

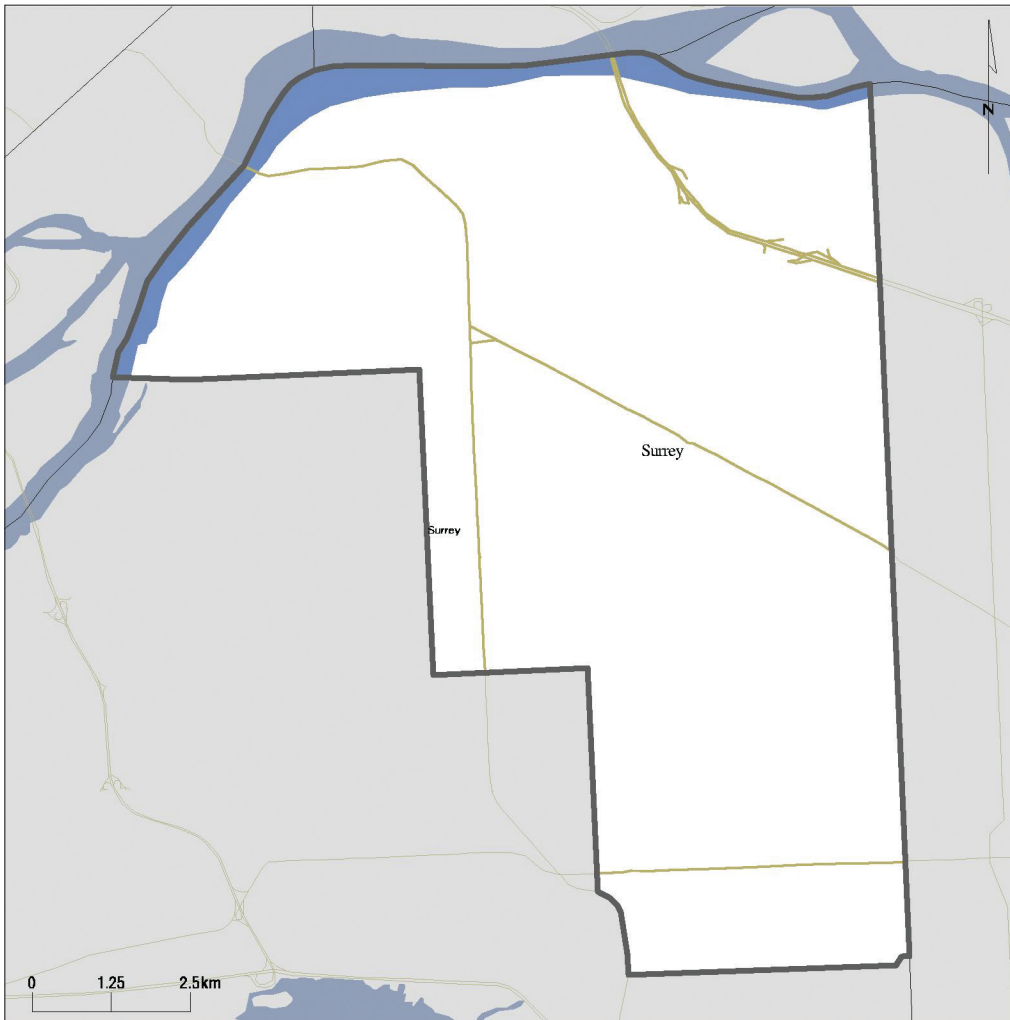
I. Surrey

I. Evolution of Surrey's electoral districts

Immediately prior to the work of the 1966 Angus Commission, Surrey was part of the Delta electoral district, which included Richmond, Delta, Surrey, White Rock and Langley, and which elected two MLAs (see Surrey, Map 1).



Surrey, Map 1



Surrey, Map 2

a. The Angus Commission (1966)

The Angus Commission recommended that the two-member Delta electoral district be divided into four single-member electoral districts, to be called Langley, Surrey, Delta and Richmond (see Surrey, Map 2). The Surrey electoral district would include the Whalley and Newton areas, as far south as 48th Avenue (the area south of 48th Avenue, including White Rock, was part of the proposed Delta electoral district).

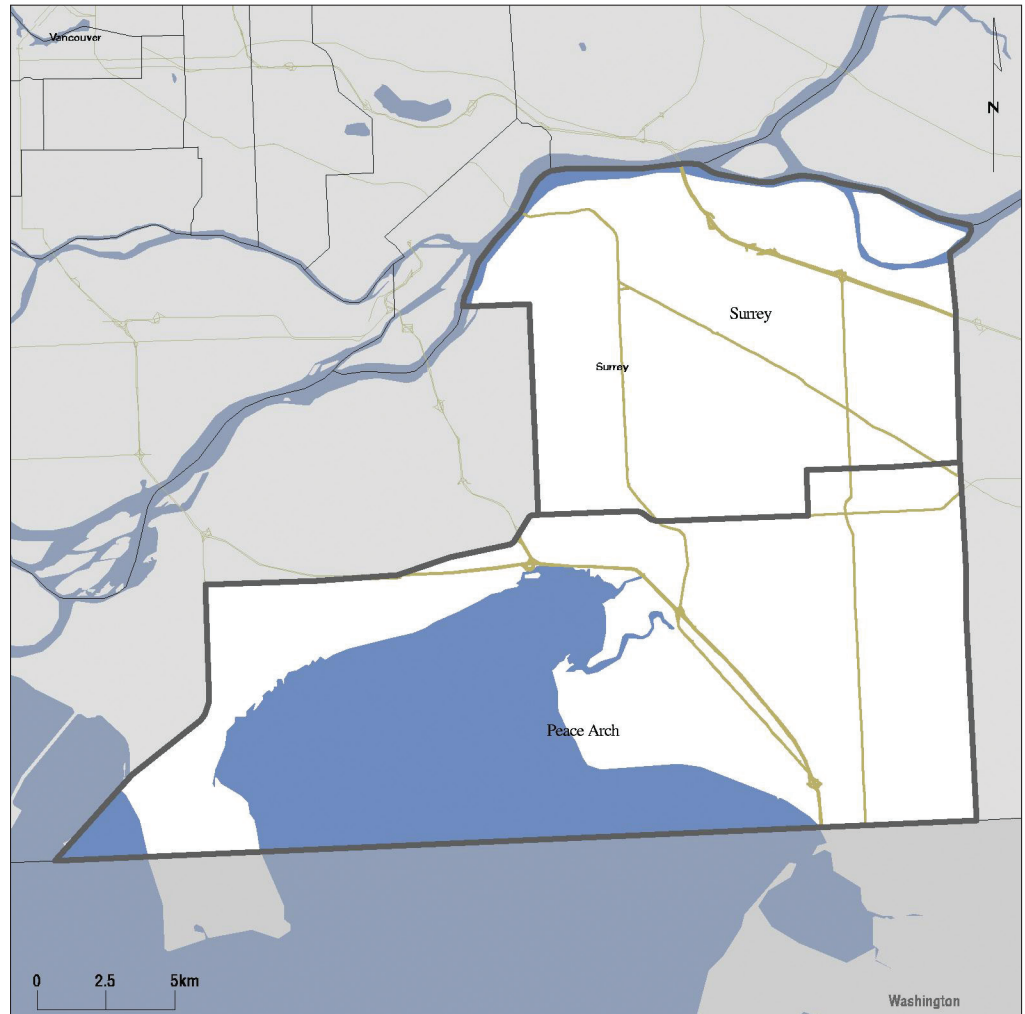
The Legislative Assembly adopted the Angus Commission's recommendations.

