districts with adjacent communities. In short, notwithstanding the consideration of many alternatives, we found it impossible to redesign the electoral map for the north half of Vancouver Island in a reasonable way, without placing the City of Parksville and the Town of Qualicum Beach in different electoral districts.

IN SHORT,
NOTWITHSTANDING
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OF PARKSVILLE
AND THE TOWN OF
QUALICUM BEACH
IN DIFFERENT
ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS.

WE ACCEPT THAT
THE RESIDENTS OF
HORNBY AND
DENMAN ISLANDS
RECEIVE ALL OF
THEIR GOVERNMENT
SERVICES IN THE
COURTENAY-COMOX
AREA, AND THAT
THEIR INCLUSION IN
AN ELECTORAL
DISTRICT APART
FROM THOSE
COMMUNITIES
COULD CAUSE THEM
REAL DIFFICULTY.

During the course of the public hearing in Qualicum Beach, we asked the direct question that had to be answered if Parksville and Qualicum Beach were to remain in the same electoral district, namely; "What do we do about the electoral district of Alberni?" While this question was met with some laughter at the time it was proposed, it received no satisfactory response from anyone who presented during the course of that hearing, nor has it received any satisfactory answer in any of the written submissions which we have received. The one proposal put forward, which would have the eastern boundary of the present electoral district of Alberni extend eastward, south of Parksville and into the northern sectors of the City of Nanaimo, was in our view unworkable, as a consequence both of its resulting population distributions, and its lack of any transportation link connecting the eastern and western reaches of such a proposed electoral district.

The situation with respect to the complaints voiced by the citizens of Hornby and Denman Islands, and the communities along the east coast of Vancouver Island in Electoral A of the Comox-Strathcona Regional District, is somewhat different. Our initial proposal would divide Electoral Area A, with the result that these islands, and the communities along Highway 19 between Union Bay and Fanny Bay, would be included within the proposed Alberni-Qualicum electoral district. That proposal was based primarily on our concern that our proposed Comox Valley electoral district have a sufficiently low deviation to ensure that its population remain within the statutory deviation limits for a reasonable period of time following the implementation of a new electoral map. Our concern in this respect was based upon the very high population growth rate experienced in the existing Comox Valley electoral district between 1986 and 1996. However, as a result of further enquiries made to municipal officials, our concerns in that respect have been somewhat allayed.

In response to the submissions we received, we have reconsidered the northern boundary of the proposed electoral district of Alberni-Qualicum's extension to the east coast of the Island. Notwithstanding the effect which our revised proposal will have on the population of the proposed Comox Valley electoral district, we were persuaded that the whole of Electoral Area A of the Comox-Strathcona Regional District, and in particular Hornby and Denman Islands, is more closely and logically aligned with the communities of Courtenay and Comox than with Port Alberni. We accept that the residents of Hornby and Denman Islands receive all of their government services in the Courtenay-Comox area, and that their inclusion in an electoral district apart from those communities could cause them real difficulty.

We therefore propose that the northeast boundary of the proposed Alberni-Qualicum electoral district follow the southern boundary of Electoral Area A of the Comox-Strathcona Regional District west from the point where that boundary intersects the east coast of the Island between Mud Bay and Bowser, to the point where it intersects the present boundary of the Alberni electoral district. This change has the effect of moving approximately 3,700 people from the Alberni-Qualicum electoral district we initially proposed into the proposed Comox Valley electoral district. The result would put the population of our proposed Alberni-Qualicum electoral district at 50,790, with a deviation of plus 7.7 percent, and that of our proposed Comox Valley electoral district at 54,910, with a deviation of plus 16.5 percent.

...IT WAS DRAWN
TO OUR ATTENTION
THAT THE
BOUNDARY BETWEEN
THE MALAHAT-
JUAN DE FUCA AND
SAANICH SOUTH
ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS SPLITS
THE DISTRICT OF
HIGHLANDS.

For the reasons described above, we were not persuaded to make any changes to our proposed electoral district of Nanaimo-Parksville, which would have a population of 51,840, with a deviation of plus 10 percent, or to the adjacent proposed electoral district of Nanaimo, which would have a population of 51,450, with a deviation of plus 9.1 percent, according to the adjusted population figures provided by BC STATS discussed at the beginning of this report.

However, it was drawn to our attention that the boundary between the Malahat-Juan de Fuca and Saanich South electoral districts splits the District of Highlands. To correct this anomaly would have little effect on the population of either electoral district as initially proposed in our report of December 3, 1998. Accordingly we propose that the boundary shared by the proposed electoral districts of Malahat-Juan de Fuca and Saanich South follow the eastern boundary of the District of Highland north from the point of its intersection with the northern boundary of the Town of View Royal all the way to Squally Reach. The result would put the population of our proposed electoral district of Malahat-Juan de Fuca at 47,170, with a deviation of less than plus 1 percent, and that of our proposed electoral district of Saanich South at 47,970, with a deviation of plus 1.7 percent.

BEACH AT PARKSVILLE



Finally, it was drawn to our attention that the minor boundary change we initially proposed between the southeast and northeast corners of the electoral districts of Victoria-Hillside and Victoria-Beacon Hill respectively, would have the effect of cutting through the Royal Jubilee Hospital grounds. To avoid this anomaly we propose that this boundary remain as it presently is, namely that it follow Bay Street east to Richmond Avenue, north on Richmond Avenue to Haultain Street, then east on Haultain Street to Foul Bay Road. These changes have the effect of moving approximately 200 people from Victoria-Hillside to Victoria-Beacon Hill. Thus, the proposed Victoria-Hillside electoral district would have a population of 47,990, with a deviation of plus 1.8 percent, and the proposed electoral district of Victoria-Beacon Hill would have a population of 49,480, with a deviation of plus 5.0 percent.

We propose no other amendments to the boundaries proposed in our December 3, 1998 report for the remaining Vancouver Island electoral districts. As a result, the following proposed electoral districts remain unchanged: Cowichan-Ladysmith, with a population of 50,640 and a deviation of plus 7.4 percent, Esquimalt-Metchosin, with a population of 46,890 and a deviation of minus 0.5 percent, North Island, with a population of 57,050 and a deviation of plus 21 percent, Oak Bay-Gordon Head, with a population of 47,710 and a deviation of plus 1.2 percent, and Saanich North and the Islands, with a population of 50,860 and a deviation of plus 7.9 percent.



LEGISLATIVE
BUILDINGS, VICTORIA

CONCLUSION

If our proposals, as amended, are adopted, there will be six electoral districts in the Province with populations which fall more than 25 percent below the proposed electoral quota resulting from a 79 seat Legislative Assembly. This represents 7.6 percent of the proposed 79 electoral districts. While these six proposed electoral districts encompass, between them, 53.5 percent of the Province's total land area, they contain only 5.2 percent of its total population.

In addition to the six proposed electoral districts which we consider represent "very special circumstances," there are three proposed electoral districts with populations which deviate between 20 percent and 25 percent from the proposed electoral quota, two of such deviations being negative and one positive.

The remaining 69 proposed electoral districts have population deviations of less than plus or minus 20 percent from the proposed electoral quota with 48, or 61 percent, of the total, having deviations of plus or minus 10 percent or less.

The 79 proposed electoral districts, as amended, have deviations from the proposed electoral quota ranging from minus 34.4 percent (Peace River South) to plus 21 percent (North Island). The resulting range of 55.4 percent is down slightly from that produced by the proposals contained in our report of December 3, 1998. In line with our effort to rationalize deviations as much as possible on a regional basis, we note that in 10 of the 13 geographic regions which we utilized for the purposes of our report of December 3, 1998, the range of deviation has been substantially reduced from what it was when the current electoral boundaries were implemented in 1989.

THE DAUER-KELSA
INDEX FOR OUR
PROPOSED
ELECTORAL MAP,
AS AMENDED,
WHICH MEASURES
THE THEORETICAL
MINIMUM
PERCENTAGE OF
THE POPULATION
IT WOULD TAKE
TO ELECT A
MAJORITY OF
SEATS IN THE
LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY,
IS 45.8.

IN THE ABSENCE OF
SOME STATUTORY
SOLUTION SIMILAR
TO THAT IN PLACE
IN SASKATCHEWAN,
BY WHICH THE
ELECTORAL
REPRESENTATION OF
RURAL BRITISH
COLUMBIA CAN BE
GUARANTEED AT ITS
PRESENT LEVEL, THE
NEXT COMMISSION
MAY WELL FIND IT
IMPOSSIBLE, UNDER
THE CURRENT
LEGISLATIVE
FRAMEWORK, TO
AVOID
RECOMMENDING A
REDUCTION IN THE
NUMBER OF
ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS IN THE
RURAL AREAS OF
THE PROVINCE.

The Dauer-Kelsay index for our proposed electoral map, as amended, which measures the theoretical minimum percentage of the population it would take to elect a majority of seats in the Legislative Assembly, is 45.8.

As this is the Commission's final report, there are several matters which we feel it would be appropriate to mention.

The first relates to our concern with respect to British Columbia's overriding demographic reality, namely, the inexorable population drift toward the Province's Lower Mainland. The proposals contained in our report of December 3, 1998, together with the amendments described above, represent our best efforts in the discharge of the Commission's functions under section 3 of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*. There is no doubt that our task under the *Act* would have been much simplified had we not committed ourselves to preserving the existing number of electoral districts in what we have referred to as the rural areas of the Province. Notwithstanding the challenges resulting from that commitment, we feel that our proposals, as amended, meet the overall constitutional mandate to design an electoral map for the Province which will provide for the effective representation in the Legislative Assembly for all British Columbians. However, we feel constrained to note that, in the absence of some statutory solution similar to that in place in Saskatchewan, by which the electoral representation of rural British Columbia can be guaranteed at its present level, the next Commission may well find it impossible, under the current legislative framework, to avoid recommending a reduction in the number of electoral districts in the rural areas of the Province.

The second relates to the difficulties the Commission faced in its effort to obtain the reliable population data which is the necessary raw material for any credible redistribution exercise. At the outset, we were aware that by having to resort to 1996 census figures, we were using population data which was, at the time we began our work, almost two years out of date. While we had no alternative, since there is no reliable method of updating census data at the level of detail we required, the problem raises a legitimate question as to the wisdom of the present statutory requirement that subsequent Electoral Boundaries Commissions be appointed during the first session of the Legislature following every second general election. Depending on the timing of general-elections, a future Commission may well be faced with the prospect of issuing a final report based on population data that is as much as five years out of date.

A related concern has to do with the available techniques for attributing existing census population data to existing or proposed electoral districts. In order to discharge its functions effectively under the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, an Electoral Boundaries Commission must begin with access to accurate population numbers for existing electoral districts. We began our work in early 1998, with a mandate to issue our report by December 3, 1998. As late as November of that year we were receiving revised 1996 population numbers for the Province's existing electoral districts. While in many instances the adjustments were minor, it must be realized that in this Province, where so many electoral districts have populations which deviate substantially from the electoral quota, a population change of a few hundred can make the difference between a proposed electoral district falling within or without the 25 percent maximum statutory deviation.

ACCURATE
POPULATION DATA
AND EFFECTIVE
MAPPING FACILITIES,
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FUNCTIONING OF
ANY ELECTORAL
BOUNDARIES
COMMISSION.

Accurate population data and effective mapping facilities, together with a capacity to quickly combine the two, are essential to the efficient functioning of any Electoral Boundaries Commission. While Electoral Boundaries Commissions are independent, and can avail themselves of sophisticated computer software in reaching their boundary decisions, the assistance of government institutions such as Elections BC and BC STATS, in providing the necessary technical backup, is crucial. However, the present legislation does not clearly establish or provide for the Commission's jurisdiction to ensure that the support of these institutions is available when required.

Finally, as Commissioners, we must acknowledge with deep appreciation our loyal and hardworking staff members, without whose assistance we would not have been able to discharge our duties under the *Act*. Throughout its life, the Commission had less than three full-time staff members who managed, nonetheless, to organize extensive schedules of public hearings throughout the Province, to administer much of the associated advertising and public relations work, to field numerous public enquiries and to ensure that the Commission's office operated at all times at a high level of efficiency.

We also gratefully acknowledge the work of our research assistant, our demographer, and of Commission Counsel, whose conduct of our hearing process and ability to keep us focused on the Commission's statutory and constitutional mandate, proved to be of invaluable assistance.

SCHEDULE I

**PROPOSED
ELECTORAL DISTRICTS:**

**BOUNDARY
DESCRIPTIONS**

**1. ABBOTSFORD-CLAYBURN
(Population= 42,910)**

Consisting of that part of the City of Abbotsford described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the northerly prolongation of Gladwin Road and the Fraser River; thence southerly along said northerly prolongation and along Gladwin Road to Highway 1; thence westerly along Highway 1 to Clearbrook Road; thence southerly along Clearbrook Road to King Road; thence easterly along King Road to Clearbrook Road; thence southerly along Clearbrook Road to the intersection with the southern boundary of the Province of British Columbia; thence easterly along the southern boundary of the Province of British Columbia to the intersection with Sumas Way; thence northerly along Sumas Way to Marshall Road; thence easterly along Marshall Road to McMillan Road; thence northerly along McMillan Road to High Drive; thence westerly along High Drive to Old Clayburn Road; thence easterly along Old Clayburn Road to McKee Drive; thence southerly along McKee Drive to McKee Road; thence easterly along McKee Road to Upper Sumas Mountain Road; thence northerly along Upper Sumas Mountain Road to Dawson Road; thence westerly along Dawson Road to the eastern boundary of the City of Abbotsford; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of the City of Abbotsford and its northerly prolongation to the Fraser River; thence westerly along the Fraser River to the intersection with the northerly prolongation of Gladwin Road.

**2. ABBOTSFORD-MOUNT LEHMAN
(Population=48,460)**

Consisting of that part of the Province of British Columbia described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of the City of Abbotsford and the Fraser River; thence easterly along the Fraser River keeping to the north of Crescent Island and Matsqui Island to the intersection with the northerly prolongation of Gladwin Road; thence southerly along said northerly prolongation and along Gladwin Road to Highway 1; thence westerly along Highway 1 to Clearbrook Road; thence southerly along Clearbrook Road to King Road; thence easterly along King Road to Clearbrook Road; thence southerly along Clearbrook Road to the intersection with the southern boundary of the Province of British Columbia; thence westerly along the southern boundary of the Province of British Columbia to the intersection with the western boundary of the City of Abbotsford; thence northerly along the western boundary of the City of Abbotsford and its northerly prolongation to the Fraser River.

**3. ALBERNI-QUALICUM
(Population=50,790)**

Consisting of:

- a) the City of Port Alberni;
- b) the Town of Qualicum Beach;
- c) the District Municipalities of Tofino and Ucluelet;
- d) Electoral Areas A, B, C, D, E, and F of Alberni-Clayoquot Regional District;
- e) Electoral Area H of Nanaimo Regional District;
- f) that part of Electoral Area G of Nanaimo Regional District lying west and south of a line described as follows:

commencing at the confluence of French Creek and the Strait of Georgia; thence in a general southerly direction along French Creek to the Inland Island Highway; thence in a general easterly direction along the Inland Island Highway to the Englishman River; thence southerly along the Englishman River and the South Englishman River to the boundary of Electoral Area G of Nanaimo Regional District;

- g) that part of Electoral Area F of Nanaimo Regional District lying south and west of a line described as follows:

commencing at the nearest point east of French Creek where the Inland Island Highway intersects the northern boundary of Electoral Area F of Nanaimo Regional District; thence easterly along

the Inland Island Highway to the Englishman River; thence southerly along the Englishman River and the South Englishman River to the southern boundary of Electoral Area F of Nanaimo Regional District;

- h) that part of Electoral Area F of Cowichan Valley Regional District lying west of the western boundary of the current Cowichan-Ladysmith Electoral District;
- i) that part of Electoral Area I of Cowichan Valley Regional District lying west of the eastern boundary of the current Alberni Electoral District.

**4. BULKLEY VALLEY-STIKINE
(Population=32,180)**

Consisting of:

- a) the District Municipalities of Houston and New Hazelton;
- b) the Town of Smithers;
- c) the Villages of Burns Lake, Granisle, Hazelton and Telkwa;
- d) Electoral Area D of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District;
- e) Electoral Areas A, B and G of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District;
- f) that part of the unorganized territory of the Province of British Columbia described as follows:

commencing at the northwest corner of the Province of British Columbia; thence in a general southerly direction along the

western boundary of the Province of British Columbia to the intersection with the northern boundary of Electoral Area D of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District; thence easterly along said northern boundary to the northeast corner of Electoral Area D of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District; thence in a general southerly direction along the eastern boundaries of Electoral Area D, A and B, all of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District, to the intersection with the northern boundary of Electoral Area G of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District; thence easterly along said northern boundary and its easterly prolongation to the western boundary of the watershed of Bear Lake; thence in a general northerly direction along the western watershed boundaries of Bear Lake and Patcha Creek to latitude 56°14'N; thence northeasterly to the confluence of the Bear River and the Sustut River; thence due east to the intersection with the eastern boundary of the current Bulkley Valley-Stikine Electoral District; thence in a general northerly direction along said boundary to the northern boundary of the Province of British Columbia; thence westerly along said northern boundary to the northwest corner of the Province of British Columbia;

- g) that part of Electoral Area A of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District lying north of a line described as follows:

commencing at the northeast corner of the District Municipality of Stewart; thence due east to the intersection with the eastern boundary of Electoral Area A of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District;

- h) that part of Electoral Area B of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District lying east of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of Electoral Area B of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District and the western boundary of the current Bulkley Valley-Stikine Electoral District; thence in a general northerly direction along the western boundary of the current Bulkley Valley-Stikine Electoral District to the intersection with the Skeena River; thence easterly along the Skeena River to the intersection with the western boundary of Andimaul Indian Reserve 1; thence northerly and easterly along the western and northern boundary of Andimaul Indian Reserve 1 to the intersection with Andi Creek; thence northerly along Andi Creek to the northernmost point of Andi Creek; thence in a general northerly direction to the point where the western watershed of Burdick Creek intersects latitude 55°10'41"N; thence in a general northerly direction along the western watershed of Burdick Creek and the eastern watershed of Moonlit Creek to the intersection with the southern watershed of McCully Creek; thence westerly along the southern watershed of McCully to the intersection with the western boundary of Electoral Area B of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District; thence northerly along the western boundary of Electoral Area B of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District to the northernmost point of Electoral Area B of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District;

- i) that part of Electoral Area E of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District lying west of a line described as follows:

commencing at the southeast corner of Electoral Area E of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District; thence in a general

northerly direction along the eastern boundary of Electoral Area E of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District to the intersection with the easterly prolongation of the northern boundary of Lot 985, Range 4, Coast Land District; thence westerly along said prolongation and along the northern boundary of Lots 985, 984 and 983 of Range 4, Coast Land District to the intersection with the southerly prolongation of that part of the western boundary of Nechako Provincial Forest immediately south of Francois Lake; thence northerly along said prolongation and the boundary of Nechako Provincial Forest, crossing Francois Lake and Haney Lake and easterly along the northern boundary of Nechako Provincial Forest to the intersection with the eastern boundary of Electoral Area E of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Electoral Area E of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District to the northern boundary of Electoral Area E of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District;

- j) that part of Electoral Area D of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District lying west of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the most easterly eastern boundary of Electoral Area E of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District with the southern boundary of Electoral Area D of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District; thence northerly along the northerly prolongation of the most easterly eastern boundary of Electoral Area E of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District to latitude 53°39'N; thence easterly along said

latitude to longitude 124°56'W; thence northerly along said longitude to the intersection with the easterly prolongation of the northern boundary of Lot 985, Range 4, Coast Land District; thence westerly along said prolongation to the intersection with the western boundary of Electoral Area D of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District.

