

Report of

**The 2015 Newfoundland and Labrador
Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission**



2015 *Newfoundland and Labrador
Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission*

Hon. Robert P. Stack, Chairperson | Shawn Skinner, Deputy Chairperson

Bernard Coffey, QC | Allan Goulding | Bill Matthews

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Commission Members

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Shawn Skinner, Deputy Chairperson
Bernard Coffey, QC
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Submitted to:

The Honourable Darin King
Minister of Justice and Public Safety
for the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador

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1.0 REPORT

This is the report of the 2015 Newfoundland and Labrador Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission. Attached as **Appendix 1** is a summary of the Commission’s final proposal, including district names, populations and deviations from the quotient where applicable. Attached as **Appendix 2** is the Commission’s complete final proposal for the division of the Province into 40 one-member electoral districts, including district names, boundary descriptions, district populations, district areas, deviations from the quotient where applicable, and maps.

2.0 DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

In this report the following terms are defined as follows:

Act	the <i>Electoral Boundaries Act</i> , RSNL1990, Chapter E-4, as amended (Appendix 3)
Commission	the Newfoundland and Labrador Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission as continued pursuant to the Act and as appointed in 2015
CSD	Census Subdivision
Labrador	the mainland portion of the Province
MHA	Member of the House of Assembly
Newfoundland	the island portion of the Province
Province	the province of Newfoundland and Labrador

3.0 THE COMMISSION

The Commission comprises the Honourable Robert P. Stack, Chairperson; Shawn Skinner, Deputy Chairperson; and Commissioners Bernard Coffey, QC, Allan Goulding and Bill Matthews.

Kate O’Brien is Legal Counsel to the Commission, Diane Blackmore is the Chief Administrative Officer, and Jeanette Fleming is the Administrative Assistant.

Brett Forsey, MSc, of the Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency, provided statistical, mapping and logistical support.

Jeff Wood, BSc (Eng.), of the Department of Municipal and Intergovernmental Affairs, Surveys and Mapping Division, provided cartographic and map-making services.

Alfred Power, MA, of the Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency, provided statistical information.

Conrad Power, PhD, of the Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency, provided statistical modelling and spatial mobility analysis.

Section 17 of the Act requires all departments of the government of the Province to make available their services and facilities to the Commission for the purpose of enabling it to discharge its duties. In addition to the above, the Commission was also ably assisted by members of the public service in the Department of Justice and Public Safety, the Crown Lands Administration Division of the Department of Municipal and Intergovernmental Affairs, the Office of the Chief Information Officer, the Office of Public Engagement, the Office of the Queen's Printer, and others.

4.0 APPLICATION OF THE ACT

The Commission's work is mandated by the Act. All references below are to the Act's requirements for 2015 unless otherwise stated.

Section 13(1) directs the Commission to divide the Province into 40 proposed one-member districts.

Section 15(1) directs the Commission to ensure that the division of the Province into districts gives primacy to the principle that the vote of every elector in the Province has a weight equal to that of every other elector. This principle is also sometimes referred to as the "one person – one vote" rule, or by the terms "parity" or "equality" of voting power.

Under section 15(6), the Commission is to divide Labrador into four proposed districts, taking into consideration their historical boundaries. Section 15(4) requires that one of the four districts in Labrador be the portion of Labrador that lies generally north of Lake Melville.

To propose the 36 districts for Newfoundland, section 13(4) requires the Commission to determine a quotient for each proposed district by dividing the total population of the Province by 36. Pursuant to section 13(7), the total population of the Province does not include that portion of the population living within Labrador.

For the purpose of establishing the quotient, section 13(6) directs that the population of the Province be taken from the latest census figures available under the *Statistics Act* (Canada), irrespective of when those census figures were actually taken. The latest census figures available at the time of the Commission's work were the 2011 Statistics Canada census data (**Appendix 4**). Pursuant to section 15(5), in calculating the quotient, the Commission assumes that the proportion of electors to the general population is constant throughout the Province.

The 2011 census established the population of the Province as 514,536. The population of Labrador is 26,728 and the population of Newfoundland is 487,808. Dividing the latter figure by 36 establishes the quotient at 13,550.

Section 15(2) permits the Commission, where necessary, to depart from the quotient but not to a greater extent than 10% more or 10% less of the quotient. The permitted 10% range is from 12,195 to 14,905.

By sections 15(3) and 15(3.1), the Commission may depart from the 10% deviation where it concludes that the departure is warranted by special geographical considerations, including the community of interests of the residents of those communities not connected by road, or by the accessibility, size or shape of a region. Section 15(3) permits the Commission to recommend the creation of districts with populations that depart from the quotient by 25% more or 25% less. The range permitted by section 15(3) is 10,163 to 16,938. Additionally, section 15(3.1) permits the Commission to recommend the creation of not more than two districts in Newfoundland with a population that departs from the quotient by greater than 25% more or less.

In proposing names for the districts, section 14(1)(c) requires the Commission to incorporate the historical and geographical factors that it considers appropriate.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 APPROACH ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION

From the outset of the Commission's mandate, the Commission resolved that its work would be politically neutral. All Commissioners were committed to the principle that effective and fair representation for the people of Newfoundland and Labrador demands that boundaries not be proposed to favour one political interest over another.

The Commission also resolved to keep its internal deliberations confidential. It was important that each of the five Commissioners be free to speak openly and candidly with each other.

The Chairperson was designated by the Commission to be its spokesperson unless, at his discretion, he designated the Deputy Chairperson to comment.

The Commission was mandated to propose 40 districts for a province that currently has 48 districts. In approaching this task, the Commission did not take the view that it was “removing” eight districts or “adjusting the boundaries” of 40 of the current districts. Rather, the Commission approached its task with the goal of effective representation for all voters in the Province based upon the strictures of the Act and the guidance of the principles discussed below.

Although section 4(2) of the Act provides that a quorum for meetings of the Commission is two, the Commission decided that, in so far as it was practicable, all Commissioners would attend public sittings. Although splitting the Commission for the purpose of public sittings may have allowed more sittings within the relatively short available time, the Commission felt that there was greater benefit in all Commissioners hearing all public submissions first-hand.

In undertaking such an important task for the people of Newfoundland and Labrador, the Commission committed to transparency and accountability. The Commission resolved to conduct its business in accordance with the *Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, SNL 2002, c. A-1.1. The Commission also decided not to permit private representations. All submissions would be shared with all Commissioners and made available to the public. Personal information of submitters would not be disclosed without consent.

The Commission was greatly aided by technology. The use of technology for public engagement is specifically discussed in Section 6.0 below. The Commission also had the benefit of advanced mapping technology and statistical modelling tools. Without these tools, the Commission’s challenge of completing its task within 120 days might have been insurmountable. With the software and computer systems currently available and the assistance of dedicated and skilled users, the 2015 Commission could view and adjust electoral boundary options relatively quickly. This proved invaluable to keeping the Commission’s work on schedule and maximized the time available for public consultation.

5.2 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

5.2.1 FOR PROPOSED DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

First and foremost, the Commission was guided by the requirements of the Act. Paramount among these is the principle of equality of voting power found in section 15(1). For Newfoundland, the Commission’s primary objective was to have district populations as close as practicable to 13,550.

The achievement of absolute voter parity – all districts with populations of exactly 13,550 – is practically impossible. In any event, absolute parity would not necessarily be desirable because

it can undermine the ultimate goal of effective representation. Factors such as geography, community history and community interests may need to be taken into account to ensure that people are effectively represented in the House of Assembly. Therefore, as shown in the next section of this report, the Commission found it necessary that every district in Newfoundland depart from the quotient, although all but two were within the 10% deviation permitted by section 15(2) of the Act. (When this report refers to populations of proposed districts “adhering to the quotient” or similar language, it means being within a 10% deviation from the quotient.)

Although the Commission could exceed the 10% deviation where the departure was warranted by special geographical considerations, it concluded that such circumstances were necessarily limited. Many areas of Newfoundland present challenges for governance caused by their accessibility, size or shape. The courts have held that significant negative deviations from the quotient can be justified for large and remote districts; it is more difficult, however, to justify significant positive deviations, even for urban districts. Consequently, the Commission was aware that proposing many districts with deviations beyond 10% for rural areas could result in unacceptably large positive deviations in more urban districts, especially on the Avalon Peninsula.

For the two Newfoundland districts where the Commission proposes a departure from the quotient by more than 10%, the Commission concluded that the departure was warranted by special geographical considerations distinguishing those districts from the rest of Newfoundland. Although the Act does not provide a closed list of special geographical considerations, it does list two examples: (1) the community of interests of residents of communities not connected by road; and (2) the accessibility, size or shape of a region. The Commission considered these factors and determined that they were abundantly present in the two Newfoundland districts that it recommends should have populations more than 10% below the quotient.

The 36 districts in Newfoundland are all interconnected. The Commission’s decisions about one proposed district almost always had a “domino effect” on adjacent and even non-adjacent districts. As a result, no change or alternative for a proposed district could be considered in isolation. The domino effect was more significant in areas of high population, particularly on the Avalon Peninsula, where a change of proposed boundary usually affected all proposed districts in the region.

The Commission also considered factors and was guided by principles that are not specifically mandated by the Act but that nevertheless underlie effective representation. These factors and guidelines are discussed below. The Commission did not assign any particular order or priority to these considerations; rather, the Commission applied and was guided by them where they seemed appropriate.

Two principles applied to urban areas. First, in cases where the population of an urban or other major centre did not exceed the 10% quotient range, the Commission endeavoured not to divide the centre between districts. Urban voters and rural voters have different community interests

because of the relative differences in size and population density of their communities. The Commission preferred to keep these distinct communities intact within districts when possible. This principle could not be applied in urban centres where the population was in excess of the 10% quotient range, and so those areas had to be divided.

Second, with respect to deviations from the quotient, in urban and more densely populated areas the Commission considered it more acceptable to have positive deviations from the quotient rather than negative ones. In rural districts, particularly more remote ones, the Commission considered it more acceptable to have negative deviations. A positive deviation from the quotient in a district means that the district is more densely populated than average, or, in other words, it has more residents than the average district. A negative deviation means that a district has fewer residents than the average district. Canadian courts have recognized that rural ridings are more challenging to serve because of difficulties in transportation and communications. The courts have also recognized that rural voters make greater demands on their elected representatives, possibly because of the absence of alternative resources available in urban centres. The Commissioners generally shared this view, recognizing that although advances in communication technology and improved road networks have significantly facilitated the servicing of rural districts, the challenges have not been eliminated. It made sense to the Commission, where practicable, to accept higher densities in urban or more accessible districts and lower densities in rural and more remote ones. This was not, however, universally achieved.

Because the Commission was satisfied to have more densely populated districts in urban areas, it was able to enhance effective representation by situating a disproportionate number of seats off the Avalon Peninsula. If the quotient alone were considered, there would be 19 districts on the Avalon and 17 districts in the rest of Newfoundland. The Commission determined that effective representation required it to divide Newfoundland into 18 proposed districts both on and off the Avalon, and all but two of the proposed Avalon districts have a population in excess of 14,000.

The Province has a number of peninsulas and prominent headlands. For many of these the Commission had a choice of either starting at the tip and moving along the peninsula or headland until an appropriate population was captured that fell within the 10% quotient range, or splitting the peninsula or headland along its major axis. The Commission felt that the community of interests among people living on the outer reaches of a peninsula or headland was strong, and it chose the former approach so that populations in such distinct geographical regions were maintained within a single electoral district.

The Commission endeavoured to use major thoroughfares or roads as district boundaries where possible, especially in urban areas. This approach has several advantages. First, major roads generally follow straighter lines over longer distances than do secondary roads; following them reduces zigzags in proposed boundary lines. Second, major roads are widely known and easily recognized by the public. Finally, major roads often create dividing lines between residential populations, since many of them feature commercial or institutional uses or are unpopulated.

The Commission wished to avoid “split” districts, in which, to travel across the full district, it would be necessary to cross through another district. However, because the Commission did not want to divide urban areas, in its initial proposal the proposed district of Exploits was split to create the proposed district of Grand Falls-Windsor. In addition, because the population of Burgeo – La Poile resides along the southwest coast of the Province, but the road to Burgeo runs south from the Trans-Canada Highway outside of the district, it is also split in this sense.

The Commission was also guided by the way people move through the regions in which they live. Although historically much movement between communities in Newfoundland was by boat, today it is primarily by car and truck. Newfoundland and Labrador is now principally a province where the roads, rather than the bays and straits, dictate travel patterns. The Commission therefore continued to design electoral districts based largely on the road networks through regions and on the most frequently used routes of travel, recognizing hubs to which populations naturally migrate.

To keep areas of high interconnectivity intact within districts, the Commission was influenced by the theory of spatial mobility modelling. The Commission was much aided in this regard by statistical modelling and spatial analysis done by the Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency. Dr. Conrad Power of that organization provided valuable information on daytime intercommunity travel for work, health care and education. The Commission also consulted the *Community to Community Distance Finder* tool made available by the Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency to determine driving times within proposed districts.

Although all electors in Newfoundland and Labrador share a community of interests at the provincial level, there are many smaller communities of interest within the Province. These include regions that geographers refer to as “socio-geographic interaction zones” – areas including individuals with common economic, labour market, social or cultural characteristics. These communal interests are often strongly correlated to people’s movement within a geographical area to access essential public and community services, particularly health care and education. The Commission endeavoured to keep such zones intact within districts. However, the populations of almost all recognized socio-geographic interaction zones in the Province are considerably less than the quotient. As a result, there were a number of instances where zones were joined with others to create a district. Also, although the Commission preferred to keep such zones fully intact within individual districts, population distributions sometimes dictated that zones had to be dispersed among two or more districts.

Statistics Canada reports its census population in geographical units. The primary unit Statistics Canada uses for reporting is a Census Subdivision or CSD, which is typically a municipality or a geographical area deemed equivalent to a municipality for statistical purposes. In most cases, the Commission enclosed full CSDs within proposed district boundaries so that the population could be readily established. However, in many cases it was necessary to divide CSDs into smaller geographical units called “dissemination blocks.” This occurred primarily in urban districts. A dissemination block is the smallest geographical area for which Statistics Canada

reports population and dwelling counts. Dissemination blocks were used to determine accurately the population within a divided CSD where it is intersected by a proposed district boundary. In two cases, however, to determine the proposed district populations it was necessary to split dissemination blocks in order to estimate the number of people living on each side of a proposed boundary for the initial proposal. These estimates were provided by the statistical analysts who worked with the Commission.

There are many islands around the Province's coast. All of the islands have not been named in the boundary descriptions, but they are included in the proposed districts to which they are adjacent. In describing the proposed districts, the Commission used the language "together with all islands adjacent thereto" to indicate this. For greater clarity, however, the Commission specifically named islands that are either populated or are very close to boundaries that split a bay or other body of water.

In some cases the proposed districts have boundaries in common with the current electoral districts. Primarily this occurred because the boundary currently exists along a well-known geographical feature, major thoroughfare or municipal boundary, and where possible the Commission preferred to set district boundaries along such features.

5.2.2 FOR PROPOSED DISTRICT NAMES

As mandated by the Act, the Commission used both historical and geographical considerations in choosing names for its proposed 40 electoral districts.

Because the democratic institutions of the Province have such long associations in our political consciousness, historical district names and elements of historical district names were used where the Commission deemed it appropriate. For reference, the Commission had a list compiled of district names used in the Province since 1832 (**Appendix 5**).

The Commission also frequently used geographical features in names, whether associated with historical districts or otherwise. In particular, the names of major parks and water bodies in the Province were featured in several proposed district names.

The Commission avoided names with more than two elements because longer names can be cumbersome and impractical.

6.0 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

From the beginning, the Commission was aware that completing its task in 120 days would be challenging. A reduction in the number of seats from 48 to 40 would mean that almost every voter in the Province could have his or her electoral district changed significantly. While the Commission would have preferred to visit all or most of the 40 proposed districts in person for public sittings, time simply did not permit it. To overcome this impediment, the Commission resolved to use modern technology to expand its public consultations beyond the more traditional in-person public sittings. The Commission wanted to give every Newfoundlander and Labradorian the opportunity to be informed about the proposal and to provide feedback.

In order to engage with voters in as many affected areas as possible within the time available, the Commission divided its public sittings into two types. The first type – held in Clarenville, Conception Bay South, Corner Brook, Grand Falls-Windsor, Happy Valley-Goose Bay, St. John's and Whitbourne – were conducted at venues where the Commissioners were present in the same meeting space as the public. The second type were “virtual sittings” held in Carbonear, Lewisporte, Marystown, St. Anthony and Stephenville. For these, a public meeting space was provided in the community. The Commission then conducted the sitting via video link from a public meeting space in St. John's.

The sittings were promoted on the Commission's website and on Twitter. Press releases were issued for every public sitting. The Commission also purchased advertising space on radio stations and on TC Transcontinental Media newspaper websites.

In order to further maximize opportunities for public engagement, the Commission used the following:

1. **Website:** The Commission maintained a website at www.nledbc.ca that was kept updated with information about the Commission and its work. The Commission was able to post additional information, including individual maps showing proposed districts with an overlay of the current districts, as its work progressed. The public could also provide feedback through the website. More than 13,000 users visited the website.
2. **Email:** The Commission maintained an email account at info@nledbc.ca so that members of the public could email comments and submissions to the Commission.
3. **Comment Form:** A feedback form could be completed by users and submitted to the Commission from the website.
4. **Toll-free phone line:** Recognizing that not all Newfoundlanders and Labradorians have access to or use the Internet, the Commission set up a toll-free recorded submission line. Calls to this phone line were transcribed for review by the Commissioners.

5. **Fax line:** The Commission had a facsimile line on which it could receive submissions.
6. **Regular mail:** The Commission's mailing address was published so that people could send submissions by post.
7. **Physical office:** The Commission maintained an office in St. John's at Suite C, 83 Thorburn Road, which was open from 8:30 am to 4:30 pm each weekday so that members of the public could drop by to obtain information or leave information for the Commissioners.
8. **Twitter:** The Commission had a Twitter account, @NLEDBC_2015, so that it could tweet updates about its activities to the public. The account had 190 followers.
9. **Newspapers:** The Commission posted public notices prior to the public sittings, including its full proposal, in newspapers around the Province.
10. **Webinar:** On April 16, 2015, the Commission broadcast a webinar over the Internet. The webinar was advertised in advance on the website, on Twitter and with a press release. Over 250 unique viewers watched live over the Internet as the Commission outlined its proposal and then took questions from the media present in the room. The webinar was archived on the Commission's website so that anyone who could not view it live could watch it afterward at any time. Almost 800 unique viewers accessed the archived webinar.
11. **Skype:** On May 2, 2015, the Commission held a Skype session. Members of the public registered in advance to make submissions to the Commission using a Skype video call.

7.0 INITIAL PROPOSAL - PRIOR TO THE PUBLIC SITTINGS

As mandated by section 19 of the Act, prior to conducting its public sittings the Commission advertised its proposed division of the Province into 40 districts, including the proposed district names, boundaries and maps. This section gives an overview of the proposal as advertised (see **Appendix 6**) and the Commission's rationale.

7.1 TORNGAT MOUNTAINS

The proposed district of Torngat Mountains has the same boundaries and the same name as the current district. It has a population of 3,548. Minor changes were made to the boundary description to clarify the delineation of its northern tip.

This district is generally mandated by section 15(4) of the Act, which requires that one of the four districts in Labrador comprise that portion of Labrador that lies generally north of Lake Melville. In describing the boundaries of the Labrador districts, section 15(6) of the Act required the Commission to consider their historical boundaries. In the case of Torngat Mountains, the Commission felt that the current boundaries appropriately recognize both the remote and unique geography of the district and the community of interests of the residents of the area.

The name “Torngat Mountains” recognizes the most distinct geographical feature of the area, which is reflected in the name of the national park. It is a name derived from Inuktitut and so recognizes the aboriginal heritage of the majority of the proposed district’s inhabitants.

7.2 LAKE MELVILLE

The proposed district of Lake Melville has the same boundaries and the same name as the current district. It has a population of 10,097.

The Commission considered the current boundary appropriate and did not make any change. One small change, however, was made to the description of the boundary that it shares with Labrador West, to add precision.

The name “Lake Melville” recognizes the major body of water in the area, a saltwater tidal extension of Hamilton Inlet, which drains the Churchill River and Naskaupi River watersheds.

7.3 LABRADOR WEST

The proposed district of Labrador West has the same boundaries and the same name as the current district. It has a population of 9,238.

The Commission considered the current boundary appropriate and did not make any change. As mentioned above, one small change was made to the boundary description to add precision.

The name “Labrador West”, or its shortened version, “Lab West,” is commonly used by residents of the Province to describe this area.

7.4 CARTWRIGHT – L'ANSE AU CLAIR

The proposed district of Cartwright – L’Anse au Clair has the same name and boundaries as the current district. It has a population of 3,845.

The Commission considered the current boundary appropriate and did not make any change.

The proposed name recognizes two communities that bookend the district, one to the north and one to the south.

7.5 ST. BARBE – WHITE BAY

The proposed district of St. Barbe – White Bay¹ has a population of 12,241, which deviates from the quotient by -9.7%.

This is a rural and fairly remote district, and so in setting the boundaries the Commission considered a lower district population appropriate. The southern boundary was placed south of the community of River of Ponds so that it crossed the Great Northern Peninsula in an area of no population and gave the proposed district the minimum population in the 10% range.

The proposed name has two elements: St. Barbe, a prominent community on the west coast of the district, and White Bay, a prominent bay on the eastern side of the peninsula. Both elements have historically been used in electoral district names. “St. Barbe” was first used in 1885. “White Bay” was first used in 1882. Most recently, “St. Barbe” has been the name of a district comprising principally the western portion of the peninsula, and “White Bay” has formed part of the name for a district encompassing the northeastern portion.

7.6 GROS MORNE

The proposed district of Gros Morne has a population of 12,509, which deviates from the quotient by -7.7%.

The proposed district’s northern boundary is shared with St. Barbe – White Bay. The eastern boundary was drawn to include the western half of White Bay, including the communities of Hampden and Beaches. The road network from these communities connects with that of the western side of the Northern Peninsula and on to Deer Lake, Corner Brook and other western centres. Spatial mobility analysis confirmed that people from these communities tend to travel west to those larger centres more than to the east. The Commission therefore decided to include these communities within the proposed district of Gros Morne. The southern boundary was determined primarily with reference to the quotient. Since this is a rural district, in setting the boundaries the Commission considered a lower district population appropriate.

1 This district was renamed St. Barbe – L’Anse aux Meadows for the final proposal.

The proposed name “Gros Morne” recognizes the national park and UNESCO World Heritage Site that is located in the district. This would be the first use of “Gros Morne” as an electoral district name.

7.7 HUMBER NORTH

The proposed district of Humber North² has a population of 12,269, which deviates from the quotient by -9.5%.

The proposed district’s northern boundary borders the proposed district of Gros Morne. Its other boundaries are primarily the water boundaries of Humber Arm, Corner Brook and Grand Lake. The district includes the communities along the Humber River and the southern part of Deer Lake. The eastern part of the city of Corner Brook is also included because Corner Brook’s population is too large to be contained within a single district. This is primarily a rural district and so in setting the boundaries the Commission considered a lower district population appropriate.

“Humber” was first used as an electoral district name in 1928. “Humber North” recognizes that this proposed district encompasses the area generally north of Humber Arm and the Humber River.

7.8 CORNER BROOK

The proposed district of Corner Brook³ has a population of 13,046, which deviates from the quotient by -3.7%.

The proposed urban district comprises the majority of the city of Corner Brook. The entire municipality of Corner Brook has a population in excess of the upper 10% range of the quotient; thus, division was necessary. The Commission chose major thoroughfares and recognizable features to delineate the central portion of the city. This was one of the two areas for the initial proposal where statisticians working with the Commission had to divide Census Canada population blocks and estimate the number of people living in this proposed district.

The proposed district is named for the city that comprises it.

2 This district was revised for the final proposal. See Section 10.3.

3 This district was revised for the final proposal. See Section 10.3.

7.9 HUMBER SOUTH – ST. GEORGE’S

The proposed district of Humber South – St. George’s⁴ has a population of 12,974, which deviates from the quotient by -4.3%.

The proposed district’s northern boundary is shared with the proposed districts of Humber North and Corner Brook. It includes the area generally south of Humber Arm and the Humber River, except for the area proposed for the district of Stephenville – Port au Port. The proposed district of Humber South – St. George’s includes the communities of Stephenville Crossing and St. George’s. Although the people living in and near these communities frequently travel to Stephenville, adhering to the quotient required a division. The Commission did not want to divide the community of Stephenville Crossing. Spatial mobility analysis revealed that the people of Stephenville Crossing, St. George’s and environs also frequently travel north to Corner Brook, the western portion of which is in this proposed district. The southern boundary of the proposed district was dictated primarily by the quotient.

As noted above, “Humber” was first used as an electoral district name in 1928. “Humber South” recognizes that this proposed district encompasses the area generally south of Humber Arm and the Humber River. “St. George’s,” which recognizes both the community and the bay that lie to the west of the district, was first used as an electoral district name in 1882.

7.10 STEPHENVILLE – PORT AU PORT

The proposed district of Stephenville – Port au Port has a population of 13,781, which deviates from the quotient by +1.7%.

This proposed district includes the Port au Port Peninsula and the town of Stephenville. Port au Port is a culturally distinct region and includes people with mixed French and aboriginal heritage. The population of the peninsula, however, is insufficient to form an individual district within the 10% quotient range. As a result, the Commission chose to include Stephenville within the district, rather than dividing it between districts. Stephenville is the regional centre that services the Port au Port region. Approximately 16% of the Province’s francophones live in the Stephenville – Port au Port area.

The proposed name recognizes the two major areas of the district. “Port au Port” was first used as an electoral district name in 1928 and “Stephenville” was first used as an electoral district name in 1975.

4 This district was revised for the final proposal. See Section 10.3.

7.11 BURGEO – LA POILE

The proposed district of Burgeo – La Poile⁵ has a population of 10,715, which deviates from the quotient by -20.9%.

The Commission decided that departure from the quotient in excess of 10% but less than 25%, as permitted by section 15(3) of the Act, was warranted in this proposed district because of special geographical considerations. This proposed district covers a geographical area of 10,240 km² and includes communities not connected by road and that rely on ferry service. The proposed district is large, sparsely populated, remote and difficult to access.

The eastern boundary of the proposed district is the same as the current boundary. Historically, the community of Grey River has been in the same electoral district as Burgeo. Similarly, the community of Francois, east of that boundary, has historically been linked to Harbour Breton. The other boundaries of the proposed district have largely been dictated by quotient considerations for the proposed districts to the north. For example, the Codroy Valley was included in the proposed district of Burgeo – La Poile. Had this region been included in the district of Humber South – St. George’s, an already geographically large district, it would have been in excess of the quotient.

The proposed name is the same as that of the current district, which covers most of the same area. The community names of “Burgeo” and “La Poile” were first joined to designate an electoral district in 1855.

7.12 FORTUNE BAY – CAPE LA HUNE

The proposed district of Fortune Bay – Cape La Hune has a population of 7,401, which deviates from the quotient by -45.4% (final proposal: 7,373, -45.6%).

The Commission decided that departure from the quotient in excess of 25%, as permitted by section 15(3.1) of the Act, was warranted in this proposed district because of special geographical considerations. This proposed district covers a geographical area of 15,055 km²; it includes communities that are not connected by road and that rely on ferry service. This proposed district is also large, sparsely populated, remote and difficult to access.

All proposed boundaries for this district are the same as the boundaries of the current district of the same name.

5 This district was revised for the final proposal. See Section 10.3.

The proposed name “Fortune Bay – Cape La Hune” recognizes the bay on the eastern side of the district and the cape on the western side. “Fortune Bay” was one of the original nine districts created in 1832. The district has been known as “Fortune Bay – Cape La Hune” since 1996.

7.13 BURIN – GRAND BANK

The proposed district of Burin – Grand Bank⁶ has a population of 12,540, which deviates from the quotient by -7.5%.

This is an example of a district that begins at the tip of a peninsula, as discussed in Section 5.2. The proposed district boundary encompasses the road network that loops around the bottom portion of the Burin Peninsula. There is considerable travel around this loop by residents, who share a significant community of interests. To ensure that the proposed district was within the 10% quotient range, however, it was necessary to divide the town of Marystown. The Commission chose natural dividers – three water bodies - for the boundary.

Here is the other area for the initial proposal where statisticians working with the Commission had to divide Census Canada population blocks to estimate the number of people living in the proposed district. Because this is a rural district located at the tip of a peninsula, in setting the boundaries the Commission considered a lower district population appropriate.

The proposed name recognizes two towns in the district, one on either side of the peninsula. “Burin,” which also recognizes the peninsula itself, has been an electoral district name since 1832. “Grand Bank” has been an electoral district name since 1975.

7.14 PLACENTIA WEST – BELLEVUE

The proposed district of Placentia West – Bellevue⁷ has a population of 13,559, which deviates from the quotient by +0.1%.

The southern boundary of the proposed district is shared with Burin – Grand Bank, and the western boundary is shared with Fortune Bay – Cape La Hune. The northern boundary is just north of Goobies, which is where the Burin Peninsula Highway intersects with the Trans-Canada Highway. The Commission recognized that people travelling off the Burin Peninsula are more likely to turn east at Goobies and travel towards the Avalon Peninsula than to travel west. The eastern boundary of the proposed district is on the eastern side of the Isthmus of Avalon. This is

6 This district was revised for the final proposal. See Section 10.4.

7 This district was revised for the final proposal. See Section 10.4.

a natural geographical divide that keeps the communities on the isthmus, which have a close geographical connection, in the same district.

The proposed name recognizes that the district includes the western half of Placentia Bay and the isthmus community of Bellevue. “Placentia” has been an electoral district name since 1832. “Bellevue” has been an electoral district name since 1975.

7.15 TERRA NOVA

The proposed district of Terra Nova has a population of 14,275, which deviates from the quotient by +5.4%.

The southern boundary of the proposed district is shared with Placentia West – Bellevue. The communities of Southwest Arm and Random Island, just to the north of that boundary, have significant economic ties with the town of Clarenville, which is the largest community in the district. The proposed district encompasses Terra Nova National Park and the communities and islands of and around the Eastport Peninsula. It also includes the community of Glovertown, which is a significant service centre for the communities at the northern end of the proposed district.

As will be discussed below with respect to the proposed district of Bonavista, the Commission chose to keep the Bonavista Peninsula within a single district, rather than establishing a north-south divide and including the northern half with the communities in and around the Eastport Peninsula. In making this decision, the Commission considered the driving time required to cross the proposed district and noted that the distance from St. Brendan’s to Southwest Arm was less than the distance from St. Brendan’s to Bonavista.

The proposed name recognizes the national park located in the district. “Terra Nova” has been an electoral district name since 1975.

7.16 BONAVIDA

The proposed district of Bonavista has a population of 12,591, which deviates from the quotient by -7.1%.

The Commission chose to keep the Bonavista Peninsula intact within a district. There is a significant community of interests on the peninsula itself and a looped road network that ties the communities together. As discussed above with respect to the proposed district of Terra Nova, the Commission also considered driving times through the proposed districts. The Commission recognized that the communities from George’s Brook-Milton to Burgoyne’s Cove, which are in this proposed district, have close economic and non-economic ties with Clarenville, which is in

the proposed district of Terra Nova. The decision to divide these communities between districts was largely governed by the quotient.

The proposed district is named for the peninsula it comprises and the bay to its north. “Bonavista” has been used in an electoral district name since 1832.

7.17 GANDER

The proposed district of Gander has a population of 14,802, which deviates from the quotient by +9.2% (final proposal: 14,725, +8.7%).

The Commission chose to keep the town of Gander intact. It also chose to keep within the same district the communities of Glenwood and Appleton, as there are significant economic and non-economic connections between them and Gander. Gambo was also included in the district. This decision was primarily governed by demands of the quotient in this and the neighbouring proposed districts of Terra Nova and Fogo – Cape Freels. Because the town of Gander is urban and is centrally located in the proposed district, the Commission considered a positive deviation from the quotient appropriate.

The proposed name recognizes the town, lake and river of the same name. “Gander” has been an electoral district name since 1956.

7.18 FOGO – CAPE FREELS

The proposed district of Fogo – Cape Freels⁸ has a population of 14,035, which deviates from the quotient by +3.6%.

This proposed district includes the communities of the north side of Bonavista Bay, New-Wes-Valley, the Straight Shore, Hamilton Sound, Change Islands and Fogo Island. The southern boundary is shared with the proposed district of Gander, and the western boundary is just west of Port Albert, which is near the ferry terminal for Change Islands and Fogo Island. The western boundary was governed both by the quotient and the Commission’s desire to keep the road network that primarily services the communities of the proposed district within a single district. Although the islands of Fogo and Twillingate are currently in the same district, there is historical precedent for their separation: from 1885 to 1996 they were in different districts.

8 This district was renamed Fogo Island – Cape Freels for the final proposal.

The proposed name recognizes Fogo Island and the easternmost cape of the proposed district. “Fogo” has been used in electoral district names since 1832. This would be the first such use of “Cape Freels.”

7.19 LEWISPORTE – TWILLINGATE

The proposed district of Lewisporte – Twillingate has a population of 13,439, which deviates from the quotient by -0.8% (final proposal: 13,501, -0.4%).

This proposed district includes New World Island, the Twillingate Islands, Lewisporte and the communities of the eastern portion of the Bay of Exploits that are connected by road. The eastern boundary is shared with the proposed district of Fogo – Cape Freels. The western boundary follows a natural geographical divide: the longest arm of the Bay of Exploits.

The proposed name acknowledges the two largest communities in the district. “Lewisporte” was first used as an electoral district name in 1928. “Twillingate” has been used in electoral district names since 1832.

7.20 GRAND FALLS-WINDSOR

The proposed district of Grand Falls-Windsor⁹ has a population of 13,725, which deviates from the quotient by +1.3%.

As discussed in Section 5.2, in cases where the population of an urban or other major centre did not exceed the 10% quotient range, the Commission endeavoured not to divide the centre between districts. Grand Falls-Windsor is an example. The proposed district is defined by the municipal boundary of that community.

The proposed district is named for the town that comprises it. “Grand Falls” has been an electoral district name since 1928.

7.21 EXPLOITS

The proposed district of Exploits¹⁰ has a population of 12,471, which deviates from the quotient by -8.0%.

9 This district was revised for the final proposal. See Section 10.6.

10 This district was revised for the final proposal. See Section 10.6.

Because the Commission proposed the town of Grand Falls-Windsor as a distinct district, the boundaries for the proposed district of Exploits were largely governed by the quotient. The populations of Badger, Buchans and environs are insufficient to form a district within the 10% range. As a result, the Commission decided to include Bishops Falls and the communities of Notre Dame Bay connected to it by the road network to the north. Since this is a large and primarily rural district, in setting the boundaries the Commission considered a lower district population appropriate.

The proposed district is named for the Exploits River that runs through it from Red Indian Lake to the Bay of Exploits. “Exploits” has been the name of an electoral district since 1975.

7.22 BAIE VERTE – GREEN BAY

The proposed district of Baie Verte – Green Bay has a population of 13,773, which deviates from the quotient by +1.6%.

The proposed district encompasses the Baie Verte Peninsula and the communities of the western portion of Notre Dame Bay, which are linked by a common road and ferry network distinct from that servicing the communities to the east. The largest community in the district is the town of Springdale.

The proposed name recognizes the name of the peninsula and the bay that runs along its eastern coast. “Green Bay” first appeared as an electoral district name in 1928 and was used consistently until 1996. “Baie Verte” has been used since 1975.

7.23 PLACENTIA – ST. MARY'S

The proposed district of Placentia – St. Mary's¹¹ has a population of 13,773, which deviates from the quotient by +1.6%.

The western boundary is shared with the proposed district of Placentia West – Bellevue. The northern boundary extends just past the community of Cavendish. An analysis of spatial mobility patterns revealed a flow of people from Cavendish and south of Cavendish to the Trans-Canada Highway and Whitbourne. The northern boundary travels along the Trans-Canada Highway, which is an obvious dividing line between this proposed district and the communities of Conception Bay. The proposed district contains the eastern side of Placentia Bay and the communities of St. Mary's Bay, which have been historically situated in the same electoral district. The eastern boundary runs from the Trans-Canada Highway to Western Head, just west of the community of St. Shott's, which is contained in the district of Ferryland.

11 This district was revised for the final proposal. See Section 10.7.

The proposed name has a long history: “Placentia – St. Mary’s” was first used as an electoral district name in 1832.

7.24 FERRYLAND

The proposed district of Ferryland has a population of 14,007, which deviates from the quotient by +3.4%.

This proposed district generally comprises the area known as the “Southern Shore” and the communities of Trepassey Bay. It includes St. Shott’s and Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove and contains all of the communities in between. It also includes the Witless Bay Line. Because of the demands of the quotient, the proposed district also includes the portion of St. John’s just south of the Ruby Line, historically known as the community of Goulds.

The proposed name “Ferryland” is the only electoral district name in the Province that has been used without variation or interruption since 1832.

7.25 WATERFORD VALLEY

The proposed district of Waterford Valley has a population of 14,601, which deviates from the quotient by +7.8%.

The southern boundary of the proposed district is shared with the proposed district of Ferryland. From the northern municipal boundary of Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove, the proposed district of Waterford Valley runs along the east coast of the Avalon Peninsula to St. John’s Harbour. It runs along the south side of the harbour, along the Waterford River and then along major thoroughfares: Pitts Memorial Drive, Water Street, Sudbury Street, Hamilton Avenue, Cornwall Avenue, Topsail Road, Brookfield Road, Commonwealth Avenue, Robert E. Howlett Memorial Drive and Ruby Line. Waterford Valley shares boundaries with the proposed districts of St. John’s Centre, St. John’s West, Mount Pearl North and Mount Pearl – Southlands. The proposed district includes Fort Amherst and Cape Spear. Because this is primarily an urban district, the Commission deemed a positive deviation from the quotient appropriate.

The proposed name recognizes the valley of the Waterford River, which runs through the proposed district.

7.26 ST. JOHN'S CENTRE

The proposed district of St. John’s Centre has a population of 14,354, which deviates from the quotient by +5.9%.

This proposed district shares a boundary with the proposed district of Waterford Valley. It also shares a boundary with the proposed district of St. John's West along Columbus Drive, the proposed district of Mount Scio along Old Pennywell Road and Empire Avenue, and the proposed district of St. John's East – Quidi Vidi along Freshwater Road, Long's Hill, Queen's Road, New Gower Street, Waldegrave Street, Harbour Drive and Steers Cove. This is an urban district, and so the Commission deemed a positive deviation from the quotient appropriate.

The proposed name recognizes that this district comprises the centre area of the city of St. John's. "St. John's" has been used in electoral district names since 1832. "St. John's Centre" was first used as a district name in 1956.

7.27 ST. JOHN'S EAST – QUIDI VIDI

The proposed district of St. John's East – Quidi Vidi has a population of 14,443, which deviates from the quotient by +6.6%.

This proposed district shares a boundary with the proposed district of St. John's Centre. It runs along the north side of St. John's Harbour to North Head and then northerly along the coast to Quidi Vidi Harbour, where it continues along Quidi Vidi River, the southern shoreline of Quidi Vidi Lake, and Rennie's River to King's Bridge Road. It shares a boundary with the proposed district of Virginia Waters – Pleasantville along King's Bridge Road, Kenna's Hill and Torbay Road; the proposed district of Pippy Park along MacDonald Drive and Prince Phillip Drive; and the proposed district of Mount Scio along Allandale Road, Bonaventure Avenue and Mayor Avenue to Empire Avenue. Because this is an urban district, the Commission deemed a positive deviation from the quotient appropriate.

The proposed district name recognizes that this proposed district comprises the eastern area of the city of St. John's and acknowledges the geographical and cultural significance of Quidi Vidi Lake. "St. John's East" was first used as an electoral district name in 1855. "Quidi Vidi" was first used in an electoral district name in 1996.

7.28 VIRGINIA WATERS – PLEASANTVILLE

The proposed district of Virginia Waters – Pleasantville has a population of 14,152, which deviates from the quotient by +4.4%.

This proposed district shares a boundary with the proposed district of St. John's East – Quidi Vidi and the proposed district of Pippy Park along Torbay Road and the Outer Ring Road. Its boundary runs along the northern shoreline of Quidi Vidi Lake. It also shares a boundary with the proposed district of Cape St. Francis along the municipal boundaries of St. John's and Logy Bay-Middle Cove-Outer Cove. Because this is an urban district, the Commission deemed a positive deviation from the quotient appropriate.

The proposed district name recognizes the major body of water in the area, Virginia Lake, which is in the north end of the proposed district, and Pleasantville, which is in the south end. “Virginia Waters” was first used as an electoral district name in 1996. “Pleasantville” was first used in 1975.

7.29 PIPPY PARK

The proposed district of Pippy Park¹² has a population of 14,187, which deviates from the quotient by +4.7%.

The proposed district shares boundaries with the proposed districts of St. John’s East – Quidi Vidi and Virginia Waters – Pleasantville. It shares a boundary with the proposed district of Mount Scio along Allandale Road, Outer Ring Road, and Thorburn Road; the proposed district of Portugal Cove – Bell Island along the municipal boundary between St. John’s and Portugal Cove-St. Philip’s; and the proposed district of Cape St. Francis along the municipal boundary between St. John’s and Torbay and between St. John’s and Logy Bay-Middle Cove-Outer Cove. The district includes Windsor Lake and much of Pippy Park. Because this is an urban district, the Commission deemed a positive deviation from the quotient appropriate.

The proposed name recognizes Pippy Park, the 1,376-hectare urban park largely contained within the proposed district boundaries. This would be the first such use of the name for an electoral district.

7.30 MOUNT SCIO

The proposed district of Mount Scio has a population of 14,482, which deviates from the quotient by +6.9%.

The proposed district shares boundaries with the proposed districts of St. John’s Centre, St. John’s East – Quidi Vidi and Pippy Park. It shares a boundary with the proposed district of Portugal Cove – Bell Island along the municipal boundary between St. John’s and Portugal Cove-St. Philip’s and between St. John’s and Paradise. It shares a boundary with the proposed district of Topsail – Paradise along the municipal boundary between St. John’s and Paradise to the Trans-Canada Highway and then along the Trans-Canada Highway to Kenmount Road. The boundary of the proposed district of Mount Scio then runs along Kenmount Road, adjacent to the proposed districts of Mount Pearl North and St. John’s West, to Columbus Drive, and then along

¹² This district was renamed Windsor Lake for the final proposal.

Columbus Drive to Old Pennywell Road. This last portion of the proposed boundary is shared with the proposed district of St. John's West.

Part of the town of Paradise, known as Elizabeth Park, is contained within this district. This decision was principally dictated by the demands of the quotient, although the Commission felt that residents of this area of Paradise had a significant community of interests with the residents of St. John's in the same general area. Because this is an urban district, the Commission deemed a positive deviation from the quotient appropriate.

The proposed district name recognizes the major geographical feature of the area: Mount Scio. "Mount Scio" was first used as an electoral district name in 1975.

7.31 ST. JOHN'S WEST

The proposed district of St. John's West has a population of 14,028, which deviates from the quotient by +3.5%.

The proposed district shares boundaries with the proposed districts of Waterford Valley, St. John's Centre and Mount Scio. It shares a boundary with the proposed district of Mount Pearl North, which commences at the intersection of Brookfield Road and the Waterford River and continues along the Waterford River to its intersection with the municipal boundary between St. John's and Mount Pearl. It continues along that municipal boundary to Mount Carson Avenue and continues along Mount Carson Avenue to Kenmount Road. Because this is an urban district, the Commission deemed a positive deviation from the quotient appropriate.

The proposed name recognizes that this proposed district comprises the western area of the city of St. John's. "St. John's West" was first used as a district name in 1855.

7.32 MOUNT PEARL NORTH

The proposed district of Mount Pearl North¹³ has a population of 14,142, which deviates from the quotient by +4.4%.

The proposed district shares boundaries with the proposed districts of Waterford Valley, St. John's West and Mount Scio. Its boundary with the proposed district of Topsail – Paradise follows the municipal boundary between Mount Pearl and Paradise. The proposed district of Mount Pearl North shares a boundary with the proposed district of Mount Pearl – Southlands, which starts at the intersection of the Trans-Canada Highway and Pitts Memorial Drive and continues along the latter to Ruth Avenue. The boundary then follows Ruth Avenue, Roosevelt

13 This district was revised for the final proposal. See Section 10.8.

Avenue, St. Andrew's Avenue, Second Street, Sunrise Avenue and Commonwealth Avenue to its intersection with Brookfield Road. Although the Commission preferred to keep boundaries along major thoroughfares, in this case the Commission chose to move the boundary to secondary roads in order to maintain parity of quotient deviation between the proposed districts of Mount Pearl North and Mount Pearl – Southlands. This is consistent with the current district boundary. Mount Pearl North is an urban district and so the Commission deemed a positive deviation from the quotient appropriate.

The proposed district primarily comprises the northern area of Mount Pearl, but it also includes the Brookfield Plains neighbourhood of St. John's. People living in Brookfield Plains must enter and exit the area using Mount Pearl's road network and thus they have a significant connection with that city.

The proposed name recognizes that this proposed district primarily comprises the northern half of the city of Mount Pearl. "Mount Pearl" was first used as an electoral district name in 1975 and "Mount Pearl North" was first used in 2007.

7.33 MOUNT PEARL – SOUTHLANDS

The proposed district of Mount Pearl – Southlands¹⁴ has a population of 14,052, which deviates from the quotient by +3.7%.

The proposed district shares boundaries with the proposed districts of Ferryland, Waterford Valley and Mount Pearl North. It shares a boundary with the proposed district of Conception Bay South along the Trans-Canada Highway. Because this is an urban district, the Commission deemed a positive deviation from the quotient appropriate.

The proposed district primarily comprises the southern area of Mount Pearl, but it also includes the neighbourhood of Southlands and South Brook. Although these are part of the city of St. John's, the primary road to the nearest commercial areas connects them to Mount Pearl. Residents of Southlands and South Brook travel to Mount Pearl for work, school, shopping and other activities.

The proposed name recognizes that this proposed district comprises the southern half of the city of Mount Pearl and the St. John's neighbourhood of Southlands. "Mount Pearl" was first used as an electoral district name in 1975. This would be the first such use of "Southlands."

14 This district was revised for the final proposal. See Section 10.8.

7.34 CAPE ST. FRANCIS

The proposed district of Cape St. Francis has a population of 13,215, which deviates from the quotient by -2.5%.

This is another district that begins at the tip of a peninsula. The proposed district comprises the communities north of St. John's: Logy Bay-Middle Cove-Outer Cove, Torbay, Flatrock, Pouch Cove and Bauline. Its boundary runs along the municipal boundaries of St. John's and Portugal Cove-St. Philip's. Given the more rural nature of the district, the Commission deemed a negative deviation from the quotient appropriate.

The proposed name recognizes the most significant geographical feature of this portion of the Avalon Peninsula. "Cape St. Francis" was first used as an electoral district name in 1996.

7.35 PORTUGAL COVE – BELL ISLAND

The proposed district of Portugal Cove – Bell Island has a population of 14,885, which deviates from the quotient by +9.9%.