b. The Norris Commission (1975)

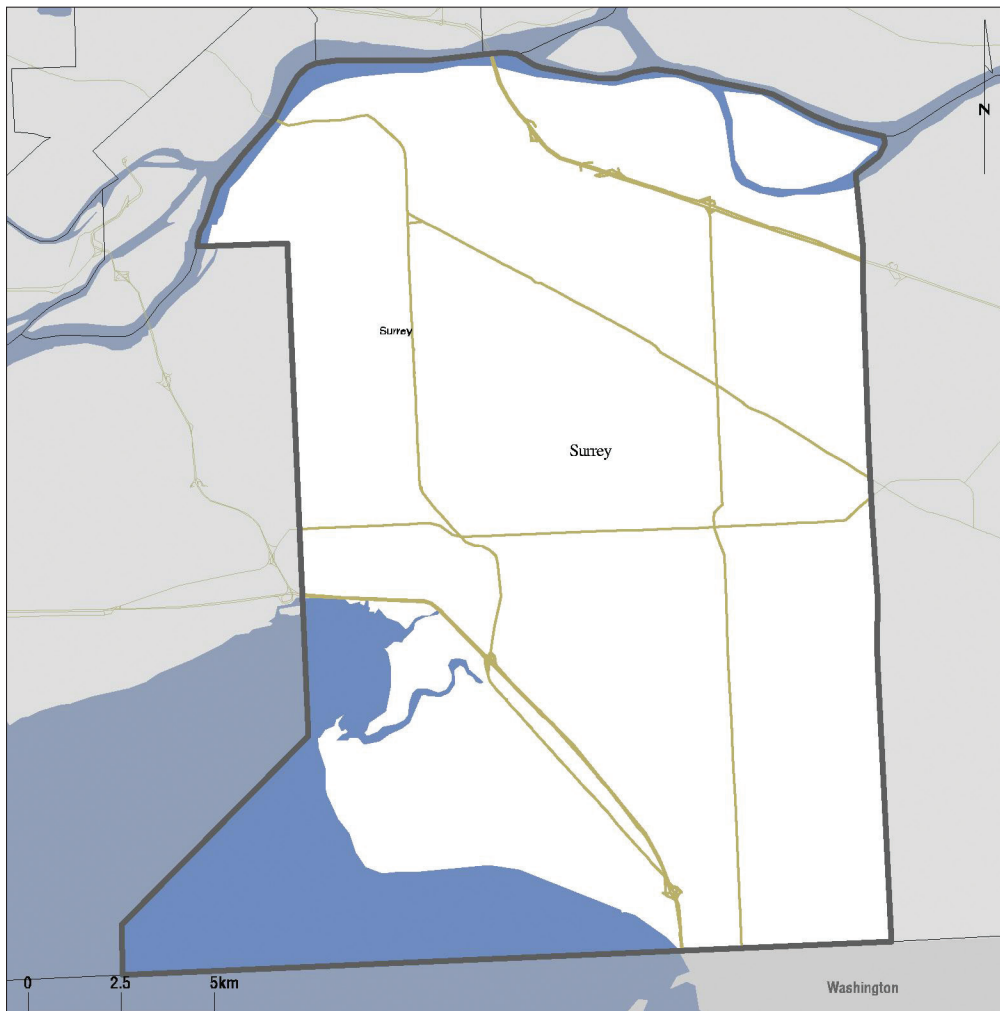
Because of this area's growth in population and under-representation in the legislature, the Norris Commission recommended (see Surrey, Map 3) that:

- the single-member electoral district of Surrey be changed to a two-member district, and that it be increased in size, to be bounded by the Fraser River on the north, Scott Road on the west, Highway 10 on the south and the Langley municipal boundary on the east; and,
- a new single-member Peace Arch electoral district be created south of Highway 10, including Cloverdale, White Rock, Crescent Beach and Boundary Bay.

The Legislative Assembly did not adopt the Norris Commission's recommendations.



Surrey, Map 3



Surrey, Map 4

c. The Eckardt Commission (1978)

Judge Eckardt agreed with submissions that an increase in population in this area warranted greater representation and that, wherever possible, he should follow municipal boundaries. He recommended (see Surrey, Map 4) that the Surrey electoral district be enlarged to follow the Surrey municipal boundaries (the Fraser River on the north, the Surrey-Langley municipal boundary (196th Street) on the east, the U.S. border on the south and the Surrey-Delta municipal boundary (120th Street) on the west), and become a dual-member district.

The Legislative Assembly adopted Judge Eckardt's recommendations.

d. The Warren Commission (1982)

Mr. Warren recommended that the two-member Surrey electoral district become a three-member district. The Legislative Assembly did not adopt Mr. Warren's recommendation.

e. The McAdam Commission (1984)

Since the two-member Surrey electoral district exceeded the 60 percent threshold established in legislation, the McAdam Commission recommended (see Surrey, Map 5) that it be converted into three single-member districts (to be named Surrey-North, Surrey-Centre and Surrey-South). In proposing boundaries, the commission took into account historical and geographical divisions, as well as urban centres and rural areas. Following public hearings, the commission made no changes to its proposed boundaries, but recommended that the new electoral districts be named Surrey–Guildford–Whalley, Surrey–Newton, and Surrey–White Rock–Cloverdale.

The Legislative Assembly adopted the McAdam Commission’s recommendations.



