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**Report of the
Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission
for the Province of British Columbia**

2012



Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of British Columbia

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Foreword

The *Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of British Columbia* (the Report) concerning the 42 electoral districts allocated to the province was issued on December 18, 2012. After the Report was tabled in Parliament in January of 2013, objections were received from several members of Parliament in relation to a number of ridings. We have now had an opportunity to consider these objections as outlined in the Fifty-Eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs.

Our consideration and decision on the disposition of these objections is contained in the Addendum that follows our Report of December 18, 2012. The Addendum includes the amendments to boundaries or names of districts that we concluded we ought to make in light of objections. We have also included amended maps to reflect such amendments. We noted in our Report that three districts had remained unchanged, but now only two are unchanged: Victoria and Vancouver East.

Lastly, a few minor corrections were made to the text of certain electoral boundary descriptions in the initial version of the Report. These corrections have no impact on the electoral districts or their population numbers.

Report

(as of December 18, 2012)



Introduction

The Commission

The Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of British Columbia (the Commission) was established on February 21, 2012, pursuant to the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-3 (the Act), to reconfigure the boundaries of British Columbia's federal electoral districts. The Commission is mandated to provide for 42 electoral districts, an increase of 6 over the previous total of 36. This is required because of an increase in the population of the province, which reached 4,400,057 in the 2011 decennial census. The Act provides for boundary adjustments at 10-year intervals to take account of population size and distribution within a province. The electoral quota for British Columbia is 104,763 residents per electoral district.

The three commissioners are Mr. Justice John Hall, Dr. Peter Meekison and Mr. Stewart Ladyman.

Mr. Justice John Hall, Chair

Mr. Justice Hall was called to the British Columbia Bar in 1964 and was called to the Yukon Bar in 1974. He practiced as a member of the law firm DuMoulin Black from 1968 to 1991, when he was appointed to the Supreme Court of British Columbia. In 1978, he acted as counsel to the Royal Commission on Female Offenders and, in 1986, was appointed as commissioner of a federal inquiry investigating matters relating to the Westbank Indian Band and certain provisions of the *Indian Act*. He was President of the Vancouver Bar Association in 1978. He was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1982. He became a member of the American College of Trial Lawyers in 1985. He served as a Supreme Court judge for the Province of British Columbia between 1991 and 1997, and is presently a judge of the British Columbia Court of Appeal.

Dr. Peter Meekison

Dr. J. Peter Meekison is currently Chancellor and Board Chair of Royal Roads University. He is an adjunct professor of political science at the University of Victoria and Distinguished University Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of Alberta. Dr. Meekison served as Alberta's deputy minister of intergovernmental affairs for seven years and participated in both the Meech Lake Accord and Charlottetown Accord negotiations. In June 1986, he was appointed an Officer of the Order of Canada. In June 1993, he was named a commissioner on the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

Mr. Stewart Ladyman

Mr. Stewart Ladyman spent 33 years in the British Columbia public school system as a teacher, principal and superintendent of schools in five school districts, including a 6-year secondment to British Columbia's Ministry of Education. For the past 10 years he has provided a full range of professional services based on educational research and sound educational practices to school districts and Aboriginal independent schools throughout British Columbia. He has been a governor on the board of Science World, a director with the Irving K. Barber Scholarship Society, and is presently a director on the board of First West Credit Union, a multi-regional credit union. Mr. Ladyman also served on the 2006 British Columbia Electoral Boundaries Commission.

After an initial orientation conference hosted by Elections Canada in Ottawa in late February 2012, the Commission set to work in its Vancouver office to establish its preliminary proposal. In all aspects of its duties, the Commission was ably assisted by Ms. Lindsay McGraw, the cartography specialist seconded to it by Elections Canada.

The work of this Commission has been greatly aided and enhanced by the efforts and efficiency of its secretary, Ms. Susan McEvoy. She was the contact person for those persons seeking to provide input into the redistribution process. Her organizational abilities ensured that the large-scale public hearing process proceeded in a smooth and efficient manner.

The Commission's Mandate and Approach

The electoral quota in a province is determined by dividing the total population by the number of electoral districts. The Act provides that the population of each electoral district should, “as close as reasonably possible”, correspond to the provincial electoral quota (s. 15(1)). In making decisions about appropriate electoral boundaries, the Commission is required to consider a number of factors. These include “the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province” and “a manageable geographic size” for rural or sparsely populated districts (s. 15(1)(b)). The Act permits deviation from the electoral quota by 25% more or less (s. 15(2)).

While the animating spirit of the Act is *one person, one vote*, a number of court rulings have made plain that a key consideration for the proper operation of Canadian democracy is the concept of “effective representation”. An electoral district with an unmanageable geographic size or a population that greatly deviates from the electoral quota would not conform to this core concept.

The commissioners reviewed the existing electoral districts with regard to the 2011 Census population numbers and the population variance from the new electoral quota. The variances were largely a result of population growth since the 2001 Census. The ripple effect of adding six new districts necessitated a review of all 36 existing electoral districts. This was comparable to redesigning a 42-piece jigsaw puzzle from an existing 36-piece jigsaw puzzle, with the fixed borders being the Yukon, Northwest Territories, Alberta, the Canada-USA border and the Pacific Ocean.

While uniformity of population numbers across electoral districts is the ideal, placing too great emphasis on this could have sacrificed other perhaps more salient considerations, such as historical patterns of representation and community of interest or identity. Given the province’s physical geography, these latter considerations were of particular importance. The Commission endeavoured to give such considerations prominence in order to achieve the effective representation of British Columbians in Parliament. The concentration of population in the southern sectors of the province also presented a number of challenges in the configuration of appropriate electoral districts. The Commission also bore in mind the need for proper representation of First Nations communities and was reluctant to divide such communities between different electoral districts.

In British Columbia, given the mountainous topography usually running north–south, due regard had also to be paid to transportation corridors that afford proper access between members of Parliament and their constituents. In some cases, boundaries of municipalities, regional districts or neighbourhoods served as useful delineators of electoral districts. Natural topographic features such as height of land, valleys and watercourses as well as major roads were also useful boundaries. In configuring electoral boundaries, the Commission recognized the importance of following municipal boundaries where feasible.

The Commission's Proposal

The most rapid population growth in the province had occurred in the Lower Mainland. The Commission also observed significant population growth on Vancouver Island, particularly on the east coast and in the Capital Region. Population growth in the Interior region of British Columbia was lower than that of the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island. As a result, the population numbers in the

Interior were insufficient to support a new electoral district. As the Commission worked its way through the different geographic regions of the province, it became apparent where new electoral districts ought to be established.

In developing its proposal, the Commission deliberated through March, April and early May of 2012. The Commission determined that population growth required the addition of five new electoral districts in the Lower Mainland region and one new electoral district in the Vancouver Island region. This necessitated the reconfiguration of most of the existing 36 electoral districts.

The Commission submitted its proposal to Elections Canada for translation and dissemination. The proposal was posted on the Commission's website on June 29, 2012, and was published as a supplement to the *Canada Gazette*, Part I, on August 4, 2012. It was also advertised in newspapers throughout the province between August 4 and 12, 2012. The schedule of public hearings was included in both the *Canada Gazette* and the major newspaper advertisements. It was also on the website.

Public Hearings

The Commission scheduled 23 public hearings throughout the province to allow for local input and advice. The hearings were held over a period of six weeks in September and October 2012. Presenters at the public hearings were requested to give notice of their intention to present. In the event, the Commission did not limit presentations at the hearings to only those who had given prior notice; anyone in attendance could address the Commission.

The following table indicates the hearings and number of presentations that occurred.

Hearing Location	Date	Presentations
North Vancouver	September 10	19
Squamish	September 11	3
Surrey	September 12	26
Delta	September 13	6
Prince George	September 17	3
Langley	September 18	7
Abbotsford	September 19	20
Maple Ridge	September 20	5
Vancouver (2 hearings)	September 24	47
Richmond	September 25	7
New Westminster	September 26	17
Coquitlam	September 27	13
Cranbrook	October 1	6
Nelson	October 2	19
Castlegar	October 3	15
Penticton	October 9	16
Kelowna	October 10	9
Kamloops	October 11	9

Hearing Location	Date	Presentations
Courtenay	October 15	17
Nanaimo	October 16	19
Victoria	October 17	31
Burnaby	October 18	40
Total		354

Holding hearings throughout the province gave the Commission a better appreciation of local and regional circumstances. One of the commissioners, by reason of long residence and a career in the Southern Interior, was very familiar with that area. Another commissioner was particularly knowledgeable about Vancouver Island. The Commission Chair, who resides in the Vancouver area, drove throughout the Lower Mainland, the Interior, and the Kootenay and Vancouver Island geographic areas to familiarize himself with the dimensions and makeup of the different areas.

In addition to written and oral submissions received at the hearings, the Commission received over 600 written submissions at its office. All of the submissions were considered by the commissioners and were of great assistance in their deliberations. While it was not possible to accede to all submissions, the Commission endeavoured in its final dispositions to incorporate much of the useful advice received.

Decisions on New Boundaries

Before issuing its proposal, the Commission had received a variety of suggestions from the public for the redesign of the province's electoral boundaries. The proposal itself generated a considerable volume of public input into the process. This input continued to arrive beyond the last public hearing.

The advice received by the Commission touched on various subjects, particularly:

- the maintenance of existing boundaries where possible
- the division of neighbourhoods
- the division of neighbouring communities
- the difficulty of crossing waterways
- the difficulty of driving in certain weather conditions
- the importance of municipal and regional district boundaries
- the accessibility of public transit
- strict application of the electoral quota
- the importance of watersheds
- the realities of living on the coastline
- socio-economic differences between electoral districts
- future residential developments and associated increases in population
- recognition of communities of interest

In this report, the Commission makes substantial changes to the configuration of electoral districts outlined in its proposal and renames electoral districts where appropriate. In general, the reconfigurations are made for the following reasons:

- to recognize communities of interest affected by the proposal
- to maintain neighbourhoods within existing boundaries where possible
- to respect municipal boundaries
- in recognition of the importance of watersheds in certain electoral districts
- to substantially utilize regional district and census subdivision boundaries
- to give less regard to major transportation arteries
- in appreciation of the coexistence of urban and rural communities

Ultimately, because of the addition of six new electoral districts, the Commission was able to preserve the original boundaries of only three of the existing electoral districts: Vancouver East, Victoria and Okanagan—Shuswap (renamed North Okanagan—Shuswap). Only minor changes were made to Skeena—Bulkley Valley, Prince George—Peace River, Cariboo—Prince George and Kamloops—Thompson—Cariboo.

In conducting its work, the Commission divided the province into the following four recognized regions:

- Vancouver Island
- the Lower Mainland
- the Interior
- the North

Basic information on the new set of electoral districts and an explanation of changes in each region are stated below. A table showing names, population numbers and variances for all electoral districts in the province is given in Schedule A.

Vancouver Island		
Electoral District	Population	Variance from Electoral Quota (104,763)
Courtenay—Alberni	110,391	5.37%
Cowichan—Malahat—Langford	99,160	-5.35%
Nanaimo—Ladysmith	114,998	9.77%
Saanich—Gulf Islands	104,285	-0.46%
Saanich—Juan de Fuca	113,004	7.87%
Vancouver Island North—Comox—Powell River	103,458	-1.25%
Victoria	110,942	5.90%

The Commission's proposal provided for an additional electoral district in the Vancouver Island region, increasing the number of electoral districts from six to seven. The population increase occurred primarily in the south, and the Commission added the new electoral district in the area that had experienced the greatest growth since the 2001 Census. The inclusion of the new electoral district necessitated a review of the other six electoral districts, though revisions would likely have been necessary even without the additional district.

Before dealing with specific electoral boundary changes, the Commission had to consider two very difficult boundary questions. The first was whether Vancouver Island should be viewed in isolation from the rest of the province or in the overall context of the Lower Mainland. The second was how to treat the Malahat portion of the Trans-Canada Highway. Was the Malahat a link or a barrier to the establishment of an electoral district joining the Cowichan Valley with the Capital Regional District? The Commission appreciated that electoral boundary adjustments in this area would be controversial.

In view of determinations made by the previous commission, the existing electoral districts comprising the North Shore and Sunshine Coast areas have populations considerably above the electoral quota. After reviewing the population distribution for both these areas and the northern part of Vancouver Island, the Commission decided in its proposal that it would be appropriate to include Powell River in the reconfigured electoral district of Vancouver Island North. Having made that decision, the Commission focussed its attention on the configuration of other electoral districts on Vancouver Island.

The inclusion of Powell River in Vancouver Island North necessitated a revision to the southern boundary of that electoral district. The proposal therefore divided the City of Courtenay between the existing Vancouver Island North and Nanaimo—Alberni electoral districts. The Commission later received a number of submissions questioning the inclusion of Powell River and the division of Courtenay. It is worth noting that the two areas had, on occasion, been previously joined, once as Comox—Powell River and once as North Island—Powell River. In both instances, the electoral district had included the entire Sunshine Coast. The Commission observes that reasonable access between the North Island area and Powell River is available via BC Ferries.

Several themes became clear from both the public hearings and the written submissions. A number of presenters stressed the strong ties between the upper and lower Sunshine Coast. Given that the 2011 census population of the lower Sunshine Coast was 28,619, the Commission viewed its inclusion with Powell River as unfeasible. Other presenters argued that the lower Sunshine Coast is more directly linked to the Greater Vancouver area. In short, there were conflicting views presented about this area.

After considering the various submissions, the Commission has decided to alter the southern boundary of Vancouver Island North to exclude any part of the City of Courtenay. Comox remains in this district, which is renamed Vancouver Island North—Comox—Powell River. The entire City of Courtenay is now contained in an electoral district named Courtenay—Alberni.

In reviewing submissions and presentations with respect to the two existing electoral districts that constitute the central portion of Vancouver Island, namely Nanaimo—Alberni and Nanaimo—Cowichan, two themes were significant. The first was the very strong view of Cowichan Valley residents that Cowichan Lake ought properly to be linked to Duncan, not Nanaimo. The second was the view that the City of Nanaimo should be located in a single electoral district.

As a result of these submissions from the public, the Commission has made substantial revisions to the two electoral districts. The addition of the City of Courtenay to the north end of the existing Nanaimo—Alberni electoral district (now Courtenay—Alberni) required changes at the south end of the district. Consequently, all parts of Nanaimo are now transferred to the reconfigured electoral district of Nanaimo—Ladysmith, which includes Lantzville.

Following the proposal, substantial changes to the existing Nanaimo—Cowichan electoral district have resulted in a number of boundary alterations in the South Island area. Cowichan Lake and most of the Cowichan Valley are now included in the reconfigured electoral district of Cowichan—Malahat—Langford. In its proposal, the Commission had used the Trans-Canada Highway as a boundary, dividing Langford between two electoral districts. With this revision, Langford is kept whole at the southern end of the Malahat.

A number of submissions described the Malahat as a dangerous portion of the Trans-Canada Highway and, as a result, did not support the idea of an electoral district being linked by the Malahat. In addition, many viewed the southern part of the Island as comprising a distinct community of interest. The Commission was told that many residents of the Cowichan Valley commute on a daily basis to the Greater Victoria area. Whether one starts designing electoral boundaries from the northern or southern end of Vancouver Island, the two approaches inevitably converge at the Malahat because of the uneven distribution of the Island's population.

In response to a number of submissions, the Commission revisited the design of the area covering a major portion of the Capital Region. The reconfigured electoral district of Saanich—Juan de Fuca now includes that part of Saanich containing the municipal hall and the adjacent western communities of Esquimalt, View Royal, Colwood, Metchosin and Sooke.

The Commission received a number of submissions in favour of keeping the City of Victoria whole and, in particular, of retaining Victoria West as part of the electoral district of Victoria. The Commission agrees with these submissions and has now revised its proposal. The existing boundaries of the Victoria electoral district remain unchanged.

There have been some modest but necessary alterations to the boundaries of the Saanich—Gulf Islands electoral district out of regard for the electoral quota.

The Lower Mainland		
Electoral District	Population	Variance from Electoral Quota (104,763)
Abbotsford	96,819	-7.58%
Burnaby North—Seymour	100,632	-3.94%
Burnaby South	105,037	0.26%
Chilliwack—Hope	92,734	-11.48%
Cloverdale—Langley	108,519	3.59%
Coquitlam—Port Coquitlam	110,277	5.26%
Delta	100,588	-3.99%
Fleetwood—Port Kells	109,742	4.75%
Fort Langley—Aldergrove	94,883	-9.43%
Mission—Matsqui—Fraser Canyon	90,871	-13.26%
New Westminster—Burnaby	108,652	3.71%
North Vancouver	109,639	4.65%
Pitt Meadows—Maple Ridge	94,111	-10.17%
Port Moody—Coquitlam	108,326	3.40%
Richmond West	93,863	-10.40%
South Surrey—White Rock	94,678	-9.63%
Steveston—Richmond East	96,610	-7.78%
Surrey Centre	111,486	6.42%

The Lower Mainland

Electoral District	Population	Variance from Electoral Quota (104,763)
Surrey—Newton	105,183	0.40%
Vancouver Centre	102,480	-2.18%
Vancouver East	110,097	5.09%
Vancouver Granville	99,886	-4.66%
Vancouver Kingsway	102,003	-2.63%
Vancouver Quadra	102,416	-2.24%
Vancouver South	100,966	-3.62%
West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country	112,875	7.74%

With the addition of 5 electoral districts, there are now 26 in the Lower Mainland, representing nearly two thirds of the province's electoral districts. When the Commission began its deliberations, the two North Shore electoral districts were well above the electoral quota. Since the previous quota of 108,548 from the 2001 Census was lowered to 104,763, the degree of divergence from the current quota increased for these districts. It fell to the Commission to bring these districts closer to the present quota of 104,763.

In its proposal, as noted earlier, the Commission found it appropriate to address the large deviation from the quota of West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country by moving the Powell River area to the electoral district of Vancouver Island North (now Vancouver Island North—Comox—Powell River). As a result of submissions received, the Commission has added the Pemberton-Mount Currie area to West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country, an electoral district much more reflective of that area's community of interest. The eastern boundary of the electoral district now generally follows the municipal divide between West Vancouver and North Vancouver.

The Commission's proposal also needed to substantially decrease the population of the existing North Vancouver electoral district, which comprised nearly the entire city and district of North Vancouver. It was and remains apparent to the Commission that there is a distinct lack of enthusiasm on both sides of Burrard Inlet for some combination of the existing North Vancouver and Burnaby—Douglas electoral districts to address deviations from the electoral quota. There were many submissions that viewed the large arterial corridor of the Ironworkers Memorial (Second Narrows) Bridge as more of a challenge to than an enhancement of access and communication for constituents. The Commission appreciates these concerns but is ultimately of the view that there has to be an amalgamation of these areas into a reconfigured electoral district, Burnaby North—Seymour. On occasion over the past 40 years, these two areas have been united to comprise a single electoral district. The Commission has altered the proposal for this district by following the Seymour River line, moving the boundary slightly east from the Lynn Creek line in the Seymour portion of the district.

The other electoral districts in the Burnaby region have also been newly altered. The proposed electoral district of Burnaby South—Deer Lake, now renamed Burnaby South, has undergone some modest alteration. The Commission has reunited all parts of the City of New Westminster in the renamed electoral district of New Westminster—Burnaby, and has included in it a southern portion of the City of Burnaby contiguous to the Burnaby South electoral district.

In the proposal, the Queensborough area of New Westminster had been included in the Richmond East electoral district. The Commission received a large number of submissions opposing this inclusion. Although this geographic area is physically a part of Lulu Island, considerations of historical patterns of representation and community of interest have favoured the transfer of Queensborough back with New Westminster in the New Westminster—Burnaby electoral district.

