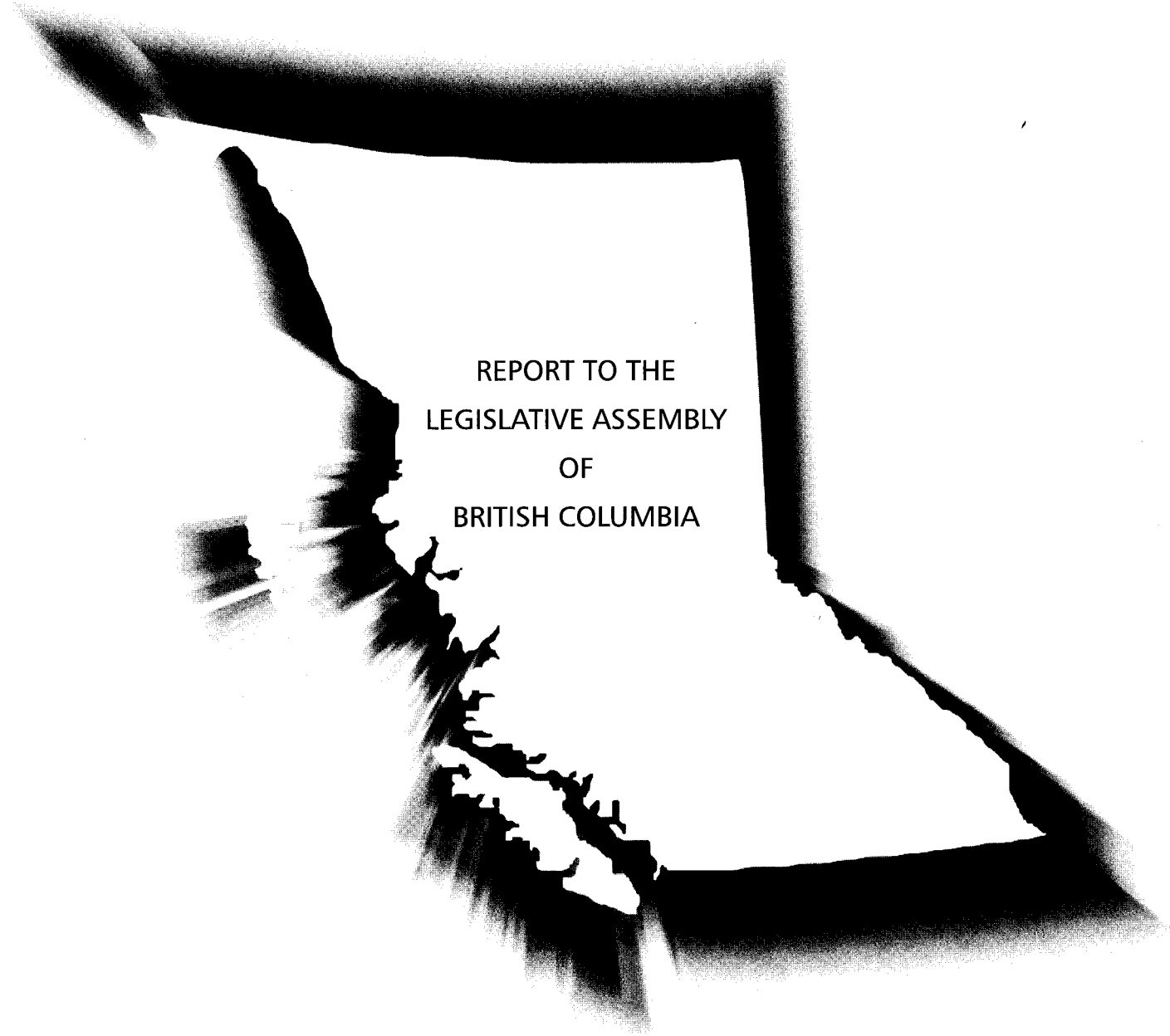




ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION

A large, stylized map of British Columbia is shown, appearing as if it's a piece of paper being held up by a hand. The map is white with a black outline and is set against a dark background. The text is centered on the map.

REPORT TO THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

DECEMBER 3 • 1998



Electoral Boundaries Commission

**REPORT TO THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**

December 3 • 1998

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December 3, 1998

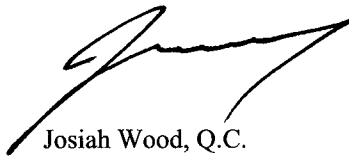
The Honourable Gretchen Mann Brewin
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia
Room 207
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Victoria, British Columbia
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Honourable Speaker:

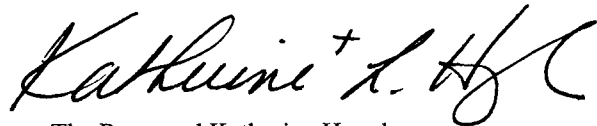
Re: British Columbia Electoral Boundaries Commission

We are pleased to enclose our report pursuant to section 10 of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c.107.

Yours truly,



Josiah Wood, Q.C.
Commission Chair



The Reverend Katherine Hough
Commissioner



Robert Patterson
Commissioner



OUR PROCESS

OUR COMMISSION WAS APPOINTED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL DATED December 4, 1997, pursuant to the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c.107, and amendments thereto.

The *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* required that our Commission be appointed during the second session of the 36th Parliament to make proposals to the Legislative Assembly regarding the area, boundaries, names and number (which must be not less than 75 and no more than 81) of electoral districts in British Columbia. The Commission is required to submit to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, within 12 months of its appointment, a report which sets out its proposals, and the Speaker must promptly cause the report to be made public. Subsequent commissions are to be appointed to carry out this task during the first session following every second general election.

Our three member Commission was appointed in accordance with the requirements of s.2 of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*. Josiah Wood, Q.C. is the retired judge of the Court of Appeal who was nominated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, pursuant to s.2(a). The Reverend Katherine Hough was nominated by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly after consultation with the Premier and the Leader of the Official Opposition as a person who is not a member of the Legislative Assembly or an employee of the government, pursuant to s.2(b). Robert Patterson is the chief electoral officer for the Province appointed under the *Election Act*, as required by s.2(c).

Following our appointment, we hired the necessary staff and outside contractors, including counsel. We opened an office at 1818 Cornwall Avenue in Vancouver in February 1998.

After some preliminary deliberations, we decided that we would exercise our discretion under the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* to hold public hearings before preparing our report for submission to the Speaker. Given the significant decisions we had to make, we felt that we should not begin to attempt to redraw the electoral map until we had a sense of the views of British Columbia's voters.

We established an Internet website (www.elbcomm.bc.ca) and an e-mail address (ElectoralBoundariesCommission@gems3.gov.bc.ca). We also distributed pamphlets to households throughout the Province to publicize the Commission, and our hearing schedule, and to invite people to provide us with their input. In addition, the Commission's mandate was publicized through print and radio advertising, and through media interviews with the Commissioners.

We held 46 public hearings in 44 different communities throughout the Province between April and August 1998. We drove to as many hearing locations as was realistically possible in the time available in order to gain a better appreciation of the geography of the Province and the communication challenges it poses for the effective representation of British Columbians.

Four hundred and seventy-seven people made oral presentations at our hearings, and we received in excess of 290 written submissions at our hearings, through delivery to the Commission office, or via e-mail.

We reviewed and considered all submissions made to us. The fact that a particular submission is not mentioned in the text of this report should by no means be taken as an indication that it was not considered by the Commission.

We also reviewed the reports of other electoral boundary commissions, and our researcher provided us with historical and economic information about the Province. Our researcher also spoke and/or met with planning personnel from several municipalities and regional districts to gather information about population growth trends.

In reviewing the Province's electoral boundaries, we were able to make use of some recently developed computer software which integrates population data with geographic features. This software assisted us in verifying the number of people in a given area and in evaluating the population consequences of altering electoral boundaries.

The population statistics on which we relied were from the most recent census, conducted in 1996, which reported a total population for British Columbia of 3,724,500.

Earlier this year, Statistics Canada released a slightly higher population estimate for British Columbia's population. This estimate was based on the 1996 census, but included an estimate of those people who were missed by the census (based on various studies conducted by Statistics Canada). However, we were unable to make use of these revised estimates due to the limited data available.

In drawing electoral boundaries, population data at a detailed geographical level is required. It is not enough to know how many people there are in a city, town or village, or in an electoral district. We needed to know how many people there are in parts of a community and in rural areas. Such information is available from census data. In a census, people are counted according to small geographic areas referred to as "enumeration areas." In some densely-populated urban areas, data is available on a block-by-block basis. This is referred to as "block face data." The population estimates that have been developed since the 1996 census do not exist for enumeration areas or "block faces." They are developed only at a provincial level and for larger geographical areas such as regional districts and municipalities. No population estimates are available to adjust enumeration area and block face data for people who might have been missed by the census.

We therefore had no choice but to rely on the 1996 census data, recognizing that, in some areas, the actual 1996 population may have been slightly higher. B.C. STATS, the provincial counterpart of Statistics Canada, confirmed for us that the 1996 census results were the only population data appropriate for our task.

We recognize that the 1996 data we have used is two years out of date. Again, this was a shortcoming we could not avoid. Although we obtained from B.C. STATS 1998 population estimates for the Province's electoral districts, we made limited use of this information, recognizing that projections are not as reliable as actual census results.

We calculated the population figures for our proposed electoral districts with the computer software which integrated population data and geographic features. Because of the estimation involved, where boundaries divide an enumeration area, there may be some minor discrepancies between

the figures in this report and those published by B.C. STATS for the 1996 census. Given this element of estimation, we have rounded all populations for our proposed electoral districts to the tenth place.

As required by the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, the publication of this report will be followed by a series of public hearings to enable people to make representations to us regarding the area and boundaries of the electoral districts we have proposed. After we have heard from all other persons who wish to make submissions to us, we will provide an opportunity for all current members of the Legislative Assembly to make submissions, as required by s.12(3) of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*. Should we feel the need to make amendments to our report, we are entitled to submit them to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly within six months of the date of submission of this report.



THE LAW

THE ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION ACT

OUR COMMISSION WAS APPOINTED PURSUANT TO THE *ELECTORAL Boundaries Commission Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c.107. This statute was enacted in 1989 to provide for an independent, non-partisan, statutory commission which would review the Province's electoral boundaries on a regular basis. Ours was the first Commission to be appointed under the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, and is therefore the first to apply its requirements.

Under s.3 of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, the function of our Commission is to make proposals to the Legislative Assembly as to "the area, boundaries and names of the electoral districts of British Columbia." In addition, s.3(2) provides that if, in carrying out this function, the Commission "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." This authority to recommend the addition of up to six electoral districts was added to the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* by an amendment enacted in 1996.

The *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* sets out the principles which must govern the Commission in determining the area to be included in, and in fixing the boundaries of, the proposed electoral districts. Section 9(1) requires:

- (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;**

Representation by population refers to a system which is based on the principle that the vote of each citizen should have equal weight. A strict application of representation by population results in what is referred to as "equality of voting power" or "voter parity," i.e. the same number of voters in each electoral district. However, all Canadian jurisdictions, both provincial and federal, allow a certain degree of deviation from absolute voter parity.

In British Columbia, the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* sets guidelines as to the degree to which the boundaries proposed by the Commission may deviate from voter parity in terms of something called the "common statistical Provincial electoral quota." The common statistical Provincial electoral quota (which we refer to hereafter as the "electoral quota") is the number which results from dividing the population of the Province by the total number of electoral districts. The electoral quota thus represents the number of people that would be in each electoral district if there were strict compliance with representation by population.

Under s.9(1)(b) and (c) of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, the Commission is permitted to recommend electoral districts with populations which deviate from the electoral quota by up to plus or minus 25 percent, unless it concludes that "very special circumstances" exist, in which case the Commission may propose electoral districts which deviate from the electoral quota by more than 25 percent. What might constitute "very special circumstances" is not defined in the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*.

With respect to its proposals regarding an increase in the number of electoral districts up to a maximum of 81, s.9(2) of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* requires that the Commission 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.**

THE CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

IN ADDITION TO ADHERING TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE *ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES Commission Act*, the Commission was also obliged to follow the legal principles reflected in the decisions of Canadian courts in the area of electoral boundaries. Since 1989, electoral boundaries have been recognized to be subject to certain constitutional limits arising under the right to vote in s.3 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (hereinafter referred to as the "Charter").

The Dixon Case

Canadian constitutional consideration of electoral boundaries began in British Columbia. The 1989 decision of the British Columbia Supreme Court in *Dixon v. Attorney General of British Columbia*¹ (hereinafter referred to as "Dixon") was the first Canadian case to evaluate electoral boundaries in terms of the right to vote guaranteed in s.3 of the *Charter*. In that case, Chief Justice McLachlin (as she then was) declared British Columbia's electoral boundaries to be unconstitutional on the basis that they departed too far from the principle of representation by population.

In declaring the electoral boundaries to be unconstitutional, *Dixon* established for the first time in Canada that there are limits on the extent to which unequal distribution of population between electoral districts will be tolerated under the Constitution. Since then, the constitutionality of electoral boundaries, or the scheme governing how they are to be drawn, has been the subject of court challenges in three other provincial jurisdictions: Saskatchewan, Alberta and Prince Edward Island.

In *Dixon*, Chief Justice McLachlin concluded that s.3 of the *Charter* does not require absolute equality of voting power. However, she did find that: "relative equality of voting power is fundamental to the right to vote enshrined in s.3 of the Charter."² Therefore, she concluded that "the dominant consideration in drawing electoral boundaries must be population."³

Although she endorsed the idea of setting limits on deviations from equality of voting power, Chief Justice McLachlin did not set a particular deviation limit as being required by the Constitution. However, her reasons do include the observation that the maximum deviation of plus or minus 25 percent used in the report of the Fisher Commission (the Electoral Boundaries Commission which preceded this Commission in British Columbia)—which had been tabled in the British Columbia Legislative Assembly by the time of her decision, but not yet acted upon—was tolerable "given the vast and sparsely populated regions to be found in British Columbia."⁴

¹ (1989), 35 B.C.L.R.(2d) 273 (S.C.)

² *ibid* at 293

³ *ibid* at 294

⁴ *ibid* at 311

The only general proposition laid down by *Dixon* with respect to deviations from voter parity is that they must be justified. Expressly declining to provide an exhaustive list of valid considerations, Chief Justice McLachlin stated:

...only those deviations should be admitted which can be justified on the ground that they contribute to better government of the populace as a whole, giving due weight to regional issues within the populace and geographic factors within the territory governed.⁵

The boundaries before the Court in *Dixon* reflected a statutory scheme created by s.19 of the *Constitution Act*, R.S.B.C. 1979, c.62 which classified electoral districts into categories of metropolitan, suburban, urban-rural, interior-coastal and remote, and assigned a population quota to each category (expressed as a percentage of the population quota calculated separately for the mainland and Vancouver Island). The statute set no minimum allowable population for a district, but required that additional members be provided for districts whose population exceeded the relevant quota by more than 60 percent. The deviations created ranged from minus 86.8 percent to plus 63.2 percent of the overall provincial quota, with 19 electoral districts deviating by more than plus or minus 25 percent. Three of the 19 deviated by more than plus or minus 30 percent, and nine deviated by more than plus or minus 40 percent.

In reviewing the particular electoral boundaries before her, Chief Justice McLachlin (who referred to the electoral quota as the “equal population norm”) highlighted the extreme population deviations. She noted, in particular, the differences represented by the electoral district of Atlin (which was 86.8 percent below the norm), and electoral districts such as Surrey-Newton (which was 63.2 percent above the norm), representing a total variance of 149.7 percent. She noted that this deviation meant that the vote of a citizen in Atlin was worth 12.4 times the vote of a citizen in Surrey-Newton.

The reasons of Chief Justice McLachlin do not include any general numerical analysis of the electoral districts to indicate the point at which the deviations became unconstitutional. She stated:

The factors relied upon by the Attorney General in support of deviation from strict proportional representation fall far short of justifying deviations of the magnitude of those found in British Columbia. The deviations in some areas are such that on their face, it is difficult to see how they could conform to the principle that population must be the primary criterion in determining electoral ridings.

...the degree of discrepancy actually tolerated seems far out of proportion to the problems posed.⁶

⁵ *ibid* at 294

⁶ *ibid* at 295

Hence, while *Dixon* stands for the proposition that deviations from voter parity are capable of violating the Constitution, it does not lay down any fixed rules for what are acceptable deviation limits. The references in the decision to the plus or minus 25 percent limit, endorsed by Judge Fisher and used in other jurisdictions, suggest that the Court considered such a limit to be constitutionally acceptable for British Columbia. On the other hand, nothing in the decision precludes an argument that, in appropriate circumstances, a deviation greater than plus or minus 25 percent may be justified.

Since *Dixon*, as noted above, the British Columbia Legislative Assembly has directed, through the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, that deviations from the electoral quota of greater than 25 percent may be justified in "very special circumstances."

The Saskatchewan Reference

The decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in regard to Saskatchewan's electoral boundaries, *Reference re: Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*⁷ (hereinafter referred to as the "*Saskatchewan Reference*") is the leading Canadian case with respect to the constitutionality of electoral boundaries.

In the *Saskatchewan Reference*, the majority of the Court concluded that s.3 of the *Charter* does not require absolute equality of voting power, but rather enshrines the right of each citizen to "effective representation."⁸ In fact, the Court concluded not only that factors other than voter parity, such as geography and community interests, may be taken into account in drawing boundaries, but also that the fundamental constitutional objective of "effective representation" may actually require that voter parity give way in some circumstances. However, as in the *Dixon* case, the Court's decision does not set any clear limits on the degree of deviation from voter parity which is constitutionally acceptable.

In the *Saskatchewan Reference*, the boundaries had been drawn in accordance with a statutory limit of plus or minus 25 percent for the southern part of the Province, and plus or minus 50 percent for the northern part of the Province. More specifically, the Saskatchewan statute set a specific geographic "dividing line" (set out in a lengthy legal description contained in a Schedule to the Act) which was identified as dividing the northern and southern areas of the Province. The statute then directed the Electoral Boundaries Commission to create two electoral districts north of this dividing line which could deviate up to 50 percent from the population quota.

⁷ (1991), 81 D.L.R.(4th)
16 (S.C.C.)

⁸ *ibid* at 35

The boundaries which were before the Court had populations in the southern electoral districts which were within a deviation of plus or minus 25 percent from the electoral quota, while the two northern electoral districts had deviations of minus 37.44 and 39.09 percent

Both the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Canada concluded that the deviations of more than 25 percent from the electoral quota represented by the two northern electoral districts were constitutionally acceptable on the basis of effective representation, given factors such as the sparsity of population and the difficulty of communication in this region. Neither Court suggested that there is any maximum number of such electoral districts which would be acceptable under the *Charter*.

The 1991 and 1994 Alberta References

Since the delivery of the Supreme Court of Canada's decision in the *Saskatchewan Reference*, the Alberta Court of Appeal has ruled on two references with respect to the constitutionality of electoral boundaries in that Province, one in November, 1991 and the other in October, 1994.

In the 1991 *Reference re: Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*⁹ (hereinafter referred to as the "1991 Alberta Reference"), the Court was asked to rule upon the constitutionality of the parameters for the drawing of electoral boundaries imposed by the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act, S.A. 1990, c.E-4.01*.

That Act required the Commission to create a total of 83 electoral divisions. Forty-three of the divisions were required to be "single municipality," or urban, electoral divisions which complied with the Act's requirements for a specific number of divisions to be provided for each municipality. The remaining 40 divisions were required to be "multi-municipality," or rural, divisions, with directives given that five of these (referred to by the Court of Appeal as "hybrid" divisions) were to contain parts of certain specified municipalities. The maximum deviation limit established under the Act was plus or minus 25 percent, with the option of allowing no more than five percent of the electoral divisions to deviate as much as 50 percent below the average population if the proposed division satisfied at least four of the following criteria:

- (1) area of more than 20,000 square kilometres;
- (2) total surveyed area of more than 15,000 square kilometres;
- (3) more than 1000 kilometres of highways within its boundaries;

⁹ (1991), 86 D.L.R.(4th) 447 (Alta.C.A.)

- (4) more than 150 kilometres from the Legislature;
- (5) contained no town of more than 4000 people;
- (6) had sustained a significant loss of population due to economic factors;
- (7) community of interest would be significantly and negatively affected by compliance with a higher population requirement.

The Court accepted as reasonable the use of a 50 percent deviation limit for up to five percent of divisions which satisfied these statutory criteria, noting that the application of the statutory criteria was likely to produce four “special” divisions which made use of the 50 percent deviation.

At the time of the *1991 Alberta Reference*, a commission had yet to be appointed under the Act, hence there were no specific boundaries before the Court which resulted from the application of the statutory scheme. The Court therefore chose to limit its comments to the categorization of electoral divisions as urban or rural/hybrid electoral divisions, and to the allocation of 43 and 40 divisions to each of these categories. Although the Court ruled that these requirements were not so unreasonable as to violate s.3 of the *Charter*, it expressed reservations regarding the fettering of the Commission’s discretion by the pre-set allocation of the number of rural and urban seats.

In the *1994 Reference re: Electoral Divisions Statutes Amendment Act*¹⁰ (hereinafter referred to as the “*1994 Alberta Reference*”), the Alberta Court of Appeal was asked to rule upon the constitutionality of the specific boundaries which had been enacted, based on the recommendations made by a Special Select Committee on Electoral Boundaries consisting of members of the Legislative Assembly, in accordance with the requirements of the 1989 statute upheld by the Court in the *1991 Alberta Reference*.

The Select Committee had been appointed after the five members of the Electoral Boundaries Commission appointed by the government produced five separate final reports, having been unable to reach a consensus or even a majority position with respect to proposed boundaries after the public hearings on their interim report. The reference to the Court was prompted by the challenge to the boundaries brought by the Town of Lac la Biche, which objected to being included in an electoral division which joined it with the agricultural communities to the south rather than the forestry and oil and gas regions to the north.

In the *1994 Alberta Reference*, the Court concluded that it could not answer the constitutional questions referred to it due to the absence of a satisfac-

¹⁰ 1993 (1994), 119 D.L.R.(4th) 1 (Alta.C.A.)

tory record of the Committee's reasons for the proposed boundaries. Although unable to make a ruling, the Court did point out that it was not possible to respect public reluctance to each of combining rural and urban areas in electoral divisions, adding seats, or eliminating rural seats, as these represented the only options available to deal with the constitutional obligation to protect reasonable voter parity.

In addition, the Court emphasized the need to justify deviations from the electoral quota, stating as follows:

... We affirm again that there is no permissible variation if there is no justification. And the onus to establish justification lies with those who suggest the variation.

During argument on this Reference, we heard the view that this court had, in the 1991 Reference, blessed a general discrepancy between rural and urban divisions. We did not. Nor did we accept the suggestion that areas in the province with a below-average density of population might expect, without more, to have electoral divisions with below-average populations.

We did accept that the principles of fair representation might well lead to a deviation. But we insisted that these must be established on a division-by-division basis. And we complained that the pre-set divisions in the 1989 Act had *not* been justified for that very reason.¹¹

In the *1991 Alberta Reference*, the Alberta Court of Appeal had stated:

The right of effective representation for rural voters does not mean they are always and everywhere to have divisions with lower populations. Interference with parity is warranted, as we understand the reasoning in *Carter* [the *Saskatchewan Reference*], only when otherwise a division becomes unworkable, either because it becomes impossibly large or a community is mixed unduly with other communities.¹²

***MacKinnon v. Prince Edward Island;
Charlottetown (City) v. Prince Edward Island***

In the 1993 case, *MacKinnon v. Prince Edward Island*,¹³ (hereinafter referred to as "*MacKinnon*") the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island was faced with a challenge to the Province's *Election Act*, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. E-1. That Act required the Province be divided into 16 electoral districts, with a mandatory allocation of a certain number of districts to each of the Province's three historical counties, Prince, Queens and Kings. The boundaries drawn in accordance with these specifications produced electoral districts with deviations ranging from minus 63 percent to plus 115 percent, with 12 electoral

¹¹ *ibid* at 12,13

¹² (1991), 86 D.L.R.(4th) 447 (Alta.C.A.) at 454

¹³ (1993), 101 D.L.R.(4th) 362 (P.E.I.S.C.)

districts having deviations in excess of plus or minus 40 percent and the remaining four having deviations in excess of plus or minus 30 percent.

Noting that Prince Edward Island does not have the geographic challenges of provinces like Saskatchewan, the Court concluded that the degree of deviation in the Province's electoral districts was far out of proportion with legitimate regional concerns and not justified on the basis of effective representation. In the result, the Court held that the provisions of the *Election Act*, which effectively created such electoral districts, violated the *Charter*.

In 1996, another challenge to the electoral boundaries of Prince Edward Island came before the Supreme Court of that Province. In that case, *Charlottetown (City) v. Prince Edward Island*,¹⁴ a number of communities brought a challenge to the boundaries which had been enacted by the Legislative Assembly following receipt of the recommendations of the Electoral Boundaries Commission appointed after the Court struck down the Province's electoral boundaries in the *MacKinnon* case. The applicants challenged both the constitutionality of the statute governing the Electoral Boundaries Commission, and the specific boundaries enacted. The *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* allowed a deviation limit of plus or minus 25 percent, and the boundaries enacted produced deviations ranging from plus 21.5 percent to minus 19.92 percent. The *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* continued to require the allocation of a certain number of seats to each of the Province's three counties.

The decision of Chief Justice MacDonald notes that the allocation of urban and rural seats was close to the actual population distribution between urban and rural areas, and that the allocation of seats to the three counties was within 9/10 of the number of seats they would be entitled to applying strict mathematical equality. The Court concluded that the variances were not so large as to establish a violation of s.3 of the *Charter*, emphasizing the high standard required to warrant judicial interference with decisions of the legislature in respect of the electoral process.



As the above indicates, Canadian court decisions have established that there are limits to the degree to which a departure from representation by population is acceptable under the Constitution. At the same time, the courts have endorsed such deviations from the electoral quota as are necessary in order to ensure that voters are effectively represented.

What follows is our application of these constitutional principles to British Columbia's electoral map.

¹⁴ [Q.L. 1996 P.E.I.J. No. 117] (P.E.I.S.C.)



THE CHALLENGES

THE CHALLENGES WE FACED IN CARRYING OUT OUR MANDATE UNDER the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* were considerable.

In a 75 seat Legislative Assembly, 19 of the current electoral districts in the Province have a deviation from the electoral quota greater than the plus or minus 25 percent limit set by the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*. Seven more electoral districts are so close to a plus or minus 25 percent deviation, according to 1996 census data, that, given population changes in the past two years, they too are likely outside the statutory limit today.

With 26 electoral districts presenting a population “problem,” it was clear that our task would involve more than simple adjustments to the electoral map. For the nine overpopulated electoral districts, with a deviation close to or more than 25 percent above the electoral quota, we saw that we would have to alter boundaries dramatically either by redistributing population or by adding new electoral districts. For the 17 underpopulated electoral districts, with a deviation close to or more than 25 percent below the electoral quota, we saw that we would have to determine which could gain population from adjacent electoral districts, which represented “very special circumstances” capable of justifying their preservation notwithstanding deviations below minus 25 percent, and which might have to be amalgamated with others in order to produce sufficient population levels to support an electoral district.

**Eighty-six percent
of the Province's
land is populated by
16 percent of its
population.**

These extreme deviations in the present electoral map reflect two realities with respect to British Columbia's population.