**5. BURNABY-EDMONDS
(Population=49,900)**

Consisting of that part of the City of Burnaby described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the southerly prolongation of Boundary Road and the north arm of the Fraser River; thence easterly along the north arm of the Fraser River to the intersection with the western boundary of the City of New Westminster; thence northerly and easterly along the western and northern boundary of the City of New Westminster to North Road; thence northerly along North Road to Highway 1; thence westerly along Highway 1 to Kensington Avenue; thence southerly along Kensington Avenue to Canada Way; thence easterly along Canada Way to Sperling Avenue; thence southerly along Sperling Avenue to Deer Lake Avenue; thence westerly along Deer Lake Avenue to Deer Lake Creek; thence southwesterly along Deer Lake Creek to Deer Lake; thence in a general southwesterly direction through Deer Lake to the point of intersection of the southerly shoreline of Deer Lake and the northerly prolongation of Gilley Avenue; thence southerly along said prolongation to Oakland Street; thence westerly along Oakland Street to Baffin Place; thence north, west, and south, so as to

encompass all residences situated on Baffin Place and Elgin Place, to Oakland Street; thence westerly along Oakland Street and Dover Street to Royal Oak Avenue; thence southerly along Royal Oak Avenue to Marine Drive; thence westerly along Marine Drive to Boundary Road; thence southerly along Boundary Road and its southerly prolongation to the north arm of the Fraser River.

6. BURNABY NORTH (Population=51,260)

Consisting of that part of the City of Burnaby described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the northerly prolongation of Boundary Road North and Burrard Inlet; thence southerly along said prolongation and along Boundary Road North and Boundary Road to Canada Way; thence easterly along Canada Way to Kensington Avenue; thence northerly along Kensington Avenue to the Lougheed Highway; thence easterly along the Lougheed Highway to Bainbridge Avenue; thence northerly along Bainbridge Avenue to Broadway; thence easterly along Broadway to Duthie Avenue; thence northerly along Duthie Avenue to Ridge Drive; thence westerly along Ridge Drive to Inlet Drive; thence northeasterly along Inlet Drive to the intersection with Bayview Drive; thence due north to Burrard Inlet; thence westerly through Burrard Inlet to the intersection with the northerly prolongation of Boundary Road.

7. BURNABY-WILLINGDON (Population=48,450)

Consisting of that part of the City of Burnaby described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of Boundary Road and Marine Drive; thence northerly along Boundary Road to Canada Way; thence easterly along Canada Way to Sperling Avenue; thence southerly along Sperling Avenue to Deer Lake Avenue; thence westerly along Deer Lake Avenue to Deer Lake Creek; thence southwestwardly along Deer Lake Creek to Deer Lake; thence in a general southwestwardly direction through Deer Lake to the point of intersection of the southerly shoreline of Deer Lake and the northerly prolongation of Gilley Avenue; thence southerly along said prolongation to Oakland Street; thence westerly along Oakland Street to Baffin Place; thence north, west, and south so as to exclude all residences situated on Baffin Place and Elgin Place, to Oakland Street; thence westerly along Oakland Street and Dover Street to Royal Oak Avenue; thence southerly along Royal Oak Avenue to Marine Drive; thence westerly along Marine Drive to Boundary Road.

8. BURQUITLAM (Population=51,280)

Consisting of that part of the City of Burnaby and the City of Coquitlam described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of Gatsensbury Street and the southern boundary of the City of Port Moody; thence southerly along Gatsensbury Street to Foster Avenue; thence easterly along Foster Avenue to Blue Mountain Street; thence southerly along Blue Mountain Street to Brunette Avenue; thence

westerly along Brunette Avenue to the boundary of the City of New Westminster; thence northwesterly along the boundary of the City of New Westminster to North Road; thence northerly along North Road to Highway 1; thence westerly along Highway 1 to Kensington Avenue; thence northerly along Kensington Avenue to the Lougheed Highway; thence easterly along the Lougheed Highway to Bainbridge Avenue; thence northerly along Bainbridge Avenue to Broadway; thence easterly along Broadway to Duthie Avenue; thence northerly along Duthie Avenue to Ridge Drive, thence westerly along Ridge Drive to Inlet Drive; thence northeasterly along Inlet Drive to the intersection with Bayview Drive; thence due north to Burrard Inlet; thence easterly through Burrard Inlet to the intersection with the western boundary of the City of Port Moody; thence southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundary of the City of Port Moody to the intersection with Gatensbury Street.

**9. CARIBOO NORTH
(Population=37,510)**

Consisting of:

- a) the City of Quesnel;
- b) Electoral Area E of Fraser-Fort George Regional District;
- c) Electoral Areas A, B, C and I of Cariboo Regional District;
- d) that part of the City of Williams Lake lying north of a line described as follows:

commencing at the point where the southern boundary of District Lot 8849 of Cariboo Land District intersects Highway

97; thence westerly along the westerly prolongation of the southern boundary of said District Lot to 12th Avenue; thence in a general southerly direction along 12th Avenue and 11th Avenue to Ferris Street; thence southwestly along Ferris Street to Pigeon Avenue; thence in a general southerly direction along Pigeon Avenue to Boundary Street; thence westerly along Boundary Street to the intersection with Mackenzie Street; thence southerly along a line drawn due south through the intersection of Boundary Street and Mackenzie Street to the Williams Lake River; thence northwesterly along the Williams Lake River to the western boundary of the City of Williams Lake;

- e) that part of Electoral Area C of Fraser-Fort George Regional District lying south of the northern boundary of the current Cariboo North Electoral District;
- f) that part of Electoral Area D of Cariboo Regional District lying north of the Williams Lake River and Williams Lake;
- g) that part of Electoral Area F of Cariboo Regional District lying north and east of the southern and western boundaries of the current Cariboo North Electoral District;
- h) that part of Electoral Area G of Cariboo Regional District lying north of the southern boundary of the current Cariboo North Electoral District;
- i) that part of Electoral Area J of Cariboo Regional District lying west of longitude 124°50'W, east of longitude 125°6'W, and north of latitude 52°57'N;

- j) that part of Electoral Area H of Cariboo Regional District lying north of the southern boundary of the current Cariboo North Electoral District;
- k) that part of Electoral Area K of Cariboo Regional District lying north of latitude 52°25'N and east of longitude 122°40'W.

**10. CARIBOO SOUTH
(Population=36,450)**

Consisting of:

- a) that part of the City of Williams Lake lying south of a line described as follows:

commencing at the point where the southern boundary of District Lot 8849 of Cariboo Land District intersects Highway 97; thence westerly along the westerly prolongation of the southern boundary of said District Lot to 12th Avenue; thence in a general southerly direction along 12th Avenue and 11th Avenue to Ferris Street; thence southwesterly along Ferris Street to Pigeon Avenue; thence in a general southerly direction along Pigeon Avenue to Boundary Street; thence westerly along Boundary Street to the intersection with Mackenzie Street; thence southerly along a line drawn due south through the intersection of Boundary Street and Mackenzie Street to the Williams Lake River; thence northwesterly along the Williams Lake River to the western boundary of the City of Williams Lake;

- b) the District Municipality of 100 Mile House;

- c) the Villages of Ashcroft, Cache Creek and Clinton;
- d) that part of Electoral Area A of Mount Waddington Regional District lying north of the southern boundary of the current Cariboo South Electoral District;
- e) that part of Electoral Area C of Central Coast Regional District lying east of the western boundary of the current Cariboo South Electoral District;
- f) that part of Electoral Area J of Cariboo Regional District lying south of a line described as follows:

commencing at the northwest corner of Electoral Area J of Cariboo Regional District; thence easterly along the northern boundary of said Electoral Area to longitude 125°6'W; thence southerly along said longitude to latitude 52°57'N; thence easterly along said latitude to longitude 124°50'W; thence northerly along said longitude to the northern boundary of Electoral Area J of Cariboo Regional District; thence easterly along said boundary to the eastern boundary of Electoral Area J of Cariboo Regional District;

- g) that part of Electoral Area K of Cariboo Regional District lying south and west of a line described as follows:

commencing at the northwest corner of Electoral Area K of Cariboo Regional District; thence easterly along the northern boundary of said Electoral Area to longitude 122°40'W; thence southerly along said longitude to latitude 52°25'W; thence easterly along said latitude to the eastern boundary of Electoral Area K of

Cariboo Regional District; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of said Electoral Area to the southern boundary of Electoral Area K of Cariboo Regional District;

- h) that part of Electoral Area E of Cariboo Regional District lying south of the northern boundary of the current Cariboo South Electoral District;
- i) those parts of Electoral Area F of Cariboo Regional District lying south and west of the northern boundary of the current Cariboo South Electoral District;
- j) that part of Electoral Area G of Cariboo Regional District lying south of the northern boundary of the current Cariboo South Electoral District;
- k) that part of Electoral Area H of Cariboo Regional District lying south and west of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the northwest corner of Electoral Area H of Cariboo Regional District with the northern boundary of the current Cariboo South Electoral District; thence easterly along said northern boundary to the eastern boundary of Electoral Area H of Cariboo Regional District; thence southerly along said eastern boundary to the intersection with the northern boundary of Tree Farm License 18, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District; thence westerly and southerly along the northern and western boundaries of Tree Farm License 18 to the intersection with the eastern boundary of the current Cariboo South Electoral District; thence southerly along said boundary to the southern boundary of Electoral Area H of Cariboo Regional District;

- l) Electoral Area E of Thompson-Nicola Regional District;
- m) that part of Electoral Area D of Cariboo Regional District lying south of the northern boundary of the current Cariboo South Electoral District;
- n) Electoral Area L of Cariboo Regional District;
- o) that part of Electoral Area O of Thompson-Nicola Regional District consisting of District Lot 1866, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District;
- p) that part of Electoral Area I of Thompson-Nicola Regional District lying north of the southern boundary of Township 19, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District;
- q) that part of Electoral Area J of Thompson-Nicola Regional District lying north and west of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the western boundary of Electoral Area J of Thompson-Nicola Regional District and the southern boundary of Township 19, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said southern boundary to a point due south of the peak of Mount Durrand; thence due north through the peak of Mount Durrand to the intersection with Brussels Creek; thence northeasterly along Brussels Creek produced to the middle line of Kamloops Lake; thence in a generally westerly direction along the middle line of Kamloops Lake and the Thompson River to the intersection with the western boundary of Electoral Area J of Thompson-Nicola Regional District.

**11. CHILLIWACK-KENT
(Population=43,840)**

Consisting of:

- a) the District Municipality of Kent;
- b) the Village of Harrison Hot Springs;
- c) that part of the District Municipality of Chilliwack lying east of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of the District Municipality of Chilliwack and the Chilliwack River; thence westerly along the Chilliwack River to Vedder Mountain Road; thence northerly along Vedder Mountain Road and Vedder Road to Highway 1; thence easterly along Highway 1 to Young Street; thence northerly along Young Street and its northerly prolongation to the southernmost channel of the Fraser River; thence westerly along the southernmost channel of the Fraser River to the main channel of the Fraser River;

- d) Electoral Areas D and E of Fraser Valley Regional District;
- e) that part of Electoral Area B of Fraser Valley Regional District lying west of the western boundary of the current Yale-Lillooet Electoral District.

**12. CHILLIWACK-SUMAS
(Population = 43,350)**

Consisting of:

- a) Electoral Area H of Fraser Valley Regional District;
- b) that part of the District Municipality of Chilliwack lying west of a line described as follows:

commencing at the most southerly intersection of the southern boundary of the District Municipality of Chilliwack and the western boundary of Electoral Area E of Fraser Valley Regional District; thence northerly and easterly along the said southern boundary to the intersection with the Chilliwack River; thence westerly along the Chilliwack River to Vedder Mountain Road; thence northerly along Vedder Mountain Road and Vedder Road to Highway 1; thence easterly along Highway 1 to Young Street; thence northerly along Young Street and its northerly prolongation to the southernmost channel of the Fraser River; thence westerly along said channel to the main channel of the Fraser River;

- c) that part of the City of Abbotsford lying east of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of the Province of British Columbia and Sumas Way; thence northerly along Sumas Way to Marshall Road; thence easterly along Marshall Road to McMillan Road; thence northerly along McMillan Road to High Drive; thence westerly along High Drive to Old Clayburn Road; thence easterly along

Old Clayburn Road to McKee Drive; thence southerly along McKee Drive to McKee Road; thence easterly along McKee Road to Upper Sumas Mountain Road; thence northerly along Upper Sumas Mountain Road to Dawson Road; thence westerly along Dawson Road to eastern boundary of the City of Abbotsford; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of the City of Abbotsford and its northerly prolongation to the Fraser River.

**13. COLUMBIA RIVER-REVELSTOKE
(Population=34,060)**

Consisting of:

- a) the Cities of Kimberley and Revelstoke;
- b) the District Municipality of Invermere;
- c) the Town of Golden;
- d) the Village of Radium Hot Springs;
- e) that part of Electoral Area K of Central Kootenay Regional District within the current Columbia River-Revelstoke Electoral District;
- f) Electoral Area A of Columbia-Shuswap Regional District;
- g) that part of Electoral Area B of Columbia-Shuswap Regional District lying within the current Columbia River-Revelstoke Electoral District;
- h) Electoral Areas F and G of East Kootenay Regional District;

- i) that part of Electoral Area E of East Kootenay Regional District lying north of the southern boundary of the current Columbia River-Revelstoke Electoral District;
- j) that part of Electoral Area C of East Kootenay Regional District lying north of the southern boundary of the current Columbia River-Revelstoke Electoral District.

**14. COMOX VALLEY
(Population=54,910)**

Consisting of:

- a) the City of Courtenay;
- b) the Town of Comox;
- c) the Village of Cumberland;
- d) Electoral Areas A, B and C of Comox-Strathcona Regional District.

**15. COQUITLAM-MAILLARDVILLE
(Population=49,430)**

Consisting of that part of the City of Coquitlam described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the southerly prolongation of the western boundary of the City of Coquitlam and the Fraser River; thence northerly along said southerly prolongation and the western boundary of the City of Coquitlam to Brunette Avenue; thence easterly along Brunette Avenue to Blue Mountain Street; thence northerly along Blue Mountain Street to Foster Avenue; thence easterly along Foster Avenue to Gatensbury Street;

thence northerly along Gatensbury Street to the municipal boundary of the City of Coquitlam; thence easterly and northerly along said municipal boundary to Guildford Way; thence easterly along Guildford Way to Johnson Street; thence southerly along Johnson Street to the Barnet Highway; thence easterly along the Barnet Highway and the Lougheed Highway to the eastern boundary of the City of Coquitlam; thence southerly along said eastern boundary and its southerly prolongation to the Fraser River; thence westerly along the Fraser River to the intersection with the southerly prolongation of the western boundary of the City of Coquitlam.

**16. COWICHAN-LADYSMITH
(Population=50,640)**

Consisting of:

- a) North Cowichan District Municipality;
- b) the City of Duncan;
- c) the Towns of Ladysmith and Lake Cowichan;
- d) Electoral Area H of Cowichan Valley Regional District;
- e) that part of Electoral Area G of Cowichan Valley Regional District lying south of the northern boundary of the current Cowichan-Ladysmith Electoral District;
- f) those parts of Electoral Areas F and I of Cowichan Valley Regional District lying east of the western boundary of the current Cowichan-Ladysmith Electoral District;
- g) those parts of Electoral Area D and E of Cowichan Valley Regional District lying

north of the southern boundary of the current Cowichan-Ladysmith Electoral District;

- h) Norway and Hall Islands of Capital Regional District.

**17. DELTA NORTH
(Population=51,250)**

Consisting of that part of the District Municipality of Delta described as follows:

commencing at the most southerly intersection of Highway 91 and the City Reach portion of the Fraser River; thence southerly along Highway 91 to Highway 99; thence easterly along Highway 99 to the eastern boundary of the District Municipality of Delta; thence northerly and westerly along the eastern and northern boundary of the District Municipality of Delta to the Fraser River; thence easterly along the Fraser River to Annacis Channel; thence westerly along Annacis Channel to the western intersection with the City Reach portion of the Fraser River; thence easterly along the City Reach portion of the Fraser River to Highway 91.

