

# THE REPORT OF THE 1993 ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION FOR NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR



JUNE, 1994

**The Report of the  
1993 Electoral Boundaries Commission  
for Newfoundland and Labrador**

**Submitted to**

**The Honourable Edward M. Roberts, Q.C.  
Minister of Justice and Attorney General  
for the Province of Newfoundland**

**June, 1994**

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**FOREWARD****Interpretative Notes**

Readers will note that in certain places the Commission has used the title(s) of various presenters. This was done for the sake of clarity and exposition. It does not indicate that the Commission placed any greater weight on that presentation than on one where the presenter is not specifically named.

Unless otherwise stated all population figures referenced in this report are based on the results of the 1991 Census conducted by Statistics Canada.



**TERMINOLOGY**

In this report the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- Act:** unless the context otherwise indicates means the Electoral Boundaries Act, R.S.N. 1990 Chapter C-4 inclusive of all amendments except those made in December, 1993.
- Amended Act:** means the Electoral Boundaries Act, R.S.N. 1990 Chapter C-4 inclusive of all amendments.
- Amended Mandate:** means the mandate of the Commission as established and changed by the December, 1993 amendments to the Electoral Boundaries Act.
- Commission:** means the 1993 Electoral Boundaries Commission for Newfoundland and Labrador, more particularly referred to in the Act as the "Newfoundland Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission."
- First Proposal:** means the 40 district proposal that the Commission developed under its Original Mandate.
- M.H.A.** means a Member of the House of Assembly of the Province of Newfoundland.
- Original Mandate:** means the mandate given to the Commission as established by the terms of the Electoral Boundaries Act, R.S.N. 1990 Chapter C-4 prior to its amendment in December, 1993.
- Second Proposal:** means the 44 district proposal that the Commission developed under its Amended Mandate.





## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

It was an Italian Philosopher who once said that:

“There is nothing more perilous in its pursuit, dangerous in its conduct or uncertain in its outcome than the introduction of a new order of things.”

### The Constitution of the Commission

The 1993 Electoral Boundaries Commission for Newfoundland and Labrador was appointed in early 1993.

The Commission's five members are as follows: the Honourable John W. Mahoney, a Justice of the Court of Appeal, of St. John's, Newfoundland, is our Chairperson. He was appointed by the Chief Justice of Newfoundland, the Honourable Noel Goodridge on January 27, 1993 in accordance with Section 3(3) of the Act which reads:

“The Chairperson of the Commission shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of Newfoundland from among the Judges of the Court of Appeal and the Trial Division, but where there is no Judge able or free to act as Chairperson, the Chief Justice shall appoint a Chairperson from among those persons resident in the Province whom he or she considers suitable.”

Ms. Beatrice T. Watts, educator and retired teacher of Northwest River, Labrador, is our Vice Chair.

Our other members are: Mr. Raymond J. Baird, businessman and former M.H.A., of Corner Brook, Newfoundland, Commissioner; Ms. Dorothy C. Inglis, women's rights activist and columnist of St. John's, Newfoundland, Commissioner; and Mr. John A. Nolan, broadcaster and former M.H.A., from Topsail Pond, Newfoundland, Commissioner.

We were appointed in April, 1993 by the then Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Province of Newfoundland, the Honourable Thomas Lush in keeping with Section 3(5) of the Act, which reads:

"The 4 members of the Commission other than the Chairperson shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Assembly from among those persons resident in the Province whom the Speaker considers suitable."

The staff of the Commission are as follows.

Legal Counsel to the Commission is Mr. David W. Jones of St. John's, Newfoundland. Mrs. Joan Cook, also of St. John's, is our Executive Secretary, and Mrs. Diane Blackmore of Mount Pearl, Newfoundland is Secretary to the Commission. Statistical information was provided by Mr. Hugh Ridler, of the Newfoundland Statistics Agency. Cartographic and map making services were provided to the Commission by Mr. Jeff Wood of the Department of Environment and Lands, Crown Lands Division.

### **Acknowledgements**

At the outset we would like to express our thanks and gratitude to all those Newfoundlanders and Labradorians who corresponded with and appeared before this Commission. Without your help and guidance this report would not be possible.

### **The Process of Changing Boundaries**

This is the third such Commission in the history of this Province. The first was chaired by Mr. Justice James Higgins in 1973 and the second by Mr. Justice Rupert Bartlett in 1983.

Unlike these other Commissions, however, this is the first Commission in the history of the Province that has been asked to produce a report recommending to the House of Assembly a reduction in the number of electoral districts. To our knowledge this is the first Commission to have a representative from Labrador, the first Commission to have any female members or a female Vice-Chair, and the first Commission to have a member representative from each of the Province's three major political parties.

These are, in our opinion, significant firsts which should be continued and expanded upon in future with the next Commission.

Prior to 1973, both before and after Confederation, reform and change of the number and boundaries of Electoral Districts did occur. However, such matters were left solely in the hands of the Legislature whose members redrew boundaries as they saw fit. They did so without the input of the public or an independent Commission, thereby leaving themselves and this process open to accusations of gerrymandering - which no doubt in some cases were justified.

In the Commission's opinion the progress in the above areas that has occurred in the last 20 years or so should be built upon so that the best means of ensuring the fairest and most equitable representation of all of our people occurs in future.

### **Philosophy and Approach to the Task of Redistribution**

Early on in the Commission's mandate, Commissioners resolved that partisan politics, that is, which party got its votes from which area(s) of the Province could and would have no place in the internal deliberations and ultimate decision making and recommending processes of this Commission, if the interests of the people of the Province were to be best served.

Accordingly, we as Commissioners in all our deliberations and in carrying out the Commission's work under the Original and Amended Mandate adopted what the Chairperson coined, the "John Cabot approach" and treated Newfoundland and Labrador as if it was without electoral boundaries and just discovered politically.

We also resolved that no private representations to this Commission would be permitted. Rather, all representations to the Commission had to be matters of public record and open to public scrutiny, if the independence and credibility of this Commission were to be maintained.

For the record, we wish to state that no private representations were ever received or permitted by the Commission. Rather, all of our hearings were public hearings, advertised and open to the press and the people. Likewise, all of the correspondence and submissions that we received concerning our Original and Amended Mandate were and are matters of public record.

So as to involve the people of the Province to as great an extent as possible, this Commission embarked on an extensive campaign of media (print and radio) advertising over and above that which the Act required. Furthermore, we never refused an interview with any member of the press, or to the best of our knowledge, failed to return a telephone call or inquiry from any member of the public.

As Commissioners and staff we were also concerned with the need to make our public hearings non-threatening and user friendly to those who appeared before us. Daises and platforms, even where offered, were not used by this Commission. Rather we met in municipal halls, hotel meeting rooms, and other places felt to be convenient to the people. In one instance in Glovertown, Newfoundland, the Commission took on aspects of a televised Town Hall forum, as its proceedings were broadcast into nursing homes and the Town generally on the local cable channel.

Our function was not to defend the merits of one given proposal or another, but to listen to, gauge, question and understand the views of presenters, and where possible and proper, to incorporate their responses and suggestions into our final report.

Perhaps a hallmark of the success of this Commission in achieving this purpose and in making presenters feel comfortable is capsulated in the comment of one person who said:

“Before I appeared before you I wondered if my presentation was formal enough, now having met you and appeared before you, I wonder if perhaps it wasn’t too formal”.

Succinctly put, in this Commission’s view there is no contradiction between the concepts of effectively and efficiently holding a meeting, and making people feel relaxed and at ease during their presentations. (See Appendix I for a list of the locations where the Commission met during Rounds One and Two of our hearings.)

Wherever possible, we would commend this type of approach to all future provincial Electoral Boundaries Commissions.

**The Name of This Commission**

According to Section 2 of the Act the legal name of the Commission is the "Newfoundland Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission". Early in our mandate, we decided to exercise the authority that we were given under section 18 of the Act (See Appendix II) to make our own rules of procedure and to style ourselves, "The 1993 Electoral Boundaries Commission for Newfoundland and Labrador."

Given Labrador's importance as part of this Province, this in our opinion was not an option but a necessity.

In recognition of this fact we therefore recommend to the House of Assembly that it amend the Act to permanently change the name of the Commission to the "Newfoundland and Labrador Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission" or to some other name incorporating inclusively the names "Newfoundland and Labrador" in its title.



## CHAPTER 2 THE COMMISSION'S ORIGINAL MANDATE

### First Meetings of the Commission

Having been duly constituted, this Commission first met on June 7, 1993 to consider how we would go about the task of recommending the division of the Province into new electoral districts.<sup>1</sup>

### The Original Mandate of the Commission

Under our Original Mandate we were given a number of discrete tasks. We were directed:

- (a) to determine the appropriate number and to divide the Province up into between 40 and 46 proposed 1 member districts (See Appendix II, Subsection 13(1)(a) of the Act);
- (b) to retain where advisable the names of districts existing prior to the division (See Appendix II, Subsection 13(1)(a) of the Act);
- (c) to use the latest available census figures (i.e. the results of the 1991 Census conducted by Statistics Canada) to develop a quotient for each proposed district by dividing the population of Province by the number of seats chosen and proposed by the Commission (See Appendix II, Subsections 13(1)(b) and 13(2) of the Act);
- (d) to ensure that "... geographic considerations [including] the community of interests of residents of those communities north of Lake Melville, a majority of whose inhabitants are aboriginal [were taken into account], with the intention that these communities constitute a district notwithstanding the other requirements of the Act" (See Appendix II, Subsection 15(a) of the Act);
- (e) to ensure that the division of the Province into districts and the description of district boundaries proceeded on the basis that the population of each district shall correspond as nearly as may be to the quotient established (See Appendix II, Subsection 15(b) of the Act);

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<sup>1</sup> While in normal circumstances the Commission would have begun work in April, 1993, no meetings of the Commission were held during the period April-May, 1993 because of the dissolution of the House of Assembly on April 5 and the intervention of the May 3, 1993 Provincial General Election.

- (f) to depart from strict application of the above rules of division in any case where:
- “(i) special geographic considerations including:
    - (a) the community of interests of the residents of those communities in the province that are not connected by road, including those communities along the coast of Labrador and the southwest coast of the island portion of the province,
    - (b) the sparsity, density or relative rate of growth of population of a region of the province, and
    - (c) the accessibility of a region or its size or shape; or
  - (ii) where a special community or diversity of interests of the inhabitants of a region of the province appears to the Commission to make a departure necessary or desirable” (See Appendix II, Subsection 15(c) of the Act);
- (g) to ensure where departure from the quotient is necessary (with the exception of that district north of Lake Melville) that the population of all of the other proposed districts does not depart 25% more or less from the quotient established (See Appendix II, Section 15 of the Act);
- (h) to give reasonable notice<sup>2</sup> by advertisement published in the Newfoundland Gazette and at least 1 newspaper of general circulation in the province of the times and places fixed by the Commission for hearing the representations of interested persons (See Appendix II, Subsection 19(2) of the Act);
- (i) to publish with the stated advertisement a map or drawing prepared by the Commission showing to our satisfaction the proposed division of the province into districts and indicating the name proposed to be given to each district (See Appendix II, Subsection 19(3) of the Act);
- (j) to hold at least 1 sitting in Labrador and at least 1 on the island for the purpose of hearing the representations of interested persons (See Appendix II, Subsection 19(1) of the Act); and
- (k) to submit a report of findings together with our final recommendations on the division of the province into electoral districts to the Honourable Minister of Justice by the end of December, 1993 (See Appendix II, Section 14 of the Act).

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<sup>2</sup> Defined as at least 30 days before the commencement of hearings. See Appendix II, Subsection 19(2) of the Act.



The Minister in turn was and is directed by the Act to:

- (a) to submit a copy of this report to the Lieutenant Governor in Council (i.e. Cabinet) immediately; and
- (b) to lay a copy before the Legislature (if it is then sitting) within 15 days after the report is submitted to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, or if it is not, within 15 days after the beginning of the next session (See Appendix II, Section 14 of the Act).

It was then (as it is now) for the House of Assembly, by resolution, to approve, disapprove or approve with alterations the recommendations of the Commission, after which event the Government "shall as soon as is convenient introduce a bill [as needed] to implement that resolution" (See Appendix II, Section 20 of the Act).

### **The Development Of The Commission's First Proposal**

After completing a thorough review of our mandate, we set about our work. Over the course of the summer months of 1993, we held a total of four (4) multi-day meetings, independent of the ongoing efforts of our staff, all with a view to developing a proposal for release to the public of Newfoundland and Labrador.

After we had developed and reviewed a number of proposals for the division of the Province into between 40 and 46 districts, at our July 10, 1994 meeting we unanimously resolved to adopt a proposal recommending the division of the province into 40 1-member districts.

We did so, as was stated at our August 27, 1993 press conference "because we had to start somewhere", and "in the opinion of the Commissioners it was easier to start at the bottom number of districts and to work upwards, in terms of numbers if need be, rather than to start at the top and work down".

In order to give the public of this province the greatest opportunity to have input (given the major changes that this proposal would work to the electoral boundaries of this province), this Commission decided to hold local hearings at 40 different sites throughout the province during the months of September-November, 1993; this is more than any previous Commission

held. We also decided that we would receive submissions in writing from interested members of the general public up until November 30, 1993.

During the months of July and August, 1993 final mapping and legal descriptions of the proposed 40 single member districts were prepared for release to the public.

On August 27, 1993 the Commission's proposal was released at a press conference held at the Colonial Building in St. John's, Newfoundland. Simultaneously, copies of the proposal were given to all media in the province and all members of the House of Assembly. The public were also advised of its content and of the dates and places of prospective hearings through inserts styled, "1993 Electoral Boundaries Commission for Newfoundland and Labrador Notice of Proposal and Public Hearings" (see Appendix III) in the Evening Telegram, the Shoreline News, the Mount Pearl Post, the Compass, the Southern Gazette, the Express, the Labradorian, the Aurora, the Gulf News, the Georgian, the Beacon, the Humber Log, the Advertiser, the Pilot, the Nor'wester, the Packet, the Coaster, the Northern Pen and the Western Star.

Paid advertisements and public service announcements on various radio stations of the Colonial Broadcasting System, the New Cap Broadcasting Corporation and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation were also made.

As well, copies of the Commission's proposal were sent to all municipalities, local service districts, local improvement districts and development associations in the Province.

## CHAPTER 3 THE COMMISSION'S 40 SEAT PROPOSAL

### The 40 Seat Proposal

At 40 seats the population quotient for each seat established under the Act was 14,212, with the minimum seat size permitted being 10,659 persons and the maximum seat size being 17,765 (i.e.  $\pm 25\%$  of the quotient).

As directed by the Act, all of the proposed districts, other than the Torngat Mountains District for which a statutory exemption existed, fell within  $\pm 25\%$  of the quotient.

Table 1 sets out the population and the percentage of variance of each proposed district from the quotient.

**Table 1**

#### **First Proposal**

#### **Proposed District Sizes and Percentages of Variance From the Quotient at 40 Seats**

<b>Total population of the Province (568,474)</b> <b>Less the population of Torngat Mountains - 2,984 (565,490)</b> <b><math>\div 40</math> Districts =</b> <b>Quotient established at 40 Seats (14,212)</b>		
<b>Proposed District</b>	<b>Population<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>% Variance from Quotient</b>
St. Mary's-The Capes	14,572	+2.5
Placentia-Bellevue	14,189	-0.2
Burin-Placentia West	14,238	+0.2
Grand Bank	14,843	+4.4
Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre	10,968	-22.8
La Poile	12,579	-11.5
Burgeo-St. George's	12,051	-15.2

<sup>3</sup> Rounding of population numbers using original Statistics Canada data in the St. John's/Mount Pearl areas accounts for a discrepancy of 124 from the provincial population total in this table. This statistical anomaly was corrected and does not appear in any later proposal.

<b>Proposed District</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>% Variance from Quotient</b>
Stephenville-Port au Port	15,535	+9.3
Humber West	14,413	+1.4
Humber East	15,135	+6.5
Humber-Bonne Bay	12,652	-11.0
St. Barbe	13,199	-7.1
Eagle River-Strait of Belle Isle	12,265	-13.7
Naskaupi	13,012	-8.4
Menihek	12,202	-14.1
Torngat Mountains	2,984	-79.0
Baie Verte-White Bay	11,866	-16.5
Green Bay-Buchans	13,179	-7.3
Grand Falls-Windsor	14,693	+3.4
Exploits	13,939	-1.9
Twillingate	13,737	-3.3
Fogo-Cape Freels	14,162	-0.4
Gander-Lewisporte	15,892	+11.8
Bonavista North	14,697	+3.4
Bonavista South	14,581	+2.6
Trinity North	13,054	-8.1
Trinity-Bay de Verde	14,659	+3.1
Harbour Grace-Carbonear	14,531	+2.2
Port de Grave	15,051	+5.9
Harbour Main	13,917	-2.1
Conception Bay South	15,089	+6.2
Mount Scio	14,889	+4.8
Cape St. Francis-Bell Island	15,190	+6.9
St. John's East	17,360	+22.2
St. John's South	17,037	+19.9
St. John's North	17,429	+22.6
St. John's West	17,074	+20.1
Waterford-Kenmount	17,342	+22.0
Mount Pearl	17,070	+20.1
Kilbride	17,075	+20.1

Table 2 sets out in summary form the percentages of variance of seat sizes from the quotient in increments of  $\pm 5\%$ .

**Table 2**  
**First Proposal**  
**Summary of Percentages of**  
**Population Variance from Quotient**

<b>Percent Variance from Quotient</b>	<b>Number of Seats</b>
$\leq \pm 5$	15
$5 \leq \pm 10$	9
$10 \leq \pm 15$	5
$15 \leq \pm 20$	3
$20 \leq \pm 25$	7
$< 25$	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

As can be seen from a close examination of Tables 1 and 2 and of the mapping released with the Commission's First Proposal (reference Appendix III), the smallest seats we proposed under our Original Mandate such as Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre, and Burgeo-St. Georges on the Province's Southwest Coast and Bay Verte-White Bay on the Northeast Coast were those in the most sparsely populated rural portions of the Province.

On the other hand, the largest seats in terms of population were those in the most densely populated area of the Province, the St. John's-Mount Pearl Region where all seven proposed seats each had populations in excess of 17,000. This was not by accident; it was by design. It reflected the Commissioners thinking and collective view that it is easier for a Member of the House of Assembly to represent the same number of people in a more densely populated urban area than in a more sparsely populated rural area.

The deviations from the average population size contained in this proposal were within the parameters established by law by the Act and the Supreme Court of Canada. In the Commission's opinion they were justified given this Province's geography, sparsity and density of population, and the accessibility, size and shape of its regions.

In putting together this 40 district proposal we tried to the extent of our collective knowledge to protect the community and diversity of interests of the people of Newfoundland and Labrador (as we then understood them), so as to provide for the most effective representation of all of our citizens.

### **Judicial Interpretation - The Commission's First Proposal and The Saskatchewan Reference Case**

During Round One of our hearings, a number of people criticized this Commission's decision to place boundaries in certain areas, thereby making urban seats larger than rural ones. Given the Act as it was then, this type of approach was not unique to this Commission. It was consistent with that taken by the Saskatchewan Electoral Boundaries Commission in 1987 and by the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of the Attorney General for Saskatchewan, Roger Carter, Q.C., Attorney General of Canada, Attorney General of Quebec, Attorney General of British Columbia, Attorney General of Prince Edward Island, Attorney General for Alberta, Attorney General of Newfoundland, Minister of Justice of the Northwest Territories, Minister of Justice of the Yukon, John F. Conway, British Columbia Civil Liberties Association, Douglas Billingsley, Wilson McBryan, Leonard Jason, David Wilde, Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties, City of Edmonton, City of Grande Prairie and Equal Justice for all (more commonly referred to as "the Reference Re Provincial Electoral Boundaries") [1991] S.C.R. 1.

In that case the Supreme Court of Canada was called upon to determine, amongst other things: the constitutionality of certain provisions of the then Saskatchewan Electoral Boundaries Commission Act (which like our own Electoral Boundaries Act gave their provincial Electoral Boundaries Commission instruction and guidance to as to the rules to be applied in dividing that

Province up into proposed new electoral districts); and the correctness of the interpretation placed upon certain sections of that Act by the Saskatchewan Electoral Boundaries Commission.

Section 14 of the Saskatchewan Act required that Commission to propose 66 constituencies for provincial elections consisting of 29 urban, 35 rural and 2 northern constituencies. Section 15 of that Act stated that:

- (a) the population of southern constituencies could not vary from the constituency population quotient by more than 25 percent, and
- (b) the population of northern constituencies could not vary from the quotient by more than 50%<sup>4</sup>;

Section 20 gave the Saskatchewan Commission the authority to deviate from the provincial population quotient in certain circumstances. (These circumstances were not unlike those then contained in our Act - See Appendix II, Section 15 of the Act and supra p. 8.)

It read:

"20. A Commission, in determining the area to be included in and in fixing the boundaries of all proposed constituencies:

- (a) shall determine a constituency population quotient by dividing the voter population by the number of constituencies, from which:
  - (i) no proposed southern constituency population shall vary, subject to section 14 and subsection 15(1), by more than 25%;
  - (ii) no proposed northern constituency population shall vary, subject to section 14, by more than 50%;
- (b) may use the allowable variation from the population quotient mentioned in clause (a) to accommodate:
  - (i) the sparsity, density or relative rate of growth of population of any proposed constituency;
  - (ii) any special geographic features, including size and means of communication between the various parts of the proposed constituency;

<sup>4</sup> The Saskatchewan legislation has since been amended to provide for only a  $\pm 5\%$  variance from the population quotient in rural and urban seat size throughout that Province. The only exception to this rule is that 2 northern constituencies having an average population of 10,500 (much less than the average population for the remaining seats in that Province, 17,300) were allowed to retain their current boundaries because of their isolation and sparsity of population.

- (iii) the community or diversity of interests of the population, including variations in the requirements of the population of any proposed constituency; and
- (iv) other similar or relevant factors."

[Underlining by the Commission.]

Like the Commission's 40 Seat Proposal, the Saskatchewan Commission's proposal produced significant discrepancies in the number of voters in each constituency (See Appendix IV for the percentage variance from the quotient for the proposed Saskatchewan constituencies). These proposed changes resulted in more than 100 votes being needed in certain larger urban constituencies to equal 100 voters in smaller rural constituencies<sup>5</sup>.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council of Saskatchewan on receiving the report of the Saskatchewan Electoral Boundaries Commission referred to the question of whether the variance in the size of voter population among the constituencies and the distribution of the constituencies among the urban, rural and northern areas infringed the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms to the Courts.

The Saskatchewan Court of Appeal ruled that it did.

However, a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Canada overturned the decision of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal and held that the Saskatchewan legislation as then written was constitutional and did not offend the provisions of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

At this time it is useful to consider and reflect upon a number of relevant quotes from the majority judgement of the Supreme Court of Canada.

In the words of Madam Justice McLaughlin:

"It is my conclusion that the purpose of the right to vote enshrined in s.3 of the Charter is not equality of voting power per se, but the right to "effective representation." Ours is a representative democracy. Each citizen is entitled to be represented in government. Representation comprehends the idea of having a voice in the deliberations of government as well as the idea of the right to bring

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<sup>5</sup> See also the comments of one St. John's presenter in this regard, *infra* at pp. 60 and 61.



one's grievances and concerns to the attention of one's government representative; elected representatives function in two roles - legislative and what has been termed the "ombudsman role."

[See paragraph 21 of the Supreme Court of Canada Decision.]

"What are the conditions of effective representation? The first is relative parity of voting power..."

[See paragraph 22 of the Supreme Court of Canada Decision.]

"But parity of voting power, though of prime importance, is not the only factor to be taken into account in ensuring effective representation. Sir John A. Macdonald, in introducing the Act to re-adjust the Representation in the House of Commons, S.C. 1872, c. 13, recognized this fundamental fact:

... it will be found that ... while the principle of population was considered to a very great extent, other considerations were also held to have weight; so that different interests, classes and localities should be fairly represented, that the principle of number should not be the only one."

[See paragraph 23 of the Supreme Court of Canada Decision.]

"Notwithstanding the fact that the value of a citizen's vote should not be unduly diluted, it is a practical fact that effective representation often cannot be achieved without taking into account countervailing factors."

[See paragraph 24 of the Supreme Court of Canada Decision.]

"First, absolute parity is impossible. Voters die, voters move. Even with the aid of frequent censuses, voter parity is impossible."

[See paragraph 25 of the Supreme Court of Canada Decision.]

"Secondly, such relative parity as may be possible of achievement may prove undesirable because it has the effect of detracting from the primary goal of effective representation. Factors like geography, community history, community interests and minority representation may need to be taken into account to ensure that our legislative assemblies effectively represent the diversity of our social mosaic..."

[See paragraph 26 of the Supreme Court of Canada Decision.]

"It emerges therefore that deviations from absolute voter parity may be justified on the grounds of practical impossibility or the provision of more effective representation. Beyond this, dilution of one citizen's vote as compared with another's should not be countenanced. ..."[O]nly those deviations should be admitted which can be justified on the ground that they contribute to better government of the populace as a whole, giving due weight to regional issues within the populace and geographic factors within the territory governed."

[See paragraph 27 of the Supreme Court of Canada Decision.]

"...[T]here is little in the history or philosophy of Canadian democracy that suggests that the framers of the Charter in enacting s.3 had as their ultimate goal the attainment of voter parity. As noted in Dixon, at p. 412, there is no record of such fundamental reform having been mentioned at the conferences that preceded the adoption of the Charter. Nor was the issue raised by any of the plethora of interest groups making submissions in respect of voting rights during the prolonged Joint Senate and House of Commons Committee Hearings on the proposed Charter. The framers of the Charter had two distinct electoral models before them - the "one person - one vote" model espoused by the United States Supreme Court in *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186, 7L. Ed. 2d 663, 82 S. Ct. 691 (1962), *Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725, 77L. Ed. 2d 133, 103 S. Ct. 2653 (1983), and *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 22 L. Ed. 2d 519, 89 S. Ct. 1225 (1969), and the less radical, more pragmatic approach which had developed in England and in this country through the centuries and which was actually in place. In the absence of any supportive evidence to the contrary (as may be found in the United States in the speeches of the founding fathers), it would be wrong to infer that in enshrining the right to vote in our written constitution the intention was to adopt the American model. On the contrary, we should assume that the goal was to recognize the right affirmed in this country since the time of our first Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, to effective representation in a system which gives due weight to voter parity but admits other considerations where necessary."

[See paragraph 29 of the Supreme Court of Canada Decision.]

"...The "practical living fact," to borrow Frankfurter J.'s phrase, is that effective representation and good government in this country compel those charged with setting electoral boundaries sometimes to take into account factors other than voter parity, such as geography and community interests. The problems of representing vast, sparsely populated territories, for example, may dictate somewhat lower voter populations in these districts; to insist on voter parity might deprive citizens with distinct interests of an effective voice in the legislative process as well as of effective assistance from their representatives in their "ombudsman" role..."

[See paragraph 33 of the Supreme Court of Canada Decision.]

"...Respect for individual dignity and social equality mandate that citizen's votes not be unduly debased or diluted. But the need to recognize cultural and group identity and to enhance the participation of individuals in the electoral process and society requires that other concerns also be accommodated."

[See paragraph 34 of the Supreme Court of Canada Decision.]

Speaking about the recommendations of the Saskatchewan Commission, the Court said:

"Overall, the electoral map put in place by the Representation Act, 1989, admits of a tendency for "urban" seats to have more voters than "rural" seats. Urban ridings generally have somewhat more voters than the quotient and rural ridings generally have somewhat fewer. The discrepancies, however, are not great and there are a number of exceptions. Several rural seats are larger than a number of urban ones. Moreover, "rural" seats are not necessarily "farm" or "agricultural"

seats. A number of relatively major centres including Weyburn, Estevan, Melville, Nipawin, Melfort and Lloydminster are included in these "rural" areas."

[See paragraph 44 of the Supreme Court of Canada Decision.]

This was also true of the Commission's First Proposal (See the discussion supra at pp. 13 and 14 and Appendix III in this regard).

Again quoting from the Supreme Court of Canada Judgement:

"The actual allocation of seats between urban and rural areas is very close to the population distribution between those areas. The rural areas have 53.0 percent of the seats and 50.4 percent of the population. Urban areas have 43.9 percent of the seats and 47.6 percent of the population. The rural areas are, therefore, somewhat over-represented, and the urban areas somewhat under-represented, but these deviations are relatively small..."

[See paragraph 45 of the Supreme Court of Canada Decision.]

Just as was the case with the Saskatchewan model the percentage of deviation in this Commission's First Proposal between urban and rural representation is relatively small, with rural areas being slightly more over-represented than urban ones.

In this regard Table 3 shows the percentage of population to percentage of seats in different parts of this Province resulting from the Commission's 40 district proposal.

Thus it was after three months of intensive study and work that we made our First Proposal recommending the division of the Province into 40 districts.

**Table 3**  
**Regional Representation at 40 Districts**  
**Population and Percentage of Representation by Area**

Districts by Region	Population	# Seats by Region	% Population	% Seats
The West Coast/The Great Northern Peninsula Areas (Eagle River-Strait of Belle Isle [Island portion only] St. Barbe, Humber-Bonne Bay, Humber East, Humber West, Stephenville-Port au Port, Burgeo-St. Georges [west coast portion only], and LaPoile)	101,847	7.5	17.9	18.8

<b>Districts by Region</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b># Seats by Region</b>	<b>% Population</b>	<b>% Seats</b>
The South Coast/Burin Peninsula Areas (Burgeo-St. Georges [south coast portion only], Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre, Grand Bank, and Burin-Placentia West)	43,854	3.3	7.7	8.2
The North East Avalon Area (Mount Scio and Bell Island-Cape St. Francis)	30,079	2	5.3	5.0
The St. John's/Mount Pearl Areas (St. John's East, St. John's South, St. John's North, St. John's West, Waterford-Kenmount, Kilbride and Mount Pearl)	120,511	7	21.2	17.5
The Avalon Peninsula (excluding the Northeast Avalon/St. John's/Mount Pearl Areas) (Conception Bay South, Harbour Main, Port de Grave, Harbour Grace-Carbonear, Trinity-Bay de Verde, Placentia-Bellevue, and St. Mary's-The Capes)	102,008	7	17.9	17.5
The North East Coast Area (Trinity North, Bonavista South, Bonavista North, Fogo-Cape Freels, Twillingate, Gander-Lewisporte [Lewisporte area only], Exploits, Green Bay-Buchans [Green Bay area only], and Baie Verte-White Bay)	110,503	8	19.5	20.0
The Central Newfoundland Area (Green Bay-Buchans [interior of Newfoundland portion only], Grand Falls-Windsor, Gander-Lewisporte (interior of Newfoundland portion only)	29,297	2.0	5.2	5.0
The Labrador Area (Eagle River-Strait of Belle Isle [Labrador portion only], Naskaupi, Torngat Mountains, and Menihek)	30,375	3.2	5.3	8.0

Before commenting on public reaction to this proposal, we would hasten to add that we realize, now as we did then, that the Commission's First Proposal was not a perfect document. It was not intended to be, nor would it have been, the final document that we would have offered under our Original Mandate. Rather it was intended, flaws and all, to be a starting point for discussion with the people of the Province as to the size and shape that building block of democracy, the electoral district, would take in our final report.

We knew when we released it that people would criticize it and that it could be improved upon, but as Socrates once said, "A life without criticism isn't worth living." Similarly in our opinion a proposal that isn't criticized isn't worth offering.



**CHAPTER 4 REACTION TO THE FORTY DISTRICT PROPOSAL****General Reaction to the 40 Seat Proposal**

Overall, the Commission found that (with notable exceptions) there was general support among the population of this Province for the concept that a reduction in the number of seats in the provincial House of Assembly was necessary. The vast majority of people who made representations to the Commission felt that they were over-represented and over-governed, and that as a general proposition, this Province could get by with fewer elected politicians. (Some people however, drew a distinction between being over-governed in the sense of having too many bureaucrats and bureaucratic institutions, while others said that more members were needed to watch the bureaucracy.)

Many pointed to the fact that the number of members in the House of Assembly had proportionately grown more rapidly than this Province's population since Confederation. They cited this in support of their contention that this Province needed fewer elected politicians. See Table 4 in this regard.

**Table 4**

**Provincial Population for Selected Years  
and Number of Seats and Members  
in the Provincial House of Assembly 1949-1991**

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Districts</b>	<b>No. of Members</b>	<b>Population of Province</b>
1949	25	28	345,000
1951	25	28	361,416
1956	35	36	415,074
1961	41	42	457,853
1966	41	42	493,396

Year	No. of Districts	No. of Members	Population of Province
1971	41	42	522,104
1976	51	51	557,725
1981	52	52	567,681
1986	52	52	568,349
1991	52	52	568,474

As can be seen from Table 4, in 1949 this Province had a population of 345,000 and 28 elected members in the House of Assembly<sup>6</sup>. In 1991, it had a population of 568,474, and 52 elected representatives. While the rate of growth in population from 1949 to 1991 was 64.8%, the growth rate in the number of elected representatives from 1949 to 1991 was 85.7%.

It was the contention of many people who appeared before us that the number of seats in the House of Assembly had grown more quickly than the rate of growth in our population for purely political reasons related to gerrymandering.

Others argued that with 52 districts, this Province with its relatively small population (compared with other Canadian Provinces) had more elected provincial politicians per capita than any other Province in Canada with the exception of Prince Edward Island. See Table 5 in this regard.

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<sup>6</sup> The reader will note that in the period between 1949 and 1972 there were more members than there were districts. This is because some districts, e.g. Placentia and Harbour Main, had more than one member during this period of our history.



**Table 5****Population, Number of Districts and Average District Size  
for Canada, The Provinces and Territories**

	<b>1991 Census</b>	<b>Number of Electoral Districts</b>	<b>Per Capita District Population</b>
Canada	27,296,859	295	92,532
Newfoundland	568,474	52	10,932
P.E.I.	129,765	16	8,110
Nova Scotia	899,942	52	17,307
New Brunswick	723,900	58	12,481
Quebec	6,895,963	125	55,168
Ontario	10,084,885	130	77,576
Manitoba	1,091,942	57	19,157
Saskatchewan	988,928	66	14,984
Alberta	2,545,553	83	30,669
British Columbia	3,282,061	75	43,761
Yukon	27,797	16	1,737
N.W.T.	57,649	24	2,402

Source: 1991 Census: "The Stateman's Year-Book", 129th ed., 1992-93

Given the improvements that have occurred in transportation and communication networks since Confederation many people argued that we should and could, without causing great harm to our social fabric, go back to that time when there were fewer elected representatives in the House of Assembly.

Others, in the minority, argued that rural Newfoundland and Labrador needed the same or an increased number of elected politicians to cope with the social and economic problems caused as a result of our current fishery crisis and the general downturn in the provincial economy.

While most people favoured a general reduction in the number of provincial districts there was a certain schizophrenia in their position. This view was perhaps best summed up in the words of one presenter who said:

“Do not move the ancient markers or monuments. Change nothing when it comes to my particular district. Do not shift or change any boundaries in my area. But if you have to make a change, as you must, to produce reductions, change things over there in another area or district.”

If the Commission were to heed such views in the end result, it would leave things as they are and change nothing. That was and is not an option which this Commission was given under either our Original or Amended Mandate.

Equally obvious is the fact that whenever the Legislature mandates a reduction in the number of districts change is the inevitable result. Things simply cannot stay as they are. That being so perhaps the best measure of the success or failure of this Commission in dealing with our mandate is how well we managed to deal with such change.

### **Regional Reaction to the Commission's 40 Seat Proposal**

#### **Reaction From The Labrador Region**

In our First Proposal, we recommended the creation of 3 districts wholly within Labrador and 1 district that was partially located in Labrador.

This was one whole district less than Labrador has in the current House of Assembly where Labrador with its population of 30,375 (5.3% of the Province's total population) has 7.7% (i.e. 4) of the total number of seats (52) in the House of Assembly.

This was the maximum level of representation that the Commission could have provided Labrador given the legal constraints of the Original Mandate.

Maintaining four seats within Labrador was not an option which was legally open to this Commission at 40 districts.

Even if we as Commissioners had opted for the maximum number of districts permitted under our Original Mandate (i.e. 46), as Table 6 shows, the minimum seat size allowed by law would have been 9,269 people.

Table 6 shows the minimum, maximum and median seat sizes permitted under the Commission's Original Mandate.

**Table 6**  
**Minimum, Maximum and Average Seat Size Quotient**  
**Permitted Under The Original Mandate**

<b>Total Population 1991 - 568,474</b> <b>Island - 538,099</b> <b>Labrador - 30,375</b>			
<b>Number of Seats</b>	<b>Average Seat Size Quotient</b>	<b>Minimum Size -25% of Quotient</b>	<b>Maximum Size +25% of Quotient</b>
40	14,212	10,659	17,765
41	13,865	10,399	17,331
42	13,535	10,151	16,919
43	13,220	9,915	16,525
44	12,920	9,690	16,150
45	12,633	9,475	15,791
46	12,358	9,269	15,448

For the Commission to have proposed the creation of 3 additional seats in Labrador at 40 districts, the total remaining population of Labrador after the creation of the Torngat Mountains seat would have had to have been 31,977 people (i.e. the minimum permitted seat size at 40 seats, 10,659 people x 3).

Given that Labrador's actual population (30,375) less the population of Torngat Mountains (2,984) was 29,391 in 1991, the population variance formula contained in the Act did not allow the Commission to propose the creation of 4 wholly Labrador based seats.<sup>7</sup>

This left us with only two options within our mandate with respect to Labrador, either we could:

- (a) have recommended that Labrador's remaining population, after the deduction of the population of the Torngat Mountains seat (i.e 29,391 persons) be divided into two further districts, for a total of three seats wholly within Labrador (inclusive of the Torngat Mountains District); or
- (b) have attempted to maximize the level of Labrador based representation by proposing the creation of a district that would straddle the Strait of Belle Isle, with part of its population and area being on the tip of the Great Northern Peninsula and the remaining part being based in Labrador, south of Eagle River.

That being so, after much agonizing and debate, the Commission chose the second option knowing that it would produce considerable debate in Labrador.

At 40 seats the Commission therefore proposed that Menihek District include all of the communities located in the present Menihek District, i.e. Labrador City and Wabush, but be expanded to include the Town of Churchill Falls.

We also recommended that Naskaupi District be expanded to include all of the communities in the present Naskaupi District, (except Churchill Falls) as well as all of those communities along the Labrador coast from and including Cartwright and Paradise River in the north to and including Henley Harbour in the south.

In addition to the foregoing, the Commission proposed the creation of another district, Eagle River-Strait of Belle Isle, that would have included all of the communities along the Labrador coast from Red Bay to L'Anse au Clair inclusive, and all of the communities on the

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<sup>7</sup> This is still the case under the Amended Mandate.

tip of the Great Northern Peninsula in the St. Anthony area and along Route 430 as far south as Plum Point.

See Appendix III for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction to these proposals was as follows:

There was universal opposition to the Commission's proposal to reduce the number of seats in Labrador and to create a "split seat".

In the words of a number of presenters:

"We fought long and hard for that extra seat because Labrador is four distinct regions, the north is very much different from Labrador West, very much different from southern Labrador and very much different from central Labrador. [E]ach one of these four regions was a community of interest and when the Government of the day gave us that protection it was something that we felt was sacred. We had four voices."

"Labrador requires four provincial seats in order to fairly and fully address the needs of the population of this sparsely populated and diverse region."

"Since we do not have a Senate at the provincial level, the House of Assembly has the dual responsibility of providing representation by population and regional representation."

"Community interest is perhaps one of the most important single emergent factors in electoral redistribution... The rationale for such a base asserts that electoral districts should be more than arbitrary, random groups of individuals. They should be, as far as possible, cohesive units. [...] Unrelated and geographically isolated areas should not be artificially attached to districts with whose core population they share no significant links. Yet this is precisely the effect of a mathematically driven electoral district."

"To include the 'Straits' area of Labrador, with such a small population, in a riding where the majority of the people are living in Newfoundland would cause the concerns of these residents to be largely overlooked by their M.H.A. This was precisely the case before a fourth seat was created for Labrador."

This same situation will most likely be felt by the other residents who were previously part of Eagle River district. Placed in a riding where the vast majority of the population is in the Upper Lake Melville area, the people from Labrador's south coast - Cartwright to Chateau Bay, will have a difficult time having their issues addressed by their M.H.A.. Compounding the population problem and the geographic separation of the two areas, there is also a lack of common interests - while the residents of the Upper Lake Melville area are largely concerned with the Trans-Canada Highway, Pilot Training (i.e. Low Level Flying) at Goose Airport, Land Claims, etc., the predominant issue on the coast is the fishery."

"Representation solely by population cannot be the only criteria used to determine electoral boundaries if it causes the voters in outlying and sparsely populated areas not to be heard."

"Geography shapes the way of life in Labrador." (From our own travels in Labrador, we can attest to this particular fact.)

Summing up these sentiments, the M.H.A. for Eagle River stated:

"I believe that Labrador should retain its four seats in the House of Assembly because it is a separate and distinct region of the Province. The Act allows for deviations from the strict "one person, one vote" rule in the case of "a special community or diversity of interests of the inhabitants of a region of the Province. I submit that Labrador has that special community and diversity of interests to warrant this consideration.

Everybody familiar with Labrador will know that there are four separate and distinct areas within the region. These areas are inhabited by four special classes of people. The Inuit of the north, the Innu, Metis and settlers in central Labrador; the Metis and settlers along the south coast; and the newest Labrador settlers in Labrador West. These areas are separated by hundreds of miles, and except for central and western Labrador in recent years, the others are totally separated by road.

We do not want to do anything that will interfere with the harmony which has been created between the people of Labrador and the Island of Newfoundland. In 1979 all of Labrador felt that we had accomplished a milestone by getting that fourth seat in Labrador and to take it away would be unfair and unjust. Therefore, I implore you to review your recommendations and consider our unique region of Labrador and the unequivocal voice of the people there who want to have their four members remain in the House of Assembly of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador."

