

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

The Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for British Columbia was established on April 16, 2002, pursuant to the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* (the “Act”), to reconfigure the electoral boundaries of British Columbia’s federal electoral districts for representation of the province in the House of Commons. The Commission was mandated to provide for 36 electoral districts, an increase of two over the previous representation, as a consequence of changes in the province’s population that had reached 3,907,738 in the 2001 decennial census. The Act mandates boundary readjustments every 10 years to take into account changes in both population size and distribution within a province.

The starting point for the Commission was the Act’s definition of electoral quota, which is determined by dividing the population by the number of electoral districts to be established. For British Columbia, this resulted in an electoral quota of 108,548. The Act (section 15) requires that the population of each electoral district shall, “as close as reasonably possible”, correspond to the electoral quota. In making its decisions about reasonable electoral district boundaries, the Commission is mandated to consider the following: “the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district,” and “a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province.” While the Act allows a deviation, up or down, from the electoral quota by as much as 25 percent, the animating spirit of the Act is the principle of *one person, one vote*.

## ***THE PRELIMINARY PROPOSALS***

With this framework established, the Commission set about the task of establishing preliminary Proposals. It first met in Ottawa at the orientation conference hosted by Elections Canada on March 13–15, 2002. Subsequent meetings were all held in British Columbia, principally in the Commission’s Vancouver office. In all aspects of its work, the Commission was very ably assisted by Mr. Christopher Gifford, the geography specialist seconded to it by Elections Canada.

The Commission produced a preliminary plan that was published in the *Canada Gazette* on July 20, 2002. That plan reflected several basic decisions:

- Vancouver Island’s representation did not need to change and its existing electoral districts were in reasonable balance. Thus the island’s electoral districts were to be left as they were with the exception of a very minor geographical alteration made to the Saanich—Gulf Islands and Esquimalt—Juan de Fuca border, which did not affect population numbers.

- Internal shifts in the population density of the province meant that not only would the two additional seats to be created need to go to the Lower Mainland but that there would also need to be a net transfer of one electoral district from the interior and northern areas of the province to the Lower Mainland. Despite this reduction of one seat, the interior and northern areas would still be slightly overrepresented.
- In reorganizing the electoral boundaries of the electoral districts in the North, it was thought important to minimize disruptions. This led to a proposal to essentially merge the Skeena and Cariboo—Chilcotin electoral districts while leaving the two centred on Prince George relatively unchanged.
- Recognizing that the preliminary Proposals were just that, and seeking to solicit local opinion, the Commission based its plan in favour of equally sized electoral districts. It believed (rightly as it proved) that this would stimulate public input on the community of interest criteria and allow that factor to then modify the plan as its final form was developed.

The preliminary Proposals were published as a Supplement to the *Canada Gazette*, Part I on July 20, 2002. Included in the Proposals was an announcement that public hearings would be held in a number of locations across the province and an invitation for interested parties to declare their intention to appear before the Commission. The plan was subsequently widely distributed in newspapers circulating in the province and was posted on Elections Canada's Web site under Federal Representation 2004.

### ***THE PUBLIC HEARINGS***

The Act requires that 60 days' notice be given of all public hearings and that only those who declare (in writing at least 7 days before the first hearing) an intention to participate will be heard. The Commission found the sixty-day notice requirement somewhat burdensome. It made rescheduling or adding a hearing difficult without unduly extending the time to complete its work, and it proved very difficult to book desired meeting rooms in some locales that far in advance. We would suggest that Parliament review this requirement with an eye to shortening it if possible.

In the event, 12 public hearings, with 136 presentations, were held as follows:

<b><i>Location</i></b>	<b><i>Date</i></b>	<b><i>Number of Presentations</i></b>
<i>Nelson</i>	September 19, 2002	4
<i>Cranbrook</i>	September 20, 2002	2
<i>Prince Rupert</i>	September 26, 2002	10
<i>Nanaimo</i>	October 7, 2002	2
<i>Prince George</i>	October 10, 2002	8
<i>Williams Lake</i>	October 11, 2002	13
<i>Kelowna</i>	October 18, 2002	15
<i>Kamloops</i>	October 19, 2002	16
<i>Vancouver</i>	November 7, 2002	30
<i>Richmond</i>	November 8, 2002	6
<i>Surrey</i>	November 14, 2002	15
<i>New Westminster</i>	November 15, 2002	15

The majority of briefs presented to the Commission at the hearings were followed by oral presentations in an open forum format. In addition, the Commission received a number of briefs and written communications from individuals who did not choose to make a personal presentation at a hearing (70 by mail and fax, another 94 by e-mail, and several hundred apparent “form” letters). All were filed and read by the Commissioners. The Commission heard from many municipal politicians and officials, from a number of members of the House of Commons representing the province’s current 34 electoral districts, representatives of several of the political parties and a wide variety of interested citizens. While most presentations focused on a particular electoral district (or two), there were several very helpful submissions that presented broad overviews with plans covering much of the province.