First, British Columbia has seen a dramatic population increase since the last boundary review. Between 1986 (the year of the census on which the previous Electoral Boundaries Commission relied) and 1996 (the year of the census on which we have relied), the population of British Columbia increased by 835,223 or 28.9 percent. With the exception of the Okanagan, the bulk of this population growth occurred in the southwestern part of the Province, particularly in the Fraser Valley and on the east coast of Vancouver Island. While no electoral district in the Province decreased in population between 1986 and 1996, the growth rates outside of the Lower Mainland, eastern Vancouver Island and the Okanagan have been significantly lower than that for the Province as a whole. This continues a long-standing trend which has seen an influx of population into the southwest, with a much lower rate of growth in other parts of the Province.

Second, British Columbia is marked by a population which is widely dispersed over a large land area. Eighty-six percent of the Province's total land area is populated by only 16 percent of its population. While a concentration of population in the south occurs across Canada, British Columbia's geography and settlement patterns arguably pose the greatest challenges for the drawing of electoral boundaries.

British Columbia, for example, has approximately one third the population of Ontario, but its population is spread over an area of land which is only slightly smaller than that of Ontario. At the same time, British Columbia's landscape is characterized by significant geographic barriers, consisting of mountain ranges and river systems which limit transportation routes and communication. While northern British Columbia does contain a number of larger communities, these population centres are considerably smaller than those in the South. Many people live in very small and remote settlements, and vast areas of the northern part of the Province are largely unpopulated. The way in which people are spread out across many parts of the Province—producing what one presenter referred to as a high "dispersion factor"—poses real challenges for their effective representation.

Thus the challenge in British Columbia is to design electoral districts which conform with an electoral quota determined by the densely-populated areas in the South, but which also acknowledge community interests, account for geographic barriers, and can be effectively represented by one Member of the Legislative Assembly (M.L.A.).

In addition, we faced the difficulty of deciding whether any of the Province's electoral districts represent "very special circumstances" within the meaning of s.9(1)(c) of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, justifying population deviations of greater than 25 percent from the electoral quota. If so, we had to determine how many electoral districts we could properly consider to represent such circumstances without undermining the meaning of those words. In every underpopulated electoral district in the Province people urged us to make a finding that they are "very special."

In many cases, we found geography, history, and the wishes of the community to come into direct conflict with our primary obligation to achieve reasonable voter parity. This was recognized by many presenters. In fact, throughout our hearings, people complained to us about the degree of emphasis they perceived us to be placing on population. The fact that the principle of representation by population is driven by concern to protect the democratic rights of voters, by ensuring that everyone's vote has relatively equal weight, does not seem well understood by many people.

Although we endeavoured to explain this point during our hearings, we are certain that many presenters continued to have the impression that our focus on "numbers" was something that the Commission was doing **to** them, rather than **for** them. Of much more importance to most people we heard from was the creation of electoral districts consistent with their economic and commercial links and community ties. This tension between the wishes of the public and the constitutional and statutory framework governing our mandate was with us throughout our work.

Finally, we must say that we found the task of boundary-drawing to be very much like the "Rubick's Cube" puzzle that was so popular a few years ago. In the drawing of electoral boundaries, every decision made has an impact elsewhere. What assists one electoral district may cause problems for another. Unlike many of the people who appeared before us, who understandably focused on the needs of their own area, we were obligated to consider what was best for all parts of British Columbia's electoral map.

Although we received a certain number of submissions urging us to consider electoral systems other than the "first past the post" system presently in place in the Province, we did not consider this to be part of our mandate. As a statutory body, we are governed by the terms of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* which limits the function of this Commission to making proposals regarding the area, boundaries, names and number of the elec-

toral districts in the Province. While it was suggested to us that we might approach the Legislative Assembly to have our statutory mandate enlarged, this was a challenge which we chose not to take up.



STATEMENT *of* PRINCIPLES

THE STARTING POINT FOR OUR WORK WAS THE PRINCIPLES WHICH THE *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* directs must govern our deliberations.

**Representation
by population is
the fundamental
constitutional and
statutory principle
governing our
work.**

As reviewed above, the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* requires us to adhere to the principle of representation by population, while taking into account “geographical and demographic realities,” the “legacy of our history” and “the need to balance the community interests of the people of British Columbia.” With respect to our recommendations regarding an increase in the number of electoral districts, the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* requires us to take into account “geographic and demographic considerations, including the sparsity, density or rate of growth of any part of British Columbia and the accessibility, size or physical configuration of any part of British Columbia,” as well as “the availability of means of communication and transportation between various parts of British Columbia.”

In addition, we were required to apply these statutory principles in accordance with the relevant constitutional requirements reviewed above (see “The Law”). The Supreme Court of Canada has stated that electoral boundaries must be drawn to achieve “effective representation.” While electoral districts do not have to contain exactly the same number of people, representation by population is the primary consideration to be taken into account. At the same time, representation by population must be balanced against other factors relevant to the fundamental objective of effective representation.

Everywhere we went “beyond Hope,” to use a catch-phrase for the areas outside of the urbanized southern part of the Province, people told us about their sense of being unable to have their voices heard in government.

Representation by population is the fundamental constitutional and statutory principle governing our work. In addition, we identified a number of subsidiary principles which we considered to be relevant to the effective representation of British Columbians.

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.

The first principle which we identified was to preserve regional representation as far as possible. In other words, we have made it a priority to ensure that our recommendations did not lead to the loss of an elected representative for any region within the Province.

One of the strongest themes we heard in the submissions we received was the significant feeling of alienation from government shared by people who live outside of the perceived centres of power in the Lower Mainland and on Vancouver Island. Many people suggested to us that the fact the provincial capital and the Province’s largest urban centres are located in the extreme southwestern corner of the Province has had a profoundly negative impact on the ability of people living in the rest of the Province to receive effective representation. Everywhere we went “beyond Hope,” to use a catch-phrase for the areas outside of the urbanized southern part of the Province, people told us about their sense of being unable to have their voices heard in government.

This view is common to people who live in the North of the Province as well as those in the largely rural areas of the southern interior and the Kootenays in the southeast. Our references below to “the North” and to northern views should therefore be understood to include those areas as well.

Northerners’ sense of alienation from the perceived centres of power reflects a largely rural-urban division. People from the North told us of their feeling that urban residents set the provincial agenda and that the circumstances of their rural lifestyle are not well understood and not adequately addressed by government. Several presenters pointed to the recent strike by rural doctors as an example of how pressing northern issues are not given priority in a Legislative Assembly dominated by representatives from the South, arguing that the strike would never have been allowed to last as long as it did if it had

affected medical services in the South. While we have no comment on the accuracy of this view, it is widely-held in the North, and we present it here simply as a contemporary example of the view that rural British Columbians have about the effectiveness of their representation.

We also received a fairly consistent message that rural people make greater demands of their M.L.A. than do people living in more urbanized areas. This phenomenon has been noted by other boundary commissions and was acknowledged by the Supreme Court of Canada in the *Saskatchewan Reference*.

For example, people told us about their need to have their M.L.A. address the different impact that government policies set in the South have on people living in the North. People told us about policies which either do not address the concerns they are aimed at, or which cause unintended problems, when applied in the northern context. They also explained that their rural lifestyle, and in many cases their work on the land, means that they are directly affected by, and have dealings with, government ministries in a way that most people in urban areas do not. One rural M.L.A. told us:

...the fact is that we have to deal with a lot of issues here that they don't have to deal with in Langley, or Surrey, or New Westminster or Delta. Our plates are full here. As an M.L.A., we've got all the resource issues to deal with. Mining, forestry, agriculture, and tourism is a big one now.¹⁵

Northerners also talked to us about the inferior infrastructure and services they live with and their struggles to gain improvements.

For all of these things, Northern residents told us they count on their M.L.A. to advocate on their behalf. We were reminded that people in rural communities often have fewer organizations to turn to for advocacy and thus rely more heavily upon the local office of their M.L.A. For people living in remote areas, government offices in northern centres are not accessible. But even when there are local government offices, we were told that obtaining results requires direct contact with the people who have the decision-making power, namely those who are inevitably located in the South. Given the prohibitive time and cost involved in travel to meet with government representatives in Vancouver or Victoria, people explained they must rely on their M.L.A.

During our hearings, we discussed the impact of modern communications on the effectiveness of representation for northern voters. Contrary to urban assumptions, that advances in communications have improved the ability of all M.L.A.s to represent their constituents, people in the North explained to

¹⁵ *Transcript of Quesnel hearing (May 28, 1998) at 16-17*

**“People represent
people. Fax machines
do not represent
people”**

us that in many parts of the Province services such as telephone, private telephone lines, cellular telephone coverage, fax, or e-mail through the Internet are not yet available. In any event, we were consistently told that people in rural areas do not feel effectively represented without face to face contact with their M.L.A. “People represent people. Fax machines do not represent people,”¹⁶ one presenter told us. Another presenter put the different needs of rural voters in this way:

We seem to need to consult our M.L.A's more. This isn't even expected in the cities. You have those little dinky electoral districts just stuffed full of people, and very few people even know what their M.L.A. looks like. They just don't expect ever to shake hands with him. We have higher expectations.¹⁷

This observation was echoed by many of the rural M.L.A.s we heard from, who spoke of the need for them to go out and “kick the tires” with their electors in order to earn their trust and confidence.

Given this emphasis on face to face contact, the difficulties that M.L.A.s encounter in travelling their constituencies were highlighted by many presenters—voters as well as politicians. We heard repeatedly about the time spent by M.L.A.s from outside Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland simply on travel between Victoria and their constituencies, and the limited opportunity this leaves them to spend time with constituents, not to mention their families, when they get home. We heard also about the time taken up travelling to meet with constituents in the larger rural electoral districts, and the obstacles presented by poor roads, extreme winter weather conditions, and the necessity of travelling by boat or aeroplane to reach some communities.

The submissions we received from northern and rural British Columbians thus conveyed frustration about their current ability to participate in the political process. At the same time, given the lower population growth rates in the North as compared with other parts of the Province, these are the very areas which stand to lose representation through the amalgamation of electoral districts on a strict application of representation by population.

The possibility that adherence to representation by population might cause us to recommend the elimination of electoral districts in the North was clearly a primary reason which prompted many people to make submissions to the Commission. The prospect of losing representation is a serious issue for people in the North. The fact that this possibility is driven, not by a change in

¹⁶ *Transcript of Kelowna Hearing (May 19, 1998) at 59*

¹⁷ *Transcript of Quesnel Hearing (May 28, 1998) at 101*

The prospect of losing representation is a serious issue for people in the North. The fact that this possibility is driven, not by a change in circumstances in the North but by an increase in population in the South, heightens the sense of injustice amongst northerners.

circumstances in the North but by an increase in population in the South, heightens the sense of injustice amongst northerners. The words of one presenter captures the sentiment expressed by many others: "Please don't punish us for something that isn't our fault."¹⁸

All were unsatisfied with an approach that provided a solution for the dilution of voting power in the South at the expense of the "rights" of people in the North. One northern resident told us:

It just seems when sacrifice is needed, be it government, business or whatever—it is the people with the least who are called upon to make that sacrifice. It is no wonder we've become cynical.¹⁹

We were also struck by the extent to which people seemed prepared to view a reduction in the number of northern electoral districts as a denial of the importance of northerners to the life of the Province. This perception led many who appeared before us, or who sent written submissions, to defend the North's right to maintain its representation on the basis that this area is a net contributor to the provincial economy. A sense that northerners fuel the British Columbia economy without receiving their fair share of the benefits seems to be pervasive in the North. Presenter after presenter was at pains to remind us of the importance of resource extraction to British Columbia, and the inter-dependence between resources produced in the North and economic activity in the South. "...We scrape it out of the frost and the mosquitos and send it down to you guys and you guys fix it all up for us,"²⁰ said one gentleman. A northern mayor told us that there is an obligation to preserve representation for people living in the difficult conditions experienced in the North because "B.C. is fortunate to have citizens who are prepared to accept these adversities in order to generate revenues that are the lifeblood of the province."²¹

This tension between North and South, rural and urban, is clearly not new in British Columbia. Our review of the reports of the electoral boundary commissions before us revealed that they faced the very same dilemma with which we have struggled. In its 1966 report, the Angus Commission stated as follows:

In the northern half of the Province and in the Kootenays the demand for disproportionate representation in the Legislative Assembly appeared to be inspired in part by fear of the dominance of the Province by the Lower Mainland, and especially Vancouver. The extraordinary belief seemed to exist that the people of the Lower Mainland were economic parasites, producing little wealth themselves, and intent on exploiting the people who lived in the 'underdeveloped' areas.²²

¹⁸ *Transcript of Quesnel Hearing (May 28, 1998) at 102*

¹⁹ *Transcript of Terrace Hearing (June 15, 1998) at 9*

²⁰ *Transcript of Burns Lake Hearing (June 16, 1998) at 48*

²¹ *Transcript of Prince George Hearing (June 17, 1998) at 137*

²² *Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Redefinition of Electoral Districts. January 1966, p. 16*

The 1978 Royal Commission on Electoral Reform included the following passage in its report:

Northern residents, understandably, voiced extreme objection to the principle of representation by population. They were consistent in urging the Commission to place greatest emphasis on natural resources and their development due to their importance to the economy of the Province.²³

These passages could just as easily have been written by this Commission based on the submissions we received 20 and 30 years later.

We heard a call to “protect the North” or “preserve northern representation” at every hearing we held. Notably, this position was not limited to voters in the underpopulated electoral districts. Even in the South, where we might have expected voters to have some concern that preservation of electoral districts with low populations would dilute the votes of those in more populated urban areas, we heard from people who were sympathetic to the difficulties faced by people in the North and to the importance of allowing them to maintain their current number of M.L.A.s. In fact, we received no more than a handful of submissions suggesting that we should refrain from using our statutory authority to tolerate deviations beyond 25 percent from the electoral quota in order to preserve northern representation.

The constitutional imperative by which we are guided requires us to recommend electoral districts which ensure that all British Columbians will enjoy effective representation in our Legislative Assembly. The concept of effective representation is informed by many variables, not the least of which is the perception of those who are represented. The democratic process can survive only so long as it enjoys the confidence of those it serves. Whether the so-called “northern” or rural voice in government is really not as effective today as it was 40 or 50 years ago is not the issue. We have no reason to doubt the sincerity of those who strongly hold the view that it is not. For them, the perception is the reality. The consistency with which that view was presented during our hearings persuaded us that it must be taken into account if we are to succeed in recommending electoral districts which ensure effective representation for all British Columbians.

Thus, we have concluded that preservation of the existing number of representatives for voters in the less-populated regions of the Province is necessary to ensure their effective representation in our political process. This means that, in the case of five electoral districts, we have opted to use our statutory authority to propose boundaries which produce deviations more than 25

²³ *Report of the Royal Commission on Electoral Reform, 1978, Vol. I, p. 12*

Thus, we have concluded that preservation of the existing number of representatives for voters in the less-populated regions of the Province is necessary to ensure their effective representation in our political process.

percent below the electoral quota. At the same time, given the historical fact that the electoral boundaries in this Province were recently found to be unconstitutional, we have endeavoured to limit the extent of the deviations from the electoral quota where possible.

A second principle we set for ourselves was to take the historic and geographic regions of the Province into account as much as possible in making our recommendations. Our hearings and the written submissions we received confirmed for us that British Columbia is a province of diverse regions. We found that the varied geography of our Province means not only that the physical environment in which people live differs from region to region, but also that the economic activities and even the culture of voters differ from one part of the Province to another. Throughout the Province, we found that British Columbians identify closely with the region in which they live. People everywhere were eager to explain to us the distinguishing features of their region. They told us that they felt strongly about being represented by a person from their area, someone with a first-hand understanding of their circumstances.

Our research also revealed that British Columbians have long viewed their Province in terms of regions, and that the regions people speak of today are largely the same as those recognized in the Province's early days. Hence respect for regions is consistent with our statutory obligation to consider the "legacy of our history."

We concluded that regional identity forms part of the "community interests" which the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* requires us to consider, and that boundaries which respect the Province's regions are more likely to achieve effective representation for British Columbians.

A third principle we set for ourselves was to try to minimize change to electoral boundaries wherever possible. With the exception of areas of dramatic growth, where people are well aware of the need to redistribute population, or areas where the present boundaries have created unforeseen local anomalies, most people we heard from expressed a preference for leaving electoral boundaries as they are. Everywhere, people emphasized the confusion which results when boundaries are changed. People told us about the frustration of finding themselves located in an unexpected electoral district on election day. But even more importantly, people told us that alteration of boundaries can have a negative effect on political participation. Changing boundaries, we were told, can disrupt established community networks and lines of com-

munication, and not everyone is motivated to sort through the changes to figure out, once again, where they fit in. As one presenter put it: "Confusion is a barrier to participation in democratic activities."²⁴

We have therefore started from the premise that we would only entertain change to boundaries where required, such as to further representation by population, or to correct a troublesome anomaly which it was within our means to address. As a result, we have recommended that the boundaries of a number of electoral districts be left intact. While a future electoral boundaries commission may well find it necessary to alter these electoral districts, we did not feel compelled to do so as a result of our review. At the same time, we have recommended alterations to many of the boundaries in districts where people asked that they be left unchanged. We have done so not because we ignored what people had to say, but because we felt that the principles governing our work required us to do so.

A fourth principle we followed, as part of our regional analysis, was to try to keep the deviations from the electoral quota of electoral districts within a region to a similar range. Our review of the judicial decisions on electoral boundaries indicated that the courts have sometimes seen large discrepancies in the populations of adjacent electoral districts to be constitutionally suspect. Although significant population differences between regions may be justified due to differing circumstances, large differences between neighbouring electoral districts within a region are difficult to justify.

A fifth principle we followed was to make use, wherever possible, of existing jurisdictional boundaries. Frustration with the inconsistency of the boundaries used by various levels of, or departments in, government was a common theme expressed in our hearings. For example, "Community A" may share a health board with "Community B," but be in a different school district or regional district. We heard this often leads to inefficiency and confusion for those seeking to access services or to coordinate activity aimed at achieving improvements in their communities. People asked us, therefore, to avoid creating yet further jurisdictional boundaries.

Unfortunately, given our governing factors, and particularly the primacy of representation by population, we often found ourselves unable to propose electoral boundaries which align with existing governmental boundaries. Nonetheless, we were alive to this concern. In particular, in rural areas, we have in many instances suggested electoral boundaries which make use of regional district boundaries. As these are the boundaries according to which

²⁴ *Transcript of Revelstoke Hearing (June 29, 1998) at 30*

smaller communities elect their local officials, they reflect political units which are already familiar to people.

A sixth principle we set ourselves was to recommend, wherever possible, electoral boundaries which align with municipal boundaries. In other words, we have endeavoured to locate municipalities wholly within one electoral district, or, where the population of a municipality requires representation by more than one M.L.A., we have endeavoured to create electoral districts which are wholly within the city's boundaries. We received a clear message that people tend to have a strong identification with their municipality, and that dealings with other levels of government and other communities are facilitated when city residents only have to work with one M.L.A.

However, in some cases, respect for representation by population required us to join parts of adjacent municipalities in one electoral district, or to add a portion of a municipality to a less-populated rural area. In all cases, we have only done so where we felt it necessary in order to comply with another pressing objective, such as the preservation of regional representation. For example, when we faced a choice between eliminating an underpopulated electoral district, or splitting the population of a municipality between more than one electoral district so as to preserve the existing number of electoral districts in the area, we have opted for the latter.

A seventh principle we followed was to propose, wherever possible, electoral districts with populations which are likely to remain within the statutory limit of a 25 percent deviation from the electoral quota until the next boundary review, some eight to ten years hence. Although the future cannot be predicted, we were concerned to avoid recommending electoral districts which would quickly approach or exceed that limit, so that voters would not experience an undue dilution of their votes for an extended period.

Although our governing statute does not specifically require us to recommend electoral districts which will remain within the statutory deviation in the future, it only made common sense to us to do so. Such an approach was endorsed by the Supreme Court of Canada in the *Saskatchewan Reference*, where the Court stated:

Given that the boundaries will govern for a number of years—the boundaries set in 1989, for example may be in place until 1996—projected population changes within that period may justify a deviation from strict equality at the time the boundaries are drawn.²⁵

²⁵ *supra*, at 44

We were also of the view that anticipated population trends are part of the “demographic realities” which we are required to take into account by virtue of s.9(1)(a) of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*.

We have therefore given some consideration to population growth trends in deciding what is an acceptable deviation for any given electoral district. However, we recognized, as several presenters reminded us, that population projections are inherently unreliable as one can never assume that past trends will be continued in the future. Our use of this kind of information has therefore been restricted to general rather than specific projections.

We obtained population projections from B.C. STATS to supplement the unadjusted 1996 census data. In addition, during our hearings, we attempted to elicit information from local people, particularly from the municipal and regional district representatives who appeared before us, about the areas of their communities where growth was taking place. Our researcher also contacted numerous municipalities, in some cases meeting with planning staff, to gather information about local population projections and which parts of an electoral district were most likely to see growth in the next ten years. In this way, we have sought to propose boundaries which will allow sufficient room for the growth areas identified to us.

An eighth principle we followed was to correct anomalies created by the present boundaries wherever we could. The boundaries enacted in 1989 produced some unforeseen and unintended problems, such as splitting very small communities or neighbourhoods between more than one electoral district, or placing them in one electoral district notwithstanding their obvious connection with another.

Given the scale of the task, and the difficulty of obtaining detailed information about the location of settlements in rural parts of the Province, such oversights are probably inevitable. Many of these problems were brought to our attention during our hearings. Others were documented in correspondence collected by the office of Elections B.C. in the years prior to the appointment of our Commission. We have reviewed and endeavoured to correct all the problems of which we were made aware.

Our ninth principle was to consider the impact of our proposed electoral boundaries on the affiliations of First Nations in the Province. Specifically, we have, wherever possible, endeavoured to propose boundaries which avoid dividing the populated reserves of any given Band between more than one electoral district.



THE NUMBER *of* ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

WHETHER WE SHOULD EXERCISE OUR AUTHORITY UNDER THE *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* to recommend the addition of up to six electoral districts, and if so, how many of the six authorized we should recommend, were questions which we spent considerable time deliberating.

We did conclude that a number, although not all, of the overpopulated electoral districts in the Province were best addressed by the addition of new electoral districts.

We received numerous submissions from presenters in favour of the addition of six electoral districts. The prevailing view seemed to be that this represented a complete solution to the dilemmas we faced. People argued that the addition of six electoral districts would allow us to address the overpopulated electoral districts without having to take away electoral districts from the underpopulated areas of the Province. People also advocated the addition of all six electoral districts on the basis that this would reduce the electoral quota, thus bringing the underpopulated electoral districts within the statutory maximum 25 percent deviation.

At the same time, we received some submissions opposed to the addition of electoral districts on the basis of concerns about increasing government expense. These people were of the view that there should be “less government not more” and that the number of voters per M.L.A. in British Columbia was adequate.

We were also reminded that the addition of new electoral districts would necessarily contribute to the ongoing trend in this Province which has seen a diminution of the northern voice in British Columbia’s Legislative Assembly,

. . . we recommend the addition of four electoral districts in the Lower Mainland and the Fraser Valley in order to address the principle of representation by population.

as M.L.A.s from the North have become far outnumbered by M.L.A.s from the Southwest. Any new electoral districts which we might recommend would clearly be added to the faster-growing urban areas in the southern part of the Province, further decreasing the proportion of northern M.L.A.s relative to southern M.L.A.s.

Our approach was to recommend the addition of only as many electoral districts as we felt were truly required in order to accommodate population growth. We also concluded that any recommendation to increase the number of electoral districts should preserve an odd number of seats in the Legislative Assembly to avoid the possibility of a tied election result.

It was readily apparent to us that the population growth in some existing electoral districts, between 1986 and 1996, had been such that additional electoral districts were needed in their immediate areas to bring deviations from the electoral quota within acceptable statutory limits. Thus, once we had committed ourselves to the principle of preserving regional representation, wherever possible (see "Statement of Principles"), it was inevitable that we recommend an increase in the total number of provincial electoral districts. The more difficult question to resolve was determining the appropriate number of such "new," or additional, electoral districts.

We identified four areas of high population growth in the Province where we felt an additional electoral district was required in order to accommodate population growth. As is discussed in detail below (see "Proposed Electoral Boundary Changes"), we recommend the addition of four electoral districts in the Lower Mainland and the Fraser Valley in order to address the principle of representation by population: two electoral districts in Surrey, one electoral district in the Burnaby/Coquitlam area, and one electoral district in the eastern Fraser Valley. Due to the existence of adjacent underpopulated electoral districts, we found that the overpopulated electoral districts in the Okanagan and on the east coast of Vancouver Island could be appropriately addressed by redrawing boundaries in those areas rather than by adding electoral districts. We are therefore recommending an increase in the total number of electoral districts in the Province from 75 to 79.

With the electoral quota of 47,146 produced by our proposed 79 electoral districts, five electoral districts will have deviations more than 25 percent below the electoral quota. For the reasons discussed below, we consider these electoral districts to represent "very special circumstances" such that their deviations from the electoral quota are justified. The deviations in these electoral districts range from minus 28.5 percent to minus 36.3 percent.

With the electoral quota of 47,146 produced by our proposed 79 electoral districts, five electoral districts will have deviations of more than 25 percent below the electoral quota.

We identified four electoral districts as the optimal number to be added by working with detailed population data which may not have been available to many of those who advocated the addition of six electoral districts. We were left with the impression that many of those who argued in favour of adding six electoral districts had not carried out an analysis of the impact this change would have on the electoral map, and, in particular, on the electoral quota with which we were required to work. Rather than being a panacea, we found that the addition of six electoral districts left us with some of the same problems presently existing on the electoral map, and in fact created others.

To begin with, we found that the electoral quota resulting from the addition of six new electoral districts (45,981) would increase from seven to thirteen the number of existing electoral districts with populations in excess of the statutory maximum 25 percent deviation. Nine of those electoral districts lie between the eastern boundary of the City of Vancouver (Boundary Road) and the western boundary of the present Yale-Lillooet electoral district. Of these nine, six had population increases more than twice the overall provincial growth rate between 1986 and 1996, while two more had population increases more than 1.5 times that rate in the same period. In order to address effectively both the existing overpopulation of these nine electoral districts, as well as their anticipated continued population growth in the next decade, while at the same time respecting municipal boundaries as much as reasonably possible (see "Statement of Principles"), we concluded that five of six such new electoral districts should properly be allocated to the geographic area encompassing those nine existing electoral districts. At the same time, the reduction in the electoral quota resulting from the addition of six new electoral districts made it difficult to resolve the overpopulation problems on Vancouver Island and in the Okanagan in a manner consistent with our guiding principles, without allocating one new seat to each of those areas.

Thus, in our view, if we were to adhere as much as possible to the general principles described above, the reduced electoral quota resulting from the addition of six new electoral districts to the electoral map of British Columbia would have the effect of creating an overpopulation problem that could best be resolved by the creation of seven new electoral districts. Such an increase in the number of electoral districts is, of course, beyond our authority to recommend under the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*.

Rather than being a panacea, we found that the addition of six electoral districts left us with some of the same problems presently existing on the electoral map, and in fact created others.

In addition, the reduced electoral quota of 45,981 produced by an electoral map with 81 electoral districts would still leave five electoral districts with deviations below the maximum statutory limit of minus 25 percent. Thus, there is no net advantage to adding six electoral districts rather than four from the perspective of avoiding the necessity of having to declare electoral districts subject to "very special circumstances."

For these reasons, we saw no advantage in recommending an increase of six electoral districts rather than four. We have, therefore, not followed the repeated recommendation we received to propose an increase in the number of electoral districts to 81.



