

Y U K O N
ELECTORAL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES COMMISSION

INTERIM REPORT

August 2001

August 29, 2001

Hon. Dennis Schneider
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
Yukon Legislative Assembly
2071 Second Avenue
Whitehorse, Yukon

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Yukon Electoral District Boundaries Commission

We are pleased to enclose our Interim Report pursuant to section 415 of the *Elections Act*, S.Y. 1999, chapter 13, as amended by *An Act to Amend the Elections Act*, S.Y. 2000, chapter 9.

Yours truly,

The Honourable Harry Maddison
Commission Chair

Patricia Cunning
Commissioner

Lois Moorcroft
Commissioner

Doug Phillips
Commissioner

Patrick L. Michael
Commissioner

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PART I: INTRODUCTION

This Electoral District Boundaries Commission was established to review the current electoral boundaries and make proposals for the numbers, names and boundaries of Yukon electoral districts. Since the last electoral boundaries review in 1991, there have been changes in the population and communities of the Yukon. The Commission is required by the *Elections Act*¹ to provide an interim report and a final report. This is the interim report.

The purpose of the interim report is to promote discussion of, and to obtain public comment on, the proposed electoral districts, so that a final report can be completed as required by section 417 of the *Elections Act*.

Electoral District Boundaries Commission

The Electoral District Boundaries Commission was appointed pursuant to section 408(1) of the *Elections Act*, which sets out the process by which appointments to the Commission are made.

The Honourable Harry Maddison was appointed chair of the Commission. He was also chair of the 1984, 1977 and 1974 Yukon electoral district boundaries reviews. Judge Maddison served as a federal judge from March 1969 to August 1999. He was a judge of the Yukon Supreme Court, the Northwest Territories Supreme Court, and the Courts of Appeal of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Patricia Cuning, Lois Moorcroft and Doug Phillips are members of the Commission, chosen by the leaders of each of the registered political parties represented in the Legislative Assembly at the time of their appointments.

Patricia Cunning has a Bachelor of Arts degree with Honours from Queen's University. She has several years work experience in government policy and planning. Ms. Cunning has a long involvement in community organizations and politics. She is a former policy chair of the Yukon Liberal Party and currently serves as vice-president.

Lois Moorcroft was elected as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the electoral district of Mount Lorne from 1992 to 2000. From 1996 to 2000, she held the Cabinet portfolios of Education, Justice and the Women's Directorate. Ms. Moorcroft has a Bachelor of Arts in History and Canadian Studies from Trent University. She currently serves as the Yukon Federal Council representative for the New Democratic Party.

Doug Phillips was the Yukon Party MLA for the electoral district of Riverdale North from 1985 to 2000. He was appointed to Cabinet in November 1992 and at various times held the Cabinet portfolios of Education, Tourism, Justice, Public Service Commission and the Women's Directorate.

Patrick Michael is the chief electoral officer for the Yukon Territory and serves as a member pursuant to section 408(1)(c) of the *Elections Act*.

Mandate of the Commission

The mandate of the Commission is set out in section 409 of the *Elections Act*:

... to review the existing electoral districts established under the *Electoral District Boundaries Act* and to make proposals to the Legislative Assembly as to the boundaries, number and names of the electoral districts of the Yukon.

The Commission is carrying out its mandate independent of government. Section 419 of the *Elections Act* sets out the relevant matters the Commission must consider in the preparation of its interim and final reports:

...

- (a) the density and rate of growth of the population of any area;

- (b) the accessibility, size and physical characteristics of any area;
- (c) the facilities and patterns of transportation and communication within and between different areas;
- (d) available census data and other demographic information;
- (e) the number of electors in the electoral districts appearing on the most recent official lists of electors;
- (f) any special circumstances relating to the existing electoral districts;
- (g) the boundaries of municipalities and First Nations governments;
- (h) public input obtained under section 416 [public hearings];
- (i) any other reasons or information relied on by the Commission.

Approach

The Commission is mindful that adjustments in one electoral district inevitably have an impact upon a neighbouring electoral district, which in turn influence the next district, and so on. In putting forward these interim proposals the Commission has attempted to make changes to the existing electoral boundaries only where necessary to achieve effective representation and greater voter parity. Where changes were deemed necessary, we attempted to minimize the extent of those changes. The Commission has strived for a result which is balanced and fair.

Process

The Commission was appointed on March 14, 2001. The *Elections Act* requires the Commission to submit its interim report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly within seven months of its appointment.

The Commission implemented a public information plan to explain the Commission's function and to seek public input. On April 23, 2001, the Commission wrote to a number of individuals and organizations inviting participation in its review of the Yukon's electoral district boundaries. That letter, attached as Appendix B, provided the Commission's e-mail address, mailing address, web site address and fax number. The list of invited participants is attached as Appendix C.

In April and May 2001, the Commission published a notice in *The Whitehorse Star*, *The Yukon News*, *The Klondike Sun* and *l'Aurore boréale*, detailing ways to contact the Commission for further information and inviting written submissions. The notice is attached as part of Appendix D. Rolling advertisements were run on cable television and public service announcements were broadcast on radio. A notice was also sent to every household in the Yukon and is included in Appendix D.

Nineteen written submissions were received and will be included in the public records of the 2001 Electoral District Boundaries Commission. A list of those who made submissions is attached as Appendix E.

Public Meetings

Pursuant to section 416 of the *Elections Act*, the Commission must hold public hearings before completing its final report. Anyone who wishes may make representations to the Commission at those meetings. The schedule of public meetings is attached as Appendix F. The Commission must submit its final report to the Speaker of the Legislature within five months of the date of submitting the interim report.

PART II: CONSIDERATIONS

The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*

Section 3 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (the “*Charter*”) states:

Every citizen of Canada has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons or of a legislative assembly and to be qualified for membership therein.

Legal Precedent

The Commission reviewed all the relevant cases. The first Canadian court case to consider the constitutionality of electoral boundaries was *Dixon v. Attorney General of British Columbia*², decided by the Supreme Court of British Columbia in 1989. *Dixon* concluded that there are constitutional limits on the unequal distribution of population between electoral districts. While the Court decided that section 3 of the *Charter* did not require absolute equality of voting power³ it did find that “relative equality of voting power is fundamental to the right to vote.”⁴

The *Dixon* case also concluded that deviations from “absolute parity” should be permitted, but only those “which can be justified on the ground that they contribute to better government of the populous as a whole, giving due weight to regional issues within the populous and geographic factors within the territory governed.”⁵

Dixon allowed that the plus or minus 25 percent deviation in that case was tolerable “given the vast and sparsely populated regions to be found in British Columbia.”⁶ On the other hand, as noted by the British Columbia Electoral Boundaries Commission in its Report of December 3, 1998 “nothing in the *Dixon* decision precludes an argument that, in appropriate circumstances, a deviation greater than plus or minus 25 percent may be justified.”⁷ As that Report noted, the only general proposition laid down in *Dixon* is that deviations from voter parity must be justified.

A percentage deviation occurs when the population, or the number of electors, in one electoral district is compared with the average population, or number of electors, of all the electoral districts. The result is sometimes referred to as a discrepancy or variance

from the “electoral quotient or quota” or the “equal population norm,” obtained by dividing the number of electors, or total population, by the total number of electoral districts.

In 1991, the Supreme Court of Canada dealt with the issue of electoral boundaries in *Reference Re: Prov. Electoral Boundaries (Sask.)*⁸ (the “*Saskatchewan Reference*”). This case remains the leading Canadian authority on the constitutionality of electoral boundaries. It established that “... 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”...”⁹ The majority decision stated:

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 one’s grievances and concerns to the attention of one’s government representative; as noted in *Dixon* ... elected representatives function in two roles – legislative and what has been termed the “ombudsman role.”

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

But parity of voting power, though of prime importance, is not the only factor to be taken into account in ensuring effective representation. ...

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

First, absolute parity is impossible...

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. ...

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.¹⁰

The permitted deviations from the equal population norm in that case were as high as 50 percent for the two northern ridings and up to 25 percent for the remaining 64 Saskatchewan ridings. The Court stated such special treatment for the northern ridings was constitutionally acceptable, given the sparse population and the difficulty of communication in the area.¹¹ The 25 percent deviation allowed for the remaining ridings was also considered acceptable.

Since the *Saskatchewan Reference*, the Alberta Court of Appeal has rendered two decisions on electoral boundaries. The first was in 1991, entitled *Reference re: Electoral Boundaries Commission Act* (the "1991 Alberta Reference").¹² The second was in 1994, entitled *Reference re: Electoral Divisions Statutes Amendment Act, 1993* (the "1994 Alberta Reference").¹³

The *1991 Alberta Reference* examined a 50 percent deviation limit for up to five percent of the electoral districts in the province, which satisfied specific statutory criteria (the details of which were attached as an appendix to the case), focusing on their relative remoteness and sparse population. The Court of Appeal unanimously accepted that as reasonable and stated:

We think we can take notice that Alberta contains sparsely populated areas that are also a long distance both from other populated areas and the legislature itself.¹⁴

The 25 percent deviation permitted in the remaining ridings was also found to be acceptable, where necessary.¹⁵

In the *1994 Alberta Reference*, another panel of the Court of Appeal examined specific statutory boundaries. The unanimous Court made the following statement emphasizing the need to justify deviations:

It is one thing to say that effective representation of a specific community requires an electoral division of a below-

average population. That approach invites specific reasons, and specific facts. The Constitution of Canada is sufficiently flexible to permit disparity to serve geographical and demographic reality.

It is quite another to say that *any* electoral division, for no specific reason, may be smaller than average. In the 1991 Reference, we affirmed the first, not the second. We affirm again that there is no permissible variation if there is no justification. And the onus to establish justification lies with those who suggest the variation.¹⁶

The case of *MacKinnon v. Prince Edward Island*¹⁷ was decided by the Prince Edward Island Supreme Court in 1993, in the interval between the two Alberta reference cases. The Court found the *Election Act* (P.E.I.) contravened section 3 of the *Charter* as it legislated unacceptable disparities between the numbers of voters in a district and the provincial average, ranging between 115 percent over the average and 63 percent under the average. Twelve districts were in excess of 40 percent above or below the provincial average.