Similarly, in its proposal, the Commission attached a portion of the City of Port Coquitlam to the reconfigured Pitt Meadows—Maple Ridge district. The division of Port Coquitlam between three electoral districts was viewed unfavourably. The Commission concluded that the proposal for this area should be altered. Port Coquitlam is now being kept whole in the reconfigured electoral district of Coquitlam—Port Coquitlam, which also comprises a portion of the City of Coquitlam. The remaining portion of Coquitlam has now been amalgamated with the municipalities of Port Moody, Belcarra and Anmore to form a reconfigured electoral district named Port Moody—Coquitlam.

Population growth in the City of Vancouver required the establishment of an additional electoral district in this metropolitan area. Accordingly, in its proposal, the Commission established a new electoral district named Vancouver Granville. With a slight alteration, this district now runs generally along the spine of Granville Street from 4th Avenue to the Fraser River.

The establishment of this new electoral district resulted in changes to most existing electoral districts in Vancouver. As noted earlier, Vancouver East, which continues to include part of historic Mount Pleasant, has been restored from the proposal to its existing boundaries. The eastern boundary of the Vancouver Quadra electoral district was moved west, as outlined in the proposal, and remains unchanged from then. Since the proposal, alterations have been made to the boundaries of the districts of Vancouver Kingsway, Vancouver Centre and Vancouver South. The western boundary of Vancouver Kingsway has been moved to Main Street. The western boundary of Vancouver South has been moved to Cambie Street. The boundary of Vancouver Centre in the South Granville area has been moved north from 6th Avenue to 4th Avenue. The general rationale underlying these changes was to create boundaries along major arterial streets and, in the case of Vancouver South, to take account of what was submitted to be a community of interest in the Oakridge area.

Since the proposal, there have been reconfigurations to the electoral districts containing Richmond and Delta. The renamed Steveston—Richmond East electoral district no longer includes any portion of the Corporation of Delta. The electoral district of Richmond West now comprises the largely urban part of the City of Richmond. The Commission has also established a new electoral district, Delta, comprising the whole of the Corporation of Delta.

The Commission's proposal concerning districts in and around Surrey has been substantially altered as a result of much helpful public input. It appeared to the Commission, after receiving such information, that the proposal had paid insufficient regard to historical patterns and communities of interest. It is important to note that Surrey has seen the highest population growth in the province. For instance, the existing electoral district of Fleetwood—Port Kells demonstrates the highest variance from the electoral quota, at 52.85%.

Recognizing that name's historic origin, the Commission is now reverting to the name of Fleetwood—Port Kells for the reconfigured electoral district. A newly configured electoral district named Surrey Centre incorporates parts of Whalley and the existing electoral district of Surrey North; it is centred on the main business district and the relocated city hall. The reconfigured electoral district of Surrey—Newton incorporates a substantial portion of the Newton area. Much of this district was formerly a part of the existing Newton—North Delta electoral district.

The Commission has ventured slightly beyond the eastern boundary of Surrey to create a reconfigured electoral district named Cloverdale—Langley, comprising parts of the Cloverdale and Clayton areas along with the City of Langley. This is a region of expanding population and reflects a community of interest that includes two historic centres. Part of the southerly portion of Surrey has been combined with the White Rock and Crescent Beach areas in a reconfigured electoral district named South Surrey—White Rock.

The Commission configured a new electoral district named Fort Langley—Aldergrove, comprising most of the Township of Langley. This electoral district includes Fort Langley, Walnut Grove, Aldergrove and Brookwood. Much of this area still exhibits a rural character but is beginning to undergo population densification.

The existing electoral district of Abbotsford has been extensively reconfigured. Part of the easterly area adjoining the Fraser River has been incorporated into a new electoral district, while most of the urban portion of the existing district continues under the name of Abbotsford. This reconfigured district also encompasses a rural area west of the reconfigured Chilliwack—Hope electoral district. The Abbotsford electoral district had demonstrated above-average growth and was nearly 28% over the electoral quota prior to redistribution.

The Commission has completely revised its proposal concerning the electoral district of Chilliwack—Fraser Canyon by designing two new electoral districts, Mission—Matsqui—Fraser Canyon and Chilliwack—Hope. The new Chilliwack—Hope district has retained the former western boundary of the existing Chilliwack—Fraser Canyon district, and the eastern boundary is located near Hope. Most of the Fraser Canyon portion of the existing district is included in the new electoral district of Mission—Matsqui—Fraser Canyon. While this second district crosses the Fraser River, the Commission believes that the Mission Bridge provides adequate access between the two sides.

The Pitt Meadows—Maple Ridge electoral district has been reconfigured since the proposal, which saw the removal of the Mission area from the existing Pitt Meadows—Maple Ridge—Mission electoral district. The newly configured electoral district reunites all parts of the City of Pitt Meadows and the District Municipality of Maple Ridge.

The Interior		
Electoral District	Population	Variance from Electoral Quota (104,763)
Central Okanagan—Similkameen—Nicola	104,398	−0.35%
Kamloops—Thompson—Cariboo	118,618	13.23%
Kelowna—Lake Country	110,051	5.05%
Kootenay—Columbia	107,589	2.70%
North Okanagan—Shuswap	121,062	15.56%
South Okanagan—West Kootenay	112,508	7.39%

The 2011 census population of the electoral districts contained between the Alberta border and the 49th parallel, north to Kamloops and the Shuswap, is 675,826. Ultimately, the Commission concluded that the addition of an electoral district in the Interior was not feasible.

In drafting its proposal, the Commission was faced with the challenge of determining how to reconfigure the existing electoral district of Kootenay—Columbia, which demonstrated a variance of 16% below the electoral quota. The Commission determined that the only route of expansion was to the west. The proposal recommended crossing the Salmo-Creston (Kootenay Pass) and included the communities of Nelson, Salmo, Fruitvale and Montrose.

Submissions encouraged the Commission to keep Nelson, Castlegar and Trail in one electoral district. However, such a combination would have resulted in an electoral district with numbers well above the electoral quota. The Commission also received submissions to keep Nakusp, Central Kootenay K, New Denver, the Slocan Valley and Central Kootenay H in the same electoral district. As well, the Commission was advised that the proposal had the effect of splitting communities adjacent to Kaslo and the north end of Kootenay Lake.

The Commission adopted several of the suggestions and has reconfigured the Kootenay—Columbia electoral district, which now includes most of the existing district plus the City of Nelson and adjacent areas. The Commission configured a new electoral district named South Okanagan—West Kootenay that includes Trail, Castlegar, Fruitvale and Montrose in its eastern region. The central portion of the district comprises the Kootenay Boundary area, and the western region incorporates Osoyoos, Oliver and Penticton.

The Commission has configured a new electoral district named Central Okanagan—Similkameen—Nicola that contains Summerland, Keremeos, Princeton and adjacent areas. This electoral district includes Peachland, West Kelowna, and a portion of the City of Kelowna south of Harvey Avenue and adjacent to Okanagan Lake. It also includes Merritt, Logan Lake and adjacent areas in its northern region. The Commission had received submissions to place Summerland in the same electoral district as Penticton. This was deemed unfeasible because it would have resulted in an electoral district with a population variance well above the electoral quota.

By transferring a portion of the City of Kelowna to the new district of Central Okanagan—Similkameen—Nicola, the Commission has been able to maintain the north and east boundaries as well as portions of the west and southern boundaries of the existing Kelowna—Lake Country electoral district.

With respect to the renamed North Okanagan—Shuswap electoral district, the Commission's proposal had placed the communities of Falkland, Chase, Sorrento and adjacent areas in other electoral districts. After receiving submissions about community of interest, the Commission has decided to revise its proposal and keep these communities together. The boundaries of the existing district remain unchanged, though the name change still stands.

In its proposal, the Commission removed some portions of the Cariboo, including 100 Mile House and areas around Clinton, from the existing Kamloops—Thompson—Cariboo electoral district. After considering submissions, the Commission decided to return these areas to the reconfigured electoral district of Kamloops—Thompson—Cariboo. The boundaries of the existing district are largely unchanged, excepting the transfer of the Valemount area to the Prince George—Peace River electoral district.

The North

Electoral District	Population	Variance from Electoral Quota (104,763)
Cariboo—Prince George	108,252	3.33%
Prince George—Peace River	107,382	2.50%
Skeena—Bulkley Valley	90,586	-13.53%

It was the Commission's initial observation and ultimate conclusion that major change was not required for the three large northern British Columbia electoral districts: Prince George—Peace River, Cariboo—Prince George and Skeena—Bulkley Valley. Only minor changes have been made in these three districts. The two Prince George districts are each already close to the electoral quota, and the challenge of representing Skeena—Bulkley Valley, with its vast geographic extent, makes its smaller population size sensible.

In its proposal, the Commission transferred the Valemount area to the Prince George—Peace River electoral district. This change was driven by the area's contiguity to other communities along Highway 16 and the relatively high population numbers in the Kamloops—Thompson—Cariboo electoral district.

The Commission has now also made a modest alteration to the boundaries of the Skeena—Bulkley Valley and Cariboo—Prince George districts in the area of Tweedsmuir Park. This was done to keep together communities in the Bella Coola Valley and also to relieve the member of Parliament for Cariboo—Prince George from being required to traverse a difficult stretch of road at the westerly end of the Cariboo—Prince George electoral district.

Conclusion

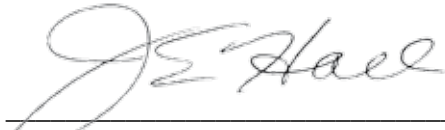
The final configuration of electoral districts throughout the Province of British Columbia has been greatly influenced by submissions received and presentations made at public hearings. While it is not possible to satisfy everyone, the Commission believes its final report provides for effective representation in all 42 electoral districts. The Commission has not made changes for the sake of change, but was required to redesign electoral districts to reflect the very considerable population growth in the province over the past 10 years. The Commission has sought, throughout, to give primacy to historical patterns of representation and communities of interest without sacrificing due regard for the electoral quota of 104,763.

The Commission wishes to pay tribute to those citizens and elected officials who took the time and effort to provide advice. This advice made the Commission more aware of perceived problems and local issues. It was a democratic process that measurably aided the Commission in its deliberations.

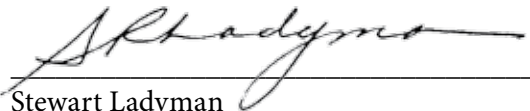
Two matters that are beyond its remit were the subject of several submissions and comments from presenters at the hearings. Firstly, there were recommendations about changing the present first-past-the-post electoral system to provide for some form of proportional representation. Secondly, the Commission received a number of submissions to either decrease or freeze the number of electoral districts throughout the country. These matters are for Parliament rather than this Commission to consider. With regard to the suggestion about numbers of districts, it seems to the Commission that it may be appropriate for Parliament to consider this issue at some convenient time with a view to avoiding a system that could in the future prove unwieldy and increasingly expensive.

The legal descriptions of the 42 electoral districts are given in Schedule B. Illustrative maps follow in the last section.

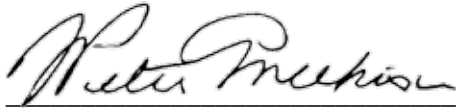
Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 18th day of December, 2012.



Honourable Justice John E. Hall
Chair



Stewart Ladyman
Member



Dr. J. Peter Meekison
Member

CERTIFIED copy of the Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of British Columbia.

Susan McEvoy
Commission Secretary

Date

Schedules

Schedules

(as of December 18, 2012)



Schedule A – Names, Populations and Deviations from the Electoral Quota for New Federal Electoral Districts in British Columbia

Electoral District	Population	Variance from Electoral Quota (104,763)
Abbotsford	96,819	-7.58%
Burnaby North—Seymour	100,632	-3.94%
Burnaby South	105,037	0.26%
Cariboo—Prince George	108,252	3.33%
Central Okanagan—Similkameen—Nicola	104,398	-0.35%
Chilliwack—Hope	92,734	-11.48%
Cloverdale—Langley	108,519	3.59%
Coquitlam—Port Coquitlam	110,277	5.26%
Courtenay—Alberni	110,391	5.37%
Cowichan—Malahat—Langford	99,160	-5.35%
Delta	100,588	-3.99%
Fleetwood—Port Kells	109,742	4.75%
Fort Langley—Aldergrove	94,883	-9.43%
Kamloops—Thompson—Cariboo	118,618	13.23%
Kelowna—Lake Country	110,051	5.05%
Kootenay—Columbia	107,589	2.70%
Mission—Matsqui—Fraser Canyon	90,871	-13.26%
Nanaimo—Ladysmith	114,998	9.77%
New Westminster—Burnaby	108,652	3.71%
North Okanagan—Shuswap	121,062	15.56%
North Vancouver	109,639	4.65%
Pitt Meadows—Maple Ridge	94,111	-10.17%
Port Moody—Coquitlam	108,326	3.40%
Prince George—Peace River	107,382	2.50%
Richmond West	93,863	-10.40%
Saanich—Gulf Islands	104,285	-0.46%
Saanich—Juan de Fuca	113,004	7.87%
Skeena—Bulkley Valley	90,586	-13.53%
South Okanagan—West Kootenay	112,508	7.39%
South Surrey—White Rock	94,678	-9.63%
Steveston—Richmond East	96,610	-7.78%
Surrey Centre	111,486	6.42%
Surrey—Newton	105,183	0.40%

Electoral District	Population	Variance from Electoral Quota (104,763)
Vancouver Centre	102,480	-2.18%
Vancouver East	110,097	5.09%
Vancouver Granville	99,886	-4.66%
Vancouver Island North—Comox—Powell River	103,458	-1.25%
Vancouver Kingsway	102,003	-2.63%
Vancouver Quadra	102,416	-2.24%
Vancouver South	100,966	-3.62%
Victoria	110,942	5.90%
West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country	112,875	7.74%

Schedule B – Boundaries and Names of Electoral Districts

There shall be in the Province of British Columbia forty-two (42) electoral districts, named and described as follows, each of which shall return one member.

In the following descriptions:

- (a) reference to “road”, “highway”, “boulevard”, “street”, “avenue”, “drive”, “viaduct”, “place”, “railway”, “strait”, “channel”, “inlet”, “bay”, “arm”, “lake”, “creek”, “reach”, “sound”, “passage” or “river” signifies their centre line unless otherwise described;
- (b) wherever a word or expression is used to denote a municipal area, a land district or a regional district, such word or expression shall indicate the territorial division as it existed or was bounded on the first day of January, 2011;
- (c) all Indian reserves lying within the perimeter of the electoral district are included unless otherwise described; and
- (d) the translation of the terms “street”, “avenue” and “boulevard” follows Treasury Board standards. The translation of all other public thoroughfare designations is based on commonly used terms but has no official recognition.

The population figure of each electoral district is derived from the 2011 decennial census.

Abbotsford

(Population: 96,819)

(Map 4)

Consisting of those parts of the Fraser Valley Regional District comprised of:

(a) that part of the City of Abbotsford lying southerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city with the Sumas River; thence generally southwesterly along said river to the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway No. 1); thence southwesterly along said highway to the easterly boundary of Upper Sumas Indian Reserve No. 6; thence generally northerly and westerly along the easterly and northerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to Sumas Mountain Road; thence northerly along said road to McKee Road; thence generally southwesterly along said road to the easterly limit of the Ledgeview Golf Course; thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said golf course to a point at approximate latitude 49°04'26"N and longitude 122°14'09"W; thence northwesterly in a straight line to a point on Straiton Road at approximate latitude 49°04'41"N and longitude 122°14'21"W; thence generally northwesterly along said road to Clayburn Road; thence westerly along said road to Wright Street; thence southerly along said street to Bateman Road; thence westerly along said road to Abbotsford-Mission Highway (Highway No. 11); thence southerly along said highway to McCallum Road; thence generally southwesterly along said road to Maclure Road; thence westerly along said road to the easterly production of Upper Maclure Road; thence westerly along said production and Upper Maclure Road to the easterly production of Sandpiper Drive; thence generally westerly along said production and Sandpiper Drive to Mount Lehman Road; thence southerly along said road to Huntingdon Road; thence easterly along said road to Mount Lehman Road; thence southerly along said road to the southerly limit of said city; and

(b) Upper Sumas Indian Reserve No. 6.

Burnaby North—Seymour

(Population: 100,632)

(Map 7)

Consisting of those parts of the Greater Vancouver Regional District comprised of:

(a) that part of the City of Burnaby lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city with Lougheed Highway (Highway No. 7); thence generally easterly along said highway to the easterly limit of said city;

(b) that part of the District Municipality of North Vancouver lying easterly and southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said district municipality with the western bank of the Seymour River; thence generally southerly along said bank to the northerly boundary of Seymour Creek Indian Reserve No. 2; thence generally westerly along said boundary to the Mount Seymour Parkway; thence westerly along said parkway to the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway No. 1); thence northwesterly along said highway to Lynn Creek; thence generally southerly along said creek to the westerly limit of said district municipality; and

(c) Seymour Creek Indian Reserve No. 2 and Burrard Inlet Indian Reserve No. 3.

Burnaby South

(Population: 105,037)

(Map 7)

Consisting of that part of the City of Burnaby described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city with Lougheed Highway (Highway No. 7); thence generally easterly along said highway to the easterly limit of said city at North Road; thence southerly along North Road to the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway No. 1); thence generally westerly along said highway to the northeasterly production of Nursery Street; thence southwesterly along said production and Nursery Street to 6th Street; thence northwesterly along said street to Burris Street; thence southwesterly along said street to Walker Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to Stanley Street; thence southerly in a straight line to the end of Griffiths Avenue; thence southerly along said avenue to Griffiths Drive; thence generally southerly along said drive to the southerly limit of said city at 10th Avenue; thence generally westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Cariboo—Prince George

(Population: 108,252)

(Map 6)

Consisting of:

(a) those parts of the Regional District of Fraser-Fort George comprised of:

(i) that part of the City of Prince George lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city with the Nechako River; thence generally southeasterly along said river to the Cariboo Highway (Highway No. 97); thence southerly along said highway to Massey Drive; thence northeasterly along said drive and Winnipeg Street to 15th Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue and Patricia Boulevard to the Queensway; thence southerly along the Queensway to Patricia Boulevard; thence generally easterly along said boulevard and its production to Yellowhead Highway (Highway No. 16); thence southeasterly along said highway to the Fraser River; thence generally southerly along said river to the southerly limit of said city;

(ii) subdivisions C and E;

(b) that part of the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District comprised of: Subdivision F; the District Municipality of Vanderhoof; and

(c) Cariboo Regional District, excepting: subdivisions G, H and L; the District Municipality of 100 Mile House.