The proposed district shares a boundary with the proposed district of Cape St. Francis along the municipal boundary of Portugal Cove-St. Philip's and a boundary with the proposed districts of Pippy Park and Mount Scio. It shares a boundary with the proposed district of Conception Bay South, which starts at the eastern shoreline of Conception Bay and runs along the municipal boundary between Conception Bay South and Paradise to Topsail Road. It then runs along Topsail Road, St. Thomas Line, Lanark Drive (current road and proposed), Archibald Drive, Paradise Road and Camrose Drive.

The proposed district includes Bell Island, Portugal Cove-St. Philip's and an area of Paradise around St. Thomas Line. Its population is at the upper limit of the 10% deviation from the quotient. This results from the populations of its neighbouring districts and the Commission's desire to maintain district boundaries along municipal boundaries and major thoroughfares where possible.

The proposed name recognizes both a significant historical community in the district and the major island that is located within it. "Bell Island" was first used as an electoral district name in 1928. This would be the first such use of "Portugal Cove."

7.36 TOPSAIL – PARADISE

The proposed district of Topsail – Paradise has a population of 14,830, which deviates from the quotient by +9.4%.

The proposed district shares boundaries with the proposed districts of Portugal Cove – Bell Island, Mount Scio and Mount Pearl North. It shares a boundary with the proposed district of Conception Bay South, which begins at the intersection of Topsail Road and the municipal boundaries of Conception Bay South and Paradise. The boundary then runs along Topsail Road, the Manuels Arterial Road, and the Manuels Bypass Highway (route 2) to the Trans-Canada Highway. The proposed district includes the town of Paradise except for the area of Elizabeth Park, which is in the proposed district of Mount Scio, and an area around St. Thomas Line, which is in the proposed district of Portugal Cove – Bell Island. The proposed district of Topsail – Paradise also includes most, but not all, of the part of the town of Conception Bay South which was historically known as the community of Topsail. All of Topsail could not be included because of the demands of the quotient. Because this is an urban district, the Commission deemed a positive deviation from the quotient appropriate.

The proposed name recognizes that the proposed district comprises most of the town of Paradise and the community of Topsail. “Topsail” was first used as an electoral district name in 1996. This would be the first such use of “Paradise.”

7.37 CONCEPTION BAY SOUTH

The proposed district of Conception Bay South has a population of 14,563, which deviates from the quotient by +7.5% (final proposal: 14,558, +7.4%).

The proposed district shares boundaries with the proposed districts of Portugal Cove – Bell Island, Topsail – Paradise, Mount Pearl – Southlands and Ferryland. The boundary with Mount Pearl – Southlands and Ferryland is along the Trans-Canada Highway. The Commission felt that the relatively few St. John’s residents who live in the area between the municipal boundary of Conception Bay South and the Trans-Canada Highway share a significant community of interests with the residents of Conception Bay South, and that it was appropriate to include them in this district. The proposed district also shares a boundary with the proposed district of Harbour Main, which begins at the Trans-Canada Highway and then follows a straight line along the Lower Gullies River, the Conception Bay Highway (route 60) and Anthonys Road to the shores of Conception Bay.

The proposed name recognizes that the district primarily comprises the town of Conception Bay South. “Conception Bay South” was first used as an electoral district name in 1975.

7.38 HARBOUR MAIN

The proposed district of Harbour Main has a population of 14,880, which deviates from the quotient by +9.8% (final proposal: 14,885, +9.9%).

The proposed district shares a boundary with the proposed district of Conception Bay South. The southern and eastern boundaries of the proposed district follow the Trans-Canada Highway, which naturally corrals the communities of what is commonly referred to as Conception Bay Centre. The western boundary follows straight lines north and then east to the Veterans Memorial Highway. It then follows the municipal boundaries of North River and Clarke's Beach to the waters of Conception Bay. The proposed district comprises Conception Bay Centre and, at either end, smaller portions of Conception Bay North and South. Although the Commission recognized that those communities of Conception Bay North have a strong connection to Bay Roberts and other communities to the north, and that residents of Conception Bay South have a strong connection to the other residents of their town, it was necessary to include these areas within Harbour Main to satisfy the quotient requirement. The population of this district, which includes Holyrood and is adjacent to Conception Bay South, is at the upper limit of the 10% deviation.

The proposed name recognizes the historical community in the central part of the proposed district. "Harbour Main" was first used as an electoral district name in 1885.

7.39 HARBOUR GRACE – PORT DE GRAVE

The proposed district of Harbour Grace – Port de Grave has a population of 14,838, which deviates from the quotient by +9.5% (final proposal: 14,848, +9.6%).

The proposed district shares a boundary with the proposed district of Harbour Main. It then extends north and then east to the municipal boundary of Harbour Grace, which it follows to the waters of Conception Bay. This district includes the two major regional centres of Harbour Grace and Bay Roberts; its population is near the upper limit of the 10% deviation.

The proposed name recognizes the district's most northern community, Harbour Grace, and its most southern community, Port de Grave. "Harbour Grace" was first used as an electoral district name in 1885 and it was used consistently until 1996. "Port de Grave" has been consistently used in an electoral district name since 1885.

7.40 TRINITY – CARBONEAR

The proposed district of Trinity – Carbonear¹⁵ has a population of 14,230, which deviates from the quotient by +5.0%.

The proposed district’s southern boundary is with the proposed districts of Placentia – St. Mary’s and Harbour Grace – Port de Grave. The district starts at a tip of the Bay de Verde Peninsula and includes Carbonear, the major service centre for the area. Like all the other proposed districts on the Avalon Peninsula (other than Cape St. Francis), Trinity – Carbonear has a positive deviation from the quotient.

The proposed name recognizes the bay to the west of the district and its major centre. “Trinity” has been used in electoral district names since 1832. “Carbonear” has been used since 1855.

8.0 NOTICE OF PROPOSAL AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

8.1 ADVERTISEMENT OF NOTICE

Pursuant to section 19 of the Act, on April 11, 2015, the Commission gave notice to the public by advertising in *The Telegram* and *The Western Star* newspapers the schedule of public sittings for the hearing of representations from interested persons. The advertisement, the content of which is attached as **Appendix 6**, included the following information:

- (a) time and place of public sittings
- (b) boundary descriptions and maps of the proposed electoral districts
- (c) proposed district names
- (d) populations of the proposed districts

In addition, the schedule of public sittings and instructions on obtaining additional information were published in a number of regional newspapers. The list of newspapers is attached as **Appendix 7**. The proposal was also sent to all incorporated municipalities, local service districts, MHAs, provincial members of Parliament and provincial political parties. Finally, the Commission promoted the public sittings on its website, and via Twitter, press releases, and advertising space on radio stations and on TC Transcontinental Media websites.

The advertised proposal, maps of each proposed district, and maps showing the proposed boundaries overlaid with the current boundaries were also posted on the Commission’s website.

15 This district was revised for the final proposal and it was renamed Trinity – Bay de Verde. See Section 10.7.

8.2 PUBLIC SITTINGS

As noted in Section 6.0, the Commission held two types of sittings: in-person and virtual. There were seven in-person sittings, where the Commissioners were present in the same meeting space as the public. To ensure compliance with the Act, the Commission held at least one in-person sitting in Newfoundland and at least one in Labrador. There were five virtual sittings, for which a meeting space was provided in the designated community for the public to attend and the Commissioners then conducted the sitting via video link from a public meeting space in St. John's. For virtual sittings, the public was invited to both venues. A person could make a presentation about a district in or near the community in which the virtual sitting was being held, although presenters were not restricted as to which districts they wished to address.

The Commission developed procedures for attendance at public sittings. These were posted on the Commission's website, sent to parties who had contacted the office to register to make a submission, and made available during the public sittings. The Commission requested that interested parties provide a written summary of their submissions at least three days in advance of the sitting.

A list of the dates and locations of the public sittings and the presenters at each is attached as **Appendix 8**.

8.3 SKYPE SESSION

The Commission made itself available for Skype video calls with the public. Members of the public could register in advance for a video call. On May 2, 2015, the Commission used Skype to call those who had registered. This was the last opportunity for the public to appear before the Commission.

8.4 OTHER METHODS

In addition to public sittings and the Skype session, the Commission received feedback from the public by email, fax, letter, comment form submitted on the website, and telephone calls on the toll-free submission line.

9.0 REPRESENTATIONS AND SUBMISSIONS FROM THE PUBLIC

The Commission received submissions and comments from the public on the advertised proposal until May 8, 2015. The Commission is grateful to all those that took the time to consider the proposal and submit feedback.

9.1 LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT

The Commission received over 185 submissions from a broad cross-section of communities of interest, including municipalities, local service districts, chambers of commerce, joint councils, MHAs and other interested individuals and associations. All methods of engagement offered by the Commission were used by the public.

Over 230 people attended public sittings; of those, 68 presented to the Commission. Most presenters pre-registered. Once all the pre-registered participants had spoken, the Chairperson invited others present to make comments if they wished. A number of people took advantage of this opportunity.

The public sittings held in Corner Brook and Whitbourne attracted the most people, while those in Happy Valley-Goose Bay, St. John's and Conception Bay South drew the fewest. Marystown had the most presenters, followed closely by Stephenville. This was consistent with the general trend of submissions: the majority came from the areas in rural Newfoundland most affected by the proposal.

All public sittings other than the one in Corner Brook were held during the day. The Commission recognized that evening sittings would have been more accessible for those with daytime employment and might have resulted in greater participation.

Although the sittings conducted over a video link generally worked well, there was some technical difficulty with the Stephenville session, which had to be completed by teleconference. Even with that exception, the people who presented were able to communicate effectively with the Commission. Given the 120-day time frame, the Commission could not have held 12 public sessions without the use of modern technology. The Commission was pleased to be able to hold that many sittings, but acknowledged that the virtual sittings did not permit the pre- and post-session interaction between the Commissioners and the public that took place during in-person sittings.

To the best of the Commission's knowledge, this was the first time that Skype or a similar technology was used by a public entity in the Province for public consultation. Skype has been used by Canadian courts and was used in 2013 by the Canadian Radio-television Telecommunications Commission for public consultation on the Wireless Code. Other entities have probably used Skype for similar purposes. Although only two participants registered for Skype video calls, and only one ultimately made a presentation using Skype, the Commission believes that the technology worked well. Skype is an efficient and cost-effective way to communicate with people around the Province.

Although computer-based methods of communication (email or webpage comment form) were the ones most frequently used, 15 people took advantage of the recorded toll-free phone line.

Not everyone uses a computer, and this more traditional form of communication proved to be important for broad public engagement.

9.2 COMMON THEMES

It is not practical to discuss in this report each of the submissions received. However, the submissions can be organized by topic into five major groups: (i) the Act, (ii) the Commission's procedures, (iii) guiding principles for the proposal, (iv) specific boundary or community concerns and (v) names. Within these groups, common themes emerged. The most significant themes are organized by topic and summarized below. The summary is not intended to be an exhaustive accounting of all submissions received.

9.2.1 THE ACT

The Commission's mandate was to propose a division of the Province into 40 electoral districts. The mandate did not include an evaluation of the Act, amendments to which were introduced in the House of Assembly as Bill 42. Despite such an evaluation being outside the Commission's mandate, many members of the public made representations with respect to Bill 42.

The reaction to the reduction of the number of districts in the Province was mixed. Some people were in favour of a reduction and some were against it. Some believed that the Commission should have been asked to recommend the appropriate number of districts.

Similarly, the reaction to maintaining four seats in Labrador was mixed. Several people commented on the uniqueness of Labrador and its four distinct regions currently represented by the four electoral districts. Others believed that maintaining the number of seats in Labrador while reducing the number of seats in Newfoundland was unfair, perhaps even unconstitutional. Submissions from Labrador were universally in favour of maintaining the four seats, while submissions from Newfoundland were mixed.

Most people who commented on the Commission's 120-day time frame felt it was insufficient for the task. Others, however, felt it was sufficient.

Several people criticized the Commission's circulation of a proposal prior to public consultations as mandated by section 19 of the Act. Most of these people would have preferred two sets of public consultations: one prior to an initial proposal and one following its publication.

A significant number of submitters felt that voter parity was given too much weight by the Commission. Although these people generally felt that parity was a factor to consider, they urged greater weight be given to human factors. Many commented on the special circumstances faced in rural Newfoundland, the need to keep communities with historical ties together in the same

district, and the importance of not mixing people with different community interests within the same district.

A few submitters felt that the 2011 Census numbers were too dated to be relied upon. It was generally accepted that the population of rural Newfoundland has likely decreased since 2011 and that the population of the more urban regions has increased. A few submitters also felt that given the aging population of rural Newfoundland, it was unfair to assume in calculating the quotient, as required by section 15(5) of the Act, that the proportion of electors to the general population is constant throughout the Province.

Even though many people were in favour of a reduction in the number of seats for the Province, the most common submission to the Commission was a request to leave the submitter's district as it currently is. This was not a universal request, however. A number of submitters agreed with the proposed change for their area.

9.2.2 THE COMMISSION'S PROCEDURES

The Act gives the Commission authority to make rules for regulating its proceedings. The Commission used this authority to determine the places and times of public sittings and to set procedures for those sittings.

As noted, the Commission held 12 public sittings, 5 of which were virtual sittings. Some presenters felt that the number of sittings was inadequate; some expressed frustration that the Commission did not hold a sitting in a particular community; some were opposed to any of the sittings being held virtually; and others were pleased to have the opportunity to appear before the Commission, either in person or virtually.

Because the time allotted for each public sitting was limited, the Commission requested that presentations be kept to a maximum of ten minutes, followed by questions from the Commission. The Commission advised the public in advance that more or less time might be allotted to presenters, depending on how many presenters registered. Because only one of the sessions was fully booked, the Commission was able to offer more time to presenters who needed it. Although the Commission was satisfied that all those who presented had enough time to make their views known, and no one was prevented from presenting for longer than ten minutes, a few presenters did not appreciate any limits being imposed.

The Commission asked presenters to provide a written submission or summary of their presentation in advance of the public sittings. Most presenters did this. Others provided the Commission with written material on the day of the sitting or shortly thereafter. The Commission found it very helpful to have these materials and appreciated people's efforts. Regardless of whether or not they provided something in writing, all presenters were welcomed to make oral submissions. A small number of presenters objected to being asked to provide a written summary of their comments.

9.2.3 GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE PROPOSAL

The approach and guiding principles the Commission used to develop its initial proposal are described in Section 5.0. The Commission summarized this approach for the public during the webinar it held on April 16, 2015, which was subsequently archived on the Commission's website. A brief summary of the guiding principles was provided by the Chairperson at the outset of each public sitting. A number of the public submissions directly or indirectly addressed the guiding principles adopted by the Commission. These submissions are summarized below.

As discussed in Section 5.2, the Commission considered it more acceptable to have positive deviations from the quotient in urban and more densely populated areas, and negative deviations in rural and more remote areas. The Commission recognized that rural ridings are more challenging to serve because of difficulties in transportation and communications. The courts have also recognized that rural voters make greater demands on their elected representatives, possibly because they do not have access to the alternative resources available in urban centres. This position was supported by many submissions.

The Commission heard submissions about the difficulty of travelling lengthy stretches of highway in inclement weather and the long distances required to traverse some proposed districts. Many submitters noted that for people living in areas with no municipal council, MHAs are the first point of contact for many issues that arise. They also noted that rural MHAs usually have a number of communities to service, as opposed to urban MHAs, who may have only one (or even a portion of one). Although most presenters felt this greatly increases a rural MHA's workload, this view was not universally held. At least one urban MHA felt that the workloads of rural and urban MHAs are equivalent, although travel time to and within districts for rural MHAs is a greater burden.

Many presenters said that rural Newfoundland was disproportionately affected by the reduction in seats from 48 to 40. It is true that many rural districts are proposed to become geographically larger. Some submitters were aware that if one were to take only the quotient into account, there would be 19 districts on the Avalon Peninsula and 17 districts in the rest of Newfoundland, as opposed to the 18 seats in each as the Commission has proposed. Nevertheless, many still felt this was unfair to rural areas. Other submissions raised the opposite concern. In particular, one presenter emphasized the importance of voter parity, pointing out that under-representation in more urban districts means that voters in these areas have less say in electing the Province's government. He highlighted that an MHA is elected not just to represent his or her district but also to represent the Province as a whole, and so it is important that all electors have an equal voice in selecting MHAs.

Many presenters urged the Commission to make greater use of the “special geographic considerations” exemptions found in sections 15(3) and 15(3.1) of the Act. A number of submitters provided alternative proposals, either for a particular area or for the entire Province.¹⁶ Almost all these alternative proposals included more districts that deviated from the quotient by greater than 10% or 25% than did the Commission’s proposal. Some of the proposals included rural districts with positive population deviations close to or in excess of 10%. In some cases, submitters presented proposals for a group of districts that maintained an average district quotient deviation of less than 10% within the group but deviated from the quotient by more than 10% for the individual districts. In its initial proposal, the Commission used the section 15(3.1) exemption of greater than 25% deviation only once, for Fortune Bay – Cape La Hune. The Commission received submissions suggesting that the exemption be used in four additional areas of the Province.

Many submitters suggested that the section 15(3) and 15(3.1) exemptions be used where they felt “special considerations” existed, such as a desire to keep two communities together, or to avoid dividing a community or region between districts. Some submitters did not distinguish between “special geographic considerations,” as set out in the Act, and the broader concept of “special considerations.”

As noted in Section 5.2, the Commission endeavoured to keep urban and rural areas in distinct districts, although this was not always possible. A number of people agreed with this approach and expressed concern about districts that included a mix of urban and rural areas. Some took the opposite view and requested that urban areas be divided even though such a division was not required to stay within the quotient.

9.2.4 SPECIFIC BOUNDARY OR COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Many submitters gave input with respect to particular districts or areas, and common themes were found among these submissions. Although this report does not describe every submission, the geographic areas that were most commonly addressed are reviewed below.

9.2.4.1 *The Northern Peninsula*

The Commission’s initial proposal included within the St. Barbe – White Bay district the communities of Eddies Cove West, Port au Choix, Port Saunders, Hawke’s Bay and River of Ponds. At least three submitters, including the Regional Council for the area, felt these communities more properly belong in the proposed district of Gros Morne. The submitters acknowledged that removing these communities from St. Barbe – White Bay would result in that

¹⁶ Two people provided the Commission with detailed 40 district proposals; one of them provided two such proposals. This took considerable time and effort and the Commission was appreciative of their submissions.

district being more than 10% below the quotient. More than one presenter suggested that section 15(3.1) of the Act be employed to create a district on the Northern Peninsula that departs from the quotient by more than 25%.

9.2.4.2 *Bay of Islands, Corner Brook and the Southwest Coast*

The Commission received considerable feedback on the proposed districts of Humber North, Corner Brook, Humber South – St. George’s, Stephenville – Port au Port, and Burgeo – La Poile. The submissions were not all consistent with each other, but common themes did emerge.

First, several submitters were opposed to the Bay of Islands being divided between the proposed districts of Humber North and Humber South – St. George’s because of a significant community of interests among the people who live along that bay.

Second, a number of submitters did not feel there was sufficient community of interests between the Bay of Islands/Humber region and the St. George’s region to warrant having those regions in the same district, as was proposed by the Commission. Although this view was not universally held, many felt that the two areas have different economic bases (one being primarily the fishery and the other agriculture) and different cultural heritages (St. George’s having significant aboriginal and French heritages), and that they generally do not share many services. Many people also felt that having the two regions in the same district made for too large a district geographically.

Third, people from the Southwest Coast were generally happy with their current electoral districts, including the division of Stephenville between two districts, and did not want much, if any, change.

In addition to the above general themes, the City of Corner Brook also expressed concern that the city’s watershed and major industries, including the pulp and paper mill and the port, were outside the proposed district of Corner Brook.

The Commission received a number of alternative proposals for the districts of this area, some of which included proposed districts that deviated from the quotient by greater than 10% or even 25%.

9.2.4.3 *The Burin Peninsula*

The Commission heard from many residents of the Burin Peninsula, particularly with respect to its proposal to divide Marystown between two electoral districts. Submitters urged the Commission to keep Marystown intact within one district. Many submitters proposed alternatives. Some recommended that the entire town of Marystown be included in the Burin – Grand Bank district, even if that district would then be more than 10% over the quotient. Others wanted all of

Marystown within the Placentia West – Bellevue district, although many also felt strongly that the proposed Placentia West – Bellevue district was already too large and unmanageable, particularly because of the range of industries located within the district. Some submitters suggested that the maximum 10% quotient deviation could be maintained by moving all of Marystown to Placentia West – Bellevue and by moving some of the communities of Fortune Bay that were proposed to be in Placentia West – Bellevue to the proposed district of Burin – Grand Bank. Others believed that was not a viable option.

9.2.4.4 *The Eastport Peninsula and Clarenville*

The Commission heard from a number of submitters who disagreed with the proposal to include Glovertown and the Eastport Peninsula in the same electoral district as Clarenville. Generally, those who held this view felt that the Glovertown/Eastport area was more closely tied to Gander, for health care, shopping and other services, than to Clarenville. There was also concern that the interests of the proposed Terra Nova district would be dominated by those of the more densely populated area in and around Clarenville. Those in the northern part of the proposed Terra Nova district also expressed concern about being physically isolated from the more densely populated southern part by Terra Nova National Park.

The Commission also received submissions that the communities along Smith Sound from George’s Brook-Milton to Burgoyne’s Cove should be in the same district as Clarenville because that is the major work and service hub for the area. The proposal placed those communities in the Bonavista district.

9.2.4.5 *Grand Falls-Windsor, Buchans and Badger*

Although submissions were generally in favour of the concept of Grand Falls-Windsor being a single district, submitters expressed concerns about the effect that this might have on the surrounding area (proposed as the district of Exploits). Many felt that the proposed district of Exploits was too large. People of the interior communities of Buchans, Badger, Buchans Junction and Millertown felt that because of their strong economic ties with Grand Falls-Windsor, they should be included in the same district. Two alternatives were proposed to the Commission. The first was to add those interior communities to the proposed district of Grand Falls-Windsor and have that district exceed the quotient by more than 10%. The second was to divide Grand Falls-Windsor so that its western portion formed a district with the interior communities and its eastern portion formed a district with Bishop’s Falls and the communities of Notre Dame Bay. Some submitters cautioned the Commission against dividing the town of Grand Falls-Windsor along its historical community lines: it was generally felt that since the former towns of Grand Falls and Windsor had been amalgamated successfully, dividing them between electoral boundaries would be a step backward.

9.2.4.6 *The Bay de Verde Peninsula*

The Commission heard from a number of people from the Bay de Verde Peninsula. Some expressed concern that in the proposed district of Trinity – Carbonear the interests of smaller communities would be dominated by the interests of Carbonear. Some requested that Carbonear and Harbour Grace be maintained in the same electoral district. Others requested that specific communities be kept in districts with other communities with which they have strong historical ties. For example, there were submissions that the communities of Makinsons, South River, Clarke’s Beach and North River be kept in the same district as Bay Roberts and Port de Grave. Similarly, there were submissions requesting that Bristol’s Hope remain in the same district as Harbour Grace.

The Commission heard the most submissions in this area from the people of the Trinity Bay communities of Cavendish, Whiteway, Green’s Harbour, Hopeall and New Harbour. The initial proposal included all of these communities in the proposed district of Placentia – St. Mary’s. The prevailing view of the submitters was that these communities should be kept in a district with other Trinity Bay communities or other Bay de Verde Peninsula communities, rather than being in a district that ran south of the Trans-Canada Highway to Placentia Bay. They did not feel that including their communities within the proposed district of Placentia – St. Mary’s recognized their historical or current community ties.

9.2.4.7 *The Northeast Avalon*

The Commission received comments about various districts in this area of the Avalon Peninsula, although no major themes emerged. Specific submissions were made requesting adjustments to the boundaries between St. John’s East – Quidi Vidi and Virginia Waters – Pleasantville, and between Mount Pearl North and Mount Pearl – Southlands. Two submitters raised concerns about the urban area of Goulds being included in the same district as the rural communities of the Southern Shore in the proposed district of Ferryland.

9.2.5 DISTRICT NAMES

The Commission received over 25 submissions with respect to district names. Many were well researched, informative and compellingly presented.

10.0 COMMISSION CONSIDERATION OF REPRESENTATIONS

The Commission reviewed all submissions it received. Submissions that were outside the Commission’s mandate were recorded, but no action was considered or taken other than outlining them above. The Commission considered all suggestions that were within its mandate.

Some suggestions resulted in changes that were incorporated into the Commission's final proposal, and others informed the Commission's recommendations. The Commission has not recorded all its deliberations in this report. The more significant deliberations, and all that resulted in changes to the proposal as initially advertised, are discussed below.

10.1 THE QUOTIENT AND SPECIAL GEOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS

The Commission decided to maintain all districts other than Burgeo – La Poile and Fortune Bay – Cape La Hune within 10% of the quotient. Submitters from many areas of Newfoundland asked the Commission to recognize “special geographic circumstances” that would warrant use of the exemptions of sections 15(3) or 15(3.1). The Commission accepted that these and other areas of Newfoundland present governance challenges caused by their accessibility, size or shape. Because there are so many such regions, the Commission could not accept that any other than the two districts already identified were truly “special” or exceptional, as required for sections 15(3) or 15(3.1).

Ultimately, variation from the quotient is a zero sum game: if one region is over-represented in the House of Assembly, another is under-represented. The Commission accepted that over-representation – that is, negative deviation from the quotient – is acceptable and even desirable to achieve effective representation for rural and more remote districts. However, the number of such districts and the extent of their over-representation must be balanced against the rights of those in the under-represented districts. A positive deviation from the quotient in a given district means that the vote of an elector in that district has less weight than the vote of the average elector in the Province. Voting rights should not be diluted without legitimate and compelling reasons.

Although the Commission determined that positive deviation from the quotient is necessary in 22 of the 36 districts in Newfoundland, 18 of these are primarily urban districts or districts located on the Avalon Peninsula. In three of the four other districts with positive deviations, the deviation is less than 4%. The exception is Terra Nova, which has a positive deviation of 5.4%. Many submitters suggested creating rural and fairly remote districts with positive deviations that exceeded 10% (or even 25%), usually in order to preserve common interests within districts. The Commission was sympathetic to these concerns, but could not justify the resulting under-representation. Voter parity is of paramount importance.

10.2 MIXED RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Feedback from the public on this topic was mixed. Some smaller communities urged the Commission to keep them in the same electoral districts as the larger centres that service their area. Many larger towns were likewise pleased to have smaller communities within the same electoral boundaries. Others urged the Commission to maintain electoral districts that kept larger

centres separate from smaller communities. Ultimately, the realities of geography and population distribution dictated that neither position could be universally satisfied.

10.3 BAY OF ISLANDS, CORNER BROOK AND THE SOUTHWEST COAST

The Commission altered its proposal for this area as a result of feedback from the public. The initial proposals for the districts of Humber North, Corner Brook, Humber South – St. George’s and Burgeo – La Poile were affected by the revisions. In the final proposal, those four districts have been replaced with the following four districts.

10.3.1 ST. GEORGE’S – GRAND LAKE

The proposed district of St. George’s – Grand Lake has a population of 12,974, which deviates from the quotient by -4.3%.

This district runs generally south along the Trans-Canada Highway from just north of Pynn’s Brook to just north of Cape Ray. It includes the communities of Bay St. George and the Codroy Valley. St. George’s – Grand Lake shares its boundary with the proposed district of Gros Morne to the north. To the east and south it shares boundaries with the new proposed district of Grand Falls-Windsor – Buchans and the new proposed district of Burgeo – La Poile. To the west it shares its boundary with the proposed district of Stephenville – Port au Port and the new proposed districts of Corner Brook and Humber – Bay of Islands.

As evidenced by materials provided to the Commission, the communities of the proposed St. George’s – Grand Lake district share significant common agricultural interests. Although the district is approximately 240 kilometres long, all of its communities are located within approximately 20 kilometres of the Trans-Canada Highway. Because this is a large and mainly rural district, the Commission deemed a negative deviation from the quotient appropriate.

The proposed name now recognizes Grand Lake, the major water body at the district’s northern end. This would be the first use of “Grand Lake” in an electoral district name.

10.3.2 CORNER BROOK

In the revised proposal, the district of Corner Brook has a population of 13,718, which deviates from the quotient by +1.2%.

The boundary no longer runs along the utility line but instead stays on the Lewin Parkway until it reaches the Trans-Canada Highway. This change added approximately 600 people to the district and was possible because changes made in the neighbouring proposed districts kept them within the 10% quotient range. The district was enlarged geographically to encompass some unpopulated areas and to include the Port of Corner Brook and the pulp and paper mill.

Because this is an urban district, the Commission deemed a positive deviation from the quotient appropriate.

10.3.3 HUMBER – BAY OF ISLANDS

The proposed district of Humber – Bay of Islands has a population of 13,412, which deviates from the quotient by -1.0%.

This district shares a northern boundary with the proposed district of Gros Morne and a southern boundary with the proposed district of Stephenville – Port au Port. It also shares boundaries with the new proposed districts of Corner Brook and St. George’s – Grand Lake.

The proposed Humber – Bay of Islands district keeps the south and north shores of the Bay of Islands intact within one district. It is a mixed urban and rural district, with just less than half of its population living in the city of Corner Brook. Because of this, the Commission deemed a slight negative deviation from the quotient appropriate.

The addition of “Bay of Islands” to the proposed name recognizes the inclusion of the entire bay in the district. “Bay of Islands” was first used as an electoral district name in 1975.

10.3.4 BURGEO – LA POILE

In the revised proposal, the district of Burgeo – La Poile has a population of 8,933, which deviates from the quotient by -34.1%.

The Codroy Valley region has been removed from the district and added to St. George’s – Grand Lake, as discussed above. Consequently, no change is being proposed to the current district of Burgeo – La Poile. The population deviates negatively from the quotient by more than 25%, which is permitted by section 15(3.1) of the Act. In its final proposal, therefore, the Commission is using both of the exemptions permitted by this section. The deviation is warranted in this proposed district because of special geographic considerations. Burgeo – La Poile, as revised, covers a geographic area of 12,085 km² and includes communities that are not connected by road. Those communities rely on ferry service. The proposed district is large, sparsely populated, remote and difficult to access.

10.4 THE BURIN PENINSULA

As a result of feedback from the public, the Commission altered its proposal for this area. The initial proposals for the districts of Placentia West – Bellevue and Grand Bank – Burin have been revised. In the revised proposals, it is no longer necessary to divide Census Canada population blocks to estimate the number of people living in these proposed districts.

10.4.1 PLACENTIA WEST – BELLEVUE

In the revised proposal, the district of Placentia West – Bellevue has a population of 13,554, which deviates from the quotient by 0.0%.

There was a strong and unified public appeal that the town of Marystown not be divided between districts. The Commission agreed that it is preferable that communities with populations less than the quotient, such as Marystown, be kept intact within electoral districts. But the Commission was not prepared to dilute the votes of the residents of Grand Bank – Burin by adding all of Marystown to the proposed district. Such a change would have resulted in a district population of 17,070, a quotient deviation of +26.0%. No special geographic considerations exist in Grand Bank – Burin to justify such a deviation from the 10% quotient range. The proposed district is smaller than many rural districts, but it is not the smallest. It does not include any urban area and, being located at the tip of the Burin Peninsula, is remote. Also, the Commission drew a distinction between negative and positive deviations. Negative deviations are more readily justified by special geographic considerations than are positive ones. Positive deviations equate to under-representation. It would be very difficult, if not impossible, to justify the under-representation of voters that would be represented by a +26% deviation.

The Commission also rejected the idea of keeping the town of Marystown intact within the proposed district of Placentia West – Bellevue by simply moving the portion of Marystown in the initially proposed Burin – Grand Bank into Placentia West – Bellevue. Placentia West – Bellevue, as initially proposed, already had a positive quotient deviation, albeit of only +0.1%. Including all of Marystown within Placentia West – Bellevue would have brought the deviation to +7.7%, making it the rural district with the greatest positive quotient deviation. Given the size, shape and accessibility of the district, the Commission could not justify such a large positive departure from the quotient. The change would also have resulted in the proposed Burin – Grand Bank district deviating from the quotient by more than -10%.

To keep the quotient of both these districts within the 10% range, the revised proposal for Placentia West – Bellevue includes all of the town of Marystown, and the revised proposal for Burin – Grand Bank includes the Fortune Bay communities of Harbour Mille, Little Harbour East, Little Bay East, Bay L'Argent, St. Bernard's and Jacques Fontaine. A road connects these Fortune Bay communities to the Burin Peninsula Highway. There is a strong community of interests within this group of communities and the revised proposal keeps that intact. The change results in the proposed district of Burin – Grand Bank being geographically larger, as it now extends up the western side of the Burin Peninsula.

10.4.2 BURIN – GRAND BANK

In the revised proposal, the district of Burin – Grand Bank has a population of 12,545, which deviates from the quotient by -7.4%.

The changes for the district are discussed above with respect to the revised proposal for the district of Placentia West – Bellevue.

10.5 THE EASTPORT PENINSULA AND CLARENVILLE

The Commission did not alter its proposal for this area. The Commission understood and accepted that the people of Glovertown and the Eastport Peninsula are more closely tied to Gander for health care, shopping and other services than to Clarenville. Glovertown and the communities of the Eastport Peninsula have a different socio-geographic interaction zone than the people who live in and around Clarenville. As noted in Section 5.2.1, the populations of almost all recognized socio-geographic interaction zones in the Province are considerably less than the quotient. As a result, in some areas, such as the proposed district of Terra Nova, the Commission has joined such zones with others to create a district.

Although the Commission preferred to keep such zones fully intact within individual districts, there were occasions when population distributions dictated they be dispersed among two or more districts. The town of Gander has almost enough people to be its own electoral district. As a result, some of the smaller communities that form part of Gander's socio-geographic interaction zone had to be located in other districts. Similarly, it was not possible to keep all the communities within Clarenville's socio-geographic interaction zone, such as those along Smith Sound, in the same district as Clarenville.

The concerns voiced by the people of the Eastport Peninsula, Clarenville, and surrounding areas were echoed in many other parts of the Province. Some people in smaller communities expressed concern that their voices will be dominated by the more densely populated areas of their proposed districts. Generally, people in less densely populated areas of districts worry that their MHA will not visit their communities often enough. The Commission acknowledges these concerns. However, its mandate to propose 40 electoral districts for a province that currently has 48 made it inevitable that the proposed rural districts would be larger and mix communities of interests.

10.6 GRAND FALLS-WINDSOR AND THE INTERIOR

The Commission altered its proposal for this area as a result of feedback from the public. The initially proposed districts of Exploits and Grand Falls-Windsor have been replaced with Exploits and Grand Falls-Windsor – Buchans.

Although the Commission preferred to keep urban centres with populations below the quotient intact within a district, the submissions made by the people of the area, including the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor, were compelling and could be accommodated without breaching the 10% quotient ranges or causing a domino effect in neighbouring districts.

10.6.1 EXPLOITS

In the revised proposal, the district of Exploits has a population of 12,667, which deviates from the quotient by -6.5%.

The district includes a portion of the town of Grand Falls-Windsor. The district boundary within the town runs along the Trans-Canada Highway, Scott Avenue, Grenfell Heights, Finn Avenue and Brown Avenue. Bishop's Falls and the communities of Notre Dame Bay and the Bay of Exploits, connected to Grand Falls-Windsor by the road network to the north, are also included in the district as it is now proposed. Because there is a significant rural area within this district, the Commission deemed a negative deviation from the quotient appropriate.

10.6.2 GRAND FALLS-WINDSOR – BUCHANS

In the revised proposal, the district of Grand Falls-Windsor – Buchans has a population of 13,539, which deviates from the quotient by -0.1%.

This district as proposed now includes the majority of the town of Grand Falls-Windsor. The boundary within the town is as described above. The communities of Buchans, Millertown, Buchans Junction, Millertown Junction and Badger are also included within the district as currently proposed.

“Buchans” has been added to the proposed district name to recognize the addition of this, the most western community in the district. “Buchans” was first used in an electoral district name in 1975.

10.7 THE BAY DE VERDE PENINSULA

The Commission altered its proposal for this area as a result of feedback from the public.

Many of the concerns raised by the people of the Bay de Verde Peninsula were similar to those raised in the areas of Eastport, Clarendville and elsewhere: people wanted their socio-geographic interaction zones left intact within a district and did not want their zone mixed with other zones.

The Commission was sympathetic to these requests but was not always able to accommodate them. For example, Bristol's Hope is in the same socio-geographic interaction zone as the town of Harbour Grace. The electoral districts proposed for Conception Bay are among the most

populated in the Province. Harbour Grace – Port de Grave, in particular, has a quotient deviation of +9.6%. The Commission could not include Bristol's Hope within Harbour Grace – Port de Grave without breaching the upper end of the 10% quotient range. Maintaining the 10% deviation range would require shifting population to the neighbouring district of Harbour Main, which already has a population quotient deviation of +9.9%. Remedying this would require change in the neighbouring district of Conception Bay South, and so on, which illustrates the domino effect mentioned earlier.

Although the people of Harbour Grace and Bristol's Hope preferred to be in the same district, this would require breaching the upper 10% quotient range. The Commission considered that option but could not justify using the exemption of section 15(3) because no special geographic considerations are present that are not also present in many other parts of Newfoundland. To put it another way, the proposed district of Harbour Grace – Port de Grave is already one of the most under-represented districts in the Province. The Commission decided that keeping Bristol's Hope and Harbour Grace in the same electoral district was not sufficient justification for further diluting the voting power of the residents of that district. For similar reasons, the Commission was unable to accommodate the request that the communities of Makinsons, South River, Clarke's Beach and North River be kept in the same district as Bay Roberts and Port de Grave.

The Commission was able to at least partially address the concerns of one area of this region. The communities of Cavendish, Whiteway, Green's Harbour, Hopeall and New Harbour made a compelling appeal to be kept in a district with other Trinity Bay communities, or other Bay de Verde Peninsula communities, rather than being in a district that ran south of the Trans-Canada Highway to Placentia Bay. Although the demands of the quotient prevented the Commission from accommodating the request in relation to all five communities, the Commission revised its initial proposal in order to move the northernmost communities of Cavendish and Whiteway from the district of Placentia – St. Mary's to the district of Trinity – Bay de Verde.

10.7.1 TRINITY – BAY DE VERDE

In the revised proposal, the district of Trinity – Bay de Verde has a population of 14,891, which deviates from the quotient by +9.9%.

The boundary of this proposed district is as initially proposed, with the following change: the southern boundary on the Trinity Bay side of the district has been moved south from just north of Cavendish to the southern boundary of the municipality of Whiteway. This proposed district remains at the upper limit of 10% deviation from the quotient.

The name of the proposed district was changed to recognize the historical use of "Bay de Verde", which has been in electoral district names since 1855.

10.7.2 PLACENTIA – ST. MARY’S

In the revised proposal, the district of Placentia – St. Mary’s has a population of 13,102, which deviates from the quotient by -3.3%.

The only change in the boundary as it was proposed initially is as described in relation to Trinity – Bay de Verde. Because this is a geographically large and mainly rural district, the Commission deemed a negative deviation from the quotient appropriate.

10.8 THE NORTHEAST AVALON

After considering public feedback for the Northeast Avalon, the Commission decided that changes were warranted for only two districts: Mount Pearl North and Mount Pearl – Southlands.

As discussed in Section 7.32, the Commission preferred to keep boundaries along major thoroughfares. However, in order to maintain a parity of quotient deviation in its initial proposal, the Commission placed the boundary between the proposed districts of Mount Pearl North and Mount Pearl – Southlands along the secondary streets of Roosevelt Avenue, St. Andrew’s Avenue, Second Street and Sunrise Avenue. This was consistent with the current boundaries. The MHA for Mount Pearl South asked the Commission to relocate the boundary to major thoroughfares in the area. In his experience, electors and those working for candidates and MHAs found it confusing to have these secondary streets divided between districts. The Commission appreciated this concern and was able to accommodate the request while maintaining elector parity between the two Mount Pearl districts, as described below.

10.8.1 MOUNT PEARL – SOUTHLANDS

In the revised proposal, the district of Mount Pearl – Southlands has a population of 14,004, which deviates from the quotient by +3.4%.

The district has the same boundaries as initially proposed with two exceptions. First, instead of running along the secondary streets of Roosevelt Avenue, St. Andrew’s Avenue, Second Street and Sunrise Avenue, the boundary now runs along Ruth Avenue to Commonwealth Avenue. Second, the boundary now leaves Ruth Avenue near O’Donel High School and runs along a series of walking paths before returning to Ruth Avenue. The walking paths generally run behind Wellington Crescent, Marconi Place and Sunrise Avenue. Because this is an urban district, the Commission deemed a positive deviation from the quotient appropriate.

10.8.2 MOUNT PEARL NORTH

In the revised proposal, the district of Mount Pearl North has a population of 14,190, which deviates from the quotient by +4.7%.

The only changes to the boundaries proposed initially are with Mount Pearl – Southlands, as described above. Because this is an urban district, the Commission deemed a positive deviation from the quotient appropriate.

10.9 OTHER DISTRICT NAME CHANGES

The Commission made the following other changes to its proposed district names after considering submissions from the public:

<u>Initially Proposed Name</u>	<u>Revised Proposed Name</u>
Fogo – Cape Freels	Fogo Island – Cape Freels
Pippy Park	Windsor Lake
St. Barbe – White Bay	St. Barbe – L’Anse aux Meadows

The word “Island” has been added to the proposed name for Fogo Island – Cape Freels to clarify that the reference is to Fogo Island and not the community.

The proposed name for the district initially proposed as “Pippy Park” has been changed to “Windsor Lake” to recognize the major water body of the district and the water source for many of its residents. This would be the first use of “Windsor Lake” as an electoral district name.

The proposed name for the district initially proposed as “St. Barbe – White Bay” has been changed to include “L’Anse aux Meadows”, a community at its most northern tip with international cultural and historical significance. This would be the first use of “L’Anse aux Meadows” in an electoral district name.

11.0 COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Appendix 1 contains a summary of the Commission’s final proposal, including district names, populations and deviations from the quotient. **Appendix 2** contains the Commission’s complete final proposal for the division of the Province into 40 one-member electoral districts, including district names, boundary descriptions, district populations, district areas, deviations from the quotient where applicable, and maps.

Because of the adjustments to districts discussed in Section 10.3, minor changes to the boundary descriptions of the initial proposal had to be made for some of the adjacent districts. This did not affect the population of these districts. As a result of the Commission's final review, the population of some districts changed from what was initially proposed and some small changes were made to the legal descriptions of some proposed districts. The changes to population numbers were minor and none resulted in a breach of the 10% quotient range. For its final proposal, the Commission had to split census population dissemination blocks in order to estimate the number of people living on each side of a proposed boundary in two areas: between Mount Pearl North and Mount Pearl – Southlands, and between Corner Brook and Humber – Bay of Islands.

12.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission makes the following recommendations either for future commissions to consider or for potential amendment of the Act.

1. The Commission recommends that more than 120 days be allocated for any future commission, particularly one mandated to propose changes to the number of electoral districts. Had advances in mapping and geographic information software not enabled this Commission to evaluate different boundary scenarios far more quickly than previous commissions were able to, the timeline would likely not have been met. The Commission also had the advantage of dedicated staff and other personnel who were willing and able to devote many weekend and other overtime hours to the project. Without their efforts, the 120 day timeline would likely not have been met. Furthermore, had the Commission's work not proceeded as smoothly as it did, the timeline may not have been met as 120 days left little or no margin for error.

By taking advantage of video conferencing technology, the Commission was able to hold 12 public sittings. Because so many Newfoundlanders and Labradorians now have Internet access, more than 185 people were able to have their opinions heard. The Commission believes it was able to engage the public effectively and that all those who wanted to provide input had an opportunity to do so. Nevertheless the Commission would have preferred to have been able to hold more in-person sittings.

2. The Commission recommends that the places and number of public sittings be at the commission's discretion. The Commission noted that even though the Act mandated little or no change be made to the districts in Labrador, it was compelled to hold a public sitting there. The Commissioners chose not to risk failing to comply with the Act and voiding their work by conducting that sitting by video link. Although the Commission was keenly aware of the special circumstances of Labrador, it would have preferred to use its own discretion to determine whether an in-person sitting in Labrador was the best use of the limited time available.

3. The Commission recommends that section 19 of the Act be reviewed and potentially amended. The section requires that notice of the public sittings and the entire initial proposal be published in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the Province. Significant changes in the newspaper publishing industry in recent years have reduced the circulation of *The Telegram* and ceased the distribution in the Province of the print version of *The Globe and Mail*. Some “general circulation” newspapers have ceased operation altogether. Many people now only read online versions of newspapers. The cost of publication in print newspapers is high compared to that of many other public communication methods. The objective of section 19 is to ensure that residents of the Province receive notice of the proposal and the public sittings. There are now many ways this can be accomplished, including advertising on the Commission’s website, through social media, on the radio and in widely circulated newspapers. The advertisement need not necessarily include the full proposal, as long as it is readily available and the public is advised where to find it. Section 19 could be amended to reflect the current reality of news and information dissemination in the Province and to give greater discretion to future commissions on how to achieve its objective.
4. The Commission recommends that future electoral boundary revisions be undertaken closer to the publication of census data. As mandated by the Act, the Commission used 2011 census data. At the time of the Commission’s work, this data was approximately four years old. Censuses are currently undertaken every five years, with the next scheduled for 2016. A commission operating within 12 months or less of census publication would be able to ground decisions about electoral boundaries in information that is more accurate.

13.0 SUBMISSION OF REPORT

The 2015 Newfoundland and Labrador Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission unanimously and respectfully submits this report to the Minister of Justice and Public Safety.