**18. DELTA SOUTH
(Population=44,680)**

Consisting of that part of the District Municipality of Delta described as follows:

commencing at the most southerly intersection of Highway 91 and the City Reach portion of the Fraser River; thence westerly along the Fraser River, Gravesend Reach, Ladner Reach and Sea Reach to the middle line of the Strait of Georgia; thence southerly along the middle line of the Strait of Georgia to the intersection with the southern boundary of the Province of British Columbia at its most westerly point along the 49th parallel; thence easterly along said boundary to the middle line of Boundary Bay; thence northerly through Boundary Bay and Mud Bay to the intersection with the southerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of the District Municipality of Delta; thence northerly along said prolongation and the eastern boundary of the District Municipality of Delta to Highway 99; thence westerly along Highway 99 to Highway 91; thence northerly along Highway 91 to the City Reach portion of the Fraser River.

**19. EAST KOOTENAY
(Population=38,220)**

Consisting of:

- a) the Cities of Cranbrook and Fernie;
- b) the District Municipalities of Elkford and Sparwood;
- c) Electoral Areas A and B of East Kootenay Regional District;
- d) that part of Electoral Area C of East Kootenay Regional District lying south of the northern boundary of the current Kootenay Electoral District;
- e) that part of Electoral Area E of East Kootenay Regional District lying east and south of the western and northern boundaries of the current Kootenay Electoral District.

**20. ESQUIMALT-METCHOSIN
(Population=46,890)**

Consisting of:

- a) the District Municipality of Esquimalt;
- b) the City of Colwood;
- c) the Town of View Royal;
- d) that part of the District Municipality of Langford lying east and south of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of the District Municipality of Langford and the northwest boundary of the current Esquimalt-Metchosin Electoral District; thence in a northeasterly direction along said boundary to its intersection with the western boundary of the Town of View Royal;

- e) that part of the District Municipality of Metchosin lying south of the northern boundary of the current Esquimalt-Metchosin Electoral District;

- f) that part of Electoral Area D of Capital Regional District lying east of the western boundary of the current Esquimalt-Metchosin Electoral District;
- g) that part of Electoral Area B of Capital Regional District containing Esquimalt Indian Reserve 1 and New Songhees Indian Reserve 1A.

**21. FORT LANGLEY-ALDERGROVE
(Population=52,440)**

Consisting of that part of the District Municipality of Langley described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of the Province of British Columbia and 232nd Street; thence easterly along said southern boundary to the eastern boundary of the District Municipality of Langley; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of the District Municipality of Langley and its northerly prolongation to the Fraser River; thence westerly along the Fraser River keeping to the north of McMillan Island, to the intersection with the northerly prolongation of the western boundary of the District Municipality of Langley; thence southerly along said northerly prolongation and the western boundary of the District Municipality of Langley to 72nd Avenue; thence easterly along 72nd Avenue to Crush Crescent; thence southeasterly along Crush Crescent to 216th Street; thence southerly along 216th Street to 56th Avenue; thence easterly along 56th Avenue to 232nd Street; thence southerly along 232nd Street to the southern boundary of the Province of British Columbia.

**22. KAMLOOPS
(Population=48,330)**

Consisting of:

- a) that part of Electoral Area J of Thompson-Nicola Regional District described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the eastern boundary of Electoral Area J of Thompson-Nicola Regional District and the southern boundary of the current Kamloops Electoral District; thence northerly and westerly along said southern boundary to a point due south of the peak of Mount Durrand; thence due north through the peak of Mount Durrand to the intersection with Brussels Creek; thence northeasterly along Brussels Creek produced to the middle line of Kamloops Lake; thence in a general westerly direction along the middle line of Kamloops Lake and the Thompson River to the intersection with the western boundary of Electoral Area J of Thompson-Nicola Regional District; thence northerly, westerly and southerly along the western, northern and eastern boundary of Electoral Area J of Thompson-Nicola Regional District to the intersection with the southern boundary of the current Kamloops Electoral District;

- b) that part of Electoral Area L of Thompson-Nicola Regional District lying west of the eastern boundary of the current Kamloops Electoral District;
- c) that part of the City of Kamloops situated north of the Thompson River and contained within the current Kamloops Electoral District;

- d) that part of the City of Kamloops situated south of the Thompson River and the South Thompson River and lying west of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the South Thompson River and the northerly prolongation of 6th Avenue; thence southerly along said northerly prolongation and 6th Avenue to the intersection with Columbia Street; thence westerly along Columbia Street to Peterson Creek; thence southerly along Peterson Creek to the northern boundary of Section 29, Township 19, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said boundary and southerly along the eastern boundary of Section 29, Township 19, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District to the northern boundary of SW 1/4, Section 28, Township 19, Range 17, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said boundary and southerly along the eastern boundary of SW 1/4, Section 28, Township 19, Range 17, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District to the northern boundary of Section 21, Township 19, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said boundary and southerly along the eastern boundary of Section 21, Township 19, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District to the intersection with the southern boundary of the City of Kamloops.

23. KAMLOOPS-NORTH THOMPSON (Population=47,730)

Consisting of:

- a) Electoral Areas A, B and P of Thompson-Nicola Regional District;
- b) the Village of Chase;
- c) that part of Electoral Area H of Cariboo Regional District lying south and east of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the eastern boundary of Electoral Area H of Cariboo Regional District and the northern boundary of Tree Farm License 18, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District; thence westerly and southerly along the northern and western boundaries of Tree Farm License 18 to the intersection with the western boundary of the current Kamloops-North Thompson Electoral District; thence southerly along said boundary to the southern boundary of Electoral Area H of Cariboo Regional District;

- d) that part of Electoral Area L of Thompson-Nicola Regional District lying north and east of the southern and western boundaries of the current Kamloops-North Thompson Electoral District;
- e) that part of the City of Kamloops situated north of the Thompson River and the South Thompson River and contained within the current Kamloops-North Thompson Electoral District;

- f) that part of the City of Kamloops situated south of the South Thompson River and lying east of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the South Thompson River and the northerly prolongation of 6th Avenue; thence southerly along said northerly prolongation and 6th Avenue to the intersection with Columbia Street; thence westerly along Columbia Street to Peterson Creek; thence southerly along Peterson Creek to the northern boundary of Section 29, Township 19, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said boundary and southerly along the eastern boundary of the NE 1/4, Section 29, Township 19, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District to the northern boundary of SW 1/4, Section 28, Township 19, Range 17, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said boundary and southerly along the eastern boundary of SW 1/4, Section 28, Township 19, Range 17, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District to the northern boundary of Section 21, Township 19, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said boundary and southerly along the eastern boundary of Section 21, Township 19, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District to the intersection with the southern boundary of the City of Kamloops;

- g) all of Electoral Area O of Thompson-Nicola Regional District except D.L. 1866, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District.

24. KELOWNA-LAKE COUNTRY (Population=51,300)

Consisting of:

- a) the District Municipality of Lake Country;
- b) that part of the City of Kelowna lying north of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of Highway 97 and the middle line of Okanagan Lake; thence in a general easterly direction along Highway 97 to the intersection with Gordon Drive; thence northerly along Gordon Drive to the intersection with Bernard Avenue; thence easterly along Bernard Avenue to the intersection with the CNR Right of Way; thence in a general easterly direction along said Right of Way to the intersection with the northwesterly prolongation of the northern boundary of Central Park Golf Club; thence southeasterly along said prolongation and along the northern boundary of Central Park Golf Club, and continuing southeasterly along the southeasterly prolongation of the northern boundary of said Golf Club to the intersection with Highway 97; thence northeasterly along Highway 97 to the intersection with Highway 33; thence in a general easterly direction along Highway 33 to the eastern boundary of the City of Kelowna;

- c) that part of Electoral Area I of Central Okanagan Regional District lying east of the City of Kelowna, the District Municipality of Lake Country and a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the boundary of the City of Kelowna and K.L.O. Creek; thence in a general southerly direction along K.L.O. Creek and Pooley Creek to the southernmost point of Pooley Creek; thence due south to the southern boundary of Electoral Area I of Central Okanagan Regional District.

**25. KELOWNA-MISSION
(Population=52,480)**

Consisting of:

- a) that part of the City of Kelowna lying south of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of Highway 97 and the middle line of Okanagan Lake; thence in a general easterly direction along Highway 97 to the intersection with Gordon Drive; thence northerly along Gordon Drive to the intersection with Bernard Avenue; thence easterly along Bernard Avenue to the intersection with the CNR Right of Way; thence in a general easterly direction along said Right of Way to the intersection with the northwesterly prolongation of the northern boundary of Central Park Golf Club; thence southeasterly along said prolongation and along the northern boundary of Central Park Golf Club, and continuing southeasterly along the southeasterly prolongation of the northern boundary of said Golf Club to the intersection with Highway 97; thence northeasterly along Highway 97 to the intersection with Highway 33; thence in a general easterly direction along Highway 33 to the eastern boundary of the City of Kelowna;

- b) that part of Electoral Area I of Central Okanagan Regional District lying west of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the boundary of the City of Kelowna and K.L.O. Creek; thence in a general southerly direction along K.L.O. Creek and Pooley Creek to the southern-most point of Pooley Creek; thence due south to the southern boundary of Electoral Area I of Central Okanagan Regional District.

**26. LANGLEY
(Population=50,800)**

Consisting of:

- a) the City of Langley;
- b) that part of the District Municipality of Langley described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the western boundary of the District Municipality of Langley and 72nd Avenue; thence easterly along 72nd Avenue to Crush Crescent; thence southeasterly along Crush Crescent to 216th Street; thence southerly along 216th Street to 56th Avenue; thence easterly along 56th Avenue to 232nd Street; thence southerly along 232nd Street to the southern boundary of the Province of British Columbia; thence westerly along said boundary to the western boundary of the District Municipality of Langley; thence in a general northerly direction along said boundary to 72nd Avenue.

**27. MALAHAT-JUAN DE FUCA
(Population=47,170)**

Consisting of:

- a) Highlands District Municipality;
- b) that part of the District Municipality of Langford lying north of the southern boundary of the current Malahat-Juan de Fuca Electoral District;
- c) that part of the District Municipality of Metchosin lying west of the eastern boundary of the current Malahat-Juan de Fuca Electoral District;
- d) Electoral Areas A, B and C of Cowichan Valley Regional District;
- e) those parts of Electoral Areas D and E of Cowichan Valley Regional District lying south of the northern boundary of the current Malahat-Juan de Fuca Electoral District;
- f) that part of Electoral Area D of Capital Regional District lying west of the eastern boundary of the current Malahat-Juan de Fuca Electoral District;
- g) that part of Electoral Area B of Capital Regional District lying south of the northern boundary of Highlands District Municipality, west of the western boundary of Highlands District Municipality and the western boundary of the District Municipality of Langford, and north of the northern boundary of the District Municipality of Metchosin.

**28. MAPLE RIDGE-MISSION
(Population=53,280)**

Consisting of:

- a) the District Municipality of Mission excluding McMillan Island;
- b) that part of the District Municipality of Maple Ridge described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of Kanaka Creek and the Fraser River; thence easterly along Kanaka Creek to Highway 7; thence northerly along Highway 7 to 232nd Street; thence northerly along 232nd Street to Abernethy Way; thence westerly along Abernethy Way to 228th Street; thence northerly along 228th Street and its northerly prolongation to the South Alouette River; thence westerly along the South Alouette River to 224th Street; thence northerly along 224th Street to the intersection with the western boundary of the District Municipality of Maple Ridge; thence northerly, easterly and southerly along the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the District Municipality of Maple Ridge to the Fraser River; thence westerly along the Fraser River to Kanaka Creek;
- c) Electoral Area G of Fraser Valley Regional District;
- d) that part of Electoral Area C of Fraser Valley Regional District lying south of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of Electoral Area A of Fraser Valley Regional District and the eastern boundary of Electoral Area C of Fraser Valley Regional District; thence due

west to the intersection with the western boundary of Electoral Area C of Fraser Valley Regional District;

- e) that part of Electoral Area F of Fraser Valley Regional District lying east of the western boundary of the current Mission-Kent Electoral District.

**29. MAPLE RIDGE-PITT MEADOWS
(Population=52,020)**

Consisting of:

- a) the District Municipality of Pitt Meadows;
- b) that part of the District Municipality of Maple Ridge described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of Kanaka Creek and the Fraser River; thence westerly along the Fraser River to the intersection with the western boundary of the District Municipality of Maple Ridge; thence northerly along said prolongation and continuing northerly and easterly along the boundary of the District Municipality of Maple Ridge to 224th Street; thence southerly along 224th Street to the South Alouette River; thence easterly along the South Alouette River to the intersection with the northerly prolongation of 228th Street; thence southerly along said prolongation and 228th Street to Abernethy Way; thence easterly along Abernethy Way to 232nd Street; thence southerly along 232nd Street to Highway 7; thence southerly along Highway 7 to Kanaka Creek; thence southwesterly along Kanaka Creek to the Fraser River.

**30. NANAIMO
(Population=51,450)**

Consisting of:

- a) Electoral Areas A, B and C of Nanaimo Regional District;
- b) that part of Electoral Area D of Nanaimo Regional District lying south of a line described as follows:

commencing at the most northerly intersection of Jingle Pot Road and the boundary of Electoral Area D of Nanaimo Regional District; thence southerly along Jingle Pot Road to the Millstone River; thence northerly along the Millstone River to the boundary of Wellington Land District; thence westerly along said boundary to the western boundary of Electoral Area D of Nanaimo Regional District;

- c) that part of the City of Nanaimo lying south of a line described as follows:

commencing at the most southerly point of the southern boundary of the current Parksville-Qualicum Electoral District within Departure Bay; thence southerly through Departure Bay to Northfield Creek; thence westerly along Northfield Creek to Departure Bay Road; thence southerly and westerly along Departure Bay Road to the Island Highway 19A; thence northerly along the Island Highway 19A to Jingle Pot Road; thence in a general westerly direction along Jingle Pot Road to Boban Drive; thence northerly and westerly along Boban Drive to Mostar Road; thence southerly along Mostar Road to Jingle Pot Road; thence southerly along Jingle Pot Road to the boundary of the City of Nanaimo;

- d) that part of Electoral Area G of Cowichan Valley Regional District lying east and north of the northern boundary of the current Cowichan-Ladysmith Electoral District.

31. NANAIMO-PARKSVILLE
(Population=51,840)

Consisting of:

- a) the City of Parksville;
- b) Electoral Area E of Nanaimo Regional District;
- c) that part of Electoral Area G of Nanaimo Regional District lying east and north of a line described as follows:

commencing at the confluence of French Creek and the Strait of Georgia; thence in a general southerly direction along French Creek to the Inland Island Highway; thence in a general easterly direction along the Inland Island Highway to the Englishman River; thence southerly along the Englishman River and the South Englishman River to the boundary of Electoral Area G of Nanaimo Regional District;

- d) that part of Electoral Area F of Nanaimo Regional District lying north and east of a line described as follows:

commencing at the nearest point east of French Creek where the Inland Island Highway intersects the northern boundary of Electoral Area F of Nanaimo Regional District; thence easterly along the Inland Island Highway to the Englishman River; thence southerly along the Englishman River and the South Englishman River to

the southern boundary of Electoral Area F of Nanaimo Regional District;

- e) that part of Electoral Area D of Nanaimo Regional District lying north of a line described as follows:

commencing at the most northerly intersection of Jingle Pot Road and the boundary of Electoral Area D of Nanaimo Regional District; thence southerly along Jingle Pot Road to the Millstone River; thence northerly along the Millstone River to the boundary of Wellington Land District; thence westerly along said boundary to the western boundary of Electoral Area D of Nanaimo Regional District;

- f) that part of the City of Nanaimo lying north of a line described as follows:

commencing at the most southerly point of the southern boundary of the current Parksville-Qualicum Electoral District within Departure Bay; thence southerly through Departure Bay to Northfield Creek; thence westerly along Northfield Creek to Departure Bay Road; thence southerly and westerly along Departure Bay Road to the Island Highway 19A; thence northerly along the Island Highway 19A to Jingle Pot Road; thence in a general westerly direction along Jingle Pot Road to Boban Drive; thence northerly and westerly along Boban Drive to Mostar Road; thence southerly along Mostar Road to Jingle Pot Road; thence southerly along Jingle Pot Road to the boundary of the City of Nanaimo; thence westerly along said boundary to the point where it heads due north toward Brannen Lake;

- g) Electoral Area E of Powell River Regional District.

32. NELSON-CRESTON
(Population=45,100)

Consisting of:

- a) the City of Nelson;
- b) the Town of Creston;
- c) the Villages of Kaslo, Nakusp, New Denver, Salmo, Silverton and Slocan;
- d) Electoral Areas A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H of Central Kootenay Regional District;
- e) that part of Electoral Area K of Central Kootenay Regional District lying within the current Nelson-Creston Electoral District;
- f) that part of Electoral Area B of Columbia-Shuswap Regional District lying within the current Nelson-Creston Electoral District.

33. NEW WESTMINSTER
(Population=49,350)

Consisting of the City of New Westminster.

34. NORTH COAST
(Population=31,680)

Consisting of:

- a) Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District;
- b) the City of Prince Rupert;
- c) the District Municipalities of Port Edward and Stewart;
- d) the Villages of Masset and Port Clements;

e) Electoral Areas B, D and E of Central Coast Regional District;

f) that part of Electoral Area C of Central Coast Regional District lying west and north of the eastern and southern boundary of the current North Coast Electoral District;

g) that part of Electoral Area A of Central Coast Regional District lying north of the southern boundary of the current North Coast Electoral District;

h) that part of Electoral Area A of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District lying south of a line described as follows:

commencing at the northeast corner of the District Municipality of Stewart; thence due east to the intersection with the eastern boundary of Electoral Area A, Kitimat-Stikine Regional District;

i) that part of Electoral Area C of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District lying southwest of the eastern boundary of the current North Coast Electoral District.

