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

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Boundaries Readjustment Act*

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Introduction

The Commission

The Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of British Columbia, 2022, was established on November 1, 2021, pursuant to the federal *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, R.S.C., 1985, c. E3, to reconfigure the boundaries of British Columbia's federal electoral districts. The Commission is mandated to provide for 43 electoral districts, an increase of one over the previous number of 42.

Reconfiguring federal electoral district boundaries must take place every 10 years, after completion of the decennial census, as required by the Canadian Constitution. The increase in electoral districts by one to 43 is the result of population growth in British Columbia, revealed in the 2021 census. The province's population has increased by 600,822 since 2011, bringing the 2021 population to **5,000,879** residents. On the basis of **43** electoral districts, this translates into an average population per electoral district of **116,300**. That average is referred to in the *Act* as the electoral quota for the province.

The three commissioners are Madam Justice Mary Saunders, Dr. R. Kenneth Carty, and Mr. Stewart Ladyman.

Madam Justice Mary Saunders, Chair

Madam Justice Saunders is a justice of the Court of Appeal for British Columbia. She was called to the British Columbia bar in 1975 and practised law in British Columbia until her appointment to the Supreme Court of British Columbia in 1991. She served in that capacity until her appointment to the Court of Appeal in 1999. While practising law, Justice Saunders served on the British Columbia Police Commission, the RCMP External Review Committee, two commissions of inquiry into policing matters, the 1986 Industrial Commission of Inquiry under the Labour Code, and the Premier's Advisory Council on Native Affairs. Justice Saunders was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1989 and, in 2009, received the Anthony P. Pantages, Q.C. Award from the Justice Institute of British Columbia for her contributions to the field of justice.

Dr. R. Kenneth Carty

Dr. R. Kenneth Carty is Professor Emeritus at The University of British Columbia, where he served as Head of the Department of Political Science, Director of the Centre for the Study of Democratic Institutions, and the McLean Chair in Canadian Studies. A past president of the Canadian Political Science Association, he has served as a consultant to both Elections Canada and Elections BC, and to provincial and national commissions of inquiry, as well as director of

and advisor to several provincial and international citizens' assemblies on democratic reform. In 2002, he was a member of the commission charged with redrawing British Columbia's federal electoral districts. A past chair of the Vancouver School of Theology Foundation, he currently chairs the Board of Trustees of the UBC Faculty Pension Plan.

Mr. Stewart Ladyman

Mr. Stewart Ladyman spent 33 years in the British Columbia public school system as a teacher, principal and superintendent of schools in five school districts, including a six-year secondment to British Columbia's Ministry of Education. For 13 years, he has provided a full range of professional services based on educational research and sound educational practices to school districts and Indigenous independent schools throughout British Columbia. He has been a governor on the Board of Directors of Science World, a director of the Irving K. Barber British Columbia Scholarship Society, and a 20-year-long director on the Boards of Directors of First West and Valley First Credit Unions. Mr. Ladyman served on the 2006 British Columbia Electoral Boundaries Commission and the 2012 Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of British Columbia.

The Commission Team

The Commission has been assisted in all aspects of its duties—preparation of its preliminary proposal, conduct of public hearings, deliberations, and preparation of maps and technical descriptions contained in this Report—by Mr. Jeffrey Lorenzetti, the geographer and cartography specialist seconded to it by Elections Canada.

The work of the Commission has benefited greatly from the efficient communication and organizational talent of the Secretary to the Commission, Ms. Susan McEvoy. Ms. McEvoy has been the contact person for those interested in providing input into the redistribution and boundaries reconfiguration. As manager of the Commission's process, she has organized the schedule of public hearings, ensuring that they completed smoothly and efficiently, as planned, and put order to the large number of written submissions that were filed with the Commission.

The Commission's Mandate

The *Act* provides for boundary adjustments at 10-year intervals to take account of changes in population size and distribution within a province, and it establishes the factors a commission must consider. The first principle of our electoral system is parity of voting power. This is expressed in the *Act's* requirement that the population of each electoral district shall “as close as reasonably possible” correspond to the province's electoral quota (s. 15(1)(a)). This principle is not absolute, however, and the *Act* also requires that in making decisions on the location of boundaries of electoral districts, the Commission must consider certain factors. These are “the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province,” and “a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province” (s. 15(1)(b)). The *Act* permits deviation from the province's electoral quota by 25 percent more or less, and allows for greater deviation in extraordinary circumstances (s. 15(2)).

A number of court rulings explain that “effective representation” is key for the working of Canadian democracy and recognize that perfect uniformity to the electoral quota is impossible. They say that the factors of geographic size, historical patterns, and communities of interest and identity play an important role in determining electoral boundaries that allow for effective representation, and that “deviations from absolute voter parity may be justified on the grounds of practical impossibility or the provision of more effective representation.”

These concepts have guided the Commission’s deliberations on the redistribution and reconfiguration of the electoral district boundaries.

British Columbia’s Challenges

Two features of British Columbia create particular challenges for reconfiguring the province’s electoral boundaries. One challenge is the population distribution pattern, which is highly uneven and altered since the reconfiguration of 2012. The second challenge is the province’s varied and rugged physical geography which, in many areas, determines the possibilities for adjustment to electoral boundaries.

Population Patterns

Population is sparse in vast tracts of the province, concentrated and clustered in the southern parts, and dense in the southwestern corner. The census reveals significant but uneven population growth in the past 10 years. There has been high but uneven growth in the southwestern corner of the province, high growth in certain areas of Vancouver Island, and high growth in certain Interior communities that are somewhat distant from other major centres. This population pattern presents several electoral districts with populations varying significantly from the province’s quota.

The Commission has determined, after considerable study of the census results, that the growth in population and its changing distribution must result in quite a few adjustments to electoral district boundaries to create greater conformity with the electoral quota and a more level electoral field. It sees these adjustments as being in the overall interests of voter parity and effective representation. Necessarily, these adjustments create a ripple effect. Combined with the addition of one electoral district, responding to the variances in population has required examination of all electoral districts and prompted most of the adjustments to electoral boundaries proposed in this Report. A modest number of changes respond to very local situations brought to the Commission’s attention by members of the public.

British Columbia’s Physical Geography

The province’s varied and rugged physical geography determines the location of many electoral district boundaries. British Columbia divides naturally into areas that cannot be easily straddled for purposes of creating electoral districts that will provide for effective representation.

Principally these are Vancouver Island, the Lower Mainland Fraser Valley, and the Interior (including, in this admittedly imprecise term, north to the Yukon border, the north coast, and Haida Gwaii). The waters between Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland make it largely impractical to combine their territories into electoral districts, with the exception of North

Island—Powell River, and the same impracticability is encountered with the mountains east, west, and north of Hope that guard the Interior. The Interior itself naturally divides by population density, transportation corridors, and history into the North and the Southern Interior, making four recognized regions:

- Vancouver Island;
- the Lower Mainland Fraser Valley;
- the North; and
- the Southern Interior.

Each of these regions presents its own districting challenges. The defining coastal waters, rivers, lakes, and mountain ranges of the regions influence historical patterns and the formation of communities of interest. Transportation routes are vital to the formation of communities of interest, to appropriate access of Members of Parliament to their constituents, and to robust community participation of constituents in the working of Canadian democracy.

In addition to electoral quota considerations, the Commission has endeavored to give access considerations prominence so as to foster effective representation, within the constraints of population distributions and geographic imperatives.

In these considerations, the Commission is mindful that British Columbia is home to many Indigenous communities and that many Indigenous communities have reserves that are not contiguous. In the interest of ensuring the proper engagement of Indigenous communities in the electoral process and to enhance effective representation, the Commission has sought to locate each of these communities within one electoral district.

The Commission's Proposal

The Commission received census data on February 9, 2022, and then set about reviewing it for the purposes of preparing a preliminary proposal (the “Proposal”), for publication and receipt of public input.

The first decision for the Commission to make was the appropriate location of the additional 43rd electoral district. Given the regionality of the province, the Commission first considered the population data from a regional perspective to determine the degree of conformity of the regional averages to the province's electoral quota.

Comparing these averages reveals that the average populations for the seven existing electoral districts on Vancouver Island and the six existing electoral districts in the Southern Interior (including all the area east of Hope to the British Columbia-Alberta border) vary noticeably from the province's electoral quota. On the other hand, the average population of the 26 existing electoral districts in the Lower Mainland Fraser Valley region is close to the quota. The three existing electoral districts in the North are all under quota. From the comparison, it was clear that the additional new district was to be located either on Vancouver Island or in the Southern Interior. Detailed analysis showed that the addition of this district to the Southern Interior, rather than the Island, would minimize the imbalance between average population per electoral district

and the province's electoral quota. This led to the decision to locate the additional 43rd electoral district in the Southern Interior. It is noted that in 2012 this region, unlike Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland Fraser Valley, had stayed with its same complement of electoral districts, leaving it, at the time, somewhat over quota.

With this first decision made, the Commission turned in its Proposal to the appropriate boundaries of the 43 electoral districts. Uneven population growth is evident in a number of electoral districts on Vancouver Island, in the Lower Mainland Fraser Valley, and in the Southern Interior. All three regions are presently home to individual electoral districts with populations significantly over the province's quota, meaning that those particular districts are under-represented. The review showed that significant revisions to the present boundaries are necessary. In considering the boundaries of the districts in each region, the Commission adopted a *parity strategy* to minimize the variance among the electoral districts *within* each region, consistent with the factors in the *Act*. The Commission has been guided by the existing boundaries to minimize disruption and change, although many boundaries necessarily required adjustment, in the Commission's view, out of regard for the electoral quota and the imperatives of effective representation.

The Commission developed its Proposal from February 9, 2022, to March 14, 2022. It then submitted the Proposal to Elections Canada for translation and dissemination. The Proposal was posted on the Commission's website on May 2, 2022, and was published as a supplement to the *Canada Gazette*, Part 1, on May 6, 2022. It was also advertised in newspapers throughout the province between May 2 and 6, 2022. The schedule of public hearings was included in both the *Canada Gazette* and the newspaper insertions. Communications were handled by Elections Canada. It advertised the Commission process and the Commission website on various Internet platforms from May 9 to June 11 and August 29 to September 19, 2022, and on several radio stations from May 2 to 16. The schedule of hearings was posted on the Commission's website.

Twenty-six public, in-person hearings were scheduled throughout the province to allow local input and advice. The Commission also scheduled one virtual public hearing, which took place on September 28, 2022, to provide an Internet-based opportunity for those who missed an in-person hearing, could not attend the hearing in their region, or preferred the Internet engagement. The hearings took place over four weeks in June and three weeks in September 2022. While presenters at the public hearings were requested to register in advance their intention to present, the Commission did not limit presentations to those who had registered. After the registered presenters spoke, the Commission invited all those who attended to provide their comment or suggestions for improvement, and many attendees did so. This produced, in several hearings, a fertile exchange among attendees that was helpful to the Commission.

Presenters numbered 211, and attendees numbered over 465. The following table indicates the dates and times of the hearings and the number of presentations that took place in 2022, after the publication of this Commission's Proposal. The hearings in Hope and Chilliwack were originally scheduled for September 19, but were postponed to September 29 to allow for the day declared to honour the memory of Her late Majesty, Queen Elizabeth the Second.

Date of Hearing	Time of Hearing	Place of Hearing	No. of Presenters	No. of Attendees
June 6	7 PM	Courtenay	4	17
June 7	7 PM	Nanaimo	7	9
June 8	7 PM	Victoria	5	8
June 9	7 PM	Delta	17	88
June 13	7 PM	Penticton	12	27
June 14	7 PM	Kelowna	2	7
June 15	1 PM	Vernon	7	14
June 15	7 PM	Salmon Arm	4	6
June 16	7 PM	Kamloops	12	29
June 20	7 PM	Cranbrook	3	3
June 22	7 PM	Prince George	1	1
June 23	5:30 PM	West Vancouver	13	27
June 27	7 PM	North Vancouver	6	10
June 28	7 PM	Burnaby	11	22
Sept 12	7 PM	Richmond	5	12
Sept 13	2 PM	Surrey	10	17
Sept 13	7 PM	Surrey	7	14
Sept 14	7 PM	New Westminister	10	14
Sept 15	2 PM	Vancouver	5	12
Sept 15	7 PM	Vancouver	5	7
Sept 20	7 PM	Abbotsford	7	9
Sept 21	7 PM	Pitt Meadows	10	17
Sept 22	7 PM	Langley	10	16
Sept 27	7 PM	Coquitlam	14	40
Sept 28	7 PM	Virtual Hearing	15	28
Sept 29	1 PM	Hope	5	8
Sept 29	7 PM	Chilliwack	4	6
Total			211	468

In addition to the presentations, the Commission received and has read nearly 1,000 written submissions, many with detailed maps of alternative boundaries attached.

The Commission's Decisions

After the public hearings completed and the time for written submissions closed, the Commission reviewed the many thoughtful presentations and suggestions it had received.

Two issues figured most prominently in the public submissions: whether a major waterway should be crossed within an electoral district, and whether a municipality as a whole should be situated within an electoral district.

Advice also touched on other subjects. Of particular note were submissions on:

- the maintenance of existing electoral boundaries;
- the division of communities and neighbourhoods;
- the number of Members of Parliament representing one community;
- the number of communities represented by one Member of Parliament;
- the significance of municipal and regional district boundaries;
- the importance of highway access;
- the accessibility of coastal communities;
- the accessibility of public transit;
- the accessibility to a Member of Parliament for ombudsman-style assistance;
- differences in socio-economic conditions within electoral districts;
- differences in socio-economic conditions among electoral districts;
- projected population growth;
- communities of interest;
- the importance of achieving the electoral quota;
- the mixing of urban and rural residents; and
- the provision of service to districts of vast size.

The Commission has found the comments on the Proposal, the issues of importance to the presenters, and the alternative ideas for location of boundaries provided in the consultation stage, to be of great assistance in its deliberations.

The Commission’s collective knowledge of British Columbia was enhanced by the hearing process and travel to the hearing locations. The Commission has endeavoured to incorporate much of the advice it received into the design of the electoral boundaries proposed in this Report. In particular, it has searched for alternatives to river crossings and the division of communities. While not all the submissions could be reflected here, all have been considered, and so the Report provides significant modifications to the Proposal canvassed in the public hearings. The Commission acknowledges the collective assistance that the public has provided.

In this Report, the Commission makes substantial proposed changes to the configuration of electoral districts outlined in its earlier Proposal. Bearing in mind the imperative of effective representation while seeking to minimize variation within a region, these changes are made:

- to further recognize communities of interest;
- to minimize the division of municipalities and neighbourhoods;
- to minimize disrupting river crossings within an electoral district;
- to promote greater access within an electoral district; and
- to maintain historical patterns of association.

Along with these proposed boundary changes, the Report renames electoral districts, where it deems appropriate.

In this Report, the additional 43rd electoral district is allocated to the Southern Interior. Remembering that the province’s electoral quota is 116,300, the proposed regional allocation of electoral districts in British Columbia and the average number of residents per electoral district in each region is set out in the table below.

Region	Number of Electoral Districts	Average Population of Electoral Districts in the Region
Vancouver Island	7	123,052
The Lower Mainland Fraser Valley	26	117,126
The North	3	107,937
The Southern Interior	7	110,063

This Report sets out, in the next four sections, information on the proposed new set of electoral districts and an explanation of the resulting major boundary alterations. Those sections are followed by a table of all the proposed electoral districts, showing their names, population numbers and variances.

Vancouver Island

Regional Average Population 123,052

Electoral District	Population	Variance from Electoral Quota (116,300)
Courtenay—Alberni	122,753	5.55%
Cowichan—Malahat—Langford	124,115	6.72%
Esquimalt—Saanich—Sooke	120,170	3.33%
Nanaimo—Ladysmith	122,857	5.64%
North Island—Powell River	125,840	8.20%
Saanich—Gulf Islands	122,147	5.03%
Victoria	123,482	6.18%

For the purposes of this Report, Vancouver Island’s electoral districts include Powell River, a community that was added to Vancouver Island’s northern electoral district in 2012 to form North Island—Powell River.

Vancouver Island is represented by seven Members of Parliament. Its population has grown over the past 10 years, and done so unevenly, leading to an average electoral district population in the region over the province’s quota. While the Commission has not increased the Island’s number of electoral districts, for the reason stated above, it considers that in the interests of voter parity significant discrepancies in population among certain electoral districts must result in some boundary adjustments to reduce the variations among districts. The result is a set of electoral districts on Vancouver Island with minimal regional variation in population.

Two areas are currently in particular need of some reconfiguration to be faithful to the Commission’s task. These are the boundaries affecting the mid-Island, a matter that has ripple effects on the neighbouring electoral districts, and the appropriate electoral boundaries within the Saanich Peninsula. The area of highest provincial growth, the City of Langford in the current Cowichan—Malahat—Langford electoral district, is fortunately within a district that has been able to absorb the increase without greatly exceeding the regional average, and, accordingly, that electoral district has only minor changes, consistent with public suggestions. The Commission has agreed with submissions that the existing boundaries of the Victoria electoral district should remain unchanged.

The mid-Island area presents particular challenges for existing Nanaimo—Ladysmith and its neighbouring districts. Nanaimo—Ladysmith has experienced high population growth, and the City of Nanaimo is a major trading and service centre, creating a strong community of interest in the region. Yet the population of Nanaimo—Ladysmith is the highest on Vancouver Island, and the interests of parity and proper weight for the constituents’ votes require a response to bring the population more into conformity with the other Island electoral districts.

Geography allows only two solutions: moving the southern boundary northward, so as to assign residents in Nanaimo—Ladysmith to Cowichan—Malahat—Langford, or moving the northern boundary southward to assign residents in Nanaimo—Ladysmith to current Courtenay—Alberni. The southern-boundary alternative would have a domino effect around the Malahat area more disruptive than the northern-boundary alternative. The Proposal had redrawn the northern boundary of Nanaimo—Ladysmith to assign Lantzville and the adjoined area of north Nanaimo to Courtenay—Alberni. The Commission received many comments questioning this concept and stressing the strong ties that Lantzville and the Nanaimo area have with the remainder of the present electoral district. Presenters asked that the City of Nanaimo be kept whole. The Commission has considered these concerns, but is ultimately of the view that the proposed alteration represents the most appropriate response to the district’s current divergence from quota. The Commission agrees with the suggestion that an area of Nanaimo in the Brannen Lake vicinity, which was proposed to be included in Courtenay—Alberni, should remain in Nanaimo—Ladysmith, and it now proposes to adjust the Courtenay—Alberni and Nanaimo—Ladysmith boundary to more closely follow the Nanaimo city boundary in this area.

Assignment of Lantzville and the adjoined area of north Nanaimo to Courtenay—Alberni has a ripple effect, giving Courtenay—Alberni an unduly large population. In turn, this required the Commission to examine Courtenay—Alberni’s northern boundary with current North Island—Powell River. That present boundary divides the three neighbouring municipalities of Cumberland, Courtenay and Comox by including Comox within North Island—Powell River, at present the most sparsely populated electoral district of Vancouver Island. In response to the ripple effect created by reducing the Nanaimo—Ladysmith population, the Commission had proposed dividing Courtenay at the natural boundary of the Courtenay River, joining the eastern portion of Courtenay with Comox in North Island—Powell River and keeping the western portion within Courtenay—Alberni. The Commission appreciated that this proposed change would be controversial, and so it has been.

At public hearings and in written submissions, residents questioned assigning the City of Courtenay to two electoral districts. Some presenters acknowledged the need to address the large divergence of population in Nanaimo—Ladysmith from the quota, and suggested that population room in the mid to north Island districts could be created by transferring Powell River to an electoral district on the Mainland. The suggestion to transfer Powell River to a Mainland electoral district provoked a number of submissions from residents of Powell River, resisting the idea and commenting positively on Powell River’s current placement in North Island—Powell River.

The Commission is conscious of the concerns expressed regarding the division of the City of Courtenay, and it has searched for alternatives to address the effects of population growth mid-Island. The Commission has concluded that Powell River is now best located in partnership with North Island, where it shares a coastal community of interest with Island communities, including its optimum transportation alternatives. The Commission has also concluded that it is not practical to keep Courtenay wholly within either of the districts. Without the boundary change within Courtenay, Courtenay—Alberni is unable to absorb population from Nanaimo—Ladysmith, and the alternative of smoothing Nanaimo—Ladysmith’s over-quota population by changing that district’s southern boundaries is more disruptive.