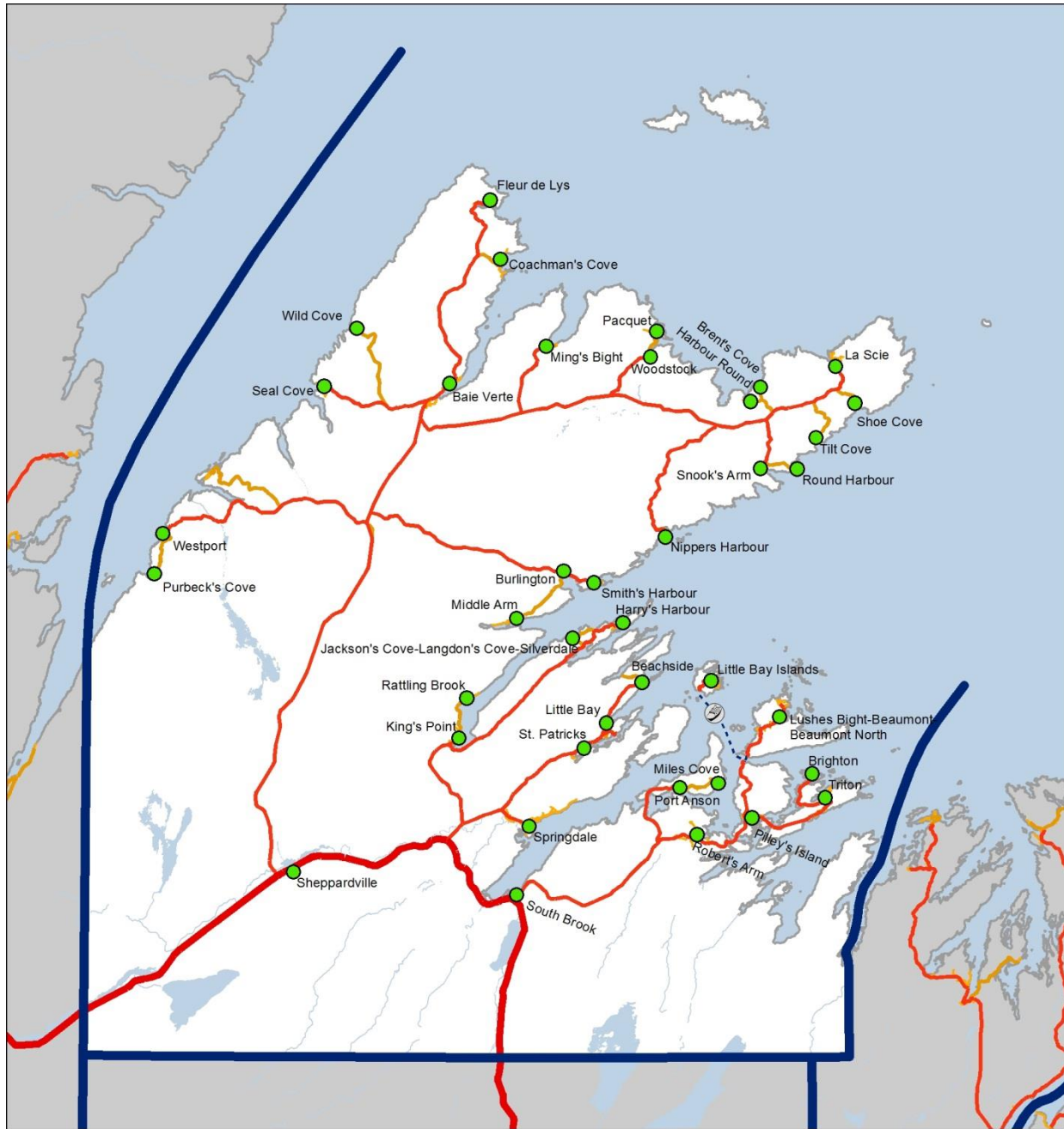
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SUMMARY OF FINAL PROPOSAL		
District Name	Population	Deviation from Quotient
Baie Verte – Green Bay	13,773	1.6%
Bonavista	12,591	-7.1%
Burgeo – La Poile	8,933	-34.1%
Burin – Grand Bank	12,545	-7.4%
Cape St. Francis	13,215	-2.5%
Cartwright – L'Anse au Clair	3,845	-
Conception Bay South	14,558	7.4%
Corner Brook	13,718	1.2%
Exploits	12,667	-6.5%
Ferryland	14,007	3.4%
Fogo Island – Cape Freels	14,035	3.6%
Fortune Bay – Cape La Hune	7,373	-45.6%
Gander	14,725	8.7%
Grand Falls-Windsor – Buchans	13,539	-0.1%
Gros Morne	12,509	-7.7%
Harbour Grace – Port de Grave	14,848	9.6%
Harbour Main	14,885	9.9%
Humber – Bay of Islands	13,412	-1.0%
Labrador West	9,238	-
Lake Melville	10,097	-
Lewisporte – Twillingate	13,501	-0.4%
Mount Pearl – Southlands	14,004	3.4%
Mount Pearl North	14,190	4.7%
Mount Scio	14,482	6.9%
Placentia – St. Mary's	13,102	-3.3%
Placentia West – Bellevue	13,554	0.0%
Portugal Cove – Bell Island	14,885	9.9%
St. Barbe – L'Anse aux Meadows	12,241	-9.7%
St. George's – Grand Lake	12,974	-4.3%
St. John's Centre	14,354	5.9%
St. John's East – Quidi Vidi	14,443	6.6%
St. John's West	14,028	3.5%
Stephenville – Port au Port	13,781	1.7%
Terra Nova	14,275	5.4%
Topsail – Paradise	14,830	9.4%
Torngat Mountains	3,548	-
Trinity – Bay de Verde	14,891	9.9%
Virginia Waters – Pleasantville	14,152	4.4%
Waterford Valley	14,601	7.8%
Windsor Lake	14,187	4.7%

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NOTE: Individual maps of proposed districts are provided for illustration purposes only. Where there is a conflict between a map and a legal description, the legal description prevails.

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Baie Verte - Green Bay

2011 Population: 13,773
 Quotient Deviation: 1.6%

Land Area: 5,650 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 3.75 7.5 15
 Kilometers



BAIE VERTE – GREEN BAY

The District of Baie Verte – Green Bay shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of Seal Bay Brook which flows into Seal Bay, Notre Dame Bay;

Thence running due south along a line to its intersection with the Parallel of 49°16' North Latitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 49°16' North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 56°45' West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 56°45' West Longitude to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of White Bay;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the sinuosities of the eastern shoreline of White Bay to a point of land known as Partridge Point;

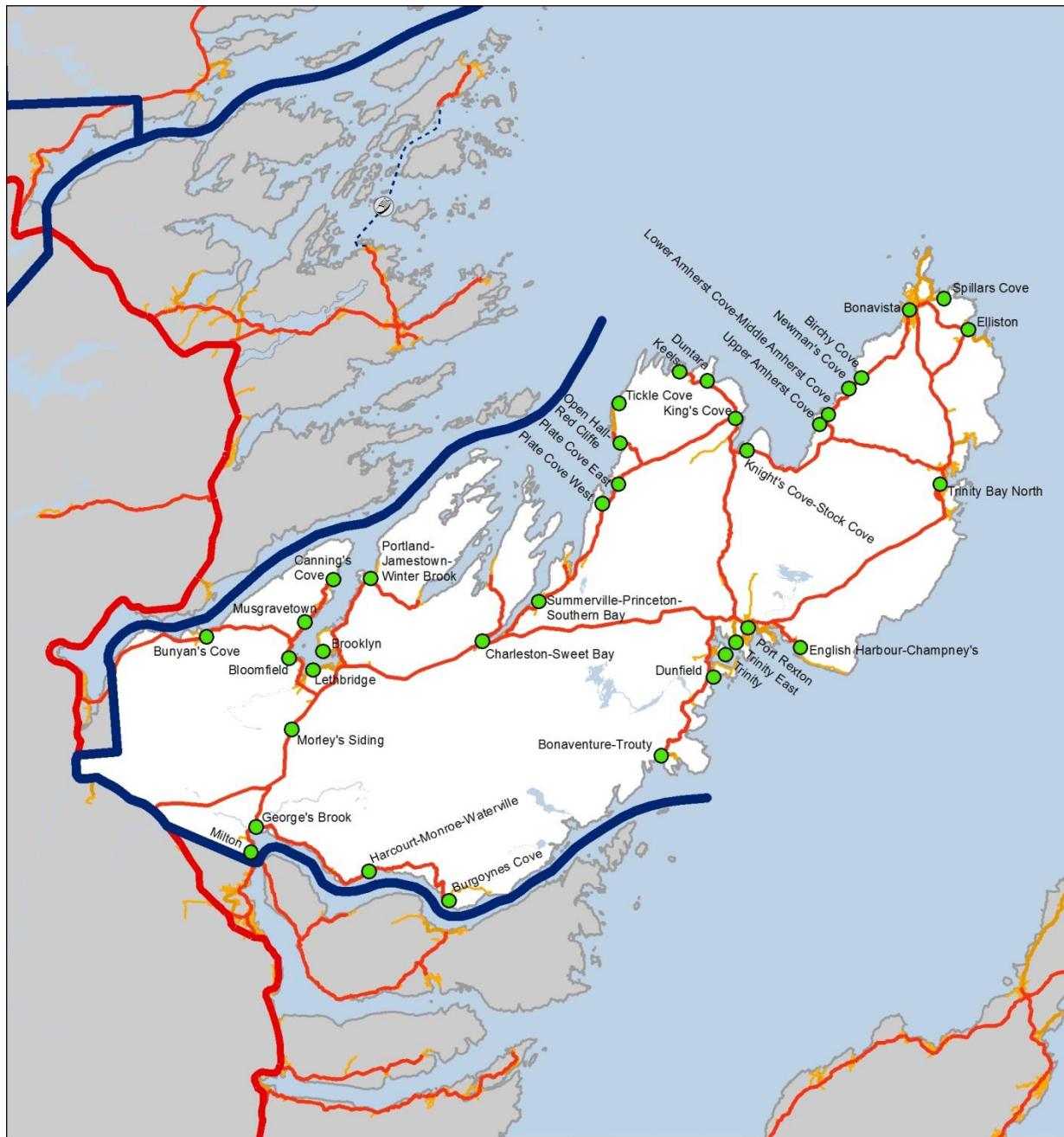
Thence running in a general southeasterly, southwesterly and southeasterly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Little Bay Island, Long Island, Sunday Cove Island, Pilley's Island, and Triton Island.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Baie Verte, Beachside, Brent's Cove, Brighton, Burlington, Coachman's Cove, Fleur de Lys, King's Point, LaScie, Little Bay, Little Bay Islands, Lushes Bight-Beaumont-Beaumont North, Middle Arm, Miles Cove, Ming's Bight, Nippers Harbour, Pacquet, Pilley's Island, Port Anson, Robert's Arm, Seal Cove, South Brook, Springdale, Tilt Cove, Triton, Westport, Woodstock, Harbour Round, Purbeck's Cove, Wild Cove, Sheppardville, St. Patricks, Round Harbour, Shoe Cove, Smith's Harbour, Snooks Arm, Harry's Harbour, Jackson's Cove-Langdon's Cove-Silverdale, and Rattling Brook.

Population – 13,773

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Bonavista

2011 Population: 12,591
 Quotient Deviation: -7.1%

Land Area: 2,175 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 3.25 6.5 13
 Kilometers



BONAVISTA

The District of Bonavista shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the southern shoreline of Clode Sound and the Town of Port Blandford Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a southerly and westerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the Town of Clarendville Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a southeasterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the shoreline of North West Arm;

Thence running in a general northerly, southeasterly and northeasterly direction along the sinuosities of North West Arm and Smith Sound to a point of land known as Bonaventure Head;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the sinuosities of Trinity Bay to a point of land known as Cape Bonavista;

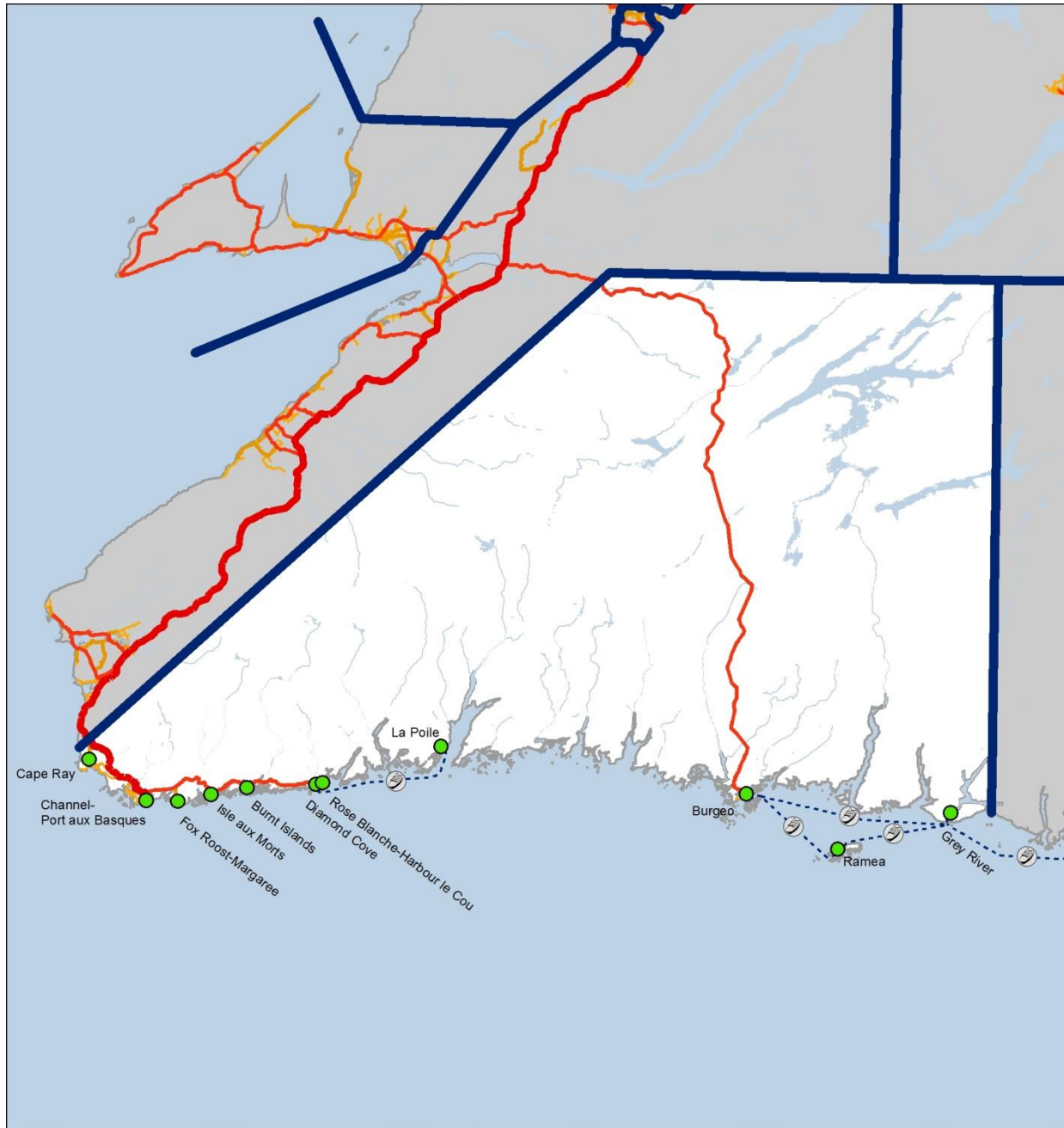
Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Bonavista Bay and Clode Sound to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Bonavista, Duntara, Elliston, Keels, King's Cove, Musgravetown, Port Rexton, Trinity, Bunyan's Cove, Canning's Cove, Bloomfield, Lethbridge, Brooklyn, Morley's Siding, Portland-Jamestown-Winter Brook, Open Hall-Red Cliffe, Summerville-Princeton-Southern Bay, Charleston-Sweet Bay, Plate Cove East, Plate Cove West, Tickle Cove, Birchy Cove, Newman's Cove, Upper Amherst Cove, Lower Amherst Cove-Middle Amherst Cove, Knights Cove-Stock Cove, Spillars Cove, Dunfield, Bonaventure-Trouty, Trinity East, English Harbour-Champney's, Burgoyne's Cove, George's Brook, Harcourt-Monroe-Waterville, and Milton.

Population – 12,591

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Burgeo - La Poile

2011 Population: 8,933
 Quotient Deviation: -34.1%

Land Area: 12,085 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 5 10 20
 Kilometers



BURGEO – LA POILE

The District of Burgeo – La Poile shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the Meridian of 57° West Longitude and the shoreline of the southwest coast, located east of the community of Grey River;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 57° West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 58° West Longitude;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction along a line to a point of land known as Red Rocks, located on the eastern shoreline of Cabot Strait, north of Cape Ray;

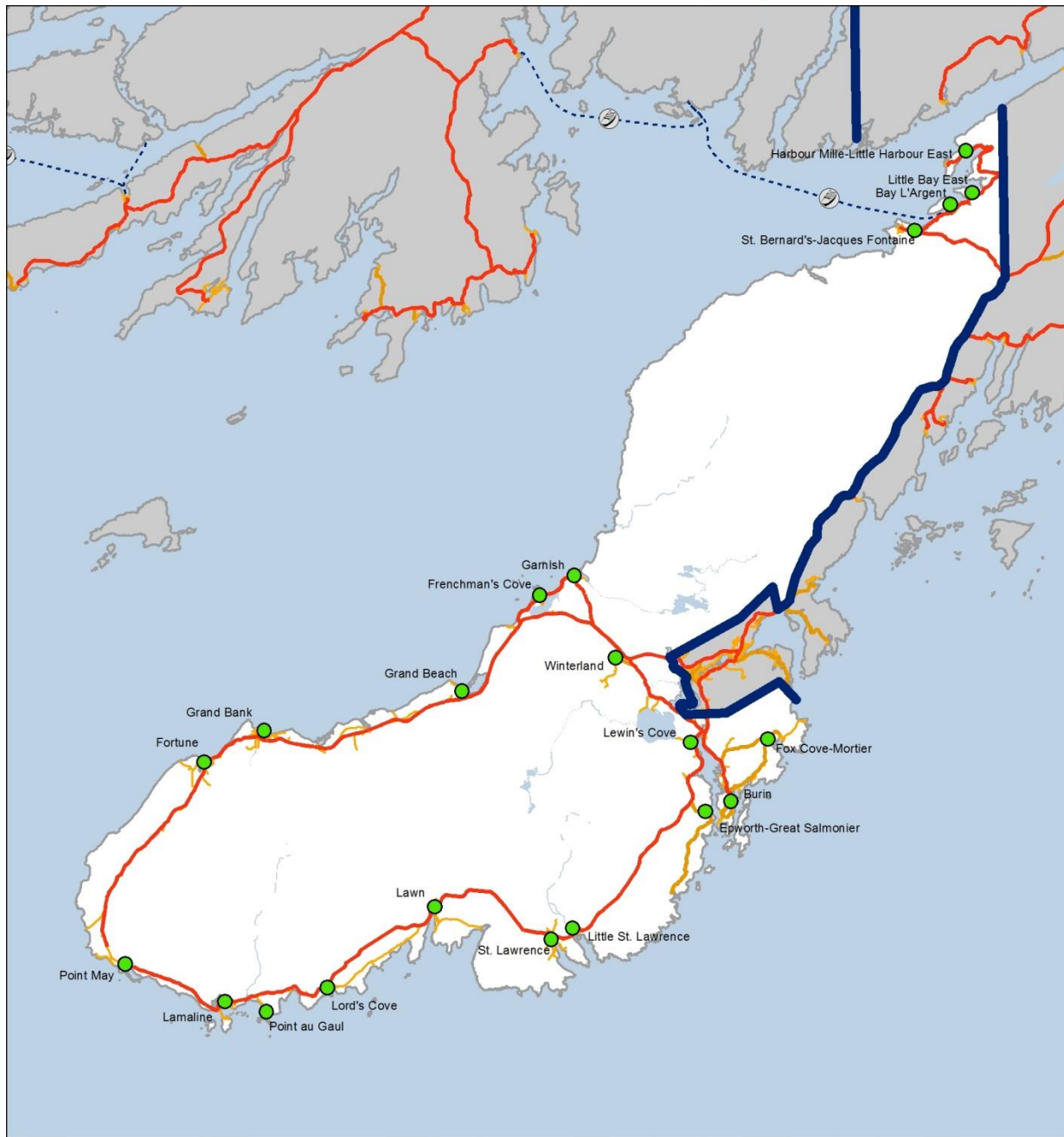
Thence running in a general easterly direction along the sinuosities of the southwest coast to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Ramea Islands and Burgeo Islands.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Cape Ray, Grand Bay West, Channel-Port aux Basques, Margaree, Fox Roost, Isle aux Morts, Burnt Islands, Rose Blanche, Harbour le Cou, Petites, La Poile, Grand Bruit, Burgeo, Ramea, and Grey River.

Population – 8,933

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Burin - Grand Bank

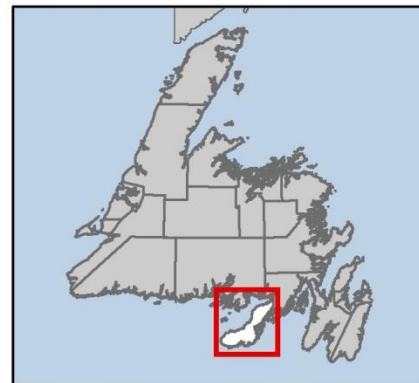
2011 Population: 12,545
 Quotient Deviation: -7.4%

Land Area: 2,475 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 3.25 6.5 13
 Kilometers



BURIN – GRAND BANK

The District of Burin – Grand Bank shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the western shoreline of Placentia Bay and the Town of Fox Cove-Mortier Municipal Boundary (1996), located southeast of the community of Beau Bois;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the Town of Marystown Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a southwesterly, northerly and general northeasterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of the Burin Peninsula Highway, Route 210, located east of Linton Lake;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of the Burin Peninsula Highway, Route 210 to its intersection with the centre line of Route 212;

Thence running due north along a line to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Fortune Bay;

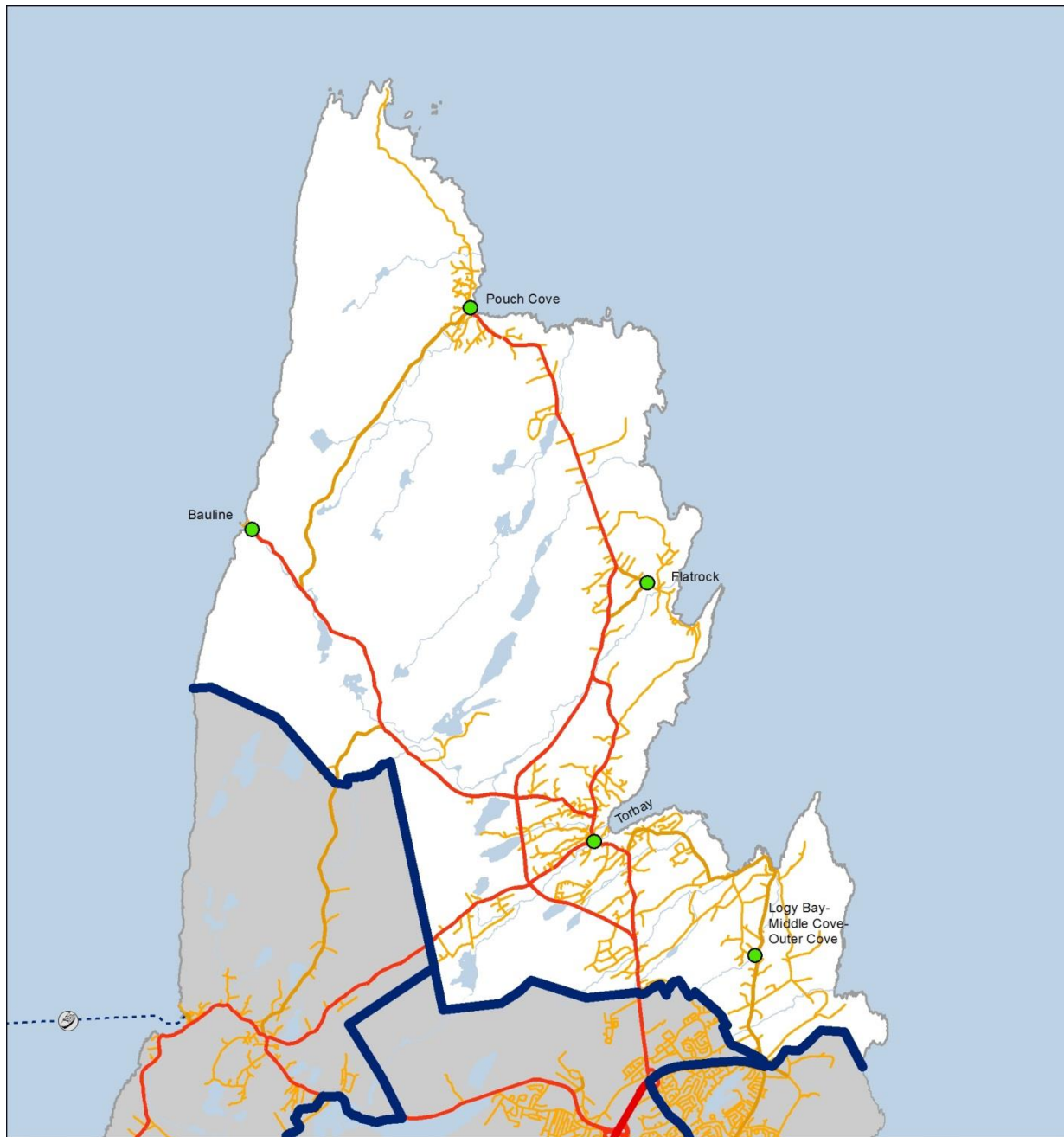
Thence running in a general southwesterly, easterly and northeasterly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Allan's Island.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Harbour Mille, Little Harbour East, Little Bay East, Bay L'Argent, Jacques Fontaine, St. Bernard's, Garnish, Frenchman's Cove, Grand Beach, Molliers, Grand Bank, Fortune, Point May, Calmer, High Beach, Lamaline, Allan's Island, Taylor's Bay, Point au Gaul, Lord's Cove, Roundabout, Lawn, St. Lawrence, Corbin, Epworth, Burin, Lewin's Cove, Salt Pond, Little Salmonier, Port au Bras, Mortier, and Fox Cove.

Population – 12,545

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Cape St. Francis

2011 Population: 13,215
Quotient Deviation: -2.5%
Land Area: 150 km²

Legend
● Community
— Proposed Boundary

N 0 0.75 1.5 3 Kilometers



CAPE ST. FRANCIS

The District of Cape St. Francis shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the shoreline of Robin Hood Bay and the City of St. John's Municipal Boundary (1998);

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the Town of Portugal Cove-St. Philip's Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Conception Bay;

Thence running in a general northerly and southeasterly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline to the point of beginning.

Note: This District includes the communities of Bauline, Flatrock, Logy Bay-Middle Cove-Outer Cove, Pouch Cove, and Torbay.

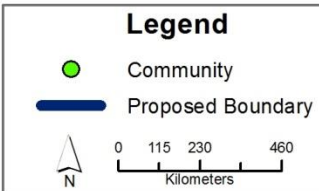
Population – 13,215

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Cartwright - L'Anse au Clair

2011 Population: 3,845
 Land Area: 26,535 km²



CARTWRIGHT – L'ANSE AU CLAIR

The District of Cartwright – L'Anse au Clair shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the Provincial Boundary of Newfoundland and Labrador and the northern shoreline of the Strait of Belle Isle, located west of the community of L'Anse au Clair;

Thence running north along the said Provincial Boundary to its intersection with the Parallel of 52° North Latitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 52° North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 57°37' West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 57°37' West Longitude to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Hamilton Inlet, Groswater Bay;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the sinuosities of Hamilton Inlet, Groswater Bay to a point of land known as Fish Cove Point;

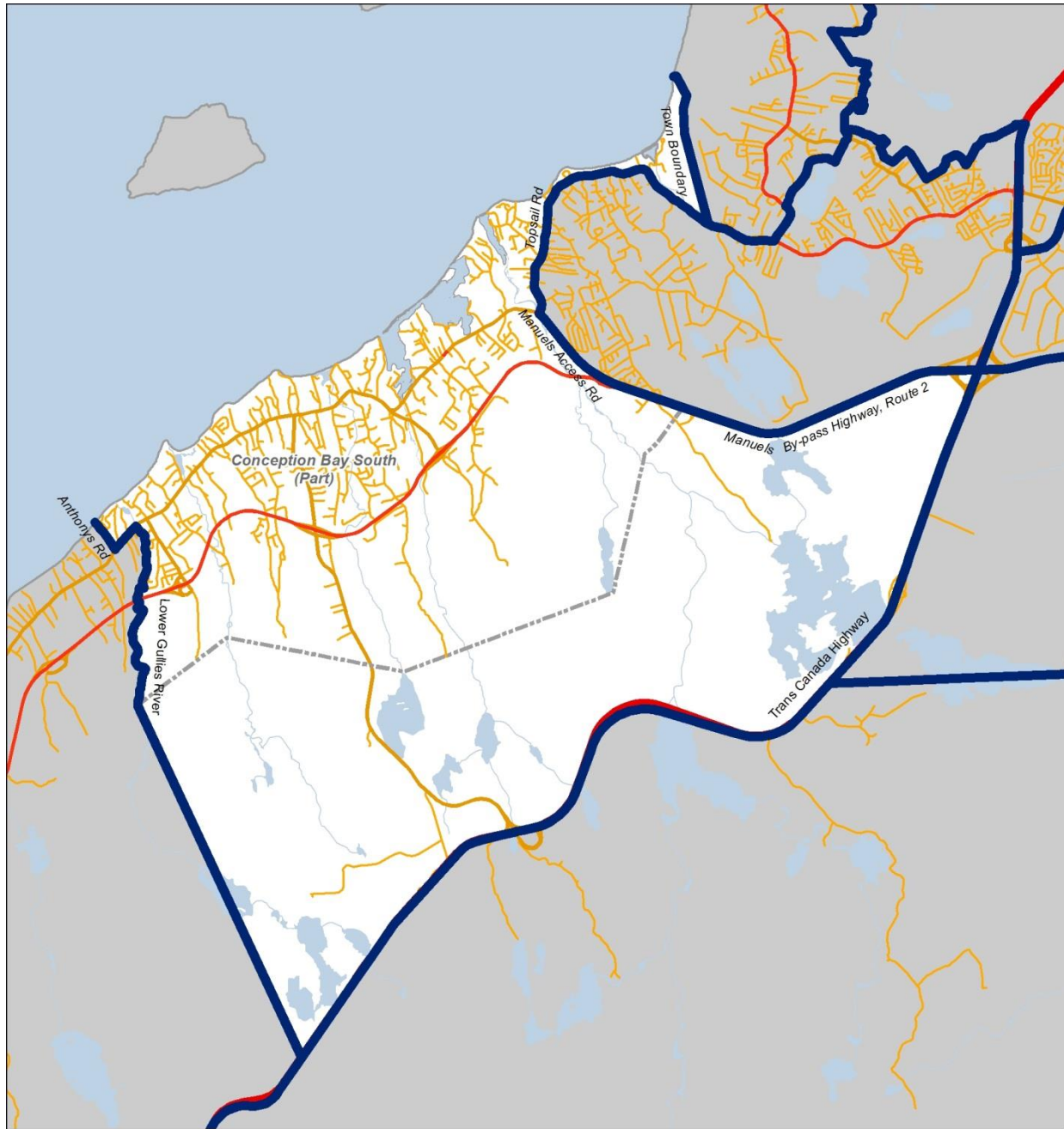
Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Island of Ponds, Granby Island, and Battle Islands.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Cartwright, Charlottetown, Forteau, L'Anse au Loup, L'Anse-au-Clair, Mary's Harbour, Pinware, Port Hope Simpson, Red Bay, St. Lewis, West St. Modeste, Capstan Island, Black Tickle-Domino, Lodge Bay, Norman's Bay, Pensons Arm, William's Harbour, and Paradise River.

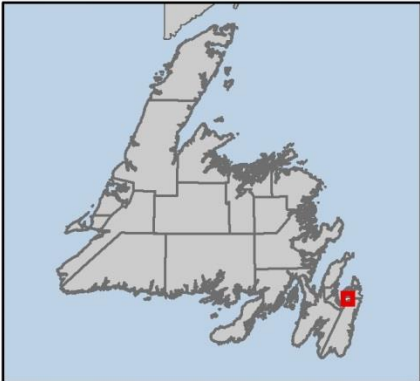
Population – 3,845

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Conception Bay South

2011 Population: 14,558
 Quotient Deviation: 7.4%
 Land Area: 85 km²



CONCEPTION BAY SOUTH

The District of Conception Bay South shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the eastern shoreline of Conception Bay and the Town of Conception Bay South Municipal Boundary (1996), located northeast of Topsail Beach;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of Topsail Road;

Thence running in a general northwesterly and southwesterly direction along the centre line of Topsail Road to its intersection with the centre line of the Manuels Arterial Road;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of the Manuels Arterial Road to its intersection with the centre line of the Manuels By-Pass Highway, Route 2;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of the Manuels By-Pass Highway, Route 2, to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the Meridian of 53° West Longitude;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction along a line to the intersection of the centre line of Lower Gullies River and the Town of Conception Bay South Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Lower Gullies River to its intersection with the centre line of the Conception Bay Highway, Route 60;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of the Conception Bay Highway, Route 60, to its intersection with the centre line of Anthonys Road;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of Anthonys Road and then continuing along that line to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Conception Bay;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the sinuosities of Conception Bay to the point of beginning.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes part of the Town of Conception Bay South and part of the City of St. John's.

Population – 14,558

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Corner Brook

2011 Population: 13,718
Quotient Deviation: 1.2%

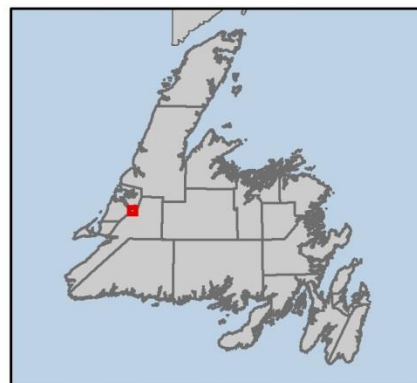
Land Area: 50 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 0.35 0.7 1.4
Kilometers

N



CORNER BROOK

The District of Corner Brook shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of the Lewin Parkway and the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway, located north of Massey Drive;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the City of Corner Brook Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the Meridian of 58° West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 58° West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 48°56' North Latitude;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 48°56' North Latitude to its intersection with the centre line of the Lewin Parkway;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of the Lewin Parkway to its intersection with the centre line of Curling Street;

Thence running due north along a line to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Humber Arm;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the sinuosities of Humber Arm to its intersection with the Meridian of 57°55' West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 57°55' West Longitude to its intersection with the centre line of Riverside Drive;

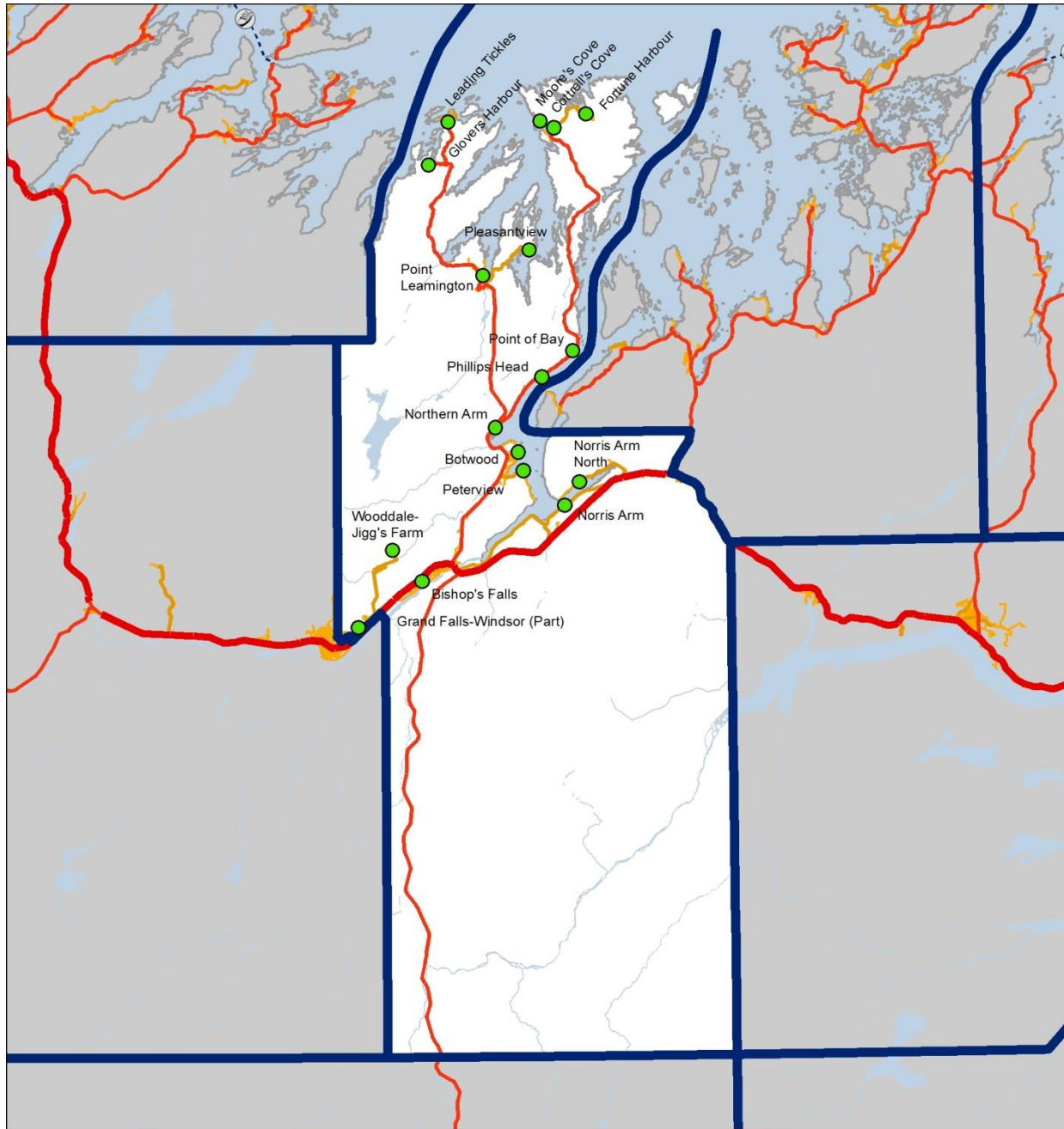
Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Riverside Drive to its intersection with the centre line of the Lewin Parkway;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of the Lewin Parkway to the point of beginning.

Note: This District includes part of the City of Corner Brook.

Population – 13,718

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Exploits

2011 Population: 12,667
 Quotient Deviation: -6.5%

Land Area: 3,945 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 4.25 8.5 17
 Kilometers



EXPLOITS

The District of Exploits shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the eastern shoreline of the Bay of Exploits and the Parallel of 49°10' North Latitude;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 49°10' North Latitude to its intersection with the centre line of the Lewisporte Highway, Route 340;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Route 340 to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the Meridian of 55° West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 55° West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude to its intersection with a line drawn due south from the most easterly point of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running due north along the line to its intersection with the most easterly point of the said Municipal Boundary;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the centre line of Scott Avenue;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Scott Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Grenfell Heights;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Grenfell Heights to its intersection with the centre line of Finn Avenue;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of Finn Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Brown Avenue;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Brown Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Hardy Avenue;

Thence running due north along a line to its intersection with the Parallel of 49°16' North Latitude;

APPENDIX 2

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 49°16' North Latitude to its intersection with a line drawn due south from the mouth of Seal Bay Brook which flows into Seal Bay, Notre Dame Bay;

Thence running due north along the said line to the mouth of Seal Bay Brook;

Thence running in a general northeasterly and easterly direction along the sinuosities of Notre Dame Bay to a point of land known as North Head;

Thence running in a general southerly and northerly direction along the sinuosities of the Bay of Exploits to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Exploits Islands.

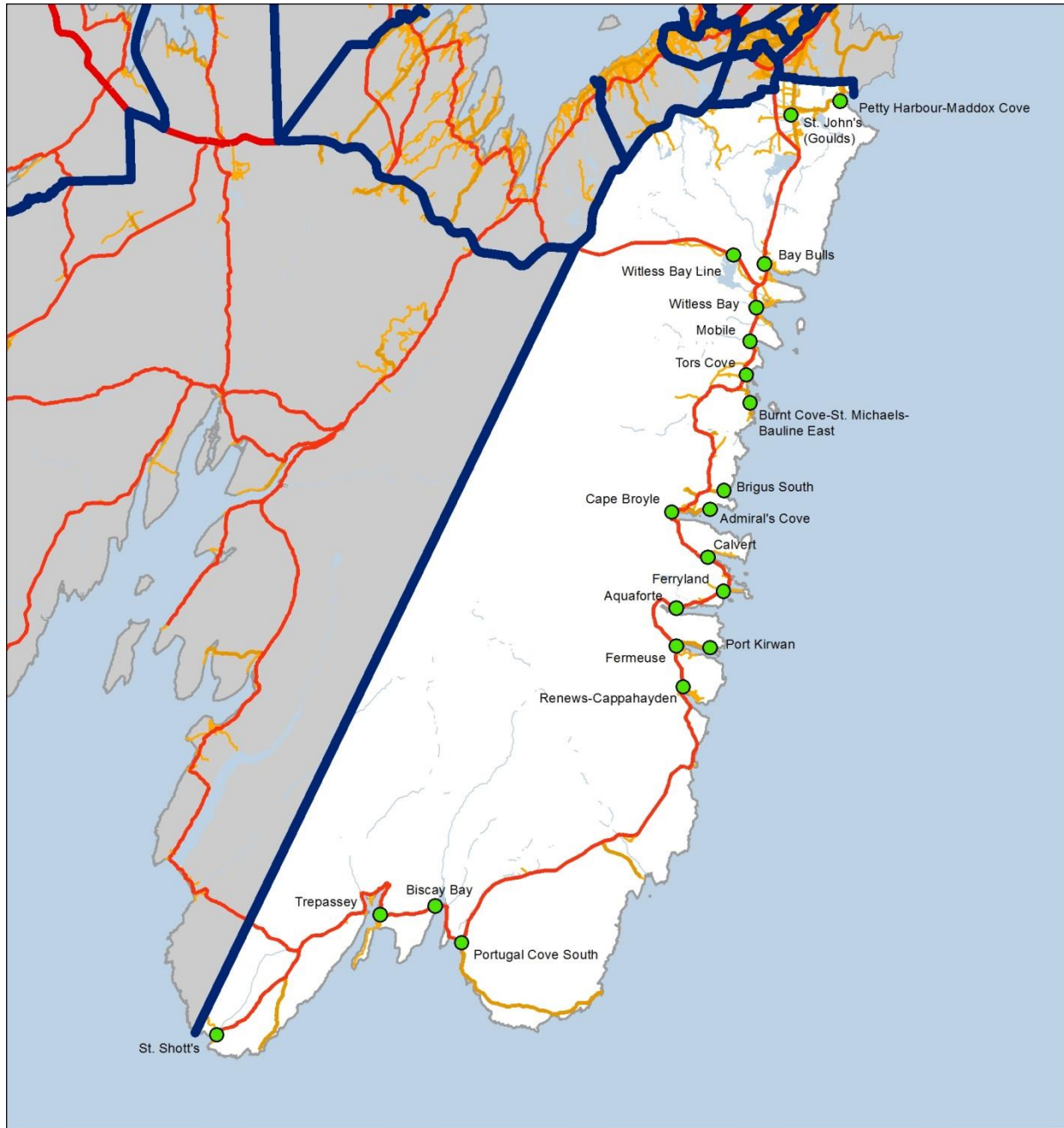
All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Bishop's Falls, Bishop's Falls South, Rattling Brook, Norris Arm, Norris Arm North, Alderburn, Wooddale, Peterview, Botwood, Northern Arm, Philips Head, Point of Bay, Point Leamington, Pleasantview, Glovers Harbour, Leading Ticks South, Leading Ticks West, Cottrell's Cove, Moore's Cove, Fortune Harbour, Exploits, and part of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor.

Population – 12,667

FOR FERRYLAND DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Ferryland

2011 Population: 14,007
 Quotient Deviation: 3.4%
 Land Area: 2,800 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 3.5 7 14
 Kilometers



FERRYLAND

The District of Ferryland shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the northern shoreline of Motion Bay and the Town of Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a northerly and westerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its most northwesterly point;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction along a line to its intersection with the centre line of Main Road, Route 10, located 200m, more or less, south of the intersection of the centre line of Ruby Line and the centre line of Main Road, such that the residence located at 33 Main Road, Route 10, is contained within the District of Ferryland;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Main Road, Route 10, to its intersection with the centre line of Ruby Line;

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the centre line of Ruby Line to its intersection with the centre line of Robert E. Howlett Memorial Drive;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Robert E. Howlett Memorial Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Cochrane Pond Road;

Thence running in a general westerly and southwesterly direction along the centre line of Cochrane Pond Road to its intersection with the Meridian of 52°50' West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 52°50' West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 47°28' North Latitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 47°28' North Latitude to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the centre line of Witless Bay Line, Route 13;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction along a line to a point of land known as Western Head, located on the southeastern shoreline of St. Mary's Bay, west of St. Shott's;

Thence running in a general easterly and northerly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

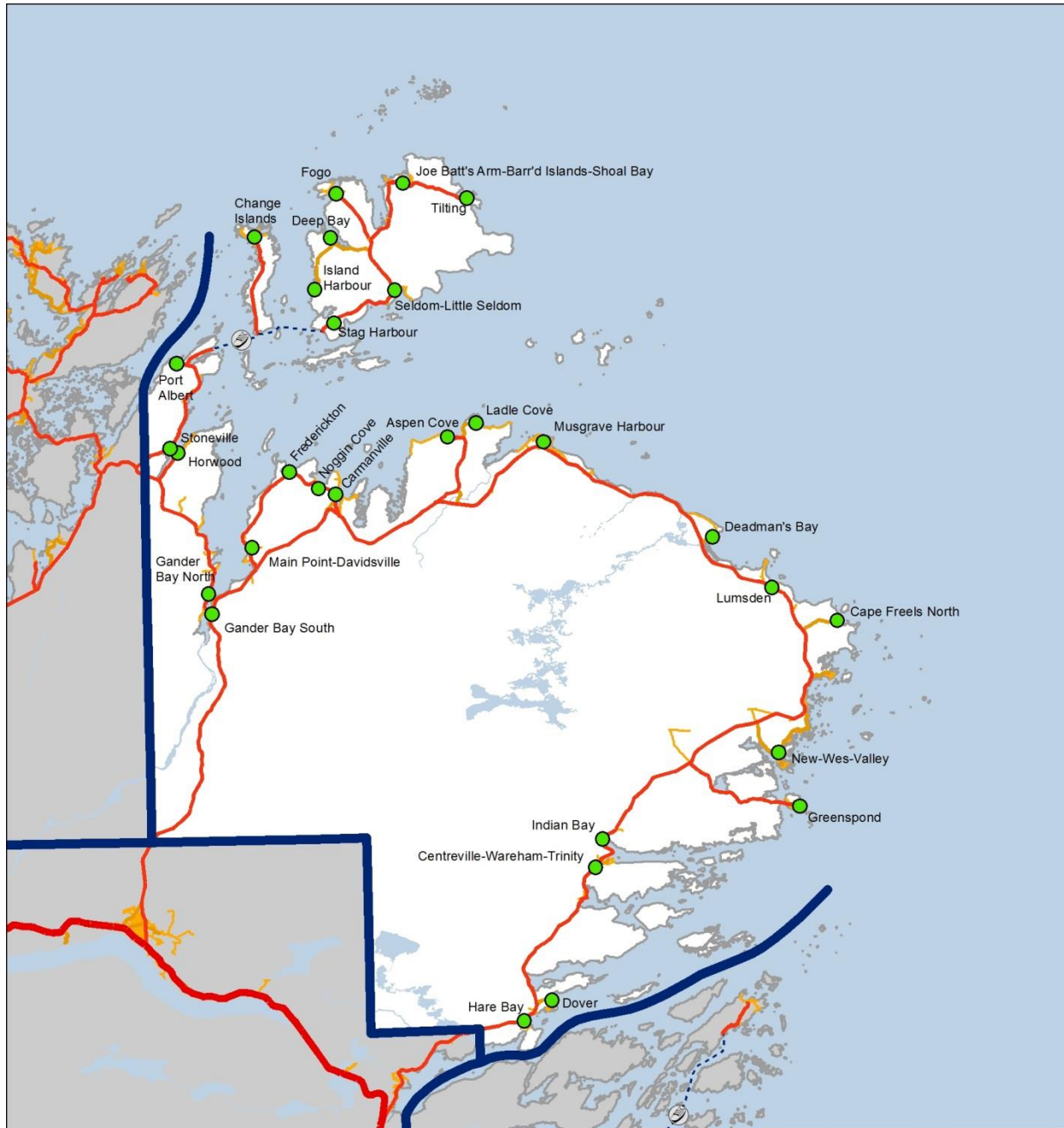
APPENDIX 2

Note: This District includes the communities of Aquaforte, Bay Bulls, Cape Broyle, Fermeuse, Ferryland, Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove, Port Kirwan, Portugal Cove South, Renewals-Cappahayden, St. Shott's, Trepassey, Witless Bay, Brigus South, Calvert, Mobile, Tors Cove, Admiral's Cove, Burnt Cove-St. Michaels-Bauline East, Biscay Bay, and part of the City of St. John's.