35. NORTH ISLAND
(Population=57,050)

Consisting of:

a) the District Municipalities of Campbell River and Port Hardy;

b) the Town of Port McNeill;

c) the Villages of Alert Bay, Gold River, Port Alice, Sayward, Tahsis, and Zeballos;

- d) Electoral Areas B, C, and D of Mount Waddington Regional District;
- e) that part of Electoral Area A of Mount Waddington Regional District lying west of the eastern boundary of the current North Island Electoral District;
- f) Electoral Areas D, G, H and I of Comox-Strathcona Regional District;
- g) that part of Electoral Area J of Comox-Strathcona Regional District lying west of the eastern boundary of the current North Island Electoral District;
- h) that part of Electoral Area A of Powell River Regional District lying west of the eastern boundary of the current North Island Electoral District.

**36. NORTH VANCOUVER-LONSDALE
(Population=45,760)**

No change is recommended. The electoral district consists of those parts of the City of North Vancouver, the District Municipality of North Vancouver, and the District Municipality of West Vancouver lying east of the Lions Gate Bridge Road, Marine Drive and the Capilano River, south and west of Highway 1, and north of Burrard Inlet.

**37. NORTH VANCOUVER-SEYMOUR
(Population=53,170)**

No change is recommended. The electoral district consists of those parts of the City of North Vancouver, the District Municipality of North Vancouver, Electoral Area C of Greater Vancouver Regional District and Electoral Area D of Squamish-Lillooet Regional District lying within the boundary of the current North Vancouver-Seymour Electoral District.

**38. OAK BAY-GORDON HEAD
(Population=47,710)**

Consisting of:

- a) the District Municipality of Oak Bay;
- b) that part of the District Municipality of Saanich lying east of a line described as follows:

commencing at the most northerly point of the northern boundary of the current Oak Bay-Gordon Head Electoral District within Cordova Bay; thence southwesterly along said boundary to Blenkinsop Road; thence southerly along Blenkinsop Road to Cedar Hill Cross Road; thence southeasterly along Cedar Hill Cross Road to Richmond Road; thence southerly along Richmond Road to Lansdowne Road; thence easterly along Lansdowne Road to the eastern boundary of the District Municipality of Saanich.

39. OKANAGAN-VERNON
(Population=55,360)

Consisting of:

- a) the City of Vernon;
- b) the District Municipality of Coldstream;
- c) the Village of Lumby;
- d) Electoral Areas B, C, D and E of North Okanagan Regional District;
- e) that part of the District Municipality of Spallumcheen lying south of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of the District Municipality of Spallumcheen with Highway 97A; thence northerly along Highway 97A to the southern boundary of Lot 1 of Plan 2993, Osoyoos Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said southern boundary to the western boundary of Sec. 36, Township 8, Osoyoos Division of Yale Land District; thence northerly along said western boundary to the northern boundary of the N 1/2 of the S 1/2 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 36, Township 8, Osoyoos Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said northern boundary to the intersection with the eastern boundary of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 36, Township 8, Osoyoos Division of Yale Land District; thence northerly along said eastern boundary to the intersection with the northern boundary of the S 1/2 of Sec. 36, Township 8, Osoyoos Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said northern boundary to the

intersection with the eastern boundary of Sec. 36, Township 8, Osoyoos Division of Yale Land District; thence northerly along said eastern boundary to the northern boundary of the N 1/2 of the N 1/2 of W 1/2 of Sec. 31, Township 5, Osoyoos Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said northern boundary and along the northern boundary of D.L. 4168, Osoyoos Division of Yale Land District, and southerly along the eastern boundary of said District Lot to the intersection with the northern boundary of D.L. 4670, Osoyoos Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said northern boundary and the northern boundary of D.L. 4671 to the eastern boundary of the District Municipality of Spallumcheen.

40. OKANAGAN-WESTSIDE
(Population=43,770)

Consisting of:

- a) the District Municipalities of Peachland and Summerland;
- b) Electoral Area G and H of Central Okanagan Regional District;
- c) that part of Electoral Area F of Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District lying north of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the middle line of Okanagan Lake and the easterly prolongation of the southern boundary of D.L. 2498, Osoyoos Division of Yale Land District; thence westerly along said easterly prolongation and along the southern boundary of said

District Lot to the intersection with the West Kootenay Power and Light Company Right of Way; thence due west to the intersection with the eastern boundary of Penticton Indian Reserve 1; thence northerly, westerly and southerly along the eastern, northern and western boundary of Penticton Indian Reserve 1 to the intersection with the southern boundary of Electoral Area F of Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District; thence westerly along said southern boundary to the western boundary of Electoral Area F of Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District.

**41. PEACE RIVER NORTH
(Population=31,010)**

Consisting of:

- a) the City of Fort St. John;
- b) the District Municipality of Hudson's Hope;
- c) the Town of Fort Nelson;
- d) Electoral Areas A and B of Northern Rockies Regional District;
- e) that part of the unorganized territory of the Province of British Columbia bounded by the northern boundary of the Province of British Columbia on the north, the western boundary of Electoral Area B of Northern Rockies Regional District on the east, the northern boundary of Electoral Area B of Peace River Regional District on the south, and the western boundary of the current Peace River North Electoral District on the west;

- f) that part of Electoral Area B of Peace River Regional District lying east of the western boundary of the current Peace River North Electoral District, north of the Peace River and west of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of Stoddart Creek and the Beatton River; thence northerly along the Beatton River, the Doig River, the eastern boundary of Doig River Indian Reserve 6 and the Doig River to the eastern boundary of the Province of British Columbia; thence northerly along said boundary to the northern boundary of Electoral Area B of Peace River Regional District;

- g) that part of Electoral Area C of Peace River Regional District lying west of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the western boundary of Sec. 2 Township 83, Range 18 of Peace River Land District and the Peace River; thence northerly along the western boundary of Sec. 2, Township 83, R. 18, Peace River Land District to the intersection with the British Columbia Railroad Right of Way; thence in a general northerly direction along said Right of Way to the intersection with Highway 97; thence southeasterly along Highway 97 to Road 255; thence northerly along Road 255 and the northerly prolongation of Road 255 to the Beatton River.

**42. PEACE RIVER SOUTH
(Population=30,950)**

Consisting of:

- a) the City of Dawson Creek;
- b) Electoral Areas D and E of Peace River Regional District;
- c) the District Municipalities of Chetwynd, Taylor and Tumbler Ridge;
- d) the Village of Pouce Coupe;
- e) that part of Electoral Area C of Peace River Regional District lying east of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the western boundary of Sec. 2 Township 83, Range 18 of Peace River Land District and the Peace River; thence northerly along the western boundary of Sec. 2, Township 83, R. 18, Peace River Land District to the intersection with the British Columbia Railroad Right of Way; thence in a general northerly direction along said Right of Way to the intersection with Highway 97; thence southeasterly along Highway 97 to Road 255; thence northerly along Road 255 and the northerly prolongation of Road 255 to the Beatton River;

- f) that part of Electoral Area B of Peace River Regional District lying east of the Beatton River, the Doig River, and the eastern boundary of Doig River Indian Reserve 6.

**43. PENTICTON-OKANAGAN VALLEY
(Population=55,740)**

Consisting of:

- a) the City of Penticton;
- b) the Towns of Oliver and Osoyoos;
- c) Electoral Areas A, C, D and E of Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District;
- d) Penticton Indian Reserve 1;
- e) that part of Electoral Area F of Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District lying south of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the middle line of Okanagan Lake and the easterly prolongation of the southern boundary of D.L. 2498, Osoyoos Division of Yale Land District; thence westerly along said easterly prolongation and along the southern boundary of said District Lot to the intersection with the West Kootenay Power and Light Company Right of Way; thence due west to the intersection with the eastern boundary of Penticton Indian Reserve 1; thence northerly, westerly and southerly along the western, northern and eastern boundary of Penticton Indian Reserve 1 to the intersection with the southern boundary of Electoral Area F of Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District; thence westerly along said southern boundary to the western boundary of Electoral Area F of Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District.

**44. PORT COQUITLAM-BURKE MOUNTAIN
(Population=50,410)**

Consisting of that portion of the Province of British Columbia contained within the current Port Coquitlam Electoral District (as described in the *Electoral Districts Act*, RSBC 1996) with the following exceptions:

- a) Douglas Island is to be added;
- b) that part of the City of Coquitlam described as follows, is to be excluded:

commencing at the intersection of the northern boundary of the City of Coquitlam and the Coquitlam River; thence southerly along the Coquitlam River to the municipal boundary of the City of Coquitlam; thence westerly and southerly along said municipal boundary to the Lougheed Highway; thence westerly along the Lougheed Highway and Barnet Highway to Johnson Street; thence northerly along Johnson Street to Guildford Way; thence westerly along Guildford Way to the western boundary the City of Coquitlam; thence northerly and easterly along the western and northern boundary of said municipal boundary to the Coquitlam River.

**45. PORT MOODY-WESTWOOD
(Population=49,510)**

Consisting of:

- a) the City of Port Moody;
- b) the Villages of Anmore and Belcarra;
- c) those parts of Electoral Area C of Greater Vancouver Regional District lying south of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the northern boundary of the Village of Belcarra and Indian Arm; thence easterly along the northern boundary of the Village of Belcarra and continuing easterly along a line drawn from the northeast corner of the boundary of the Village of Belcarra to the northwest corner of the municipal boundary of the City of Coquitlam;

- d) that part of the City of Coquitlam described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the northern boundary of the City of Coquitlam and the Coquitlam River; thence southerly along the Coquitlam River to the intersection with the northern boundary of the City of Port Coquitlam; thence westerly and southerly along the northern and western boundary of the City of Port Coquitlam to the Lougheed Highway; thence westerly along the Lougheed Highway and the Barnet Highway to Johnson Street; thence northerly along Johnson Street to Guildford Way; thence westerly along Guildford Way to the western boundary of the City of Coquitlam; thence northerly and easterly along the western and northern boundary of the City of Coquitlam to the Coquitlam River.

**46. POWELL RIVER-SUNSHINE COAST
(Population=44,900)**

No change is recommended. The electoral district consists of:

- a) the District Municipalities of Powell River and Sechelt;
- b) the Town of Gibsons;
- c) the Sechelt Indian Government District;
- d) Electoral Areas A, B, D, E, and F of Sunshine Coast Regional District;
- e) Electoral Areas B, C, D of Powell River Regional District;
- f) that part of Electoral Area A of Powell River Regional District lying east of the western boundary of the current Powell River-Sunshine Coast Electoral District;
- g) that part of Electoral Area J of Comox-Strathcona Regional District lying northeast of the western boundary of the current Powell River-Sunshine Coast Electoral District;
- h) that part of Electoral Area A of Mount Waddington Regional District lying north of the western boundary of the current Powell River-Sunshine Coast Electoral District and south of the eastern boundary of the current Powell River-Sunshine Coast Electoral District;
- i) that part of Electoral Area A of Central Coast Regional District lying south of the northern boundary of the current Powell River-Sunshine Coast Electoral District.

**47. PRINCE GEORGE-MOUNT ROBSON
(Population=38,580)**

Consisting of:

- a) Electoral Areas D and H of Fraser-Fort George Regional District;
- b) the Villages of McBride and Valemount;
- c) that part of the City of Prince George lying east of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the eastern boundary of the City of Prince George and the Fraser River; thence southerly along the Fraser River to the intersection with the Nechako River; thence westerly along the Nechako River to the intersection with Cameron Street; thence southerly along Cameron Street and Carney Street to 5th Avenue; thence westerly along 5th Avenue to Foothills Boulevard; thence southerly along Foothills Boulevard to 15th Avenue; thence easterly along 15th Avenue to Ospika Boulevard; thence southerly along Ospika Boulevard to Ferry Avenue; thence easterly along Ferry Avenue to Highway 16; thence southerly along Highway 16 to Cowart Road; thence easterly along Cowart Road and continuing easterly along the northern boundary of Lot 1, Plan 8749, District Lot 753, Cariboo Land District to the northeast corner of said Lot; thence southerly along the easterly boundary of Lots 1 and 2, Plan 8749; Lot 1, Plan 11,766; Parcel A, Lot 2, Plan 18,366; Lot 1, Plan 19,502; and Lot 2, Plan 11,766 all of District Lot 753, Cariboo Land District to the northern boundary of Lot AMD1, Plan 10565, District Lot 753,

Cariboo Land District; thence easterly along said northern boundary and its easterly prolongation to the Fraser River; thence southerly along the Fraser River to the southern boundary of the City of Prince George;

- d) that part of Electoral Area F of Fraser-Fort George Regional District lying east of the western boundary of the current Prince George-Mount Robson Electoral District.

**48. PRINCE GEORGE NORTH
(Population=38,430)**

Consisting of:

- a) the District Municipality of Mackenzie;
- b) Electoral Area A of Fraser-Fort George Regional District;
- c) that part of Electoral Area B of Peace River Regional District contained within the boundaries of the current Peace River South Electoral District;
- d) that part of the City of Prince George lying north of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the northeastern boundary of the City of Prince George and the Fraser River; thence southerly along the Fraser River to the intersection with the Nechako River; thence westerly along the Nechako River to the intersection with Cameron Street; thence southerly along Cameron Street and Carney Street to 5th Avenue; thence westerly along 5th Avenue to Foothills Boulevard; thence northerly along Foothills Boulevard to the intersection with the Nechako River; thence north-

westerly along the Nechako River to the intersection with the northwest boundary of the City of Prince George;

- e) that part of Electoral Area G of Fraser-Fort George Regional District lying west of the eastern boundary of the current Prince George North Electoral District;
- f) that part of Electoral Area F of Fraser-Fort George Regional District lying west of the eastern boundary of the current Prince George North Electoral District.

**49. PRINCE GEORGE-OMINECA
(Population=38,760)**

Consisting of:

- a) the District Municipalities of Fort St. James and Vanderhoof;
- b) the Village of Fraser Lake;
- c) Electoral Areas C and F of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District;
- d) that part of Electoral Area D of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District to the east of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the eastern boundary of Electoral Area E of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District and the southern boundary of Electoral Area D of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District; thence northerly along the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of Electoral Area E of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District to latitude 53°39'N; thence easterly along said latitude to longitude 124°56'W; thence northerly along said longitude to the intersection with the easterly

prolongation of the northern boundary of Lot 985, Range 4, Coast Land District; thence westerly along said prolongation to the westerly boundary of Electoral Area D of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District;

- e) that part of Electoral Area E of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District lying east of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the eastern boundary of Electoral Area E of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District and easterly prolongation of the northern boundary of Lot 985, Range 4, Coast Land District; thence westerly along said prolongation and along the northern boundary of Lots 985, 984 and 983 of Range 4, Coast Land District to the intersection with the southerly prolongation of that part of the western boundary of Nechako Provincial Forest immediately south of Francois Lake; thence northerly along said prolongation and the boundary of Nechako Provincial Forest, crossing Francois Lake and Haney Lake and easterly along the northern boundary of Nechako Provincial Forest to the intersection with the eastern boundary of Electoral Area E of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District;

- f) that part of the unorganized territory of the Province of British Columbia described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the northern boundary of Electoral Area C of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District and the western watershed boundary of Bear Lake; thence in a general northerly direction along the western watershed of Bear Lake and Patcha Creek to latitude 56°14'N; thence northeasterly to the confluence of

the Bear River and the Sustut River; thence due east to the intersection with the northern boundary of the current Prince George-Omineca Electoral District; thence in a general easterly and southerly direction along the northern and eastern boundary of said electoral district to the northern boundary of Electoral Area C of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District; thence westerly along said boundary to the intersection with the western watershed boundary of Bear Lake;

- g) that part of Electoral Area C of Fraser-Fort George Regional District lying north of the southern boundary of the current Prince George-Omineca Electoral District;
- h) that part of the City of Prince George lying west of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the northwest boundary of the City of Prince George and the Nechako River; thence in a southeasterly direction along the Nechako River to the intersection with Foothills Boulevard; thence southerly along Foothills Boulevard to 15th Avenue; thence easterly along 15th Avenue to Ospika Boulevard; thence southerly along Ospika Boulevard to Ferry Avenue; thence easterly along Ferry Avenue to Highway 16; thence southerly along Highway 16 to Cowart Road; thence easterly along Cowart Road and continuing easterly along the northern boundary of Lot 1, Plan 8749, District Lot 753, Cariboo Land District to the northeast corner of said Lot; thence southerly along the easterly boundary of Lots 1 and 2, Plan 8749; Lot 1, Plan 11,766; Parcel A, Lot 2, Plan 18,366; Lot 1, Plan 19,502; and Lot 2, Plan 11,766, all of District Lot 753, Cariboo Land District to the northern

boundary of Lot AMD1, Plan 10565, District Lot 753, Cariboo Land District; thence easterly along said northern boundary and its easterly prolongation to the Fraser River; thence southerly along the Fraser River to the southern boundary of the City of Prince George.

**50. RICHMOND CENTRE
(Population=46,290)**

Consisting of that part of the City of Richmond described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of Highway 99 and the north arm of the Fraser River; thence southerly along Highway 99 to Sea Island Way; thence westerly along Sea Island Way to Garden City Road; thence southerly along Garden City Road to Blundell Road; thence westerly along Blundell Road and its westerly prolongation to the middle line of the Strait of Georgia; thence northerly along said middle line to the intersection with the westerly prolongation of the middle line of the north arm of the Fraser River; thence easterly along said prolongation and along the middle line of the north arm of the Fraser River keeping to the south of Deering Island and Richmond Island to the intersection with Highway 99.

**51. RICHMOND EAST
(Population=51,510)**

Consisting of that part of the City of Richmond described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of Highway 99 and the north arm of the Fraser River; thence easterly along the north arm of the Fraser River keeping to the north of Mitchell Island to the intersection with the eastern boundary of the City of Richmond; thence southerly along said eastern boundary of the City of Richmond to Annacis Channel; thence westerly along Annacis Channel keeping to the south of Don Island and Lion Island to the south arm of the Fraser River; thence continuing westerly along the Fraser River, Ladner Reach and Sea Reach to the intersection with the southerly prolongation of Gilbert Road; thence northerly along said southerly prolongation of Gilbert Road to the Steveston Highway; thence easterly along Steveston Highway to No. 3 Road; thence northerly along No. 3 Road to Blundell Road; thence easterly along Blundell Road to Garden City Road; thence northerly along Garden City Road to Sea Island Way; thence easterly along Sea Island Way to Highway 99; thence northerly along Highway 99 to the north arm of the Fraser River.