Therefore he concluded there should be four districts wholly within Labrador.

In the same vein, many people from this area regarded the creation of the Eagle River - Strait of Belle Isle District as a throwback to the days prior to 1979, when such a split seat existed. They saw it as robbing them of their identity and grouping them with a much larger number of people in and around the St. Anthony area, with whom they said they did not have "any great community of interests". They feared that it would "dilute their level of representation and influence in the provincial House of Assembly".

This view was also reflected by the people on the island side of the Strait of Belle Isle who spoke at St. Anthony. They had similar views on this issue and spoke of the creation of a split seat as being "a step backward".

In the Commission's view it is notable and significant that the member who last represented a Strait of Belle Isle District that straddled the Strait spoke in favour of its elimination.

In his words:

"Indeed I suppose I am the only member of the House of Assembly ever to campaign on a promise to abolish his seat if elected, because in 1975, in the general election, I campaigned in the present Strait of Belle Isle District and one of the undertakings I gave to those whom I asked to vote for me, and those who subsequently became my constituents, was that I would do what I could to have their seat abolished and to have a scheme brought in exactly the same as the scheme embodied in the bill now before the House.

Mr. Speaker, the present Strait of Belle Isle seat in many ways is an unnatural seat. Of course, that is why I opposed its creation in the House in 1974. If memory serves me, that was one of the times when I got myself the Royal Order of the Flick for having opposed it. The thrust of what I did was oppose as vigorously as I could, even to the point of being suspended from the House, the creation of not just the Strait of Belle Isle seat as we now know it, but the gerrymandering which went on.<sup>8</sup>"

Another valid concern raised by the people of Labrador related to the map of the Province that we released with our First Proposal. In particular, the people of Labrador took exception to the Labrador portion of the Province being shown as a smaller inset on a much larger map of the island (Reference Appendix III). Many people in Labrador pointed out that because both maps were on different scales, this was not a true representation of the Province and that the only true map of the Province was one showing the island portion of the Province and Labrador on the same scale. The relevance of this remark was not lost on the Commission. Those presenters who appeared before the Commission will know that many of the Commissioners and our staff have travelled extensively in Labrador even prior to the establishment of this Commission.

In the words of one presenter at our Happy Valley-Goose Bay hearing; "Symbolism is important here."

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<sup>8</sup> Reference the comments of then M.H.A. for the Strait of Belle Isle District Edward M. Roberts in Hansard April 2, 1979 at p. 1633 et seq.

As symbolism is also important to this Commission, we wish the people of the Province to know that early on in our mandate, we attempted to obtain an up to date map from the Crown Lands Division of the Department of Environment and Lands showing Newfoundland and Labrador on the same scale. We were told that no such map was available at that time. That being so, we reluctantly did what was necessary to complete the report by the original December 31, 1993 deadline. We used that map of the Province commonly found in most provincial government offices, which shows the island of Newfoundland on a larger scale and Labrador on a smaller scale in an inset.

This Commission agrees that such a map does a disservice to the people of Labrador and the Province as a whole by not putting forth a true geographic representation of the vastness of the Labrador region of our Province. Even before we released this map we made it clear that the map provided to us was not acceptable and that our final report would only go forth on a map showing the whole of the Province in its true proportions.

As a result of the efforts of our staff and the Crown Lands Division we are pleased to report that such a map was generated.

While it is not specifically in our mandate, we recommend to the Government that this map be used over time to replace all of the wall maps in provincial government offices, crown agencies, and schools showing Newfoundland and Labrador on a different scale.

The Commission can also report that there was general consensus, among those people who spoke on the subject, that the idea of removing Churchill Falls from Naskaupi District and placing it in Menihek District had considerable merit, given the growth in social and economic ties between Churchill Falls and the Labrador City-Wabush area over the last several years, as a result of the upgrading of the road link between these communities.

Finally, the Commission can only report that in our unanimous opinion changing the status quo and eliminating any one of the present Labrador districts would not be a positive move. It would be a retrogressive step that would only revive the sense of alienation, isolation, frustration and disempowerment that Labradorians felt prior to the creation of the fourth



Labrador seat in 1979. It could also lead to the same sort of separatist or secessionist sentiments that gave rise to the growth of the New Labrador Party in the 1970's. In the Commission's view such a move would not be in the best interests of the Province.

In our unanimous opinion the dictates of geography and of travel simply make it impossible for the people of Labrador to be adequately represented by less than 4 members.

### **Reaction From The Great Northern Peninsula**

In our First Proposal we recommended the creation of 3 seats in this area.

The Eagle River-Strait of Belle Isle seat which included part of the tip of the Great Northern Peninsula and part of southern coastal Labrador.

The proposed St. Barbe District which included all of the communities in the Roddickton/Englee/Main Brook area and all of the communities lying along Route 430 from and including Brig Bay and Bird Cove in the north to and including Rocky Harbour and Norris Point on Bonne Bay in the south.

The proposed Humber-Bonne Bay District included all of the communities on the south side of Bonne Bay, the communities of Wiltondale, Cormack, Nicholsville and Reidville and all of the communities along the Trans Canada Highway from and including Steady Brook to and including Deer Lake.

See Appendix III for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction from the people of the Great Northern Peninsula was as follows:

The Town of Roddickton agreed with the Commission's proposal for this area. In the words of their Mayor:

"because of the social and economic linkages [of our people] with Corner Brook, and the other communities in St. Barbe District, [we] favour being removed from the present Strait of Belle Isle District and placed in the St. Barbe District."

However, their neighbours, the people of the Main Brook/Bide Arm/Englee area wanted the Commission to reconfigure its proposed boundary lines to preserve what they saw as their

social, financial, health, shopping and educational linkages with people of the St. Anthony area.

In their words:

"There is nothing intrinsically wrong with being a part of the St. Barbe District. Rather, we argue that there is more commonality among the representative communities from Plum Point/Englee north.

Traditionally, this part of the Northern Peninsula, the part north of Castor River/Englee has shared more in common. Let me take a moment to share a few examples with you.

The linkages for education, health care, commerce, and government services have provided some commonality.

The Vinland/Strait of Belle Integrated School Board serves the area from its headquarters at Flower's Cove.

The Grenfell Regional Health Service provides health care through the Health Centre at Roddickton and the hospital at St. Anthony.

Banks, finance companies, and shopping establishments link us to St. Anthony.

The Canada Manpower Centre at St. Anthony serves all the communities north of Castor River/Englee.

The ACOA/Enterprise Computer Network established to assist in the development of the region is located at St. Anthony.

The NORTIP Community Futures Committee servicing [the area from] Castor River/Englee north, is located at Plum Point.

Apart from the present infrastructure, the soon to be completed Grenfell Trail, and the Hare Bay Road, will see the existing district more closely linked to Main Brook/Englee. It promises to extensively and inclusively link this area to the St. Anthony region.

Perhaps the views of the people in this area and the people of the tip of the Great Northern Peninsula were best reflected in the words of one presenter from St. Anthony who said:

"The boundary of the new district should begin at, and include, the community of Castor River and include all those communities following the coastline north to Cape Norman; thence in a general eastern direction to Cape Bauld; thence in a general southern direction to Canada Head; thence in a general western direction to the point of beginning.

This physical structure would best reflect the needs of the people in the area outlined above. It not only reflects the uniform demographic characteristics of the people living in the area, but the existing infrastructure that deal with the issues that effect the residents now, and it is hoped into the future.

The infrastructure now in place in the district would be most effective if the geographical area of the district, the political unit, were to be matched with the agencies put in place by both levels of government to deal with economic, cultural, and social development.

It seems logical to marry an economic zone to a political unit and to preserve the type of linkages and communities of interest that exist in this district."

The other major change that the Commission proposed for the Great Northern Peninsula was the removal of the communities of Trout River, Bonne Bay, Curzon, Woody Point, Glenburnie, Birchy Head and Shoal Brook from the present St. Barbe District and their inclusion in the Commission's proposed Humber-Bonne Bay District.

This proposed change was unanimously opposed by the people of this area who appeared at the Commission's hearing in Deer Lake. They believed that their best interests would not be served by removing them from St. Barbe District. Furthermore, they saw the electoral division of Bonne Bay North and Bonne Bay South as being harmful to ~~their best interests and~~ to the future development of tourism in this area, particularly if the communities in Gros Morne National Park area were in different districts. While they made it clear that they had nothing against the people in the Deer Lake area, they viewed themselves as having more in common and a greater community of interest with the people of the proposed St. Barbe District. In support of their position they submitted a petition signed by many area residents.

#### **Reaction From The Humber Valley (including White Bay North) and the Baie Verte Peninsula Areas**

As just discussed in our First Proposal (Reference Appendix III) we proposed that those communities located along the north shore of the Bay of Islands, the south shore of Bonne Bay and in the area from Steady Brook to Deer Lake, be included in a single district named Humber-Bonne Bay.

We also proposed that all those living on the Baie Verte Peninsula, in White Bay and in the communities of Great Harbour Deep, Howley and Sheppardville be placed in a single district styled Baie Verte-White Bay.

See Appendix III for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

No person who appeared before the Commission or who corresponded with it fully supported these proposals.

The views of the people of the Bonne Bay South area opposing their inclusion in the Humber-Bonne Bay District have been noted in the previous section of this report.

The Town of Howley which appeared before the Commission and its citizens who made representations to the Commission were opposed to removing Howley from the present Humber Valley District and placing it in Baie Verte-White Bay District.

As they stated:

"Howley has nothing in common with the Baie Verte-White Bay District. We rarely travel there. We depend on Deer Lake, a half hours drive from Howley for all our services, schools, medical clinic, dental, shopping, garages, etc. All of the above services cannot be offered in the proposed Baie Verte District without long travel. The Humber Valley Development Association in Deer Lake serves us in Howley and has contributed much to our town.

"As Howley has no political, social or economic ties to Baie Verte, it would be detrimental to the town to be included in the Baie Verte district."

The Town of Jackson's Arm in White Bay South disagreed with placing the communities in White Bay South in Baie Verte-White Bay District because they claimed that all of their economic ties were with the Deer Lake and Corner Brook region, not with Baie Verte.

Indeed, the representative of the Town who appeared at the Commission's Deer Lake hearings stated that: "We never associate with Baie Verte or LaScie."

This viewpoint was also confirmed by a resident of Baie Verte who said that the primary economic connections of the people of the Baie Verte Peninsula were with Grand Falls-Windsor, not Deer Lake.

Representatives of the White Bay South Development Association also supported this view, as did the citizens of the White Bay South region who submitted a petition to the Commission. They stated that:

"White Bay South and Great Harbour Deep want to stay in the same district as Deer Lake."

"Economic, business and social ties including the cooperative development of the tourism potential of this region dictate such a grouping."

Globally, the Humber Valley Development Association reflected these views. It also supported the inclusion of the communities from Steady Brook and Pasadena in the proposed Humber-Bonne Bay District.

As its representative stated:

"We feel that given the commonalities between Pasadena and Steady Brook and the other communities in the region it makes much more sense that they become a part of the Humber Valley region."

The M.H.A.s for Humber Valley and Baie Verte-White Bay understood these views. They felt that given the state of the economy at present the expansion of their respective districts in terms of population and geographic size would not serve the best interests of the people in their areas.

#### **Reaction from the Corner Brook/Bay of Islands Area**

In our First Proposal we recommended the creation of 2 districts in this area.

We proposed that the south side of the Bay of Islands, Mount Moriah, Pinch Gut Lake and part of the City of Corner Brook be absorbed into the proposed Humber West District and that a new dividing line (in part) be drawn between Humber East and Humber West Districts to the west of Corner Brook Stream in the Dorchester Avenue/Charles Street area of Corner Brook.

We also proposed that the balance of the City of Corner Brook, the north shore of the Bay of Islands, and Massey Drive be placed in Humber East District.

See Appendix III for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction from these proposals was as follows:

While people from this area generally accepted the need to reduce the number of districts in the House of Assembly, a majority of those who appeared at the Commission's Corner Brook hearings stated that if it were at all possible the traditional boundary line between Humber East and Humber West districts, namely, the centreline of Corner Brook stream should be preserved. This it was said would keep neighbourhoods in the City of Corner Brook within the same district and prevent them from being divided up in the manner the Commission had proposed in the Dorchester Avenue/Charles Street area of Corner Brook.

As well, the City of Corner Brook felt that the Marble Mountain Protection Area, including the Town of Steady Brook, should be part of the District of Humber East, rather than the Humber-Bonne Bay District. This view was not shared by the Town of Steady Brook.

In the opinion of the M.H.A. for Humber East:

"The Humber Valley communities of Steady Brook, Little Rapids, Pasadena and Pynn's Brook have much in common with Corner Brook, economically and socially [and should be included in Humber East]. Most employees in those Humber Valley communities work in Corner Brook. The one telephone exchange covers the district.

The North Shore of the Bay of Islands is also very compatible with Corner Brook, having the same kind of economic and social ties as the Lower Humber Valley. The Commission's proposal breaks with history, not in grouping the North Shore with Corner Brook, but in separating the North Shore from the other side of the Bay of Islands; the North and South Shores have always before been in the same electoral district.

Pinch Gut Lake and George's Lake, on the Trans Canada Highway west of Massey Drive, have apparently been put in Humber West. They ... should be in the Humber East District."

#### **Reaction from the Stephenville-Port au Port Peninsula-St. George's area**

In our First Proposal we recommended creating a new district styled Stephenville-Port au Port by grouping all of the communities in the present Port au Port District together with that part of the Town of Stephenville located west of the centrelines of Blanche Brook, Cold River and Warm Stream.

We also proposed placing the balance of the Town of Stephenville together with the communities of Burgeo, Ramea, Grey River, Stephenville Crossing and the area from St. Georges south to Highlands in a new district called Burgeo-St. Georges.

See Appendix III for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction to these proposals from this area was as follows:

First of all, the Commission's proposal to divide the Town of Stephenville met with universal condemnation. It was felt that:

"the shearing off of approximately 1,000 residents in the old base region of the Town of Stephenville and placing them in Burgeo-St. Georges would reestablish the old boundary between the "Base" and this town. The Base would be in Burgeo District while the Original town would be in Stephenville-Port au Port."

"This would reopen old wounds and undo years of effort spent slowly bonding this town together."

In the words of one presenter:

"The Town of Stephenville is not St. John's. It's too small to be carved up into pieces and still retain its identity."

"An even worse feature of the proposal is that it separates the entire Stephenville industrial area from the residential area and places it in Burgeo District."

The people of Stephenville who made representations to the Commission stated that the proposed changes would rob them of their collective identity and break up the community of interests of the Town and present district in a way that was detrimental to their interests.

Their favoured course of action was to leave the present Stephenville and Port au Port Districts as they now are, or if that was not possible, to include all of Stephenville in the proposed Stephenville-Port au Port District.

The people of the Port au Port Peninsula too were unanimously opposed to the placement of those communities on the Port au Port Peninsula with any part of the Town of Stephenville. They felt that their current adverse economic circumstances as reflected by what they spoke of as "the worst unemployment situation in the Province" dictated that they should remain in an unchanged Port au Port District. This they said:

"would allow their representative to devote all of his or her energies solely to the development of that region and the protection of their interests."

Furthermore, they did not want to be grouped or lumped in with what they spoke of as the "larger metropolis of Stephenville". In such a situation they felt their influence over their member would be diluted, as his/her attention would have to be given in large measure to the protection and promotion of the interests of Stephenville, not Port au Port."

A similar concern was expressed by the members of the Federation des Francophones de Terra Neuve et du Labrador and the francophones of the Port au Port District who stated:

"Nous sommes déjà en minorité dans une circonscription de 8,521 personnes. En effet, nous formons un bloc d'environ 1,000 francophones. Nous regrouper dans un district qui compterait 15,535 personnes signifierait que le gouvernement voudrait banaliser le vote francophone.

Nous sommes déjà sous-représentés à la législature puisque nous n'avons pour l'instant que deux représentants pour parler au nom des francophones et faire valoir leurs droits.

Compte-tenu de notre situation économique actuelle, nous croyons que dans Port-au-Port, nous avons besoin d'un député à plein temps.

Nous vous demandons de prendre en considération les francophones de Port-au-Port.

Avant de passer aux actes, pensez-y! S.V.P., nous vous demandons de ne pas détruire, ce que nous avons mis TELLEMENT de temps à construire...

Nous avons droit, après tout, d'être des citoyens à part entière dans cette Province."

**Translation:**

["We are already in the minority in an electorate of 8,521 people. We are a block of about 1000 Francophones. To realign us into an electorate of 15,535 seems to show a government attempt to water down the French vote.

We are already under-represented in the legislature, having at this moment only two members to speak for Francophones and to procure our rights.

In the light of our economic predicament, we believe that in Port au Port we need a full time member. We ask you to take into consideration the Francophone fact in the district.

Before acting, think. Please, do not destroy what has taken us so long to build.

We have the right, after all, to be full citizens within this Province."]



From the St. George's region the reaction of the current M.H.A. was that while he would prefer the status quo, that if change had to come, he was prepared to support the new proposed district boundaries as long as additional resources were allocated to M.H.A.s to help them service these larger districts.

### **Reaction from the South West Coast**

In our First Proposal we recommended the creation of 3 districts along the southwest coast.

We proposed that La Poile District be expanded to include all of those communities in the Codroy Valley as well as all of the communities in the current La Poile District.

We also proposed that a new district, Burgeo-St. George's be created that would include the south coast communities of Burgeo, Ramea and Grey River as well as part of the Town of Stephenville and part of the present St. George's District.

We recommended that a new district styled Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre District be created that would include all communities on the Connaigre Peninsula and in the Head of Bay d'Espoir area, as well as all those south coast communities east of Grey River to Grand La Pierre inclusive.

See Appendix III for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction to these proposals was as follows:

The Town of Channel-Port aux Basques agreed with the changes proposed for its area.

Conversely, the Town Councils of Burgeo, Ramea and Grey River voiced their strong objection to being included in St. Georges District. They claimed that they had "no historical, political or commercial ties with this area". They feared that they would become the "forgotten coast if included in such a west coast district" and preferred "the establishment of a new south coast district extending from La Poile in the west, to Hermitage or Fortune Bay in the east."

This view was also shared by others who appeared before the Commission including the M.H.A. for Burgeo-Bay d'Espoir.

The member for La Poile District expressed his preference for the status quo.

### **Reaction From the Central Newfoundland/Notre Dame Bay Region**

In our First Proposal we proposed placing certain towns in central Newfoundland i.e. Badger, Buchans, Crooked Lake, Millertown, Buchans Junction and Red Indian Lake, together with those towns which form part of the present Green Bay District to form a new district styled Green Bay-Buchans.

Exploits District was expanded to include all of Norris Arm.

The entire Town of Grand Falls-Windsor was placed in a single district named Grand Falls-Windsor.

Gander, Glenwood, Appleton and Benton were grouped with Notre Dame Junction and Lewisporte to form a new district styled Gander-Lewisporte.

The remaining communities surrounding the Town of Lewisporte that are presently in Lewisporte District (with exception of Port Albert and Horwood) were grouped with the communities that form the present Twillingate District to create a new district styled Twillingate.

See Appendix III for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction to these proposal was as follows:

From the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor there was general acceptance and support for the proposition that all of this recently amalgamated Town should be in a single district. This view was also supported by the M.H.A. for Grand Falls District.

One presenter however took exception to this view and favoured the preservation of the existing Windsor-Buchans District. It was his opinion that the people in the Badger/Buchans area had more in common with the people of Windsor than with the people of Green Bay.

Other than as stated, no representations were received from the proposed Green Bay-Buchans District.

With respect to the proposed Gander-Lewisporte District there was general support from the Town of Gander for this move.

In the words of the Mayor:

"Council feels that the proposal to combine Gander District with the Town of Lewisporte is a good idea. Many residents of Lewisporte come to Gander to avail of our services (e.g. shopping facilities, our airport, and the James Paton Memorial Hospital, etc.) In this regard, the inclusion of the Town of Lewisporte in our district appears to be a natural and logical extension to our district boundaries.

Lewisporte is the closest seaport to the Gander area. [I]mports of some goods as well as persons availing of the ferry to and from Labrador gain access to the Gander area via this seaport.

With the exception of Irving Oil and the Come by Chance Refinery, the majority of the fuel which is supplied to service planes at Gander International Airport arrives in Gander via the Lewisporte seaport. Overall we support this proposal."

This view was not shared by the Mayor or the residents of the Town of Lewisporte who appeared at the Commission's hearing in Lewisporte. The Town and the people of the surrounding towns felt strongly:

"That the new boundary should encompass Lewisporte, the Brown's Arm and Laurenceton areas, the Embree and Little Burnt Bay areas, the Twillingate area and all of the communities in between. This new boundary would exclude Norris Arm, Change Islands, Port Albert, Stoneville and Horwood and have approximately 17,500 constituents. This population would be expected to decrease as the fishery downsizes and more people look for opportunities elsewhere. This has been a trend in rural areas that economically depend upon the fishery. Lewisporte and Gander are service centres for two different regions. Lewisporte is economically and socially integrated within this region. Many citizens in the surrounding communities commute to Lewisporte for work. The schools in Lewisporte, as well as the regional college, are attended by students from the surrounding communities";

"Lewisporte as the capital of the Notre Dame Bay area should be preserved as part of an integrated district and not placed with Gander."

The M.H.A. for Lewisporte District supported this view in the main but also criticized the Commission for deviating from the principle of "one person one vote". He said:

"that irrespective of the divisions produced that as a general rule communities of interest should be preserved and districts have roughly the same population."

The people from the existing district of Twillingate who appeared and corresponded with the Commission argued against being placed in an expanded Twillingate District.

Typical of their reaction was that of the Town of Summerford.

"The Town of Summerford strongly objects to the new electoral boundary proposal. We feel that the proposed district will be an economic wasteland.

We now have a fairly large geographical area that is in itself rural Newfoundland personified. The addition of the other rural villages and towns would further magnify the problems that we are already trying to deal with - problems such as lack of water and sewer infrastructure, good roads, and any kind of recreational facilities.

This proposal will relegate us to being a "have not" district more so than we have ever been before.

You will be creating a district that is sadly lacking in basic infrastructure on the one hand and creating next door to us a district that is, by our standards already well to do. We believe this is going to create needless animosity and adversity. Therefore, leave well enough alone."

It was also suggested that the district be renamed New World Island-Twillingate.

#### **Reaction from the Fogo-Bonavista North-Terra Nova Areas**

In our First Proposal we proposed placing Change Islands, the communities in the existing Fogo District and the communities of Cape Freels, Newtown, Templeman, Pound Cove, Wesleyville and Brookfield in the proposed Fogo-Cape Freels District.

The remaining communities in the present Bonavista North District, from Badger's Quay to Gambo inclusive along with all of those communities from Glovertown and Charlottetown inclusive were placed in a new district named Bonavista North.

The communities of Bunyan's Cove, Cannings Cove, Musgravetown, Bloomfield, Lethbridge, Brooklyn, Portland, Jamestown and Winter Brook which form part of the present Terra Nova District were placed together with all of the communities that form the present Bonavista South District and Catalina, Melrose and Port Union (from the present Trinity North District) to form an expanded Bonavista South District.

See Appendix III for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction from this area was as follows:

With respect to the Commission's proposal to put a boundary line between Brookfield and Newtown dividing the proposed Bonavista North and Fogo-Cape Freels Districts, there was general opposition. The Town and people of Badger's Quay-Valleyfield-Pools Island-Wesleyville-Newtown felt that it was a mistake and not in their best interests or the interests of either of those two districts to put a dividing line through what they stated was "a tiny town in rural Newfoundland". They saw it as breaking up the natural flow of their business, community, social and cultural interests. Deadman's Bay or Lumsden was spoken of as being a natural dividing line between these two districts, and they asked the Commission to reconsider its proposal and not divide their Town.

Those people from the present district of Terra Nova who appeared at the Commission's Clarenville and Glovertown hearings were unanimous in their opposition to what they saw as the elimination of Terra Nova District. They regarded the new lines that the Commission had drawn as fragmenting their community of interests and destroying the unity and harmony that had existed in this area since the creation of this district.

In their words:

"Beware. For it is reported that some hoary sophistry is being resurrected from the primeval void, and disguised in democratic robes for the underlying yet misguided and mistaken purpose of saving the government money - ONE PERSON ONE VOTE!"

"We feel our district is distinct from the bordering districts of Bonavista North and South for a number of reasons, and should therefore remain as a separate district."

"Unlike the districts of Bonavista North and Bonavista South, whose main industry is fishing, Terra Nova district's main industry is tourism. Terra Nova National Park is located in our district, along with numerous tourist facilities and attractions throughout the district. We do not have a major centre i.e. Bonavista and Wesleyville and area. We feel that, if combined with one of the other districts, our area would be at a distinct disadvantage with respect to government funding because we would have to compete with the major centres and also with the fishing industry."

"The industries of our area are based on forest and soil resources. Currently, we have a voice in the House that can represent these interests. With the proposed changes the interests of these groups will certainly be eclipsed by the on-going

crisis in the fishery. A representative from a large fish reliant district such as Bonavista North or South will have little or no time to devote to these other industries."

Currently, the District of Terra Nova encompasses the park and communities on both edges of the park. These towns are developing tourist related economies. Keeping this district intact is in the best interest of the growing tourism industry. Fracturing the interests of this important tourist resource between three districts will confuse and retard efforts to exploit this promising asset to Newfoundland."

From another individual there was this commentary:

"My greatest fear is if the east side of this district has to go with Bonavista South, we will have to compete with the fishery and the trials of the fish plant workers and the same goes for the west side of Terra Nova district, they will have the same problems in Bonavista North and what about Port Blandford? A little town bordering on the Terra Nova National Park. The golf course alone holds great potential. Right away they have to compete with the White Hills Ski Course. And Glovertown, it is a large town in a small district, but if it is integrated with Bonavista North, it will become just a dot on the map trying to compete with the larger municipalities of Bonavista North."

#### **Reaction From The Bonavista South-Trinity North Area**

In our First Proposal we recommended that 2 districts be created in this area.

The first district, named Trinity North, included the communities of Port Blandford, Clarenville, the communities on Random Island, all of the communities on the Trinity Bay side of the Bonavista Peninsula from Milton to Champneys and English Harbour inclusive, and all of the communities on Northwest Arm and Southwest Arm in Trinity Bay.

The other proposed district, styled Bonavista South, included all those communities on the Bonavista Bay side of the Bonavista Peninsula from Bunyan's Cove to Cape Bonavista inclusive and on the Trinity Bay side of the Bonavista Peninsula from Cape Bonavista to Melrose inclusive.

See Appendix III for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction from these proposals was as follows:

While the current M.H.A. for Bonavista South District indicated that he would be pleased to represent the people of the Musgravetown-Bloomfield area in an expanded Bonavista South District, he was concerned with whether any M.H.A. could adequately represent such a

large number of people given the problems caused by the current fishery crisis and this Province's economic situation. He asked the Commission to consider "geographics as well as population numbers" in preparing our final report and "to consider making this district smaller, population-wise."

From the Towns of Catalina, Port Union and Melrose there was a different concern:

"Historically, the towns of Catalina and Port Union and the community of Melrose have been fixtures at the end of the Provincial District of Trinity North. If you check the Provincial Archives, you will find that we have been a part of the very first election held in Newfoundland. In 1833, Catalina was included within the boundaries of the newly formed District called Trinity. It's a part of our history and heritage that we wish to maintain.

Another matter of concern for our communities is one of economics and provincial recognition. Our area presently makes up the second most populated area in Trinity North, Clarenville-Shoal Harbour being the first. We feel that because of this fact our communities do carry some political clout when it comes to being heard by Government and when it comes to the disbursement of Government funding. If we were to be included in the Provincial District of Bonavista South, we would be a distant third, if not fourth, behind towns such as Bonavista and Musgravetown-Bloomfield."

This view was also reflected by the M.H.A. for Trinity North District.

He also asked the Commission to "reconsider the decision to alienate Port Blandford from its traditional placement in the District of Terra Nova."

There was positive reaction to the Commission's proposal to include those communities in the Northwest Arm and Southeast Arm areas in the proposed Trinity North District. In the words of one presenter:

"It is felt that the South West Arm area is more dependent and in fact more closely aligned with the Clarenville area as a service centre. The residents of South West Arm look to Clarenville as a centre of commerce and employment and as a service centre for their medical, educational and other social needs. The view from the Clarenville area is more in tune with the preliminary findings of the Commission."

**Reaction from the Burin Peninsula Area**

With respect to the Burin Peninsula, the Commission's First Proposal recommended expanding the district of Grand Bank to include the communities of Terrenceville, Little Harbour East, Harbour Mille, Jacques Fontaine and St. Bernards, which are in the present Fortune-Hermitage District, and removing from the present Burin-Placentia West District and including in the proposed Grand Bank District the communities of Winterland, Lewins Cove, Salmonier, Epworth and Corbin.

The proposed District of Burin-Placentia West would then include all of the communities in the present Burin-Placentia West District (except Winterland, Lewins Cove, Salmonier, Epworth, and Corbin) and be expanded to include the communities of Swift Current, Garden Cove, Goose Cove, North Harbour and Goobies (which are part of the present Bellevue District). This was done to even up the population between these two districts.

See Appendix III for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction to these proposals was as follows:

There was general opposition to the proposed changes from the people of Swift Current, North Harbour, Garden Cove area. They saw them as being detrimental to their community interests.

In their words:

"The three communities, North Harbour, Garden Cove and Swift Current/Black River, that are proposed to be part of the Burin-Placentia West District have many things in common with the immediate communities in the area. Even though these communities are located at the beginning of the Burin Peninsula, there is a very significant difference between these three towns and other communities in the proposed new district. The distance between these communities to the first community on the Burin Peninsula is a distance taking 35 minutes, whereas, the nearest community in the new riding of Placentia-Bellevue is 12 minutes or 12 km. Our orientation has always been towards the Isthmus of Avalon, not towards the Burin Peninsula. We see the new alignment as impractical due to lack of common concerns and affiliations. We were once a part of Placentia West and when Bellevue District was created we were made a part of it due to these similarities and the fact that we have various contacts both financially and socially within the Bellevue District. We wish to remain within this district.

Our school system falls under the Bonavista-Trinity-Placentia Integrated School Board rather than the Burin Integrated School Board. Even geographically the



Peninsula starts at the base of Mile Hill on the south side of the Piper's Hole River and its watershed area. We also fall under the Bonavista and surrounding area Community Futures region. For other government agencies such as Canada Employment Centre, we go to centres such as Clarendville or Arnold's Cove, rarely to the Burin Peninsula. We also are part of the Trinity-Placentia Development Association and through them the Avalon Tourism study. We are considered part of the Come-by-Chance Area Business Association, and our Local Service District is part of the municipalities association spanning from Swift Current to Little Harbour.

To place us in another District would mean dealing with a new M.H.A. and funding agencies unfamiliar with our aspirations and intentions. This could cause problems in implementation and the ultimate completion of long term goals. Keep us as we now are in Bellevue District."

This view was supported by the people from the Burin Peninsula.

Reaction from the Burin Peninsula by those who appeared at the Commission's hearings in Marystown and Grand Bank was equally focused and forceful.

The Fortune Bay East Development Association and the people from the communities of English Harbour East, Grand La Pierre, Terrenceville, Little Harbour East, Harbour Mille, Little Bay East, Jacques Fontaine and St. Bernards were not in favour of the Commission's proposal for the Burin Peninsula, or the placement of Grand La Pierre and English Harbour East in Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre District.

In the Association's words:

"This proposed boundary change to the District of Grand Bank will see seven of the nine communities in Lower Fortune Bay, currently in the District of Fortune-Hermitage, included with the District of Grand Bank. However, two communities in the same region and currently in the District of Fortune-Hermitage, Grand La Pierre and English Harbour East, will not be included with the District of Grand Bank, but will be included with the District of Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre.

The communities of Grand Le Pierre and English Harbour East are connected by road to the Burin Peninsula Highway. They are a part of the same health care system that serves the other communities in the Fortune Bay East Region and in turn the Burin Peninsula. They are a part of the same school system that serves the other communities in the Fortune Bay East Region and in turn the Burin Peninsula. These two communities have ties with the other communities through our Regional Development Association and through both the Anglican and Roman Catholic Parishes in the region. These communities are connected as well through other ties such as family and business.

This region, and the communities of Grand Le Pierre and English Harbour East in particular, have very little in common with the region of Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre. All of our ties are with the Burin Peninsula.

We request that you include the communities of Grand Le Pierre and English Harbour East in the District of Grand Bank."

As well, it was the unanimous opinion of all those who spoke at the Commission's Marystown and Grand Bank hearings that the dividing line between the present Grand Bank and Burin-Placentia West Districts be preserved.

The following is a sampling of typical reactions:

"The Community of Winterland wishes to remain in the District of Burin-Placentia West because of our close affiliation with the major centres of Marystown and Burin. All of our residents work in Marystown or Burin. Our hospital, schools, shopping centres, churches are all in the Burin-Placentia West District. Our telephones are under the Marystown Exchange. We have absolutely nothing in common with the District of Grand Bank."

"The Community Council of Lewin's Cove is not in agreement with your proposed boundary changes with regards to placing our community in the District of Grand Bank.

First of all, we have no connection with Grand Bank District whatsoever. We are about 50 km. from Grand Bank District and have to cross over Burin-Placentia West District to get to Grand Bank District.

All of our business and banking is done in Burin-Placentia West District, either in the Town of Burin or Marystown.

All residents of Lewin's Cove either work in the Towns of Burin or Marystown in the District of Burin-Placentia West."

From the Town of Burin:

"It is difficult to follow the rationale of including Lewin's Cove, Epworth, Great Salmonier, Corbin and Winterland in Grand Bank District. These communities have their economic roots in Burin-Placentia West. Not only are they geographically removed from the other towns and communities in Grand Bank District - they do not share services. The people of these communities travel to Burin and Marystown for employment, health care, education, recreation and marketing. Service clubs, church and community organizations in the area draw their members from all of these places. They have the same telephone exchange.

Geographically, there is a natural division between Fortune Bay and Placentia Bay. The division is an escarpment or high ridge separating the communities of the west side of the Peninsula from those on the east side. The Commission should observe this division."

The two Burin Peninsula M.H.A.s concurred with these views.

**Reaction From The Trinity Bay, North Shore of Conception Bay, Isthmus of Avalon and Placentia Areas**

In our First Proposal we recommended the creation of a district styled Placentia-Bellevue comprised of all those communities on the Avalon Peninsula from and including Sunnyside and Come-by-Chance in the north to and including Whitbourne and Markland in the south, and all of the communities that form part of the present Placentia District.

We also recommended that the proposed District of Trinity-Bay de Verde include the communities of Blaketown, South Dildo and Dildo, which are part of the present Bellevue District, together with all of the communities from New Harbour to Caplin Cove in Trinity Bay, that are part of the present Trinity-Bay de Verde District, and all those communities on the North Shore of Conception Bay that are part of the present Carbonear District from Lower Island Cove to Salmon Cove inclusive.

See Appendix III for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction to this aspect of the Commission's proposal was as follows:

From the Town of New Perlican there was opposition to the proposed changes to Trinity-Bay de Verde. It was felt that the proposed new district would be too large both in terms of population size and geography for any M.H.A. to properly service it. In the Mayor's words, "Putting more towns in the present Trinity-Bay de Verde District [will] not assist [us]." She suggested that "46 districts would be a more reasonable number than 40".

One person from the North Shore of Conception Bay felt that by putting the communities from Salmon Cove to Lower Island Cove in Trinity-Bay de Verde, "the Commission was setting the north shore adrift." He favoured the status quo for that area.

With respect to the boundaries of the proposed Placentia-Bellevue District there was opposition from the current member for Bellevue District who argued for the retention of the District of Bellevue.

"I recommend that the District of Bellevue could be expanded. The boundary line would be Dunn's River not North Harbour River. The communities of Swift Current, North Harbour, Garden Cove would be included. The east side of Placentia Bay [and] Southern Harbour, Little Harbour, Fairhaven, Long Harbour and Mount Arlington Heights [included]. The other boundaries would still be Markland and Dildo.

If you wanted to increase the Bellevue District, you could almost go down as far as New Harbour. [From] Whitbourne to New Harbour there seems to be this social connection.

If you include these kind of boundaries and add Southern Harbour, Little Harbour, Fairhaven, Long Harbour and Mount Arlington Heights, [you could] still go with the recommendation that the Southwest Arm [area] be part of Trinity North. I can understand it in terms of the social and economic interactions. There is an economic and social flow within the boundaries of these areas.

The people in Swift Current, Garden Cove and North Harbour have no social and economic ties whatsoever with the Burin Peninsula.

If you look around the Province, and I've travelled the Province a lot, there is always a hub. Swift Current, Garden Cove and North Harbour ties in with the Clarenville hub.

The communities of Southern Harbour, Little Harbour, Fairhaven and Long Harbour are across the road and intertwine with Chapel Arm, Norman's Cove, Chance Cove, Bellevue, Fairhaven, and Long Harbour. Southern Harbour is in Placentia District. Arnold's Cove, Come-by-Chance, and Sunnyside are in my District of Bellevue.

The economic and social flow is Southern Harbour to Arnold's Cove. It's intertwined. It would make sense to include Southern Harbour, Little Harbour, Fairhaven, Long Harbour and Mount Arlington Heights in the Bellevue District.

Likewise if you go across the Trans Canada over to Chapel Arm, and Norman's Cove then you get the flow this way in terms of the regional organizations, recreation, and health care. [Those people who] don't go to Clarenville from the other end of the district, come to Whitbourne. It would make sense to include them. So there are two hubs in Bellevue District, one that goes to Clarenville, the other one goes to Whitbourne."

These views were supported by the Towns of Chance Cove and Arnold's Cove, both of which favoured the status quo.

With respect to the proposed Placentia District the general consensus of the people who appeared at the Commission's hearing in Dunville was that it would make more sense for Placentia District to consist of:

"All [of the] towns in Placentia Bay from Long Harbour/Mt. Arlington Heights to St. Brides beginning at Point Lance, St. Mary's Bay up to Colinet and down through St. Mary's Bay to Admiral's Beach.

The ties between the areas of Placentia, the Cape Shore, and Colinet/St. Mary's are strong in that most people travel to Placentia for grocery shopping, banking, hospital and nursing home visits. Other services such as C.E.I.C., R.C.M.P., Social Services, Works, Services and Transportation, and the Court House are availed of by about 80-90% of the population. Tourism is another major tie: Bird Island, Cataracts, and Castle Hill all use Placentia as a feeder area."

This position was also supported by the Town of Colinet.

The Town of Admiral's Beach thought the District could be expanded to encompass all of St. Mary's Bay and the Town of Trepassay.

#### **Reaction From The Conception Bay North/Conception Bay South Areas**

In our First Proposal we recommended that the communities of Victoria, Carbonear and Freshwater (which form part of the existing Carbonear District) be combined with the communities of Harbour Grace, Bryants Cove, Riverhead and Upper Island Cove to form a new district, Harbour Grace-Carbonear.

The Commission also proposed that the remaining towns in the present Harbour Grace District, and the Towns of Bishop's Cove and Spaniard's Bay be included in an expanded Port de Grave District, the southern boundary of which would remain between Georgetown and Marysvale.

Harbour Main District would then begin with the Town of Marysvale, take in all of the communities in the Conception Bay Centre area, and include the western part of the Town of Conception Bay South, with the Foxtrap Access Road being the dividing line between this district and Conception Bay South District.

The proposed District of Conception Bay South would include the remainder of the Town of Conception Bay South and part of the Town of Paradise.

See Appendix III for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction to these proposals was as follows:

Amongst those from the Harbour Grace/Carbonear area who appeared at the Commission's hearings there was general consensus and support for not changing the boundaries of the existing Districts.

In their words:

"A District like Harbour Grace/Carbonear will place too many demands on the M.H.A. and he/she will not be able to do his/her duties adequately. There already is a great deal of demands on our current M.H.A. - to add to that the population of two more towns like Carbonear and Victoria would make an impossible task for any M.H.A.."

As well, the general feeling was expressed that while a M.H.A. in the City of St. John's could easily represent 17,000 people that this was not so in rural Newfoundland.

The Commission's attention was also drawn to the fact that the proposed boundary line between Harbour Grace-Carbonear and Port de Grave District was drawn so as to place approximately 1100 residents of Upper Island Cove in the former district and approximately 100 residents of this Town in the latter.

The people of the Salmon Cove area were not pleased with the Commission's First Proposal. Representatives of the Town of Salmon Cove wanted that Town to be included in the same district as the Towns of Victoria and Carbonear.

"Geographically, most of our ties are with the Carbonear and Victoria. Most of our people work in either one of these towns. Victoria and Salmon Cove share the same water and sewer system lines, which will mean a different M.H.A. under your current proposal. We have no affinity to Bay de Verde [District] and we have little knowledge of their problems and development processes."

From the Bay Roberts area there was support for the Commission's proposal. The one person who appeared, stated that he had no objection to the changes proposed for his area or to the expansion of Port de Grace District to include Tilton, Bishop's Cove and Spaniards Bay.

One submission was received concerning the proposed changes to the District of Conception Bay South. In it, three presenters expressed concern that the proposed Conception Bay South District was too large in terms of population for a member to adequately deal with

problems of its people. They suggested that consideration be given to reducing its size and population to around 12,000 persons.

### **Reaction from The St. Mary's-The Capes-Southern Shore Area**

At 40 seats the Commission proposed the creation of a district styled St. Mary's-The Capes which would have included all of the Southern Shore communities from Bay Bulls to Trepassey and all of the communities located in the current St. Mary's-The Capes District. This district would have been the largest geographically on the Avalon Peninsula.

See Appendix III for more detailed description and mapping of this proposed district.

Reaction from this proposal was as follows:

There was strong opposition to the Commission's proposal from every part of this area.

In the words of a former M.H.A.:

"To establish boundaries by drawing circles around every fifteen thousand people or so is completely idiotic and shows absolutely no understanding of the workload of M.H.A.s, the needs of constituents, or the diversity of Newfoundland and Labrador communities.