Population – 14,007

FOR FOGO ISLAND – CAPE FREELS DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Fogo Island - Cape Freels

2011 Population: 14,035
 Quotient Deviation: 3.6%
 Land Area: 4,040 km²

Legend
 ● Community
 — Proposed Boundary

0 4 8 16
 Kilometers



FOGO ISLAND – CAPE FREELS

The District of Fogo Island – Cape Freels shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the northern shoreline of Freshwater Bay and the Town of Gambo Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a northerly and westerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the Meridian of 54°15' West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 54°15' West Longitude to its intersection with a line drawn due east from the point of intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway and the Meridian of 55° West Longitude;

Thence running due west along the said line to its intersection with the centre line of the Gander Bay Highway, Route 330;

Thence running due north along a line to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Notre Dame Bay, located southwest of the community of Port Albert;

Thence running in a general northeasterly and southeasterly direction along the sinuosities of Hamilton Sound to a point of land known as Ladle Point;

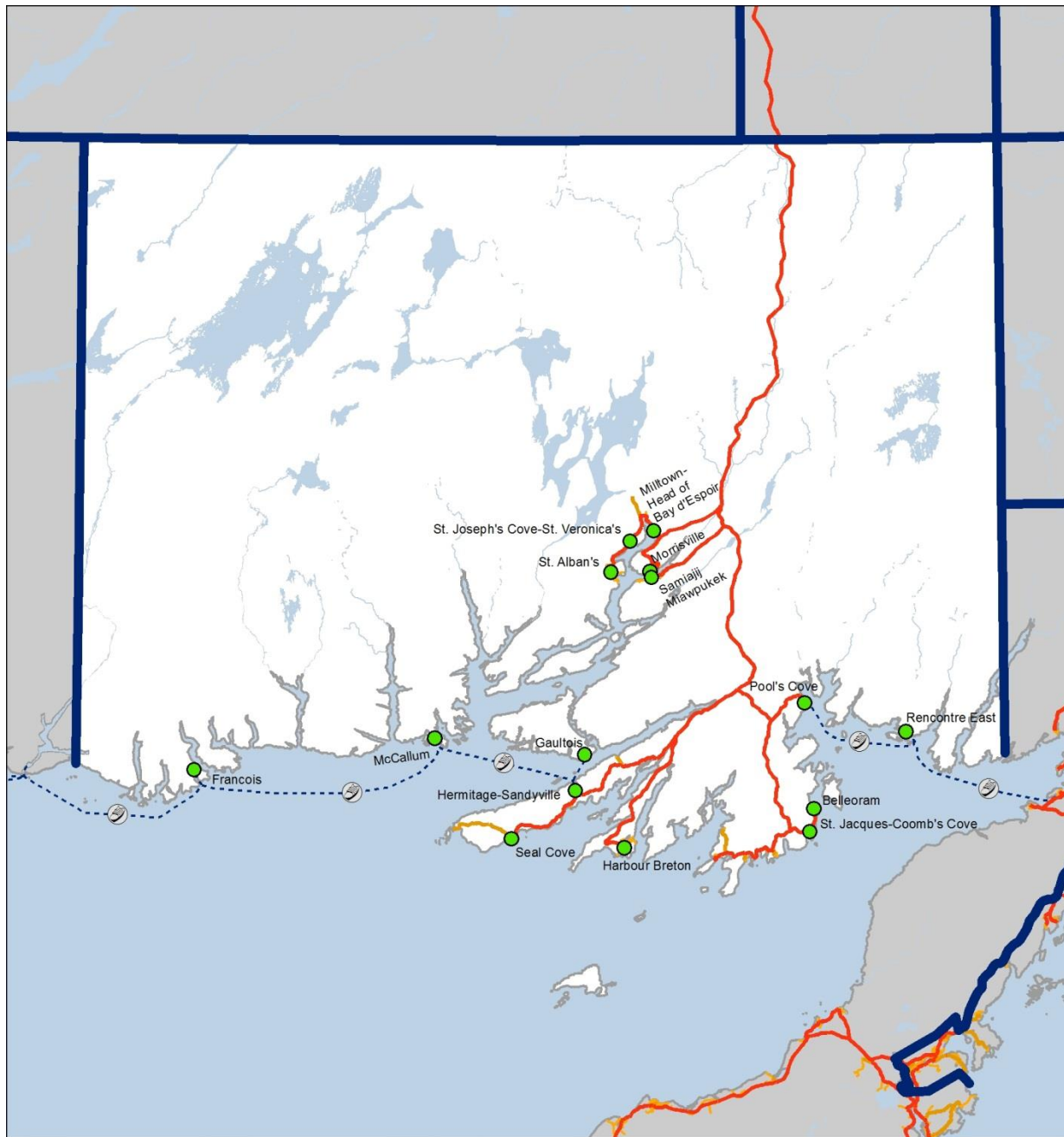
Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline to a point of land known as North Bill;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Bonavista Bay and Freshwater Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Change Islands, Fogo Island, Pool's Island, Greenspond Island, Bragg's Island, Deer Island, and Lockers Flat Island.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

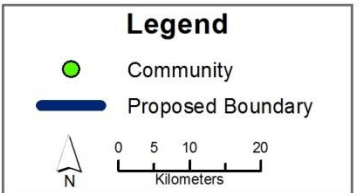
Note: This District includes the communities of Carmanville, Centreville-Wareham-Trinity, Change Islands, Dover, Fogo, Greenspond, Hare Bay, Indian Bay, Joe Batt's Arm-Barr'd Islands-Shoal Bay, Lumsden, Musgrave Harbour, New-Wes-Valley, Seldom-Little Seldom, Tilting, Cape Freels North, Aspen Cove, Gander Bay North, Gander Bay South, Horwood, Main Point-Davidsville, Noggin Cove, Port Albert, Stoneville, Frederickton, Ladle Cove, and Deadman's Bay.

Population – 14,035



Proposed Electoral District:
Fortune Bay - Cape La Hune

2011 Population: 7,373
 Quotient Deviation: -45.6%
 Land Area: 15,015 km²



FORTUNE BAY – CAPE LA HUNE

The District of Fortune Bay – Cape La Hune shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the Meridian of 57° West Longitude and the shoreline of the southwest coast, located east of the community of Grey River;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 57° West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 55° West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 55° West Longitude to its intersection with the northern shoreline of Fortune Bay;

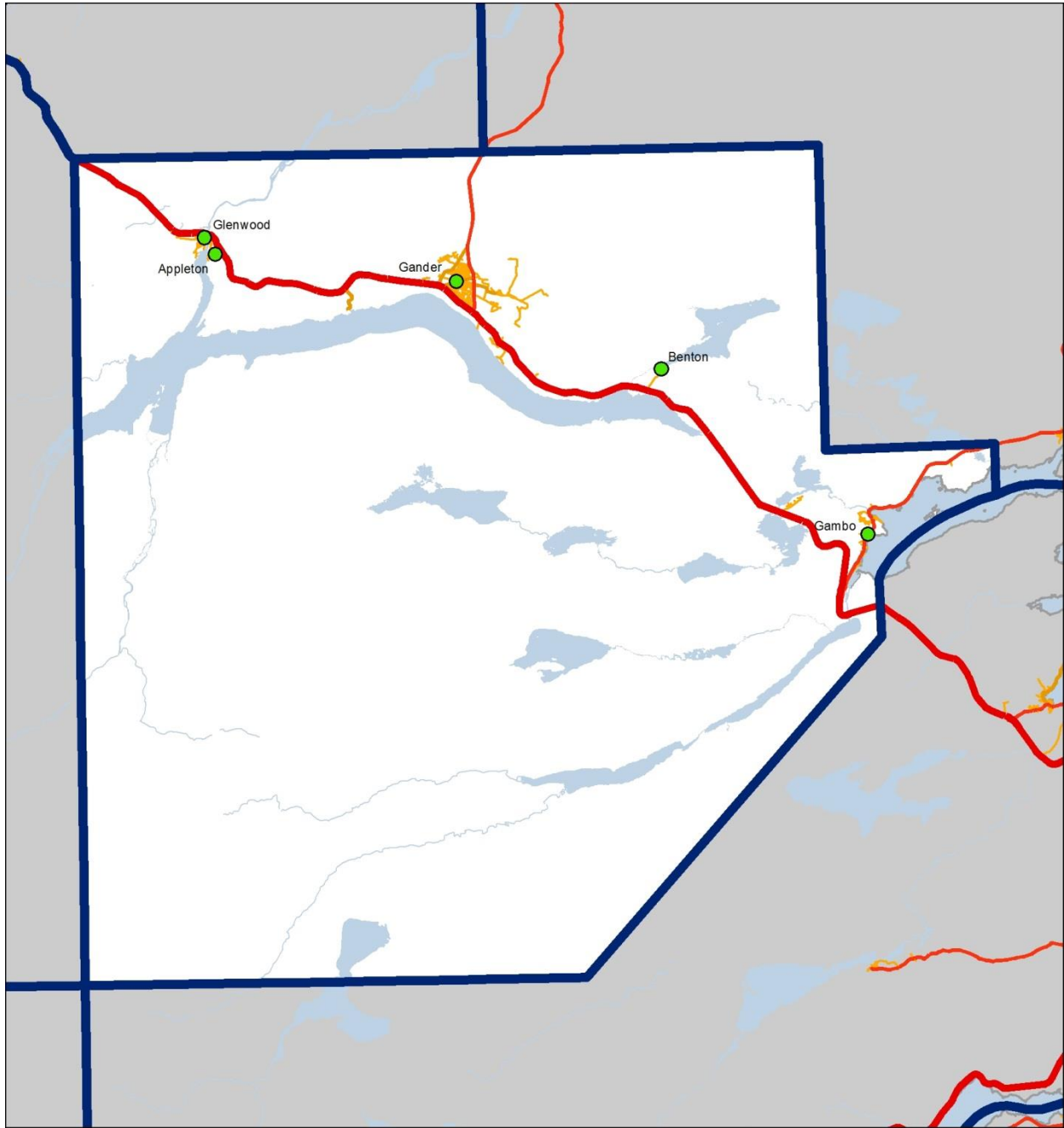
Thence running in a general westerly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Brunette Island and Long Island.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Belleoram, Gaultois, Harbour Breton, Hermitage-Sandyville, Milltown-Head of Bay d'Espoir, Morrisville, Pool's Cove, Rencontre East, Samiajj Miawpukek, Seal Cove, St. Alban's, St. Jacques-Coomb's Cove, McCallum, St. Joseph's Cove-St. Veronica's, and Francois.

Population – 7,373

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Gander

2011 Population: 14,725
Quotient Deviation: 8.7%
Land Area: 3,250 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 2.5 5 10
Kilometers



GANDER

The District of Gander shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the southern shoreline of Freshwater Bay and the Town of Gambo Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running south along the said Municipal Boundary to its most southeasterly point;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction along a line to the intersection of the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude and the Meridian of 54°30' West Longitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 55° West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 55° West Longitude to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running due east along a line to its intersection with the Meridian of 54°15' West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 54°15' West Longitude to its intersection with the northern boundary for the Town of Gambo Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in an easterly and southerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the northern shoreline of Freshwater Bay;

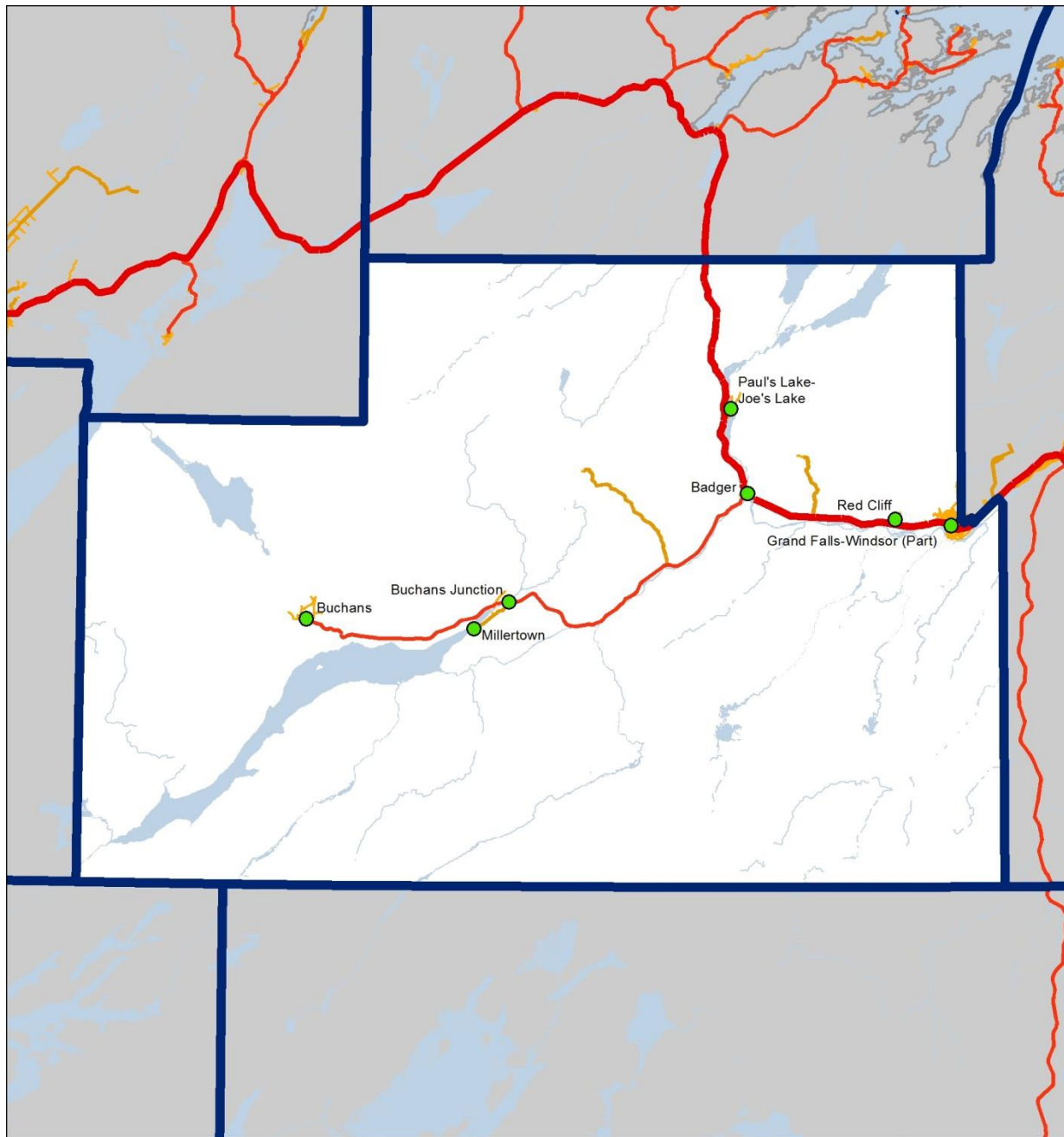
Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Freshwater Bay to the point of beginning.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Appleton, Gambo, Gander, Glenwood, and Benton.

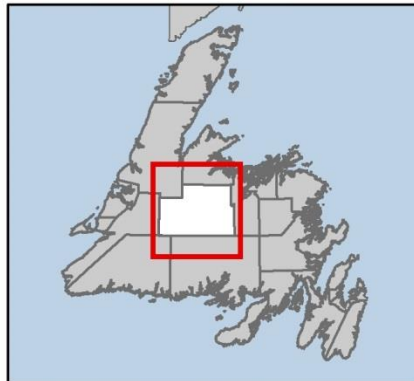
Population – 14,725

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Grand Falls-Windsor - Buchans

<p>2011 Population: 13,539 Quotient Deviation: -0.1%</p> <p>Land Area: 9,645 km²</p>	<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community — Proposed Boundary <p>0 4.75 9.5 19 Kilometers</p> <p>N</p>
--	--



GRAND FALLS-WINDSOR – BUCHANS

The District of Grand Falls-Windsor – Buchans shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of Hardy Avenue and the centre line of Brown Avenue;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Brown Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Finn Avenue;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Finn Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Grenfell Heights;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Grenfell Heights to its intersection with the centre line of Scott Avenue;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Scott Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a southeasterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its most easterly point;

Thence running due south along a line to its intersection with the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude to its intersection with a line drawn due south from a point of land known as Wetstone Point, located on the western shoreline of Grand Lake;

Thence running due north along the said line to Wetstone Point;

Thence running due east along a line to its intersection with the Meridian of 56°45' West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 56°45' West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 49°16' North Latitude;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 49°16' North Latitude to its intersection with a line drawn due north from the intersection of the centre line of Hardy Avenue and the centre line of Brown Avenue;

Thence running due south along the said line to the point of beginning.

APPENDIX 2

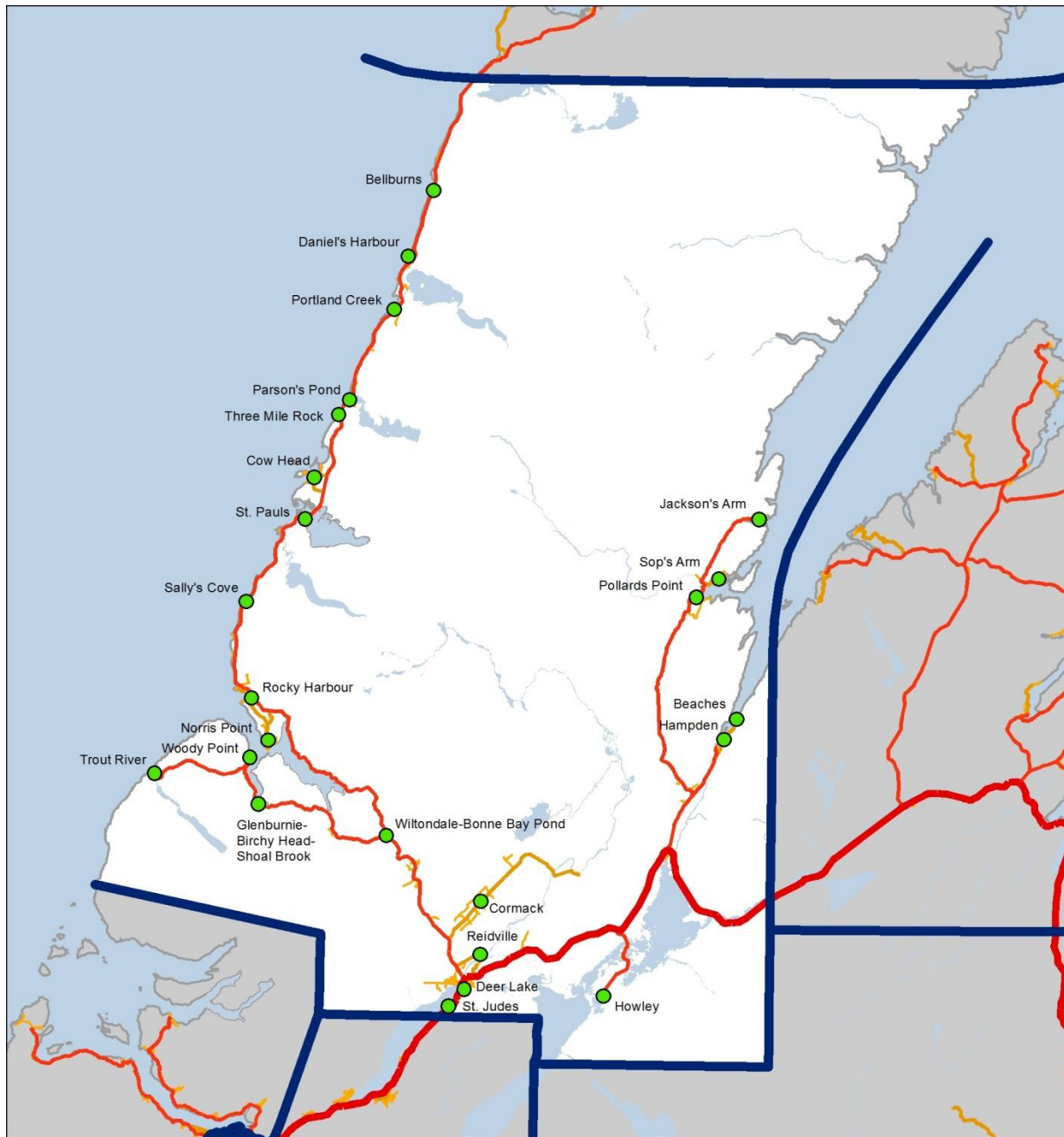
All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Gullbridge, Buchans, Millertown, Buchans Junction, Millertown Junction, Badger, and part of the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor.

Population – 13,539

FOR GROS MORNE DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Gros Morne

2011 Population: 12,509
 Quotient Deviation: -7.7%

Land Area: 12,665 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 5 10 20
 Kilometers



GROS MORNE

The District of Gros Morne shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the Parallel of 50°30' North Latitude and the eastern shoreline of the Northern Peninsula, south of the vacated community of Williamsport;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 50°30' North Latitude to its intersection with the western shoreline of the Northern Peninsula;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of the Northern Peninsula to a point of land known as North Head, located north of the Bay of Islands;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction along a line to the intersection of the Parallel of 49°15' North Latitude and the Meridian of 57°45' West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 57°45' West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 49°08' North Latitude;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 49°08' North Latitude to its intersection with the western shoreline of Grand Lake;

Thence running in a southerly direction along the sinuosities of Grand Lake to Wetstone Point;

Thence running due east along a line to its intersection with the Meridian of 56°45' West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 56°45' West Longitude to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of White Bay;

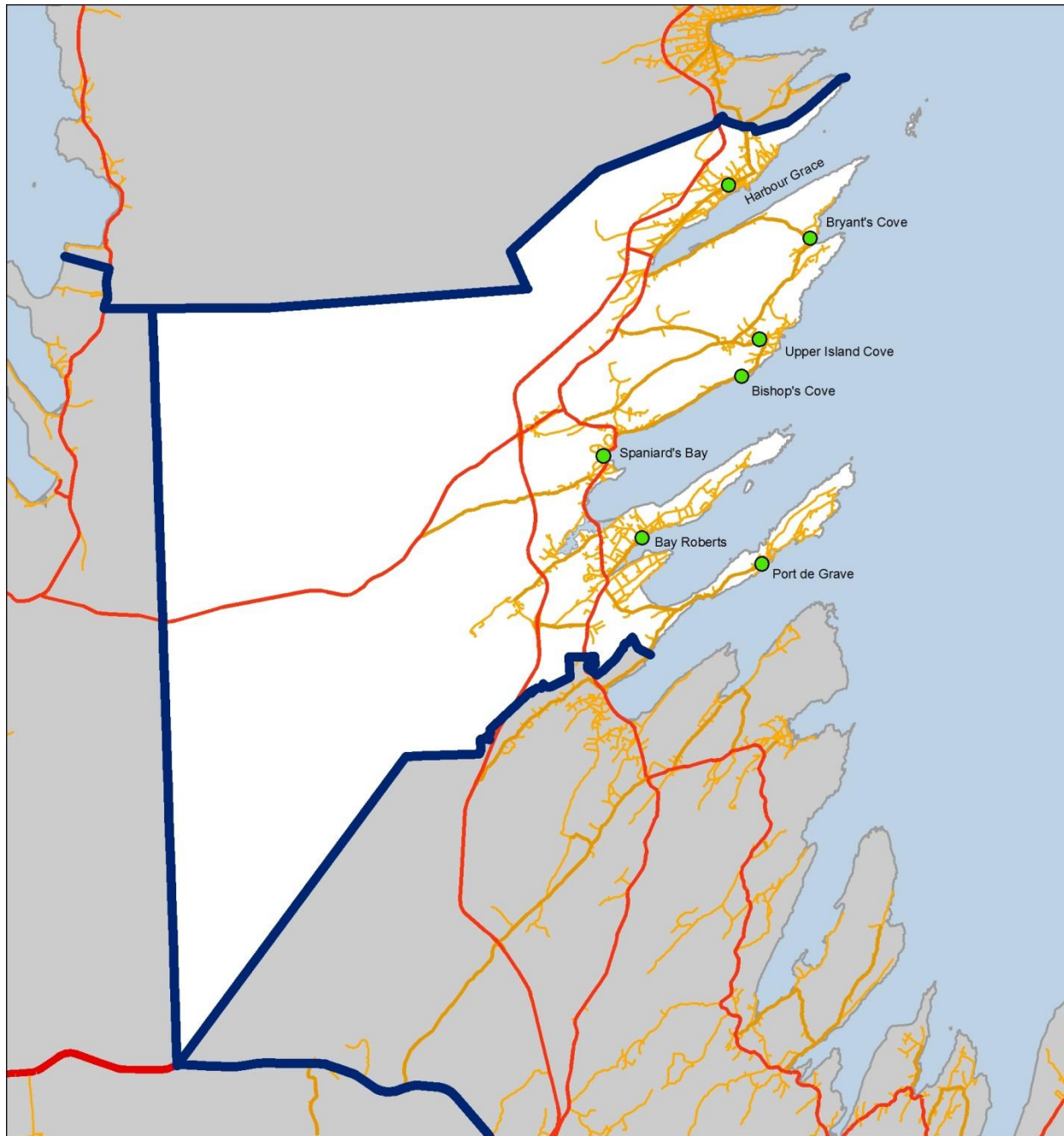
Thence running in a general southwesterly and northeasterly direction along the sinuosities of White Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Bellburns, Cormack, Cow Head, Daniel's Harbour, Deer Lake, Glenburnie-Birchy Head-Shoal Brook, Hampden, Howley, Jackson's Arm, Norris Point, Parson's Pond, Reidville, Rocky Harbour, Sally's Cove, St. Pauls, Trout River, Woody Point, St. Judes, Beaches, Sop's Arm, Pollard's Point, Wiltondale-Bonne Bay Big Pond, Portland Creek, and Three Mile Rock.

Population: 12,509

APPENDIX 2

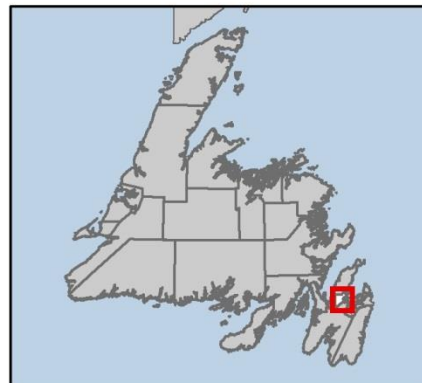
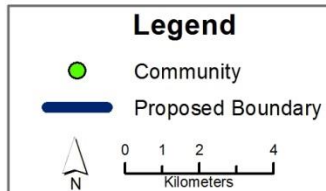


Proposed Electoral District:

Harbour Grace - Port de Grave

2011 Population: 14,848
Quotient Deviation: 9.6%

Land Area: 300 km²



HARBOUR GRACE – PORT DE GRAVE

The District of Harbour Grace – Port de Grave shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the northern shoreline of Bay de Grave, Conception Bay and the Town of Clarke's Beach Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general northwesterly and southwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the Town of North River Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general northerly, westerly and southwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the Parallel of 47°32' North Latitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 47°32' North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 53°22' West Longitude;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction along a line to the intersection with the center line of the Trans-Canada Highway and the Meridian of 53°28' West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 53°28' West Longitude to its intersection with the Town of Whiteway Municipal Boundary (1997);

Thence running in an easterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its most southeastern point;

Thence running in an easterly direction along a line to the intersection of the Town of Harbour Grace Municipal Boundary (1996) and the centre line of Glover Road;

Thence running in a general northwesterly and northeasterly direction along the Town of Harbour Grace Municipal Boundary (1996) to its intersection with the western shoreline of Conception Bay;

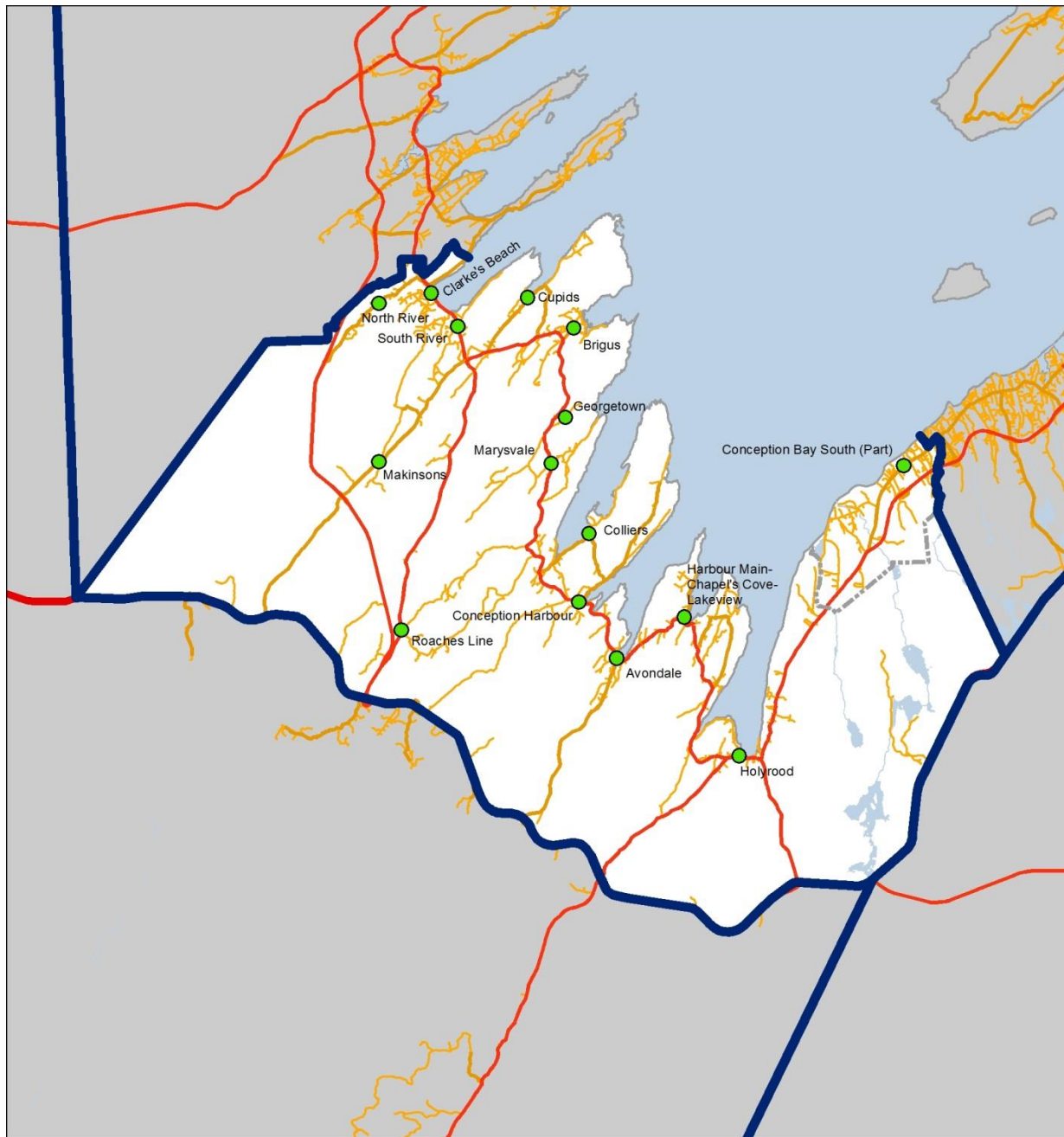
Thence running in a general southerly direction along the sinuosities of Conception Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Harbour Grace, Riverhead, Bryant's Cove, Upper Island Cove, Bishop's Cove, Tilton, Spaniard's Bay, Shearstown, Butlerville, Bay Roberts, Frenchs Cove, Coley's Point, Hibbs Cove, Ship Cove, Port de Grave, and Bareneed.

Population - 14,848

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Harbour Main

2011 Population: 14,885
 Quotient Deviation: 9.9%

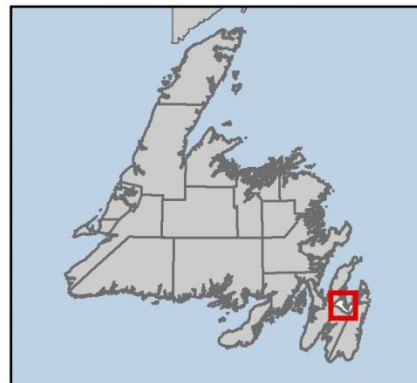
Land Area: 435 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 1.25 2.5 5
 Kilometers

N



HARBOUR MAIN

The District of Harbour Main shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the northern shoreline of Bay de Grave, Conception Bay and the Town of Clarke's Beach Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general northwesterly and southwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the Town of North River Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general northerly, westerly and southwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the Parallel of 47°32' North Latitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 47°32' North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 53°22' West Longitude;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction along a line to the intersection with the center line of the Trans-Canada Highway and the Meridian of 53°28' West Longitude;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the Meridian of 53° West Longitude;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction along a line to the intersection of the centre line of Lower Gullies River and the Town of Conception Bay South Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Lower Gullies River to its intersection with the centre line of the Conception Bay Highway, Route 60;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of the Conception Bay Highway, Route 60, to its intersection with the centre line of Anthonys Road;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of Anthonys Road and then continuing along a line to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Conception Bay;

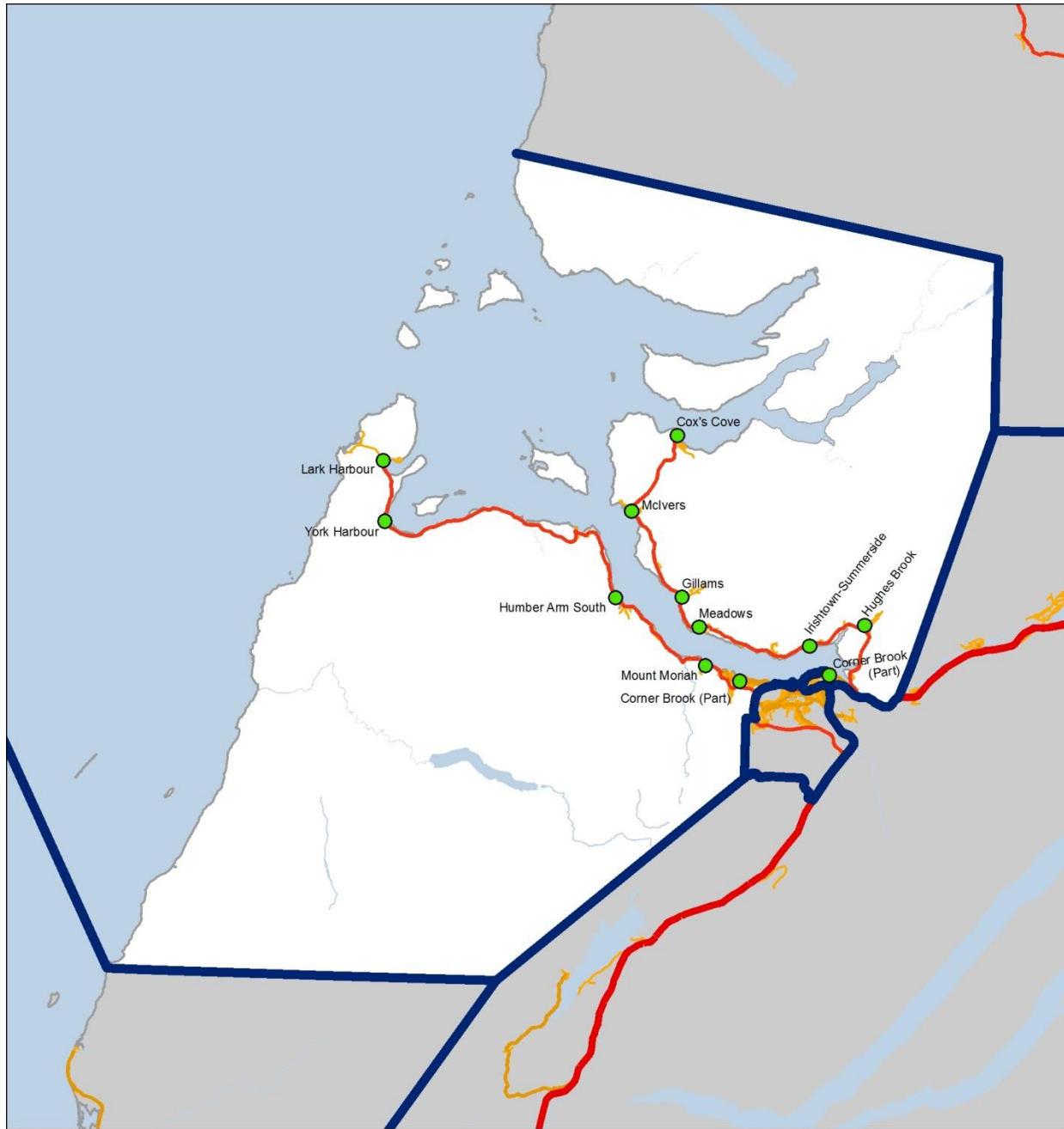
Thence running in a general southwesterly and northwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Conception Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Clarke's Beach, North River, South River, Cupids, Brigus, Makinsons, Georgetown, Marysvalle, Emerald Vale, Collier's, Conception Harbour, Middle Arm, Bacon Cove, Kitchuses, Lakeview, Avondale, Woodford's, Harbour Main, Holyrood, Chapel's Cove, and part of the Town of Conception Bay South.

Population – 14,885

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Humber - Bay of Islands

2011 Population: 13,412
 Quotient Deviation: -1%
 Land Area: 2,015 km²

Legend
 ● Community
 — Proposed Boundary

0 2.5 5 10
 Kilometers

N



HUMBER – BAY OF ISLANDS

The District of Humber – Bay of Islands shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of land known as Broad Cove Point, located on the eastern shoreline of Port au Port Bay;

Thence running in an easterly direction along a line to the intersection of the Parallel of 48°45' North Latitude and the Meridian of 58°15' West Longitude;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction along a line to the intersection of the City of Corner Brook Municipal Boundary (1996) and the Meridian of 58° West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 58° West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 48°56' North Latitude;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 48°56' North Latitude to its intersection with the centre line of the Lewin Parkway;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of the Lewin Parkway to its intersection with the centre line of Curling Street;

Thence running due north along a line to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Humber Arm;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the sinuosities of Humber Arm to its intersection with the Meridian of 57°55' West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 57°55' West Longitude to its intersection with the centre line of Riverside Drive;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Riverside Drive to its intersection with the centre line of the Lewin Parkway;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of the Lewin Parkway to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the City of Corner Brook Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a northeasterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its most easterly point north of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction along a line to the intersection of the Parallel of 49°08' North Latitude and the Meridian of 57°45' West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 57°45' West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 49°15' North Latitude;

APPENDIX 2

Thence running in a northwesterly direction along a line to a point of land known as North Head, located on the eastern shoreline of the Gulf of St. Lawrence;

Thence running in a general southeasterly and northwesterly direction along the sinuosities of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Islands to a point of land known as South Head;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of the eastern shoreline of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto.

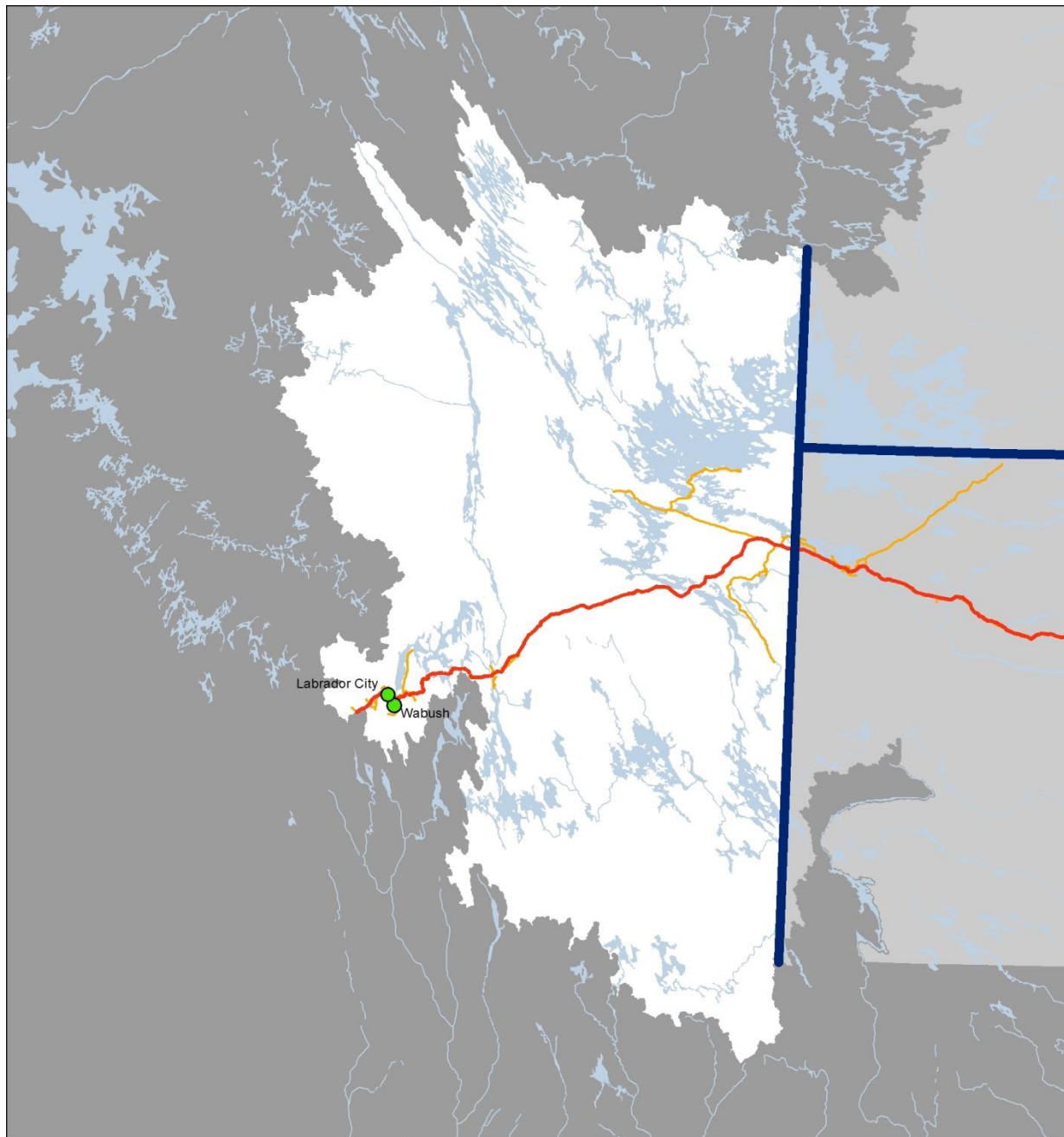
All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Hughes Brook, Irishtown, Summerside, Meadows, Gillams, McIver's, Cox's Cove, Goose Arm, Petries, Mount Moriah, Halfway Point, Benoit's Cove, Frenchman's Cove, York Harbour, Lark Harbour, and part of the City of Corner Brook.

Population – 13,412

FOR LABRADOR WEST DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Labrador West

2011 Population: 9,238
Land Area: 60,350 km²

Legend
● Community
— Proposed Boundary

0 115 230 460
Kilometers



LABRADOR WEST

The District of Labrador West shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the Meridian of 64°20' West Longitude and the southern Provincial Boundary of Newfoundland and Labrador, located north of the Parallel of 52° North Latitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 64°20' West Longitude to its intersection with the Provincial Boundary of Newfoundland and Labrador;

Thence running along the said Provincial Boundary in a general westerly and southeasterly direction to the point of beginning.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Labrador City and Wabush.

Population – 9,238

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Lake Melville

2011 Population: 10,097
Land Area: 95,700 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 115 230 460
Kilometers



LAKE MELVILLE

The District of Lake Melville shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the Parallel of 52° North Latitude and the Meridian of 57°37' West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 57°37' West Longitude to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Hamilton Inlet, Groswater Bay;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Groswater Bay and Lake Melville to the point of land known as Sandy Point;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the sinuosities of Lake Melville to its intersection with the Meridian of 60° West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 60° West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 54° North Latitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 54° North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 64°20' West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 64°20' West Longitude to its intersection with the Provincial Boundary of Newfoundland and Labrador;

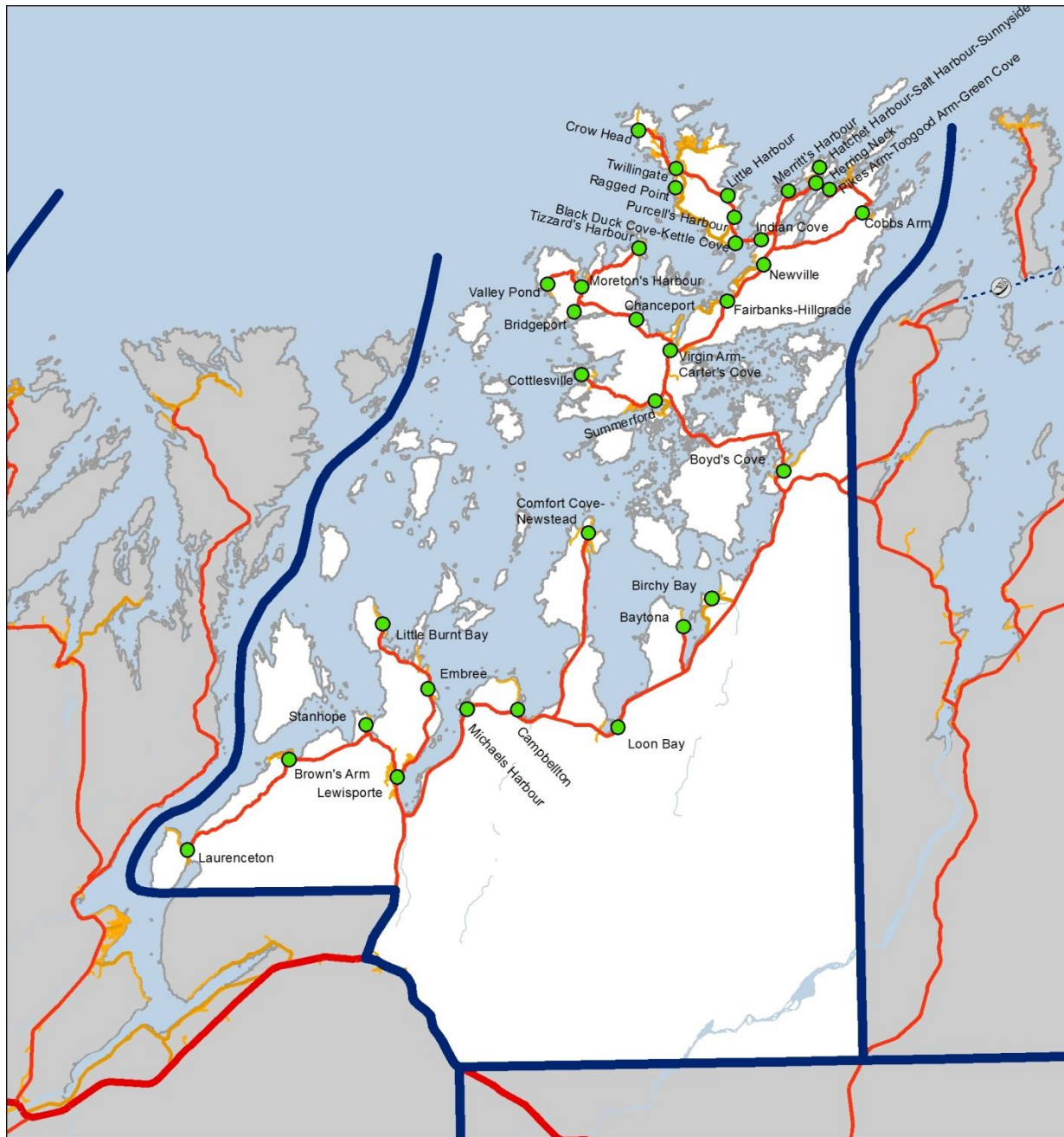
Thence running along the said Provincial Boundary in a general northeasterly, southerly and easterly direction to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Henrietta Island, Neveisik Island, and St. John Island.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Churchill Falls, Happy Valley-Goose Bay, North West River, Sheshatshiu, and Mud Lake.