Central Okanagan—Similkameen—Nicola

(Population: 104,398)

(Map 5)

Consisting of:

(a) those parts of the Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen comprised of:

(i) the District Municipality of Summerland;

(ii) the Town of Princeton;

(iii) the Village of Keremeos;

(iv) subdivisions B, G and H, including Chopaka Indian Reserve No. 7 & 8;

(v) Subdivision F, excepting those parts described as follows:

(A) commencing at the intersection of the easterly boundary of Penticton Indian Reserve No. 1 with the southerly limit of the District Municipality of Summerland; thence generally easterly along the limit of said district municipality to a point at approximate latitude 49°33'28"N and longitude 119°38'08"W; thence due east to the easterly limit of said subdivision; thence southerly along the easterly limit of said subdivision to the easterly boundary of Penticton Indian Reserve No. 1; thence generally northerly along said boundary to the point of commencement;

(B) that part surrounded by Penticton Indian Reserve No. 1;

(C) Penticton Indian Reserve No. 1;

(b) that part of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District comprised of:

(i) the City of Merritt;

(ii) the District Municipality of Logan Lake;

(iii) subdivisions M and N, including Nooaitch Indian Reserve No. 10; and

(c) those parts of the Regional District of Central Okanagan comprised of:

(i) the district municipalities of Peachland and West Kelowna;

(ii) Subdivision J;

(iii) that part of the City of Kelowna described as follows: commencing at a point in Okanagan Lake located at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city with Highway No. 97; thence generally easterly along said highway and Harvey Avenue to Dilworth Drive; thence southerly along said drive to Springfield Road; thence generally easterly along said road to Ziprick Road; thence southerly along the southerly production of said road to the northerly bank of Mission Creek; thence generally southwesterly along said bank to the easterly shoreline of Okanagan Lake; thence due west across said lake to the westerly limit of said city; thence northerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Chilliwack—Hope

(Population: 92,734)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the Fraser Valley Regional District lying easterly and southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said regional district with Coquihalla Highway (Highway No. 5); thence generally southwesterly along said highway to Othello Road; thence generally southerly and westerly along said road to the easterly limit of the District Municipality of Hope; thence generally northwesterly and generally southwesterly along the easterly, northerly and westerly limits of said district municipality to the Fraser River; thence southwesterly along said river to the northerly limit of the City of Chilliwack; thence generally westerly, southwesterly and southerly along the northerly and westerly limits of said city to the northerly limit of Subdivision E; thence generally westerly and southerly along the northerly and westerly limits of said subdivision to the southerly limit of said regional district.

Cloverdale—Langley

(Population: 108,519)

(Map 7)

Consisting of those parts of the Greater Vancouver Regional District comprised of:

- (a) the City of Langley;
- (b) that part of the Township of Langley lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said township with the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway No. 1); thence easterly along said highway to 208th Street; thence southerly along said street to the Willowbrook Connector; thence southwesterly along said connector to Mufford Crescent; thence southeasterly along said crescent to the northerly limit of the City of Langley at 62nd Avenue; and
- (c) that part of the City of Surrey described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city with 88th Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to 176th Street (Pacific Highway, Highway No. 15); thence southerly along said street to the Serpentine River; thence generally southwesterly along said river to the easterly production of 68th Avenue; thence westerly along said production and 68th Avenue to 144th Street; thence southerly along said street to Highway No. 10 (56th Avenue); thence easterly along said highway to 192nd Street; thence southerly along said street to 56th Avenue; thence generally easterly along said avenue to the easterly limit of said city; thence northerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Coquitlam—Port Coquitlam

(Population: 110,277)

(Map 7)

Consisting of those parts of the Greater Vancouver Regional District comprised of:

- (a) the City of Port Coquitlam;
- (b) those parts of Subdivision A comprised of:
 - (i) that part lying easterly of Indian Arm and the Indian River;
 - (ii) Pitt Lake Indian Reserve No. 4;
- (c) that part of the City of Coquitlam lying northerly of Highway No. 7A (Barnet Highway, Lougheed Highway); and
- (d) Coquitlam Indian Reserve No. 2.

Courtenay—Alberni

(Population: 110,391)

(Map 2)

Consisting of:

- (a) the Regional District of Alberni-Clayoquot;
- (b) that part of the Regional District of Comox Valley comprised of: the Village of Cumberland; Subdivision A; the City of Courtenay, excepting Pentledge Indian Reserve No. 2;

(c) that part of the Regional District of Nanaimo comprised of: the Town of Qualicum Beach; the City of Parksville; subdivisions E, F, G and H; Qualicum Indian Reserve; and

(d) that part of the Powell River Regional District comprised of Subdivision E.

Cowichan—Malahat—Langford

(Population: 99,160)

(Map 2)

Consisting of:

(a) those parts of the Regional District of Cowichan Valley comprised of:

(i) the City of Duncan;

(ii) the Town of Lake Cowichan;

(iii) the District Municipality of North Cowichan;

(iv) Cowichan Indian Reserve and Penelakut Island Indian Reserve No. 7;

(v) subdivisions A, B, C, D, E, F and I;

(vi) that part of Subdivision G comprised of: Dayman Island, Hudson Island, Leech Island, Miami Islet, Penelakut Island, Ragged Islets, Reid Island, Rose Islets, Scott Island, Tent Island and Thetis Island; and

(b) those parts of the Capital Regional District comprised of:

(i) Subdivision H (Part 2);

(ii) the District Municipality of Highlands;

(iii) the City of Langford;

(iv) that part of Subdivision H (Part 1) lying northerly of the district municipalities of Sooke and Metchosin and westerly of Squally Reach.

Delta

(Population: 100,588)

(Map 7)

Consisting of:

(a) the Corporation of Delta; and

(b) Musqueam Indian Reserve No. 4 and Tsawwassen Indian Reserve.

Fleetwood—Port Kells

(Population: 109,742)

(Map 7)

Consisting of those parts of the Greater Vancouver Regional District comprised of:

- (a) that part of the City of Surrey described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city with 88th Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to 176th Street (Pacific Highway, Highway No. 15); thence southerly along said street to the Serpentine River; thence generally southwesterly along said river to the easterly production of 68th Avenue; thence westerly along said production and 68th Avenue to 144th Street; thence northerly along said street to 88th Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to 148th Street; thence northerly along said street to 100th Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to 152nd Street; thence northerly along said street to the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway No. 1); thence northwesterly along said highway to the northerly limit of said city; thence generally easterly and southeasterly along the northerly and easterly limits of said city to the point of commencement;
- (b) that part of Subdivision A comprised of Barnston Island; and
- (c) Barnston Island Indian Reserve No. 3.

Fort Langley—Aldergrove

(Population: 94,883)

(Map 7)

Consisting of:

- (a) those parts of the Greater Vancouver Regional District comprised of:
 - (i) the Township of Langley, excepting that part lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said township with the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway No. 1); thence easterly along said highway to 208th Street; thence southerly along said street to the Willowbrook Connector; thence southwesterly along said connector to Mufford Crescent; thence southeasterly along said crescent to the northerly limit of the City of Langley at 62nd Avenue;
 - (ii) Katzie Indian Reserve No. 2, McMillan Island Indian Reserve No. 6 and Matsqui Indian Reserve No. 4; and
- (b) that part of the Fraser Valley Regional District comprised of that part of the City of Abbotsford lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said city with Mount Lehman Road; thence northerly along said road to Huntingdon Road; thence westerly along said road to Mount Lehman Road; thence generally northerly along said road to the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway No. 1); thence northwesterly along said highway to Bradner Road; thence generally northerly along said road to River Road; thence northerly in a straight line to the southeast corner of the District Municipality of Maple Ridge.

Kamloops—Thompson—Cariboo

(Population: 118,618)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

(a) those parts of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District comprised of:

(i) the City of Kamloops;

(ii) the villages of Clinton and Sun Peaks Mountain;

(iii) the district municipalities of Clearwater and Barrière;

(iv) that part of Subdivision L, excepting Neskonlith Indian Reserve, lying southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the northwesterly corner of Subdivision D of the Columbia-Shuswap Regional District at approximate latitude 50°34'29"N and longitude 119°39'00"W; thence northwesterly in a straight line to the most southerly corner of Neskonlith Indian Reserve; thence generally northwesterly along the southwesterly boundary of said Indian reserve and its production to the South Thompson River;

(v) that part of Subdivision P lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the South Thompson River with the northwesterly production of the southwesterly boundary of Neskonlith Indian Reserve; thence northwesterly along said production to the southerly production of the easterly limit of Subdivision O of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District at approximate latitude 50°45'24"N and longitude 119°48'04"W; thence northerly along said production to the southerly limit of Subdivision O at approximate latitude 50°55'29"N and longitude 119°48'16"W;

(vi) subdivisions A, B, E, J and O;

(vii) Skeetchestn Indian Reserve; and

(b) that part of the Cariboo Regional District comprised of: the District Municipality of 100 Mile House; subdivisions G, H and L.

Kelowna—Lake Country

(Population: 110,051)

(Map 5)

Consisting of those parts of the Regional District of Central Okanagan comprised of:

(a) Subdivision Central Okanagan;

(b) the District Municipality of Lake Country;

(c) Duck Lake Indian Reserve No. 7; and

(d) the City of Kelowna, excepting that part described as follows: commencing at a point in Okanagan Lake located at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city with Highway No. 97; thence generally easterly along said highway and Harvey Avenue to Dilworth Drive; thence southerly along said drive to Springfield Road; thence generally easterly along said road to Ziprick Road; thence southerly along the southerly production of said road to the northerly bank of Mission Creek; thence generally southwesterly along said bank to the easterly shoreline of Okanagan Lake; thence due west across said lake to the westerly limit of said city; thence northerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Kootenay—Columbia

(Population: 107,589)

(Map 3)

Consisting of:

- (a) the Regional District of East Kootenay;
- (b) that part of the Regional District of Central Kootenay comprised of: the villages of Kaslo and Salmo; the Town of Creston; the City of Nelson; subdivisions A, B, C, D, E, F and G; Creston Indian Reserve No. 1;
- (c) that part of the Columbia-Shuswap Regional District comprised of: the City of Revelstoke; the Town of Golden; subdivisions A and B; and
- (d) Tobacco Plains Indian Reserve No. 2.

Mission—Matsqui—Fraser Canyon

(Population: 90,871)

(Map 4)

Consisting of:

- (a) those parts of the Fraser Valley Regional District comprised of:
 - (i) the district municipalities of Mission and Kent;
 - (ii) the Village of Harrison Hot Springs;
 - (iii) subdivisions A, C and G;
 - (iv) that part of Subdivision B lying westerly and northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said subdivision with Coquihalla Highway (Highway No. 5); thence generally southwesterly along said highway to Othello Road; thence generally southerly and westerly along said road to the easterly limit of the District Municipality of Hope; thence generally northwesterly and southwesterly along the easterly, northerly and westerly limits of said district municipality to the Fraser River; thence southwesterly along said river to the easterly limit of the District Municipality of Kent;
 - (v) that part of Subdivision F lying southerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the easterly limit of said subdivision at approximate latitude 49°27'22"N and longitude 122°08'46"W; thence westerly in a straight line to the northern shoreline of Stave Lake at approximate latitude 49°27'34"N and longitude 122°13'09"W; thence generally southerly along said lake to the northeasterly corner of the District Municipality of Mission;
 - (vi) that part of the City of Abbotsford lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city with the Sumas River; thence generally southwesterly along said river to the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway No. 1); thence southwesterly along said highway to the easterly boundary of Upper Sumas Indian Reserve No. 6; thence generally northerly and westerly along the easterly and northerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to Sumas Mountain Road; thence northerly along said road to McKee Road; thence generally southwesterly along said road to the easterly limit of the Ledgeview Golf Course; thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said golf course to a point at approximate latitude 49°04'26"N and longitude 122°14'09"W; thence northwesterly in a straight line to a point on Straiton Road at approximate latitude 49°04'41"N and longitude 122°14'21"W; thence generally northwesterly along said road to Clayburn Road; thence westerly

along said road to Wright Street; thence southerly along said street to Bateman Road; thence westerly along said road to Abbotsford-Mission Highway (Highway No. 11); thence southerly along said highway to McCallum Road; thence generally southwesterly along said road to Maclure Road; thence westerly along said road to the easterly production of Upper Maclure Road; thence westerly along said production and Upper Maclure Road to the easterly production of Sandpiper Drive; thence generally westerly along said production and Sandpiper Drive to Mount Lehman Road; thence southerly along said road to the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway No. 1); thence northwesterly along said highway to Bradner Road; thence generally northerly along said road, including the closed part of the road, to River Road; thence northerly in a straight line to the southeast corner of the District Municipality of Maple Ridge;

(b) that part of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District comprised of: the villages of Ashcroft, Lytton and Cache Creek; Subdivision I, excepting Nooaitch Indian Reserve No. 10 and Skeetchestn Indian Reserve; and

(c) that part of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District comprised of: subdivisions A and B; the District Municipality of Lillooet.

Nanaimo—Ladysmith

(Population: 114,998)

(Map 2)

Consisting of:

(a) those parts of the Regional District of Cowichan Valley comprised of:

(i) the Town of Ladysmith;

(ii) Subdivision H;

(iii) Chemainus Indian Reserve No. 13 and Oyster Bay Indian Reserve No. 12;

(iv) Subdivision G, excepting Dayman Island, Hudson Island, Leech Island, Miami Islet, Penelakut Island, Ragged Islets, Reid Island, Rose Islets, Scott Island, Tent Island and Thetis Island; and

(b) that part of the Regional District of Nanaimo comprised of: subdivisions A, B and C; the City of Nanaimo; the District Municipality of Lantzville; Nanoose Indian Reserve, Nanaimo River Indian Reserves Nos. 2, 3 and 4, and Nanaimo Town Indian Reserve No. 1.

New Westminster—Burnaby

(Population: 108,652)

(Map 7)

Consisting of those parts of the Greater Vancouver Regional District comprised of:

(a) that part of the City of Burnaby lying easterly and southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said city (10th Avenue) with Griffiths Drive; thence generally northwesterly along said drive to Griffiths Avenue; thence northerly to the end of said avenue; thence northerly in a straight line to the intersection of Stanley Street and Walker Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Burris Street; thence northeasterly along said street to 6th Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Nursery Street; thence northeasterly along said street and its northeasterly production to the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway No. 1); thence generally easterly along said highway to the easterly limit of said city; and

(b) the City of New Westminster.

North Okanagan—Shuswap

(Population: 121,062)

(Map 3)

Consisting of:

- (a) the Regional District of North Okanagan;
- (b) that part of the Regional District of Columbia-Shuswap comprised of:
 - (i) the City of Salmon Arm;
 - (ii) the District Municipality of Sicamous;
 - (iii) subdivisions C, D, E and F;
 - (iv) the Indian reserves of Chum Creek No. 2, Hustalen No. 1, North Bay No. 5, Okanagan (Part) No. 1, Quaaout No. 1, Salmon River No. 1, Scotch Creek No. 4, Switsemalph and Switsemalph No. 3; and
- (c) those parts of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District comprised of:
 - (i) the Village of Chase;
 - (ii) that part of Subdivision L lying northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the northwesterly corner of Subdivision D of the Columbia-Shuswap Regional District at approximate latitude 50°34'29"N and longitude 119°39'00"W; thence northwesterly in a straight line to the most southerly corner of Neskonlith Indian Reserve;
 - (iii) that part of Subdivision P lying easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the South Thompson River with the northwesterly production of the southwesterly boundary of Neskonlith Indian Reserve; thence northwesterly along said production to the southerly production of the easterly limit of Subdivision O of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District at approximate latitude 50°45'24"N and longitude 119°48'04"W; thence northerly along said production to the southerly limit of Subdivision O at approximate latitude 50°55'29"N and longitude 119°48'16"W;
 - (iv) Neskonlith Indian Reserve and Sahhalkum Indian Reserve No. 4.

North Vancouver

(Population: 109,639)

(Map 7)

Consisting of those parts of the Greater Vancouver Regional District comprised of:

- (a) the City of North Vancouver;
- (b) that part of the District Municipality of North Vancouver lying westerly and northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said district municipality with the western bank of the Seymour River; thence generally southerly along said bank to the northerly boundary of Seymour Creek Indian Reserve No. 2; thence generally westerly along said boundary to the Mount Seymour Parkway; thence westerly along said parkway to the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway No. 1); thence northwesterly along said highway to Lynn Creek; thence generally southerly along said creek to the westerly limit of said district municipality;
- (c) that part of Subdivision A lying easterly of the Capilano River and westerly of the Indian River and Indian Arm, passing to the east of Croker Island; and
- (d) Mission Indian Reserve No. 1.

Pitt Meadows—Maple Ridge

(Population: 94,111)

(Map 7)

Consisting of:

(a) that part of the Fraser Valley Regional District comprised of that part of Subdivision F lying westerly and northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the easterly limit of said subdivision at approximate latitude 49°27'22"N and approximate longitude 122°08'46"W; thence westerly in a straight line to the northern shoreline of Stave Lake at approximate latitude 49°27'34"N and longitude 122°13'09"W; thence generally southerly along said lake to the northeasterly corner of the District Municipality of Mission; and

(b) that part of the Greater Vancouver Regional District comprised of:

(i) the City of Pitt Meadows;

(ii) Katzie Indian Reserve No. 1, Langley Indian Reserve No. 5 and Whonnock Indian Reserve No. 1;

(iii) the District Municipality of Maple Ridge.

Port Moody—Coquitlam

(Population: 108,326)

(Map 7)

Consisting of those parts of the Greater Vancouver Regional District comprised of:

(a) that part of the City of Coquitlam lying southerly of Highway No. 7A (Barnet Highway, Lougheed Highway);

(b) the City of Port Moody;

(c) Coquitlam Indian Reserve No. 1;

(d) the villages of Anmore and Belcarra; and

(e) those parts of Subdivision A comprised of:

(i) that part on the north shoreline of Burrard Inlet within the City of Port Moody;

(ii) Boulder Island.

Prince George—Peace River

(Population: 107,382)

(Map 6)

Consisting of:

(a) the Northern Rockies Regional Municipality;

(b) the Peace River Regional District; and

(c) those parts of the Regional District of Fraser-Fort George comprised of:

- (i) that part of the City of Prince George lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city with the Nechako River; thence generally southeasterly along said river to the Cariboo Highway (Highway No. 97); thence southerly along said highway to Massey Drive; thence northeasterly along said drive and Winnipeg Street to 15th Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue and Patricia Boulevard to the Queensway; thence southerly along the Queensway to Patricia Boulevard; thence generally easterly along said boulevard and its production to Yellowhead Highway (Highway No. 16); thence southeasterly along said highway to the Fraser River; thence generally southerly along said river to the southerly limit of said city;
- (ii) the District Municipality of Mackenzie;
- (iii) the villages of McBride and Valemount;
- (iv) subdivisions A, D, F, G and H;
- (v) Fort George (Shelly) Indian Reserve No. 2.

Richmond West

(Population: 93,863)

(Map 7)

Consisting of that part of the City of Richmond lying westerly and northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city with the Oak Street Bridge (Highway No. 99); thence southeasterly along said bridge and Highway No. 99 (Fraser-Delta Thruway) to Cambie Road; thence westerly along said road to No. 4 Road; thence southerly along No. 4 Road to Westminster Highway; thence westerly along said highway to No. 3 Road; thence southerly along said road to Steveston Highway; thence westerly along said highway and its production to the westerly limit of said city.

Saanich—Gulf Islands

(Population: 104,285)

(Map 8)

Consisting of those parts of the Capital Regional District comprised of:

- (a) the Town of Sidney;
- (b) the district municipalities of North Saanich and Central Saanich;
- (c) subdivisions F and G;
- (d) that part of the District Municipality of Saanich lying easterly, northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said district municipality with Patricia Bay Highway (Highway No. 17); thence southerly along said highway to Quadra Street; thence southeasterly and generally southerly along said street to Cook Street; thence southeasterly along said street to the southerly limit of said district municipality; thence generally easterly, southerly and easterly along said limit to Shelbourne Street; thence northerly along said street to McKenzie Avenue; thence easterly and southeasterly along said avenue to Finnerty Road; thence northeasterly along said road to Arbutus Road; thence northerly along said road to Hollydene Place; thence northeasterly and northwesterly to the end of said place; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the easterly limit of said district municipality at approximate latitude 48°28'38"N and longitude 123°18'02"W;
- (e) the Indian reserves of Cole Bay No. 3, East Saanich No. 2, South Saanich No. 1 and Union Bay No. 4; and

(f) that part of Subdivision H (Part 1) lying northwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at a point on the westerly limit of said subdivision located at approximate latitude 48°28'38"N and longitude 123°18'02"W; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the northerly limit of said subdivision located at approximate latitude 48°30'12"N and longitude 123°16'13"W.