The other area in this region requiring significant reconfiguration is the Saanich Peninsula. The census showed high population in current Esquimalt—Saanich—Sooke, deviating considerably from both the electoral quota and the regional average. It also showed population below the electoral quota in the existing Saanich—Gulf Islands district.

The Commission had proposed to smooth out this imbalance by transferring a greater portion of the District Municipality of Saanich into Saanich—Gulf Islands. This change would affect only residents in the District Municipality of Saanich. In the public hearings and in written submissions, presenters questioned the location of the boundaries on the Saanich Peninsula, but did not generally oppose the change in principle. After reviewing the submissions and examining again the Proposal’s location of the boundaries, the Commission affirms the boundaries described in the Proposal.

The Lower Mainland Fraser Valley

Regional Average Population 117,126

Electoral District	Population	Variance from Electoral Quota (116,300)
Abbotsford—South Langley	116,265	-0.03%
Burnaby Central	120,734	3.81%
Burnaby North—Seymour	119,311	2.59%
Capilano—North Vancouver	116,055	-0.21%
Chilliwack—Hope	119,082	2.39%
Cloverdale—Langley City	117,050	0.64%
Coquitlam—Port Coquitlam	114,460	-1.58%
Delta	117,734	1.23%
Fleetwood—Port Kells	117,423	0.97%
Howe Sound—West Vancouver	114,257	-1.76%
Langley Township	117,251	0.82%
Mission—Matsqui—Abbotsford	118,415	1.82%
New Westminster—Burnaby—Maillardville	114,665	-1.41%
Pitt Meadows—Maple Ridge	116,916	0.53%
Port Moody—Coquitlam	115,367	-0.80%
Richmond Centre—Marpole	116,380	0.07%

Electoral District	Population	Variance from Electoral Quota (116,300)
Richmond East—Steveston	116,141	-0.14%
South Surrey—White Rock	118,278	1.70%
Surrey Centre	119,724	2.94%
Surrey Newton	119,560	2.80%
Vancouver Arbutus	117,286	0.85%
Vancouver Centre	115,964	-0.29%
Vancouver East	118,675	2.04%
Vancouver Fraserview—South Burnaby	117,482	1.02%
Vancouver Kingsway	116,499	0.17%
Vancouver West Broadway	114,291	-1.73%

This Report for this region is much changed from the Commission’s Proposal in response to thoughtful presentations and submissions received, primarily on the Commission’s choice of river crossings and division of municipalities. Making different choices about those matters has had a ripple effect on almost all the region’s electoral districts.

The Lower Mainland Fraser Valley is represented by 26 electoral districts. Its population has grown over the past 10 years, filling in population space provided by the 2012 boundaries reconfiguration which left several districts in the region under quota. Some growth has been uneven. The pattern of growth has created considerable gaps in population from district to district and a consequential variance in voting power. The Commission concludes that the large variance in population among the region’s districts must be reduced; however, this creates a ripple effect in this region.

Reconfiguration of the Lower Mainland Fraser Valley’s electoral boundaries must accommodate the region’s dominating physical geographic features, which limit the options for boundary adjustment. Foremost is the Fraser River, the strongest influence on the region’s historical pattern and formation of communities of interest. Burrard Inlet, Howe Sound, the Pitt River, and the mountains on the region’s north side follow closely behind in setting physical limits on boundary possibilities. They, too, have been influential in establishing the region’s historical pattern and the formation of communities of interest.

A key consideration in designing the region’s electoral map is the number and location of electoral districts that cross the Fraser River. Two other considerations emerging from the hearings are the number of Members of Parliament per community that will result from the reconfiguration, and the number of communities a Member of Parliament will represent. Maintaining the number of electoral districts at 26, while being faithful to its mandate, the

Commission has considered the electoral districts individually, with close attention to the effect of boundary adjustments on representation in neighbouring districts. As with Vancouver Island, the reconfiguration of the electoral map for this region creates a set of electoral districts with minimal variation in population.

In its Proposal, the Commission had addressed the three North Shore electoral districts separately and as a sub-region. On the North Shore and Burrard Inlet, these districts presently encompass the District Municipality of West Vancouver, the City of North Vancouver, the District Municipality of North Vancouver, and a northern part of the City of Burnaby. The current West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country district includes, in addition to all West Vancouver, the Sunshine Coast and Howe Sound area to Squamish and areas further north to Whistler and Pemberton. Its population is considerably higher than the province’s electoral quota. The existing North Vancouver district is more modestly over quota, and the current Burnaby North—Seymour district is under quota. The Commission had proposed, in general terms, moving the district boundaries on the North Shore westward and moving the eastern boundary of Burnaby North—Seymour that is south of Burrard Inlet westward, all to enhance greater conformity of the three electoral districts to the electoral quota. By the Proposal, West Vancouver was divided between two electoral districts.

Many presentations and submissions urged the Commission to maintain the present boundaries of West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country. As was the case for the North Island—Powell River electoral district, Powell River featured here in submissions, with the suggestion that the Commission relinquish the Sunshine Coast from this district and join it to Powell River, presently in the North Island—Powell River electoral district. This suggestion attracted widespread opposition from residents of the Sunshine Coast. Presenters also resisted the location of the previously proposed boundary within West Vancouver, saying that it unreasonably split a key, historic municipal neighbourhood. Other presenters spoke to the importance of parity of voting power and supported the Proposal.

Aware of the concerns expressed, the Commission concludes that decreasing the population of the district is necessary, and it views dividing West Vancouver as the most advantageous decision, given the limitations of the physical geography and the population distribution of the area. The Commission concludes that the concept set out in the Proposal is the only fair and appropriate resolution to the electoral district’s high population. In response to the submissions questioning the placement of the boundary on 15th Street, the Commission proposes that it be moved somewhat westward to follow 21st Street from the Upper Levels Highway to Burrard Inlet.

In setting the other boundaries on the North Shore, the Commission has generally kept to its previous proposal of moving boundaries westward, while accepting certain suggestions, such as using the boundary of the City of North Vancouver to demarcate the western boundary of Burnaby North—Seymour.

Recognizing the altered municipal composition of these electoral districts, the names of West Vancouver—Sunshine Coast—Sea to Sky Country and North Vancouver are proposed to be changed to Howe Sound—West Vancouver and Capilano—North Vancouver, respectively.

In its Proposal, the Commission had responded to the combined, significantly under-quota populations of the two current Richmond electoral districts, Richmond Centre and Steveston—Richmond East, and had brought their populations up by adjusting the boundary between them and adding to them a portion of the existing New Westminster—Burnaby and Delta electoral districts. The proposed inclusion of a portion of the City of Delta had required an electoral district to span the south arm of the Fraser River.

Many residents of the municipalities touched by this previous proposal frankly and helpfully questioned it as contrary to historical pattern and community of interest. While the Cities of Richmond and Delta have shared representation in the past, this solution was opposed by presenters on both sides of the Fraser River. So too was the proposed change to include all Annacis Island in a Richmond electoral district.

The Commission has significantly redesigned the districts in this sub-region in response to the public input. The Commission accepts that the south arm of the Fraser River should stand as a natural electoral district boundary between the existing Richmond and Delta electoral districts and that the existing eastern Steveston—Richmond East boundary should not be changed from its current location, thereby keeping Queensborough within its current electoral district.

These changes from the Proposal call for a different solution to add needed population to the current Richmond electoral districts. In submissions, it was suggested that the urban nature of Richmond Centre, the success of Canada Line transportation, and the location of two bridge crossings of the north arm of the Fraser River supported including lands in the historic Vancouver area of Marpole within the existing Richmond Centre district. Crossing the Fraser River is a significant step in the design of an electoral district. The Commission considers that historical patterns of Marpole and Richmond and communities of interest between neighbourhoods are sufficiently strong to support this crossing. The Commission, accordingly, proposes to join Marpole-area lands at the south end of the existing Vancouver Granville electoral district with the current Richmond Centre district. The populations of the two Richmond electoral districts are balanced by adjusting their present boundaries to include more of Steveston and nearby areas in Richmond East. The Commission would name these two Richmond electoral districts Richmond Centre—Marpole and Richmond East—Steveston.

The City of Vancouver has six electoral districts. As a whole, their population growth has not kept pace with the general population growth in the province. The Commission has maintained Vancouver's number of Members of Parliament, but, with the population growth east of Vancouver, the Commission is persuaded that two of the Vancouver electoral districts should span municipal boundaries. The Proposal had this occurring on Vancouver's eastern boundary. With the redesign of existing Richmond Centre to create the proposed Richmond Centre—Marpole electoral district, and with the benefit of thoughtful commentary from residents of Burnaby, the Commission has redrawn the boundaries of Vancouver's electoral districts to emphasize communities of interest and to take advantage of changing transportation opportunities.

The proposed reorganization of a southern area of Vancouver by joining Marpole and Richmond, made possible by strong transportation links across the north arm of the Fraser River, is a companion to the proposed creation of an electoral district called Vancouver Fraserview—South Burnaby, extending from the southeastern part of the City of Vancouver to the southern part of the City of Burnaby.

Existing Vancouver Centre was the only electoral district in Vancouver with a population significantly over the electoral quota. The Commission had proposed to alter the district's southern boundary to remove an area on the southwestern side of False Creek. The Commission has re-examined the location of the eastern boundary of this change in light of submissions. For population-count reasons, the Commission affirms the boundary set out in the Proposal, except for a modest change, made to keep Granville Island whole.

Prompted by moving the Marpole area out of the existing Vancouver Granville district, the Commission proposes to significantly reorganize the two main electoral districts on the western side of Vancouver, south of False Creek, to form two electoral districts with an east-west orientation. These are named Vancouver West Broadway and Vancouver Arbutus. Current Vancouver East is unchanged from its current electoral district boundaries, and Vancouver Kingsway maintains its boundaries, with minimal change in its southwestern area.

Presentations and submissions urged the Commission to reconsider the number of electoral districts it had previously proposed for lands in the City of Burnaby. Presentations and submissions in neighbouring municipalities also questioned some of the boundaries set out in the Proposal. In response to this public input, the Commission now proposes to significantly redraw the electoral district boundaries affecting Burnaby and surrounding municipalities.

The proposed redesign provides Burnaby with a presence in four electoral districts, a number reduced from the Proposal. The four districts are: one wholly within the City of Burnaby, to be called Burnaby Central; the two referred to earlier, Burnaby North—Seymour and Vancouver Fraserview—South Burnaby; and a reconfigured New Westminster—Burnaby electoral district, newly named New Westminster—Burnaby—Maillardville. Burnaby Central is created largely from the current electoral district of Burnaby South and an area presently within New Westminster—Burnaby.

A significant feature of the census results is a demonstrated growth of population south of the Fraser River. The Proposal had joined a northwestern area of Surrey to New Westminster and Burnaby in a reconfigured electoral district and Queensborough to a Richmond electoral district. The Proposal had also included a crossing of the Pitt River, affecting the district of Coquitlam—Port Coquitlam. This design did not find favour on either side of the Fraser River or Pitt River. After re-examining the alternatives, the Commission proposes to extensively reconfigure the electoral districts from the Pitt River to Annacis Island and eliminate the proposed crossings of the Fraser River and the Pitt River in this area of the region. Appropriate population levels are maintained by reassigning an area presently in New Westminster—Burnaby to proposed Burnaby Central and by including both Queensborough and lands in Coquitlam, including in the Maillardville area, within the reconfigured New Westminster—Burnaby—Maillardville district. The inclusions are consistent with historical patterns, access possibilities, and community of interest. With this proposed change, the boundaries of the existing Port Moody—Coquitlam and

Coquitlam—Port Coquitlam districts required only adjustment in the Westwood Plateau area for population balance. The Commission notes that the proposed New Westminster—Burnaby—Maillardville, Port Moody—Coquitlam, and Coquitlam—Port Coquitlam electoral districts will be slightly under the province’s electoral quota.

Moving east, the hearings and submissions persuaded the Commission that effective representation calls for a different design of electoral districts along the Fraser River than had been proposed previously. The Proposal had suggested an electoral district crossing the Fraser River at the Golden Ears Bridge, to connect communities at the western end of the Fraser Valley, in place of a crossing at the Mission Bridge. This Report returns to using the Mission Bridge as the crossing of the Fraser River, retaining in the main the present boundaries of Pitt Meadows—Maple Ridge, but with an expansion to the east to add communities up to and including the west side of Mission.

The Proposal had also contemplated redesign of the lesser populated, current electoral districts of Mission—Matsqui—Fraser Canyon, Chilliwack—Hope, and Abbotsford, touching on the proposed creation of a reconfigured Southern Interior electoral district.

Considering the expanded population across the entire region, these three existing electoral districts must be reconfigured. Their proposed alterations start with the removal from Mission—Matsqui—Fraser Canyon of certain areas north of the Fraser River: Agassiz, an area of Kent, and the territory extending along the Fraser Canyon to Lillooet and into the Thompson River area. The proposed assignment of these areas is described below. To build up population, a larger portion of the City of Abbotsford is added to the reconfigured district. By this addition, the electoral district will include all the Sumas Prairie, respecting the municipal boundary between the Cities of Chilliwack and Abbotsford on the east, will reach Sumas Way on the west, and will extend south to the international boundary. This proposed electoral district is renamed Mission—Matsqui—Abbotsford.

The Proposal had contemplated an electoral district in the Southern Interior extending to Hope. By this Report, Hope remains united with Chilliwack in the current electoral district of Chilliwack—Hope, and is joined by areas of the Fraser Canyon north to the boundary between the Fraser Valley and the Thompson Nicola Regional Districts, Agassiz, and an area of Kent, all presently in Mission—Matsqui—Fraser Canyon.

The two current electoral districts for the City of Abbotsford are significantly reconfigured. The reconfiguration of boundaries within the city to create the proposed Mission—Matsqui—Abbotsford district has the effect of reducing population in the current Abbotsford district. At the same time, the electoral district immediately to the west, current Langley—Aldergrove, presently has the highest population in the Lower Mainland Fraser Valley. Both circumstances require a response to bring the districts more into conformity with their neighbours.

Two of the three available boundary adjustments that would reduce the existing Langley—Aldergrove district’s significant divergence from quota are not practical: reassigning some of the Township of Langley’s population westward will push population towards the fast-growing and over-quota Surrey electoral districts; and the Commission agrees, for the reasons discussed earlier, that relinquishing population northward across the Fraser River is not appropriate at this

time. This leaves relinquishing population eastward by crossing the municipal boundary between the City of Abbotsford and the Township. This possibility happily accords with the reduced population in the Abbotsford electoral district created by reconfiguring the proposed Mission—Matsqui—Abbotsford district, and it leaves some population room in the current electoral district of Langley—Aldergrove to absorb population from more western electoral districts. While proposing to cross this municipal boundary is not done lightly, the Commission has made this alteration to the boundaries, satisfied that the communities of interest involved support this connection, and the change is consistent with its mandate. The Commission would name this reconfigured electoral district Abbotsford—South Langley.

North of Abbotsford—South Langley is a proposed, newly configured and newly named electoral district, Langley Township. It encompasses a substantial part of the existing Langley—Aldergrove district. In addition to assigning a southern part of the Township to Abbotsford—South Langley, as discussed above, the Commission has used modified boundaries of the current Langley—Aldergrove district to define the new Langley Township district. These modifications are in response to submissions from the public and to even out the populations of electoral districts westward to the Fraser River. Accordingly, a small, northeastern area is moved to the proposed Mission—Matsqui—Abbotsford district, and a modestly sized area is added from present Cloverdale—Langley City. More significantly, population room made by the creation of the proposed Abbotsford—South Langley district is taken up by the addition of the City of Surrey’s Fraser Heights area, presently in the current Fleetwood—Port Kells district.

The boundaries of the existing Cloverdale—Langley City electoral district are little changed. In addition to adding a small area to the proposed Langley Township district, the Commission has modified the boundaries in the northwest corner. It has also adjusted the boundaries by reassigning small areas of the present districts of Fleetwood—Port Kells and Surrey—Newton.

As part of the ripple effect of the proposed boundary changes made to the east of Fleetwood—Port Kells and the changes required to address the high population to its west, the boundaries of Fleetwood—Port Kells need to be adjusted. So too do the boundaries of its current neighbour, Surrey Centre, a district significantly over quota. Moving the Fraser Heights neighbourhood of Surrey to the proposed Langley Township district created room in Fleetwood—Port Kells to absorb population. The Commission’s decision not to cross the Fraser River from New Westminster to Surrey brings the present Surrey Centre district essentially back to its present boundaries, requiring a different solution to bring its population more into conformity with the other districts in the region. The Commission proposes that a boundary adjustment between Surrey Centre and Fleetwood—Port Kells, assigning an area presently within Surrey Centre to Fleetwood—Port Kells, makes the needed population adjustment in a manner consistent with the Commission’s mandate, thereby balancing the populations.

To the south of Surrey Centre is the current Surrey—Newton electoral district. It is little changed. Minor alterations absorb a small population from Cloverdale—Langley City and relinquish a small area in its southwest to the present Delta district. The existing South Surrey—White Rock district retains its boundaries except in its northwestern corner, where a small area is added to Delta to balance population.

Coming full circle, and south of the Fraser River, is Delta. On re-examination of the Proposal and consideration of the thoughtful and helpful input received from members of the public, the Commission proposes to maintain the natural boundary of the south arm of the Fraser River between Richmond and Delta. As doing so leaves Delta under quota in a field of over-quota electoral districts to the east, the Commission proposes to alter the present boundary by adding territory located in Surrey.

The North

Regional Average Population 107,937

Electoral District	Population	Variance from Electoral Quota (116,300)
Cariboo—Prince George	117,160	0.74%
Prince George—Peace River—Northern Rockies	116,962	0.57%
Skeena—Bulkley Valley	89,689	-22.88%

The North comprises British Columbia’s three most expansive electoral districts: Prince George—Peace River—Northern Rockies; Cariboo—Prince George; and Skeena—Bulkley Valley. Collectively they cover nearly 70% of the land mass of British Columbia. The largest, Skeena—Bulkley Valley, covering alone nearly 35% of the province, has the greatest variance from quota of all of British Columbia’s electoral districts. The Commission acknowledges the practical challenges presented by this size and has made no change to the electoral district’s boundaries.

The land mass of the two Prince George centred electoral districts is also great, together covering about 35% of the province’s territory. Both districts have had modest population growth over the past ten years and are under quota. Cariboo—Prince George presently includes all of the Cariboo Regional District except the south east area and 100 Mile House, presently in Kamloops—Thompson—Cariboo electoral district. As part of the reconfiguration of the Southern Interior, the Cariboo—Prince George district has been expanded, unifying the Cariboo Regional District. With that change, it has become possible to increase the population of Prince George—Peace River—Northern Rockies by redefining the boundary splitting the City of Prince George by moving it somewhat southward, roughly balancing its population with the population of Cariboo—Prince George.

The Southern Interior

Regional Average Population 110,063

Electoral District	Population	Variance from Electoral Quota (116,300)
Columbia—Kootenay—Southern Rockies	111,712	-3.94%
Kamloops—Shuswap—Central Rockies	109,218	-6.09%
Kamloops—Thompson—Nicola	111,707	-3.95%
Kelowna	105,736	-9.08%
Okanagan Lake West—South Kelowna	106,794	-8.17%
Similkameen—West Kootenay	116,666	0.31%
Vernon—Monashee	108,606	-6.62%

The population of the Southern Interior takes account of the unification of the Cariboo Regional District in the present northern electoral district of Cariboo—Prince George, and it includes communities in the Fraser Canyon to Lillooet and along the Thompson River to Cache Creek that are within the existing Mission—Matsqui—Fraser Canyon electoral district.