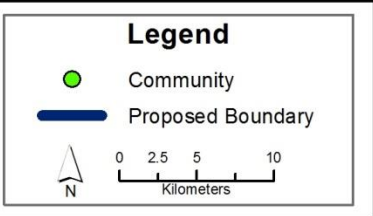
Population – 10,097

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Lewisporte - Twillingate

2011 Population: 13,501
 Quotient Deviation: -0.4%
 Land Area: 1,725 km²



LEWISPORTE – TWILLINGATE

The District of Lewisporte – Twillingate shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the eastern shoreline of the Bay of Exploits and the Parallel of 49°10' North Latitude;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 49°10' North Latitude to its intersection with the centre line of the Lewisporte Highway, Route 340;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Route 340 to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the Meridian of 55° West Longitude;

Thence running due east along a line to its intersection with the centre line of the Gander Bay Highway, Route 330;

Thence running due north along a line to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Notre Dame Bay, located southwest of the community of Port Albert;

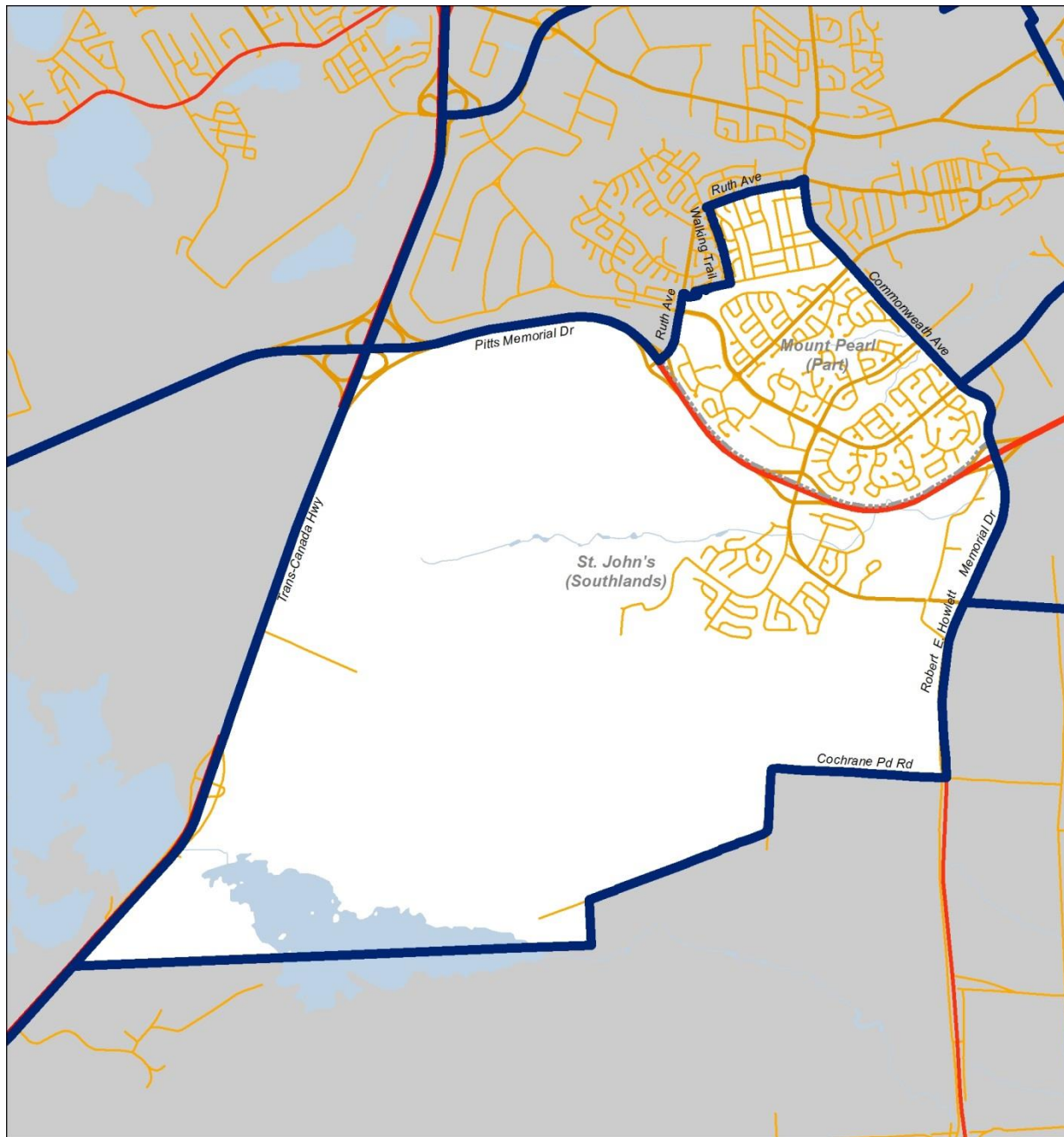
Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of the Bay of Exploits to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including New World Island, North Twillingate Island, South Twillingate Island, Chapel Island, Swan Island, Upper Black Island, and Thwart Island.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Baytona, Birchy Bay, Campbellton, Comfort Cove-Newstead, Cottlesville, Crow Head, Embree, Lewisporte, Little Burnt Bay, Summerford, Twillingate, Brown's Arm, Laurenceton, Stanhope, Boyd's Cove, Loon Bay, Michaels Harbour, Bridgeport, Chanceport, Cobbs Arm, Fairbanks-Hillgrade, Herring Neck, Indian Cove, Merritt's Harbour, Moreton's Harbour, Newville, Tizzard's Harbour, Valley Pond, Virgin Arm-Carter's Cove, Pikes Arm-Toogood Arm-Green Cove, Hatchet Harbour-Salt Harbour-Sunnyside, Purcell's Harbour, Black Duck Cove-Kettle Cove, Little Harbour, and Ragged Point.

Population – 13,501

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Mount Pearl - Southlands

2011 Population: 14,004
 Quotient Deviation: 3.4%

Land Area: 25 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

N

0 3.5 7 14

Kilometers



MOUNT PEARL – SOUTHLANDS

The District of Mount Pearl – Southlands shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway and the Parallel of 47°28' North Latitude;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the centre line of Pitts Memorial Drive;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Pitts Memorial Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Ruth Avenue;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Ruth Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of a walking path, located on the north side of O'Donel High School;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of the walking path to its intersection with the centre line of another walking path, which leads to Wellington Crescent;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction along a line to its intersection with the southwestern corner of a property boundary located at 22 Wellington Crescent;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the southern property boundaries for the dwellings located at 22 to 30 Wellington Crescent, inclusive, to the southeast corner of the property boundary located at 30 Wellington Crescent;

Thence running in a southerly direction along a line to its intersection with the centre line of Sunrise Avenue;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Sunrise Avenue for a distance of 200 metres, more or less;

Thence running in a northerly direction along a line to its intersection with the centre line of a walking path, which leads to Ruth Avenue;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of the walking path and then continuing along a line to its intersection with the centre line of Ruth Avenue;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Ruth Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Commonwealth Avenue;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Commonwealth Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Robert E. Howlett Memorial Drive;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Robert E. Howlett Memorial Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Cochrane Pond Road;

APPENDIX 2

Thence running in a general westerly and southwesterly direction along the centre line of Cochrane Pond Road to its intersection with the Meridian of 52°50' West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 52°50' West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 47°28' North Latitude;

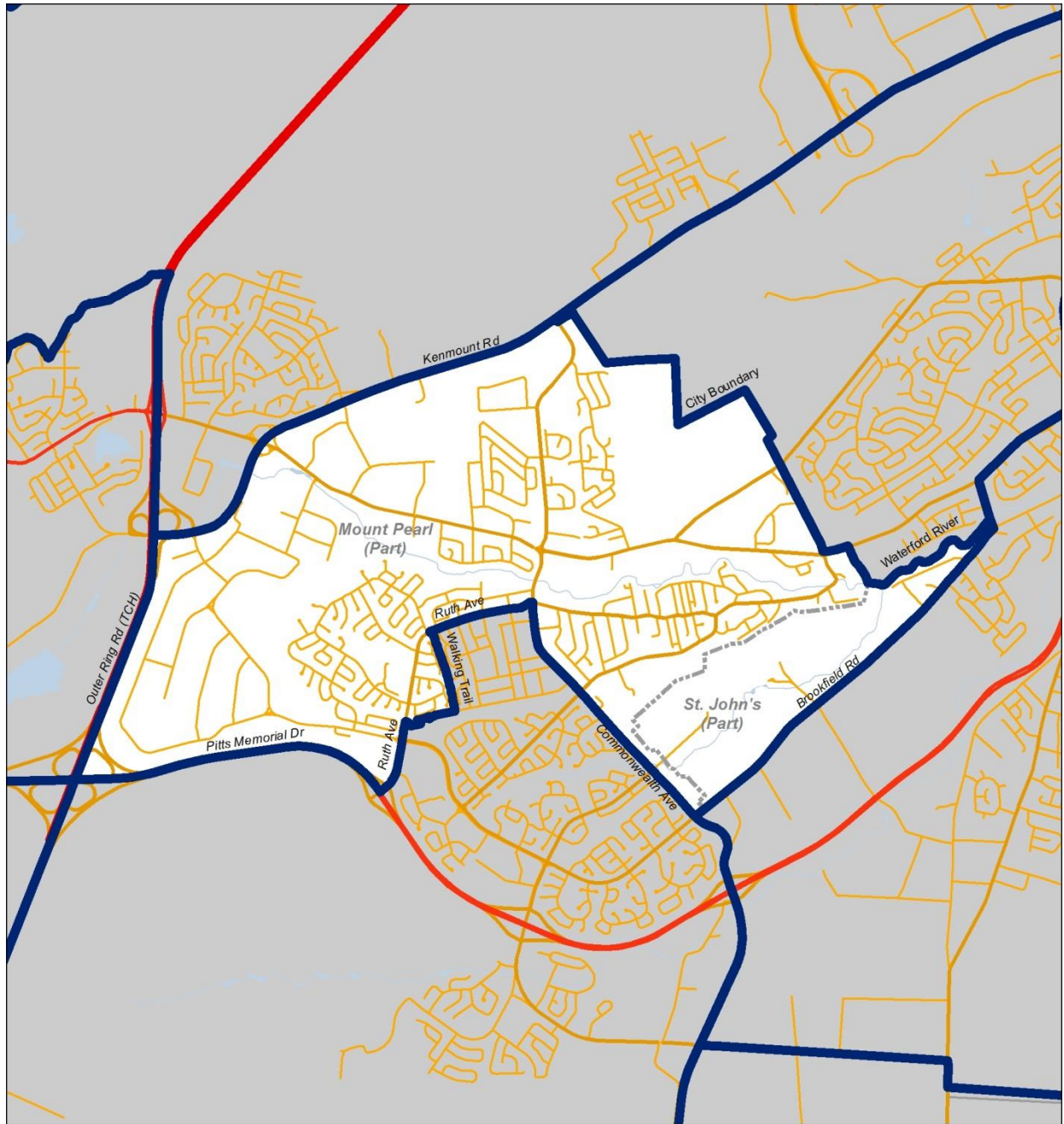
Thence running due west along the Parallel of 47°28' North Latitude to the point of beginning.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes part of the City of Mount Pearl and the Southlands area of the City of St. John's.

Population – 14,004

FOR MOUNT PEARL NORTH DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE



Proposed Electoral District:
Mount Pearl North

2011 Population: 14,190
 Quotient Deviation: 4.7%

Land Area: 15 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

N

0 3.5 7 14
Kilometers



MOUNT PEARL NORTH

The District of Mount Pearl North shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of Kenmount Road and the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the centre line of Pitts Memorial Drive;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Pitts Memorial Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Ruth Avenue;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Ruth Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of a walking path, located on the north side of O'Donel High School;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of the walking path to its intersection with the centre line of another walking path, which leads to Wellington Crescent;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction along a line to its intersection with the southwestern corner of a property boundary located at 22 Wellington Crescent;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the southern property boundaries for the dwellings located at 22 to 30 Wellington Crescent, inclusive, to the southeast corner of the property boundary located at 30 Wellington Crescent;

Thence running in a southerly direction along a line to its intersection with the centre line of Sunrise Avenue;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Sunrise Avenue for a distance of 200 metres, more or less;

Thence running in a northerly direction along a line to its intersection with the centre line of a walking path, which leads to Ruth Avenue;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of the walking path and then continuing along a line to its intersection with the centre line of Ruth Avenue;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Ruth Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Commonwealth Avenue;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Commonwealth Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Brookfield Road;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Brookfield Road to its intersection with the centre line of Waterford River;

APPENDIX 2

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the centre line of Waterford River to its intersection with the City of St. John's Municipal Boundary (1998);

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of Mount Carson Avenue;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Mount Carson Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Kenmount Road;

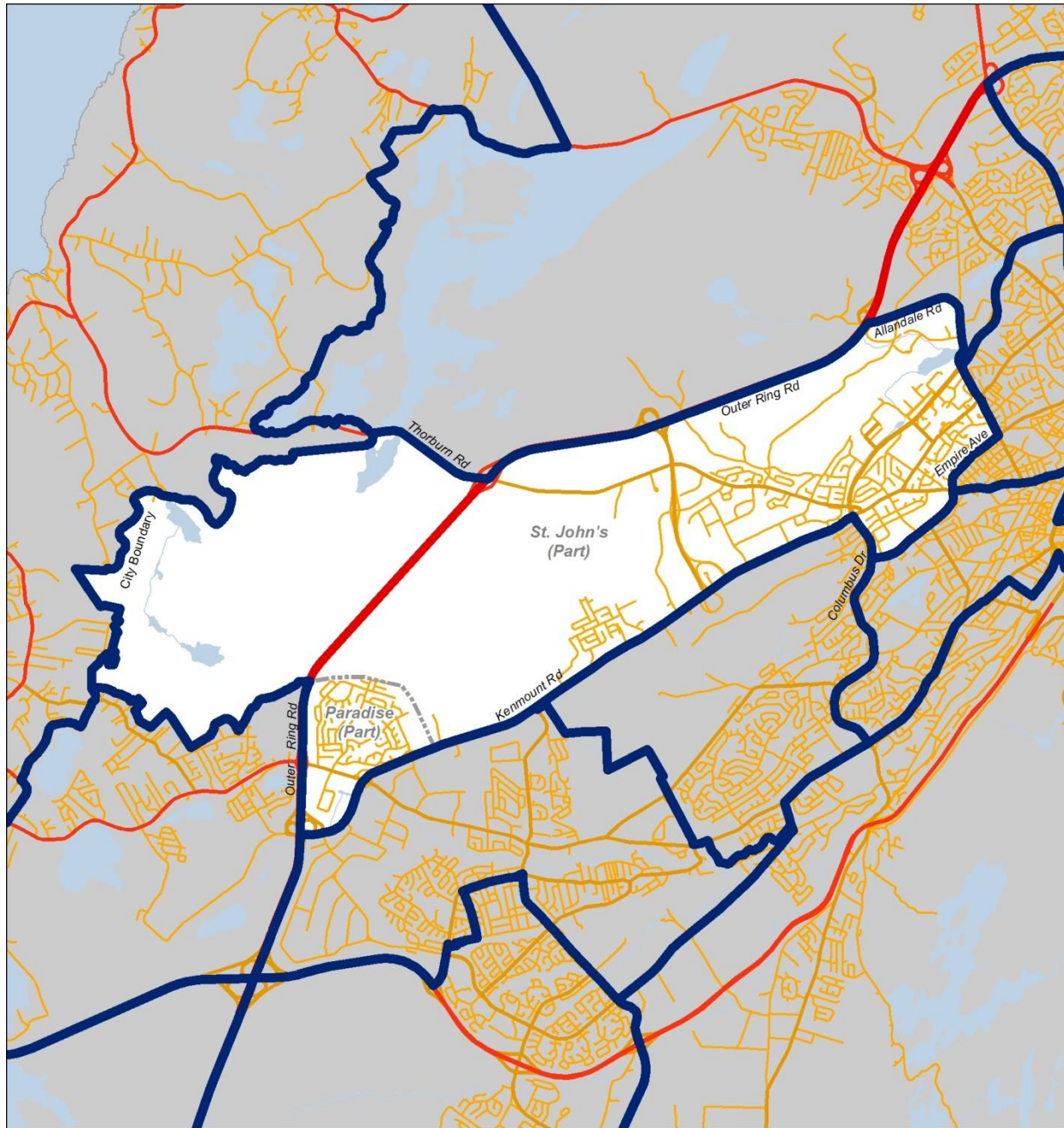
Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Kenmount Road to the point of beginning.

Note: This District includes part of the City of Mount Pearl.

Population – 14,190

FOR MOUNT SCIO DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

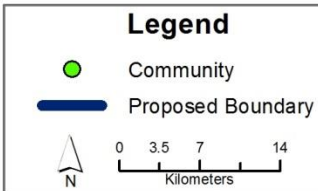
APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Mount Scio

2011 Population: 14,482
 Quotient Deviation: 6.9%

Land Area: 35 km²



MOUNT SCIO

The District of Mount Scio shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of Thorburn Road and the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway, also known as the Outer Ring Road;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of Thorburn Road to its intersection with the City of St. John's Municipal Boundary (1998);

Thence running in a general westerly, southwesterly and easterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway, also known as the Outer Ring Road;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the centre line of Kenmount Road;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Kenmount Road to its intersection with the centre line of Columbus Drive;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Columbus Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Old Pennywell Road;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Old Pennywell Road to its intersection with the centre line of Empire Avenue;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Empire Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Mayor Avenue;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of Mayor Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Bonaventure Avenue;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of Bonaventure Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Allandale Road;

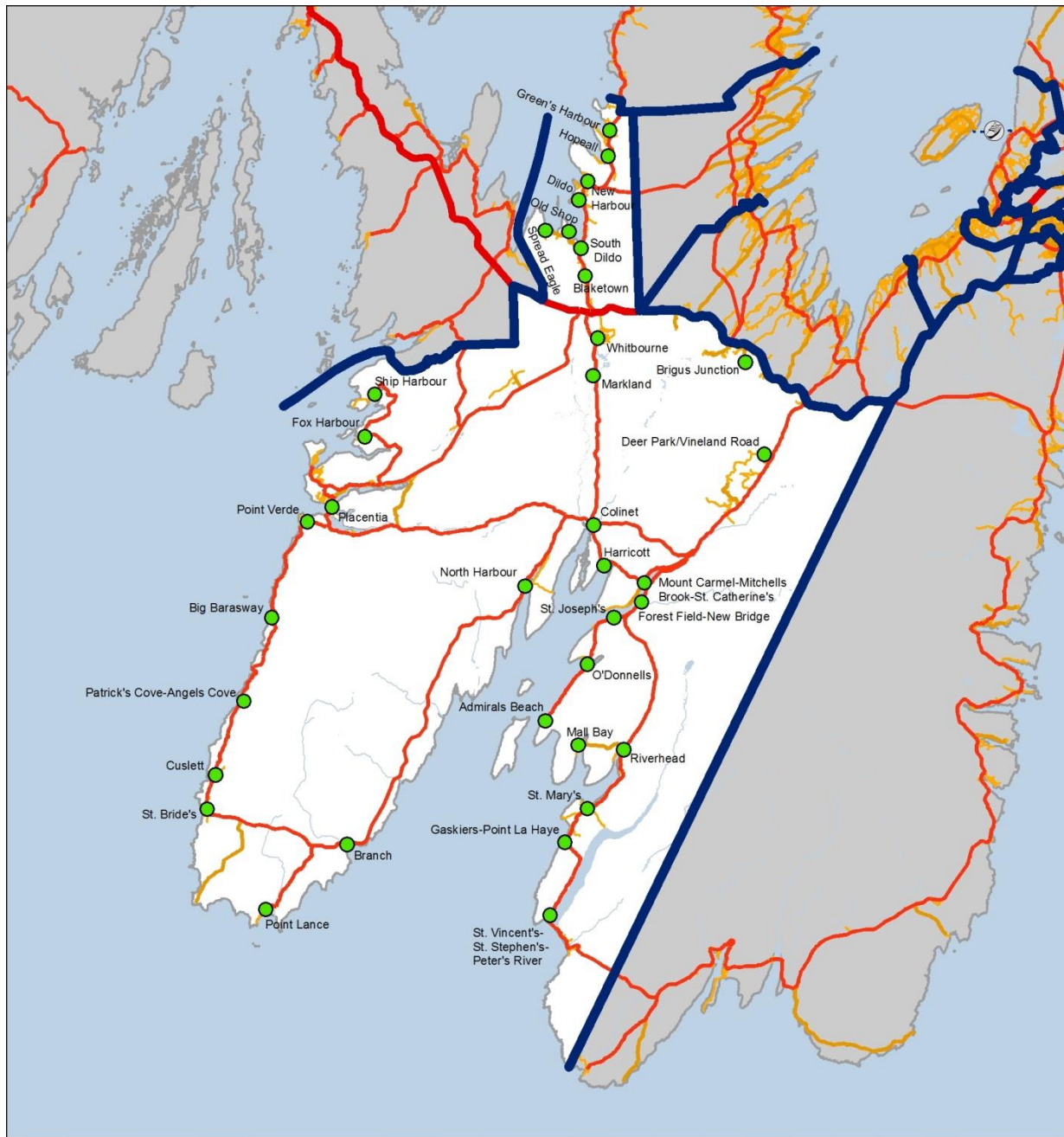
Thence running in a general northerly and westerly direction along the centre line of Allandale Road to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway, also known as the Outer Ring Road;

Thence running in a general southwestwesterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to the point of beginning.

Note: This District includes part of the Town of Paradise and part of the City of St. John's.

Population – 14,482

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Placentia - St. Mary's

2011 Population: 13,102
 Quotient Deviation: -3.3%

Land Area: 3,805 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 4.25 8.5 17
 Kilometers



PLACENTIA – ST. MARY’S

The District of Placentia – St. Mary’s shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the eastern shoreline of Chapel Arm, Trinity Bay, and the Town of Chapel Arm Municipal Boundary (2001);

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the Meridian of 53°40’ West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 53°40’ West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 47°25’ North Latitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 47°25’ North Latitude to its intersection with the Town of Long Harbour-Mount Arlington Heights Municipal Boundary (2010);

Thence running in a general southwesterly and northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Long Harbour;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Placentia Bay to a point of land known as Point Lance;

Thence running in a general northeasterly and southerly direction along the sinuosities of St. Mary’s Bay to a point of land known as Western Head;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction along a line to the intersection of the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway and the centre line of Witless Bay Line, Route 13;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the Meridian of 53°28’ West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 53°28’ West Longitude to its intersection with the Town of Whiteway Municipal Boundary (1997);

Thence running in a westerly, northerly and northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Trinity Bay;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the sinuosities of Trinity Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

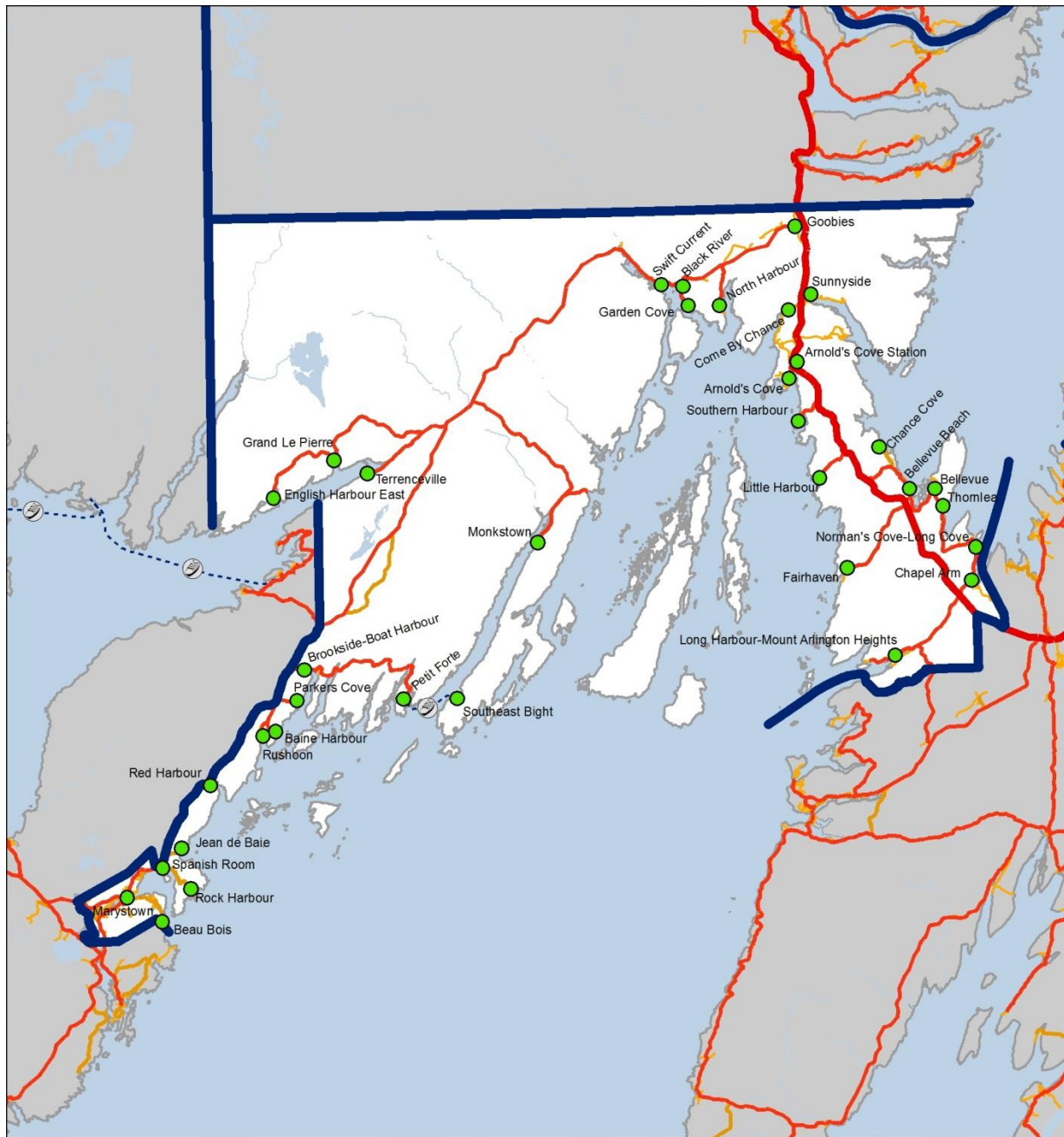
APPENDIX 2

Note: This District includes the communities of Whitbourne, Markland, Placentia Junction, Ship Harbour, Fox Harbour, Dunville, Freshwater, Argentia, Jersey side, Placentia, Southeast Placentia, Point Verde, Little Barasway, Great Barasway, Ship Cove, Goose Cove, Patrick's Cove, Angel's Cove, Cuslett, St. Bride's, Cape St. Mary's, Point Lance, Branch, North Harbour, Colinet, Harricott, Mitchell's Brook, Mount Carmel, Forest Field, Salmonier, St. Catherines, New Bridge, St. Joseph's, O'Donnell's, Admiral's Beach, Mall Bay, River Head, St. Mary's, Point La Haye, St. Vincent's, St. Stephen's, Peter's River, Ocean Pond, Mahers, Brigus Junction, Blaketown, Old Shop, South Dildo, Dildo, Broad Cove, New Harbour, Hopeall, and Greens Harbour.

Population – 13,102

FOR PLACENTIA WEST – BELLEVUE DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Placentia West - Bellevue

2011 Population: 13,554
 Quotient Deviation: 0%

Land Area: 4,645 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary



PLACENTIA WEST – BELLEVUE

The District of Placentia West – Bellevue shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the western shoreline of Placentia Bay and the Town of Fox Cove-Mortier Municipal Boundary (1996), located southeast of the community of Beau Bois;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the Town of Marystown Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a southwesterly, northerly and general northeasterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of the Burin Peninsula Highway, Route 210, located east of Linton Lake;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of the Burin Peninsula Highway, Route 210, to its intersection with the centre line of Route 212;

Thence running due north along a line to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Fortune Bay;

Thence running in a general northeasterly and southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Fortune Bay to its intersection with the Meridian of 55° West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 55° West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 47°58' North Latitude;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 47°58' North Latitude to its intersection with the western shoreline of Trinity Bay;

Thence running in a general southwesterly and southeasterly direction along the sinuosities of Trinity Bay to its intersection with the Town of Chapel Arm Municipal Boundary (2001), located on the eastern shoreline of Chapel Arm;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the Meridian of 53°40' West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 53°40' West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 47°25' North Latitude;

APPENDIX 2

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 47°25' North Latitude to its intersection with the Town of Long Harbour-Mount Arlington Heights Municipal Boundary (2010);

Thence running in a general southwesterly and northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Long Harbour;

Thence running in a general northwesterly and southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of the eastern and western shorelines of Placentia Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Long Island, Red Island, and Merasheen Island.

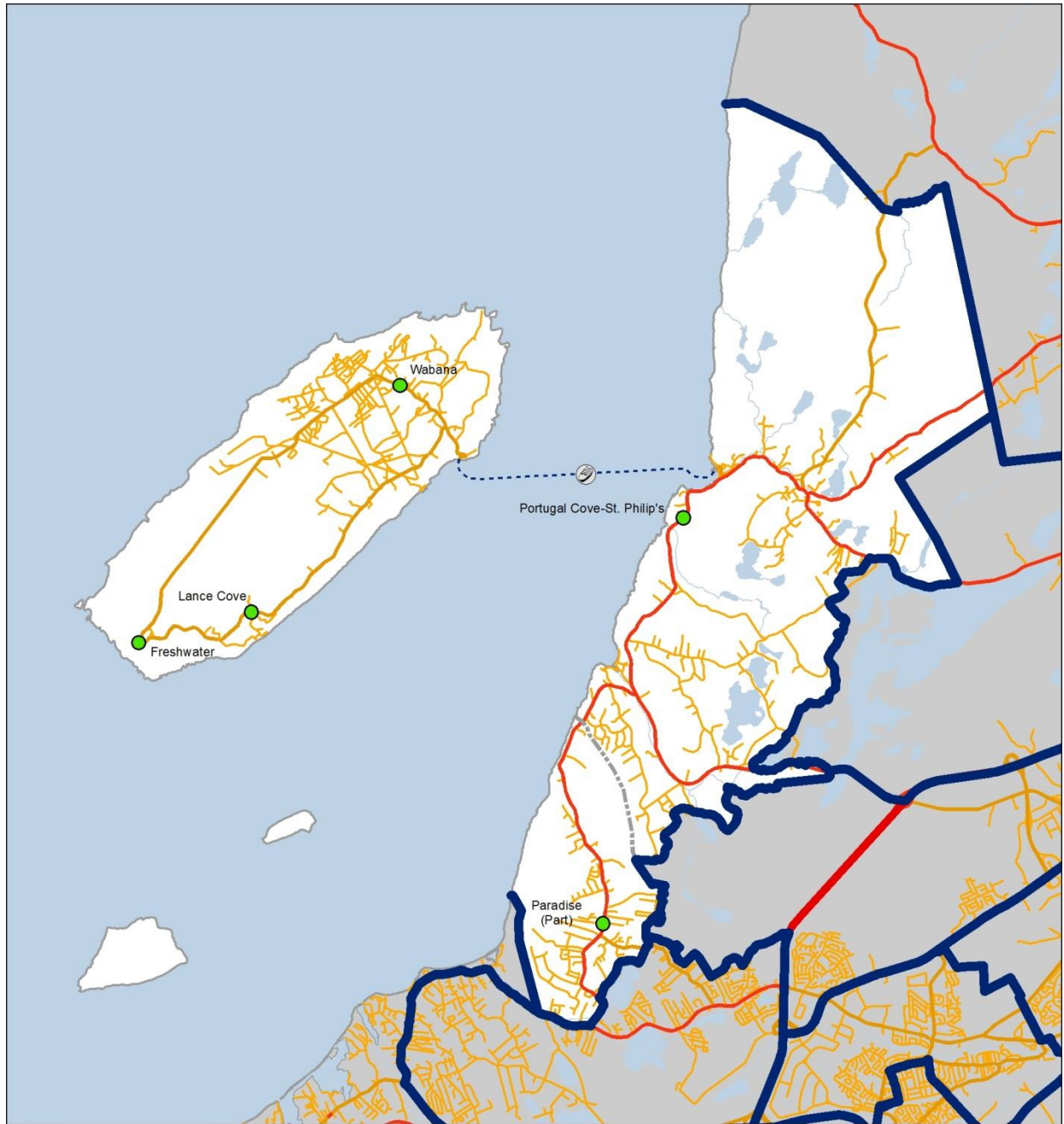
All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Marystown, Mooring Cove, Little Bay, Beau Bois, Rock Harbour, Spanish Room, Jean de Baie, Red Harbour, Baine Harbour, Rushoon, Parkers Cove, Boat Harbour, Brookside, Little Harbour, St. Joseph's, Petit Forte, Monkstown, Terrenceville, Grand Le Pierre, English Harbour East, Swift Current, Gobbies, Goose Cove, North Harbour, Garden Cove, Come-by-Chance, Arnold's Cove, Sunnyside, Southern Harbour, Little Harbour East, Fairhaven, Chance Cove, Bellview, Thornlea, Norman's Cove, Chapel Arm, and Long Harbour-Mount Arlington Heights.

Population – 13,554

FOR PORTUGAL COVE – BELL ISLAND DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Portugal Cove - Bell Island

2011 Population: 14,885
Quotient Deviation: 9.9%

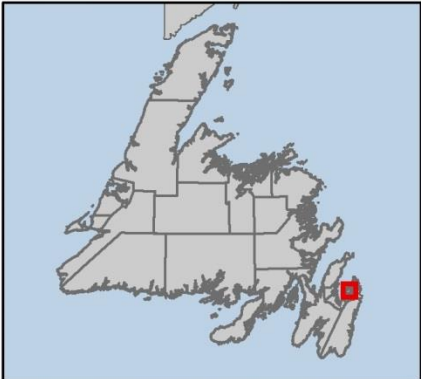
Land Area: 100 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 0.5 1 2
Kilometers

N



PORTUGAL COVE – BELL ISLAND

The District of Portugal Cove – Bell Island shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the eastern shoreline of Conception Bay and the Town of Paradise Municipal Boundary (1999), located northeast of Topsail Beach;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of Topsail Road;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Topsail Road to its intersection with the centre line of St. Thomas Line;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of St. Thomas Line to its intersection with the centre line of Lanark Drive;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Lanark Drive and continuing along the proposed centre line of Lanark Drive (2015) to its intersection with the proposed centre line of Archibald Drive (2015);

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the proposed centre line of Archibald Drive (2015) and continuing along the existing centre line of Archibald Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Paradise Road;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Paradise Road to its intersection with the centre line of Camrose Drive;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Camrose Drive for a distance of 175 metres, more or less;

Thence running in an easterly direction along a line to its intersection with the Town of Paradise Municipal Boundary (1999);

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the Town of Portugal Cove-St. Philip's Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general northeasterly and northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Conception Bay;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Conception Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Bell Island, Little Bell Island, and Kellys Island.

APPENDIX 2

Note: This District includes the communities of Wabana, Lance Cove, Freshwater, Portugal Cove-St. Philip's, and part of the Town of Paradise.

Population – 14,885

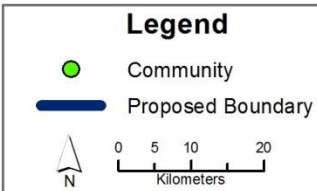
FOR ST. BARBE – L'ANSE AUX MEADOWS DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
St. Barbe - L'Anse aux Meadows

2011 Population: 12,241
 Quotient Deviation: -9.7%
 Land Area: 8,600 km²



ST. BARBE – L'ANSE AUX MEADOWS

The District of St. Barbe – L'Anse aux Meadows shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the Parallel of 50°30' North Latitude and the eastern shoreline of the Northern Peninsula, south of the vacated community of Williamsport;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 50°30' North Latitude to its intersection with the western shoreline of the Northern Peninsula;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the sinuosities of the Northern Peninsula to a point of land known as Cape Norman;

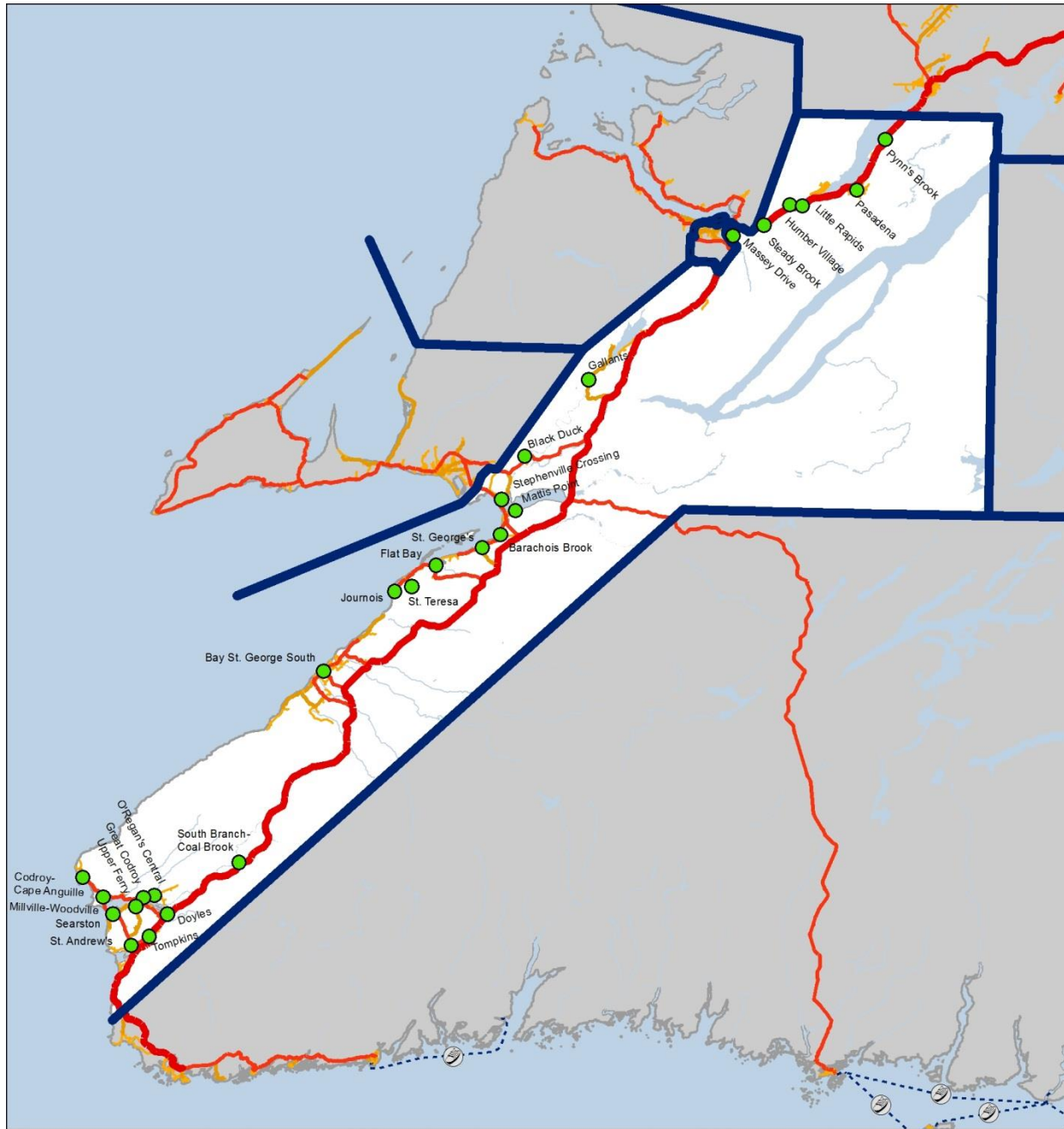
Thence running in a general easterly and southerly direction along the sinuosities of the Northern Peninsula to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Anchor Point, Bird Cove, Conche, Cook's Harbour, Englee, Flower's Cove, Goose Cove East, Hawke's Bay, Main Brook, Port au Choix, Port Saunders, Raleigh, River of Ponds, Roddickton-Bide Arm, St. Anthony, St. Lunaire-Griquet, Bartletts Harbour, Bear Cove, Black Duck Cove, Brig Bay, Castor River North, Castor River South, Forresters Point, Green Island Brook, Nameless Cove, Pidgeon Cove-St. Barbe, Plum Point, Reef's Harbour-Shoal Cove West-New Ferolle, Blue Cove-Pond Cove, Deadman's Cove, Green Island Cove-Pines Cove, Savage Cove, Sandy Cove, Shoal Cove East, Eddies Cove, Great Brehat, L'Anse aux Meadows, Quirpon, Ship Cove, St. Anthony Bight, North Boat Harbour-Wild Bight, St. Carol's, Croque, St. Juliens, and Eddies Cove West.

Population – 12,241

APPENDIX 2



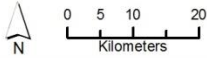
Proposed Electoral District:
St. George's - Grand Lake

2011 Population: 12,974
 Quotient Deviation: -4.3%

Land Area: 6,905 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary



 0 5 10 20
 Kilometers



ST. GEORGE'S – GRAND LAKE

The District of St. George's – Grand Lake shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the point of land known as Red Rocks on the eastern shoreline of Cabot Strait, north of Cape Ray;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction along a line to the intersection of the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude and the Meridian of 58° West Longitude;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude to its intersection with a line drawn due south from a point of land known as Wetstone Point, located on the western shoreline of Grand Lake;

Thence running due north along the said line to Wetstone Point;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the sinuosities of Grand Lake to its intersection with the Parallel of 49°08' North Latitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 49°08' North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 57°45' West Longitude;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction along a line to its intersection with the most easterly point of the City of Corner Brook Municipal Boundary (1996) north of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general westerly and southerly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the City of Corner Brook Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the Meridian of 58° West Longitude;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction along a line to the intersection of the Parallel of 48°45' North Latitude and the Meridian of 58°15' West Longitude;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction along a line to the intersection of the centre line of the Port au Port Highway, Route 460, and the Town of Stephenville Crossing Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the shoreline of St. George's Bay;

Thence running in a general easterly and southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of St. George's Bay to a point of land known as Grebes Head;

APPENDIX 2

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the sinuosities of Cabot Strait to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto.

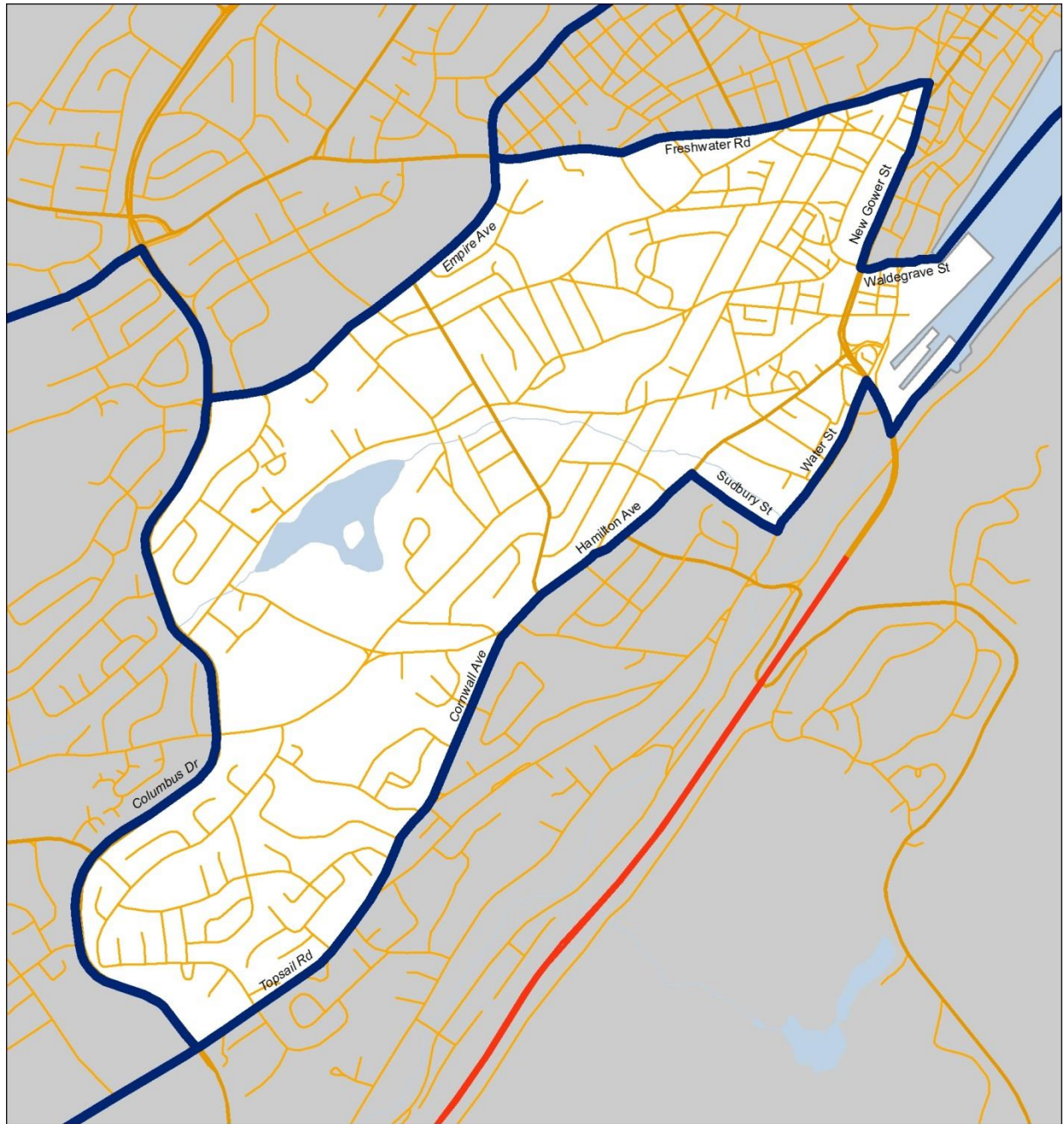
All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Pynns Brook, Pasadena, South Brook, Little Rapids, Harrison, Humber Village, Steady Brook, Massey Drive, Pinchgut Lake, Spruce Brook, Georges Lake, Harry's Brook, Whites Road, Stephenville Crossing, Mattis Point, Barachois Brook, St. George's, Shallop Cove, Flat Bay, Flat Bay West, St. Teresa, Journois, Fischells, Heatherton, Robinsons, Cartyville, McKay's, Jeffrey's, St. David's, Maidstone, Lock Leven, St. Fintan's, Highlands, Codroy Pond, Cape Anguille, Codroy, Woodville, Millville, Great Codroy, O'Regan's, South Branch, Coal Brook, Benoits Siding, Doyles, Tompkins, Upper Ferry, Searston, Loch Lomond, and St. Andrews.