Surrey, Map 5



Surrey, Map 6

f. *The Fisher Commission (1988)*

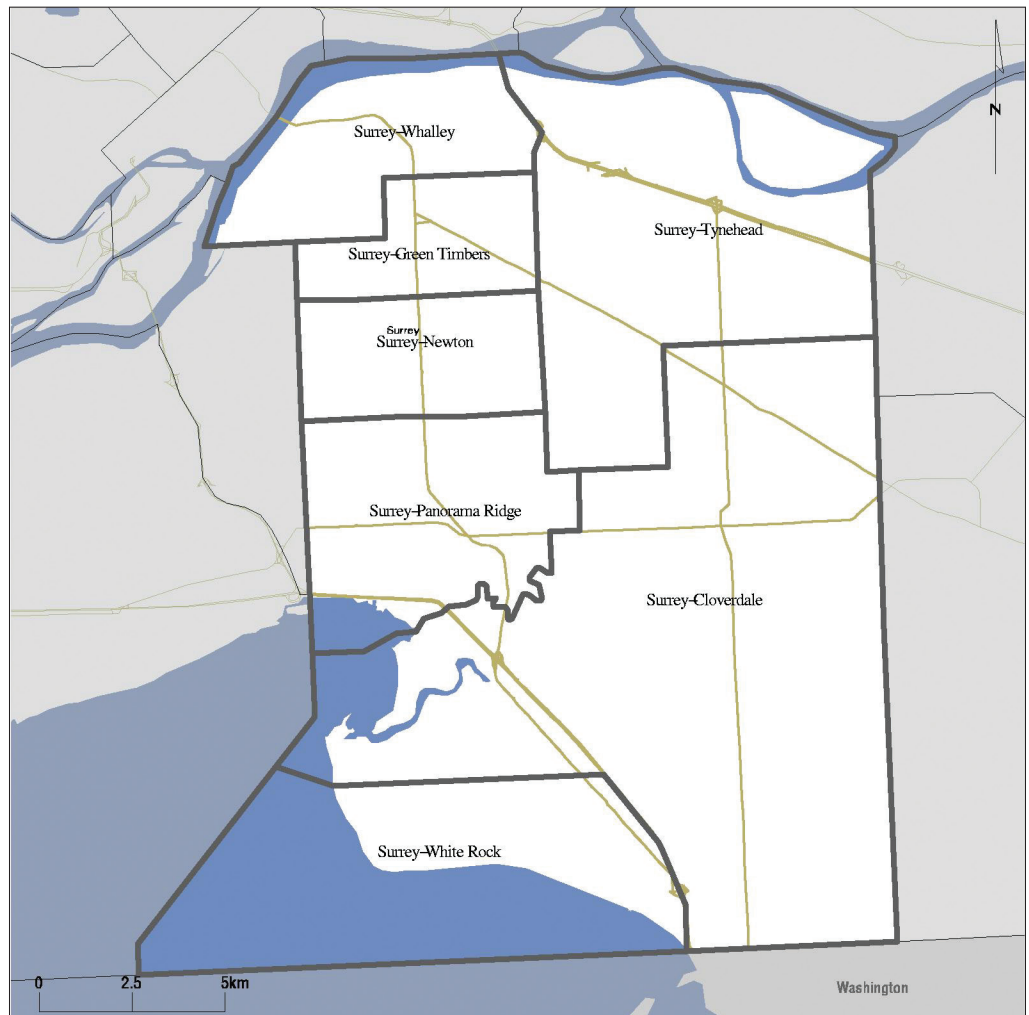
In his interim report, Judge Fisher recommended that the number of electoral districts within the municipalities of Surrey and White Rock be increased from three to five.

In his final report, Judge Fisher recommended several name changes, so that the five electoral districts would be called (from north to south) Surrey-Whalley, Surrey-Green Timbers, Surrey-Cloverdale, Surrey-Newton and Surrey-White Rock. The Legislative Assembly adopted Judge Fisher's recommendations (see Surrey, Map 6).

g. *The Wood Commission (1999)*

In its interim report, the Wood Commission noted that the City of Surrey had experienced the highest population increase in the province since the 1986 census, with a doubling of population in two electoral districts. A further 20 percent population increase was projected over the next three years. Based on a 79-seat Legislative Assembly, the Surrey-White Rock area was entitled to see its electoral districts increase from five to seven.

In recommending seven electoral districts (see Surrey, Map 7), the commission tried to distribute population in a relatively even way among the electoral districts, while making allowances for areas of expected growth. It also took into account the detailed submissions provided by the City of Surrey, which proposed specific boundaries. It created a new Surrey-Tynehead district in the northeast quadrant and a new Surrey-Panorama Ridge district south of the Newton area. Due to population growth in the Surrey-White Rock district and a troubling negative deviation in the Surrey-Cloverdale district, the commission moved Surrey-White Rock's northern boundary farther south from the Nicomekl River to 24th Avenue.



Surrey, Map 7



Surrey, Map 8

In its final report, the Wood Commission made only one boundary change (see Surrey, Map 8), adjusting the northwest corner of Surrey–White Rock to include Crescent Beach and Crescent Heights in the same electoral district as the City of White Rock.

The Legislative Assembly adopted the Wood Commission’s recommendations.

2. Our analysis of the Surrey electoral districts

For our purposes, this region includes the City of Surrey and the City of White Rock. White Rock is currently included in the Surrey–White Rock electoral district. This region now has seven electoral districts. These electoral districts, with their deviations at the time of the 1996 census, and now, are as follows (see Table 19):

TABLE 19: CURRENT SMP ELECTORAL DISTRICTS IN SURREY

Electoral District	1996 deviation*	2006 deviation**
Surrey-Whalley	+0.3%	-4.2%
Surrey–Green Timbers	+5.6%	+8.4%
Surrey-Tynehead	+0.8%	+28.4%
Surrey-Newton	-8.4%	+13.1%
Surrey–Panorama Ridge	-7.5%	+24.6%
Surrey-Cloverdale	-12.6%	+20.8%
Surrey–White Rock	+4.8%	+3.9%

* based on 1996 census data, assuming

79 electoral districts

** based on 2006 census data, assuming

79 electoral districts

As Table 19 indicates, there has been dramatic growth in three areas of the City of Surrey: in the northeast (Fleetwood), in the southwest (Panorama Ridge) and in the southeast (Cloverdale).

We approached our boundary setting exercise for this area with a goal of trying to create electoral districts that did not cross the Surrey municipal boundary, if at all possible. With a total Surrey and White Rock electoral district population of 413,985, rebalancing the population among the existing electoral districts would produce an average deviation of plus 13.6 percent based on 79 electoral districts, which we think is too high for such a growing, demographically diverse area of the province.

Adding an eighth electoral district would reduce the average deviation to plus 1.9 percent based on 81 electoral districts. In our view that is an appropriate average deviation, having regard to the expectation that Surrey’s population will continue to grow significantly in the years ahead. Consequently, we are proposing that the number of electoral districts in this region be increased from seven to eight.

