

**REPORT OF THE FEDERAL ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES
COMMISSION FOR NOVA SCOTIA
2003**

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**FEDERAL ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES
COMMISSION FOR NOVA SCOTIA**

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES READJUSTMENT ACT

Preamble

By proclamation, on April 16, 2002, the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Nova Scotia (the Commission) was established under and by virtue of the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-3 (the *Act*).

The Commission is composed of Dr. Ronald G. Landes and Dr. James Bickerton, both of whom have been appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Honourable William Kelly, the undersigned Chairman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, who has been appointed by the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia. The Commission selected Dr. Landes to serve as Deputy Chairman.

The Commission's task is to establish, or more properly stated to readjust, the boundaries of federal electoral districts (sometimes called constituencies) in accordance with population figures established for the Province by the 2001 decennial census. The Province is now divided into eleven electoral districts and that number will not change.

The 2001 decennial census, released by Statistics Canada on March 12, 2002, established the population of Nova Scotia at 908,007. The population divided by the number of electoral districts gives an electoral quota of 82,546 persons per electoral district. The population of each electoral district must correspond as close as is reasonably possible to that electoral quota. The *Act* provides, however, that the Commission may deviate from that quota to take account of certain factors, such as community of interest and identity, historical patterns, and manageable geographic size. Section 15 of the *Act* directs the Commission as follows:

15. (1) In preparing its report, each commission for a province shall, subject to subsection (2), be governed by the following rules:

(a) the division of the province into electoral districts and the description of the boundaries thereof shall proceed on the basis that the population of each electoral district in the province as a result thereof shall, as close as reasonably possible, correspond to the electoral quota for the province, that is to say, the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the province as ascertained by the census by the number of members of the House of Commons to be assigned to the province as calculated by the Chief Electoral Officer under subsection 14(1); and

(b) the commission shall consider the following in determining reasonable electoral district boundaries:

(i) the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province, and

(ii) a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province.

(2) The commission may depart from the application of the rule set out in paragraph (1)(a) in any case where the commission considers it necessary or desirable to depart therefrom

(a) in order to respect the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province, or

(b) in order to maintain a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated rural or northern regions of the province,

but, in departing from the application of the rule set out in paragraph (1)(a), the commission shall make every effort to ensure that, except in circumstances viewed by the commission as being extraordinary, the population of each electoral district in the province remains within twenty-five per cent more or twenty-five per cent less of the electoral quota for the province.

In conjunction with the provisions of the *Act*, the Commission's decisions must be guided by the *Constitution Act, 1982*, in particular the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, which guarantees Canadian citizens the right to vote in federal and provincial elections. This right has been interpreted by the Supreme Court of Canada and by a number of Canadian superior court decisions in a manner that sets constitutional criteria for the drawing of electoral boundaries.

In what is known as "the *Carter* decision", released on June 6, 1991, which deals with provincial electoral boundaries in Saskatchewan, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that the purpose of the right to vote, as guaranteed by section 3 of the *Charter*, is not equality of voting power by itself but the right to "effective representation". First and foremost, the Court ruled, "effective representation" requires "relative parity of voting power". Absolute equality of population size among electoral districts, the Court ruled, was not required. However, deviation from equality resulting in "relative parity of voting power" for the purpose of accommodating geography, community of interest or minority representation, must be "justified on the grounds that they contribute to better government of the populace as a whole". In other words, the variation from the electoral quota permitted by the *Act* is not a licence to be used without justification.

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES REVISIONS: PROPOSALS STAGE

In implementing the guidelines of the *Act* and adhering to the guidelines of the Supreme Court of Canada in the *Carter* decision and subsequent Canadian superior court decisions, the Commission proceeded in the following manner in preparing its initial Proposals. We have included this discussion of the Commission's initial work so that it is part of the historical record and so that the public can compare our revised Proposals to these initial recommendations.

The Commission first considered whether or not there were any "extraordinary circumstances" which might justify moving beyond the given \pm (plus or minus) factor of 25 percent (subsection 15(2) of the *Act*). Upon consideration, the Commission decided that there were clearly no such extraordinary circumstances.

The Commission's second task was to determine the need, if any, for a redrawing of federal electoral boundaries in the Province, based on the official population figures for 2001. The Commission used two criteria: population variances for each electoral district and seat entitlements for each electoral district. These measures show any deviation of the population of each electoral district from the Nova Scotia electoral quota of 82,546.

The first measure of variance simply states the percentage by which an electoral district's population is either above or below the electoral quota. The second measure, that of seat entitlement, is based on an "entitlement index." An electoral district's seat entitlement is calculated by dividing the electoral district's population by the electoral quota. Both measures are presented in Schedule "A" for the current electoral districts in Nova Scotia.

Two of the current federal electoral districts, as established in 1996 on the basis of the 1991 census, substantially exceed the electoral quota of 82,546. The electoral district of Halifax West is nearly 29 percent above the electoral quota and has a seat entitlement of 1.29, and Kings—Hants is slightly more than 20 percent above the electoral quota and has a seat entitlement of 1.20. Moreover, a number of the other electoral districts show a considerable range of variance in seat entitlement scores. As a result, the Commission has concluded that some boundary changes must be made in order to meet the principal criterion of "relative parity of voting power" and the other criteria in the *Act* as interpreted by the courts.

In addition to considering the variance and entitlements for each current electoral district, the Commission reviewed present county seat entitlements as well. The previous Commission had grouped together contiguous counties as the basis for the drawing of the present electoral districts that were approved in 1996. In Schedule "B", the Commission presents the current seat entitlements for each county, and in Schedule "C", the current seat entitlements for county groupings. County seat entitlements were calculated by dividing the population of each county by the electoral quota. A similar process was used to determine the seat entitlements for groupings of contiguous counties.

A review of the data in Schedules “A”, “B” and “C” revealed two areas of special concern: Cape Breton Island and Halifax County. In 1996, Cape Breton Island was allocated two seats, but based on the 2001 population figures, it is now entitled to 1.79 seats. In Halifax County, which was allocated four seats in 1996, population growth by 2001 had increased that county’s seat entitlement to 4.35. It was determined that these results indicated a need for boundary adjustments in both areas. These adjustments necessitated changes in adjacent areas. In addition, it was determined that a change in the boundary line between West Nova¹ and Kings—Hants was warranted.