Population – 12,974

FOR ST. JOHN'S CENTRE DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
St. John's Centre

2011 Population: 14,354
Quotient Deviation: 5.9%

Land Area: 5 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 3.5 7 14
Kilometers



ST. JOHN'S CENTRE

The District of St. John's Centre shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of Topsail Road and the centre line of Columbus Drive;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Columbus Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Old Pennywell Road;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Old Pennywell Road to its intersection with the centre line of Empire Avenue;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Empire Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Freshwater Road;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Freshwater Road to its intersection with the centre line of Long's Hill;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Long's Hill to its intersection with the centre line of Queen's Road;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Queen's Road to its intersection with the centre line of New Gower Street;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of New Gower Street to its intersection with the centre line of Waldegrave Street;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Waldegrave Street to its intersection with the centre line of Harbour Drive;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Harbour Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Steers Cove;

Thence running due east along a line to its intersection with the western shoreline of St. John's Harbour;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the sinuosities of St. John's Harbour to its intersection with the centre line of Waterford River;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Waterford River to its intersection with the centre line of Pitts Memorial Drive;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Pitts Memorial Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Water Street;

APPENDIX 2

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Water Street to its intersection with the centre line of Sudbury Street;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of Sudbury Street to its intersection with the centre line of Hamilton Avenue;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Hamilton Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Cornwall Avenue;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Cornwall Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Topsail Road;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Topsail Road to the point of beginning.

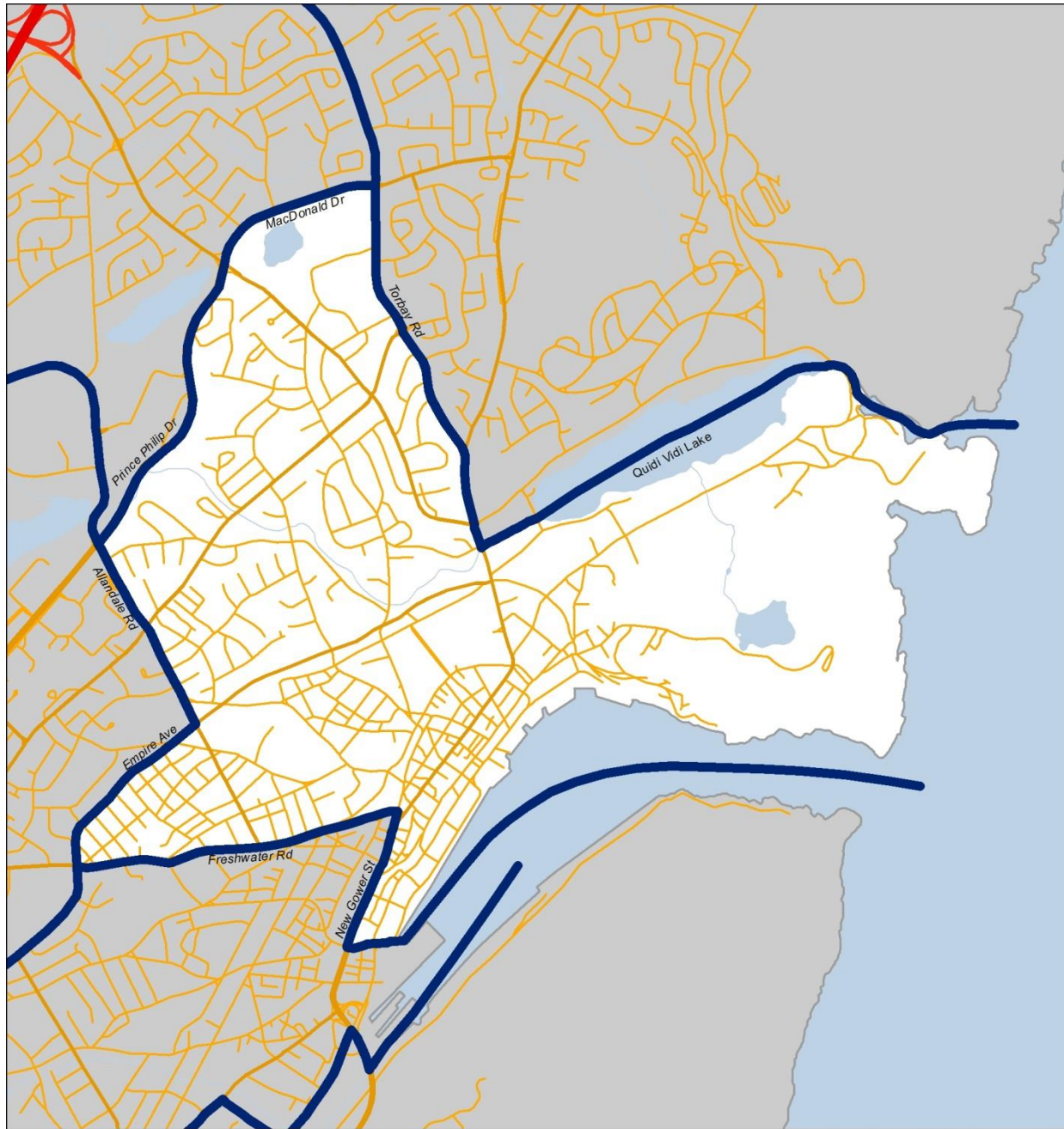
Note: This District includes part of the City of St. John's.

Population – 14,354

FOR ST. JOHN'S EAST – QUIDI VIDI DISTRICT,

PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
St. John's East - Quidi Vidi

<p>2011 Population: 14,443 Quotient Deviation: 6.6%</p> <p>Land Area: 10 km²</p>	<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community Proposed Boundary <p> </p>
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ST. JOHN'S EAST – QUIDI VIDI

The District of St. John's East – Quidi Vidi shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of Torbay Road and the centre line of MacDonald Drive;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of MacDonald Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Prince Philip Drive;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Prince Philip Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Allandale Road;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Allandale Road to its intersection with the centre line of Bonaventure Avenue;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Bonaventure Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Mayor Avenue;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Mayor Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Empire Avenue;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Empire Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Freshwater Road;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Freshwater Road to its intersection with the centre line of Long's Hill;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Long's Hill to its intersection with the centre line of Queen's Road;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Queen's Road to its intersection with the centre line of New Gower Street;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of New Gower Street to its intersection with the centre line of Waldegrave Street;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Waldegrave Street to its intersection with the centre line of Harbour Drive;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Harbour Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Steers Cove;

Thence running due east along a line to its intersection with the western shoreline of St. John's Harbour;

APPENDIX 2

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the sinuosities of St. John's Harbour to a point of land known as North Head;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline to the most southerly point of Quidi Vidi Harbour;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Quidi Vidi Harbour to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Quidi Vidi River;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the sinuosities of the southern shoreline of Quidi Vidi River to its intersection with the shoreline of Quidi Vidi Lake;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of the southern shoreline of Quidi Vidi Lake to its intersection with the centre line of Rennie's River;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Rennie's River to its intersection with the centre line of King's Bridge Road;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of King's Bridge Road to its intersection with the centre line of Kenna's Hill;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Kenna's Hill to its intersection with the centre line of Torbay Road;

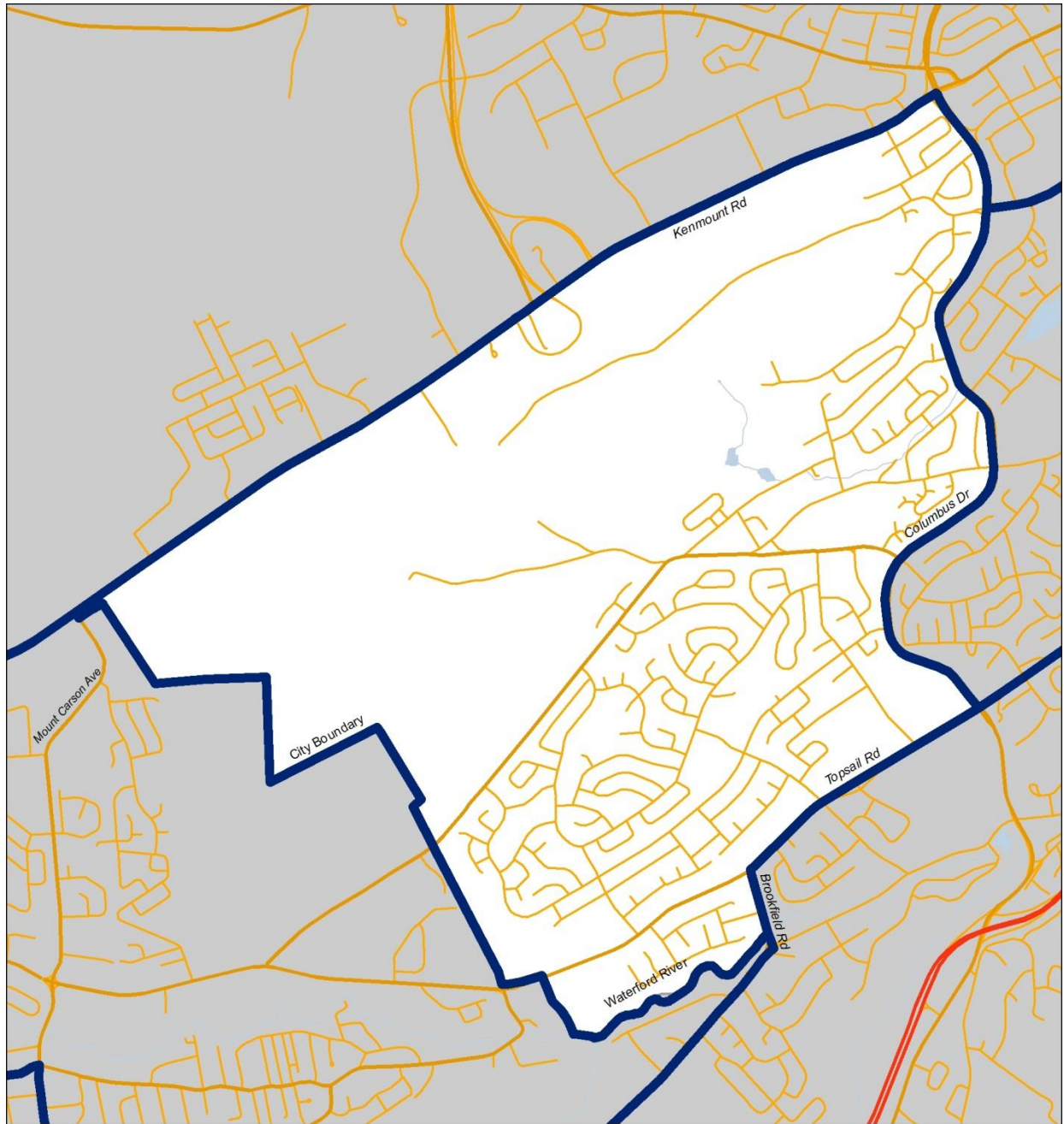
Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of Torbay Road to the point of beginning.

Note: This District includes part of the City of St. John's.

Population – 14,443

FOR ST. JOHN'S WEST DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
St. John's West

2011 Population: 14,028
Quotient Deviation: 3.5%

Land Area: 10 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 3.5 7 14
Kilometers

N



ST. JOHN'S WEST

The District of St. John's West shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of Kenmount Road and the centre line of Columbus Drive;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Columbus Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Topsail Road;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Topsail Road to its intersection with the centre line of Brookfield Road;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Brookfield Road to its intersection with the centre line of Waterford River;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Waterford River to its intersection with the City of St. John's Municipal Boundary (1998);

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of Mount Carson Avenue;

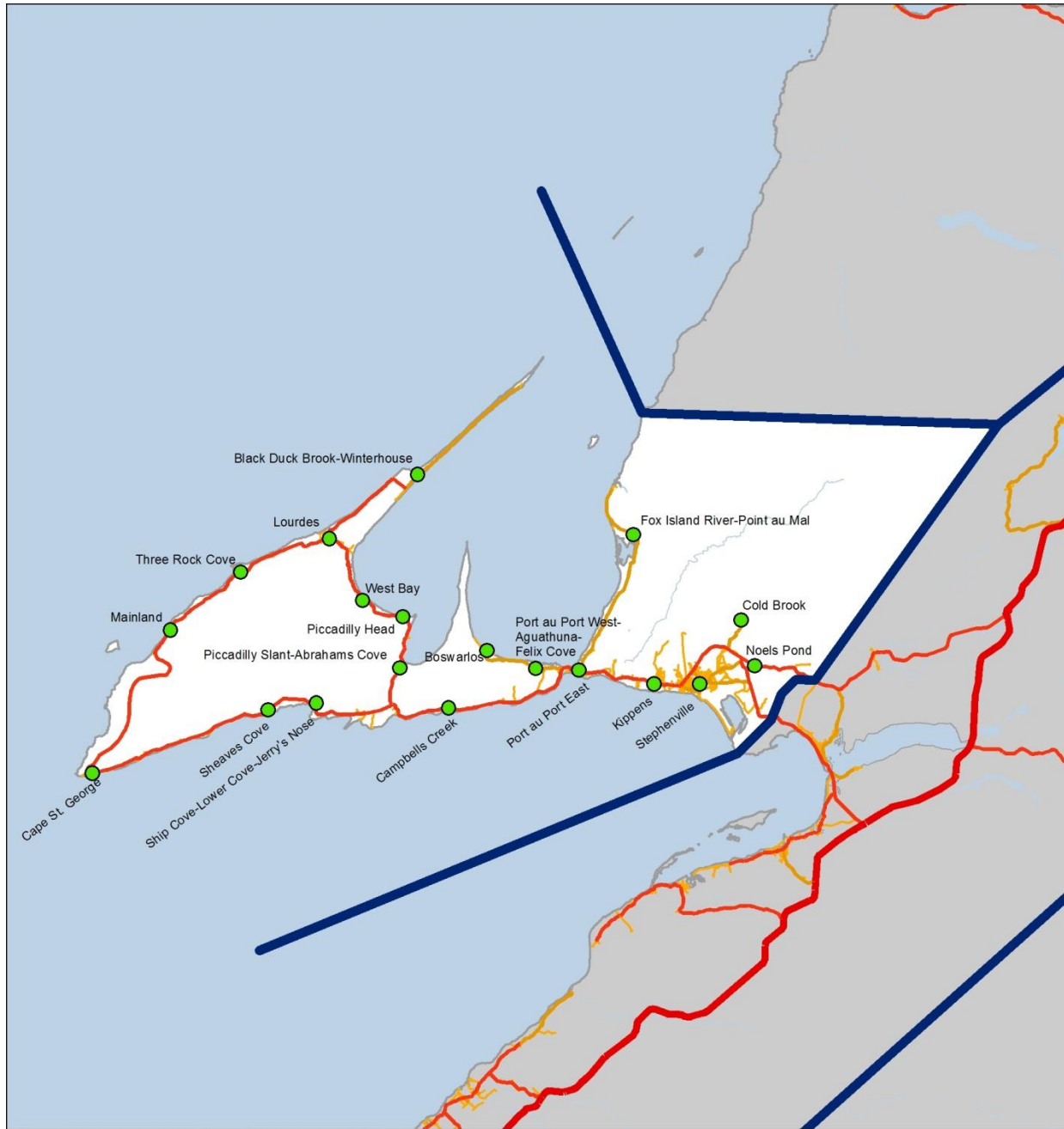
Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Mount Carson Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Kenmount Road;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Kenmount Road to the point of beginning.

Note: This District includes part of the City of St. John's.

Population – 14,028

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Stephenville - Port au Port

2011 Population: 13,781
 Quotient Deviation: 1.7%

Land Area: 925 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 2.75 5.5 11
 Kilometers



STEPHENVILLE – PORT AU PORT

The District of Stephenville – Port au Port shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the shoreline of St. George's Bay and the northwestern boundary of the Town of Stephenville Crossing Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of the Port au Port Highway, Route 460;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction along a line to the intersection of the Parallel of 48°45' North Latitude and the Meridian of 58°15' West Longitude;

Thence running in a westerly direction along a line to a point of land known as Broad Cove Point, located on the eastern shoreline of Port au Port Bay;

Thence running in a general southerly, westerly and northeasterly direction along the sinuosities of Port au Port Bay to Long Point;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape St. George;

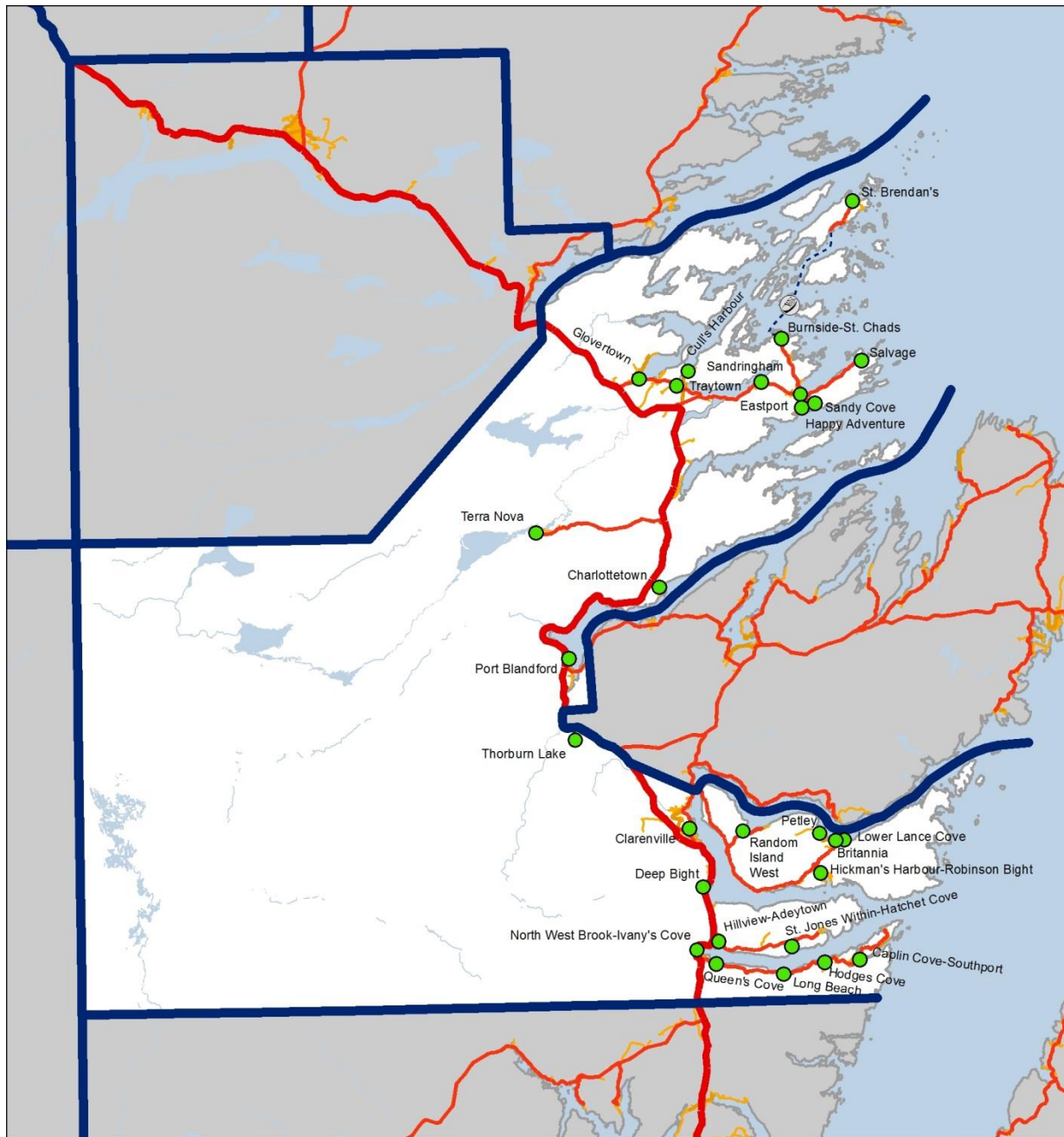
Thence running in a general easterly direction along the sinuosities of St. George's Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Cape St. George, Kippens, Lourdes, Port au Port East, Port au Port West-Aguathuna-Felix Cove, Stephenville, Campbells Creek, Fox Island River-Point au Mal, Boswarlos, Cold Brook, Noels Pond, Black Duck Brook-Winterhouse, Mainland, Piccadilly Head, Piccadilly Slant-Abrahams Cove, Sheaves Cove, Ship Cove-Lower Cove-Jerry's Nose, Three Rock Cove, and West Bay.

Population – 13,781

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Terra Nova

2011 Population: 14,275
 Quotient Deviation: 5.4%

Land Area: 6,125 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 4.5 9 18
 Kilometers



TERRA NOVA

The District of Terra Nova shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the southern shoreline of Freshwater Bay and the Town of Gambo Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running south along the said Municipal Boundary to its most southeasterly point;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction along a line to the intersection of the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude and Meridian of 54°30' West Longitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 55° West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 55° West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 47°58' North Latitude;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 47°58' North Latitude to its intersection with the western shoreline of Trinity Bay;

Thence running in a general northeasterly and northwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Trinity Bay, Southwest Arm and Northwest Arm to its intersection with the most northeasterly point of the Town of Clarenville Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the Town of Port Blandford Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in an easterly and northerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Clode Sound;

Thence running in a general southwesterly, northeasterly and northwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Clode Sound, Bonavista Bay and Freshwater Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Random Island, Long Islands, Cottel Island, and Pitt Sound Island.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

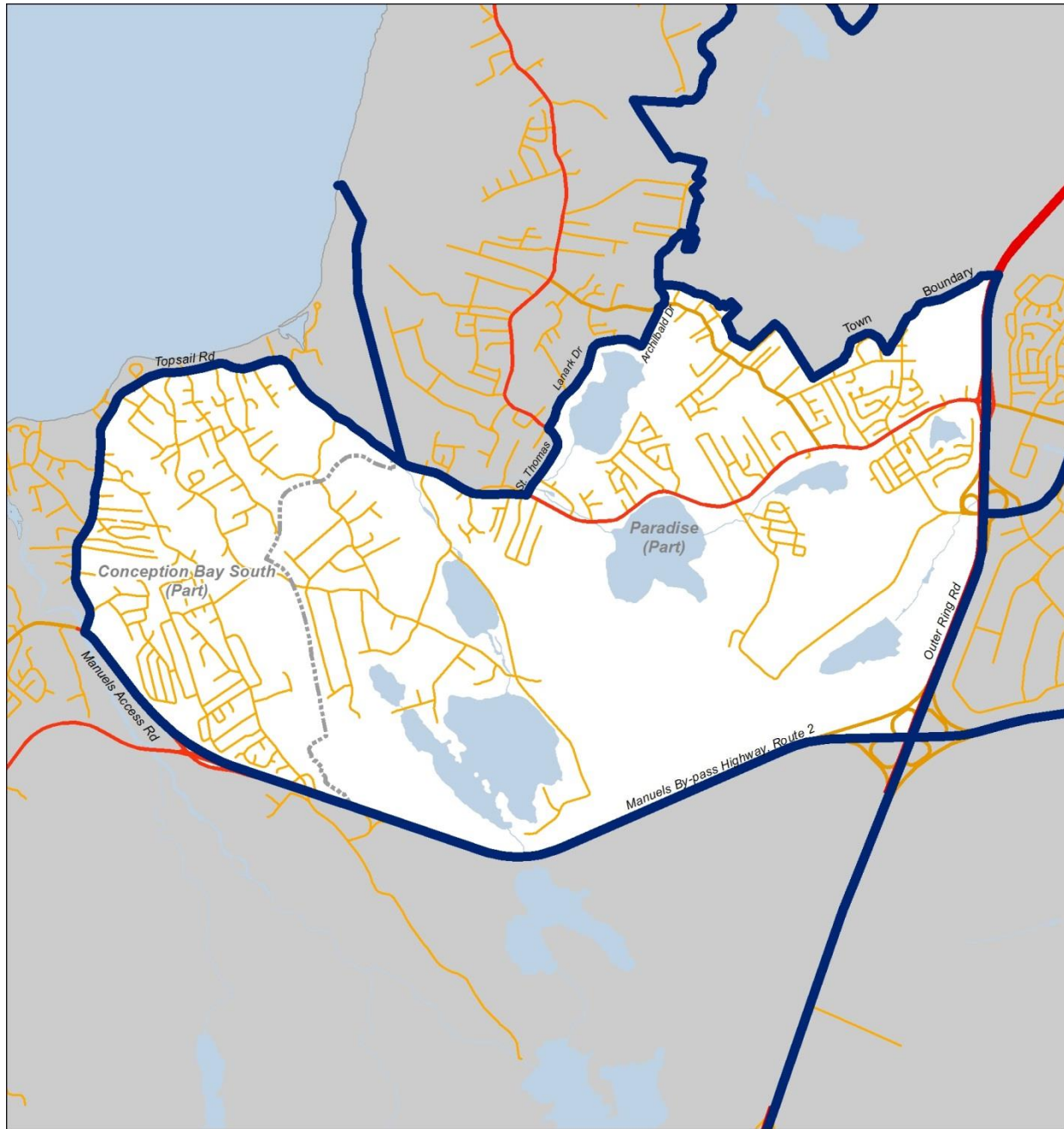
APPENDIX 2

Note: This District includes the communities of Clarendville, Eastport, Glovertown, Happy Adventure, Port Blandford, Salvage, Sandringham, Sandy Cove, St. Brendan's, Terra Nova, Traytown, Burnside-St. Chads, Cull's Harbour, Charlottetown, Thorburn Lake, Hickman's Harbour-Robinson Bight, Lower Lance Cove, Petley, Random Island West, Britannia, Deep Bight, Hillview-Adeytown, Hodges Cove, North West Brook-Ivany's Cove, Queen's Cove, Caplin Cove-Southport, Long Beach, and St. Jones Within-Hatchet Cove.

Population – 14,275

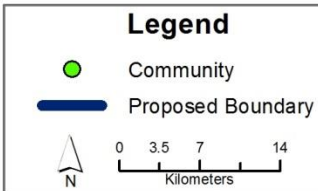
FOR TOPSAIL – PARADISE DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Topsail - Paradise

2011 Population: 14,830
 Quotient Deviation: 9.4%
 Land Area: 25 km²



TOPSAIL – PARADISE

The District of Topsail – Paradise shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway and the centre line of the Manuels By-Pass Highway, Route 2;

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the centre line of the Manuels By-Pass Highway, Route 2, to its intersection with the centre line of the Manuels Arterial Road;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of the Manuels Arterial Road to its intersection with the centre line of Topsail Road;

Thence running in a general northerly and southeasterly direction along the centre line of Topsail Road to its intersection with the centre line of St. Thomas Line;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of St. Thomas Line to its intersection with the centre line of Lanark Drive;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Lanark Drive and continuing along the proposed centre line of Lanark Drive (2015) to its intersection with the proposed centre line of Archibald Drive (2015);

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the proposed centre line of Archibald Drive (2015) and continuing along the existing centre line of Archibald Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Paradise Road;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Paradise Road to the intersection of the centre line of Camrose Drive;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Camrose Drive for a distance of 175 metres, more or less;

Thence running in an easterly direction along a line to its intersection with the Town of Paradise Municipal Boundary (1999);

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to the point of beginning.

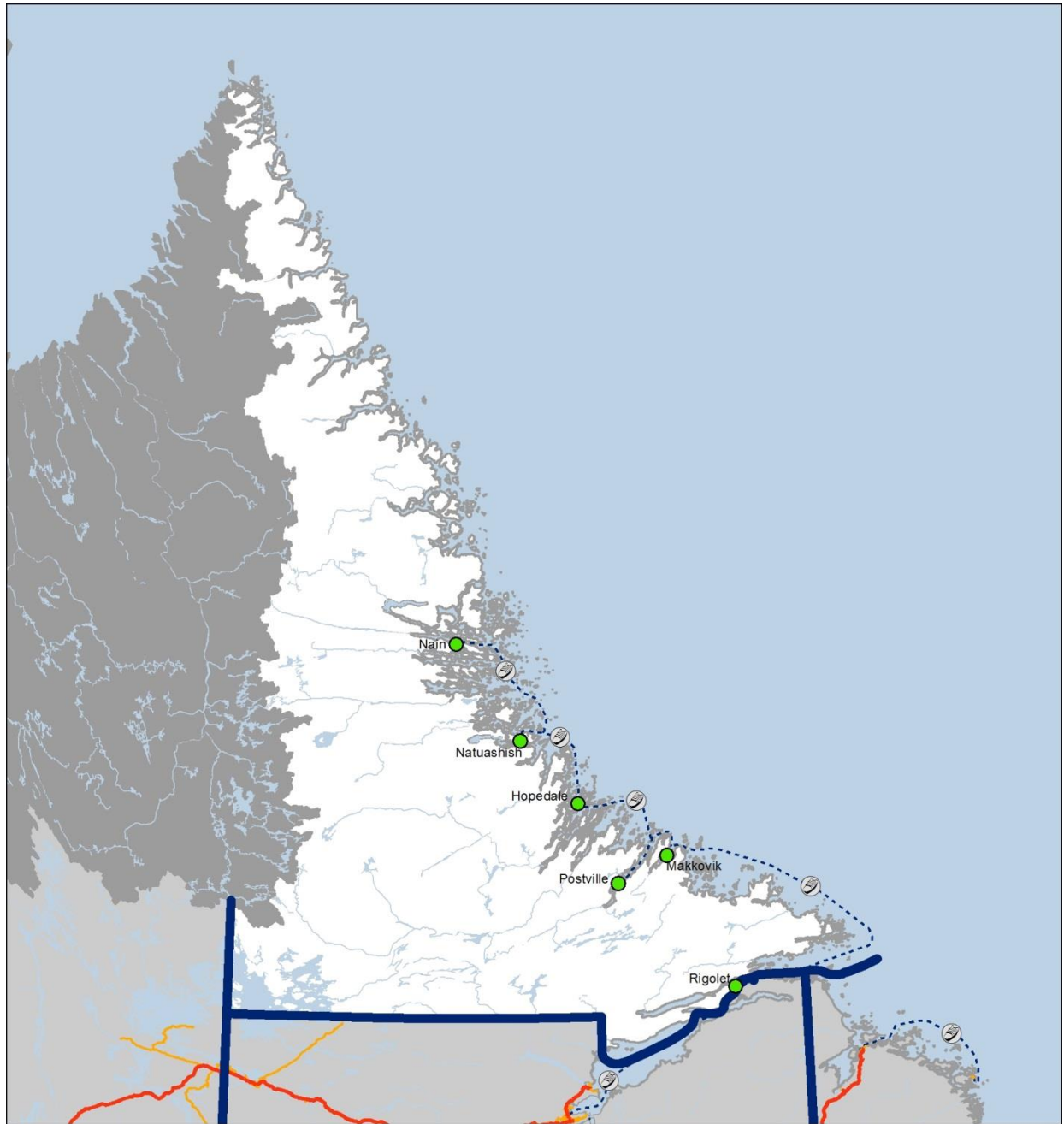
APPENDIX 2

Note: This District includes part of the Town of Paradise and part of the Town of Conception Bay South.

Population – 14,830

FOR TORNGAT MOUNTAINS DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Torngat Mountains

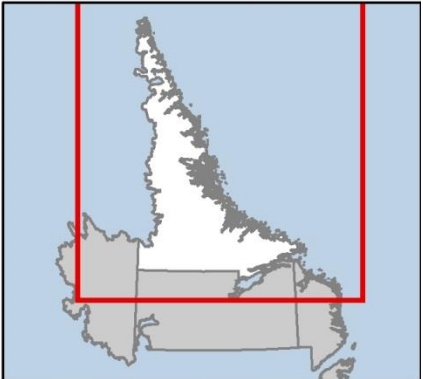
2011 Population: 3,548
Land Area: 113,100 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 115 230 460
Kilometers

N



TORNGAT MOUNTAINS

The District of Torngat Mountains shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the northern shoreline of Lake Melville and the Meridian of 60° West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 60° West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 54° North Latitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 54° North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 64°20' West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 64°20' West Longitude to its intersection with the Provincial Boundary of Newfoundland and Labrador;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the said Provincial Boundary to a point of land known as Cape Chidley;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the sinuosities of the eastern shoreline of Killiniq Island to its most southerly point;

Thence running due south along a line to its intersection with the shoreline of Cape Labrador;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline of Labrador to a point of land known as Point of Bar, located on the northern shoreline of Hamilton Inlet, Groswater Bay;

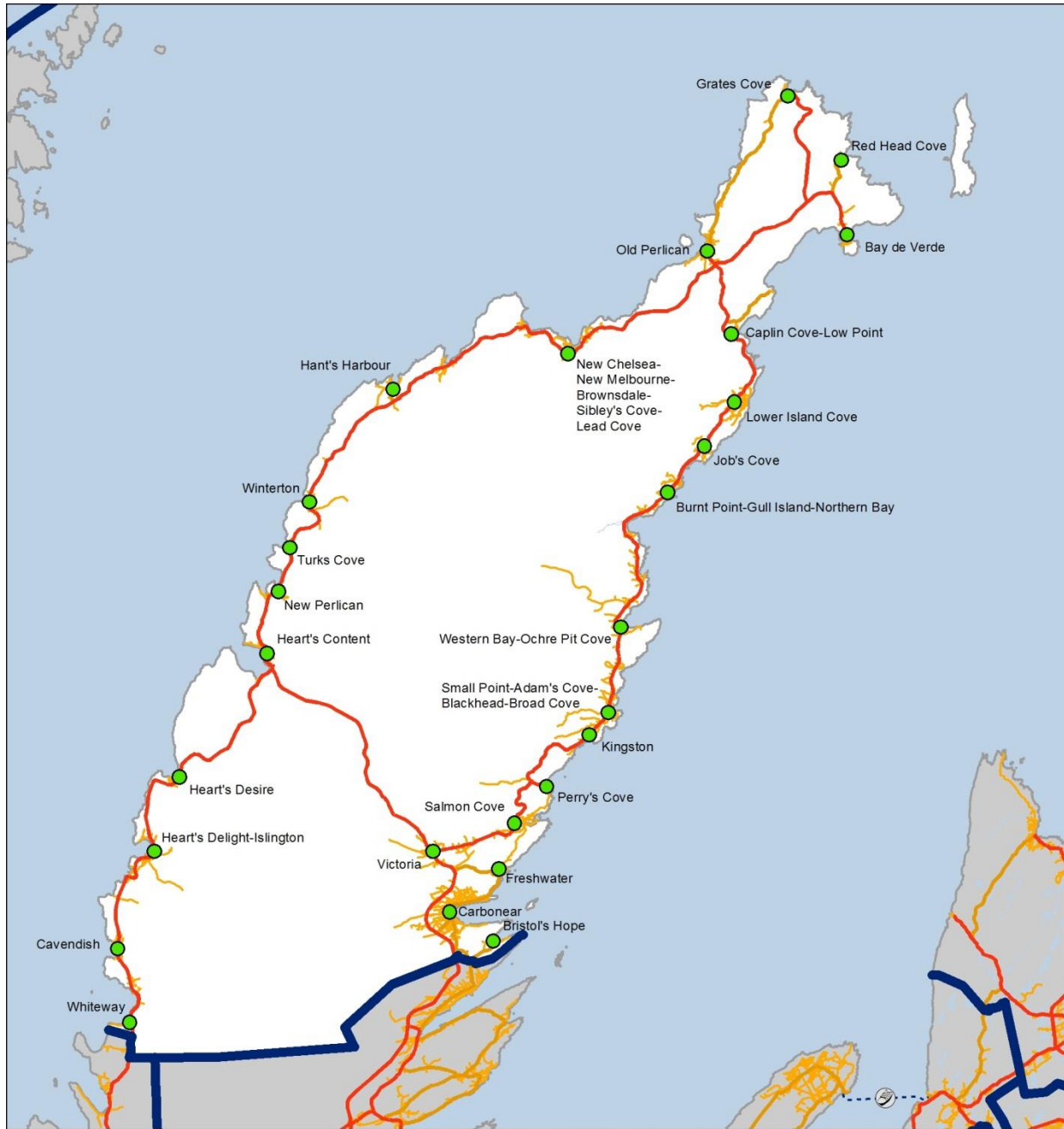
Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Groswater Bay and Lake Melville to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Big Island, Saddle Island, and George Island.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Rigolet, Makkovik, Postville, Hopedale, Natuashish, and Nain.

Population – 3,548

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Trinity - Bay de Verde

<p>2011 Population: 14,891 Quotient Deviation: 9.9%</p> <p>Land Area: 1,055 km²</p>	<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community — Proposed Boundary <p>0 2 4 8 Kilometers</p> <p>N</p>
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TRINITY – BAY DE VERDE

The District of Trinity – Bay de Verde shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the western shoreline of Conception Bay and the Town of Harbour Grace Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general southwesterly and southeasterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of Glover Road;

Thence running in a westerly direction along a line to its intersection with the southeastern most point of the Town of Whiteway Municipal Boundary (1997);

Thence running in a westerly, northerly and northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Trinity Bay;

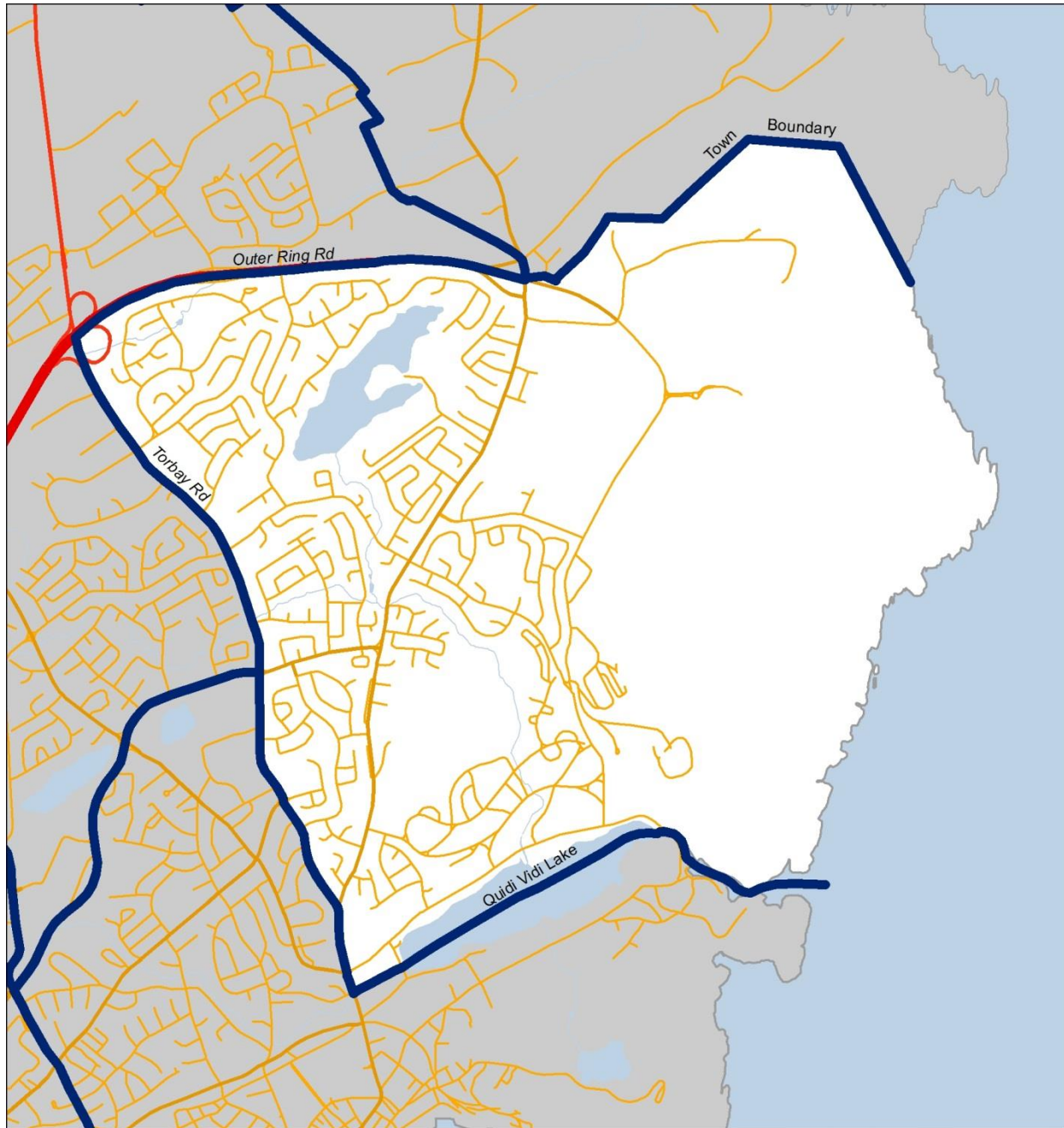
Thence running in a general northeasterly and southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Trinity Bay and Conception Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Whiteway, Cavendish, Islington, Heart's Delight, Heart's Desire, Heart's Content, New Perlican, Turks Cove, Winterton, Hant's Harbour, New Chelsea, New Melbourne, Brownsdale, Sidleys Cove, Lead Cove, Old Perlican, Grates Cove, Red Head Cove, Bay de Verde, Low Point, Caplin Cove, Lower Island Cove, Job's Cove, Burnt Point, Gull Island, Northern Bay, Ochre Pit Cove, Western Bay, Adams Cove, Blackhead, Broad Cove, Small Point, Kingston, Perry's Cove, Salmon Cove, Blow-Me-Down, Clown's Cove, Freshwater, Victoria, and Carbonear.

Population – 14,891

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Virginia Waters - Pleasantville

2011 Population: 14,152
Quotient Deviation: 4.4%

Land Area: 15 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 3.5 7 14
Kilometers

N



VIRGINIA WATERS – PLEASANTVILLE

The District of Virginia Waters – Pleasantville shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the shoreline of Robin Hood Bay and the City of St. John's Municipal Boundary (1998);

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of Logy Bay Road;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Logy Bay Road to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway, also known as the Outer Ring Road;

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the centre line of Torbay Road;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Torbay Road to its intersection with the centre line of Kenna's Hill;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Kenna's Hill to its intersection with the centre line of King's Bridge Road;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of King's Bridge Road to its intersection with the centre line of Rennie's River;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Rennie's River to its intersection with the western shoreline of Quidi Vidi Lake;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the sinuosities of the northern shoreline of Quidi Vidi Lake to its intersection with the northern shoreline of Quidi Vidi River;

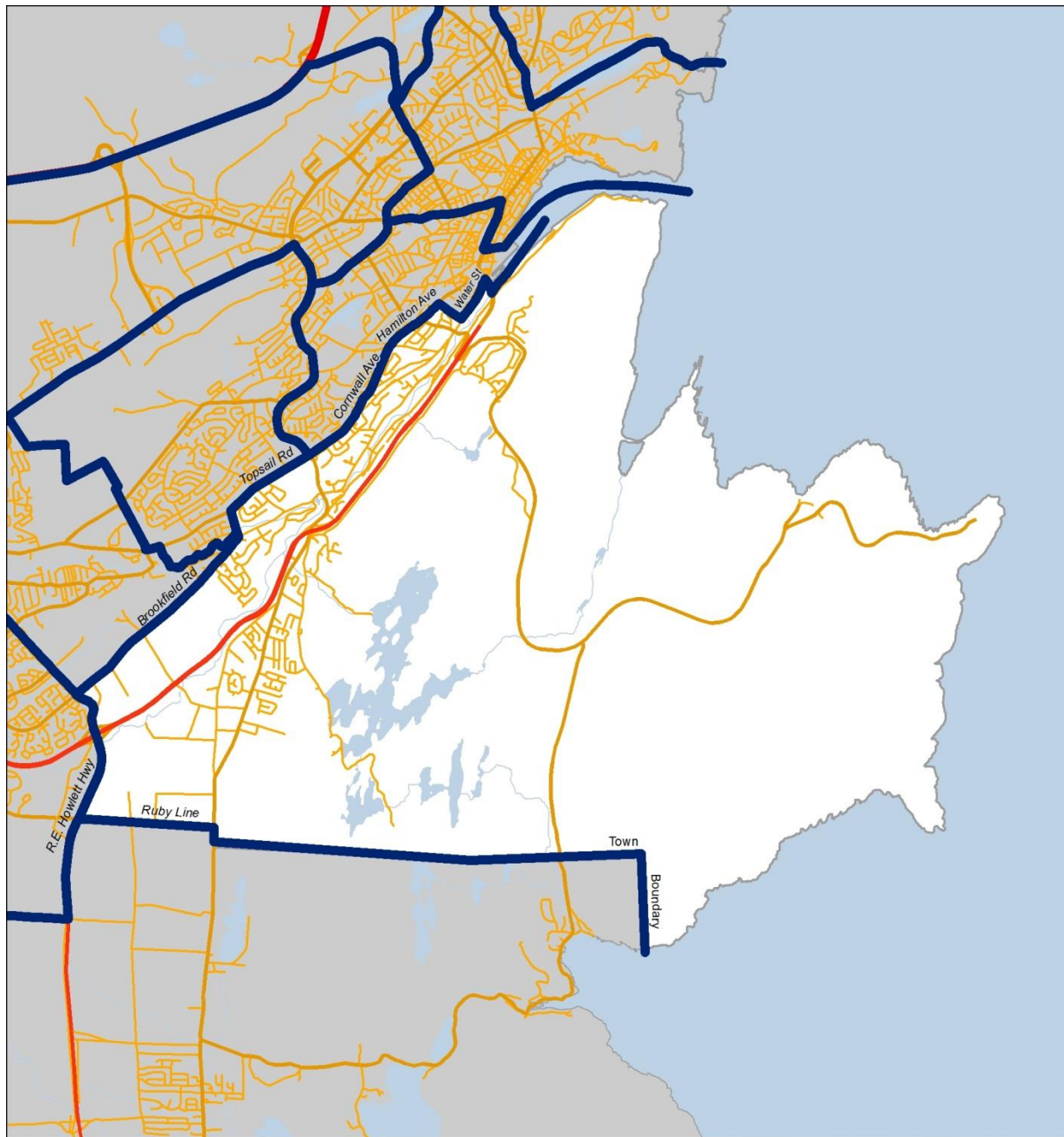
Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the sinuosities of the northern shoreline of Quidi Vidi River to its intersection with the shoreline of Quidi Vidi Harbour;

Thence running in a general southeasterly and northerly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline to the point of beginning.

Note: This District includes part of the City of St. John's.