The addition of British Columbia's 43rd electoral district in the Southern Interior and the current widespread over-quota state of the region's electoral districts has resulted in the Commission proposing extensive changes to all the districts. Notably, lands in the current electoral district of Central Okanagan—Similkameen—Nicola have been assigned to five different electoral districts as part of the redesign and the creation of the additional electoral district (see Map G). In response to the helpful presentations and submissions received from members of the public, the Commission re-examined alternatives to the Proposal for this region. Mindful of community of interest and historical patterns, as well as the geographic realities, the result is a set of electoral districts for this region substantially revised from the Proposal.

The most challenging area for reconfiguration in the Southern Interior is the City of Kamloops and its large trading and service area. The population in that circle significantly exceeds the province's electoral quota, but falls short of the population that would support two electoral districts. The Commission concluded that this divergence from quota needs to be addressed and that the population of the City must be spread into two electoral districts, with each part joining an extended community of smaller populations. In the Commission's Proposal, Kamloops had been divided at the junction of the Trans-Canada and Yellowhead Highways, with the western portion joining with communities to the north and west of Kamloops and the eastern portion joining with communities in the Shuswap and North Okanagan area, stretching east to Revelstoke. Submissions resisted this division and strongly advocated to keep Kamloops whole.

The Commission carefully re-examined the data and maps, conscious of these submissions, seeking to identify a better viable alternative. The Commission ultimately concluded that dividing Kamloops across two electoral districts is the most appropriate response to the large deviation from quota of the present electoral district. Just as dividing Prince George allows for an appropriate degree of representation for the North, the current census population in the Kamloops area requires a design that will allocate the City of Kamloops to two electoral districts represented by two Members of Parliament. The river network and need for contiguity within an electoral district require that one of the electoral districts extend north and west along the North Thompson and Thompson Rivers to Lytton and along the Fraser River to Lillooet. The second electoral district, then, naturally must extend eastward. In response to submissions questioning the previously proposed boundary within Kamloops, the Commission has instead opted for a boundary along 6th Avenue.

The proposed western Kamloops electoral district encompasses parts west of the 6th Avenue boundary to Lillooet, the North Thompson area presently in the Kamloops—Thompson—Cariboo district, and areas south to Merritt and Lytton, some of which are within the current district of Central Okanagan—Similkameen—Nicola. Taking advantage of the strong transportation corridor of the Trans-Canada Highway, the proposed eastern district follows the Trans-Canada Highway from Kamloops to the Alberta border. The Commission would name these two new electoral districts Kamloops—Thompson—Nicola and Kamloops—Shuswap—Central Rockies.

The configuration of the proposed Kamloops—Shuswap—Central Rockies district modifies the present electoral district of Kootenay—Columbia. The Commission is persuaded that Kootenay—Columbia's vast size and multiple mountain ranges present unique challenges for access between the Member of Parliament and constituents that can be eased. The creation of Kamloops—Shuswap—Central Rockies, including Revelstoke, Golden and parts east, accompanied by a move westward of Kootenay—Columbia's western boundary, accords with this objective. With these proposed changes made, the Commission would name this reconfigured electoral district Columbia—Kootenay—Southern Rockies.

The area from the western boundary of the proposed Columbia—Kootenay—Southern Rockies district west along Highway 3 to the vicinity of Hope is proposed to be named Similkameen—West Kootenay. This new district is very different from the Proposal. It comprises, principally, south Okanagan communities, including the City of Penticton; the Similkameen area, complete with Keremeos and Princeton; and areas south to the international boundary. A portion of this district is presently within Central Okanagan—Similkameen—Nicola. Of note, this electoral district relinquishes to a reconfigured Kelowna electoral district much of both valleys of the Kettle River and the corridor along Highway 33.

To the north of the proposed Similkameen—West Kootenay district is the proposed and newly named Okanagan Lake West—South Kelowna district. Stretching north of Penticton through Summerland and West Kelowna on the west side of Okanagan Lake to a point north of the William R. Bennett Bridge and across Okanagan Lake to include portions of south Kelowna, this proposed electoral district includes areas presently within the Central Okanagan—Similkameen—Nicola and Kelowna—Lake Country electoral districts. The design of this district departs completely from the Proposal.

The largest city by population in the Southern Interior is Kelowna. This Report proposes to configure a Kelowna electoral district differently than did the Proposal, to include the core of Kelowna, complete with the city centre and airport, and most of the Highway 33 corridor to south of Beaverdell. This district, too, has areas within the present Central Okanagan—Similkameen—Nicola district.

The proposed seventh Southern Interior electoral district centres on Lake Country and Vernon, extending somewhat along Okanagan Lake's northwest reaches and to Armstrong. It includes, on its east, the area from Coldstream through Lumby and the Monashees to Nakusp and the Slokan Valley. The Commission would name this proposed electoral district Vernon—Monashee.