In the present District of St. Mary's-The Capes there are 15 town or community councils, 2 local service districts, 12 volunteer fire brigades, 18 recreation committees, 14 fishermen's committees, 4 regional development associations, 25 local associations, 2 Lions Clubs, 1 stadium committee, 8 fish plant committees, 2 community futures groups, 5 parish councils, 5 school committees, 1 regatta committee, 1 industrial adjustment service committee, 1 development fund group plus 4-H groups, library boards, etc.

The M.H.A. has to meet with all these groups. This, along with House of Assembly work, responding to letters, looking for jobs, making enquiries into social assistance, U.I. or Canada Pension problems - and yes the package problems - not to mention committee or ministerial responsibilities creates what I consider to be as much work as one person can handle.

The recommended district will take in over one half of the Avalon Peninsula. It is unfair to ask anyone to take on such a load. It is unfair to the residents who will not be properly served.

Boundaries cannot be set on numbers alone. Geography and settlement patterns and needs must also be considered.

When we make such changes we should make them for the betterment of our people, not to their detriment."

The prevalent opinion expressed was that, in light of the economic problems that this district is facing, its current boundaries should be left as they are. This view was also reflected by the member for St. Mary's-The Capes District.

Much concern was expressed by those who appeared at the Commission's Ferryland hearings about the proposed name change.

As was pointed out by one person who wrote the Commission:

"Since 1832, the District of Ferryland, of which the boundaries have only been changed slightly, has had a seat in the House of Assembly.

Although the population of Ferryland District has remained nearly constant, other areas of the Province have undergone greater population growth.

It's identity should not be wiped away, replacing the name of the district. Ferryland has been represented by three Prime Ministers; namely, Sir D.J. Greene, Augustus F. Goodridge, and Sir Michael P. Cashin."

Names suggested for the proposed district included Ferryland, Ferryland-St. Mary's and Ferryland-The Capes.

#### **Reaction from the Northeast Avalon Region**

The Commission's First Proposal recommended the creation of 2 seats for this area.

One styled Cape St. Francis-Bell Island which would have included all of Bell Island, part of Portugal Cove, the communities of Bauline, Pouch Cove, Shoe Cove, Flatrock, Logy Bay-Middle Cove-Outer Cove, Torbay and that portion of the City of St. John's to the north of the centrelines of Snow's Lane and Major's Path.

The other district, styled Mount Scio, would have included the communities of St. Thomas, St. Philips, part of the Town of Paradise, part of Portugal Cove, Hogan's Pond, Mitchell's Pond, the watershed area along the Thorburn Road, and that part of the City of



St. John's to the north of Kenmount Road and Prince Philip Drive, and to the west of Portugal Cove Road.

See Appendix III for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction to these proposals was as follows:

From the people of Bell Island who made submissions there was almost universal opposition to the Commission's proposal for these two districts.

The point was made that since Confederation Bell Island has been part of three different districts, Harbour Main-Bell Island, Bell Island alone and latterly Mount Scio-Bell Island.

Two streams of thought were expressed with respect to its future representation in the provincial House of Assembly.

One that:

"Bell Island is separate from other communities geographically and, as well, we are "separate" with respect to economic and social factors. Our needs are massive. Our community desperately needs economic development.

I recommend that the Electoral Boundaries Commission of 1993 recommend to the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador that the Electoral Boundaries Act be amended to allow the same flexibility in district population size for areas in Newfoundland, as is allowed in Labrador and that Bell Island be designated as a separate electoral district."

The other and more predominant school of thought was that because Bell Island's geographic and traditional historic ties are with the communities in the present Mount Scio-Bell Island it should remain this district.

As was stated:

"It is our contention and belief that communities within the proposed district of Cape St. Francis-Bell Island are more urban than rural, with the majority of the population of many towns employed in urban areas, with no strong concerns related to the economic development of the district. Bell Island, within its current electoral boundary, vies for representation with communities which share many common concerns and a certain community of interest and can, therefore, share in the solutions to these concerns."

Concern was also expressed with the Commission's proposal to put a dividing line through the Town of Portugal Cove-St. Phillips.

While most individuals from Portugal Cove-St. Phillips wanted the status quo restored for this area, a number suggested that the proposed district boundaries would be "just fine" if all of Portugal Cove were placed in the proposed Cape St. Francis-Bell Island District.

People from the present St. John's East Extern District who spoke at the Commission's hearings understood the opinions expressed by their neighbours on Bell Island. While they had no problem with Bell Island being part of a rural Northeast Avalon district made up of communities outside St. John's, they could understand their wish to remain as part of the current Mount Scio-Bell Island District.

An alternate suggestion for the creation of a completely rural East Extern seat without St. John's or Bell Island in it, was made by the member for St. John's East Extern who said:

"I would suggest that instead of crossing the Indian Meal Line [the eastwest boundary of this district] follow the Torbay boundary from the airport up to 500 feet south of the Indian Meal Line and run parallel with the Indian Meal Line to Portugal Cove Road, along Portugal Cove Road down to the ferry dock but leave the ferry dock within the other district. So then you have that connection with Portugal Cove, Bell Island and Mount Scio-Bell Island. This [would put] ... over 100 homes put in this new district which could not then be called Cape St. Francis-Bell Island. This would compensate for the loss of population from the St. John's and Bell Island areas."

#### **Reaction from the St. John's-Mount Pearl Region**

At 40 seats the Commission's First Proposal recommended that there would be 7 seats in this particular area: Mount Pearl, Waterford-Kenmount, St. John's North, St. John's South, St. John's East, St. John's West and Kilbride. Each would have a population in excess of 17,000.

The City of Mount Pearl would be divided into 2 districts. One, styled Mount Pearl, would be wholly contained within the boundaries of that City. The other, Waterford-Kenmount, would include the remainder of the City of Mount Pearl and the Cowan Heights/Jensen Camp Road areas of St. John's.

The remaining five districts with two exceptions Kilbride which would have included the Town of Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove (population 975) and St. John's South which would have included the community of Blackhead (population 110) were designed to be districts that were contained wholly and solely contained within the boundaries of the City of St. John's.

See Appendix III for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction to these proposed changes was as follows:

There was general support for the Commission's proposal for this area from the City of Mount Pearl and the M.H.A.s for Mount Pearl and Waterford-Kenmount Districts. They each felt that the proposed boundaries made sense in that they were drawn using appropriate geographic factors such as the centrelines of major roadways and rivers.

In the words of the M.H.A. for Mount Pearl:

- “(a) It is acceptable that the east side of Dunn's Road be transferred from the Kilbride District to Waterford-Kenmount.
- (b) The use of Commonwealth Avenue as the boundary between the Districts of Mount Pearl and Waterford-Kenmount is acceptable. Similarly, using the Waterford River west of Commonwealth Avenue and the Mount Pearl City boundary from Commonwealth Avenue eastward to Topsail Road as boundaries facilitate easily recognized geographic divisions.
- (c) The use of Kenmount Road as the boundary in the north is acceptable.
- (d) The use of Columbus Drive as the boundary from its intersection with Topsail Road northward to Empire Avenue is acceptable.
- (e) The current name of the District should be retained.”

Both M.H.A.s felt that while it was becoming more difficult to represent people as their problems increased, that the population figures for these districts were still manageable.

However, all three presenters drew attention to the fact that the so called Southlands' area, near the City of Mount Pearl, was placed in Kilbride District. The Commission was requested by all three presenters to consider putting this area where a large real estate expansion is supposed to occur in future in a Mount Pearl based seat.

From those residents of the City of St. John's who made representation to the Commission there was almost universal condemnation of the Commission's proposal.

It was generally felt that the Commission's proposal reduced the number of seats in the provincial House of Assembly too greatly (particularly in the St. John's area) and secondly, that the average seat size in St. John's was too large relative to that in the rest of the Province.

Typical responses were as follows:

From the M.H.A. for St. John's East:

"I want to talk about the numbers that you have used. I think that the principle of "one person, one vote" is not adequately expressed in the determinations that the Commission has put forth as its initial proposal. I acknowledge of course that the Charter of Rights as interpreted by the Supreme Court has determined that there can be as much as [a] 25% [deviation] but that's no reason for us to act on the margins. I would be very, very concerned and I think that the people of this Province would be very concerned, if you had a situation where for example, and I've done some very rough calculations, [where] you could form a government in this Province by having a majority of seats and yet another party could have as many as 20 or 30 more thousand votes in terms of popular vote than the party which would form the Government. I think that kind of result would be found to be odious by the people of this Province from a democratic point of view. I think that it would be wrong to have that degree of variation as wide spread as is here. [While] there must be always room for special circumstances, it seems to me that the variations [in your proposal] are quite wide.

I think that it is fair to say that if there was an election held where in the party who had the most seats had 30,000 or 40,000 or 25,000 less votes than the party that came second in terms of the number of seats, that would cast some doubt whether the will of the people was being reflected in the Government that had been elected. So I think that is the overriding concern. The equality of a vote is one way people talk about it. [W]e should keep very close to the average and the quotients that [have been] be established.

In my view I think the deviation from [the quotient] ought not to be very great unless it is very special circumstances. The south coast may be such a circumstance and Labrador a separate circumstance."

He asked the Commission to keep his comments in mind when preparing its final report.

In the words of a presenter from St. John's who spoke at the Commission's first round of hearings:

"It will take 123 voters from St. John's North to have the political impact equivalent to 100 voters from the arithmetical average seat with it's population of 14,212.

It will take 139 voters from St. John's North to have same political impact as 100 voters from the new La Poile district.

It will take 159 voters from St. John's North to have the same political impact as 100 voters from the proposed Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre District.

And finally it will take 584 voters from St. John's North to equal a 100 voters from Torn gat Mountains District.

It is our firm position that, as a general rule and wherever possible, the democratic principle of representation by population must be observed. This would mean that in any re-organized system with rare exceptions because of particular local circumstances, the vote of each person in the Province would carry approximately the same weight. We feel that eliminating three districts in the St. John's area would place the electorate in a position inferior to the electorate in other districts throughout the Province as regards to the representation by population principle."

From the M.H.A. for St. John's North:

"I want to emphasize that I believe that the principle of "one person, one vote", is a significant and overriding principle that should be considered at all times when it applies to "democratically elected" representation.

The variation from this should probably be as little as possible, even taking into consideration geographic sizes of districts. I would submit that the additional work load that might accrue to a rural district versus an urban district, as a result of geography, could best be addressed through support staff for M.H.A.s, rather than by a discrepancy in the number of voters from one district to another."

This was a common theme running throughout all of the presentations that the Commission had from the St. John's area.

A number of individuals offered specific guidance to the Commission as to where electoral boundaries should be located in and around the St. John's area.

The M.H.A. for St. John's East made the suggestion that the boundary line of St. John's East District should not extend any further west than Bonaventure Avenue, while the M.H.A. for St. John's South suggested that the boundary line of St. John's South District should not extend any further east than Springdale Street.

Still another group of individuals in the City felt aggrieved that the proposed new district of St. John's North did not contain much geographically of what is the present St. John's North District.

Perhaps one of the most unique approaches to the issue of representation of a small town was taken by the Town of Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove. This Town was created by amalgamation in 1971 as the result of a petition by the residents of Maddox Cove. Since 1973, Maddox Cove has been part of the electoral District of Kilbride and Petty Harbour part of Ferryland District. Notwithstanding that the people in this area have been one municipality since 1971, the Commission received a letter from the Town requesting that each part be kept in separate districts. In the words of the Mayor:

"Petty Harbour/Maddox Cove is unique in that Petty Harbour is a small fishing community with needs and problems associated with that industry. Maddox Cove has an entirely different set of needs and problems, associated with a small town, but not necessarily fishery related."

#### **Commission Rejoinder**

In fairness it must be said that the configuration and distribution of seats in the St. John's/Mount Pearl area was by design, not by accident.

As a starting point for discussion with the people of this Province our First Proposal reflected the Commission's deeply held belief that it was and is easier for an M.H.A. from a more densely populated urban region of this Province to represent the community(s) of interests and individual interests of his/her constituents than it was and is for a M.H.A. from a rural, less sparsely populated, geographically larger part of this Province. That is a view that the Commissioners held at the start of this Commission and it is one we still hold, notwithstanding the amendments to the Act.

**The End of Round One of the Commission's Proceedings**

In and during Round One of our hearings we received some 132 presentations and 166 submissions from 195 persons concerning our First Proposal and the future shape of the electoral district map of the Province. These individuals represented themselves and various political, social, economic and municipal organizations throughout the Province. (See Appendix I for a list of all those people and groups who made presentations and submissions to the Commission.) We held 34 meetings at 32 different sites in the Province over 37 days and had 13 further days of meetings outside these hearing dates, independent of the ongoing efforts of our staff.

We had completed reviewing these submissions and commenced putting together our report and final recommendations in early December, 1993 when we received a communication from the Minister of Justice and the Attorney General of the Province advising us of the Government's intent to use its legislative prerogative to substantially amend the provisions of the Electoral Boundaries Act. This was the same notice that members of the general public and the legislature received.

For the record, we wish to make it abundantly clear at this time that these substantial changes to the Commission's mandate were not as a result of any request on our part; rather, the only change to the Act that we did request of the Minister of Justice prior to December, 1993 was an amendment to grant the Commission a short extension of time beyond December 31, 1993 in which to complete our work<sup>9</sup>.

While it is impossible to say what the final outcome of the Commission's deliberations would have been, since the Act was amended before we were able to complete our Original Mandate, we are unanimous in stating as follows:

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<sup>9</sup> This extension was requested as a result of the Commission being unable to start its work in April 1993 as originally anticipated because of the intervention of the May, 1993 Provincial General Election.

- (1) That the final number of seats we would have proposed in the provincial House of Assembly would have been greater than 40 but less than 46 (most probably somewhere in the 43 to 44 range).
- (2) That while some adjustments would have been made to the shape of the St. John's seats and while the St. John's Metropolitan area might have received another seat as a result of this redistribution, that as a general rule compact, densely populated urban seats would still have had a larger population than less densely populated, geographically larger rural seats, irrespective of the final number of seats that we would have agreed on.

It is a matter of public record that the Minister of Justice and Attorney General made a presentation to the Commission on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador on November 8, 1993, in which he communicated the Government's position:

- (1) that the Act as the House of Assembly had amended it in December, 1993 did not properly reflect the Government's position and intent that the principle of "one person, one vote" be given primacy in the redistribution of provincial electoral districts;
- (2) that the Commission's proposal was within the guidelines of the Act as written;
- (3) that there should be an even number of seats in the House of Assembly to prevent a situation from arising where the election of the Speaker would lead to an equality between the members who support the Government and those who oppose it; and
- (4) that while it was open to the Commission to recommend a number of seats between 40 and 46 seats, in the Government's opinion, a number of seats towards the upper end of the range, either 44 or 46, would best meet with the wishes of the people and the implementation of the above principle.

The Minister asked us to consider these points in making our report.



There was much speculation at the time as to the impact that the Minister's presentation had upon the Commission. For the record we wish to state that, although it was an important presentation, other important presentations were also received by the Commission. Had the Commission's Original Mandate not been amended the Minister's comments, like those contained in other presentations, would have been considered and weighed, just as we were weighing and considering them when the Commission's mandate was amended.



**CHAPTER 5 THE AMENDED MANDATE****The Amended Mandate**

Upon receiving notification in December, 1993 from the Minister of Justice of Government's intent to change the Commission's Original Mandate by substantially amending the Electoral Boundaries Act, we, upon the advice of Legal Counsel, decided to adjourn our proceedings pending the outcome of the deliberations of the House of Assembly.

In the meantime, we did instruct Legal Counsel to communicate with the Minister of Justice to ensure:

- (a) that an appropriate extension of time was granted to permit the Commission to carry out the work of the Amended Mandate; and
- (b) that if any new proposal had to be generated and published:
  - (i) that the requirement of publishing this proposal in the Newfoundland Gazette which had cost the Commission approximately \$12,000 without serving any useful purpose be deleted; and
  - (ii) that the notice period from the time of first publication of any revised proposal to the commencement of first sittings to hear representations be reduced from 30 days to 10 days to allow the Commission to get on with its work as expeditiously as possible.

On December 14, 1993 the Minister of Justice made the following statement in the House of Assembly:

"When my colleagues and I saw the report and had a chance to look at it and assess it and discuss it, we came to two conclusions. The first is, and I want this to be heard very clearly and without any question of doubt, the first is the Commission chaired by Judge Mahoney have done their job superbly, squarely and fairly. The report that they prepared was in accordance with the Legislative directions. That was the first conclusion that we came to. The Commission has done their job superbly and they have done it fairly and squarely within the directions of this Legislature. Secondly, we came to the conclusion that the

Legislative directions were wrong and imprecise. That is what brings us back here today."<sup>10</sup>

The purpose of the amendments was to fully implement the Government's intention of ensuring that with certain notable exceptions, the principle of "one person, one vote" was given full expression in legislation and to bring about the kind of changes in the Commission's mandate referenced in the Minister of Justice's November 8, 1993 presentation. The Bill containing these amendments was passed by the House of Assembly on December 17, 1993 and received Royal Assent on that date.

Until such time as these amendments became law we did not consider it proper to consider their effect on our mandate. Once passed however, we gave them our due consideration.

Under the Amended Mandate, we were directed:

- (1) to begin our deliberations by first dividing the Province into 46 one member districts (See Appendix V, Subsection 13(1) of the Amended Act);
- (2) to establish a population quotient for the Province at 46 seats by dividing the total population of the Province minus the population of that seat north of Lake Melville by the number 45 (See Appendix V, Subsections 13(2) and 13(5) of the Amended Act). This is an improvement over the old way of establishing a quotient contained in the Original Mandate in that the population of Torngat Mountains, which is created by operation of statute, is factored out when establishing the quotient for the remaining seats in the Province;

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<sup>10</sup> Reference Hansard Vol. XLII, No. 35, December 14, 1993 at p. 1242. In using the word "report" the Minister is incorrect. Obviously what he was referring to was our First Proposal since this Commission has not submitted any report until now.

- (3) to ensure as a general rule that the division of the Province into districts and associated descriptions gives primacy to the principle of "one person, one vote". This principle stands for the proposition that the vote of every elector in the Province shall have a weight equal to that of every other elector. (See Appendix V, Subsection 15(1) of the Amended Act.) Notwithstanding this direction however, Subsection 15(2) of the Act makes it clear that [the Commission] may depart from the quotient established under section 13 but not to a greater extent than 10% more or 10% less of the quotient<sup>11</sup>.

The Amended Act permits the Commission to exceed the  $\pm 10\%$  deviation factor but only in the limited circumstances set out in Subsections 15(3) and 15(4) of the Act:

Subsection 15(3) of the Act reads as follows:

"15(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), the Commission may recommend the creation of a district with a population that departs from the quotient established under section 13 by 25% more or 25% less of the quotient, where they conclude that the departure is warranted by special geographic considerations, including,

- (a) the community of interests of the residents of those communities in the Province that are not connected by road, particularly those communities along the coast of Labrador and the southwest coast of the island portion of the Province; or
- (b) the accessibility of a region or its size or shape"; and

Subsection 15(4) of the Act reads:

15(4) "Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), with respect to Labrador, the Commission shall give appropriate weight to the circumstance that persons of aboriginal descent form the majority of those who reside in the portion of Labrador that lies generally north of Lake Melville, and shall give appropriate weight to the geographic considerations of that area and the community of interests of the residents of those communities north of Lake Melville, a majority of whose inhabitants are aboriginal, with the intent that those communities constitute a district."

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<sup>11</sup> This is much more restrictive than the  $\pm 25\%$  variation from the quotient permitted under the Original Mandate.

The Amended Mandate still directs us to use the latest available census data from Statistics Canada in preparing our report and establishing the quotient under Section 13(2) of the Act (i.e. the results of the 1991 Census - See Appendix V, Subsection 13(4) of the Amended Act.)

The Act further directs us when dividing the Province into districts and preparing our report to "assume that the proportion of electors to the general population is constant throughout the Province". (See Appendix V, Subsection 13(5) of the Amended Act.) In reality this is legal fiction since there is no accurate up to date voters list for the Province and consequently no way of knowing the exact number of voters in a district. In actual fact the number of voters to general population in a district varies throughout the Province. This concept approximates the number of voters in each district in rural and urban areas respectively since the number of voters to population is relatively constant throughout the Province. As such, it is properly employed. Its net effect is to put the emphasis on representation by population.

While the Amended Mandate directs us to begin our work by considering 46 seats, it also gives the Commission the latitude to propose the division of the Province into either 40, 42 or 44 1-member districts "if, in [our] opinion, such a proposed division would permit the Commission to more easily apply the rules contained in section 15 of the Act". (See Appendix V, Subsection 13(3) of the Amended Act.)

Obviously, if a number other than 46 seats is chosen by the Commission then the quotient would have to change. The Amended Act makes specific provision for this.

In determining the population quotient for any number of seats other than 46 it directs the Commission to take the total population of the Province (568,474 people) less the population of that district north of Lake Melville (i.e. the Torngat Mountains seat - population 2,984 people) and to divide the number so obtained by a denominator determined when the number 1 is subtracted from the proposed number of districts (i.e. 44, 42, or 40 - See Appendix V Subsection 13(2) of the Amended Act). While seemingly complex on its face this formula ensures that the population of the Torngat Mountains seat which was and is statutorily mandated

does not skew the quotient for the rest of the Province one way or the other. As such it is an improvement over the Original Mandate.

Table 7 sets out in detail the population quotients and the range of population variance permitted under the Amended Mandate.

**Table 7**

**Population Quotients and Minimum and Maximum District  
Sizes Permitted Under the Amended Mandate**

<b>Total Population of the Province 1991 - 568,474</b> <b>Less the Population of Torngat Mountains - 2,984</b> <b>Remaining Population of Province - 565,490</b>					
<b># of Seats</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>+10%</b>	<b>-10%</b>	<b>+25%</b>	<b>-25%</b>
40	14,499	15,949	13,049	18,124	10,874
42	13,792	15,172	12,413	17,240	10,344
44	13,151	14,466	11,836	16,439	9,863
46	12,566	13,823	11,309	15,708	9,425

The Act was also amended as we requested:

- (a) to give us until July 1, 1994 to submit our final report;
- (b) to eliminate the need for gazetting the Commission's Second Proposal; and
- (c) to reduce the time required from the publication of the Commission's Second Proposal to the conduct of our first hearings from 30 to 10 days.

(See Appendix V, Subsection 19(2) of the Amended Act.)

**The Commission's Reaction to the Amended Mandate**

At the Commission's first meeting in early January, 1994 after having reviewed the terms of the Amended Mandate and taken legal advice on the subject, the Chair of the Commission, as was proper to do, polled each of the individual Commissioners to determine his/her reaction to the same and whether we would carry on with this work.

While as Commissioners, we were of the opinion that we could have adequately completed our work under the terms of the Original Mandate, as a group we decided that we would carry on with the terms of the Amended Mandate.

Having taken this decision in keeping with the Amended Act the Commission then instructed staff and Legal Counsel to oversee the preparation of a map for the Commission's consideration proposing the division of the Province into 46 1-member districts for consideration at our January 31-February 2, 1994 meetings. At the same time the staff were also instructed to work on other proposed divisions should a 46 seat proposal not prove acceptable to the Commission.

### **The Development of the Second Proposal**

At our January 31-February 2, 1994 meetings we reviewed mapping and descriptions showing the proposed division of the Province into 46 districts. Having done so, on a motion duly made and unanimously passed, we decided to reject this division because it did not permit us to adequately apply the rules of division contained in Section 15 of the Amended Act.

Upon further consideration and after many long hours of painstaking work on the part Commissioners, staff and Legal Counsel, at our February 10, 1994 meeting we decided to unanimously adopt an alternate proposal (hereinafter referred to as our "Second Proposal") recommending the division of the Province into 44 seats, and approved its release to the public of Newfoundland and Labrador.

It was and is our opinion that this 44 district proposal "[permitted] and permits the Commission to more easily apply the rules contained in Section 15" of the Act for dividing the Province into districts, than would a 46, a 42, or a 40 seat proposal. (Reference Appendix V, Subsection 13(3) of the Act in this regard.)

Once this proposal was adopted it was necessary to make appropriate arrangements for its coordinated release to the public.



In keeping with the practice adopted leading up to Round One of our hearings, we decided to publicize our Second Proposal in the same manner as our first one. Accordingly, we instructed our staff and Legal Counsel to take appropriate steps to see that our Second Proposal was placed in newspapers in general circulation in the Province, advertised on radio, and released simultaneously to the people, the press and elected provincial politicians at a Press Conference held at the Colonial Building in St. John's, Newfoundland on February 25, 1994.

Improving upon the practice that we had adopted during Round One of our hearings:

- (a) we opted to have our Legal Counsel prepare simple descriptions that would accompany mapping showing the communities contained in each district and the total population of each such district. Such descriptions, we felt, would be more readable and understandable by the people than were the legal descriptions used in our First Proposal; and
- (b) we used the new map which we finally obtained through the efforts of our Legal Counsel and the Crown Lands Division showing the entire Province on the same scale in connection with our Second Proposal.

While the actions of the Government and the House of Assembly in amending the Act necessitated the development of our Second Proposal and did cause some delay and added expense in the completion of the Commission's work, the knowledge which we had gained in our previous round of hearings enabled us to be able to hold 12 regional as opposed to 40 local sittings to determine the views of the people. It also enabled us to develop a better Second Proposal than would otherwise have been the case, if we had not had the experience and insight gained from developing our First Proposal, and from listening to the people during Round One of our hearings.

Where possible, we incorporated people's legitimate responses and wishes from Round One in developing our Second Proposal.

**The Release of the Second Proposal**

The public release of the Commission's Second Proposal occurred at our February 25, 1994 press conference.

At that time copies of this proposal showing mapping and the names, descriptions, and population of each of the districts were made public. The public was advised of the times and locations of the Commission's Round Two hearings. A notice styled "1993 Electoral Boundaries Commission Notice of Second Proposal and of Public Hearings" (See Appendix VI) was also placed in local newspapers of general circulation in the Province.

Copies of the Commission's Second Proposal were also sent to all M.H.A.s, incorporated municipalities and development associations in the Province.

In keeping with the practice adopted during Round One of the Commission's hearings, interested persons were given the opportunity during the period February 25, 1994 to March 31, 1994 to participate and make their views known to us in writing or at our public hearings.

In all, some 120 of our fellow citizens representing some 101 persons and groups took the opportunity to speak to us at our public hearings; still another 43 took the time to write to us expressing their views (See Appendix I for a list of all those who made presentations and submissions during Round Two of our hearings).

To each and every one of them we would again like to extend our deep gratitude for their assistance.

As will be seen from the following sections of this report we learned much from the public during Round Two of our hearings.

**CHAPTER 6 THE COMMISSION'S 44 DISTRICT PROPOSAL****The 44 Seat Proposal**

At 44 seats the average seat size quotient is 13,151. In the absence of special geographic circumstances the maximum seat size permitted under the Amended Act is 14,416, with the minimum seat size being 11,836, (i.e.  $\pm 10\%$  of the quotient). In cases where special geographic circumstances warrant the maximum seat size permitted under the Act is 16,439 while a minimum seat size of 9,863 is permitted (i.e.  $\pm 25\%$  of the quotient).

In all we only used the plus or minus 25% factor on two occasions; once in proposing the District of Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre, and secondly in proposing the District of Naskaupi-Eagle River.

In keeping with the instructions contained in the Amended Act we began our work by making specific provision for a seat north of Lake Melville primarily populated by aboriginal persons, i.e. the Torngat Mountains seat, irrespective of its population.

Table 8 shows the population of each of the proposed 44 seats described in the Commission's Second Proposal. It also gives the percentage of population variance of each of these proposed seats from the established quotient.

**Table 8**

**Second Proposal**  
**Population and Percentage of Variance**  
**from Quotient Size at 44 Seats**

<b>Quotient at 44 Seats - 13,151</b>		
<b>Proposed District</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>% Variance from Quotient</b>
Torngat Mountains	2,984	-77.3
Menihek	12,202	-7.2
Naskaupi-Eagle River	15,183	+15.5
Strait of Belle Isle	13,520	+2.8

<b>Quotient at 44 Seats - 13,151</b>		
<b>Proposed District</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>% Variance from Quotient</b>
St. Barbe	13,202	+0.4
Humber	13,675	+4.0
Humber West	13,549	+3.0
Humber East	13,478	+2.5
Port au Port-Stephenville West	13,164	0.0
St. George's-Stephenville East	13,133	-0.1
Burgeo-LaPoile	12,021	-8.6
Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre	11,613	-11.7
Green Bay-Buchans	13,037	-0.9
Baie Verte-White Bay	12,057	-8.3
Exploits	12,858	-2.2
Grand Falls-Windsor	12,788	-2.8
Lewisporte	12,757	-3.0
Gander	13,161	0.0
Twillingate-Fogo	12,675	-3.6
Bonavista South	12,809	-2.6
Bonavista North	13,599	+3.4
Terra Nova	13,095	-0.4
Grand Bank	14,307	+8.8
Burin	14,184	+7.9
Trinity North	13,273	+0.9
Port de Grave	13,205	+0.4
Carbonear-Harbour Grace	13,108	-0.3
Trinity-Bay de Verde	13,108	-0.3
Harbour Main	13,012	-1.1
Placentia	12,848	-2.3

<b>Quotient at 44 Seats - 13,151</b>		
<b>Proposed District</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>% Variance from Quotient</b>
Ferryland-St. Mary's	12,901	-1.9
Conception Bay South	13,185	+0.3
Octagon Pond	13,118	-0.3
Bell Island-Portugal Cove	13,110	-0.3
Mount Pearl	13,172	+0.2
Waterford Valley	13,325	+1.3
Kilbride	13,480	+2.5
St. John's North	13,360	+1.6
St. John's West	13,555	+3.1
St. John's South	13,163	+0.1
St. John's Centre	13,148	0.0
St. John's East	13,276	+1.0
Cape St. Francis	12,810	-2.6
White Hills	13,266	+0.9

Table 9 gives a summary of the range of population variances from the quotient at 44 seats.

**Table 9**  
**Second Proposal**  
**Summary of Percentage of Population Variances from Quotient**

<b>Population Variance Range</b>	<b># of Seats in Range</b>
0% ≤ 5%	36
5% ≤ 10%	5
10% ≤ 25	2
< 25	1
Total	44

As can be seen by reference to Tables 8 and 9, of the 44 seats that the Commission proposed 18 were within  $\pm 1\%$  of the quotient, 36 were within  $\pm 5\%$  of the same and 41 are within  $\pm 10\%$  of the quotient. This skewing and clustering of district size towards the quotient was in keeping with the Commission's revised mandate of ensuring that primacy was given to the principle of "one person, one vote".

Only 3 districts were in excess of the  $\pm 10\%$  factor:

- (a) Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre on the Province's southwest coast (percentage of variance from the quotient at  $-11.7\%$ );
- (b) Naskaupi-Eagle River, in coastal and central Labrador (percentage of variance at  $+15.5\%$ ); and
- (c) Torngat Mountains, north of Lake Melville, Labrador (percentage of variance at  $-77.3\%$ ).

These districts were permitted statutory exceptions to the  $\pm 10\%$  factor (Reference Subsections 15(3) and 15(4) of the Amended Act discussed supra at p. 69):

**CHAPTER 7 PUBLIC REACTION TO THE COMMISSION'S 44 DISTRICT PROPOSAL****General Reaction to the 44 Seat Proposal**

Overall, there seems to have been a higher level of understanding and appreciation amongst the members of the general public who corresponded with the Commission and who appeared before us during Round Two than existed during Round One as to the Commission's role, mandate and the restrictions within which we were operating.

It appears to us that a House of Assembly composed of at least 44 members is much more acceptable to the people of this Province than one composed of 40 seats. Overall there seemed to be a general sense that 44 seats is a workable and functional number in the political and economic environment of this Province today. Few if any comments were heard during Round Two that the reduction was too great.

**The Labrador Region**

In our Second Proposal we recommended that Labrador be divided into 3 districts.

One, the Torngat Mountains seat, which is mandated by statute, included all those communities north of Lake Melville that are in the present Torngat Mountains District.

The second district, styled Menihek, contained all of the communities in Labrador West in the current Menihek seat (i.e. Labrador City and Wabush) but was expanded to include the community of Churchill Falls.

The third proposed district, Naskaupi-Eagle River, included all of the remaining communities in the Happy Valley-Goose Bay area and all communities along the coast of Labrador from and including Cartwright and Paradise River in the north to and including L'Anse au Clair in the south.

See Appendix VI for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

In the Commission's view the inclusion of the Town of Churchill Falls in Menihek District (which was in keeping with the people's expressed wishes during Round One of our hearings) was a logical move, given the evolution and growth of social and economic ties within this area over the last five years.

In creating the third Labrador seat, Naskaupi-Eagle River, with its population of 15,183, the Commission used the  $\pm 25\%$  factor contained in Subsection 15(3) of the Amended Act.

This district is the largest both in population and geographic size in the Province contained in the Commission's Second Proposal.

Given:

- (a) that the terms of the Amended Act did not legally permit this Commission the latitude to draw and release a map of Labrador recommending the creation of 4 seats within Labrador (as we would have wished); and
- (b) that the concept of a "split seat" is unacceptable to both the people of Labrador and the members of this Commission;

the Commission drew and released a map of the Province showing the creation of 3 seats in Labrador. No other legal alternative was open to us under the Amended Mandate.

Thus our Second Proposal and the map released with it showed three and not four Labrador based seats.

However as was stated at our February 25, 1994, press conference:

"While the Act legally binds the Commission to recommend such a division, we are unanimously agreed that our final report will contain a recommendation that the House of Assembly retain the present four seats in Labrador."

Reaction to the Commission's proposal from Labrador was as follows:

There was unanimous support for our expressed intention to recommend to the House of Assembly that it amend the Act to make provision for four districts in Labrador once the people of Labrador understood the true nature of the Commission's recommendation.



At that same time, there was strong and vocal opposition to the concept that Labrador might lose a district and to the creation of a combined Naskaupi-Eagle River seat. In the words of the people of Labrador:

"Labrador should remain at four ridings, all within Labrador."

"Labrador is made up of distinct cultures and regions as is currently recognized by having the present four Electoral Districts, all with their own local concerns and local transportation links, [and] is comprised of 112,826 square miles, with Innu, Inuit, Metis, settlers, and many other cultures being represented. [It] has some of the most difficult transportation problems in the Province.

It is unacceptable to consider combining Naskaupi with Eagle River as the concerns for the two districts are not the same. The main concerns for Eagle River are the traditional vocations, such as fishing, hunting, trapping and the forest industry.

Naskaupi has a long history of military involvement in its activities in the Happy Valley-Goose Bay and the Upper Lake Melville area.

The two areas are culturally different, with Eagle River being made up of coastal communities with the traditional problems associated by the nature of their vocations."

"All you have to do is look at that District of Naskaupi- Eagle River which is the biggest district geographically in the Province and has the largest population of any district in the whole Province. [It] is absurd on the face of it."

"We are strongly opposed to the combination of the Eagle River and Naskaupi into the one district for the following reasons:

- (1) The needs [of the people] from the central and coastal [regions of Labrador are] varied despite both regions being isolated.
- (2) The existing constituent concerns [will not be] adequately taken care of.
- (3) The fact that [two sets of] aboriginal issues [exist] in [this] ... region will hinder development further.
- (4) The cost factor for travel involved if one member [has] to represent the region would [be too great].
- (5) The reduction of the number of seats in Labrador will further alienate Labrador from the island portion of the Province.
- (6) There should be more representation and not less from Labrador, as Labrador at present is the wealth of the Province in terms of resources to be developed."

"We support the Commission's recommendation that the House of Assembly retain the present four seats in Labrador."

**Commission Reaction and Analysis**

Having reflected upon everything that the people of the Province, particularly those in the Labrador region, have said on this issue and while we are legally bound by the terms of the Amended Mandate to recommend three seats for Labrador (a split seat straddling the Strait of Belle Isle not being a viable option) we are persuaded that the House of Assembly should do that which it unanimously did in 1979 when it introduced and passed "An Act To Provide For Additional Representation For Labrador in the House of Assembly" S.N. 1979 ch. 2. That is, the House of Assembly should further amend the Electoral Boundaries Act to ensure that Labrador continue to have four distinct and separate districts in any revised House of Assembly<sup>12</sup>.

In our opinion this is the only way to ensure the continuation of effective representation for the people of Labrador.

As was said on both sides of the House of Assembly in 1979 on second reading of the bill that became "An Act to Provide for Additional Representation for Labrador"; first, in the words of the then Premier:

I am extremely pleased and honoured to introduce this bill which makes four seats in Labrador and hopefully, in a small way, reflects this government's interest and concern for the people of Labrador and the fact that they need an additional voice in this House to give voice to many of the problems that they continue to have in that very great part of our Province."

"So here we have it, the Torngat Mountains district, a new district for Labrador, which will give them more representation and hopefully make them feel [more a part of the Province], because of the speed with which we have acted in the last number of weeks on this measure, to demonstrate to them some concern for Labrador and the people of Labrador and to recognize the diversity of peoples in Labrador, the diversity of the problems economically, socially and culturally in Labrador."<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Just as special provision was made in the amended Saskatchewan Electoral Boundaries Act for the whole northern region of that Province.

<sup>13</sup> Reference the comments of then Premier Peckford in Hansard, April 2, 1979 at pp. 1628 and 1630.

And second by a spokesman for Her Majesty's Official Opposition:

"It does not particularly bother me that so few people will elect a member because I think their needs are such, both in a social sense and in a geographic sense, that we in this House are warranted in taking special note and I think the way to take that special note is by a measure of the sort we have before us now.

Mr. Speaker, even more importantly than that, I think the Premier's measure, the government's measure recognizes not simply the social and geographic needs, which are real, but the cultural and political realities which are equally real and even more, to my way of thinking, Sir, of even more weight."<sup>14</sup>

Accordingly, this Commission unanimously recommends to the House of Assembly that with the exception of placing Churchill Falls in Menihek District, it amend the Act and make continued provision for four (4) separate districts in Labrador: Menihek with a total population of 12,202, Naskaupi with a population of 10,050, Torngat Mountains with a population of 2,984; and Eagle River with a population of 5,133. These districts are as more particularly described in the mapping and descriptions contained in Appendix VII to this report.

#### **Reaction from the Great Northern Peninsula Area**

In our Second Proposal we recommended the creation of 2 seats on the Great Northern Peninsula.

One seat, styled Strait of Belle Isle, which included all of the communities that are within the present Strait of Belle Isle seat but was expanded to include the communities of Anchor Point, St. Barbe, Pigeon Cove, and Black Duck Cove.

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<sup>14</sup> Reference the comments of Edward M. Roberts, then M.H.A. for the Strait of Belle Isle District in Hansard, April 2, 1979 at p. 1642.

The other district, named St. Barbe, included all of the communities lying along Route 430 from and including Pond Cove to and including Cormack, Reidville and Nicholsville in the Humber Valley Region.

See Appendix VI for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction to this aspect of the Commission's proposal was as follows:

From the Town of Roddickton there was general opposition. The Town of Roddickton opposed these changes and asked that their town be removed from the Strait of Belle Isle District and included in St. Barbe District for the same reasons put forth in their correspondence with the Commission during Round One of our hearings.

Reaction from the St. Anthony area was positive and supportive of the proposed changes. In the words of one presenter:

"In my opinion the recommendation of the Commission to retain the boundaries of the Strait of Belle Isle will have a positive impact on the ability of the residents to develop the infrastructure required for economic development. It will mean that a political unit will exist in concert with an established economic and social unit. The Commission is to be commended for its work."

From the communities of Reidville, Nicholsville, and Cormack located within the southern boundaries of the proposed District of St. Barbe there was a general expression of discontent with the Commission's proposal. They felt that their communities should be placed in the proposed Humber District. Their reactions were as follows.

From the Town of Cormack:

"Cormack is strongly opposed to the proposal set forth by the Electoral Boundaries Commission which proposes to extend the St. Barbe District to include Cormack.

Cormack's major resources are agriculture and forestry resources which are strongly identified with the Humber Valley District. The economic development of these resources is in the best interests of all of the communities within the district and this common interest provides a source of strength to our community with its small populace. [O]ur concerns have a better chance of being heard and addressed [in Humber District].

In addition, the community's social life is tied to the activities of the other communities within the Humber Valley. We share religious, educational, employment, and commerce activities with the Town of Deer Lake and the surrounding area."

From the Community of Reidville the same type of sentiment was expressed:

"The Community of Reidville opposes the proposed changes to the electoral boundary to annex Reidville with the St. Barbe District for the following reasons:

- (1) Reidville is an integral part of the Humber Valley and this proposal will effectively take away its identity.
- (2) Reidville does not have any social or economic ties with the St. Barbe District.
- (3) Our community has existing agreements to share in municipal services with the Town of Deer Lake and we feel these agreements will degenerate in the future.
- (4) Reidville is located in close proximity to the Town of Deer Lake, and therefore, shares in economic and social activities. Our council is concerned that the electoral boundary change will diminish these very valuable benefits and leave a major negative impact on the lives of our citizens."

From Nicholsville which amalgamated with the Town of Deer Lake in January, 1994 the view was expressed that this community should be included in the same district as Deer Lake. In the words of the former Mayor of that community:

"Prior to amalgamation, we were constantly reminded that as a community we were not viable and that our best interests would be served by becoming a part of a new and larger community of Deer Lake. We were told that we were geographically "a part of Deer Lake, anyway" separated only by a river - the Humber. We shared the same shopping facilities; we shared the same sports facilities; we shared the same medical facilities; we shared the same ambulance and firefighting facilities; we shared the same schools and churches. On our own we could accomplish very little but as a part of the new community of Deer Lake we could look forward to basic services such as water and sewer, etc. In our minds we could cherish fond memories of our distinct (and soon to be extinct) little community but our future development must be as part of the Town of Deer Lake.

We are not a part of St. Barbe. We having nothing in common with Sally's Cove, Hawkes Bay or the other communities scattered along the St. Barbe coast. We are part of Deer Lake specifically and Humber Valley generally and our best interests will be best served if we remain a part of that electoral district."