In 1998, the case of *Charlottetown (City) v. Prince Edward Island* came before the Prince Edward Island Court of Appeal.¹⁸ At issue was new legislation creating 27 electoral districts which provided for an electoral population variance of plus or minus 25 percent. The Court of Appeal held that this level of deviation did not violate section 3 of the *Charter*, emphasizing that in determining the amount of variance permissible, the Courts must give due deference and considerable leeway to the Legislature.¹⁹ An application for leave to appeal *Charlottetown* to the Supreme Court of Canada was dismissed without reasons on December 2, 1999.²⁰

The creation of Nunavut required changes to the electoral districts in the Northwest Territories, which led to the most recent case on the constitutionality of electoral districts: *Friends of Democracy v. Northwest Territories (Attorney General)* (“*Friends of Democracy*”).²¹ This was a 1999 decision of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories, which examined amendments to the *Legislative Assembly and Executive*

Council Act (N.W.T.) dividing the Northwest Territories into 14 electoral districts. After Nunavut was established as a separate territory, Yellowknife was expected to have 44 percent of the total population of the Northwest Territories, with no more than 25 percent of the seats. In enacting the amendments, the legislature rejected the recommendations of the Northwest Territories Electoral Boundaries Commission to add two additional electoral districts for the voters in and around the City of Yellowknife. The Court held that the amendments violated section 3 of the *Charter* and stated:

Considering the factors of geography, community history and interests, language differences, difficulties in communication with remote communities and minority representation, not to mention the normal difficulties and expenses of travel between the seat of government at Yellowknife and the various communities outside Yellowknife, I am satisfied that there probably is justification within the ambit of section 3 of the Charter for the present over-representation of the electoral districts whose percentage variations in population are below the average. On the other hand, I am unable to find similar justification for the gross under-representation of those other districts where the variations are markedly (25% or more) above the average. This gross under-representation must constitute a clear violation of section 3 of the Charter in the absence of due justification.²²

This Commission is bound to follow the principles in the Supreme Court of Canada *Saskatchewan Reference* decision. While the Commission is not bound to follow the decisions it reviewed from other courts, it has been guided where those authorities appeared persuasive. The Commission paid particular attention to the circumstances influencing those decisions which involved northern and sparsely populated electoral districts.

Demographic Information

Section 419(a) of the *Elections Act* mandates that the Commission take into account “the density and rate of growth of the population of any area”. Section 419(d) requires the Commission to consider “available census data and other demographic information”. The Commission was informed that the results of the federal census taken this spring

would not be available prior to the deadline for completing our final report. The most recent census information available is the Statistics Canada Census of 1996, which the Commission reviewed for background purposes. We concluded that this information is outdated.

Section 419(e) of the *Elections Act* requires the Commission to take into account “the number of electors in the electoral districts appearing on the most recent official lists of electors”. Previous Yukon Commissions, and most recently, the 1991 Commission, relied upon the number of eligible electors rather than population figures. The Commission decided to use the most accurate and up-to-date information: the numbers of electors from the 2000 Yukon General Election.

Deviation Guideline

The Yukon Electoral District Boundaries Commission Report, 1991 (the “1991 Yukon Report”) noted:

... I have decided that the range of plus or minus 25 percent should serve as a guide in framing my recommendations for the Yukon’s electoral boundaries. However, where necessary, I was prepared to consider a greater deviation in order to achieve effective representation.²³

The *Elections Act* does not refer to a particular percentage deviation. Subsequent to the *Dixon* decision, a deviation of plus or minus 25 percent has been generally accepted in Canada, and has been referred to as “the Canadian standard.”²⁴ This Commission has decided to apply the plus or minus 25 percent deviation as a guideline.

Special Circumstances

Section 419(f) of the *Elections Act* requires the Commission to take into account “any special circumstances relating to the existing electoral districts.” “Special circumstances” are not defined in the *Elections Act*. The *Saskatchewan Reference* spoke about some of the factors which may justify departure from absolute voter parity in the pursuit of more effective representation. That decision made it clear that the list of

factors that may need to be taken into account is not closed, however those identified were:

- geography
- community history
- community interests
- minority representation.

The *Friends of Democracy* case added to this list:²⁵

- language differences
- difficulties in communication with remote communities
- travel expenses.

The 1991 Yukon Report noted that substantial deviations from voter parity had been a characteristic feature of Yukon electoral districts for the previous two decades. That Report also noted under “Special circumstances of the Yukon”:

The entire region outside Whitehorse is sparsely populated and ... no other Canadian city dominates its province or territory to the extent that Whitehorse dominates the Yukon. The disproportionate representation of rural areas in the existing legislature was explicitly intended to offset this feature of population distribution. Given relatively less developed municipal organization of much of rural Yukon, MLAs from those areas contend with a broader range of responsibilities toward their constituents than is common elsewhere in Canada. Also, Yukoners are used to intensive representation and expect to be able to meet with their representatives, face-to-face, on a regular basis.²⁶

This Commission acknowledges that similar circumstances exist today.

Number of Electoral Districts

Section 409 of the *Elections Act* explicitly mandates the Commission to review and make proposals as to the number of electoral districts. Section 9(2) of the *Yukon Act*, 1985, provides for a minimum of 12 and a maximum of 20 members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Commission considered the potential consequences of having an odd or even number of seats in the legislature. Odd and even numbers of electoral districts are found in other jurisdictions in Canada. The Yukon has experienced both circumstances at different periods in its history. We concluded that there are offsetting advantages and disadvantages to both, which result in the issue having no influence on our proposals.

Timing of the Next Review

The Commission has kept in mind throughout its deliberations that section 411 of the *Elections Act* provides for another electoral boundaries review within six to eight years.

Principles

In addition to following the mandatory considerations set out in section 419 of the *Elections Act*, the Commission was guided by the following principles: effective representation, voter parity, geographic boundaries, the role of the Legislative Assembly, and the electoral quotient.

Effective Representation

In the *Saskatchewan Reference*, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that the purpose of the right to vote enshrined in section 3 of the *Charter* is the right to effective representation and not equality of voting power *per se*. The Court recognized that absolute parity is impossible. Such relative parity as may be possible could prove undesirable if it detracts from the primary goal of effective representation. Various factors, such as those reviewed earlier, may be taken into account to achieve that goal. The Commission has been guided by this fundamental objective.

Voter Parity

The *Dixon* decision examined the historical development of voting rights in Canada and concluded that relative equality of voting power is fundamental to the right to vote enshrined in section 3 of the *Charter*. Indeed, this was acknowledged as the dominant principle underlying our system of representational democracy. On the other hand, it also recognized that absolute equality of voting power has never been required in

Canada, and that some degree of deviation is permissible. The *Saskatchewan Reference* stated that parity of voting power is of prime importance in our representative democracy. The Commission has been guided by this principle and has sought to achieve relative voter parity, wherever possible, while also giving heed to the other important principles referred to in this interim report.

Geographic Boundaries

The Commission has sought in its deliberations to simplify and rationalize electoral boundaries, wherever possible, on the basis of physical geography. Our intention is that the boundaries will be logical delineations, which can be easily understood by electors. We took into account the physical characteristics of the electoral districts, as required under section 419(b) of the *Elections Act*, in proposing the boundaries.

Role of the Legislative Assembly

The relative difficulty faced by some MLAs in serving their constituents, particularly in electoral districts which are vast and sparsely populated, received our full consideration. The Commission balanced the weight given this factor with the knowledge that the Legislature itself is able to take action to assist members in meeting these responsibilities.

Electoral Quotient

An electoral quotient is the average number of electors per electoral district. The plus or minus 25 percent guideline is measured against the quotient.

A common approach in Canada is to calculate the electoral quotient by dividing the total number of electors by the total number of electoral districts. This approach is not exclusive. The Saskatchewan *Constituency Boundaries Act, 1993*²⁷ employs a different method in calculating the electoral quotient. It removes the two northern ridings and their populations from its calculations. The electoral quotient for the remainder of the province is determined by using only the 56 remaining ridings and the population of those ridings. This legislated approach is in keeping with the recognition in the

Saskatchewan Reference that the two northern ridings are justified, as they are vast with a relatively small and dispersed population.

PART III: PROPOSALS

The Commission proposes 16 electoral districts, a reduction of one from the present 17 electoral districts. The Commission did not begin its deliberations with any particular goal as to the number of electoral districts. Rather, we focused on the issues of effective representation and voter parity, and the number of electoral districts emerged from that approach.

The 16 proposed electoral districts are comprised of eight urban electoral districts and eight rural electoral districts. Although Mount Lorne and Lake Laberge could be characterized as country-residential, they are closer to being rural electoral districts than urban ones.

Residents of electoral districts within the City of Whitehorse reside in relatively cohesive and geographically compact neighbourhoods. Such residents are also generally closer to multiple government facilities (federal, territorial, First Nation and municipal) and are presumably more able than rural Yukoners to access the services those governments provide. We reason that this would reduce the extent to which Whitehorse residents might otherwise rely on their MLAs to assist them. Thus, effective representation of Whitehorse residents may be enhanced simply by virtue of their location. In turn, this generally allows somewhat larger populations in City electoral districts to be represented as effectively as smaller, more dispersed rural populations.

Establishing the Electoral Quotient

The total number of electors in the Yukon is estimated to be 18,292, based on the 2000 General Election results. The Commission has decided not to include the electoral district of Vuntut Gwitchin and its 192 electors in the calculation of the electoral quotient. The electoral population of Vuntut Gwitchin is significantly smaller than the average population in the other electoral districts. The Commission decided that including the electoral district of Vuntut Gwitchin in the calculation would skew the quotient.

Therefore, for the purposes of this interim report, the Commission calculates the average number of electors per electoral district as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Total Electoral Population of Yukon} \\ \text{less Electors in Vuntut Gwitchin [18,100]}}{\text{Total Number of Electoral Districts} \\ \text{less Vuntut Gwitchin [15]}} = \text{Average Number of Electors per} \\ \text{Electoral District (Electoral Quotient)} \\ [1,207]$$

Using the above formula, the average number of electors per electoral district is 1,207. Applying the plus or minus 25 percent deviation guideline, 25 percent over the average is 1,509 electors and 25 percent under the average is 905 electors. A comparison of the proposed electoral districts with the existing electoral districts, and their respective electoral quotients, is attached as Appendix G.

Summary

The Commission proposes:

- a new electoral district of Copperbelt, resulting from the division of the existing electoral district of Whitehorse West into two electoral districts;
- the Whitehorse subdivision of Crestview be part of the proposed electoral district of Porter Creek North;
- the Marsh Lake area be part of the proposed electoral district of Southern Lakes;
- the existing electoral district of Riverside be split between the proposed electoral districts of Whitehorse Centre and Riverdale North;
- a new electoral district of Tintina, which merges the existing electoral districts of Mayo-Tatchun and Faro;
- a new electoral district of Tu Cho, which includes the communities of Ross River and Watson Lake;
- the electoral district of Vuntut Gwitchin be retained.

Electoral Districts

Copperbelt

The Commission proposes a new electoral district of Copperbelt, resulting from the division of the existing electoral district of Whitehorse West into two electoral districts.

This new electoral district accommodates the growth of population in the Copper Ridge area, which has increased the number of electors in the existing electoral district of Whitehorse West to an unacceptable 84.4 percent above the average. This more southerly and expansive electoral district will be named Copperbelt, with a boundary generally following along Hamilton Boulevard and Falcon Drive, to the intersection of Ruby Road, then due west to the City limit. The estimated number of electors in Copperbelt is 1,013, or 16.1 percent below the average. Although the number of electors in this electoral district is less than the number in the proposed electoral district of Whitehorse West, we have allowed for an anticipated increase in the population, particularly in the neighbourhoods designed for mobile homes.

The residents of this proposed electoral district share urban interests. The proposed electoral district is adjacent to the City centre and residents have relatively easy access to the multiple government services available there.