Commission specific detailed maps

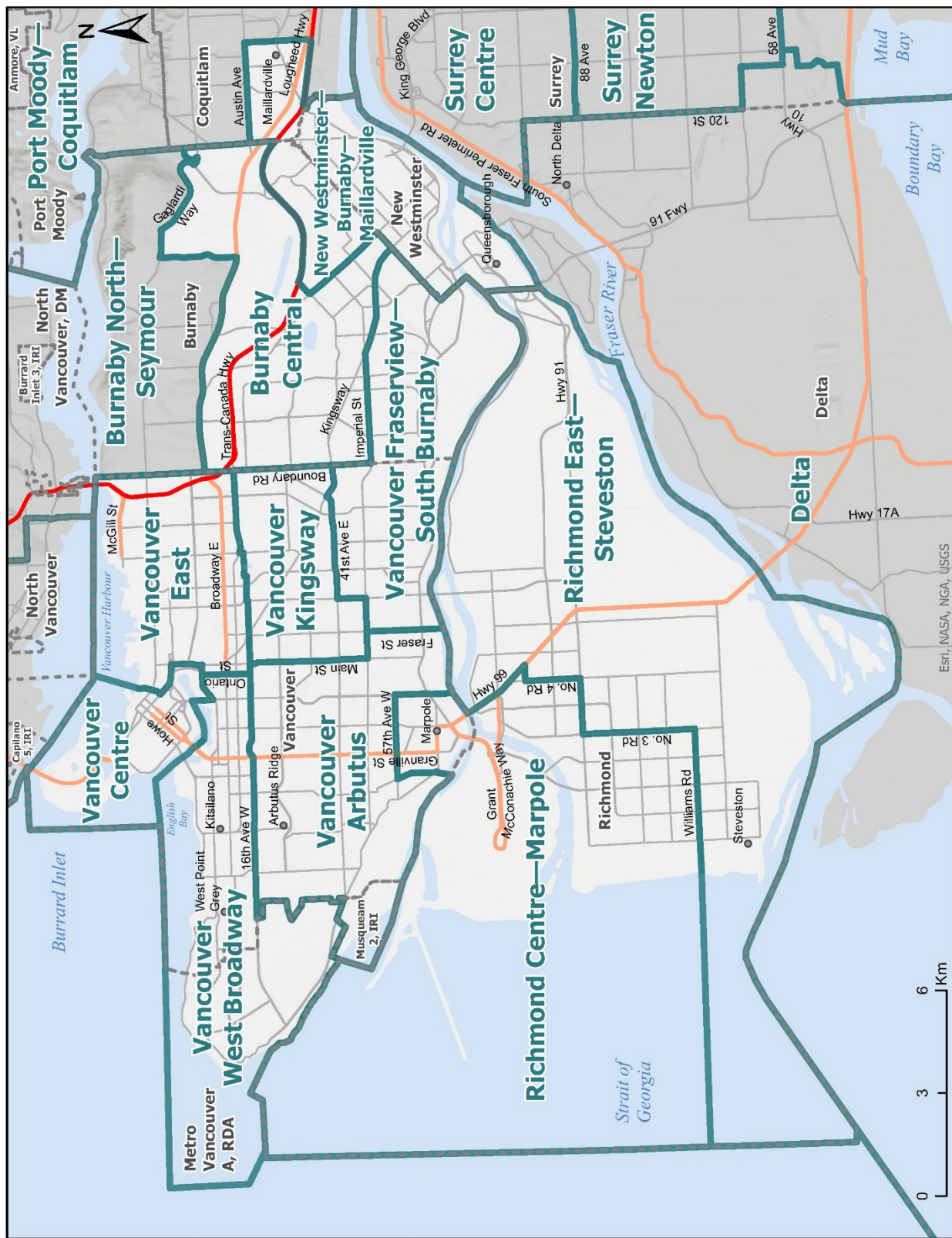
Map A: British Columbia



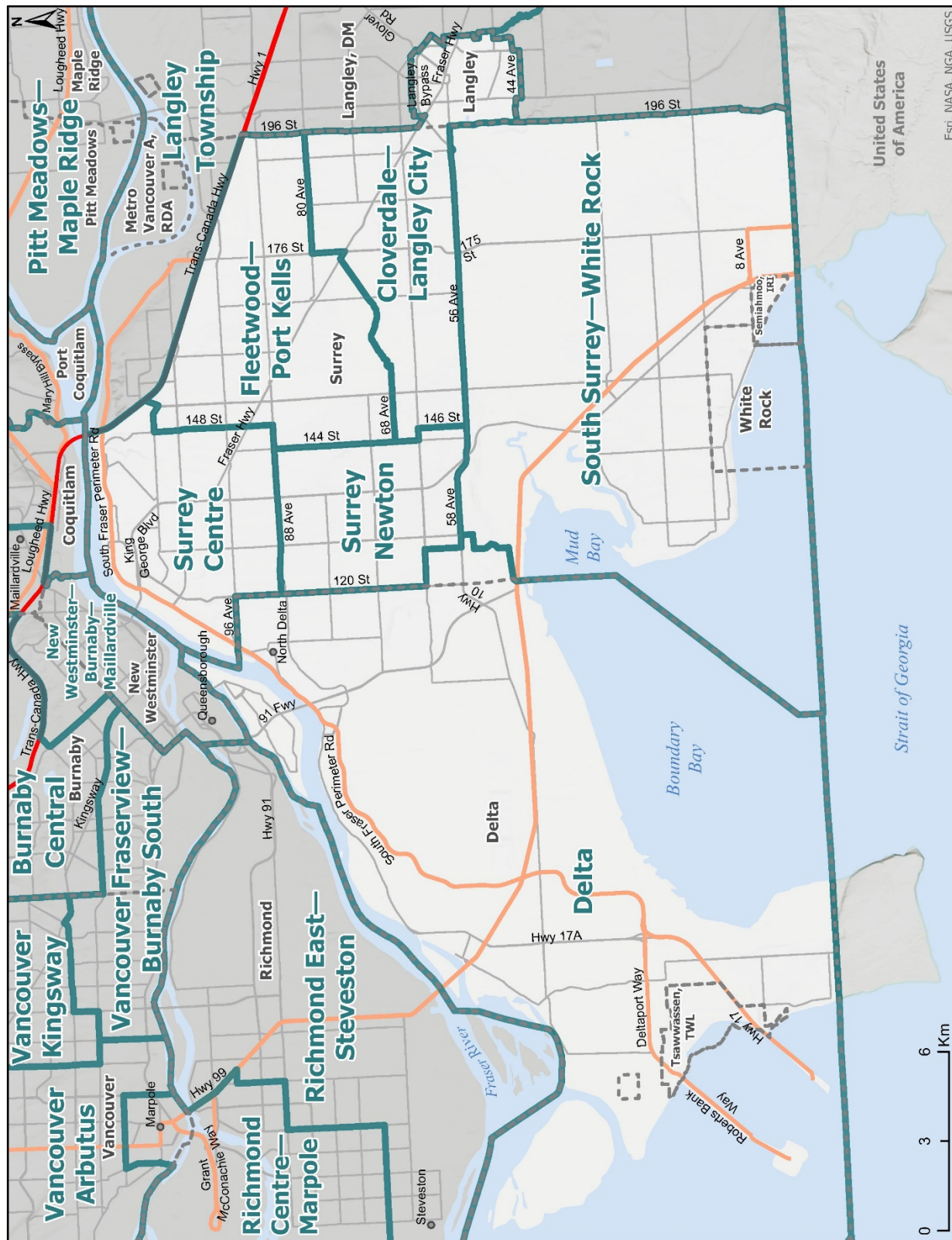
Map B: The North Shore



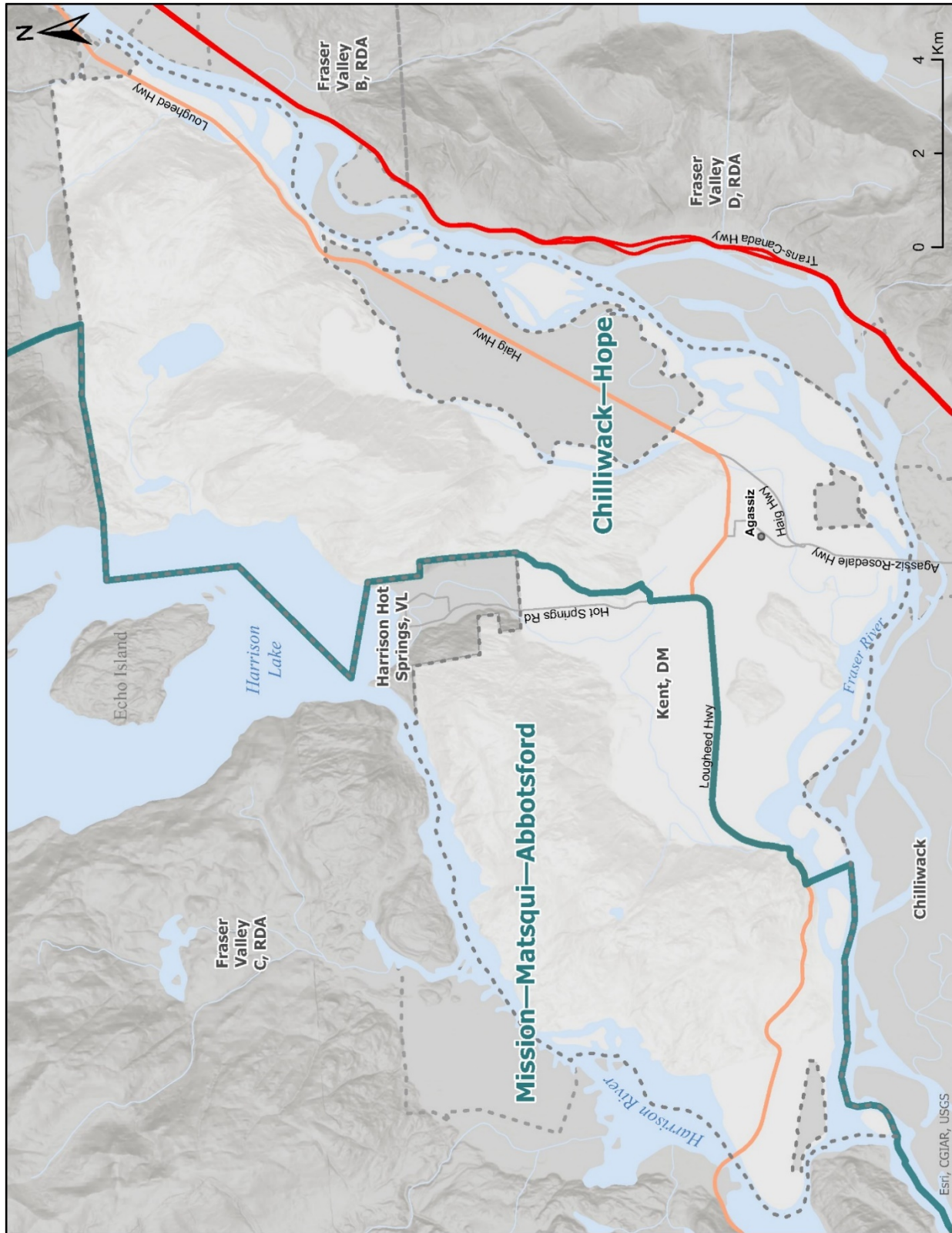
Map C: Lower Mainland 1



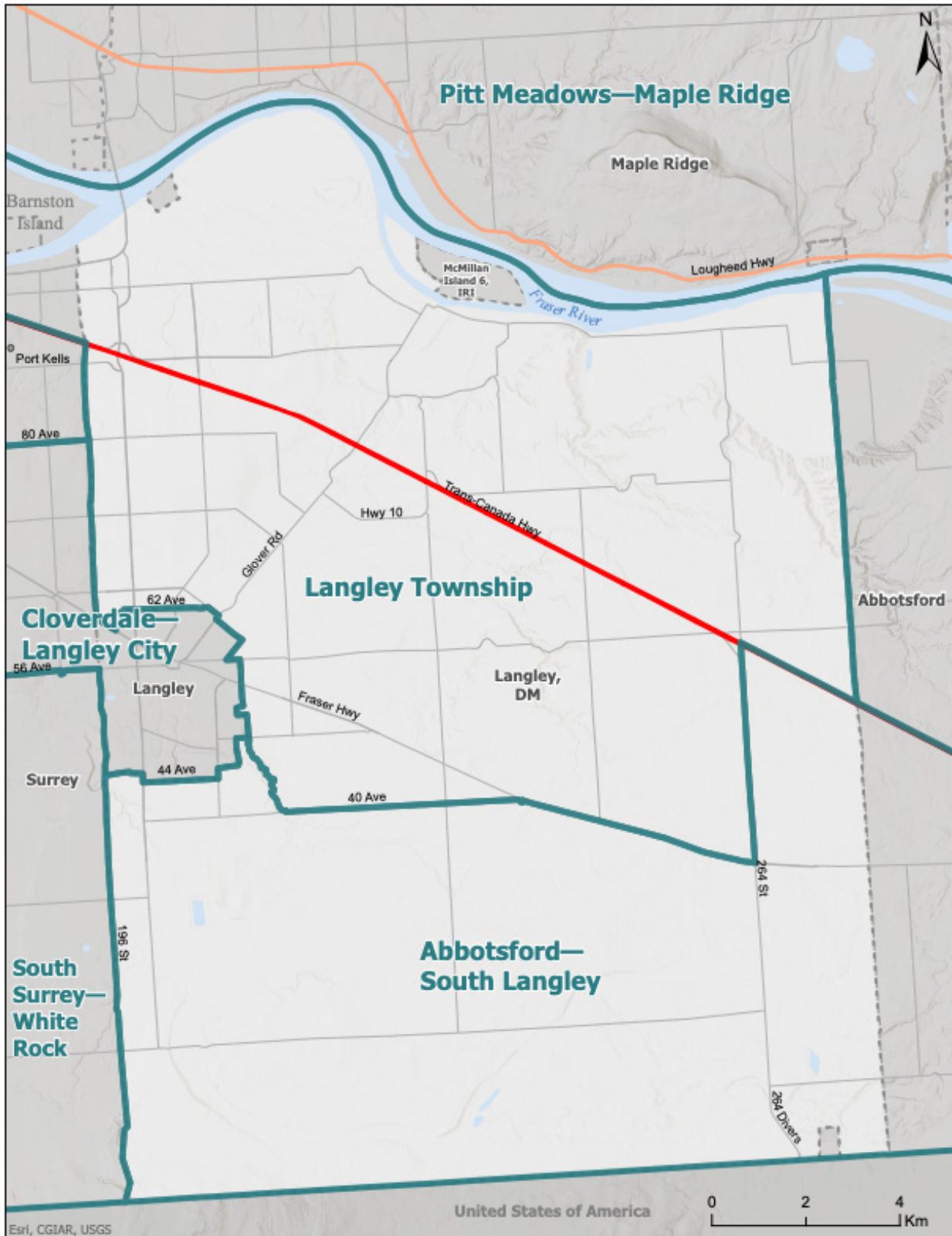
Map D: Lower Mainland 2



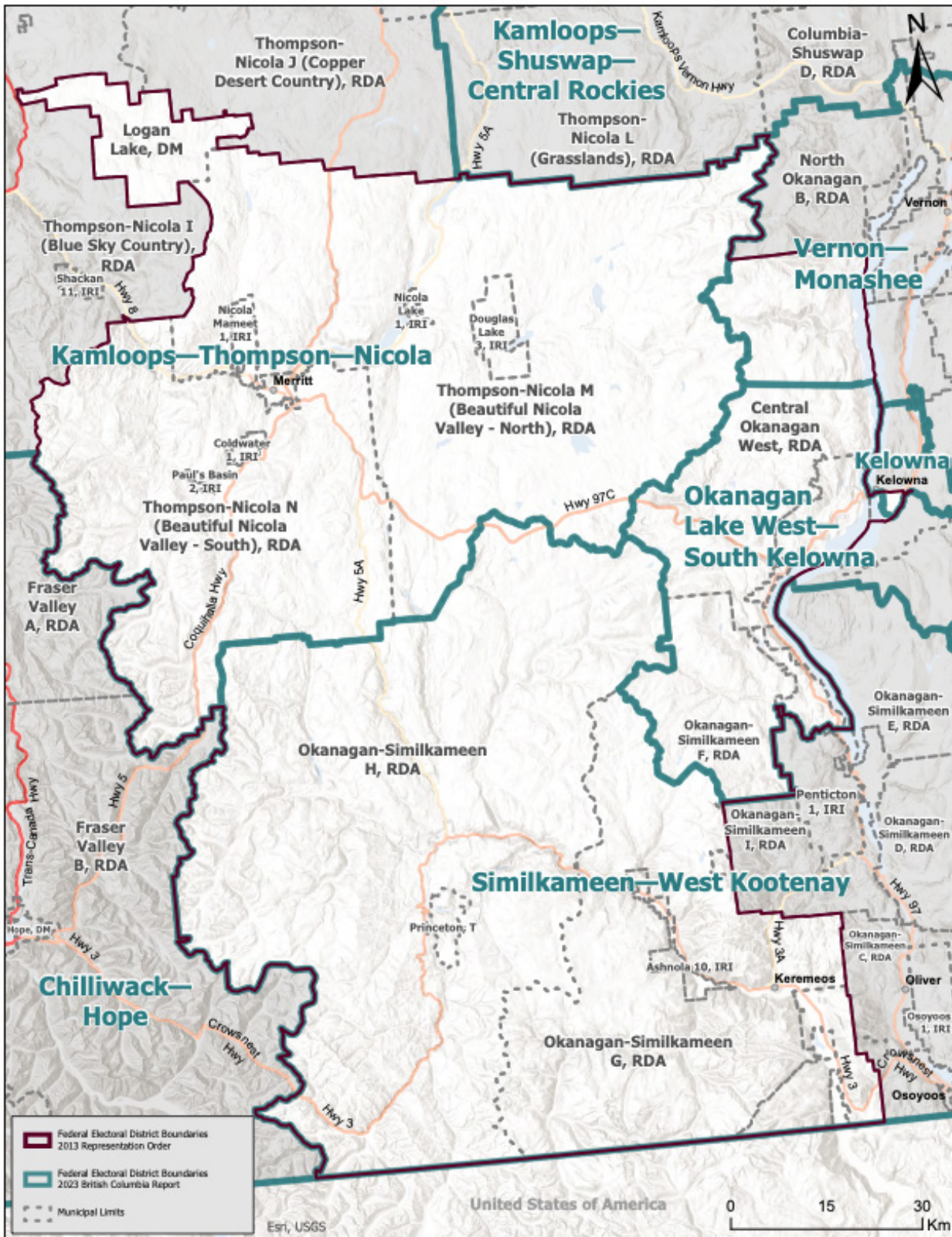
Map E: The District Municipality of Kent



Map F: The Corporaton of the Township of Langley

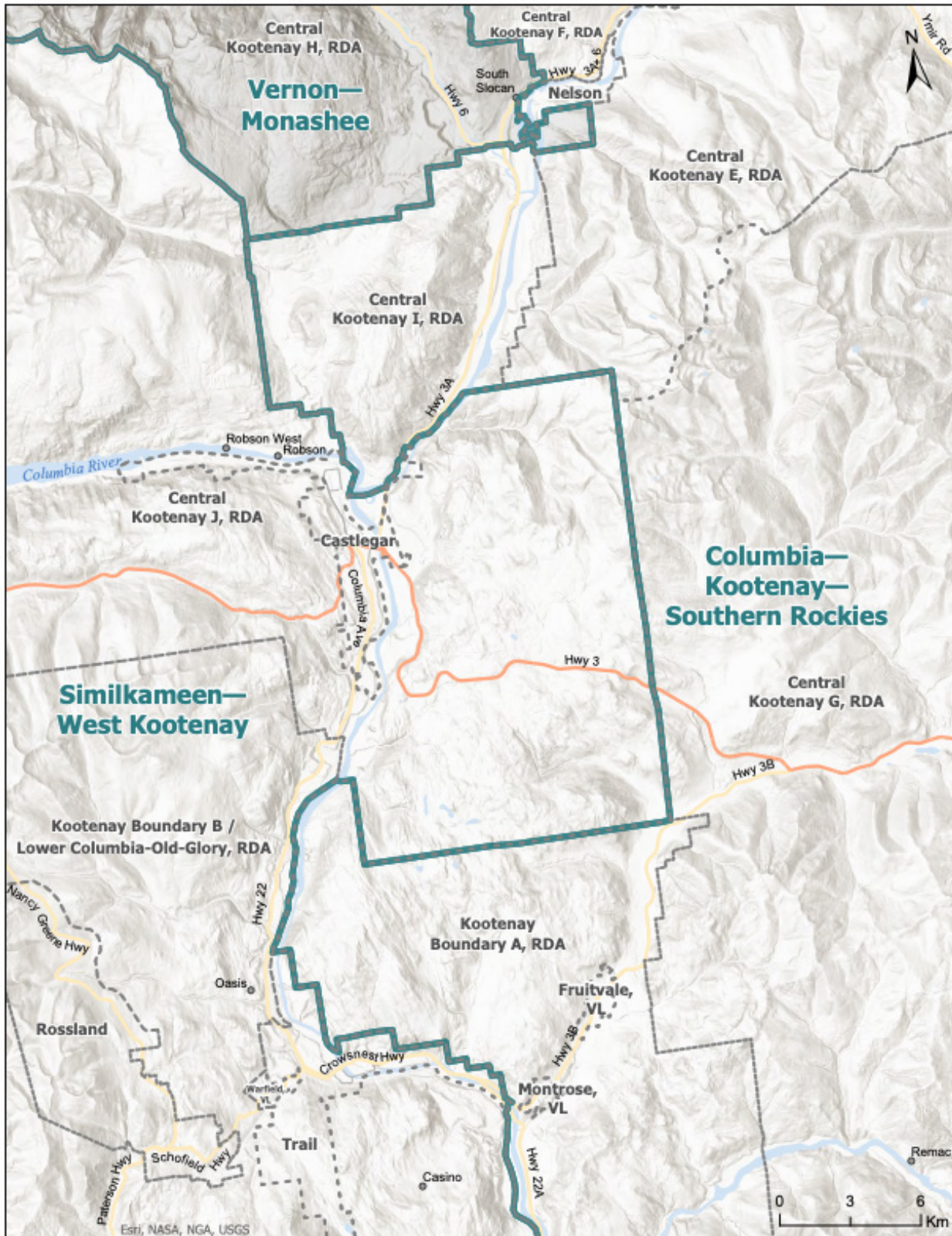


Map G: Reference Map

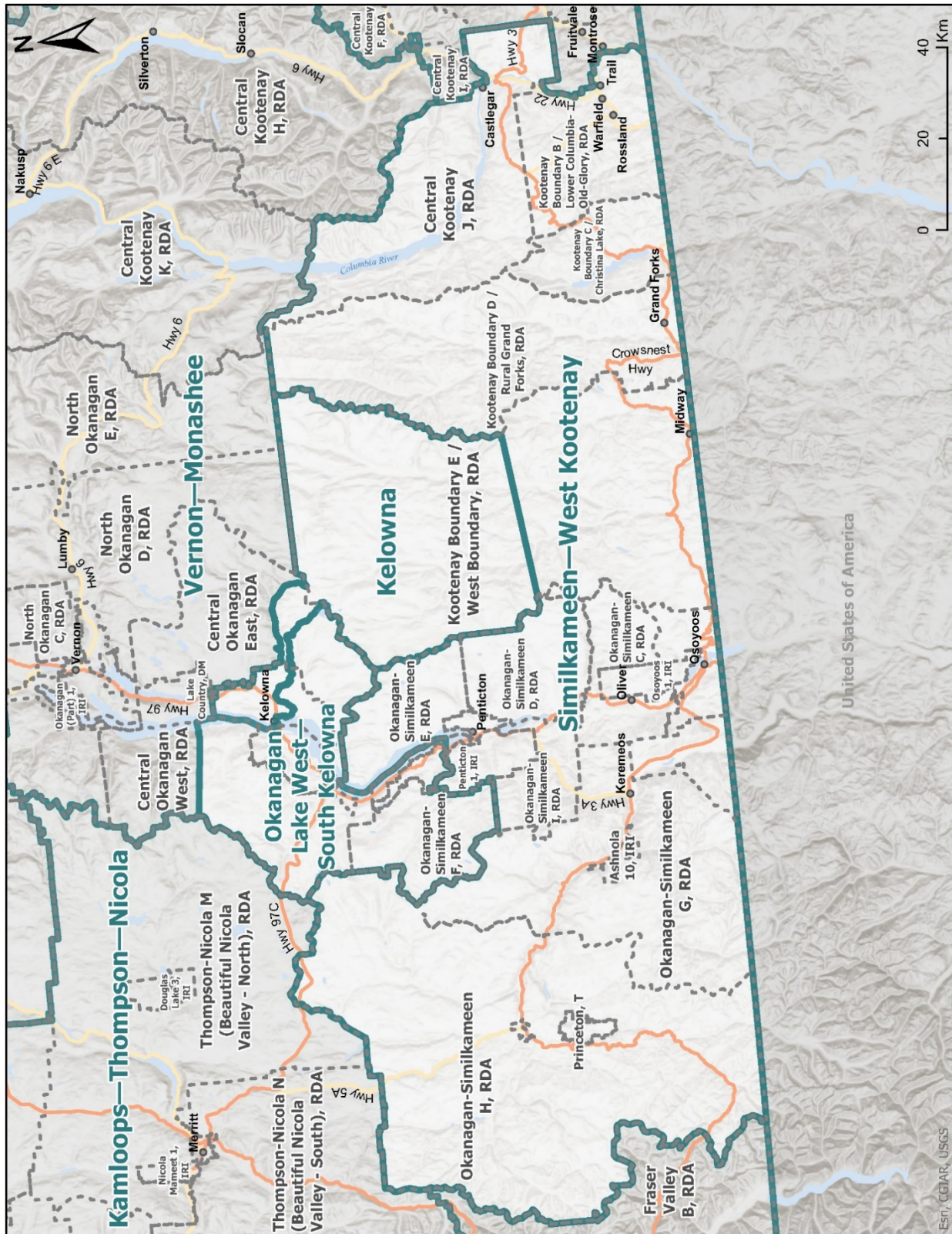


*Reference to this map can be found on p. 23 of this Report.

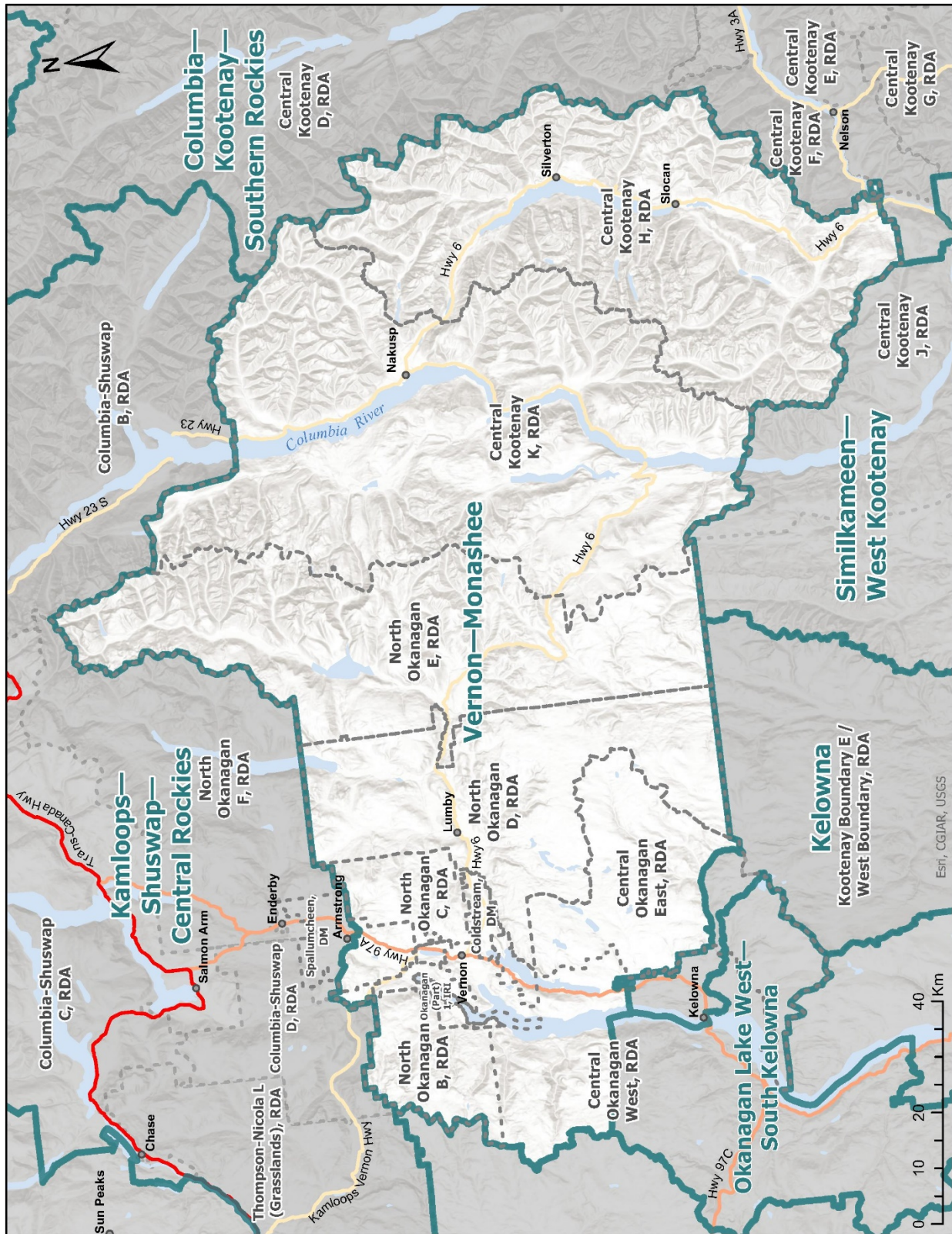
Map H: The Columbia River Area



Map I: Southern British Columbia



Map J: Vernon—Monashee



Conclusion

The Commission believes that the result described in this Report is an electoral map for British Columbia that provides for effective representation for each of the 43 electoral districts. This Report contains the Commission's configuration of these districts. The Commission has reached its conclusions with the assistance of the residents of British Columbia who participated in its public process. While not all ideas presented are found in this Report, many are, and all have been considered. The public input has greatly influenced the configurations for the entire province.

In the course of the public process, certain themes emerged. The Commission was asked why changes should be made to correspond more closely to British Columbia's electoral quota when, by any measure, that quota is significantly greater than the quota in most other provinces of Canada. While this question is not within the Commission's remit, the question was posed seriously by residents interested in Canada's democracy, and the Commission considers that it would be remiss not to draw this to the attention of Parliament.

The Commission also heard doubts expressed as to the accuracy of the census. These doubts came from both sparsely populated, rural parts of British Columbia, where Internet access is neither widely available nor routinely accessible in public venues, and urban areas of dense population. The Commission refers to these doubts only for future consideration in the census system's navigation of technological change, adaptation to immigration patterns, and communication with British Columbia's rural residents, including the province's Indigenous communities.

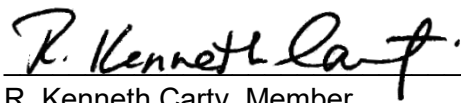
The Commission's work has been conducted in the aftermath of devastating fires and floods in various regions of British Columbia. Participants in the hearings commented on the high quality of representation provided by their Members of Parliament throughout these events. It is apparent that such calamities deflect from the Members' regular duties, given the resources they have available. The Commission respectfully recommends that Parliament review the resources available to the Members to meet such local demands.

The Commission reports that the lively public input that it received has been of great value to its work. The public collaboration at public hearings increased the Commission's understanding of local considerations far beyond the text of the submissions. The Commission is appreciative of the participants who devoted their thought and energy to this process of Canadian democracy, and expresses its gratitude for their engagement.

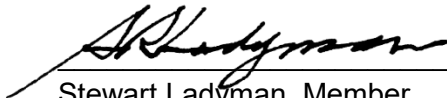
Respectfully submitted this 7th day of February 2023.



The Honourable Justice Mary E. Saunders, Chair



R. Kenneth Carty, Member



Stewart Ladyman, Member

Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of British Columbia

APPENDIX – Maps, Boundaries and Names of Electoral Districts

There shall be in the Province of British Columbia forty-three (43) electoral districts, named and described as follows, each of which shall return one member of Parliament.

In the following descriptions:

(a) any reference to “road,” “highway,” “boulevard,” “street,” “avenue,” “drive,” “way,” “viaduct,” “railway,” “strait,” “channel,” “inlet,” “bay,” “arm,” “lake,” “creek,” “reach,” “sound,” “passage” or “river” signifies the centre line unless otherwise described;

(b) wherever a word or expression is used to denote a municipal area, a land district, a regional district electoral area or a regional district, such word or expression shall indicate the territorial division as it existed or was bounded on the first day of January 2021;

(c) when describing the federal electoral district’s perimeter, all district municipalities, cities, towns, villages, and Indian reserves lying within its perimeter are included unless otherwise described;

(d) all First Nation territories lying within the perimeter of the electoral district are included unless otherwise described;

(e) all Indian reserves, villages, towns, cities, district municipalities or regional district electoral areas encompassed by a larger described entity are included unless otherwise described;

(f) the translation of the terms “street,” “avenue” and “boulevard” follows Treasury Board standards, while the translation of all other public thoroughfare designations is based on commonly used terms but has no official recognition; and

(g) all coordinates are in reference to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

The population figure of each electoral district is derived from the 2021 decennial census.

Abbotsford—South Langley

(Population: 116,265)

(Maps 5 and 11)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the Fraser Valley Regional District comprising:

- (i) that part of the City of Abbotsford lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city and Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway); thence southeasterly along said highway to Mt. Lehman Road; thence northerly along said road to Sandpiper Drive; thence easterly, southeasterly, and easterly along said drive, its production and Upper Maclure Road to Alea Court; thence northeasterly along said court to Upper Maclure Road; thence easterly along said road and its production to Maclure Road; thence generally easterly along said road to McCallum Road; thence northerly and easterly along said road to Highway 11 (Abbotsford-Mission Highway); thence southerly along said highway to Sumas Way; thence easterly and southerly along said way to the southerly limit of said city; and

(b) those parts of Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

- (i) that part of the Corporation of the Township of Langley lying westerly and southerly of line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of the City of Langley and 48 Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to Murray Creek; thence generally southeasterly along said creek to 40 Avenue; thence easterly and southeasterly along said avenue to 240 Street; thence northerly along said street to Fraser Highway; thence easterly along said highway to 264 Street; thence northerly along said street to Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway); thence southeasterly along said highway to the easterly limit of said township; and
- (ii) Matsqui Indian Reserve No. 4.