With its several mountain ranges running north–south, and the uneven and shifting settlement patterns, creating manageable electoral districts is particularly difficult in British Columbia. By and large, presenters advocated preserving existing boundaries despite census data indicating populations well above or below the electoral quota. Most, however, recognized that some changes were inevitable and so provided the Commission with much information on the imperatives of local history and geography. The Commission was anxious to respond to the communities of interest that structure the work of members of the House of Commons in representing British Columbians but also to create a constituency framework that would facilitate the participation of citizens in the public and electoral organizations that animate our democracy.

The public hearings provided much valuable feedback, comments and suggestions. As a result, the Commission has substantially amended its preliminary Proposals. Whereas in the preliminary Proposals only two electoral districts had electoral quotas that deviated by more than 10 percent, in this final report that number has doubled to four as the Commission sought to accommodate the idiosyncratic imperatives of local community interest, geography and history. This desire for a more liberal use of intra-provincial variations was a theme raised at every public hearing. The Commission continually heard that British Columbia, with the country’s highest electoral quota, was unfairly under-represented, and in the face of much greater inter-provincial variations a slavish commitment to reducing variation within the province was inappropriate. Parenthetically, we might suggest that the continual reference to the unfairness of British Columbia’s representation in the House of Commons heard at the public hearings ought to be a matter of real concern to national parliamentarians.

The public hearings attracted a number of citizens who came to advocate the replacement of our current electoral system with some form of proportional representation. While these submissions were ruled out of order as beyond the mandate of the Commission, we recognize that those making them were sincere in their conviction that revising electoral districts in a single-member plurality electoral system does not adequately deal with the representational challenges of the Canadian electoral process.

## ***THE REVISED ELECTORAL DISTRICTS***

There was near unanimous agreement, at virtually all the hearings, that the Commission's preliminary proposal for realigning the northern electoral districts was inappropriate. That plan had envisaged an electoral district linking the Skeena and Chilcotin areas of the province in an electoral district that one wit labelled "California North". Recognizing that the existing Skeena electoral district was going to be enlarged, all recommended its expansion eastwards rather than to the south. The Commission recognizes the merit of these arguments and is recommending a Skeena—Bulkley Valley electoral district that stretches eastwards along Highway No. 16 to take in Smithers, Houston and Fraser Lake. This, however, forces substantial changes in adjacent electoral districts and leads to the establishment of an electoral district, whose axis is Highway No. 97, which connects Prince George with Williams Lake and the Cariboo country. The elimination of the Cariboo—Chilcotin electoral district (in our preliminary Proposals) had met with strong opposition and so this too seems a better fit with local representational interests. The other change in the north involved an adjustment within the City of Prince George to the boundary between the new Cariboo—Prince George and the old Prince George—Peace River electoral districts. The latter has also been expanded southwards along Highway No. 16 to incorporate McBride.

The next set of challenges involved the Kootenays and indeed almost the entire southeastern quadrant of the province. Population densities are low there (the two electoral districts in the area have the lowest populations of the 36 we recommend), and our initial Proposals sought to remedy population deficiencies by moving the Kaslo and Slocan valleys to the eastern of the two electoral districts but then adding the City of Penticton to the western one. Representation at the hearings convinced us that these proposals created significant difficulties of their own and that there were better alternatives. Given the transportation and communication difficulties of the region, the Kaslo and Slocan areas were restored to the Kootenay—Boundary—Similkameen electoral district but that then necessitated expanding the population base of the Kootenay—Columbia electoral district. We have done that by extending its northern portion westward along the Trans-Canada Highway as far as Sicamous. Restoring Penticton as the eastern anchor of a refashioned Okanagan—Coquihalla electoral district necessitated a major expansion of the Kootenay—Boundary—Similkameen electoral district. The Commission was presented with a well-supported plan to do this by creating an electoral district centred along the southern Highway No. 3. The result is an electoral district (Kootenay—Boundary—Similkameen) that reaches across the Boundary country and southern Similkameen to the western side of Manning Park.

The immediate consequence of these changes was a considerably revised Okanagan—Coquihalla electoral district. Three areas have been removed from the electoral district we initially proposed: the southern area to the new Kootenay—Boundary—Similkameen; areas around Kamloops to a redefined Kamloops—Thompson electoral district; and the western side up the Fraser Canyon to its own Chilliwack—Fraser Canyon electoral district. With the City of Penticton now back in the electoral district, the result is an electoral district that is considerably more compact than the one initially proposed but with about the same population base.