The above views were also forcefully supported by the Town of Deer Lake and the Humber Valley Development Association.

No representations were received from the people in the South Bonne Bay area this time, as the Commission's Second Proposal did that which they asked in Round One. It put them into the proposed St. Barbe District and did not produce a dividing line in Gros Morne National Park between Bonne Bay North and Bonne Bay South.

### **Commission Reaction and Analysis**

With respect to the request of the people of Roddickton to be removed from the proposed Strait of Belle Isle District and placed in St. Barbe District the Commission has this reaction.

The Commission is instructed by the Amended Act to ensure that primacy is given to the principle that the vote of every elector in the Province is given equal weight to that of every other elector. We can deviate from this rule in an area such as Roddickton, but only to the extent of plus or minus 10% of the quotient established under the Act. At 44 seats the quotient established is 13,151.

The population of the Town of Roddickton is 1,153.

Placing the Town of Roddickton in the District of St. Barbe without including the surrounding communities of Englee, Crowse, Conche, Bide Arm, Main Brook and St. Juliens would produce a district that would not be contiguous and would look like a geographic absurdity. In addition, the people in this area and the St. Anthony area do not want the Commission to make this change. They are content with the boundaries of the proposed Strait of Belle Isle District. Furthermore, in the next several years there will likely be a direct road link between Main Brook and St. Anthony which will only serve to increase social and economic ties between the communities in this area.

The total population of all the communities in this area, Roddickton, Englee, Crowse, Conche, Bide Arm, Main Brook and St. Juliens is 3,445. If this population were deducted

from the population of the proposed Strait of Belle Isle seat (13,520), we would be left with a district with a population of 10,075.

As this number is below the minimum population permitted at 44 seats, i.e. 11,836, it is not legally possible for us to recommend to the House of Assembly the creation of a district of that size.

In our view it would not be practical to make these changes and extend the southern boundary of the Strait of Belle Isle District to Port au Choix in the south to bring the Strait of Belle Isle seat up to an acceptable population level.

For the above reasons, the Commission cannot accede to the wishes of the Town of Roddickton.

With respect to the points raised by the people from the Nicholville/Cormack/Reidville areas during the Commission's second round of hearings, we have examined the same in some detail. Our findings are as follows:

If the Community of Nicholville (population 501) were removed from the proposed District of St. Barbe the resulting district would have a population of 12,701.

Correspondingly, the population of the proposed Humber District would be increased by 501 from 13,675 to 14,176.

These population figures are within the population parameters permitted by the Amended Act at 44 seats provided that the Commission considers it necessary to make these changes. (See Appendix V, Subsection 15(2) of the Act.)

However, the consequence of including any other community in this area, such as Cormack with its population of 788, and/or Reidville with its population of 585, would be to put the proposed Humber District over the maximum seat size permitted by the Act at 44 seats, 14,466.

Furthermore, removing all three communities from the proposed St. Barbe District would be to reduce that district's population to 11,328, a number below the minimum seat size permitted by the Act at 44 seats, 11,836.

For reasons that will become self evident in the next section of this report, if the communities of Cormack and Nicholsville were removed from St. Barbe District and placed in the proposed Humber District, it would not in the Commission's view be practical or possible to reduce the size of the resulting Humber District to a number that is within the population parameters established by the Act.

Thus, because including the communities of Reidville, Nicholsville and Cormack in Humber District would place us outside our mandate we cannot accede to the wishes of all of the people of this area and recommend that each of these communities be removed from the proposed St. Barbe District and placed in the proposed Humber District.

However, having examining this issue in detail we are prepared and find it necessary in an exercise of our discretion under Section 15(2) of the Act to alter our Second Proposal and to recommend as part of our final report (for the compelling reasons outlined by the people of Nicholsville and Deer Lake) that the community of Nicholsville be removed from the proposed St. Barbe District and included within the boundaries of the proposed Humber District.

Understanding fully the nature of the representations which were made to the Commission by the communities of Reidville and Cormack, as well as the common sense of their position, we can only indicate that if we had the discretion within the population parameters established by the Act we would have also recommended their inclusion in proposed Humber District. As we cannot, we commend this matter to the legislature for its consideration and correction.

**The Humber Valley, White Bay/Baie Verte Peninsula (including Great Harbour Deep) Area**

The Commission's Second Proposal recommended the creation of 2 districts in this region.

One district, styled Humber, which included all of the communities on the north shore of the Bay of Islands and all the communities along the Trans Canada Highway from and including Steady Brook to and including the Town of Deer Lake (less Nicholsville).



The other district, Baie Verte-White Bay, included all of those communities on the Baie Verte Peninsula that are in the present Baie Verte-White Bay District, the remaining communities in White Bay (that are part of the present Humber Valley District), the community of Great Harbour Deep and the Town of Howley.

See Appendix VI for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction to these proposal was as follows:

The viewpoints of the residents of Cormack, Reidville and Nicholsville were recorded in the previous section of this report.

From the Town of Howley the following comments were received:

"We've been established in the Humber Valley District for a number of years and all of our connections, everything that we do is connected with the Deer Lake and the Humber Valley region. If we want to go to the hospital or to go to the doctor or shopping, our garages and everything like that is in Deer Lake and we have always used Deer Lake as our centre. We are more or less a back porch to Deer Lake, as some one has said. We have no political, no social, no economic ties with White Bay. We are also a member in the Humber Valley Development Association which has put many dollars into Howley and is connected with Howley in many ways. We are also a member of the Great Humber Joint Council. That has been a benefit to Howley. So we are wondering what is going to happen to all these things once we move out of that district?

Some of our people have even suggested that if we are placed in the White Bay District, that they'll never vote anymore.

We have a petition that has already gone to the House of Assembly, and was presented by our member Mr. Rick Woodford, which had 227 names in Howley and that is almost 100% of the people of voting age in Howley."

The White Bay South Development Association supported this view and expressed the same type of sentiment as it did during Round One.

"White Bay South has no economic, social or political ties with the Baie Verte Peninsula, and due to geographical boundaries beyond our control, we feel that these ties can never be established. Instead of developing plans that would result in mutual benefit throughout our district, we would be developing plans that would create direct competition and would result in a district where distrust and envy would rule. A member representing such a district would be continually faced with decisions that would benefit part of his constituency but may be detrimental to the rest, instead of being beneficial to an overall plan for his district.

We feel that it is in the best interest of White Bay South that it remain a part of Humber Valley and that when the final proposal for electoral boundaries changes is presented that more emphasis will be placed on current economic, social and political ties than on population. Communities from Harbour Deep to Cormack have established these ties with Humber Valley, and it would be unfair to expect us to start all over again when such progress has been made."

Attached to their submission was a petition in support signed, as they reported, by "90% of the eligible voters in the area".

The foregoing views and those of the communities of Reidville, Nicholsville and Cormack were also supported by the Humber Valley Development Association which opposed the changes that the Commission had proposed.

#### **Commission Reaction and Analysis**

With respect to the request of the people of the Town of Howley to be removed from the proposed Baie Verte-White Bay District and included in the proposed Humber District, Howley has a population of 363. In the preceding section of this report we, in the exercise of our discretion under the Act, determined that the community of Nicholsville should be included in the proposed Humber District. This brought the population of that proposed district up to 14,176. The additional inclusion of the Town of Howley in this district would bring its population up to 14,539, a number that is over the maximum size seat that the Commission is permitted to recommend at 44 seats. Granted the Commission could reduce the size of the resulting Humber District to 13,799, a number within the population parameters set by the Act by placing the communities of Steady Brook, Humber Village and Little Rapids, with their combined total population of 740 in Humber East District. The resulting population of Humber East District would be 14,218, a number within the population range permitted at 44 seats. However, to balance up the population between Humber East and Humber West District as the Amended Act requires would mean shifting the Commission's proposed boundary line between Humber East and Humber West and dividing neighbourhoods within the City of

Corner Brook (a situation that the City of Corner Brook during our Round One hearings stressed was to be avoided if at all possible). The Commission agrees with this observation.

Alternately, if Steady Brook were taken and placed in Humber East District to compensate for the inclusion of Howley in Humber District this would mean the balkinization of the north shore of the Bay of Islands from the remainder of the proposed Humber District and the creation of a non-contiguous district without any completely internal road links.

For the foregoing reasons, and even though we understand fully the nature of Howley's ties with Deer Lake, including Howley in the Humber District would place us outside the terms of our mandate (with Nicholville already included in Humber District). The Commission has, with regret, decided to reject the request of the people of Howley for inclusion in the proposed Humber District.

While our preference would have been to include this community (along with Cormack and Reidville) in the proposed Humber District we cannot legally recommend it given the proposed configuration of districts in this area.

That being so, we can only commend this matter to the Legislature, with the recommendation that in the exercise of its authority it correct this situation.

With respect to the request of the people of the White Bay North and South regions (including Great Harbour Deep) to be included in the Humber District, the Commission's findings and conclusions are as follows:

The total population of the communities in this area is 2,803. Including them in a Humber District (revised to include Nicholville), would increase the population of this district to 16,979. As this number is above the maximum seat size of 14,466 permitted at 44 seats, we cannot under our Amended Mandate recommend the inclusion of these people in Humber District, since it would not be possible to reduce the population in the proposed Humber District to a permitted number without placing one or both of the proposed Humber East and Humber West Districts above the maximum population permitted by the Act at 44 seats.

Conversely, removing Howley, Great Harbour Deep and the communities located in White Bay North and South with their total population of 2,803 from the proposed Baie Verte-White Bay District would reduce the population of that district from 12,057 to 9,254, a number well below the minimum permitted seat size of 11,836.

Further analysis on our part revealed that the only way to compensate for this loss of population and to bring a revised Baie Verte-White Bay seat up to the population levels required by the Amended Act would be to reconfigure this district to include the population of 2,130 living in the communities of Rattling Brook, Silverdale, King's Point, Harry's Harbour, Jackson's Cove, Langdon's Cove, Nicky's Nose Cove, Beachside, Little Bay and Little Bay Islands and to take approximately 800 people from a divided Town of Springdale (population 3,545). The Commission does not believe that such a move would improve upon our Second Proposal.

For the foregoing reasons we cannot accede to the request of the people of White Bay North and South (including the people of Great Harbour Deep) to be included in the proposed Humber District and within our mandate must recommend that districts in this region remain as proposed, subject to the inclusion of Nicholsville in Humber District.

### **The Corner Brook Region**

In our Second Proposal we proposed the creation of 2 seats in this area.

One district, Humber West, with all of the population of the south shore of the Bay of Islands, Mount Moriah and part of the City of Corner Brook being therein contained; with the other district, Humber East, including the balance of the population of the City of Corner Brook and all of the communities of Massey Drive and Pinchgut Lake, within its boundaries.

Improving upon our First Proposal for Corner Brook in order that neighbourhoods within this City would not be divided, we proposed that the centrelines of Corner Brook Stream, O'Connell Drive and South Bell's Brook be the dividing lines in the City of Corner Brook between Humber East and Humber West Districts.

See Appendix VI for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction to these proposals from the Corner Brook area during the second round of hearings was very limited.

One presenter felt that:

“Humber, Humber East and Humber West could be merged into one district;”

The more prevalent view, in our opinion, came from the Mayor of Corner Brook who, although he expressed regret about the fact that the Corner Brook area was losing a seat, felt that the proposed dividing line which used natural geographic features and major thoroughfares made more sense than the Commission’s First Proposal for this area which divided neighbourhoods within that City. Notwithstanding, he felt that using the centre line of Corner Brook Stream as the dividing line between Humber East and Humber West Districts would be the ideal situation.

The only other submission received from the Corner Brook area was from a presenter who felt that it might be possible to adjust the proposed boundaries so that all of the Dunfield Park area could be located in Humber West District.

#### **Commission’s Reaction and Analysis**

Upon analysis the Commission concluded that because of geography and population distribution factors in the Corner Brook and surrounding areas that:

- (1) it was not possible to restore the centreline of Corner Brook Stream as the dividing line between Humber East and Humber West districts without violating the rules of division contained in the Amended Act; and
- (2) having reached this conclusion the Commission determined that it was not possible to include the Dunfield Park area in Humber West without dividing neighbourhoods within the City of Corner Brook in the Charles Street and

Rivervale Road area, thereby repeating the error that the Council rightly said the Commission made in our First Proposal.

Accordingly, the Commission recommends that the boundaries of the proposed Humber East and Humber West Districts not be changed from that contained in our Second Proposal.

### **The Stephenville-Port au Port-St. Georges Region**

In our Second Proposal we recommended that all of the communities located in the present Port au Port District be placed together with part of the Town of Stephenville in a single district styled Port au Port-Stephenville West.

We also proposed that the remaining part of the Town of Stephenville together with the communities of Noels Pond, Cold Brook, Cape Ray and all of the communities which form part of the present St. Georges District be placed together in a new District styled St. Georges-Stephenville East.

See Appendix VI for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction to these proposed changes was as follows:

From the Port au Port Economic Development Association there was strong opposition to the Commission's proposal.

"The Port au Port Economic Development Association, responsible for economic development, is now at a point in its economic development history whereby we can no longer work in isolation. The future of Port au Port is now determined by the organization's ability to form strategic partnerships. The proposed electoral boundary would force an elected representative to be torn between the metropolis of Stephenville and the outlying rural area of Port au Port. At present, Port au Port has a number of unique social problems that would warrant the need of a full time representative to deal with these issues.

Population demographics would ultimately dictate where the loyalties of the elected representative would be. In other words we would once again be left "in the cold". Leave our present district alone."

From the Federation des Francophones de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador of the Port au Port District the following:

"Nous croyons que, tout comme le Labrador, la region de Port au Port devrait faire l'objet d'une attention speciale basee, dans ce cas-ci, sur le caractere francophone d'une grande partie de sa population. Si le gouvernement croit en l'importance d'avoir l'input de la population autochtone dans les decisions qu'il prend a son sujet, il devrait en etre de meme pour la population francophone de la circonscription de Port au Port. L'une des maniere est de permettre a la population francophone d'avoir une voix politique forte au sein de sa circonscription electorale et par consequent a l'assemblee legislative."

**Translation:**

["We believe, as is the case for Labrador, that the Port au Port area should be given specific attention, based in this case, on the french character which make up a large percentage of the population of the actual district. If the government believes in the importance of having the input of aboriginal peoples into policy decisions that affect them, it should do the same for the francophones of Port au Port district. One way to do so is to allow the Francophones to have a strong political voice in their district and consequently in the House of Assembly."]

Aside from asking the Commission to leave Port au Port District as it is the Federation offered the following potential solution:

"Afin que cette Commission puisse neanmoins proposer une solution qui serait en accordance avec son mandat, il serait tres certainement possible d'adjoindre les communautes de Cold Brook, de Noel's Pond ainsi que Stephenville Crossing [Avec la circonscription de Port au Port]. Ce faisant, la Commission respecterait ses obligations, en se prevalant de l'exception prevue a l'article 15 (3), et ainsi assurerait a la communaute francophone une representation adequate, equitable et efficace pour ses besoins que sa specificite commande."

**Translation:**

["To ensure that the Commission can recommend a solution that conforms to its mandate, it would certainly be possible to join the communities of Cold Brook, Noel's Pond and Stephenville Crossing [with the present Port au Port District]. By doing so, the Commission would respect its obligation, in conformity with the article 15(3), and this way would insure to the French community an appropriate, fair and efficient representation for its specific needs."]

From the Stephenville area, the following view was expressed:

"This proposed division could prove to be a major problem for the municipalities involved. The Town of Stephenville has grown accustomed to working closely with one M.H.A.. This two M.H.A. concept could prove to be very difficult to work with, especially if the two M.H.A.s are of different political affiliations.

The possibility of having two M.H.A.s in Stephenville is certainly unrealistic in our view point.

The proposed district of St. George's-Stephenville East is too vast for one M.H.A. to handle. The more concentrated areas of Stephenville, Stephenville Crossing

and St. George's may certainly take priority, thus leaving a vast amount of the constituents with little or no representation.

We propose that Stephenville as a whole be grouped with the present district of Port-au-Port. The communities of Noel's Pond and Cold Brook would be put with St. George's-Stephenville East, that is without Stephenville. The population of these new districts would be roughly 16,000 and 11,000 respectively. This proposal would see Stephenville remain as a whole within one district."

The position of the Town of Stephenville remains unchanged since its original submission, namely that the Town should not be divided and "be entirely in the Port au Port-Stephenville District or in the St. George's-Stephenville District." It stated:

"[However] [i]f this is not possible, then the Commission should consider keeping Stephenville and Kippens as one district and combine Port au Port with St. George's to form the other district.

[Alternately], [i]n the event that the Town must be divided, Council is also unanimous that the dividing line should be along the geographical barrier of Blanche Brook rather than the middle of Queen Street."

The only other submission received from this area was from the Social Studies Group of St. Stephen's High which argued that the Town of Stephenville should not be divided. The Commission would like to draw special attention to this presentation and applaud the efforts of this community minded group of students who represent the future of our Province, and of their teacher, for taking the time and having the initiative to make such a presentation<sup>15</sup>.

#### **Commission Reaction and Analysis**

With respect to the suggestion that we leave Port au Port District as it is, we wish to make the following comments:

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<sup>15</sup> The only other submission we received from a group of students was a petition and letter from the students of St. Catherine's Academy of Mount Carmel during Round One of the Commission's hearings. Equally, we would like to applaud their participation.



- (1) We understand the legitimate aspirations of the people of the Port au Port Peninsula and area and their desire for a better way of life. It is a desire that is shared by all of our citizens. However, even if we so wished we could not, within our mandate, recommend that Port au Port District remain constituted as it is at present. Port au Port District with its population of 8,483 falls below the minimum seat size that the Commission is legally permitted to recommend at 44 seats.
- (2) While we applaud and respect the efforts of the francophone community on the Port au Port Peninsula to preserve and promote their language and culture, the creation of a francophone seat within the Province is not a matter which is within the Commission's jurisdiction. Other than to report this suggestion to the House of Assembly for its consideration, we have no authority to recommend it.

While maintenance of the existing Port au Port seat might help ameliorate some of the problems of the francophones of the Port au Port Peninsula it will not preserve and protect the francophone culture there. Only the creation and maintenance of the enlightened sort of programs that have been put in place over the last ten years or so and the indomitable will of the francophone people in this area will help to protect their heritage and culture.

With respect to the alternate suggestion of the Francophone Association that the communities of the present Port au Port District be combined with Noel's Pond, Cold Brook and Stephenville Crossing, the Commission finds as follows:

If this were done, and even if the population of Black Duck Siding were included, the resulting population of 11,104 would still be below the minimum seat size of 11,836 people permitted to us at 44 seats.

Likewise, the resulting district of Stephenville with the Port au Port Peninsula and surrounding communities removed, would have a population of 7,621, smaller than that permitted under the Amended Act; we therefore cannot recommend these changes.

With respect to the suggestion of the Town of Stephenville that its entire population be combined with the present Port au Port District, we find that the resulting population of 16,104 would be much greater than the maximum seat size of 14,466 permitted by the Act. The same would be true if the entire Town of Stephenville were placed in St. George's District. In this situation, the resulting population 17,814 would be greater than that permitted by the Amended Act, while the corresponding population of the Port au Port seat would still be lower than that permitted by the Act.

The other suggestion that the Town made to the Commission was that we shift our dividing line in Stephenville from the centrelines of Upper and Lower Queen Street to Blanche Brook. We find that if this were done the population of the resulting Port au Port-Stephenville West seat would increase to 14,094 while the population of the St. George's-Stephenville East seat would drop to 12,203.

Taken in isolation the practical effect of making this change might be to improve the circumstance of the Town of Stephenville, but because of its geographic location and population, the Town of Stephenville would still have to be divided. We find that the effect of such a change would be to worsen the position of the francophone population by further diluting their vote. At the same time it would create a larger seat in an already economically deprived region.

As this would, in our opinion, not improve the level of representation of the people in this area we can see no valid reason for altering the boundaries that we propose for this area. For the foregoing reasons our recommendations for the Port au Port-Stephenville West and St. George's-Stephenville East Districts contained in our Second Proposal will remain unchanged.

**The Southwest Coast**

In our Second Proposal we recommended the creation of 2 districts along the Southwest Coast of the Province; one, Burgeo-La Poile, stretching along the south coast from and including the Town of Channel-Port au Basques in the west to and including the Town of Burgeo in the east; the other district, Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre, including all of the communities on the Connaigre Peninsula and in and around the Head of Bay d'Espoir, and stretching along the south coast from Ramea in the west to Rencontre East in the east inclusive.

See Appendix VI for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction from this area was as follows:

From the Town of Channel-Port au Basques there was opposition to the proposed changes and the suggestion that:

"Burgeo be excluded from the proposed La Poile District and the boundaries of the District be expanded to include the communities from Cape Ray to South Branch.

Include Cape Ray and exclude Burgeo [from La Poile District]. From a geographic point of view, it would make more sense to include Burgeo in the Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre District, or include it with the St. George's-Stephenville East District."

The Town of Ramea for its part opposed this change and stated that:

"Historically, traditionally and geographically, Ramea has always been tied to the Town of Burgeo and areas to the west. We have the same concerns and issues and both communities are dependent upon each other. Every Government service is combined into the two communities, i.e. the Ramea-Burgeo-Grey River Ferry Service, the Western Integrated School Board, the Western Memorial Hospital Corporation, the Department of Social Services, the Department of Fisheries, the R.C.M.P., Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro and the Department of Municipal and Provincial Affairs Western Regional Office.

Instead of being placed in the District of Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre, Ramea should be placed in the District of Burgeo-La Poile.

If you split Ramea and Burgeo, you'll double the cost of each district visit. One member would have to travel the 146 kilometres from the Trans Canada Highway to see his/her constituents at Burgeo and the other would have to do the same to visit Ramea. In the past, this was always done in one trip."

This view was also supported by the people of the Town of Burgeo.

Reaction from the Milltown/Head of Bay d'Espoir, Hermitage and Sandyville area was in favour of the proposed changes:

"It is the consensus of this Council that we will be better represented under the new district of Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre. The entire region is connected by road internally and connected by the same highway to Central Newfoundland."

These sentiments were reflected in the viewpoints of the M.H.A.s for Burgeo-Bay d'Espoir and Fortune-Hermitage.

In the words of the M.H.A. for Burgeo-Bay d'Espoir:

"Now my only concern with the division of Burgeo-La Poile District, as you've proposed it, is that you haven't included Ramea and Grey River which historically and traditionally are joined to Burgeo."

If you did the Burgeo-La Poile District would be perfect. As it stands, the member for the proposed Burgeo-La Poile District can service the Port aux Basques part of his district out to the west coast by getting in his car and going down to Port aux Basques from Stephenville. When he comes back, he can drive down to Burgeo and that part of his work would be done. Now if Ramea and Grey River were in, he could just as easily service that when he drove down to Burgeo because he could get the provincial ferry service nine miles across. He could go to Ramea, he could go to Grey River in a compact little district that has the same community of interest."

### **Commission Reaction and Analysis**

Under the terms of the Amended Act the southwest coast is one of those areas in the Province where we are permitted if we deem it necessary to deviate from the established population quotient by  $\pm 25\%$ .

With respect to the dual suggestion of the Town of Channel-Port aux Basques that the Commission:

- (a) include the communities from Cape Ray to South Branch in a revised La Poile District; and
- (b) remove the Town of Burgeo from the proposed Burgeo-La Poile District and place it with either St. George's-Stephenville East District or Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre District;

the Commission finds as follows:

The population of Burgeo is 2,400; the population of the Cape Ray to South Branch area is 2,822. The District of Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre, as proposed by us has a population of 11,613 while the proposed Burgeo-La Poile District has a population of 12,021.

If Burgeo were placed in Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre District and the people of the Cape Ray to South Branch area included in La Poile District the population of a revised La Poile District would be 12,443, and the population of an expanded Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre seat would increase to 14,013 (numbers within the seat size range permitted by the Amended Act); however the population of the St. George's seat would drop to 10,311, a number below the minimum seat size permitted by the Act at 44 seats.

Alternately, if the people of the Cape Ray to South Branch area were included in a revised La Poile District and Burgeo were included in a revised St. George's District, the population of the resulting Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre District would remain at 11,613 (the same number as proposed by the Commission), while the population of the revised St. George's District would be 12,711.

In our view this would only repeat the error committed during Round One when we proposed including Burgeo, Ramea and Grey River in St. George's District. It would do nothing to address the legitimate concerns of the people of the Burgeo/Ramea/Grey River area, nor would these proposed changes enable us to better apply the rules for division of districts contained in the Amended Act.

For the foregoing reasons the Commission does not believe it would be proper to alter our proposal to accede to the wishes of the Town of Channel-Port aux Basques.

With respect to the suggestions made by the Towns of Burgeo and Ramea and the M.H.A.s for Burgeo-Bay d'Espoir and Fortune-Hermitage, the Commission finds them both convincing and logical. While including the communities of Burgeo, Ramea and Grey River in a slightly expanded Burgeo-La Poile District will increase its population from 12,021 to 13,426, this number is closer to the quotient than that contained in the our Second Proposal.

As stated by the M.H.A. for Burgeo-Bay d'Espoir there are basically good road and ferry connections in this area.

While this would mean that the size of the proposed Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre District would drop from 11,613 to 10,208; this revised seat size is still within the  $\pm 25\%$  range that we are permitted to use with respect to districts along the Southwest Coast. Consequently we exercise our discretion under Section 15 of the Amended Act and amend our Second Proposal and recommend to the Legislature:

- (a) that the boundaries of the proposed Burgeo-La Poile District be altered to include the communities of Ramea and Grey River; and
- (b) that the boundaries of the proposed Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre District be revised to remove Ramea and Grey River from that district.

#### **The Green Bay/Central Newfoundland/Exploits/Notre Dame Bay Areas**

In our Second Proposal we recommended the creation of 5 seats in this area. We proposed:

- (1) The creation of a Green Bay-Buchans District to include all the communities which are in the present Green Bay District as well as the central Newfoundland communities of Badger, Millertown, Red Indian Lake, Buchans and Buchans Junction.
- (2) That Grand Falls-Windsor District include all of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor, with the exception of the Grenfell Heights area of that town.
- (3) That Exploits District include that portion of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor not in the Grand Falls-Windsor District, (i.e. the Grenfell Heights area) and all of the communities within the present Exploits District, with the exception of the community of Peterview.

- (4) That Lewisporte District include the communities of Peterview, Sandy Point, Port Albert, Stoneville and Horwood and all of the communities in the present Lewisporte District.
- (5) That Gander District contain all of the communities that are in the present Gander District as well as the Gander Bay communities of Clarke's Head, Victoria Cove, Roger's Cove and Wing's Point.

See Appendix VI for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction to these proposals was as follows:

The Town of Grand Falls-Windsor opposed our proposal to place portions of that Town's population in different districts. All persons who appeared at our second round of hearings in Grand Falls-Windsor and who corresponded with us opposed the divisions proposed for this area and felt that the our First Proposal (which placed the Town in a single district) was far superior to our Second Proposal.

Perhaps the views of all the people of Grand Falls-Windsor were best summed up in the words of the Mayor who said:

"In September of 1990 the momentous decision was made by the towns to amalgamate and remove the municipal boundary that had artificially divided us since 1939. A greater sense of community was developed. Old political and physiological feelings of separation were eliminated and we began the process of unity and complete cooperation. The two (2) provincial district divisions still remained and problems inherent in this reality have caused some strain. We are one (1) town, but provincially we are two (2) districts. This feeling may not be significant to a person living in a much larger politically diverse area as St. John's, but to us the division seems to be unnecessary and in many cases an impediment.

In October of 1993 the proposal was made that the one (1) remaining political dividing line between members of this community be removed. It was proposed that the total town of Grand Falls-Windsor be one (1) provincial political district - Grand Falls-Windsor. The uniting process was complete. We were quite happy.

Then lo and behold in 1994 the picture completely changed and our political development was reversed. Much to the Town's disappointment a portion of Grand Falls-Windsor was annexed to the Provincial District of Exploits.

Under the new proposal eighty-seven percent (87%) of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor is in the provincial District of Grand Falls-Windsor and the remaining thirteen percent (13%) in Exploits.

The present arrangement is problem enough with approximately sixty percent (60%) of our town in the provincial District of Grand Falls and forty percent (40%) in the District of Windsor/Buchans. To have a corner of our town politically separated is unfair to all the town. We are attempting to erase divisions that have existed for years.

The people in this north eastern corner [of the Town] have a very natural and logical relationship to their neighbours across the street or around the corner. To separate them politically just to even up some artificial number system is ignoring the natural human daily activities of people.

You are asked to leave Grand Falls-Windsor District as proposed in the fall of 1993. One Town, one Provincial Political District. Allow us the luxury of being unified - we have been kept apart long enough."

This viewpoint was strongly supported by the residents of Grenfell Heights who said:

"This area should not be split".

"The physical proximity within Grand Falls-Windsor, the taxation and provision of services by Grand Falls-Windsor, a population lower than the provincial average in Grand Falls-Windsor, and most importantly, the unique socio-political traditions of this community warrant the inclusion of all parts of the municipality in the new Grand Falls-Windsor District and not in the District of Exploits."

The M.H.A. for Grand Falls District also agreed with these observations.

The Grand Falls-Windsor Chamber of Commerce stated that even if the total population of the Town was included in the Grand Falls-Windsor District the population of that district would still be below that of the "precedent setting Naskaupi-Eagle River". The Chamber's representatives offered this suggestion for our consideration.

"We believe that the District of Grand Falls-Windsor should include all the population of the town by having the south boundary leave the Trans Canada Highway at the weigh scales and proceeding in a north westerly direction along New Bay Road to meet the proposed west boundary of the District of Exploits. The estimated total population then would be approximately 15,174, still below the precedent setting Naskaupi-Eagle River.

Adding to Grand Falls-Windsor necessarily means a lesser population in Exploits, the Commission should consider the Town of Peterview, which is proposed for Lewisporte district, and put this town in Exploits where it is geographically located. This would add approximately 1,100 to the District of Exploits making the revised Exploits population 11,970 and the revised Lewisporte's population 11,657."



The Town of Peterview also shared this view. In the words of the Mayor:

"Peterview has absolutely no connections with the Lewisporte area.

Peterview is between Botwood and Bishop's Falls, in the middle of the District. It seems ridiculous to take us from that District and place us in the Lewisporte District.

To be in different districts, sharing regional services, is not logical.

Put Peterview back in the Exploits District, and remove the section of Grand Falls-Windsor from the Exploits District."

A number of residents from Peterview and the Botwood Town Council also supported this view.

Only one submission was received from the Lewisporte District. It pointed out a proposed change of community name.

Two presentations were received from the Gander area - one from the Gander and Area Chamber of Commerce, the other from the Gander Town Council. Both expressed support for the Commission's recommendation for the new Gander District.

In the words of the Town of Gander:

"On behalf of the Town Council of Gander, I write to voice Council's opinion on the proposed new electoral boundary for Gander District. We agree with the Commission's proposal to include the communities of Gander, Glenwood, Appleton, Benton, Clarke's Head, Victoria Cove, Roger's Cove and Wing's Point in the District of Gander."

### **Commission Reaction and Analysis**

With respect to the suggestion by the people and Town of Grand Falls-Windsor and area that all of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor be placed in a single district, we can only say while we have considerable sympathy with their position, to recommend the creation of such a District would be beyond our mandate. Simply put, the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor has a population of 14,693 which is 227 above the maximum seat size of 14,466 which we can legally recommend at 44 seats.

If we were to remove the Grenfell Heights area, with its population of 1,905, from the proposed Exploits District and place it in a revised Grand Falls-Windsor District, the population of the resulting Exploits District would be 10,953, a number below the minimum permitted seat size. To compensate for this we could remove Peterview from Lewisporte District and place it in Exploits District (as the people requested). This would bring the population of Exploits District up to 11,964, a number above the permitted minimum seat size of 11,836. The population of Lewisporte District would drop to 11,746, below the permitted minimum.

It is beyond our power to recommend in our final report the division of the Province into districts that would violate the terms of the Amended Act; thus we cannot accede to the wishes of the people of the Grand Falls/Windsor and Peterview areas, notwithstanding the logic of their arguments.

As we have often observed one fundamental fact is that whenever you shift population from one district to another in an effort to address the legitimate concerns of the people in one area you set off a domino or ripple effect that produces an unacceptable result in another area, which often cannot be resolved within the terms of our Amended Mandate. Therefore our recommendations for the proposed districts of Gander, Grand Falls-Windsor, Lewisporte, Exploits and Green Bay-Buchans will remain unchanged from those contained in our Second Proposal.

However, for the reasons given by the people of the Grand Falls-Windsor and Exploits districts, with which we concur, we recommend to the Legislature that it amend the Act and:

- (1) place all of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor in a single district;
- (2) place Peterview in Exploits District; and
- (3) allow the resulting Lewisporte District to be slightly smaller than the minimum permitted district size at 44 seats.

**The Northeast Coast, Northeast Islands, Terra Nova and Bonavista Peninsula Areas**

In our Second Proposal we recommended that all of the communities located on Twillingate Island, New World Island, Change Islands and Fogo Island be placed in a single district styled Twillingate-Fogo.

We also recommended that all of the communities located along the Northeast Coast George's Point and Harris Point to Hare Bay inclusive, be placed in the proposed Bonavista North District.

We further recommended that Gambo, Summerville, Princeton, Southern Bay, Charleston and Sweet Bay and all of the communities in the present Terra Nova District be included in our proposed Terra Nova District.

We also recommended that the District of Bonavista South contain all of the communities on the Bonavista Bay side of the Bonavista Peninsula from Plate Cove to Cape Bonavista inclusive, and all of the communities on the Trinity Bay side of the Bonavista Peninsula from Cape Bonavista to George's Brook inclusive.

See Appendix VI for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction to these proposals was as follows:

The Town of Summerford, located on New World Island, offered strong objection. It was felt that, because of the current fishery crisis and the erosion of the municipal tax base, the proposed district of Twillingate-Fogo could become a rural ghetto.

A suggestion was made that the name should be changed to North East Islands, Northeast Isle or the Isles.

The Town of Cottlesville also suggested:

- (a) that Twillingate and New World Islands could be placed in either the proposed Gander or Lewisporte District;
- (b) that Change Islands and Fogo Island be included in either Gander District or Bonavista North District.

The Gambo area offered strong objection to our proposal to place Gambo in Terra Nova District. In the words of the Mayor:

"The people of Gambo and their representatives, the Gambo Town Council, are totally appalled by your proposal to remove Gambo from the District of Bonavista North. Our historic connection has traditionally been with the District of Bonavista North.

Gambo has been the apex of Bonavista North. Our economic development has always been tied to Bonavista North. There is a cohesiveness that binds us to the Towns of Bonavista North. Gambo is the gateway to Bonavista North.

Gambo has always been a part of Bonavista North and Bonavista Bay. Our flesh and blood come from these areas during resettlement.

Gambo, I suspect, because of its historical link to the north, never became a part of Terra Nova National Park, which to a large degree is the hub of the Terra Nova District.

Outside of Glovertown, there has never been any kind of association between Gambo and communities in the Terra Nova District.

Gambo's political, economic, social and cultural activities have a northern directive. There has always been a north-south flow between Gambo and Cape Freels - no connection at all towards Terra Nova - the east.

Trying to put Gambo with Terra Nova defies and rejects past development, and efforts of groups such as the Gambo-Indian Bay Development Association, the Cape Freels Development Association, and it certainly defies all natural and logical alignment. It simply flies in the face of every resident in our community - it is just not acceptable.

I humbly ask the Commission to drop this unacceptable suggestion to resettle electorally, the people of Gambo. Rather, we recommend to Government that Gambo remain as the economic, political, social and cultural gateway to Bonavista North, as it always has been."

A petition signed by many people from Gambo and correspondence from the Town of Hare Bay further supported this position.

The M.H.A. for Terra Nova expressed her general delight with the proposed boundaries for Terra Nova District, but, concurring with a suggestion made by the M.H.A. for Bonavista South, said that:

"It might make more sense if the Towns of Summerville, Princeton, Southern Bay, Charleston and Sweet Bay were taken out of Terra Nova District and exchanged, my words not his, with the Towns of Burgoyne's Cove, Clifton, Monroe, Waterville, Gin Cove, Harcourt and George's Brook".

However, she thought that Princeton might remain in the District. In her words:

"It makes sense to at least have Princeton in with Terra Nova because all the kids from Princeton up to Southern Bay, Charleston and Sweet Bay attend school in Lethbridge and Musgravetown. The elementary kids come into Lethbridge and the high school kids go into Musgravetown."

She also stated that George's Brook might go back into Trinity North.

Both M.H.A.s stated that shorter travel distances would result if this exchange were to take place.

In the words of the M.H.A. for Bonavista South:

"It would be 38 kilometers away from the other points in the District of Bonavista South to the communities of Burgoyne's Cove to George's Brook if the member was to have to travel from the last community on the Peninsula up to the first community in the District ... if they were to stay within the District of Bonavista South."

Five letters were received from residents of the Princeton to Sweet Bay area supporting the proposed exchange.

Representatives of the Random North Development Association argued for the inclusion of the communities of George's Brook, Harcourt, Monroe, Waterville, Gin Cove, Clifton and Burgoyne's Cove in Trinity North District because of the close relations and ties of people in this area with that district.

In response to questioning from Legal Counsel they did however state that the people of this area have little or nothing in common with the people of Terra Nova District.

This was confirmed by the M.H.A. for Trinity North District who stated at the Commission's Clarenville hearing:

"As Mayor Best has said George's Brook to Burgoyne's Cove they interact with Clarenville. Summerville and that area, their interaction is with Terra Nova. The kids from those areas, they go to school in Musgravetown so that is the social interaction."

More will be said about this matter in the next section of this report.

**Commission Reaction and Analysis**

With respect to the suggestion that the name Twillingate-Fogo be changed, we are not persuaded that either of the three names "Northeast Islands", "North East Isles" or "The Isles" offers a better alternative to the name we are recommending. Upon further consideration, the name Fogo-Twillingate as opposed to Twillingate-Fogo better reflects the name, identity and history of this collective area; accordingly we recommend to the House of Assembly that the name of this district be Fogo-Twillingate.

With respect to the suggestion that New World and Twillingate Islands be added to either Gander or Lewisporte District and that Fogo and Change Islands be added to either Gander District or Bonavista North District we have the following comments:

The total population of Twillingate and New World Islands is 8,250. The proposed Lewisporte District has a population of 12,757. If the population of Twillingate and New World Islands were added to it, the population of the resulting district would be 21,007. Even if Peterview and Norris Arm North and South were removed from this District, its resulting population of 18,642 would still be well above the permitted maximum seat size.

The population of the proposed Gander District is 13,161. If Twillingate and New World Islands were placed in this District the resulting population would be 21,411, again well above the population permitted by the Act.

Fogo Island and Change Islands together have a population of 4,425. If they were placed with Gander District the resulting population would be 17,586, again above the permitted maximum seat size.

Alternately, if they were placed in Bonavista North District the population of the resulting district would be 18,024, also above the permitted maximum seat size.

As these proposed alignments would be contrary to the Amended Act and do nothing to make provision for the more effective representation of all the people in these areas we do not see any valid reason to change our previous recommendations for this area.

Relative to the recommendation of the Town of Gambo that it be removed from Terra Nova District and placed in Bonavista North District we make the following observations.

The population of Gambo is 2,496. If Gambo were added to Bonavista North District the population of the resulting district would be 16,095, a number greater than the permitted maximum seat size.

The practical consequence of this would be that the population of Bonavista North would have to be reduced by approximately 2,600 to bring it within the permitted seat size range. This could be achieved by removing those communities in Gander Bay from George's Point to Davidsville, and the communities of Frederickton, Noggin Cove, and Carmanville with their total population of 2,627 from Bonavista North. Bonavista North would then have a population of 13,468. These removed communities would have to be placed somewhere else.

Adding these 2,627 people to the proposed Gander District would raise the population of that district to 15,788, a number above the permitted seat size. Even if Clarkes Head, Victoria Cove, Rogers Cove and Wing's Point were removed from the proposed Gander District, the resulting population of 14,664 would still be above the permitted seat size. Given the level of social and commercial interaction between Glenwood, Appleton and Gander—removing Glenwood and Appleton from Gander District and placing them in Lewisporte District to bring a revised Gander District within the population limits permitted by the Amended Act is not in our view a viable option; nor is it an option to add these 2,767 people to Fogo-Twillingate District thereby increasing its size above the permitted maximum seat size to 15,302. The only other option open to the Commission would be to include these 2,627 in Lewisporte District.

To produce a contiguous Lewisporte District the communities of Clarke's Head, Victoria Cove, Roger's Cove and Wing's Pond with their total population of 1,124, would have to be removed from the proposed Gander District and added to the population of the proposed Lewisporte District. This would mean that the population of Gander District would drop to 12,037 and the population of Lewisporte District would rise to 16,508, well above the permitted

maximum seat size. Even if Peterview with its population of 1,011 and Norris Arm North and South 1,344 were removed from this revised Lewisporte District, its population would still be 14,153. In the Commission's view such a series of moves would not produce a better proposal for this area.

Furthermore, a careful examination of the effect of the removal of Gambo from the proposed Terra Nova District upon the proposed Terra Nova, Trinity North and Bonavista South Districts makes it clear why this cannot reasonably be done.

The population of the proposed Terra Nova District is 13,095. Removing Gambo's 2,496 population from its boundaries would leave it with a population of 10,599, a number below the minimum permitted seat size. To bring the population of Terra Nova District up to an acceptable seat size it would be necessary to find additional population.

An examination of the southern boundaries of the proposed Terra Nova District discloses that this additional population can only come from one of two places. Either:

- (a) 1,402 people who live in the community of Shoal Harbour (which is now part of the Town of Clarendville) and a further 1,000 people from the Town of Clarendville have to be included within the revised boundaries of the proposed Terra Nova District, dividing Clarendville, to bring Terra Nova District's population up to 13,001, or
- (b) the communities of Plate Cove East, Plate Cove West, Stock Cove, Open Hall, Red Cliff, Duntara, King's Cove, Lower Amherst Cove, Upper Amherst Cove, Middle Amherst Cove, Keels, Knight's Cove, Hodderville, Birchy Cove and Newman's Cove with their total population of 1,721 and 700 people from a divided Town of Bonavista (population 4,597) would have to be added to Terra Nova District to bring its population up to 13,020.