Burnaby Central

(Population: 120,734)

(Map 11)

Consists of that part of the Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

(a) that part of the City of Burnaby described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city with Highway 7 (Lougheed Highway); thence easterly along said highway to Lake City Way; thence northerly along said way, Arden Avenue and Greystone Drive to a transmission line at approximate latitude 49°16'03"N and longitude 122°56'14"W; thence generally northerly along said transmission line to Burnaby Mountain Parkway; thence easterly along said parkway and University Drive E to Gaglardi Way; thence generally southeasterly along said way to Broadway; thence easterly along Broadway to Stoney Creek; thence

generally northerly and easterly along said creek to the easterly limit of said city; thence southerly along said limit to Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway); thence generally northwesterly, southwesterly and westerly along said highway to the production of Burris Street; thence southwesterly along said production and Burris Street to Canada Way; thence southeasterly along said way to 10th Avenue; thence southwesterly along said avenue to Kingsway; thence generally westerly along Kingsway to Imperial Street; thence westerly along said street to the westerly limit of said city; thence northerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Burnaby North—Seymour

(Population: 119,311)

(Map 11)

Consists of those parts of the Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

(a) that part of the District Municipality of North Vancouver lying easterly and southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said district municipality and Lynn Creek; thence generally southerly along said creek to a point at approximate latitude 49°22'12"N and longitude 123°02'06"W; thence southerly in a straight line to a point on Mountain Highway at approximate latitude 49°21'31"N and longitude 123°02'08"W; thence southerly along said highway to Lynn Valley Road; thence southwesterly along said road to 29th Street East; thence westerly along said street to the limit of said district municipality, that being the northeast corner of the City of North Vancouver; and

(b) that part of the City of Burnaby lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of the City of Burnaby with Highway 7 (Lougheed Highway); thence easterly along said highway to Lake City Way; thence northerly along said way, Arden Avenue and Greystone Drive to a transmission line at approximate latitude 49°16'03"N and longitude 122°56'14"W; thence generally northerly along said transmission line to Burnaby Mountain Parkway; thence easterly along said parkway and University Drive E to Gaglardi Way; thence generally southeasterly along said way to Broadway; thence easterly along Broadway to Stoney Creek; thence generally northerly and easterly along said creek to the easterly limit of said city.

Capilano—North Vancouver

(Population: 116,055)

(Maps 3 and 11)

Consists of those parts of the Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

(a) that part of Metro Vancouver Electoral Area A lying easterly of the Capilano River and westerly of the Indian River and Indian Arm, including Croker Island;

(b) that part of the District Municipality of North Vancouver lying westerly and northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said district municipality with Lynn Creek; thence generally southerly along said creek to a point at approximate latitude 49°22'12"N and longitude 123°02'06"W; thence southerly in a straight line to a point on Mountain Highway at approximate latitude 49°21'31"N and longitude 123°02'08"W; thence southerly along said highway to Lynn Valley Road; thence southwesterly along said road to 29th Street East; thence westerly along said street to the limit of said district municipality, that being the northeast corner of the City of North Vancouver;

(c) that part of the District Municipality of West Vancouver lying southerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said district municipality and Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway, Upper Levels Highway); thence generally northwesterly along said highway to 21st Street; thence southerly along said street and its production to the southerly limit of said district municipality;

(d) the City of North Vancouver; and

(e) Capilano Indian Reserve No. 5.

Cariboo—Prince George

(Population: 117,160)

(Maps 1 and 10)

Consists of:

(a) the Cariboo Regional District;

(b) that part of the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District comprising:

(i) Bulkley-Nechako Electoral Area F; and

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

(i) Fraser-Fort George electoral areas C and E; and

(ii) 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 Highway 97

(Cariboo Highway); thence southerly and southeasterly along said highway to the Fraser River; thence generally southerly along said river to the southerly limit of the City of Prince George.

Chilliwack—Hope

(Population: 119,082)

(Maps 3 and 5)

Consists of those parts of the Fraser Valley Regional District comprising:

(a) Fraser Valley electoral areas A, B, D, E and H;

(b) the District Municipality of Kent, excepting that part lying westerly and northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of the Village of Harrison Hot Springs and Hotsprings Slough; thence generally southwesterly along said slough to a transmission line at approximate latitude 49°16'01"N and longitude of 121°46'47"W; thence generally southerly along said transmission line to Miami Creek; thence generally southwesterly along said creek to Hot Springs Road; thence southerly along said road to Highway 7 (Lougheed Highway); thence generally southwesterly, westerly and southwesterly along said highway to an unnamed creek at approximate latitude 49°13'47"N and longitude of 121°52'10"W; thence southeasterly along said creek and its southeasterly production to the southerly limit of said district municipality;

(c) the City of Chilliwack; and

(d) Cheam Indian Reserve No. 1, Lukseetsissum Indian Reserve No. 9, Peters Indian Reserve No. 1, Ruby Creek Indian Reserve No. 2 and Soowahlie Indian Reserve No. 14.

Cloverdale—Langley City

(Population: 117,050)

(Map 11)

Consists of those parts of the Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

(a) the City of Langley; and

(b) that part of the City of Surrey described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city and 80 Avenue; thence southerly along said limit to 56 Avenue; thence westerly and southwesterly along said avenue and its production to 192 Street; thence northerly along said street to 56 Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to 146 Street; thence northerly along said street to 64 Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to 144 Street; thence northerly along said street to 68 Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue and its production to the Serpentine River; thence generally northeasterly along said river to the Fraser

Highway; thence southeasterly along said highway to 176 Street; thence northerly along said street to 80 Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to the point of commencement.

Columbia—Kootenay—Southern Rockies

(Population: 111,712)
(Map 2)

Consists of:

- (a) the Regional District of East Kootenay;
- (b) those parts of the Regional District of Central Kootenay comprising:
 - (i) Central Kootenay electoral areas A, B, C, D, E, F, G and I;
 - (ii) the City of Nelson;
 - (iii) the Town of Creston; and
 - (iv) Creston Indian Reserve No. 1; and
- (c) that part of the Regional District of Kootenay Boundary comprising:
 - (i) Kootenay Boundary Electoral Area A.

Coquitlam—Port Coquitlam

(Population: 114,460)
(Maps 3 and 11)

Consists of those parts of the Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

- (a) that part of Metro Vancouver Electoral Area A lying easterly of Indian Arm and the Indian River, excluding Croker Island;
- (b) that part of the City of Coquitlam lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city and Highway 7 (Lougheed Highway); thence northwesterly along said highway and Barnet Highway to Johnson Street; thence generally northerly along said street to a transmission line at approximate latitude 49°18'03"N and longitude 122°47'51"W; thence northwesterly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 49°18'09"N and longitude 122°47'58"W; thence northerly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 49°18'49"N and longitude 122°47'37"W; thence northeasterly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 49°19'08"N and longitude 122°47'21"W; thence northerly in a straight line to a transmission line at approximate latitude 49°19'42"N and longitude 122°47'18"W; thence northeasterly and easterly along said transmission line to Pipeline Road; thence generally northerly along said road to the northerly limit of said city;

- (c) the City of Port Coquitlam; and
- (d) Coquitlam Indian Reserve No. 2.

Courtenay—Alberni

(Population: 122,753)
(Maps 4 and 6)

Consists of:

- (a) the Regional District of Alberni-Clayoquot;
- (b) that part of the qathet Regional District comprising:
 - (i) qathet Electoral Area E;
- (c) those parts of the Regional District of Comox Valley comprising:
 - (i) Comox Valley Electoral Area A (Baynes Sound- Denman/Hornby Islands);
 - (ii) that part of the City of Courtenay lying southerly of the Puntledge River and westerly of the Courtenay River; and
 - (iii) the Village of Cumberland; and
- (d) those parts of the Regional District of Nanaimo comprising:
 - (i) Nanaimo electoral areas E, F, G and H;
 - (ii) the District Municipality of Lantzville;
 - (iii) the City of Parksville;
 - (iv) that part of the City of Nanaimo lying westerly and northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the northerly limit of said city at a point in the Strait of Georgia at approximate latitude 49°14'40"N and longitude 124°00'58"W; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the easterly end point of Waldbank Road; thence southerly in a straight line to the intersection of Sunset Road and Sealand Road; thence southerly along Sealand Road to Hammond Bay Road; thence westerly along said road and Aulds Road to the southerly production of the easterly limit of the District Municipality of Lantzville; and
 - (v) Nanoose Indian Reserve.

Cowichan—Malahat—Langford

(Population: 124,115)

(Maps 3 and 12)

Consists of:

(a) those parts of the Capital Regional District comprising:

- (i) those parts of Electoral Area of Juan de Fuca (Part 1) described as follows:
 - a. that part lying northerly of the district municipalities of Sooke and Metchosin and westerly of the centre of Squally Reach; and
 - b. that part surrounded by Langford City;
- (ii) the Electoral Area of Juan de Fuca (Part 2), excepting that part lying southerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of Electoral Area of Juan de Fuca (Part 1) and Electoral Area of Juan de Fuca (Part 2) at Jordan River; then northwesterly in a straight line to Uglow Creek at approximate latitude 48°27'12"N and longitude 124°04'12"W; thence generally southerly along said creek to West Coast Road; thence westerly along said road to Pete Wolf Creek; thence southeasterly along said creek to Juan de Fuca Strait; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the southerly limit of Electoral Area of Juan de Fuca (Part 2) at approximate latitude 48°21'22"N and longitude 124°10'33"W;
- (iii) the District Municipality of Highlands; and
- (iv) the City of Langford; and

(b) those parts of the Regional District of Cowichan Valley comprising:

- (i) Cowichan Valley electoral areas A, B, C, D, E, F and I;
- (ii) those parts of Cowichan Valley Electoral Area G comprising: Dayman Island, Hudson Island, Leech Island, Miami Islet, Penelakut Island, Penelakut Island Indian Reserve No. 7, Ragged Islets, Reid Island, Rose Islets, Scott Island, Tent Island and Thetis Island;
- (iii) the District Municipality of North Cowichan;
- (iv) the City of Duncan;
- (v) the Town of Lake Cowichan; and
- (vi) Cowichan Indian Reserve, Cowichan Lake Indian Reserve and Est-Patrolas Indian Reserve No. 4.

Delta

(Population: 117,734)

(Map 11)

Consists of those parts of the Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

(a) Tsawwassen First Nation;

(b) the City of Delta; and

(c) that part of the City of Surrey described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city with the British Columbia Railway; thence easterly along said railway to the southerly production of 125A Street; thence northerly along said production and 125A street to Station Road; thence northeasterly and northwesterly along said road to 125A Street; thence northerly along said street to 56 Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to 128 Street; thence northerly along said street to 58 Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to 126 Street; thence northerly along said street to 64 Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to the westerly limit of said city; thence southerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Esquimalt—Saanich—Sooke

(Population: 120,170)

(Maps 3 and 12)

Consists of those parts of the Capital Regional District comprising:

(a) those parts of Electoral Area of Juan de Fuca (Part 1) described as follows:

- (i) that part lying northerly of the district municipalities of Highlands and Saanich and easterly of the centre of Squally Reach; and
- (ii) that part lying southerly and westerly of the district municipalities of Sooke and Metchosin and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the southerly intersection of the easterly limit of the District Municipality of Esquimalt with the westerly limit of the City of Victoria; thence southerly along the westerly limit of said city to the southwesternmost point of said limit located westerly of Ogden Point; thence southerly in a straight line to the southerly limit of said electoral area at approximate latitude 48°15'00"N and longitude 123°25'49"W;

(b) that part of Electoral Area of Juan de Fuca (Part 2) lying southerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of Electoral Area of Juan de Fuca (Part 1) and Electoral Area of Juan de Fuca (Part 2) at Jordan River; then northwesterly in a straight line to Uglow Creek at approximate latitude 48°27'12"N and longitude 124°04'12"W; thence generally southerly along said creek to West Coast Road; thence westerly along said road to Pete Wolf Creek; thence southeasterly along said creek to Juan de Fuca Strait; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the southerly limit of Electoral Area of Juan de Fuca (Part 2) at approximate latitude 48°21'22"N and longitude 124°10'33"W;

(c) the district municipalities of Esquimalt, Metchosin and Sooke;

(d) that part of the District Municipality of Saanich lying westerly and southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said district municipality with Wallace Drive; thence generally southerly along said drive to West Saanich Road; thence generally southeasterly along said road and Quadra Street to Patricia Bay Highway; thence southerly along said highway to McKenzie Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to Quadra Street; thence generally southerly along said street to Cook Street; thence southeasterly along said street to the southerly limit of said district municipality;

(e) the City of Colwood;

(f) the Town of View Royal; and

(g) Becher Bay Indian Reserve No. 1, Esquimalt Indian Reserve, New Songhees Indian Reserve No. 1A and T'Sou-ke Indian Reserve.

Fleetwood—Port Kells

(Population: 117,423)

(Map 11)

Consists of that part of the Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

(a) that part of the City of Surrey described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city and Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway); thence southerly along said limit to 80 Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to 176 Street; thence southerly along said street to the Fraser Highway; thence northwesterly along said highway to the Serpentine River; thence generally southwesterly along said river to the easterly production of 68 Avenue; thence westerly along said production and 68 Avenue to 144 Street; thence northerly along said street to 88 Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to 148 Street; thence northerly along said street to 108 Avenue; thence easterly and southeasterly along said avenue and Ferguson Diversion to 152 Street; thence northerly along said street to Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway); thence generally easterly along said highway to the point of commencement.

Howe Sound—West Vancouver

(Population: 114,257)

(Maps 3 and 11)

Consists of:

(a) the Sunshine Coast Regional District;

(b) those parts of Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

- (i) Metro Vancouver Electoral Area A, excepting those parts described as follows:
 - a. that part lying easterly of Capilano River;
 - b. that part on the north shoreline of Burrard Inlet within the City of Port Moody;
 - c. Boulder and Barnston Islands; and
 - d. that part lying southerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the westerly limit of the City of Vancouver at approximate latitude 49°16'58"N and longitude 123°13'17"W; thence westerly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 49°17'05"N and longitude 123°18'35"W; thence southerly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 49°15'50"N and longitude 123°18'34"W; thence southeasterly in a straight line to the northerly limit of the City of Richmond at approximate latitude 49°15'33"N and longitude 123°17'47"W; thence easterly, northeasterly and generally southeasterly along said limit to the westerly boundary of Musqueam Indian Reserve No. 2 at approximate latitude 49°14'13"N and longitude 123°13'18"W;
- (ii) Bowen Island District Municipality; and
- (iii) that part of the District Municipality of West Vancouver lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said district municipality and Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway, Upper Levels Highway); thence generally northwesterly along said highway to 21st Street; thence southerly along said street and its production to the southerly limit of the District Municipality of West Vancouver; and

(c) those parts of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District comprising:

- (i) Squamish-Lillooet electoral areas C and D; and
- (ii) the Resort Municipality of Whistler.

Kamloops—Shuswap—Central Rockies

(Population: 109,218)

(Maps 1 and 7)

Consists of:

(a) the Regional District of Columbia-Shuswap, except:

(i) Okanagan Indian Reserve (Part) No. 1;

(b) those parts of the Regional District of North Okanagan comprising:

(i) North Okanagan Electoral Area F;

(ii) that part of the District Municipality of Spallumcheen lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at a southeasterly corner of said district municipality at approximate latitude 50°26'32"N and longitude 119°04'46"W; thence westerly and southerly along said limit to Reservoir Road; thence westerly along said road to Powerhouse Road; thence generally southwesterly along said road to Highway 97A; thence northerly along said highway to the southerly limit of the City of Armstrong; thence westerly, generally northerly, generally westerly and northerly along the limit of said city to Sutton Creek; thence generally northwesterly and southwesterly along said creek to a point at approximate latitude 50°27'24"N and longitude 119°15'57"W; thence northwesterly in a straight line to the southeast corner of Salmon River Indian Reserve No.1 at approximate latitude 50°28'17"N and longitude 119°17'51"W;

(iii) the cities of Armstrong and Enderby; and

(iv) Enderby Indian Reserve No. 2; and

(c) that part of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District comprising:

(i) Thompson-Nicola Electoral Area L (Grasslands);

(ii) those parts of Thompson-Nicola Electoral Area P (Rivers and the Peaks) comprising:

a. that part lying easterly of a line describes as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of Thompson-Nicola Electoral Area O (Lower North Thompson) and Adams West Forest Service Road; thence southeasterly along said forest service road to the westerly limit of that part of the Village of Chase on Adams River; thence generally southerly along said limit to approximate latitude 50°57'19"N and longitude 119°41'12"W; thence southeasterly in a straight line to a corner on the easterly limit of the Columbia-Shuswap Regional District at approximate latitude 50°55'31"N and longitude 119°39'52"W; and

b. that part of the South Thompson River lying downstream of Chase Bridge;

(iii) that part of the City of Kamloops lying southerly of the South Thompson River and easterly of the line described as follows: commencing at intersection of the South Thompson River and Mount Paul Way; thence southerly along said way to Lorne Street; thence easterly along said street to 10th Avenue; thence southerly along said

avenue to Victoria Street; thence northwesterly along said street to Lansdowne Street; thence northwesterly and westerly along said street to 6th Avenue; thence southerly along said avenue to Columbia Street; thence westerly along said street to Glenfair Drive; thence generally southerly along said drive to its end point at approximate latitude 50°39'52"N and longitude 120°19'47"W; thence southerly in a straight line to Peterson Creek at approximate latitude 50°39'43"N and longitude 120°19'47"W; thence southerly along said creek to Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway) at approximate latitude 50°39'42"N and longitude 120°19'47"W; thence westerly and southwesterly along said highway to Highway 5A (Princeton-Kamloops Highway); thence generally southeasterly along said highway to Running Horse Ranch Road; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the southerly limit of the City of Kamloops, that being the northwesternmost point of Thompson-Nicola Electoral Area L (Grasslands);

- (iv) that part of the Village of Chase lying southerly of Little Shuswap Lake; and
- (v) Neskonlith Indian Reserve and Sahhalkum Indian Reserve No.4.

Kamloops—Thompson—Nicola

(Population: 111,707)
(Maps 1 and 7)

Consists of:

(a) those parts of the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District comprising:

- (i) Squamish-Lillooet electoral areas A and B; and
- (ii) Bridge River Indian Reserve No. 1 and Nesikep Indian Reserve No. 6; and

(b) the Thompson-Nicola Regional District, excepting those parts described as follows:

- (i) Thompson-Nicola Electoral Area L (Grasslands);
- (ii) those parts of Thompson-Nicola Electoral Area P (Rivers and the Peaks) comprising:
 - a. that part lying easterly of a line describes as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of Thompson-Nicola Electoral Area O (Lower North Thompson) and Adams West Forest Service Road; thence southeasterly along said forest service road to the westerly limit of that part of the Village of Chase on Adams River; thence generally southerly along said limit to approximate latitude 50°57'19"N and longitude 119°41'12"W; thence southeasterly in a straight line to a corner on the easterly limit of the Columbia-Shuswap Regional District at approximate latitude 50°55'31"N and longitude 119°39'52"W; and
 - b. that part of the South Thompson River lying downstream of Chase Bridge;

- (iii) that part of the City of Kamloops lying southerly of the South Thompson River and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at intersection of the South Thompson River and Mount Paul Way; thence southerly along said way to Lorne Street; thence easterly along said street to 10th Avenue; thence southerly along said avenue to Victoria Street; thence northwesterly along said street to Lansdowne Street; thence northwesterly and westerly along said street to 6th Avenue; thence southerly along said avenue to Columbia Street; thence westerly along said street to Glenfair Drive; thence generally southerly along said drive to its end point at approximate latitude 50°39'52"N and longitude 120°19'47"W; thence southerly in a straight line to Peterson Creek at approximate latitude 50°39'43"N and longitude 120°19'47"W; thence southerly along said creek to Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway) at approximate latitude 50°39'42"N and longitude 120°19'47"W; thence westerly and southwesterly along said highway to Highway 5A (Princeton-Kamloops Highway); thence generally southeasterly along said highway to Running Horse Ranch Road; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the southerly limit of the City of Kamloops, that being the northwesternmost point of Thompson Nicola Electoral Area L (Grasslands);
- (iv) that part of the Village of Chase lying southerly of Little Shuswap Lake; and
- (v) Neskonlith Indian Reserve and Sahhalkum Indian Reserve No. 4.