Of the other three interior electoral districts, only Kelowna remains unaltered from the preliminary plan. The proposed Cariboo—Kamloops electoral district was necessarily changed by the creation of a new Cariboo—Prince George electoral district, the modest southern expansion of Prince George—Peace River and the reshaping of Okanagan—Coquihalla. This allows a new Kamloops—Thompson electoral district to incorporate a number of suburban areas whose community of interest links them to the City of Kamloops. The changes to several of these interior electoral districts impinge on the proposed Shuswap electoral district, whose boundaries have been modified as a result, though with only a modest decrease in population. The Commission heard and read a number of presentations strongly urging a recognition that this electoral district was rooted in the Okanagan and we have responded by restoring the name North Okanagan—Shuswap.

None of these changes, no matter how much they successfully respond to community of interest considerations, alters the decline in the representation of the province's interior and northern areas. In an effort to respond to widespread appeals (from rural areas) for protecting rural representation, the Commission reoriented the electoral district at the eastern end of the Fraser Valley so that it now stretches north up the Fraser Canyon to Lillooet and across to Pemberton.

This leaves the Lower Mainland. In its preliminary Proposals, the Commission sought to move towards population balance across the electoral districts but to do so had to create electoral districts that crossed the Burrard Inlet and then the Fraser River. This produced much angst as first the residents of Burnaby and North Vancouver, and then those of New Westminster and Surrey, argued passionately and with evidence of incongruence in the interests and make-ups of their respective cities, that the proposed electoral districts would not serve the interests of the respective electorates. All strongly argued that larger inter-district population discrepancies were a much-preferred option. At the same time, residents of the Fraser Valley in the Abbotsford and Langley areas made suggestions for revising electoral district boundaries in the valley in order to bring them into line with municipal borders. The Commission was persuaded of the merits of many of these interventions. The result is a major overhaul of the 20 electoral districts proposed for the Lower Mainland.

The fewest alterations to the preliminary plan in this region were in the electoral districts within the City of Vancouver, though the Commission did respond to appeals to recognize a community of interest in the city's "downtown east side" and keep it wholly within Vancouver East. To avoid having an electoral district that crosses Burrard Inlet, we have created two Burnaby electoral districts: Burnaby North, entirely within the city, and Burnaby—New Westminster, which encompasses the western end of New Westminster. The other part of New Westminster is twinned with adjacent parts of Coquitlam and Port Moody to create New Westminster—Coquitlam. The remaining areas in the cities of Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam and Port Moody all constitute the new Tri-Cities electoral district. This leaves the area east of the Pitt River and north of the Fraser River in Dewdney—Alouette.

The decision not to have electoral districts bridging the Fraser River has also led to a number of new electoral districts on its southern side. At the western end of the region are Richmond and Delta—Richmond East, the latter combining Ladner, Tsawwassen and the rural areas of Delta with Steveston and the more rural parts of Richmond. Heavily urbanized North Delta is combined with the northwest corner of Surrey in Newton—North Delta while three other electoral districts have been established in the City of Surrey. To the west, in the Fraser Valley, are the electoral districts of Langley and Abbotsford.

The final two electoral districts in the region are on the north shore: North Vancouver and West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast. It is here that the price must be paid for allowing community of interest criteria to override, to some degree, the claims of exact population equality. Both these electoral districts have populations that exceed the electoral quota by more than 10 percent and, given the electoral quota for British Columbia, will inevitably be among the very largest in Canada.

The electoral map we propose has 36 electoral districts: 15 with populations below the electoral quota, 20 with populations above it, and one that falls within a few hundred of the provincial standard.

<i>Proposed Electoral District</i>	<i>Population 2001</i>	<i>Variance from Electoral Quotient (108,548)</i>
Kootenay—Columbia	92,848	-14%
Kootenay—Boundary—Similkameen	96,144	-11%
White Rock—South Surrey	99,317	-9%
Skeena—Bulkley Valley	99,474	-8%
Fleetwood—Port Kells	101,198	-7%
Okanagan—Coquihalla	101,831	-6%
Delta—Richmond East	103,045	-5%
Chilliwack—Fraser Canyon	103,716	-4%
Prince George—Peace River	104,257	-4%
Victoria	104,561	-4%
North Okanagan—Shuswap	105,500	-3%
Burrard	105,998	-2%
Richmond	106,621	-2%
Surrey North	106,904	-2%
Vancouver East	107,421	-1%
Burnaby North	108,891	0%
New Westminster—Coquitlam	109,301	1%
Vancouver Island North	109,380	1%
Tri-Cities	109,394	1%
Saanich—Gulf Islands	110,284	2%
Dewdney—Alouette	110,577	2%
Esquimalt—Juan de Fuca	110,909	2%
Langley	111,046	2%
Burnaby—New Westminster	111,048	2%
Newton—North Delta	111,050	2%
Kelowna	111,206	2%
Cariboo—Prince George	111,486	3%
Kamloops—Thompson	111,721	3%
Nanaimo—Alberni	112,972	4%
Quadra	112,985	4%
Vancouver South	113,063	4%
Kingsway	115,325	6%
Abbotsford	116,098	7%
Nanaimo—Cowichan	116,754	8%
North Vancouver	120,841	11%
West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast	124,572	15%