In our view either alternative is equally unacceptable.



Except where it is absolutely necessary to meet the requirements of the Amended Mandate, we will not divide or recommend the division of a Town in this Province. Furthermore, the Amended Act constrains the Commission not to depart from the principle of one person one vote except where there is good reason to do so. In fairness to the people of the surrounding districts and the effective representation of all people in this area of the Province, we cannot agree with the position of the Town of Gambo.

For the foregoing reasons and while we understand and respect the strong viewpoint expressed by the people of Gambo it is not reasonably possible to accede to their wishes under the provisions of our Amended Mandate.

With respect to the suggestion that those communities presently located in the Burgoyne's Cove to George's Brook area of the proposed Bonavista South District be taken from that District and placed in the proposed Terra Nova District in exchange for the communities in the Princeton to Sweet Bay area of Bonavista Bay, the Commission finds as follows:

The population of the proposed Terra Nova District is 13,095 while the proposed Bonavista South District has a population of 12,809. A total population of 1,009 reside in the George's Brook to Burgoyne's Cove area, while 969 live in the Princeton to Sweet Bay area.

If the area from Burgoyne's Cove to George's Brook were removed from the proposed Bonavista South District and the population of the Princeton to Sweet Bay area added to it this would bring that district's population up to 12,769.

Correspondingly, making these changes would increase the population of Terra Nova District to 13,135.

While there may be some merit to the argument for this exchange taking place, we are not persuaded that it would be in the best interests of the people in these two proposed districts. While there is some commonality of interest between the people of the Burgoyne's Cove to George's Brook region with Bonavista South District and the people of the Sweet Bay to Princeton area with Terra Nova District, we find as a fact that there is generally no

commonality of interest between the people of the Burgoyne's Cove to George's Brook area and the proposed Terra Nova District.

We reject the argument that increased travel would be involved if the member for Bonavista South had to serve the Burgoyne's Cove to George's Brook area or if the member for Terra Nova had to service the communities from Sweet Bay to Princeton, since there are two different means of accessing these Bonavista Peninsula communities by road.

For the foregoing reasons we reject the respective suggestions of the members for Bonavista South and Terra Nova Districts and recommend the descriptions of Terra Nova and Bonavista South Districts contained in our Second Proposal to the House of Assembly.

With the exception of changing the name of the proposed Twillingate-Fogo District to Fogo-Twillingate District, we recommend that the descriptions of the proposed Lewisporte, Fogo-Twillingate and Bonavista North Districts remain unchanged from our Second Proposal.

#### **The Trinity North/Burin Peninsula Areas**

In our Second Proposal, we proposed the creation of 3 seats in these two areas:

- (1) In the Trinity North area, a seat named Trinity North commencing at and including, the communities of Milton and Shoal Harbour, all the communities on Random Island and on Southeast Arm, Sunnyside, Goobies, Deep Bight, Northwest Brook and the Placentia Bay communities of Swift Current, Piper's Hole, Black River, Garden Cove, North Harbour, Woody Island, Arnolds Cove, Come By Chance and Southern Harbour.
- (2) In the Burin Peninsula area, a proposed Grand Bank District which contained all of the communities in the present Grand Bank District, but was expanded to include the communities of Grand La Pierre, English Harbour East, Terrenceville, Harbour Mille, Little Harbour East, Little Bay East, Bay L'Argent, Jacques Fontaine and St. Bernards.

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### **APPENDIX III**

#### **1993 Electoral Boundaries Commission for Newfoundland and Labrador Notice of Proposal and of Public Hearings**

- (3) A second Burin Peninsula seat, being the district of Burin which contained all of the communities that are within the present Burin-Placentia West District.

See Appendix VI for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction to these proposed changes was as follows:

From the Clarenville area there was general acceptance of the proposed boundaries with the exception of our recommendation to include the area from Burgoyne's Cove to George's Brook in Bonavista South.

In the words of the Mayor of Clarenville:

"First let me say that the geographic regions that have been outlined in your proposal for the Districts of Bonavista South and Trinity North are those which we in this area have been advocating for some time and the new districts as you suggested do make a great deal of common sense. To have the areas from Trinity to Catalina including the many smaller communities on the coast line there become a part of the District of Bonavista South is the right move. These communities have a lot in common and are geographically adjacent to each other. We think it is a good move. By the same token it also makes sense to include those communities east of Clarenville, in the Hillview and Southwest Arm area down to Southport in the Trinity North District. Geographically, culturally and business wise they are part of the Town of Clarenville and it has always bothered me that they were politically separated from us. The people in that area, the majority, most of them work here in the Town of Clarenville. They are related in sporting and social activities, in clubs and so on here, so they are an integral part of this area.

Our main concern, however, is with the small geographic section of the proposed Bonavista South District. I refer to the area of George's Brook to Burgoyne's Cove. Council fully understands and appreciates the problems associated with balancing the population numbers but it would be preferable to place those communities in the same district as Clarenville."

The Mayor also suggested that we might consider changing the name of the district to Clarenville or Random.

The M.H.A. for Trinity North supported the Mayor's view on the boundaries of this district but did not think that a change in the name of the district was necessary.

He stated:

"I looked at the District and I know it is a numbers game, obviously. You had to have a starting point and by looking at the map you went around the coast and

followed the coast line. So I was in agreement with that and I feel that I share Mayor Best's view that George's Brook, Burgoyne's Cove, Clifton and those smaller communities are closely aligned with the Clarenville area so maybe they should have been kept in with what is now called Trinity North."

From the Burin Peninsula there was general support for the proposed changes in that area.

Speaking for many of the people in that area, the Town of Marystown wrote:

"As you are aware we presented a fairly detailed brief to your panel during its hearings in Marystown on October 10, 1993. Our big concern at that time was the suggestion that the communities of Epworth, Lewins Cove and Winterland become a part of the Grand Bank Electoral District. As a decision has been taken to leave these communities in the Burin-Placentia West District, we do not feel it necessary for us to make any further representation to your panel at this time."

This sentiment was also reflected in the words of the member for Burin-Placentia West District who stated:

"By putting Fortune Bay in the Grand Bank District keeps all Fortune Bay together and by putting Lewins Cove, Epworth and Winterland back in Burin-Placentia West where they have always been to me makes a lot of sense. Over the past few years, a good working relationship has developed between Burin and Marystown. If you were to divide this area again on provincial boundary lines I think you would be setting back a lot of the work that has been done over the past few years.

I've spoken with the Councils, the ones that made presentations, Burin, Marystown, Lewins Cove and they are all fairly satisfied with the recommendations that you have made and we are hoping that in your final report that they are the ones that Government will accept.

In terms of putting Garden Cove, Swift Current and that area [in the District of Trinity North]; nobody from Swift Current or Goobies has any reason to ever come up the Burin Peninsula. Everything in Swift Current that is done now is with Clarenville. Their education, their banks, their hospitals.

I just wanted to come back and tell you that I totally support and agree with your proposal for this area."

It was suggested by another presenter that the communities of Garden Cove, Woody Island, North Harbour, Come By Chance, Arnold's Cove, Arnold's Cove Station and Southern Harbour could be taken from Trinity North District and added to Placentia District and that

Swift Current, Piper's Hole and Black River be taken from Trinity North District and added to Burin District. He believed that would produce a better fit.

The only other comment that was made to the Commission was that Little Harbour, population 184, should be included in the same district as Southern Harbour and Arnold's Cove because of their shared community of interests.

### **Commission Reaction and Analysis**

In our view this proposal to locate Little Harbour within the proposed Trinity North District has considerable merit and can easily be accommodated within the population guidelines established by the Act. Accordingly, we exercise the discretion given us under the Act, and recommend the inclusion of Little Harbour in Trinity North District, raising the population of that district to 13,457.

With respect to the suggestion that the communities of Garden Cove, Woody Island, North Harbour, Come By Chance, Arnolds Cove, Arnold's Cove Station and Southern Harbour be taken from the proposed Trinity North District and placed in Placentia District, the Commission's comments are as follows.

The population of this area is 2,654. Removing that population from the proposed Trinity North District would leave it with a population of 10,619, a number below the permitted minimum seat size. It would also increase the size of the proposed Placentia District to 15,502, above the permitted maximum seat size. For these reasons we cannot accede to this request.

Similarly, removing the communities of Swift Current, Piper's Hole and Black River from Trinity North with their total population of 322 would reduce the size of the proposed Trinity North District to 12,951, while increasing the size of the proposed Burin District to 14,506, a number above the permitted maximum seat size.

As there is no practical manner in which to reduce the size of the revised Burin District within the limits established by the Act without putting the proposed Grand Bank District above the permitted maximum seat size, we cannot accede to this request.

With respect to the suggestions that those communities from Burgoyne's Cove to George's Brook be removed from Bonavista South District and placed in Trinity North District, the Commission finds as follows:

The population of that area is 1,009. The population of Trinity North District (revised to include Little Harbour) is 13,457. Including the people in the Burgoyne's Cove to George's Brook area would raise the population of the proposed Trinity North District to 14,466, the permitted maximum seat size; it would also reduce the population of Bonavista South District to 11,800.

The Amended Act directs us to give primacy to the principle of "one person one vote" and not to deviate from it except where it deems it necessary to do so. In this particular case we must weigh the imbalance in seat sizes in this particular area against the sought after remedy. Because it is possible for us to apply the rules for division in such a way as to make adequate provision for seats of roughly equal size in this area in the manner that the Amended Act contemplates we cannot agree with the request to include this area in Trinity North District.

**The Avalon Peninsula (excluding the St. John's/Mount Pearl and Northeast Avalon Areas)**

In this particular area of the Province the Commission's Second Proposal recommended the creation of 8 districts:

- (1) A district styled Placentia to include the communities of Little Harbour, Fairhaven, Markland, Whitbourne, Chapel Arm, Norman's Cove, Thornlea, Bellevue Beach, Bellevue, Chance Cove, Great Barasway, Ship Cove,

Gooseberry Cove, Patrick's Cove, Angel's Cove, Cuslett, St. Bride's and Branch.

- (2) A Trinity-Bay de Verde District including all of the communities on the south side of Trinity Bay from Blaketown to Grates Cove inclusive, and on the north shore of Conception Bay from Grates Cove to Western Bay inclusive.
- (3) The District of Carbonear-Harbour Grace, to include Victoria, Carbonear, Salmon Cove, Perry's Cove, Freshwater and all of the communities in the present Harbour Grace District, with the exceptions of Bishop's Cove, Tilton, Spaniard's Bay, Upper Island Cove, Bryant's Cove, the Thicket and Harbour Grace South.
- (4) The District of Port de Grave to contain those remaining communities from the present Harbour Grace District, not included in the proposed Carbonear-Harbour Grace District, and the communities of Bay Roberts, North River, Bareneed, Port de Grave, Hibb's Cove, Blow Me Down, Ship Cove and the Dock.
- (5) The present District of Harbour Main, expanded to include the communities of South River, Clarke's Beach, Goulds Road, Juniper Stump, Turk's Water, Brigus, Cupids and Georgetown and a small part of the western portion of the Town of Conception Bay South with the boundary line between the proposed Harbour Main and Conception Bay South District being placed in Seal Cove.
- (6) The District of Conception Bay South to include all that portion of the Town of Conception Bay South east of a boundary line in Seal Cove and west of a dividing line in the Manuels/Chamberlains area of that town.
- (7) The District of Ferryland-St. Mary's to include all those communities in the present St. Mary's-The Capes District from North Harbour to Portugal



Cove South inclusive, not in the proposed Placentia District, and all those communities in the present Ferryland District, with the exception of Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove.

- (8) The District of Octagon Pond to include the remaining part of the Town of Conception Bay South east of the aforesaid Manuel's/Chamberlain's area boundary line, part of the Town of Paradise, and part of the City of Mount Pearl.

See Appendix VI for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction from the people of these areas was as follows:

From the District of Harbour Grace concern was expressed about the fact that the Commission's proposal, if unaltered, would place the communities of the Thicket and Harbour Grace Southside, which were recently amalgamated with the Town of Harbour Grace, in a different electoral district than the rest of the Town.

In the words of those who appeared before the Commission:

"We urge you to see the validity of having all areas of Harbour Grace under the District of Carbonear-Harbour Grace."

"This division can only be seen as counter productive to the needs of the Town and its citizens.

The needs of the citizens of Harbour Grace will best be served if the whole Town is in one District."

As well, concern was expressed as to whether:

"a combined district such as Carbonear-Harbour Grace would place too many demands on the M.H.A..

If the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador feels it's necessary to follow through with its plan to reduce the number of seats in the Province...it's our hope that the present district of Harbour Grace will remain intact."

These views were supported by the M.H.A. for Harbour Grace.

The suggestion was also made that the name of the proposed district be changed from Carbonear-Harbour Grace to Harbour Grace-Carbonear to reflect the historic importance of Harbour Grace District.

From the Bay Roberts to Cupids area, the following views were expressed:

From the Town of Cupids:

"The Town of Cupids strongly objects to changing the boundaries of the Port de Grave District.

We have historically been part of this district and our unique culture, history and economy blend with the communities of the present district. We have nothing in common with the Towns of the proposed new district."

A similar viewpoint was held by the Town of Brigus which said:

"The Council of the Town of Brigus respectfully requests that the Town of Brigus remain within the Electoral District of Port de Grave. Traditionally and historically the Town of Brigus has always been included in the district of Port de Grave.

At present, the Town of Brigus is associated with the Town of Port de Grave district through our education and religious system. People from schools and churches from our district commute back and forth to the ones in Brigus and visa versa.

The District of Port de Grave to us is like one large community where everyone knows each other."

The Town of South River was also opposed to the proposed changes. Their Mayor wrote:

"To divide the District will undoubtedly restrict future plans to amalgamate the Towns of South River, Clarke's Beach and North River. Placing one part of Clarke's Beach in Port de Grave District and another portion in Harbour Main makes no sense whatsoever.

The Town of South River and others which have been removed from Port de Grave have considerable ties to the remainder of the Port de Grave District. The Bay Roberts area is where our schools are located, many government services, our arena, our police station, etc. There is absolutely no ties, historic or otherwise to Harbour Main.

It appears to me that we will be victims of a "ripple effect" to justify the elimination of Harbour Grace District and make the numbers right to meet the stated objective in reducing districts."

The view from North River was no less forceful:

"Geographically and socially, the communities of North River, South River and Clarke's Beach are essentially one community. People in this area and it could be extended to include Brigus, have close ties. Not only are people blood related, but they share common social, fraternal, religious and church organizations.

The communities of North River, Clarke's Beach, South River and Cupids share a common fire fighting facility which is located in Cupids.

Traditionally, these communities have been part of Port de Grave District. The communities of North River, South River, Clarke's Beach etc. do not have a natural, social or political affiliation with the District of Harbour Main."

Similar views were held by the Town of Clarke's Beach:

"On behalf of the Town of Clarke's Beach, we wish to voice our objection to having our municipality moved from the present Port de Grave District.

The Town of Clarke's Beach has traditionally been a part of the electoral district of Port de Grave.

The municipality of Clarke's Beach has very obvious ties with the communities in the Port de Grave district, through its education system and religious denominations.

Clarke's Beach is in closer proximity to Bay Roberts - the main commercial area for this District.

We feel it would be more beneficial for our Town to remain within this District since in our opinion, it would be easier for us to access funding being part of a larger identity.

We would like to suggest that the boundary of the new electoral district of Port de Grave begin with Goulds Road. Geographically, it would make better sense for us to be included in the north district as opposed to going south and placing us within the boundary of Harbour Main."

These viewpoints were also supported by a number of private citizens. In the words of one presenter:

"From an industrial and economic standpoint, the area from North River Bridge to Georgetown (presently in Port de Grave District) has no close connection with the proposed extended area of Marysvale to Seal Cove.

There has always been a distinct separation of jurisdiction between the present area and the proposed extended area with regard to recreational activities. The economic aspect of life has always been distinct each from the other area. Basically, the residents from the Brigus and Georgetown area tend to go to the Bay Roberts area for their shopping, law services, banking, justice services, social assistance services, etc. Conversely, the residents of the Marysvale to Holyrood and Seal Cove areas have tended to focus on the Kelligrews to St. John's region for similar services.

The two areas in question (North River Bridge to Georgetown and Marysvale to Seal Cove) have always depended on different spheres of services such as firefighting, road maintenance and snow plowing, etc.

The education systems of both areas have been separate and distinctive.

We feel that the Port de Grave District should remain basically the same as at present."

From the Conception Bay South area the following viewpoint was submitted:

"The proposed boundary following the Seal Cove River divides the community of Seal Cove. It is the position of the Council of the Town of Conception Bay South that Quarry Brook, further to the west represents a more natural, appropriate and acceptable western boundary for the district. Council feels that where small rural communities exist with mutual interests and concerns, which relate to representation in the House of Assembly, no boundary division should be made. It leads to confusion on the part of the citizens and it is not conducive to having the short and long term concerns and problems of this community dealt with consistently at the political level.

In redefining the eastern boundary of the district of Conception Bay South, Fowler's Road, one of the oldest and most populated streets has been used as the boundary. We believe that this is not a favourable or necessary situation.

It is the position of Council that Manuels River a short distance to the west would be a more natural, appropriate and acceptable boundary. The immediate area to the east and west of the river and bridge has a small population, and scattered residential development, with no common neighbourhood characteristics."

In connection with the Commission's proposal to create Octagon Pond District, the following points were made by a presenter:

"The creation of the District of Octagon Pond will result in the inefficient representation of the people of that district. By attempting to merge the interests of a section of a city with those of sections of two large towns, we are creating a district in which collective interests of these towns and the city have to compete within the district and ultimately, the interests of two towns will have to be sacrificed to forward the interests of one, in order for that interest to be adequately addressed in many cases. This will result in cleavages within the district.

I propose to you today to realign the district boundaries of Conception Bay South, Octagon Pond and Mount Pearl so that the section of the District of Octagon Pond that constitutes the Town of Conception Bay South, be included in the District of Conception Bay South. The section of the district that constitutes the City of Mount Pearl be included in the District of Mount Pearl. In turn, expand the District of Octagon Pond to encompass all that constitutes the Town of Paradise and appropriately rename the District the District of Paradise. With this provision, attain and overcome the lasting problem that has plagued this section of the Avalon for so many years and yet avoid the problems that may very well arise in the future under the current proposed plan."

The following viewpoint was expressed by a resident of Whitbourne:

"I see no real logic in putting this community in a new political District of Placentia. No real ties or bonds, traditionally or otherwise exist between the two - with all due respect to the people of that area.

[The] Point Verde, Patrick's Cove, Ship Cove, Cuslett, Little Barasway, Branch, St. Brides, Placentia area is indeed a historic entity, unto itself. Their ethnic background, their whole cultural lifestyle, their present needs and concerns, are unique to the people of that entire area.

Let me give some reasons why I feel that this community should remain politically delineate as it is or aligned with Upper Trinity South. The communities of Markland, Whitbourne, Chapel Arm, Norman's Cove, Thornlea, Bellevue Beach and Chance Cove aligned politically with communities of Trinity South-Blaketown-Old Shop, Dildo, New Harbour areas seem to make more sense.

People in the Upper Trinity South area - Bellevue, Thornlea, Norman's Cove-Long Cove, Chapel Arm, Blaketown areas come to this community for many services because there are several Government Branch offices - Social Services, Public Health, Forestry, Justice, R.C.M.P., Motor Vehicle Office.

There are other reasons as well: the socialization of the population in the Trinity South area is well known. Demographics indicate that in nearly all of the communities mentioned above, family units have been well established through marriage.

There are educational reasons as well. Many of the schools in the Upper Trinity South area have been part of the same School Board since 1969 - some twenty five years ago.

In the case of organizations, fraternities, church groups, again a well established liaison and interaction has been effected.

Whitbourne has historically then been a community to which the Trinity South people came.

Someone once wrote "Blessed be the ties that bind." This community and this area has strong political, social, and economic ties. As one citizen of this community, I strongly recommend that this community continue to remain politically aligned to the Trinity South area."

This view was also supported by the Town of Whitbourne which expressed concern that the interests of Whitbourne and area could very well be lost in the proposed Placentia District, given the fishery and the American Base closure related problems of that district.

From the Southern Shore and the St. Mary's Bay regions there was much less input than during Round One. Once again the suggestion was made by a number of individuals, including the M.H.A. for St. Marys-The Capes that we should, in light of the social and economic

problems facing this area, leave St. Mary's-The Capes as it is. However, if change had to come the M.H.A. for St. Mary's-The Capes made the following proposal:

"My new district proposal would take in the communities from Admiral's Beach to Mount Arlington Heights/Long Harbour. This will include the four sections as they are known in our area. The first section meaning Admiral's Beach to North Harbour, the next would be Admiral's Beach to North Harbour known as St. Mary's Bay North. Branch to Little Barachois known as the Cape Shore area. Point Verde to Mount Arlington/Long Harbour known as Placentia area, and Markland and Whitbourne, that is the area of Markland and Whitbourne combined.

Why I put forward this proposal versus the one that you have put forward is the fact that this whole area of Placentia, Markland, Whitbourne, the Cape Shore, St. Mary's Bay North and even if you do go down into St. Mary's is an area that has been working together for a number of years on many different projects; in regards to our tourism and development, our agricultural development, and recreational facilities.

People from the St. Mary's Bay North travel to the Whitbourne Stadium, where people on the Cape Shore travel to Placentia Stadium. The fishery, the links between the fishing communities of Admiral's Beach, Gaskiers, Point La Haye, the Cape Shore area - it is all intertwined - even [a fair number of] the fishermen from the Cape Shore, Placentia area, store their boats in Admiral's Beach in the winter time at the marine centre and work on them throughout the winter on a daily basis. There has over the years been many people from my home area in the Cape Shore married to families that come from Admiral's Beach, St. Joseph's, O'Donnell's and that whole area. It's been working together for a number of years under the Development Associations, the Community Futures, and Business Development Centres. All these groups cover this complete area.

The Colinet, North Harbour, Admiral's Beach area, all that area uses Placentia and Markland for their hospital, doctors, banking, and schooling. A lot of people travel back and forth to the Eastern College in Placentia from that area right down into Riverhead.

Many of the problems [in] one end of this area are the same problems [in] the other end of the area."

A similar request was made by the Community of Colinet. In the words of the Mayor:

"We urge all members of the Commission to please take another look at the recent proposal with a view to including the communities in St. Mary's Bay North, from North Harbour to Admirals Beach including Colinet, Mount Carmel, St. Joseph's and O'Donnells within the boundaries of the Placentia District. As we stated in our previous presentation, this section of St. Mary's Bay has always been very closely affiliated with the Placentia District and at one time was included within the boundaries of that district. If you look closely at the geographic area which encompasses the proposed Placentia District, including Whitbourne and Markland, it makes good sense to include this particular section of St. Mary's Bay within its boundaries."

**The Northeast Avalon Area**

In our Second Proposal we recommended the creation of 2 districts in this area.

- (1) A district named Bell Island-Portugal Cove; to include all of Bell Island, part of Paradise, all of St. Thomas, St. Phillips, Portugal Cove Road, Hogan's Pond, the watershed area outside St. John's in the Thorburn Road area and part of St. John's.
- (2) The District of Cape St. Francis; to include the communities of Windsor Heights, Bauline, Pouch Cove, Shoe Cove, Flatrock, Logy Bay-Middle Cove-Outer Cove, Torbay and part of the City of St. John's.

See Appendix VI for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction to these proposals during Round Two of the Commission's hearings was limited.

The M.H.A. for St. John's East Extern made a presentation during Round Two of our hearings, as he had already done during Round One. He offered the view that while he was not displeased with the boundaries of the proposed Cape St. Francis seat that they could perhaps be improved upon if this district was made more rural in nature by deleting the Penetanguishene/Windsor Heights/Anne Jeanette areas of St. John's from it. He said that these areas:

"could easily be divided between St. John's North and the White Hills District."

He also suggested that we might consider changing the name of this district from Cape St. Francis to Northeast Avalon or East Extern. He felt that either of these names would be more representative than Cape St. Francis.

The only other representation that was received was from a presenter who said:

"First let me commend you on your decision to include Bell Island with Portugal Cove, St. Phillips, and St. Thomas."

He also suggested that our proposal could be improved by:

- "(1) [Deleting] the Windsor Heights and Indian Meal Line area which is now in the incorporated Town of Portugal Cove-St. Phillips and [adding] them

to the Bell Island-Portugal Cove District, [so that] residents of Portugal Cove would then have just one M.H.A. to deal with; [and]

- (2) [Deleting] the Penetanguishine/Airport Heights area of St. John's and [adding it] to the St. John's North District together with the unpopulated Windsor Lake Watershed and Pippy Park areas."

### **The St. John's/Mount Pearl Area**

Each of the remaining nine seats proposed by us, Mount Pearl, Waterford Valley, Kilbride, St. John's North, St. John's South, St. John's East, St. John's West, St. John's Centre and White Hills were wholly contained within the boundaries of the Cities of St. John's and Mount Pearl, with the exception of Kilbride District which included the Town of Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove and the District of St. John's South which included the Community of Blackhead.

See Appendix VI for more detailed descriptions and mapping of these proposed districts.

Reaction to these proposals was as follows:

The Mount Pearl area was opposed to our proposal for the division of the City of Mount Pearl into various electoral districts.

Representative of this viewpoint was the position taken by the City of Mount Pearl.

In the words of the Mayor:

"After carefully considering the geography, demographics and growth trends of Mount Pearl, Council has concluded that the boundaries proposed are not satisfactory.

The latest proposal introduces radical changes to our present electoral districts. The proposed boundaries do not appear to have any logical basis either on natural geographic lines, population or community characteristics. Council can see no apparent need for or benefit from dividing the City in this manner.

As a City, we are represented in the House of Assembly by two readily accessible members. Both districts have easily identifiable boundaries eliminating confusion for residents who wish to contact their M.H.A.

The current proposal will require the citizens of Mount Pearl to contact one of four M.H.A.s, depending on where they live within the City.



These districts are Mount Pearl, Waterford Valley, Octagon Pond and Kilbride.

The proposed boundaries depart from the previous approach to follow municipal boundaries and easily identifiable features. Portions of the proposed boundaries meander through a series of local streets.

The City of Mount Pearl believes that when population justifies the creation of seats, every effort should be made to create districts with common interests, service levels and concerns.

Mount Pearl is well known for its unique community-minded spirit.

The City of Mount Pearl has been well served by the present two district representatives. The Commission's previous proposal supported and improved upon this system. This latest four district proposal, however, radically changes the electoral map in Mount Pearl for no apparent reason.

Council believes that a two district structure is much more natural and better suited to this City's population, geography and demographics. Therefore, in conclusion, the City of Mount Pearl asks that the Commission amend its latest proposal to provide two electoral districts representing the City of Mount Pearl."

This position was supported by the M.H.A. for Mount Pearl who said:

"I have no arguments with the numbers that are being suggested, 12-15,000 or whatever it is for a constituency. I can live with that and I can live with the fact that the City of Mount Pearl will obviously be divided into more than one district. The problem I have with your proposal is that you have taken that community which has a very, very, strong community identity, which is easily identifiable and you have broken it into four districts basically. You have taken for example the western end of Mount Pearl, the Parsons Meadow area and the Donovan's Industrial Park and combined that with part of Paradise and part of Conception Bay South. There is no common community between that end of Mount Pearl and that part of Conception Bay South and that part of Paradise. There is nothing in common.

Similarly, you have taken the latest expansion areas of Mount Pearl, Admiralty Wood and Westminster and combined that with Kilbride. Now you have a large agricultural area between the residences in Westminster and Admiralty Wood and the main body of the developed area of Kilbride. Again there is nothing in common between those areas. You're taking one side of Smallwood Drive, the Southside, and combining that with Waterford-Kenmount which is now primarily Cowan Heights and the Topsail Road area of Mount Pearl. Again, there is a division there. There doesn't seem to make tremendous amount of sense to have four M.H.A.s with part of the responsibility for Mount Pearl.

I would suggest that it would not have been a difficult chore to find a division along some of these main arterial roads using the Waterford River, using the agricultural boundary, the Harbour Arterial, the Trans Canada Highway. I don't care which way you divide it. It doesn't matter to me. East and west, north and south, whatever is convenient. But the City of Mount Pearl itself should be divided into two distinct districts."

Other than suggesting a few minor changes in this area, reaction from the City of St. John's to the Commission's proposal was basically positive. In the words of a number of presenters:

"I have noted no problems with your proposal for St. John's West, except that I note the rather unusual boundary with St. John's Centre. You might wish to consider some minor changes in that area to sort of cut off the corners.

Following Empire Avenue eastward to Cairo Street, then follow the centers of Cairo, Rankin, Merrymeeting, Linscott, Pennywell, Navy, Buckmasters, Golf, St. Clare to LeMarchant and then westward on LeMarchant.

Likewise, you might wish to consider using Captain Whelan Drive as a boundary with Waterford Valley district, between Blackmarsh Road and Columbus Drive, to cut off that corner, described as follows: Thence running along the centre lines of Blackmarsh Road and Captain Whelan Drive to the intersection with Columbus Drive."

"[We are] pleased to find that your revised proposal for a new St. John's North District is in line with our recommendations and indeed with the geographical and historical makeup of the area under review. While the area around Cumberland Crescent and the north side of Exmouth Street has been removed from the District as it is today, the remainder of the present district plus other additions are included in your proposed delineation of the new St. John's North District. To us your proposal seems reasonable."

The M.H.A. for Pleasantville brought to our attention two perceived problems with the boundaries in St. John's:

- (1) The neighbourhood of Virginia Park was divided between the proposed White Hills and St. John's East districts; and
- (2) the western boundary line of the White Hills District in the Portugal Cove area was drawn in such a way as to jut around Hoyles-Escasoni Senior Citizens Complex. He saw this as being confusing and asked us to correct this situation.

He suggested that we could "take something off the Wedgewood Park area or East Meadows or McNiven Place" and put the above indicated areas into the proposed White Hills District.

**Commission Reaction and Analysis**

Having analyzed and reanalyzed in some considerable detail our proposals and the proposals and suggestions made by presenters during both rounds of hearings regarding boundaries on the Avalon Peninsula and in St. John's and Mount Pearl, in an attempt to address these legitimate concerns and to meet with the Amended Mandate we have been persuaded that a series of changes are necessary to our proposed Avalon Peninsula districts.

Accordingly, we have caused our proposed Electoral Map of the Avalon Peninsula to be redrawn in such a manner as to accommodate our Amended Mandate and the legitimate wishes of the vast majority of those who appeared before us during our hearings on this subject.

The following represents the results of many long hours of work on the part of this Commission, our staff and Legal Counsel.

We took as our starting point on the Avalon Peninsula the Conception Bay North area. Having re-examined all of the views presented and the options open to us, and not wishing to divide any town in this area and to preserve the community of interests of people living in each area of the Avalon Peninsula to the greatest extent possible, we determined that the only manner in which to do this was to create a revised District of Port de Grave which would include the communities of Cupids, South River, Clarke's Beach, Goulds Road, Juniper Stump, Turks Water, Bay Roberts, North River, Bareneed, Port de Grave, Hibbs Cove, Blow Me Down, Ship Cove, The Dock, Spaniard's Bay and Tilton.

The population of this revised district would be 13,443.

It is not possible to include the Towns of Brigus and Georgetown in this proposed district without going over the maximum seat size prescribed by the Act. Neither is it possible to begin this district at Georgetown nor Brigus. If this had been done it would have been necessary to place a dividing line in the Town of Carbonear to even up the population between the districts of Carbonear-Harbour Grace and Trinity-Bay de Verde.

This change produces a revised Carbonear-Harbour Grace District containing the communities of Bishop's Cove, Upper Island Cove, Bryant's Cove, The Thicket, Harbour Grace South, Riverhead, Harbour Grace, Bristol's Hope, Carbonear, and Freshwater, having a population of 12,981. We are not convinced that any change in the name of this district is necessary. This revision is an improvement in our Second Proposal in that it does not divide any town in this area.

The above revisions cause change in the district of Trinity-Bay de Verde. It now contains the Towns of Victoria, Perry's Cove, Salmon Cove and all the communities on the north shore of Conception Bay to Grates Cove. Also included in this revised district are all of the communities on the south side of Trinity Bay from Grate's Cove to and including Hopeall. The total population of this district is 13,410. The New Harbour Barrens area, a natural and psychological boundary line in terms of community of interests between the south shore of Trinity Bay and Whitbourne area, is used as the dividing line for this district.

The next revised district is that of Avalon Centre. It begins at the New Harbour Barrens and includes the rural communities of New Harbour, Dildo, South Dildo, Blaketown, Old Shop, Whitbourne, Markland, Chapel Arm, Roaches Line, Brigus, Georgetown, Emerald Vale, Salmonier Line, Marysvale, Colliers, Conception Harbour, Avondale, Chapel's Cove, Lakeview, Harbour Main, Holyrood, and Brigus Junction. The total population of this district is 13,179.

In our view all of the communities in this new proposed grouping share similar concerns and similar problems. Furthermore, this district is fairly compact in size and the member can travel from one part of it to another in a fairly short time. No other arrangement of the communities in this particular area would have permitted us to have placed a dividing line between the Conception Bay South District and the Conception Bay Centre areas at Quarry Bridge in Seal Cove. No other configuration of the seats on the Avalon Peninsula would have made it reasonably possible to exclude Whitbourne and its surrounding area from Placentia District, as requested by the residents of that area.

The revised Placentia District includes the Trinity Bay communities of Norman's Cove, Thornlea, Bellevue Beach, Bellevue and Chance Cove. It also includes all of the communities in Placentia Bay located on the Avalon Peninsula with the exception of Arnold's Cove, Southern Harbour and Little Harbour which are in the proposed Trinity North District. Also included in this district are all the communities on the west side of St. Mary's Bay and all the communities on the east side of St. Mary's Bay down to and including Admiral's Beach. The population of this revised district is 12,635. Its boundaries roughly correspond with the communities of interest spoken of during both rounds of our hearings.

The proposed boundary line in the St. Mary's Bay area of the revised Placentia District is that proposed by the M.H.A. for St. Mary's-The Capes and the Town of Colinet during Round Two of our hearings and by the Town of Colinet and other presenters during Round One. The slightly smaller population size of this particular district is justifiable because of demographics and population sparsity, and the relatively greater distances that the member for this district will be required to travel to service this district.

The revised District of Ferryland-St. Mary's includes the communities of Mall Bay, Riverhead, Coote Pond, St. Mary's, Point La Haye, Gaskiers, St. Vincents, St. Stephens, Peter's River, St. Shotts, and all of the southern shore communities that are included in the present Ferryland District (with the exception of Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove). Also included in this District is the southern (or lower) part of the Goulds. The total population of this revised district is 13,185.

The revised District of Conception Bay South includes part of the Town of Conception Bay South. It commences at Quarry Bridge in Seal Cove and runs to Manuels River in Manuels and has a population of 12,914. Its shape and configuration is in keeping with the wishes of the Town of Conception Bay South. No neighbourhood within a community is divided as a result of these changes.

The revised District of Octagon Pond does not include any part of Mount Pearl. It includes the remainder of the Town of Conception Bay South, the Town of Paradise, the

community of St. Thomas and part of the Town of St. Phillips and has a population of 12,960. The proposed dividing line in St. Phillips does not divide any neighbourhood and is practical and easily determinable geographically by anyone interested.

Its creation addresses the concern expressed by a number of people who appeared before us who saw conflicting, as opposed to common interests, between the residents of an Octagon Pond District comprised of fragmented parts of Conception Bay South, Paradise and Mount Pearl.

Because it is necessary to include that portion of the City of St. John's around Mount Scio to bring the population of a revised Bell Island-Portugal Cove District up to the levels required by the Amended Act we decided to rename this district Mount Scio-Bell Island. It contains all of Bell Island, the community of Portugal Cove, part of St. Phillips, Hogans Pond, the watershed area along Thorburn Road and all that part of the City of St. John's to the north of Kenmount Road, Prince Philip Drive and the Higgins Line area and to the west of the Airport Heights/Penetanguishene area and has a population of 13,005. It is our view that, configured as it is, this district addresses the legitimate concerns of those who made representations to us during both rounds of our hearings.

With respect to the suggestion by the M.H.A. for St. John's East Extern that the boundaries of the proposed Cape St. Francis District be altered to make this district more rural in nature by deleting the Penetanguishene, Windsor Heights and Anne Jeanette areas of St. John's from it, our analysis determined that the result of such a change would be to drop the population of this district to 10,880, below the minimum permitted population.

Despite the eloquent argument made by the M.H.A. for St. John's East Extern we have decided to retain the name of Cape St. Francis for this proposed district. The only change that the Commission made to this primarily rural district is to add the population on the south sides of both Mayor's Path and Snow's Lane and along part of Torbay Road to and including Harbourview Avenue in order not to divide neighbour from neighbour along secondary

residential roadways and to bring it up to the acceptable population level of 12,936. For the reasons indicated it is not possible to revise this district to make it more rural in nature.

The revised Kilbride District includes part of the Goulds, all of Kilbride, Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove, and part of the City of St. John's. No part of Mount Pearl is included in this revised district which has a population of 13,289. Appendix VIII shows its boundary lines.

In keeping with the expressed wishes of the City of Mount Pearl and its citizens as a result of the reconfigurations worked outside the St. John's/Mount Pearl area on the remainder of the Avalon Peninsula, it is possible for us to divide Mount Pearl into two districts along natural dividing lines such as rivers and major thoroughfares, with the District of Mount Pearl being wholly contained within the municipal boundaries of the City of Mount Pearl, except to the extent that we have included within its boundaries part of that area where the Southland's Development is supposed to occur.

The other proposed district, Waterford Valley, contains the balance of the City of Mount Pearl and the older part of the Cowan Heights Development which is located in the City of St. John's.

The revised Mount Pearl District has a population of 13,398, while the revised Waterford Valley District has a population of 13,417.

Other than the revised District of St. John's South which contains the community of Blackhead, and Kilbride District which contains Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove, all of the remaining city seats are located within the municipal boundaries of the City of St. John's.

The names and revised populations of the remaining seats are as follows: St. John's North - 13,120, St. John's South - 13,194, St. John's West - 13,148, St. John's Centre - 13,009, St. John's East - 13,472, and White Hills - 13,271. Appendix VIII describes these districts and their boundaries in greater detail. As can be seen, as a general rule the centrelines of major thoroughfares or natural dividing lines such as rivers have been used in dividing all City based seats in this area.

In reconfiguring the boundaries in the City of St. John's, we addressed the two concerns raised by the M.H.A. for Pleasantville by ensuring that our proposed boundary lines:

- (a) did not jut around the Hoyles-Escasoni Senior Citizen Complex or any other such area; and
- (b) did not divide the Virginia Park neighbourhood.

These changes in our opinion significantly improve upon our Second Proposal for the Avalon Peninsula area.





**CHAPTER 8 CONCLUSION**

After thirteen months of intense work and the discharge of two separate legislative mandates, we hereby submit to the Minister of Justice and the House of Assembly for its consideration our unanimous report:

- (a) as to the names, descriptions, boundaries and populations of 44 1-member districts that are within our mandate (see Appendix VIII for more detailed descriptions, mapping, and populations of each of these proposed districts); and
- (b) our recommendation with respect to Labrador for the reasons stated in this report and at our second press conference that the Act be amended to permit Labrador to retain its present four provincial electoral districts, subject only to the removal of Churchill Falls from Naskaupi District and its inclusion in Menihek District<sup>16</sup>. (See Appendix VII for more detailed descriptions, mapping, and populations of these districts.)

Tables 10 and 11 respectively show the percentage of variation of each of the 44 recommended seats from the average seat size quotient at 44 districts in individual and summary form. Table 10 also shows the population of each such district.

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<sup>16</sup> Note: Two of the proposed Labrador districts, Naskaupi with its population of 10,050 and Eagle River with its population of 5,133 will be below the minimum permitted seat size at 44 districts. This is because this proposed Naskaupi District is no longer a coastal Labrador District to which the population variance of  $\pm 25\%$  contained in the Act still applies.

**Table 10**  
**Commission's Final Proposal**  
**Population and Percentages of Variance**  
**from Quotient at 44 Seats**

<b>Quotient at 44 Seats - 13,151</b>		
<b>Proposed District</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>% Variance from Quotient</b>
Torngat Mountains	2,984	-77.3
Menihék	12,202	-7.2
Naskaupi-Eagle River	15,183	+15.5
Strait of Belle Isle	13,520	+2.8
St. Barbe	12,701	-3.4
Humber	14,176	+7.8
Humber West	13,549	+3.0
Humber East	13,478	+2.5
Port au Port-Stephenville West	13,164	0.0
St. George's-Stephenville East	13,133	-0.1
Burgeo-LaPoile	13,426	+2.1
Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre	10,208	-22.4
Green Bay-Buchans	13,037	-0.9
Baie Verte-White Bay	12,057	-8.3
Exploits	12,858	-2.2
Grand Falls-Windsor	12,788	-2.8
Lewisporte	12,757	-3.0
Gander	13,161	0.0
Twillingate-Fogo	12,675	-3.6
Bonavista North	13,599	+3.4
Bonavista South	12,809	-2.6
Terra Nova	13,095	-0.4

<b>Quotient at 44 Seats - 13,151</b>		
<b>Proposed District</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>% Variance from Quotient</b>
Grand Bank	14,307	+8.8
Burin	14,184	+7.9
Trinity North	13,457	+2.3
Port de Grave	13,443	+2.2
Carbonear-Harbour Grace	12,981	-1.3
Trinity-Bay de Verde	13,410	+2.0
Avalon Centre	13,179	+0.2
Placentia	12,635	-3.9
Ferryland-St. Mary's	13,185	+0.3
Conception Bay South	12,914	-1.8
Octagon Pond	12,960	-1.5
Mount Scio-Bell Island	13,005	-1.1
Mount Pearl	13,398	+1.9
Waterford Valley	13,417	-2.0
Kilbride	13,289	+1.0
St. John's North	13,120	-0.2
St. John's West	13,148	0.0
St. John's South	13,194	+0.3
St. John's Centre	13,009	-1.1
St. John's East	13,472	+2.4
Cape St. Francis	12,936	-1.6
White Hills	13,271	+0.9

**Table 11****Commission's Final Proposal****Summary of Percentages of Population Variance,  
in the 44 Recommended Districts**

<b>Population Variance Range</b>	<b># of Seats in Range</b>
0% ≤ 5%	36
5% ≤ 10%	5
10% ≤ 25	2
< 25	1
Total	44

As can be seen, of the Commission's 44 recommended districts, 36 are within  $\pm 5\%$  of the quotient, and 41 are within  $\pm 10\%$  of the quotient. The remaining 3 districts, Torngat Mountains, Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre and Eagle River-Strait of Belle Isle are each within the population ranges permitted by the Act.