Kelowna

(Population: 105,736)
(Maps 2 and 8)

Consists of:

- (a) those parts of the Regional District of Central Okanagan comprising:
 - (i) that part of Central Okanagan East Electoral Area lying southerly and westerly of Highway 33 East and northerly and easterly of Hydraulic Lake Road and McCulloch Road; and
 - (ii) that part of the City of Kelowna lying northerly of a line describes as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city and Harvey Avenue; thence northeasterly and easterly along said avenue to Ethel Street; thence southerly along said street to Raymer Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to Richter Street; thence southerly along said street to K.L.O. Road; thence southeasterly along said road to Casorso Road; thence southerly, southeasterly, easterly and southeasterly along said road to Mission Creek; thence generally northeasterly and southeasterly along said creek to the easterly limit of said city; and

(b) that part of the Regional District of Kootenay Boundary comprising:

- (i) that part of Kootenay Boundary Electoral Area E / West Boundary lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the westerly limit of said electoral area at approximate latitude 49°20'39"N and longitude 119°12'25"W; thence easterly in a straight line to the easterly limit of said electoral area at approximate latitude 49°22'37"N and longitude 118°42'57"W.

Langley Township

(Population: 117,251)

(Maps 5 and 11)

Consists of those parts of Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

(a) that part of Metro Vancouver Electoral Area A consisting of Barnston Island;

(b) that part of the Corporation of the Township of Langley lying easterly and northerly of line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of the City of Langley and 48 Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to Murray Creek; thence generally southeasterly along said creek to 40 Avenue; thence easterly and southeasterly along said avenue to 240 Street; thence northerly along said street to Fraser Highway; thence easterly along said highway to 264 Street; thence northerly along said street to Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway); thence southeasterly along said highway to the easterly limit of said township; and

(c) that part of the City of Surrey lying northerly of Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway).

Mission—Matsqui—Abbotsford

(Population: 118,415)

(Maps 3 and 5)

Consists of those parts of the Fraser Valley Regional District comprising:

(a) Fraser Valley electoral areas C and G;

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

(c) that part of the District Municipality of Kent lying westerly and northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of the Village of Harrison Hot Springs and Hotsprings Slough; thence generally southwesterly along said slough to a transmission line at approximate latitude 49°16'01"N and longitude of 121°46'47"W; thence generally southerly along said transmission line to Miami Creek; thence generally southwesterly along said creek to Hot Springs Road; thence southerly along said road to Highway 7 (Lougheed Highway); thence generally southwesterly, westerly and southwesterly along said highway to an unnamed creek at approximate latitude 49°13'47"N and longitude of 121°52'10"W; thence southeasterly along said creek and its southeasterly production to the southerly limit of said district municipality;

(d) that part of the District Municipality of Mission lying southerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said district municipality and Stave Lake Street; thence generally southwesterly along said street to a point at approximate latitude 49°10'48"N and longitude 122°16'37"W; thence westerly in a straight line to the easterly end point of Richards Avenue; thence generally westerly along said avenue to Dewdney Trunk Road; thence southerly along said road to Keystone Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Clay Street; thence westerly and southerly along said street to Tyler Street; thence generally southeasterly and southerly along said street to Wren Street; thence southerly along said street and its production to a point in the middle of the Fraser River north of Matsqui Island; thence westerly and northwesterly along said river to the westerly limit of said district municipality;

(e) that part of the City of Abbotsford lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city and Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway); thence southeasterly along said highway to Mt. Lehman Road; thence northerly along said road to Sandpiper Drive; thence easterly, southeasterly, and easterly along said drive, its production and Upper Maclure Road to Alea Court; thence northeasterly along said court to Upper Maclure Road; thence easterly along said road and its production to Maclure Road; thence generally easterly along said road to McCallum Road; thence northerly and easterly along said road to Highway 11 (Abbotsford-Mission Highway); thence southerly along said highway to Sumas Way; thence easterly and southerly along said way to the southerly limit of said city;

(f) the Village of Harrison Hot Springs; and

(g) Chehalis Indian Reserve No. 5, Holachten Indian Reserve No. 8 and Matsqui Main Indian Reserve No. 2.

Nanaimo—Ladysmith

(Population: 122,857)

(Maps 3 and 9)

Consists of:

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

- (i) Cowichan Valley Electoral Area H;
- (ii) Cowichan Valley Electoral Area G, excepting Dayman Island, Hudson Island, Leech Island, Miami Islet, Penelakut Island, Penelakut Island Indian Reserve No. 7, Ragged Islets, Reid Island, Rose Islets, Scott Island, Tent Island and Thetis Island; and
- (iii) the Town of Ladysmith; and

(b) those parts of the Regional District of Nanaimo comprising:

- (i) Nanaimo electoral areas A, B and C;
- (ii) that part of the City of Nanaimo lying easterly and southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the northerly limit of said city at a point in the Strait of Georgia at approximate latitude 49° 14'40"N and longitude 124° 00'58"W; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the easterly end point of Waldbank Road; thence southerly in a straight line to the intersection of Sunset Road and Sealand Road; thence southerly along Sealand Road to Hammond Bay Road; thence westerly along said road and Aulds Road to the southerly production of the easterly limit of the District Municipality of Lantzville; and
- (iii) Nanaimo River Indian Reserve.

New Westminster—Burnaby—Maillardville

(Population: 114,665)

(Map 11)

Consists of those parts of the Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

(a) the City of New Westminster;

(b) that part of the City of Burnaby lying easterly and southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southeasterly limit of said city (at 10th Avenue) and Canada Way; thence northwesterly along said way to Burriss Street; thence northeasterly along said street and its production to Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway); thence easterly, northeasterly and southeasterly along said highway to the easterly limit of said city; and

(c) that part of the City of Coquitlam described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city and Austin Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to Schoolhouse Street; thence southerly along said street and its intermittent production to Woolridge Street;

thence westerly in a straight line to a point on Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway) at approximate latitude 49°13'54"N and longitude 122°51'14"W; thence westerly along said highway to Brunette Avenue; thence southwesterly along said avenue to the southwesterly limit of said city; thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly limit of said city to the point of commencement.

North Island—Powell River

(Population: 125,840)

(Maps 1 and 6)

Consists of:

- (a) the regional districts of Mount Waddington and Strathcona;
- (b) the qathet Regional District, excepting qathet Electoral Area E;
- (c) that part of the Central Coast Regional District lying southerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the easternmost limit of Central Coast Electoral Area A at latitude 52°00'00"N; thence west along said latitude to Fisher Channel; thence generally southerly along said channel, Fitz Hugh Sound, the South Passage and Queen Charlotte Sound to the southerly limit of said regional district at approximate latitude 51°04'51"N and longitude 127°59'38"W; and
- (d) those parts of the Comox Valley Regional District comprising:
 - (i) Comox Valley Electoral Area B (Lazo North) and Comox Valley Electoral Area C (Puntledge-Black Creek);
 - (ii) that part of the City of Courtenay lying easterly of the Courtenay and Tsolum Rivers;
 - (iii) the Town of Comox; and
 - (iv) Pentledge Indian Reserve No. 2 and Comox Indian Reserve No. 1.

Okanagan Lake West—South Kelowna

(Population: 106,794)

(Maps 2 and 8)

Consists of:

- (a) those parts of the Regional District of Central Okanagan comprising:
 - (i) that part of Central Okanagan East Electoral Area lying southerly and westerly of Hydraulic Lake Road and McCulloch Road;

- (ii) that part of Central Okanagan West Electoral Area lying southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the easterly limit of said electoral area in Okanagan Lake at approximate latitude 50°02'26"N and longitude 119°28'26"W; thence westerly in a straight line to the westerly shoreline of Okanagan Lake at an unnamed creek at approximate latitude 50°02'18"N and longitude 119°29'58"W; thence westerly along said creek to Westside Road North; thence northerly along said road to Cinnabar Creek; thence generally westerly along said creek to a point at approximate latitude 50°02'16"N and longitude 119°31'22"W; thence westerly in a straight line to the westerly limit of said electoral area at approximate latitude 50°03'22"N and longitude 119°45'35"W;
- (iii) the District Municipality of Peachland;
- (iv) the City of West Kelowna; and
- (v) that part of the City of Kelowna lying southerly of a line describes as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city and Harvey Avenue; thence northeasterly and easterly along said avenue to Ethel Street; thence southerly along said street to Raymer Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to Richter Street; thence southerly along said street to K.L.O. Road; thence southeasterly along said road to Casorso Road; thence southerly, southeasterly, easterly and southeasterly along said road to Mission Creek; thence generally northeasterly and southeasterly along said creek to the easterly limit of said city; and

(b) those parts of the Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen comprising:

- (i) Okanagan-Similkameen Electoral Area F, excepting those parts lying southeasterly of the District Municipality of Summerland and easterly of Penticton Indian Reserve No. 1; and
- (ii) the District Municipality of Summerland.

Pitt Meadows—Maple Ridge

(Population: 116,916)

(Maps 3 and 11)

Consists of:

(a) those parts of the Fraser Valley Regional District comprising:

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

- (ii) that part of the District Municipality of Mission lying westerly and northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said district municipality and Stave Lake Street; thence generally southwesterly along said street to a point at approximate latitude 49°10'48"N and longitude 122°16'37"W; thence westerly in a straight line to the easterly end point of Richards Avenue; thence generally westerly along said avenue to Dewdney Trunk Road; thence southerly along said road to Keystone Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Clay Street; thence westerly and southerly along said street to Tyler Street; thence generally southeasterly and southerly along said street to Wren Street; thence southerly along said street and its production to a point in the middle of the Fraser River north of Matsqui Island; thence westerly and northwesterly along said river to the westerly limit of said district municipality; and
- (iii) Langley Indian Reserve No. 2; and

(b) Consists of those parts of the Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

- (i) the cities of Maple Ridge and Pitt Meadows; and
- (ii) Katzie Indian Reserve No. 1.

Port Moody—Coquitlam

(Population: 115,367)
(Map 11)

Consists of those parts of the Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

(a) those parts of Metro Vancouver Electoral Area A comprising:

- (i) that part on the north shoreline of Burrard Inlet within the City of Port Moody; and
- (ii) Boulder Island;

(b) the City of Port Moody;

(c) that part of the City of Coquitlam described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway) and Brunette Avenue; thence southwesterly along said avenue to the southwesterly limit of said city; thence generally southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and easterly limit of said city to Highway 7 (Lougheed Highway); thence northwesterly along said highway and Barnet Highway to Johnson Street; thence generally northerly along said street to a transmission line at approximate latitude 49°18'03"N and longitude 122°47'51"W; thence northwesterly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 49°18'09"N and longitude 122°47'58"W; thence northerly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 49°18'49"N and longitude 122°47'37"W; thence northeasterly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 49°19'08"N and longitude 122°47'21"W; thence northerly in a straight line to a transmission line at approximate latitude 49°19'42"N and longitude 122°47'18"W; thence northeasterly and easterly along said transmission line to Pipeline Road; thence generally northerly along said road to the northerly limit of said city; thence generally

westerly, southerly, westerly and southerly along the limit of said city to Austin Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to Schoolhouse Street; thence southerly along said street and its intermittent production to Woolridge Street; thence westerly in a straight line to a point on Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway) at approximate latitude 49°13'54"N and longitude 122°51'14"W; thence westerly along said highway to the point of commencement; and

(d) the villages of Anmore and Belcarra.

Prince George—Peace River—Northern Rockies

(Population: 116,962)

(Maps 1 and 10)

Consists of:

(a) the Peace River Regional District;

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

- (i) Fraser-Fort George electoral areas A, D, F, G and H;
- (ii) that part of the City of Prince George lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city with the Nechako River; thence generally southeasterly along said river to Highway 97 (Cariboo Highway); thence southerly and southeasterly along said highway to the Fraser River; thence generally southerly along said river to the southerly limit of said city; and
- (iii) Fort George Indian Reserve No. 2; and

(c) the Northern Rockies Regional Municipality.

Richmond Centre—Marpole

(Population: 116,380)

(Map 11)

Consists of those parts of the Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

(a) 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 and Highway 99; thence generally southeasterly along said highway to Cambie Road; thence westerly along said road to No. 4 Road; thence southerly along said road to Westminster Highway; thence westerly along said highway to No. 3 Road; thence southerly along said road to Williams Road; thence westerly along said road and its production to the westerly limit of said city; and

(b) that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows: commencing at the intersection of 57th Avenue West and Cambie Street; thence southerly along said street and its production to the southerly limit of said city; thence southwesterly and northwesterly along said limit to the production of Angus Drive, that being a point in the Fraser River at approximate latitude 49°12'19"N and longitude 123°09'00"W; thence northerly and northeasterly along said production and Angus Drive to Marine Drive Southwest; thence northwesterly along said drive to Angus Drive; thence northerly and northwesterly along said drive and West Boulevard to 57th Avenue West; thence easterly along said avenue to the point of commencement.

Richmond East—Steveston

(Population: 116,141)

(Map 11)

Consists of that part of the Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

(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 and Highway 99; thence generally southeasterly along said highway to Cambie Road; thence westerly along said road to No. 4 Road; thence southerly along said road to Westminster Highway; thence westerly along said highway to No. 3 Road; thence southerly along said road to Williams Road; thence westerly along said road and its production to the westerly limit of said city.

Saanich—Gulf Islands

(Population: 122,147)

(Maps 4 and 12)

Consists of those parts of the Capital Regional District comprising:

(a) the regional district electoral areas of Saltspring Island and Southern Gulf Islands;

(b) the district municipalities of North Saanich and Central Saanich;

(c) that part of the District Municipality of Saanich lying easterly and northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said district municipality with Wallace Drive; thence generally southerly along said drive to West Saanich Road; thence generally southeasterly along said road and Quadra Street to Patricia Bay Highway; thence southerly along said highway to McKenzie Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to Quadra Street; thence generally southerly along said street to Cook Street; thence southeasterly along said street to the southerly limit of said district municipality; thence generally easterly along said limit to Shelbourne Street; thence northerly along said street to McKenzie Avenue; thence easterly and southeasterly along said avenue to Finnerty Road; thence northeasterly along said road to Arbutus Road; thence northerly along said road to Hollydene Place; thence northeasterly and northwesterly along said place to its endpoint; thence

northeasterly in a straight line to the easterly limit of said district municipality at approximate latitude 48°28'38"N and longitude 123°18'02"W; and

(d) the Town of Sidney.

Similkameen—West Kootenay

(Population: 116,666)

(Map 2)

Consists of:

(a) those parts of the Regional District of Central Kootenay comprising:

- (i) Central Kootenay Electoral Area J; and
- (ii) the City of Castlegar;

(b) the Regional District of Kootenay Boundary, excepting:

- (i) Kootenay Boundary Electoral Area A; and
- (ii) that part of Kootenay Boundary Electoral Area E / West Boundary lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the westerly limit of said electoral area at approximate latitude 49°20'39"N and longitude 119°12'25"W; thence easterly in a straight line to the easterly limit of said electoral area at approximate latitude 49°22'37"N and longitude 118°42'57"W; and

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

- (i) Okanagan-Similkameen electoral areas A, B, C, D, E, G, H and I
- (ii) those parts of Okanagan-Similkameen Electoral Area F lying southeasterly of the District Municipality of Summerland and easterly of Penticton Indian Reserve No. 1;
- (iii) the City of Penticton;
- (iv) the towns of Oliver and Osoyoos; and
- (v) Chopaka Indian Reserve No. 7 & 8, Lower Similkameen Indian Reserve No. 2, Lulu Indian Reserve No. 5, Osoyoos Indian Reserve No. 1 and Penticton Indian Reserve No. 1.

Skeena—Bulkley Valley

(Population: 89,689)

(Map 1)

Consists of:

- (a) the Stikine Region;
- (b) the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine and the North Coast Regional District;
- (c) the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako, excepting Bulkley-Nechako Electoral Area F; and
- (d) those parts of the Central Coast Regional District comprising:
 - (i) Central Coast electoral areas C, D and E;
 - (ii) that part of Central Coast Electoral Area A lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the easternmost limit of said electoral area at latitude 52°00'00"N; thence west along said latitude to Fisher Channel; thence generally southerly along said channel, Fitz Hugh Sound, the South Passage and Queen Charlotte Sound to the southerly limit of said regional district at approximate latitude 51°04'51"N and longitude 127°59'38"W; and
 - (iii) Bella Coola Indian Reserve No. 1.

South Surrey—White Rock

(Population: 118,278)

(Map 11)

Consists of those parts of the Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

- (a) 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 British Columbia Railway; thence easterly along said railway to the southerly production of 125A Street; thence northerly along said production and 125A Street to Station Road; thence northeasterly and northwesterly along said road to 125A Street; thence northerly along said street to 56 Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to 128 Street; thence northerly along said street to 58 Avenue; thence generally easterly along said avenue, Highway 10 and 56 Avenue to 192 Street; thence southerly along said street to the production of 56 Avenue; thence northeasterly and easterly along said production and 56 Avenue to the easterly limit of said city;
- (b) the City of White Rock; and
- (c) Semiahmoo Indian Reserve.

Surrey Centre

(Population: 119,724)
(Map 11)

Consists of that part of the Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

(a) that part of the City of Surrey lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city and 88 Avenue; thence generally easterly along said avenue to 148 Street; thence northerly along said street to 108 Avenue; thence easterly and southeasterly along said avenue and Ferguson Diversion to 152 Street; thence northeasterly along said street to Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway); thence generally northwesterly along said highway to the northerly limit of said city.

Surrey Newton

(Population: 119,560)
(Map 11)

Consists of that part of the Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

(a) that part of the City of Surrey described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city and 88 Avenue; thence generally easterly along said avenue to 144 Street; thence southerly along said street to 64 Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to 146 Street; thence southerly along said street to 56 Avenue; thence generally westerly, northwesterly and westerly along said avenue, Highway 10 and 58 Avenue to 126 Street; thence northerly along said street to 64 Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to the westerly limit of said city; thence northerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Vancouver Arbutus

(Population: 117,286)
(Map 11)

Consists of those parts of the Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

(a) that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows: commencing along the westerly limit of said city at the intersection of Discovery Street and 16th Avenue West; thence easterly along said avenue to Marpole Avenue; thence generally northeasterly along said avenue to 15th Avenue West; thence easterly along said avenue to Wolfe Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to 16th Avenue West; thence easterly along said avenue to Main Street; thence southerly along said street to 49th Avenue East; thence easterly along said avenue to Fraser Street; thence southerly along said street and its production to the southerly limit of said city; thence generally westerly along said limit to the southerly production of Cambie Street, that being a point in the Fraser River at approximate latitude 49°12'14"N and longitude 123°07'01"W; thence northerly along said production and Cambie Street to 57th Avenue West; thence

westerly along said avenue to West Boulevard; thence southeasterly and southerly along said boulevard and Angus Drive to Marine Drive Southwest; thence southeasterly along said boulevard to Angus Drive; thence southwesterly and southerly along said drive and its production to the southerly limit of said city; thence generally northwesterly and northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said city to the point of commencement; and

(b) Musqueam Indian Reserve No. 2.

Vancouver Centre

(Population: 115,964)

(Map 11)

Consists of that part of the Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

(a) that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows: commencing at the southwest corner of the City of North Vancouver at approximate latitude 49°17'52"N and longitude 123°06'09"W; thence southerly in a straight line to a point on Waterfront Road West at approximate latitude 49°17'10"N and longitude 123°06'32"W; thence southerly in a straight line to the northerly end point of Cambie Street; thence southerly and southwesterly along said street to Dunsmuir Street; thence southeasterly and easterly along said street and Dunsmuir Viaduct to Main Street; thence southerly along said street to 2nd Avenue East; thence westerly and southwesterly along said avenue and 2nd Avenue West to Cambie Street; thence northerly along said street and Cambie Bridge to False Creek; thence southwesterly and northwesterly along said creek to the mouth of English Bay at approximate latitude 49°16'59"N and longitude 123°08'45"W; thence westerly in a straight line to the westerly limit of said city at approximate latitude 49°16'56"N and longitude 123°09'51"W; thence northerly, easterly, southeasterly and easterly along the limit of said city to the point of commencement.

Vancouver East

(Population: 118,675)

(Map 11)

Consists of that part of the Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

(a) that part of the City of Vancouver lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city and Grandview Highway; thence generally westerly along said highway and Grandview Highway South to Nanaimo Street; thence southerly along said street to 15th Avenue East; thence westerly along said avenue and its intermittent production to Victoria Drive; thence southerly along said drive to 16th Avenue East; thence westerly along said avenue, its production and 15th Avenue East to Knight Street; thence southerly along said street to 16th Avenue East; thence westerly along said avenue to Ontario Street; thence northerly along said street to 2nd Avenue East; thence easterly along said avenue to Main Street; thence northerly along said street to Dunsmuir Viaduct; thence

westerly and northwesterly along said viaduct and Dunsmuir Street to Cambie Street; thence northeasterly and northerly along said street to its end point; thence northerly in a straight line to a point on Waterfront Road West at approximate latitude 49°17'10"N and longitude 123°06'32"W; thence northerly in a straight line to the northerly limit of said city at approximate latitude 49°17'52"N and longitude 123°06'09"W.