PROPOSED ELECTORAL BOUNDARY CHANGES

OUR PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE BOUNDARIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA'S electoral districts are set out below according to regions. For any specific boundary not mentioned, we propose that it remain as at present. Full descriptions and maps of the boundaries of each proposed electoral district are set out in Schedules I and II, respectively. 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 mid-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 population calculations based on enumeration data involve a certain degree of estimation.

THE NORTHWEST



Bulkley Valley-Stikine

North Coast

Skeena

AT OVER 200,000 SQUARE KILOMETRES—OVER 20 PERCENT OF THE Province's land mass—Bulkley Valley-Stikine is by far the largest electoral district in the Province. It encompasses a vast area from the St. Elias Mountains in the northwest corner of the Province to the Lakes District along Highway 16, with the Coast Mountains, the Stikine Plateau, the Cassiar Mountains, the Skeena Mountains, the Bulkley Valley and the Nechako Plateau in between.

This electoral district, which was created in 1990, combined parts of the former electoral districts of Atlin, Skeena and Omineca. The electoral district of Atlin, in particular, was singled out by the British Columbia Supreme Court in its 1989 decision striking down the Province's electoral boundaries (the *Dixon* case—see "The Law") as an example of an electoral district with a population which was too far below the electoral quota to be constitutionally acceptable.

This electoral district represents the most extreme example in the Province of a sparse population spread over a vast area. While the majority of the population is distributed along Highway 16, there are small communities of people which require the attention of their M.L.A. both at the southern end of the electoral district in the Lakes District as well as in the far northern regions of the electoral district right up to Atlin, which sits, in the words of one presenter, "on a dead end road from Whitehorse."²⁶

The present M.L.A. told us that he must set aside a full week to visit these communities by car. For example, Dease Lake, located in the northern third of the electoral district, is a seven hour drive from the electoral district's largest centre of Smithers. To reach Atlin by air, the M.L.A. must fly out of the Province to Whitehorse and then drive south back into British Columbia.

ATLIN AREA



Economic activity in this electoral district is varied, suggesting a range of interests and priorities among its residents which must be pursued in Victoria by the M.L.A. Historically, the northern part of this electoral district saw profitable mining activity, such as gold mining in the Atlin area and asbestos mining at Cassiar. While mining continues to be the most significant economic force in this area, the population of mining communities has continued to decrease, with

²⁶ Transcript of Atlin hearing
(June 23, 1998) at 20

mining being done more often on a “fly in/fly out” basis from more southerly communities such as Smithers. For this reason, population is unlikely to increase in the northern part of the electoral district. In the southern part of the electoral district along Highway 16, the forest industry is of prime importance, with some agricultural activity and cattle ranching in the Bulkley Valley and the area south of Burns Lake. These distinct regions reflect the origins of Bulkley Valley-Stikine in the joining of three different electoral districts.

With its present boundaries, Bulkley Valley-Stikine has a deviation of minus 30.6 percent from the electoral quota. Given the very limited number of people living in this part of the Province, however, there is really no population base available to bring this electoral district within the 25 percent deviation limit.

We considered the idea of removing the southern portion of the electoral district (which might be added to adjacent electoral districts) so as to create a northern electoral district across the top of the Province, for example, from the 58 parallel north, between the Alaska panhandle and the Alberta border. However, such an electoral district would not only have a population so far below the electoral quota (more than 80 percent) as to likely be unconstitutional, but would also force together vast regions without historical or economic connections.

Even if we were prepared to recommend the loss of one electoral district in the North, we could not support the distribution of the large area of this electoral district among the adjacent electoral districts of North Coast, Prince George-Omineca or Peace River North. These electoral districts are themselves so large that the addition of a portion of Bulkley Valley-Stikine would simply recreate elsewhere the extreme challenges which it now poses to effective representation. Similarly, expanding the present electoral district of Skeena, which is relatively small in area, north up Highway 37 to Atlin, encompassing the Nass Valley (which is presently in the North Coast electoral district), as was suggested by the Council of the District of Kitimat, would simply reproduce the difficulties of Bulkley Valley-Stikine with no net gain for the electoral map. At the same time, such a change would bring the population of the adjacent electoral district of North Coast so low as to bring its constitutionality into question.

Creating a new electoral district as large and sparsely populated as Bulkley Valley Stikine held no appeal for us. At the least, the present boundaries of the electoral district offer the advantage of being familiar to the electorate in the area, given the electoral district’s existence over the past seven years.

Adding population to the electoral district by adding communities east on Highway 16 towards Prince George would only marginally improve its deviation and would have the effect of bringing the electoral district of Prince George-Omineca perilously close to the minus 25 percent limit as well.

In any event, given the already enormous area represented by Bulkley Valley-Stikine, we simply could not support the addition of yet more area in order to bring more population into the electoral district. Were it not for the assertion of the present M.L.A. to the contrary, we might well have entertained a doubt about the ability of one M.L.A. to provide effective representation to this electoral district. Given the choice, we would have preferred to recommend that it be divided into two smaller electoral districts, giving effect to the view of a number of presenters who pointed out that the southern part of the electoral district has very different concerns than the northern part.

However, in light of the *Dixon* decision, we were reluctant to attempt to reconfigure the electoral district in any significant way, as any division would reproduce the sort of electoral districts, with extreme deviations from the electoral quota, which were rejected by the Court in that case. We have therefore opted to leave the electoral district largely unchanged. We took some comfort from the fact that, while the present M.L.A. urged us not to make this electoral district any larger, he, like us, was unable to recommend any logical way to make it smaller.

The only changes we propose to this electoral district are to correct two anomalies in the present boundaries which were brought to our attention. The first relates to the people living at Meziadin Junction, where Highway 37A branches off Highway 37 to Stewart. Because the present boundary

runs along Highway 37 in this area, it has divided this very small community, placing some of them 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.

STIKINE CANYON/TELEGRAPH CREEK ROAD



We suggest 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 down Creek No. 6 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. These changes should 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.

In addition, we propose that the eastern boundary of the current Bulkley Valley-Stikine electoral district be moved west in the area of Takla Lake to ensure that all of the occupied reserves of the Takla Lake Band are within the proposed Prince George-Omineca electoral district. In the area south of Endako, we propose that the eastern boundary of the Bulkley Valley-Stikine electoral district be moved east of Holy Cross Lake to ensure that all of the occupied reserves of the Cheslatta Band will be in this electoral district. We also propose that the boundary of Bulkley Valley-Stikine be moved west in the area of Francois Lake Road to correct an anomaly in the current boundary which divides a small settlement.

While less than ideal, we have concluded that Bulkley Valley-Stikine represents a concession to representation by population which is not unworkable and we therefore propose that it be preserved, with the minor changes outlined above.

With these boundary changes, the electoral district of Bulkley Valley-Stikine would have a population of 33,700, and a deviation from the electoral quota of minus 28.5 percent. For the reasons reviewed above, we consider the electoral district to represent “very special circumstances,” within the meaning of the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, which justify such a deviation.



With only one major population centre in the City of Prince Rupert, the electoral district of North Coast is made up of a large number of small communities spread along the Nass Valley, the Queen Charlotte Islands and the Province’s north coast over a land area of 51,143 square kilometres. Many of these communities are remote and often, if not always, accessible only by boat or aeroplane—in winter often inaccessible altogether—posing real chal-

While less than ideal, we have concluded that Bulkley Valley-Stikine represents a concession to representation by population which is not unworkable and we therefore propose that it be preserved . . .

lenges for the area's M.L.A. to reach and make connections with the electorate.

In addition to relocating the eastern boundary of the North Coast electoral district in order take in the residents of Meziadin Junction and along Highway 37, as reviewed above, we also propose that the eastern boundary of North Coast, in the area of Hartley Bay, be moved east to the western boundary of Area C of the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District to bring all of the occupied reserves of the Hartley Bay Band into the North Coast electoral district.

With these changes, the North Coast electoral district would have a population of 31,540, and a deviation of minus 33.1 percent from the electoral quota.

With the minor changes we propose to the eastern boundary of the Skeena electoral district, to ensure all of the residents in the area of Kitwanga are included in one electoral district, that electoral district would have a population of 32,850 with a deviation from the electoral quota of minus 30.3 percent. Although smaller in area than some of the other northern electoral districts, the residents of Skeena share the same challenges of life in the North.

We propose no other changes to the boundaries of either North Coast or Skeena. For both of these electoral districts, we were unable to identify any reconfiguration of boundaries which would bring their population within the 25 percent limit.

In the case of North Coast, no population base sufficient to bring the electoral district within the 25 percent deviation can be taken from the adjacent electoral district of Skeena without rendering that electoral district constitutionally untenable. While we heard submissions to the effect that the rivalry between Terrace and Prince Rupert make it inappropriate to put those two municipalities in the same electoral district, it is also clear that the removal of either Terrace or Kitimat from Skeena would bring an end to that electoral district. Further, in our view, Kitimat's location on Highway 37, accessible only through Terrace, makes the separation of these two communities contrary to common sense.

With Skeena's neighbours of Bulkley Valley-Stikine and North Coast in no position to give up population, and its two main population centres at Terrace and Kitimat so closely tied, we could identify no reasonable option for increasing

that electoral district's population which would not result in the loss of an electoral district for the North.

In accordance with our commitment to the preservation of regional representation, we were not prepared to recommend the elimination of either electoral district. Rather we have concluded that the geographic and demographic realities of both North Coast and Skeena represent "very special circumstances" such that a deviation beyond 25 percent is justified. Further, we note that the similarity of their populations (31,540 and 32,850) suggests that the population in this area of the Province has been appropriately distributed between the two electoral districts.

It was suggested to us that, from the perspective of community interest, the Nass Valley ought to be part of the Skeena electoral district, as the communities in that area are accessed through, and have ties with, the City of Terrace, and have less of a coastal orientation than the rest of the North Coast electoral district. While this makes some sense, we have concluded that such a change would push the population of the electoral district of North Coast too far from the electoral quota (with a resulting deviation of close to minus 40 percent) to be justified. We note that we received no submissions to suggest that the inclusion of the Nass Valley in North Coast was so unworkable as to deny its residents effective representation.



THE PEACE



Peace River North

Peace River South

THE "PEACE," IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, IS ONE of the historic and distinct regions of the Province. Geographically, the region is easily identified as the area of flat plains north of the 56th parallel between the Rocky Mountains and the British Columbia-Alberta border. Economically, the region stands out for its unique involvement in oil and gas extraction, although agriculture (including a large part of the Province's grain farming) coal mining, and the forest industry are important activities as well. The region also generates a significant portion of the Province's hydroelectric power. All of these activities raise issues for which residents require the advocacy of their M.L.A.

The existence of the oil and gas industry in this area, together with the fact that it is physically separated from the rest of the Province by the Rocky Mountains, have given rise to close connections with Alberta—and to perennial separatist movements advocating that the region formally join that Province. The people of this region, where heightened activity in the oil and gas industry in recent years has been a particularly significant source of revenue for the Province, articulate perhaps the strongest sense of alienation from government we heard anywhere in the Province.

This region is presently encompassed by two electoral districts, Peace River North and Peace River South.

Peace River North presently encompasses an area of 160,495 square kilometres and contains approximately 5,000 kilometres of roads which, the present M.L.A. emphasized to us, are largely unpaved and subject to extreme winter weather conditions. The electoral district has two major centres, Fort Nelson and Fort St. John, which are approximately 400 kilometres apart along the

Alaska Highway, two smaller centres at Taylor and Hudson's Hope, as well as a number of other smaller communities. All of these communities require access to their M.L.A.

Peace River South is presently the third largest electoral district in the Province (after Peace River North and Bulkley Valley-Stikine) with an area of 74,559 square kilometres. While Dawson Creek is the largest city in the electoral district, there are size-

PEACE RIVER VALLEY



able communities at Pouce Coupe, Chetwynd, Tumber Ridge and Mackenzie, as well as numerous more rural settlements.

The history, strong regional identity, unique economic activities, large area, and remoteness from the centres of government which characterize the Peace have led us to conclude that this region represents “very special circumstances” and should maintain its current level of representation by two M.L.A.s.

There are, however, some changes we propose to the boundaries of the Peace River North and Peace River South electoral districts.

At present, the Peace River South electoral district clearly extends beyond the historic and geographic boundaries of the Peace region. In particular, the inclusion of the communities in the Rocky Mountain Trench area—Mackenzie, Fort Ware and Tsay Keh Dene (Ingenika Point)—represent an anomalous addition to the Peace. Located on the other side of the Rocky Mountains from the Peace, these communities are clearly more logically associated with the Prince George region.

Although removing the Rocky Mountain Trench from Peace River South takes population from an electoral district which, at minus 26.3 percent is already below the electoral quota, we feel that such a step is appropriate. In our view, the violations of community interest, geography and history are not justified by the minor contribution of population which these communities provide, given the overriding objective of effective representation. It is therefore 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.

Removing this population from Peace River South, however, reduces the population in the remainder of that electoral district to 22,325, resulting in a deviation more than 50 percent below the electoral quota—so low as to raise questions of constitutionality.

We have therefore endeavoured to balance the population of the Peace between the two electoral districts by adding some population from the more populated Peace River North electoral district to Peace River South. To do so, we are compelled to recommend that the latter electoral district cross the Peace River. While we recognize that this is less than ideal, we concluded that this is preferable to our being forced to recommend the elimination of one of the electoral districts in this region.

We therefore propose that the northern boundary of the Peace River South electoral district be moved across the Peace River to run north along the eastern municipal boundary of Fort St. John, and then east along Stoddart Creek and then the Beaton and Doig Rivers, moving the communities in the southeast corner of the present Peace River North electoral district into the Peace River South electoral district. While these communities no doubt have close connections with Fort St. John, we have concluded that their community interest is sufficiently respected by their inclusion in a Peace River electoral district.

With these changes, the population of the Peace River North electoral district would be 30,050, with a deviation of minus 36.3 percent, and the population of the Peace River South electoral district would be 31,900, with a deviation of minus 32.3 percent. In our view, this region has too large a population to be effectively represented in one electoral district, and, as reviewed above, represents "very special circumstances" entitling the residents of the Peace to preservation of their existing representation.



PRINCE GEORGE



Prince George-Mount Robson

Prince George North

Prince George-Omineca

IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN THE NUMBER OF ELECTORAL DISTRICTS IN THE northern Interior, we cannot avoid recommending that the City of Prince George continue to be divided between three electoral districts. Distribution of the large population base in that city is the only means of producing electoral districts with acceptable deviations from the electoral quota. Happily, a number of presenters told us that these electoral districts, which combine the smaller communities around Prince George with a section of the City, work quite well.

We do propose some changes to the boundaries of the three Prince George area electoral districts. These are driven by two primary factors. The first is the need to address the relative underpopulation of the Prince George-Mount Robson electoral district which, if left unchanged, would have a deviation of minus 33 percent. The second is the addition of the Rocky Mountain Trench communities to the Prince George North electoral district, for the reasons reviewed above, and the need to address the impact of this population increase. 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.

We therefore propose that Mackenzie and the other communities in the Rocky Mountain Trench be added to the Prince George North electoral district. We also recommend that the southern boundary of Prince George North, in the City of Prince George, be moved north to run west along 5th Avenue to Foothills Boulevard, then north on Foothills Boulevard to the Nechako River. We further propose that the boundaries of the Prince George-Omineca electoral district within the City of Prince George be changed to run south from the Nechako River along Foothills Boulevard to 5th Avenue, east on 5th Avenue

to Tabor Boulevard, south on Tabor Boulevard to 15th Avenue, east on 15th Avenue to Ospika Boulevard, south on Ospika Boulevard to Ferry Avenue, east on Ferry Avenue to Highway 16, and south on Highway 16, with parallel changes for Prince George-Mount Robson. We also propose that, further south, the eastern boundary of Prince George-Omineca be moved east of Cowart Road to put its residents into that electoral district.

HIGHWAY 16 AND MOUNT ROBSON



In order to add additional population to Cariboo North, for reasons discussed below, we also propose that the southwestern boundary of the Prince George-Mount Robson electoral district be moved north on Highway 97 to the northern boundary of Electoral Area E of the Fraser-Fort George Regional District, which is just south of the community of Stoner.

With these changes, the Prince George-Omineca electoral district would have a population of 39,480, and a deviation of minus 16.3 percent from the electoral quota; the Prince George North electoral district would have a population of 37,280, with a deviation of minus 20.9 percent, and the Prince George-Mount Robson electoral district would have a population of 38,990, with a deviation of minus 17.3 percent.



THE CARIBOO



Cariboo North

Cariboo South

THE CARIBOO IS ANOTHER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA'S HISTORIC AND GEOGRAPHICALLY distinct regions. The Cariboo has long been characterized by the transportation corridor up the Fraser Canyon, and the gold mining, ranching and forestry activities which have taken place along its adjacent plateaus and highlands.

At present, the Cariboo region is represented by two electoral districts: Cariboo North and Cariboo South. In the absence of any modifications, both of these electoral districts would be virtually at or over the 25 percent deviation from the applicable electoral quota: minus 24.7 percent for Cariboo South, minus 29 percent for Cariboo North. Nonetheless, the combined population of these electoral districts, approximately 69,000 people, is clearly too large for one electoral district. The preservation of two electoral districts for this region is also consistent with our overall objective of preserving regional representation.

Our obligation to respect representation by population where possible, does, however, lead us to propose that the boundaries of these two electoral districts be reconfigured to take advantage of such population as is available in order to avoid exceeding the 25 percent deviation limit. Unlike the North, certain options are available in the Cariboo to redistribute population.

In particular, we propose that the City of Williams Lake be divided between the two Cariboo electoral districts. While this is contrary to our principle of respecting municipal boundaries, we could identify no other option which would add sufficient population to Cariboo North to bring it within the 25 percent limit. We thus recommend the splitting of Williams Lake only as an alternative to the elimination of one of the Cariboo electoral districts.

ALEXIS CREEK



Our recommendation is that the boundary between the Cariboo North and Cariboo South electoral districts run west along the northern municipal boundary of the City of Williams Lake to Twelfth Avenue, south on Twelfth Avenue to Ferris Street, southwest along Ferris Street to Pigeon Avenue, south on Pigeon Avenue to Boundary Street, west on Boundary Street to its intersection with Mackenzie Avenue, then due

south to the Williams Lake River, and west along the river to the current electoral boundary.

One benefit of this new boundary would be to place the communities of 150 Mile House, Horsefly, and Likely in an electoral district which connects them with the City of Williams Lake, to which, we were told, they have close ties.

Another change we propose for the Cariboo North electoral district is that its northern boundary be moved up Highway 97 to just south of the community of Stoner. This would include the community of Hixon in the Cariboo North electoral district. This was suggested to us as a desired modification, given this community's connections with the Cariboo, and would also bring additional population into the electoral district.

In addition, we propose that the southwestern boundary of the Cariboo North electoral district, in the area of Tsacha Lake, be moved southwest to ensure that the occupied reserves of the Kluskus Band are all within the electoral district of Cariboo North. In the area of McLeese Lake, we propose that the southern boundary of Cariboo North be moved southwest to bring all of the occupied reserves of the Alexandria Band into the Cariboo North electoral district.

For Cariboo South, we propose that the southern boundary of this electoral district be moved south to bring in the community of Lillooet and the adjacent Electoral Areas A and B of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District. 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). We note also that Lillooet is in the federal Cariboo-Chilcotin electoral district.

While we acknowledge the submission made by the Council of the District of Lillooet, that it did not wish to be relocated from its present electoral district of Yale-Lillooet, we have concluded that our mandate requires us to make some concession for population considerations, and that the community interest of Lillooet would not be unduly violated by placing it in the electoral district of Cariboo South.

We also propose that the eastern boundary of the current Cariboo South electoral district, in the area of Mahood Lake, be moved west so that residents in the southeast corner of Mahood Lake, whose road connection is to the east, are included in the Kamloops-North Thompson electoral district.

With these changes, the Cariboo North electoral district would have a population of 37,500 and a deviation of minus 20.5 percent from the electoral quota. The Cariboo South electoral district would have a population of 36,890, with a deviation of minus 21.8 percent.



THE OKANAGAN



Okanagan-Boundary

Okanagan East

Okanagan-Penticton

Okanagan-Vernon

Okanagan West

THE OKANAGAN IS ONE OF THE REGIONS OF THE PROVINCE WHERE HIGH population growth has compelled us to propose significant electoral boundary changes. For example, with its present boundaries, the electoral district of Okanagan West has a population of 72,692, with a deviation 54.2 percent above the electoral quota, and the electoral district of Okanagan East has a population of 58,673, with a deviation of plus 24.5 percent.

At the same time, adjacent Okanagan electoral districts are relatively underpopulated. For example, Okanagan-Penticton has a population of 50,885, with a deviation of plus 7.9 percent, and Okanagan-Boundary has a population of only 36,907, with a deviation of minus 21.7 percent.

Although we considered the possibility of adding an electoral district to this area, as was suggested to us by many people, these disparities between neighbouring electoral districts led us to conclude that the population of the Okanagan could be satisfactorily distributed with a realignment of boundaries in the area.

First, we propose that an electoral district be created exclusively for the west side of Okanagan Lake. While there is logic in using Okanagan Lake as a natural boundary, such an electoral district is also justifiable on the basis that the population of Westbank and other communities on the west side of the lake are growing at a particularly high rate.

We propose that this electoral district, which we propose be named Okanagan-Westside, run from the northern boundary of the Central Okanagan Regional District to the boundaries of Electoral Area F of the Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District and the Penticton Indian Reserve No. 1 on the south, taking in the community of West Bench. This would produce an elec-

toral district with a population of 45,240 and a deviation of minus 4.0 percent, well able to accommodate future population growth. These boundaries also go some way toward accommodating the request of the Mayor and Council of the Corporation of the District of Peachland that that community be included in an electoral district with communities to the north rather than with Penticton

OKANAGAN LAKE APPLE ORCHARD



The Okanagan is one of the regions of the Province where high population growth has compelled us to propose significant electoral boundary changes.

(although their stated preference was to be included in an electoral district with Kelowna).

The use of Okanagan Lake as a boundary allows two electoral districts to be dedicated to the City of Kelowna and adjacent communities. We propose that Kelowna-Lake Country and Kelowna-Mission electoral districts be created, separated by a boundary running east-west through the City along Highway 97 and Highway 33.

We suggest that the boundaries of the Kelowna-Lake Country electoral district follow the boundaries of the present Okanagan-East electoral district on the north. On the east, we propose that the boundary run along the border of Electoral Area I of the Central Okanagan Regional District to Pooley Creek. On the west, the boundary would run north from the boundary of Electoral Area I of the Central Okanagan Regional District along Pooley and K.L.O. Creeks to the municipal boundary of the City of Kelowna, north along the municipal boundary to Highway 33, and then west along Highway 33 and Highway 97 to Okanagan Lake.

We propose that the boundaries of the Kelowna-Mission electoral district follow K.L.O. and Pooley Creeks on the east and the Central Okanagan Regional District boundary on the south. This southern boundary would exclude the communities north of Naramata such as Indian Rock and Chute Lake so that they would no longer be in an electoral district with Kelowna, to which they have no direct transportation route.

As described, the Kelowna-Lake Country electoral district would have a population of 52,890, with a deviation of plus 12.2 percent, and the Kelowna-Mission electoral district would have a population of 50,480, with a deviation of plus 7.1 percent.

We propose only minor changes to the electoral district of Okanagan-Vernon so as to adjust its northern and southern boundaries to follow the boundaries of the North Okanagan Regional District for clarity and consistency, with little effect on population. Although this leaves that electoral district with a population of 55,360 and a deviation of plus 17.4 percent from the electoral quota, we feel that this should be sufficient to accommodate growth in this area until the next boundary review, given that its growth rate between 1986 and 1996 was slightly below the overall provincial growth rate for the same period.

The fundamental change we propose to the south Okanagan is the creation of an electoral district called Penticton-Okanagan Valley which encompasses 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. Our recommendation is that the eastern boundary of this electoral district follow the border of the Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District along the divide of the Okanagan Highlands. This would add the communities on Highway 3 from Bridesville east to the present Rossland-Trail electoral district. As is discussed below, we propose that the western boundary of this electoral district follow the boundaries of Electoral Areas B and G of the Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District so as to include the Similkameen Valley with Princeton in the adjacent electoral district, presently Yale-Lillooet.

In order to adhere to our principle of keeping occupied Indian reserves intact, we propose that the northern boundary of Penticton-Okanagan Valley depart from the boundary of Electoral Area F of the Okanagan Similkameen Regional District in order to follow the boundary of Penticton Indian Reserve No. 1.

This electoral district has the benefit of leaving the City of Penticton intact. Although the residents of Oliver expressed their preference for preserving the boundaries of the Okanagan-Boundary electoral district, we feel there is logic in the inclusion of Oliver and Osoyoos in an electoral district with Penticton as these communities are all part of the fruit-growing and tourism-based economy which characterizes the south Okanagan Valley. Further, as is discussed below, we feel that the inclusion of the communities of Greenwood and Grand Forks with the Kootenays (as they are in the Kootenay Boundary Regional District) also makes sense. In addition, the proposed boundaries correct the anomaly which separated some of the people in the communities of Indian Rock, Chute Lake, Glen Fir and the Upper Carmi from Penticton, notwithstanding their strong community interest and transportation connections with that municipality, as they forcefully brought to our attention through both written and oral submissions.

With these boundaries, the Penticton-Okanagan Valley electoral district would have a population of 54,270, with a deviation of plus 15.1 percent.



THE SOUTHERN INTERIOR



Kamloops

**Kamloops-
North Thompson**

Shuswap

Yale-Lillooet

AS DISCUSSED ABOVE, IT IS OUR PROPOSAL THAT LILLOOET BE INCLUDED in the Cariboo South electoral district rather than in the present Yale-Lillooet electoral district. This change adds population to Cariboo South in order to ensure that the Cariboo retains two electoral districts.

At the same time, we wished to ensure that the Yale-Lillooet electoral district could be preserved, given our commitment to maintaining regional representation. To accomplish this, we propose that the electoral district's southeast boundary be moved east to encompass the Village of Keremeos and the smaller communities of the Similkameen Valley. The submission we received from the Council of the Village of Keremeos indicated that people in that area have connections with the community of Princeton, which is located in the Yale-Lillooet electoral district. Hence this change seemed an appropriate way of ensuring the continued existence of this electoral district, which, because it would no longer encompass Lillooet, we suggest be renamed Yale-Similkameen.

In particular, we suggest that the boundary of the present Yale-Lillooet electoral district be moved to the eastern boundaries of Electoral Areas B and G of the Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District. As discussed above, this relocation of the Similkameen Valley allows for the creation of a separate electoral district for the lower Okanagan Valley.

Although we recognize that many residents of the present Yale-Lillooet electoral district would have preferred that we left their electoral district unchanged, we have felt compelled to propose the abovementioned changes in order to preserve regional representation overall.

With these changes, the Yale-Similkameen electoral district would have a population of 37,280, and a deviation from the electoral quota of minus 20.9 percent.



We propose only minor changes to the boundaries of the two Kamloops electoral districts.

First, we felt that additional population ought to be added to the relatively underpopulated Kamloops-North Thompson electoral district in order to better balance the distribu-

KAMLOOPS AND NORTH THOMPSON RIVER



tion of population between the two electoral districts. We suggest that this be accomplished by moving the southeast boundary of the Kamloops-North Thompson electoral district east of Chase to the boundary of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District, to bring this and the other intervening communities along Highway 1 into the electoral district. The submissions we received suggest that this change is consistent not only with regional district boundaries, as Chase is included with Kamloops in the Thompson-Nicola Regional District, but also with the general orientation of the residents of these communities who are said to be more closely connected with Kamloops than with the Shuswap.