Having identified potential areas for change and having rejected the need to invoke the “extraordinary circumstances” clause, the Commission’s third task was to decide what variances, if any, were necessary to meet the primary objective of relative parity of voting power, while also applying the other criteria of historical patterns, community of interest, and geographical size in a consistent way. In considering justifications for variations of population in electoral districts, the Commission determined that the large rural electoral districts should be treated roughly the same because of the geographic size factor, and that the urban electoral districts in and around Halifax should have populations somewhat higher than the electoral quota because of the greater ease of representation due to population concentration.

In its initial Proposals, all eleven of the Commission’s recommended electoral districts fell within a variance of ± 10 percent or a seat entitlement of .91 to 1.1. The most populous electoral district of Halifax East was 9.68 percent above the electoral quota and the least populous electoral district, Central Nova,² was 8.95 percent below the electoral quota. In Schedule “D”, the Commission presented its recommended electoral districts, which it believed would achieve fair and effective representation for the people of Nova Scotia.

¹See Notes page

²See Notes page

THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

The Commission's initial Proposals were advertised in the *Canada Gazette* (Supplement, Part I) on July 13, 2002. As well, a province-wide newspaper insert prepared by Elections Canada entitled "Nova Scotia: Canada's Federal Electoral Boundaries Are Changing," was simultaneously published. This newspaper insert outlined the basic steps of the federal electoral boundaries redistribution process, supplied contact numbers for the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for Nova Scotia, and included the places, dates and times for the Commission's public hearings.

The Commission established ten venues for the public hearings, which were scheduled between September 20 and October 20, 2002: Sydney, Port Hawkesbury, Stellarton, Cole Harbour, Lower Sackville, Truro, Coldbrook, Yarmouth, Bridgewater and Halifax. The Commission also established September 4, 2002 as the date by which it had to be notified in writing by those wishing to appear at any of the public hearings. Likewise, October 20, 2002, the date of the Commission's last public hearing, was set as the deadline for any written submissions to the Commission.

The Commission received written notice from members of the public who wished to appear at six of the ten advertised locations. However, no requests were received for the public hearings scheduled for Sydney, Truro, Yarmouth and Bridgewater, so the Commission subsequently cancelled those public hearings. Also, because of the small number of people wishing to make presentations at Port Hawkesbury, Stellarton and Lower Sackville, the Commission, with the agreement of the presenters, transferred those submissions to other venues.

As a result, three public hearings were held at Coldbrook, Cole Harbour and Halifax, with submissions or comments from twenty-two individuals: eleven in Cole Harbour, five in Coldbrook and six in Halifax. The Commission also received nineteen written submissions by mail, e-mail and fax, as well as a number of comments by telephone. French translation service was provided for the public at all three hearings. The public hearings were recorded and transcribed for the Commission's use in preparing its revised Proposals.

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES REVISIONS: REVISED PROPOSALS

Following the completion of the public hearing process, the Commission reviewed in detail all of the materials and submissions gathered in that process. Public concerns focused on two areas: (1) the trade-off between the two key factors of “relative parity of voting power” and “community of interest”, and (2) the specific boundaries proposed for several electoral districts. Although citizen concerns were not received from all parts of the Province, the Commission proceeded on the assumption that “all matters were on the table”. Thus, the Commission reviewed all of its previous recommendations in preparing these revised Proposals.

The process the Commission used in preparing its initial Proposals was also followed by the Commission in preparing its revised Proposals, with one notable addition. Because revised proposals for provincial electoral boundaries had been recently submitted (September 4, 2002) to the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for Nova Scotia decided to review the proposed provincial electoral boundaries. Thus, the proposed provincial electoral boundaries were added to the Commission’s data set.

The revised provincial electoral boundaries for the Nova Scotia House of Assembly were contained in Bill No. 142, which received Royal Assent on November 28, 2002. All references to provincial electoral boundaries contained in this report refer to these revised boundaries for the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, as defined in the *House of Assembly Act*, as amended on November 28, 2002.

A further concern of the Commission in preparing its revised Proposals was the naming of several electoral districts. The Commission has sought to retain the current electoral district names wherever appropriate. For example, even though the Commission is recommending that the current electoral district of West Nova¹ be expanded into Kings County, it is also recommending that the name of West Nova¹ remain in place. However, revised electoral districts, particularly in the rural areas of the Province, are increasingly large in terms of their geography, making it difficult to include all significant place names in their titles. Thus, because the Commission felt that adding Musquodoboit Valley to the current name of Cumberland—Colchester would be unwieldy, it is recommending the use of a new name, that of North Nova. Where a new area has been added to a longstanding electoral district, the Commission has sought to reflect this change by adding the new area to the electoral district name, as in the addition of St. Margaret’s to the South Shore name (i.e. South Shore becomes South Shore—St. Margaret’s). A related problem of naming occurs when revised electoral districts no longer parallel county boundary lines. Thus, because the current electoral district of Pictou—Antigonish—Guysborough no longer contains a major portion of Guysborough County and because it also gains a significant portion of Halifax County, an electoral district name based on counties no longer seemed appropriate. Thus, the Commission in this case recommends reusing the name Central Nova² from a previous electoral redistribution as a more generic name for this proposed electoral district.

In Schedule “E” the Commission presents its revised Proposals for the eleven federal electoral districts in the Province of Nova Scotia. Schedule “E” indicates the name of each electoral district, its population based on the 2001 census, its percentage variance from the electoral quota of 82,546, and its seat entitlement.

In the following pages, the Commission outlines its revised Proposals, by region, for each of Nova Scotia’s eleven federal electoral districts, noting any changes in comparison with its initial Proposals of July 13, 2002, as well as indicating any changes in electoral district names.

Cape Breton Region

The electoral districts of Sydney—Victoria and Cape Breton—Canso are the same in these revised Proposals as they were in the Commission’s initial Proposals. The proposed Sydney—Victoria electoral district has a variance of -3.91 and a seat entitlement of 0.96 and is almost identical in its geography with the current Sydney—Victoria electoral district.

Because of its low population number, the current electoral district of Bras d’Or—Cape Breton is extended across the Canso Causeway and renamed Cape Breton—Canso. It now includes the Municipal District of Guysborough in Guysborough County, along with the existing portions of Inverness, Victoria, Richmond and Cape Breton counties. The proposed Cape Breton—Canso electoral district will have a variance of -8.91 and a seat entitlement of 0.91.