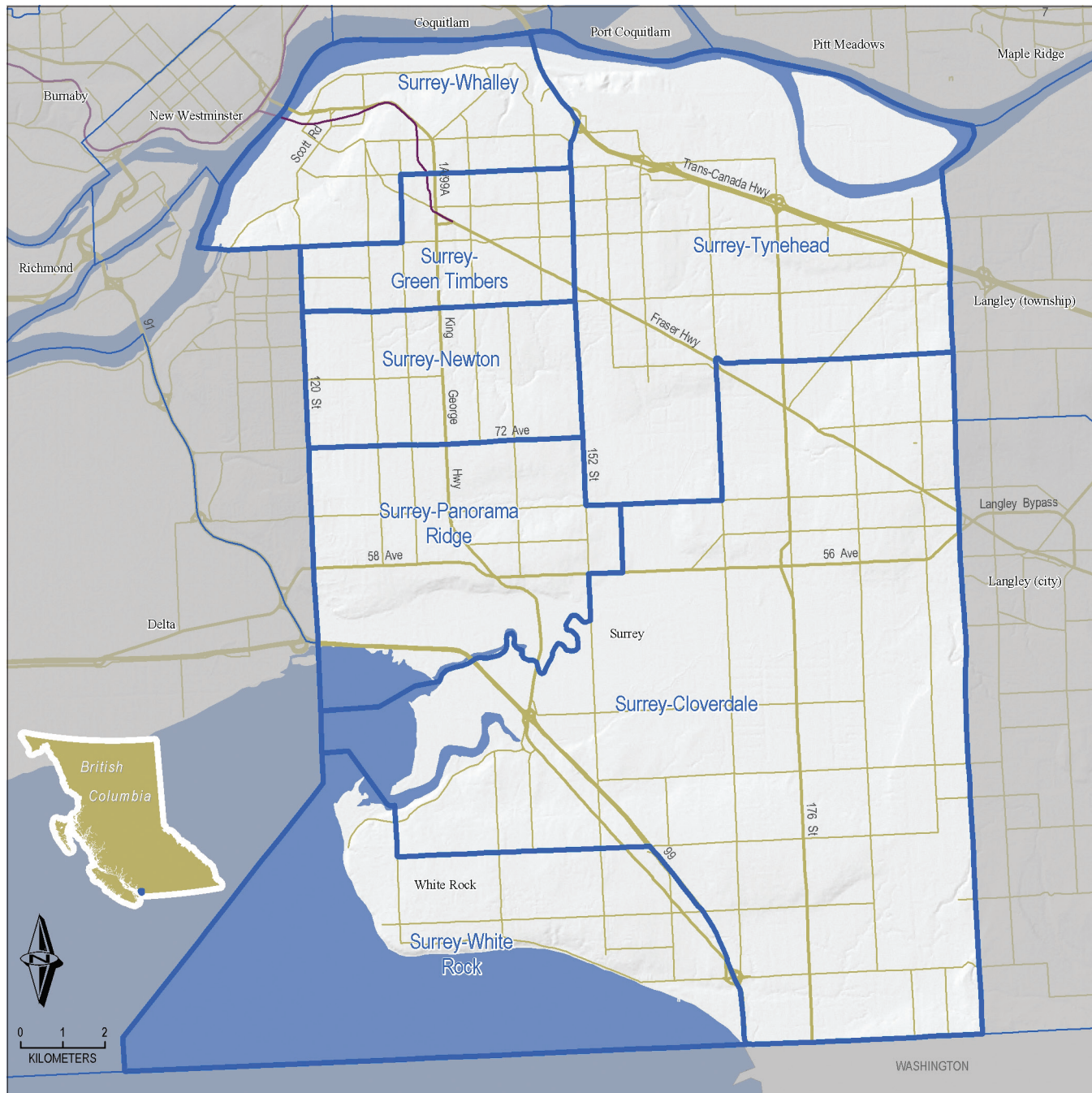
Adding a new electoral district in an area of significant population growth (Fleetwood) requires a reconfiguration of the existing boundaries, especially in the northern half of the municipality (see maps of proposed Surrey electoral districts, pages 207 to 215). In doing so, we have done our best to respect the City of Surrey’s recognized neighbourhoods and long-standing community interests.

3. Conclusion

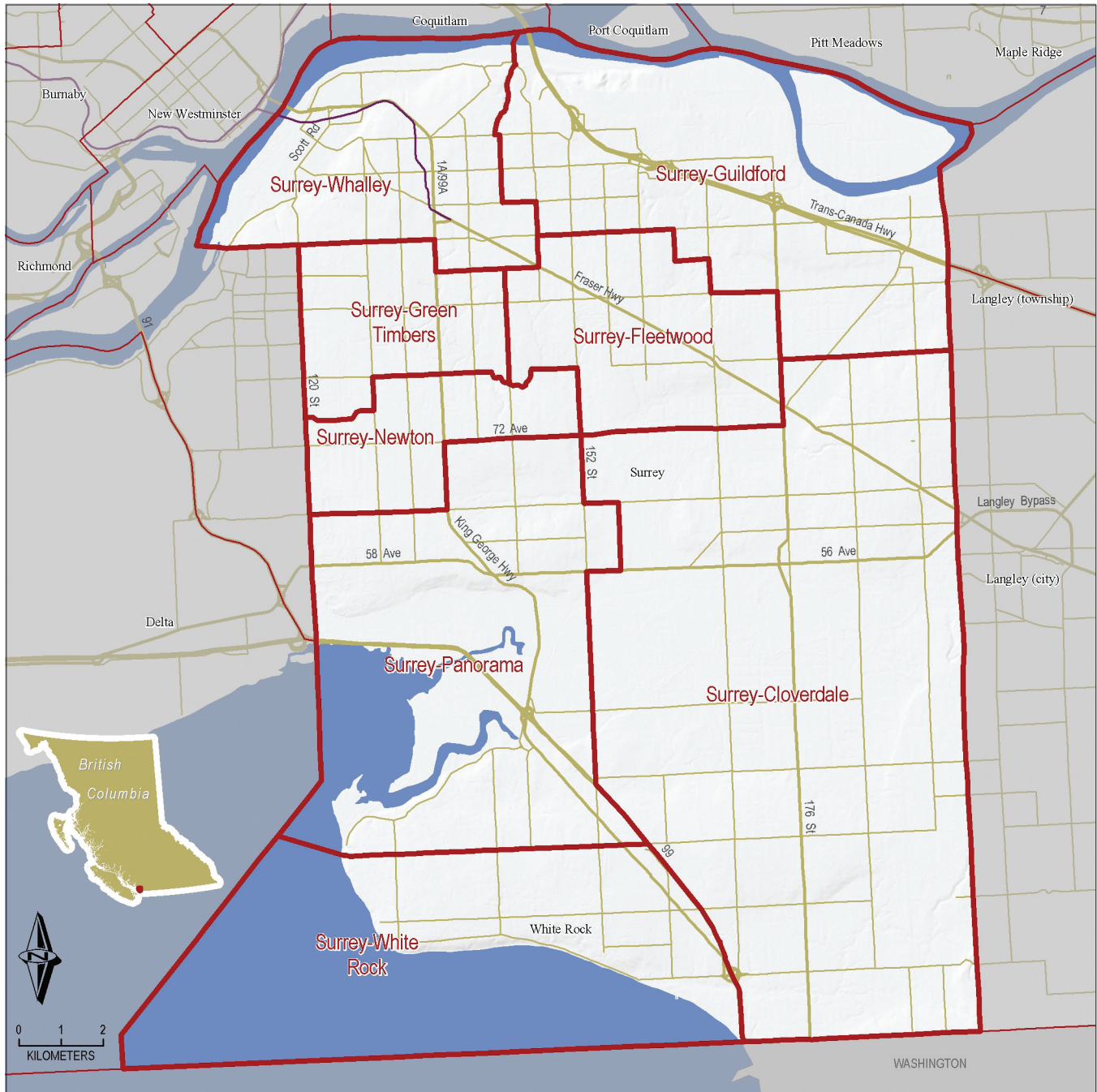
Accordingly, we propose that there be eight electoral districts in this region, as follows:

TABLE 20: PROPOSED SMP ELECTORAL DISTRICTS IN SURREY

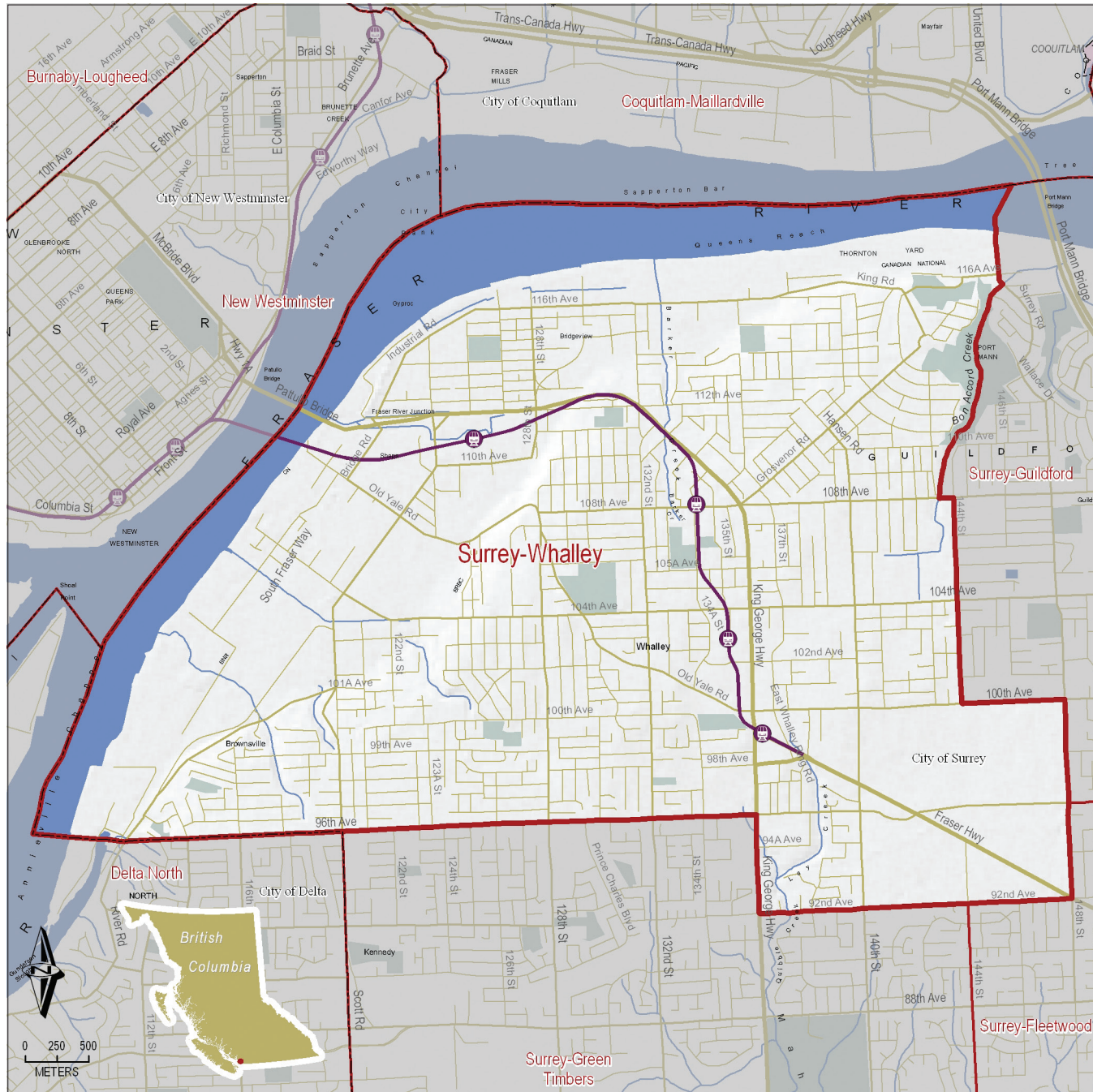
Electoral District	Sq. Km.	Population	Deviation*
Surrey-Whalley	31	51,283	+1%
Surrey-Guildford	57	51,801	+2%
Surrey-Green Timbers	16	51,142	+0.7%
Surrey-Fleetwood	25	51,985	+2.4%
Surrey-Newton	14	53,711	+5.8%
Surrey-Panorama	62	52,060	+2.5%
Surrey-Cloverdale	121	50,875	+0.2%
Surrey-White Rock	62	51,128	+0.7%
* based on 81 electoral districts, with a provincial electoral quotient of 50,784			