Klondike

The Commission proposes that the existing electoral district of Klondike be retained with no changes to its boundaries.

The estimated electoral population of 1,233 is only slightly over the average at 2.2 percent and no substantial change in the main community of Dawson City or the remainder of the electoral district is anticipated.

Kluane

The Commission proposes that the existing electoral district of Kluane remain essentially the same with minor changes to its boundaries.

We recommend that the southeast boundary of Kluane be moved slightly to the west, allowing the electors in the Fish Lake Road area to be part of the proposed electoral district of Whitehorse West, to which they are adjacent. This will not have a significant effect on the electoral population of Kluane. We also propose a rationalization of the southeast corner of the boundary to extend it along the 60th parallel to longitude 135 degrees 30 minutes west. No substantial change in population is expected. The number of electors is estimated at 936, which is 22.5 percent below the average.

The Commission considered adjusting the boundaries to include the Ibex Valley area in an adjacent electoral district, but decided against doing so because that would have reduced the electoral population in Kluane to an unacceptably low level. The 1991 Yukon Report also recognized this challenge and, in our view, the situation has not changed appreciably. There were 248 electors from the Ibex Valley on the list of electors for the 2000 General Election. If these voters were taken out of Kluane, the electoral district would be left with an electoral population of 688, or 43 percent below the average.

While we recognize that the residents in the Ibex Valley area may have different community interests to those residing in other communities along the Alaska Highway in the electoral district, they share rural lifestyles and they are connected by the highway, which is the central transportation corridor through this rural area.

Lake Laberge

The Commission proposes changing the southern boundary of the existing electoral district of Lake Laberge to include the electors of the Crestview subdivision within the proposed electoral district of Porter Creek North.

The existing electoral district of Lake Laberge has an electoral population of 22.4 percent above the average. Placing the entire subdivision of Crestview in the proposed electoral district of Porter Creek North, with which it has common interests, reduces the electoral population of Lake Laberge to 859 or 28.8 percent below the average. While this is slightly outside the 25 percent guideline, there is prospect of population growth

within the proposed electoral district, creating a reasonable expectation of bringing the electoral population within the guideline. The electors remaining in the proposed electoral district share country-residential lifestyles.

We considered expanding the boundaries of the proposed electoral district to incorporate neighbouring electors. However, the Commission found this to be impractical as it would have a significant adverse impact on the electoral populations in the neighbouring electoral districts.

McIntyre-Takhini

The Commission proposes changing the existing boundary, such that the entire electoral district of McIntyre-Takhini is located above the Airport (Reserve) Escarpment.

A change to the eastern boundary will place the Marwell Industrial Subdivision in the proposed electoral district of Whitehorse Centre. The new boundary generally follows the foot of the Airport (Reserve) Escarpment from the bottom of Two Mile Hill to the Yukon River. The electoral population is reduced from 1,390 to 1,243 or 3.0 percent above the average. The residents share urban interests.

Mount Lorne

The Commission proposes changing the existing boundary of the electoral district of Mount Lorne to reduce the electoral population to within the accepted guideline by including the Marsh Lake area in the proposed electoral district of Southern Lakes.

This proposal requires a revised eastern boundary following the McClintock River to the Alaska Highway and due south to latitude 60 degrees 23 minutes. This significantly reduces the remaining electoral population of Mount Lorne from 36.8 percent above the average to 1,267 or 5.0 percent above the average.

The proposed western boundary is rationalized to run due west from the intersection of the Wheaton River to longitude 135 degrees 08 minutes west, then due north to latitude

60 degrees 30 minutes, eastward to Coal Lake, then due north to the City limit. This proposed change is purely for geographical simplification and does not significantly affect the electoral population.

The residents of this electoral district share interests associated with their country-residential lifestyles.

Porter Creek North

The Commission proposes that the existing electoral district of Porter Creek North be expanded to include the subdivision of Crestview.

We propose several changes to the boundaries of this electoral district. The western boundary is extended to longitude 135 degrees 30 minutes, incorporating the subdivision of Crestview and the area residents on the west side of the Alaska Highway. The northern boundary is moved to latitude 60 degrees 48 minutes, which will include the residents of Forestview and those along the east side of the north Klondike Highway, in the proposed electoral district of Lake Laberge. We propose that the southeast boundary be moved northward and run due east from the intersection of Wann Road, Hickory Street and Range Road to the Yukon River.

These changes result in an increase to the electoral population from 1,170 to 1,493 or 23.7 percent above the average. While this is a relatively high deviation, it is offset by the limited growth potential in this electoral district. It is also a compact geographic area with residents having shared urban interests and relative proximity to multiple government services in the City centre.

Porter Creek South

The Commission proposes retaining the existing electoral district of Porter Creek South with boundary changes to accommodate the division of Porter Creek into two electoral districts with similar electoral populations.

We propose a change to the northeast corner expanding the electoral district to include electors residing on the east side of Hickory Street to the intersection of Range Road.

This increases the electoral population from 1,229 to 1,431 or 18.6 percent above the average.

The proposed electoral district is in a compact geographic area and we do not expect significant population growth. The residents have shared urban interests and relative proximity to multiple government services in the City centre.

Riverdale North

The Commission proposes dividing the Riverdale area into two electoral districts, bordered by the Yukon River and the City limit. The proposed electoral district of Riverdale North includes the Riverdale portion of the existing electoral district of Riverside.

One of the two proposed electoral districts resulting from the division of the area is Riverdale North. The change to the existing boundary includes the residents north of Klondike Road and east of Lewes Boulevard, who are part of the existing electoral district of Riverside. The northern boundary will also change to follow the Yukon River northward to the City limit. The electoral population increases from 1,171 to 1,406 or 16.5 percent above the average, which is within the 25 percent guideline and allows room for growth. This deviation is offset by the compact geographic area, shared urban interests, condensed neighbourhoods and relative proximity to multiple government services in the City centre.

Riverdale South

The Commission proposes retaining the existing electoral district of Riverdale South with boundary changes to accommodate the division of Riverdale into two electoral districts with similar electoral populations.

There are some changes to the boundary, including an extension along Pelly Road to include the electors to the north and west of that Road. There is an increase in the electoral population from 1,073 to 1,376 or 14.0 percent above the average. As with the proposed electoral district of Riverdale North, this proposed electoral district is marked

by a compact geographic area, shared urban interests, condensed neighbourhoods, and relative proximity to multiple government services in the City centre.

Southern Lakes

The Commission proposes a new electoral district of Southern Lakes, which includes the communities of the Southern Lakes area, including Carcross, Johnsons Crossing, Marsh Lake, Tagish and Teslin.

The proposed electoral district has an electoral population of 1,037 or 14.1 percent below the average. The main communities in the electoral district are linked by all-season highways. While those communities are spread out, the residents in the proposed electoral district share geographic ties and are chiefly located within the communities.

The Commission recognizes the ongoing sharing of community interests between the Carcross/Tagish and Teslin Tlingit First Nations, whose traditional territories overlap within the district.

Tintina

The Commission proposes a new electoral district of Tintina, which merges the existing electoral districts of Faro and Mayo-Tatchun.

The number of electors in the existing electoral district of Faro has decreased significantly from the 1996 election (670) to the 2000 General Election (248) and even further in the 2000 By-election (234). Using the results from the 2000 General Election, the number of electors in the existing Faro electoral district was 78.1 percent below the average for the Yukon. The electoral population in the neighbouring existing electoral district of Mayo-Tatchun was also low, at 22.7 percent below the average. After much deliberation, the Commission proposes merging the existing electoral districts of Faro and Mayo-Tatchun.

The communities in the proposed electoral district of Tintina are dispersed and most of the population is located within these communities. They are connected by highway

transportation corridors and extensive river systems. These communities also share similar interests, including mining and tourism. The estimated number of electors for the proposed electoral district is 1,108 or 8.2 percent below the average, allowing for the potential growth contemplated by some of these communities.

Tu Cho

The Commission proposes a new electoral district of Tu Cho, including the communities of Ross River, Swift River, Upper Liard and Watson Lake.

Tu Cho, which translates to “big water”, is the Kaska name for the centrally-located Frances Lake and is proposed as the name for this new electoral district. The north-west boundary will extend to include the community of Ross River and the area north to latitude 63 degrees 30 minutes. The electoral population of the proposed electoral district is increased from 9.4 percent below the average to 1,254 or 3.9 percent above the average. This relatively low deviation allows for potential population growth. The communities in the proposed electoral district are connected by highway transportation corridors and share similar interests in forestry, mining and tourism. While these communities are disbursed, the majority of the residents of the proposed electoral district are located within these communities.

The traditional territories of the Ross River and Liard First Nations overlap and encompass the majority of this proposed electoral district. We anticipate a sharing of interests between the Kaska First Nation communities in the Ross River and Watson Lake areas.

Vuntut Gwitchin

The Commission proposes that the existing electoral district of Vuntut Gwitchin remain unchanged.

The Commission recognizes Vuntut Gwitchin is the least populated electoral district in the Yukon. We propose that it remain a separate electoral district due to a number of special circumstances, which the Commission is required to consider pursuant to

section 419(f) of the *Elections Act*. We also note that this electoral district was considered a “special case” in the 1991 Yukon Report, which spoke of “virtual unanimity regarding its unique character” in the evidence presented to that Commission.²⁸ The Report continued:

The area is sparsely populated and the most remote and least accessible district in the Yukon. The community of Old Crow is almost exclusively Vuntut Gwitchin and is the only such community in the Yukon. The Gwitchin language is not spoken elsewhere in the Yukon. Old Crow is distinct in language, culture, geography and lifestyle, even from its closest neighbours. Moreover, the traditional practices of the Gwitchin people give the area a special community of interest found nowhere else in the Yukon.²⁹

Those reasons have justified the electoral district’s existence since its creation in 1977,³⁰ and they continue to apply. Although air transport and communication links have improved access to the community of Old Crow, reducing the isolation factor, those improvements have not been significant enough to justify incorporating Old Crow into another electoral district. Indeed, the accessibility of the area is something we must consider pursuant to section 419(b) of the *Elections Act*. Therefore, we propose that Vuntut Gwitchin remain a separate electoral district for the following reasons:

- it is geographically distinct from all the other electoral districts in the Yukon, in that it is the most remote and has no road access;
- the community of Old Crow is almost exclusively Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation with common language, traditional lifestyle and culture;
- the strong common interests of the residents may be adversely affected if the community is included in another electoral district.

Whitehorse Centre

The Commission proposes expanding the boundary of the existing electoral district of Whitehorse Centre to include the downtown portion of the existing electoral district of Riverside.

The proposed southern boundary is moved to the Yukon River to include part of the existing electoral district of Riverside. The proposed northern boundary follows the foot

of the Airport (Reserve) Escarpment northerly to the Yukon River, which will include the Marwell Industrial Subdivision. This results in the electoral population being increased from 22.6 percent below the average to 1,278 or 5.9 percent above the average.