Eastern Region

With the inclusion of a portion of Guysborough County in the revised electoral district of Cape Breton—Canso, the “ripple effect” of that change necessitated a revision to the current electoral district of Pictou—Antigonish—Guysborough. In its initial Proposals, the Commission extended the current electoral district of Pictou—Antigonish—Guysborough into the eastern portion of Halifax County and recommended a name change to Central Nova.² The name change reflects a previous usage for an electoral district based in this area, as well as the fact that whole county groupings now would not accurately reflect the makeup of this proposed electoral district.

In these revised Proposals, the Commission also recommends an extension of this electoral district along the Eastern Shore into Halifax County, but with the Musquodoboit Valley now being added to a neighbouring electoral district (see below) instead of to the Central Nova² electoral district. The variance for the proposed Central Nova² electoral district will be -10.69, with a seat entitlement of 0.89.

Northern Region

In its initial Proposals, the Commission recommended that the current electoral district of Cumberland—Colchester remain unchanged. However, in these revised Proposals, the Commission recommends that the Musquodoboit Valley in Halifax County be added to this electoral district, with the name of the electoral district changed to North Nova. The Commission recommends that the area that is added to Cumberland—Colchester extend to the southern boundary of the provincial electoral district of Colchester—Musquodoboit Valley. The new North Nova federal electoral district will thus be composed of five provincial electoral districts in their entirety: Cumberland North, Cumberland South, Colchester North, Truro—Bible Hill, and Colchester—Musquodoboit Valley. North Nova will have a variance of +6.01 and a seat entitlement of 1.06.

The Commission considered renaming this electoral district as Cumberland—Colchester—Musquodoboit Valley. However, the Commission felt that such a “triple name” was somewhat unwieldy and would go against the “Guidelines for the Selection of Federal Electoral District Names” prepared by the Geographical Names Board of Canada. A second reason for the Commission’s proposed name change was that it would complement the names of other proposed electoral districts (i.e. West Nova¹ and Central Nova²). Third, this area of the Province has often been designated as “northern” Nova Scotia in various geographical breakdowns and, thus, would be recognized by most people as appropriate for this region. Finally, the Commission sought to recognize the name of the “North Novies” of the celebrated “North Nova Scotia Highlanders” which included many servicemen from the Cumberland-Colchester region, who served with such distinction in World War II.

Western and Kings—Hants Regions

West Nova¹

Because of the declining population in the current electoral district of West Nova,¹ the Commission in its initial Proposals recommended an extension of West Nova’s¹ eastern boundary to include the Kingston-Greenwood area in Kings County. At the public hearings in Coldbrook, the Commission received conflicting advice – to either leave West Nova¹ as it is (thus returning the Kingston-Greenwood area to the Kings—Hants electoral district) or to extend West Nova¹ even further eastward to include all of the provincial electoral district of Kings West. The latter change would allow for further growth in Kings—Hants and allow the Enfield-Elmsdale area to remain in the Kings—Hants electoral district.

After reviewing the public presentations and population trends in this region, the Commission decided to extend the current electoral district of West Nova¹ to include the provincial electoral district of Kings West. The revised West Nova¹ electoral district will have a variance of +6.92 and a seat entitlement of 1.07.

Kings—Hants

Because the current electoral district of Kings—Hants was twenty percent over the electoral quota, the Commission, in its initial Proposals, recommended that the Kingston-Greenwood area be added to West Nova¹ and that the Elmsdale-Enfield area in Hants County be added to the initially proposed Halifax East electoral district. With the above recommended change to the West Nova¹ electoral district, the Commission makes a corresponding change to its recommendations for the revised Kings—Hants electoral district. Due to the fact that the provincial electoral district of Kings West is being added to West Nova,¹ population concerns in Kings—Hants are alleviated, and Kings—Hants is now able to retain the Elmsdale-Enfield area in Hants County. The revised proposal for Kings—Hants is that it will contain all of Hants County, plus that portion of Kings County contained in the provincial electoral districts of Kings North and Kings South.

The revised Kings—Hants electoral district will have a variance of -3.95 and a seat entitlement of 0.96.

South Shore Region

In its initial Proposals, the Commission recommended that the current electoral district of South Shore remain unchanged. In these revised Proposals, the Commission recommends that the eastern boundary of the South Shore electoral district be extended into Halifax County to match the eastern boundary of the provincial electoral district of Chester—St. Margaret's. The Commission recommends that the name of this electoral district be changed to South Shore—St. Margaret's to reflect this geographical expansion of the electoral district to both sides of St. Margaret's Bay.

The revised electoral district of South Shore—St. Margaret's will have a variance of +1.39 and a seat entitlement of 1.01.

Halifax County Region

As the 2001 census demonstrates, Halifax County continues to be the area with the most significant population increase in Nova Scotia. Halifax County now contains forty percent of the Province's total population (compared to twenty-five percent in 1951). One of the Commission's concerns was how to reflect this growth in the pattern of electoral boundaries that it recommended. Areas of negative or slow growth have seen larger geographical electoral districts recommended, as in the Cape Breton and the rural mainland areas. The extension of several of these electoral districts into Halifax County (i.e. Cumberland—Colchester adds the Musquodoboit Valley, the South Shore gains the St. Margaret's Bay area, and Central Nova² includes a portion of the Eastern Shore) responds to the population growth in Halifax County.

Halifax

The current electoral district of Halifax was altered in the Commission's initial Proposals in terms of how it extended beyond the peninsula onto the mainland. The Commission proposed that the electoral district of Halifax lose the Clayton Park area

north of Main Avenue and gain the area of Spryfield. The Commission's revised Proposals further alter the mainland portion of the Halifax federal electoral district: Halifax loses the community of Fairview, as well as the Clayton Park area, and gains Spryfield and the communities along the Herring Cove Road all the way to the Atlantic Ocean. The revised Halifax electoral district will now contain the provincial electoral districts of Halifax Citadel, Halifax Needham, Halifax Chebucto, Halifax Fairview (minus the community of Fairview) and Halifax Atlantic.

The revised Halifax electoral district will have a variance of +7.74 and a seat entitlement of 1.08.

Halifax West

The revised proposal for Halifax West is different from both the current electoral district and the Commission's initial Proposals. The Commission's initial Proposals recommended that Halifax West gain the Clayton Park area north of Main Avenue from the Halifax electoral district and lose the area of Spryfield to the Halifax electoral district. The initial Proposals also recommended that Halifax West lose the Upper Sackville area to the initially-proposed Halifax East electoral district.