**52. RICHMOND-STEVESTON
(Population=51,070)**

Consisting of that part of the City of Richmond described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of Blundell Road and No. 3 Road; thence southerly along No. 3 Road to the Steveston Highway; thence westerly along the Steveston Highway to Gilbert Road; thence southerly along Gilbert Road and its southerly prolongation to Sea Reach; thence westerly along Sea Reach and the south arm of the Fraser River to the middle line of the Strait of Georgia; thence northerly along said middle line to the intersection with the westerly prolongation of Blundell Road; thence easterly along said prolongation and Blundell Road to No. 3 Road.

**53. SAANICH NORTH AND THE ISLANDS
(Population=50,860)**

Consisting of:

- a) the District Municipalities of Central Saanich and North Saanich;
- b) the Town of Sidney;
- c) Electoral Area F of Capital Regional District;
- d) that part of Electoral Area G of Capital Regional District, excluding Norway and Hall Islands, lying north of the southern boundary of the current Saanich North and the Islands Electoral District.

**54. SAANICH SOUTH
(Population=47,970)**

Consisting of:

- a) that part of the District Municipality of Saanich lying north and east of the southern and western boundaries of the current Saanich South Electoral District;
- b) that part of Electoral Area B of Capital Regional District lying north and east of the northern and eastern boundaries of Highlands District Municipality.

**55. SHUSWAP
(Population=48,390)**

Consisting of:

- a) the District Municipalities of Salmon Arm and Sicamous;
- b) the Cities of Armstrong and Enderby;
- c) Electoral Areas C, D, E and F of Columbia-Shuswap Regional District;
- d) Electoral Area F of North Okanagan Regional District;
- e) that part of the District Municipality of Spallumcheen lying north of a line described as follows:

commencing at the southwest corner of the District Municipality of Spallumcheen; thence easterly along the southern boundary of the District Municipality of Spallumcheen to the intersection with Highway 97A; thence northerly along Highway 97A to the southern boundary of Lot 1, Plan 2993, Osoyoos Division of

Yale Land District; thence easterly along said southern boundary to the western boundary of Sec. 36, Township 8, Osoyoos Division of Yale Land District; thence northerly along said western boundary to the northern boundary of the N 1/2 of the S 1/2 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 36, Township 8, Osoyoos Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said northern boundary to the intersection with the eastern boundary of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 36, Township 8, Osoyoos Division of Yale Land District; thence northerly along said eastern boundary to the intersection with the northern boundary of the S 1/2 of Sec. 36, Township 8, Osoyoos Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said northern boundary to the intersection with the eastern boundary of Sec. 36, Township 8, Osoyoos Division of Yale Land District; thence northerly along said eastern boundary to the northern boundary of the N 1/2 of the N 1/2 of W 1/2 of Sec. 31, Township 5, Osoyoos Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said northern boundary and along the northern boundary of D.L. 4168, Osoyoos Division of Yale Land District, and southerly along the eastern boundary of said District Lot to the intersection with the northern boundary of D.L. 4670, Osoyoos Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said northern boundary and the northern boundary of D.L. 4671 to the eastern boundary of the District Municipality of Spallumcheen.

56. SKEENA
(Population=34,210)

Consisting of:

- a) the City of Terrace;
- b) the District Municipality of Kitimat;
- c) Electoral Area E of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District;
- d) that part of Electoral Area C of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District lying north of the southwest boundary of the current Skeena Electoral District;
- e) that part of Electoral Area B of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District lying west and south of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the southern watershed of McCully Creek and the eastern boundary of Electoral Area A of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District; thence easterly along the southern watershed of McCully Creek to the intersection with the eastern watershed of Moonlit Creek; thence southerly along the eastern watershed of Moonlit Creek and the western watershed of Burdick Creek to the intersection with latitude 55°10'41"N; thence in a general southerly direction to the northernmost point of Andi Creek; thence southerly along Andi Creek to the intersection with the northern boundary of Andimaul Indian Reserve 1; thence westerly and southerly along the northern and western boundary of Andimaul Indian Reserve 1 to the intersection with the Skeena River; thence westerly along the Skeena River to the intersection with eastern boundary of

the current North Coast Electoral District; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of the current North Coast Electoral District to the southern boundary of Electoral Area B of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District.

**57. SURREY-CLOVERDALE
(Population=41,220)**

Consisting of that part of the City of Surrey described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of Highway 99 and the southern boundary of the Province of British Columbia; thence northerly along Highway 99 to 24th Avenue; thence westerly along 24th Avenue to 128th Street; thence northerly along 128th Street and its northerly prolongation to the Nicomekl River; thence westerly along the Nicomekl River to Mud Bay; thence northeasterly through Mud Bay to the Serpentine River; thence easterly along the Serpentine River to 152nd Street; thence northerly along 152nd Street to 56th Avenue; thence easterly along 56th Avenue to 156th Street; thence northerly along 156th Street to 64th Avenue; thence easterly along 64th Avenue to 168th Street; thence northerly along 168th Street to 80th Avenue; thence easterly along 80th Avenue to eastern boundary of the City of Surrey; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of the City of Surrey to the southern boundary of the Province of British Columbia; thence westerly along said boundary to Highway 99.

**58. SURREY-GREEN TIMBERS
(Population=49,800)**

Consisting of that part of the City of Surrey described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the western boundary of the City of Surrey and 88th Avenue; thence easterly along 88th Avenue to 152nd Street; thence northerly along 152nd Street to 104th Avenue; thence westerly along 104th Avenue to 132nd Street; thence southerly along 132nd Street to 96th Avenue; thence westerly along 96th Avenue to the western boundary of the City of Surrey at Scott Road; thence southerly along said western boundary to 88th Avenue.

**59. SURREY-NEWTON
(Population=43,200)**

Consisting of that part of the City of Surrey described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the western boundary of the City of Surrey and 72nd Avenue; thence easterly along 72nd Avenue to 152nd Street; thence northerly along 152nd Street to 88th Avenue; thence westerly along 88th Avenue to the western boundary of the City of Surrey; thence southerly along said western boundary to 72nd Avenue.

**60. SURREY-PANORAMA RIDGE
(Population=43,620)**

Consisting of that part of the City of Surrey described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the western boundary of the City of Surrey and 72nd Avenue; thence southerly along said western boundary and its southerly prolongation to Mud Bay; thence easterly through Mud Bay to the Serpentine River; thence easterly along the Serpentine River to 152nd Street; thence northerly along 152nd Street to 56th Avenue; thence easterly along 56th Avenue to 156th Street; thence northerly along 156th Street to 64th Avenue; thence westerly along 64th Avenue to 152nd Street; thence northerly along 152nd Street to 72nd Avenue; thence westerly along 72nd Avenue to the boundary of the City of Surrey.

**61. SURREY-TYNEHEAD
(Population=47,540)**

Consisting of that part of the City of Surrey described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of Highway 1 and the Fraser River; thence southerly along Highway 1 to 152nd Street; thence south-westerly along 152nd Street to 64th Avenue; thence easterly along 64th Avenue to 168th Street; thence northerly along 168th Street to 80th Avenue; thence easterly along 80th Avenue to the municipal boundary of the City of Surrey; thence northerly along said boundary and its northerly prolongation to Parson's Channel; thence easterly along Parson's Channel to its intersection with Bishop's Reach; thence westerly along Bishop's Reach and the main arm of the Fraser River, staying south of Douglas Island, to its intersection with Highway 1.

**62. SURREY-WHALLEY
(Population=47,270)**

Consisting of that part of the City of Surrey described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of Highway 1 and the Fraser River; thence westerly along the Fraser River to intersection with the westerly prolongation of 96th Avenue; thence easterly along said westerly prolongation and 96th Avenue to 132nd Street; thence northerly along 132nd Street to 104th Avenue; thence easterly along 104th Avenue to 152nd Street; thence northerly along 152nd Street to Highway 1; thence northerly along Highway 1 to the Fraser River.

**63. SURREY-WHITE ROCK
(Population=49,400)**

Consisting of:

- a) the City of White Rock; and
- b) that part of the City of Surrey lying south and west of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of Highway 99 and the southern boundary of the Province of British Columbia; thence northerly along Highway 99 to 24th Avenue; thence westerly along 24th Avenue to 128th Street; thence northerly along 128th Street and its northerly prolongation the Nicomekl River; thence westerly along the Nicomekl River to Mud Bay.

**64. VANCOUVER-BURRARD
(Population=53,000)**

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of Burrard Street and False Creek; thence easterly through False Creek and continuing easterly along the westerly prolongation of Terminal Avenue, keeping to the south of Science World, to the intersection with Quebec Street; thence northerly along Quebec Street to the intersection with Union Street; thence westerly along Union Street and Expo Boulevard to the intersection with Abbott Street; thence northerly along Abbott Street to Pender Street West, thence westerly along Pender Street West to Homer Street; thence northerly along Homer Street to Cordova Street West; thence westerly along Cordova Street West to Howe Street; thence northeasterly along Howe Street to its termination; thence in a general northeasterly direction along the southeastern boundary of Lot A, Plan 19900 and Lot A, LMP 36518 so as to include all the structures of the Canada Place Convention Centre, to the northeast corner of Lot A, LMP 36518; thence due north to the centre line of Burrard Inlet.

**65. VANCOUVER-FAIRVIEW
(Population=51,960)**

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of Burrard Street and False Creek; thence southerly along Burrard Street to 4th Avenue West; thence westerly along 4th Avenue West to Arbutus Street; thence southerly along Arbutus Street to 16th Avenue West; thence easterly along 16th Avenue West to Granville Street; thence southerly along Granville Street to 33rd Avenue West; thence easterly along 33rd Avenue West to Cambie Street; thence northerly along Cambie Street to 29th Avenue West; thence easterly along 29th Avenue West, Midlothian Avenue and 33rd Avenue West to Ontario Street; thence northerly along Ontario Street to King Edward Avenue East; thence easterly along King Edward Avenue East to Main Street; thence northerly along Main Street to Terminal Avenue, thence in a general westerly direction along Terminal Avenue, the westerly prolongation of Terminal Avenue, keeping to the south of Science World and False Creek, to the intersection with Burrard Street.

**66. VANCOUVER-FRASERVIEW
(Population=50,320)**

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the southerly prolongation of Boundary Road and the north arm of the Fraser River; thence westerly along the Fraser River, keeping to the north of Mitchell Island, to the intersection with the southerly prolongation of Fraser Street; thence northerly along said prolongation and Fraser Street to 49th Avenue East; thence easterly along 49th Avenue East to Victoria Drive; thence northerly along Victoria Drive to 45th Avenue East; thence easterly along 45th Avenue East to Boundary Road; thence southerly along Boundary Road and its southerly prolongation to the north arm of the Fraser River.

**67. VANCOUVER-HASTINGS
(Population=53,590)**

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the northerly prolongation of Commercial Drive and Burrard Inlet; thence southerly along said prolongation and Commercial Drive, Commercial Diversion and Commercial Drive to Broadway East; thence easterly along Broadway East, Grandview Highway North and Grandview Highway to Boundary Road; thence northerly along Boundary Road and Boundary Road North and the northerly prolongation of Boundary Road North to Burrard Inlet; thence westerly through Burrard Inlet to the intersection with the northerly prolongation of Commercial Drive.

**68. VANCOUVER-KENSINGTON
(Population=51,590)**

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of Main Street and 16th Avenue East; thence southerly along Main Street to King Edward Avenue East; thence westerly along King Edward Avenue East to Ontario Street; thence southerly along Ontario Street to 33rd Avenue East; thence easterly along 33rd Avenue East to Main Street; thence southerly along Main Street to 49th Avenue East; thence easterly along 49th Avenue East to Victoria Drive; thence northerly along Victoria Drive to 45th Avenue East; thence easterly along 45th Avenue East to Nanaimo Street; thence northerly along Nanaimo Street to Kingsway; thence westerly along Kingsway to Fraser Street; thence southerly along Fraser Street to 16th Avenue East; thence westerly along 16th Avenue East to Main Street.

**69. VANCOUVER-KINGSWAY
(Population=52,480)**

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of Commercial Drive and Broadway; thence southerly along Commercial Drive and Victoria Drive to Kingsway; thence easterly along Kingsway to Nanaimo Street; thence southerly along Nanaimo Street to 45th Avenue East; thence easterly along 45th Avenue East to Boundary Road; thence northerly along Boundary Road to Grandview Highway; thence westerly along Grandview Highway, Grandview Highway North and Broadway to Commercial Drive.

**70. VANCOUVER-LANGARA
(Population =51,850)**

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of Granville Street and 33rd Avenue West; thence southerly along Granville Street to 57th Avenue West; thence westerly along 57th Avenue West to West Boulevard; thence southerly along West Boulevard, Angus Drive and the southerly prolongation of Angus Drive to the north arm of the Fraser River; thence easterly along the north arm of the Fraser River, keeping north of Mitchell Island, to the intersection with the southerly prolongation of Fraser Street; thence northerly along said prolongation and Fraser Street to 49th Avenue East; thence westerly along 49th Avenue East to Main Street; thence northerly along Main Street to 33rd Avenue East; thence westerly along 33rd Avenue East and West, Midlothian Avenue and 29th Avenue West to Cambie Street; thence southerly along Cambie Street to 33rd Avenue West; thence westerly along 33rd Avenue West to Granville Street.

**71. VANCOUVER-MOUNT PLEASANT
(Population=51,960)**

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the northerly prolongation of Commercial Drive with Burrard Inlet; thence southerly along said northerly prolongation and along Commercial Drive, Commercial Diversion, Commercial Drive, Victoria Diversion and Victoria Drive to Kingsway; thence northwesterly along Kingsway to Fraser Street; thence southerly along Fraser Street to 16th Avenue East; thence westerly along 16th Avenue East to Main Street; thence northerly along Main Street to Terminal Avenue North; thence westerly along Terminal Avenue North to Quebec Street; thence northerly along Quebec Street to Union Street West; thence westerly along Union Street West and Expo Boulevard to Abbott Street; thence northerly along Abbott Street to Pender Street West; thence westerly along Pender Street West to Homer Street; thence northerly along Homer Street to Cordova Street West; thence westerly along Cordova Street West to Howe Street; thence in a general northeasterly direction along the southeastern boundary of Lot A, Plan 19900 and Lot A, LMP 36518 so as to exclude all the structures of the Canada Place Convention Centre, to the northeast corner of Lot A, LMP 36518; thence due north to the centre line of Burrard Inlet; thence easterly through Burrard Inlet to the intersection with the northerly prolongation of Commercial Drive.

72. VANCOUVER-POINT GREY
(Population=52,120)

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows:

- a) the University Endowment Lands:
- b) that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of Burrard Street and False Creek; thence westerly and southerly along Burrard Street to 4th Avenue West; thence westerly along 4th Avenue West to Arbutus Street; thence southerly along Arbutus Street to 16th Avenue West; thence westerly along 16th Avenue West to the intersection with the western boundary of the City of Vancouver; thence westerly and northerly along the western boundary of the City of Vancouver to the middle line of English Bay; thence in a general easterly direction through English Bay and False Creek to the intersection with Burrard Street.

73. VANCOUVER-QUILCHENA
(Population=53,370)

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of 16th Avenue West and Granville Street; thence southerly along Granville Street to 57th Avenue West; thence westerly along 57th Avenue West to West Boulevard; thence southerly along West Boulevard, Angus Drive and the southerly prolongation of Angus Drive to the north arm of the Fraser River; thence westerly along the

north arm of the Fraser River, keeping to the south of Deering Island, to the intersection with the southerly prolongation of the western boundary of the City of Vancouver; thence northerly along said prolongation and the western boundary of the City of Vancouver to 16th Avenue West; thence easterly along 16th Avenue West to Granville Street.

74. VICTORIA-BEACON HILL
(Population=49,480)

Consisting of:

- a) that part of the City of Victoria lying south of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the northern boundary of the current Victoria-Beacon Hill Electoral District with the western boundary of the District Municipality of Oak Bay; thence westerly along said northern boundary to Victoria Harbour; thence northerly and westerly through Victoria Harbour and the Selkirk Waterway, to the western boundary of the City of Victoria;

- b) that part of the District Municipality of Saanich contained within the area bounded by Haultain Street, Foul Bay Road, Richmond Road and the eastern prolongation of Bay Street coinciding with a portion of the northern boundary of the City of Victoria.

75. VICTORIA-HILLSIDE
(Population=47,990)

Consisting of:

- a) that part of the District Municipality of Saanich lying south of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection the northern boundary of the current Victoria-Hillside Electoral District and the Gorge Waterway; thence in a general northerly and easterly direction along said boundary to Richmond Avenue; thence southerly along Richmond Avenue to Lansdowne Road; thence easterly along Lansdowne Road to the eastern boundary of the District Municipality of Saanich; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of the District Municipality of Saanich to the intersection with Haultain Street; thence westerly along Haultain Street to the intersection with the boundary of the District Municipality of Saanich;

- b) that part of the City of Victoria lying north of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the western boundary of the District Municipality of Oak Bay and the easterly prolongation of Bay Street; thence westerly along said prolongation and Bay Street to Cook Street; thence southerly along Cook Street to Pandora Avenue; thence westerly along Pandora Avenue to the intersection with the middle line of the Selkirk Waterway; thence northwesterly along the Selkirk Waterway to the current boundary of the Victoria-Hillside Electoral District.

76. WEST KOOTENAY-BOUNDARY
(Population=45,970)

Consisting of:

- a) the Cities of Castlegar, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Rossland and Trail;
- b) the Villages of Fruitvale, Midway, Montrose and Warfield;
- c) Electoral Areas A, B, C, D and E of Kootenay-Boundary Regional District;
- d) Electoral Areas I and J of Central Kootenay Regional District.