Saanich—Juan de Fuca

(Population: 113,004)

(Map 8)

Consisting of those parts of the Capital Regional District comprised of:

- (a) the district municipalities of Esquimalt, Metchosin and Sooke;
- (b) the City of Colwood;
- (c) the Town of View Royal;
- (d) Esquimalt Indian Reserve, New Songhees Indian Reserve No. 1A, T'Sou-ke Indian Reserve and Becher Bay Indian Reserve No. 1;
- (e) those parts of Subdivision H (Part 1) described as follows:
 - (i) that part lying easterly of the centre of Squally Reach and northerly of the district municipalities of Highlands and Saanich;
 - (ii) that part lying southerly of the district municipalities of Sooke and Metchosin and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the southerly intersection of the eastern limit of the District Municipality of Esquimalt with the western limit of the City of Victoria; thence southerly along the western limit of said city to the southwesternmost point of said limit located westerly of Ogden Point; thence southerly in a straight line to the limit of said subdivision at approximate latitude 48°15'00"N and longitude 123°25'49"W;
 - (iii) that part lying westerly of the District Municipality of Sooke; and
- (f) that part of the District Municipality of Saanich lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said district municipality with Patricia Bay Highway (Highway No. 17); thence southerly along said highway to Quadra Street; thence southeasterly and generally southerly along said street to Cook Street; thence southeasterly along said street to the southerly limit of said district municipality.

Skeena—Bulkley Valley

(Population: 90,586)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

- (a) the Stikine Region;
- (b) the regional districts of Kitimat-Stikine and Skeena-Queen Charlotte;
- (c) the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako, excepting: the District Municipality of Vanderhoof; Subdivision F; Laketown Indian Reserve No. 3 and Stony Creek Indian Reserve No. 1; and

(d) those parts of the Regional District of Central Coast comprised of:

(i) subdivisions C, D and E; Bella Coola Indian Reserve No. 1;

(ii) that part of Subdivision A lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the most westerly intersection of the easterly limit of said regional district with 52°00'N latitude; thence west along said latitude to Fisher Channel; thence generally southerly along said channel, Fitz Hugh Sound, the South Passage and Queen Charlotte Sound to the southerly limit of said subdivision.

South Okanagan—West Kootenay

(Population: 112,508)

(Map 3)

Consisting of:

(a) the Regional District of Kootenay Boundary;

(b) that part of the Regional District of Central Kootenay comprised of: the City of Castlegar; the villages of New Denver, Silverton, Slocan and Nakusp; subdivisions H, I, J and K; and

(c) those parts of the Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen comprised of:

(i) the City of Penticton;

(ii) the towns of Oliver and Osoyoos;

(iii) subdivisions A, C, D and E;

(iv) those parts of Subdivision F described as follows:

(A) commencing at the intersection of the easterly boundary of Penticton Indian Reserve No. 1 with the southerly limit of the District Municipality of Summerland; thence generally easterly along the limit of said district municipality to a point at approximate latitude 49°33'28"N and longitude 119°38'08"W; thence due east to the easterly limit of said subdivision; thence southerly along the easterly limit of said subdivision to the easterly boundary of Penticton Indian Reserve No. 1; thence generally northerly along said boundary to the point of commencement;

(B) that part surrounded by Penticton Indian Reserve No. 1;

(v) Penticton Indian Reserve No. 1 and Osoyoos Indian Reserve No. 1.

South Surrey—White Rock

(Population: 94,678)

(Map 7)

Consisting of those parts of the Greater Vancouver Regional District comprised of:

(a) the City of White Rock;

(b) that part of the City of Surrey lying southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city with Highway No. 10 (58th Avenue); thence easterly along said highway (58th Avenue and 56th Avenue) to 192nd Street; thence southerly along said street to 56th Avenue; thence generally easterly along said avenue to the easterly limit of said city; and

(c) Semiahmoo Indian Reserve.

Steveston—Richmond East

(Population: 96,610)

(Map 7)

Consisting of that part of the City of Richmond lying easterly and southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city with the Oak Street Bridge (Highway No. 99); thence southeasterly along said bridge and Highway No. 99 (Fraser-Delta Thruway) to Cambie Road; thence westerly along said road to No. 4 Road; thence southerly along No. 4 Road to Westminster Highway; thence westerly along said highway to No. 3 Road; thence southerly along said road to Steveston Highway; thence westerly along said highway and its production to the westerly limit of said city.

Surrey Centre

(Population: 111,486)

(Map 7)

Consisting of that part of the City of Surrey lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city with 88th Avenue; thence generally easterly along said avenue to 148th Street; thence northerly along said street to 100th Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to 152nd Street; thence northerly along said street to the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway No. 1); thence generally northwesterly along said highway to the northerly limit of said city.

Surrey—Newton

(Population: 105,183)

(Map 7)

Consisting of that part of the City of Surrey described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city with 88th Avenue; thence generally easterly along said avenue to 144th Street; thence southerly along said street to Highway No. 10 (56th Avenue); thence generally westerly along said highway (56th Avenue and 58th Avenue) to the westerly limit of said city; thence northerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Vancouver Centre

(Population: 102,480)

(Map 7)

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows: commencing at the southwesterly corner of the City of North Vancouver; thence southerly along a straight line drawn to the intersection of Coal Harbour Seawalk with Waterfront Road West; thence southerly in a straight line to Cambie Street; thence southerly along said street to Dunsmuir Street; thence southeasterly and easterly along Dunsmuir Street to Main Street; thence southerly along said street to 2nd Avenue East; thence westerly along said avenue to 2nd Avenue West; thence westerly and southwesterly along said avenue to 6th Avenue West; thence westerly along said avenue to 4th Avenue West; thence northwesterly and westerly along said avenue to Arbutus Street; thence northerly and northeasterly along said street to McNicoll Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to Maple Street; thence northerly along said street and its production to the southern shoreline of English Bay; thence N45°00'W in a straight line to the westerly limit of the City of Vancouver; thence northerly, easterly and southeasterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Vancouver East

(Population: 110,097)

(Map 7)

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver lying easterly and northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the southwesterly corner of the City of North Vancouver; thence southerly along a straight line drawn to the intersection of Coal Harbour Seawalk with Waterfront Road West; thence southerly in a straight line to Cambie Street; thence southerly along said street to Dunsmuir Street; thence southeasterly and easterly along Dunsmuir Street to Main Street; thence southerly along said street to 2nd Avenue East; thence westerly along said avenue to Ontario Street; thence southerly along said street to 16th Avenue East; thence easterly along said avenue to Knight Street; thence northerly along said street to 15th Avenue East; thence easterly along said avenue and its production to 16th Avenue East; thence easterly along said avenue to Victoria Drive; thence northerly along said drive to 15th Avenue East; thence easterly along said avenue and its intermittent production to Nanaimo Street; thence northerly along said street to Grandview Highway South; thence easterly along said highway and Grandview Highway to the easterly limit of the City of Vancouver.

Vancouver Granville

(Population: 99,886)

(Map 7)

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said city with the southerly production of Cambie Street; thence northerly along said production and Cambie Street to 41st Avenue West; thence easterly along said avenue and 41st Avenue East to Main Street; thence northerly along said street to 16th Avenue East; thence westerly along said avenue to Ontario Street; thence northerly along said street to 2nd Avenue West; thence westerly and southwesterly along said avenue to 6th Avenue West; thence westerly along said avenue to 4th Avenue West; thence northwesterly and westerly along said avenue to Arbutus Street; thence southerly along said street to 37th Avenue West; thence easterly along said avenue to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence southerly and southeasterly along said railway to the southerly production of Granville Street; thence southerly along said production to the southerly limit of said city; thence generally easterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Vancouver Island North—Comox—Powell River

(Population: 103,458)

(Map 2)

Consisting of:

- (a) the regional districts of Mount Waddington and Strathcona;
- (b) the Powell River Regional District, excepting Subdivision E;
- (c) that part of the Central Coast Regional District lying southerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the westernmost intersection of the easterly limit of said regional district with 52°00'N latitude; thence west along said latitude to Fisher Channel; thence generally southerly along said channel, Fitz Hugh Sound, the South Passage and Queen Charlotte Sound to the southerly limit of said regional district; and

- (d) those parts of the Comox Valley Regional District comprised of:
- (i) the Town of Comox;
 - (ii) subdivisions B (Lazo North) and C (Puntledge-Black Creek);
 - (iii) Puntledge Indian Reserve No. 2 and Comox Indian Reserve No. 1.

Vancouver Kingsway

(Population: 102,003)

(Map 7)

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Grandview Highway with the easterly limit of said city (Boundary Road); thence southerly along said limit (Boundary Road) to Kingsway; thence westerly and northwesterly along Kingsway to Joyce Street; thence southwesterly along said street to 41st Avenue East; thence westerly along said avenue to Main Street; thence northerly along said street to 16th Avenue East; thence easterly along said avenue to Knight Street; thence northerly along said street to 15th Avenue East; thence easterly along said avenue and its production to 16th Avenue East; thence easterly along said avenue to Victoria Drive; thence northerly along said drive to 15th Avenue East; thence easterly along said avenue and its intermittent production to Nanaimo Street; thence northerly along said street to Grandview Highway South; thence easterly along said highway and Grandview Highway to the point of commencement.

Vancouver Quadra

(Population: 102,416)

(Map 7)

Consisting of those parts of the Greater Vancouver Regional District comprised of:

- (a) that part of the City of Vancouver lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said city with the southerly production of Granville Street; thence northerly along said production to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence northwesterly and northerly along said railway to 37th Avenue West; thence westerly along said avenue to Arbutus Street; thence northerly along said street to McNicoll Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to Maple Street; thence northerly along said street and its production to the southern shoreline of English Bay; thence N45°00'W in a straight line to the westerly limit of the City of Vancouver;
- (b) that part of Subdivision A comprised of the University Endowment Lands and the University of British Columbia lying westerly of the westerly limit of the City of Vancouver; and
- (c) Musqueam Indian Reserve No. 2.

Vancouver South

(Population: 100,966)

(Map 7)

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver lying southerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city (Boundary Road) with Kingsway; thence westerly and northwesterly along Kingsway to Joyce Street; thence southwesterly along said street to 41st Avenue East; thence westerly along said avenue and 41st Avenue West to Cambie Street; thence southerly along said street and its southerly production to the southerly limit of said city.

Victoria

(Population: 110,942)

(Map 8)

Consisting of those parts of the Capital Regional District comprised of:

(a) the City of Victoria;

(b) the District Municipality of Oak Bay;

(c) that part of the District Municipality of Saanich lying easterly and southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said district municipality with Shelbourne Street; thence northerly along said street to McKenzie Avenue; thence easterly and southeasterly along said avenue to Finnerty Road; thence northeasterly along said road to Arbutus Road; thence northerly along said road to Hollydene Place; thence northeasterly and northwesterly to the end of said place; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the easterly limit of said district municipality at approximate latitude 48°28'38"N and longitude 123°18'02"W; and

(d) those parts of Subdivision H (Part 1) comprised of:

(i) that part lying southeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at a point on the westerly limit of said subdivision located at approximate latitude 48°28'38"N and longitude 123°18'02"W; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the northerly limit of said subdivision located at approximate latitude 48°30'12"N and longitude 123°16'13"W;

(ii) that part lying easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the southerly intersection of the eastern limit of the District Municipality of Esquimalt with the western limit of the City of Victoria; thence southerly along the western limit of the City of Victoria to the southwesternmost point of said limit located westerly of Ogden Point; thence southerly in a straight line to the southerly limit of said subdivision at approximate latitude 48°15'00"N and longitude 123°25'49"W.

West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country

(Population: 112,875)

(Map 2)

Consisting of:

(a) the Sunshine Coast Regional District;

(b) that part of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District comprised of: the Resort Municipality of Whistler; the Village of Pemberton; subdivisions C and D; the District Municipality of Squamish; and

(c) that part of the Greater Vancouver Regional District lying westerly and northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said regional district with the Capilano River; thence generally southerly along said river to the northerly limit of the District Municipality of West Vancouver; thence easterly and generally southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said district municipality to the northerly boundary of Capilano Indian Reserve No. 5; thence generally easterly and southwesterly along the northerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the northerly limit of the City of Vancouver; thence generally westerly and southerly along the limit of said city to the northerly limit of said city in English Bay; thence westerly along said limit and its production to the southwesterly limit of said regional district.

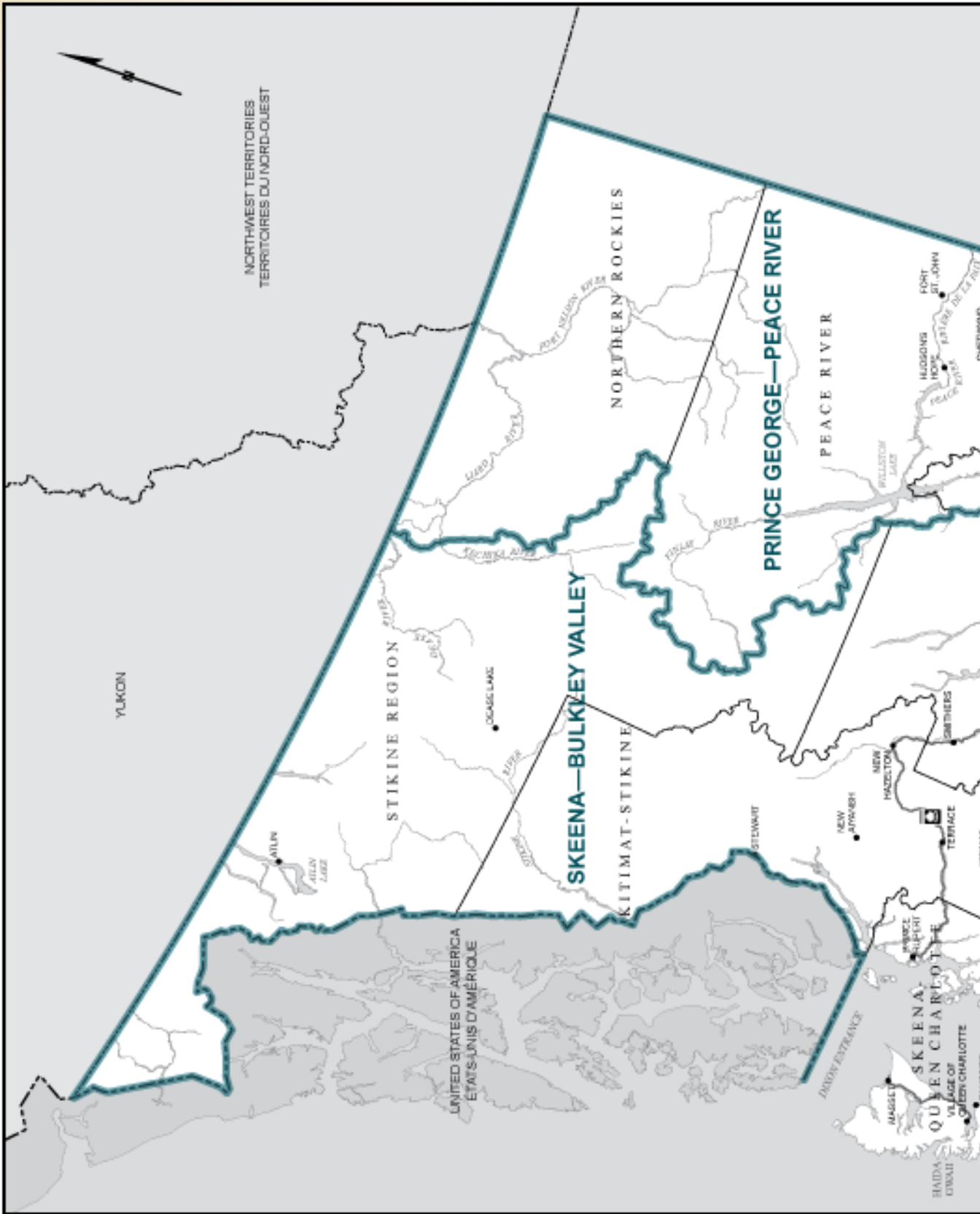


Maps

(as of December 18, 2012)

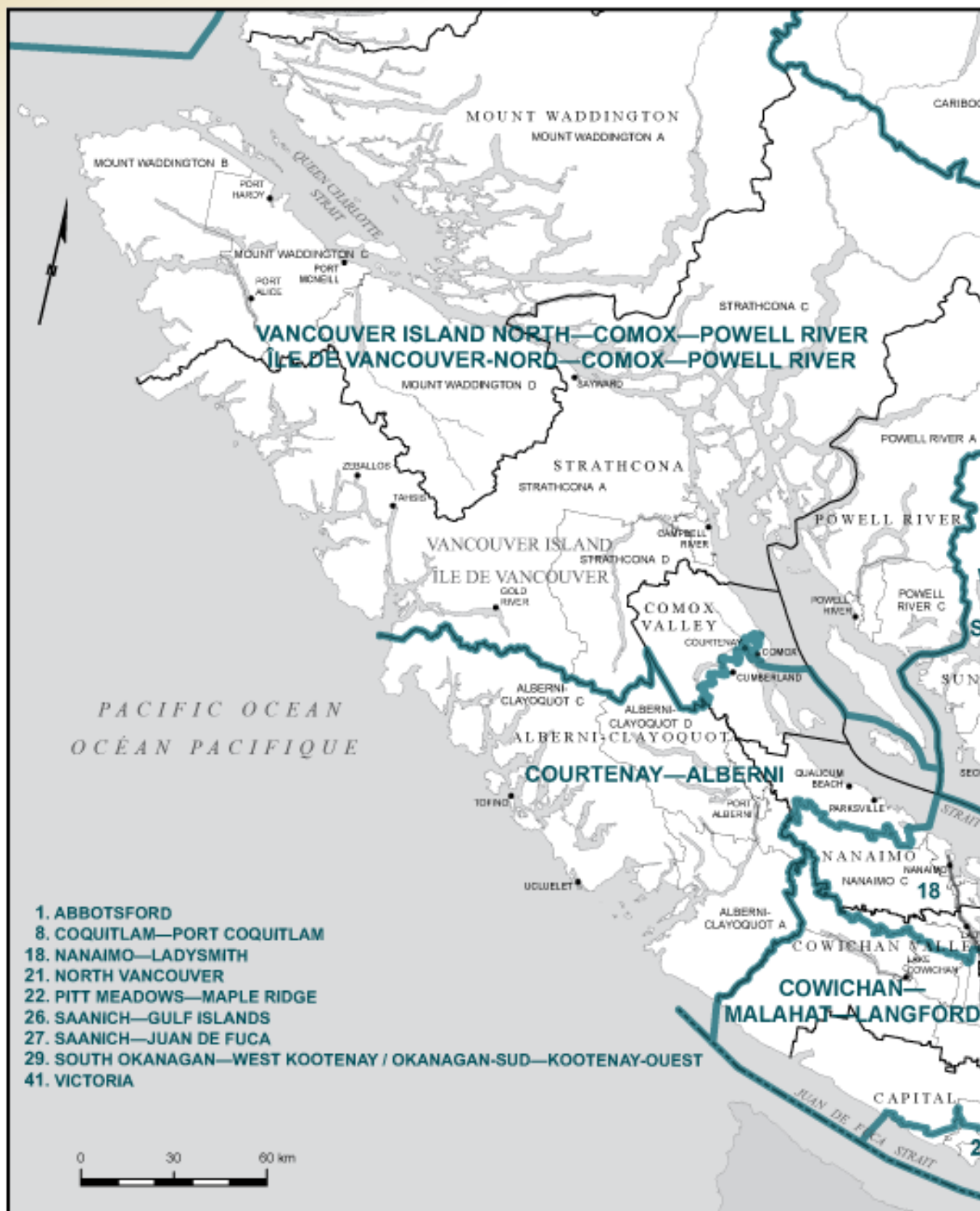


British Columbia (Map 1)