In the Commission's revised Proposals, it is recommended that Halifax West gain the communities of Fairview and Clayton Park from the Halifax electoral district, lose the Spryfield area and the communities along the Herring Cove Road to Halifax, lose the eastern side of St. Margaret's Bay to the proposed electoral district of South Shore—St. Margaret's, and lose the Upper Sackville area to the revised Sackville—Eastern Shore electoral district.

The revised Proposals will create a Halifax West electoral district that has a variance of -3.17 and a seat entitlement of 0.97.

Dartmouth—Cole Harbour

In its initial Proposals, the Commission did not keep all of the community of Dartmouth together in one electoral district. A portion of the provincial electoral district of Dartmouth North was included in the proposed federal electoral district of Halifax East.

Public input in response to the Commission's initial Proposals focused on two areas: (1) the need not to split the community of Dartmouth North, and (2) a rejection of the proposed name of Halifax East. The Commission notes that the name "Halifax East" was proposed because it corresponds to the long-used name "Halifax West" on the other side of Halifax County, and because it reflects the provincial amalgamation of municipalities in Halifax County. However, in its revised Proposals, the Commission no longer utilizes the name of Halifax East for either of the electoral districts located on the eastern side of Halifax County.

The revised electoral district of Dartmouth—Cole Harbour will include the provincial electoral districts of Dartmouth North, Dartmouth South—Portland Valley, Dartmouth East and Cole Harbour.

The proposed federal electoral district of Dartmouth—Cole Harbour will have a variance of +7.22 and a seat entitlement of 1.08.

Sackville—Eastern Shore

The proposed electoral district of Sackville—Eastern Shore no longer contains the Musquodoboit Valley area in the current electoral district of Sackville—Musquodoboit Valley—Eastern Shore. As a result, Musquodoboit Valley is dropped from the name of this electoral district. The proposed Sackville—Eastern Shore electoral district includes Upper Sackville, Middle Sackville and Lower Sackville in one electoral district, along with Fall River, Waverly, Preston, Eastern Passage and parts of Cole Harbour and the Eastern Shore.

The proposed federal electoral district of Sackville—Eastern Shore will have a variance of +1.34 and a seat entitlement of 1.01.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my appreciation to the other Commission members and our staff for their unfailing dedication to the objectives of the Commission, their good humour and their constant professionalism.

Dr. Landes and Dr. Bickerton brought to the Commission their extensive knowledge and experience relating to the electoral aspects of the democratic process. Both of these gentlemen embody the best in academic professionalism. Dr. Landes served on the previous Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission and, as well, on the 1992 and 2002 Nova Scotia Provincial Electoral Boundaries Commissions. His experience has been particularly valuable to our deliberations. His connections with the Nova Scotia Provincial Electoral Boundaries Commission enabled us to use some of the new provincial electoral boundaries in formulating the new federal electoral boundaries.

Our staff, composed of Ms. Barbara Penick (Commission Secretary) and her assistant, Ms. Darlene Guité, have performed their functions in an exemplary and co-operative manner. Ms. Penick's considerable legal and administrative experience and her total dedication to the Commission were the central core to a smooth-running and effective Commission. Ms. Guité's administrative background and bilingual skills played an essential part in the work of the Commission, particularly at its hearings.

I also wish to thank Mr. Clay Eisenhour, our geography specialist from Elections Canada, who so ably performed his function in assisting the Commission. Mr. Eisenhour generously made himself available and useful beyond his normal function, both in the deliberative process and at the hearings.

I must remark that I have rarely worked with a group more committed to ensuring a function was performed efficiently and conscientiously. As a result of this commitment, the spirit of co-operation and an exceptional aura of good humour, an important and often difficult process was completed to the satisfaction of those involved.

I wish to express the appreciation of the Commission to those who appeared and spoke at the hearings and also to those who otherwise expressed their views to the Commission. Some of the submissions played a significant part in the changes that resulted in our revised Proposals. We did not incorporate the views expressed in all of the submissions, but all views were seriously considered and were helpful in reaching our conclusions.

It was my impression that the members of the Commission felt somewhat constrained by the restrictive process we were obliged to follow under the existing legislation. For example, the very important initial Proposals must be prepared without outside involvement. The Commission feels that some consideration should be given to changing the process to obtain early useful information and to encourage more public

participation, perhaps even after the revised Proposals. As a result, we have forwarded some suggestions to Elections Canada, which we trust will be useful.

The legal descriptions of these electoral districts and the resulting maps are attached to this report.

Dated at Halifax, Nova Scotia, this 20th day of January, 2003.

Honourable William Kelly
Chairman

Dr. Ronald G. Landes
Deputy Chairman

Dr. James Bickerton
Member

CERTIFIED copy of the Report of the Federal Electoral
Boundaries Commission for Nova Scotia.

Barbara Penick
Commission Secretary

SCHEDULE “A”

Federal Electoral Districts Based on the Representation Order of 1996,
with Population Based on the 2001 Census

Electoral District	Population 2001	Percentage from Electoral Quota of 82,546	Seat Entitlement
Bras d’Or—Cape Breton	70,879	-14.13	0.86
Cumberland—Colchester	81,912	-0.77	0.99
Dartmouth	82,899	+0.43	1.00
Halifax	82,518	-0.03	1.00
Halifax West	106,372	+28.86	1.29
Kings—Hants	99,379	+20.39	1.20
Pictou—Antigonish—Guysborough	76,370	-7.48	0.93
Sackville—Musquodoboit Valley—Eastern Shore	87,394	+5.87	1.06
South Shore	75,545	-8.48	0.92
Sydney—Victoria	76,575	-7.23	0.93
West Nova ¹	68,164	-17.42	0.83
Totals	908,007		11.00*

¹See Notes page

*Total may differ due to rounding

SCHEDULE "B"

2001 Census Population Figures by Nova Scotia Counties,
with Seat Entitlements

County	Population 2001	Seat Entitlement
Annapolis	21,773	0.26
Antigonish	19,578	0.24
Cape Breton	109,330	1.32
Colchester	49,307	0.60
Cumberland	32,605	0.39
Digby	19,548	0.24
Guysborough	9,827	0.12
Halifax	359,183	4.35
Hants	40,513	0.49
Inverness	19,937	0.24
Kings	58,866	0.71
Lunenburg	47,591	0.58
Pictou	46,965	0.57
Queens	11,723	0.14
Richmond	10,225	0.12
Shelburne	16,231	0.20
Victoria	7,962	0.10
Yarmouth	26,843	0.33
Totals	908,007	11.00

SCHEDULE "C"