77. WEST VANCOUVER-CAPILANO
(Population=48,080)

No change is recommended. The electoral district consists of those parts of the City of North Vancouver, the District Municipalities of North Vancouver and West Vancouver, Electoral Area C of Greater Vancouver Regional District and Electoral Area D of Squamish-Lillooet Regional District lying within the boundary of the current West Vancouver-Capilano Electoral District.

78. WEST VANCOUVER-GARIBALDI
(Population=47,600)

Consisting of:

- a) the District Municipalities of Squamish and Whistler;
- b) the Villages of Lions Bay and Pemberton;
- c) Electoral Area C of Squamish-Lillooet Regional District;
- d) that part of Electoral Area C of Fraser Valley Regional District lying north of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the eastern boundary of Electoral Area C of Fraser Valley Regional District and the southern boundary of Electoral Area A of Fraser Valley Regional District; thence due west to the intersection with the western boundary of Electoral Area C of Fraser Valley Regional District;
- e) those parts of the District Municipality of West Vancouver, Electoral Area C of Greater Vancouver Regional District, Electoral Area D of Squamish-Lillooet Regional District and Electoral Area F of Fraser Valley Regional District lying within the boundary of the current West Vancouver-Garibaldi Electoral District.

79. YALE-LILLOOET
(Population=38,290)

Consisting of:

- a) the City of Merritt;
- b) the District Municipalities of Hope, Lillooet and Logan Lake;

- c) the Villages of Keremeos and Lytton;
- d) the Town of Princeton;
- e) Electoral Areas M and N of Thompson-Nicola Regional District;
- f) Electoral Area A of Fraser Valley Regional District;
- g) Electoral Areas B, G and H of Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District;
- h) that part of Electoral Area I of Thompson-Nicola Regional District lying south of the southern boundary of Township 19, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District;
- i) that part of Electoral Area J of Thompson-Nicola Regional District lying south of a line described as follows:

commencing at the intersection of the western boundary of Electoral Area J of Thompson-Nicola Regional District and the southern boundary of Township 19, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Township 19, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District to the intersection with the southern boundary of the current Kamloops Electoral District; thence in a general easterly direction along said southern boundary to the intersection with the eastern boundary of Electoral Area J of Thompson-Nicola Regional District;
- j) that part of Electoral Area B of Fraser Valley Regional District lying east of the western boundary of current Yale-Lillooet Electoral District.

A P P E N D I C E S

A P P E N D I X A

**ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES
COMMISSION ACT,
R.S.B.C. 1996, C.107**

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION ACT
CHAPTER 107

[Updated to October 31, 1997]

Contents

Section

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Definition

- 1 In this Act, “**commission**” means the Electoral Boundaries Commission appointed under section 2.

Electoral Boundaries Commission

- 2 (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council must, as required by this Act, appoint an Electoral Boundaries Commission consisting of
 - (a) a judge or a retired judge of the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal who is nominated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
 - (b) a person who is not a member of the Legislative Assembly or an employee of the government and who is nominated by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, after consultation with the Premier and the Leader of the Official Opposition, and
 - (c) the chief electoral officer appointed under the Election Act.
- (2) The Lieutenant Governor in Council must appoint one member of the commission as chair.

Function of commission

- 3 (1) The function of the commission is to make proposals to the Legislative Assembly as to the area, boundaries and names of the electoral districts of British Columbia.

- (2) If the commission in carrying out its functions under subsection (1) considers that the number of electoral districts in British Columbia should be increased, it may make proposals to the Legislative Assembly to increase the number of electoral districts up to a maximum of 81.

Remuneration

- 4 (1) The commission member who is a retired judge appointed under section 2 (1) (a) and the commission member who is appointed under section 2 (1) (b) may be paid remuneration for his or her services on the commission in an amount prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
- (2) The commission members, while absent from their ordinary place of residence and in the course of their duties as commission members, must be paid their reasonable travelling and living expenses at the rates the Lieutenant Governor in Council may prescribe.

Time of appointment of commission

- 5 (1) The first commission must be appointed during the second session of the 36th Parliament.
- (2) A new commission must be appointed during the first session of the Legislature following every second general election following the appointment of the first commission.

Powers of commission

- 6 The commission and each member of it has, for the purposes of this Act, all of the powers conferred on commissioners under Part 2 of the Inquiry Act.

Employees

- 7 The commission may
- (a) employ or retain technical and other advisors and employees that it considers necessary, including a person to act as secretary to the commission, and
- (b) subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, determine
- (i) their conditions of employment, and
- (ii) the remuneration and reimbursement for expenses to which they are entitled.

Appropriation

- 8 Money required to meet the remuneration and expenses of commission members and of the persons referred to in section 7 may be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund.

Determining boundaries

- 9 (1) In determining the area to be included in and in fixing the boundaries of proposed electoral districts, the commission must be governed by the following principles:
- (a) that the principle of representation by population be achieved, recognizing the imperatives imposed by geographical and demographic realities, the legacy of our history and the need to balance the community interests of the people of British Columbia;
 - (b) to achieve that principle, the commission be permitted to deviate from a common statistical Provincial electoral quota by no more than 25%, plus or minus;
 - (c) the commission be permitted to exceed the 25% deviation principle where it considers that very special circumstances exist.
- (2) For the purpose of making proposals under section 3 (2), the commission must take into account the following:
- (a) geographic and demographic considerations, including the sparsity, density or rate of growth of the population of any part of British Columbia and the accessibility, size or physical configuration of any part of British Columbia;
 - (b) the availability of means of communication and transportation between various parts of British Columbia.

Report to Speaker

- 10 (1) The commission, after considering any representations made to it, and within 12 months of the date on which the commission is appointed, must submit to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly a report, which must delineate the number, which must not be less than 75 nor more than 81, and the names, areas and boundaries of the proposed electoral districts.
- (2) On receipt of the report under subsection (1), the Speaker must promptly cause it to be made public and to be published in the Gazette.
- (3) If the office of Speaker is vacant, the report must be submitted to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly who must comply with subsection (2).

Hearings

- 11 (1) The commission
- (a) may before its report is submitted to the Speaker or to the Clerk under section 10, and
 - (b) must after its report has been made public hold hearings at the places and times it considers appropriate to enable representations to be made by any person as to the area and boundaries of any proposed electoral district.
- (2) The commission must give reasonable public notice of the time and place and purpose of any public hearings to be held by it.

Amendment of report

- 12 (1) The commission may, after considering any further representations made to it, and within 6 months of the date it submits a report under section 10, submit to the Speaker any amendments to the report it considers advisable.
- (2) The commission must give reasonable public notice of the time and place of any public hearings to be held by it.
- (3) After the commission has heard from all other persons, it must give all current members of the Legislative Assembly an opportunity to make submissions to it.
- (4) The amendments must be made public and published in the same manner as the report under section 10.
- (5) If the office of Speaker is vacant, the amended report must be submitted to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, who must comply with subsection (4).

Report to Legislative Assembly

- 13 (1) The report of the commission, together with any amendments to it, must,
- (a) if the Legislative Assembly is in session when the report is submitted, be promptly laid before the Assembly, or
- (b) if the Legislative Assembly is not then in session, be laid before the Assembly within 7 days after the commencement of the next ensuing session.
- (2) If the report and amendments are completed when the Legislative Assembly is not in session, they must be delivered to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

New electoral districts to be introduced by Bill

- 14 If the Legislative Assembly, by resolution, approves or approves with alterations the proposals of the commission, the government must, at the same session, introduce a Bill to establish new electoral districts in accordance with the resolution.

Power to establish electoral districts by regulation

- 15 (1) If the Legislative Assembly is not in session, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may, by regulation, establish the names and the areas and boundaries of the electoral districts from which the 75 members of the Legislative Assembly are elected.
- (2) The Lieutenant Governor in Council must not enact a regulation under subsection (1) unless the Select Standing Committee of the Legislative Assembly on Labour, Justice and Intergovernmental Relations has made a unanimous report to the Legislative Assembly recommending the names and specifying the areas and boundaries of the electoral districts.
- (3) A report under subsection (2) must set out, with precision and clarity, the recommended names, areas and boundaries of the proposed electoral districts and the regulation under subsection (1) must be prepared and enacted accordingly.

-
- (4) A regulation under subsection (1) that does not comply with subsection (2) has no effect.
 - (5) To assist the committee in preparing its report, the chief electoral officer and any public officers required by the chief electoral officer must, on the request of the chair of the committee, assist the committee in the manner requested by the chair.
 - (6) A report under subsection (2) is deemed to be made to the Legislative Assembly if it is submitted to the Clerk of the Assembly.
 - (7) The government must, at the next ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly after the enactment of a regulation under subsection (1), introduce a Bill to establish the boundaries of the electoral districts, but only in accordance with the regulation under subsection (1).
 - (8) The Lieutenant Governor in Council must not, before the Bill referred to in subsection (7) is enacted, amend or repeal a regulation under subsection (1), and any regulation that purports to do so has no effect.
 - (9) The electoral boundaries established under or in accordance with this section remain in effect until they are adjusted or changed under the other provisions of this Act.

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Victoria, 1998

TABLE OF LEGISLATIVE CHANGES
Updated to Oct. 31, 1997

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION ACT

RSBC1996, chapter 107

Changes in Force

Section	Change	Citation	Effective date
4am.....	1997-17-128 Jul 1997 (RA)
5re-en.....	1997-17-228 Jul 1997 (RA)

Explanatory Note for Table of Legislative Changes — RS96 Act

This Table shows Act changes enacted between January 1, 1997 (the day after the Act was consolidated for the 1996 Revision) and the date to which the Act is now consolidated (shown as "Updated to" on p. 1 of Act).

The Table may have one or two parts: "Changes Not in Force" (*italics*) identifies changes that are not in force, and "Changes in Force" identifies changes that have come into force, as of the Act consolidation date.

The "Section" column identifies sections of the Act affected by changes; sections not changed are not listed. The "Change" column shows the nature of the changes (see abbreviations below). The "Citation" column cites the enactments making the changes. The "Into force" column (under "Changes Not in Force") shows how changes are to come into force. The "Effective date" column (under "Changes in Force") indicates when changes have come into force.

Abbreviations that may be used:

am	= amended	per	= under, pursuant to	rem	= remainder
corr	= corrected	RA	= Royal Assent	rep	= repealed
eff	= effect(ive)	re-en	= re-enacted	retro	= retroactive
en	= enacted	reg	= regulation	Supp	= Supplement

The Users Guide to the looseleaf edition of the B.C. statutes (including the Folio electronic version) provides detailed information about Tables of Legislative Changes.

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION ACT – HISTORICAL TABLE

Legislative History

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION ACT

RSBC 1996, chapter 107

Section	History
1	1989-65-1.
2	1989-65-2.
3	1989-65-3; 1996-18-1.
4	1989-65-4.
5	1989-65-5.
6	1989-65-6.
7	1989-65-7.
8	1989-65-8.
9	1989-65-9; 1996-18-2.
10	1989-65-10; 1996-18-3.
11	1989-65-11.
12	1989-65-12.
13	1989-65-13.
14	1989-65-14.
15	1989-65-15.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Amendments Not in Force: If there are any legislative changes to the Act that are not in force as of December 31, 1996, these are identified in italics at the beginning of the historical table. The "Section" column identifies the affected provisions of the Act. The "Citation" column identifies the amending legislation by its citation in the 1996 Statute Revision Supplement.

Legislative History: The second part of the table provides a legislative history of each section of the Act between the 1979 Statute Revision and the 1996 Statute Revision. The "Section" column identifies all sections of the Act in force on December 31, 1996. The "History" column for each section begins with the citation of the section immediately before the 1996 Statute Revision. This is followed by a list of citations for the legislation that enacted or amended the section between the 1979 Statute Revision and the 1996 Statute Revision (if a section was repealed and replaced during that period, these last citations begin at the most recent replacement).

Legislative citations have the format of "year-chapter-section".

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Victoria, 1998

See Explanatory Note at the end of the Table for information on this Historical Table

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A P P E N D I X B

P O P U L A T I O N C H A R T S

Current Electoral Districts Sorted Alphabetically

Electoral Quota:

Population: 3,724,500 / 75 Electoral Districts = 49,660 Population/Electoral District

Electoral District	1986		Population % Change 1986 - 1996	1996		Area in Square Kilometres ³
	Population ¹	% Deviation from Quota ¹		Population ²	% Deviation from Quota	
Abbotsford	34,087	-11.5	56.6	53,377	+7.5	1,012
Alberni	30,341	-21.2	4.3	31,652	-36.3	7,259
Bulkley Valley-Stikine	29,639	-23.1	10.3	32,701	-34.2	200,274
Burnaby-Edmonds	43,689	+13.4	29.1	56,421	+13.6	35
Burnaby North	40,954	+6.3	15.9	47,446	-4.5	18
Burnaby-Willingdon	44,825	+16.4	26.4	56,669	+14.1	21
Cariboo North	30,491	-20.8	9.8	33,465	-32.6	34,175
Cariboo South	32,132	-16.6	10.5	35,498	-28.5	58,238
Chilliwack	40,511	+5.2	47.8	59,889	+20.6	475
Columbia River-Revelstoke	31,878	-17.2	6.8	34,056	-31.4	40,155
Comox Valley	45,003	+16.8	49.4	67,215	+35.4	1,665
Coquitlam-Maillardville	44,468	+15.4	24.6	55,391	+11.5	30
Cowichan-Ladysmith	40,976	+6.4	31.1	53,709	+8.2	2,298
Delta North	43,745	+13.6	12.1	49,058	-1.2	17
Delta South	36,043	-6.4	30.0	46,872	-5.6	166
Esquimalt-Metchosin	44,158	+14.6	18.4	52,304	+5.3	98
Fort Langley-Aldergrove	35,123	-8.8	62.9	57,224	+15.2	250
Kamloops	41,729	+8.3	27.1	53,054	+6.8	3,337
Kamloops-North Thompson	33,031	-14.3	16.4	38,441	-22.6	18,251
Kootenay	37,123	-3.6	4.1	38,645	-22.2	11,468
Langley	35,334	-8.3	30.5	46,110	-7.1	71
Malahat-Juan de Fuca	34,505	-10.4	36.8	47,201	-5.0	2,845
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows	40,921	+6.2	60.0	65,460	+31.8	327
Matsqui	37,402	-2.9	57.7	59,001	+18.8	171
Mission-Kent	34,023	-11.7	35.9	46,222	-6.9	6,034
Nanaimo	41,300	+7.2	29.4	53,423	+7.6	284
Nelson-Creston	35,909	-6.8	19.6	42,939	-13.5	20,326
New Westminster	39,973	+3.8	23.5	49,350	-0.6	20
North Coast	29,444	-23.6	7.6	31,678	-36.2	51,143
North Island	40,651	+5.5	10.1	44,769	-9.8	18,210
North Vancouver-Lonsdale	41,735	+8.3	9.6	45,760	-7.9	18
North Vancouver-Seymour	41,124	+6.8	29.3	53,167	+7.1	322
Oak Bay-Gordon Head	42,145	+9.4	10.2	46,458	-6.4	30
Okanagan-Boundary	29,220	-24.1	26.3	36,907	-25.7	12,123
Okanagan East	42,981	+11.6	35.3	58,171	+17.1	2,271
Okanagan-Penticton	38,289	-0.6	32.9	50,875	+2.4	1,732
Okanagan-Vernon	43,247	+12.3	28.3	55,503	+11.8	4,524
Okanagan West	43,183	+12.1	69.5	73,204	+47.4	695
Parksville-Qualicum	38,854	+0.9	69.3	65,771	+32.4	1,500
Peace River North	29,529	-23.3	13.8	33,601	-32.3	160,495

¹ From Fisher Commission

² From BC STATS (revised November 4, 1998)

³ From Elections BC (approximate areas calculated in 1989)

Current Electoral Districts Sorted Alphabetically

Electoral District	1986		Population % Change 1986 - 1996	1996		Area in Square Kilometres ³
	Population ¹	% Deviation from Quota ¹		Population ²	% Deviation from Quota	
Peace River South	33,162	-13.9	4.7	34,729	-30.1	74,559
Port Coquitlam	42,692	+10.8	91.2	81,647	+64.4	1,175
Port Moody-Burnaby Mountain	44,038	+14.3	19.6	52,672	+6.1	71
Powell River-Sunshine Coast	35,365	-8.2	26.9	44,880	-9.6	41,721
Prince George-Mount Robson	30,559	-20.7	2.7	31,396	-36.8	29,373
Prince George North	34,238	-11.1	14.1	39,061	-21.3	14,710
Prince George-Omineca	34,143	-11.4	15.5	39,440	-20.6	41,458
Richmond Centre	36,798	-4.5	37.3	50,533	+1.8	35
Richmond East	36,589	-5.0	51.5	55,429	+11.6	81
Richmond-Steveston	35,105	-8.9	22.2	42,905	-13.6	14
Rossland-Trail	33,209	-13.8	6.3	35,308	-28.9	4,599
Saanich North and the Islands	37,956	-1.5	34.0	50,856	+2.4	452
Saanich South	36,097	-6.3	33.0	47,991	-3.4	96
Shuswap	40,931	+6.3	32.5	54,217	+9.2	13,381
Skeena	30,778	-20.1	9.6	33,734	-32.1	24,792
Surrey-Cloverdale	34,465	-10.5	109.4	72,162	+45.3	186
Surrey-Green Timbers	40,368	+4.8	53.6	62,004	+24.9	21
Surrey-Newton	42,169	+9.5	104.1	86,057	+73.3	62
Surrey-Whalley	37,803	-1.9	18.4	44,773	-9.8	25
Surrey-White Rock	41,402	+7.5	37.6	56,961	+14.7	36
Vancouver-Burrard	40,963	+6.3	32.9	54,453	+9.7	9
Vancouver-Fraserview	42,906	+11.4	23.9	53,159	+7.0	12
Vancouver-Hastings	44,807	+16.3	14.6	51,365	+3.4	12
Vancouver-Kensington	45,216	+17.4	17.4	53,080	+6.9	9
Vancouver-Kingsway	43,980	+14.2	26.2	55,487	+11.7	10
Vancouver-Langara	43,214	+12.2	18.7	51,294	+3.3	15
Vancouver-Little Mountain	43,781	+13.6	17.9	51,628	+4.0	11
Vancouver-Mount Pleasant	44,303	+15.0	15.8	51,317	+3.3	10
Vancouver-Point Grey	43,613	+13.2	19.5	52,115	+4.9	24
Vancouver-Quilchena	43,278	+12.3	11.7	48,335	-2.7	19
Victoria-Beacon Hill	41,384	+7.4	6.7	44,175	-11.0	8
Victoria-Hillside	43,054	+11.8	14.4	49,241	-0.8	13
West Vancouver-Capilano	43,844	+13.8	9.7	48,075	-3.2	183
West Vancouver-Garibaldi	33,518	-13.0	42.1	47,623	-4.1	8,105
Yale-Lillooet	33,834	-12.2	11.5	37,741	-24.0	30,926
Population Totals	2,889,277		28.9	3,724,500		