Given the enormous difficulties presented by the geography of British Columbia, the Commission is satisfied that it has achieved a fair balance between the competing demands of electoral district size, shape and character. That the final product is considerably altered from the preliminary Proposals reflects the careful and reasoned submissions that we had from so many British Columbians in the public hearing phase of our work. That is as it should be for that is precisely how the system was designed by Parliament to work.

The work of the Commission was greatly aided by the cheerful and efficient assistance of its secretary, Christine Wiebe. Her administrative ability, coupled with her wide knowledge of the province and electoral processes, was invaluable and much improved our work together. We are very grateful for all her help.

The legal descriptions of these 36 electoral districts, along with accompanying maps, are attached to this report.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 21st day of February, 2003.

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Honourable Justice Robert Hutchison  
*Chairman*

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R. Kenneth Carty  
*Member*

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Lynda Erickson  
*Member*

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

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Christine Wiebe  
*Commission Secretary*

## ***SCHEDULE***

### *Names, Populations, Boundaries and Maps of Electoral Districts*

There shall be in the Province of British Columbia thirty-six (36) 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”, “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 March, 2002;

(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 2001 decennial census.

## 1. ABBOTSFORD

(Population: 116,098)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the Fraser Valley Regional District comprised of: the City of Abbotsford; Subdivision H; Matsqui Main Indian Reserve No. 2 and Upper Sumas Indian Reserve No. 6.

## 2. BURNABY—NEW WESTMINSTER

(Population: 111,048)

(Map 6)

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

(a) that part of the City of Burnaby lying southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city with the Kingsway (Highway No. 1A, Highway No. 99A); thence easterly and southeasterly along the Kingsway to Sussex Avenue; thence northeasterly along said avenue to Grange Street; thence easterly along said street, Dover Street, Oakland Street and Burris Street to Walker Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Sperling Avenue; thence northerly along Sperling Avenue and its intermittent productions to the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway No. 1); thence generally easterly along said highway to the easterly limit of said city; and

(b) that part of the City of New Westminister lying southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said city with 8th Street; thence southeasterly along said street and its production to the southeasterly limit of said city.

### 3. BURNABY NORTH

(Population: 108,891)

(Map 6)

Consisting of 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 the Kingsway (Highway No. 1A, Highway No. 99A); thence easterly and southeasterly along the Kingsway to Sussex Avenue; thence northeasterly along said avenue to Grange Street; thence easterly along said street, Dover Street, Oakland Street and Burriss Street to Walker Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Sperling Avenue; thence northerly along Sperling Avenue and its intermittent productions to the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway No. 1); thence generally easterly along said highway to the easterly limit of said city.

#### 4. BURRARD

(Population: 105,998)

(Map 6)

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city with the northerly production of Cambie Street; thence southerly along said production and Cambie Street to Dunsmuir Street; thence southeasterly along Dunsmuir Street and generally easterly along Dunsmuir Viaduct 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 West; thence westerly along 16th Avenue, Wolfe Avenue, 15th Avenue West, Marpole Avenue and 16th Avenue West 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 N 45°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.

## 5. CARIBOO—PRINCE GEORGE

(Population: 111,486)

(Map 1)

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 1st Avenue (Highway No. 16); thence southeasterly along said avenue 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;

(c) that part of the Cariboo Regional District comprised of: the cities of Quesnel and Williams Lake; subdivisions A, B, C, D, E, F, I, J and K; the District Municipality of Wells; and

(d) that part of the Central Coast Regional District comprised of Subdivision C.

6. CHILLIWACK—FRASER CANYON

(Population: 103,716)

(Map 2)

Consisting of:

(a) that part of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District comprised of: subdivisions A, B and C; the District Municipality of Lillooet; the Village of Pemberton;

(b) that part of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District comprised of: Subdivision I, including Spatsum Indian Reserve No. 11, excepting Nooaitch Indian Reserve No. 10; the villages of Ashcroft, Cache Creek and Lytton; and

(c) that part of the Fraser Valley Regional District comprised of: the City of Chilliwack; subdivisions A, B, C, D, E and G; the district municipalities of Hope and Kent; the Village of Harrison Hot Springs.