2001 Census Population Figures by Groupings of Nova Scotia Counties,
with Seat Entitlements

Counties	Population 2001	Seat Entitlement
Cape Breton, Victoria, Inverness, Richmond	147,454	1.79
Pictou, Antigonish, Guysborough	76,370	0.92
Cumberland, Colchester	81,912	0.99
Halifax	359,183	4.35
Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, Kings, Hants	167,543	2.03
Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg	75,545	0.92
Totals	908,007	11.00

SCHEDULE “D”

Initial Proposals (July 13, 2002) for the Federal Electoral Districts for the Province of
Nova Scotia, with Populations Based on the 2001 Census

Electoral District	Population 2001	Percentage from Electoral Quota of 82,546	Seat Entitlement
Cape Breton—Canso	75,171	-8.93	0.91
Central Nova ²	75,160	-8.95	0.91
Cumberland—Colchester	81,912	-0.77	0.99
Dartmouth—Cole Harbour	89,335	+8.22	1.08
Halifax	89,330	+8.22	1.08
Halifax East	90,540	+9.68	1.10
Halifax West	87,683	+6.22	1.06
Kings—Hants	87,105	+5.52	1.06
South Shore	75,545	-8.48	0.92
Sydney—Victoria	79,344	-3.88	0.96
West Nova ¹	76,882	-6.86	0.93
Totals	908,007		11.00

¹See Notes page

²See Notes page

SCHEDULE “E”

Revised Proposals for the Federal Electoral Districts for the Province of Nova Scotia,
with Populations Based on the 2001 Census

Electoral District	Population 2001	Percentage from Electoral Quota of 82,546	Seat Entitlement
Cape Breton—Canso	75,195	−8.91	0.91
Central Nova ²	73,722	−10.69	0.89
Dartmouth—Cole Harbour	88,507	+7.22	1.07
Halifax	88,931	+7.74	1.08
Halifax West	79,933	−3.17	0.97
Kings—Hants	79,287	−3.95	0.96
North Nova	87,507	+6.01	1.06
Sackville—Eastern Shore	83,655	+1.34	1.01
South Shore—St. Margaret’s	83,694	+1.39	1.01
Sydney—Victoria	79,320	−3.91	0.96
West Nova¹	88,256	+6.92	1.07
Totals	908,007		11.00*

¹See Notes page

²See Notes page

*Total may differ due to rounding

SCHEDULE “F”

Names, Populations and Boundary Descriptions of Electoral Districts

NOVA SCOTIA

There shall be in the Province of Nova Scotia eleven (11) electoral districts, named and described as set out below, each of which shall return one member.

In the following descriptions:

(a) reference to “street”, “avenue”, “road”, “highway”, “connector”, “river”, “stream”, “brook”, “channel”, “cove”, “arm”, “bay”, “lake”, “harbour” or “railway” signifies their centre line unless otherwise described;

(b) wherever a word or expression is used to denote a territorial division, such word or expression shall indicate the territorial division as it existed or was bounded on March 1, 2002, with the exception of the communities of Bedford and Dartmouth. For these communities, the limits used are from the former Town of Bedford and the former City of Dartmouth, as they existed on March 31, 1996;

(c) reference to “counties” for inclusion in an electoral district signifies that all cities, towns, villages and Indian reserves lying within the perimeter of the counties are included unless otherwise described;

(d) all offshore islands are included in the landward district unless otherwise described; and

(e) the translation of the terms “street” and “avenue” 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. CAPE BRETON—CANSO

(Population: 75,195)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

(a) the County of Richmond;

(b) that part of the County of Inverness lying southerly of Cape Breton Highlands National Park of Canada;

(c) that part of the County of Cape Breton lying southeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at a point in the centre of Bras d'Or Lake; thence northeasterly along said lake and East Bay to its northeasternmost extremity; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the mouth of Portage Brook at Blacketts Lake; thence generally northeasterly along said lake and the Sydney River to Highway No. 125; thence easterly and northerly along said highway to Highway No. 4 (Grand Lake Road); thence northeasterly along said highway to Northwest Brook (south of Grand Lake); thence generally northeasterly along said brook to Grand Lake and the DEVCO Railway spanning said lake; thence northeasterly along said railway and its northern branch towards the Community of Dominion to Northwest Brook (north of Grand Lake); thence generally northerly and northeasterly along said brook, Lingan Bay and Indian Bay to the Atlantic Ocean; and

(d) the County of Guysborough excepting: the District Municipality of St. Mary's; that part of the county that is part of the Municipality of the County of Antigonish.

2. CENTRAL NOVA²

(Population: 73,722)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

(a) the counties of Pictou and Antigonish;

(b) that part of the County of Guysborough comprised of: the District Municipality of St. Mary's; that part of the county that is part of the Municipality of the County of Antigonish; and

(c) that part of the County of Halifax lying easterly and southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at a point in the Atlantic Ocean at latitude $44^{\circ}37'30''N$ and longitude $63^{\circ}00'00''W$; thence generally northerly along Jeddore Harbour, Oyster Pond, Little Lake, the unnamed brook connecting Little Lake with Lake Charlotte, Lake Charlotte and Ship Harbour Long Lake to the northwesternmost extremity of Ship Harbour Long Lake; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the intersection of Highway No. 224 with the eastern boundary of Beaver Lake Indian Reserve No. 17; thence northeasterly along the eastern boundary of said Indian reserve to its northeastern corner; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the intersection of the eastern limit of the County of Halifax with the line of latitude $45^{\circ}09'10''N$.

3. DARTMOUTH—COLE HARBOUR

(Population: 88,507)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the County of Halifax described as follows:
commencing at the mouth of Wrights Brook in Wrights Cove (Bedford Basin); thence generally northerly along said brook to the Canadian National Railway; thence northeasterly along said railway to Marshall Brook; thence easterly in a straight line for approximately 2.4 km to the northernmost extremity of Lake Charles; thence southerly along said lake to Barrys Run; thence generally easterly and southerly along said run and Loon Lake to the northeastern limit of the former City of Dartmouth; thence generally southerly along said limit to Main Street; thence generally easterly for approximately 1.7 km along said street and Highway No. 7 (Windmill Road) to a transmission line; thence southerly along said transmission line to the unnamed brook flowing from Broom Lake; thence generally southerly along said brook to Cole Harbour; thence southeasterly in a straight line for approximately 1.6 km to a point in Cole Harbour at latitude $44^{\circ}40'00''\text{N}$ and longitude $63^{\circ}26'45''\text{W}$; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the intersection of Bissett Road with Bissett Lake Road; thence due west to Bissett Lake; thence southeasterly along said lake to the unnamed brook flowing from the southeasternmost extremity of said lake; thence southeasterly along said brook to the abandoned Canadian National Railway; thence southwesterly along said railway to the unnamed brook flowing from Morris Lake; thence generally northwesterly along said brook and Morris Lake to the southeastern limit of the former City of Dartmouth; thence generally southwesterly along said limit to Halifax Harbour; thence southwesterly in a straight line to a point in Halifax Harbour at latitude $44^{\circ}37'34''\text{N}$ and longitude $63^{\circ}33'09''\text{W}$; thence generally northwesterly along said harbour (passing to the east of Georges Island) and The Narrows to a point in the Bedford Basin at latitude $44^{\circ}41'26''\text{N}$ and longitude $63^{\circ}37'53''\text{W}$; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the point of commencement.