Population – 14,152

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Waterford Valley

2011 Population: 14,601
 Quotient Deviation: 7.8%

Land Area: 70 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

N

0 3.5 7 14

Kilometers



WATERFORD VALLEY

The District of Waterford Valley shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of Sudbury Street and the centre line of Hamilton Avenue;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Hamilton Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Cornwall Avenue;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Cornwall Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Topsail Road;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Topsail Road to its intersection with the centre line of Brookfield Road;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Brookfield Road to its intersection with the centre line of Commonwealth Avenue;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Commonwealth Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Robert E. Howlett Memorial Drive;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Robert E. Howlett Memorial Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Ruby Line;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Ruby Line to its intersection with the centre line of Main Road, Route 10;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Main Road, Route 10, for a distance of 200m, more or less, such that the residence located at 33 Main Road, Route 10, is contained within the District of Ferryland;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction along a line to its intersection with the most northwesterly point of the Town of Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in an easterly and southerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to the northern shoreline of Maddox Cove;

Thence running in a general northeasterly, northerly and northwesterly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline to South Head, located on the southern shoreline of St. John's Harbour;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of St. John's Harbour to its intersection with the centre line of Waterford River;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Waterford River to its intersection with the centre line of Pitts Memorial Drive;

APPENDIX 2

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Pitts Memorial Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Water Street;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Water Street to its intersection with the centre line of Sudbury Street;

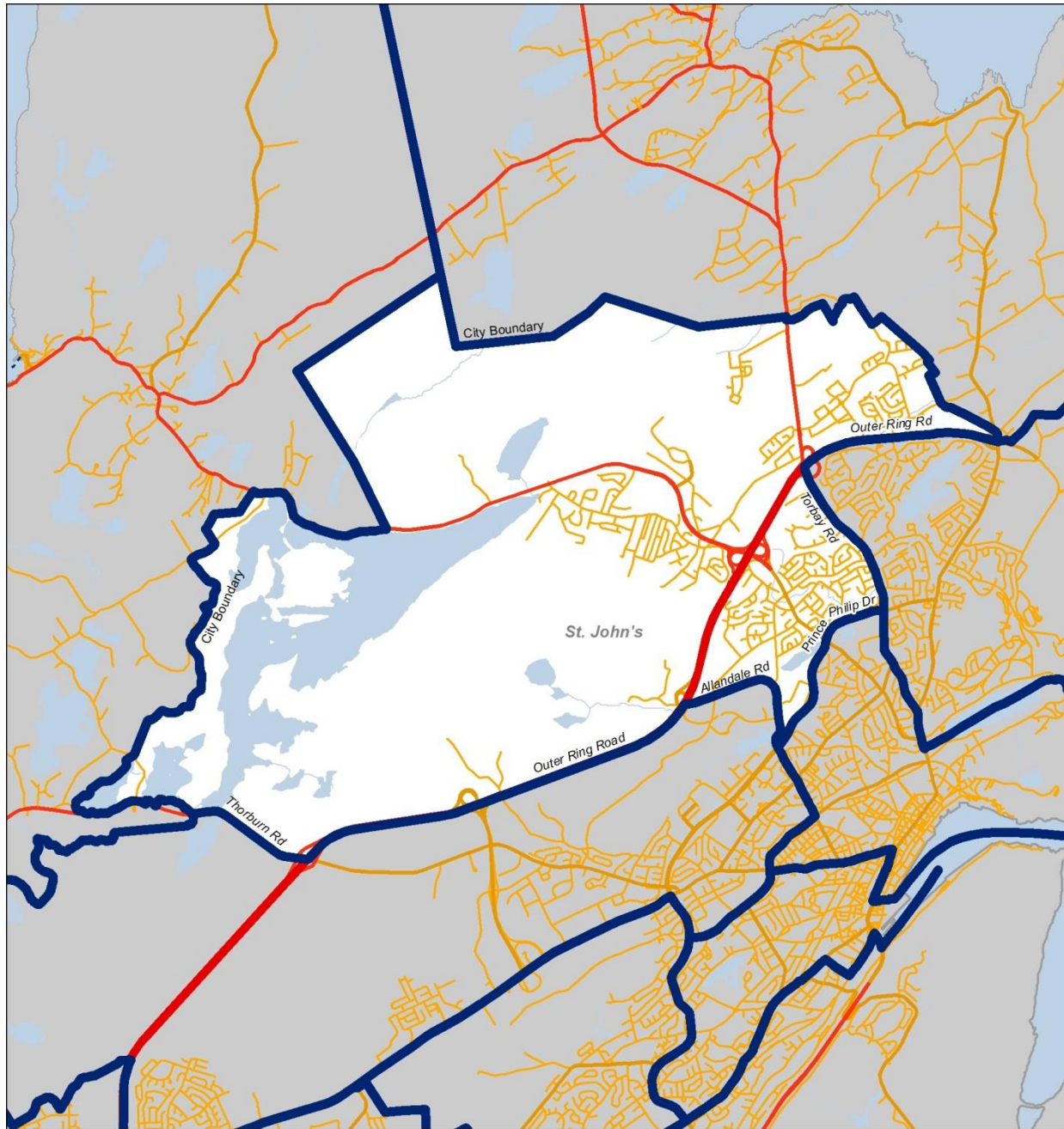
Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of Sudbury Street to the point of beginning.

Note: This District includes part of the City of St. John's.

Population – 14,601

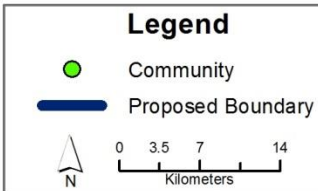
FOR WINDSOR LAKE DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 2



Proposed Electoral District:
Windsor Lake

2011 Population: 14,187
 Quotient Deviation: 4.7%
 Land Area: 50 km²



WINDSOR LAKE

The District of Windsor Lake shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of Torbay Road and the centre line of MacDonald Drive;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of MacDonald Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Prince Philip Drive;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Prince Philip Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Allandale Road;

Thence running in a general northerly and westerly direction along the centre line of Allandale Road to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway, also known as the Outer Ring Road;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the centre line of Thorburn Road;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of Thorburn Road to its intersection with the City of St. John's Municipal Boundary (1998);

Thence running in a general westerly, northeasterly and southeasterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of Logy Bay Road;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Logy Bay Road to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway, also known as the Outer Ring Road;

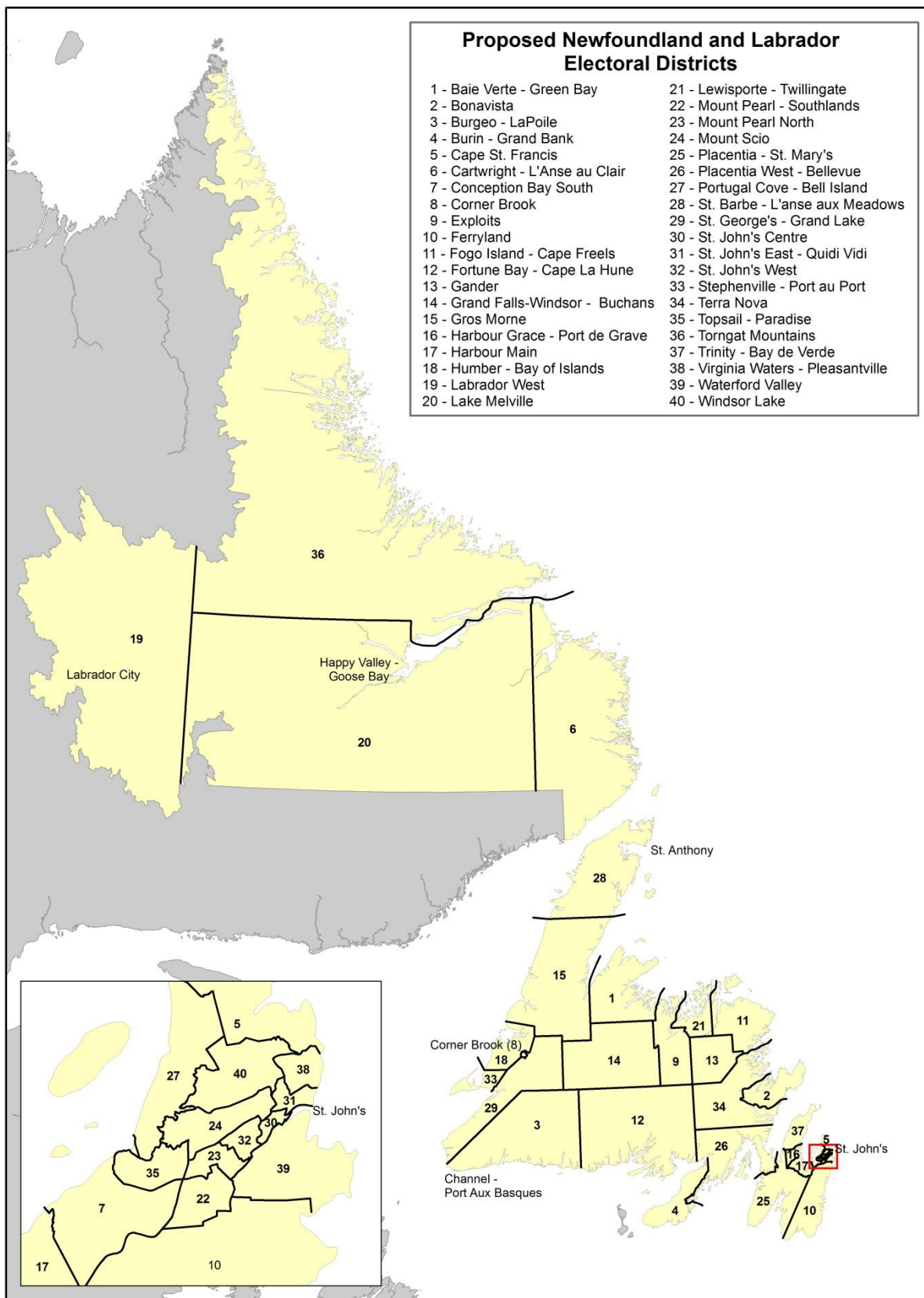
Thence running in a general westerly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the centre line of Torbay Road;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Torbay Road to the point of beginning.

Note: This District includes part of the City of St. John's.

Population – 14,187

APPENDIX 2



RSNL1990 CHAPTER E-4

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES ACT

Amended:

1992 c56; 1993 c5; 1993 c57; 1995 c33; 2001 cN-3.1 s2; 2005 c52; 2006 c40 s21; 2015 c1

CHAPTER E-4**AN ACT RESPECTING AN ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES COMMISSION TO REPORT UPON THE DELIMITATION OF THE PROVINCE INTO DISTRICTS FOR WHICH MEMBERS SHALL BE RETURNED TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Electoral Boundaries Act*.

1973 No44 s1

Definitions

2. In this Act

- (a) "commission" means the Newfoundland and Labrador Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission continued by section 3;
- (b) "districts" mean districts for which members shall, by virtue of the *House of Assembly Act*, be returned to the House of Assembly;
- (c) "member" means member of the House of Assembly; and
- (d) "minister" means the minister appointed under the *Executive Council Act* to administer this Act.

1973 No44 s2; 2001 cN-3.1 s2; 2006 c40 s21

Commission established

3. (1) The Newfoundland and Labrador Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission is continued.

(2) The commission shall consist of 5 members, composed of a chairperson and 4 other members.

(3) The chairperson of the commission shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of Newfoundland and Labrador from among the judges of the Court of Appeal and the Trial Division, but where there is no judge able or free to act as chairperson, the Chief Justice shall appoint a chairperson from among those persons resident in the province whom he or she considers suitable.

APPENDIX 3

(4) The Chief Justice of Newfoundland and Labrador shall appoint the chairperson of the commission within 30 days after the receipt by him or her of a written request from the minister to make that appointment.

(5) The 4 members of the commission other than the chairperson shall be appointed by the speaker of the House of Assembly from among those persons resident in the province whom the speaker considers suitable.

(6) A reference in

(a) subsection (3) to the Chief Justice of Newfoundland and Labrador includes a reference to a person temporarily performing the duties of the Chief Justice; and

(b) subsection (5) to the speaker of the House of Assembly includes a reference to a person temporarily performing the duties of the speaker.

1973 No44 s4; 1986 c42 Sch B; 1993 c5 s1; 2001 cN-3.1 s2

Deputy chairperson

4. (1) The commission may appoint 1 of its members as deputy chairperson who shall, in the event of the absence or incapacity of the chairperson or where the office of chairperson is vacant, act as chairperson.

(2) At all meetings of the commission, 2 members of the commission constitute a quorum, and where, at a meeting of the commission, there is an equality of votes, the chairperson or person acting as chairperson has a deciding vote.

(3) A vacancy in the membership of the commission or in the office of chairperson does not impair the right of the remaining members to act, but where a vacancy occurs it shall be filled by appointment in the manner provided in section 3.

1973 No44 s5

Eligibility

5. A person is not eligible to be a member of the commission while he or she is a member of the House of Assembly or a member of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada.

1973 No44 s6

Time of appointment to commission

6. (1) Appointments of members of the commission shall be made as expeditiously as possible so as to enable the duties of the commission under this Act to continue to be performed as speedily as possible.

(1.1) For the purpose of the appointment of a commission in 2015, the speaker of the House of Assembly shall appoint the members of the commission not more than 5 days after the appointment of the chairperson under section 3.

(2) The appointments of members of the commission shall, immediately upon the completion of the commission's duties under sections 13 and 14 or at a later date, should the Lieutenant-Governor in Council direct by order, lapse and necessary appointments shall then be made to the commission in sufficient time to permit its carrying out its duties under this Act.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), the appointments of the members of a commission in 2015 shall lapse after the expiration of 120 days after the appointment of the chairperson under section 3.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (3), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may by order, extend the time period referred to in subsection (3) for one additional period of not more than 10 days.

(5) Where a commission appointed for the purpose of preparing a report in 2015 does not report as required by this Act, the failure to report shall not in any way affect the requirement for a general election under an Act of the province, and a general election shall be held in accordance with that legislation.

(6) Where a commission appointed for the purpose of preparing a report in 2015 lapses without the commission having submitted a report in the time frame required under subsection (3), a commission shall be appointed in the calendar year 2016, and all references in this Act to a requirement of or a consideration by a commission appointed for the purpose of preparing a report in 2015 shall apply, with the necessary changes, to the commission appointed in 2016.

1973 No44 s7; 2015 c1 s1

Notice of appointments to be published

7. The minister shall immediately publish notice of appointments to the commission made under this Act in the *Gazette*.

1973 No44 s8

Responsibility

8. The commission shall be responsible to the minister.

1973 No44 s9

Remuneration of commission

9. Subject to section 57 and the other provisions of the *Judges Act* (Canada), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the payment of remuneration and expenses to the members of the commission.

1973 No44 s10

Staff

10. (1) Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the commission may establish posts for and appoint officers and technical and professional and other employees as it considers necessary, and fix their remuneration and expenses and terms of service and prescribe their duties and functions.

(2) Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the commission may temporarily employ technical and professional and other employees as it considers necessary and, with the like approval, fix the remuneration of and prescribe the expenses that may be incurred by those assistants in carrying out their official duties.

(3) A person employed in the administration of this Act shall preserve secrecy with respect to all matters that come to his or her knowledge in the course of his or her employment and shall not communicate any of those matters to another person except

(a) for purposes of the administration of this Act; or

APPENDIX 3

(b) in the other circumstances that the commission may prescribe.

1973 No44 s11

Status of commission and its staff

11. A member of the commission or a person employed by the commission does not become, by reason of that employment only, an officer of the Crown.

1973 No44 s12

Payment

12. Payments required to be made by the Crown in carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be paid by the Minister of Finance, on the request of the minister, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province.

1973 No44 s13

Redistribution and population quotient

13. (1) In the calendar year 2015 the commission shall divide the province into 40 proposed one-member districts.

(2) In the calendar year beginning in 2026, and every 10 calendar years after that, the commission shall, as soon as is convenient after March 31, divide the province into 40 proposed one-member districts.

(3) The commission shall determine a quotient for each proposed district by dividing the total population of the province by the number 39.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (3), for the purpose of the commission's report in 2015, the commission shall determine a quotient for each proposed district by dividing the total population of the province by the number 36.

(5) For the purpose of establishing the quotient under subsection (3), the population of the province shall be taken as in the latest census figures available under the *Statistics Act* (Canada) on March 31 of the calendar year in which the quotient is being established, irrespective of when those census figures were actually taken.

(6) For the purpose of establishing the quotient under subsection (4), the population of the province shall be taken as in the latest census figures available under the *Statistics Act* (Canada) when the quotient is being established, irrespective of when those census figures were actually taken.

(7) For the purpose of the commission's report in 2015, the total population of the province shall, for the purpose of subsection (4), be considered not to include that portion of the total population living within the area of the province comprising Labrador.

(8) For the purpose of subsection (3), the total population of the province shall be considered not to include that portion of the total population living within the area of the province comprising the district proposed by the commission under subsection 15(4).

2015 c1 s2

Reports

14. (1) In 2015, and in 2026 and every 10 calendar years after that, the commission shall prepare a report to the minister setting out their recommendations concerning

- (a) the division of the province into the number of one-member districts determined under section 13;
- (b) the description of the boundaries of each district; and
- (c) the name to be given to each district and the name shall incorporate the historical and geographical factors that the commission considers appropriate.

(2) Not more than 120 days after the appointment of a chairperson for the purpose of the commission's report in 2015, and before the end of the calendar year 2026 and before the end of every 10 calendar years after that, the commission shall submit the report referred to in subsection (1) to the minister, who shall

- (a) submit a copy immediately to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and
- (b) lay a copy before the Legislature within 10 days after the report is submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

2015 c1 s3

Rules to guide commission

15. (1) In proposing a division of the province into districts and in preparing their report, the commission shall ensure that the division of the province into districts and the description of the boundaries give primacy to the principle that the vote of every elector in the province shall have a weight equal to that of every other elector.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where the commission considers it necessary to do so, they may depart from the quotient established under section 13 but not to a greater extent than 10% more or 10% less of the quotient.

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

- (a) the community of interests of the residents of those communities of the province that are not connected by road; or
- (b) the accessibility of a region or its size or shape.

(3.1) Notwithstanding subsections (1) to (3), for the purpose of the commission's report in 2015, the commission may recommend the creation of not more than 2 districts on the island portion of the province with a population that departs from the quotient established under section 13 and the deviation permitted under subsection (3) where that departure, in the opinion of the commission, is warranted on the basis of those considerations referred to in subsection (3).

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

(5) For the purpose of the preparation of their report and the division of the province into districts, the commission shall assume that the proportion of electors to the general population is constant throughout the province.

APPENDIX 3

(6) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, for the purpose of the commission's report in 2015, the commission shall divide the Labrador portion of the province into 4 proposed districts, including the district referred to in subsection (4), and shall, in describing the boundaries of those districts, consider their historical boundaries.

1993 c57 s3; 2005 c52 s3; 2015 c1 s4

Powers of commission

16. In the performance of its duties under this Act the commission, and each member of the commission, is vested with all the powers that are or may be conferred on a commissioner under the *Public Inquiries Act, 2006* and the commission is considered to be an "investigating body" for the purposes of the *Public Investigations Evidence Act*.

1973 No44 s17; 2015 c1 s5

Departmental assistance

17. All departments of the government of the province shall make available their services and facilities to the commission for the purpose of enabling the commission to discharge its duties under this Act.

1973 No44 s18

Rules of procedure

18. The commission may make rules for regulating its proceedings and for the conduct of its business.

1973 No44 s19

Commission sittings

19. (1) The commission may, in the performance of its duties under this Act, sit at the times and places in the province that it considers necessary, except that before completing its report under section 14 it shall hold at least 1 sitting in the island portion of the province and at least 1 sitting in Labrador for the hearing of representations by interested persons.

(2) Reasonable notice of the time and place fixed by the commission for sittings to be held by them for the hearing of representations from interested persons shall be given by advertisement published in at least 1 newspaper of general circulation in the province, but the notice shall be given at least 10 days before the commencement of sittings.

(3) With respect to the mandatory sittings in the island portion of the province and in Labrador referred to in subsection (1), there shall be included in the advertisement referred to in subsection (2) a map or drawing prepared by the commission showing the proposed division of the province into districts and indicating the name proposed to be given to each district, together with a schedule setting out the proposed boundaries of each district, which map or drawing and schedule shall be in a form and contain the detail that, in the opinion of the commission, will be reasonably sufficient for the purposes for which those sittings are to be held.

1973 No44 s20; 1993 c57 s4

Rep. by 1995 c33 s6

20. [Rep. by 1995 c33 s6]

1995 c33 s6

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**Population and dwelling counts, for Canada, provinces and territories, and census divisions,
2011 and 2006 censuses**

Geographic name	Type ¹	Population			Private Dwellings, 2011		Land area in square kilometres, 2011	Population density per square kilometre, 2011	CD population ranks, 2011	
		2011	2006	% change	Total	Occupied by usual residents, 2011			National	Prov. / Terr.
Canada ^t		33,476,688	31,612,897	5.9	14,569,633	13,320,614	8,965,121	3.7		
Newfoundland and Labrador		514,536	505,469	1.8	250,275	208,842	370,511	1.4		
Division No. 1	CDR	262,410	248,418	5.6	120,500	105,921	9,219	28.5	26	1
Division No. 10	CDR	24,111	23,950	0.7	10,128	8,877	199,703	0.1	194	6
Division No. 11	CDR	2,617	2,414	8.4	895	807	69,371	0.0	291	11
Division No. 2	CDR	21,351	22,298	-4.2	11,648	8,796	6,099	3.5	212	7
Division No. 3	CDR	16,306	17,686	-7.8	8,346	6,718	19,912	0.8	248	10
Division No. 4	CDR	20,840	21,168	-1.5	11,232	9,052	7,088	2.9	217	8
Division No. 5	CDR	41,004	40,805	0.5	19,287	16,676	10,366	4.0	142	2
Division No. 6	CDR	37,304	36,208	3	18,537	15,451	16,238	2.3	152	3
Division No. 7	CDR	34,686	35,501	-2.3	19,843	14,292	9,673	3.6	164	5
Division No. 8	CDR	37,121	38,937	-4.7	20,739	15,418	9,315	4.0	154	4
Division No. 9	CDR	16,786	18,084	-7.2	9,120	6,834	13,527	1.2	246	9

Note:

1. Census divisions are classified into 12 types according to official designations adopted by provincial or territorial authorities. Two exceptions are 'census division / division de recensement' (CDR) and 'territory / territoire' (TER), which are geographic units created as equivalents by Statistics Canada, in cooperation with the provinces and territories, for the purpose of disseminating statistical data.

Symbols:

- t excludes census data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements. For further information, refer to **Notes**.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census of Population.

Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-310-XWE2011002. Released February 8, 2012.

HISTORICAL ELECTORAL DISTRICT NAMES

Source: Legislative Library, March 2015

1832-1855
Bonavista Bay
Burin
Conception Bay
Ferryland
Fortune Bay
Placentia-St. Mary's
St. John's
Trinity Bay
Twillingate and Fogo
1855-1882
Bay de Verde
Bonavista Bay
Burgeo and La Poile
Burin
Carbonear
Ferryland
Fortune Bay
Harbour Grace
Harbour Main
Placentia-St. Mary's
Conception Bay- Port de Grave
St. John's East
St. John's West
Trinity Bay
Twillingate and Fogo
1882-1885
Bay de Verde
Bonavista Bay
Burgeo and La Poile
Burin

Carbonear
Ferryland
Fortune Bay
Harbour Grace
Harbour Main
Placentia and St. Mary's
Port de Grave
St. George's
St. John's East
St. John's West
Trinity Bay
Twillingate and Fogo
White Bay
1885-1928
Bay de Verde
Bonavista
Burgeo and LaPoile
Burin
Carbonear
Ferryland
Fogo
Fortune Bay
Harbour Grace
Harbour Main
Placentia and St. Mary's
Port de Grave
St. Barbe
St. George's
St. John's East
St. John's West
Trinity Bay

Twillingate
1928-1932
Bay de Verde
Bay Roberts
Bell Island
Bonavista Centre
Bonavista East
Bonavista North
Bonavista South
Burgeo
Burin East
Burin West
Carbonear
Ferryland
Fogo
Fortune Bay
Grand Falls
Green Bay
Harbour Grace
Harbour Main
Hermitage
Humber
Lewisporte
Placentia East
Placentia West
Port au Port
Port de Grave
St. Barbe
St. George's
St. John's City East
St. John's City West
St. John's East Extern
St. John's West Extern
St. Mary's
Trinity Centre
Trinity North
Trinity South

Twillingate
White Bay
1932
Bonavista North
Bonavista South
Burgeo and La Poile
Burin
Carbonear-Bay de Verde
Ferryland
Fogo
Fortune Bay and Hermitage
Grand Falls
Green Bay
Harbour Grace
Harbour Main-Bell Island
Humber
Placentia and St. Mary's
Placentia West
Port de Grave
St.Barbe
St.George's-Port au Port
St.John's East
St.John's West
Trinity North
Trinity South
Twillingate
White Bay
1946 (National Convention)
Bay de Verde
Bay Roberts
Bell Island
Bonavista Centre
Bonavista East
Bonavista North
Bonavista South
Burgeo
Burin East

APPENDIX 5

Burin West
Carbonear
Ferryland
Fogo
Fortune Bay
Grand Falls
Green Bay
Harbour Grace
Harbour Main
Hermitage
Humber
Labrador
Lewisporte
Placentia East
Placentia West
Port au Port
Port de Grave
St. Barbe
St. George's
St. John's City East
St. John's City West
St. John's East Extern
St. John's West Extern
St. Mary's
Trinity Centre
Trinity North
Trinity South
Twillingate
White Bay
1949-1956
Bonavista North
Bonavista South
Burgeo and La Poile
Burin
Carbonear-Bay de Verde
Ferryland
Fogo

Fortune Bay and Hermitage
Grand Falls
Green Bay
Harbour Grace
Harbour Main-Bell Island
Humber
Labrador
Placentia and St. Mary's
Placentia West
Port de Grave
St. Barbe
St. George's-Port au Port
St. John's East
St. John's West
Trinity North
Trinity South
Twillingate
White Bay
1956-1962
Bell Island
Bonavista North
Bonavista South
Burgeo and La Poile
Burin
Carbonear-Bay de Verde
Ferryland
Fogo
Fortune Bay and Hermitage
Gander
Grand Falls
Green Bay
Harbour Grace
Harbour Main
Humber East
Humber West
Labrador North
Labrador South

Placentia East
Placentia West
Port au Port
Port de Grave
St. Barbe
St. George's
St. John's Centre
St. John's East
St. John's North
St. John's South
St. John's West
St. Mary's
Trinity North
Trinity South
Twillingate
White Bay North
White Bay South
1962-1975
Bay de Verde
Bell Island
Bonavista North
Bonavista South
Burgeo and La Poile
Burin
Carbonear
Ferryland
Fogo
Fortune
Gander
Grand Falls
Green Bay
Harbour Grace
Harbour Main
Hermitage
Humber East
Humber West
Labrador North

Labrador South
Labrador West
Lewisporte
Placentia East
Placentia West
Port au Port
Port de Grave
St. Barbe North
St. Barbe South
St. George's
St. John's Centre
St. John's East
St. John's East Extern
St. John's North
St. John's South
St. John's West
St. Mary's
Trinity North
Trinity South
Twillingate
White Bay North
White Bay South
1975-1979
Baie Verte-White Bay
Bay of Islands
Bellevue
Bonavista North
Bonavista South
Burgeo-Bay d'Espoir
Burin-Placentia West
Carbonear
Conception Bay South
Eagle River
Exploits
Ferryland
Fogo
Fortune-Hermitage

APPENDIX 5

Gander
Grand Bank
Grand Falls
Green Bay
Harbour Grace
Harbour Main-Bell Island
Humber East
Humber Valley
Humber West
Kilbride
La Poile
Lewisporte
Menihek
Mount Pearl
Mount Scio
Naskaupi
Placentia
Pleasantville
Port au Port
Port de Grave
St. Barbe
St. George's
St. John's Centre
St. John's East
St. John's East Extern
St. John's North
St. John's South
St. John's West
St. Mary's-The Capes
Stephenville
Strait of Belle Isle
Terra Nova
Trinity-Bay de Verde
Trinity North
Twillingate
Waterford-Kenmount
Windsor-Buchans

1979-1996
Baie Verte-White Bay
Bay of Islands
Bellevue
Bonavista North
Bonavista South
Burgeo-Bay d'Espoir
Burin-Placentia West
Carbonear
Conception Bay South
Eagle River
Exploits
Ferryland
Fogo
Fortune-Hermitage
Gander
Grand Bank
Grand Falls
Green Bay
Harbour Grace
Harbour Main-Bell Island
Humber East
Humber Valley
Humber West
Kilbride
La Poile
Lewisporte
Menihek
Mount Pearl
Mount Scio
Naskaupi
Placentia
Pleasantville
Port au Port
Port de Grave
St. Barbe
St. George's

St. John's Centre
St. John's East
St. John's East Extern
St. John's North
St. John's South
St. John's West
St. Mary's-The Capes
Stephenville
Strait of Belle Isle
Terra Nova
Torngat Mountains
Trinity-Bay de Verde
Trinity North
Twillingate
Waterford-Kenmount
Windsor-Buchans
1996-2007
Baie Verte
Bay of Islands
Bellevue
Bonavista North
Bonavista South
Burgeo and La Poile
Burin-Placentia West
Cape St. Francis
Carbonear-Harbour Grace
Cartwright-L'Anse au Clair
Conception Bay East and Bell Island
Conception Bay South
Exploits
Ferryland
Fortune Bay-Cape La Hune
Gander
Grand Bank
Grand Falls-Buchans
Harbour Main-Whitbourne
Humber East

Humber Valley
Humber West
Kilbride
Labrador West
Lake Melville
Lewisporte
Mount Pearl
Placentia and St. Mary's
Port au Port
Port de Grave
St. Barbe
St. George's-Stephenville East
St. John's Centre
St. John's East
St. John's North
St. John's South
St. John's West
Signal Hill-Quidi Vidi
Terra Nova
The Straits and White Bay North
Topsail
Torngat Mountains
Trinity-Bay de Verde
Trinity North
Twillingate and Fogo
Virginia Waters
Waterford Valley
Windsor-Springdale
2007-Current
Baie Verte – Springdale
Bay of Islands
Bellevue
Bonavista North
Bonavista South
Burgeo – La Poile
Burin – Placentia West
Cape St. Francis

APPENDIX 5

Carbonear – Harbour Grace
Cartwright – L’Anse au Clair
Conception Bay East and Bell Island
Conception Bay South
Exploits
Ferryland
Fortune Bay – Cape La Hune
Gander
Grand Bank
Grand Falls-Windsor – Buchans
Grand Falls-Windsor – Green Bay South
Harbour Main
Humber East
Humber Valley
Humber West
Kilbride
Labrador West
Lake Melville
Lewisporte
Mount Pearl North

Mount Pearl South
Placentia and St. Mary’s
Port au Port
Port de Grave
St. Barbe
St. George’s – Stephenville East
St. John’s Centre
St. John’s East
St. John’s North
St. John’s South
St. John’s West
Signal Hill – Quidi Vidi
Terra Nova
The Isles of Notre Dame
The Straits and White Bay North
Topsail
Torngat Mountains
Trinity – Bay de Verde
Trinity North
Virginia Waters



2015 Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission for Newfoundland and Labrador

Notice of Proposal and Public Sittings

TAKE NOTICE that in accordance with the provisions of the *Electoral Boundaries Act*, RSNL 1990, Chapter E-4 (the “Act”), the Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission has developed a proposal for the division of the Province into 40 one-member electoral districts, which it is pleased to release to the public of Newfoundland and Labrador for discussion purposes and comment.

The Commission has been mandated to divide the Labrador portion of the Province into four proposed districts and to describe the boundaries of those districts with consideration being given to their historical boundaries. For the island portion of the Province, the Act mandates that the Commission determine the boundaries of the remaining 36 districts by calculating a quotient for each proposed district by dividing the total population of the Province (minus the population living within Labrador) by the number 36. In determining the quotient, the Commission must use the latest census figures available under the *Statistics Act* (Canada) which is the 2011 census.

Schedule “A” shows the proposed name, boundary description and population for each of the proposed districts.

In order to give all members of the public an opportunity to make representations on the proposal, the Commission will be holding the following public sittings:

#	COMMUNITY	DATE OF SITTING	LOCATION	TIME
1	St. John's	April 22, 2015	Comfort Inn	10:00 am – 4:00 pm
2	St. Anthony/ St. John's	April 23, 2015	Hotel North/ Comfort Inn	10:00 am – 12:00 pm
3	Carbonear/ St. John's	April 23, 2015	Fong's Motel/ Comfort Inn	2:00 pm – 4:00 pm
4	Happy Valley-Goose Bay	April 27, 2015	Lawrence O'Brien Arts Centre	9:00 am – 11:00 am
5	Corner Brook	April 27, 2015	Glynmill Inn	7:00 pm – 9:00 pm
6	Grand Falls-Windsor	April 28, 2015	Mount Peyton Hotel	2:00 pm – 4:00 pm
7	Clarenville	April 29, 2015	Clarenville Inn	10:00 am – 12:00 pm
8	Whitbourne	April 29, 2015	St. John the Baptist Anglican Social Centre	3:00 pm – 5:00 pm
9	Lewisporte/ St. John's	April 30, 2015	Brittany Inns/ Fairfield Inn & Suites	10:00 am – 12:00 pm
10	Marystown/ St. John's	April 30, 2015	Marystown Hotel/ Fairfield Inn & Suites	2:00 pm – 4:00 pm
11	Stephenville/ St. John's	May 1, 2015	Days Inn/ Fairfield Inn & Suites	10:00 am – 12:00 pm
12	Conception Bay South	May 1, 2015	Manuels River Hibernia Interpretation Centre	2:00 pm – 4:00 pm

Note that the public sittings numbered 2, 3, 9, 10 and 11 will be held in the communities listed above. The Commission will be in St. John's and will connect to the public sitting site by video link.

APPENDIX 6

Procedures for presentation at a public sitting are posted on the Commission's website or may be obtained by contacting the Commission. If you wish to appear before the Commission at a public sitting, you must provide a written summary of your submission and book a time **at least three days** in advance of the sitting at which the submission is to be given. Times will be allotted on a first come, first serve basis. Please inform the Commission at the time of booking of any disability related accommodations or supports that may be required. If no one books an appearance at a sitting time in a given location, the Commission may cancel that sitting. However, as directed under the Act, the Commission will hold at least one sitting in Labrador and one on the island portion of the Province.

You do not have to attend a public sitting in order to make a submission to the Commission. Anyone who wishes to comment on the proposal or otherwise contact the Commission may do so by:

Toll free recorded Submission Line: 1-844-411-7410
Comment Form: www.nledbc.ca/contact#form
Email: info@nledbc.ca

Telephone: (709) 729-2605
Toll free: 1-844-729-2605
Facsimile: (709) 729-2724

Or at:

Newfoundland and Labrador Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission
83 Thorburn Road, Suite C
P.O. Box 8700
St. John's, NL A1B 4J6
Office hours: Monday to Friday, 8:30 am to 4:30 pm.

Further information can be accessed on our website at www.nledbc.ca.

The Commission will be pleased to receive submissions in writing or by telephone from any person concerning the proposal or any related matter until **May 8, 2015**.

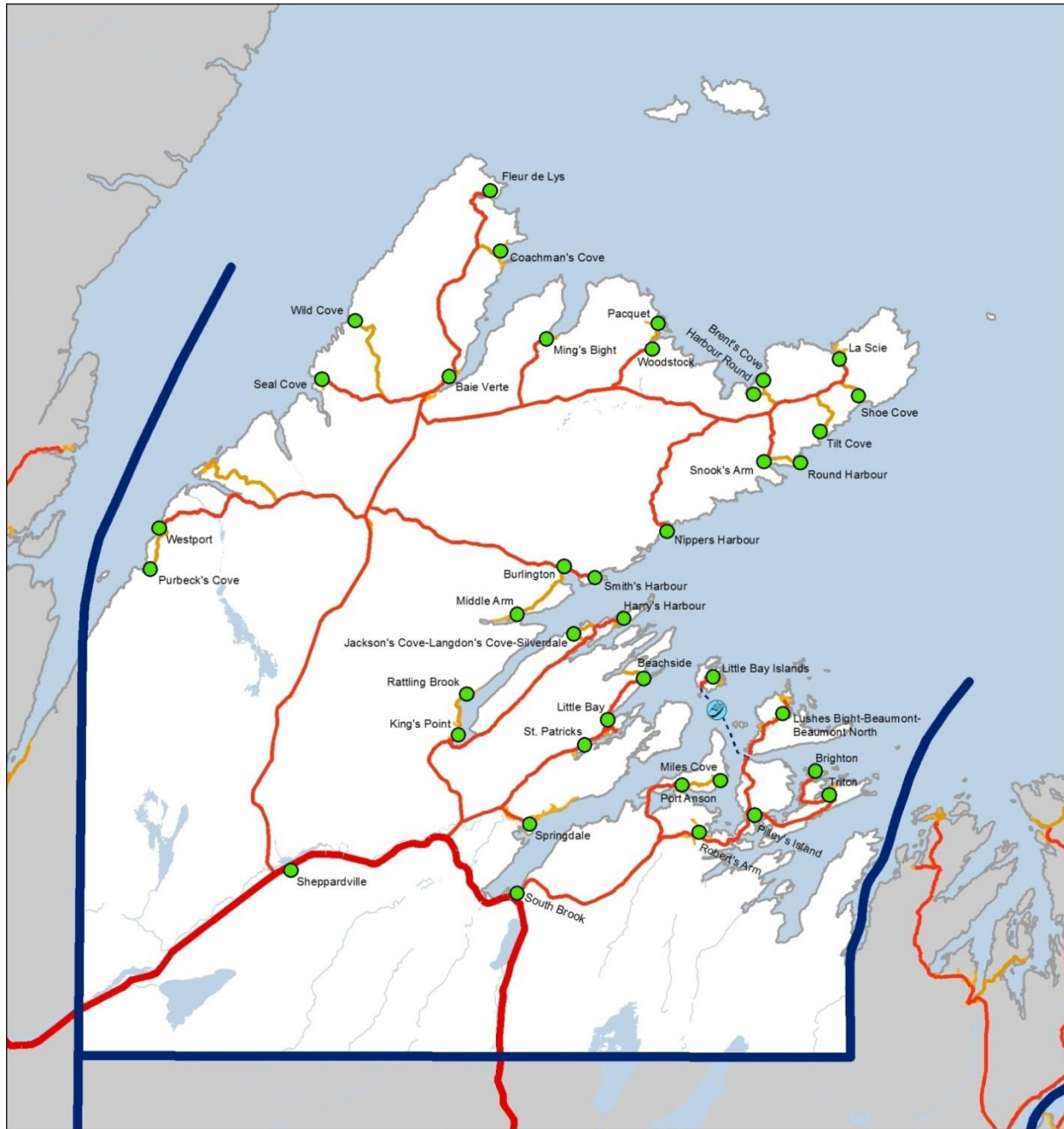
Following the completion of the public sittings and the receipt of other submissions, the Commission will consider all the representations that have been made. The Commission will then prepare its final report and present it to the Minister of Justice and Public Safety by June 9, 2015.

Hon. Robert Stack, Chairperson
Mr. Shawn Skinner, Deputy Chairperson
Bern Coffey, Q.C., Commissioner
Mr. Allan Goulding, Commissioner
Mr. Bill Matthews, Commissioner

SCHEDULE “A”

DESCRIPTIONS OF EACH OF THE 40 PROPOSED DISTRICTS

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Baie Verte - Green Bay

2011 Population: 13,773
 Quotient Deviation: 1.6%

Land Area: 5,625 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 3.75 7.5 15
 Kilometers



BAIE VERTE – GREEN BAY

The District of Baie Verte – Green Bay shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of Seal Bay Brook which flows into Seal Bay, Notre Dame Bay;

Thence running due south along a line to its intersection with the Parallel of 49°16' North Latitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 49°16' North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 56°45' West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 56°45' West Longitude to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of White Bay;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the sinuosities of the eastern shoreline of White Bay to a point of land known as Partridge Point;

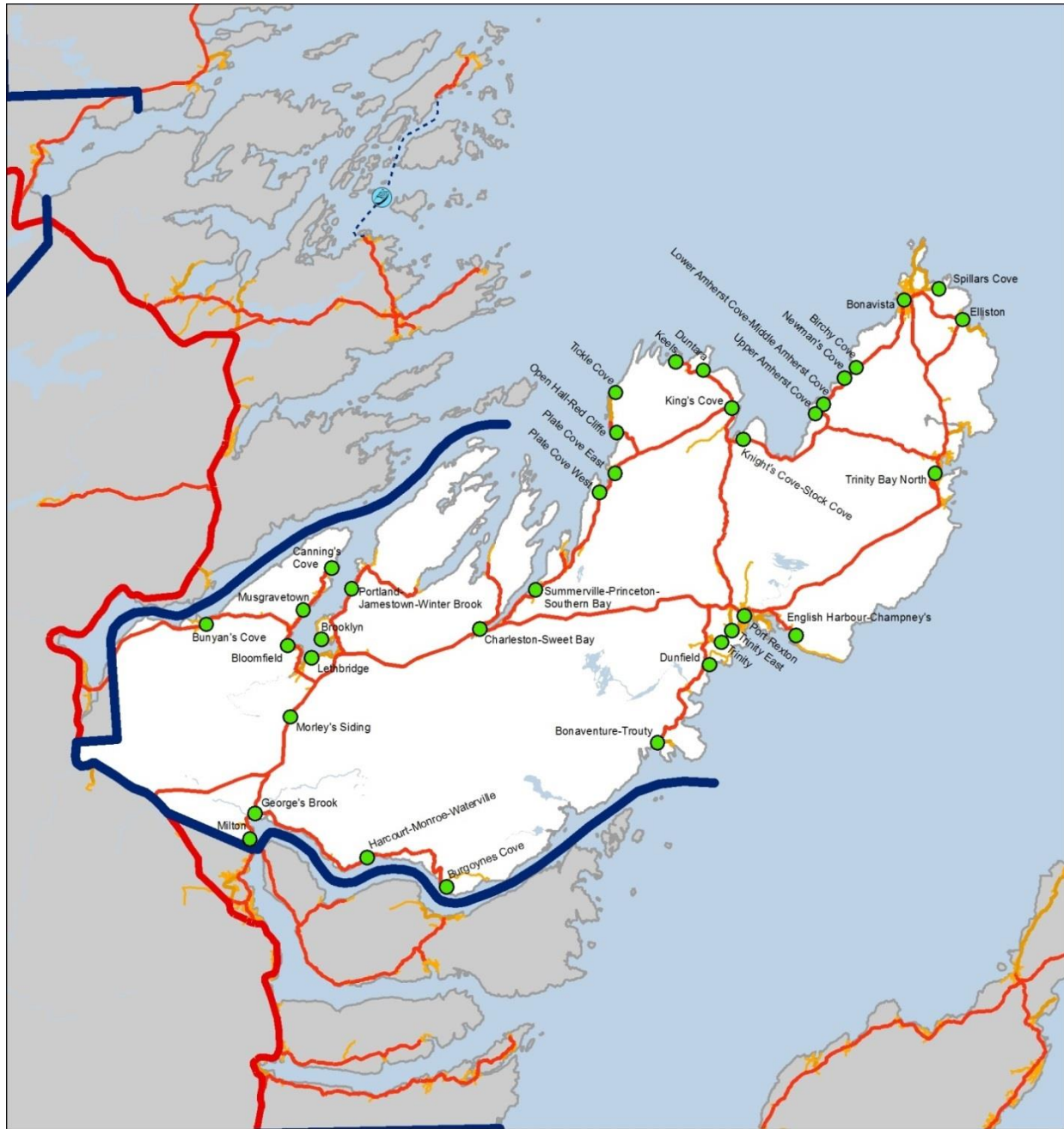
Thence running in a general southeasterly, southwesterly and southeasterly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Little Bay Island, Long Island, Sunday Cove Island, Pilley's Island, and Triton Island.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Baie Verte, Beachside, Brent's Cove, Brighton, Burlington, Coachman's Cove, Fleur de Lys, King's Point, LaScie, Little Bay, Little Bay Islands, Lushes Bight-Beaumont-Beaumont North, Middle Arm, Miles Cove, Ming's Bight, Nippers Harbour, Pacquet, Pilley's Island, Port Anson, Robert's Arm, Seal Cove, South Brook, Springdale, Tilt Cove, Triton, Westport, Woodstock, Harbour Round, Purbeck's Cove, Wild Cove, Sheppardville, St. Patricks, Round Harbour, Shoe Cove, Smith's Harbour, Snooks Arm, Harry's Harbour, Jackson's Cove-Langdon's Cove-Silverdale, and Rattling Brook.

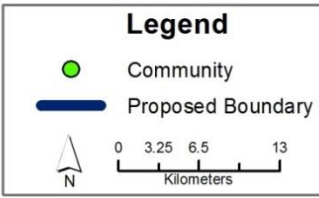
Population – 13,773

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Bonavista

2011 Population: 12,591
 Quotient Deviation: -7.1%
 Land Area: 2,180 km²



BONAVISTA

The District of Bonavista shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the southern shoreline of Clode Sound and the Town of Port Blandford Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a southerly and westerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the Town of Clarenville Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a southeasterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the shoreline of North West Arm;

Thence running in a general southeasterly and northeasterly direction along the sinuosities of North West Arm and Smith Sound to a point of land known as Bonaventure Head;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the sinuosities of Trinity Bay to a point of land known as Cape Bonavista;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Bonavista Bay and Clode Sound to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Bonavista, Duntara, Elliston, Keels, King's Cove, Musgravetown, Port Rexton, Trinity, Bunyan's Cove, Canning's Cove, Bloomfield, Lethbridge, Brooklyn, Morley's Siding, Portland-Jamestown-Winter Brook, Open Hall-Red Cliffe, Summerville-Princeton-Southern Bay, Charleston-Sweet Bay, Plate Cove East, Plate Cove West, Tickle Cove, Birchy Cove, Newman's Cove, Upper Amherst Cove, Lower Amherst Cove-Middle Amherst Cove, Knights Cove-Stock Cove, Spillars Cove, Dunfield, Bonaventure-Trouty, Trinity East, English Harbour-Champney's, Burgoyne's Cove, George's Brook, Harcourt-Monroe-Waterville, and Milton.