Vancouver Fraserview—South Burnaby

(Population: 117,482)

(Map 11)

Consists of those parts of the Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

(a) that part of the City of Burnaby lying southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city and Kingsway; thence generally westerly along Kingsway to Imperial Street; thence westerly along said street to the westerly limit of said city; and

(b) 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 and Kingsway; thence westerly and northwesterly along Kingsway to Joyce Street; thence southwesterly along said street to 41st Avenue East; thence westerly along said avenue to Knight Street; thence southerly along said street to 49th Avenue East; thence westerly along said avenue to Fraser Street; thence southerly along said street and its production to the southerly limit of said city.

Vancouver Kingsway

(Population: 116,499)

(Map 11)

Consists of that part of the Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

(a) that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city and Kingsway; thence westerly and northwesterly along Kingsway to Joyce Street; thence southwesterly along said street to 41st Avenue East; thence westerly along said avenue to Knight Street; thence southerly along said street to 49th Avenue East; thence westerly along said avenue to Main Street; thence northerly along said street to 16th Avenue East; thence easterly along said avenue to Knight Street; thence northerly along said street to 15th Avenue East; thence easterly along said avenue, 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 generally easterly along said highway and Grandview Highway to the easterly limit of said city; thence southerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Vancouver West Broadway

(Population: 114,291)

(Map 11)

Consists of those parts of the Metro Vancouver Regional District comprising:

(a) that part of Metro Vancouver Electoral Area A lying southerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the westerly limit of the City of Vancouver at approximate latitude 49°16'58"N and longitude 123°13'17"W; thence westerly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 49°17'05"N and longitude 123°18'35"W; thence southerly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 49°15'50"N and longitude 123°18'34"W; thence southeasterly in a straight line to the northerly limit of the City of Richmond at approximate latitude 49°15'33"N and longitude 123°17'47"W; thence easterly, northeasterly and generally southeasterly along said limit to the westerly boundary of Musqueam Indian Reserve No. 2 at approximate latitude 49°14'13"N and longitude 123°13'18"W; and

(b) that part of the City of Vancouver described as follows: commencing along the westerly limit of said city at the intersection of Discovery Street and 16th Avenue West; thence easterly along said avenue to Marpole Avenue; thence generally northeasterly along said avenue to 15th Avenue West; thence easterly along said avenue to Wolfe Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to 16th Avenue West; thence easterly along said avenue to Ontario Street; thence northerly along said street to 2nd Avenue West; thence westerly and southwesterly along said avenue to Cambie Street; thence northerly along said street and Cambie Bridge to False Creek; thence southwesterly and northwesterly along said creek to the mouth of English Bay at approximate latitude 49°16'59"N and longitude 123°08'45"W; thence westerly in a straight line to the westerly limit of said city at approximate latitude 49°16'56"N and longitude 123°09'51"W; thence westerly, southerly and easterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Vernon—Monashee

(Population: 108,606)

(Maps 2 and 8)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the Columbia-Shuswap Regional District comprising:

- (i) Okanagan (Part) Indian Reserve No. 1;

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

- (i) Central Kootenay electoral areas H and K;

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

- (i) that part of Central Okanagan East Electoral Area lying northerly and easterly of Highway 33 East;

- (ii) that part of Central Okanagan West Electoral Area lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the easterly limit of said electoral area in Okanagan Lake at approximate latitude 50°02'26"N and longitude 119°28'26"W; thence westerly in a straight line to the westerly shoreline of Okanagan Lake at an unnamed creek at approximate latitude 50°02'18"N and longitude 119°29'58"W; thence westerly along said creek to Westside Road North; thence northerly along said road to Cinnabar Creek; thence generally westerly along said creek to a point at approximate latitude 50°02'16"N and longitude 119°31'22"W; thence westerly in a straight line to the westerly limit of said electoral area at approximate latitude 50°03'22"N and longitude 119°45'35"W;
- (iii) the District Municipality of Lake Country; and
- (iv) Duck Lake Indian Reserve No. 7; and

(d) those parts of the Regional District of North Okanagan comprising:

- (i) North Okanagan electoral areas B, C, D and E;
- (ii) the District Municipality of Coldstream;
- (iii) that part of the District Municipality of Spallumcheen lying southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said district municipality and Reservoir Road; thence westerly along said road to Powerhouse Road; thence generally southwesterly along said road to Highway 97A; thence northerly along said highway to the southerly limit of the City of Armstrong; thence westerly, generally northerly, generally westerly and northerly along the limit of said city to Sutton Creek; thence generally northwesterly and southwesterly along said creek to a point at approximate latitude 50°27'24"N and longitude 119°15'57"W; thence northwesterly in a straight line to the southeast corner of Salmon River Indian Reserve No. 1 at approximate latitude 50°28'17"N and longitude 119°17'51"W;
- (iv) the City of Vernon; and
- (v) Okanagan (Part) Indian Reserve No. 1.

Victoria

(Population: 123,482)
(Maps 4 and 12)

Consists of those parts of the Capital Regional District comprising:

(a) that part of Electoral Area of Juan de Fuca (Part 1) lying easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the southerly intersection of the easterly limit of the District Municipality of Esquimalt with the westerly limit of the City of Victoria; thence southerly along the westerly limit of said city to the southwesternmost point of said limit located westerly of Ogden Point; thence southerly in a straight line to the southerly limit of said electoral area at approximate latitude 48°15'00"N and longitude 123°25'49"W;

(b) the District Municipality of Oak Bay;

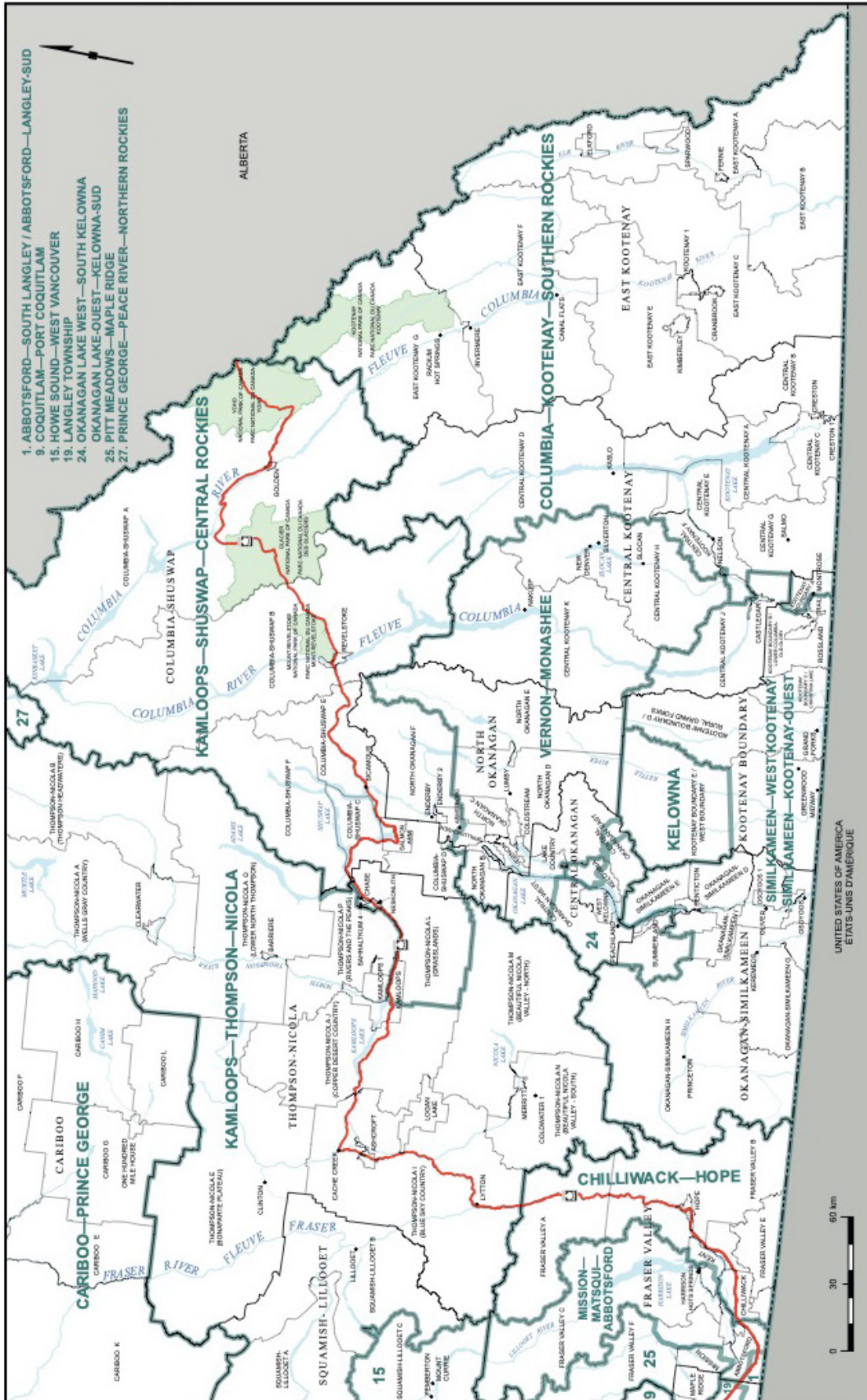
(c) that part of the District Municipality of Saanich lying easterly and southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said district municipality with Shelbourne Street; thence northerly along said street to McKenzie Avenue; thence easterly and southeasterly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

(d) the City of Victoria.