Region: Surrey – Current Electoral Districts

Region: Surrey – Proposed Electoral Districts

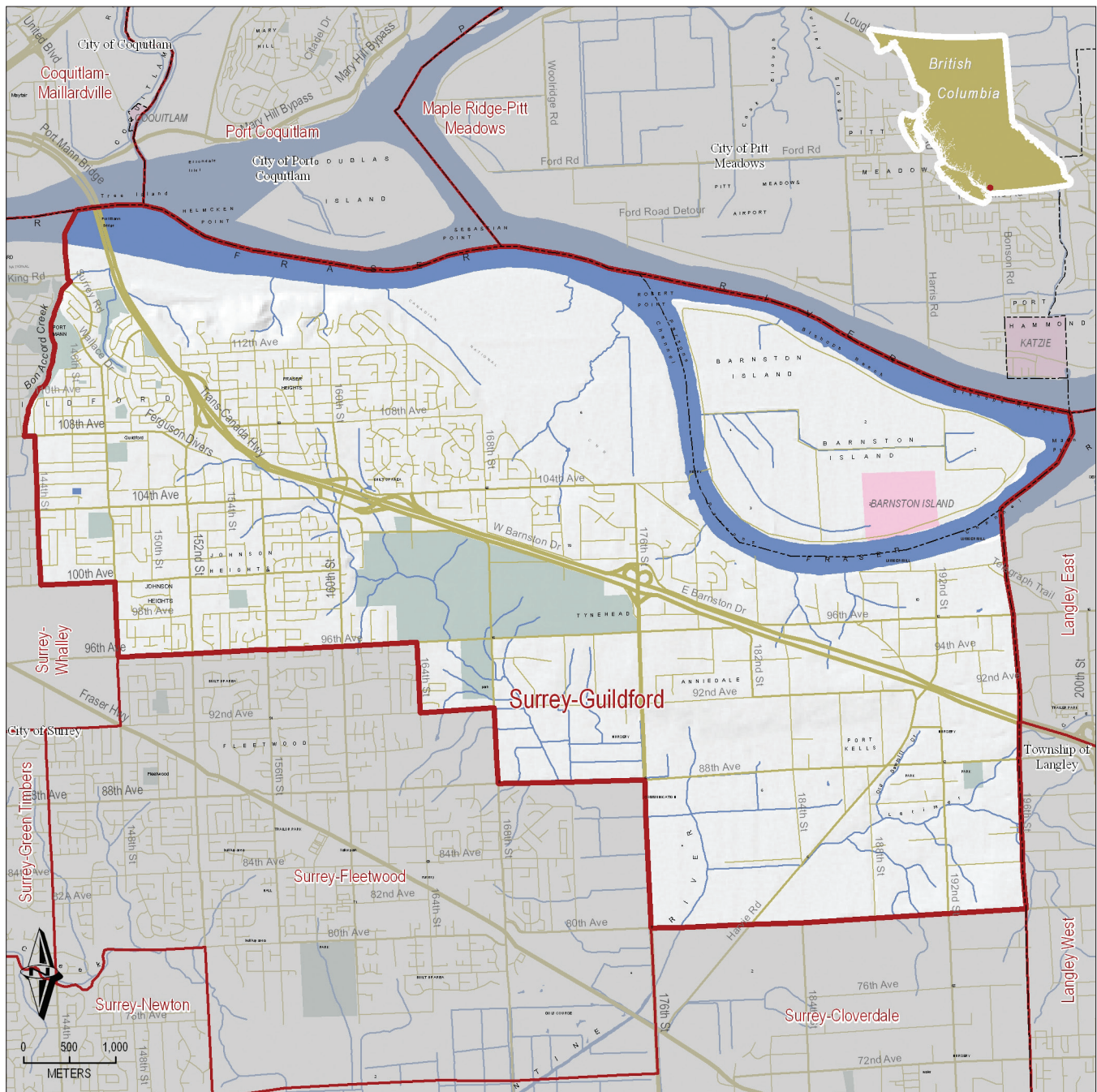


Region: Surrey – Proposed Surrey-Whalley Electoral District

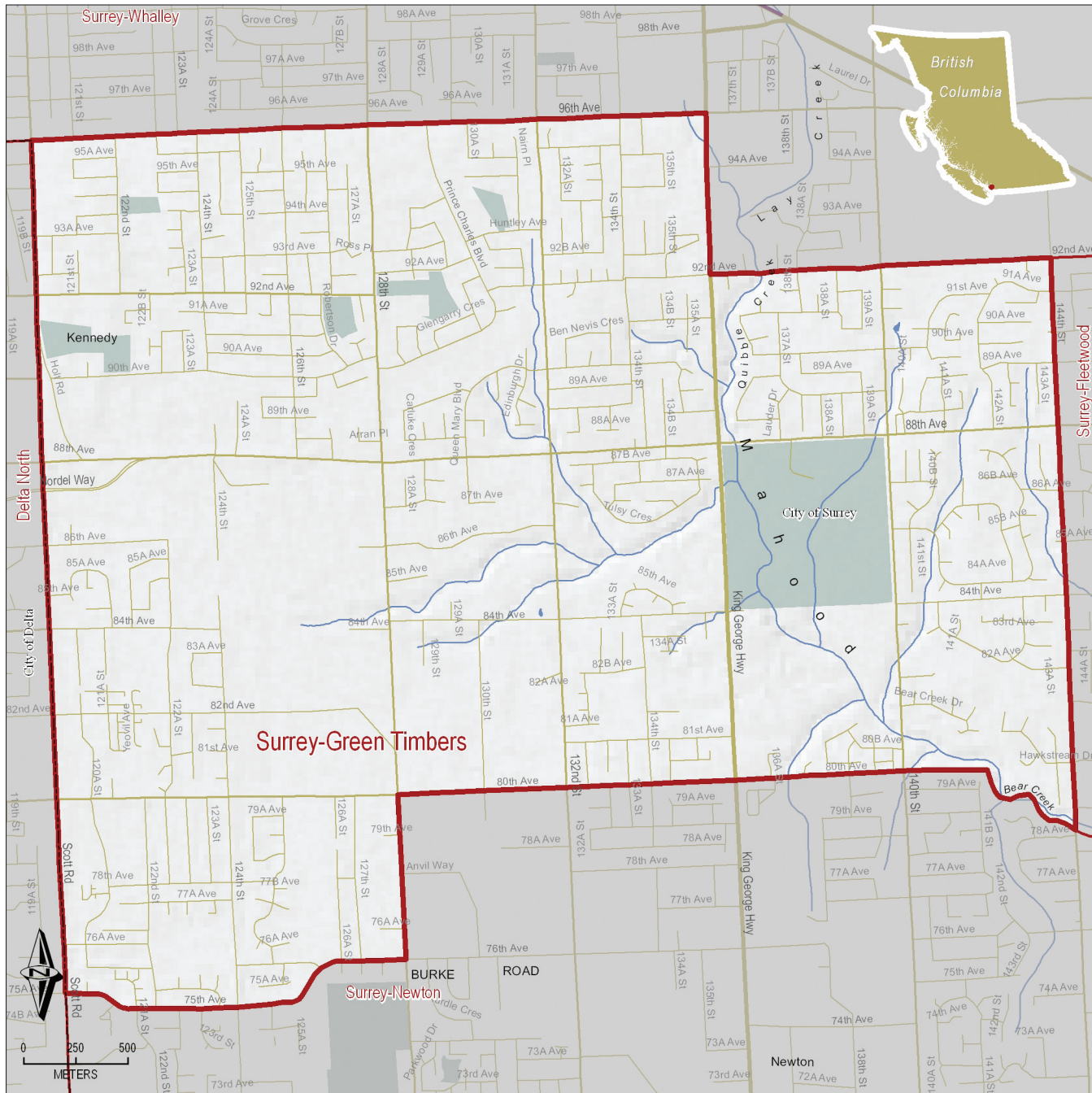