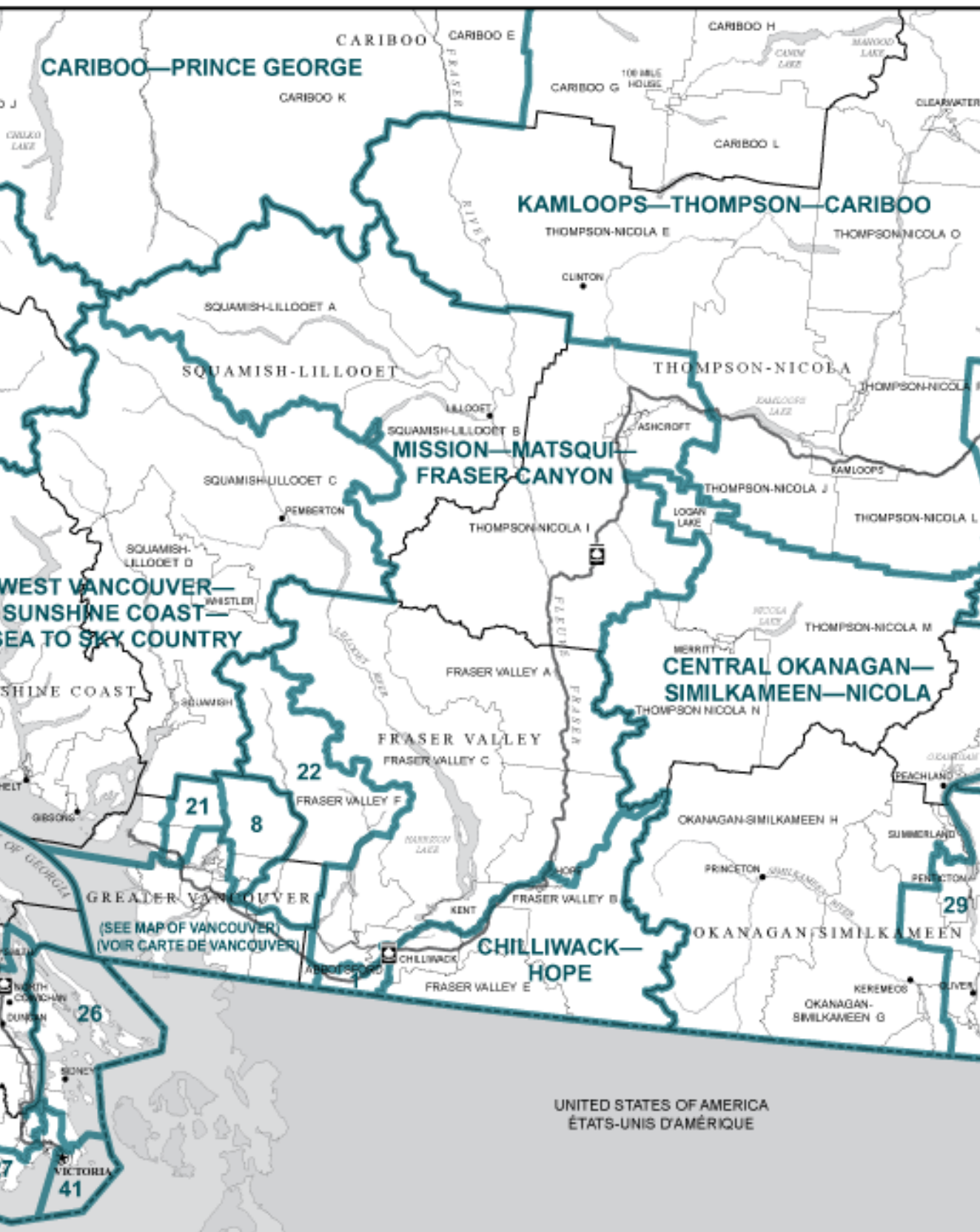


SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.

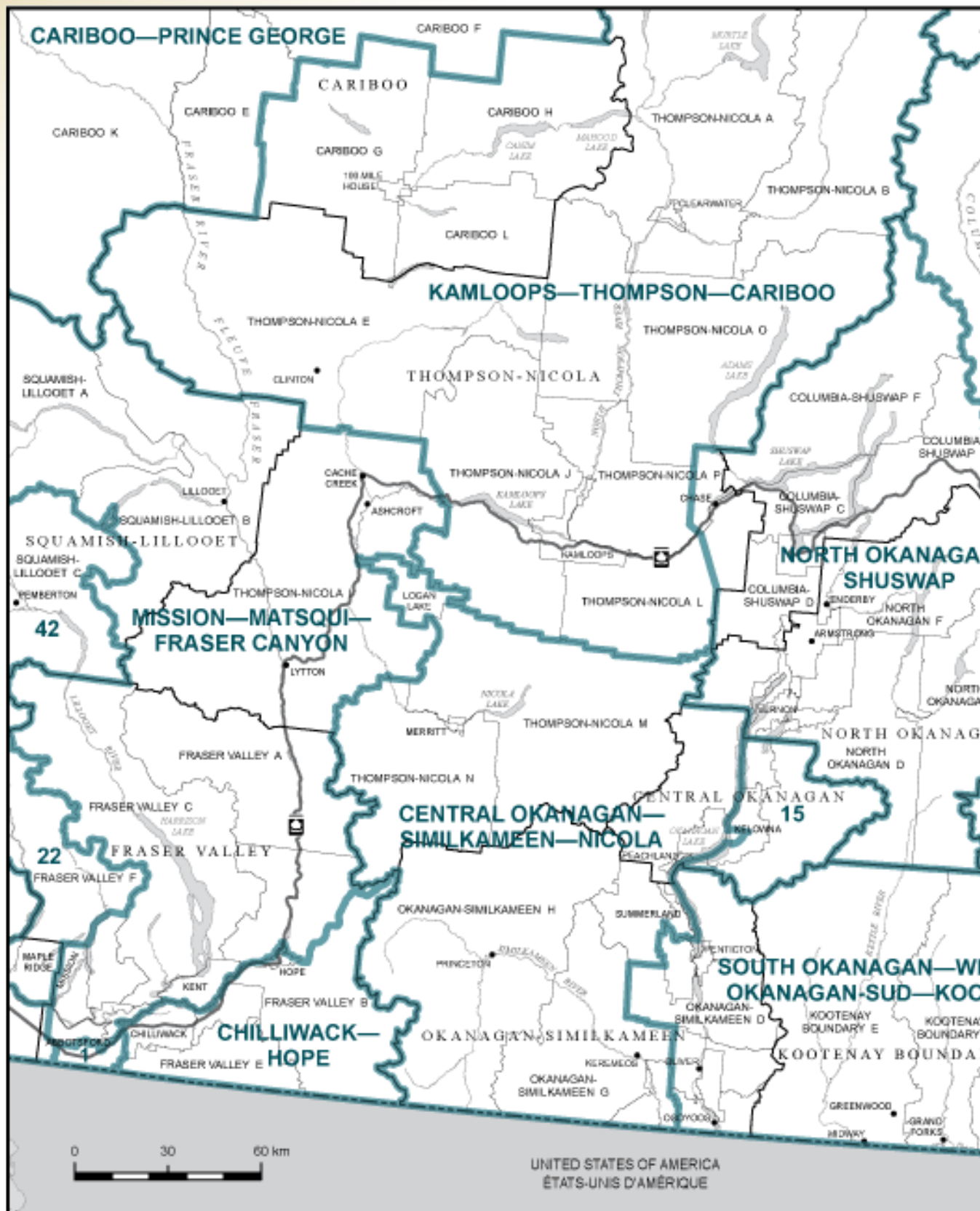
Southern British Columbia (Map 2)



SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.



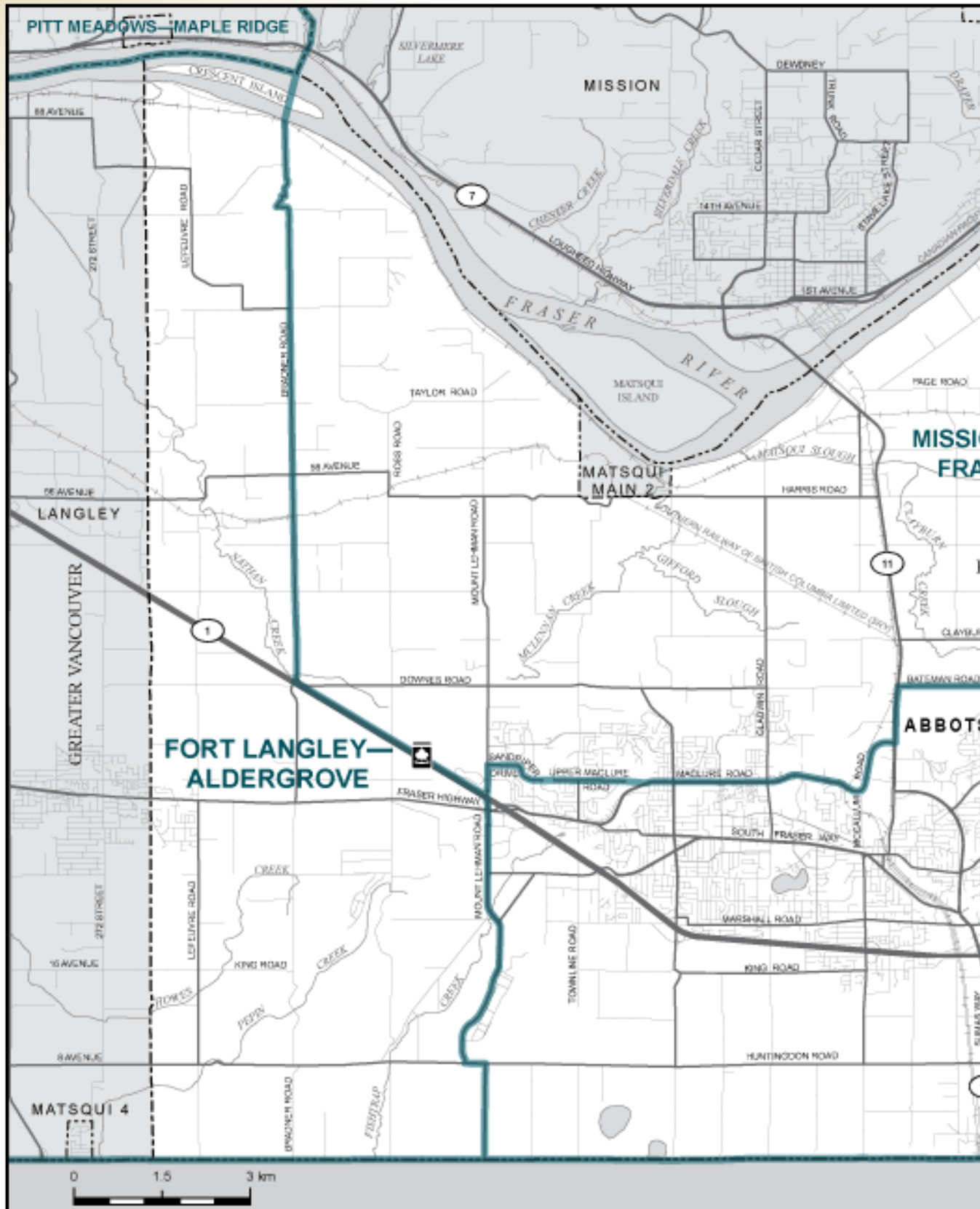
Southern British Columbia (Map 3)



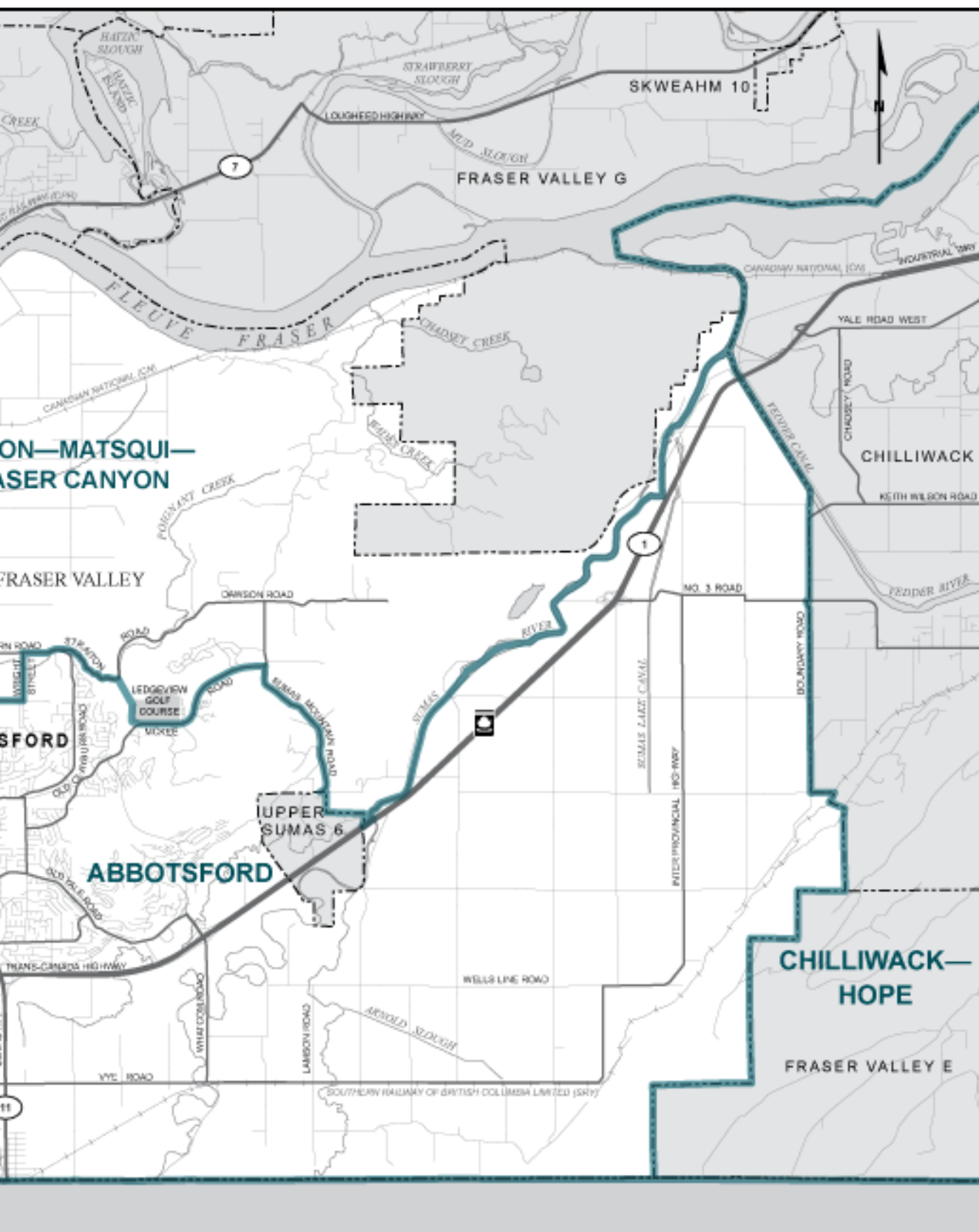
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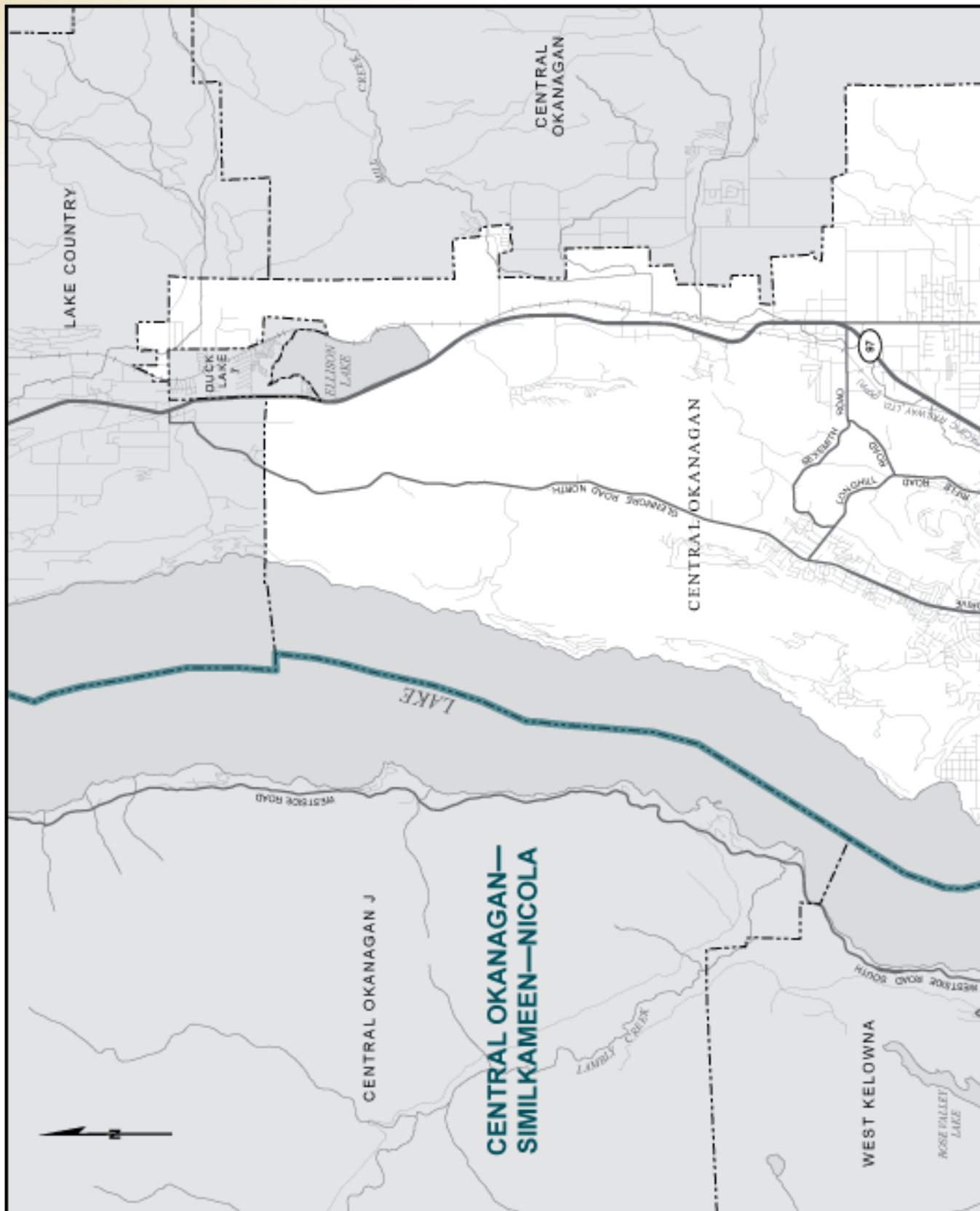


City of Abbotsford (Map 4)