## 7. DELTA—RICHMOND EAST

(Population: 103,045)

(Map 6)

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

(a) 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; thence southeasterly along said bridge and Highway No. 99 to Cambie Road; thence westerly along said road to No. 4 Road; thence southerly along No. 4 Road to Francis Road; thence westerly along Francis Road 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;

(b) that part of the Corporation of Delta lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said corporation with the Annieville Channel; thence southwesterly along said channel and City Reach to the Alex Fraser Bridge; thence generally southerly along said bridge and Annacis Highway (Highway No. 91) to Highway No. 99; thence easterly along Highway No. 99 to the easterly limit of said corporation; thence generally southerly along said limit to the southerly limit of said corporation; and

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

8. DEWDNEY—ALOUETTE

(Population: 110,577)

(Map 2)

Consisting of:

(a) that part of the Greater Vancouver Regional District comprised of: the district municipalities of Maple Ridge and Pitt Meadows; and

(b) that part of the Fraser Valley Regional District comprised of: the District Municipality of Mission; Subdivision F.

## 9. ESQUIMALT—JUAN DE FUCA

(Population: 110,909)

(Map 7)

Consisting of that part of the Capital Regional District lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at a point on the westerly limit of said regional district due west from the northerly extremity of Senanus Island in Brentwood Bay; thence generally southerly and generally easterly along said bay and Tod Inlet to the southerly limit of the District Municipality of Central Saanich; thence generally easterly along said limit to Patricia Bay Highway (Highway No. 17); thence southerly along said highway and Blanshard Street to Saanich Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Douglas Street; thence southerly along said street to the northerly limit of the City of Victoria; thence generally westerly and generally southerly along the northerly and westerly limits of said city and its southerly production to the southerly limit of said regional district.

## 10. FLEETWOOD—PORT KELLS

(Population: 101,198)

(Map 6)

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

(a) that part of the City of Surrey lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city with the Fraser Highway (Highway No. 1A); thence northwesterly along said highway to 176th Street (Pacific Highway, Highway No. 15); thence southerly along said street to the westerly production of 72nd Avenue; thence westerly along said production to the southerly production of 160th Street; thence southerly along said production, 160th Street and its intermittent productions to the Serpentine River (south of 56th Avenue); thence generally westerly along said river to King George Highway (Highway No. 99A); thence generally northerly along said highway to 88th 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;

(b) that part of Subdivision A comprised of Barnston Island; and

(c) Barnston Island Indian Reserve No. 3.

## 11. KAMLOOPS—THOMPSON

(Population: 111,721)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

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

(i) the City of Kamloops;

(ii) the Village of Clinton;

(iii) that part of Subdivision L lying southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the most southeasterly corner of said subdivision; thence northerly along the easterly limit of said subdivision to the northwesterly corner of Subdivision D of the Columbia-Shuswap Regional District; thence northwesterly in a straight line from said corner to the most southerly corner of Neskonlith Indian Reserve No. 2; thence northwesterly along the southwesterly limit of said Indian reserve and its production to the South Thompson River; excepting Neskonlith Indian Reserve No. 2;

(iv) 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 limit of Neskonlith Indian Reserve No. 2; thence northwesterly along said production to the southerly production of the limit of Subdivision O of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District running north-south and being approximately 6 km westerly of the southerly end of Adams Lake; thence northerly along said production to the most southeasterly corner of said limit;

(v) subdivisions A, B, E, J and O, including Leon Creek Indian Reserve No. 2 and Skeetchestn Indian Reserve;

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

(i) that part of Subdivision H lying easterly of a line described as follows: commencing on the easterly boundary of the Province of British Columbia at Mount Bess; thence southerly in a straight line to the southerly limit of Subdivision H of said regional district at Trigon Mountain;

(ii) the Village of Valemout; and

(c) that part of the Cariboo Regional District comprised of subdivisions G, H and L; the District Municipality of One Hundred Mile House.

## 12. KELOWNA

(Population: 111,206)

(Map 3)

Consisting of that part of the Regional District of Central Okanagan comprised of: the City of Kelowna; Subdivision I; the District Municipality of Lake Country.

### 13. KINGSWAY

(Population: 115,325)

(Map 6)

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Grandview Highway with the easterly limit of the City of Vancouver (Boundary Road); thence southerly along said limit to 49th Avenue East; thence generally northwesterly along said avenue to Tyne Street; thence northerly along said street to School Avenue; thence northwesterly along School Avenue to 41st Avenue East; thence westerly along 41st Avenue East and 41st Avenue West to Oak Street; thence northerly along said street to 16th Avenue West; thence easterly along said avenue and 16th Avenue East to Knight Street; thence northerly along said street to 15th Avenue East; thence easterly along said avenue, its production and 16th Avenue East 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.