Table 12 shows the population and percentage of variance from the 44 seat quotient of the four proposed Labrador districts.

**Table 12****Commission's 4 Proposed Labrador Districts****Population and Percentage of Population Variation  
from Quotient at 44 Seats**

<b>Average Seat Size Quotient at 44 Seats - 13,151</b>		
<b>District</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>% Variance</b>
Torngat Mountains	2,984	-77.3
Menihek	12,202	-7.2
Naskaupi	10,050	-23.6
Eagle River	5,133	-61.0

As can be seen the proposed Naskaupi District varies from the quotient by -23.6% while the proposed Eagle River District varies from the quotient by -61.0%. Given Labrador's considerable geography and sparsity of population we believe that these four seats are necessary if the interests of the people of Labrador are to be adequately represented in the House of Assembly.

### **Other Considerations**

In addition to the foregoing, we further recommend:

- (1) that the Legislature consider amending the Electoral Boundaries Act to permit the inclusion of Reidville, Cormack and Howley in the proposed Humber District; and
- (2) that notwithstanding the population of the resulting districts that the Legislature consider amending the Act to permit:
  - (a) all of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor to be placed in a single district;
  - (b) the Town of Peterview to be placed in Exploits District; and
  - (c) the proposed Lewisporte District less the Town of Peterview to remain as a district.

### **Tribute To Our Staff**

Justice demands that we pay tribute to those three wonderful people without whose assistance we would not have been able to complete the assigned task in the allotted time of about one year.

David Jones, LL.B. is truly a credit to the legal profession which he so capably serves. He has consulted with and advised us well, but beyond that area, he has voluntarily performed functions above and beyond those that could have been asked of him as a lawyer. He has travelled with us, sometimes in uncomfortable circumstances, and has spent many seventeen hour working days, and weekends, in order to help us complete our work. It is impossible in a short tribute to detail all that he has done; suffice it to say that he has the gratitude of each and every member of this Commission.

Joan Cook has been Executive Secretary to this Commission since June, 1993, and has had an integral part in all our endeavours since the beginning of our Mandate. Joan has extensive knowledge of our Province, our people, our geography and historic connections between various areas and our people. She also has worked for us above and beyond the call of duty, working long hours, weekends and travelling with us over long periods to attend public hearings. Joan has been an invaluable asset to this Commission, and we sincerely thank her for all her assistance.

Diane Blackmore, our Secretary, has been of invaluable assistance to us in so many ways; she has run our office in our absence at public hearings; has set travel schedules for us for two sets of public hearings; has prepared transcripts of all those hearings and has done everything necessary to see that our office has run smoothly over the period of our Mandate. She has kept all our records and has willingly performed any requested task, and also has worked long hours beyond the regular working day. Diane deserves our sincere thanks.

### Others

We also thank Mr. Jeff Wood of the Crown Lands Division of the Department of Environment and Lands for the splendid work performed by him in the arduous task of two rounds of map-making and his many overtime work hours on our behalf.

We thank Mr. Hugh Ridler of the Newfoundland Statistics Agency for all his help so generously given in our preparation of required statistics.

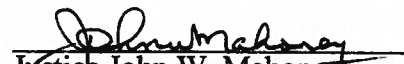
Finally, we thank the members of the media for their assistance in publishing details of our hearing dates and reporting details of hearings held by us.


Our sincerest thanks to all of you for your invaluable assistance.

### Concluding Remarks

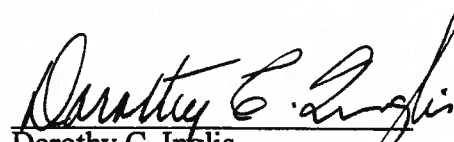
Having completed our work, we recommend the descriptions of each of these revised 44 districts which are described in greater detail in Appendix VIII of this report and of the 4 proposed Labrador Districts described in Appendix VII, along with all of the other recommendations in this report to the Legislature for its consideration and adoption.

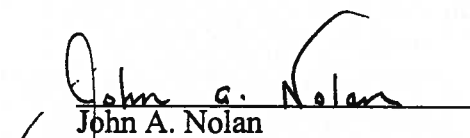
All of which is unanimously and respectfully submitted.

  
Justice John W. Mahoney  
Chairperson

  
Beatrice T. Watts  
Vice-Chair

  
Raymond J. Baird  
Commissioner

  
Dorothy C. Inglis  
Commissioner

  
John A. Nolan  
Commissioner





## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

## **APPENDIX I**

**List of Locations Where the Commission Met During  
Rounds One and Two of Its Hearings and  
Of Persons Who Made Submissions To The Commission**

**List of Locations Where The Commission  
Held Hearings During Round One**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Date(s) of Hearing</b>
Labrador City	September 27, 1993
Nain	September 27, 1993
Happy Valley-Goose Bay	September 28, 1993
Cartwright	September 28, 1993
Mary's Harbour	September 29, 1993
Forteau	September 29, 1993
St. Anthony	September 30, 1993
Whitbourne	October 4, 1993
Heart's Content	October 4, 1993
Harbour Grace	October 5, 1993
Carbonear	October 5, 1993
Bay Roberts	October 6, 1993
Corner Brook	October 12, 1993
Deer Lake	October 14, 1993
Baie Verte	October 15, 1993
Grand Falls-Windsor	October 18, 1993
Lewisporte	October 20, 1993
Twillingate	October 20, 1993
Wesleyville	October 21, 1993
Gander	October 21, 1993
Stephenville	October 27, 1993
Dunville	November 1, 1993
Mount Carmel	November 1, 1993
Trepassey	November 2, 1993
Ferryland	November 2, 1993
Clareville	November 8, 1993
Bonavista	November 9, 1993
Glovertown	November 9, 1993
Marystown	November 10, 1993
Grand Bank	November 10, 1993
Bell Island	November 23, 1993
St. John's	November 24, 25 & 26, 1993

**List of Locations Where The Commission  
Held Hearings During Round Two**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Date(s) of Hearing</b>
St. John's	March 7 & 8, 1994
Happy Valley-Goose Bay	March 9, 1994
Labrador City	March 10, 1994
Clareville	March 16, 1994
Marystown	March 17, 1994
Whitbourne	March 18, 1994
Deer Lake	March 21, 1994
Corner Brook	March 22, 1994
Stephenville	March 23, 1994
Gander	March 24, 1994
Grand Falls-Windsor	March 25, 1994

**List of Persons Who Made Submissions  
To The Commission During Our First Round of Hearings**

<u>Date</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>Nature of Submission</u>
August 28, 1993	Ronald J. Fitzpatrick	Written (Received by Mail)
September 14, 1993	City of Mount Pearl	Written (Received by Mail)
September 22, 1993	Town of Cottlesville	Written (Received by Mail)
September 27, 1993	Norm Peckham Town of Labrador City	Written (Received at Labrador City)
September 27, 1993	Perry Canning	Written (Received at Labrador City)
September 27, 1993	Alex Snow, M.H.A. Menihek District	Written (Received at Labrador City)
September 27, 1993	Brian Chubbs St. Lewis Community Council	Written (Received by Mail)
September 28, 1993	Larry Pardy	Written (Received at Happy Valley/Goose Bay)
September 28, 1993	Susan Felsberg	Written (Received at Happy Valley/Goose Bay)
September 28, 1993	Jessie Bird, Mayor Cartwright	Written (Received at Cartwright)
September 28, 1993	John Hickey Combined Councils of Labrador	Written (Received at Happy Valley/Goose Bay)
September 29, 1993	Margaret Pye Nfld. and Lab. Rural Development Council	Written (Received at Mary's Harbour)
September 29, 1993	Josie Moores Community of Red Bay	Written (Received at Mary's Harbour)
September 29, 1993	Bruce Moores Southern Labrador Development Association	Written (Received at Forteau)

September 29, 1993	Nath Moores Community of L'Anse- au-Clair	Written (Received at Forteau)
September 29, 1993 Harbour	Yvonne Jones, Mayor Mary's Harbour)	Written (Received at Mary's
September 29, 1993	Ford Rumbolt	Received at Mary's Harbour
September 29, 1993	Caroline Ashley Community Council of St. Lunaire-Griquet	Received at St. Anthony
September 30, 1993	Don MacDonald	Written (Received at St. Anthony)
Septembe 30, 1993	Bern Brumley, Mayor Town of St. Anthony	Received at St. Anthony
October 2, 1993	Robert H. Keefe Town of Englee	Written (Received by Mail)
October 4, 1993	Truman Buckle Community of Forteau	Written (Received at Forteau)
October 4, 1993	Mildred Glynn, Mayor Town of New Perlican	Written (Received at Heart's Content)
October 4, 1993	Percy Barrett, M.H.A. Bellevue District	Received at Whitbourne
October 5, 1993	John Crane, M.H.A. Harbour Grace District	Received at Harbour Grace
October 5, 1993	Paul Moriarty Town of Harbour Grace	Written (Received at Harbour Grace)
October 5, 1993	Winston Lynch Town of Upper Island Cove	Written (Received at Harbour Grace)
October 5, 1993	Milton Peach	Received at Carbonear
October 5, 1993	Don Case Town of Salmon Cove	Written (Received at Carbonear)
October 5, 1993	Stan Crummey	Received at Carbonear
October 5, 1993	Roland Butler	Written (Received at Bay Roberts)

October 13, 1993	Katherine Penney	Written (Received at Corner Brook)
October 13, 1993	Lynn Verge, M.H.A. Humber East District	Written (Received at Corner Brook)
October 13, 1993	Paul Dicks, M.H.A. Humber West District	Received at Corner Brook
October 13, 1993	John Reid	Received at Corner Brook
October 13, 1993	Trevor Bennett, Mayor Town of Steady Brook	Received at Corner Brook
October 13, 1993	Ray Pollett, Mayor Town of Corner Brook	Written (Received at Corner Brook)
October 13, 1993	Dr. Noel Murphy	Received at Corner Brook
October 13, 1993	Eddie Joyce	Received at Corner Brook
October 14, 1993	Rick Woodford, M.H.A.	Received at Deer Lake
October 14, 1993	Ben Jones and Roy Critchell, White Bay South Development Association	Received at Deer Lake
October 14, 1993	Rosie Crocker	Received at Deer Lake
October 14, 1993	Theresa Byrne	Received at Deer Lake
October 14, 1993	Varrick Hann, Trout River; Perry Noel, Woody Point; Bob Bob Taylor, Glenburnie, Birchy Head and Shoal Brook	Received at Deer Lake
October 14, 1993	Terry Howse, Mayor of Jackson's Arm	Received at Deer Lake
October 15, 1993	Bart Philpott	Received at Baie Verte
October 18, 1993	Len Simms, M.H.A. Grand Falls District	Received at Grand Falls-Windsor
October 18, 1993	Bob King	Received at Grand Falls-Windsor



October 19, 1993	Town of Main Brook	Written (Received by Mail)
October 20, 1993	Betty Clarke, Mayor Town of Lewisporte	Written (Received at Lewisporte)
October 20, 1993	Winston Randell Lewisporte Area Development Association	Written (Received at Lewisporte)
October 20, 1993	Lewisporte Chamber of Commerce	Written (Received at Lewisporte)
October 20, 1993	Melvin Penney, M.H.A. Lewisporte District	Received at Lewisporte
October 20, 1993	Community Council of Comfort Cove	Received at Lewisporte
October 20, 1993	Kevin Osmond, Local Service District of Brown's Arm	Written (Received at Lewisporte)
October 20, 1993	Anson Hunt Town of Birchy Bay	Written (Received at Lewisporte)
October 20, 1993	Town of Summerford	Written (Received at Twillingate)
October 20, 1993	Town of Cottlesville	Written (Received at Twillingate)
October 20, 1993	Gary Gale, President Humber Valley District Liberal Association	Written (Received by Mail)
October 21, 1993	Town of Gander	Written (Received at Gander)
October 21, 1993	Roy Locke	Written (Received at Gander)
October 21, 1993	Cape Freels Development Association	Written (Received at Wesleyville)
October 21, 1993	Winston Perry	Received at Wesleyville
October 21, 1993	Town of Badger's Quay, Valleyfield, Pool's Island, Wesleyville and Newtown	Received at Wesleyville

October 25, 1993	Wayne Ruth Town of Kippens	Written (Received by Mail)
October 25, 1993	Town of Roddickton	Written (Received by Mail)
October 26, 1993	Melvin Keeping Town of Channel-Port aux Basques	Written (Received by Mail)
October 27, 1993	A. Job Halfyard Baie Verte-White Bay P.C. Association	Written (Received by Mail)
October 27, 1993	Dr. H.W. (Bud) Hulan, M.H.A. St. Georges District	Written (Received at Stephenville)
October 27, 1993	Kevin Aylward, M.H.A. Stephenville District	Written (Received at Stephenville)
October 27, 1993	Gerald Smith, M.H.A. Port au Port District	Written (Received at Stephenville)
October 27, 1993	Sandra Jesso Community Council of Cape St. George	Written (Received at Stephenville)
October 27, 1993	Calvin White Flat Bay	Received at Stephenville
October 27, 1993	Bay St. George Status of Women Council	Written (Received at Stephenville)
October 27, 1993	Town of Stephenville	Written (Received at Stephenville)
October 27, 1993	Patrick Hynes, Port au Port Economic Development Association	Written (Received at Stephenville)
October 27, 1993	Ivan Wiseman	Received at Stephenville
October 27, 1993	Stephenville Chamber of Commerce	Written (Received at Stephenville)
October 27, 1993	Don Powell	Received at Stephenville
October 27, 1993	Max Shears Stephenville District Liberal Association	Written (Received at Stephenville)

October 27, 1993	Federation of Francophones	Written (Received at Stephenville)
October 27, 1993	Humber Valley Development Association	Written (Received by Mail)
November 1, 1993	Dean Walsh, Mayor Town of Placentia	Written (Received at Dunville)
November 1, 1993	Leonard Hickey Town of Dunville	Received at Dunville
November 1, 1993	Fabian Manning, M.H.A. St. Mary's-The Capes District	Received at Mount Carmel
November 1, 1993	Mary McCarthy	Received at Mount Carmel
November 1, 1993	Wm. P. Davis, Mayor Community of Colinet	Written (Received at Mount Carmel)
November 1, 1993	Agnes Dobbin	Received at Mount Carmel
November 2, 1993	Geraldine Kavanagh Community Council of Ferryland	Written (Received at Ferryland)
November 2, 1993	Loyola Sullivan, M.H.A. Ferryland District	Received at Ferryland
November 2, 1993	Bernard Agriesti Ferryland Historical Society	Written (Received at Ferryland)
November 2, 1993	William Morry, President Ferryland Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion	Received at Ferryland
November 2, 1993	Loyola Hearn, Former M.H.A.	Written (Received at Ferryland)
November 2, 1993	Rita Pennell, Mayor Town of Trepassey	Written (Received at Trepassey)
November 2, 1993	Patrick Hewitt Community of St. Shott's	Written (Received at Trepassey)
November 8, 1993	Doug Oldford, M.H.A. Trinity North District	Written (Received at Clarenville)
November 8, 1993	Trinity-Placentia Development Association	Written (Received at Clarenville)

November 8, 1993	Swift Current/Black River Local Service District	Written (Received at Clarenville)
November 8, 1993	Bernie Weinheiber Town of Port Blandford	Received at Clarenville
November 8, 1993	Local Service District of Garden Cove	Written (Received at Clarenville)
November 9, 1993	K.C. Robertson Lethbridge & Area Agricultural Society	Written (Received at Clarenville)
November 8, 1993	Amanda Penney	Received at Clarenville
November 8, 1993	Bertle Barbour	Written (Received at Clarenville)
November 8, 1993	Joseph LeBlanc	Received at Clarenville
November 8, 1993	Ross Wiseman	Received at Clarenville
November 8, 1993	Edward M. Roberts, QC Minister of Justice and Attorney General	Written (Received at Clarenville)
November 8, 1993	Winston Holloway Alexander Bay-Terra Nova Development Association	Written (Received by Mail)
November 9, 1993	Town Councils of Catalina, Port Union and Melrose	Written (Received at Bonavista)
November 9, 1993	Roger Fitzgerald	Received at Bonavista
November 9, 1993	James Philpott	Received at Glovertown
November 9, 1993	Austin Stewart Terra Nova District Liberal Association	Written (Received at Glovertown)
November 9, 1993	Don Feltham, Mayor Town of Glovertown	Written (Received at Glovertown)
November 2, 1993	Cynthia Lane Town of Eastport	Written (Received by Mail)

November 9, 1993	Mac Bradley Town of Eastport	Received at Glovertown
November 9, 1993	Derek Moss	Received at Glovertown
November 9, 1993	Kay Young, M.H.A. Terra Nova District	Received at Glovertown
November 10, 1993	Bill Matthews, M.H.A. Grand Bank District	Received at Grand Bank
November 10, 1993	Donovan Molloy Burin-Placentia West Liberal Association	Received at Marystown
November 10, 1993	Town of Burin	Written (Received at Marystown)
November 10, 1993	Town of Bay L'Argent	Received at Marystown
November 10, 1993	Town of Marystown	Written (Received at Marystown)
November 10, 1993	Community Council of Winterland	Written (Received at Marystown)
November 10, 1993	Gilbert Inkpen Community of Lewin's Cove	Written (Received at Marystown)
November 10, 1993	Glen Tobin, M.H.A. Burin-Placentia West District	Written (Received at Marystown)
November 23, 1993	Ken Kavanagh	Written (Received at Bell Island)
November 23, 1993	Bell Island Town Council	Written (Received at Bell Island)
November 23, 1993	Steve Neary	Received at Bell Island
November 10, 1993	Ben Warford Bell Island	Written (Received by Mail)
November 16, 1993	Benedict Hammond Bell Island	Written (Received by Mail)
November 24, 1993	Danny Dumarsque, M.H.A. Eagle River District	Written (Received at St. John's)

November 22, 1993	Lloyd Matthews, M.H.A. St. John's North District	Written (Received at St. John's)
November 24, 1993	St. John's North Liberal Association	Written (Received at St. John's)
November 24, 1993	Dave Gilbert, M.H.A. Burgeo-Bay d'Espoir District	Received at St. John's
November 23, 1993	Ralph Wiseman C.B.S. Liberal Association	Received at St. John's
November 25, 1993	Neil Winsor, M.H.A. Mount Pearl District	Received at St. John's
November 25, 1993	Harvey Hodder, M.H.A. Waterford-Kenmount District	Written (Received at St. John's)
November 25, 1993	Paul Shelley, M.H.A. Baie Verte-White Bay District	Received at St. John's
November 25, 1993	Bill Ramsey, M.H.A. La Poile District	Received at St. John's
November 25, 1993	Tom Murphy, M.H.A. St. John's South District	Received at St. John's
November 25, 1993	Calvin Manning	Received at St. John's
November 26, 1993	St. John's West Liberal Association	Written (Received at St. John's)
November 26, 1993	Kevin Parsons	Received at St. John's
November 26, 1993	Jack Byrne, M.H.A. St. John's East Extern District	Received at St. John's
November 26, 1993	Nick Careen, M.H.A. Placentia District	Received at St. John's
November 26, 1993	St. John's Center Liberal Association	Written (Received at St. John's)
November 26, 1993	Craig Flynn	Received at St. John's
November 26, 1993	Jack Harris, M.H.A. St. John's East District	Received at St. John's

November 26, 1993	Atlantic Institute of Planners	Written (Received at St. John's)
November 26, 1993	Mount Scio/Bell Island Progressive Conservative District Association	Written (Received at St. John's)
November 4, 1993	Calvin Samms Town of Howley	Written (Received by Mail)
November 9, 1993	Twillingate, New World, Island, Change Islands Development Association	Written (Received by Mail)
November 10, 1993	Keith Osbourne Fortune Bay East Development Association	Written (Received by Mail)
November 12, 1993	Linda Randell Community of Bide Arm	Written (Received by Mail)
November 15, 1993	Rodney Linehan Community Council of Admiral's Beach	Written (Received by Mail)
November 16, 1993	Town of Chance Cove	Written (Received by Mail)
November 19, 1993	Town of Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove	Written (Received by Mail)
November 22, 1993	Town of Arnold's Cove	Written (Received by Mail)
November 23, 1993	Bertram F. Brown Virgin Arm-Carter's Cove	Written (Received by Mail)
November 29, 1993	White Bay South Development Association	Written (Received by Mail)
November 30, 1993	St. Catherine's Academy Mount Carmel	Written (Received by Mail)
November 30, 1993	Stan Crummey Western Bay	Written (Received by Mail)
November 30, 1993	John Trahey/Mona Rossiter St. John's	Written (Received by Mail)

December 1, 1993	Rick Woodford, M.H.A. Humber Valley District	Written (Received by Mail)
December 1, 1993	Wallace Cull	Written (Received by Mail)
December 14, 1993	Danny Dumaresque, M.H.A. Eagle River District	Written (Received by Mail)
December 21, 1993	Kay Young, M.H.A. Terra Nova District	Petition



**List of Persons Who Made Submissions  
To The Commission During Our Second Round of Hearings**

<u>Date</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>Nature of Submission</u>
Feb. 28, 1994	Ed Kent	Written (Received by Mail)
March 2, 1994	Town Council of Ramea	Written (Received by Mail)
March 4, 1994	Battle Harbour Region Development Association	Written (Received by Mail)
March 10, 1994	Town of Gander	Written (Received by Mail)
March 11, 1994	Mokami Regional Development Association	Written (Received by Mail)
March 15, 1994	Town of Cottlesville	Written (Received by Mail)
March 15, 1994	Lawrence Cahill	Written (Received by Mail)
March 15, 1994	Town of Birchy Bay	Written (Received by Mail)
March 16, 1994	Town of Roddickton	Written (Received by Mail)
March 16, 1994	Community of Colinet	Written (Received by Mail)
March 17, 1994	North River Community Council	Written (Received by Mail)
March 18, 1994	Leo Hoskins	Written (Received by Mail)
March 18, 1994	Community of Cormack	Written (Received by Mail)
March 18, 1994	Town of Brigus	Written (Received by Mail)
March 18, 1994	Clarence Dewling	Written (Received by Mail)
March 20, 1994	Gilbert M. Yetman	Written (Received by Mail)

March 21, 1994	Town of Deer Lake	Written (Received by Mail)
March 21, 1994	Michael N. MacDonald	Written (Received by Mail)
March 21, 1994	Cape St. George Community Council	Written (Received by Mail)
March 21, 1994	Town of South River	Written (Received by Mail)
March 21, 1994	Town of Hare Bay	Written (Received by Mail)
March 21, 1994	J. Anthony Ryan	Written (Received by Mail)
March 21, 1994	Len Simms, M.H.A. Grand Falls District	Written (Received by Mail)
March 22, 1994	Community Council of Reidville	Written (Received by Mail)
March 22, 1994	Town of North West River	Written (Received by Mail)
March 23, 1994	Donald R. McDonald	Written (Received by Mail)
March 23, 1994	Town of Channel-Port aux Basques	Written (Received by Mail)
March 24, 1994	Town of Burgeo	Written (Received by Mail)
March 24, 1994	William Ennis	Written (Received by Mail)
March 24, 1994	Patsy Simmonds-Humby	Written (Received by Mail)
March 25, 1994	Hayward Pike	Written (Received by Mail)
March 25, 1994	G.M. Hussey	Written (Received by Mail)
March 26, 1994	Frances Quinton	Written (Received by Mail)
March 28, 1994	Edward Stockley	Written (Received by Mail)

March 29, 1994	Jessie Humby Marilyn Humby	Written (Received by Mail)
March 29, 1994	Town of Cupids	Written (Received by Mail)
March 31, 1994	Rex Gibbons, M.H.A. St. John's West District	Written (Received by Mail)
April 5, 1994	Hermitage and Sandyville Community Council	Written (Received by Mail)
April 5, 1994	Town of Marystown	Written (Received by Mail)
April 8, 1994	Kevin B. Bowering	Written (Received by Mail)
April 14, 1994	Community of Cormack	Written (Received by Mail)
March 7, 1994	David Gilbert, M.H.A. Burgeo-Bay d'Espoir District	Received at St. John's
March 7, 1994	Julie Bettney, Mayor City of Mount Pearl	Written (Received at St. John's)
March 7, 1994	Christopher Fowler	Written (Received at St. John's)
March 7, 1994	Roger Fitzgerald, M.H.A. Bonavista South District	Received at St. John's
March 8, 1994	Walter Noel, M.H.A. Pleasantville District	Received at St. John's
March 8, 1994	Town of C.B.S.	Written (Received at St. John's)
March 8, 1994	Oliver Langdon, M.H.A. Fortune-Hermitage District	Received at St. John's
March 8, 1994	Fabian Manning, M.H.A. St. Mary's-The Capes District	Received at St. John's
March 8, 1994	Kay Young, M.H.A. Terra Nova District	Received at St. John's
March 8, 1994	Craig Flynn	Written (Received at St. John's)

March 8, 1994	St. John's North Liberal Association	Written (Received at St. John's)
March 9, 1994	Town of Happy Valley- Goose Bay	Written (Received at Happy Valley-Goose Bay)
March 9, 1994	Larry Pardy	Written (Received at Happy Valley-Goose Bay)
March 9, 1994	Susan Felsberg	Received at Happy Valley-Goose Bay
March 10, 1994	Perry Canning	Written (Received at Labrador City)
March 10, 1994	Peggy Lough Community Futures	Written (Received at Labrador City)
March 10, 1994	Town of Labrador City	Written (Received at Labrador City)
March 16, 1994	Town of Clarenville	Written (Received at Clarenville)
March 16, 1994	Doug Oldford, M.H.A. Trinity North District	Received at Clarenville
March 16, 1994	Random North Development Association	Received at Clarenville
March 18, 1994	Theodore Pike, Mayor Town of Harbour Grace	Written (Received at Whitbourne)
March 18, 1994	Stan Crummey	Received at Whitbourne
March 18, 1994	C. Ralph Dawe, Mayor Town of Clarke's Beach	Written (Received at Whitbourne)
March 18, 1994	David Weeks, Hr. Grace Board of Trade	Written (Received at Whitbourne)
March 18, 1994	John Crane, M.H.A. Harbour Grace District	Received at Whitbourne
March 18, 1994	Roland Butler	Received at Whitbourne
March 18, 1994	Edgar Russell Port de Grave District Liberal Association	Written (Received at Whitbourne)
March 18, 1994	John Gosse	Written (Received at Whitbourne)

March 18, 1994	Gordon Stone	Received at Whitbourne
March 18, 1994	Kevin Pretty Whitbourne Town Council	Received at Whitbourne
March 21, 1994	Town of Howley	Received at Deer Lake
March 21, 1994	White Bay South Development Association	Received at Deer Lake
March 21, 1994	Community Council of Hampden	Written (Received at Deer Lake)
March 21, 1994	Humber Valley Development Association	Written (Received at Deer Lake)
March 21, 1994	Community Council of Cormack	Written (Received at Deer Lake)
March 21, 1994	Earl Ball	Received at Deer Lake
March 22, 1994	Ray Pollett, Mayor City of Corner Brook	Received at Corner Brook
March 22, 1994	Katherine Penney	Written (Received at Corner Brook)
March 23, 1994	Shawn Musseau	Written (Received at Stephenville)
March 23, 1994	Federation of Francophones	Written (Received at Stephenville)
March 23, 1994	Port au Port Economic Development Association	Written (Received at Stephenville)
March 23, 1994	Social Studies Dept. St. Steven's High School	Written (Received at Stephenville)
March 23, 1994	Town of Stephenville	Written (Received at Stephenville)
March 24, 1994	Town of Gambo	Written (Received at Gander)
March 24, 1994	Gander and Area Chamber of Commerce	Written (Received at Gander)
March 24, 1994	Town of Summerford	Received at Gander
March 25, 1994	Town of Peterview	Written (Received at Grand Falls-Windsor)

March 25, 1994	Walwyn Blackmore, Mayor Town of Grand Falls- Windsor	Written (Received at Grand Falls-Windsor)
March 25, 1994	Jerry Kearley, Mayor Town of Milltown-Head Bay d'Espoir	Written (Received at Grand Falls-Windsor)
March 25, 1994	Daisy Thompson	Received at Grand Falls-Windsor
March 25, 1994	Rex Barnes	Received at Grand Falls-Windsor
March 25, 1994	Neil Windsor, M.H.A. Mount Pearl District	Received at Grand Falls-Windsor
March 25, 1994	Donald Bennett	Received at Grand Falls-Windsor
March 25, 1994	Chamber of Commerce Grand Falls-Windsor	Written (Received at Grand Falls-Windsor)
March 25, 1994	James Hornell	Written (Received at Grand Falls-Windsor)
March 25, 1994	Donald Stuckless President Exploits Liberal Association	Received at Grand Falls-Windsor
March 31, 1994	Jack Byrne, M.H.A. St. John's East Extern District	Received at St. John's
March 31, 1994	Glen Tobin, M.H.A. Burin-Placentia West District	Received at St. John's
March 31, 1994	Paul Dicks, M.H.A. Humber West District	Received at St. John's

## **APPENDIX II**

**Electoral Boundaries Act R.S.N. 1990 Ch. E-4  
(with Amendments to January 31, 1993)**

RSN 1990 CHAPTER E-4

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES ACT

Amended:

1992 c56

1993 c5



## CHAPTER E - 4

### AN ACT RESPECTING AN ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES COMMISSION TO REPORT UPON THE DELIMITATION OF THE PROVINCE INTO DISTRICTS FOR WHICH MEMBERS SHALL BE RETURNED TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

#### Analysis

##### Section:

1. Short title
2. Definitions
3. Commission established
4. Deputy chairperson
5. Eligibility
6. Time of appointment  
to commission
7. Notice of appointments  
to be published
8. Responsibility
9. Remuneration of  
commission
10. Staff

##### Section:

11. Status of commission  
and its staff
12. Payment
13. Redistribution and  
population quotient
14. Reports
15. Rules for guidance  
of commission
16. Powers of commission
17. Departmental assistance
18. Rules of procedure
19. Commission sittings
20. Implementation of report

##### Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Electoral Boundaries Act*.

1973 No44 s1

##### Definitions

2. In this Act

- (a) "commission" means the Newfoundland Electoral Districts  
Boundaries Commission continued by section 3;

- (b) "districts" mean districts for which members shall, by virtue of the *House of Assembly Act*, be returned to the House of Assembly;
- (c) "member" means member of the House of Assembly; and
- (d) "minister" means the Minister of Justice.

1973 No44 s2

Commission  
established

3. (1) The Newfoundland Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission is continued.

(2) The commission shall consist of 5 members, composed of a chairperson and 4 other members.

(3) The chairperson of the commission shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of Newfoundland from among the judges of the Court of Appeal and the Trial Division, but where there is no judge able or free to act as chairperson, the Chief Justice shall appoint a chairperson from among those persons resident in the province whom he or she considers suitable.

(4) The Chief Justice of Newfoundland shall appoint the chairperson of the commission within 30 days after the receipt by him or her of a written request from the minister to make that appointment.

(5) The 4 members of the commission other than the chairperson shall be appointed by the speaker of the House of Assembly from among those persons resident in the province whom the speaker considers suitable.

(6) A reference in

- (a) subsection (3) to the Chief Justice of Newfoundland includes a reference to a person temporarily performing the duties of the Chief Justice; and
- (b) subsection (5) to the speaker of the House of Assembly includes a reference to a person temporarily performing the duties of the speaker.

1973 No44 s4; 1986 c42 Sch B;1993 c5 s1

Deputy  
chairperson

4. (1) The commission may appoint 1 of its members as deputy chairperson who shall, in the event of the absence or incapacity of the chairperson or where the office of chairperson is vacant, act as chairperson.

(2) At all meetings of the commission, 2 members of the commission constitute a quorum, and where, at a meeting of the commission, there is an equality of votes, the chairperson or person acting as chairperson has a deciding vote.

(3) A vacancy in the membership of the commission or in the office of chairperson does not impair the right of the remaining members to act, but where a vacancy occurs it shall be filled by appointment in the manner provided in section 3.

1973 No44 s5

Eligibility

5. A person is not eligible to be a member of the commission while he or she is a member of the House of Assembly or a member of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada.

1973 No44 s6

Time of  
appointment to  
commission

6. (1) Appointments of members of the commission shall be made as expeditiously as possible so as to enable the duties of the commission under this Act to continue to be performed as speedily as possible.

(2) The appointments of members of the commission shall, immediately upon the completion of the commission's duties under sections 13 and 14 or at a later date, should the Lieutenant-Governor in Council direct by order, lapse and necessary appointments shall then be made to the commission in sufficient time to permit its carrying out its duties under this Act.

1973 No44 s7

Notice of  
appointments  
to be published

7. The minister shall immediately publish notice of appointments to the commission made under this Act in the *Gazette*.

1973 No44 s8

## Responsibility

8. The commission shall be responsible to the minister.

1973 No44 s9

Remuneration  
of commission

9. Subject to section 57 and the other provisions of the *Judges Act* (Canada), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the payment of remuneration and expenses to the members of the commission.

1973 No44 s10

## Staff

10. (1) Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the commission may establish posts for and appoint officers and technical and professional and other employees as it considers necessary, and fix their remuneration and expenses and terms of service and prescribe their duties and functions.

(2) Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the commission may temporarily employ technical and professional and other employees as it considers necessary and, with the like approval, fix the remuneration of and prescribe the expenses that may be incurred by those assistants in carrying out their official duties.

(3) A person employed in the administration of this Act shall preserve secrecy with respect to all matters that come to his or her knowledge in the course of his or her employment and shall not communicate any of those matters to another person except

(a) for purposes of the administration of this Act; or

(b) in the other circumstances that the commission may prescribe.

1973 No44 s11

Status of  
commission  
and its staff

11. A member of the commission or a person employed by the commission does not become, by reason of that employment only, an officer of the Crown.

1973 No44 s12

## Payment

12. Payments required to be made by the Crown in carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be paid by the Minister of Finance, on the request of the minister, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province.

1973 No44 s13

Redistribution  
and population  
quotient

13. (1) In the calendar year 1993, and in each 10th calendar year following, the commission shall, as soon as is convenient after March 31 in each year

- (a) divide the province into between 40 and 46 proposed 1-member districts, the number of seats to be determined by the commission, retaining where advisable the names of districts existing prior to the division; and
- (b) establish a quotient for each proposed district in the province by dividing the total population of the province by the number determined by the commission under paragraph (a).

(2) For the purposes of establishing the quotient under subsection (1), the population of the province shall be taken as in the latest census figures available under the *Statistics Act* (Canada) on March 31 of the calendar year in which the quotient is being established, irrespective of when those census figures were actually taken.

1973 No44 s14;1979 c2 s3;1992 c56 s1

## Reports

14. (1) In the calendar year 1993, and in each 10th calendar year2 following, the commission shall prepare a report to the minister setting out its recommendations concerning

- (a) the division of the province into the number of 1-member districts determined under paragraph 13(1)(a);
- (b) the description of the boundaries of each district; and
- (c) the name to be given to each district.

(2) Before the end of the calendar year 1993, and before the end of each 10th calendar year following, the commission shall submit the report referred to in subsection (1) to the minister, who shall

- (a) submit a copy immediately to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and
- (b) lay a copy before the Legislature within 15 days after the report is submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council if the Legislature is then sitting, and, if it is not, then within 15 days after the beginning of the next session.

1973 No44 s15;1979 c2 s4;1992 c56 s2

Rules for  
guidance of  
commission

15. In preparing a report under section 14,

- (a) with respect to Labrador, the commission shall give appropriate weight to the circumstance that persons of aboriginal descent form the majority of those who reside in the portion of Labrador that lies generally north of Lake Melville, and shall give appropriate weight to the geographic considerations of that area and the community of interests of the residents of those communities north of Lake Melville, a majority of whose inhabitants are aboriginal, with the intention that these communities constitute a district, notwithstanding the other requirements of this Act;
- (b) the commission shall otherwise ensure that the division of the province into districts and the description of the boundaries shall proceed on the basis that the population of each district in the province as a result shall correspond as nearly as may be to the quotient established under section 13;
- (c) the commission may depart from the strict application of paragraph (a) in a case where
  - (i) special geographic considerations including
    - (A) the community of interests of the residents of those communities in the province that are not connected by road, including those communities along the coast of Labrador and the southwest coast of the island portion of the province,

(B) the sparsity, density or relative rate of growth of population of a region of the province, and

(C) the accessibility of a region or its size or shape

appear to the commission to make a departure necessary or desirable, or

(ii) a special community or diversity of interests of the inhabitants of a region of the province appears to the commission to make a departure necessary or desirable, but in no case, except as may be necessary to give effect to paragraph (a), shall the population of a district in the province as a result depart from the quotient established under section 13 to a greater extent than 25% more or 25% less.

1973 No44 s16;1979 c2 s5;1992 c56 s3

Powers of  
commission

16. In the performance of its duties under this Act the commission, and each member of the commission, is vested with all the powers that are or may be conferred on a commissioner under the *Public Inquiries Act* and the commission is considered to be an "investigating body" for the purposes of the *Public Investigations Evidence Act*.

1973 No44 s17

Departmental  
assistance

17. All departments of the government of the province shall make available their services and facilities to the commission for the purpose of enabling the commission to discharge its duties under this Act.

1973 No44 s18

Rules of  
procedure

18. The commission may make rules for regulating its proceedings and for the conduct of its business.

1973 No44 s19

Commission  
sittings

19. (1) The commission may, in the performance of its duties under this Act, sit at the times and places in the province that it considers necessary, except that before completing its report under

section 14 it shall hold at least 1 sitting in the island portion of the province and at least 1 sitting in Labrador for the hearing of representations by interested persons.

(2) Reasonable notice of the time and place fixed by the commission for sittings to be held by it for the hearing of representations from interested persons shall be given by advertisement published in the *Gazette* and in at least 1 newspaper of general circulation in the province, but the notice shall be given at least 30 days before the commencement of sittings.

(3) With respect to the mandatory sittings in the island portion of the province and in Labrador referred to in subsection (1), there shall be included in the advertisement referred to in subsection (2) a map or drawing prepared by the commission showing the proposed division of the province into districts and indicating the name proposed to be given to each district, together with a schedule setting out the proposed boundaries of each district, which map or drawing and schedule shall be in a form and contain the detail that, in the opinion of the commission, will be reasonably sufficient for the purposes for which those sittings are to be held.

1973 No44 s20

Implementa-  
tion of report

20. Where the House of Assembly, by resolution,

(a) approves; or

(b) approves with alterations

the recommendations of the commission contained in the copy of the report laid before the Legislature under subsection 14(2), the government shall, as soon after that resolution as is convenient, introduce a bill to implement that resolution.

1973 No44 s21



## **APPENDIX IV**

### **Percentage Variance From Quotient of Proposed Saskatchewan Constituencies**

**Ref. re Provincial Electoral, etc. [Sask.]**

Name of Constituency 1990 Revision	1989 Act: Electoral Population Based on 1986 Election	1981 Act: Electoral Population Based on 1978 Election	Population Change Between 1978 and 1986	% Variation From 1986 Based Quotient	% Variation From 1978 Based Quotient	Rural, Urban or Northern Designation In E-6.1						
*ATTARASCA	6309	5948	+361	-37.82	-37.44%	N						
*CHIMMERLAND	7190	5791	+1399	-29.14	-39.09%	N						
SASKATOON SUTHERLAND- UNIVERSITY	7684	N/A	N/A	-24.27	N/A	U						
*MORSE	7757	8268	-511	-23.55	-13.03%	R						
*SHAUNAVON	8031	8439	-408	-20.85	-11.33%	R						
*BENGough- MILESTONE	8128	8732	-604	-19.89	-8.15%	R						
REGINA WASCANA PLAINS	8237	N/A	N/A	-18.82	N/A	U						
*THUNDER CREEK	8553	8511	+42	-15.70	-10.48	R						
*ROSE-TOWN- ELOISE	8596	8878	-282	-15.28	-6.62	R						
REGINA NORMANVIEW	8623	N/A	N/A	-15.01	N/A	U						
*ASSINIBOIA- GRAVELBURG	8773	9162	-389	-13.54	-3.63	R						
*WILKIE	8775	8420	+355	-13.52	-11.43	R						
*INDIAN HEAD- WOLSELEY	8865	8897	-32	12.63	-6.42	R						

618	WESTERN WEEKLY REPORTS				[1991] 3 W.W.R.	Ref. re Provincial Electoral, etc. [Sask.]				Per curiam
•SWIFT CURRENT	10655	9617	+1038	+5.00	+1.16	U				
REGINA DEWIDNEY	10721	N/A	N/A	+5.65	N/A	U				
REGINA ALBERT SOUTH	10744	N/A	N/A	+5.88	N/A	U				
•YORKTON	10833	N/A	N/A	+6.76	N/A	U				
PRINCE ALBERT CARLTON	10882	N/A	N/A	+7.24	N/A	U				
•ESTEVAN	10924	9583	+1341	+7.65	+0.80	R				
WINSTON	10947	N/A	N/A	+7.88	N/A	R				
•REGINA HILSDALE	10994	N/A	N/A	+8.34	N/A	U				
REGINA CURRIE HILL DOWNS	11008	N/A	N/A	+8.48	N/A	U				
•QU'APPelle-LENDEN	11100	N/A	N/A	+9.39	N/A	R				
SASKATOON FAIRVIEW	11138	N/A	N/A	+9.76	N/A	U				
SASKATOON RIVERSDALE	11170	N/A	N/A	+10.08	N/A	U				
•REGINA VICTORIA	11325	N/A	N/A	+11.60	N/A	U				
•SASKATOON BROADWAY	11513	N/A	N/A	+13.46	N/A	U				
•REGINA ROSEMOUNT	11593	N/A	N/A	+14.25	N/A	U				
•HUMBOLDT	11734	N/A	N/A	+15.64	N/A	R				
REGINA LAKE CENTRE	11794	N/A	N/A	+16.23	N/A	U				
•CURRIE-LENDEN	11808	N/A	N/A	+16.37	N/A	R				
MOOSE JAW PALLISER	11903	N/A	N/A	+17.30	N/A	U				
•SASKATOON WESTMOUNT	12076	N/A	N/A	+19.01	N/A	U				
•SASKATOON RIVER HEIGHTS	12143	N/A	N/A	+19.67	N/A	U				
REGINA ELPHINSTONE	12144	N/A	N/A	+19.68	N/A	U				

Designates that there was no change in the constituency boundary. Thunder Creek did under small change when Moose Jaw's northern municipal boundary was changed between 1980 and taking in an area that was formerly in Thunder Creek on which there was one building.