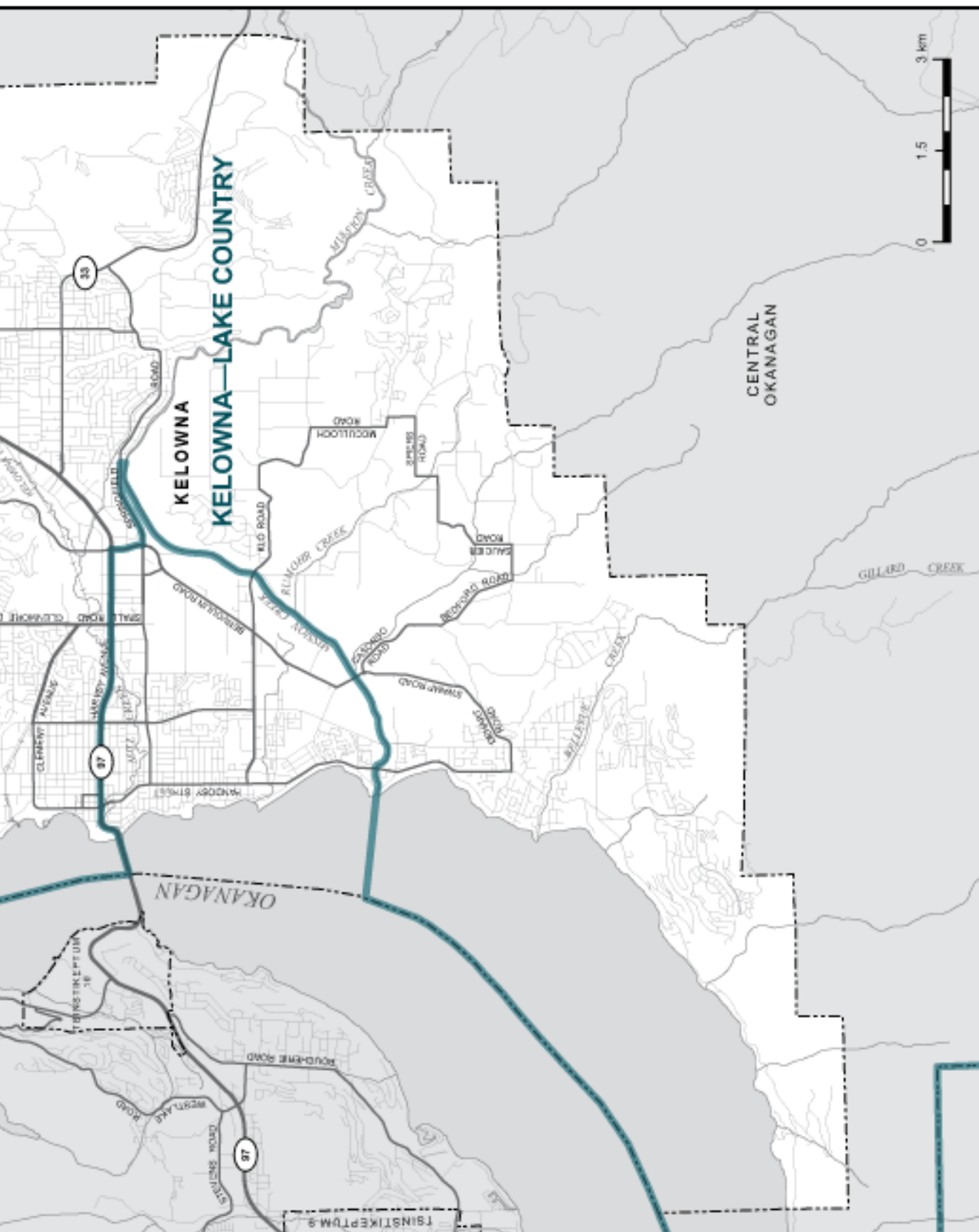


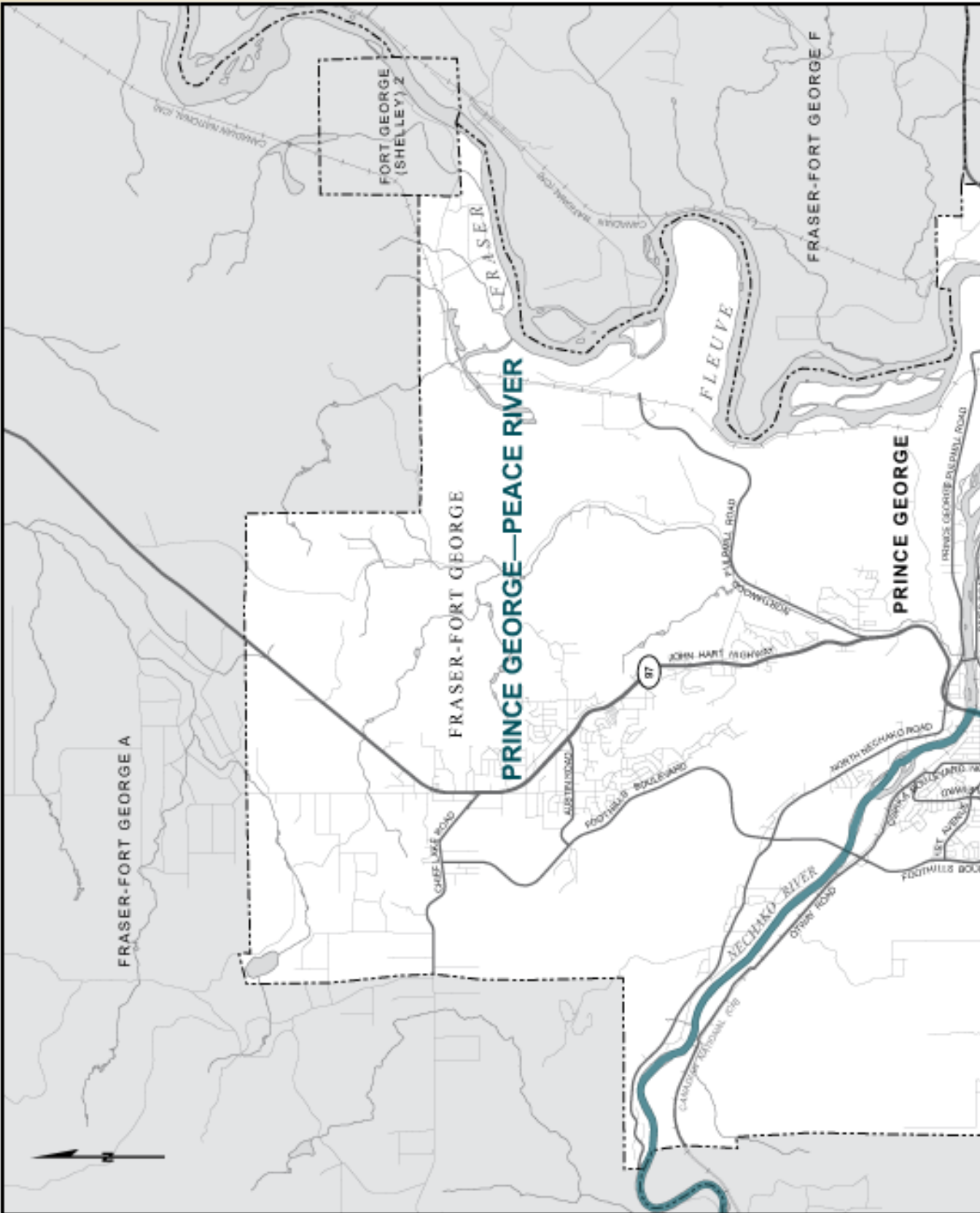
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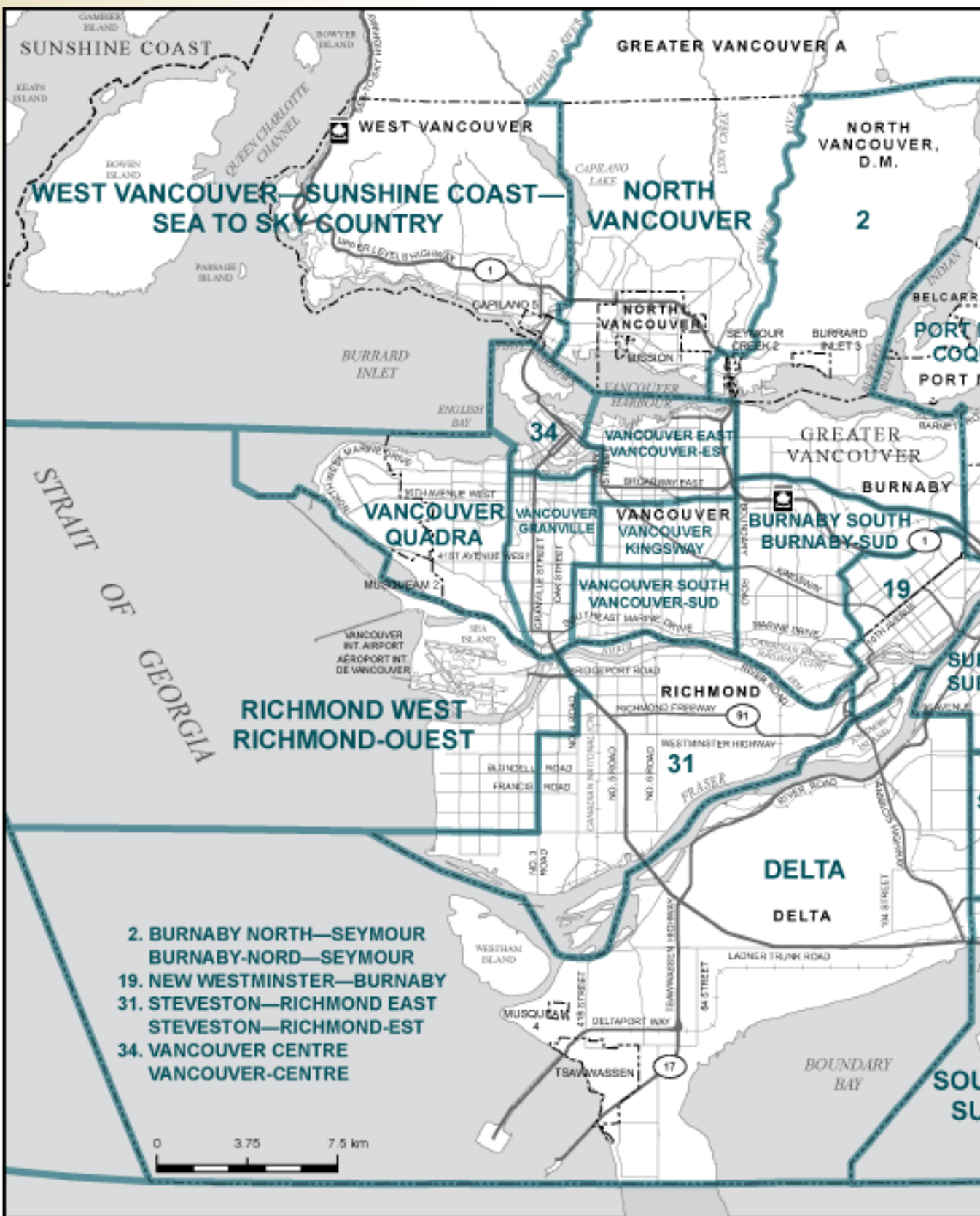
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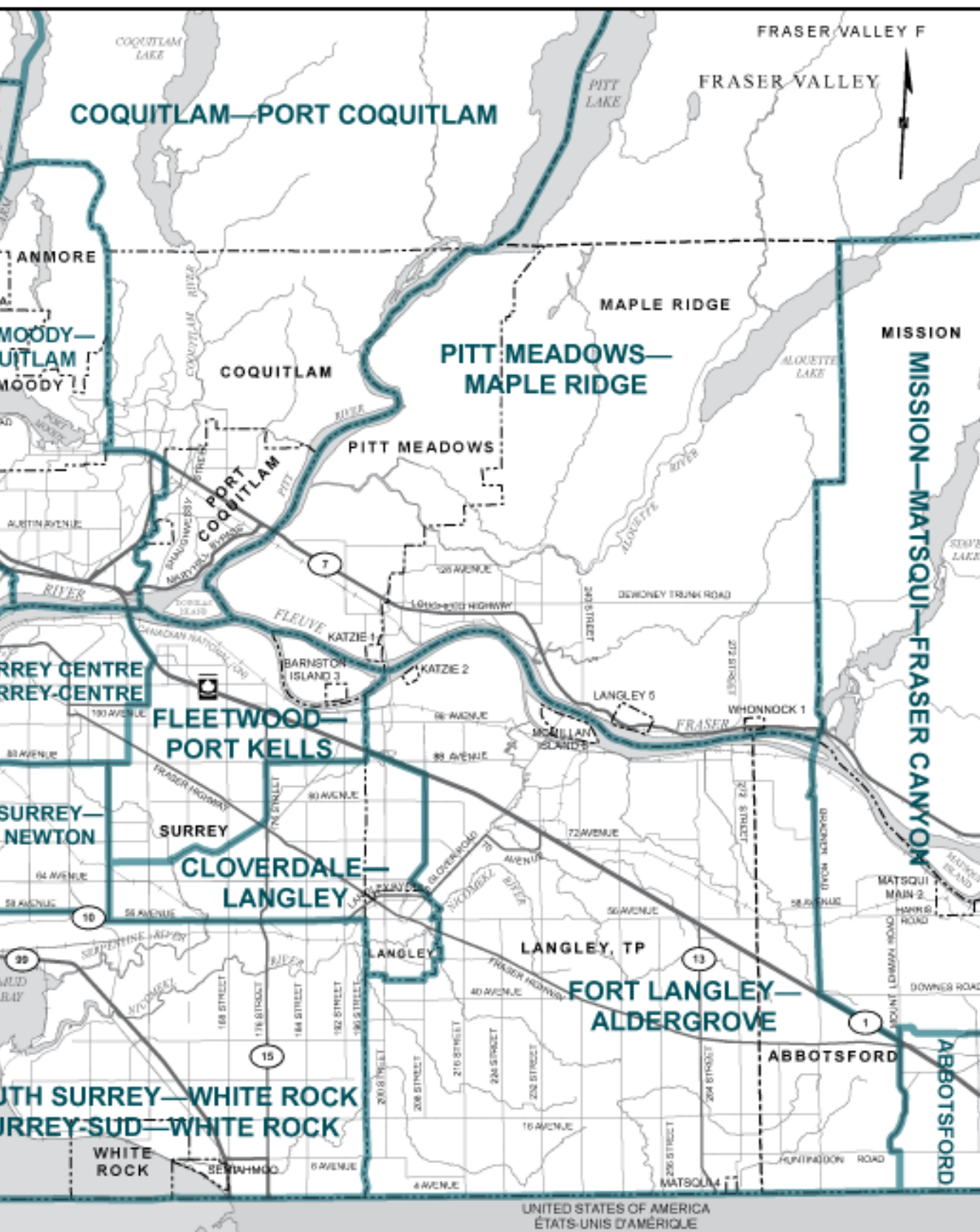


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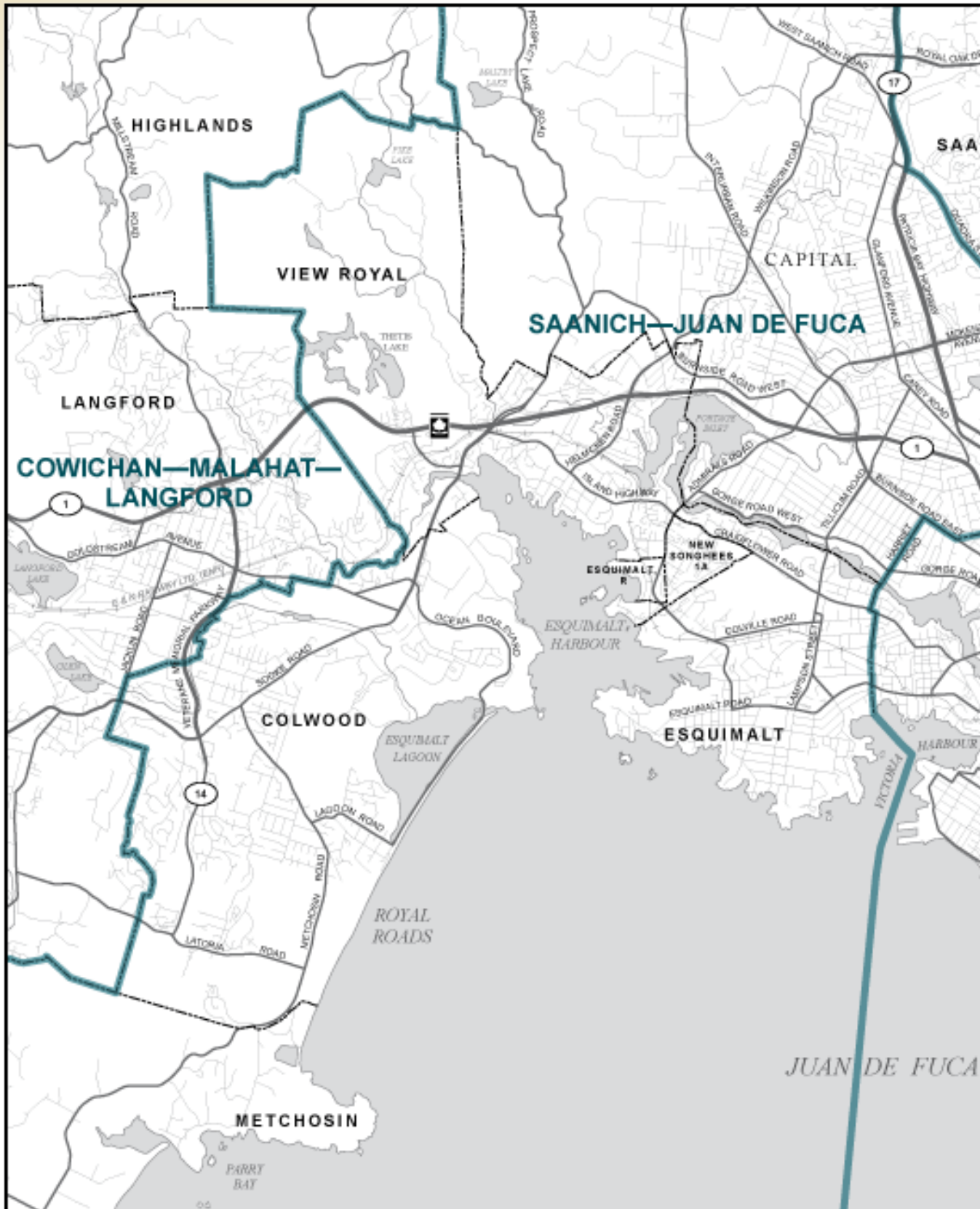
City of Vancouver and Vicinity (Map 7)



SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.



City of Victoria and Vicinity (Map 8)



SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.



Addendum— Disposition of Objections

Addendum — Disposition of Objections



Introduction

Initially some 24 objections to our Report were filed with the Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs (the Committee). Certain of these were not continued. The Commission has now had an opportunity to consider all remaining objections. Given the substantial nature of our task, namely the addition of 6 seats to the existing 36 seats in the province, it could reasonably be anticipated that not everyone would endorse our proposed dispositions.

Certain of the objections related to nomenclature and others involved the demarcation of electoral boundaries. We will first address demarcation issues, and then issues about the names of certain reconfigured districts.

Electoral Boundary Objections

Vancouver Island North—Comox—Powell River, Courtenay—Alberni and Nanaimo—Ladysmith

Four members of Parliament (MPs) filed, as the Committee noted, separate but complementary objections. These were the Honourable John Duncan (Vancouver Island North), Mr. James Lunney (Nanaimo—Alberni), Mr. John Weston (West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country) and Mr. Mark Strahl (Chilliwack—Fraser Canyon). The Committee noted that these four objections operate in concert and should be considered as constituting a package.