PART 9 – PROPOSED SINGLE MEMBER PLURALITY BOUNDARIES

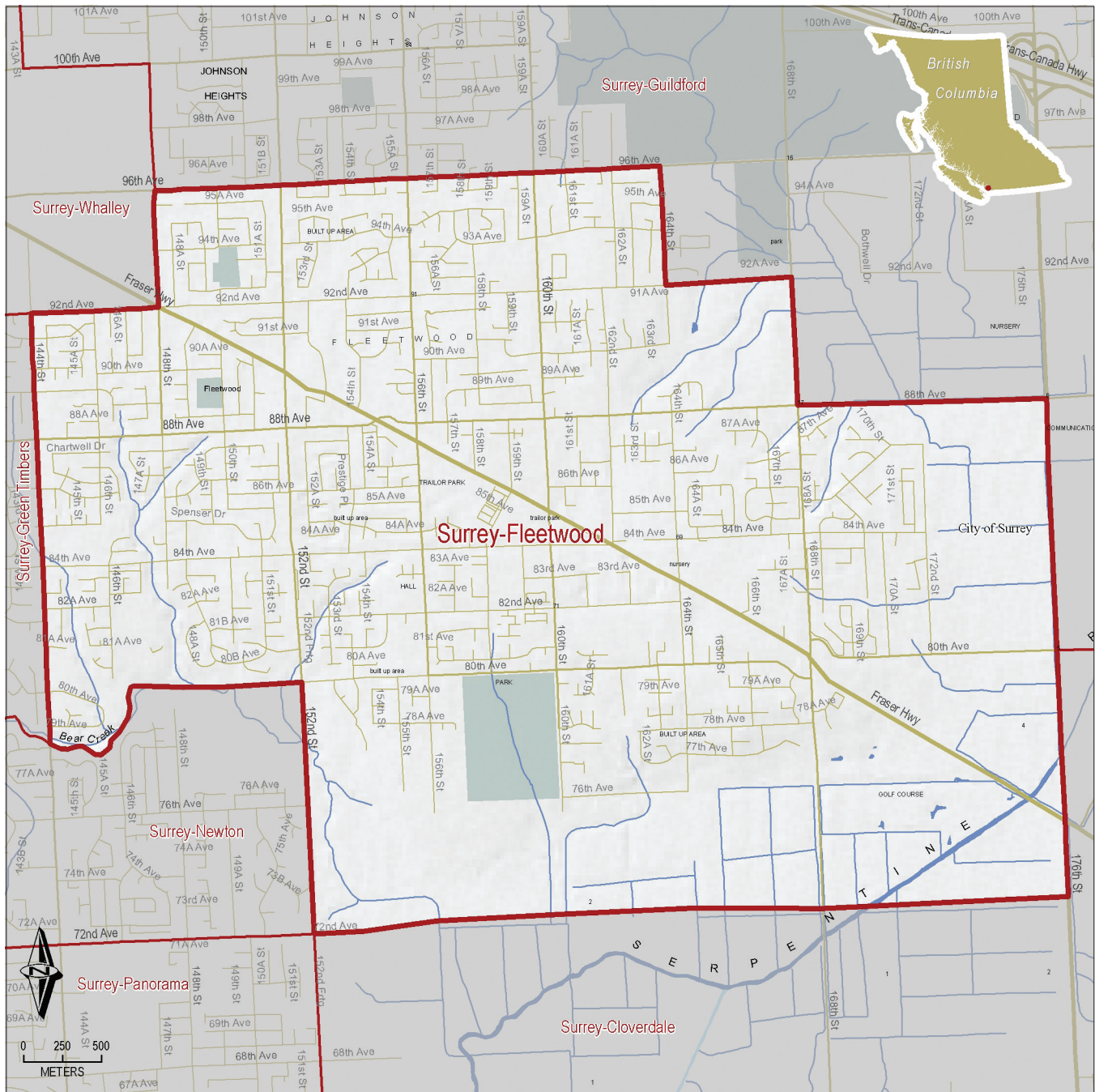
Region: Surrey – Proposed Surrey-Guildford Electoral District



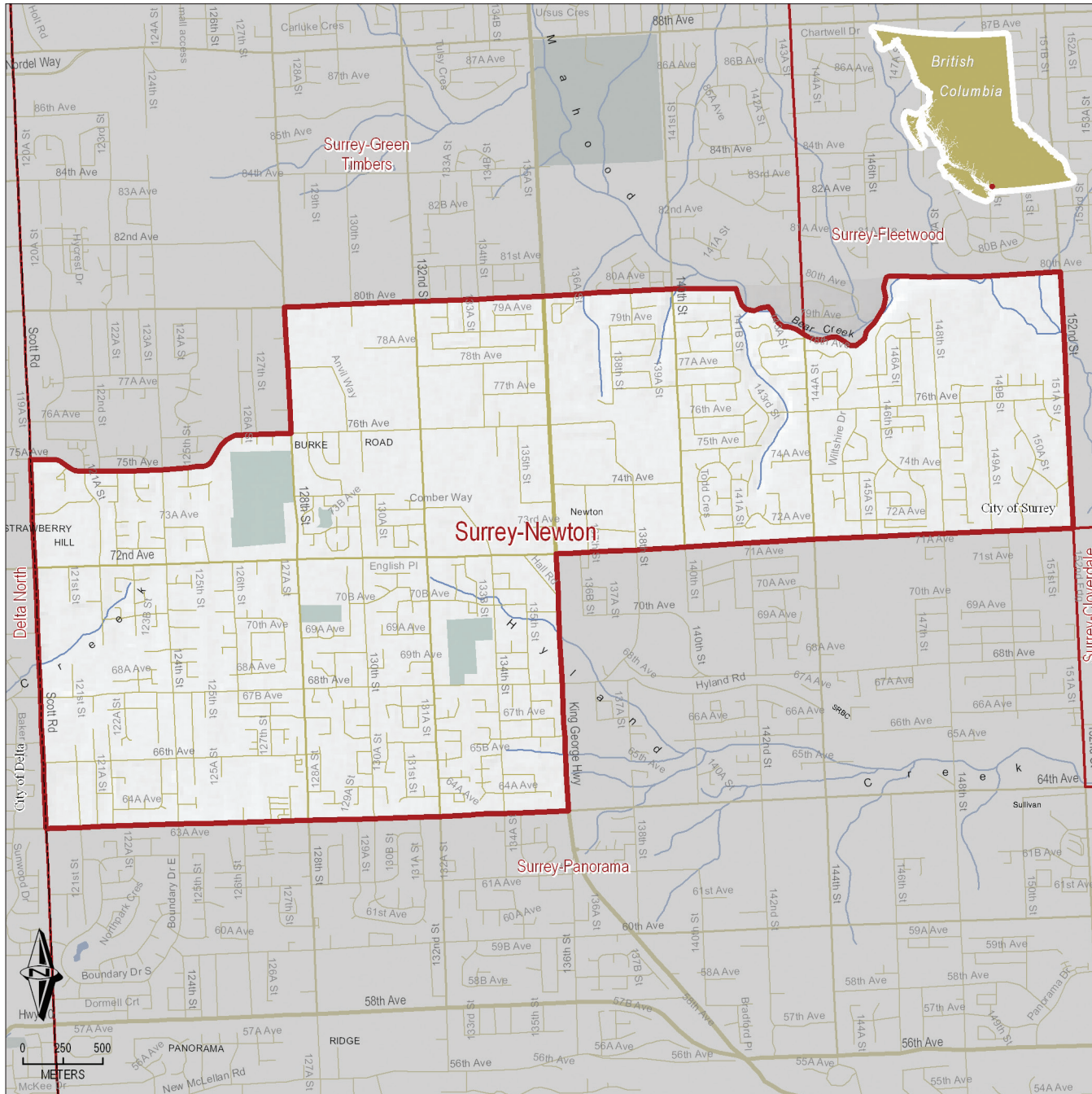
Region: Surrey – Proposed Surrey–Green Timbers Electoral District