## **APPENDIX V**

**Electoral Boundaries Act R.S.N. 1990 Ch. E-4  
(with Amendments to December 31, 1993)**

RSN 1990 CHAPTER E-4

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES ACT

Amended:

1992 c56

1993 c5

## CHAPTER E - 4

### AN ACT RESPECTING AN ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES COMMISSION TO REPORT UPON THE DELIMITATION OF THE PROVINCE INTO DISTRICTS FOR WHICH MEMBERS SHALL BE RETURNED TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

#### Analysis

##### Section:

1. Short title
2. Definitions
3. Commission established
4. Deputy chairperson
5. Eligibility
6. Time of appointment  
to commission
7. Notice of appointments  
to be published
8. Responsibility
9. Remuneration of  
commission
10. Staff

##### Section:

11. Status of commission  
and its staff
12. Payment
13. Redistribution and  
population quotient
14. Reports
15. Rules for guidance  
of commission
16. Powers of commission
17. Departmental assistance
18. Rules of procedure
19. Commission sittings
20. Implementation of report

##### Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Electoral Boundaries Act*.

1973 No44 s1

##### Definitions

2. In this Act

- (a) "commission" means the Newfoundland Electoral Districts  
Boundaries Commission continued by section 3;

- (b) "districts" mean districts for which members shall, by virtue of the *House of Assembly Act*, be returned to the House of Assembly;
- (c) "member" means member of the House of Assembly; and
- (d) "minister" means the Minister of Justice.

1973 No44 s2

Commission  
established

3. (1) The Newfoundland Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission is continued.

(2) The commission shall consist of 5 members, composed of a chairperson and 4 other members.

(3) The chairperson of the commission shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of Newfoundland from among the judges of the Court of Appeal and the Trial Division, but where there is no judge able or free to act as chairperson, the Chief Justice shall appoint a chairperson from among those persons resident in the province whom he or she considers suitable.

(4) The Chief Justice of Newfoundland shall appoint the chairperson of the commission within 30 days after the receipt by him or her of a written request from the minister to make that appointment.

(5) The 4 members of the commission other than the chairperson shall be appointed by the speaker of the House of Assembly from among those persons resident in the province whom the speaker considers suitable.

(6) A reference in

- (a) subsection (3) to the Chief Justice of Newfoundland includes a reference to a person temporarily performing the duties of the Chief Justice; and
- (b) subsection (5) to the speaker of the House of Assembly includes a reference to a person temporarily performing the duties of the speaker.

1973 No44 s4; 1986 c42 Sch B;1993 c5 s1

Deputy  
chairperson

4. (1) The commission may appoint 1 of its members as deputy chairperson who shall, in the event of the absence or incapacity of the chairperson or where the office of chairperson is vacant, act as chairperson.

(2) At all meetings of the commission, 2 members of the commission constitute a quorum, and where, at a meeting of the commission, there is an equality of votes, the chairperson or person acting as chairperson has a deciding vote.

(3) A vacancy in the membership of the commission or in the office of chairperson does not impair the right of the remaining members to act, but where a vacancy occurs it shall be filled by appointment in the manner provided in section 3.

1973 No44 s5

## Eligibility

5. A person is not eligible to be a member of the commission while he or she is a member of the House of Assembly or a member of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada.

1973 No44 s6

Time of  
appointment to  
commission

6. (1) Appointments of members of the commission shall be made as expeditiously as possible so as to enable the duties of the commission under this Act to continue to be performed as speedily as possible.

(2) The appointments of members of the commission shall, immediately upon the completion of the commission's duties under sections 13 and 14 or at a later date, should the Lieutenant-Governor in Council direct by order, lapse and necessary appointments shall then be made to the commission in sufficient time to permit its carrying out its duties under this Act.

1973 No44 s7

Notice of  
appointments  
to be published

7. The minister shall immediately publish notice of appointments to the commission made under this Act in the *Gazette*.

1973 No44 s8



## Responsibility

8. The commission shall be responsible to the minister.

1973 No44 s9

Remuneration  
of commission

9. Subject to section 57 and the other provisions of the *Judges Act* (Canada), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the payment of remuneration and expenses to the members of the commission.

1973 No44 s10

## Staff

10. (1) Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the commission may establish posts for and appoint officers and technical and professional and other employees as it considers necessary, and fix their remuneration and expenses and terms of service and prescribe their duties and functions.

(2) Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the commission may temporarily employ technical and professional and other employees as it considers necessary and, with the like approval, fix the remuneration of and prescribe the expenses that may be incurred by those assistants in carrying out their official duties.

(3) A person employed in the administration of this Act shall preserve secrecy with respect to all matters that come to his or her knowledge in the course of his or her employment and shall not communicate any of those matters to another person except

(a) for purposes of the administration of this Act; or

(b) in the other circumstances that the commission may prescribe.

1973 No44 s11

Status of  
commission  
and its staff

11. A member of the commission or a person employed by the commission does not become, by reason of that employment only, an officer of the Crown.

1973 No44 s12

## Payment

12. Payments required to be made by the Crown in carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be paid by the Minister of Finance, on the request of the minister, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province.

1973 No44 s13

Redistribution  
and population  
quotient

"13. (1) In the calendar year beginning in 1993, and in each 10th calendar year following, the commission shall, as soon as is convenient after March 31, divide the province into 46 proposed 1-member districts.

(2) The commission shall determine a quotient for each proposed district by dividing the total population of the province by the number 45 or the other number, minus 1, that they may determine under subsection (3).

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the commission may divide the province into 40, 42 or 44 1-member districts if, in their opinion, dividing the province into that number of districts would permit the commission to more easily apply the rules contained in section 15.

(4) For the purpose of establishing the quotient under subsection (2), the population of the province shall be taken as in the latest census figures available under the *Statistics Act* (Canada) on March 31 of the calendar year in which the quotient is being established, irrespective of when those census figures were actually taken."

"(5) For the purpose of subsection (2), the total population of the province shall be considered not to include that portion of the total population living within the area of the province comprising the district proposed by the commission under subsection 15(4)."

## Reports

"14. (1) In the calendar year beginning in 1993, and in each 10th calendar year following, the commission shall prepare a report to the minister setting out their recommendations concerning

- (a) the division of the province into the number of 1-member districts determined under section 13;
- (b) the description of the boundaries of each district; and
- (c) the name to be given to each district and the name shall incorporate the historical and geographical factors that the commission considers appropriate.

(2) Before the end of the calendar year 1993, and before the end of each 10th calendar year following, the commission shall submit the report referred to in subsection (1) to the minister, who shall

(a) submit a copy immediately to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and

(b) lay a copy before the Legislature within 15 days after the report is submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council if the Legislature is then sitting, and, if it is not, then within 15 days after the beginning of the next session.

Rules for  
guidance  
commission

(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), the commission appointed in the calendar year 1993 may submit their report not later than July 1, 1994."

Rules to guide  
commission

"15. (1) In proposing a division of the province into districts and in preparing their report, the commission shall ensure that the division of the province into districts and the description of the boundaries give primacy to the principle that the vote of every elector in the province shall have a weight equal to that of every other elector.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where the commission considers it necessary to do so, they may depart from the quotient established under section 13 but not to a greater extent than 10% more or 10% less of the quotient.

(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), the commission may recommend the creation of a district with a population that departs from the quotient established under section 13 by 25% more or 25% less of the quotient, where they conclude that the departure is warranted by special geographic considerations, including,

(a) the community of interests of the residents of those communities in the province that are not connected by road, particularly those communities along the coast of Labrador and the southwest coast of the island portion of the province; or

(b) the accessibility of a region or its size or shape.

(4) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), with respect to Labrador, the commission shall give appropriate weight to the circumstance that persons of aboriginal descent form the majority of those who reside in the portion of Labrador that lies generally north of Lake Melville, and shall give appropriate weight to the geographic considerations of that area and the community of interests of the residents of those communities north of Lake Melville, a majority of whose inhabitants are aboriginal, with the intention that those communities constitute a district.

(5) For the purpose of the preparation of their report and the division of the province into districts, the commission shall assume that the proportion of electors to the general population is constant throughout the province."

1973 No44 s16;1979 c2 s5;1992 c56 s3

Powers of  
commission

16. In the performance of its duties under this Act the commission, and each member of the commission, is vested with all the powers that are or may be conferred on a commissioner under the *Public Inquiries Act* and the commission is considered to be an "investigating body" for the purposes of the *Public Investigations Evidence Act*.

1973 No44 s17

Departmental  
assistance

17. All departments of the government of the province shall make available their services and facilities to the commission for the purpose of enabling the commission to discharge its duties under this Act.

1973 No44 s18

Rules of  
procedure

18. The commission may make rules for regulating its proceedings and for the conduct of its business.

1973 No44 s19

Commission  
sittings

19. (1) The commission may, in the performance of its duties under this Act, sit at the times and places in the province that it considers necessary, except that before completing its report under

section 14 it shall hold at least 1 sitting in the island portion of the province and at least 1 sitting in Labrador for the hearing of representations by interested persons.

"(2) Reasonable notice of the time and place fixed by the commission for sittings to be held by them for the hearing of representations from interested persons shall be given by advertisement published in at least 1 newspaper of general circulation in the province, but the notice shall be given at least 10 days before the commencement of sittings."

(3) With respect to the mandatory sittings in the island portion of the province and in Labrador referred to in subsection (1), there shall be included in the advertisement referred to in subsection (2) a map or drawing prepared by the commission showing the proposed division of the province into districts and indicating the name proposed to be given to each district, together with a schedule setting out the proposed boundaries of each district, which map or drawing and schedule shall be in a form and contain the detail that, in the opinion of the commission, will be reasonably sufficient for the purposes for which those sittings are to be held.

1973 No44 s20

Implementa-  
tion of report

20. Where the House of Assembly, by resolution,

(a) approves; or

(b) approves with alterations

the recommendations of the commission contained in the copy of the report laid before the Legislature under subsection 14(2), the government shall, as soon after that resolution as is convenient, introduce a bill to implement that resolution.

1973 No44 s21

## **APPENDIX VI**

### **1993 Electoral Boundaries Commission for Newfoundland and Labrador Notice of Second Proposal and of Public Hearings**

## **APPENDIX VII**

### **Descriptions, Populations and Mapping of the Proposed Four Labrador Districts**

## **Eagle River**

The District of Eagle River shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of intersection with the boundary of the Province of Newfoundland and the Province of Quebec, near Blanc Sablon, and the northern shore of the Strait of Belle Isle;

Thence running north along the said boundary to its intersection with the Parallel of 52° North Latitude;

Thence running west along the said Parallel of 52° North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 58° West Longitude;

Thence running along the eastern boundary of the District of Naskaupi, north along the said Meridian of 58° West Longitude to its intersection with the shoreline of The Backway;

Thence running in a general easterly, westerly and easterly direction along the shoreline of The Backway in Hamilton Inlet, to Fish Cove Point;

Thence running in a general southeasterly, southerly and southwesterly direction along the east coast of Labrador to the point of beginning, together with Belle Isle, Grady Island, Island of Ponds and all other islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Cartwright, Charlottetown, Mary's Harbour, Port Hope Simpson, St. Lewis, Black Tickle, Domino, Lodge Bay, Norman Bay, Paradise River, Pinsent's Arm, Williams Harbour, Red Bay, Pinware, West St. Modeste, Capstan Island, L'Anse-au-Loup, L'Anse-Amour, Forteau, and L'Anse-au-Clair.

**Population - 5,133**



**Menihek**

The District of Menihek shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of intersection with the Parallel of 52° North Latitude and the Meridian of 62° West Longitude;

Thence running north along the said Meridian of 62° West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 54° North Latitude;

Thence running west along the said Parallel of 54° North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 64° West Longitude;

Thence running north along the said Meridian of 64° West Longitude to its intersection with the boundary separating the Province of Newfoundland and the Province of Quebec;

Thence running along the said boundary in a general westerly and southeasterly direction to the point of beginning;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Labrador City, Wabush, and Churchill Falls.

**Population - 12,202**

### **Naskaupi**

The District of Naskaupi shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection with the Parallel of 52° North Latitude and the Meridian of 58° West Longitude;

Thence running west along the said Parallel of 52° North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 62° West Longitude;

Thence running along the eastern boundary of the District of Menihek, north along the said Meridian of 62° West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 54° North Latitude;

Thence running along the southern boundary of the District of Torngat Mountains, east along the said Parallel of 54° North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 60° West Longitude;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction to Rabbit Point, located on the south shore of Lake Melville;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the southern shore of Lake Melville and Hamilton Inlet to its intersection with the Meridian of 58° West Longitude;

Thence running along the western boundary of the District of Eagle River, south along the said Meridian of 58° West Longitude to the point of beginning;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Happy Valley-Goose Bay, North West River, Sheshatshit, and Mud Lake.

**Population - 10,050**

### **Torngat Mountains**

The District of Torngat Mountains shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at Fish Cove Point on the southern shore of Groswater Bay;

Thence running in a general westerly and southwesterly direction to a point of land known as Rabbit Point on the south shore of Lake Melville;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of 54° North Latitude and the Meridian of 60° West Longitude;

Thence running along the northern boundaries of the Districts of Naskaupi-Eagle River and Menihek, west along the said Parallel of 54° North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 64° West Longitude;

Thence running north along the said Meridian of 64° West Longitude to its intersection with the boundary separating the Province of Newfoundland and the Province of Quebec;

Thence running along the said boundary in a general northerly direction to Cape Chidley;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the eastern coastline of Labrador to its eastern most point south of Holton Harbour;

Thence running in a straight line to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Rigolet, Makkovik, Postville, Hopedale, Davis Inlet, and Nain.

**Population - 2,984**

## **APPENDIX VIII**

### **Descriptions, Populations and Mapping of the 44 Districts Recommended By The Commission**

## Avalon Centre

The District of Avalon Centre shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of land known as Hopeall Head on the eastern shore of Trinity Bay, west of the community of Hopeall;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of route #80 and the centre line of route #73;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of route #73 to a point of intersection with the Meridian of  $53^{\circ} 28'$  West Longitude;

Thence running along the western boundary of the District of Port de Grave in a southwesterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway and the centre line of a brook extending between Goose Pond and Triangular Pond;

Thence running along the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway in a general southeasterly direction to its intersection with an arbitrary line drawn parallel to the western side of route #70;

Thence running along the said line parallel to the centre line of route #70 to a point of intersection with the centre line of route #70 and the centre line of route #60, such that all dwellings located on route #70 are contained within the District of Avalon Centre;

Thence running along the eastern side of route #70 following an arbitrary line parallel to the centre line of route #70 to its intersection with the centre line of Rodger's Brook, such that all dwellings located on route #70 are contained in the District of Avalon Centre;

Thence running along the centre line of the said brook to its intersection with the shoreline of Cupids Pond;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of  $47^{\circ} 34'$  North Latitude and the Meridian of  $53^{\circ} 11'$  West Longitude, the said point being known as Burnt Point on the western shore of Conception Bay, northeast of the community of Cupids;

Thence running in a general southeasterly and northeasterly direction along the shorelines of Brigus Bay, Colliers Bay and Holyrood Bay to a point where Indian Pond flows into Conception Bay;

Thence running along the centre line of Indian Pond to its intersection with the centre line of Quarry Brook;

Thence running along the centre line of Quarry Brook in a general southerly direction to its intersection with the shoreline of Pegwood Pond;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of route #13 and the western boundary of the District of Ferryland-St. Mary's;

Thence running along the western boundary of the District of Ferryland-St. Mary's in a southwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of 47° 10' North Latitude and the Meridian of 53° 9' West Longitude, the said point being known as Drop Ridge;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of route #90 and the Meridian of 53° 20' West Longitude;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of 47° 20' North Latitude and the Meridian of 53° 31' West Longitude;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre of route #202 and the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway;

Thence running to a point of intersection with the Parallel of 47° 32' North Latitude and the Meridian of 53° 42' West Longitude;

Thence running in a general easterly direction to its intersection with the western shoreline of Chapel Arm, such that no dwellings are intersected;

Thence running in a general southerly, easterly and northerly direction along the shoreline of Trinity Bay to the point of beginning;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Roaches Line, New Harbour, Dildo, South Dildo, Blaketown, Old Shop, Whitbourne, Markland, Chapel Arm, Brigus, Georgetown, Emerald Vale, Salmonier Line, Marysvale, Colliers, Conception Harbour, Avondale, Chapels Cove, Lakeview, Harbour Main, Holyrood, and Brigus Junction.

**Population - 13,179**

### **Baie Verte-White Bay**

The District of Baie Verte-White Baie shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of intersection with the centre line of Middle Arm Brook and the shoreline of Middle Arm, Green Bay;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of  $49^{\circ} 30'$  North Latitude and the Meridian of  $56^{\circ} 30'$  West Longitude;

Thence running south along the said Meridian of  $56^{\circ} 30'$  West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of  $49^{\circ}$  North Latitude;

Thence running west along the said Parallel of  $49^{\circ}$  North Latitude to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Grand Lake;

Thence running north to its intersection with the centre line of the Upper Humber River;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of the Upper Humber River to its intersection with the centre line of Taylor Brook;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of  $49^{\circ} 40'$  North Latitude and the Meridian of  $57^{\circ} 23'$  West Longitude;

Thence running along the eastern boundary of the District of St. Barbe in a northeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of  $50^{\circ} 55'$  North Latitude and the Meridian of  $56^{\circ} 30'$  West Longitude;

Thence running along the southern boundary of the District of the Strait of Belle Isle in a southeasterly direction to Canada Head;

Thence running along the eastern coastline of the Great Northern Peninsula to Devil Point;

Thence running along the shoreline of White Bay to Partridge Point;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the shorelines of Baie Verte and Confusion Bay to Middle Bill of Cape St. John;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the shorelines of Notre Dame Bay and Green Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

La Scie, Shoe Cove, Tilt Cove, Round Harbour, Snooks Arm, Nippers Harbour, Smith's Harbour, Burlington, Middle Arm, Purbeck's Cove, Westport, Seal Cove, Wild Cove, Fleur de Lys, Coachman's Cove, Baie Verte, Ming's Bight, Pacquet, Woodstock, Harbour Round, Brent's Cove, Birchy Lake, Great Harbour Deep, Howley, Hampden, Bayside, Pollard's Point, Sop's Arm, Jackson's Arm, George's Cove, Sheppardville, and The Beaches.

**Population - 12,057**



### **Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre**

The District of Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of Grey River flowing into the Atlantic Ocean;

Thence running along the centre line of Grey River in a general northeasterly direction to its intersection with the Meridian of 57° West Longitude;

Thence running north along the said Meridian of 57° West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 48° 30' North Latitude;

Thence running east along the said Parallel of 48° 30' North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 54° 30' West Longitude;

Thence running south along the said Meridian of 54° 30' West Longitude to its intersection with a line drawn east from the mouth of Long Harbour River flowing into Long Harbour;

Thence running along the said line west to the mouth of Long Harbour River flowing into Long Harbour;

Thence running along the centre line of Long Harbour in a general southwesterly direction to Long Harbour Point;

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the shorelines of Fortune Bay, Connaigre Bay and Hermitage Bay to the point of beginning, together with Pass Island, Brunette Island, Long Island and all other islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Francois, McCallum, Conne River, Milltown, Head of Bay d'Espoir, Morrisville, Samiajig Miaupukak, St. Alban's, St. Joseph's Cove, St. Veronica's, Gaultois, Seal Cove, Hermitage, Harbour Breton, St. Jacques, Coomb's Cove, Tibbo's Hill, Boxey, English Harbour West, Mose Ambrose, Belleoram, Pool's Cove, and Rencontre East.

**Population - 10,208**

### **Bonavista North**

The District of Bonavista North shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of Barry's Brook flowing into Gander Bay;

Thence running along the centre line of Barry's Brook to its intersection with the centre line of route #330;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of 49° 3' North Latitude and a line drawn north from the eastern most point of Gander Lake;

Thence running south along the said line to the eastern most point of Gander Lake;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction to the mouth of Traverse Brook flowing into Hare Bay;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the shorelines of Freshwater Bay, Indian Bay and Bonavista Bay to a point of land known as South Bill;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the coastline to Ragged Point, located east of the community of Ladle Cove;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the shoreline of Hamilton Sound in Gander Bay to the point of beginning, together with Greenspond Island, Pools Island and all other islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Hare Bay, Dover, Trinity, Centerville, Wareham, Indian Bay, Greenspond, Valleyfield, Badger's Quay, Pool's Island, Brookfield, Wesleyville, Pound Cove, Newtown, Cape Freels, Lumsden, Deadman's Bay, Doting Cove, Musgrave Harbour, Ladle Cove, Aspen Cove, Carmanville, Noggin Cove, Frederickton, Davidsville, Harris Point, George's Point, and Newport.

**Population - 13,599**

### **Bonavista South**

The District of Bonavista South shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of intersection with the parallel of 48° 15' North Latitude and the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of 48° 18' North Latitude and the Meridian of 53° 40' West Longitude;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of 48° 25' North Latitude and the Meridian of 53° 33' West Longitude, the said point being known as Indian Lookout;

Thence running north along the said Meridian of 53° 33' West Longitude to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Indian Arm;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the shoreline of Bonavista Bay to Cape Bonavista;

Thence running along the coastline in a general southwesterly direction to Horse Chops;

Thence running in a general southwesterly and westerly direction along the shorelines of Trinity Bay and Smith Sound to its intersection with the mouth of Muddy Hole Brook flowing into Smith Sound;

Thence running along the centre line of Muddy Hole Brook to its intersection with the Meridian of 53° 59' West Longitude;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Bonavista, Birchy Cove, Hodderville, Newmans Cove, Lower Amherst Cove, Middle Amherst Cove, Upper Amherst Cove, Knights Cove, Stock Cove, King's Cove, Duntara, Keels, Open Hall, Red Cliff, Tickle Cove, Plate Cove East, Plate Cove West, Elliston, Spillars Cove, Little Catalina, Catalina, Port Union, Melrose, Champney's West, Champney's East, English Harbour, Port Rexton, Trinity East, Trinity, Goose Cove, Lockston, Dunfield, Trouty, Old Bonaventure, New Bonaventure, Burgoynes Cove, Clifton, Monroe, Waterville, Gin Cove, Harcourt, and Georges Brook.

**Population - 12,809**

### **Burgeo-La Poile**

The District of Burgeo-La Poile shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of Barachois River flowing into the Cabot Strait;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of 48° 15' North Latitude and the Meridian of 58° West Longitude;

Thence running north along the said Meridian of 58° West Longitude to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Grand Lake;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the shoreline of Grand Lake to its intersection with the Parallel of 49° North Latitude;

Thence running east along the said Parallel of 49° North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 57° West Longitude;

Thence running south along the said Meridian of 57° West Longitude to its intersection with the centre line of Grey River;

Thence running along the centre line of Grey River to Grey River Point;

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the shorelines of White Bear Bay, Barasway Bay, Connoire Bay and La Poile Bay to the point of beginning, together with Ramea Islands, Burgeo Islands and all other islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Channel-Port aux Basques, Long Grade, Margaree, Fox Roost, Isle aux Morts, Burnt Islands, Diamond Cove, Rose Blanche, Petites, La Poile, Grand Bruit, Burgeo, Ramea, and Grey River.

**Population - 13,426**

### **Burin**

The District of Burin shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at Sauker Head, Placentia Bay;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to a point of intersection with a Parallel of 47° 7' North Latitude and the Meridian of 55° 25' West Longitude, the said point being known as Bacon Hill;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of 47° 23' North Latitude and the Meridian of 55° 11' West Longitude, the said point being known as Hare Hill;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of route #210 and the Parallel of 47° 30' North Latitude;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of route #210 to its intersection with the Meridian of 54° 30' West Longitude;

Thence running north along the said Meridian of 54° 30' West Longitude to its intersection with the centre line of Sandy Harbour River;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Sandy Harbour River to its mouth at Great Sandy Harbour;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the shoreline of Placentia Bay to the point of beginning, together with Bar Haven Island, Long Island, Merasheen Island, Ragged Islands, Red Island, Davis Island, Burin Island and all other islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Winterland, Marystown, Rock Harbour, Monkstown, South East Bight, Petit Forte, Fox Cove, Mortier, Red Harbour, Spanish Room, Jean de Baie, Rushoon, Baine Harbour, Brookside, Boat Harbour, Parkers Cove, Beau Bois, Salmonier, Tides Brook, Epworth, Lewin's Cove, Port au Bras, Burin, Red Island, and Garnish Pond.

**Population - 14,184**

### **Cape St. Francis**

The District of Cape St. Francis shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at Blast Hole Point on the eastern shore of Conception Bay and having the coordinates 47° 39' North Latitude and 52° 51' West Longitude;

Thence running along the said Parallel of 47° 39' North Latitude to its intersection with the centre line of Bauline Line;

Thence running along the centre line of Bauline Line to its intersection with the centre line of Portugal Cove Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Portugal Cove Road to its intersection with a line drawn north from the mouth of a river flowing into Windsor Lake, the said river extends between Middle Rocky Pond and Windsor Lake;

Thence running along the said line south to the mouth of the said river;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of a brook extending between Big Pond and Middle Pond;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of Portugal Cove Road, the said point being a distance of 900 metres, more or less, as measured from the intersection of the centre line of Newfoundland Drive and Portugal Cove Road;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of Portugal Cove Road to its intersection with the centre line of an unnamed river that extends between Portugal Cove Road and Virginia Lake;

Thence running along the centre line of the said river to a point where the river branches off into two separate directions;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of Harbour View Avenue and the centre line of Torbay Road, such that all dwelling located on Harbour View Avenue are contained in the District of Cape St. Francis;

Thence running along the centre line of Torbay Road to its intersection with an arbitrary line drawn parallel to the southern side of Snows Lane;

Thence running along the said line in a general easterly direction to its intersection with the City of St. John's Municipal Boundary, 1991;

Thence running along the said boundary in a general easterly direction to its intersection with a point on the shoreline of Robin Hood Bay;

Thence running along the eastern coastline of the Avalon Peninsula in a general northwesterly direction to Cape St. Francis;

Thence running along the eastern shoreline of Conception Bay in a general southwesterly direction to the point of beginning;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Windsor Heights, Round Pond, Drover Heights, Bauline, Pouch Cove, Flatrock, Torbay, Logy Bay, Middle Cove, Outer Cove and all that part of the City of St. John's (including the Anne Jeanette Trailer Park/Airport Heights/Torbay Road areas) as described above.

**Population - 12,936**

### **Carbonear-Harbour Grace**

The District of Carbonear-Harbour Grace shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of land known as Salmon Cove Head on the western shore of Conception Bay, northeast of the community of Freshwater;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of  $47^{\circ} 45'$  North Latitude and the Meridian of  $53^{\circ} 15'$  West Longitude;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of a road extending between the communities of Carbonear and Heart's Delight and the Meridian of  $53^{\circ} 24'$  West Longitude;

Thence running along the eastern boundary of the District of Trinity-Bay de Verde, south to its intersection with the Parallel of  $47^{\circ} 39'$  North Latitude;

Thence running in an easterly direction to a point of intersection with the shoreline of Riverhead Long Pond and the centre line of South River;

Thence running in an easterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of  $47^{\circ} 38'$  North Latitude and the Meridian of  $53^{\circ} 16'$  West Longitude, the said point being known as Alderberry Hill;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction to its intersection with the northern shoreline of Spaniard's Bay, such that no dwellings are intersected;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the western shoreline of Conception Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Bishop's Cove, Upper Island Cove, Bryants Cove, The Thicket, Harbour Grace South, Riverhead, Harbour Grace, Bristol's Hope, Carbonear, and Freshwater.

**Population - 12,981**



### **Conception Bay South**

The District of Conception Bay South shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of Manuel's River on the eastern shore of Conception Bay;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of the said river to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway;

Thence running along the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway in a general northeasterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of a brook extending between Cochrane Pond and Paddys Pond;

Thence running along the western boundary of the District of Ferryland-St. Mary's in a southwesterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of route #13;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of Quarry Brook and the shoreline of Pegwood Pond;

Thence running along the centre line of the said brook in a general northerly direction to its intersection with the shoreline of Indian Pond;

Thence running along the centre line of Indian Pond to a point where the said pond flows into Conception Bay;

Thence running along the shoreline of Conception Bay in a general northeasterly direction to the point of beginning;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include all that part of the Town of Conception Bay South west of the Manuels River as described above.

**Population - 12,914**

### **Exploits**

The District of Exploits shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of Peter's River flowing into Peter's Arm south of the Town of Botwood;

Thence running along the centre line of Peter's River to its intersection with the centre line of route #350;

Thence running along the centre line of route #350 to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway;

Thence running along the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway in a general easterly direction to its intersection with the Meridian of 55° 18' West Longitude;

Thence running along the western boundary of the District of Gander, south along the said Meridian of 55° 18' West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 48° 30' North Latitude;

Thence running west along the said Parallel of 48° 30' North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 55° 35' West Longitude;

Thence running along the eastern boundary of the District of Grand Falls-Windsor, north along the said Meridian of 55° 35' West Longitude to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway;

Thence running along the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway in a general southwesterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Scott Avenue;

Thence running along the centre line of Scott Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Hardy Avenue;

Thence running along the centre line of Hardy Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Crawley Avenue;

Thence running along the centre line of Crawley Avenue to its intersection with Grenfell Heights;

Thence running along the centre line of Grenfell Heights to its intersection with the centre line of Harris Avenue;

Thence running along the centre line of Harris Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Cromer Avenue;

Thence running along the centre line of Cromer Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Main Street East;

Thence running along the centre line of Main Street East to its intersection with the centre line of Princess Place;

Thence running along the centre line of Princess Place to its intersection with the centre line of Caribou Road;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of 49° North Latitude and the Meridian of 55° 38' West Longitude;

Thence running north along the said Meridian of 55° 38' West Longitude to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Badger Bay;

Thence running in a general northeasterly, southerly, northerly and easterly direction along the shorelines of Seal Bay, New Bay and the Bay of Exploits to the point of beginning, together with Cull Island, Strong Island and all other islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Leading Tickles West, Glovers Harbour, Point Leamington, Pleasantview, Fortune Harbour, Cottrell's Cove, Point of Bay, Phillips Head, Ritters Arm, Moores Cove, Charles Brook, Northern Arm, Botwood, Bishop's Falls, Bishop's Falls South, Wooddale, and the Grenfell Heights area of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor as described above.

**Population - 12,858**

**Ferryland-St. Mary's**

The District of Ferryland-St. Mary's shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at Shoal Bay Point, St. Mary's Bay;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of  $47^{\circ} 4'$  North Latitude and the Meridian of  $53^{\circ} 20'$  West Longitude, the said point being known as Bucket Hill;

Thence running north along the said Meridian of  $53^{\circ} 20'$  West Longitude to its intersection with the centre line of route #90;

Thence running along the southern boundary of the District of Avalon Centre in a southeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of  $47^{\circ} 10'$  North Latitude and the Meridian of  $53^{\circ} 9'$  West Longitude, the said point being known as Drop Ridge;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway and the centre line of a brook extending between Cochrane Pond and Paddy's Pond;

Thence running along the centre line of the said brook to its intersection with the shoreline of Cochrane Pond;

Thence running along the northern shoreline of Cochrane Pond to its intersection with the centre line of Cochrane Pond Brook;

Thence running along the centre line of Cochrane Pond Brook in a general southeasterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of route #10;

Thence running along the centre line of route #10 in a general northerly direction for a distance of 970 metres, more or less;

Thence running in a general easterly and southeasterly direction to the centre line of a bridge which spans a brook that extends between Third Pond and Second Pond, such that no dwellings are intersected;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction to Motion Head on the east coast of the Avalon Peninsula;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the east coast of the Avalon Peninsula to Mistaken Point;

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the south coast of the Avalon Peninsula to Cape Freels;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the eastern shoreline of St. Mary's Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Mall Bay, Riverhead, Coote Pond, St. Mary's, Point La Haye, Gaskiers, St. Vincent's, St. Stephens, Peter's River, St. Shotts, Daniels Point, Trepassey, Biscay Bay, Portugal Cove South, Renews, Caphayden, Fermeuse, Kingman's Cove, Port Kirwan, Aquaforte, Ferryland, Calvert, Cape Broyle, Admiral's Cove, Brigus South, La Manche, Bauline East, Burnt Cove, St. Michael's, Tors Cove, Mobile, Witless Bay, Bay Bulls and that part of the City of St. John's more particularly described above known as the Lower Goulds.

**Population - 13,185**

### **Fogo-Twillingate**

The District of Fogo-Twillingate shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

The said District shall include the islands of Twillingate, New World Island, Change Islands, Fogo Island and the following adjacent islands: Black Island, Farmer's Island, Coal All Island, Chapel Island, Dunnage Island, Strong's Island, Western Indian Island, Wadham Islands, Ship Island, Salt Harbour Island, Bacalhao Island;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Crow Head, Twillingate, Gilesport, Durrell, Bayview, Kettle Cove, Black Duck Cove, Ragged Point, Purcell's Harbour, Little Harbour, Morton's Harbour, Valley Pond, Whale's Gulch, Bridgeport, Cottlesville, Tizzard's Harbour, Carter's Cove, Chanceport, Virgin Arm, Summerford, Fairbank, Newville, Hillgrade, Parkview, Indian Cove, Salt Harbour Island, Hatchet Harbour, Herring Neck, Merritt's Harbour, Green Cove, Too Good Arm, Pikes Arm, Cobbs Arm, Virgin Arm, Dark Hole, Shoal Cove, Sunnyside, Roger's Cove, Fogo Island Center, Fogo, Shoal Bay, Barr'd Islands, Joe Batt's Arm, Tilting, Seldom, Little Harbour, Stag Harbour, Deep Bay, Island Harbour, and Change Islands.

**Population - 12,675**

### **Gander**

The District of Gander shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at the eastern most point of Gander Lake;

Thence running along the southern shore of Gander Lake in a general westerly direction to its intersection with the Meridian of 54° 30' West Longitude;

Thence running south along the said Meridian of 54° 30' West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 48° 30' North Latitude;

Thence running along the northern boundary of the District of Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre, west along the said Parallel of 48° 30' North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 55° 18' West Longitude;

Thence running north along the said Meridian of 55° 18' West Longitude to its intersection with the Trans Canada Highway;

Thence running along the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway in a general northeasterly direction to its intersection with the Parallel of 49° 3' North Latitude;

Thence running east along the said Parallel of 49° 3' North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 55° West Longitude;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction to Dog Bay Point, northeast of the community of Horwood on the shoreline of Hamilton Sound;

Thence running in a southerly direction along the centre line of Gander Bay to its intersection with the mouth of Barry's Brook;

Thence running along the centre line of Barry's Brook to its intersection with the centre line of route #330;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of 49° 3' North Latitude and a line drawn north from the eastern most point of Gander Lake;

Thence running south along the said line to the point of beginning;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Glenwood, Appleton, Gander, Benton, Clarkes Head, Victoria Cove, Rogers Cove, and Wings Point.

### **Grand Bank**

The District of Grand Bank shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of Long Harbour River, flowing into Long Harbour, Fortune Bay;

Thence running east to its intersection with the Meridian of  $54^{\circ} 30'$  West Longitude;

Thence running south along the said Meridian of  $54^{\circ} 30'$  West Longitude to its intersection with the centre line of route #210;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of route #210 to its intersection with the Parallel of  $47^{\circ} 30'$  North Latitude;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of  $47^{\circ} 23'$  North Latitude and the Meridian of  $55^{\circ} 11'$  West Longitude, the said point being known as Hare Hill;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of  $47^{\circ} 7'$  North Latitude and the Meridian of  $55^{\circ} 25'$  West Longitude, the said point being known as Bacon Hill;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction to a point of land known as Sauker Head, Placentia Bay;

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the coastline of the Burin Peninsula to Dantzic Point;

Thence running along the eastern shoreline of Fortune Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Grand Le Pierre, English Harbour East, Terrenceville, Harbour Mille, Little Harbour East, Little Bay East, Bay L'Argent, Jacques Fontaine, St. Bernard's, Grand Beach, L'Anse au Loup, Grand Bank, Garnish, Frenchman's Cove, Fortune, Lamaline, Lawn, Lord's Cove, Point au Gaul, Point May, Taylors Bay, St. Lawrence, and Little St. Lawrence.

**Population - 14,307**



### **Grand Falls-Windsor**

The District of Grand Falls-Windsor shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection with the Parallel of  $48^{\circ} 30'$  North Latitude and the Meridian of  $55^{\circ} 35'$  West Longitude;

Thence running along the northern boundary of the District of Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre, west along the said Parallel of  $48^{\circ} 30'$  North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of  $56^{\circ}$  West Longitude;

Thence running north along the said Meridian of  $56^{\circ}$  West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of  $49^{\circ}$  North Latitude;

Thence running east along the said Parallel of  $49^{\circ}$  North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of  $55^{\circ} 38'$  West Longitude;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction to the point of intersection with the centre line of Caribou Road and the centre line of Princess Place, such that no dwellings are intersected;

Thence running along the centre line of Princess Place to its intersection with the centre line of Main Street East;

Thence running along the centre line of Main Street East to its intersection with the centre line of Cromer Avenue;

Thence running along the centre line of Cromer Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Harris Avenue;

Thence running along the centre line of Harris Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Grenfell Heights;

Thence running along the centre line of Grenfell Heights to its intersection with the centre line of Crawley Avenue;

Thence running along the centre line of Crawley Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Hardy Avenue;

Thence running along the centre line of Hardy Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Scott Avenue;

Thence running along the centre line of Scott Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway;

Thence running along the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway to its intersection with the Meridian of  $55^{\circ} 35'$  West Longitude;

Thence running south along the said Meridian of  $55^{\circ} 35'$  West Longitude to the point of beginning;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include all that part of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor described above.

**Population - 12,788**

### **Green Bay-Buchans**

The District of Green Bay-Buchans shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of intersection with the centre line of Middle Arm Brook and the shoreline of Middle Arm, Green Bay;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of  $49^{\circ} 30'$  North Latitude and the Meridian of  $56^{\circ} 30'$  West Longitude;

Thence running south along the said Meridian of  $56^{\circ} 30'$  West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of  $49^{\circ}$  North Latitude;

Thence running west along the said Parallel of  $49^{\circ}$  North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of  $57^{\circ}$  West Longitude;

Thence running south along the said Meridian of  $57^{\circ}$  West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of  $48^{\circ} 30'$  North Latitude;

Thence running east along the said Parallel of  $48^{\circ} 30'$  North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of  $56^{\circ}$  West Longitude;

Thence running north along the said Meridian of  $56^{\circ}$  West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of  $49^{\circ}$  North Latitude;

Thence running east along the said Parallel of  $49^{\circ}$  North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of  $55^{\circ} 38'$  West Longitude;

Thence running north along the said Meridian of  $55^{\circ} 38'$  West Longitude to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Badger Bay;

Thence running along the shorelines of Badger Bay, Robert's Arm, Hall's Bay, Little Harbour, Harry's Harbour and the shorelines of Southwest Arm and Middle Arm of Green Bay in a general northwesterly direction to the point of beginning, together with Triton Island, Pilley's Island, Sunday Cove Island, Long Island, Little Bay Islands and all other islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Springdale, South Brook, Robert's Arm, Pilley's Island, Triton, Brighton, Port Anson, Miles Cove, Harry's Harbour, Jackson's Cove, Langdon's Cove, Nicky's Nose Cove, Rattling Brook, Silverdale,

King's Point, Beachside, Little Bay, St. Patricks, Little Bay Islands, Lushes Bight, Crooked Lake, Beaumont, Badger, Buchans Junction, Millertown, Red Indian Lake, and Buchans.

**Population - 13,037**

### **Humber**

The District of Humber shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of intersection with the centre line of a bridge on route #440 and the centre line of Humber River;

Thence running south to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Grand Lake;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the shoreline of Grand Lake to its intersection with the Parallel of 49° North Latitude;

Thence running north to its intersection with the centre line of the Upper Humber River;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of the Upper Humber River to its intersection with the centre line of Rocky Brook;

Thence running along the centre line of Rocky Brook in a general northwesterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of a road leading to the community of Reidville;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to the mouth of Gregory River flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the coast line to North Head;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the shoreline of the Bay of Islands, North Arm, Middle Arm and Humber Arm to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Cox's Cove, McIver's, Gillams, Hughes Brook, Irishtown-Summerside, Meadows, Steady Brook, Humber Village, Little Rapids, Pynn's Brook, Pasadena, Little Harbour, Spillway, St. Judes, Deer Lake, Jack Ladder, and Nicholsville.