On the northeast of the Kamloops-North Thompson electoral district, we suggest that the boundary be moved east to the boundary of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District, not for any population purposes, but to substitute this recognized boundary for the more obscure boundary presently used.

We also suggest that the boundary line within the city limits of Kamloops be moved from Highway 1 to Columbia Street in order to distribute population more evenly between the two electoral districts.

Finally, during our hearings it was brought to our attention that south of Kamloops an anomaly has been created where the existing boundary between the electoral districts of Kamloops and Kamloops-North Thompson unnecessarily splits the small neighbourhood of Knutsford. We propose that this problem be corrected by moving the boundary east to include all of this community in the Kamloops electoral district.

With these changes, the Kamloops-North Thompson electoral district would have a population of 46,180, with a deviation from the electoral quota of minus 2.1 percent, and the Kamloops electoral district would have a population of 50,460, with a deviation of plus 7.0 percent.



As noted above, we propose that the western boundary of the Shuswap electoral district be relocated to the Thompson-Nicola Regional District boundary in order to add Chase and the communities west of it to the Kamloops-North Thompson electoral district. The only other change we propose to Shuswap is that its southwestern and southeastern boundaries be modified to follow regional district boundaries, specifically Electoral Area D of the Columbia-Shuswap Regional District on the southwest, and the southern boundary of Electoral Area F of the North Okanagan Regional District on the southeast. With these changes, Shuswap would have a population of 48,390, and a deviation from the electoral quota of plus 2.6 percent.

THE KOOTENAYS



**Columbia River-
Revelstoke**

Kootenay

Nelson-Creston

Rossland-Trail

ALTHOUGH LOCATED IN THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE PROVINCE, THE Kootenays are often included as part of “the North,” where that expression is used to refer to those parts of British Columbia which are remote from the perceived centres of power in the Lower Mainland and Victoria and where large distances and relative lack of infrastructure and services pose real challenges for people. For this region, a series of mountain ranges, specifically, the Monashee, Purcell, Selkirk and Rocky Mountains form very real geographic barriers separating the communities of the Kootenays not only from the coast, but from each other.

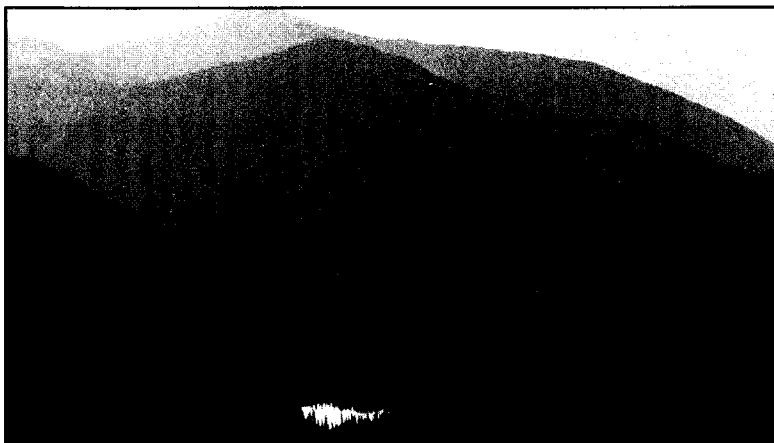
In addition to these mountain ranges, the Kootenays are also geographically defined by the Columbia River Basin formed by this river on its long loop through British Columbia. The construction of numerous dams on the Columbia River pursuant to the Columbia River Treaty, which led to the flooding of significant areas of land in the region, has made the Kootenays a major source of hydroelectric power for the Province.

The Kootenays have historically been recognized as a distinct region, with a Kootenay electoral district forming part of the Province’s first electoral map. By the time of the Province’s 10th general election in 1903, the region was the location of numerous settlements resulting from significant mining activity, with a total of 11 electoral districts. Today, the area of the original Kootenay electoral districts is divided into four electoral districts: Rossland-Trail, Nelson-Creston, Kootenay and Columbia River-Revelstoke. Our proposals for the electoral boundaries in this area reflect our objective of preserving this number of electoral districts for the region in the future.

Although Greenwood and Grand Forks have been connected with communities to the west on previous electoral maps, it is our recommendation that

the geography, economy and history of these communities justify their addition to the electoral district of Rossland-Trail. Like Nelson and Trail, these communities were founded on mining, each with its own smelter and a railway connection to the United States for delivery of its products. Such a change to Rossland-Trail is also consistent with regional district boundaries, as all of Greenwood, Grand Forks, Rossland and Trail are

MONASHEE MOUNTAINS



Although Greenwood and Grand Forks have been connected with communities to the west on previous electoral maps, it is our recommendation that the geography, economy and history of these communities justify their addition to the electoral district of Rossland-Trail.

within the Kootenay Boundary Regional District. We therefore propose that the western boundary of Rossland-Trail be moved west to the border of the Kootenay Boundary Regional District.

On the east side of the current Rossland-Trail electoral district, we suggest that the boundary be moved west to follow the eastern boundaries of the Kootenay Boundary Regional District and Electoral Areas J and I of the Central Kootenay Regional District. This has the benefit of using recognized jurisdictional lines and of returning the community of Salmo to the Nelson-Creston electoral district, to reflect its ties with the City of Nelson.

As a result of these substantial changes, we recommend that the Rossland-Trail electoral district be renamed West Kootenay-Boundary. This electoral district would have a population of 45,970, with a deviation from the electoral quota of minus 2.5 percent.

The low population of Columbia River-Revelstoke has led us to recommend a change to this electoral district. With its present boundaries, and a population of 34,056, Columbia River-Revelstoke would have a deviation of minus 27.8 percent from the electoral quota such that, if it is to survive, it must either acquire population from an adjacent electoral district, or be found to represent "very special circumstances." Situated in the easternmost part of the Province, encompassing 40,155 square kilometres and four major communities (Revelstoke, Golden, Invermere and Kimberley) which are several hours from each other along mountain highways subject to closure in winter weather conditions, the electoral district is clearly difficult to represent effectively. In addition, its involvement in a number of different economic sectors, including the forest and railway industries, mining, agriculture and tourism, and its role in hydroelectric generation, in relation to which the Columbia Basin Trust has statutory rights and responsibilities, reflect a range of issues on which its residents require representation in government.

For these reasons, we feel that Columbia River-Revelstoke may well have sufficient "very special circumstances" to justify a deviation from the electoral quota of greater than minus 25 percent.

Nonetheless, as stated elsewhere, our constitutional obligation to place primary emphasis on representation by population does require us to consider whether any boundary changes are available to bring the electoral district within the 25 percent deviation set by our governing statute. In pursuing this inquiry, we have observed that the communities along 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, are candidates for inclusion in Columbia River-Revelstoke.

Geographically, these communities are somewhat isolated, with no predominant connection to one of the adjacent major centres over another. However, we understand that the year-round ferry service across Upper Arrow Lake, between Shelter Bay and Galena Bay, has allowed these communities to develop ties with Revelstoke to the north which support their inclusion in the Columbia River-Revelstoke electoral district. The addition of these communities would bring Columbia River-Revelstoke to a population of 37,850, with a deviation of minus 19.7 percent from the electoral quota.

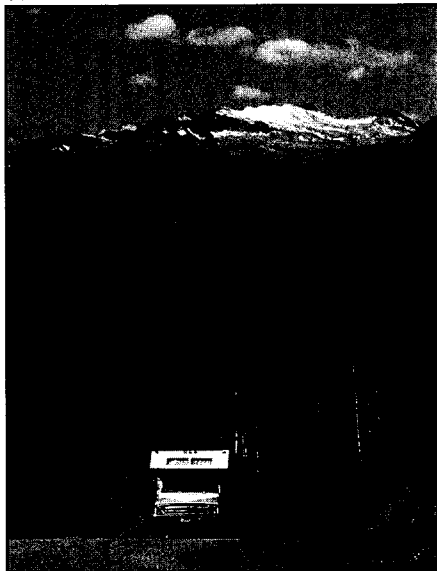
We therefore propose that the southwest border of Columbia River-Revelstoke be extended to encompass Electoral Area K of the Central Kootenay Regional District.

For the Nelson-Creston electoral district, as noted above, we recommend that the southwestern border of the electoral district be altered to take in Electoral Area G of the Central Kootenay Regional District, including the community of Salmo. In the northwest of the electoral district, we suggest that the boundary follow the eastern border of Electoral Area K of the Central Kootenay Regional District, to add Nakusp and the adjacent communities to Columbia River-Revelstoke. Finally, in the southeast, we suggest a change to correct the anomaly which was brought to our attention in relation to the small communities of Yahk, Kingsgate and Goatfell. The present boundary

excludes these communities from the electoral district, notwithstanding their connection with Nelson and Creston for virtually all other governmental purposes. We therefore propose that the boundary of Nelson-Creston be moved east to the border of the Central Kootenay Regional District.

The only change we propose to the boundaries of the electoral district of Kootenay, is the relocation of its southwestern boundary to the border between the Central and East Kootenay Regional Districts, in order

VALHALLA



to accomodate the communities of Yahk, Kingsgate and Goatfell. Kootenay would thus have a population of 38,220, with a deviation of minus 18.9 percent from the electoral quota. However, in order to reflect the realignment of the electoral district of Rossland-Trail, with its consequential change of name to West Kootenay-Boundary, we propose that the present electoral district of Kootenay be renamed East Kootenay.

With these changes, the Nelson-Creston electoral district would have a population of 41,310, with a deviation of minus 12.4 percent from the electoral quota.



THE SOUTH COAST

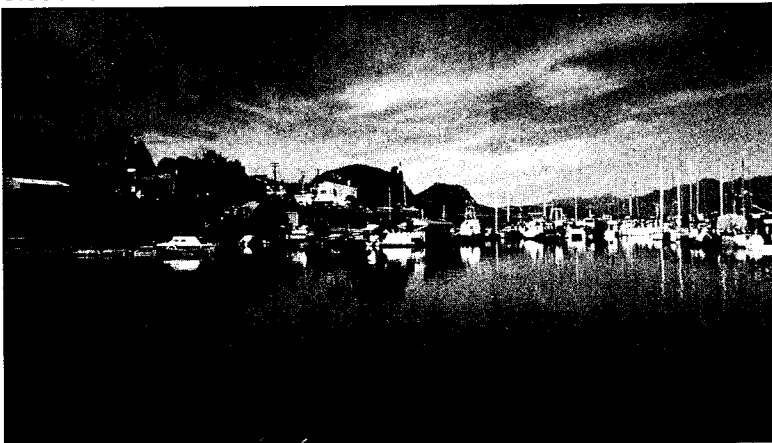


**Powell River-
Sunshine Coast**

WE RECOMMEND NO CHANGES FOR THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF POWELL River-Sunshine Coast. With its present boundaries, the electoral district has an acceptable population of 44,880, with a deviation from the electoral quota of minus 4.8 percent. We saw no significant advantage to be gained from any reconfiguration, either for this electoral district or its neighbours.



GIBSONS



GREATER VANCOUVER



- Vancouver-Burrard**
- Vancouver-Fraserview**
- Vancouver-Hastings**
- Vancouver-Kensington**
- Vancouver-Kingsway**
- Vancouver-Langara**
- Vancouver-Little Mountain**
- Vancouver-Mount Pleasant**
- Vancouver-Point Grey**
- Vancouver-Quilchena**



FALSE CREEK



IN VANCOUVER, THE CHANGES WE PROPOSE ARE AIMED AT EQUALIZING the population between electoral districts and allowing for future population growth in certain areas.

One particular area in Vancouver which we felt mandated some change is that surrounding False Creek, where high density development on the former Expo 86 lands is ongoing. This area is presently in the electoral district of Vancouver-Burrard, which according to the 1996 census has a population of 54,449 and therefore a deviation from the electoral quota of plus 15.5 percent. This area is expected to continue to grow, as is the adjacent neighbourhood of Yaletown, also in Vancouver-Burrard, where the gentrification of a former warehouse district is also bringing construction of high density housing. Rather than leaving them both within Vancouver-Burrard, we concluded that changes should be made to better accommodate the expected growth in these communities by removing portions of this electoral district to adjacent electoral districts with lower populations and growth rates.

We therefore propose that the boundary of the present Vancouver-Little Mountain electoral district be moved northward to Pacific and Expo Boulevards, on the north side of False Creek, and to Quebec Street, Terminal Avenue and Main Street on the northeast, thus encompassing the new developments on the former Expo site.

In order to offset the increase in population resulting from the addition of the neighbourhood around False Creek, we propose that the southern boundary of the present Vancouver-Little Mountain electoral district be moved northward from 41st Avenue to 25th Avenue. This would effectively remove the area known as Little Mountain from the electoral district. Accordingly, we propose that this electoral district be renamed Vancouver-Fairview.

With these boundaries, the Vancouver-Fairview electoral district would have a population of 49,530, with a deviation of plus 5.1 percent from the electoral quota. The Vancouver-Burrard electoral district would have a population of 51,970, with a deviation of plus 10.2 percent.


To the south of 25th Avenue, we propose that the electoral district of

North Vancouver-Lonsdale

North Vancouver-Seymour

West Vancouver-Capilano


West Vancouver-Garibaldi



Richmond Centre

Richmond East

Richmond-Steveston



Burnaby-Edmonds

Burnaby North

Burnaby-Willingdon

Coquitlam-Maillardville

New Westminster

Port Coquitlam

Port Moody-Burnaby Mountain

Vancouver-Langara have a western boundary which runs north along Angus Drive and then West Boulevard from the Fraser River to 57th Avenue, east on 57th Avenue to Granville Street, and north on Granville Street to 25th Avenue. On the east, we propose that the boundary run south on Ontario Street from 25th Avenue, east on 41st Avenue to Main Street, south on Main Street to 49th Avenue, east on 49th Avenue to Fraser Street, south on Fraser Street to 57th Avenue, west on 57th Avenue to Prince Edward Street, and south on Prince Edward Street to the Fraser River.

With these boundaries, the electoral district of Vancouver-Langara would have a population of 51,570, with a deviation of plus 9.4 percent from the electoral quota.

Consistent with the changes proposed above, we propose that the southern half of the eastern boundary of the Vancouver-Quilchena electoral district be moved east to Granville Street, 57th Avenue and Angus Drive. This gives the Vancouver-Quilchena electoral district a population of 53,370, with a deviation of plus 13.2 percent from the electoral quota.

We propose no changes to the boundaries of the electoral district of Vancouver-Point Grey, which has a population of 52,120, with a deviation of plus 10.6 percent from the electoral quota.

For the electoral district of Vancouver-Mount Pleasant, we propose that its western boundary be moved to Main, Quebec and Abbott Streets, that its southern boundary run east on 16th Avenue to Kingsway, and along Kingsway to Victoria Drive, and that its eastern boundary follow Commercial Drive and then Victoria Drive south from Burrard Inlet to Kingsway. This gives the electoral district a population of 51,310, with a deviation of plus 8.8 percent from the electoral quota.

For the Vancouver-Kensington electoral district, we propose that its western boundary run south along Main Street to 25th Avenue, west on 25th Avenue to Ontario Street, south on Ontario Street to 41st Avenue, east on 41st Avenue to Main Street, and south on Main Street to 49th Avenue. We propose that its eastern boundary run south from Kingsway along Nanaimo Street to 45th Avenue, west on 45th Avenue to Victoria Drive, and then south on Victoria Drive to 49th Avenue. This gives the electoral district a population of 53,180, with a deviation of plus 12.8 percent from the electoral quota.

We propose that the western and southern boundaries of the Vancouver-Hastings electoral district follow Commercial Drive south to Broadway, then

run east on Broadway to Grandview Highway North, continuing along Grandview Highway to Boundary Road. This gives the electoral district a population of 53,570, with a deviation of plus 13.6 percent from the electoral quota.

We propose that the boundaries of the Vancouver-Kingsway electoral district follow Broadway, Grandview Highway North and then Grandview Highway on the north, Commercial Drive, Victoria Drive, Kingsway and then Nanaimo on the west, and 45th Avenue all the way between Nanaimo Street and Boundary Road on the south. This would give the electoral district a population of 52,480, with a deviation of plus 11.3 percent from the electoral quota.

Finally, we propose that the northern boundary of the Vancouver-Fraserview electoral district be modified to run west to east along 49th Avenue to Victoria Drive, north on Victoria Drive to 45th Avenue, and east on 45th Avenue to Boundary Road. We further propose that the electoral district's western boundary be modified to run north from the Fraser River along Prince Edward Street to 57th Avenue, then turning east along 57th Avenue to Fraser Street, before it continues along Fraser Street to 49th Avenue. This gives the electoral district a population of 53,190, with a deviation of plus 12.8 percent from the electoral quota.

North Vancouver and West Vancouver

We do not recommend any changes for any of the four electoral districts which encompass North Vancouver, West Vancouver and the communities north of Vancouver along Highway 99. None of these electoral districts deviate significantly from the electoral quota and the range of deviations they represent is not inappropriate: North Vancouver-Seymour has a population of 53,170, with a deviation from the electoral quota 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 2.0 percent; and West Vancouver-Garibaldi has a population of 47,620, with a deviation of plus 1.0 percent.

The fact that the existing boundaries do not follow those of the City of North Vancouver means that there are portions of that City in three different electoral districts. It was not suggested to us, however, that this causes significant problems justifying a departure from using Highway 1 as the logical dividing line in this area.

We received a few submissions suggesting that the residents of smaller communities within West Vancouver-Garibaldi, such as Bowen Island and Squamish, do not truly have a community interest with the residents of West Vancouver, and that they would be better located in the electoral district of Powell River-Sunshine Coast. Others pointed out, however, that Vancouver is the accessible major centre for these communities and the place where many residents of Bowen Island, in particular, work. In any event, we were reluctant to add further communities to Powell River-Sunshine Coast, which is already a large electoral district of widely dispersed and difficult to access communities. Nor did it make sense to us to consider adding these communities to the other adjacent proposed electoral district of Cariboo South.

Richmond

In Richmond, we concluded that the high population in Richmond East (with a deviation of plus 17.3 percent from the electoral quota), an area identified by the municipality as the likely site of high growth in the future, mandated some change, particularly in light of the discrepancy between the population of that electoral district and that of Richmond-Steveston, where the deviation is minus 10 percent. We therefore propose changes to the three Richmond electoral districts to better balance the City's population and allow for population growth.

To accommodate population growth in Richmond Centre, we propose that its boundary with Richmond-Steveston on the south be moved to the north so that it runs all the way along Blundell Road to Garden City Road. On the east, we suggest that the boundary between Richmond Centre and Richmond East run along Garden City Road, rather than No. 4 Road, all the way from Sea Island Way south to Blundell Road.

Apart from reducing the area south of Richmond Centre, these changes also have the advantage of producing straightforward perpendicular boundaries for each electoral district. With these new boundaries, Richmond East would have a population of 51,510, and a deviation from the electoral quota of plus 9.3 percent; Richmond-Steveston would have a population of 51,070, with a deviation of plus 8.3 percent, and Richmond Centre would have a population of 46,290, with a deviation of minus 1.8 percent, leaving room for the population growth predicted by the City.

Burnaby

In Burnaby, population growth in the Burnaby-Edmonds electoral district in particular, which has produced a population of 57,840, with a deviation of plus 23 percent from the electoral quota, mandated redrawing of the boundaries.

As discussed above, we have sought to propose electoral districts which are consistent with municipal boundaries wherever possible. The City of Burnaby is one of those municipalities, however, where we found ourselves unable to recommend electoral districts which are wholly within the city limits. We felt that the electoral districts proposed by the City of Burnaby and others produced populations too low to be justified in Burnaby, given its urban density and growth rates which are generally close to the overall provincial rate.

While we are able to propose three electoral districts wholly within Burnaby, we also recommend the creation of an electoral district to be shared with the adjacent municipality of Coquitlam. In choosing the boundaries for these electoral districts we have attempted to use major routes which produce four electoral districts with well-balanced populations.

At present, Burnaby shares the Port Moody-Burnaby Mountain electoral district. This electoral district, which encompasses parts of three municipalities (Burnaby, Coquitlam, and Port Moody), does not seem to us to be the optimal solution. Instead, we propose that Burnaby share an electoral district only with that portion of Coquitlam which is adjacent to Burnaby, in an electoral district which we propose be called Burquitlam.

We propose that the northern boundary of a Burquitlam electoral district follow Burnaby Lake east to the Brunette River, then running east on the Brunette River to Gaglardi Way, north on Gaglardi Way to the British Columbia Hydro right of way, east on the right of way to the western Coquitlam municipal boundary, and then east along the boundary between Coquitlam and Port Moody to Gatensbury Road. On the east, we propose that the boundary run south on Gatensbury 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 border between Coquitlam and New Westminister. On the south, we propose that the boundary follow the Burnaby-New Westminister municipal boundary. On the west, we propose that the boundary follow Canada Way north to Kensington Avenue, and then run north on Kensington Avenue to Still Creek. This would produce an electoral district with a population of 49,870, and a deviation of plus 5.8 percent from the electoral quota.

For Burnaby North, we propose that the eastern boundary be moved east to the municipal boundary, taking in the Simon Fraser University area, just as the western boundary runs along the municipal border (Boundary Road). We propose that the southern boundary be moved north to follow Parker and Curtis Streets, then running south on Fell Avenue to the Lougheed Highway, east on the Lougheed Highway to Kensington Avenue, south on Kensington Avenue to Still Creek and then along the northern boundary of the Burquitlam electoral district, as described above. This would produce an electoral district with a population of 51,570, and a deviation of plus 9.4 percent from the electoral quota.

We propose a redistribution of the present Burnaby-Willingdon electoral district. The northern boundary of this electoral district would follow the southern boundary of the proposed Burnaby North electoral district described above. The southern and eastern boundaries would run southeast on Kingsway to Imperial Street, east on Imperial Street to Canada Way, and north on Canada Way to Kensington Avenue. This would produce an electoral district with a population of 50,300, and a deviation of plus 6.7 percent from the electoral quota.

Finally, we propose a boundary for a new Burnaby South electoral district which follows the southern boundary of the present Burnaby-Edmonds electoral district. On the east and north, the boundary would run north along Canada Way to Imperial Street, then west along Imperial Street and Kingsway to the municipal border. This would produce an electoral district with a population of 49,160, and a deviation of 4.3 percent from the electoral quota.

New Westminster

The only change we propose to the present New Westminster electoral district is to modify its southern boundary in order to exclude Annacis Island. Annacis Island is within the municipality of Delta, and it was pointed out to us that it ought logically to be included in a Delta electoral district. Being non-residential, this relocation of Annacis Island should result in no consequences for population distribution.

The New Westminster electoral district would therefore have a population of 49,350, with a deviation of plus 4.7 percent from the electoral quota.

Coquitlam, Port Moody, Port Coquitlam

The extreme population growth in the electoral district of Port Coquitlam, which experienced a 91.6 percent population increase between 1986 and 1996, required significant re-drawing of electoral boundaries in the Tri-City area.

In the electoral district of Port Coquitlam, a 91.6 percent population increase between 1986 and 1996 required re-drawing of electoral boundaries in the Tri-City area.

The submissions we received suggested that a community interest exists among the people residing in the mountain area on the north shore of Port Moody in Belcarra, Anmore and Heritage Mountain, and in the Eagle Ridge and Westwood Plateau areas of Coquitlam where there has been significant new development. By extending the eastern boundary of the present Port Moody-Burnaby Mountain electoral district border east into Coquitlam, the population in this high growth area can be more equally distributed.

We therefore propose that Port Moody-Burnaby Mountain be renamed Port Moody-Westwood (as it would no longer contain any portion of Burnaby) and that its eastern border be moved east to run along the Coquitlam River. On the south, we propose that the boundary be moved north to the Port Moody municipal boundary. This move to the municipal boundary has the benefit both of removing population from the electoral district in this area, to balance the addition of population from Coquitlam on the east, and of creating a boundary consistent with established municipal lines. On the south-east, we suggest that the boundary run east from the Port Moody municipal boundary, along Guildford Way to Johnson Street, south on Johnson Street to the Barnett Highway, and east on the Barnett Highway to the Coquitlam municipal boundary. This would produce an electoral district with a population of 49,510, and a deviation of plus 5.0 percent from the electoral quota.

To the south, we propose modifications to the existing Coquitlam-Maillardville electoral district so that its northern boundary is moved north to follow the Coquitlam municipal boundary and then Guildford Way, Johnson Street and the Barnett Highway, as described above, taking in the Highland Park area south of Guildford Way and the area north of Como Lake Avenue. Its western boundary would follow that of the proposed Burquitlam electoral district described above. The electoral district would continue to be defined by the Fraser River on the south and the Coquitlam municipal border on the east. This electoral district, which we propose retain the name Coquitlam-Maillardville, would have a population of 49,430, with a deviation of plus 4.8 percent from the electoral quota. As noted above, we recommend that the remainder of the municipality of Coquitlam south of Port Moody be included in an electoral district which we propose be called Burquitlam.

The present Port Coquitlam electoral district combines parts of each of the cities of Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam. We heard no significant objection to this arrangement and recommend that the electoral district be preserved in large part. The only change we propose for the Port Coquitlam electoral district is the use of the Coquitlam River as a western boundary, north of the

point at which it crosses the municipal border. This allows some of the high population of the Port Coquitlam electoral district—which was over 80, 000 people as of the 1996 census—to be added to the lower population in Port Moody. With these changes, the electoral district would have a population of 50,390, with a deviation of plus 6.9 percent from the electoral quota. We also propose that this electoral district be renamed Port Coquitlam-Burke Mountain.

These proposed changes should allow for the continued population growth expected due to development in the Town Centre and northeast areas of Coquitlam.

Although the City of Coquitlam requested electoral districts wholly within its municipal boundaries, 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. Further, the deviations of plus 22 percent for the two Coquitlam electoral districts proposed by the City seemed too high, given the growth rates in this area.



THE FRASER VALLEY



Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows

Mission-Kent



Abbotsford

Chilliwack

Matsqui



Fort Langley-Aldergrove

Langley



IN THE PITT MEADOWS-MAPLE RIDGE AREA, CHANGE TO THE ELECTORAL boundaries is mandated by the significant population growth in Maple Ridge which has pushed the Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows electoral district over the plus 25 percent limit for deviation from the electoral quota. Although Maple Ridge was split to some extent in the last redrawing of boundaries, with a southeast portion of the community being placed in the Mission-Kent electoral district, the population growth in this electoral district has now made it necessary to divide the municipality between two electoral districts.

Our analysis of the various possibilities led us to conclude that the low population of Pitt Meadows could not justify an electoral district of its own, with the result that it must share an electoral district with the District of Maple Ridge. For this reason, it is not possible for Maple Ridge to have two electoral districts of its own. Furthermore, given the need to join Pitt Meadows with a portion of Maple Ridge on the west, the remaining eastern portion of Maple Ridge must be joined with the adjacent district of Mission in order to produce an electoral district with sufficient population.

The close relationship between Pitt Meadows and Maple Ridge suggests a community interest which continues to make a shared electoral district appropriate. We did hear that the Maple Ridge residents placed in the Mission-Kent electoral district during the last revision felt somewhat "orphaned" from their home community. However, we are hopeful that our division of Maple Ridge, which places more of the Maple Ridge population in a shared electoral district with Mission, would have more of a "Maple Ridge" character so as to leave residents feeling less isolated.

Our proposal is that the eastern boundary of the Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows electoral district dividing Maple Ridge run north from the Fraser River along a short stretch of Kanaka Creek to the Lougheed Highway, north on the Lougheed Highway to Cottonwood Drive, north on Cottonwood Drive to 232nd Street, north on 232nd Street to Dewdney Trunk Road, west along Dewdney Trunk Road to 228th Street, north on

AGASSIZ



Surrey-Cloverdale

Surrey-Green Timbers

Surrey-Newton

Surrey-Whalley

Surrey-White Rock



Delta North

Delta South

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.