This proposed electoral district is a compact geographic area and has condensed neighbourhoods. There is a sharing of downtown urban interests among the residents and access to multiple government services in the City centre. There is limited potential for population growth in this proposed electoral district, but the relatively small deviation of 5.9 percent allows for changes to the electoral population.

Whitehorse West

The Commission proposes a significant change to the boundary of the existing electoral district of Whitehorse West, resulting from its division into two parts, one of which is the proposed electoral district of Copperbelt. The proposed electoral district of Whitehorse West includes the subdivisions of Arkell, part of Copper Ridge and Logan.

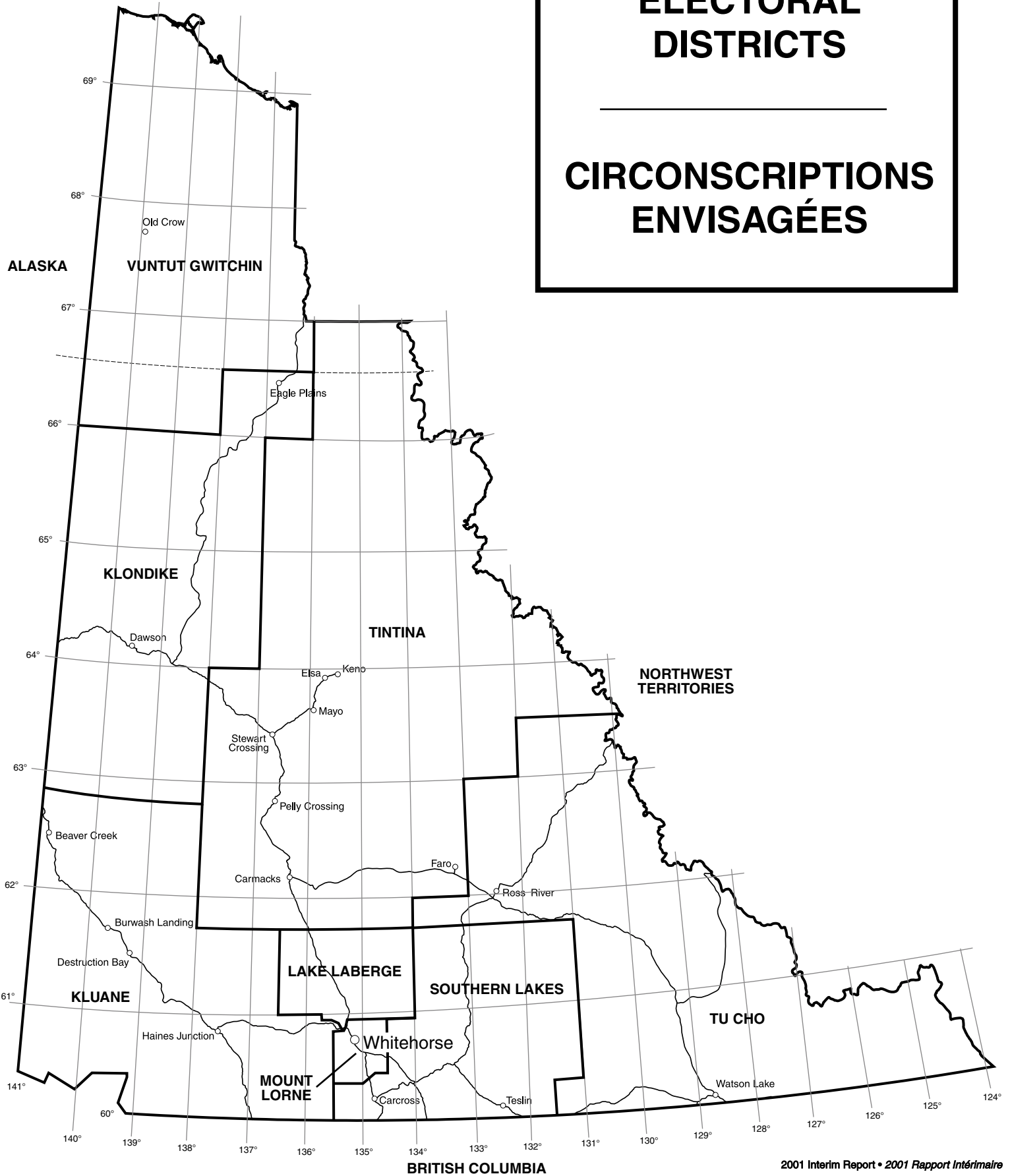
We propose that the boundary follow Hamilton Boulevard and Falcon Road, then proceed west from the intersection with Ruby Road to the City limit. The boundary proceeds north along the City limit to the boundary of the proposed electoral district of McIntyre-Takhini. This proposal responds to the significant increase in population in the Copper Ridge subdivision. The electoral population is reduced from 84.4 percent above the average to 1,166 or 3.4 percent below the average, which allows for significant growth in the area.

The residents live in cohesive neighbourhoods with shared urban interests and relative proximity to multiple government services in the City centre.

**PART IV: Maps and
Electoral District Boundaries Descriptions**

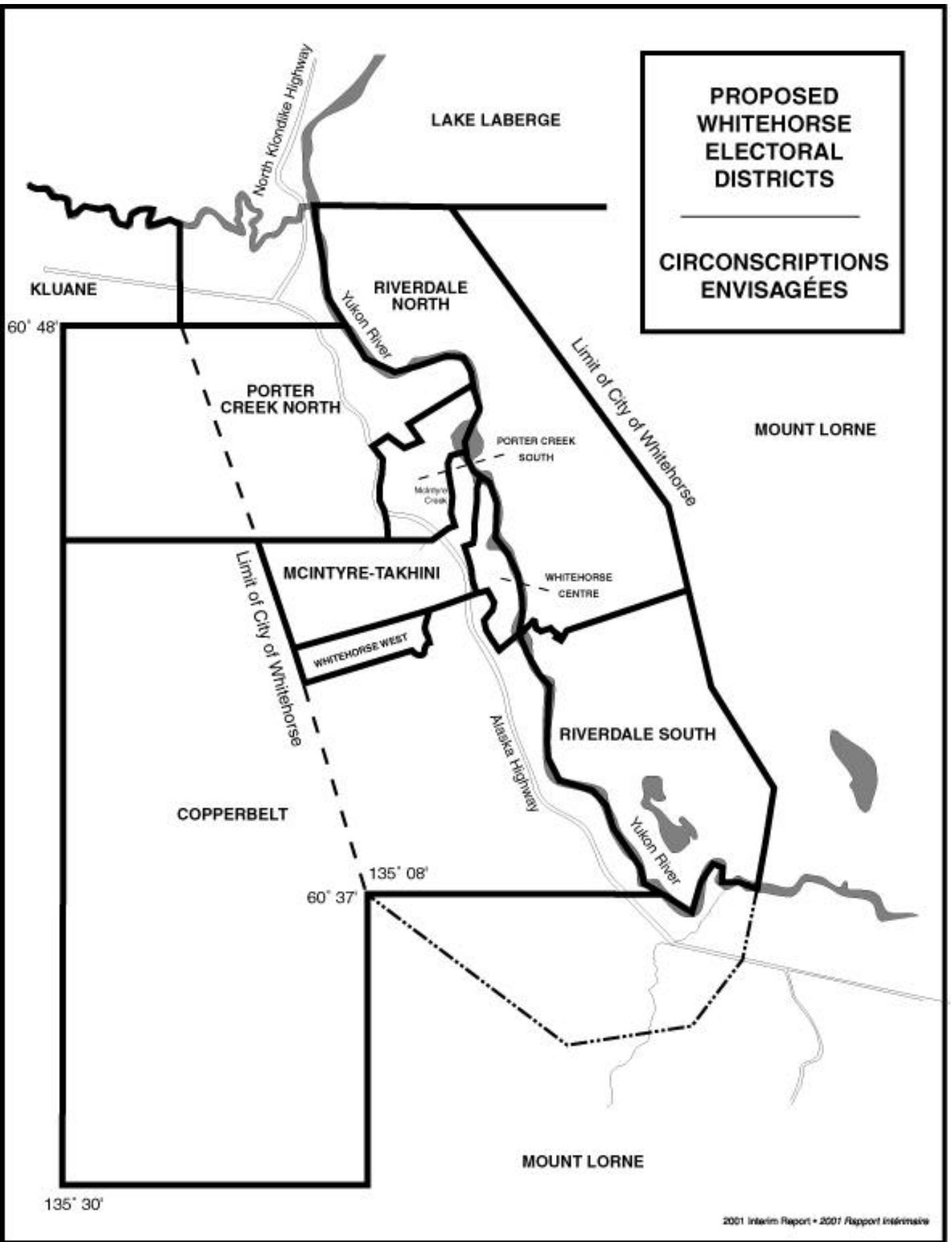
PROPOSED YUKON ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

CIRCONSCRIPTIONS ENVISAGÉES



**PROPOSED
WHITEHORSE
ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS**

**CIRCONSCRIPTIONS
ENVISAGÉES**



ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF COPPERBELT

Proposed Number of Electors: 1,013

Electoral Quotient Deviation: -16.1%

Includes: Canyon Crescent; Lobird Mobile Home Park; MacRae; Paddle Wheel Village; Subdivisions of (part of) Copper Ridge, Granger, Hillcrest, Lobird

Description: The Electoral District of Copperbelt consists of that part of Yukon bounded by a line commencing at the point of intersection of the foot of the Airport (Reserve) Escarpment and the northeastern extension of the point of intersection of the centre line of Hamilton Boulevard and the western centre line of McIntyre Drive, then due southwest to the point of intersection of the centre line of Hamilton Boulevard and the western centre line of McIntyre Drive, then southerly along the centre line of Hamilton Boulevard to the western centre line of Falcon Drive, then westerly and northerly along that centre line to the centre line of Ruby Road, then due west to the western limit of the City of Whitehorse, then northerly along that limit to a point due west of the point of intersection of the Alaska Highway and McIntyre Creek, then due west to longitude 135 degrees 30 minutes west, then due south to latitude 60 degrees 30 minutes north, then due east to longitude 135 degrees 08 minutes west, then due north to latitude 60 degrees 37 minutes north, then due east to the centre line of the Yukon River, then northerly along that centre line to the point of intersection of the western extension of the centre line of Selkirk Street, then due west to the foot of the Airport (Reserve) Escarpment, then northerly along the foot to the point of commencement.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF KLONDIKE

Proposed Number of Electors: 1,233

Electoral Quotient Deviation: +2.2%

Includes: City of Dawson; Eagle Plains

Description: The Electoral District of Klondike consists of that part of Yukon bounded by a line commencing at the point of intersection of latitude 62 degrees 45 minutes north and the western boundary of Yukon, then northerly along that boundary to latitude 66 degrees north, then due east to longitude 138 degrees west, then due north to latitude 66 degrees 30 minutes north, then due east to longitude 136 degrees west, then due south to latitude 66 degrees north, then due west to longitude 137 degrees west, then due south to latitude 64 degrees north, then due west to longitude 138 degrees west, then due south to latitude 62 degrees 45 minutes north, then due west to the point of commencement.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF KLUANE