¹ From Fisher Commission

² From BC STATS (revised November 4, 1998)

³ From Elections BC (approximate areas calculated in 1989)

Current Electoral Districts Sorted by Ascending 1996 Population

Electoral Quota:

Population: 3,724,500 / 75 Electoral Districts = 49,660 Population/Electoral District

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Cariboo North	30,491	-20.8	9.8	33,465	-32.6	34,175
Peace River North	29,529	-23.3	13.8	33,601	-32.3	160,495
Skeena	30,778	-20.1	9.6	33,734	-32.1	24,792
Columbia River-Revelstoke	31,878	-17.2	6.8	34,056	-31.4	40,155
Peace River South	33,162	-13.9	4.7	34,729	-30.1	74,559
Rosland-Trail	33,209	-13.8	6.3	35,308	-28.9	4,599
Cariboo South	32,132	-16.6	10.5	35,498	-28.5	58,238
Okanagan-Boundary	29,220	-24.1	26.3	36,907	-25.7	12,123
Yale-Lillooet	33,834	-12.2	11.5	37,741	-24.0	30,926
Kamloops-North Thompson	33,031	-14.3	16.4	38,441	-22.6	18,251
Kootenay	37,123	-3.6	4.1	38,645	-22.2	11,468
Prince George North	34,238	-11.1	14.1	39,061	-21.3	14,710
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Richmond-Steveston	35,105	-8.9	22.2	42,905	-13.6	14
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Okanagan-Penticton	38,289	-0.6	32.9	50,875	+2.4	1,732

¹ From Fisher Commission

² From BC STATS (revised November 4, 1998)

³ From Elections BC (approximate areas calculated in 1989)

Current Electoral Districts Sorted by Ascending 1996 Population

Electoral District	1986		Population % Change 1986 - 1996	1996		Area in Square Kilometres ³
	Population ¹	% Deviation from Quota ¹		Population ²	% Deviation from Quota	
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Vancouver-Mount Pleasant	44,303	+15.0	15.8	51,317	+3.3	10
Vancouver-Hastings	44,807	+16.3	14.6	51,365	+3.4	12
Vancouver-Little Mountain	43,781	+13.6	17.9	51,628	+4.0	11
Vancouver-Point Grey	43,613	+13.2	19.5	52,115	+4.9	24
Esquimalt-Metchosin	44,158	+14.6	18.4	52,304	+5.3	98
Port Moody-Burnaby Mountain	44,038	+14.3	19.6	52,672	+6.1	71
Kamloops	41,729	+8.3	27.1	53,054	+6.8	3,337
Vancouver-Kensington	45,216	+17.4	17.4	53,080	+6.9	9
Vancouver-Fraserview	42,906	+11.4	23.9	53,159	+7.0	12
North Vancouver-Seymour	41,124	+6.8	29.3	53,167	+7.1	322
Abbotsford	34,087	-11.5	56.6	53,377	+7.5	1,012
Nanaimo	41,300	+7.2	29.4	53,423	+7.6	284
Cowichan-Ladysmith	40,976	+6.4	31.1	53,709	+8.2	2,298
Shuswap	40,931	+6.3	32.5	54,217	+9.2	13,381
Vancouver-Burrard	40,963	+6.3	32.9	54,453	+9.7	9
Coquitlam-Maillardville	44,468	+15.4	24.6	55,391	+11.5	30
Richmond East	36,589	-5.0	51.5	55,429	+11.6	81
Vancouver-Kingsway	43,980	+14.2	26.2	55,487	+11.7	10
Okanagan-Vernon	43,247	+12.3	28.3	55,503	+11.8	4,524
Burnaby-Edmonds	43,689	+13.4	29.1	56,421	+13.6	35
Burnaby-Willingdon	44,825	+16.4	26.4	56,669	+14.1	21
Surrey-White Rock	41,402	+7.5	37.6	56,961	+14.7	36
Fort Langley-Aldergrove	35,123	-8.8	62.9	57,224	+15.2	250
Okanagan East	42,981	+11.6	35.3	58,171	+17.1	2,271
Matsqui	37,402	-2.9	57.7	59,001	+18.8	171
Chilliwack	40,511	+5.2	47.8	59,889	+20.6	475
Surrey-Green Timbers	40,368	+4.8	53.6	62,004	+24.9	21
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows	40,921	+6.2	60.0	65,460	+31.8	327
Parksville-Qualicum	38,854	+0.9	69.3	65,771	+32.4	1,500
Comox Valley	45,003	+16.8	49.4	67,215	+35.4	1,665
Surrey-Cloverdale	34,465	-10.5	109.4	72,162	+45.3	186
Okanagan West	43,183	+12.1	69.5	73,204	+47.4	695
Port Coquitlam	42,692	+10.8	91.2	81,647	+64.4	1,175
Surrey-Newton	42,169	+9.5	104.1	86,057	+73.3	62
Population Totals	2,889,277		28.9	3,724,500		

¹ From Fisher Commission

² From BC STATS (revised November 4, 1998)

³ From Elections BC (approximate areas calculated in 1989)

Proposed Electoral Districts Sorted Alphabetically

Electoral Quota:

Population: 3,724,500 / 79 Electoral Districts = 47,146 Population/Electoral District

Proposed Electoral District	1996		Area in Square Kilometres ²
	Population ¹	% Deviation from Quota	
Abbotsford-Clayburn	42,910	-9.0	93
Abbotsford-Mount Lehman	48,460	+2.8	158
Alberni-Qualicum	50,790	+7.7	8,857
Bulkley Valley-Stikine	32,180	-31.7	182,967
Burnaby-Edmonds	49,900	+5.8	28
Burnaby North	51,260	+8.7	25
Burnaby-Willingdon	48,450	+2.8	15
Burquitlam	51,280	+8.8	35
Cariboo North	37,510	-20.4	35,109
Cariboo South	36,450	-22.7	60,833
Chilliwack-Kent	43,840	-7.0	1,570
Chilliwack-Sumas	43,350	-8.1	271
Columbia River-Revelstoke	34,060	-27.8	39,902
Comox Valley	54,910	+16.5	1,736
Coquitlam-Maillardville	49,430	+4.8	31
Cowichan-Ladysmith	50,640	+7.4	1,696
Delta North	51,250	+8.7	22
Delta South	44,680	-5.2	240
East Kootenay	38,220	-18.9	10,282
Esquimalt-Metchosin	46,890	-0.5	99
Fort Langley-Aldergrove	52,440	+11.2	234
Kamloops	48,330	+2.5	2,770
Kamloops-North Thompson	47,730	+1.2	22,390
Kelowna-Lake Country	51,300	+8.8	1,524
Kelowna-Mission	52,480	+11.3	202
Langley	50,800	+7.8	93
Malahat-Juan de Fuca	47,170	+0.1	2,142
Maple Ridge-Mission	53,280	+13.0	4,666
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows	52,020	+10.3	120
Nanaimo	51,450	+9.1	1,320
Nanaimo-Parksville	51,840	+10.0	259
Nelson-Creston	45,100	-4.3	22,878
New Westminster	49,350	+4.7	18
North Coast	31,680	-32.8	67,179
North Island	57,050	+21.0	18,011
North Vancouver-Lonsdale	45,760	-2.9	25
North Vancouver-Seymour	53,170	+12.8	383
Oak Bay-Gordon Head	47,710	+1.2	30
Okanagan-Vernon	55,360	+17.4	5,554
Okanagan-Westside	43,770	-7.2	2,126

¹ From BC STATS (N.B. population figures rounded to the 10th place.)

² From BC STATS (N.B. discrepancies between these figures and those for the current electoral districts are due to the use of different technology in preparing these calculations.)

Proposed Electoral Districts Sorted Alphabetically

Proposed Electoral District	1996		Area in Square Kilometres ²
	Population ¹	% Deviation from Quota	
Peace River North	31,010	-34.2	161,677
Peace River South	30,950	-34.4	32,785
Penticton-Okanagan Valley	55,740	+18.2	2,614
Port Coquitlam-Burke Mountain	50,410	+6.9	2,000
Port Moody-Westwood	49,510	+5.0	84
Powell River-Sunshine Coast	44,900	-4.8	41,619
Prince George-Mount Robson	38,580	-18.2	28,496
Prince George North	38,430	-18.5	57,213
Prince George-Omineca	38,760	-17.8	42,581
Richmond Centre	46,290	-1.8	32
Richmond East	51,510	+9.3	90
Richmond-Steveston	51,070	+8.3	14
Saanich North and the Islands	50,860	+7.9	474
Saanich South	47,970	+1.7	86
Shuswap	48,390	+2.6	8,097
Skeena	34,210	-27.4	24,063
Surrey-Cloverdale	41,220	-12.6	150
Surrey-Green Timbers	49,800	+5.6	17
Surrey-Newton	43,200	-8.4	21
Surrey-Panorama Ridge	43,620	-7.5	29
Surrey-Tynehead	47,540	+0.8	76
Surrey-Whalley	47,270	+0.3	29
Surrey-White Rock	49,400	+4.8	68
Vancouver-Burrard	53,000	+12.4	12
Vancouver-Fairview	51,960	+10.2	10
Vancouver-Fraserview	50,320	+6.7	13
Vancouver-Hastings	53,590	+13.7	14
Vancouver-Kensington	51,590	+9.4	9
Vancouver-Kingsway	52,480	+11.3	9
Vancouver-Langara	51,850	+10.0	15
Vancouver-Mount Pleasant	51,960	+10.2	13
Vancouver-Point Grey	52,120	+10.6	24
Vancouver-Quilchena	53,370	+13.2	22
Victoria-Beacon Hill	49,480	+5.0	13
Victoria-Hillside	47,990	+1.8	17
West Kootenay-Boundary	45,970	-2.5	10,087
West Vancouver-Capilano	48,080	+2.0	81
West Vancouver-Garibaldi	47,600	+1.0	10,010
Yale-Lillooet	38,290	-18.8	32,210
Total of Population Estimates	3,724,540		

¹ From BC STATS (N.B. population figures rounded to the 10th place.)

² From BC STATS (N.B. discrepancies between these figures and those for the current electoral districts are due to the use of different technology in preparing these calculations.)

Proposed Electoral Districts Sorted by Ascending 1996 Population

Electoral Quota:

Population: 3,724,500 / 79 Electoral Districts = 47,146 Population/Electoral District

Proposed Electoral District	1996		Area in Square Kilometres ²
	Population ¹	% Deviation from Quota	
Peace River South	30,950	-34.4	32,785
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Prince George-Mount Robson	38,580	-18.2	28,496
Prince George-Omineca	38,760	-17.8	42,581
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Surrey-Newton	43,200	-8.4	21
Chilliwack-Sumas	43,350	-8.1	271
Surrey-Panorama Ridge	43,620	-7.5	29
Okanagan-Westside	43,770	-7.2	2,126
Chilliwack-Kent	43,840	-7.0	1,570
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Malahat-Juan de Fuca	47,170	+0.1	2,142
Surrey-Whalley	47,270	+0.3	29
Surrey-Tynehead	47,540	+0.8	76
West Vancouver-Garibaldi	47,600	+1.0	10,010
Oak Bay-Gordon Head	47,710	+1.2	30
Kamloops-North Thompson	47,730	+1.2	22,390
Saanich South	47,970	+1.7	86
Victoria-Hillside	47,990	+1.8	17
West Vancouver-Capilano	48,080	+2.0	81
Kamloops	48,330	+2.5	2,770
Shuswap	48,390	+2.6	8,097
Burnaby-Willingdon	48,450	+2.8	15
Abbotsford-Mount Lehman	48,460	+2.8	158

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Proposed Electoral Districts Sorted by Ascending 1996 Population

Proposed Electoral District	1996		Area in Square Kilometres ²
	Population ¹	% Deviation from Quota	
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Coquitlam-Maillardville	49,430	+4.8	31
Victoria-Beacon Hill	49,480	+5.0	13
Port Moody-Westwood	49,510	+5.0	84
Surrey-Green Timbers	49,800	+5.6	17
Burnaby-Edmonds	49,900	+5.8	28
Vancouver-Fraserview	50,320	+6.7	13
Port Coquitlam-Burke Mountain	50,410	+6.9	2,000
Cowichan-Ladysmith	50,640	+7.4	1,696
Alberni-Qualicum	50,790	+7.7	8,857
Langley	50,800	+7.8	93
Saanich North and the Islands	50,860	+7.9	474
Richmond-Steveston	51,070	+8.3	14
Delta North	51,250	+8.7	22
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Burquitlam	51,280	+8.8	35
Kelowna-Lake Country	51,300	+8.8	1,524
Nanaimo	51,450	+9.1	1,320
Richmond East	51,510	+9.3	90
Vancouver-Kensington	51,590	+9.4	9
Nanaimo-Parksville	51,840	+10.0	259
Vancouver-Langara	51,850	+10.0	15
Vancouver-Fairview	51,960	+10.2	10
Vancouver-Mount Pleasant	51,960	+10.2	13
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows	52,020	+10.3	120
Vancouver-Point Grey	52,120	+10.6	24
Fort Langley-Aldergrove	52,440	+11.2	234
Vancouver-Kingsway	52,480	+11.3	9
Kelowna-Mission	52,480	+11.3	202
Vancouver-Burrard	53,000	+12.4	12
North Vancouver-Seymour	53,170	+12.8	383
Maple Ridge-Mission	53,280	+13.0	4,666
Vancouver-Quilchena	53,370	+13.2	22
Vancouver-Hastings	53,590	+13.7	14
Comox Valley	54,910	+16.5	1,736
Okanagan-Vernon	55,360	+17.4	5,554
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Total of Population Estimates	3,724,540		

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A P P E N D I X C

H E A R I N G S C H E D U L E 1 9 9 9

Schedule of Hearings 1999

Location	Date		Hearing Sessions
Maple Ridge	January 18		9:00 am - 11:00 am
Coquitlam	January 18		2:00 pm - 4:00 pm
Chilliwack	January 19		10:00 am - 12:00 pm
Abbotsford	January 19		3:00 pm - 5:00 pm
Langley	January 20		9:00 am - 11:00 am
Surrey	January 20		2:00 pm - 4:00 pm
Nanaimo	January 21		9:00 am - 11:00 am
Qualicum	January 21		2:00 pm - 4:00 pm
Campbell River	January 22		9:00 am - 11:00 am
Penticton	March 8		9:00 am - 11:00 am
Oliver	March 8		3:00 pm - 5:00 pm
Kelowna	March 9		9:00 am - 11:00 am
Kamloops	March 9		7:00 pm - 9:00 pm
Revelstoke	March 10		3:00 pm - 5:00 pm
Nakusp	March 11		1:00 pm - 3:00 pm
Castlegar	March 11		7:00 pm - 9:00 pm
Fort St. John	March 15		10:30 am - 12:30 pm
Prince George	March 15		7:00 pm - 9:00 pm
Williams Lake	March 16		1:00 pm - 3:00 pm
Lillooet	March 17		8:30 am - 10:30 am
Merritt	March 17		1:00 pm - 3:00 pm
Vancouver	March 18		10:00 am - 12:00 pm
Burnaby	March 18		2:30 pm - 4:30 pm
Victoria	March 22		7:00 pm - 9:00 pm
Victoria	March 23	MLAs	9:00 am - 12:00 pm 2:00 pm - 5:00 pm
	March 24	MLAs	9:00 am - 12:00 pm

A P P E N D I X D

**LIST OF PRESENTERS
1999**

Maple Ridge – Monday, January 18

Lloyd McKimmon, Director, Electoral Area G
Fraser Valley Regional District

Diane Eaton

Sandy Macdougall

Abe Neufeld
Liberal Party for Mission-Kent

Faye Isaac

Coquitlam – Monday, January 18

Harvey Grigg

Dianna Brown

Keith Parkinson

Ron Little on behalf of
Mayor Jon Kingsbury, City of Coquitlam

Chilliwack, Tuesday, January 19

Mayor John Les
District of Chilliwack

Ace Hollibaugh

Rollie Keith

Frank Sobkowich, Director, Electoral Area E
Fraser Valley Regional District

Eric LeBlanc, Director, Electoral Area C
Fraser Valley Regional District

Ralph McDonald

Lawrence Hardy

Malcolm Shanks on behalf of
Cultus Lake Park Board

David Way

Barry Penner
MLA - Chilliwack

Donna Yates

Eldon Unger

Abbotsford – Tuesday, January 19

Kathleen Toth, Deputy Leader
The Family Coalition Party of British Columbia

Mayor George Ferguson, City of Abbotsford and
Richard Danziger, Director
City of Abbotsford - Development Services