Although we recognize that a straight line along 224th or 228th Streets may appear to some as a more logical dividing line for downtown Maple Ridge, we felt it important to ensure that the populations of the two adjacent electoral districts created were well balanced and left sufficient room in the eastern electoral district to accommodate the significant growth which is expected from new developments east of 224th Street. Our proposed boundary also corrects the confusion which we understand was created by the use of Kanaka Creek north of the Lougheed Highway as a boundary, due to the irregularity of its route.

To the east of our proposed Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows electoral district, we propose a Maple Ridge-Mission electoral district which includes the remainder of Maple Ridge as well as the District of Mission. We propose that the eastern boundary of this electoral district follow the eastern boundary of the District of Mission.

With these boundaries, Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows would have a population of 50,030, and a deviation of plus 6.1 percent from the electoral quota, and the new Maple Ridge-Mission electoral district would have a population of 50,260, with a deviation of plus 6.6 percent from the electoral quota.

Kent, Harrison, Agassiz and Chilliwack

Apart from the above-described relocation of the western boundary of the present Mission-Kent electoral district, bringing it east to the District of Mission boundary, the fundamental change we propose to this electoral district is an extension of its borders across the Fraser River and into Chilliwack. Although the river might appear to represent a logical boundary, we received numerous submissions indicating that the people in the communities on the north shore opposite Chilliwack—namely, Kent, Harrison Hot Springs and Agassiz—wished to be included in a Chilliwack electoral district. It was explained to us that the transportation route via the bridge on Highway 9 has made Chilliwack a much more accessible centre for the people of the north shore than Mission, and that, as a result, these communities have developed close ties with Chilliwack.

We also received numerous submissions from the people of the communities to the southwest of Chilliwack—at Cultus Lake, Lindell Beach and in the

We also received numerous submissions from the people of the communities to the southwest of Chilliwack—at Cultus Lake, Lindell Beach and in the area known as the Columbia Valley—that they too wished to be included in a Chilliwack electoral district.

area known as the Columbia Valley—that they too wished to be included in a Chilliwack electoral district.

Even without the addition of these communities, the growth in the Chilliwack area has caused the population of the present Chilliwack electoral district to exceed the plus 25 percent deviation limit. With their addition, taking into account the community interests so forcefully conveyed to us, it is clear that Chilliwack must be divided between two electoral districts.

We therefore propose 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 eastern Chilliwack electoral district, which we propose be called Chilliwack-Kent, would have a population of 44,940, with a deviation of minus 4.7 percent from the electoral quota. The western electoral district (discussed further below), which we propose be called Abbotsford-Chilliwack, and which would include the communities of Cultus Lake, Lindell Beach and the Columbia Valley in an electoral district with Chilliwack, would have a population of 46,380, with a deviation of minus 1.6 percent from the electoral quota.

One minor additional change we propose is the alignment of the eastern boundary of the proposed Chilliwack-Kent electoral district to follow the boundary of Electoral Area D of the Fraser Valley Regional District.

Abbotsford

The effect of the above-described boundary changes is to place the communities north of the Fraser River in an eastern Chilliwack electoral district, and to place the communities southwest of Chilliwack in a shared Abbotsford and Chilliwack electoral district. This combination of Chilliwack and Abbotsford arises not only in order to accommodate the situation in Chilliwack, but also as a result of the circumstances which have arisen in Abbotsford.

For Abbotsford, we received submissions requesting that the community be divided into two electoral districts wholly within the municipality's boundaries. However, two strictly Abbotsford electoral districts would have deviations as high as plus 12 percent from the electoral quota. Given the prediction of continued high growth rates in this area (the Fraser Valley Regional District is predicting an increase in population of as much as 30,000 to 55,000 in the next ten years), we did not feel that electoral districts with such high populations would be appropriate. Even if tolerable today, such electoral

districts would clearly be short-lived, as constitutional deference to representation by population would require their further division in the near future.

Moreover the concentration of population resulting from the creation of two strictly Abbotsford electoral districts would have negative implications for the overall electoral map in the Fraser Valley. Without some further distribution of the Abbotsford population, both the electoral districts to the east and to the north of the Fraser River would be relatively underpopulated. For example, without the addition of population from Abbotsford, two Chilliwack electoral districts would have deviations from the electoral quota in the range of minus 9.0 percent—in contrast with the deviations of plus 12 percent which two Abbotsford-only electoral districts produces. Thus the comparable communities of Chilliwack and Abbotsford would have underpopulated and overpopulated electoral districts side by side, a situation which the British Columbia Supreme Court decision in the *Dixon* case suggests may be constitutionally untenable.

Hence the electoral districts we propose place portions of Abbotsford in electoral districts shared with adjacent communities.

We propose a shared Abbotsford-Chilliwack electoral district called Abbotsford-Chilliwack running east from Abbotsford on the west to take in all that part of Chilliwack which is west of Young and Vedder Roads. Specifically, we propose a western boundary within the City of Abbotsford running 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. On the north, the boundary would run along the Fraser River to the northern projection of Young Road. With these boundaries, the electoral district would have a population of 46,380, with a deviation of minus 1.6 percent from the electoral quota, allowing for continued growth.

In joining Abbotsford and Chilliwack in this way, significant portions of each municipality are included in the electoral district. Hence the situation where small somewhat isolated communities are tacked on to an adjacent electoral district, as previously occurred with Cultus Lake and Lindell Beach, is avoided. While we acknowledge the unanimous preference for electoral districts which do not cross municipal boundaries, we have no reason to believe that Abbotsford and Chilliwack have such divergent interests as to require that

population concerns be ignored in order to keep them separate. We note that Abbotsford shared an electoral district with Chilliwack from the 1930's until 1979.

For the balance of Abbotsford, we were able to propose two Abbotsford-only electoral districts. For central Abbotsford, we propose an Abbotsford-Clayburn electoral district. On the east, the boundary of this electoral district would follow the western boundary of the proposed Abbotsford-Chilliwack electoral district described above. On the west, the boundary would 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. This would produce an electoral district with a population of 47,510, and a deviation of plus 0.8 percent from the electoral quota.

From the western border of our proposed Abbotsford-Clayburn electoral district, we propose another wholly Abbotsford electoral district, which we suggest be called Abbotsford-Mount Lehman. The western boundary of this electoral district would run up from the U.S. border all the way along the Abbotsford municipal boundary to the Fraser River. This would produce an electoral district with a population of 44,940, with a deviation of minus 4.7 percent.

Langley

While Langley has seen considerable growth since the last boundary revision, information obtained from the municipality indicates that further development is planned for a number of areas. Thus, for example, while the area known as Walnut Grove has been largely built out, growth is expected in Willowbrook south of Highway 1, Murrayville, Brookwood and the City of Langley proper. We have therefore attempted to draw boundaries in this area to create electoral districts which are wholly within the boundaries of the Township of Langley, but which are also capable of accommodating these growth areas.

We therefore propose that Langley be split by a boundary that runs north from the U.S. border along 232nd Street to 56th Avenue, west on 56th Avenue to 216th Street, north on 216th Street to Crush Crescent, along Crush Crescent to 72nd Avenue, west on 72nd Avenue to the Township of Langley boundary, and north on the township boundary to the Fraser River. This distributes the growth neighbourhoods identified by the Township of Langley between the two electoral districts.

With these boundaries, the western electoral district of Langley would have a population of 50,800, with a deviation of plus 7.8 percent from the electoral quota. The eastern electoral district of Fort Langley-Aldergrove would have a population of 52,440, with a deviation of plus 11.2 percent from the electoral quota.

Surrey

The City of Surrey has experienced the highest population increase in the Province since the 1986 census, with a doubling of population occurring in two electoral districts. A further 20 percent population increase is estimated over the next three years. While Surrey presently has five electoral districts, its population of 322,055, according to the 1996 census, divided by the electoral quota in a 79 seat Legislative Assembly points to the need for 6.8 electoral districts. We therefore recommend that two new electoral districts be added within the municipality of Surrey for a total of seven electoral districts in the Surrey/White Rock area. We have attempted to propose boundaries so as to distribute the population of Surrey among these electoral districts in a relatively even way, while making allowances for areas of expected growth. Although we took into account the detailed submission provided by the City of Surrey, which proposed specific boundaries, our proposed boundaries differ in some respects.

First, we propose that the population growth in the existing Surrey-White Rock electoral district (which would have a deviation of more than plus 20 percent in a 79 seat Legislative Assembly) be accommodated by moving its northern border south from the Nicomekl River to 24th Avenue, to encompass less population. These boundaries differ from those proposed by the City, as the latter would have produced an electoral district with a deviation of plus 21 percent from the electoral quota, which we felt was too high. The electoral district we propose would have a population of 46,590, with a deviation of minus 1.2 percent from the electoral quota.

Next, we propose an electoral district defined by Surrey's municipal borders on the east and west, and 24th Avenue, Highway 99 and the U.S. border on the south. On the north, we suggest that the boundary follow the Serpentine River east from Mud Bay to where it crosses 152nd Street, north on 152nd Street to Highway 10 (56th Avenue), east on Highway 10 to 156th Street, north on 156th Street to 64th Avenue, east on 64th Avenue to 168th Street, north on 168th Street to 80th Avenue, and then east on 80th Avenue to the municipal border. This encompasses Crescent Beach, Crescent Heights, the

The City of Surrey has experienced the highest population increase in the Province since the 1986 census, with a doubling of population occurring in two electoral districts. A further 20 percent population increase is estimated over the next three years.

agricultural portion of south Surrey east of Highway 99, and the Cloverdale area, producing an electoral district, which we propose retain the name of Surrey-Cloverdale, with a population of 44,030, and a deviation of minus 6.6 percent from the electoral quota. Although Cloverdale is identified by the City as a significant growth area, we felt that the deviation of minus 28 percent from the electoral quota for the Surrey-Cloverdale electoral district, as proposed by the City, was too low to be justified in this mixed urban/rural region.

The new Surrey-Panorama Ridge electoral district which we propose is quite similar to that suggested by the City. We propose that the boundaries of this electoral district follow the municipal boundary along Scott Road on the west, 72nd Avenue on the north, and the Serpentine River on the south. On the east, we propose that the boundary run north on 152nd Street from the Serpentine River to Highway 10 (56th Avenue), east on Highway 10 to 156th Street, north on 156th Street to 64th Avenue, west on 64th Avenue to 152nd Street, and north on 152nd Street to 72nd Avenue, to encompass the Sullivan area, which we understand to be most logically connected to the areas to the west. This area, which is identified by the City as the site of future growth, would produce an electoral district with a population of 43,620, and a deviation of minus 7.5 percent from the electoral quota.

The Surrey-Newton electoral district we propose is the same as that suggested by the City. The boundaries we propose run along Scott Road (the municipal border) on the west, 88th Avenue on the north, 152nd Street on the east, and 72nd Avenue on the south, encompassing an area also expected to grow. The population of this electoral district would be 43,200, with a deviation of minus 8.4 percent from the electoral quota.

For the Tynehead and Fleetwood areas, we propose an electoral district which reaches farther to the west and southwest than that proposed by the City in order to produce a better population balance with adjacent electoral districts. We propose that the boundaries of this electoral district run, on the east, from the Fraser River south along the eastern municipal boundary to 80th Avenue, west on 80th Avenue to 168th Street, south on 168th Street to 64th Avenue, west on 64th Avenue to 152nd Street, north on 152nd Street to Highway 1, and then north on Highway 1 to the Fraser River. This electoral district, which we propose be called Surrey-Tynehead, would have a population of 47,540, with a deviation of plus 0.8 percent from the electoral quota.

To the west of our proposed Surrey-Tynehead electoral district, we propose that the boundaries of the Surrey-Green Timbers electoral district be modified to run along Scott Road south to 88th Avenue, east along 88th Avenue to 152nd Street, north on 152nd Street to 104th Avenue, west on 104th Avenue to 132nd Street, south on 132nd Street to 96th Avenue, and west on 96th Avenue to Scott Road. This proposed electoral district is similar to the Surrey-Green Timbers electoral district proposed by the City. The area north of Surrey-Green Timbers would form a revised Surrey-Whalley electoral district, which, again, is very similar to the City's proposed Surrey-Whalley electoral district. These proposed changes would produce a population of 49,800, with a deviation of plus 5.6 percent from the electoral quota, for Surrey-Green Timbers, and a population of 47,270, with a deviation of plus 0.3 percent for Surrey-Whalley.

Delta

The changes we propose to the two existing Delta electoral districts are intended only to correct local anomalies, rather than to effect any significant population redistribution, as the population in both of these electoral districts remains appropriate.

We received several submissions which pointed out that the use of 64th Avenue as part of the boundary between Delta North and Delta South has placed the neighbourhood located south of 64th Avenue in the Delta South electoral district, even though its residents are separated from the rest of that electoral district by Highway 91.

In addition, presenters at our public hearings confirmed for us that it makes more sense to use Highway 91, a clearly identifiable line, as the boundary between the Delta electoral districts, rather than the Burlington Northern Railway line presently used.

We therefore propose that the boundary between Delta North and Delta South follow Highway 91 from the south arm of the Fraser River to the border between Delta and Surrey. We also propose that the northern boundaries of Delta North be modified to take in Annacis Island, as that area is within the municipality of Delta.

With these boundaries, Delta North would have a population of 51,250, with a deviation of plus 8.7 percent from the electoral quota, and Delta South would have a population of 44,680, with a deviation of minus 5.2 percent.



VANCOUVER ISLAND



Alberni

Comox Valley

Cowichan-Ladysmith

Esquimalt-Metchosin

Malahat-Juan de Fuca

Nanaimo

North Island

Oak Bay-Gordon Head

Parksville-Qualicum

**Saanich North and
the Islands**

Saanich South

Victoria-Beacon Hill

Victoria-Hillside

TWO CIRCUMSTANCES DROVE THE NEED FOR A CHANGE TO THE ELECTORAL boundaries on Vancouver Island: the underpopulation of the Alberni electoral district, which had a deviation of minus 32.9 percent, even with the electoral quota arising from the addition of four seats to the Legislative Assembly, and the overpopulation of the electoral districts of Comox Valley and Parksville-Qualicum, which have seen dramatic growth since the last boundary review. A third issue was raised by the numerous submissions we received indicating local dissatisfaction with the present boundaries of the North Island electoral district, specifically its southeastern boundary along Simms Creek, which has had the effect of placing the Willow Point area of Campbell River in the Comox Valley electoral district.

Vancouver Island was the region which caused us the most difficulty. The location of overpopulated and underpopulated electoral districts side by side led us to conclude that population could be redistributed without the addition of any new electoral districts. Doing so in a manner which respects all of the community connections we were told about, however, proved almost impossible. We recognize that the boundaries we propose for this region will not please everyone. Nonetheless, they represent our best efforts at balancing the various considerations we are required to take into account.

The extremely low population in the existing Alberni electoral district was a major contributing factor to our conclusion that, when considered from a regional perspective, Vancouver Island does not require an additional electoral district. At minus 32.9 percent, the current electoral district clearly has scope to absorb population. We could only recommend the preservation of the electoral district with its current boundaries if we concluded that it rep-

resents "very special circumstances." Although conditions on Highway 4 can be difficult in the winter, and travel between some communities in the electoral district takes several hours, we could not place the challenges for this electoral district in the same category as those in the Province's northern electoral districts, particularly in light of its proximity to Victoria.

BEACH AT PARKSVILLE



The location of overpopulated and underpopulated electoral districts side by side led us to conclude that population could be redistributed without the addition of any new electoral districts.

We therefore propose that additional area be added to the Alberni electoral district in order to increase its population. Given the geographic and demographic realities of this electoral district, the only way to accomplish this is to expand the electoral district east “over the hump,” the highest point of elevation on Highway 4 as it travels between the east coast of Vancouver Island and Port Alberni. Presenters at our hearings advised us that this point represents a significant psychological dividing line between the communities of the west and east coasts of the Island. Nonetheless, we have concluded that our statutory, and constitutional, mandate requires us to propose an electoral district which reaches across the Island. In doing so, we took into account both the fact that Port Alberni was previously joined with communities on the east coast in the electoral district of Alberni which was in effect between 1966 and 1979, and the fact that we received submissions indicating there is a considerable amount of commuter traffic along Highway 4, with people who live in one of the east coast communities working in Port Alberni and vice versa.

We therefore propose that the eastern boundary of the Alberni electoral district be modified to extend to the east coast of the Island. Specifically, we propose that the southern boundary follow French Creek west from the Strait of Georgia, then head south to follow the Inland Island Highway to the Englishman River and then the South Englishman River, along that river to its juncture with the northern boundary of Electoral Area C of the Nanaimo Regional District, west along that boundary to the western boundary of the Nanaimo Regional District, and then south along that boundary to the present boundary of the electoral district. On the northeast, we propose that the boundary run north of Denman and Hornby Islands, then west along Hart Creek (Washer Creek) to the British Columbia Hydro right of way, north along the right of way to the Trent River, west along the Trent River, and then Tremain Creek, to the border of Electoral Area C of the Comox-Strathcona Regional District, and then along the border of Electoral Area C of the Comox-Strathcona Regional District to the present boundary of the electoral district. In this way, the communities of Qualicum Beach, Denman and Hornby Island, as well as Coombs, Errington and Hilliers, which are part of Electoral Area F of the Nanaimo Regional District, are brought within the boundaries of Alberni, which we propose be called Alberni-Qualicum.

On the southwest of the electoral district, we propose a change in the boundary to correct the existing anomaly which has resulted in a split of the community of Nitinat. By moving the boundary south to the Cowichan Valley

Regional District boundary, all of this community would be included in the proposed Alberni-Qualicum electoral district.

With these changes, the proposed Alberni-Qualicum electoral district would have a population of 54,520, with a deviation of plus 15.6 percent from the electoral quota.

With respect to the North Island and Comox Valley electoral districts, the overwhelming message conveyed to us during our hearings is that the natural boundary between the Comox Valley and the northern part of Vancouver Island is the Oyster River. It was explained to us that the present boundary between these two electoral districts, at Simms Creek, has led to real confusion and a sense that the people in the Willow Point area of Campbell River are not effectively represented.

However, the relatively high density of settlement in the southern Campbell River area, which is presently included in the Comox Valley electoral district, means that returning the southern boundary of the North Island electoral district to the Oyster River results in the addition of a larger number of people to North Island than is necessary to bring that electoral district to an appropriate level. With this change, North Island would have a population of 57,050, with a deviation of plus 21.0 percent from the electoral quota.

Normally, we would not be prepared to recommend such a high population for this electoral district, given its large area and the remoteness of many of its communities, some of which are only accessible by ferry or floatplane. Nonetheless, given the almost unanimous local request for a boundary along the Oyster River, we felt that our statutory mandate to recognize community interests makes it appropriate for us to recommend this change. As the population being added is all in the Campbell River area, it should have little impact on the transportation and communication burdens faced by the M.L.A. In any event, we could identify no alternative scenario which did not itself create difficult population and community interest problems for other parts of the region.

At a deviation of plus 21.0 percent, the population of the electoral district would be within the statutory limit of plus 25 percent. Furthermore, the majority of the electoral district's population is accessible along Highway 19.

Between 1986 and 1996 the population of the North Island electoral district grew at a rate of 10.1 percent, in contrast to the growth rate of 28.9 percent for the Province as a whole. Should North Island's growth rate remain

Normally, we would not be prepared to recommend such a high population for this electoral district . . . Nonetheless, given the almost unanimous local request for a boundary along the Oyster River, we felt that our statutory mandate to recognize community interests makes it appropriate for us to recommend this change.

low, the present deviation may be reduced in the future so as to allow the electoral district to remain tenable. According to information from B.C. STATS, the growth rate of Campbell River between 1993 and 1996 was close to the overall provincial rate, so that the inclusion of the additional area of the City is unlikely to bring the growth rate of the North Island electoral district significantly above the provincial rate. If, on the other hand, Campbell River should grow significantly, that community may well have to be split in the future.

Accordingly, we recommend that the southern boundary of North Island be moved to the border of Electoral Area D of the Comox-Strathcona Regional District, which follows the Oyster River west from the Strait of Georgia.

An approximately 50 percent increase in the population of the adjacent Comox Valley electoral district, between 1986 and 1996, has produced a deviation of plus 35.5 percent from the electoral quota, such that a reconfiguration of its boundaries is also required. As discussed above, we did not feel that the addition of an electoral district in this area was justified in order to achieve a satisfactory distribution of population. Rather, we propose that the increased population in the Comox Valley electoral district be dealt with by contracting its boundaries.

We propose that the southern boundary of the electoral district be moved to the northeast boundary of our proposed Alberni-Qualicum electoral district described above. With these boundaries, the Comox Valley electoral district would have a population of 51,180, with a deviation of plus 8.6 percent from the electoral quota.

We recognize that this boundary does not accord with what we were advised by presenters is the recognized southern boundary of the Comox Valley at Mud Bay. However, a southern boundary at Mud Bay would produce a population too high to be included in one electoral district, and would deprive the Alberni electoral district of needed population. While growth in the Comox Valley may well justify two electoral districts in the future, in our estimation, it has not yet reached that point.

The existing Parksville-Qualicum electoral district joins those communities with a portion of north Nanaimo. With the relocation of Qualicum Beach to the Alberni-Qualicum electoral district, we recommend that the southern boundary of the present Parksville-Qualicum electoral district be extended farther south into Nanaimo. In this way, the electoral district, which we propose be called Nanaimo-Parksville, would be more truly a shared Parksville and Nanaimo electoral district. We have endeavoured to identify boundaries

within Nanaimo which follows sensible lines that avoid splitting neighbourhoods.

We propose that the boundary run inland from the Strait of Georgia along Northfield Creek to the Island Highway (Highway 19), north on the Island Highway to Jingle Pot Road, west on Jingle Pot Road and Boban Drive, to Mostar Road, south on Mostar Road and Jingle Pot Road to the Millstone River, north along the Millstone River to the Wellington Land District boundary, and along that boundary to follow the border of Electoral Area C of the Nanaimo Regional District. In addition, we propose that the southern boundary of the existing Nanaimo electoral district be moved south to the Nanaimo Regional District boundary, a logical external boundary for the City, and one which includes the community of Cassidy in an electoral district with Nanaimo, as requested.

With these changes, the two adjacent electoral districts would have well-balanced populations. The Nanaimo-Parksville electoral district would have a population of 50,960, with a deviation of plus 8.1 percent from the electoral quota. The Nanaimo electoral district would have a population of 52,330, with a deviation of plus 11 percent from the electoral quota.

We propose three minor changes to the electoral district of Cowichan-Ladysmith. First, we propose the modification of its northern boundary to follow the Nanaimo Regional District border, as noted above. Second, we propose that Hall and Norway Islands be included in this electoral district because of the ties which their residents have with Thetis Island. Third, we propose that the southern boundary of this electoral district be moved north to follow the southern boundary of the Cowichan Valley Regional District, to

make use of an existing administrative boundary. With these changes, the electoral district of Cowichan-Ladysmith would have a population of 50,640, with a deviation from the electoral quota of plus 7.4 percent for the electoral district.

For the electoral district of Malahat-Juan de Fuca, we suggest only that, for the sake of clarity, its eastern boundary follow the municipal boundary of View Royal, and its

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northern boundary follow the southern boundary of the Cowichan Valley Regional District (as described above with Cowichan-Ladysmith). This electoral district would have a population of 47,310, with a deviation of plus 0.3 percent from the electoral quota.

We propose only one minor change to the Saanich North and the Islands electoral district, removing Hall and Norway Islands and adding them to the Cowichan-Ladysmith electoral district. We received submissions suggesting that the Gulf Islands under the jurisdiction of the Islands Trust, many of which are presently included in this electoral district, be brought together in an electoral district of their own. However, with a total population on these islands of 22,360, which would produce a deviation of minus 52.6 percent, such an electoral district is not yet constitutionally justifiable. With its modified boundaries, Saanich North and the Islands, would have a population of 50,860, with a deviation from the electoral quota of plus 7.9 percent.

We propose no changes to the electoral district of Saanich South, which has an appropriate population of 47,990, with a deviation from the electoral quota of plus 1.8 percent.

In Victoria, we propose some changes to improve the clarity and consistency of the boundaries and to balance population between the four electoral districts in the area.

We propose a minor change to the southeast corner of the electoral district of Victoria-Hillside so that the boundary follows Bay Street, and then the municipal boundary between Victoria and Saanich, to Foul Bay Road. On the northeast we propose that the boundary run west on Lansdowne Road to Richmond Avenue, and north on Richmond Avenue to Cedar Hill Cross Road, in order to add population to the adjacent electoral district of Oak Bay-Gordon Head. This would produce a population of 48,220, with a deviation of plus 2.3 percent from the electoral quota for Victoria-Hillside. The electoral district of Oak Bay-Gordon Head would have a population of 47,170, with a deviation of plus 1.2 percent from the electoral quota.

We propose that the boundary between the electoral districts of Victoria-Beacon Hill and Esquimalt-Metchosin be moved west to the border between Victoria and Esquimalt, so that that portion of the City of Victoria which is known as "Vic West," would be included in the Victoria-Beacon Hill electoral district. This change has the benefit not only of respecting Victoria's municipal boundaries, but also of distributing population from an electoral district

with a higher population to one with a lower population. The electoral district of Victoria-Beacon Hill would thus have a population of 49,250, with a deviation from the electoral quota of plus 4.5 percent. The electoral district of Esquimalt-Metchosin would have a population of 46,720, with a deviation of minus 0.9 percent.





CONCLUSION

THE 79 ELECTORAL DISTRICTS WE RECOMMEND HAVE DEVIATIONS RANGING from minus 36.3 percent below the electoral quota to plus 21 percent above the electoral quota. The total range of deviations for our proposed electoral districts is 57.3 percent. Seventy-four of the 79 electoral districts (93.7 percent) have deviations within plus or minus 25 percent of the electoral quota. Sixty-two (78 percent) have deviations within plus or minus 20 percent of the electoral quota. Fifty of the electoral districts (63 percent) have deviations within plus or minus 10 percent of the electoral quota.

The five proposed electoral districts representing “very special circumstances,” which justify deviations in excess of minus 25 percent of the electoral quota, represent 6.3 percent of the total number of electoral districts in the Province and contain 4.3 percent of the total population of the Province. Those same proposed electoral districts contain 460,671 square kilometres, or 49.4 percent of the Province’s total land area.

The Dauer-Kelsay index for our proposed electoral map is 45.9. This index measures the theoretical minimum percentage of the population it would take to elect a majority of seats in the Legislative Assembly. The nearer the index is to 50, the more equitable the distribution of population.

As challenging as our task of reviewing electoral boundaries was, we felt privileged to have the opportunity to learn about and visit so many parts of the Province. We also valued the opportunity we had to meet and hear from

so many British Columbians. Clearly, we could not have carried out our task without their participation in our process. We are grateful to all those who made presentations at our hearings or sent in their written comments.

We were conscious throughout of our position as the first Commission appointed under the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*. Whether or not our approach is used as a template in the future, we hope that the record of our Commission will be of assistance to those electoral boundary commissions which follow.