Proposed Number of Electors: 936

Electoral Quotient Deviation: -22.5%

Includes: Beaver Creek; Burwash Landing; Champagne; Destruction Bay; Haines Junction; Hamlet of Ibex Valley; Subdivisions of Takhini River, Mendenhall

Description: The Electoral District of Kluane consists of that part of Yukon bounded by a line commencing at the point of intersection of latitude 62 degrees 45 minutes north and the western boundary of Yukon, then due east to longitude 138 degrees west, then due south to latitude 61 degrees 45 minutes north, then due east to longitude 136 degrees 30 minutes west, then due south to latitude 61 degrees north, then due east to longitude 135 degrees 40 minutes west, then due south to the centre line of the Takhini River, then easterly along that centre line to the northwestern limit of the City of Whitehorse, then southerly along that limit to latitude 60 degrees 48 minutes north, then due west to longitude 135 degrees 30 minutes west, then due south to latitude 60 degrees north, then westerly and northerly along the southern and western boundary of Yukon to the point of commencement.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF LAKE LABERGE

Proposed Number of Electors: 859

Electoral Quotient Deviation: -28.8%

Includes: Braeburn; Lake Laberge Area; Subdivisions of Forestview, Hidden Valley, MacPherson, Pilot Mountain; Takhini Hotsprings Road Area

Description: The Electoral District of Lake Laberge consists of that part of Yukon bounded by a line commencing at the point of intersection of latitude 61 degrees north and longitude 136 degrees 30 minutes west, then due north to latitude 61 degrees 45 minutes north, then due east to longitude 134 degrees west, then due south to the eastern extension of the northern limit of the City of Whitehorse, then due west along that extension and limit to the centre line of the Yukon River, then southerly along that centre line to latitude 60 degrees 48 minutes north, then due west to the western limit of the City of Whitehorse, then northerly along that limit to the centre line of the Takhini River, then westerly along that centre line to longitude 135 degrees 40 minutes west, then due north to latitude 61 degrees north, then due west to the point of commencement.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF MCINTYRE-TAKHINI

Proposed Number of Electors: 1,243

Electoral Quotient Deviation: +3.0%

Includes: Kwanlin Dun (McIntyre Subdivision); Mountain View Place, Northland, Takhini Mobile Home Parks; Subdivisions of Kopper King, Takhini, Valleyview

Description: The Electoral District of McIntyre-Takhini consists of that part of Yukon bounded by a line commencing at the point of intersection of the centre lines of McIntyre Creek and the Alaska Highway, then due west to the limit of the City of Whitehorse, then southerly along that limit to a point due southwest of the point of intersection of the centre line of Hamilton Boulevard and the western centre line of McIntyre Drive, then due northeast to the foot of the Airport (Reserve) Escarpment, then northerly and easterly along that foot and its extension to the centre line of the Yukon River, then northerly along that centre line to the centre line of McIntyre Creek, then westerly and southerly along that centre line to the point of commencement.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF MOUNT LORNE

Proposed Number of Electors: 1,267

Electoral Quotient Deviation: +5.0%

Includes: Annie Lake Road; Hamlet of Mount Lorne; Subdivisions of Cowley Creek, Golden Horn, Mary Lake, North M'Clintock, Pineridge, Robinson, Spruce Hill, Wolf Creek, Wolf Creek North; Yukon River Bridge Road

Description: The Electoral District of Mount Lorne consists of that part of Yukon bounded by a line commencing at the point of intersection of latitude 60 degrees 15 minutes north and longitude 135 degrees 30 minutes west, then due north to latitude 60 degrees 30 minutes north, then due east to longitude 135 degrees 08 minutes west, then due north to latitude 60 degrees 37 minutes north, then due east to the centre line of the Yukon River, then southerly and easterly along that centre line to the eastern limit of the City of Whitehorse, then northerly along that limit to the northern limit of the City of Whitehorse, then due east along the limit and eastern extension of the northern limit to the northern extension of the centre line of the M'Clintock River, then southerly along that extension and centre line to the point of intersection of the centre line of the Alaska Highway, then due south to latitude 60 degrees 23 minutes north, then due west to longitude 134 degrees 53 minutes west, then due southwest to the point of intersection of latitude 60 degrees 15 minutes north and longitude 135 degrees west, then due west to the point of commencement.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF PORTER CREEK NORTH

Proposed Number of Electors: 1,493

Electoral Quotient Deviation: +23.7%

Includes: Subdivisions of Crestview, Kulan Industrial, part of Porter Creek, Taylor Industrial

Description: The Electoral District of Porter Creek North consists of that part of Yukon bounded by a line commencing at the point of intersection of latitude 60 degrees 48 minutes north and longitude 135 degrees 30 minutes west, then due east to the centre line of the Yukon River, then southerly and easterly along that centre line to a point due east of the centre lines of Wann Road, Hickory Street and Range Road, then due west to the point of intersection of those centre lines, then southerly along the centre line of Hickory Street to the point of intersection of the eastern extension of the centre line of Fourteenth Avenue East, then westerly along that extension and centre line to the centre line of Holly Street, then northerly along that centre line to the centre line of Wann Road, then westerly along that centre line to the centre line of the Alaska Highway, then southerly along that centre line to the centre line of McIntyre Creek, then due west to longitude 135 degrees 30 minutes west, then due north to the point of commencement.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF PORTER CREEK SOUTH

Proposed Number of Electors: 1,431

Electoral Quotient Deviation: +18.6%

Includes: Part of Subdivision of Porter Creek

Description: The Electoral District of Porter Creek South consists of that part of Yukon bounded by a line commencing at the point of intersection of McIntyre Creek and the Alaska Highway, then northerly along the centre line of the Alaska Highway to the centre line of Wann Road, then easterly along that centre line to the centre line of Holly Street, then southerly along that centre line to the centre line of Fourteenth Avenue East, then easterly along that centre line and its extension to the centre line of Hickory Street, then northerly along that centre line to the centre lines of Wann Road and Range Road, then due east to the centre line of the Yukon River, then southerly along that centre line to the centre line of McIntyre Creek, then southerly and westerly along that centre line to the point of commencement.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF RIVERDALE NORTH

Proposed Number of Electors: 1,406

Electoral Quotient Deviation: +16.5%

Includes: Part of Subdivision of Riverdale; Thomson Centre; Wickstrom Road

Description: The Electoral District of Riverdale North consists of that part of Yukon bounded by a line commencing at the point of intersection of the centre line of the Yukon River and the western extension of the centre line of Selkirk Street, then easterly along that extension and centre line to the centre line of Lewes Boulevard, then southerly along that centre line to the centre line of Klondike Road, then easterly along that centre line to the centre line of Peel Road, then southerly along that centre line to the centre line of Alsek Road, then westerly along that centre line to the centre line of Pelly Road, then southerly and easterly along that centre line to the extension of the centre line of the right-of-way between Lot 11 (61 Pelly Road), Block 233 and Lot 9 (63 Pelly Road), Block 228, then easterly along the extension and centre line to the eastern limit of the City of Whitehorse, then northerly and westerly along that limit to the centre line of the Yukon River, then southerly along that centre line to the point of commencement.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF RIVERDALE SOUTH

Proposed Number of Electors: 1,376

Electoral Quotient Deviation: +14.0%

Includes: Part of Subdivision of Riverdale

Description: The Electoral District of Riverdale South consists of that part of Yukon bounded by a line commencing at the point of intersection of the centre line of the western extension of the centre line of Selkirk Street and the centre line of the Yukon River, then southerly along the centre line of the Yukon River to the southern limit of the City of Whitehorse, then easterly and northerly along that limit to a point due east of the extension of the centre line of the right-of-way between Lot 11 (61 Pelly Road), Block 233 and Lot 9 (63 Pelly Road), Block 228, then westerly along the extension and centre line to the centre line of Pelly Road, then westerly and northerly along that centre line to the centre line of Alsek Road, then easterly along that centre line to the centre line of Peel Road, then northerly along that centre line to the centre line of Klondike Road, then westerly along that centre line to the centre line of Lewes Boulevard, then northerly along that centre line to the centre line of Selkirk Street, then westerly along that centre line and its extension to the point of commencement.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN LAKES

Proposed Number of Electors: 1,037

Electoral Quotient Deviation: -14.1%

Includes: Carcross; Subdivisions of Judas Creek, Old Constabulary, South M'Clintock; Johnsons Crossing; Marsh Lake Area; Tagish; Teslin

Description: The Electoral District of Southern Lakes consists of that part of Yukon bounded by a line commencing at the point of intersection of latitude 60 degrees north and longitude 135 degrees 30 minutes west, then due north to latitude 60 degrees 15 minutes north, then due east to longitude 135 degrees west, then due northeast to the point of intersection of latitude 60 degrees 23 minutes north and longitude 134 degrees 53 minutes west, then due east to the southern extension of the centre line of the M'Clintock River, then due north along that southern extension to the point of intersection of the centre lines of the Alaska Highway and the M'Clintock River, then northerly along the centre line and northern extension of the M'Clintock River to the eastern extension of the northern limit of the City of Whitehorse, then due east along that extension to longitude 134 degrees west, then due north to latitude 61 degrees 45 minutes north, then due east to longitude 131 degrees west, then due south to latitude 60 degrees 20 minutes north, then due west to longitude 131 degrees 30 minutes west, then due south to latitude 60 degrees north, then due west to the point of commencement.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF TINTINA

Proposed Number of Electors: 1,108

Electoral Quotient Deviation: -8.2%

Includes: Carmacks; Faro; Little Salmon; Keno; Mayo; Pelly Crossing; Stewart Crossing

Descriptions: The Electoral District of Tintina consists of that part of Yukon bounded by a line commencing at the point of intersection of latitude 61 degrees 45 minutes north and longitude 138 degrees west, then due north to latitude 64 degrees north, then due east to longitude 137 degrees west, then due north to latitude 66 degrees north, then due east to longitude 136 degrees west, then due north to the northern boundary of Yukon (latitude 67 degrees north), then easterly and southerly along that boundary to latitude 63 degrees 30 minutes north, then due west to longitude 132 degrees west, then due south to latitude 63 degrees north, then due west to longitude 133 degrees west, then due south to latitude 62 degrees north, then due west to longitude 134 degrees west, then due south to latitude 61 degrees 45 minutes north, then due west to the point of commencement.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF TU CHO

Proposed Number of Electors: 1,254

Electoral Quotient Deviation: +3.9%

Includes: Ross River; Swift River; Upper Liard; Watson Lake

Description: The Electoral District of Tu Cho consists of that part of Yukon bounded by a line commencing at the point of intersection of 60 degrees north and longitude 131 degrees 30 minutes west, then due north to latitude 60 degrees 20 minutes north, then due east to longitude 131 degrees west, then due north to latitude 61 degrees 45 minutes north, then due west to longitude 134 degrees west, then due north to latitude 62 degrees north, then due east to longitude 133 degrees west, then due north to latitude 63 degrees north, then due east to longitude 132 degrees west, then due north to latitude 63 degrees 30 minutes north, then due east to the eastern boundary of the Yukon, then southerly and easterly along that boundary to latitude 60 degrees north, then due west to the point of commencement.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF VUNTUT GWITCHIN