Mr. Duncan and Mr. Lunney urged the Commission not to separate Comox and Courtenay because of shared community interests and identities. They urged a configuration that would see the North Island riding have a southern boundary near the southerly edge of Courtenay. Both MPs, joined by Mr. Weston and Mr. Strahl, suggested Powell River was better suited to remain in West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country. Mr. Lunney proposed a division of Nanaimo into northerly and southerly areas. Maps were provided to give details of the proposals. Mr. Lunney noted that an MP's office has been situated in the northerly section of Nanaimo for many years.

Mr. Strahl suggested that the communities of Whistler, Pemberton, Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (SLRD) Area C and Lillooet could properly be grouped together and placed into the reconfigured district of Mission—Matsqui—Fraser Canyon. We will specifically address this matter in our discussion about Mission—Matsqui—Fraser Canyon below.

The Committee observed as follows about the effect of these proposed changes:

According to the analysis provided by Elections Canada, the net result of this proposal would have the following effect on the electoral quotients of the ridings involved: Vancouver Island North—Comox—Powell River (-1.25% to 3.44%), Courtenay—Alberni (5.37% to 2.45%), Nanaimo—Ladysmith (9.77% to -10.59%), West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country (7.74% to 11.35%), and Mission—Matsqui—Fraser Canyon (-13.26% to 1.73%). These deviations from the province's electoral quota remain comfortably within the limits provided for by section 15 of the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*.

As we observed in our Report, we could not entirely divorce our consideration of Vancouver Island electoral districts from the situation in the Lower Mainland, particularly in the two North Shore districts. Furthermore, we were advised at the Squamish public hearing that Whistler, Pemberton and SLRD Area C had a more natural linkage to West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country than to a Fraser Valley-centred riding. Both existing North Shore ridings are substantially above the electoral quota.

While we recognize the many common interests between Comox and Courtenay, we were urged at the public hearing not to divide part of Courtenay from the Comox Valley. Reflecting these comments, the proposal in our Report kept Courtenay together and with the Comox Valley, while Comox continued to be in the North Island riding. For population reasons, the two cities cannot be united in one electoral district and still kept whole. We consider that municipal boundaries should render the division intelligible to constituents.

The underlying rationale for including Powell River in Vancouver Island North—Comox—Powell River was significantly driven by numerical considerations. The existing West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country electoral district is well above the electoral quota. We were required to reduce the area of the district by shifting its boundaries, one on the North Vancouver side and the other on the Powell River side. We should note that the alteration on the North Vancouver side also influenced our changes to the existing electoral districts of North Vancouver (likewise well above the electoral quota) and Burnaby—Douglas.

The Commission was and is cognizant of the historical links between Powell River and the Sunshine Coast area as well as the circumstance that the Powell River area has often fallen within the territory comprising the West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country electoral district. We are keenly aware that alteration of an established district will always occasion some disruption.

Access is an important consideration. Whether Powell River is included in West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country or in Vancouver Island North—Comox—Powell River, ferry travel is involved. In a way, the Powell River to Little River (Comox) connection may be more convenient: one crossing only is involved, as opposed to the two required if Powell River is attached to West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country. The decision to include Powell River in Vancouver Island North—Comox—Powell River should in no way diminish access between MP and constituents, but may in the event actually enhance accessibility.

That consideration, plus the very real problem of the high population number in the existing West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country district, leads us to conclude that we cannot accede to the objections concerning Vancouver Island North—Comox—Powell River. The disposition of Powell River in Vancouver Island North—Comox—Powell River is appropriate and should be maintained.

In his objection, Mr. Lunney suggested a division of Nanaimo that would see part of its northwest transferred from Nanaimo—Ladysmith to Courtenay—Alberni. We would first note the already large geographical extent of the reconfigured Courtney—Alberni electoral district. As well, we received submissions at a number of public hearings in support of keeping cities and municipalities intact where feasible. The proposal in our Report sees Nanaimo contained entirely in the reconfigured Nanaimo—Ladysmith district. Lantzville seems to us to have a natural linkage to Nanaimo. Finally, as observed above, we did not accede to the suggestion to place Powell River back into West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country. All these circumstances militate against altering the boundaries of Nanaimo—Ladysmith as suggested by Mr. Lunney, and we consider that Nanaimo—Ladysmith should remain configured as set out in our Report.

Mission—Matsqui—Fraser Canyon

Mr. Strahl, joined by Mr. Weston, suggested that Whistler, Pemberton and SLRD Area C should be brought together as a community of interest and placed in the newly configured Mission—Matsqui—Fraser Canyon electoral district. Under existing boundaries, Whistler is in the West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country electoral district and Pemberton and SLRD Area C are in the Chilliwack—Fraser Canyon electoral district. Our Report brought all three areas into the reconfigured West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country electoral district.

We had received strong representations during the public hearing process to unite the three areas in West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country. On examination, we concluded that constituent and MP access in Pemberton and SLRD Area C would be enhanced by the recommended dispositions. We were advised at the public hearing in Squamish, and we agreed, that the current access between MP and constituents in Pemberton and SLRD Area C can be somewhat cumbersome because of distance.

We do agree with Mr. Weston and Mr. Strahl that these three municipal areas should be grouped together in a single electoral district. We note their joint comments on this issue, but consider it more natural to link Whistler, Pemberton and SLRD Area C within West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country. While Pemberton and SLRD Area C bring the population number of that electoral district somewhat above the electoral quota, we have no doubt that existing transportation links strongly militate in favour of our disposition. We therefore cannot accede to the alteration suggested by Mr. Strahl and Mr. Weston. The reconfigurations of West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country and Mission—Matsqui—Fraser Canyon in our Report will be maintained.

Burnaby North—Seymour and the areas of New Westminster, Burnaby, Port Moody, Port Coquitlam and Coquitlam

Mr. Kennedy Stewart (MP for Burnaby—Douglas), Mr. Peter Julian (MP for Burnaby—New Westminster) and Mr. Fin Donnelly (MP for New Westminster—Coquitlam) objected to the reconfiguration of electoral districts in these areas. These MPs, supported by Ms. Libby Davies (MP for Vancouver East), presented a proposal for significant changes from Burnaby—Douglas through to the proposed Coquitlam—Port Coquitlam electoral district.

The distinct lack of public support for the amalgamation of part of Burnaby—Douglas and the easterly portion of North Vancouver was pointed out. Mr. Julian and Mr. Donnelly suggested that a reconfigured Burnaby—New Westminster district would preserve a community of interest between South Burnaby and a western portion of New Westminster. The Honourable James Moore (MP for Port Moody—Westwood—Port Coquitlam) appeared to favour the Commission's proposals over the configurations suggested by Mr. Stewart, Mr. Julian and Mr. Donnelly. While the Committee could not endorse all of the proposals put forward by the MPs, the Committee did urge the Commission to revisit the reconfigured district of Burnaby North—Seymour to see if a better solution could be achieved.

The Commission has had to consider the Burnaby, New Westminster and Coquitlam areas in tandem with neighbouring North Shore districts and districts south of the Pitt River. After formulating our initial proposals and receiving submissions during the public hearing process, we extensively reconsidered the demarcation of districts in these areas.

For instance, in our initial proposal, we had divided Port Coquitlam between three reconfigured districts. Several participants in the public hearing process expressed significant concern with this segmentation, and the reformulation in our Report avoids it. The reconfiguration of districts in our Report left Pitt Meadows—Maple Ridge below the electoral quota, but we were able to avoid having a district cross the Pitt River, as had been the case in our initial proposal. As well, following the public hearings, we acceded to the eloquent requests to place the Queensborough area back with New Westminster in the reconfigured New Westminster—Burnaby district. Finally, under our reconfiguration, the City of New Westminster was no longer divided between electoral districts.

The Commission is not insensible to the dissatisfaction of a number of MPs and constituents with portions of the North Vancouver and Burnaby—Douglas districts being joined in a newly configured district. We also take note of the Committee's comment that there are compelling reasons for not having a riding span the Burrard Inlet. However, it is the task of the Commission to take a broad view

of this particular area in the context of several adjacent areas. We cannot overlook the circumstance that population numbers in the existing electoral districts of West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country and North Vancouver are far above the electoral quota.

Moreover, there is a measure of common interest between the two components of the reconfigured Burnaby North—Seymour district because they front on Burrard Inlet, a working harbour. While the two components span a body of water, access is not as serious an issue as it is in several Interior electoral districts, especially in the northern and central areas of the province.

In the end, all we can say concerning this reconfigured electoral district is that the commissioners have spent much time and thought on what to do in this area, having regard to our mandate of doing the best we can province-wide. We have listened with sympathy and appreciation to the cogently expressed objections to this reconfiguration from several sources, but we are ultimately unable to arrive at any disposition that we consider to be a better one. The configuration of this electoral district has certainly posed one of our most difficult challenges. On reflection, we are unable to accede to the objections advanced and concerns expressed by the Committee, and the configuration will remain as proposed in our Report.

Steveston—Richmond East and Richmond West

The Honourable Kerry-Lynne D. Findlay (MP for Delta—Richmond East) objected to the demarcation of the boundaries between the reconfigured electoral districts of Steveston—Richmond East and Richmond West. The Honourable Alice Wong (MP for Richmond) supported the southern boundary demarcation between the districts. We note that, in response to comments received during the public hearing process, the Commission had altered this boundary from Francis Road to Steveston Highway. We have considered Ms. Findlay's objection and believe that the modest changes we made in reconfiguring this area are preferable to the configuration she proposes. We consider that the proposed boundaries in our Report adequately recognize the urban and non-urban areas of this geographic unit. Our reconfiguration should also minimize voter confusion about the respective district boundaries. We shall later address certain objections concerning the name of the reconfigured Richmond West district.

Cloverdale—Langley and Fort Langley—Aldergrove

Mr. Mark Warawa (MP for Langley) objected to the separation of the Township of Langley and the City of Langley. In the event that the Commission did not accede to the first objection, he alternately objected to the inclusion of a portion of the Willoughby area in the reconfigured Cloverdale—Langley district. The Commission placed the City of Langley into the reconfigured Cloverdale—Langley district, which includes the areas of Cloverdale and Clayton in Surrey. We are aware that, in our proposal for Cloverdale—Langley, we have gone beyond the boundaries of Surrey to include the City of Langley and portions of the Township of Langley northerly of the city and west of 208th Street. We do not see the union of the city and township in one electoral district as feasible, having regard to electoral quota considerations and the proper configuration of surrounding districts. However, we have reconsidered the boundary drawn in our Report between the reconfigured districts of Cloverdale—Langley and Fort Langley—Aldergrove. As some alteration of this boundary would result in better population balance between the new districts, we have decided to move the boundary in this area to 200th Street. Movement as far west as Surrey's municipal boundary at 196th Street is not feasible because of electoral quota considerations. Still, more of the Township of Langley will now be included in the Fort Langley—Aldergrove district. We shall later address certain objections about names in this area.

Central Okanagan—Similkameen—Nicola

Mr. Dan Albas (MP for Okanagan—Coquihalla) objected to the boundaries of the proposed electoral districts of Kelowna—Lake Country, Central Okanagan—Similkameen—Nicola, South Okanagan—West Kootenay and Kootenay—Columbia. The essence of his objection is that, in fashioning boundaries in these areas, the Commission has created urban ridings with lower populations than the more geographically extensive rural ridings.

The Commission is alive to this issue, and we agree with the Committee that there is force in this comment. However, the Commission was faced with several difficult situations in the areas bounded by the Kamloops—Thompson—Cariboo electoral district, the American border and the Alberta border. Population numbers here did not permit creation of a new electoral district, but did demand revision upwards or downwards in certain electoral districts (Kelowna—Lake Country and Kootenay—Columbia being prime examples at their respective ends of the spectrum).

The Commission has endeavoured to strike an appropriate balance between the goals of keeping together communities of interest and heeding the electoral quota. We observe that, over time, urban areas appear to have demonstrated much greater growth than rural areas, and that trend is likely to continue. Our dispositions have required us to consider this broad area of the Interior of the province as a whole, and we consider that our demarcation of boundaries is a workable one. Often in Canada it has seemed that rural ridings with modest population numbers are afforded an influence above those numbers. Perhaps our dispositions will have attenuated this supposed discrepancy.

South Okanagan—West Kootenay and Kootenay—Columbia

Mr. Alex Atamanenko (MP for British Columbia Southern Interior) objected to the proposed configuration of the South Okanagan—West Kootenay district. He suggests preserving the existing boundaries of the British Columbia Southern Interior district. He submits that the Nelson, Trail and Castlegar areas should be included in the same electoral district, as at present, and suggests the same for Penticton and Summerland. For his part, Mr. David Wilks (MP for Kootenay—Columbia) submits that the areas around Nakusp and New Denver should be removed from the reconfigured South Okanagan—West Kootenay district and added to the reconfigured Kootenay—Columbia district. He also suggests a boundary shift to include Fauquier and Needles in Kootenay—Columbia. Such changes, he argues, would enhance constituent and MP access. For example, an MP for Kootenay—Columbia could conveniently reach Nakusp and New Denver while driving from Revelstoke to Kaslo along Highway 23.

As the Committee noted in its report, a commission redrawing boundaries in British Columbia has to deal with some difficult geography. This particular area of the Southern Interior, comprising the existing British Columbia Southern Interior and Kootenay—Columbia districts, raises substantial challenges for arriving at an appropriate reconfiguration. Substantial growth in the Okanagan area impacts on the task.

The Commission knows the travel challenges of the Kootenay Pass and other mountain roads in this geographic area, particularly in the winter season. We spent much time reflecting on submissions we received in the public hearing process and personally examined much of the terrain of this area. Population numbers well above the electoral quota in the existing Okanagan districts were a factor not to be overlooked. At the same time, we note that the existing Kootenay—Columbia district has a population number considerably below the electoral quota. We are not insensible to community of interest issues in the reconfigured South Okanagan—West Kootenay and Kootenay—Columbia districts. Yet a salient factor in designing new electoral districts in this area was due regard for an appropriate population balance there, and generally in the Southern Interior. Boundary alterations in this area can have a domino effect on several districts.

As such, the only boundary alteration we consider feasible for reconfigured districts in this area is to remove the Edgewood area from South Okanagan—West Kootenay and attach it to North Okanagan—Shuswap; there should be more convenient access to this particular area via the City of Vernon. We find that we can accede no further to the objections and suggestions about the reconfiguration of South Okanagan—West Kootenay and Kootenay—Columbia.

Nomenclature Objections

Saanich—Juan de Fuca

Mr. Randall Garrison (MP for Esquimalt—Juan de Fuca) suggested that the reconfigured Saanich—Juan de Fuca district be named Esquimalt—Saanich—Sooke. Upon consideration, we feel it would be appropriate to rename the district Saanich—Esquimalt—Juan de Fuca. This recognizes the present name of Esquimalt—Juan de Fuca while including Saanich, which is a significant component of the reconfigured district.

Cloverdale—Langley and Fort Langley—Aldergrove

Mr. Warawa (MP for Langley) suggested that the reconfigured Cloverdale—Langley district be named Cloverdale—West Langley, and that the reconfigured Fort Langley—Aldergrove district be named Langley—Aldergrove. He submits that the latter change would better recognize the composition of the new district. With regard to the first suggestion, we do not consider it appropriate to alter the name of Cloverdale—Langley as proposed, but consider it would enhance clarity to rename the district Cloverdale—Langley City. This name, in our opinion, accurately reflects the main components of the reconfigured district. We accede to the second suggestion of altering the name of Fort Langley—Aldergrove to Langley—Aldergrove.

Richmond West

Ms. Findlay (MP for Delta—Richmond East) and Ms. Wong (MP for Richmond) both filed objections about the name of the reconfigured Richmond West district. Ms. Findlay suggested the name of Richmond Centre, and Ms. Wong suggested continuing the existing name of Richmond. The Committee stated in its report that if the Commission were to accede to Ms. Findlay's suggestion for certain boundary changes between Richmond West and Steveston—Richmond East, we might consider her suggested name change. The Committee supported the name change suggested by Ms. Wong in the event that we did not accede to boundary changes between the districts. We have not acceded to the suggested boundary changes. However, we note that a nearby district was designated Surrey Centre. Richmond Centre as a name would align with this nomenclature, and seems to be a good description of Richmond's urban centre. Therefore, we will adopt the suggested name of Richmond Centre for this reconfigured electoral district.

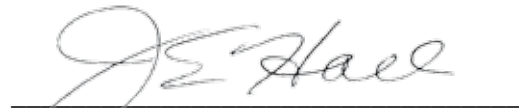
Surrey Centre

Mr. Russ Hiebert (MP for South Surrey—White Rock—Cloverdale) objected to the name given to the reconfigured Surrey Centre district. He suggested that a more appropriate name would be Surrey North, as at present. We note that Mr. Jasbir Sandhu (MP for Surrey North) was supportive of our Report. We also observe that, at the public hearing in Surrey, there was significant support for naming the reconfigured district Surrey Centre. This name recognizes that the district encompasses Surrey's city centre. For these reasons, we cannot accede to Mr. Hiebert's objection, and the name of Surrey Centre will remain for this district.

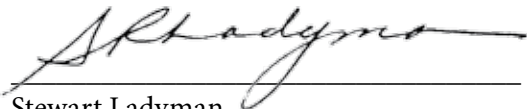
Prince George—Peace River

Mr. Bob Zimmer (MP for Prince George—Peace River) suggested that the reconfigured Prince George—Peace River district would be more appropriately named Prince George—Peace River—Northern Rockies. We agree that this better recognizes the component sectors of this very large electoral district, and the name is changed accordingly.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 17th day of June, 2013.



Honourable Justice John E. Hall
Chair



Stewart Ladyman
Member



Dr. J. Peter Meekison
Member

CERTIFIED copy of the Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of British Columbia.