SCHEDULE I

PROPOSED ELECTORAL DISTRICTS: BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

1. ABBOTSFORD-CHILLIWACK (Population = 46,380)

Consisting of:

- a) Electoral Areas E and 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 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 Road; thence northerly along Young Road and its northerly prolongation to 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 northern prolongation of the eastern boundary of the City of Abbotsford and the Fraser River; thence southerly along said eastern boundary and continuing in a general southerly direction along the southerly prolongation of said eastern boundary keeping to the west of Farina Road and to the east of McKee Road to McKee Peak; thence in a southwesterly direction to the BC Hydro Right of Way; thence northwesterly and westerly along the BC Hydro Right of Way to McMillan Road; thence southerly along McMillan Road to Marshall Road; thence westerly along Marshall Road to Sumas Way; thence southerly along Sumas Way to the southern boundary of the Province of British Columbia.

2. ABBOTSFORD-CLAYBURN (Population = 47,510)

Consisting of that part of the City of Abbotsford described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of the City of Abbotsford and the Fraser River; thence southerly along said eastern boundary and continuing in a general southerly direction along the

southerly prolongation of said eastern boundary keeping to the west of Farina Road and to the east of McKee Road to McKee Peak; thence in a southwesterly direction to the BC Hydro Right of Way; thence northwesterly and westerly along the BC Hydro Right of Way to McMillan Road; thence southerly along McMillan Road to Marshall Road; thence westerly along Marshall Road to Sumas Way; thence southerly along Sumas Way to the southern boundary of the Province of British Columbia; thence westerly along said boundary to Clearbrook Road; thence northerly along Clearbrook Road to Highway 1; thence easterly along Highway 1 to the southerly prolongation of Beaver Street; thence northerly along said prolongation and Beaver Street to Peardonville Road; thence easterly along Peardonville Road to Gladwin Road; thence northerly along Gladwin Road and its northerly prolongation to the Fraser River; thence easterly along the Fraser River to the northern prolongation of the eastern boundary of the City of Abbotsford.

3. ABBOTSFORD-MOUNT LEHMAN (Population = 44,940)

- a) Consisting of that part of the City of Abbotsford lying west of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of the Province of British Columbia and Clearbrook Road; thence northerly along Clearbrook Road to Highway 1; thence easterly along Highway 1 to the southerly prolongation of Beaver Street; thence northerly along said prolongation and Beaver Street to Peardonville Road; thence easterly along Peardonville Road to Gladwin Road; thence northerly along Gladwin Road and its northerly prolongation to the Fraser River.

- b) Matsqui Island (Three Islands Indian Reserve 3).

4. ALBERNI-QUALICUM (Population = 54,520)

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 A, Comox-Strathcona Regional District lying south of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northern boundary of Electoral Area A, Comox-Strathcona Regional District with the Strait of Georgia; thence westerly along said boundary to a point due north of Seal Islet; thence in a general southerly direction through Baynes Sound to Hart Creek (known locally as Washer Creek); thence westerly along Hart Creek to the BC Hydro Right of Way; thence northerly along said Right of Way to the Trent River; thence westerly along the Trent River and Tremain Creek to the westernmost point of Tremain Creek; thence due south to the intersection with the boundary of Electoral Area A, Comox-Strathcona Regional District;
 - g) that part of Electoral Area G, 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 19; thence in a general easterly direction along the Inland Island Highway 19 to the Englishman River; thence southerly along the Englishman River and the South Englishman River to the boundary of Electoral Area G, Nanaimo Regional District;
 - h) that part of Electoral Area F, Nanaimo Regional District lying south and west of a line described as follows: commencing at the point east of the French Creek where the Inland Island Highway 19 intersects the northern boundary of Electoral Area F, Nanaimo Regional District; thence easterly along the Inland Island Highway 19 to the Englishman River; thence southerly along the Englishman River and the South Englishman River to the southern boundary of Electoral Area F, Nanaimo Regional District;
 - i) that part of Electoral Area I, Cowichan Valley Regional District lying west of the eastern boundary of the current Alberni Electoral District;
 - j) that part of Electoral Area F, Cowichan Valley Regional District lying west of the western boundary of the current Cowichan-Ladysmith Electoral District.
- 5. BULKLEY VALLEY-STIKINE
(Population=33,700)**
- 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 Stikine Regional District lying west of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the eastern boundary of Electoral Area G of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District and the southern boundary of Stikine Regional District; thence easterly along said southern boundary to the western watershed 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 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.
 - g) that part of Electoral Area A of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District lying north of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the western boundary of the current Bulkley Valley-

Stikine Electoral District and the northwest corner of the District Municipality of Stewart; thence easterly along the northern boundary of said District Municipality to the northeast corner of said District Municipality; thence due east to the intersection with the western watershed boundary of the Nass River; thence in a general southerly direction along the western watershed boundary of the Nass River to latitude 56°6'; thence easterly along said latitude to the eastern watershed boundary of the Nass River; thence in a general southerly direction along said watershed boundary to the intersection with the eastern boundary of Electoral Area A, 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 latitude 55°10' and the southeastern boundary of Electoral Area A of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District; thence easterly along said latitude to the intersection with Sedan Creek; thence southerly along Sedan Creek to the Skeena River; thence easterly along the Skeena River approximately 500 metres to the confluence of the Skeena River and an unnamed creek; thence southerly along said creek and its southerly prolongation to the southern boundary of Electoral Area B, 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 northerly along the eastern boundary of said Electoral Area 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 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, to the northwest corner of Lot 1018, Range 5, Coast Land District; thence easterly along the northern boundary of said Lot and its easterly prolongation to the eastern boundary of Electoral Area E, Bulkley-Nechako Regional District; thence northerly along said eastern boundary to the northern boundary of said Electoral Area;

- j) that part of Electoral Area D, 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, 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;

6. BURNABY NORTH (Population = 51,570)

Consisting of that part of the City of Burnaby described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly prolongation of Boundary Road and Burrard Inlet; thence southerly along said prolongation and along Boundary Road to Parker Street; thence easterly along Parker Street and Curtis Street to Fell Avenue; thence southerly along Fell Avenue to the Lougheed Highway; thence easterly along the Lougheed Highway to Kensington Avenue; thence southerly along Kensington Avenue to Still Creek; thence easterly along Still Creek, Burnaby Lake and the Brunette River to Gaglardi Way; thence northerly along Gaglardi Way to the BC Hydro Right of Way situated north of Broadway Avenue; thence northerly

and easterly along the BC Hydro Right of Way to the municipal boundary of the City of Burnaby; thence northerly along said municipal boundary and its northerly prolongation to Burrard Inlet; thence westerly along Burrard Inlet to the northerly prolongation of Boundary Road.

7. BURNABY SOUTH

(Population=49,160)

Consisting of that part of the City of Burnaby described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Boundary Road and Kingsway; thence southerly along Boundary Road and its southerly prolongation to the north arm of the Fraser River; thence easterly along the north arm of the Fraser River to the municipal boundary of the City of Burnaby; thence northerly and easterly along said municipal boundary to Canada Way; thence northwesterly along Canada Way to Imperial Street; thence westerly along Imperial Street and Kingsway to Boundary Road.

8. BURNABY-WILLINGDON

(Population=50,300)

Consisting of that part of the City of Burnaby described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Boundary Road and Parker Street; thence easterly along Parker Street and Curtis Street to Fell Avenue; thence southerly along Fell Avenue to the Lougheed Highway; thence easterly along the Lougheed Highway to Kensington Avenue; thence southerly along Kensington Avenue to Canada Way; thence southwestward along Canada Way to Imperial Street; thence westerly along Imperial Street and Kingsway to Boundary Road; thence northerly along Boundary Road to Parker Street.

9. BURQUITLAM

(Population=49,870)

Consisting of that part of the City of Burnaby and the City of Coquitlam described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Kensington Avenue and Still Creek; thence southerly along Kensington Avenue to Canada Way; thence southeasterly along Canada Way to the northern boundary of the City of New West-

minster; thence in a general easterly direction along said northern boundary and 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 northern boundary of the City of Coquitlam; thence westerly along said municipal boundary to the municipal boundary of the City of Burnaby; thence northerly along said boundary to the intersection with the BC Hydro Right of Way; thence westerly along said Right of Way to Gaglardi Way; thence southerly along Gaglardi Way to the Brunette River; thence westerly along the Brunette River, Burnaby Lake and Still Creek to Kensington Avenue.

10. CARIBOO NORTH

(Population=37,500)

Consisting of:

- a) the City of Quesnel;
- b) Electoral Area E of Fraser-Fort George Regional District;
- c) Electoral Areas A, B, C, F and I of Cariboo Regional District;
- d) that part of the City of Williams Lake lying west and north of a line described as follows: commencing at the point north of Fox Mountain Road where that part of the eastern boundary of the City of Williams Lake running west along the southern boundary of Lot 8849 of Cariboo Land District intersects Highway 97; thence westerly along the westerly prolongation of that part of said municipal boundary to 12th Avenue; thence in a general southerly direction along 12th Avenue and 11th Avenue to Ferris Street; thence southwestward 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 westerly along the Williams Lake River to the western boundary of the City of Williams Lake;

- e) that part of Electoral Area C, 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, Cariboo Regional District lying north of the Williams Lake River and Williams Lake;
- g) that part of Electoral Area G, Cariboo Regional District lying north of the southern boundary of the current Cariboo North Electoral District;
- h) that part of Electoral Area J, Cariboo Regional District lying west of longitude 124°50'W, east of longitude 125°6'W, and north of 52°57'N;
- i) that part of Electoral Area H, Cariboo Regional District lying north of the southern boundary of the current Cariboo North Electoral District;
- j) that part of Electoral Area K, Cariboo Regional District lying north of latitude 52°25'N and east of longitude 122°40'W.

11. CARIBOO SOUTH (Population=36,890)

Consisting of:

- a) that part of the City of Williams Lake lying south and east of a line described as follows: commencing at the point north of Fox Mountain Road where that part of the eastern boundary of the City of Williams Lake running west along the southern boundary of Lot 8849 of Cariboo Land District intersects Highway 97; thence westerly along the westerly prolongation of that part of said municipal boundary to 12th Avenue; thence in a general southerly direction along 12th Avenue and 11th Avenue to Ferris Street; thence south-westerly 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 westerly along the Williams Lake River to the western boundary of the City of Williams Lake;

- b) the District Municipalities of 100 Mile House and Lillooet;
- c) the Village of Clinton;
- d) Electoral Areas A and B of Squamish-Lillooet Regional District;
- e) that part of Electoral Area A, Mount Waddington Regional District lying north of the southern boundary of the current Cariboo South Electoral District;
- f) that part of Electoral Area C, Central Coast Regional District lying east of the western boundary of the current Cariboo South Electoral District;
- g) that part of Electoral Area J, Cariboo Regional District lying south of a line described as follows: commencing at the northwest corner of Electoral Area J, 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, Cariboo Regional District; thence easterly along said boundary to the eastern boundary of Electoral Area J, Cariboo Regional District;
- h) that part of Electoral Area K, Cariboo Regional District lying south and west of a line described as follows: commencing at the northwest corner of Electoral Area K, 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, Cariboo Regional District; thence southerly along the east-

ern boundary of said Electoral Area to the southern boundary of Electoral Area K, Cariboo Regional District;

- i) that part of Electoral Area E, Cariboo Regional District lying south of the northern boundary of the current Cariboo South Electoral District;
- j) that part of Electoral Area G, Cariboo Regional District lying south of the northern boundary of the current Cariboo South Electoral District;
- k) that part of Electoral Area H, Cariboo Regional District lying south and west of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwest corner of the Electoral Area H, 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, 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, Cariboo Regional District;
- l) that part of Electoral Area E, Thompson-Nicola Regional District lying north and west of the western and southern boundary of the current Cariboo South Electoral 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.

12. CHILLIWACK-KENT (Population=44,940)

Consisting of:

- a) the District Municipality of Kent;
- b) the Village of Harrison Hot Springs;

- c) Electoral Areas C, D and G of Fraser Valley Regional District;
- d) that part of Electoral Area F, Fraser Valley Regional District lying east of a line described as follows: commencing at the southern intersection of the western boundary of the current Mission-Kent Electoral District with Pitt Lake; thence northerly along said boundary to the intersection with the boundary of Electoral Area C, Fraser Valley Regional District;
- e) 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 Fraser River;
- f) that part of Electoral Area B of Fraser Valley Regional District lying west of the western boundary of the current Yale-Lillooet Electoral District.

13. COLUMBIA RIVER-REVELSTOKE (Population=37,850)

Consisting of:

- a) the Cities of Kimberly and Revelstoke;
- b) the District Municipality of Invermere;
- c) the Town of Golden;
- d) the Villages of Nakusp and Radium Hot Springs;
- e) Electoral Area K of Central Kootenay Regional District;
- f) Electoral Areas A and B of Columbia-Shuswap Regional District;
- g) Electoral Areas F and G of East Kootenay Regional District;

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

14. COMOX VALLEY
(Population=51,180)

Consisting of:

- a) the City of Courtenay;
- b) the Town of Comox;
- c) the Village of Cumberland;
- d) Electoral Areas B and C of Comox-Strathcona Regional District;
- e) that part of Electoral Area A, Comox-Strathcona Regional District lying north of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northern boundary of Electoral Area A, Comox-Strathcona Regional District with the Strait of Georgia; thence westerly along said boundary to a point due north of Seal Islet; thence in a general southerly direction through Baynes Sound to Hart Creek (known locally as Washer Creek); thence westerly along Hart Creek to the BC Hydro Right of Way; thence northerly along said Right of Way to the Trent River; thence westerly along the Trent River and Tremain Creek to the westernmost point of Tremain Creek; thence due south the intersection with the boundary of Electoral Area A, 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 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 Johnston Street; thence southerly along Johnston Street to the Barnet Highway; thence easterly along the Barnet Highway to the municipal boundary of the City of Coquitlam; thence southerly along said municipal 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) Electoral Area G of Cowichan Valley Regional District, including Norway and Hall Islands;
- 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.

17. DELTA NORTH
(Population=51,250)

Consisting of that part of the District Municipality of Delta described as follows: commencing at the inter-

section of Highway 91 and 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 said municipal boundary to the Fraser River; thence easterly along the Fraser River to Annacis Channel; thence westerly along Annacis Channel to the Fraser River; thence easterly along 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 intersection of Highway 91 and the Fraser River; thence westerly along the Fraser River, Ladner Reach and Sea Reach to the Strait of Georgia; thence southerly through the Strait of Georgia to the intersection with the southern boundary of the Province of British Columbia; thence easterly along said boundary to 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 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, East Kootenay Regional District lying south of the northern boundary of the current Kootenay Electoral District;

- e) that part of Electoral Area E, East Kootenay Regional District lying east and south of the western and northern boundaries of the current Kootenay Electoral District.

20. ESQUIMALT-METCHOSIN (Population=46,720)

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

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 said eastern boundary 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=50,460)

Consisting of:

- a) that part of Electoral Area E, Thompson-Nicola Regional District lying east of the western boundary of the current Kamloops Electoral District;
- b) that part of Electoral Area J, Thompson-Nicola Regional District lying north of the southern boundary of the current Kamloops Electoral District;
- c) that part of Electoral Area L, Thompson-Nicola Regional District lying west of the eastern boundary of the current Kamloops Electoral District;
- d) that part of the City of Kamloops situated north of the Thompson River and contained within the current Kamloops Electoral District;
- e) 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 Highway 5; thence southerly along Highway 5 to Battle Street; thence westerly along Battle Street and Columbia Street to Peterson Creek; thence southerly along Peterson Creek to the northern boundary of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 29, Tp 19, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said boundary and southerly along the eastern boundary of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 29, Tp 19, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District to the northern boundary of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 28, Tp 19, Range 17, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said boundary and southerly along the eastern boundary of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 28, Tp 19, Range 17, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District to the northern boundary of Section 21, Tp 19, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said boundary and southerly along the eastern boundary of Section 21, Tp 19, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District to the intersection with the southern boundary of the City of Kamloops.

23. KAMLOOPS-NORTH THOMPSON

(Population=46,180)

Consisting of:

- a) Electoral Areas A, B, O and P of Thompson-Nicola Regional District;
- b) the Village of Chase;
- c) that part of Electoral Area H, 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, Cariboo Regional District with the northern boundary of the current Cariboo South Electoral 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 western boundary of the current Kamloops-North Thompson Electoral District; thence southerly along said boundary to the southern boundary of Electoral Area H, Cariboo Regional District;
- d) that part of Electoral Area L, 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 contained within the current Kamloops-North Thompson Electoral District;
- f) that part of the City of Kamloops situated south of the Thompson River and the South Thompson River and lying east of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the South Thompson River and Highway 5; thence southerly along Highway 5 to Battle Street; thence westerly along Battle Street and Columbia Street to Peterson Creek; thence southerly along Peterson Creek to the northern boundary of NE corner, Section 29, Tp 19, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said boundary and

southerly along the eastern boundary of NE ¼, Section 29, Tp 19, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District to the northern boundary of SW ¼, Section 28, Tp 19, Range 17, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said boundary and southerly along the eastern boundary of SW ¼, Section 28, Tp 19, Range 17, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District to the northern boundary of Section 21, Tp 19, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly along said boundary and southerly along the eastern boundary of Section 21, Tp 19, Kamloops Division of Yale Land District to the intersection with the southern boundary of the City of Kamloops.

24. KELOWNA-LAKE COUNTRY (Population=52,890)

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 and Highway 33 to the eastern boundary of the City of Kelowna;
- c) that part of Electoral Area I, 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 western 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, Central Okanagan Regional District.

25. KELOWNA-MISSION (Population=50,480)

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 and Highway 33 to the eastern boundary of the City of Kelowna;
- b) that part of Electoral Area I, Central Okanagan Regional District lying west of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the western 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, 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 easterly along said boundary to the boundary of the District Municipality of Langley; thence northerly along said boundary to 72nd Avenue.

27. MALAHAT-JUAN DE FUCA
(Population=47,310)

Consisting of:

- a) that part of the District Municipality of Langford lying north of the southern boundary of the current Malahat-Juan de Fuca Electoral District;
- b) that part of Highlands District Municipality lying south of the northern 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) those parts of Electoral Area B and D of Capital Regional District lying west of the eastern boundary of the current Malahat-Juan de Fuca Electoral District;
- g) that part of the District Municipality of Saanich lying south and west of the northern and eastern boundaries of the current Malahat-Juan de Fuca Electoral District.

28. MAPLE RIDGE-MISSION
(Population=50,260)

Consisting of:

- a) the District Municipality of Mission; and
- 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 Kanaka Creek Road; thence easterly along Kanaka Creek Road to Cottonwood Drive; thence northerly along Cottonwood Drive and 232nd Street to the Dewdney Trunk Road; thence westerly along Dewdney Trunk Road 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 boundary of the District Municipality of Maple Ridge; thence northerly, easterly and southerly along boundary of the District Municipality of Maple Ridge to the Fraser River; thence westerly along the Fraser River to Kanaka Creek.

29. MAPLE RIDGE-PITT MEADOWS
(Population=50,030)

Consisting of:

- a) all of the District Municipality of Pitt Meadows; and
- b) that part of the District Municipality 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 southerly prolongation of the western boundary of the District Municipality of Maple Ridge; thence northerly along said prolongation and continuing northerly and easterly and southerly 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 Dewdney Trunk Road; thence easterly along Dewdney Trunk Road to 232nd Street; thence southerly along 232nd Street, Cottonwood Drive to Kanaka Creek Road; thence westerly along Kanaka Creek Road to Highway 7; thence southerly along Highway 7 to Kanaka Creek; thence southwesterly along Kanaka Creek to the Fraser River.

30. NANAIMO
(Population=52,330)

Consisting of:

- a) Electoral Areas A, B and C of Nanaimo Regional District;

- b) that part of Electoral Area D, Nanaimo Regional District lying south of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Jingle Pot Road and the southeastern boundary of Electoral Area D, 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, 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 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 Road; thence northerly and westerly along Boban Road 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.

**31. NANAIMO-PARKSVILLE
(Population=50,960)**

Consisting of:

- a) the City of Parksville;
- b) Electoral Area E of Nanaimo Regional District;
- c) that part of Electoral Area G, 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 19; thence in a general easterly direction along the Inland Island Highway 19 to the Englishman River; thence southerly along the Englishman River and the South Englishman River to the boundary of Electoral Area G, Nanaimo Regional District;
- d) that part of Electoral Area F, Nanaimo Regional District lying north and east of a line described as follows: commencing at the point east of the French Creek where the Inland Island Highway intersects the northern boundary of Electoral Area F, 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, Nanaimo Regional District;
- e) that part of Electoral Area D, Nanaimo Regional District lying north of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Jingle Pot Road and the southeastern boundary of Electoral Area D, 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, 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 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 Road; thence northerly and westerly along Boban Road 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;
- g) Electoral Area E of Powell River Regional District.

32. NELSON-CRESTON
(Population=41,310)

Consisting of:

- a) the City of Nelson;
- b) the Town of Creston;
- c) the Villages of Kaslo, New Denver, Salmo, Silverton and Slocan;
- d) Electoral Area A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H of Central Kootenay Regional District.

33. NEW WESTMINSTER
(Population=49,350)

Consisting of the City of New Westminster.

34. NORTH COAST
(Population=31,540)

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, E of Central Coast Regional District;
- f) that part of Electoral Area C, 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, Central Coast Regional District lying north of the southern boundary of the current North Coast Electoral District;
- h) that part of Electoral Area A, Kitimat-Stikine Regional District lying south and west 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 western watershed of the Nass River; thence in a general southerly direction along the western water-

shed of the Nass River to the intersection with longitude 56°6'; thence easterly along said longitude to the eastern watershed boundary of the Nass River; thence in a general southerly direction along said watershed boundary to the intersection with the eastern boundary of Electoral Area A, Kitimat-Stikine Regional District; thence in a general southerly direction to the southern boundary of Electoral Area A, Kitimat-Stikine Regional District;

- i) that part of Electoral Area C, 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, 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, Comox-Strathcona Regional District lying west of the eastern boundary of the current North Island Electoral District;
- h) that part of Electoral Area A, 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 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 Districts and Electoral Area D of Squamish-Lillooet Regional District lying within the boundary of the current North Vancouver 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 intersection of the northern boundary of the current Oak Bay-Gordon Head Electoral District and Cordova Bay; thence southwesterly along said current boundary to Blenkinsop Road; thence southerly along Blenkinsop Road to Cedar Hill Cross Road; thence southeasterly along Cedar Hill Cross Road 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.

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, E of North Okanagan Regional District.

40. OKANAGAN-WESTSIDE
(Population=45,240)

Consisting of:

- a) the District Municipalities of Peachland and Summerland;
- b) Electoral Area G and H of Central Okanagan Regional District;
- c) Electoral Area F of Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District, excluding Penticton Indian Reserve 1.

41. PEACE RIVER NORTH
(Population=30,050)

Consisting of:

- a) the City of Fort St. John;
- b) the Town of Fort Nelson;
- c) Electoral Areas A and B of Fort Nelson-Liard Regional District;
- d) that part of Stikine Regional District east the western boundary of the current Peace River North Electoral District;
- e) that part of Electoral Area B, 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 Stoddart Creek and the Beatton River; thence northerly along 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, Peace River Regional District;

- f) that part of Electoral Area C, Peace River Regional District lying west of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly prolongation of the western boundary Tp 83, R 18, Sec. 14, Peace River Land District and the Peace River; thence northerly along said southerly prolongation to the intersection with that part of the British Columbia Railroad Right of Way lying north and west of Selby Road; thence in a general northerly direction along said Right of Way to the municipal boundary of the City of Fort St. John and continuing northerly along said boundary to the intersection with Stoddart Creek; thence easterly along Stoddart Creek to the eastern boundary of Electoral Area C, Peace River Regional District; thence northerly along said boundary to the northern boundary of Electoral Area C, Peace River Regional District.
- g) that part of the District Municipality of Hudson's Hope lying north of the Peace River.

42. PEACE RIVER SOUTH (Population=31,900)

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 the District Municipality of Hudson's Hope lying south of the Peace River;
- f) that part of Electoral Area C, Peace River Regional District lying east of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly prolongation of the western boundary of Tp 83,

R 18, Sec. 14, Peace River Land District and the Peace River; thence northerly along said southerly prolongation to the intersection with that part of the British Columbia Railroad Right of Way lying north and west of Selby Road; thence in a general northerly direction along said Right of Way to the municipal boundary of the City of Fort St. John and continuing northerly along said boundary to the intersection with Stoddart Creek; thence easterly along Stoddart Creek to the eastern boundary of Electoral Area C, Peace River Regional District.

- g) that part of Electoral Area B, Peace River Regional District lying east and south of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection 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.

43. PENTICTON-OKANAGAN VALLEY (Population=54,270)

Consisting of:

- a) the City of Penticton;
- b) the Towns of Oliver and Osoyoos;
- c) Electoral Areas A, C, D, E of Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District;
- d) Penticton Indian Reserve 1.

44. PORT COQUITLAM-BURKE MOUNTAIN (Population=50,390)

Consisting of that portion of the Province of British Columbia contained within the current Port Coquitlam Electoral District (as described in the Electoral District 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 mu-

municipal boundary of the City of Coquitlam; thence westerly and southerly along said municipal boundary to the Barnet Highway; thence westerly along the Barnet Highway to Johnston Street; thence northerly along Johnston Street to Guildford Way; thence westerly along Guildford Way to the municipal boundary the City of Coquitlam; thence northerly and easterly along 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) that part of Electoral Area C of Greater Vancouver Regional District south of a line drawn between the northeast corner of the municipal boundary of the Village of Belcarra and 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 municipal boundary of the City of Coquitlam; thence westerly and southerly along said municipal boundary to the Barnet Highway; thence westerly along the Barnet Highway to Johnston Street; thence northerly along Johnston Street to Guildford Way; thence westerly along Guildford Way to the municipal boundary of the City of Coquitlam; thence northerly and easterly along said municipal boundary to the Coquitlam River.

46. POWELL RIVER-SUNSHINE COAST (Population=44,880)

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, 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, 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, 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, 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=38,990).

Consisting of:

- a) Electoral Areas D, F and H, Fraser-Fort George Regional District;
- b) the Villages of McBride and Valemount;
- c) that part of the City of Prince George described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Highway 97 and the Nechako River; thence southerly along Highway 97 and 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; thence easterly, northerly and westerly along the southern, eastern and northern boundaries of the City of Prince George to the Fraser River; thence westerly along the Fraser River and Nechako River to Highway 97.

48. PRINCE GEORGE NORTH
(Population=37,280)

Consisting of:

- a) the District Municipality of Mackenzie;
- b) Electoral Areas A and G of Fraser-Fort George Regional District;
- c) that part of Electoral Area B, Peace River Regional District contained within the boundaries of the current Peace River South Electoral District;
- d) that area of the City of Prince George lying west of the Fraser River and north of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the western boundary of the City of Prince George and the Nechako River; thence easterly along the Nechako River to Foothills Boulevard; thence southerly along Foothills Boulevard to 5th Avenue; thence easterly along 5th Avenue to Highway 97; thence northerly along the Highway 97 to the Nechako River; thence easterly along the Nechako River to the Fraser River.