4. HALIFAX

(Population: 88,931)

(Map 2)

Consisting of:

(a) that part of the County of Halifax described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Highway No. 2 (Bedford Highway) with Kempt Road; thence northwesterly in a straight line to the southernmost extremity of Fairview Cove; thence northerly in a straight line to a point in the Bedford Basin at latitude $44^{\circ}41'26''\text{N}$ and longitude $63^{\circ}37'53''\text{W}$; thence generally southeasterly along said basin, The Narrows and Halifax Harbour (passing to the east of Georges Island and the west of McNabs Island) to a point in the Atlantic Ocean at latitude $44^{\circ}25'00''\text{N}$ and longitude $63^{\circ}27'20''\text{W}$; thence westerly in a straight line for approximately 20.0 km to a point in the Atlantic Ocean at latitude $44^{\circ}25'00''\text{N}$ and longitude $63^{\circ}43'10''\text{W}$; thence northeasterly in a straight line for approximately 5.7 km to the mouth of the unnamed stream flowing from Bar Harbour Lake to Pennant Bay; thence northeasterly in a straight line for approximately 4.0 km to the northwesternmost extremity of Grand Lake; thence generally northwesterly along the Pennant River and the northeastern shoreline of Ragged Lake to the Pennant River; thence generally northerly along said river and intervening lakes (The Two Lakes, Broad Falls, Moody Lake, Run Lake and Silver Lake) to the intersection of the unnamed streams flowing from Little Rock Lake and Sheas Lake; thence generally northwesterly along the unnamed stream flowing from Sheas Lake and Sheas Lake to the unnamed stream connecting Sheas Lake with Narrow Lake; thence northwesterly along said stream to a point at latitude $44^{\circ}34'00''\text{N}$; thence northerly in a straight line to the southernmost extremity of Spruce Hill Lake; thence northerly along said lake to its northernmost extremity; thence northwesterly in a straight line for approximately 2.4 km to Prospect Brother Road where it crosses Beaverdam Brook; thence northerly in a straight line for approximately 2.8 km to the intersection of Prospect Road with St. Margaret's Bay Road; thence northwesterly along St. Margaret's Bay Road to Highway No. 103; thence northeasterly along said highway to Bicentennial Drive; thence northeasterly along said drive to Bayers Road; thence easterly along said road to the Canadian National Railway; thence generally northerly along said railway to Kempt Road; thence westerly along said road to the point of commencement; and

(b) Sable Island.

5. HALIFAX WEST

(Population: 79,933)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the County of Halifax described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the limit between the counties of Halifax and Hants with Highway No. 101; thence southeasterly along said highway to the Beaverbank Connector; thence southwesterly along the projection of said connector to the Sackville River; thence generally southeasterly along said river to the northeastern limit of the former Town of Bedford; thence generally southeasterly along said limit to the Canadian National Railway; thence southwesterly along said railway to Wrights Brook; thence generally southerly along said brook to Wrights Cove in the Bedford Basin; thence southwesterly in a straight line to a point in the Bedford Basin at latitude $44^{\circ}41'26''N$ and longitude $63^{\circ}37'53''W$; thence southerly to the southernmost extremity of Fairview Cove; thence southeasterly in a straight line to the intersection of Highway No. 2 (Bedford Highway) with Kempt Road; thence easterly along Kempt Road to the Canadian National Railway; thence southerly along said railway to Bayers Road; thence westerly along said road to Bicentennial Drive; thence southwesterly along said drive to Highway No. 103; thence southwesterly along said highway to St. Margaret's Bay Road; thence southeasterly along said road to Prospect Road; thence southerly in a straight line for approximately 2.8 km to Prospect Brother Road where it crosses Beaverdam Brook; thence southerly in a straight line for approximately 2.4 km to the northernmost extremity of Spruce Hill Lake; thence southerly along said lake to its southern extremity; thence southerly in a straight line to a point on the unnamed stream connecting Narrow Lake with Sheas Lake at latitude $44^{\circ}34'00''N$; thence generally southeasterly along said stream, Sheas Lake and the unnamed stream flowing from Sheas Lake to the Pennant River where it intersects the unnamed stream flowing from Little Rock Lake; thence generally southerly along said river and intervening lakes (Silver Lake, Run Lake, Moody Lake, Broad Falls and The Two Lakes) to the northeastern shoreline of Ragged Lake; thence generally southeasterly along said shoreline and the Pennant River to the northwesternmost extremity of Grand Lake; thence southwesterly in a straight line for approximately 4.0 km to the mouth of the unnamed stream flowing from Bar Harbour Lake into Pennant Bay; thence southwesterly in a straight line for approximately 5.7 km to a point in the Atlantic Ocean at latitude $44^{\circ}25'00''N$ and longitude $63^{\circ}43'10''W$; thence northwesterly in a straight line to a point in the Atlantic Ocean at latitude $44^{\circ}26'30''N$ and longitude $63^{\circ}51'10''W$; thence northeasterly through Shad Bay (passing west of Cochrans Island) to the mouth of the Nine Mile River; thence northwesterly in a straight line for approximately 18.6 km to the intersection of Highway No. 3 with Highway No. 213 (Hammonds Plains Road); thence generally northeasterly along Highway No. 213 to the southernmost extremity of Stillwater Lake; thence northerly along said lake to its northernmost extremity; thence northwesterly in a straight line for approximately 3.8 km to the mouth of the Pockwock River at Wrights Lake; thence northerly in a straight line for approximately 2.7 km to the westernmost extremity of Ponhook Cove in Pockwock Lake; thence generally northerly

along the western shoreline of said lake to the limit between the counties of Halifax and Hants; thence generally northeasterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