**Population - 14,176**

### **Humber East**

The District of Humber East shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of intersection with the centre line of route #440 and the centre line of a bridge which spans Humber River;

Thence running south to a point of intersection with the southern shoreline of Grand Lake;

Thence running along the shoreline of Grand Lake in a general westerly direction to its intersection with the Meridian of 58° West Longitude;

Thence running north along the said Meridian of 58° West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 48° 47' North Latitude;

Thence running west along the said Parallel of 48° 47' North Latitude to its intersection with the Trans Canada Highway;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of South Bells Brook and the centre line of route #450;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of South Bells Brook to its intersection with the centre line of O'Connell Drive;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of O'Connell Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Corner Brook;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of Corner Brook to its mouth at Humber Arm;

Thence running along the centre line of Humber Arm and the centre line of Humber River to the point of beginning;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Massey Drive, Pinchgut Lake and part of the City of Corner Brook as described above.

**Population - 13,478**

### **Humber West**

The District of Humber West shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of Corner Brook flowing into Humber Arm;

Thence running along the centre line of Corner Brook to its intersection with the centre line of O'Connell Drive;

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the centre line of O'Connell Drive to its intersection with the centre line of South Bells Brook;

Thence running along the centre line of South Bells Brook to its intersection with the centre line of route #450;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway and the Parallel of 48° 47' North Latitude;

Thence running west along the said Parallel of 48° 47' North Latitude to Bluff Head, located on the eastern shore of Port au Port Bay;

Thence running in a northerly direction along the coastline of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to South Head;

Thence running in a general southerly, easterly and southeasterly direction along the shoreline of the Bay of Islands in Humber Arm to the point of beginning, together with Governors Island, Woods Island and all other islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Lark Harbour, Woods Island, York Harbour, Halfway Point, Frenchman's Cove, Johns Beach, Mount Moriah, and part of the City of Corner Brook as described above.

**Population - 13,549**

### Kilbride

The District of Kilbride shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at North Head on the northern shore of Motion Bay;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the shoreline of Beaver Pond and the centre line of a river which extends between Waterford River and Beaver Pond;

Thence running along the centre line of the said river to its intersection with the centre line of Waterford River;

Thence running along the centre line of Waterford River in a general westerly direction to its intersection with the prolongation of Road Deluxe;

Thence running along the said prolongation of Road Deluxe to its intersection with the centre line of Road Deluxe and Waterford Bridge Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Road Deluxe to its intersection with the centre line of Topsail Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Topsail Road in a general westerly direction to the intersection with the centre line of Cowan Avenue;

Thence running along the centre line of Cowan Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Thomas Street;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Waterford River, such that the civic address 28 Cowan Avenue is contained in the District of Kilbride and all dwellings located on Thomas Street are contained in the District of Waterford Valley;

Thence running along the centre line of Waterford Bridge River to its intersection with the centre line of Brookfield Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Brookfield Road to its intersection with the centre line of Grieve Street;

Thence continuing along the centre line of Brookfield Road for a distance of 550 metres, more or less;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to its intersection with the City of Mount Pearl Municipal Boundary, 1991;

Thence running in a general westerly and southerly direction along the said boundary to its intersection with the centre line of Flynns Brook;



Thence running in a general westerly direction along the centre line of the northern most branch of Flynns Brook to its intersection with the centre line of Commonwealth Avenue;

Thence running along the centre line of Commonwealth Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Brookfield Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Brookfield Road to its intersection with the centre line of Heavy Tree Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Heavy Tree Road to its intersection with the centre line of South Brook;

Thence running along the centre line of South Brook in a general westerly direction to its intersection with the base line extending between the Geodetic Triangulation Station "Simpson" and the Geodetic Triangulation Station "South Base", north of Cochrane Pond;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction along the said base line to its intersection with the centre line of Pitts Memorial Drive;

Thence running along the centre line of Pitts Memorial Drive in a westerly direction to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway;

Thence running along the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway in a general southwesterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of a brook extending between Cochrane Pond and Paddy's Pond;

Thence running along the centre line of the said brook to its intersection with the shoreline of Cochrane Pond;

Thence running along the northern shoreline of Cochrane Pond to its intersection with the centre line of Cochrane Pond Brook;

Thence running along the centre line of Cochrane Pond Brook in a general southeasterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of route #10;

Thence running along the centre line of route #10 in a general northerly direction for a distance of 970 metres, more or less;

Thence running in a general easterly and southeasterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of a bridge which spans a brook extending between Third Pond and Second Pond;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction to Motion Head on the southern shore of Motion Bay;

Thence running along the shoreline of Motion Bay in a general northwesterly and northeasterly direction to the point of beginning;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include part of the City of St. John's (including Kilbride and the Upper Goulds) and the Town of Petty Harbour/Maddox Cove as described above.

**Population - 13,289**

### **Lewisporte**

The District of Lewisporte shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of Peter's River flowing into Peter's Arm, south of the Town of Botwood;

Thence running along the centre line of Peter's River to its intersection with the centre line of route #350;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of route #350 to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway;

Thence running along the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway in a general northeasterly direction to its intersection with the Parallel of 49° 3' North Latitude;

Thence running east along the said Parallel of 49° 3' North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 55° West Longitude;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction to Dog Bay Point, northeast of the community of Horwood on the shoreline of Hamilton Sound;

Thence running in a general southwesterly, northeasterly and southeasterly direction along the shorelines of Dog Bay, the Reach and Loon Bay to Long Point, on the western shore of Loon Bay;

Thence running in a general northerly and southerly direction along the shorelines of Loon Bay, Indian Arm, Burnt Bay and Little Burnt Bay to Southern Head;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the shorelines of St. John Bay, Southern Passage and the Bay of Exploits to Lower Sandy Point;

Thence running along the centre line of the Bay of Exploits to the point of beginning, together with Exploits Islands, Long Island, Thwart Island and all other islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Notre Dame Junction, Lewisporte, Embree, Little Burnt Bay, Brown's Arm, Laurenceton, Porterville, Stanhope, Baytona, Birchy Bay, Campbellton, Comfort Cove, Newstead, Boyd's Cove, Loon Bay, Michaels Harbour, Norris Arm North, Norris Arm South, Sandy Point, Port Albert, Stoneville, Peterview, and Horwood.

**Menihek**

The District of Menihek shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of intersection with the Parallel of 52° North Latitude and the Meridian of 62° West Longitude;

Thence running north along the said Meridian of 62° West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 54° North Latitude;

Thence running west along the said Parallel of 54° North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 64° West Longitude;

Thence running north along the said Meridian of 64° West Longitude to its intersection with the boundary separating the Province of Newfoundland and the Province of Quebec;

Thence running along the said boundary in a general westerly and southeasterly direction to the point of beginning;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Labrador City, Wabush, and Churchill Falls.

**Population - 12,202**

### Mount Pearl

The District of Mount Pearl shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of intersection with the centre line of Waterford River and the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway;

Thence running along the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway in a southwesterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Pitts Memorial Drive;

Thence running along the centre line of Pitts Memorial Drive in an easterly direction to its intersection with the baseline extending between the Geodetic Triangulation Station "Simpson" to the Geodetic Triangulation Station "South Base", north of Cochrane Pond;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction along the said baseline to its intersection with the centre line of South Brook;

Thence running in an easterly direction along the centre line of South Brook to its intersection with the centre line of Heavy Tree Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Heavy Tree Road to its intersection with the centre line of Brookfield Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Brookfield Road to its intersection with the centre line of Commonwealth Avenue;

Thence running along the centre line of Commonwealth Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Smallwood Drive;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Smallwood Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Ashford Drive;

Thence running along the centre line of Ashford Drive to its intersection with the prolongation of a common property boundary line that is shared by the civic addresses 110 and 112 Ashford Drive;

Thence running along the said prolongation to its intersection with the said property boundary;

Thence running along the said property boundary and continuing in a general northwesterly and easterly direction to its intersection with a walking path located on the northern side of Sunrise Avenue and being more precisely situated between Kean Place and Marconi Crescent;

Thence running in a general northerly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Ruth Avenue, such that all dwellings located on Sunrise Avenue, Kean Place, Collins Place, Armstrong Crescent and Fourth Street are contained in the District of Waterford Valley;

Thence running in a general northerly and easterly direction between Glendale Avenue and Mitchener Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Donovan Street and Sears Street, such that all dwellings located on Glendale Avenue and Sears Street are contained in the District of Waterford Valley;

Thence running along the prolongation of a common boundary line shared by the civic addresses 32 and 34 Donovan Street to its intersection with the said boundary line;

Thence running along the said boundary line and its prolongation to its intersection with the centre line of Waterford River;

Thence running along the centre line of Waterford River in a general northwesterly direction to the point of beginning;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include part of the City of Mount Pearl and part of the proposed Southlands Development as described above.

**Population - 13,398**

### Mount Scio-Bell Island

The District of Mount Scio-Bell Island shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at Blast Hole Point on the eastern shoreline of Conception Bay and having the coordinates 47° 39' North Latitude and 52° 51' West Longitude;

Thence running east along the said Parallel of 47° 39' North Latitude to its intersection with the centre line of Bauline Line;

Thence running along the centre line of Bauline Line to its intersection with the centre line of Portugal Cove Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Portugal Cove Road to its intersection with a line drawn north from the mouth of a river flowing into Windsor Lake, the said river extends between Middle Rocky Pond and Windsor Lake;

Thence running south along the said line to the mouth of the said river;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of a brook extending between Big Pond and Middle Pond;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of Portugal Cove Road, the said point being a distance of 900 metres, more or less, as measured from the intersection of the centre line of Newfoundland Drive and the centre line of Portugal Cove Road;

Thence running in a southerly direction along the centre line of Portugal Cove Road to its intersection with an arbitrary line which runs parallel to the southern side of Higgins Line;

Thence running along the said line in a general southerly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Allandale Road, such that all dwellings located on Higgins Line are contained in the District of Mount Scio-Bell Island;

Thence running along the centre line of Allandale Road to its intersection with the centre line of Prince Philip Drive;

Thence running along the centre line of Prince Philip Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Kenmount Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Kenmount Road to its intersection with the centre line of Wyatt Boulevard;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of an unnamed river and the shoreline of Moriaritys Pond;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of Tolt Road and an arbitrary line drawn parallel to the northern side of Thorburn Road;

Thence running along the said line in a general northwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of Pendergast Road and the centre line of Thorburn Road, such that all dwellings located on Thorburn Road, Abbott Road and School Road are contained in the District of Octagon Pond;

Thence running along the centre line of Thorburn Road and its prolongation to its intersection with the shoreline of Broad Cove, Conception Bay;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction to the point of beginning, together with Bell Island, Kellys Island and all other islands adjacent thereto;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include Bell Island, part of the community of St. Phillips, Portugal Cove, Hogans Pond, the Watershed area along Thorburn Road and that part of the City of St. John's as described above.

**Population - 13,005**



### **Naskaupi-Eagle River**

The District of Naskaupi-Eagle River shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection with the boundary of the Province of Newfoundland and the Province of Quebec, near Blanc Sablon, and the northern shore of the Strait of Belle Isle;

Thence running north along the said boundary to its intersection with the Parallel of 52° North Latitude;

Thence running west along the said Parallel of 52° North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 62° West Longitude;

Thence running along the eastern boundary of the District of Menihek, north along the said Meridian of 62° West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 54° North Latitude;

Thence running along the southern boundary of the District of Torngat Mountains, east along the said Parallel of 54° North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 60° West Longitude;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction to a point of land known as Rabbit Point and being located on the southern shore of Lake Melville;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the southern shoreline of Lake Melville to Fish Cove Point;

Thence running in a general southeasterly, southerly and southwesterly direction along the eastern coastline of Labrador to the point of beginning, together with Belle Isle, Grady Island, Island of Ponds, Square Island and all other islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Happy Valley-Goose Bay, North West River, Sheshatshit, Mud Lake, Cartwright, Charlottetown, Mary's Harbour, Port Hope Simpson, St. Lewis, Black Tickle, Domino, Lodge Bay, Norman Bay, Paradise River, Pinsent's Arm, Williams Harbour, Red Bay, Pinware, West St. Modeste, Capstan Island, L'Anse-au-Loup, L'Anse-Amour, Forteau, and L'Anse-au-Clair.

**Population - 15,183**

### **Octagon Pond**

The District of Octagon Pond shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of Manuels River flowing into Conception Bay;

Thence running along the centre line of the said river to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction along the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway to its intersection with the centre line of Kenmount Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Kenmount Road to its intersection with the centre line of Wyatt Boulevard;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of an unnamed river and the shoreline of Moriaritys Pond;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of Tolt Road and an arbitrary line drawn parallel to the northern side of Thorburn Road;

Thence running along the said line in a general northwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of Pendergast Road and the centre line of Thorburn Road, such that all dwellings located on Thorburn Road, Abbott Road and School Road are contained in the District of Octagon Pond;

Thence running along the centre line of Thorburn Road and its prolongation to its intersection with the shoreline of Broad Cove, Conception Bay;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the shoreline of Conception Bay to the point of beginning;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include all that part of the Town of Conception Bay South east of the Manuels River, the Town of Paradise, the community of St. Thomas and part of the community of St. Phillips as described above.

**Population - 12,960**

### Placentia

The District of Placentia shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at Shoal Bay Point, St. Mary's Bay;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of  $47^{\circ} 4'$  North Latitude and the Meridian of  $53^{\circ} 20'$  West Longitude, the said point being known as Bucket Hill;

Thence running north along the said Meridian of  $53^{\circ} 20'$  West Longitude to its intersection with the centre line of route #90;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of  $47^{\circ} 20'$  North Latitude and the Meridian of  $53^{\circ} 31'$  West Longitude;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of route #202 and the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway;

Thence running to the point of intersection with the Parallel of  $47^{\circ} 32'$  North Latitude and the Meridian of  $53^{\circ} 42'$  West Longitude;

Thence running in a general easterly direction to its intersection with the western shoreline of Chapel Arm, such that no dwellings are intersected;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the shoreline of Chapel Arm and Trinity Bay to Western Head, north of the community of Chance Cove;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction to Pinchgut Point, Placentia Bay;

Thence running along the eastern shoreline of Placentia Bay in a general southwesterly direction to Cape St. Mary's;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the coastline of the Avalon Peninsula to Point Lance;

Thence running in a general northeasterly and southwesterly direction along the shoreline of St. Mary's Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Fairhaven, Mount Arlington Heights, Long Harbour, Ship Harbour, Fox Harbour, Argentia, Freshwater, Jersey'side, Point Verde, Placentia, Dunville, Great and Little Barasway, Ship Cove, Patrick's Cove, Angels Cove, Cuslett, St. Bride's, Point Lance, Branch, Norman's Cove, Thornlea, Bellevue Beach, Bellevue, Chance Cove, North Harbour, Colinet, Harricott, Mount Carmel, Mitchells Brook, St. Catherine's, Forest Field, New Bridge, St. Joseph's, O'Donnells, and Admiral's Beach.

**Population - 12,635**

### **Port au Port-Stephenville West**

The District of Port au Port-Stephenville West shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the eastern shoreline of Port au Port Bay known as Bluff Head;

Thence running east along the Parallel of  $48^{\circ} 47'$  North Latitude to a point of intersection with the Meridian of  $58^{\circ} 30'$  West Longitude;

Thence running south along the said Meridian of  $58^{\circ} 30'$  West Longitude to its intersection with the centre line of Cold Brook;

Thence running along the centre line of Cold Brook to its intersection with the centre line of a road which extends from route #460 and continues to the community of Cold Brook;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of Gallant Street and the municipal boundary for the Town of Stephenville;

Thence running along the centre line of Gallant Street in a general southerly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Hansen Memorial Highway;

Thence running along the centre line of Hansen Memorial Highway to its intersection with the centre line of Queen Street;

Thence running along the centre line of Queen Street to its intersection with the centre line of West Street;

Thence running along the prolongation of Queen Street to its intersection with the shoreline of St. George's Bay;

Thence running along the northern shoreline of St. George's Bay and the shoreline of the Port au Port Peninsula in a general westerly and northeasterly direction to Long Point;

Thence running along the shoreline of Port au Port Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Cape St. George, DeGrau, Marches Point, Red Brook, Sheaves Cove, Lourdes, Abrahams Cove, Black Duck Brook, Boswarlos, Campbells

Creek, Jerrys Nose, Lower Cove, Mainland, Piccadilly, Sheaves Cove, Ship Cove, Three Rock Cove, West Bay, West Bay Center, Winterhouse, Berry Head, Port au Port, Kippens, Aquathuna, Felix Cove, Fox Island River, Point au Mal and that part of the Town of Stephenville described above.

**Population - 13,164**

### Port de Grave

The District of Port de Grave shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of land known as Burnt Point on the western shore of Conception Bay, northeast of the community of Cupids;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of Rodger's Brook and the shoreline of Cupid's Pond;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of the said brook to its intersection with an arbitrary line drawn parallel to the centre line of route #70;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the said parallel line to its intersection with route #60, such that all dwellings located on route #70 are in the District of Avalon Centre;

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the centre line of route #60 to its intersection with the centre line of route #70;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along a line parallel to the western side of route #70 to its intersection with the Trans Canada Highway, such that all dwellings located on route #70 are in the District of Avalon Centre;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway to its intersection with the centre line of a brook extending between Goose Pond and Triangular Pond;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of route #73 and the Meridian of 53° 28' West Longitude;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction along the eastern boundary of the District of Trinity-Bay de Verde to its intersection with the Parallel of 47° 39' North Latitude;

Thence running in an easterly direction to a point of intersection with the shoreline of Riverhead Long Pond and the centre line of South River;

Thence running to a point of intersection with the Parallel of 47° 38' North Latitude and the Meridian of 53° 16' West Longitude, the said point being known as Alderberry Hill;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction to its intersection with the northern shoreline of Spaniard's Bay, such that no dwellings are intersected;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the western shoreline of Conception Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

South River, Clarke's Beach, Goulds Road, Juniper Stump, Turks Water, Cupids, Bay Roberts, North River, Bareneed, Port de Grave, Hibbs Cove, Blow Me Down, Ship Cove, The Dock, Spaniard's Bay and Tilton.

**Population - 13,443**



**St. Barbe**

The District of St. Barbe shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of intersection with the shoreline of Ste. Genevieve Bay and the centre line of Ste. Genevieve River;

Thence running along the centre line of Ste. Genevieve River to a point of intersection with the centre line of route #430;

Thence running along the southern boundary of the District of the Strait of Belle Isle in a southeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of 50° 55' North Latitude and the Meridian of 56° 30' West Longitude;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction to a point of intersection with a Parallel of 49° 40' North Latitude and the Meridian of 57° 23' West Longitude;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of Taylor Brook and the centre line of the Upper Humber River;

Thence running along the centre line of the Upper Humber River in a general southeasterly and southwesterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Rocky Brook;

Thence running along the centre line of Rocky Brook in a general northwesterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of a road leading to the community of Reidville;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to the mouth of Gregory River flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the western coastline of the Great Northern Peninsula to the point of beginning, together with Keppel Island, St. John Island and all other islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Shoal Cove East, Brig Bay, Bird Cove, Bartletts Harbour, Castors River North, Castors River South, New Ferrole, Reefs Harbour, Blue Cove, Plum Point, Pond Cove, Hawke's Bay, Port aux Choix, River of Ponds, Port Saunders, Barr'd Harbour, Eddies Cove West, Belleburns, Cow Head, Daniel's Harbour, Parsons Pond, St. Pauls, Portland Creek, Three Mile Rock, Birchy Head, Glenburnie, Shoal Brook,

Norris Point, Rocky Harbour, Sally's Cove, Shoal Cove West, Curzon, Woody Point, Winter House Brook, Trout River, Wiltondale, Big Bonne Bay Pond, Cormack, and Reidville.

**Population - 12,701**

**St. George's-Stephenville East**

The District of St. George's-Stephenville East shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of Barachois River flowing into the Cabot Strait;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of 48° 15' North Latitude and the Meridian of 58° West Longitude;

Thence running north along the said Meridian of 58° West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 48° 47' North Latitude;

Thence running west along the said Parallel of 48° 47' North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 58° 30' West Longitude;

Thence running south along the said Meridian of 58° 30' West Longitude to its intersection with the centre line of Cold Brook;

Thence running along the centre line of Cold Brook in a general southwesterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of a road which extends from route #460 and continues to a community of Cold Brook;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of Gallant Street and the municipal boundary for the Town of Stephenville;

Thence running in a southerly direction along the centre line of Gallant Street to its intersection with the centre line of Hansen Memorial Highway;

Thence running along the centre line of Hansen Memorial Highway to its intersection with the centre line of Queen Street;

Thence running along the centre line of Queen Street to its intersection with the centre line of West Street;

Thence running along the prolongation of Queen Street to its intersection with the shoreline of St. George's Bay;

Thence running along the shoreline of St. George's Bay and Flat Bay in a general southeasterly, northeasterly and southwesterly direction to Grebes Head;

Thence running along the coastline of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in a general southwesterly and southeasterly direction to Stormy Point;

Thence running along the coastline of Cabot Strait in a general southeasterly direction to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Cold Brook, Noels Pond, Stephenville Crossing, Black Duck Siding, George's Lake, Gallants, Spruce Brook, Mattis Point, Barachois Brook, St. Georges, Flat Bay Brook, Flat Bay Brook West, Flat Bay Brook East, St. Teresa, St. Teresa's Station, Journois Brook, Gypsumville, Heatherton, Robinsons Station, Robinsons, McKays, Jeffreys, St. David's, St. Fintan's, Cartyville, Highlands, Maidstone, Loch Leven, Coal Brook, South Branch, Benoits Siding, Doyles, Loch Lomond, The Block, Tompkins, Upper Ferry, St. Andrew's, Searston, O'Regan's, Millville, Woodville, Great Codroy, Codroy, Cape Anguille, Cape Ray and that part of the Town of Stephenville described above.

**Population - 13,133**

### **St. John's Centre**

The District of St. John's Centre shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of intersection with the centre line of Newfoundland Drive and the centre line of Torbay Road;

Thence running in a southerly direction along the centre line of Torbay Road to its intersection with the centre line of Mount Cashel Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Mount Cashel Road to its intersection with the centre line of New Cove Road;

Thence running along the centre line of New Cove Road to its intersection with the centre line of King's Bridge Road;

Thence running along the centre line of King's Bridge Road to its intersection with the centre line of Rennies Mill River;

Thence running along the centre line of Rennies Mill River in a general westerly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Portugal Cove Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Portugal Cove Road in a southerly direction to its intersection with an arbitrary line drawn parallel to the northern side of Empire Avenue;

Thence running along the said line parallel to the centre line of Empire Avenue in a general westerly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Empire Avenue and the centre line of Newtown Road, such that all dwellings located on Empire Avenue are contained in the District of St. John's East;

Thence running along the centre line of Empire Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Freshwater Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Freshwater Road in a general westerly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Prince Philip Drive;

Thence running along the centre line of Prince Philip Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Allandale Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Allandale Road in a general northerly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Higgins Line;

Thence running along an arbitrary line parallel to the eastern side of Higgins Line to its intersection with the centre line of Portugal Cove Road and the centre line of Higgins Line, such that

all dwellings located on Higgins Line are contained in the District of Mount Scio-Bell Island;

Thence running along the centre line of Portugal Cove Road in a general northwesterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of an unnamed river which extends to Virginia Lake;

Thence running along the centre line of the said river to a point where the river branches off into two separate directions;

Thence running in a general southerly direction to its intersection with a common property boundary that is shared by the civic addresses 508 and 510 Newfoundland Drive, such that all dwellings located on Stirling Crescent and Inglis Place are contained in the District of White Hills;

Thence running along the said boundary and its prolongation to its intersection with the centre line of Newfoundland Drive;

Thence running along the centre line of Newfoundland Drive in a general easterly direction to the point of beginning;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include all that part of the City of St. John's described above.

**Population - 13,009**

**St. John's East**

The District of St. John's East shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of intersection with the centre line of Freshwater Road and the centre line of Harvey Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Freshwater Road to its intersection with the centre line of Empire Avenue;

Thence running along the centre line of Empire Avenue in a general easterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Newtown Road;

Thence running along an arbitrary line parallel to the northern side of Empire Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Portugal Cove Road, such that all dwellings located on Empire Avenue are contained in a District of St. John's East;

Thence running along the centre line of Portugal Cove Road to its intersection with the centre line of Rennies Mill River;

Thence running along the centre line of Rennies Mill River in a general easterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of King's Bridge Road;

Thence running along the centre line of King's Bridge Road to its intersection with the centre line of Kenna's Hill;

Thence running along the centre line of Kenna's Hill to its intersection with the centre line of Logy Bay Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Logy Bay Road to its intersection with the centre line of Virginia River;

Thence running along the centre line of Virginia River in a general southeasterly direction to its intersection with the property boundary of Bally Hally Golf and Country Club;

Thence running along an arbitrary line that is parallel to Virginia Place, Newfoundland Drive, and East White Hills Road to its intersection with the centre line of a brook that flows between Quidi Vidi Lake and Quidi Vidi Harbour, such that all dwellings located on Virginia Place, Newfoundland Drive and East White Hills Road are contained in the District of White Hills;

Thence running along the centre line of the said brook to its intersection with the centre line of Quidi Vidi Harbour;

Thence running along the centre line of Quidi Vidi Harbour to its intersection with St. John's Bay;

Thence running in a general southerly direction to its intersection with the centre line of the entrance to St. John's Harbour;

Thence running along the centre line of St. John's Harbour to its intersection with the prolongation of Prescott Street;

Thence running along the prolongation of Prescott Street to the centre line of Prescott Street;

Thence running along the centre line of Prescott Street to its intersection with the centre line of Military Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Military Road in a general southwesterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Harvey Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Harvey Road to the point of beginning;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include all that part of the City of St. John's described above.

**Population - 13,472**



### **St. John's North**

The District of St. John's North shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of intersection of the centre line of Freshwater Road and the centre line of Empire Avenue;

Thence running along the centre line of Empire Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Old Pennywell Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Old Pennywell Road to its intersection with the centre line of Columbus Drive;

Thence running along the centre line of Columbus Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Topsail Road;

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the centre line of Topsail Road to its intersection with the centre line of Burgeo Street;

Thence running along the centre line of Burgeo Street to its intersection with the centre line of Frecker Drive;

Thence running along the centre line of Frecker Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Bellevue Crescent;

Thence running along the centre line of Bellevue Crescent to its intersection with the common property boundary line which is shared by the civic addresses 54 and 56 Bellevue Crescent;

Thence running along the said boundary line and its prolongation to its intersection with the centre line of Blackmarsh Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Blackmarsh Road in a general southwesterly direction to its intersection with the City of St. John's Municipal Boundary, 1991;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Wyatt Boulevard;

Thence running along the centre line of Wyatt Boulevard to its intersection with the centre line of Kenmount Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Kenmount Road in a general easterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Freshwater Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Freshwater Road to the point of beginning;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include all that part of the City of St. John's described above.

### **St. John's South**

The District of St. John's South shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of land known as North Head on the northern shore of Motion Bay;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the shoreline of Beaver Pond and the centre line of a river which extends between Waterford River and Beaver Pond;

Thence running along the centre line of the said river to its intersection with the centre line of Waterford River;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction along the centre line of Waterford River to its intersection with the prolongation of Road Deluxe;

Thence running along the said prolongation of Road Deluxe to its intersection with the centre line of Waterford Bridge Road and Road Deluxe;

Thence running along the centre line of Road Deluxe to its intersection with the centre line of Topsail Road;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Topsail Road to its intersection with the centre line of Cornwall Avenue;

Thence running along the centre line of Cornwall Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Hamilton Avenue;

Thence running along the centre line of Hamilton Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of LeMarchant Road;

Thence running along the centre line of LeMarchant Road to its intersection with the centre line of Harvey Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Harvey Road to its intersection with the centre line of Military Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Military Road to its intersection with the centre line of Prescott Street;

Thence running along the centre line of Prescott Street to its intersection with the centre line of Harbour Drive;

Thence continuing along the prolongation of Prescott Street to its intersection with the centre line of the St. John's Harbour;

Thence running along the centre line of the St. John's Harbour to its intersection with the St. John's Bay;

Thence running in a general southerly and easterly direction along the shoreline of St. John's Bay to Cape Spear;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the east coast of the Avalon Peninsula to the point of beginning;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the community of Blackhead and all that part of the City of St. John's described above.

**Population - 13,194**

**St. John's West**

The District of St. John's West shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of intersection with the centre line of Columbus Drive and the centre line of Old Pennywell Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Old Pennywell Road to its intersection with the centre line of Empire Avenue;

Thence running along the centre line of Empire Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Freshwater Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Freshwater Road to its intersection with the centre line of LeMarchant Road;

Thence running along the centre line of LeMarchant Road to its intersection with the centre line of Hamilton Avenue;

Thence running along the centre line of Hamilton Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Cornwall Avenue;

Thence running along the centre line of Cornwall Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Topsail Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Topsail Road to its intersection with the centre line of Columbus Drive;

Thence running along the centre line of Columbus Drive to the point of beginning;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include all that part of the City of St. John's described above.

**Population - 13,148**

### **Strait of Belle Isle**

The District of the Strait of Belle Isle shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at Canada Head on the southern shore of Canada Bay;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of route #430 and the centre line of a bridge spanning Ste. Genevieve River;

Thence running along the centre line of the said river to its intersection with the shoreline of Ste. Genevieve Bay;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the shoreline of the Strait of Belle Isle to Cape Norman;

Thence running in a general southerly, northerly, easterly and southerly direction along the shorelines of Pistolet Bay, Sacred Bay and Great Brehat Bay to Lobster Point;

Thence running in a general westerly and easterly direction along the shoreline of Hare Bay to Maiden Point;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the shoreline of the Great Northern Peninsula to Brown Rock Point;

Thence running in a straight line to the point of beginning, together with Grey Islands, Fischot Island, Brent Island, Quirpon Island, and all other islands adjacent thereto;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Cook's Harbour, Goose Cove East, Raleigh, St. Anthony, St. Lunaire, Griquet, Cape Norman, Goose Cove, Great Brehat, Hay Cove, L'Anse aux Meadows, Noddy Bay, North Boat Harbour, Northwest Arm, Quirpon, Ship Cove, Cape Onion, St. Anthony Bight, St. Carols, Wild Bight, Bide Arm, Conche, Englee, Main Brook, Roddickton, Croque, North East Crowse, St. Julien's, Anchor Point, Flower's Cove, Bear Cove, Big Brook, Deadmans Cove, Green Island Brook, Green Island Cove, Lower Cove, Nameless Cove, Pigeon Cove, Payne's Cove, Sandy Cove, Savage Cove, St. Barbe, Forresters Point, Eddies Cove, and Black Duck Cove.

**Population - 13,520**

### **Terra Nova**

The District of Terra Nova shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at the eastern most point of Gander Lake;

Thence running along the southern shore of Gander Lake in a general westerly direction to its intersection with the Meridian of  $54^{\circ} 30'$  West Longitude;

Thence running south along the said Meridian of  $54^{\circ} 30'$  West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of  $48^{\circ} 15'$  North Latitude;

Thence running east along the said Parallel of  $48^{\circ} 15'$  North Latitude to its intersection with the Trans Canada Highway;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of  $48^{\circ} 18'$  North Latitude and the Meridian of  $53^{\circ} 40'$  West Longitude;

Thence running to a point of intersection with the Parallel of  $48^{\circ} 25'$  North Latitude and the Meridian of  $53^{\circ} 33'$  West Longitude, the said point being known as Indian Lookout;

Thence running north along the said Meridian of  $53^{\circ} 33'$  West Longitude to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Indian Arm;

Thence running in a general easterly and northeasterly direction along the shorelines of Indian Arm, Southern Bay, Sweet Bay, and Clode Sound to Hurloc Head;

Thence running in a general westerly, northeasterly and northwesterly direction along the shorelines of Newman Sound, Alexander Bay and Freshwater Bay to the mouth of Traverse Brook, flowing into Freshwater Bay;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to the point of beginning, together with Cattel Island and all other islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Gambo, Gambo Pond, Glovertown, Traytown, Culls Harbour, Sandringham, Happy Adventure, Sandy Cove, Eastport, Salvage, St. Chads, Burnside, St. Brendan's, Charlottetown, Terra Nova, Terra

Nova Park, Port Blandford, Thorburn Lake, Muddy Brook, Lethbridge, Morley's Siding, Brooklyn, Portland, Jamestown, Winter Brook, Summerville, Princeton, Southern Bay, Charleston, Sweet Bay, Bunyan's Cove, Cannings Cove, Musgravetown, and Bloomfield.

**Population - 13,095**

### **Torngat Mountains**

The District of Torngat Mountains shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at Fish Cove Point on the southern shore of Groswater Bay;

Thence running in a general westerly and southwesterly direction to a point of land known as Rabbit Point on the south shore of Lake Melville;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of 54° North Latitude and the Meridian of 60° West Longitude;

Thence running along the northern boundaries of the Districts of Naskaupi-Eagle River and Menihek, west along the said Parallel of 54° North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 64° West Longitude;

Thence running north along the said Meridian of 64° West Longitude to its intersection with the boundary separating the Province of Newfoundland and the Province of Quebec;

Thence running along the said boundary in a general northerly direction to Cape Chidley;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the eastern coastline of Labrador to its eastern most point south of Holton Harbour;

Thence running in a straight line to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Rigolet, Makkovik, Postville, Hopedale, Davis Inlet, and Nain.

**Population - 2,984**



### Trinity North

The District of Trinity North shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point known as Western Head, north of the Community of Chance Cove in Trinity Bay;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction to Pinchgut Point, Placentia Bay;

Thence running in a general northwesterly and southwesterly direction along the shoreline of Placentia Bay to its intersection with the mouth of Sandy Harbour River, flowing into Great Sandy Harbour;

Thence running along the centre line of Sandy Harbour River in a general northwesterly direction to its intersection with the Meridian of  $54^{\circ} 30'$  West Longitude;

Thence running along the eastern boundary of the District of Bay d'Espoir-Connaigre, north along the said Meridian of  $54^{\circ} 30'$  West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of  $48^{\circ} 15'$  North Latitude;

Thence running east along the said Parallel of  $48^{\circ} 15'$  North Latitude to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of Muddy Hole Brook and the Meridian of  $53^{\circ} 59'$  West Longitude;

Thence running along the centre line of Muddy Hole Brook to its mouth flowing into Smith Sound;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the shoreline of Northwest Arm in Southwest Arm to a point of land known as West Random Head;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction along the shoreline of Trinity Bay to the point of beginning, together with Random Island, Woody Island and all other islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Milton, Shoal Harbour, Clarenville, Deep Bight, Elliott's Cove, Random Heights, Snook's Harbour, Aspey Brook, Weybridge, Lady Cove,

Hickman's Harbour, Robinson's Bight, Brittania, Lower Lance Cove, Petley, Adeytown, St. Jones Within, Hatchet Cove, Hillview, Ivany's Cove, North West Brook, Southport, Gooseberry Cove, Butter Cove, Little Heart's Ease, Caplin Cove, Hodge's Cove, Long Beach, Queen's Cove, Goobies, Goobies Siding, Swift Current, Pipers Hole, Black River, Garden Cove, Woody Island, North Harbour, Sunnyside, Come by Chance, Arnold's Cove Station, Arnold's Cove, Southern Harbour, and Little Harbour.

**Population - 13,457**

### Trinity-Bay de Verde

The District of Trinity-Bay de Verde shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of land known as Salmon Cove Head on the western shoreline of Conception Bay, northeast of the community of Freshwater;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the Parallel of 47° 45' North Latitude and the Meridian of 53° 15' West Longitude;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of a road extending between the communities of Carbonear and Heart's Delight and the Meridian of 53° 24' West Longitude;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of route #73 and the Meridian of 53° 28' West Longitude;

Thence running along the centre line of route #73 in a general westerly direction to its intersection with the centre line of route #80;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to Hopeall Head, on the eastern shoreline of Trinity Bay;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the shoreline of Trinity Bay to Grates Point;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the shoreline of Conception Bay to the point of beginning, together with Baccalieu Island and all other islands adjacent thereto;

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the North American Datum of 1983;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include the communities of:

Victoria, Perry's Cove, Salmon Cove, Adams Cove, Kingston, Small Point, Broad Cove, Blackhead, Western Bay, Ochre Pit Cove, Northern Bay, Long Beach, Gull Island, Burnt Point, Job's Cove, Lower Island Cove, Daniel's Cove, Caplin Cove, Low Point, Bay de Verde, Red Head Cove, Grates Cove, Old Perlican, Lead Cove, Turks Cove, Sibleys Cove, Brownsdale, New Melbourne, New Chelsea, Hants Harbour, Winterton, New Perlican, Heart's Content, Heart's Desire, Islington, Heart's Delight, Broad Cove, Cavendish, Whiteway, Green's Harbour, and Hopeall.

Population - 13,410

### **Waterford Valley**

The District of Waterford Valley shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of intersection with the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway and the centre line of Waterford River;

Thence running along the centre line of the Trans Canada Highway to its intersection with the centre line of Kenmount Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Kenmount Road to its intersection with the centre line of Wyatt Boulevard;

Thence running along the centre line of Wyatt Boulevard to its intersection with the City of Mount Pearl Municipal Boundary, 1991;

Thence running along the said boundary in a general easterly and southeasterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Blackmarsh Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Blackmarsh Road in the general easterly direction to its intersection with the prolongation of a common property boundary line shared by the civic addresses 54 and 56 Bellevue Crescent;

Thence running along the said prolongation and the property boundary line to its intersection with the centre line of Bellevue Crescent;

Thence running along the centre line of Bellevue Crescent in a general southeasterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Frecker Drive;

Thence running along the centre line of Frecker Drive in a general southeasterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Burgeo Street;

Thence running along the centre line of Burgeo Street to its intersection with the centre line of Topsail Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Topsail Road in a general northeasterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Cowan Avenue;

Thence running along the centre line of Cowan Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Thomas Street;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Waterford River, such that the civic address 28 Cowan Avenue is contained in the District of Kilbride and all dwellings located on Thomas Street are contained in the District of Waterford Valley;

Thence running along the centre line of Waterford River to its intersection with the centre line of Brookfield Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Brookfield Road to its intersection with the centre line of Grieve Street;

Thence continuing along the centre line of Brookfield Road for a distance of 550 metres, more or less;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction to its intersection with the City of Mount Pearl Municipal Boundary, 1991;

Thence running along the said boundary in a general westerly and southerly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Flynns Brook;

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the centre line of the northern most branch of Flynns Brook to its intersection with the centre line of Commonwealth Avenue;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction along the centre line of Commonwealth Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Smallwood Drive;

Thence running along the centre line of Smallwood Drive in a general westerly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Ashford Drive;

Thence running along the centre line of Ashford Drive to its intersection with the prolongation of a common property boundary line that is shared by the civic addresses 110 and 112 Ashford Drive;

Thence running along the said prolongation to its intersection with the said property boundary;

Thence running along the said property boundary and continuing in a general northwesterly and easterly direction to its intersection with a walking path located on the northern side of Sunrise Avenue and being more precisely situated between Kean Place and Marconi Crescent;

Thence running in a general northerly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Ruth Avenue, such that all dwelling located on Sunrise Avenue, Kean Place, Collins Place, Armstrong Crescent and Fourth Street are contained in the District of Waterford Valley;

Thence running in a general northerly and easterly direction between Glendale Avenue and Mitchener Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Donovan Street and Sears Street, such that all dwellings located on Glendale Avenue and Sears Street are contained in the District of Waterford Valley;

Thence running along the prolongation of a common boundary line shared by the civic addresses 32 and 34 Donovan Street to its intersection with the said boundary line;

Thence running along the said boundary line and its prolongation to its intersection with the centre line of Waterford River;

Thence running along the centre line of Waterford River in a general northwesterly direction to the point of beginning;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include part of the City of Mount Pearl and part of the City of St. John's as described above.

**Population - 13,417**

### White Hills

The District of White Hills shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland bounded as follows:

Beginning at the entrance to Quidi Vidi Harbour on the east coast of the Avalon Peninsula;

Thence running along the centre line of Quidi Vidi Harbour to its intersection with the centre line of a brook that extends between Quidi Vidi Lake and Quidi Vidi Harbour;

Thence running along the centre line of the said brook to its intersection with an arbitrary line that runs parallel to the western side of East White Hills Road;

Thence running along the said line parallel to East White Hills Road, Newfoundland Drive and Virginia Place to a point of intersection with the centre line of Virginia River and the property boundary for Bally Hally Golf and Country Club, such that all dwellings located on East White Hills Road, Newfoundland Drive and Virginia Place are contained in the District of White Hills;

Thence running along the centre line of Virginia River to its intersection with the centre line of Logy Bay Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Logy Bay Road to its intersection with the centre line of Kenna's Hill;

Thence running along the centre line of Kenna's Hill to its intersection with the centre line of New Cove Road;

Thence running along the centre line of New Cove Road in a general northerly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Mount Cashel Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Mount Cashel Road to its intersection with the centre line of Torbay Road;

Thence running along the centre line of Torbay Road in a general northerly direction to its intersection with the centre line of Newfoundland Drive;

Thence running along the centre line of Newfoundland Drive in a general westerly direction to its intersection with the prolongation of the common property boundary that is shared by the civic addresses 508 and 510 Newfoundland Drive;

Thence running along the said prolongation to its intersection with the said property boundary;

Thence running along the said property boundary and continuing in a general northwesterly direction to a point of intersection where

the centre line of an unnamed river branches into two separate directions, such that all dwellings located on Stirling Crescent and Inglis Place are contained in the District of White Hills, the said river extends between Portugal Cove Road and Virginia Lake;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the centre line of Harbour View Avenue and the centre line of Torbay Road, such that all dwellings located on Harbour View Avenue are contained in the District of Cape St. Francis;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Torbay Road to its intersection with an arbitrary line which runs parallel to the southern side of Snows Lane;

Thence running along the said line in a general easterly direction to its intersection with the City of St. John's Municipal Boundary, 1991;

Thence running along the said boundary in a general easterly direction to its intersection with a point on the shoreline of Robin Hood Bay;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the east coast of the Avalon Peninsula to the point of beginning;

The above description is current as of June 1, 1994.

This District shall include all that part of the City of St. John's described above.

**Population - 13,291**