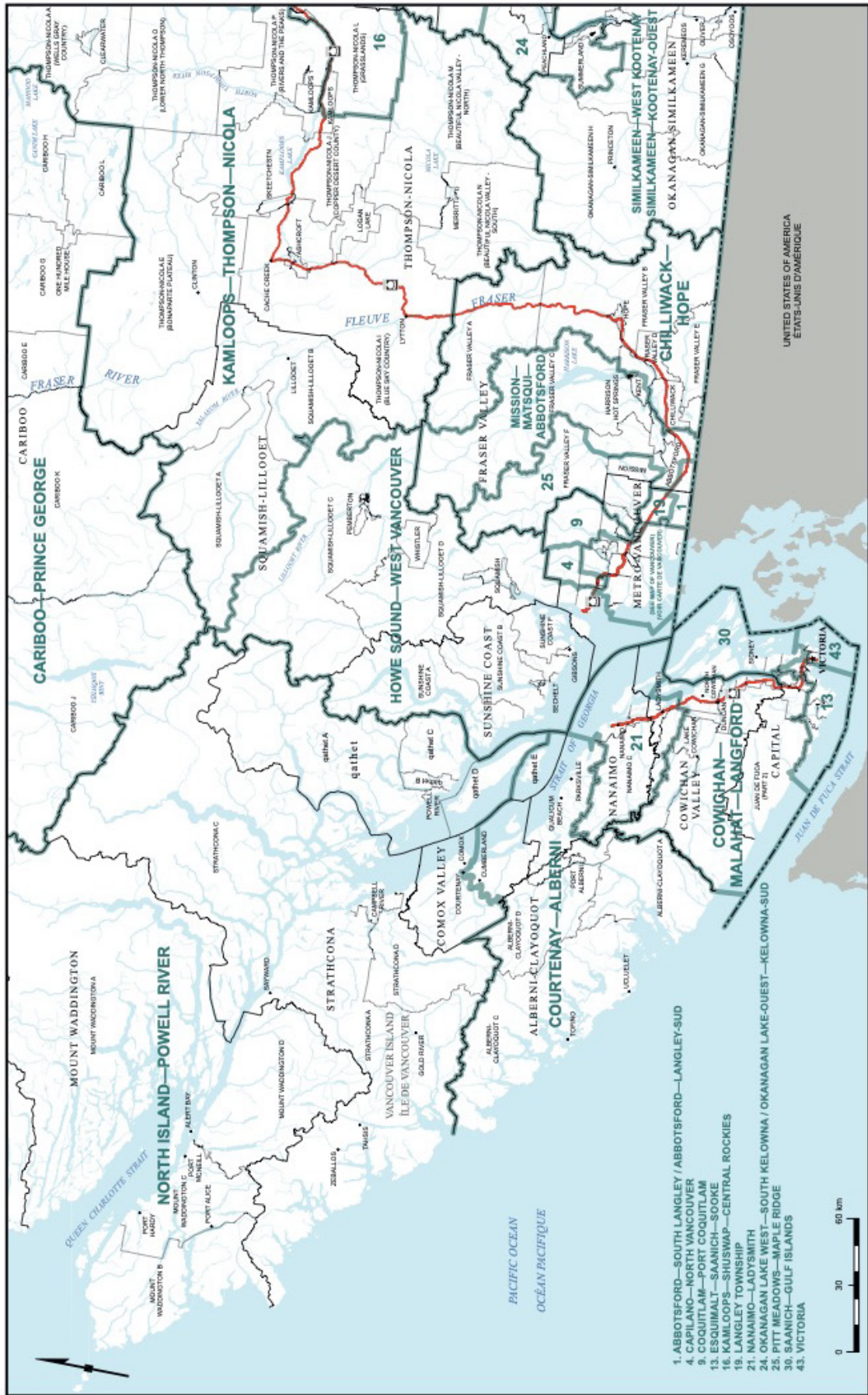
British Columbia



Southeastern British Columbia



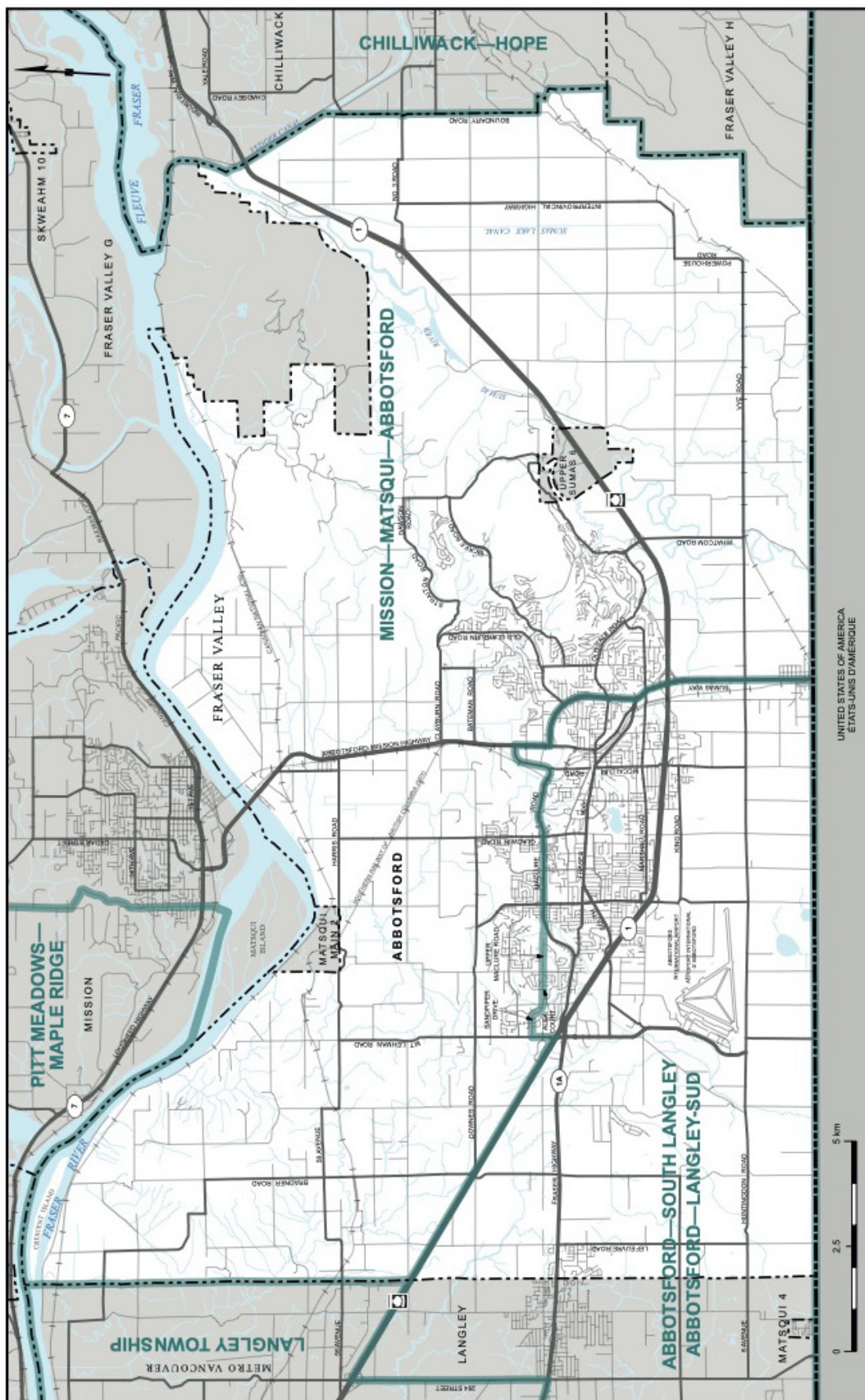
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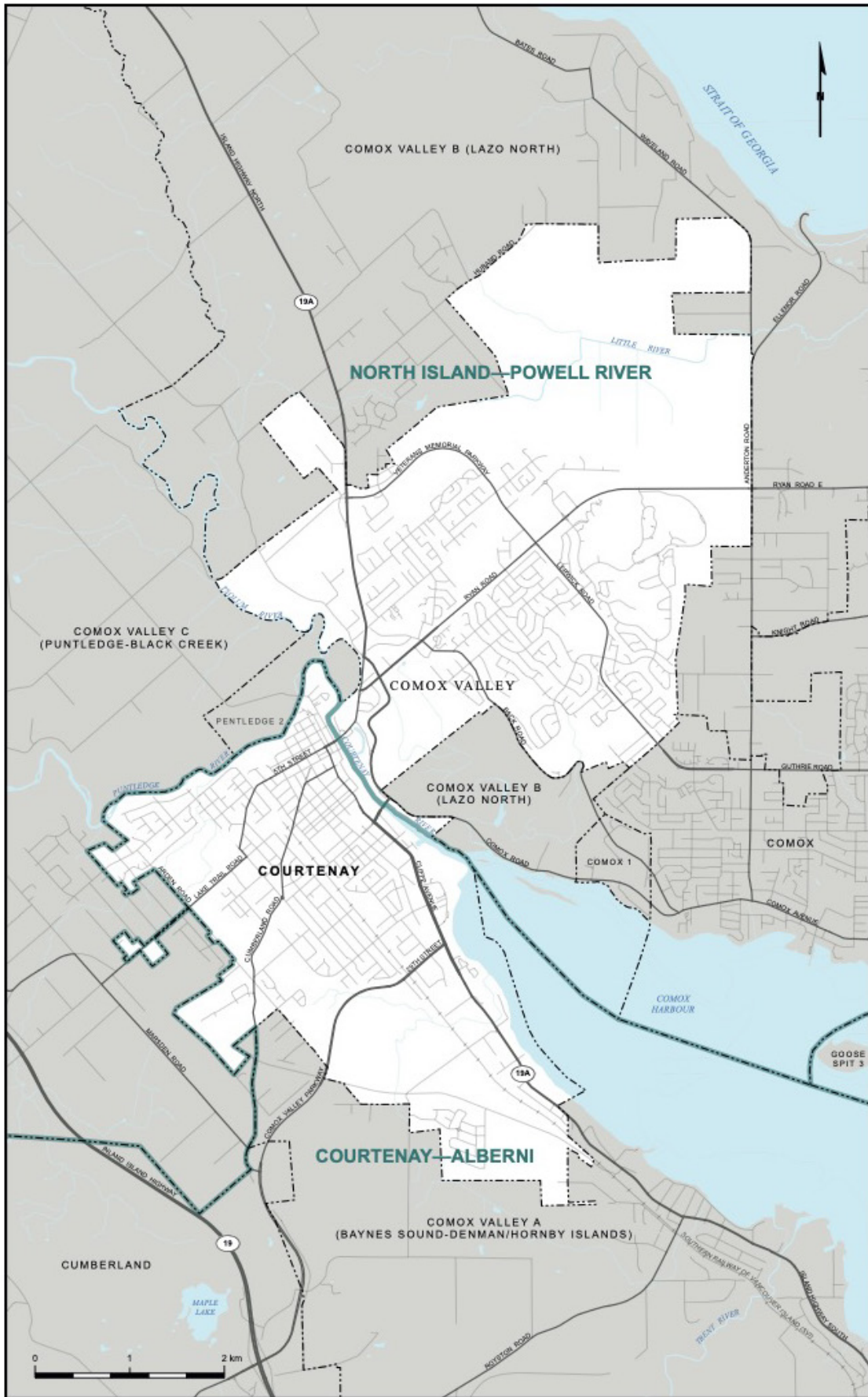
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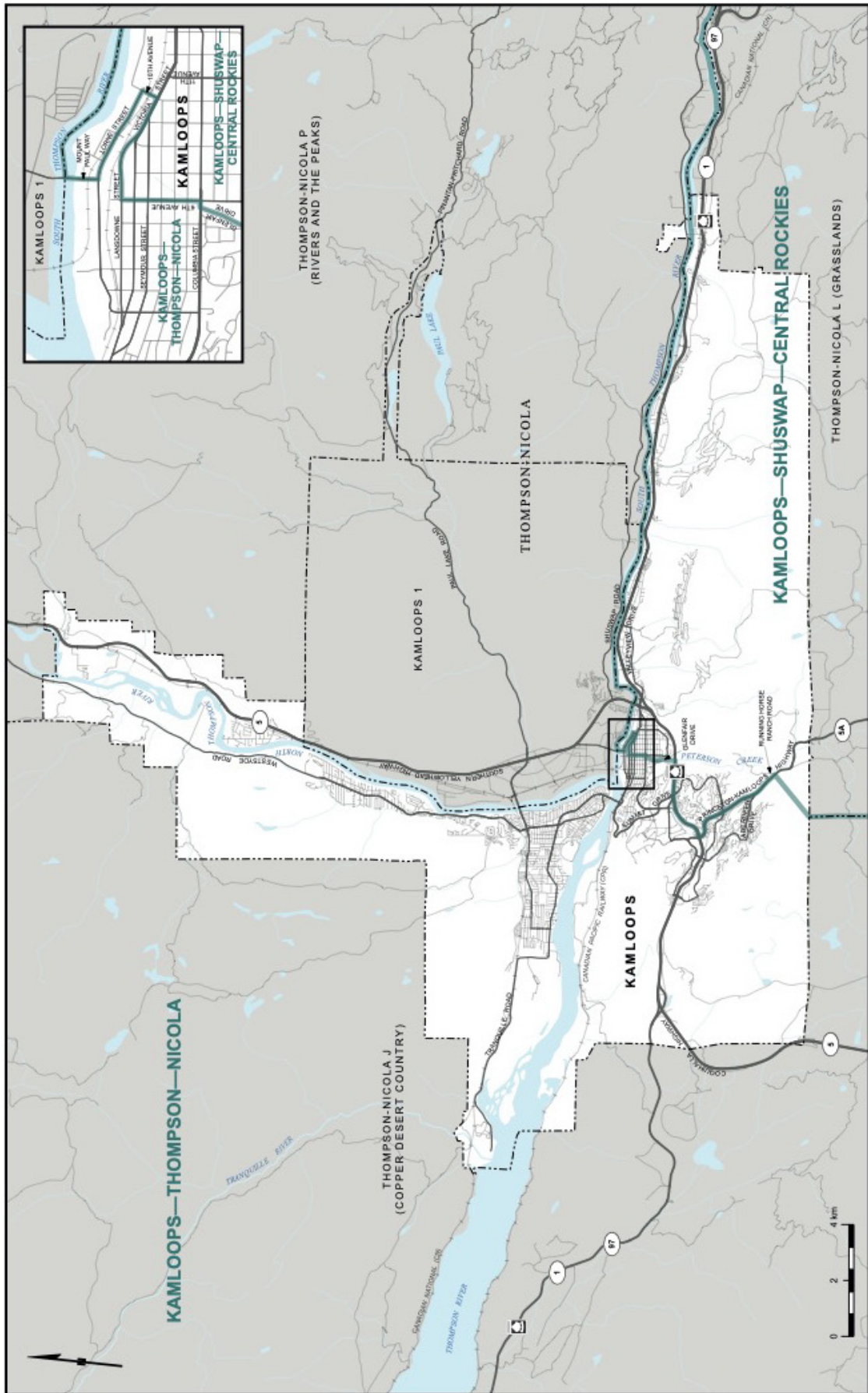
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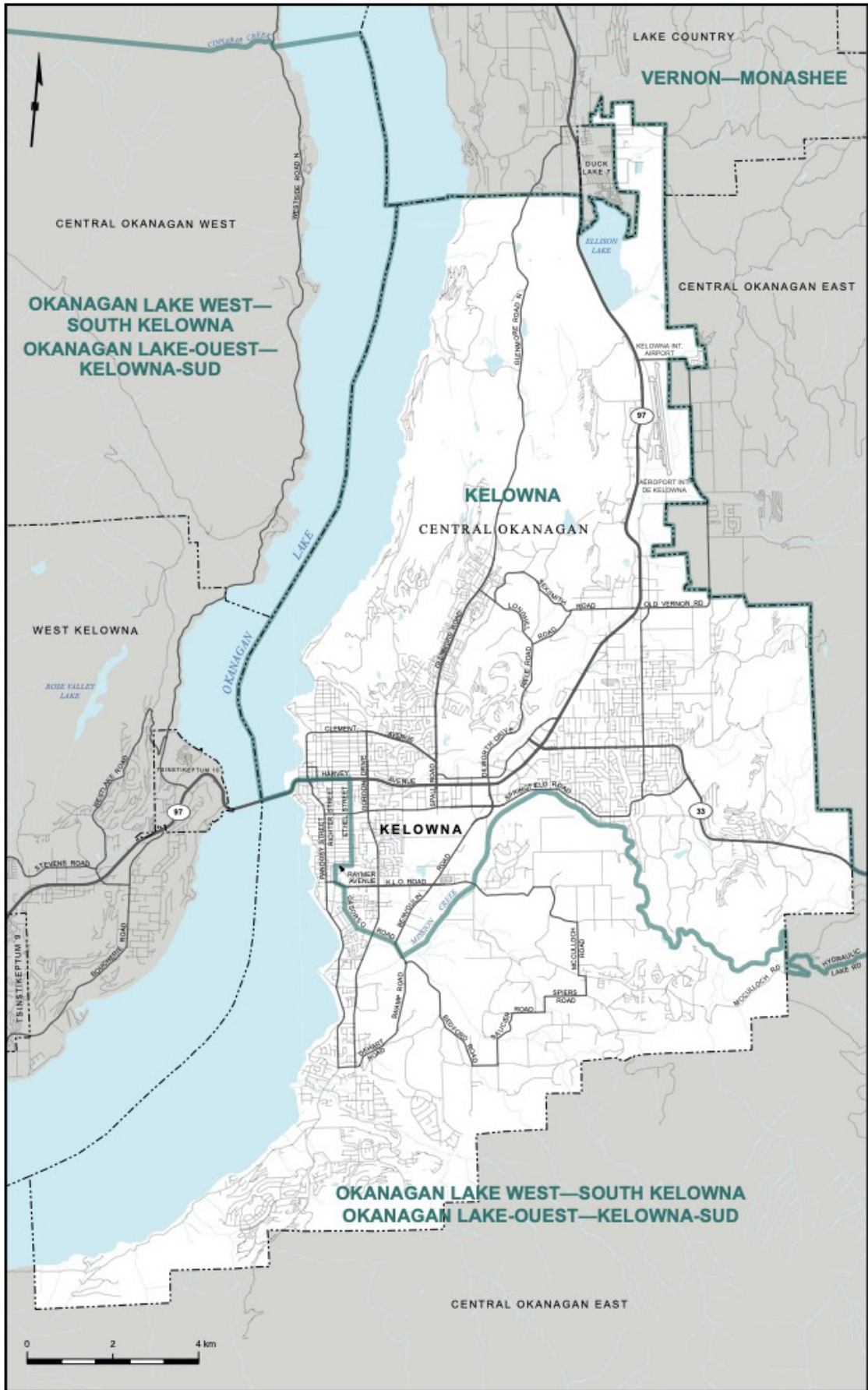
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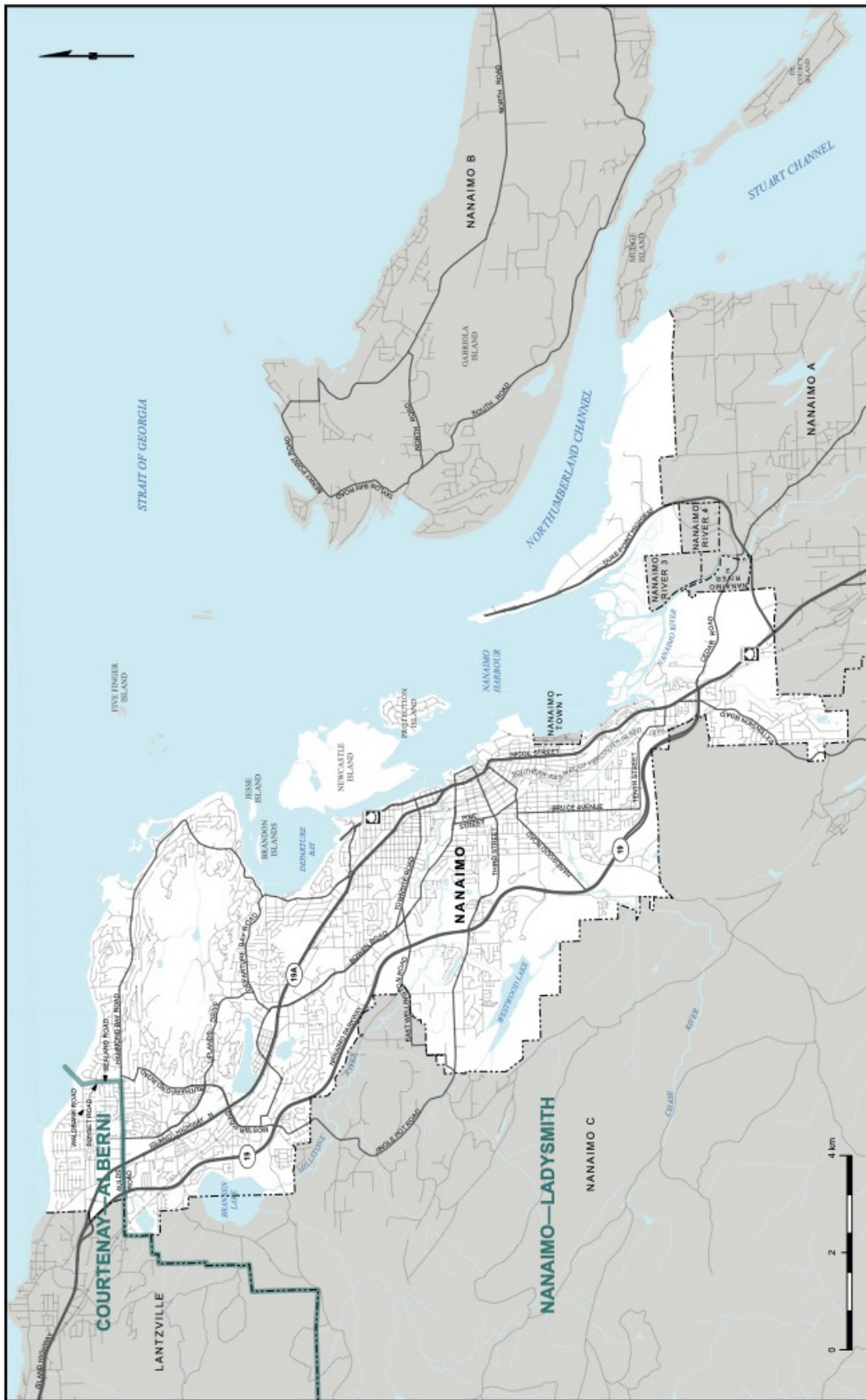
City of Kamloops



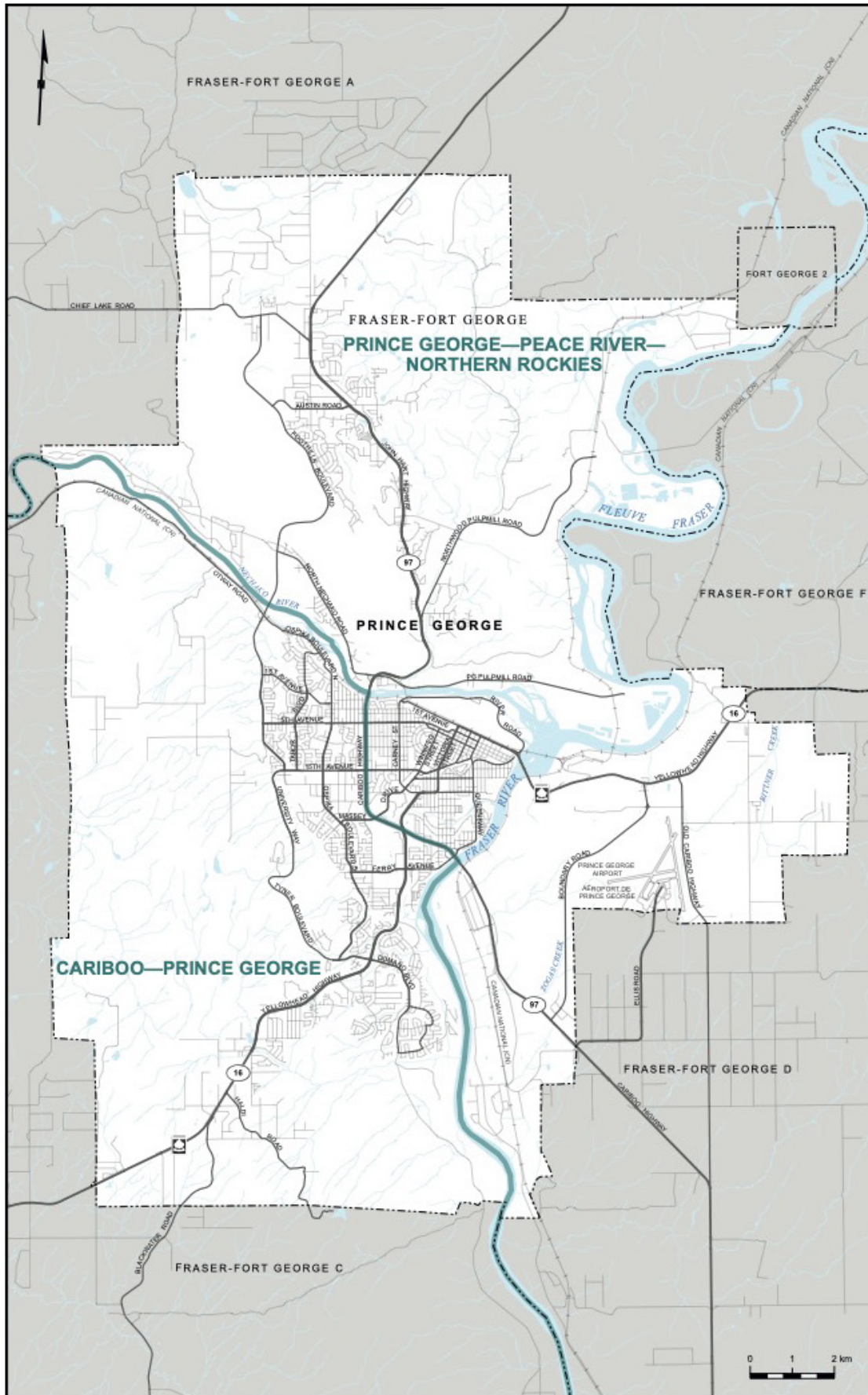
City of Kelowna



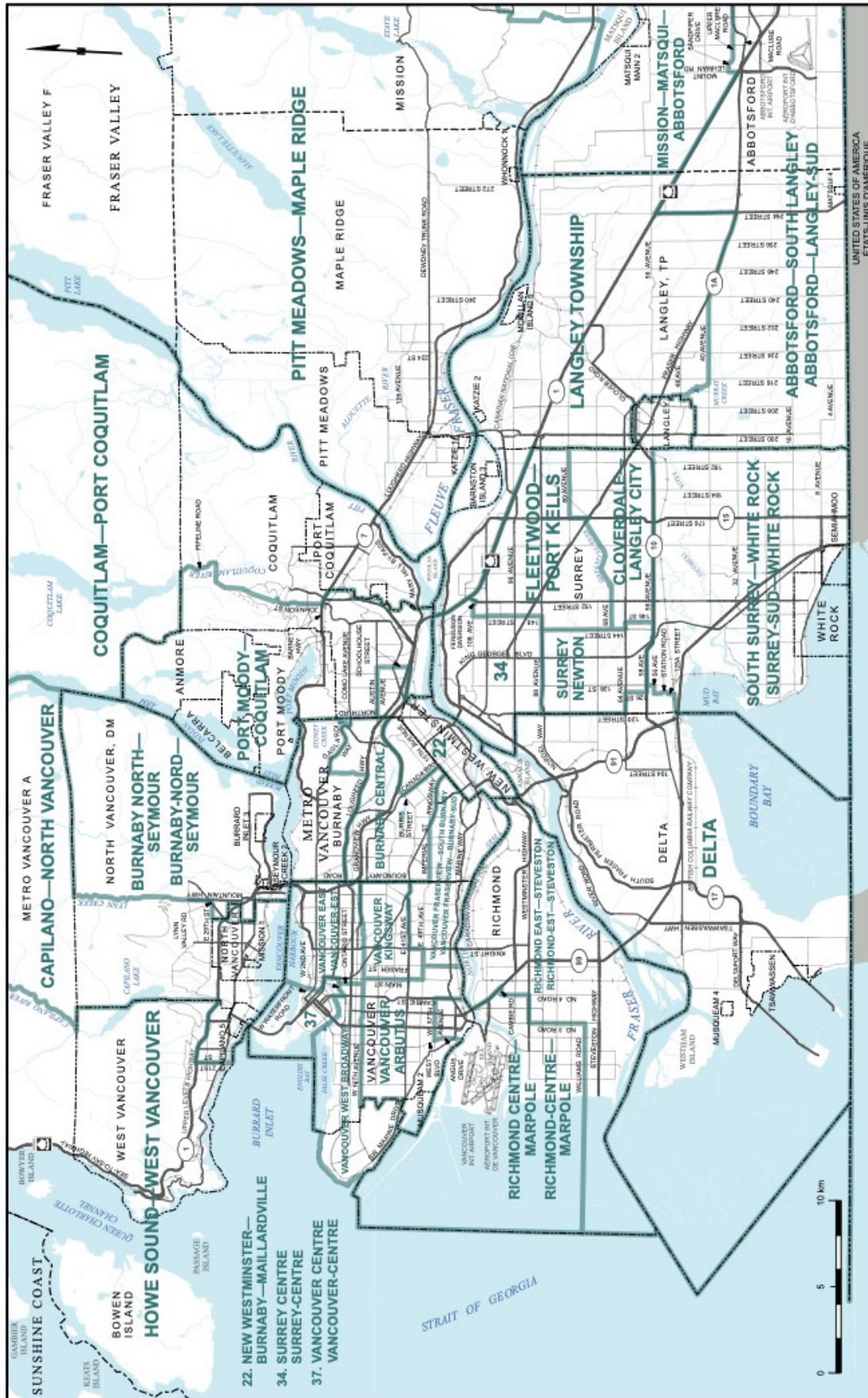
City of Nanaimo



City of Prince George



City of Vancouver and Vicinity



City of Victoria and Vicinity