6. KINGS—HANTS

(Population: 79,287)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

(a) the County of Hants; and

(b) that part of the County of Kings lying easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at a point where Canada Creek flows into the Minas Channel in the Bay of Fundy; thence generally southerly along said creek to Black Rock Road; thence southerly along said road to Highway No. 101; thence easterly along said highway to a point where the northern projection of Jodrey Mountain Road meets Highway No. 101; thence southerly along said projection, Jodrey Mountain Road and its intervening projection to Randolph Road; thence easterly along said road to Sharpe Brook; thence generally southerly along said brook to Prospect Road; thence southerly in a straight line for approximately 5.8 km to the intersection of Arenburgs Meadows Brook with North River Road; thence southeasterly in a straight line for approximately 7.7 km to the southwesternmost extremity of Four Mile Lake; thence southeasterly in a straight line for approximately 10.3 km to a point in Turbitt Lake lying on the southern limit of the County of Kings at approximate latitude $44^{\circ}50'27''\text{N}$.

7. NORTH NOVA

(Population: 87,507)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

(a) the counties of Cumberland and Colchester; and

(b) that part of the County of Halifax lying easterly and northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Highway No. 102 with the northern limit of said county; thence generally southerly along said highway and Highway No. 118 to Guysborough Road; thence easterly in a straight line for approximately 8.6 km to a point in Three Mile Lake at latitude $44^{\circ}48'27''N$ and longitude $63^{\circ}29'29''W$; thence easterly in a straight line for approximately 9.2 km to the northernmost extremity of Porters Lake; thence northeasterly in a straight line for approximately 11.9 km to the northwesternmost extremity of Gibraltar Lake; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the northwesternmost extremity of Ship Harbour Long Lake; thence northeasterly in a straight line to a point located on Highway No. 224 and the eastern boundary of Beaver Lake Indian Reserve No. 17; thence northeasterly along the eastern boundary of said Indian reserve to its northeastern corner; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the intersection of the eastern limit of the County of Halifax with the line of latitude $45^{\circ}09'10''N$.

8. SACKVILLE—EASTERN SHORE

(Population: 83,655)

(Map 2)

Consisting of that part of the County of Halifax described as follows: commencing at a point in Halifax Harbour at latitude $44^{\circ}37'34''N$ and longitude $63^{\circ}33'09''W$; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the southeastern limit of the former City of Dartmouth; thence generally northeasterly along said limit to Morris Lake; thence generally southeasterly along said lake and the unnamed brook flowing from said lake to the abandoned Canadian National Railway; thence northeasterly along said railway to the unnamed brook flowing from Bissett Lake; thence northwesterly along said brook to a point in Bissett Lake located due west of the intersection of Bissett Road with Bissett Lake Road; thence due east in a straight line to the intersection of said roads; thence northeasterly in a straight line to a point in Cole Harbour at latitude $44^{\circ}40'00''N$ and longitude $63^{\circ}26'45''W$; thence northwesterly in a straight line for approximately 1.6 km to the unnamed brook flowing from Broom Lake; thence generally northerly along said brook to a transmission line; thence northerly along said transmission line to Highway No. 7 (Windmill Road); thence generally westerly along said highway and Main Street to the northeastern limit of the former City of Dartmouth; thence generally northerly along said limit to Loon Lake; thence generally northerly and westerly along said lake and Barrys Run to Lake Charles; thence northerly along said lake to its northernmost extremity; thence westerly in a straight line for approximately 2.4 km to a point where Marshall Brook crosses the Canadian National Railway; thence southwesterly along said railway to the northern limit of the former Town of Bedford; thence generally northwesterly along said limit to the Sackville River; thence generally northwesterly along said river to the southwestern projection of the Beaverbank Connector; thence northeasterly along said projection to Highway No. 101; thence northwesterly along said highway to the limit between the counties of Halifax and Hants; thence generally northeasterly along said limit to Highway No. 102; thence generally southerly along said highway and Highway No. 118 to Guysborough Road; thence easterly in a straight line for approximately 8.6 km to a point in Three Mile Lake at latitude $44^{\circ}48'27''N$ and longitude $63^{\circ}29'29''W$; thence easterly in a straight line for approximately 9.2 km to the northernmost extremity of Porters Lake; thence northeasterly in a straight line for approximately 11.9 km to the northwesternmost extremity of Gibraltar Lake; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the northwesternmost extremity of Ship Harbour Long Lake; thence generally southerly along Ship Harbour Long Lake, Lake Charlotte, the unnamed brook connecting Little Lake with Lake Charlotte, Little Lake, Oyster Pond and Jeddore Harbour to a point in the Atlantic Ocean at latitude $44^{\circ}37'30''N$ and longitude $63^{\circ}00'00''W$; thence westerly in a straight line for approximately 42.0 km to a point in Halifax Harbour at latitude $44^{\circ}32'00''N$ and longitude $63^{\circ}29'00''W$; thence generally northwesterly along said harbour (passing to the west of McNabs Island) to the point of commencement.

9. SOUTH SHORE—ST. MARGARET’S

(Population: 83,694)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

(a) the counties of Shelburne, Queens and Lunenburg; and

(b) that part of the County of Halifax lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the limit between the counties of Halifax and Hants with the western shoreline of Pockwock Lake; thence generally southerly along said shoreline to the westernmost extremity of Ponhook Cove in Pockwock Lake; thence southerly in a straight line for approximately 2.7 km to the mouth of the Pockwock River at Wrights Lake; thence southeasterly in a straight line for approximately 3.8 km to the northernmost extremity of Stillwater Lake; thence southerly along said lake to Highway No. 213 (Hammonds Plains Road); thence southwesterly along said highway to Highway No. 3; thence southeasterly in a straight line for approximately 18.6 km to the mouth of the Nine Mile River at Shad Bay; thence southwesterly along said bay (passing west of Cochrans Island) to the Atlantic Ocean.

10. SYDNEY—VICTORIA

(Population: 79,320)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

(a) the County of Victoria;

(b) that part of the County of Inverness lying northerly of the southern boundary of Cape Breton Highlands National Park of Canada; and

(c) that part of the County of Cape Breton lying northwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at a point in the centre of Bras d'Or Lake; thence northeasterly along said lake and East Bay to its northeasternmost extremity; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the mouth of Portage Brook at Blacketts Lake; thence generally northeasterly along said lake and the Sydney River to Highway No. 125; thence easterly and northerly along said highway to Highway No. 4 (Grand Lake Road); thence northeasterly along said highway to Northwest Brook (south of Grand Lake); thence generally northeasterly along said brook to Grand Lake and the DEVCO Railway spanning said lake; thence northeasterly along said railway and its northern branch towards the Community of Dominion to Northwest Brook (north of Grand Lake); thence generally northerly and northeasterly along said brook, Lingan Bay and Indian Bay to the Atlantic Ocean.