49. PRINCE GEORGE-OMINECA
(Population=39,480)

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, 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, Bulkley-Nechako Regional District and the southern boundary of Electoral Area D, Bulkley-Nechako Regional District; thence northerly along the northerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of Electoral Area E, 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, Bulkley-Nechako Regional District;
- e) that part of Electoral Area E, Bulkley-Nechako Regional District lying east of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the eastern boundary of Electoral Area E, 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 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, to the northwest corner of Lot 1018, Range 5, Coast Land District; thence easterly along the northern boundary of said Lot and its easterly prolongation to the eastern boundary of Electoral Area E, Bulkley-Nechako Regional District;
- f) that part of Stikine Regional District lying south of a line described as follows: commencing at

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

- g) that part of Electoral Area C, 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 south of the Nechako River and west of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Foothills Boulevard and the Nechako River; thence southerly along Foothills Boulevard to 5th Avenue; thence easterly along 5th Avenue to Tabor Boulevard; thence southerly along Tabor 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 municipal 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 westerly prolongation of the middle line of the north arm of the Fraser River; thence easterly along said middle line and the north arm of the Fraser River keeping to the south of 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 municipal boundary of the City of Richmond; thence southerly along said municipal boundary and its southerly prolongation to Annacis Channel; thence westerly along Annacis Channel keeping to the south of Don Island to 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 and 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 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 Steveston Highway to Gilbert Road; thence southerly along Gilbert Road and its southerly prolongation to Sea Reach; thence westerly along Sea Reach and 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)

The Electoral District consists 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=47,990)

No change is recommended. The Electoral District consists 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, Capital Regional District lying east of the western boundary of the current Saanich South Electoral District;
- c) that part of Highlands District Municipality lying north of the southwest boundary of the current Saanich South Electoral District.

55. SHUSWAP

(Population=48,390)

Consisting of:

- a) the District Municipalities of Salmon Arm, Sicamous and Spallumcheen;
- 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.

56. SKEENA

(Population=32,850)

Consisting of:

- a) the City of Terrace,
- b) the District Municipality of Kitimat,
- c) Electoral Area E, Kitimat-Stikine Regional District,
- d) that part of Electoral Area C, Kitimat-Stikine Regional District lying north of the southwest boundary of the current Skeena Electoral District;
- e) that part of Electoral Area B, Kitimat-Stikine Regional District described as follows: commencing at the southwest corner of Electoral Area B, Kitimat-Stikine Regional District; thence northerly and easterly along the western and northern boundary of Electoral Area B, Kitimat-Stikine Regional District to the intersection with latitude 55°10'; thence easterly along said latitude to the intersection of Sedan Creek; thence southerly along Sedan Creek to the Skeena River; thence easterly along the Skeena River approximately 500 metres to the confluence of the Skeena River and an unnamed creek; thence southerly along said creek and its southerly prolongation to the southern boundary of Electoral Area B, Kitimat-Stikine Regional District; thence westerly along said southern boundary to the southwest corner of Electoral Area B, Kitimat-Stikine Regional District.

57. SURREY-CLOVERDALE
(Population=44,030)

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 and its westerly prolongation to Boundary Bay; thence northerly through Boundary Bay and 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 the municipal boundary of the City of Surrey; thence southerly along said municipal boundary 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 municipal 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 municipal boundary of the City of Surrey; thence southerly along said municipal 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 into Mud Bay to the intersection with the western prolongation of the middle line of the Serpentine River; thence easterly along said prolongation and 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 municipal 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 and 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 the Fraser River keeping to the east of Barnston Island; thence westerly along the Fraser River keeping to the north of Barnston Island to 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 municipal bound-

ary of the City of Surrey; thence easterly along said boundary 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=46,590)

Consisting of:

- a) all of the City of White Rock; and
- b) that part of the City of Surrey west of Highway 99 and south of 24th Avenue and its westerly prolongation to Boundary Bay.

64. VANCOUVER-BURRARD

(Population=51,970)

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 northerly along Burrard Street to Pacific Boulevard; thence easterly along Pacific Boulevard and continuing easterly along Expo Boulevard to Abbot Street, thence northerly along Abbot Street and its northerly prolongation to Burrard Inlet.

65. VANCOUVER-FAIRVIEW

(Population=49,530)

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; thence westerly along 4th Avenue to Arbutus Street; thence southerly along Arbutus Street to 16th Avenue; thence easterly along 16th Avenue to Granville Street; thence southerly along Granville Street to 25th Avenue; thence easterly along 25th Avenue to Main Street; thence northerly along Main Street to Terminal Avenue; thence westerly along Terminal Avenue to Quebec Street; thence northerly along Quebec Street to Expo Boulevard; thence westerly along Expo Boulevard and Pacific Boulevard to Burrard Street; thence southerly along Burrard Street to False Creek.

66. VANCOUVER-FRASERVIEW

(Population=53,190).

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows: commencing at the intersection the southerly prolongation of Boundary Road and the north arm of the Fraser River; thence westerly along the Fraser River to the intersection with the southerly prolongation of Prince Edward Street; thence northerly along said prolongation and Prince Edward Street to 57th Avenue; thence easterly along 57th Avenue to Fraser Street; thence northerly along Fraser Street to 49th Avenue; thence easterly along 49th Avenue to Victoria Drive; thence northerly along Victoria Drive to 45th Avenue; thence easterly along 45th Avenue to Boundary Road; thence southerly along Boundary Road and its southerly prolongation to the north arm of the Fraser River.

67. VANCOUVER-HASTINGS

(Population=53,570)

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 to Broadway Avenue; thence easterly along Broadway Avenue, Grandview Highway North and Grandview Highway to Boundary Road; thence northerly along Boundary Road and the northerly prolongation of Boundary Road to Burrard Inlet; thence westerly along Burrard Inlet to the intersection with the northerly prolongation of Commercial Drive.

68. VANCOUVER-KENSINGTON

(Population=53,180)

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Main Street and 16th Avenue; thence southerly along Main Street to 25th Avenue; thence westerly along 25th Avenue to Ontario Street; thence southerly along Ontario Street to 41st Avenue; thence easterly along 41st Avenue to Main Street; thence southerly along Main Street to 49th Avenue; thence easterly along 49th

Avenue to Victoria Drive; thence northerly along Victoria Drive to 45th Avenue; thence easterly along 45th Avenue 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; thence westerly along 16th Avenue 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 Avenue; 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; thence easterly along 45th Avenue to Boundary Road; thence northerly along Boundary Road to Grandview Highway; thence easterly along Grandview Highway, Grandview Highway North and Broadway Avenue to Commercial Drive.

70. VANCOUVER-LANGARA
(Population =51,570)

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Granville Street and 25th Avenue; thence southerly along Granville Street to 57th Avenue, thence westerly along 57th Avenue to Angus Drive; thence southerly along 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 to the intersection with the southerly prolongation of Prince Edward Street; thence northerly along said prolongation and Prince Edward Street to 57th Avenue; thence easterly along 57th Avenue to Fraser Street; thence northerly along Fraser Street to 49th Avenue; thence westerly along 49th Avenue to Main Street; thence northerly along Main Street to 41st Avenue; thence westerly along 41st Avenue to Ontario Street; thence northerly along Ontario Street to 25th Avenue; thence westerly along 25th Avenue to Granville Street.

71. VANCOUVER-MOUNT PLEASANT
(Population=51,310)

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northern prolongation of Abbot Street with Burrard Inlet; thence southerly along said prolongation and Abbot Street to Expo Boulevard; thence easterly along Expo Boulevard to Quebec Street; thence southerly along Quebec Street to Terminal Avenue; thence easterly along Terminal Avenue to Main Street; thence southerly along Main Street to 16th Avenue; thence easterly along 16th Avenue to Fraser Street; thence northerly along Fraser Street to Kingsway; thence southerly along Kingsway to Victoria Drive; thence northerly along Victoria Drive and Commercial Drive and the northerly prolongation of Commercial Drive to Burrard Inlet; thence westerly through Burrard Inlet to the intersection with the northern prolongation of Abbot Street.

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

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows: commencing at the intersection Burrard Street and False Creek; thence westerly and southerly along Burrard Street to 4th Avenue; thence westerly along 4th Avenue to Arbutus Street; thence southerly along Arbutus Street to 16th Avenue; thence westerly along 16th Avenue to Imperial Road; thence southerly along Imperial Road and continuing southerly along the municipal boundary of the City of Vancouver and its southerly prolongation to the north arm of the Fraser River; thence westerly along the north 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 the middle line of Burrard Inlet; thence easterly along said middle line of Burrard Inlet 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 and Granville Street; thence southerly along Granville Street to 57th Avenue; thence westerly along 57th Avenue 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 to the intersection with the southerly prolongation of the western boundary of the City of Vancouver; thence northerly along said prolongation and the boundary of the City of Vancouver to 16th Avenue; thence easterly along 16th Avenue to Granville Street.

74. VICTORIA-BEACON HILL

(Population=49,250)

Consisting of that part of the City of Victoria lying south 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 Water Way; thence northwesterly along the Selkirk Water Way to the western boundary of the City of Victoria.

75. VICTORIA-HILLSIDE

(Population=48,220)

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; 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;

- 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 Water Way; thence northwesterly along the Selkirk Water Way 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 District Municipalities of North Vancouver and West Vancouver, Electoral Area C of Greater Vancouver Regional District, and Electoral Area D of Squamish-Lillooet Regional Districts lying within the boundary of the current West Vancouver-Capilano Electoral District.

78. WEST VANCOUVER-GARIBALDI

(Population=47,620)

No change is recommended. The Electoral District consists 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) and 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-SIMILKAMEEN
(Population=37,280).

Consisting of

- a) the City of Merritt;
- b) the District Municipalities of Hope and Logan Lake;
- c) the Villages of Ashcroft, Cache Creek, Keremeos and Lytton;
- d) the Town of Princeton;
- e) Electoral Areas I, 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 E, Thompson-Nicola Regional District lying south of the northern boundary of the current Yale-Lillooet Electoral District;
- i) that part of Electoral Area J, Thompson-Nicola Regional District lying south of the northern boundary of the current Yale-Lillooet Electoral District;
- j) all of Electoral Area B, Fraser Valley Regional District except that part lying west of the western boundary of current Yale-Lillooet Electoral District.



APPENDICES

APPENDIX 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

- 1 Definition
- 2 Electoral Boundaries Commission
- 3 Function of commission
- 4 Remuneration
- 5 Time of appointment of commission
- 6 Powers of commission
- 7 Employees
- 8 Appropriation
- 9 Determining boundaries
- 10 Report to Speaker
- 11 Hearings
- 12 Amendment of report
- 13 Report to Legislative Assembly
- 14 New electoral districts to be introduced by Bill
- 15 Power to establish electoral districts by regulation

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.

Section 4

- (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.

Section 12

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 a

-
- (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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TABLE OF LEGISLATIVE CHANGES
Updated to Oct. 31, 1997

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION ACT
 RSBC1996, chapter 107

Changes in Force

Section	Change	Citation	Effective date
4	am	1997-17-1	28 Jul 1997 (RA)
5	re-en	1997-17-2	28 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 — 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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See the Explanatory Note at the end of the Table for information on this Historical Table

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APPENDIX B

POPULATION CHARTS

CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS SORTED BY ASCENDING 1996 POPULATION

1996 ELECTORAL
QUOTA = POPULATION/
NO. OF ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS

POPULATION=3,724,500
NO. OF ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS =75
ELECTORAL QUOTA
=49,660

ELECTORAL DISTRICT	1986		% POPULATION CHANGE 1986-1996	1996		AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES
	POPULATION*	% DEVIATION FROM QUOTA*		POPULATION**	% DEVIATION FROM QUOTA	
Prince George-Mount Robson	30,559	-20.7	2.7	31,396	-36.8	29,373
Alberni	30,341	-21.2	4.3	31,652	-36.3	7,259
North Coast	29,444	-23.6	7.6	31,678	-36.2	51,143
Bulkley Valley-Stikine	29,639	-23.1	10.3	32,701	-34.2	200,274
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
Roseland-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
Prince George-Omineca	34,143	-11.4	15.5	39,440	-20.6	41,458
Richmond-Steveston	35,105	-8.9	22.2	42,905	-13.6	14
Nelson-Creston	35,909	-6.8	19.6	42,939	-13.5	20,326
Victoria-Beacon Hill	41,384	+7.4	6.7	44,175	-11.0	8
North Island	40,651	+5.5	10.1	44,769	-9.8	18,210
Surrey-Whalley	37,803	-1.9	18.4	44,773	-9.8	25
Powell River-Sunshine Coast	35,365	-8.2	26.9	44,880	-9.6	41,721
North Vancouver-Lonsdale	41,735	+8.3	9.6	45,760	-7.9	18
Langley	35,334	-8.3	30.5	46,110	-7.1	71
Mission-Kent	34,023	-11.7	35.9	46,222	-6.9	6,034
Oak Bay-Gordon Head	42,145	+9.4	10.2	46,458	-6.4	30
Delta South	36,043	-6.4	30.0	46,872	-5.6	166
Malahat-Juan de Fuca	34,505	-10.4	36.8	47,201	-5.0	2,845
Burnaby North	40,954	+6.3	15.9	47,446	-4.5	18
West Vancouver-Garibaldi	33,518	-13.0	42.1	47,623	-4.1	8,105
Saanich South	36,097	-6.3	33.0	47,991	-3.4	96
West Vancouver-Capilano	43,844	+13.8	9.7	48,075	-3.2	183
Vancouver-Quilchena	43,278	+12.3	11.7	48,335	-2.7	19
Delta North	43,745	+13.6	12.1	49,058	-1.2	17
Victoria-Hillside	43,054	+11.8	14.4	49,241	-0.8	13
New Westminster	39,973	+3.8	23.5	49,350	-0.6	20
Richmond Centre	36,798	-4.5	37.3	50,533	+1.8	35
Saanich North and the Islands	37,956	-1.5	34.0	50,856	+2.4	452
Okanagan-Penticton	38,289	-0.6	32.9	50,875	+2.4	1,732

*From Fisher Commission

**From BCSTATS (revised November 4, 1998)

CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS SORTED BY ASCENDING 1996 POPULATION

1996 ELECTORAL
QUOTA =POPULATION/
NO. OF ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS

POPULATION=3,724,500
NO. OF ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS =75
ELECTORAL QUOTA
=49,660

ELECTORAL DISTRICT	1986		% POPULATION CHANGE 1986-1996	1996		AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES
	POPULATION*	% DEVIATION FROM QUOTA*		POPULATION**	% DEVIATION FROM QUOTA	
Vancouver-Langara	43,214	+12.2	18.7	51,294	+3.3	15
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		

*From Fisher Commission

**From BCSTATS (revised November 4, 1998)

*** Overall provincial % population change

CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS SORTED ALPHABETICALLY

1996 ELECTORAL
QUOTA = POPULATION/
NO. OF ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS

POPULATION = 3,724,500
NO. OF ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS = 75
ELECTORAL QUOTA
= 49,660

ELECTORAL DISTRICT	1986		% POPULATION CHANGE 1986-1996	1996		AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES
	POPULATION*	% DEVIATION FROM QUOTA*		POPULATION**	% 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

*From Fisher Commission

**From BCSTATS (revised November 4, 1998)

CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS SORTED ALPHABETICALLY

1996 ELECTORAL
QUOTA =POPULATION/
NO. OF ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS

POPULATION=3,724,500
NO. OF ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS =75
ELECTORAL QUOTA
=49,660

ELECTORAL DISTRICT	1986		% POPULATION CHANGE 1986-1996	1996		AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES
	POPULATION*	% DEVIATION FROM QUOTA*		POPULATION**	% 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		

*From Fisher Commission

**From BCSTATS (revised November 4, 1998)

***Overall provincial % population change

PROPOSED ELECTORAL DISTRICTS SORTED BY ASCENDING 1996 POPULATION

PROPOSED ELECTORAL
QUOTA =POPULATION/
NO. OF ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS

POPULATION=3,724,500
NO. OF ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS =79
ELECTORAL QUOTA
=47,146

PROPOSED ELECTORAL DISTRICT	1996		AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES
	POPULATION*	% DEVIATION FROM QUOTA*	
Peace River North	30,050	-36.3	160,787
North Coast	31,540	-33.1	44,749
Peace River South	31,900	-32.3	33,675
Skeena	32,850	-30.3	22,191
Bulkley Valley-Stikine	33,700	-28.5	207,269
Cariboo South	36,890	-21.8	66,874
Prince George North	37,280	-20.9	51,212
Yale-Similkameen	37,280	-20.9	26,559
Cariboo North	37,500	-20.5	35,109
Columbia River-Revelstoke	37,850	-19.7	46,196
East Kootenay	38,220	-18.9	10,282
Prince George-Mount Robson	38,990	-17.3	28,496
Prince George-Omineca	39,480	-16.3	42,582
Nelson-Creston	41,310	-12.4	16,583
Surrey-Newton	43,200	-8.4	21
Surrey-Panorama Ridge	43,620	-7.5	29
Surrey-Cloverdale	44,030	-6.6	144
Delta South	44,680	-5.2	240
Powell River-Sunshine Coast	44,880	-4.8	41,721
Abbotsford-Mount Lehman	44,940	-4.7	165
Chilliwack-Kent	44,940	-4.7	5,569
Okanagan-Westside	45,240	-4.0	2,232
North Vancouver-Lonsdale	45,760	-2.9	18
West Kootenay-Boundary	45,970	-2.5	10,087
Kamloops-North Thompson	46,180	-2.0	21,809
Richmond Centre	46,290	-1.8	32
Abbotsford-Chilliwack	46,380	-1.6	1,052
Surrey-White Rock	46,590	-1.2	62
Esquimalt-Metchosin	46,720	-0.9	99
Surrey-Whalley	47,270	+0.3	29
Malahat-Juan de Fuca	47,310	+0.3	2,141
Abbotsford-Clayburn	47,510	+0.8	87
Surrey-Tynehead	47,540	+0.8	76
West Vancouver-Garibaldi	47,620	+1.0	8,105
Oak Bay-Gordon Head	47,710	+1.2	30
Saanich South	47,990	+1.8	87
West Vancouver-Capilano	48,080	+2.0	183
Victoria-Hillside	48,220	+2.3	17
Shuswap	48,390	+2.6	8,097
Burnaby South	49,160	+4.3	24

* Population figures rounded to the 10th place

PROPOSED ELECTORAL DISTRICTS SORTED BY ASCENDING 1996 POPULATION

PROPOSED ELECTORAL
QUOTA =POPULATION/
NO. OF ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS

POPULATION=3,724,500
NO. OF ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS =79
ELECTORAL QUOTA
=47,146

PROPOSED ELECTORAL DISTRICT	1996		AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES
	POPULATION*	% DEVIATION FROM QUOTA	
Victoria-Beacon Hill	49,250	+4.5	13
New Westminster	49,350	+4.7	18
Coquitlam-Maillardville	49,430	+4.8	31
Port Moody-Westwood	49,510	+5.0	84
Vancouver-Fairview	49,530	+5.1	9
Surrey-Green Timbers	49,800	+5.6	17
Burquitlam	49,870	+5.8	20
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows	50,030	+6.1	119
Maple Ridge-Mission	50,260	+6.6	517
Burnaby-Willingdon	50,300	+6.7	23
Port Coquitlam-Burke Mountain	50,390	+6.9	641
Kamloops	50,460	+7.0	2,961
Kelowna-Mission	50,480	+7.1	200
Cowichan-Ladysmith	50,640	+7.4	1,696
Langley	50,800	+7.8	93
Saanich North and the Islands	50,860	+7.9	452
Nanaimo-Parksville	50,960	+8.1	256
Richmond-Steveston	51,070	+8.3	14
Comox Valley	51,180	+8.6	1,310
Delta North	51,250	+8.7	22
Vancouver-Mount Pleasant	51,310	+8.8	13
Richmond East	51,510	+9.3	90
Burnaby North	51,570	+9.4	36
Vancouver-Langara	51,570	+9.4	16
Vancouver-Burrard	51,970	+10.2	8
Vancouver-Point Grey	52,120	+10.6	24
Nanaimo	52,330	+11.0	1,323
Fort Langely-Aldergrove	52,440	+11.2	234
Vancouver-Kingsway	52,480	+11.3	9
Kelowna-Lake Country	52,890	+12.2	1,525
North Vancouver-Seymour	53,170	+12.8	322
Vancouver-Kensington	53,180	+12.8	9
Vancouver-Fraserview	53,190	+12.8	13
Vancouver-Quilchena	53,370	+13.2	22
Vancouver-Hastings	53,570	+13.6	14
Penticton-Okanagan Valley	54,270	+15.1	2,508
Alberni-Qualicum	54,520	+15.6	9,282
Okanagan-Vernon	55,360	+17.4	5,554
North Island	57,050	+21.0	18,310
Total of Population Estimates	3,724,350		

* Population figures rounded to the 10th place

PROPOSED ELECTORAL DISTRICTS SORTED ALPHABETICALLY

PROPOSED ELECTORAL
QUOTA =POPULATION/
NO. OF ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS

POPULATION=3,724,500
NO. OF ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS =79
ELECTORAL QUOTA
=47,146

PROPOSED ELECTORAL DISTRICT	1996		AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES
	POPULATION*	% DEVIATION FROM QUOTA*	
Abbotsford-Chilliwack	46,380	-1.6	1,052
Abbotsford-Clayburn	47,510	+0.8	87
Abbotsford-Mount Lehman	44,940	-4.7	165
Alberni-Qualicum	54,520	+15.6	9,282
Bulkley Valley-Stikine	33,700	-28.5	207,269
Burnaby North	51,570	+9.4	36
Burnaby South	49,160	+4.3	24
Burnaby-Willingdon	50,300	+6.7	23
Burquitlam	49,870	+5.8	20
Cariboo North	37,500	-20.5	35,109
Cariboo South	36,890	-21.8	66,874
Chilliwack-Kent	44,940	-4.7	5,569
Columbia River-Revelstoke	37,850	-19.7	46,196
Comox Valley	51,180	+8.6	1,310
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	46,720	-0.9	99
Fort Langely-Aldergrove	52,440	+11.2	234
Kamloops	50,460	+7.0	2,961
Kamloops-North Thompson	46,180	-2.0	21,809
Kelowna-Lake Country	52,890	+12.2	1,525
Kelowna-Mission	50,480	+7.1	200
Langley	50,800	+7.8	93
Malahat-Juan de Fuca	47,310	+0.3	2,141
Maple Ridge-Mission	50,260	+6.6	517
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows	50,030	+6.1	119
Nanaimo	52,330	+11.0	1,323
Nanaimo-Parksville	50,960	+8.1	256
Nelson-Creston	41,310	-12.4	16,583
New Westminster	49,350	+4.7	18
North Coast	31,540	-33.1	44,749
North Island	57,050	+21.0	18,310
North Vancouver-Lonsdale	45,760	-2.9	18
North Vancouver-Seymour	53,170	+12.8	322
Oak Bay-Gordon Head	47,710	+1.2	30
Okanagan-Vernon	55,360	+17.4	5,554
Okanagan-Westside	45,240	-4.0	2,232

* Population figures rounded to the 10th place

PROPOSED ELECTORAL DISTRICTS SORTED ALPHABETICALLY

PROPOSED ELECTORAL
QUOTA = POPULATION/
NO. OF ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS

POPULATION = 3,724,500
NO. OF ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS = 79
ELECTORAL QUOTA
= 47,146

PROPOSED ELECTORAL DISTRICT	1996		AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES
	POPULATION*	% DEVIATION FROM QUOTA	
Peace River North	30,050	-36.3	160,787
Peace River South	31,900	-32.3	33,675
Penticton-Okanagan Valley	54,270	+15.1	2,508
Port Coquitlam-Burke Mountain	50,390	+6.9	641
Port Moody-Westwood	49,510	+5.0	84
Powell River-Sunshine Coast	44,880	-4.8	41,721
Prince George-Mount Robson	38,990	-17.3	28,496
Prince George North	37,280	-20.9	51,212
Prince George-Omineca	39,480	-16.3	42,582
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	452
Saanich South	47,990	+1.8	87
Shuswap	48,390	+2.6	8,097
Skeena	32,850	-30.3	22,191
Surrey-Cloverdale	44,030	-6.6	144
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	46,590	-1.2	62
Vancouver-Burrard	51,970	+10.2	8
Vancouver-Fairview	49,530	+5.1	9
Vancouver-Fraserview	53,190	+12.8	13
Vancouver-Hastings	53,570	+13.6	14
Vancouver-Kensington	53,180	+12.8	9
Vancouver-Kingsway	52,480	+11.3	9
Vancouver-Langara	51,570	+9.4	16
Vancouver-Mount Pleasant	51,310	+8.8	13
Vancouver-Point Grey	52,120	+10.6	24
Vancouver-Quilchena	53,370	+13.2	22
Victoria-Beacon Hill	49,250	+4.5	13
Victoria-Hillside	48,220	+2.3	17
West Kootenay-Boundary	45,970	-2.5	10,087
West Vancouver-Capilano	48,080	+2.0	183
West Vancouver-Garibaldi	47,620	+1.0	8,105
Yale-Similkameen	37,280	-20.9	26,559
Total of Population Estimates	3,724,350		

* Population figures rounded to the 10th place

APPENDIX C

HEARING SCHEDULE 1998

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION—SCHEDULE OF HEARINGS 1998

Location	Date		Hearing Sessions
Victoria	April 21	MLAs	9:00 am – 1:00 pm 3:00 pm – 6:00 pm 7:30 pm – 10:00 pm
Victoria	April 22	Political Parties	9:00 am – 12:00 pm 1:00 pm – 5:00 pm
Courtenay	April 23		9:30 am – 12:00 pm 1:30 pm – 5:00 pm 6:30 pm – 9:30 pm
Campbell River	April 24		9:30 am – 12:00 pm 1:00 pm – 4:00 pm
Nanaimo	April 27		10:00 am – 2:00 pm
Parksville	April 27		6:00 pm – 10:00 pm
Port Alberni	April 28		10:00 am – 1:00 pm 2:00 pm – 5:00 pm
Prince Rupert	May 1		9:00 am – 12:00 pm 1:30 pm – 4:30 pm
Kelowna	May 19		10:00 am – 12:30 pm 2:00 pm – 6:00 pm 7:30 pm – 9:30 pm
Oliver	May 20		10:00 am – 1:30 pm
Merritt	May 20		6:30 pm – 9:30 pm
Kamloops	May 21		9:00 am – 12:30 pm 2:00 pm – 5:30 pm
Victoria	May 22		9:00 am – 12:00 pm 1:30 pm – 5:00 pm
Quesnel	May 28		11:00 am – 2:00 pm

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES
COMMISSION—SCHEDULE
OF HEARINGS 1998

Williams Lake	May 28	6:00 pm – 9:00 pm
100 Mile House	May 29	11:00 am – 2:00 pm
Terrace	June 15	11:00 am – 1:00 pm
Smithers	June 15	6:30 pm – 9:30 pm
Houston	June 16	10:00 am – 1:00 pm
Burns Lake	June 16	6:30 pm – 9:30 pm
Prince George	June 17	1:00 pm – 5:00 pm 7:00 pm – 9:00 pm
	June 18	9:00 am – 12:00 pm 1:30 pm – 4:30 pm
Dawson Creek	June 19	9:00 am – 12:00 pm
Fort St. John	June 19	3:30 pm – 5:30 pm 7:00 pm – 9:00 pm
Powell River	June 22	1:00 pm – 3:30 pm
Atlin	June 23	1:00 pm – 3:00 pm
Stewart	June 23	7:00 pm – 9:00 pm
Vernon	June 29	10:00 am – 1:00 pm
Revelstoke	June 29	6:00 pm – 8:30 pm
Golden	June 30	10:00 am – 1:00 pm
Fort Nelson	July 3	2:30 pm – 3:30 pm
Chilliwack	July 6	10:00 am – 12:00 pm 2:00 pm – 5:00 pm 7:00 pm – 9:00 pm

**ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES
COMMISSION—SCHEDULE
OF HEARINGS 1998**

Surrey (Guilford)	July 7	2:00 pm – 5:00 pm 7:00 pm – 9:00 pm
Surrey (Cloverdale)	July 8	9:00 am – 12:00 pm 2:00 pm – 4:30 pm
Port Coquitlam	July 9	10:00 am – 12:00 pm 2:00 pm – 5:00 pm 7:00 pm – 9:00 pm
Maple Ridge	July 10	2:00 pm – 5:00 pm 7:00 pm – 9:00 pm
Richmond	July 20	2:00 pm – 5:00 pm 7:00 pm – 9:00 pm
Burnaby	July 21	2:00 pm – 5:00 pm 7:00 pm – 9:00 pm
North Vancouver	July 22	10:00 am – 1:00 pm
West Vancouver	July 22	6:30 pm – 9:30 pm
Vancouver	July 23	10:00 am – 12:00 pm 2:00 pm – 5:00 pm 7:00 pm – 9:00 pm
Nelson	August 4	10:30 am – 1:30 pm
Trail	August 4	6:00 pm – 8:30 pm
Creston	August 5	1:00 pm – 4:00 pm
Cranbrook	August 6	9:00 am – 1:30 pm
Fernie	August 6	6:00 pm – 8:30 pm
Grand Forks	August 11	11:30 am – 1:00 pm
Penticton	August 11	5:30 pm – 7:30 pm

APPENDIX D

LIST OF PRESENTERS 1998

Victoria - Tuesday, April 21

Jack Weisgerber
MLA - Peace River South

Dennis Streifel
MLA - Mission-Kent

Ed Conroy
MLA - Rossland-Trail

Jim Doyle
MLA - Columbia River-Revelstoke

Evelyn Gillespie
MLA - Comox Valley

Bill Goodacre
MLA - Bulkley Valley-Stikine

Gerard Janssen
MLA - Alberni

Helmut Giesbrecht
MLA - Skeena

Arthur (Dan) Miller
MLA - North Coast

Conrad (Corky) Evans
MLA - Nelson-Creston

Graeme Bowbrick
MLA - New Westminster

Glenn Robertson
MLA - North Island

Munmohan (Moe) Sihota
MLA - Esquimalt-Metchosin

Gordon Wilson
MLA - Powell River-Sunshine Coast

Lois Boone
MLA - Prince George-Mount Robson

Erda Walsh
MLA - Kootenay

Paul Ramsey
MLA - Prince George North

Harry Lali
MLA - Yale-Lillooet

Barry Penner
MLA - Chilliwack

David Zirnhelt
MLA - Cariboo South

Victoria - Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Michael de Jong
MLA - Matsqui and
Richard Neufeld
MLA - Peace River North
BC Liberal Caucus

Brian Gardiner, Provincial Secretary,
Bruce Ralston, President, and
John McInnis
New Democratic Party of B.C.