Region: Surrey – Proposed Surrey-Fleetwood Electoral District

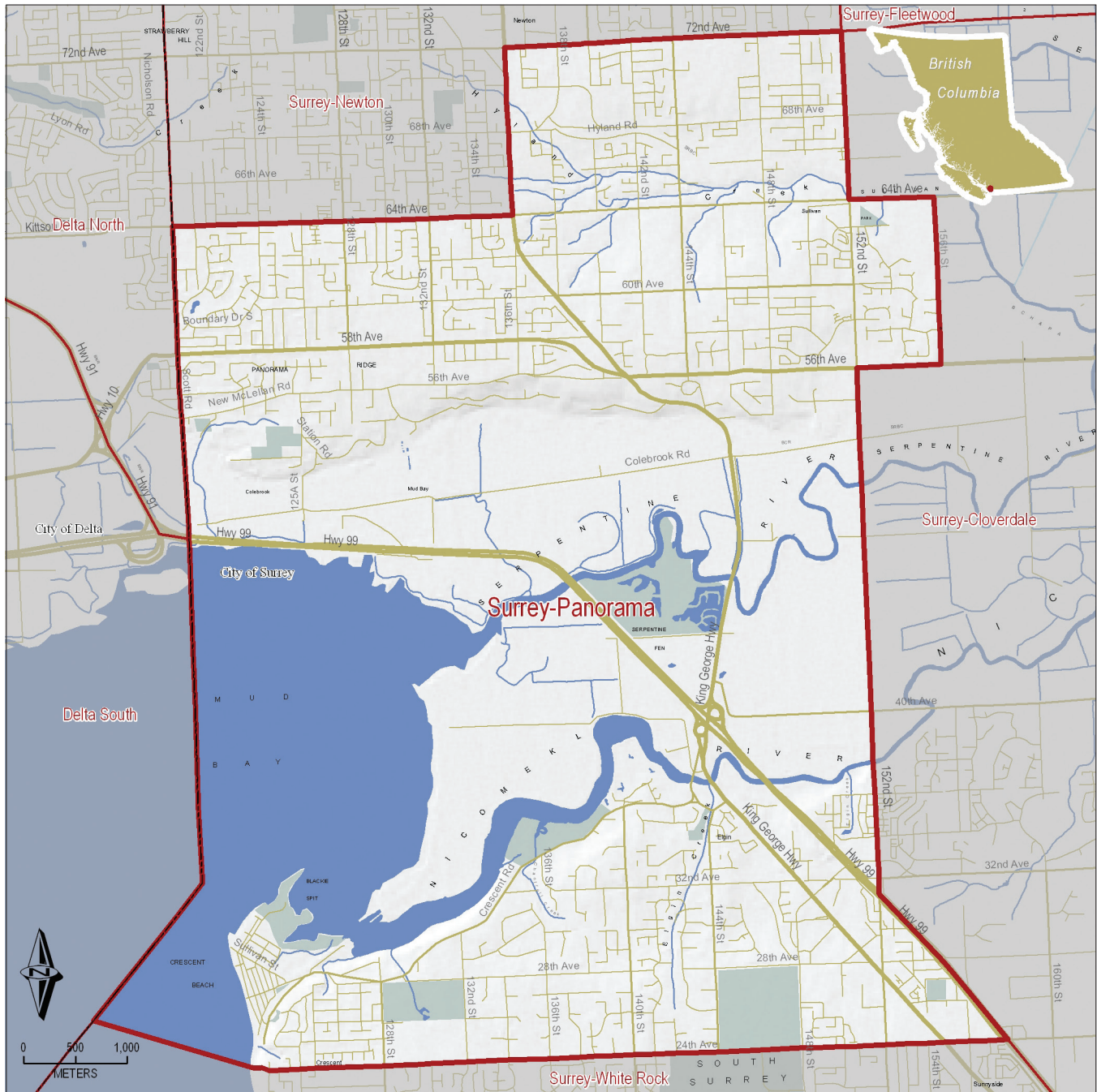


Region: Surrey – Proposed Surrey-Newton Electoral District

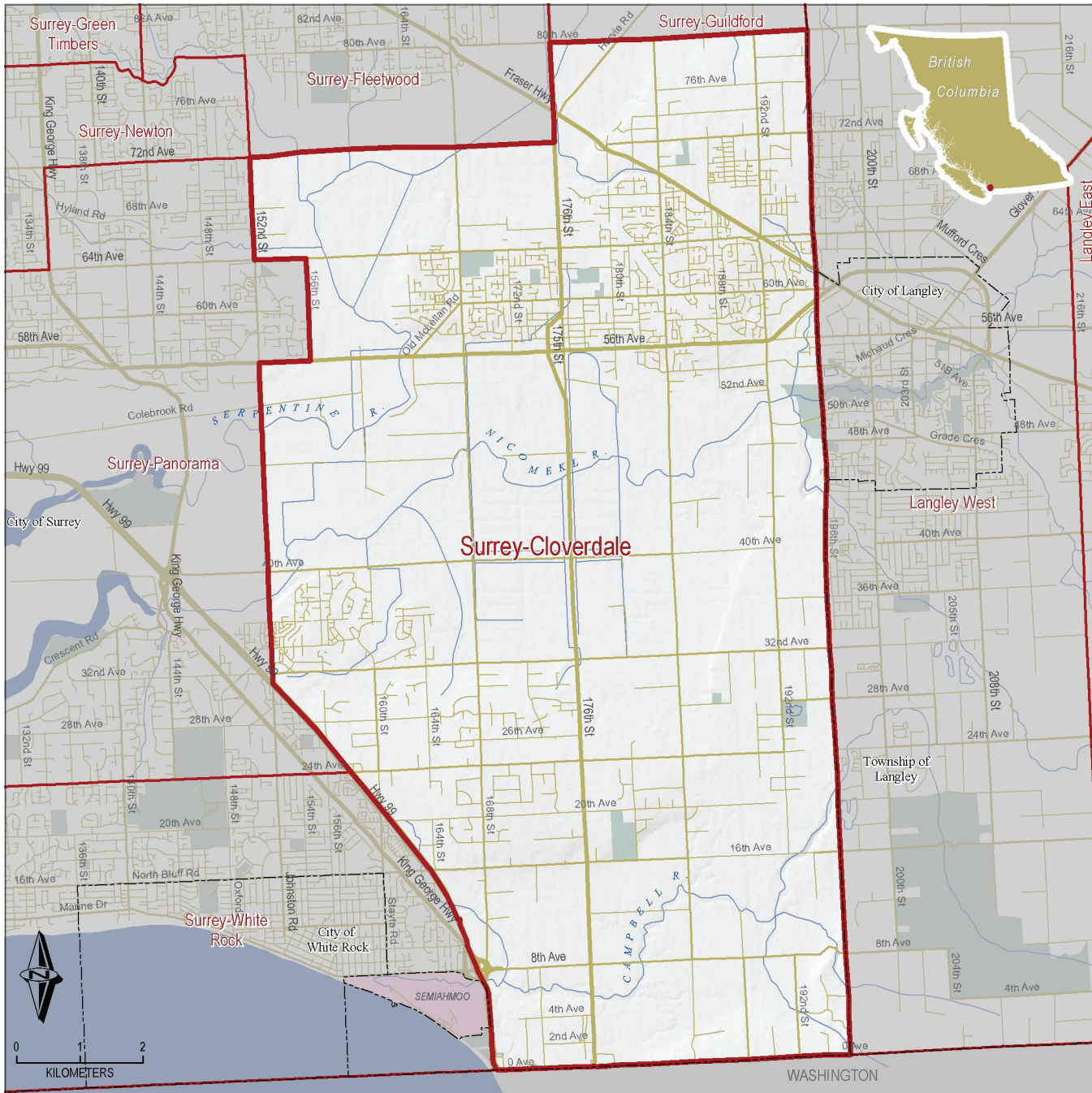


PART 9 – PROPOSED SINGLE MEMBER PLURALITY BOUNDARIES

Region: Surrey – Proposed Surrey-Panorama Electoral District



Region: Surrey – Proposed Surrey-Cloverdale Electoral District



Region: Surrey – Proposed Surrey–White Rock Electoral District