Proposed Number of Electors: 192

Electoral Quotient Deviation: N/A

Includes: Old Crow

Description: The Electoral District of Vuntut Gwitchin consists of that part of Yukon bounded by a line commencing at the point of intersection of latitude 66 degrees north and the western boundary of Yukon, then northerly, easterly and southerly along the western, northern and eastern boundaries of Yukon to the point of intersection of the eastern boundary of the Yukon and longitude 136 degrees west, then due south to latitude 66 degrees 30 minutes north, then due west to longitude 138 degrees west, then due south to latitude 66 degrees north, then due west to the point of commencement, and includes Herschel Island.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF WHITEHORSE CENTRE

Proposed Number of Electors: 1,278

Electoral Quotient Deviation: +5.9%

Includes: Downtown Whitehorse, Marwell Industrial Subdivision

Description: The Electoral District of Whitehorse Centre consists of that part of Yukon bounded by a line commencing at a point in the foot of the Airport (Reserve) Escarpment due west of the point of intersection of the western extension of the centre line of Selkirk Street and the centre line of the Yukon River, then northerly along the foot of the Airport (Reserve) Escarpment to the point of intersection of the extension of the foot of the Airport (Reserve) Escarpment and the centre line of the Yukon River, then southerly along the centre line of the Yukon River to the point of intersection of the western extension of the centre line of Selkirk Street, then due west to the point of commencement.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF WHITEHORSE WEST

Proposed Number of Electors: 1,166

Electoral Quotient Deviation: -3.4%

Includes: Subdivisions of Arkell, part of Copper Ridge, Logan

Description: The Electoral District of Whitehorse West consists of that part of Yukon bounded by a line commencing at the point of intersection of the centre line of Hamilton Boulevard and the western centre line of McIntyre Drive, then southerly along the centre line of Hamilton Boulevard to the western centre line of Falcon Drive, then westerly and northerly along that centre line to the centre line of Ruby Road, then due southwest to the western limit of the City of Whitehorse, then northerly along that limit to a point due southwest of the point of intersection of the centre line of Hamilton Boulevard and the western centre line of McIntyre Drive, then due northeast to the point of commencement.

APPENDIX A: *An Act to Amend the Elections Act, S.Y. 2000, c.9*

**STATUTES OF THE YUKON
2000, Chapter 9**

**An Act to Amend the
Elections Act**

(Assented to December 14, 2000)

The Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly, enacts as follows

1 This Act amends the *Elections Act*.

2 Sections 407 to 425 of the *Act* are repealed and the following sections substituted for them

“Definition

407. In this part “Commission” means the Electoral District Boundaries Commission appointed under section 408.

Electoral District Boundaries Commission

408.(1) The Commissioner in Executive Council shall, as required by this Act, appoint an Electoral District Boundaries Commission consisting of

(a) a judge or a retired judge of the Supreme Court who is chosen by the senior judge of the Supreme Court and who shall be chair;

(b) one Yukon resident who is not an employee of the Government of the Yukon and who is not a member of the Legislative Assembly, the Senate, or the House of Commons, chosen by the leader of each registered political party represented in the Legislative Assembly at the time of appointment; and

(c) the chief electoral officer.

(2) Each leader of a registered political party entitled to choose a member of the Commission shall, within 60 days of receipt of a written request from the Commissioner in Executive Council to do

**LOIS DU YUKON
2000, chapitre 9**

**Loi modifiant la
Loi sur les élections**

(sanctionnée le 14 décembre 2000)

Le commissaire du territoire du Yukon, sur l'avis et avec le consentement de l'Assemblée législative, édicte ce qui suit :

1 La présente loi modifie la *Loi sur les élections*.

2 Les articles 407 à 425 de la même loi sont abrogés et remplacés par ce qui suit :

« Définition

407. Dans la présente partie, « commission » s'entend de la Commission de délimitation des circonscriptions électorales établie conformément à l'article 408.

Commission de délimitation des circonscriptions électorales

408.(1) Le Commissaire en conseil exécutif doit, tel que prescrit par la présente loi, établir une commission de délimitation des circonscriptions électorales constituée :

a) d'un juge ou d'un juge à la retraite de la Cour suprême qui agit à titre de président; il est nommé par le doyen des juges de la Cour suprême;

b) d'un résident du Yukon qui n'est pas un employé du gouvernement du Yukon, ni de l'Assemblée législative, ni du Sénat ou de la Chambre des communes; il est nommé par les chefs de partis politiques enregistrés et représentés à l'Assemblée législative lors de la nomination;

c) le directeur général des élections.

(2) Le chef d'un parti politique enregistré habilité à nommer un membre de la commission peut le faire dans les 60 jours suivant une demande écrite du Commissaire en conseil

so, submit the name of the member to the Commissioner in Executive Council.

(3) Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled within 30 days in the manner prescribed by subsection (1) by the person having the right to make the original appointment, except a vacancy resulting from failure to comply with subsection (2).

(4) A vacancy in the membership of the Commission does not affect the ability of the remaining members of the Commission to act.

Function

409. The function of a Commission is to review the existing electoral districts established under the *Electoral District Boundaries Act* and to make proposals to the Legislative Assembly as to the boundaries, number, and names of the electoral districts of the Yukon.

Remuneration

410.(1) The Commission members who are appointed under paragraph 408(1)(b), or a retired judge appointed under paragraph 408(1)(a), shall be paid remuneration for their services on the Commission in an amount prescribed by the Commissioner in Executive Council.

(2) The Commission members shall be paid transportation, accommodation, and living expenses incurred in connection with the performance of their duties away from their ordinary place of residence and these payments shall conform as nearly as possible in all respects to the payment of those expenses for members of the public service of the Yukon.

Time of appointment

411.(1) The first Commission shall be appointed within three months of the coming into force of this Part.

(2) Subsequent Commissions shall be appointed within six months of polling day following every second general election after the appointment of the last Commission.

(3) Despite subsection (2), no Commission shall be appointed sooner than six years after the

exécutif en lui soumettant le nom d'une personne.

(3) Un poste vacant au sein de la commission doit être pourvu dans les 30 jours, selon la procédure décrite au paragraphe (1), par la personne habilitée à pourvoir à la nomination initiale, sauf une vacance suite au défaut de se conformer au paragraphe (2).

(4) Un poste vacant au sein de la commission n'empêche pas les autres membres d'agir.

Fonctions

409. La commission est chargée d'examiner les circonscriptions électorales établies en application de la *Loi sur les circonscriptions électorales* et de soumettre des recommandations à l'Assemblée législative se rapportant aux noms, au nombre et aux limites des circonscriptions électorales du Yukon.

Rémunération

410.(1) La personne nommée à la commission, en vertu de l'alinéa 408(1)b), ou un juge à la retraite, nommé en vertu de l'alinéa 408(1)a), sont rémunérés pour leurs services selon ce que prescrit le Commissaire en conseil exécutif.

(2) Les commissaires sont indemnisés des frais de déplacement et de séjour engagés dans le cadre de l'exécution de leurs fonctions à l'extérieur du lieu de leur résidence habituelle; le versement de cette indemnité doit être le plus semblable possible à celles versées aux membres de la fonction publique du Yukon.

Nomination

411.(1) La première commission est nommée dans les trois mois suivant l'entrée en vigueur de la présente partie.

(2) Les commissions suivantes sont nommées au plus tard six mois suivant le jour du scrutin après chaque deuxième élection générale suivant la nomination de la dernière commission.

(3) Malgré le paragraphe (2), une commission ne peut être établie plus tôt que six ans après

appointment of the last Commission.

(4) The term of membership in the Commission ends on the date of submission of the final report under subsection 417(1).

Powers of Commission

412. The Commission may make rules for the conduct of its proceedings.

Employees

413.(1) The Commission may, after consultation with the Elections Office, direct the Elections Office to employ or retain technical and other advisors and employees that the Commission considers necessary, on behalf of the Commission.

(2) Subject to the approval of the Commissioner in Executive Council, the Elections Office shall determine

(a) the conditions of employment; and

(b) the remuneration and reimbursement for expenses of persons appointed, employed, or retained under subsection (1).

Costs of the Commission

414. The remuneration and expenses referred to in section 413 and all other costs of the Commission shall be provided for in a program under the Elections Office vote and paid out of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Interim report

415.(1) The Commission shall establish a process for receiving representations leading to an interim report.

(2) After considering any representations to it and within seven months of the date on which the Commission is appointed, the Commission shall submit to the Speaker an interim report, which shall set out the boundaries, number, and names of proposed electoral districts and which shall include the reasons for its proposals.

(3) On receipt of the interim report under subsection (2), the Speaker shall

(a) if the Legislative Assembly is sitting when it is submitted, table it within five sitting days in the Legislative Assembly; or

l'établissement de la dernière commission.

(4) Le mandat d'un membre de la commission se termine lors du dépôt du rapport final, en application du paragraphe 417(1).

Pouvoirs de la commission

412. La commission peut prendre des règles pour régir le déroulement de ses procédures.

Employés

413.(1) Après consultation auprès du Bureau des élections, la commission peut ordonner à ce dernier d'embaucher ou d'avoir recours, en son nom, à des conseillers et employés, spécialisés ou non, qu'elle juge nécessaires.

(2) Sous réserve de l'autorisation du Commissaire en conseil exécutif, le Bureau des élections fixe les conditions de travail, la rémunération et le remboursement des frais des personnes nommées, des employés ou des personnes dont les services ont été autrement retenus.

Rémunération et frais de la commission

414. La rémunération et les frais mentionnés à l'article 413 ainsi que tous les autres coûts de la commission sont autorisés suite à un vote par le Bureau des élections et prélevés sur le Trésor du Yukon.

Rapport intérimaire

415.(1) La commission établit une procédure afin d'entendre les commentaires qui serviront à la rédaction du rapport intérimaire.

(2) Après étude des commentaires soumis et dans les sept mois à partir de la date de sa nomination, la commission soumet au président de l'Assemblée législative un rapport intérimaire. Ce dernier contient les noms, le nombre et les limites des circonscriptions électorales et les motifs au soutien de ces recommandations.

(3) Dès qu'il reçoit le rapport intérimaire, le président :

a) le dépose à l'Assemblée législative, si elle siège, au plus tard après une période de cinq jours de séance qui suit le jour de sa

(b) if the Legislative Assembly is not then sitting, cause it to be transmitted to all members of the Legislative Assembly and then to be made public.

(4) If the office of Speaker is vacant, the interim report shall be submitted to the clerk of the Legislative Assembly, who shall comply with subsection (3).

Public hearings

416.(1) The Commission shall hold public hearings after the submission of the interim report.

(2) The public hearings shall be held at the places and times considered appropriate by the Commission to enable any person to make representations as to the boundaries and names of any proposed electoral district set out in its interim report.