14. KOOTENAY—BOUNDARY—SIMILKAMEEN

(Population: 96,144)

(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 cities of Castlegar and Nelson;

(ii) the villages of Kaslo, New Denver, Salmo, Silverton and Slochan;

(iii) subdivisions E, F, G, H, I and J;

(iv) that part of Subdivision D lying southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southwesterly production of Cooper Creek with the easterly limit of Subdivision H of the Regional District of Central Kootenay; thence generally northeasterly along said production and said creek to the Duncan River; thence northerly along said river to Hamill Creek; thence generally northeasterly along said creek and its production to the easterly limit of Subdivision D of said regional district; and

(c) that part of the Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen comprised of: the towns of Oliver, Osoyoos and Princeton; the Village of Keremeos; subdivisions A, B, C, G and H.

15. KOOTENAY—COLUMBIA

(Population: 92,848)

(Map 3)

Consisting of:

(a) the Regional District of East Kootenay;

(b) those parts of the Regional District of Central Kootenay comprised of:

(i) the village of Nakusp;

(ii) the Town of Creston;

(iii) subdivisions A, B, C and K;

(iv) that part of Subdivision D lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southwesterly production of Cooper Creek with the easterly limit of Subdivision H of the Regional District of Central Kootenay; thence generally northeasterly along said production and said creek to the Duncan River; thence northerly along said river to Hamill Creek; thence generally northeasterly along said creek and its production to the easterly limit of Subdivision D of said regional district; and

(c) that part of the Columbia-Shuswap Regional District comprised of: the City of Revelstoke; the Town of Golden; the District Municipality of Sicamous; subdivisions A, B and E.

16. LANGLEY

(Population: 111,046)

(Map 6)

Consisting of that part of the Greater Vancouver Regional District comprised of: the City of Langley; the District Municipality of Langley; Katzie Indian Reserve No. 2, Matsqui Indian Reserve No. 4 and McMillan Island Indian Reserve No. 6.

17. NANAIMO—ALBERNI

(Population: 112,972)

(Map 4)

Consisting of:

(a) the Regional District of Alberni-Clayoquot;

(b) that part of the Regional District of Nanaimo lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of the Regional District of Nanaimo with the westerly limit of the Land District of Douglas; thence northerly along said district and the Land District of Mountain to the northerly limit of said district; thence easterly along said limit to the westerly limit of the City of Nanaimo; thence easterly and generally southeasterly along said limit to the intersection of Maxey Road with East Wellington Road; thence easterly along East Wellington Road and Townsite Road to the southerly production of Boundary Avenue; thence northerly along said production and Boundary Avenue to Northfield Road; thence easterly along said road and its production to Highland Boulevard; thence generally easterly along Highland Boulevard and its production to the intersection of Departure Bay Road with Estevan Road; thence easterly in a straight line to Northfield Creek; thence generally easterly along said creek and its easterly production to Departure Bay; thence generally northerly and easterly along said bay to the easterly limit of the City of Nanaimo at Fairway Channel; thence generally easterly along said channel and northeasterly in a straight line crossing the Strait of Georgia to the most westerly angle in the westerly limit of the Greater Vancouver Regional District; and

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

18. NANAIMO—COWICHAN

(Population: 116,754)

(Map 4)

Consisting of:

(a) the Cowichan Valley Regional District; and

(b) that part of the Regional District of Nanaimo lying easterly and southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of the Regional District of Nanaimo with the westerly limit of the Land District of Douglas; thence northerly along said district and the Land District of Mountain to the northerly limit of said district; thence easterly along said limit to the westerly limit of the City of Nanaimo; thence easterly and generally southeasterly along said limit to the intersection of Maxey Road with East Wellington Road; thence easterly along East Wellington Road and Townsite Road to the southerly production of Boundary Avenue; thence northerly along said production and Boundary Avenue to Northfield Road; thence easterly along said road and its production to Highland Boulevard; thence generally easterly along Highland Boulevard and its production to the intersection of Departure Bay Road with Estevan Road; thence easterly in a straight line to Northfield Creek; thence generally easterly along said creek and its easterly production to Departure Bay; thence generally northerly and easterly along said bay to the easterly limit of the City of Nanaimo at Fairway Channel; thence generally easterly along said channel and northeasterly in a straight line crossing the Strait of Georgia to the most westerly angle in the westerly limit of the Greater Vancouver Regional District.

19. NEWTON—NORTH DELTA

(Population: 111,050)

(Map 6)

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

(a) that part of the Corporation of Delta lying easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said corporation with the Annieville Channel; thence southwesterly along said channel and City Reach to the Alex Fraser Bridge; thence generally southerly along said bridge and Annacis Highway (Highway No. 91) to Highway No. 99; thence easterly along Highway No. 99 to the easterly limit of said corporation; and

(b) that part of the City of Surrey lying southerly, westerly and northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city with 88th Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue and its intermittent production to 128th Street; thence southerly along said street to 80th Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to King George Highway (Highway No. 99A); thence generally southerly along said highway to the Serpentine River; thence generally westerly along said river and its production to the westerly limit of said city.