Georgette Poirier, Acting Organizer
Vancouver Island
Progressive Democratic Alliance

Stuart Parker President and
Julian West, Election Readiness Chair
Green Party of B.C.

Dale Lovick
MLA - Nanaimo

Courtenay - Thursday, April 23, 1998

Grant Bainbridge

Stanley B. Hagen

Jack Turner

Bill Hartley

Lloyd Bailey

Russell Lazaruk, President
Comox Valley Liberal Constituency Association

Graham Brazier, and on behalf of
Louise Bell and
Tom Babb
Denman Island Local Trustees

Roger Albert

Joel Clarkston

Erik Eriksson

Ernie Yacub

Campbell River - Friday, April 24, 1998

Councillor W.T. Harrison
District of Campbell River

Stephen Wood

Quentin Dodd
Andy Adams, President
North Island Liberal Constituency Association
Tom Curnow
North Island NDP Constituency Association
Barbara Baechler

Nanaimo - Monday, April 27, 1998

Michael Blumel, President
Greater Nanaimo Chamber of Commerce
David Essig
Thetis Island Local Trustee
Ed Grainger, Vice-President
Nanaimo Liberal Constituency Association
Cheryl Tellier
Joyce Scotton
Dave Pedley
Lois Cartledge
Arlene Feke
Bill Holdom
Marlene Atleo
Jock Gourlay
Sheila Gourlay

Parksville - Monday, April 27, 1998

Charles (Chuck) Fenton, and on behalf of
Paul Reitsma
MLA - Parksville Qualicum
Chris Bradshaw
Edward James Corbett
Brian Moran, President and
Jim Stewart, Vice-President
Parksville-Qualicum Liberal Constituency Association
Norma Antrim
Judith Reid
Andy Henyecz
Deanne Richardson

Port Alberni - Tuesday, April 28, 1998

Ian Staton
Donovan Walker, City Manager
City of Port Alberni
Robert Mealey
Jack McLeman
Harold Hamilton, President
Alberni Liberal Constituency Association
Gary Swann, Chair
Alberni-Clayoquot Regional District
Henry Nedergard

Prince Rupert - Friday, May 1, 1998

Jennifer Davies
Brian Roberts
Councillor Cathy Beddard
City of Prince Rupert
Councillor Jack Rudolph
City of Prince Rupert
Allan Sheppard
Heber Clifton
Native Brotherhood of B.C.
John McNish
Joy Thorkelson
Odd Eidsvik
Rhoda Witherly
Robert (Bob) Hill, President
Tsimshian Nation
Councillor Herb Pond
City of Prince Rupert
Patti Sawka, City Clerk
City of Prince Rupert
Dave Smith
Prince Rupert Labour Council
Tom Ireland

Kelowna - Tuesday, May 19

Del Lamarre, on behalf of
Sindi Hawkins
MLA - Okanagan West and
John Weisbeck
MLA - Okanagan East

Mayor Walter Gray
City of Kelowna

John Powell

Scott Koch, Vice-President
North Okanagan Labour Council

Ken Charlish

Fred Steele

Patrick Moss

Len Novakowski

John Harling

Karen Abramsen, President
Okanagan West NDP Constituency Association

Mayor George Waldo
District of Peachland

Janet Scotland

Thalbinder Singh Poonian

Marg Youngston

Oliver - Wednesday, May 20

Bill Barisoff
MLA - Okanagan-Boundary and on behalf of
Rick Thorpe
MLA - Okanagan-Penticton

Fern Gibbard

Dave Olexa

Gary Gattrell

Wayne Desharnais

Doug Blatchford

Iver B. Iverson

Eric Paterson

Merritt - Wednesday, May 20

Mayor Clara Norgaard
City of Merritt

Keith Simmonds, Executive Assistant and
Mildred Mitchell, Constituency Assistant
on behalf of
Harry Lali
MLA - Yale-Lillooet

Councillor Jim Manion
Town of Princeton

Gordon Swan, Vice Chair
School District No. 58 (Nicola-Similkameen)

Roger Robichaud

Mayor Alan Kemp
District of Logan Lake

Mayor Andy Kormendy
City of Ashcroft, Chair, Gold Country
Communities Society, and on behalf of
Ashcroft/Cache Creek Chambers of Commerce

Helen Kormendy

Pat Lean

Ida Makaro

Elmer O'Hamley

Kamloops - Thursday, May 21

Rex Renkema, President
Kamloops-North Thompson Liberal Constituency
Association

Michael Caulfield, District Electoral Officer
Kamloops

Carl Anderson

Isabelle MacLeod

Shirley Dorais

Don Cameron

Berthe Hall

Carole Gillis

Katrina Mudiman

Victoria - Friday, May 22

Cyril Shelford
John Luton
Terry Morley
Jamie Dopp
Sindi Hawkins
MLA - Okanagan West
Ida Chong
MLA - Oak Bay-Gordon Head
Murray Rankin
Steve Pacholuk
Kirby Rimer
Chris Moon

Quesnel - Thursday, May 28

Bryan Rodger, President
North Cariboo NDP Constituency Association
John Wilson
MLA - Cariboo North
Nate Bello
Mayor Stephen Wallace
City of Quesnel
Betty Anne Russell, and on behalf of
Steve Hilbert
Hilbert Forest Resources Ltd.
Bill Magnowski
Robert Taft, President
Cariboo North Liberal Constituency Association
Marian Diener
Orlando Floritto
Naomi Randall

Williams Lake - Thursday, May 28

Jim Craigen
Scott Nelson
Terry Tate
Walter Cobb

Greg Sehn, Vice Chair and Director, Electoral Area L
Cariboo Regional District

Elizabeth Robertson
George Atamanenko
Bill Derbyshire
South Cariboo Labour Council
Mayor Ray Woods
City of Williams Lake
Paul French

100 Mile House - Friday, May 29

Mark Grenier
Janine Martel
Robert McKenzie, and on behalf of
Cariboo-Made Value-Added Society
Gordon Hoglund
Bill Robertson, President
Cariboo South NDP Constituency Association
Donald Grant
Mayor Donna Barnett
District of 100 Mile House
Steven Frasher

Terrace - Monday, June 15

Bozo Devcic
Norma King
Ray Brady
Councillor Robert Corless
District of Kitimat
Joanne Monaghan, Chair
Kitimat-Stikine Regional District
Mayor Jack Talstra
City of Terrace
Lorne Sexton
Les Watmough
Mike Maxim

Gerald Amos
Rod Arnold
Catherine Lindseth
Derrick Curtis

Smithers - Monday, June 15

Mayor Sharon L. Hartwell
Village of Telkwa
Dennis Mackay
Councillor Klaus Mueller
Town of Smithers, and on behalf of
Harald E. Jordan
Greg Fortune
Rocque Berthiaume, President
Northwest Community College Academic Workers'
Union
Everett Person
Joe L'Orsa

Houston - Tuesday, June 16

William Smith
Councillor Sharon Smith, Deputy Mayor
District of Houston
Albert C. (Nipper) Kettle
Hank Buursema

Burns Lake - Tuesday, June 16

Michael Riis-Christianson
Chris Beach
Betty Stewart
Eileen Benedict
Gary Conlon

Prince George - Monday, June 17

Andrew Wilkinson, President
B.C. Liberal Party

Paul Nettleton
MLA - Prince George-Omenica

Mayor Tom Briggs
District of Mackenzie

Alex Michalos

Paul Ramsey
MLA - Prince George North

Councillor Kris Nielsen
District of Fort St. James

Robert Martin

Bill Christie

Peter Martin

Owen Mathison

Mayor Colin Kinsley
City of Prince George

Tina Fraser on behalf of
Charles Fraser

Boyan Llewellyn

Pertti Harkonen and
Richard Giroday
B.C. in Focus

Gary Wilkinson

Charles Herger

John Belsham

Robin Fairservice

Prince George - Thursday, June 18

Ronald Ep,
Darrell Wade and
Sherry Sethen
Prince George Chamber of Commerce

Sandy Lockhart

John Warner, and on behalf of
Focus North Society

Denis McGill

Bruce Strachan

Patricia Pitts

Peter MacMillan

Donalda Fortier
Bill Robertson
Murray Krause
Michael Petrescu
Prince George and District Labour Council
Darlene Flowers
Molly Eichar

Dawson Creek - Friday, June 19

Sheila Barnes
Councillor Brian Lee
District of Tumbler Ridge
Wayne Dahlen, General Manager
Dawson Creek and District Chamber of Commerce
Mayor Charles Lasser
District of Chetwynd
Dale Phillips
South Peace Liberal Constituency Association
Dori Martin
Northern Lights Real Estate Board
Jack Weisgerber
MLA - Peace River South
Mayor Blair Lekstrom
City of Dawson Creek
Wayne Plenert
Bonnie Bailey
Ed Rosales
Ken Browns
Karen Goodings, Chair
Peace River Regional District

Fort St. John - Friday, June 19

Councillor Brian Churchill and
Colin Griffith, City Manager
City of Fort St. John
Mayor Lenore Harwood
District of Hudson's Hope

Heather Hannaford, Chair
School District No. 60 (Peace River North)
Jean Mensink
The Women's Institutes of the North Peace
Councillor Tony von Hollen
District of Taylor
James Little
Richard Broadbent
Rosolynn Kalb, Director
Fort St. John and District Chamber of Commerce
Karen Goodings, Director, Electoral Area B
Peace River Regional District
Stuart Demelt
Richard Neufeld
MLA - Peace River North
Brian Churchill, and on behalf of
Peace River North NDP Constituency Association
John W. Motiuk
British Columbia Party
Brian H. Ruddell
Douglas Koroluk

Powell River - Monday, June 22

Bill Morton
Powell River Progressive Democratic Alliance
Constituency Association
Clark Banks
Adrian Redford

Atlin - Tuesday, June 23

George Holman, President
Atlin District Board of Trade
Vera Kirkwood, and on behalf of
Atlin Improvement District
Peter Kirby
Gary Hill

Vernon - Monday, June 29

Ian Wickett

Roy Miller

George Abbott
MLA - Shuswap

Elinor Turrill

Wayne Fowler

Lorne Adamson
NDP Constituency Association

Tony Heisterkamp, Assistant Business Manager
Okanagan District Council of Carpenters and Car-
penters Union Local 1346, Vernon

Fred Busch, and on behalf of
Malcolm Meier, President
Sicamous and District Chamber of Commerce

Mayor Gordon Mackie
District of Sicamous

Miriam Jayne

Revelstoke - Monday, June 29

Bill MacFarlane
Revelstoke NDP Club

Muriel Rudd
Revelstoke NDP Club

Mengia Nicholson, and on behalf of
Bob Mackie

Rhona Martin, Director, Electoral Area E
Columbia Shuswap Regional District

Teresa Hebert

Mayor Geoff Battersby
City of Revelstoke

Golden - Tuesday, June 30

Dwayne Crandall

Ellen Zimmerman
Golden Family Centre

Rhonda Patrick

Councillors Stan Lim and
Myriam Elkington
Town of Golden

Gordon Card

Fred Dennon
Golden and District Chamber of Commerce
and on behalf of
Jim A. Tomaselli, President
Golden and District Chamber of Commerce
and on behalf of
Don Angus

Greg Edwards

Walter Scott

Rhonda Smith

Fort Nelson - Friday, July 3

Richard Neufeld
MLA - Peace River North

Myrna Blake

Mayor Don Edwards
Town of Fort Nelson, and Chair,
Fort Nelson-Liard Regional District

Stu Savard

Bob Somers, President
Fort Nelson Chamber of Commerce

Marlene Fanning
School District 81 (Fort Nelson)

Rod McCartney, Director, Electoral Area B
Fort Nelson-Liaird Regional District

Dan Gray

Trudy Bennett

Alex Brucker, President
Fort Nelson Farmers' Institute

John Carr

Chilliwack - Monday, July 6

Mayor John Les
District of Chilliwack and Chair,
Fraser Valley Regional District

Councillor Sylvia Pranger
District of Kent

David Way

Keith Soutar, President
Columbia Valley Ratepayers Association

David Regehr, and on behalf of
Allan Roth

D'Arcy Henderson

Tom Carscadden

Marion Soutar

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

Barry Penner
MLA - Chilliwack

Lawrence Alexander Hardy

Rollie Keith

Mayor Wilfried Viktor
District of Hope

Ralph McDonald

Michael Clarke, President
Cultus Lake Community Association

Doug Steinson

Mark Brennan, Clerk/Treasurer
Village of Harrison Hot Springs

Ruth Midzain, Commissioner
Cultus Lake Park Board

Keith Simmonds

Donald Olds

Terry Grassick

John van Dongen
MLA - Abbotsford

Bob Douglas

Harold Chittenden
Lindell Beach Residents Association

Larry McDermid

Jenya Franklin Mudrie

Douglas Robinson

Bill Woodall

Ken Jessiman

Surrey - Tuesday, July 7

Mayor Doug McCallum
City of Surrey

Reni Masi
MLA - Delta North

Graham Evan MacDonell

Norman Lortie

Trevor Drake

Bonnie McKinnon
MLA - Surrey-Cloverdale

Shelley Baxter

Elaine Dixon

Jacqueline Rice

Ben Brown

Bill Piket

Richard Bishop

Bhagwant Grewal

Wayne Manary

Surrey (Cloverdale) - Wednesday, July 8

Herman Schuetze

Bruce Strongitharm

May Taylor

Karen Kersey

Dave Hayer
Surrey Chamber of Commerce

Charan Gill and
Leigh McCracken
Surrey-Cloverdale NDP Constituency Association

Gordon Hogg
MLA - Surrey-White Rock

Port Coquitlam - Thursday, July 9

Loretta Sieben

John Keryluk, Councillor
City of Port Coquitlam

Lynne Fanthorpe
Alan Grist
Christy Clark
MLA - Port Moody-Burnaby Mountain
Robert W. Holt
Jan Newell
Keith Parkinson
Scott McRitchie
Joe Smeets
Paul Gill
Michael Cox

Maple Ridge - Friday, July 10

Colette Hogue, Treaty Analyst
In-SHUCK-ch First Nation
Janet Amsden
Sandy Lockhart
Donna Telep
Dan Olson
Joanne Olson
Shawn Jodway
Mayor Carl Durksen
District of Maple Ridge
Councillor Ken Stewart
District of Maple Ridge
Philip Kane
Mayor David Duncan
District of Pitt Meadows
Lorne Riding, President
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows Liberal Constituency
Association
Rodney Smelser

Richmond - Monday, July 20

Doug Black and
Jean Sickman
Richmond Centre NDP Constituency Association

John Land
Geoff Plant
MLA - Richmond-Steveston
Linda Reid
MLA - Richmond East, and
Douglas Symons
MLA - Richmond Centre
Brian Docherty, President
Richmond Chamber of Commerce
Gail Paquette
Balwant Sanghera
Richmond East NDP Constituency Association
Patricia Gudlaugson
Deirdre Whalen

Burnaby - Tuesday, July 21

Mayor Douglas Drummond
City of Burnaby
Judy Pearson
Margo Rudolph, District Electoral Officer and
Susan Fenton, Deputy District Electoral Officer,
New Westminster
Harvey Grigg
Rachel Notley
Councillor Chuck Puchmayr
City of New Westminster
Leslie Roosa
Burnaby-Willingdon NDP Constituency Association
Barry Jones
Sav Dhaliwal
Burnaby-Edmonds NDP Constituency Association
Hugh Matheson
Burnaby North NDP Constituency Association
Allen Seager
Richard Lee, President
Burnaby North Liberal Constituency Association
Grant Murray
Sutton Group Realty (Burnaby)
Antonio Lee

North Vancouver - Wednesday, July 22

Sheila Ker

Barbara James

Jeremy Dalton

MLA - West Vancouver-Capilano

Daniel M. Jarvis

MLA - North Vancouver-Seymour

West Vancouver - Wednesday, July 22

Ted Nebbeling

MLA - West Vancouver-Garibaldi

Derrick Humphreys

William (Bill) Soprovich

Muriel Down

Vancouver - Thursday, July 23

Nick Loenen

Fair Voting B.C. Society

Terry Julian

Martin Toren

Colin Hansen

MLA - Vancouver-Quilchena

Tom Holmes

Pat Fenner

Carl Baar

Mark Budgen

John Argue

Bill McMichael

Michael Hughes

Vancouver-Point Grey NDP Constituency Association

Nelson - Tuesday, August 4

Andy Shadrack

Selkirk College Faculty Association

Jane Burton

Nelson-Creston NDP Constituency Association

Howard Dirks

Antoinette Halberstadt

Donna Macdonald

Dick Schultz

Judy Gayton

Ken Wyllie

Trail, Tuesday, August 4

Joanne Partridge

Councillor Ron Armbruster

City of Castlegar

Gentil Mateus

Greater Trail Community Pride

Rick Hardie, Director, Electoral Area A

Regional District of Kootenay Boundary

David Charters, Vice-President

Trail and District Chamber of Commerce

Mickey Kinakin

Marylynn Rakuson, Chair

Greater Trail Community Health Council

Councillor Gordon Gattafoni

City of Trail

Wendy Hurst

J. Gordon Titsworth

Lana Rodlie

Creston, Wednesday, August 5

Mayor Lela Irvine

Town of Creston

Larry Brierley

Gordon Matheson

Ralph Moore

Cranbrook - Thursday, August 6

William G. Hills

Anne Edwards

Ron Tarr
Donna Lomas
Knud-einer (Kris) Christensen
Glen Aspen
Glen Ewan
Jean Debrececi
Terry Segarty
Erda Walsh
MLA - Kootenay
Ross Priest

Fernie - Thursday, August 6

John Cameron
Jimmy Vallance

Grand Forks - Tuesday, August 11

Bob Forshaw and
Klaus Frank Spiekermann
Boundary New Democratic Club
Barry Brandow
Bill Barisoff
MLA - Okanagan-Boundary
Alice Glanville

Penticton - Tuesday, August 11

Mayor George Waldo
District of Peachland
James Hewitt
Tom Landecker
David Finnis, and as Councillor
District of Summerland
Councillor Ramesh Rakhi
District of Summerland

Rick Thorpe
MLA - Okanagan-Penticton
Ireta McBratney, President
Penticton Old Age Pensioners Organization,
Branch 7
Mayor Beth Campbell
City of Penticton
Roger Mayer, Chair
Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen
Mayor J. C. Stranart
Village of Keremeos

APPENDIX E

LIST OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS 1998

Abbotsford Chamber of Commerce
Alberni-Clayoquot Regional District
Harry Allen
Allan Alton
Bernice Andre
Ina L. Askwith and Earl Askwith
Don M. Babchyshyh
Lloyd J. Bailey
Dan Banfield
Stephen Banmen
Bill Barisoff
MLA - Okanagan-Boundary
Paul Beaubien
H. Beaugrand
Louis Beduz
Shirley R. Bennett
Douglas N. Best
Maureen Bilawchuk
Suan H. Booiman
R. W. Bouvette
Golok Z. Buday
Ken Bueckert
Bulkley-Nechako Regional District
Robert K. Burkinshaw
Capital Regional District
Cariboo Regional District
Colleen Carroll
Fred Carroll
Kathy Cazes
D. J. Challenger and G. R. Challenger
R. C. Chambers
Jim Chester
Chilliwack River Valley Ratepayers Association
Robert M. Chisholm
MLA - Chilliwack

City of Abbotsford
City of Abbotsford Development Services (Planning)
Department
City of Burnaby
City of Castlegar Planning Department
City of Colwood Planning Department
City of Coquitlam
City of Cranbrook
City of Cranbrook Development
City of Duncan
City of Fernie
City of Fort St. John
City of Kelowna
City of Kelowna Planning and Development Services
City of Kimberley
City of Merritt Development Services Department
City of Nanaimo Planning Department
City of New Westminster Planning Department
City of Parksville
City of Penticton
City of Penticton Planning Division
City of Port Alberni Planning Department
City of Port Coquitlam Planning and Development
Services Department
City of Port Moody Planning and Development
Services
City of Prince George
City of Prince Rupert Development Services Depart-
ment
City of Revelstoke
City of Revelstoke Planning Department
City of Richmond Urban Development Division
City of Surrey
City of Trail
City of Vancouver Planning Department

City of Victoria Planning and Recreation
Department
City of White Rock Planning Department
Dean Clapp
Robert Clarke
College of New Caledonia
Columbia Shuswap Regional District
Columbia Valley Ratepayers Association
Anthony D. Costantino
Cowichan Valley Regional District Development
Services
Larry Cross
Cultus Lake Community Association
Cultus Lake Park Board
R. F. De Iaco
District of 100 Mile House
District of Delta
District of Hope
District of Invermere
District of Kitimat
District of Lillooet
District of Mackenzie
District of Maple Ridge
District of North Cowichan
District of Peachland
District of Port Hardy
District of Stewart
District of Tumbler Ridge
District of Ucluelet
District of Vanderhoof
Ditidaht Band Council
Harry Dixon and Darleen Dixon
J. D. Dobson
East Kootenay Regional District
Ron A. East

Helen Eldstrom
Elections B.C.
Electoral Change Coalition B.C.
Family Coalition Party of B.C.
Dawn Fehr et al
Petition from Residents of Fraser Valley Regional
District - Electoral Area E
R. P. Forshaw
Fort Nelson and District Chamber of Commerce
Fort St. John Council of Women
Fraser Valley Regional District
Fraser Valley Regional District - Electoral Area E
Fraser Valley Regional District Planning Department
Fraser-Cheam Regional District
Fraser-Cheam Regional District - Electoral Area E
Fraser-Fort George Regional District
Dan Frederick
Harold Funk
Dorothy E. Gardner
L. Fern Gibbard and
Petition from the Residents of Indian Rock
David F. Goodman
L. Gough
Greater Nanaimo Chamber of Commerce
Green Party of B.C.
Margaret Grigg
Roz Griston
Dan Hedrick and Lorraine Hedrick
Terrence F. Heenan
D'Arcy Henderson
R. Hennessy
Chris Hilliar
Joni-Rae Horgan and Patrick Horgan
Hope and District Chamber of Commerce
Linda C. Jay

A.V. Johannes
Ross Johnson and Olive Johnson
C. J. Johnston
Christine Johnston
Elmer Kabush
Walter Kassian and Sophie Kassian
Magda L. Keith and Donald Keith
Kitimat-Stikine Regional District
Kitwanga Community Association
G. L. Kristianson
Kevin Krueger
MLA - Kamloops-North Thompson
Bill Kusk
E. M. Lambert
Lindell Beach Residents Association
Gary Lohmeier
Iain Macanulty
M. Isabelle MacLeod
Gord Matheson
Paula McAleese
Robert A. McCroskey
P. McDonald
Brock A. McIsaac
Jim McKnight
D. F. McLellan
Wendy McMahon
Bill McMichael
F. J. Moraw et al
Petition from Residents of Lindell Beach
Dave Moss
Ken Munro
Wade J. Murray
Pat Murtha
Yvonne Musgrove
Imre Nagy

Nanaimo Regional District Development Services
Nanaimo Regional District - Area F Restructure
Study Committee
Richard Neufeld
MLA - Peace River North
Gordon Neuls
A. L. Nicholls
S. L. Nickisch
Niels Nielsen
North Central Municipal Association
North Okanagan Regional District Development
Services
Sandra A. O'Connor
Dave Olexa
Sarah Orłowski
Walter Paetkan
Party of Citizens
Ron Paull
Peace River Regional District
Peachland Voters' Association
Geoff Plant
MLA - Richmond-Steveston
Cora Pohl
PPWC Local 9 - Prince George
Fiona M. Proctor
Darrell Quast
William F. Reeve
Richmond Centre NDP Constituency Association
Richmond Chamber of Commerce
Allan Roth et al
Petition from Residents of District of Kent and
Village of Harrison Hot Springs
Raymond P. Rousseau
Frank Rowe
Richard B. Rowe
Salmon Arm Chamber of Commerce

School District 59 - Peace River South
Martin Schotte
Karl Schwarz et al
Petition
Cyril Shelford
Bev Sobkowich
Gord Stanton
John K. Steil
Juliana Stevenson
Stewart/Hyder Chamber of Commerce
Strata Corporation NW 540 - Baker Trail Village
Laurence E. Tapley
R. J. Taylor
The Record
Rella Thornhill
Rick Thorpe
MLA - Okanagan-Penticton
Town of Creston
Town of Fort Nelson
Town of Oliver
Township of Langley
Upper Fraser Valley Electoral Boundary Committee
John van Dongen
MLA - Abbotsford
Robert van Doorn
Carla Vassilopoulos
Village of Alert Bay
Village of Cache Creek
Village of Chase
Village of Granisle
Village of Harrison Hot Springs
Village of Hazelton
Village of Keremeos
Village of McBride
Village of New Denver

Village of Pouce Coupe
Village of Tahsis
Village of Telkwa
Harry Vogt
Stan Warn et al
Petition from Residents of Lindell Beach
Ignacy Wasik and Jessie Wasik
Carl Webb
Loraine Wellman
Jack Westen
Dag S. Westgaard
Kenneth J. White
Ian D. Wickett
Gary Wilkinson et al
Petition from Wilkinson Family
Richard Wozny and Brooke Anderson
Anthony Yao
Lois M. Zolyniak