(3) The Commission shall give reasonable public notice of the time, place and purpose of any public hearings.

Final report

417.(1) The Commission shall, after considering the representations made to it, and within five months of the date it submits an interim report under section 415, submit to the Speaker a final report.

(2) The final report of the Commission shall be tabled, transmitted to members of the Legislative Assembly and made public in the same manner as the interim report under section 415.

(3) If the office of Speaker is vacant, the final report shall be submitted to the clerk of the Legislative Assembly, who shall comply with subsection (2).

Legislation creating new electoral districts

418.(1) Following the tabling of the final report, the government shall introduce legislation to establish the electoral districts.

réception;

b) doit en remettre copie à tous les députés de l'Assemblée législative, si cette dernière ne siège pas, puis le rendre public.

(4) Si le poste de président de l'Assemblée législative est vacant, le rapport intérimaire est déposé auprès du greffier de l'Assemblée législative. Ce dernier doit alors se conformer au paragraphe (3).

Auditions publiques

416.(1) La commission doit tenir des auditions publiques suite au dépôt du rapport intérimaire.

(2) La commission doit tenir des auditions publiques, aux dates et aux endroits qu'elle estime indiqués, afin de permettre à toute personne de donner son avis se rapportant aux limites et aux noms des circonscriptions électorales proposées, contenues au rapport intérimaire.

(3) La commission doit donner un préavis public suffisant de l'heure, de la date, de l'endroit et de l'objet de toute audition publique qu'elle tient.

Rapport final

417.(1) Après avoir tenu compte des avis qui lui ont été soumis par le public, la commission doit soumettre un rapport final auprès du président de l'Assemblée législative dans les cinq mois du dépôt du rapport intérimaire.

(2) Le rapport final doit être déposé, remis aux députés de l'Assemblée législative et rendu public selon la procédure suivie pour le rapport intérimaire en application de l'article 415.

(3) Si le poste de président de l'Assemblée législative est vacant, le rapport final est déposé auprès du greffier de l'Assemblée législative. Ce dernier doit alors se conformer au paragraphe (2).

Nouvelles circonscriptions électorales

418.(1) Le gouvernement doit déposer un projet de loi afin d'établir les circonscriptions électorales suite au dépôt du rapport final.

(2) The legislation referred to in subsection (1) shall be introduced as soon as practicable, and in no event later than the end of the sitting of the Legislative Assembly which follows the sitting in which the final report is tabled.

(3) The Act introduced pursuant to this section shall, once passed by the Legislative Assembly, come into force on the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly which passed it, subject to section 423.

Relevant considerations

419. For the purpose of the reports required under sections 415 and 417, the Commission shall take into account the following

- (a) the density and rate of growth of the population of any area;
- (b) the accessibility, size and physical characteristics of any area;
- (c) the facilities and patterns of transportation and communication within and between different areas;
- (d) available census data and other demographic information;
- (e) the number of electors in the electoral districts appearing on the most recent official lists of electors;
- (f) any special circumstances relating to the existing electoral districts;
- (g) the boundaries of municipalities and First Nations governments;
- (h) public input obtained under section 416;
- (i) any other reasons or information relied on by the Commission.”

3 Sections 426 to 435 of the *Act* are renumbered accordingly.

4 This Act comes into force on the date of assent.

(2) Le projet de loi mentionné au paragraphe (1) doit être déposé le plus tôt possible mais au plus tard avant la fin de la session de l'Assemblée législative qui suit le dépôt du rapport final.

(3) Le projet de loi déposé dans le cadre du présent article entre en vigueur lors de la dissolution de l'Assemblée législative l'ayant établi, sous réserve de l'article 423.

Facteurs pertinents

419. Lors de la rédaction de ses rapports en application des articles 415 et 417, la commission doit tenir compte de ce qui suit :

- a) la densité et le taux de croissance de la population dans une région;
- b) la grandeur, l'accessibilité ainsi que les caractéristiques physiques d'une région;
- c) les installations ainsi que la tendance du transport et des communications à l'intérieur et entre les différentes régions;
- d) les informations disponibles suite au recensement et toute autre information démographique;
- e) le nombre d'électeurs dans les circonscriptions électorales apparaissant sur la liste électorale officielle la plus récente;
- f) les circonstances particulières afférentes aux circonscriptions électorales établies;
- g) les limites des municipalités et des gouvernements des Premières nations;
- h) les informations en provenance du public obtenues en application de l'article 416;
- i) tout autre motif ou renseignement invoqué par la commission au soutien de ses recommandations. »

3 Les articles 426 à 435 de la même loi sont renumérotés en conséquence.

4 La présente loi entre en vigueur à sa date de sanction.

APPENDIX B: LETTER OF INVITATION

April 23, 2001

The Yukon Electoral District Boundaries Commission invites you to participate in its review of the Yukon's electoral districts. All Yukoners have an opportunity to comment on the territory's electoral boundaries during two stages of the Commission's work.

Stage 1 covers written submissions by individuals, governments, community organizations, labour and business sectors, educational institutions, and political parties. Submissions are due by June 1, 2001.

Stage 2 is a series of public meetings in all Yukon communities in the fall of 2001.

The Commission's mandate is to review the existing electoral districts and make proposals to the Legislative Assembly on the boundaries, number, and names of the Yukon's electoral districts.

This electoral boundaries review is an important exercise for all Yukoners. The Commission's proposals may change the boundaries of the electoral districts and the neighbourhoods in them. We hope that you will take part in this public process and send a written submission to the Commission by mail to the Yukon Electoral District Boundaries Commission, Box 32047 Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5P9 or, by fax to: (867) 393-7049 or, by e-mail to: yukonboundaries@YKnet.ca. You may also make a submission at the public meetings to be held in the fall.

The Commission is independent of government. Its Interim and Final Reports will be submitted to the Legislature.

If you have questions about the Commission or if you need information about the Yukon's existing electoral boundaries, please call the Commission Secretariat at 393-7014 or 1-867-393-7014 (toll free). The Commission also has a web site at www.yukonboundaries.ca.

We look forward to your participation in this process.

Sincerely,

Yukon Electoral District Boundaries Commission Members

APPENDIX C: LIST OF INVITED PARTICIPANTS

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Dennis Schneider, Speaker, MLA Whitehorse West

Yukon Liberal Party Caucus

Hon. Pat Duncan, Premier, MLA Porter Creek South

Hon. Sue Edelman, MLA Riverdale South

Hon. Pam Buckway, MLA Lake Laberge

Hon. Dale Eftoda, MLA Riverdale North

Hon. Wayne Jim, MLA McIntyre-Takhini

Hon. Don Roberts, MLA Porter Creek North

Cynthia Tucker, MLA Mount Lorne

Mike McLarnon, MLA Whitehorse Centre

Scott Kent, MLA Riverside

James R. McLachlan, MLA Faro

Yukon New Democratic Party Caucus

Eric Fairclough, MLA Mayo-Tatchun

Dennis Fentie, MLA Watson Lake

Dave Keenan, MLA Ross River-Southern Lakes

Gary McRobb, MLA Kluane

Lorraine Peter, MLA Vuntut Gwitchin

Yukon Party Caucus

Peter Jenkins, MLA Klondike

POLITICAL PARTIES

Roy Keating, President	Yukon Party
Wayne Klippert, President	Yukon Liberal Party
Steve Cardiff, President	Yukon New Democratic Party

FIRST NATIONS

Ed Schultz, Grand Chief	Council of Yukon First Nations
Andy Carville, Chief	Carcross/Tagish First Nation
Bob Charlie, Chief	Champagne/Aishihik First Nations
Robert Hager, Chief	First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun
Robert Johnson, Chief	Kluane First Nation
Rick O'Brien, Chief	Kwanlin Dun First Nation
Daniel Morris, Chief	Liard First Nation
Eddie Skookum, Chief	Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation
Norman Sterriah, Chief	Ross River Dena Council
Lucy McGinty, Chief	Selkirk First Nation
Glenn Grady, Chief	Ta'an Kwach'an Council
Eric Morris, Chief	Teslin Tlingit Council
Darren Taylor, Chief	Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Hän Nation
Joe Linklater, Chief	Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation
David Johnny, Chief	White River First Nation
Dakh Ka Council	Carcross
Hammond Dick, Chief	Kaska Tribal Council
Northern Tutchone Tribal Council	Pelly Crossing
Southern Tutchone Tribal Council	Haines Junction

MUNICIPALITIES, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND COMMUNITY ASSOCIATIONS

Glen Everitt, President	Association of Yukon Communities
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Municipalities

Luke Lacasse, Mayor	Village of Carmacks
Glen Everitt, Mayor	Town of the City of Dawson
Melvyn Smith, Mayor	Town of Faro

John Farynowski, Mayor	Village of Haines Junction
Bernard Melenon, Mayor	Village of Mayo
Orville Smith, Mayor	Village of Teslin
Richard Durocher, Mayor	Town of Watson Lake
Ernest Bourassa, Mayor	City of Whitehorse

Local Advisory Areas

Bob Atkinson, Chair	Hamlet of Ibex Valley
Mark Stephens, Chair	Hamlet of Mount Lorne
Lorraine Wright, A/Co-chair Charlie James, Co-chair	Carcross Area Advisory Planning Committee
Bob Hewer, Chair	Deep Creek Advisory Council
Paul Brisley, Chair	Tagish Advisory Committee
Malcolm Taggart, Chair	Marsh Lake Local Advisory Council

Community Associations and Other Community Organizations

Gary Knickle, President	Beaver Creek Community Club
Rhonda Passmore, President	Carcross Community & Curling Club
Michael Lauer, President	Hillcrest Community Association
Bob Wagner, President	Keno City Community Club
Jim Flumerfelt, President	Kluane Lake Athletic Association
Margaret Dunn, President	Marsh Lake Community Club
Donna Lawther, President	Mendenhall Community Association
President	Mount Lorne Community Association
Jenny Trapnell, President	Riverdale Community Association
Harry Kern	Robinson Community Association
Dan McDiarmid, President	Stewart Crossing Community Club
Art Semier, President	Swift River Community Club
Dan Parlee, President	Tagish Community Association

BUSINESS AND LABOUR

Chambers

Gary Lee, President	Yukon Chamber of Mines
Grant Klein, President	Klondike Placer Miners Association
Larry Carlyle, President	Yukon Prospectors Association
Lynn Ogden, President	Yukon Chamber of Commerce
Jan Wotton, President	Carcross/Tagish Chamber of Commerce
President	Dawson City Chamber of Commerce
President	Faro & District Chamber of Commerce
Archie Graham, President	Haines Junction Chamber of Commerce
Darren Ronoghan, President	Silver Trail Chamber of Commerce
Adam Grinde, President	Teslin Regional Chamber of Commerce
Tim Nehring, President	Watson Lake Chamber of Commerce
Stephen Dunbar, President	Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce

Labour

Joanne Oberg, President	Yukon Federation of Labour
President	Yukon Building and Construction Trades Council
President	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1574
President	International Union of Operating Engineers
Jim Brohman, Regional Representative	Public Service Alliance of Canada
Teamsters Local 31	Attn: Barbara Harris
President	United Association of Plumbers & Pipefitters Local 310
President	United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 2499
Dave Hobbis, President	Yukon Employees Union

UMBRELLA GROUPS

Yann Herry, president	l'Association franco-yukonnaise
Steve Touchie, Chair	Klondike Visitors Association
Pat Irvin, President	Gateway Tourism Association
Leigh Gower, President	Law Society of Yukon
Board of Directors	Skookum Jim's Friendship Centre
Steve Leonard, President	Tourism Association of Yukon
Neil Hartling, President	Wilderness Tourism Association of the Yukon
Louise Bouvier, President	Yukon Aboriginal Women's Council
Corrine McKay, Chair	Yukon Advisory Council on Women's Issues
-----	Women's Directorate
Bill Drury, President	Yukon Agricultural Association
Jean, Dacko-Brink, President	Yukon Association for Community Living
Alice Hartling, President	Yukon Conservation Society
Curtis Prosko, President	Yukon Contractors Association
Ian Campbell, President	Yukon Council on Aging
Jon Breen, Chair	Yukon Council on Disability
Debbie Parent, President	Yukon First Nations Tourism Association
Jim Haney, President	Yukon Fish & Game Association
Chair	Yukon Fish & Wildlife Management Board
Leonard Peterson, President	Yukon Forestry Industry Association
Chair	Yukon Geographical Place Names Board
John Ferbey, Chair	Yukon Heritage Resources Board
Brent Slobodin, President	Yukon Historical and Museums Association
Elaine Chambers, Chair	Yukon Indian Development Corporation
Leslie Cabott, Chair	Yukon Land Use Planning Council

Dr. Cindy Breitzkreutz, President

Tim Mervyn, President

Paul Nordahl, President

Grant Redfern, President

OTHER

Barbara Fred, Chair

Chair

Terry Hanlon, Chair

Jake Duncan, Chair

Jack Smith, Chair

Robert Kaye, Chair

Heinz Sauer, Chair

Brandy Greenwood, Chair

Joe Tetlich, Chair

Floyd McCormick

Northern Research Institute

Yukon Medical Association

Yukon Outfitters Association

Yukon Status of Women's Council

Yukon Teachers Association

Yukon Trappers Association

Yukon College Board of Directors

Asek Renewable Resources Council

Carmacks Renewable Resources Council

Dawson District Renewable Resources Council

Mayo District Renewable Resources Council

North Yukon Renewable Resources Council

Selkirk Renewable Resources Council

Teslin Renewable Resources Council

Porcupine Caribou Management Board



APPENDIX D: PUBLIC INFORMATION

Print Advertisement

Householder (Mailed to Yukon residents):

Yukon Electoral District Boundaries Commission

The Electoral District Boundaries Commission is reviewing the size, name and number of the Electoral Districts in the Yukon and will make proposals to the Legislative Assembly for changes to the electoral boundaries. The work of the Commission may change your electoral district and the neighbourhoods in it. The Commission wants to hear from everyone who wants to take part in this review.

You have two opportunities to comment on the Electoral Boundaries as they are now and what you would like to see changed.

First, you may send written submissions to the Commission. The deadline for written submissions is June 1, 2001. Please send your comments by mail to:

Yukon Electoral District Boundaries Commission
Box 32047, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5P9

or by fax to:

Yukon Electoral District Boundaries Commission
1 (867) 393-7049

or by e-mail to:

yukonboundaries@YKnet.ca

The Commission will write an Interim Report outlining the proposed number of electoral districts, their boundaries and names. Second, you may take part in public meetings that the Commission will hold in all Yukon communities in the fall of 2001. The dates for these meetings will be announced late this summer. At the meetings, you may speak to Commission members or, once again, make a written submission.

The Commission will draft its Final Report after the public meetings. This report will contain the Commission's proposals for the boundaries, number, and names of the electoral districts of the Yukon.

You may provide comments at each stage of the review. The Commission wants to hear from individuals, governments, community organizations and political parties, and will consider every submission it receives. For information, call:

Yukon Electoral District Boundaries Commission Secretariat, 393-7014

or 1-867-393-7014 toll free

Box 32047 Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5P9

e-mail yukonboundaries@YKnet.ca

www.yukonboundaries.ca

APPENDIX E: LIST OF SUBMISSIONS

Interim Report

Name

1. Larry Carlyle	Whitehorse
2. Gerry Thick	Whitehorse
3. T. Ruth McCullough	Whitehorse
4. Judith White	Whitehorse
5. Marsh Lake Advisory Council	Whitehorse
6. Geoffrey Capp	Whitehorse
7. Town of Faro	Faro
8. Hamlet of Mount Lorne	Whitehorse
9. Yukon Teachers' Association	Whitehorse
10. Paul Nordahl	Whitehorse
11. Don Spink	Teslin
12. Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce	Whitehorse
13. Floyd McCormick	Whitehorse
14. Gary McRobb, MLA	Whitehorse
15. Michael J. Lauer	Whitehorse
16. Yukon New Democratic Party	Whitehorse
17. Village of Mayo	Mayo
18. Yukon Liberal Party	Whitehorse
19. Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation	Old Crow

APPENDIX F: SCHEDULE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

Date	Community	Location	Time
September 4, 2001	Old Crow	Community Centre	1:30 p.m.
September 17, 2001	Pelly Crossing	Community Centre	1:30 p.m.
	Mayo	Curling Club	7:30 p.m.
September 18, 2001	Dawson City	Pioneer Hall	7:30 p.m.
September 19, 2001	Carmacks	Recreation Centre	7:00 p.m.
September 21, 2001	Carcross	Community Club	7:30 p.m.
September 24, 2001	Watson Lake	Recreation Centre	7:30 p.m.
September 25, 2001	Upper Liard	Upper Liard Lodge	10:00 am
	Teslin	Rec Plex	7:00 p.m.
September 27, 2001	Ross River	Ross River School	1:00 p.m.
	Faro	Recreation Centre	7:00 p.m.
<hr/>			
October 2, 2001	Whitehorse	Gold Rush Inn	7:30 p.m.
October 3, 2001	Whitehorse	Mt. McIntyre Rec. Centre	7:30 p.m.
October 15, 2001	Destruction Bay	Kluane Lke. Ath. Assoc.	1:00 p.m.
	Beaver Creek	Community Club	8:00 p.m.
October 16, 2001	Burwash Landing	Kluane First Nation Off.	1:00 p.m.
	Haines Junction	Bill Brewster Arena	7:30 p.m.
October 17, 2001	Tagish	Tagish Community Club	7:30 p.m.
October 18, 2001	Hidden Valley, Takhini Hotsprings Rd., Lake Laberge Areas	Yukon Baha'i Inst.	7:30 p.m.
October 22, 2001	Mount Lorne and Area	Lorne Mtn. Comm. Centre	7:30 p.m.
October 23, 2001	Marsh Lake Area	Inn on the Lake	7:30 p.m.
October 24, 2001	Ibex Valley Area	Ibex Valley Fire Hall	7:30 p.m.

APPENDIX G: PROPOSED ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

18,292 electors in 16 electoral districts
less 192 electors in Vuntut Gwitchin

= 18,100 electors ÷ 15 electoral districts

Electoral Quotient: 1,207

Electoral District	Number of Electors	Electoral Quotient Deviation %
Copperbelt	1,013	-16.1
Klondike	1,233	+2.2
Kluane	936	-22.5
Lake Laberge	859	-28.8
McIntyre-Takhini	1,243	+3.0
Mount Lorne	1,267	+5.0
Porter Creek North	1,493	+23.7
Porter Creek South	1,431	+18.6
Riverdale North	1,406	+16.5
Riverdale South	1,376	+14.0
Southern Lakes	1,037	-14.1
Tintina	1,108	-8.2
Tu Cho	1,254	+3.9
Vuntut Gwitchin	Excluded	Excluded
Whitehorse Centre	1,278	+5.9
Whitehorse West	1,166	-3.4

APPENDIX G: EXISTING ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

18,285 electors in 17 electoral districts
 less 192 electors in Vuntut Gwitchin = 18,093 electors ÷ 16 electoral districts

Electoral Quotient: 1,131

Electoral District	Number of Electors	Electoral Quotient Deviation %
Faro	248 (234)	-78.1
Klondike	1,233	+9.0
Kluane	936	-17.2
Lake Laberge	1,384	+22.4
McIntyre-Takhini	1,390	+22.9
Mayo-Tatchun	874	-22.7
Mount Lorne	1,547	+36.8
Porter Creek North	1,170	+3.5
Porter Creek South	1,229	+8.7
Riverdale North	1,171	+3.5
Riverdale South	1,073	-5.1
Riverside	896	-20.8
Ross River-Southern Lakes	946	-16.4
Vuntut Gwitchin	Excluded	Excluded
Watson Lake	1,025	-9.4
Whitehorse Centre	876	-22.6
Whitehorse West	2,085	+84.4

APPENDIX H: ENDNOTES

¹ S.Y. 1999, c. 13, as amended by *An Act to Amend the Elections Act*, S.Y. 2000, c. 9. *An Act to Amend the Elections Act* is attached to this interim report as Appendix A

² (1989), 59 D.L.R. (4th) 247 (B.C.S.C.) (McLachlin C.J.)

³ *ibid.* at 266

⁴ *ibid.* at 265

⁵ *ibid.* at 267

⁶ *ibid.* at 283

⁷ British Columbia Electoral Boundaries Commission Report, December 3, 1998, at page 17

⁸ [1991] 2 S.C.R. 158 (McLachlin J.)

⁹ *ibid.* at 183

¹⁰ *ibid.* at 183-185

¹¹ *ibid.* at 190

¹² (1991), 86 D.L.R. (4th) 447 (Alta. C.A.)

¹³ (1994), 119 D.L.R. (4th) 1 (Alta. C.A.)

¹⁴ *ibid.* at 453

¹⁵ *ibid.* at 454

¹⁶ *Alberta Reference, supra*, at 12

¹⁷ (1993), 101 D.L.R. (4th) 362 (P.E.I. S.C.)

¹⁸ (1998), 168 D.L.R. (4th) 79 (P.E.I. C.A.)

¹⁹ *ibid.* at 97

²⁰ S.C.C. Bulletin, 1999, p. 1913

²¹ (1999), 171 D.L.R. (4th) 551 (N.W.T. S.C.)

²² *ibid.* at 560

²³ Yukon Electoral Boundaries Commission Report, 1991, at page 55

²⁴ The Nunavut Electoral Boundaries Commission Report, 1997, p. 17

²⁵ *Friends of Democracy, supra*, at 560

²⁶ 1991 Yukon Report, *supra*, at 42

²⁷ *The Constituency Boundaries Act, 1993*, S.S. 1993, c. 27-1, as amended by S.S. 1997, c. 31

²⁸ *ibid.* at 66

²⁹ *ibid.* at 66

³⁰ *ibid.* at 17