## 20. NEW WESTMINSTER—COQUITLAM

(Population: 109,301)

(Map 6)

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

(a) that part of the City of New Westminster lying northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said city with 8th Street; thence southeasterly along said street and its production to the southeasterly limit of said city;

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

(c) that part of the City of Port Moody lying southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city with Guildford Drive; thence westerly along said drive, its production and Murray Street to the southerly production of the most southeasterly point of Port Moody in Burrard Inlet (at Inlet Park); thence northerly along said production to said port; thence generally westerly along said port to the westerly limit of said city; and

(d) Coquitlam Indian Reserve No. 1.

## 21. NORTH OKANAGAN—SHUSWAP

(Population: 105,500)

(Map 3)

Consisting of:

(a) the Regional District of North Okanagan;

(b) that part of the Columbia-Shuswap Regional District comprised of: the District Municipality of Salmon Arm; subdivisions C, D and F; 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; thence northwesterly in a straight line from said corner to the most southerly corner of Neskonlith Indian Reserve No. 2; thence northwesterly along the southwesterly limit of said Indian reserve and its production to the South Thompson River; including Neskonlith Indian Reserve No. 2;

(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 limit of Neskonlith Indian Reserve No. 2; thence northwesterly along said production to the southerly production of the limit of Subdivision O of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District running north-south and being approximately 6 km westerly of the southerly end of Adams Lake; thence northerly along said production and said north-south limit to its northerly extremity.

## 22. NORTH VANCOUVER

(Population: 120,841)

(Map 6)

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

(a) that part of Subdivision A lying easterly of the Capilano River and westerly of Indian Arm and the Indian River;

(b) the District Municipality of North Vancouver, excepting that area lying southerly of the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway No. 1, Upper Levels Highway) and westerly of the westerly limit of the City of North Vancouver;

(c) the City of North Vancouver; and

(d) Mission Indian Reserve No. 1, Seymour Creek Indian Reserve No. 2 and Burrard Inlet Indian Reserve No. 3.

23. OKANAGAN—COQUIHALLA

(Population: 101,831)

(Map 3)

Consisting of:

(a) that part of the Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen comprised of: the City of Penticton; the District Municipality of Summerland; subdivisions D, E and F;

(b) that part of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District comprised of: the City of Merritt; the District Municipality of Logan Lake; subdivisions M and N, including Nooaitch Indian Reserve No. 10, excepting Spatsum Indian Reserve No. 11; and

(c) that part of the Regional District of Central Okanagan comprised of: the District Municipality of Peachland; subdivisions G and H.

## 24. PRINCE GEORGE—PEACE RIVER

(Population: 104,257)

(Map 5)

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 northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of the City of Prince George 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 1st Avenue (Highway No. 16); thence southeasterly along said avenue to the Fraser River; thence generally southerly along said river to the southerly limit of said city;

(ii) the District Municipality of McBride;

(iii) that part of Subdivision H lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing on the easterly boundary of the Province of British Columbia at Mount Bess; thence southerly in a straight line to the southerly limit of Subdivision H of said regional district at Trigon Mountain;

(iv) subdivisions A, D, F and G;

(b) the Northern Rockies Regional District; and

(c) the Peace River Regional District.

## 25. QUADRA

(Population: 112,985)

(Map 6)

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 and Granville Street to 41st Avenue West; thence easterly along said avenue to Oak Street; thence northerly along said street to 16th Avenue West; thence westerly along said avenue, Wolfe Avenue, 15th Avenue West, Marpole Avenue and 16th Avenue West 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 N 45°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 lying westerly of the westerly limit of the City of Vancouver; and

(c) Musqueam Indian Reserve No. 2.

## 26. RICHMOND

(Population: 106,621)

(Map 6)

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; thence southeasterly along said bridge and Highway No. 99 to Cambie Road; thence westerly along said road to No. 4 Road; thence southerly along No. 4 Road to Francis Road; thence westerly along Francis Road 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.

## 27. SAANICH—GULF ISLANDS

(Population: 110,284)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the Capital Regional District lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said regional district with the northeasterly production of Hollydene Place; thence generally southwesterly along said production, Hollydene Place, Arbutus Road and Finnerty Road to Sinclair Road; thence northwesterly along said road and westerly along McKenzie Avenue to Shelbourne Street; thence southerly along said street to the southerly limit of the District Municipality of Saanich; thence westerly along said limit to Douglas Street; thence northerly along said street to Saanich Road; thence northeasterly along said road to Blanshard Street; thence northerly along said street and Patricia Bay Highway (Highway No. 17) to the southerly limit of the District Municipality of Central Saanich; thence generally westerly along said limit to Tod Inlet; thence generally westerly and generally northerly along said inlet and Brentwood Bay to a point on the westerly limit of said regional district due west from the northerly extremity of Senanus Island.