Graham MacDonell, Communications Chair
Matsqui Liberal Riding Association

Richard Bogstie, Director, Electoral Area F
Fraser Valley Regional District

Bob Douglas

Mayor Randy Hawes
District of Mission

Langley – Wednesday, January 20

Eric Bysouth

Surrey – Wednesday, January 20

Bonnie McKinnon
MLA - Surrey-Cloverdale

Reni Masi
MLA - Delta North

Mayor Doug McCallum
City of Surrey

Bill Reid
White Rock-South Surrey Chamber of Commerce

Verna Logan, and on behalf of
Gordon Hogg, MLA - Surrey-White Rock

David Campbell

Patsy Schell, Executive Director
Surrey Chamber of Commerce

Richard Bishop
Tynehead Community Association

Mabel Bishop
Tynehead Pioneers Association

Nanaimo – Thursday, January 21

Julian West
Mid-Island Regional Association of the Green
Party

Michael Blumel, President
Greater Nanaimo Chamber of Commerce

Roy Phillips

Jim Stewart, President
Parksville-Qualicum-North Nanaimo BC Liberal
Riding Association

Carol Marcan

Qualicum – Thursday, January 21

Cliff Boldt, Trustee
Union Bay Improvement District

Judith Reid
MLA - Parksville-Qualicum

Tony Law, Trustee
Hornby Island Local Trust Committee and
Hornby Island Residents and Ratepayers
Association

Lou Drage, Senior Advocate and Chair
Mount Arrowsmith Community Response Network

Mayor Julia Macdonald, City of Parksville and
Mayor Bill Luchtmeijer, Town of Qualicum Beach

Paul Villar, President
Parksville and District Chamber of Commerce

Louise Bell, Trustee
Denman Island Local Trust Committee

Roxanna Mandryk, Director, Electoral Area A
Comox-Strathcona Regional District

Harold Hamilton, President
Alberni BC Liberal Constituency Association

Brian D. Moran

John Gayton, Vice-President, and
Glen Cooper, Past-President
French Creek Residents Association

Charles Fenton on behalf of
Jim Duncan, Director, Electoral Area H
Nanaimo Regional District

Dave Courtice, President
Eaglecrest Residents Association

Jack McLean, Director, Electoral Area F
Nanaimo Regional District

Brunie Brunie

Enid Sangster-Kelly, Interim Chair
Parksville-Qualicum Branch of the Nanaimo-
Alberni Federal Reform Party

Maureen O'Hearn, President
Qualicum Beach Residents Association

Campbell River – Friday, January 22

Frank Hovenden
Comox Valley Greens

Robert and Maxine Bell

Dr. Lloyd Bailey

Councillor Bill Harrison
District of Campbell River

John Edwards and
Robert McPhee
Comox Valley-Willow Point BC Liberal
Constituency Association

Brenda Leigh, Director, Electoral Area D
Comox-Strathcona Regional District

Penticton – Monday, March 8

Mayor Donald Cameron
District of Summerland

Debbie Kinvig
Summerland Chamber of Commerce

Jane Howard Coady
Penticton and Wine Country Chamber of
Commerce

Acting Mayor David Perry
City of Penticton

Bob Jenkins
Veterans of West Bench

Robert Tait

James Hewitt

Penticton - Monday, March 8

Connie Denesiuk, Board Chair
School District No. 67 (Okanagan Skaha)

Roberta Carleton

W. Mark Johnston

Larry Olson and
Karen Erben
Larry J. Olson & Associates

Roger Mayer, Chair
Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District

Rick Thorpe
MLA - Okanagan-Penticton

Oliver - Monday, March 8

Robert Conley

Mayor James McMynn
Village of Midway

Flo Winfrey

Ed Bealle, Trustee
Keremeos Irrigation District

Bob Thurston

Vivian McIntyre

Mayor John Cooper
Town of Osoyoos

Gary Gattrell, and on behalf of
Harold Funk

Bill Baird, Director, Electoral Area E
Kootenay-Boundary Regional District

Charles Finch

Michael Petersen

Ed Sims, Director, Electoral Area D
Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District

Bill Barisoff
MLA - Okanagan-Boundary

Councillor Steve Burt
City of Grand Forks

Kelowna - Tuesday, March 9

Imre Nagy

Councillor Marion Bremner
City of Kelowna

Scott Koch, Vice-President
North Okanagan Labour Council

Councillor Bob Harriman, on behalf of
Mayor George Waldo, District of Peachland

John Weisbeck
MLA - Okanagan East

Len Novakowski, Director
Westbank Area, Central Okanagan Regional
District

Aaron Dinwoodie, Director
Westside Area G, Central Okanagan Regional
District

John Harling

Thalbinder Singh Poonian

Sindi Hawkins
MLA - Okanagan West

Kamloops - Tuesday, March 9

Carole Gillis

Rick Lebitschnig, President
Kamloops NDP Constituency Association

Mitch Stefanek

Revelstoke - Wednesday, March 10

Doug May

Fred Beruschi

Merv Krywa and
Gayle Bernacki
Columbia River-Revelstoke BC Liberal Riding
Association

Nakusp – Thursday, March 11

Andy Shadrack
West Kootenay Greens

Helmut Klughammer, Director, Electoral Area K
Central Kootenay Regional District

Trevor Cordingley

Councillor Nelson Woldom
Village of Nakusp

Karen Hamling

Dr. Trevor Harrop
Arrow Lakes-Upper Slovan Valley Health Council

Doug Switzer
Arrow and Slovan Lakes Community Services

Dr. Lana Kelland

Castlegar – Thursday, March 11

George Evins

Pam Lewin, Manager and
Elizabeth Cytra, Director
Trail and District Chamber of Commerce

Fort St. John – Monday, March 15

Councillor Peter Vandergugten and
Colin Griffith, City Manager
City of Fort St. John

Heather Hannaford, Board Chair
School District No. 60 (Peace River North)

Richard Neufeld
MLA - Peace River North

Karen Goodings, Chair
Peace River Regional District

Andrew Neuner, C.E.O
North Peace Health Council

Ron Rodgers, Director, and
Jean Leahy
Fort St. John and District Chamber of Commerce

James Little
Peace River North NDP Constituency Association

Mayor Fred Jarvis
District of Taylor

Sheila Barnes

Prince George – Monday, March 15

Ron Epp, President
Prince George Chamber of Commerce

Williams Lake – Tuesday, March 16

Scott Nelson
South Cariboo BC Liberal Party

Debbie Demare

Edward Klop, President
Cariboo North Reform BC

Councillor Peter Couldwell
City of Quesnel

Lillooet – Wednesday, March 17

Bernard Schulmann

Lloyd Stock

Harry Lali
MLA - Yale-Lillooet

Mayor Kevin Taylor
District of Lillooet

Dale Wheeldon
Lillooet Economic Development

Lawrie Shears
Lillooet Chamber of Commerce

Dennis Bontron
Lillooet Chamber of Commerce

Sheila McLean, Alternate Director, Electoral Area B
Squamish-Lillooet Regional District

Russ Oakley
Bridge River Valley Chamber of Commerce

Merritt – Wednesday, March 17

Keith Simmonds

Vancouver – Thursday, March 18

Nick Loenen, Director
Fair Voting BC

Lorne Mayencourt

Scott Harrison, President
Vancouver-Burrard BC Liberal Riding Association

Ian Haywood-Farmer, President
West End Community Centre Association

Howard Leong
Vancouver-Langara BC Liberal Riding Association

Meg Brown

Gil Puder

Patti Young, President
Vancouver-Little Mountain BC Liberal Riding
Association

Peter Kreuk

John Logan

Geoff Berner

Michael Horn

Rick Barnes

Burnaby – Thursday, March 18

Acting Mayor Derek Corrigan
City of Burnaby

William Anatooskin

Stephen Mancinelli

Sav Dhaliwal

Barry Jones

Leslie Roosa

Ardell Brophy

Colin Snell

Victoria – Monday, March 22

Julian West and
Stuart Parker
Green Party of B.C.

David McLean

Ian Barrodale

Victoria – Tuesday, March 23

Kevin Krueger
MLA – Kamloops-North Thompson

Ida Chong
MLA – Oak Bay-Gordon Head

Bill Goodacre
MLA – Bulkey Valley-Stikine

Victoria – Wednesday, March 24

Rick Thorpe
MLA – Okanagan-Penticton

Helmut Giesbrecht
MLA – Skeena

George Abbott
MLA – Shuswap

Richard Neufeld
MLA – Peace River North

Jack Weisgerber
MLA – Peace River South

A P P E N D I X E

L I S T O F W R I T T E N S U B M I S S I O N S
1 9 9 9

James D. Aitken	Hans Cunningham, Chair Central Kootenay Regional District
Judy Stanley, Chair Arrow Lakes/Upper Slokan Valley Health Council	Toireasa Strong, City Clerk, on behalf of City of Abbotsford
W.U. Artymowicz	City of Abbotsford Development Services (Planning) Department
Lloyd J. Bailey	Mayor Douglas P. Drummond City of Burnaby
S.A. and J. Beasom	City of Coquitlam, Planning Department
Len and Vona Beatty	Mayor Blair Lekstrom City of Dawson Creek
Dr. R.R. and Deanne Bentham	City of Fort St. John, on behalf of Fort St. John Senior Citizens Association - Branch 58 (Petitions)
Jan Bevan and Robert LeBaron	Gerry Henke, Administrator, on behalf of City of Greenwood
K. Bevington	City of Kelowna Planning & Development Services
Betty and J.W. Bieber	City of Kimberley (Planning Department)
J.W. Blackford	City of Merritt (Planning Department)
Dr. and Mrs. J.F. Bowen	Mayor Julia Macdonald City of Parksville with Mayor Bill Luchtmeijer Town of Qualicum
Don Branch	Mayor Beth Campbell City of Penticton
Dennis and Jean Brennen	Mayor Gillian Trumper City of Port Alberni
Rex A. Renkema, President British Columbia Liberal Party Kamloops-North Thompson Riding Association	Acting Mayor Harold Steves City of Richmond
Jean Brooks and John H. Terfloth	Mayor Doug McCallum City of Surrey
Tony and Nicole Brosseuk	Mayor Hardy K. Staub City of White Rock
Melda Buchanan	
Frederick Burd	
S.R. Cannings	
Andrew Carmichael	
Lynne Carmichael	
Margaret Carr	
Sheila Carrick	
W.N. Cary	

Dennis and Louise Coleman

D.M. (Dot) Andrews, Chairperson
Comox-Strathcona Regional District

Shirley Cooper

Gloria and E.J. Cormier

John, Augusta and Evelyn Cornelissen

Gaetan Coté

Lorraine Cox

Norah T. Crawford

Mr. Cunningham

Diane Curnow

Dave Davidson

Eileen Deeley

John S. Thomas, President
Delta Cable Communications Ltd.

W.E. Barnard, Industrial Committee Co-Chair
Delta Chamber of Commerce

Denny Gooch, Executive Director
Delta Chamber of Commerce

Peter Sziklai, First Vice President
Delta Chamber of Commerce

Bob Ferguson
Delta Optimist

Ann de Cosson, Chairperson
Denman Conservancy Association

Sally Pay, President
Denman Island Ratepayers Association

Sav Dhaliwal

Mayor C.A. (Charlie) Lasser
District of Chetwynd

Mayor Beth Johnson
District of Delta

Mayor Lenore Harwood
District of Hudson's Hope

Councillor Sylvia Pranger
District of Kent

Glenn Robertson, Administrator, on behalf of
District of Mission

Jan Tisch, Deputy Clerk, on behalf of
District of Peachland

Mayor Fred Jarvis
District of Taylor

Chris and Gill Dorey et al
(Petition re: West Bench, Sage Mesa and
Husula Highlands area of Penticton)

Harry Dougan

Leslie Dunsmore

Elaine and Jan Edmond

Frank and Elizabeth Egyed

Aly and Nadia Elgazzar

Pat Wildeman, President
Elkford Chamber of Commerce

Darren Lowe, President
Family Coalition Party of B.C.

Gary Farrell-Collins
MLA - Vancouver-Little Mountain

George Fast

Patti E. Finch

Tom Finkelstein

Ernest and Judith Firtl

James Fisher

Cliff Folk

R.P. Forshaw and Claus F. Spiekermann

Dennis and Marilyn Forsyth

Fort St. John Senior Citizens Association,
Branch 58 (Petitions)

Lorna Foster

Helen and D. Fraser

Carl Frohle and Patricia Hasenuik

Richard and Sigrun Fuhr

Gordon R. and Elaine A. Geldart

Sue Gibbons

Gordon Giesbrecht

Helmut Giesbrecht
MLA - Skeena

John Giesbrecht

Fred Gingell
MLA - Delta South

Alice Glanville

David and Karen Godfrey

Karen Goodings

Michael C. Blumel, President
Greater Nanaimo Chamber of Commerce

B. Green

Bernice Grey-Dreaper

Ruth Ann Gullen and Peter Risby

Evelyn A. and Austin G. Hadland

Howie Hambleton

Dennis and June Haner

Dr. Walter G. Hardwick

J. Hardwicke, et al
(Petition re: West Bench, Sage Mesa and Husula
Highlands area of Penticton)

John Harling

Mr. and Mrs. J.A. Harlock

Martin Harris

Jim Hart
MP, Okanagan-Coquihalla

John Hatcham

Willem J. Havelaar

Hans Heringa

Klara Hills

Mrs. Holliday

Cecil T. Holmes and Ruth Sharien

Don and Mary Hopkins

Janet LeBlancq, Administrator
Hornby Island Residents' & Ratepayers'
Association

John and Catherine Howard

W. Howarth

Ruth (Patterson) Hunter and Richard Hunter

Al James

Bob Jenkins

R.G. and Jean Jenkins

Marilyn Johnson

Charlie Johnston

H. Keen

Don, Pat and Meagan Kelly

Ed Bealle, Secretary/Superintendent
Keremeos Irrigation District

Merrilyn Kerr

Henry King

Russ Knight

Richard and Harlene Knorr
(with petition from residents of Summerland area)

Ian Knott

Bill Baird, Director, Electoral Area E
Kootenay-Boundary Regional District

Harry Lali
MLA - Yale-Lillooet

Nancy and Ron Laramie

D.R. Leake

Bentley LeBaron

Paul LeBaron

Robert LeBaron

Antonio C.H. Lee

Charles and Kathleen Lighthall

Dale Wheeldon, Economic Development Officer
Lillooet Economic Development Commission

Al and Colleen Lister

A. Ungaro, Administrator
Lower Similkameen Community Services Society

Marguerite and Jim Lowndes

Betty Lusted

Colin MacCallum

Gordon MacDonald

Mary MacKenzie

Reni Masi
MLA - Delta-North

Gord Matheson

Lorna K. McDiarmid

Glenn and Sharan McDonald

Ralph McDonald

Vivienne McIntyre

Frances McLean

Wendy Mephram

Gavin M. Michell

Frances Millan

Garth Millan

Donna Millen

E.A. Millen and Fred Evans

John Millen

Marjorie Murton

Imre Nagy

Don Nash

Gerry and Denise Nielsen

Brian Beliveau, President
North Beach Estates

Don Peterson, Interim President
North Peace Constituency, Reform BC

Sheelagh Carson, Chair
North Peace Health Council

Brian Novak

Chris O'Connor

Roger Mayer, Chair
Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District

Ed Sims, Director, Electoral Area D
Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District

Margaret and Lyle Oliver

Alex and Audrey Ord

Allan M. Rupprecht, President
Parksville Residents Association

Lou Roelofsen, President
Parksville/Qualicum Beach Tourism Association

Jean Leahy, President
Peace River North New Democratic Constituency
Association

Karen Goodings, Chair
Peace River Regional District

Geri and Brian Pearson

Deanne Peitsch

G. E. and Audrey M. Pichan

Judy Poole
(Petition re: West Bench, Sage Mesa and Husula
Highlands area of Penticton)

Sheila and Gary Potts

Eileen and Jim Proctor

Barrie McWha, Vice President
Qualicum Beach Chamber of Commerce

Francine Rankin and Scott Donaldson

Delbert Ray

Frances R. and Dennis S. Reamsbottom

Audrey Reeves

Aaron Dinwoodie, Director, Westside Area G
Regional District of Central Okanagan

Joe Stanhope, Director, Electoral Area G
Regional District of Nanaimo

Jim Duncan, Director, Electoral Area H
Regional District of Nanaimo

Mabel Reid

Donald M. and Wendy L. Reimer

Ron Richer

Brad Robinson

Sharon Romank

Linda and Eric Ruby

Brian H. Ruddell

Glen Sanford and Jeanette Reinhardt

Dave Morrison, Chairperson
School District 10 (Arrow Lakes) Board of School
Trustees

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School District No. 60 (Peace River North)
Board of School Trustees

Connie Denesiuk, Chair
School District No. 67 (Okanagan Skaha)
Board of Trustees

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Phyllis Scilton

S. Scott, et al
(Petition)

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Charlene Smears

Jean G. and W.C. Smith

Elizabeth Snerle

Wayne Snerle

Hope Spencer

R. A. Beauchamp, Administrator
Squamish-Lillooet Regional District

S.A. and Arthur Squires

Marion L. and W. Starret

Ian C. Strachan

Judy Stransman

Deborah Summerfield

Joyce Sutherland

Robert J. Tait

Susan Tebbutt

Ping Ting

Mayor Linda Larson
Town of Oliver

Janette Van Vianen, Deputy Clerk, on behalf of
Town of Oliver

Mayor John R. Cooper
Town of Osoyoos

Linda Tremblay

Cliff Boldt, Trustee
Union Bay Improvement District

Mayor J. C. Stranart
Village of Keremeos

R.J. Hatton, Administrator, on behalf of
Village of Midway

Mayor J.G. McMynn
Village of Midway

Mayor Rosemarie Johnson
Village of Nakusp

Carol Gordon, Clerk/Administrator, on behalf of
Village of New Denver

Rachel Hughes, Clerk/Administrator, on behalf of
Village of Silverton

Ian Waddell
MLA - Vancouver-Fraserview

Carol and John Ward

Jean Watt

Bill Reid, Past President
White Rock and South Surrey
Chamber of Commerce

Dr. John Wilson
MLA - Cariboo-North

Rick Winchester

B. and L. Woloshyniuk

Mr. and Mrs. Work

Phil Yckuys

Bill and Christa Yeomans

Mr. Young and Mrs. Holmesland