11. WEST NOVA¹

(Population: 88,256)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

(a) the counties of Yarmouth, Digby and Annapolis; and

(b) that part of the County of Kings lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at a point where Canada Creek flows into the Minas Channel in the Bay of Fundy; thence generally southerly along said creek to Black Rock Road; thence southerly along said road to Highway No. 101; thence easterly along said highway to a point where the northern projection of Jodrey Mountain Road meets Highway No. 101; thence southerly along said projection, Jodrey Mountain Road and its intervening projection to Randolph Road; thence easterly along said road to Sharpe Brook; thence generally southerly along said brook to Prospect Road; thence southerly in a straight line for approximately 5.8 km to the intersection of Arenburgs Meadows Brook with North River Road; thence southeasterly in a straight line for approximately 7.7 km to the southwesternmost extremity of Four Mile Lake; thence southeasterly in a straight line for approximately 10.3 km to a point in Turbitt Lake lying on the southern limit of the County of Kings at approximate latitude 44°50'27"N.

SCHEDULE “G”

List of Persons and Groups Who Made Submissions to the Commission

At Public Hearings

Cole Harbour:

Mr. Jerry Pye, MLA
Ms. Wendy Lill, MP
Mr. Jim Smith, Councillor
Mr. Ronald Connors
Mr. Darren Cossar
Ms. Rose DeWolfe
Mr. Jack Potter
Mr. Sean Layden
Ms. Wendy Stephens
Ms. Sylvia Anthony
Ms. Mary McLeod

Coldbrook:

Mr. Scott Brison, MP
Mr. Jim Morton
Dr. Paul Hobson
Ms. Carol Daniels-Chute
Mr. Fred Whalen

Halifax:

Mr. Graham Steele, MLA
Mr. Bill Matheson
Dr. John Hamilton
Ms. Olive Brown
Mr. Peter Stoffer, MP
Rev. Gary Burrill

Other Written Submissions:

Mr. Al Belliveau
Mr. Robert Fettes
Ms. Madeline Gammon
Mr. Claude Gendron
Judy and Trevor Greenwood Hill
Dr. John Hamilton
Ms. Kay Harding
Mr. Mike Kenney
Mr. Grant Krygsveld
Mr. Neil McMullen
Ms. Nadine McNamara

Mr. Claude O'Hara
Ms. Barbara Reid
Mr. Hal Sandstrom
Ms. Dorothy Smith
Mr. Bob Tuttle
Mr. Anthony Weagle
Sydney and Beverly Wile
Ms. Sandra Wilson

SCHEDULE “H”

RULES

Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Nova Scotia

The Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Nova Scotia makes the following rules under and by virtue of section 18 of the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-3.

1. These rules may be cited as the “Rules of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Nova Scotia, 2002”.
2. In these rules:
 - (a) “Act” means the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-3;
 - (b) “advertisement” means a notice or notices published as directed in subsection 19(2) of the said *Act* setting forth the places and the times when the sittings shall be held for the hearing of representations;
 - (c) “chairman” includes the deputy chairman;
 - (d) “Commission” means the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Nova Scotia established by proclamation of April 16, 2002;
 - (e) “notice” means a written expression of intention to make a representation in compliance with subsection 19(5) of the *Act* (“...within fifty-three days from the date of the publication of the...advertisement...”);
 - (f) “representation” means any expression of opinion presented at a duly convened sitting of the Commission relating to the division of the Province of Nova Scotia into electoral districts and the names and boundaries of each such electoral district, as proposed by the Commission;
 - (g) “secretary” means the Secretary to the Commission;
 - (h) “sitting” means a public hearing convened by the Commission in accordance with and for the purposes set out in section 19 of the *Act*.
3. Unless the Commission decides otherwise, only one person or a designated spokesperson shall be heard in the presentation of a representation at a sitting.
4. A person giving notice shall state therein at which of the places designated in the advertisement such person wishes to make representation, the official language in which it is to be made, and special needs they may have.
5. If a person giving notice fails to comply with the provisions of Rule 4, the secretary shall ascertain from such person the place at which such person wishes to appear to make a representation and the official language in which it is to be made.

6. Rules 4 and 5 are made for administrative purposes only and do not operate to prevent a person who has given notice from making the representation at any place of sitting of the Commission set out in the advertisement, subject only to the power of the Commission, pursuant to Rule 7, to cancel a sitting at any place if it appears that no one will make a representation at the sitting at that place.
7. If it appears to the Commission that no one will make a representation at any place designated by the advertisement as a place of sitting, the Commission may cancel the sitting at such place.
8. Two members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the holding of a sitting.
9. If a quorum cannot be present at a sitting, the Commission may provide for the hearing of representation by one member of the Commission pursuant to section 18 of the *Act*, or may postpone the sitting to a later date.
10. The secretary shall inform any person who has given notice, but has not been heard, of a postponement. Public advertisement of a postponement may also be given by the chairman or the Commission by such means as he or it considers adequate.
11. When the hearing of a representation cannot be completed within the time allotted, the Commission may adjourn the sitting to a later date at the same or another place.
12. The Commission will consider any written submissions made in compliance with these rules and the *Act*, and will make public such submissions at one or more of the sittings.
13. The Commission shall have the power to waive any procedural requirement where the Commission deems there to be a defect in form and not in substance.

Notes

1. In the 1996 Representation Order, the name for the electoral district of West Nova was used in both the English and French texts. Following the Representation Order, Bill C-410 (An Act to change the name of certain electoral districts), assented to on June 18, 1998, stipulated the following: in the 1996 Representation Order, paragraph 11 of the part relating to Nova Scotia was amended in the French text by substituting the name *Ouest Nova* for the name *West Nova*. The name *Ouest Nova* was therefore used in the French text of the Commission's Proposals published on July 13, 2002. In the French text of its Report, the Commission replaces the name *Ouest Nova* with the name *Nova-Ouest*.
2. In its Proposals, published on July 13, 2002, the name for the electoral district of *Central Nova* was used in both the English and French texts. In the French text of its Report, the Commission replaces the name *Central Nova* with the name *Nova-Centre*.