28. SKEENA—BULKLEY VALLEY

(Population: 99,474)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

(a) the Stikine Region;

(b) the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine;

(c) the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District;

(d) the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako, excepting: the District Municipality of Vanderhoof; Subdivision F; Laketown Indian Reserve No. 3; Stony Creek Indian Reserve No. 1; and

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

(i) subdivisions D and E;

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

## 29. SURREY NORTH

(Population: 106,904)

(Map 6)

Consisting of that part of the City of Surrey described as follows: commencing at the northerly limit of said city with the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway No. 1); thence southeasterly along said highway to 152nd Street; thence southerly along said street to 88th Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to King George Highway (Highway No. 99A); thence southerly along said highway to 80th Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to 128th Street; thence northerly along said street to 88th Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue and its intermittent production to the westerly limit of said city; thence northerly, westerly and generally northeasterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

### 30. TRI-CITIES

(Population: 109,394)

(Map 6)

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

(a) the villages of Anmore and Belcarra;

(b) the City of Port Coquitlam;

(c) those parts of Subdivision A comprised of:

(i) that part lying easterly of Indian Arm and the Indian River and northerly of the City of Coquitlam and the Village of Anmore;

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

(iii) Boulder Island;

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

(e) that part of the City of Port Moody lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city with Guildford Drive; thence westerly along said drive, its production and Murray Street to the southerly production of the most southeasterly point of Port Moody in Burrard Inlet (at Inlet Park); thence northerly along said production to said port; thence generally westerly along said port to the westerly limit of said city; and

(f) Coquitlam Indian Reserve No. 2.

### 31. VANCOUVER EAST

(Population: 107,421)

(Map 6)

Consisting of that part of the City of Vancouver lying easterly and northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city with the northerly production of Cambie Street; thence southerly along said production and Cambie Street to Dunsmuir Street; thence southeasterly along Dunsmuir Street and generally easterly along Dunsmuir Viaduct 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, its production and 16th Avenue East 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.

## 32. VANCOUVER ISLAND NORTH

(Population: 109,380)

(Map 2)

Consisting of:

(a) the Regional District of Comox-Strathcona;

(b) the Regional District of Mount Waddington; and

(c) that part of the Central Coast Regional District lying southerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said regional district with 52° N latitude; thence west along said latitude to Burke Channel; thence southwesterly along said channel to Fitz Hugh Sound; thence southerly along said sound, South Passage and Queen Charlotte Sound to the southerly limit of said regional district.

### 33. VANCOUVER SOUTH

(Population: 113,063)

(Map 6)

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 49th Avenue East; thence generally northwesterly along said avenue to Tyne Street; thence northerly along said street to School Avenue; thence northwesterly along School Avenue to 41st Avenue East; thence westerly along 41st Avenue East and 41st Avenue West to Granville Street; thence southerly along said street and its production to the southerly limit of the City of Vancouver.

34. VICTORIA

(Population: 104,561)

(Map 7)

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 along said avenue and southeasterly along Sinclair Road to Finnerty Road; thence northeasterly along Finnerty Road, Arbutus Road, Hollydene Place and its northeasterly production to the easterly limit of the Capital Regional District; and

(d) that part lying easterly of a line drawn due south from Ogden Point and south of a line drawn due east from Cadboro Point.

35. WEST VANCOUVER—SUNSHINE COAST

(Population: 124,572)

(Map 2)

Consisting of:

(a) the Sunshine Coast Regional District;

(b) the Powell River Regional District, excepting Subdivision E;

(c) that part of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District comprised of: the City of Whistler; Subdivision D; the District Municipality of Squamish; and

(d) 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 southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said district municipality to the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway No. 1, Upper Levels Highway); thence easterly along said highway to the westerly limit of the City of North Vancouver; thence southerly, westerly and southerly along said limit to the northerly limit of the City of Vancouver; thence northwesterly, westerly, southerly and westerly along said limit and the westerly production of that part of the northerly limit of said city situated in English Bay between the northerly production of Trafalgar Street and the most westerly angle in the northerly limit of the City of Vancouver to the westerly limit of the Greater Vancouver Regional District.

36. WHITE ROCK—SOUTH SURREY

(Population: 99,317)

(Map 6)

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 the westerly production of the Serpentine River; thence generally easterly along said production and the Serpentine River (south of 56th Avenue) to the southerly production of 160th Street; thence northerly along said production, 160th Street and its intermittent productions to the westerly production of 72nd Avenue; thence easterly along said production to 176th Street (Highway No. 15); thence northerly along said street to the Fraser Highway (Highway No. 1A); thence southeasterly along said highway to the easterly limit of said city; and

(c) Semiahmoo Indian Reserve.