Signature

Date

Amendments to the Schedules

Amendments to the Schedules



Schedule A — Names, Populations and Deviations from the Electoral Quota for New Federal Electoral Districts in British Columbia

Electoral District	Population	Variance from Electoral Quota (104,763)
Abbotsford	96,819	-7.58%
Burnaby North—Seymour	100,632	-3.94%
Burnaby South	105,037	0.26%
Cariboo—Prince George	108,252	3.33%
Central Okanagan—Similkameen—Nicola	104,398	-0.35%
Chilliwack—Hope	92,734	-11.48%
Cloverdale—Langley City	100,318	-4.24%
Coquitlam—Port Coquitlam	110,277	5.26%
Courtenay—Alberni	110,391	5.37%
Cowichan—Malahat—Langford	99,160	-5.35%
Delta	100,588	-3.99%
Fleetwood—Port Kells	109,742	4.75%
Kamloops—Thompson—Cariboo	118,618	13.23%
Kelowna—Lake Country	110,051	5.05%
Kootenay—Columbia	107,589	2.70%
Langley—Aldergrove	103,084	-1.60%
Mission—Matsqui—Fraser Canyon	90,871	-13.26%
Nanaimo—Ladysmith	114,998	9.77%
New Westminster—Burnaby	108,652	3.71%
North Okanagan—Shuswap	121,474	15.95%
North Vancouver	109,639	4.65%
Pitt Meadows—Maple Ridge	94,111	-10.17%
Port Moody—Coquitlam	108,326	3.40%
Prince George—Peace River—Northern Rockies	107,382	2.50%
Richmond Centre	93,863	-10.40%
Saanich—Esquimalt—Juan de Fuca	113,004	7.87%
Saanich—Gulf Islands	104,285	-0.46%
Skeena—Bulkley Valley	90,586	-13.53%
South Okanagan—West Kootenay	112,096	7.00%
South Surrey—White Rock	94,678	-9.63%
Steveston—Richmond East	96,610	-7.78%

Electoral District	Population	Variance from Electoral Quota (104,763)
Surrey Centre	111,486	6.42%
Surrey—Newton	105,183	0.40%
Vancouver Centre	102,480	-2.18%
Vancouver East	110,097	5.09%
Vancouver Granville	99,886	-4.66%
Vancouver Island North—Comox—Powell River	103,458	-1.25%
Vancouver Kingsway	102,003	-2.63%
Vancouver Quadra	102,416	-2.24%
Vancouver South	100,966	-3.62%
Victoria	110,942	5.90%
West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country	112,875	7.74%

Schedule B – Boundaries and Names of Electoral Districts

Cloverdale—Langley City

(Population: 100,318)

(Map 7)

Consisting of those parts of the Greater Vancouver Regional District comprised of:

- (a) the City of Langley;
- (b) that part of the Township of Langley lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said township with the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway No. 1); thence easterly along said highway to 200th Street; thence southerly along said street to the northerly limit of the City of Langley at 62nd Avenue; and
- (c) that part of the City of Surrey described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city with 88th Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to 176th Street (Pacific Highway, Highway No. 15); thence southerly along said street to the Serpentine River; thence generally southwestwardly along said river to the easterly production of 68th Avenue; thence westerly along said production and 68th Avenue to 144th Street; thence southerly along said street to Highway No. 10 (56th Avenue); thence easterly along said highway to 192nd Street; thence southerly along said street to 56th Avenue; thence generally easterly along said avenue to the easterly limit of said city; thence northerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Langley—Aldergrove

(Population: 103,084)

(Map 7)

Consisting of:

- (a) those parts of the Greater Vancouver Regional District comprised of:
 - (i) the Township of Langley, excepting that part lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said township with the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway No. 1); thence easterly along said highway to 200th Street; thence southerly along said street to the northerly limit of the City of Langley at 62nd Avenue;
 - (ii) Katzie Indian Reserve No. 2, McMillan Island Indian Reserve No. 6 and Matsqui Indian Reserve No. 4; and
- (b) that part of the Fraser Valley Regional District comprised of that part of the City of Abbotsford lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said city with Mount Lehman Road; thence northerly along said road to Huntingdon Road; thence westerly along said road to Mount Lehman Road; thence generally northerly along said road to the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway No. 1); thence northwesterly along said highway to Bradner Road; thence generally northerly along said road, including the closed part of the road, to River Road; thence northerly in a straight line to the southeast corner of the District Municipality of Maple Ridge.

North Okanagan—Shuswap

(Population: 121,474)

(Map 3)

Consisting of:

- (a) the Regional District of North Okanagan;
- (b) that part of the Regional District of Columbia-Shuswap comprised of:
 - (i) the City of Salmon Arm;
 - (ii) the District Municipality of Sicamous;
 - (iii) subdivisions C, D, E and F;
 - (iv) the Indian reserves of Chum Creek No. 2, Hustalen No. 1, North Bay No. 5, Okanagan (Part) No. 1, Quaaout No. 1, Salmon River No. 1, Scotch Creek No. 4, Switsemalph and Switsemalph No. 3;
- (c) those parts of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District comprised of:
 - (i) the Village of Chase;
 - (ii) that part of Subdivision L lying northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the northwesterly corner of Subdivision D of the Columbia-Shuswap Regional District at approximate latitude 50°34'29"N and longitude 119°39'00"W; thence northwesterly in a straight line to the most southerly corner of Neskonlith Indian Reserve;
 - (iii) that part of Subdivision P lying easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the South Thompson River with the northwesterly production of the southwesterly boundary of Neskonlith Indian Reserve; thence northwesterly along said production to the southerly production of the easterly limit of Subdivision O of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District at approximate latitude 50°45'24"N and longitude 119°48'04"W; thence northerly along said production to the southerly limit of Subdivision O at approximate latitude 50°55'29"N and longitude 119°48'16"W;
 - (iv) Neskonlith Indian Reserve and Sahhalkum Indian Reserve No. 4; and
- (d) that part of the Regional District of Central Kootenay comprised of that part of Subdivision K lying westerly of the Columbia River.

Prince George—Peace River—Northern Rockies

(Population: 107,382)

(Map 6)

Consisting of:

- (a) the Northern Rockies Regional Municipality;
- (b) the Peace River Regional District; and
- (c) those parts of the Regional District of Fraser-Fort George comprised of:
 - (i) that part of the City of Prince George lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city with the Nechako River; thence generally southeasterly along said river to the Cariboo Highway (Highway No. 97); thence southerly along said highway to Massey Drive; thence northeasterly along said drive and Winnipeg Street to 15th Avenue;

thence easterly along said avenue and Patricia Boulevard to the Queensway; thence southerly along the Queensway to Patricia Boulevard; thence generally easterly along said boulevard and its production to Yellowhead Highway (Highway No. 16); thence southeasterly along said highway to the Fraser River; thence generally southerly along said river to the southerly limit of said city;

- (ii) the District Municipality of Mackenzie;
- (iii) the villages of McBride and Valemount;
- (iv) subdivisions A, D, F, G and H;
- (v) Fort George (Shelly) Indian Reserve No. 2.

Richmond Centre

(Population: 93,863)

(Map 7)

Consisting of that part of the City of Richmond lying westerly and northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city with the Oak Street Bridge (Highway No. 99); thence southeasterly along said bridge and Highway No. 99 (Fraser-Delta Thruway) to Cambie Road; thence westerly along said road to No. 4 Road; thence southerly along No. 4 Road to Westminster Highway; thence westerly along said highway to No. 3 Road; thence southerly along said road to Steveston Highway; thence westerly along said highway and its production to the westerly limit of said city.

Saanich—Esquimalt—Juan de Fuca

(Population: 113,004)

(Map 8)

Consisting of those parts of the Capital Regional District comprised of:

- (a) the district municipalities of Esquimalt, Metchosin and Sooke;
- (b) the City of Colwood;
- (c) the Town of View Royal;
- (d) Esquimalt Indian Reserve, New Songhees Indian Reserve No. 1A, T'Sou-ke Indian Reserve and Becher Bay Indian Reserve No. 1;
- (e) those parts of Subdivision H (Part 1) described as follows:
 - (i) that part lying easterly of the centre of Squally Reach and northerly of the district municipalities of Highlands and Saanich;
 - (ii) that part lying southerly of the district municipalities of Sooke and Metchosin and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the southerly intersection of the eastern limit of the District Municipality of Esquimalt with the western limit of the City of Victoria; thence southerly along the western limit of said city to the southwesternmost point of said limit located westerly of Ogden Point; thence southerly in a straight line to the limit of said subdivision at approximate latitude 48°15'00"N and longitude 123°25'49"W;
 - (iii) that part lying westerly of the District Municipality of Sooke; and

(f) that part of the District Municipality of Saanich lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said district municipality with Patricia Bay Highway (Highway No. 17); thence southerly along said highway to Quadra Street; thence southeasterly and generally southerly along said street to Cook Street; thence southeasterly along said street to the southerly limit of said district municipality.

South Okanagan—West Kootenay

(Population: 112,096)

(Map 3)

Consisting of:

(a) the Regional District of Kootenay Boundary;

(b) that part of the Regional District of Central Kootenay comprised of:

(i) the City of Castlegar;

(ii) the villages of New Denver, Silverton, Slocan and Nakusp;

(iii) subdivisions H, I and J;

(iv) that part of Subdivision K lying easterly of the Columbia River; and

(c) those parts of the Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen comprised of:

(i) the City of Penticton;

(ii) the towns of Oliver and Osoyoos;

(iii) subdivisions A, C, D and E;

(iv) those parts of Subdivision F described as follows:

(A) commencing at the intersection of the easterly boundary of Penticton Indian Reserve No. 1 with the southerly limit of the District Municipality of Summerland; thence generally easterly along the limit of said district municipality to a point at approximate latitude 49°33'28"N and longitude 119°38'08"W; thence due east to the easterly limit of said subdivision; thence southerly along the easterly limit of said subdivision to the easterly boundary of Penticton Indian Reserve No. 1; thence generally northerly along said boundary to the point of commencement;

(B) that part surrounded by Penticton Indian Reserve No. 1;

(v) Penticton Indian Reserve No. 1 and Osoyoos Indian Reserve No. 1.

Amended Maps

Amended Maps





SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.

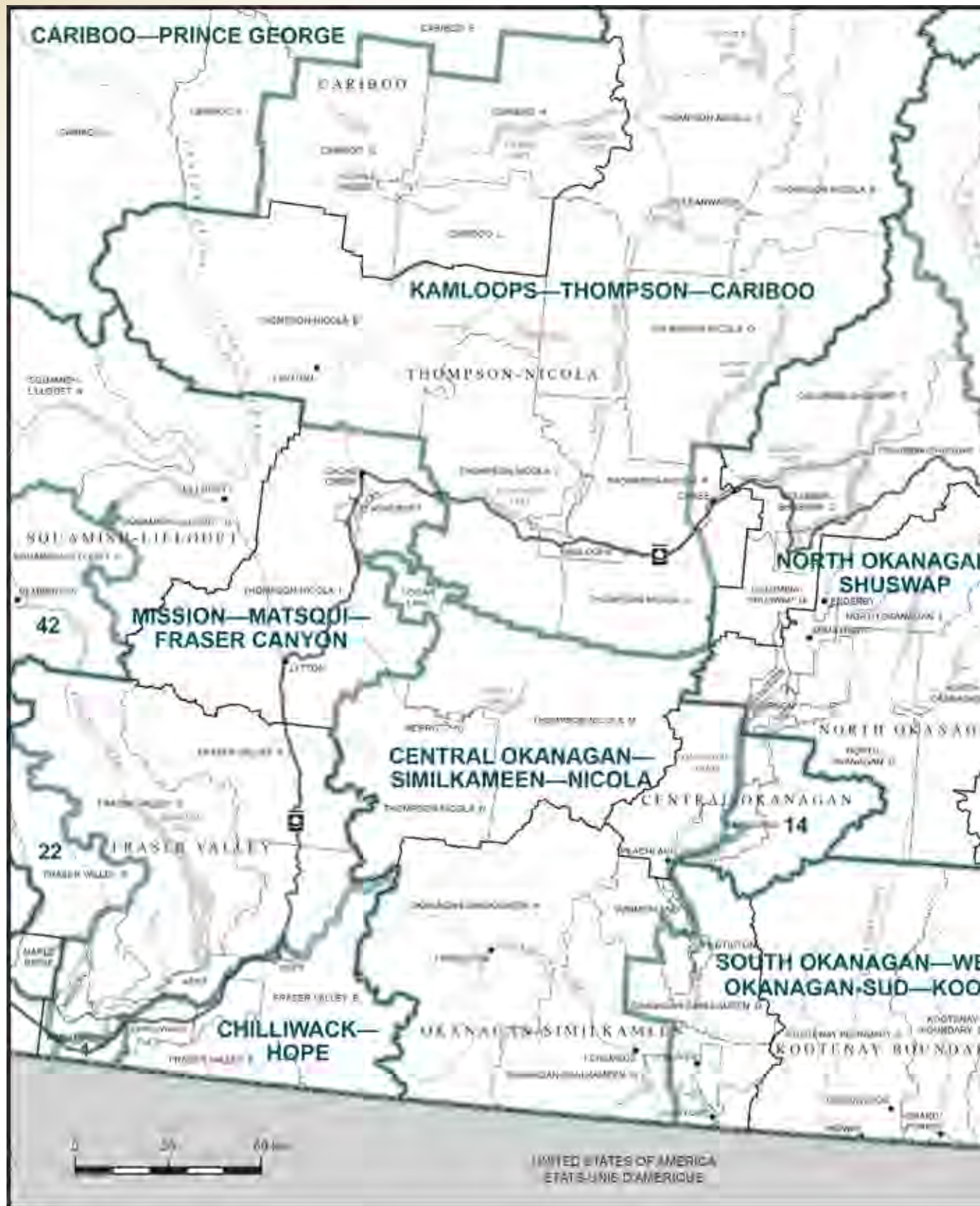


Southern British Columbia (Map 2)



SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.

Southern British Columbia (Map 3)

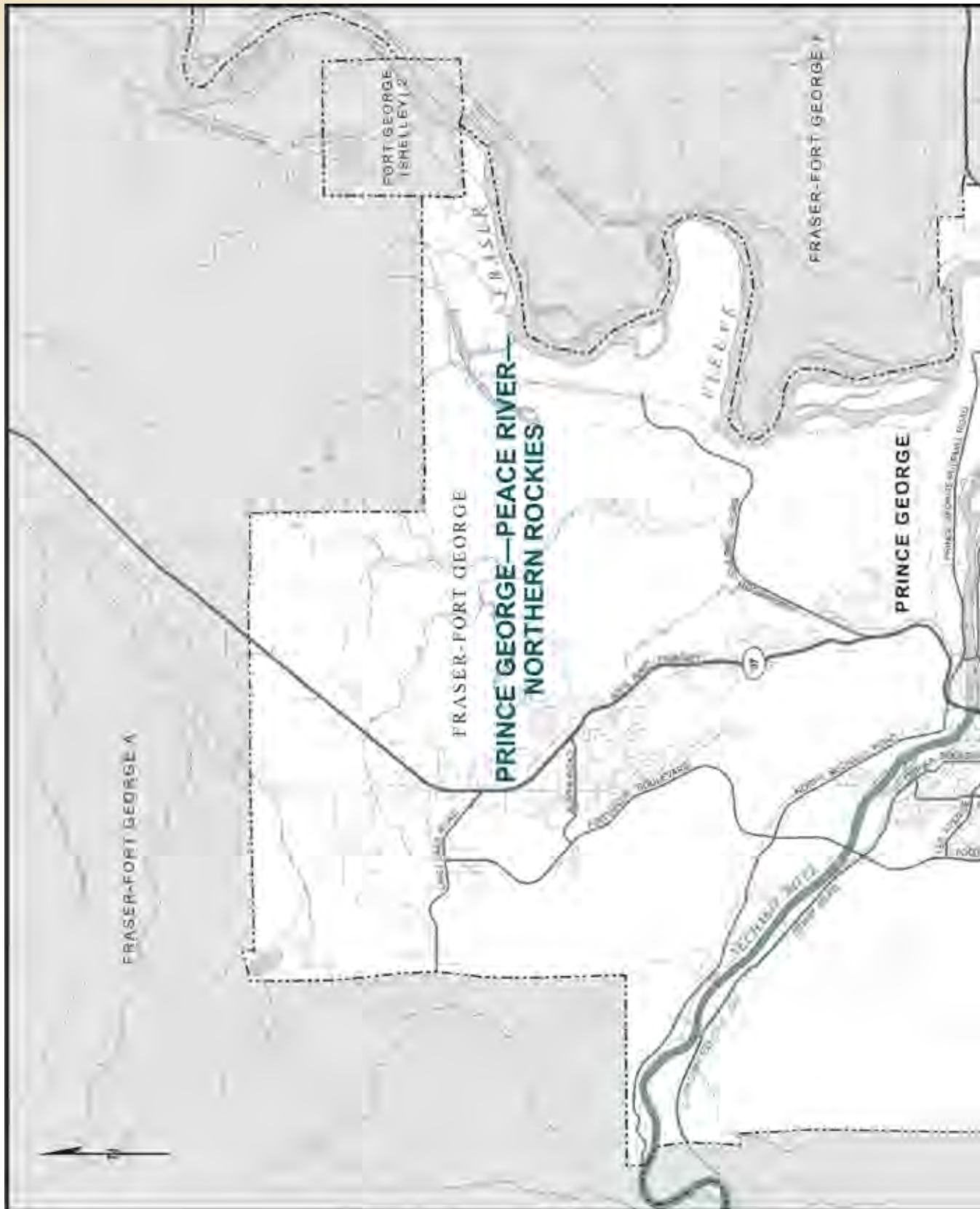


SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.

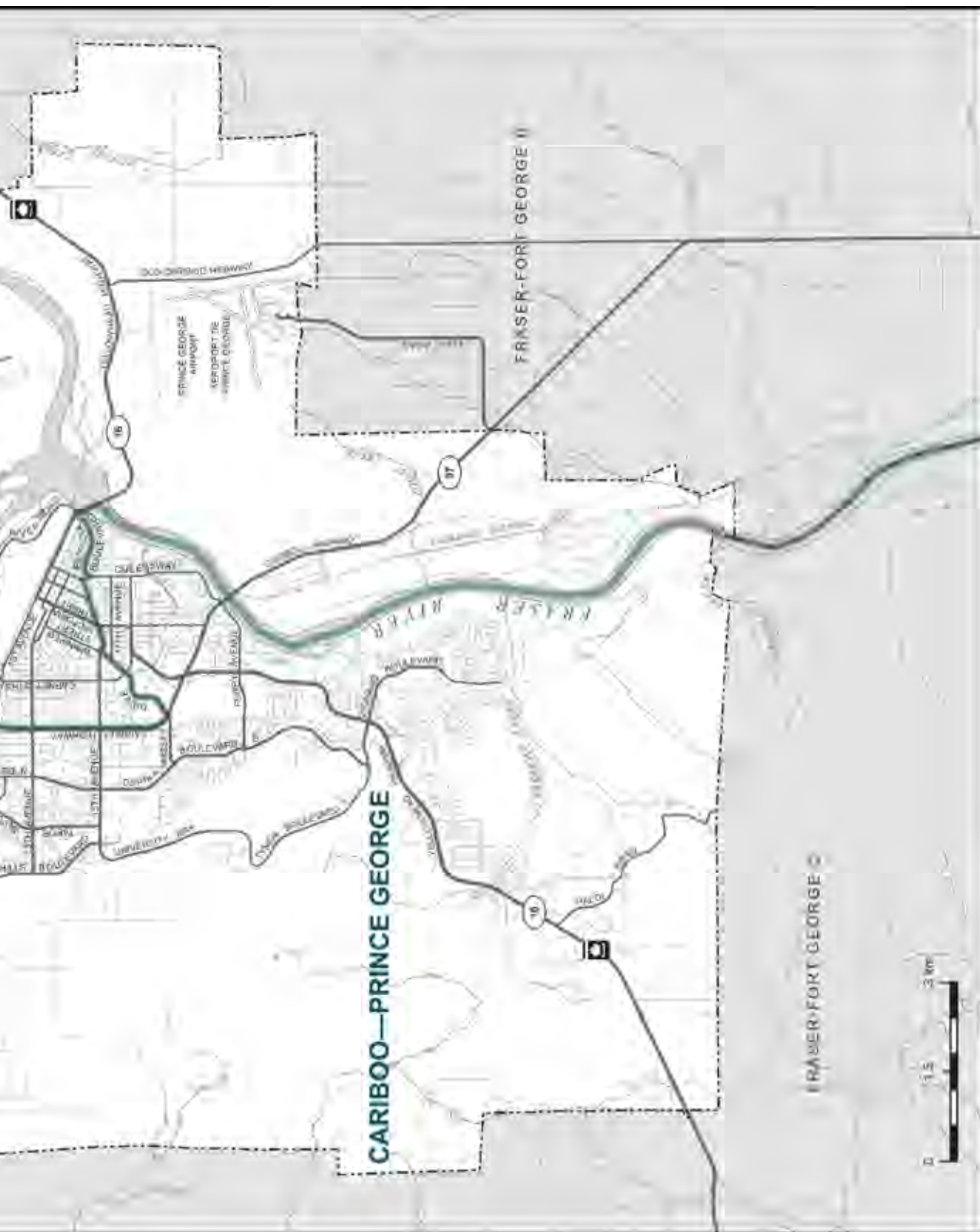
City of Abbotsford (Map 4)



SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.



SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.



City of Vancouver and Vicinity (Map 7)



SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.



City of Victoria and Vicinity (Map 8)



SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.





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