Population – 12,591

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Burgeo - La Poile

2011 Population: 10,715
 Quotient Deviation: -20.9%
 Land Area: 10,240 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 5 10 20
 Kilometers

N



BURGEO – LA POILE

The District of Burgeo – La Poile shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the Parallel of 48° North Latitude and the southern shoreline of St. George's Bay;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 48° North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 58° West Longitude;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction along a line to the intersection of the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude and the Meridian of 57°30' West Longitude;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 57° West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 57° West Longitude to its intersection with the southwest coast, east of the community of Grey River;

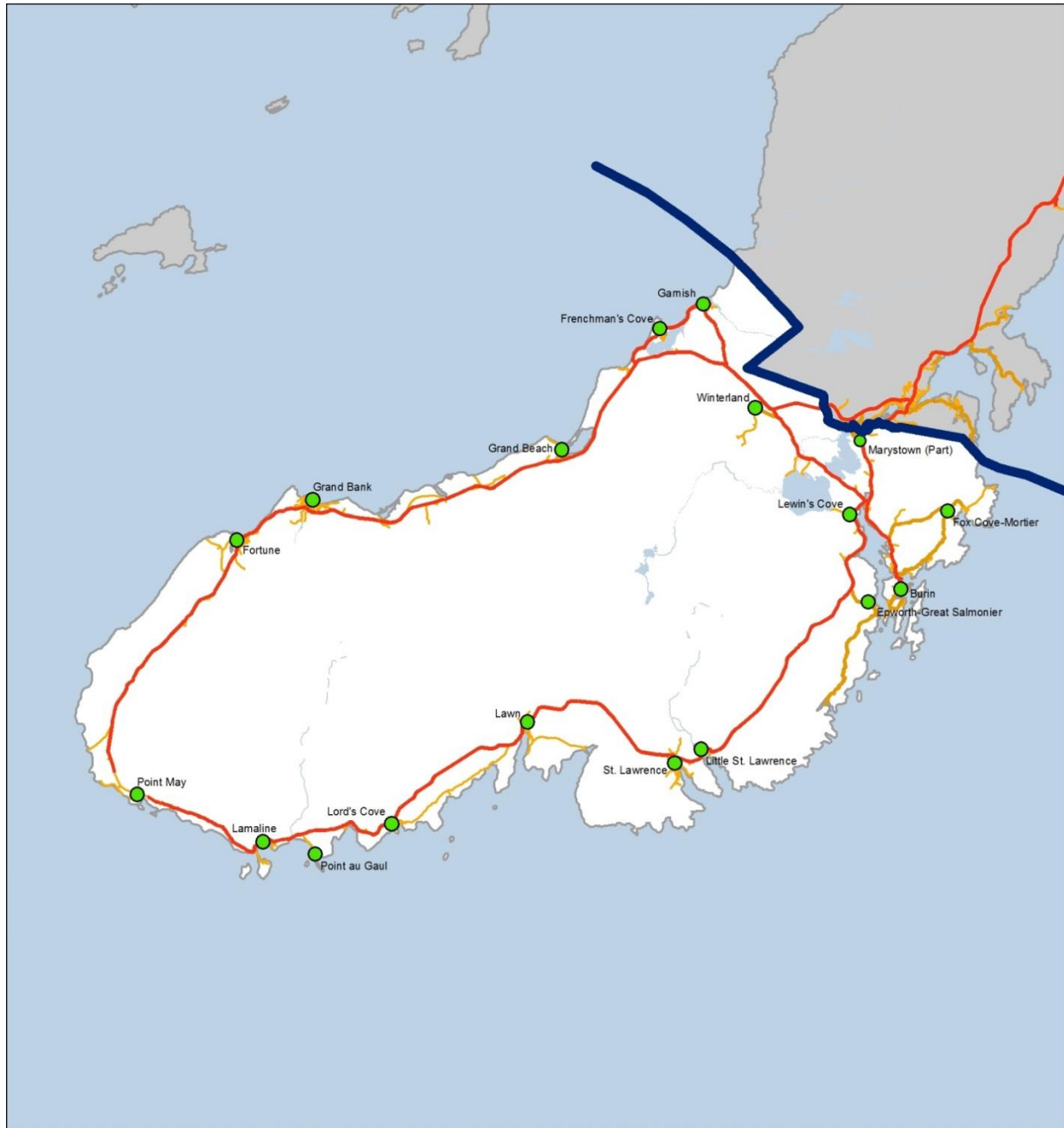
Thence running in a general westerly direction along the sinuosities of the southwest coast to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Ramea Islands and Burgeo Islands.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Burgeo, Burnt Islands, Channel-Port aux Basques, Isle aux Morts, Ramea, Rose Blanche-Harbour le Cou, Grey River, Cape Ray, Fox Roost-Margaree, La Poile, Diamond Cove, Benois Siding, Great Codroy, O'Regans Central, Searston, St. Andrews, Tompkins, Upper Ferry, Doyles, Codroy-Cape Anguille, Millville-Woodville, and South Branch-Coal Brook.

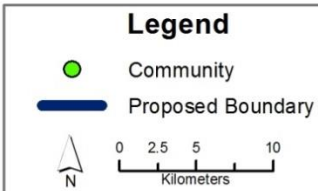
Population – 10,715

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Burin - Grand Bank

2011 Population: 12,540
 Quotient Deviation: -7.5%
 Land Area: 1,635 km²



BURIN – GRAND BANK

The District of Burin – Grand Bank shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the western shoreline of Placentia Bay and the Town of Fox Cove-Mortier Municipal Boundary (1996), located south of the community of Beau Bois;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the Town of Marystown Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to the mouth of an unnamed brook flowing from Big Pond, located south of Tolt Road;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of the unnamed brook to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Creston Inlet;

Thence running in a general southwesterly and northwesterly direction to and along the centre line of Creston Inlet and Southwest Arm to its intersection with the centre line of the Burin Highway, Route 210, and the Town of Winterland Municipal Boundary (2005);

Thence running along the said Municipal Boundary in a general northwesterly direction to its intersection with the Town of Garnish Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a northeasterly and northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Fortune Bay;

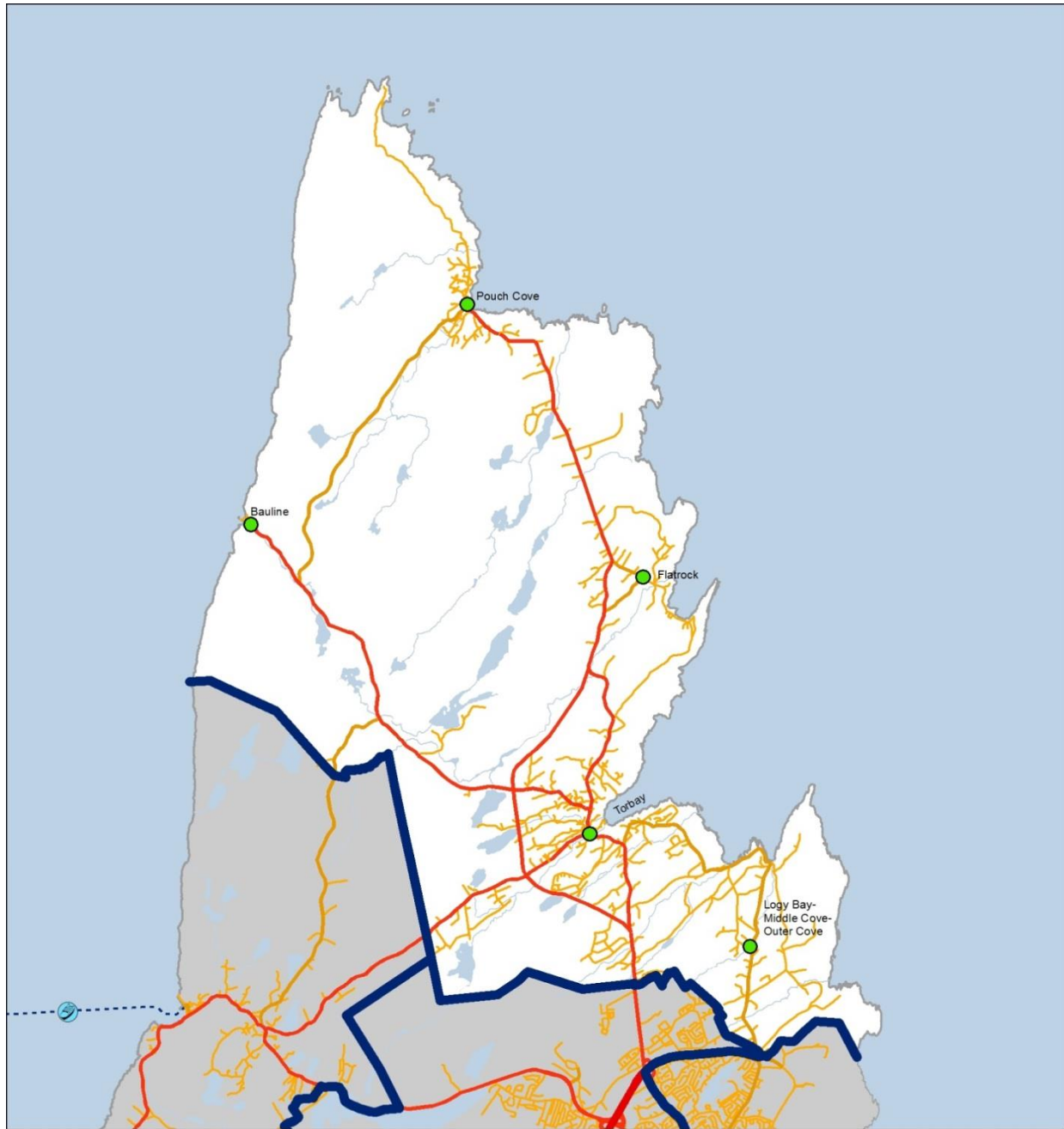
Thence running in a general southwesterly, easterly and northeasterly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Allan's Island.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Burin, Fortune, Fox Cove-Mortier, Frenchman's Cove, Garnish, Grand Bank, Lamaline, Lawn, Lewin's Cove, Lord's Cove, Point au Gaul, Point May, St. Lawrence, Winterland, Epworth-Great Salmonier, Little St. Lawrence, Grand Beach, and part of the Town of Marystown.

Population – 12,540

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Cape St. Francis

2011 Population: 13,215
Quotient Deviation: -2.5%
Land Area: 150 km²

Legend
● Community
— Proposed Boundary

0 0.75 1.5 3
Kilometers

N



CAPE ST. FRANCIS

The District of Cape St. Francis shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the shoreline of Robin Hood Bay and the City of St. John's Municipal Boundary (1998);

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the Town of Portugal Cove-St. Philip's Municipal Boundary (1996);

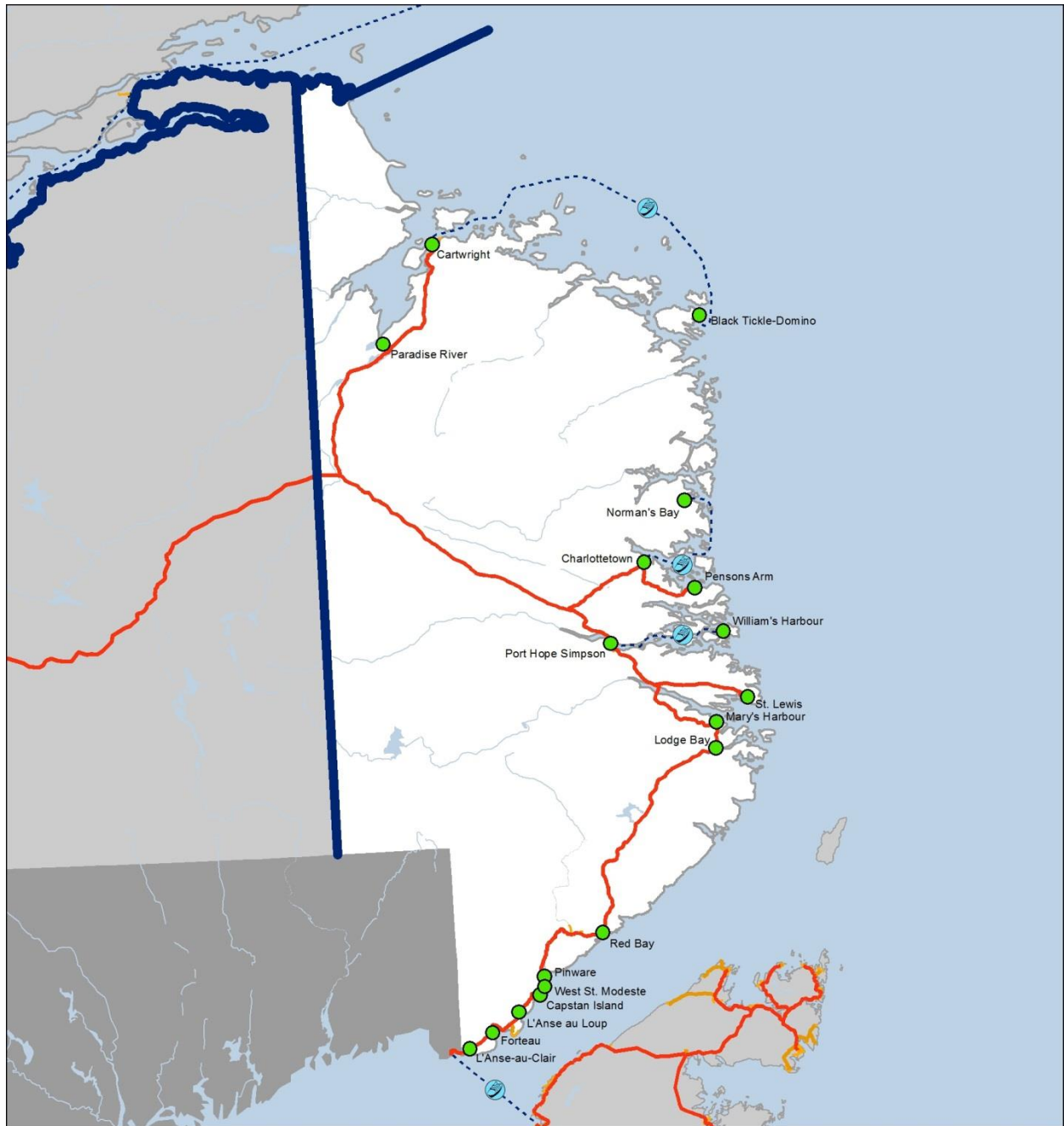
Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Conception Bay;

Thence running in a general northerly and southeasterly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline to the point of beginning.

Note: This District includes the communities of Bauline, Flatrock, Logy Bay-Middle Cove-Outer Cove, Pouch Cove, and Torbay.

Population – 13,215

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Cartwright - L'Anse au Clair

2011 Population: 3,845
 Land Area: 26,375 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 115 230 460
 Kilometers



CARTWRIGHT – L'ANSE AU CLAIR

The District of Cartwright – L'Anse au Clair shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the Provincial Boundary of Newfoundland and Labrador and the northern shoreline of the Strait of Belle Isle, located west of the community of L'Anse au Clair;

Thence running north along the said Provincial Boundary to its intersection with the Parallel of 52° North Latitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 52° North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 57°37' West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 57°37' West Longitude to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Hamilton Inlet, Groswater Bay;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the sinuosities of Hamilton Inlet, Groswater Bay to a point of land known as Fish Cove Point;

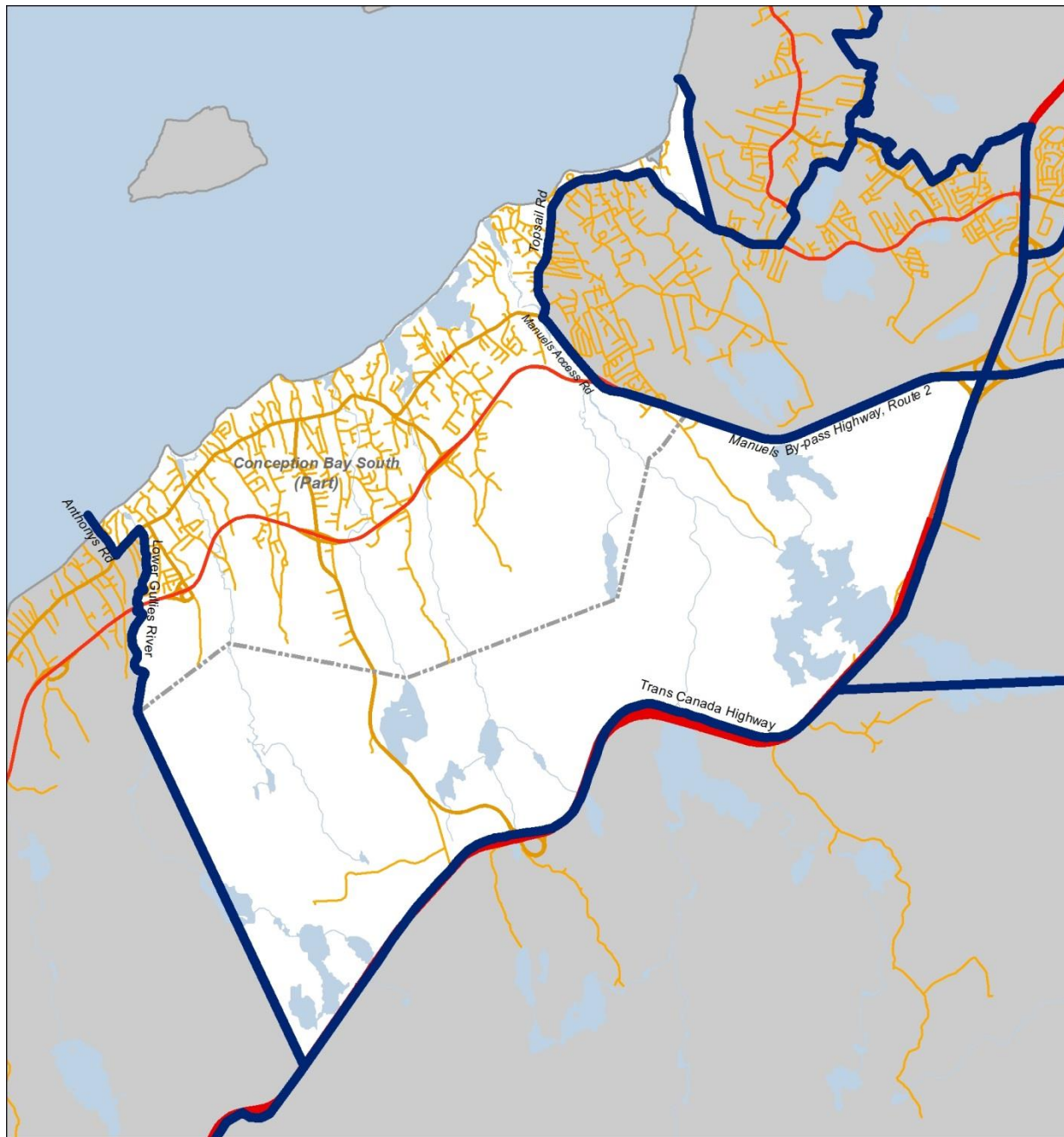
Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Island of Ponds, Granby Island, and Battle Islands.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Cartwright, Charlottetown, Forteau, L'Anse au Loup, L'Anse-au-Clair, Mary's Harbour, Pinware, Port Hope Simpson, Red Bay, St. Lewis, West St. Modeste, Capstan Island, Black Tickle-Domino, Lodge Bay, Norman's Bay, Pensons Arm, William's Harbour, and Paradise River.

Population – 3,845

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Conception Bay South

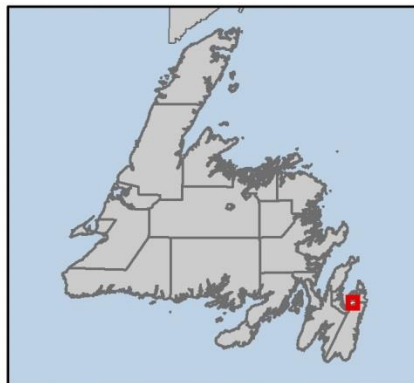
2011 Population: 14,563
 Quotient Deviation: 7.5%
 Land Area: 85 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 0.5 1 2
 Kilometers

N



CONCEPTION BAY SOUTH

The District of Conception Bay South shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the eastern shoreline of Conception Bay and the Town of Conception Bay South Municipal Boundary (1996), located northeast of Topsail Beach;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of Topsail Road;

Thence running in a general northwesterly and southwesterly direction along the centre line of Topsail Road to its intersection with the centre line of the Manuels Arterial Road;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of the Manuels Arterial Road to its intersection with the centre line of the Manuels By-Pass Highway, Route 2;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of the Manuels By-Pass Highway, Route 2, to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the Meridian of 53° West Longitude;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction along a line to the intersection of the centre line of Lower Gullies River and the Town of Conception Bay South Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Lower Gullies River to its intersection with the centre line of the Conception Bay Highway, Route 60;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of the Conception Bay Highway, Route 60, to its intersection with the centre line of Anthonys Road;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of Anthonys Road and then continuing along that line to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Conception Bay;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the sinuosities of Conception Bay to the point of beginning.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes part of the Town of Conception Bay South and part of the City of St. John's.

Population – 14,563

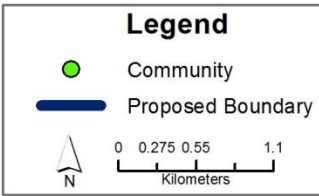
APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Corner Brook

2011 Population: 13,046
 Quotient Deviation: -3.7%

Land Area: 20 km²



CORNER BROOK

The District of Corner Brook shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the eastern shoreline of Corner Brook and the centre line of the Lewin Parkway;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of the Lewin Parkway to its intersection with the centre line of a transmission line which crosses the Lewin Parkway;

Thence running in a general southeasterly and southerly direction along the centre line of the said transmission line to its intersection with the centre line of West Valley Road;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of West Valley Road to its intersection with the centre line of Confederation Drive;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Confederation Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Massey Drive;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Massey Drive to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the centre line of the Lewin Parkway;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of the Lewin Parkway to its intersection with the centre line of Curling Street;

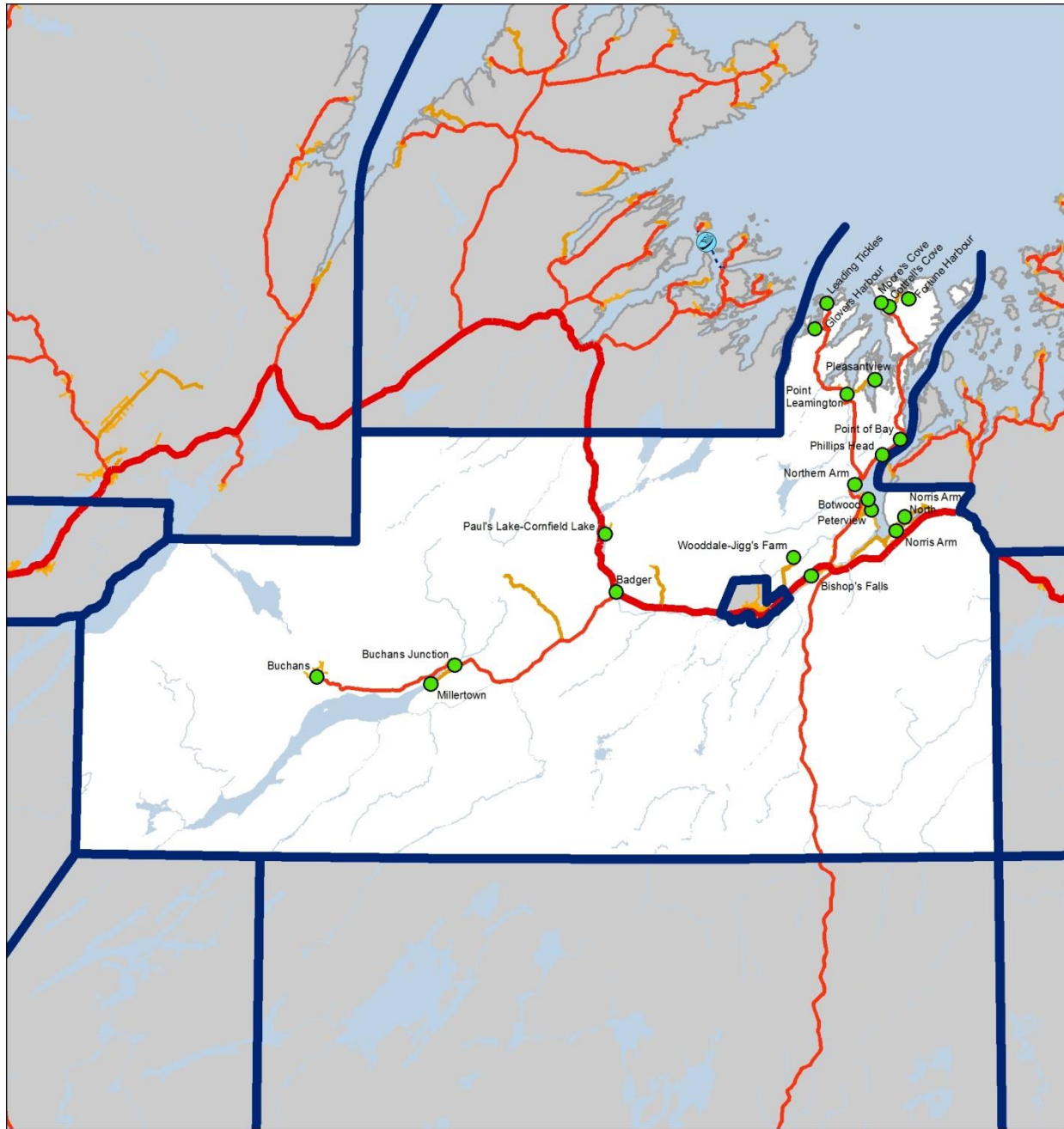
Thence running due north along a line to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Humber Arm;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the sinuosities of Humber Arm to the point of beginning.

Note: This District includes part of the City of Corner Brook.

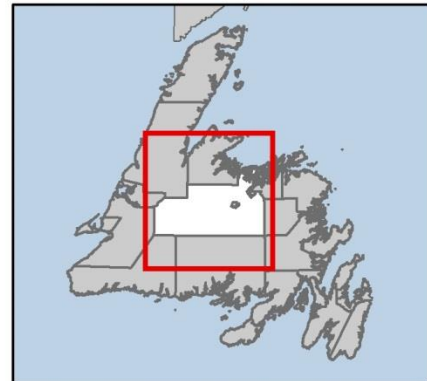
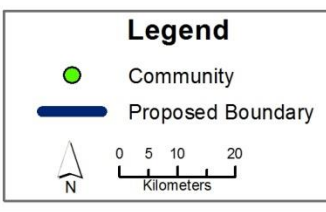
Population – 13,046

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Exploits

2011 Population: 12,471
 Quotient Deviation: -8%
 Land Area: 14,400 km²



EXPLOITS

The District of Exploits shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the eastern shoreline of the Bay of Exploits and the Parallel of 49°10' North Latitude;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 49°10' North Latitude to its intersection with the centre line of the Lewisporte Highway, Route 340;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Route 340 to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the Meridian of 55° West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 55° West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 57°30' West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 57°30' West Longitude to its intersection with the western shoreline of Grand Lake;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the sinuosities of Grand Lake to a point of land known as Wetstone Point;

Thence running due east along a line to its intersection with the Meridian of 56°45' West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 56°45' West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 49°16' North Latitude;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 49°16' North Latitude to its intersection with a line drawn due south from the mouth of Seal Bay Brook which flows into Seal Bay, Notre Dame Bay;

Thence running due north along the said line to the mouth of Seal Bay Brook;

Thence running in a general northeasterly and easterly direction along the sinuosities of Notre Dame Bay to a point of land known as North Head;

Thence running in a general southerly and northerly direction along the sinuosities of the Bay of Exploits to the point of beginning, save and except the area contained within the District of Grand Falls-Windsor, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Exploits Islands.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

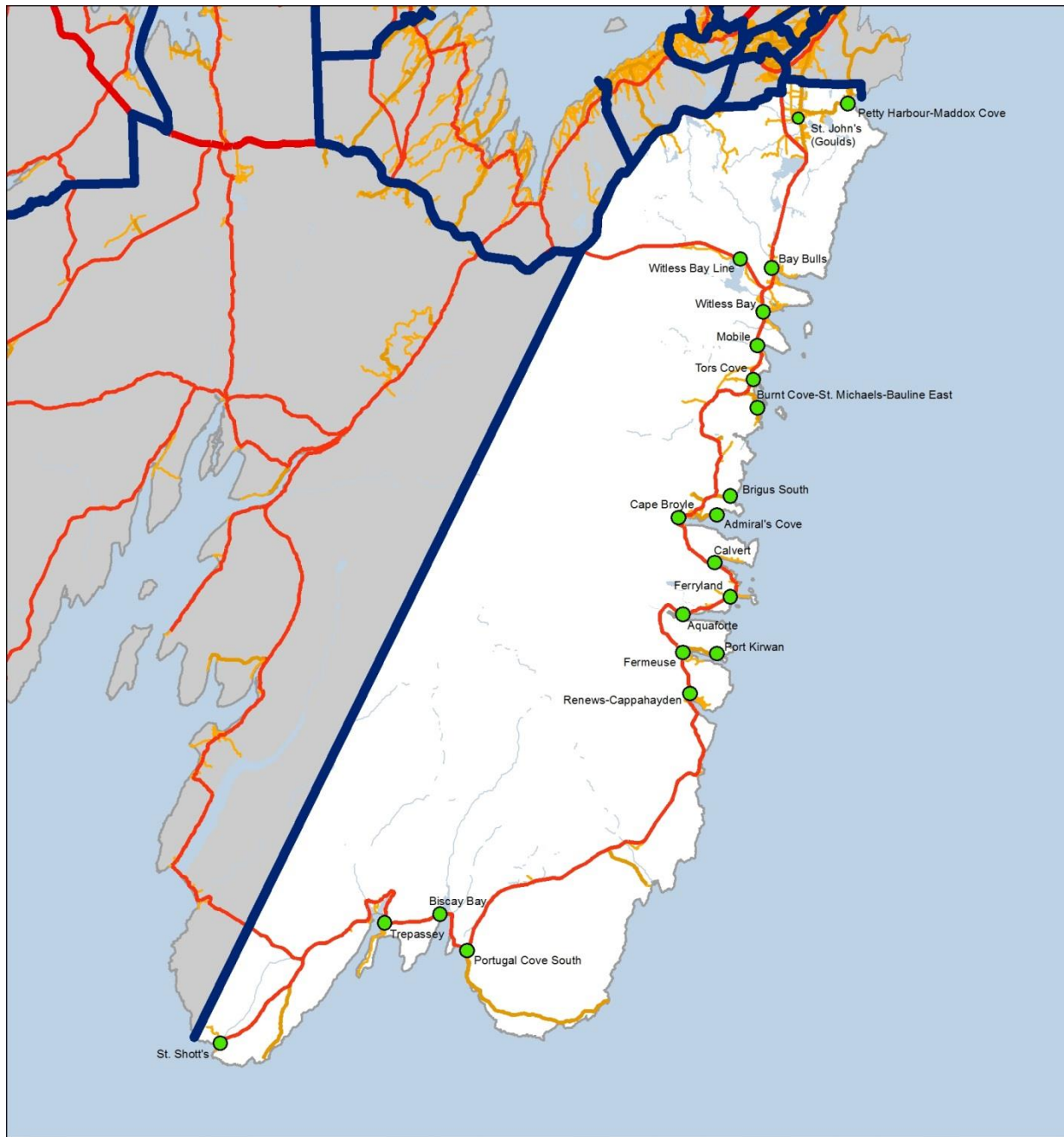
APPENDIX 6

Note: This District includes the communities of Badger, Bishop's Falls, Botwood, Buchans, Leading Ticks, Millertown, Norris Arm, Northern Arm, Peterview, Point Leamington, Point of Bay, Buchans Junction, Wooddale-Jigg's Farm, Paul's Lake-Cornfield Lake, Norris Arm North, Cottrell's Cove, Fortune Harbour, Phillips Head, Pleasantview, Glovers Harbour, and Moore's Cove.

Population – 12,471

FOR FERRYLAND DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Ferryland

2011 Population: 14,007
 Quotient Deviation: 3.4%

Land Area: 2,840 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 3.5 7 14
 Kilometers



FERRYLAND

The District of Ferryland shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the northern shoreline of Motion Bay and the Town of Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a northerly and westerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its most northwesterly point;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction along a line to its intersection with the centre line of Main Road, Route 10, located 200m, more or less, south of the intersection of the centre line of Ruby Line and the centre line of Main Road, such that the residence located at 33 Main Road, Route 10, is contained within the District of Ferryland;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Main Road, Route 10, to its intersection with the centre line of Ruby Line;

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the centre line of Ruby Line to its intersection with the centre line of Robert E. Howlett Memorial Drive;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Robert E. Howlett Memorial Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Cochrane Pond Road;

Thence running in a general westerly and southwesterly direction along the centre line of Cochrane Pond Road to its intersection with the Meridian of 52°50' West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 52°50' West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 47°28' North Latitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 47°28' North Latitude to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the centre line of Witless Bay Line, Route 13;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction along a line to a point of land known as Western Head, located on the southeastern shoreline of St. Mary's Bay, west of St. Shott's;

Thence running in a general easterly and northerly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

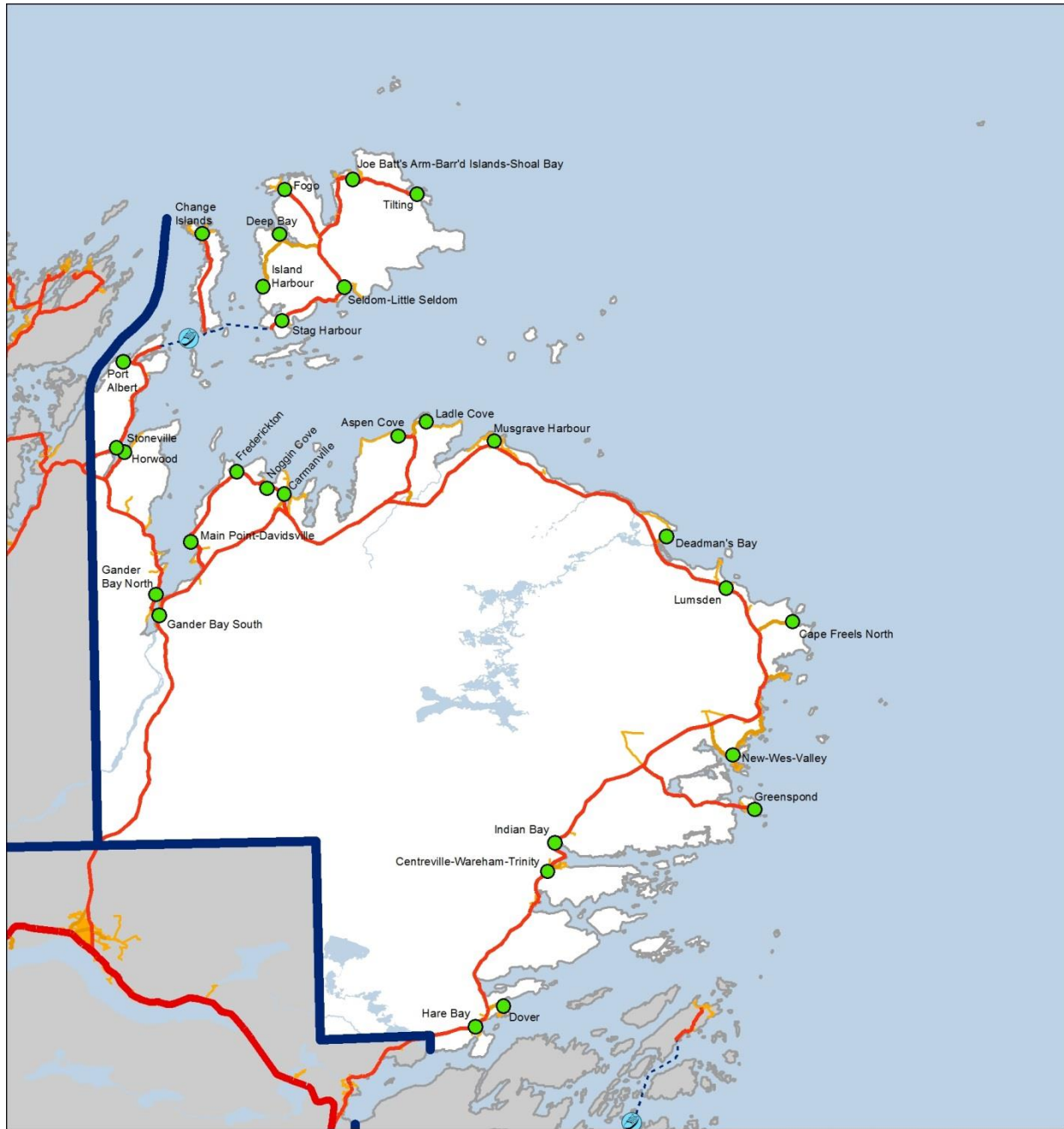
APPENDIX 6

Note: This District includes the communities of Aquaforte, Bay Bulls, Cape Broyle, Fermeuse, Ferryland, Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove, Port Kirwan, Portugal Cove South, Renewals-Cappahayden, St. Shott's, Trepassey, Witless Bay, Brigus South, Calvert, Mobile, Tors Cove, Admiral's Cove, Burnt Cove-St. Michaels-Bauline East, Biscay Bay, and part of the City of St. John's.

Population – 14,007

FOR FOGO – CAPE FREELS DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Fogo - Cape Freels

2011 Population: 14,035
 Quotient Deviation: 3.6%

Land Area: 4,040 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 4 8 16
 Kilometers



FOGO – CAPE FREELS

The District of Fogo – Cape Freels shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the northern shoreline of Freshwater Bay and the Town of Gambo Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a northerly and westerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the Meridian of 54°15' West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 54°15' West Longitude to its intersection with a line drawn due east from the point of intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway and the Meridian of 55° West Longitude;

Thence running due west along the said line to its intersection with the centre line of the Gander Bay Highway, Route 330;

Thence running due north along a line to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Notre Dame Bay, located southwest of the community of Port Albert;

Thence running in a general northeasterly and southeasterly direction along the sinuosities of Hamilton Sound to a point of land known as Ladle Point;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline to a point of land known as North Bill;

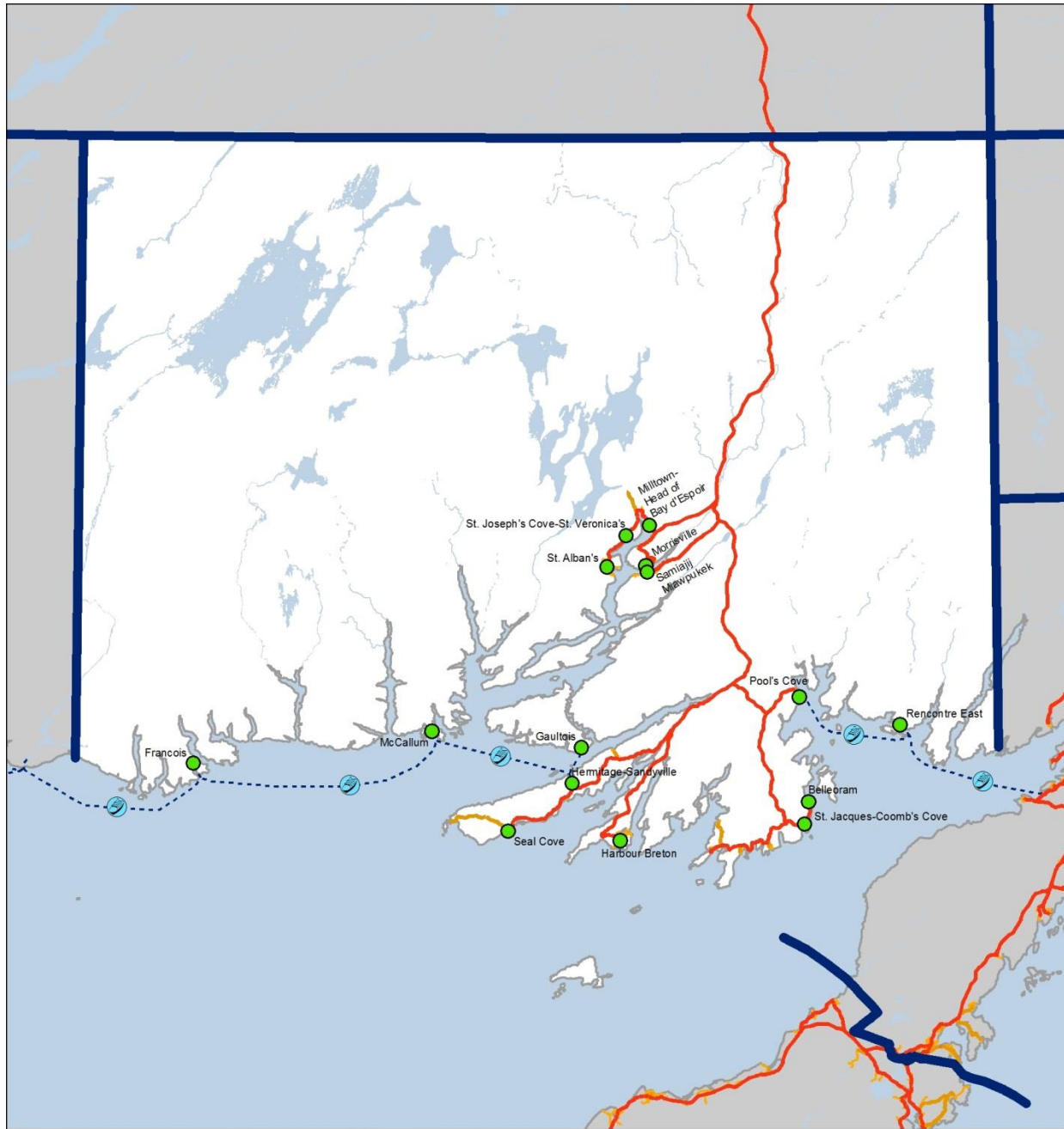
Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Bonavista Bay and Freshwater Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Change Islands, Fogo Island, Pool's Island, Greenspond Island, Bragg's Island, Deer Island, and Lockers Flat Island.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Carmanville, Centreville-Wareham-Trinity, Change Islands, Dover, Fogo, Greenspond, Hare Bay, Indian Bay, Joe Batt's Arm-Barr'd Islands-Shoal Bay, Lumsden, Musgrave Harbour, New-Wes-Valley, Seldom-Little Seldom, Tilting, Cape Freels North, Aspen Cove, Gander Bay North, Gander Bay South, Horwood, Main Point-Davidsville, Noggin Cove, Port Albert, Stoneville, Frederickton, Ladle Cove, and Deadman's Bay.

Population – 14,035

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Fortune Bay - Cape La Hune

2011 Population: 7,401
 Quotient Deviation: -45.4%
 Land Area: 15,055 km²

Legend
 ● Community
 — Proposed Boundary

0 5 10 20
 Kilometers



FORTUNE BAY – CAPE LA HUNE

The District of Fortune Bay – Cape La Hune shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the Meridian of 57° West Longitude and the shoreline of the southwest coast, located east of the community of Grey River;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 57° West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 55° West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 55° West Longitude to its intersection with the northern shoreline of Fortune Bay;

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Brunette Island and Long Island.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Belleoram, Gaultois, Harbour Breton, Hermitage-Sandyville, Milltown-Head of Bay d'Espoir, Morrisville, Pool's Cove, Rencontre East, Samiajj Miawpukek, Seal Cove, St. Alban's, St. Jacques-Coomb's Cove, McCallum, St. Joseph's Cove-St. Veronica's, and Francois.

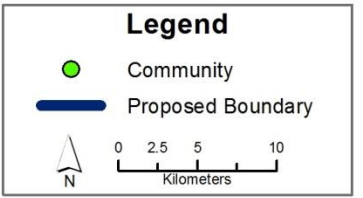
Population – 7,401

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Gander

2011 Population: 14,802
Quotient Deviation: 9.2%
Land Area: 3,255 km²



GANDER

The District of Gander shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the southern shoreline of Freshwater Bay and the Town of Gambo Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running south along the said Municipal Boundary to its most southeasterly point;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction along a line to the intersection of the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude and the Meridian of 54°30' West Longitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 55° West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 55° West Longitude to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running due east along a line to its intersection with the Meridian of 54°15' West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 54°15' West Longitude to its intersection with the northern boundary for the Town of Gambo Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in an easterly and southerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the northern shoreline of Freshwater Bay;

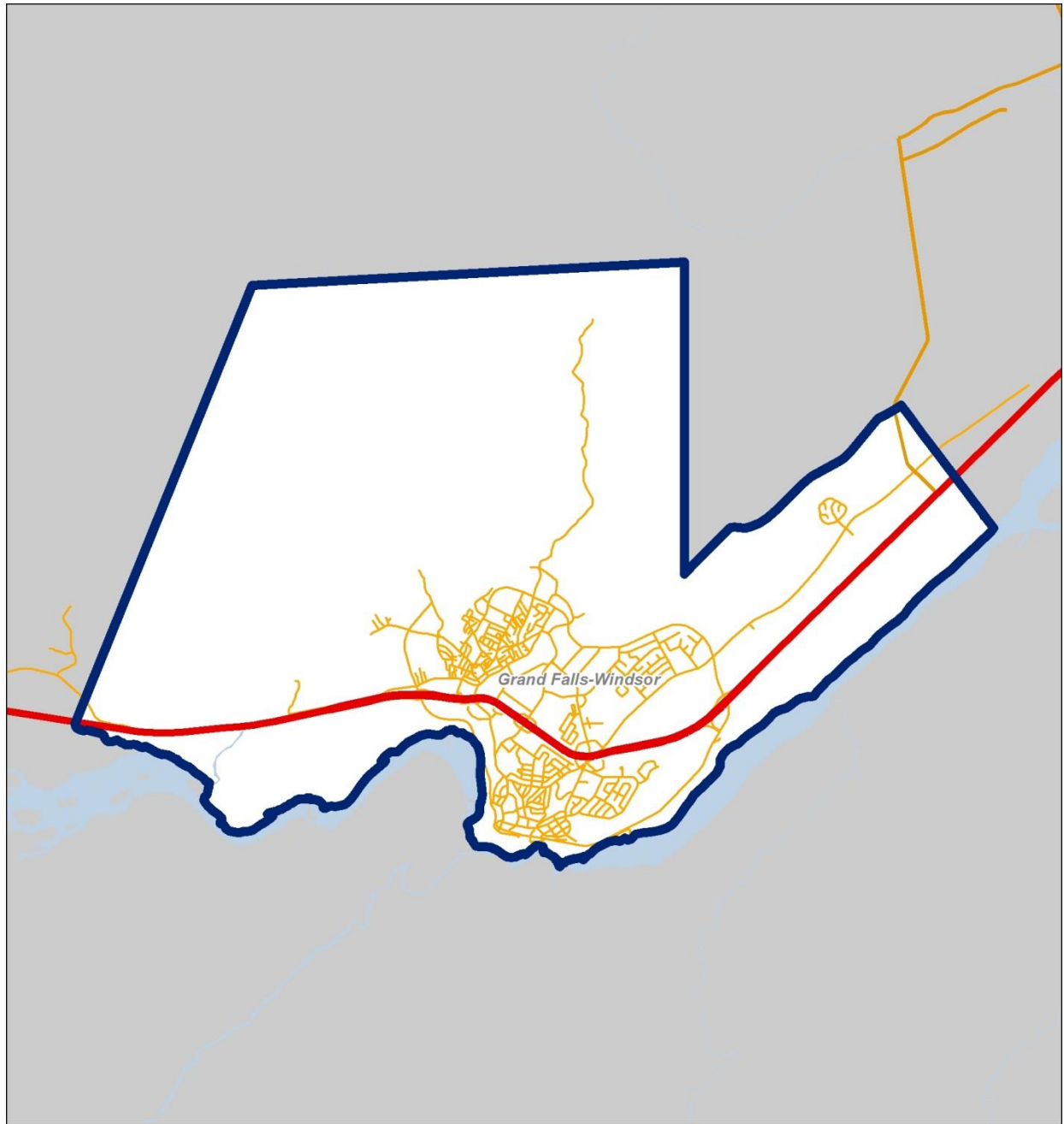
Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Freshwater Bay to the point of beginning.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Appleton, Gambo, Gander, Glenwood, and Benton.

Population – 14,802

APPENDIX 6

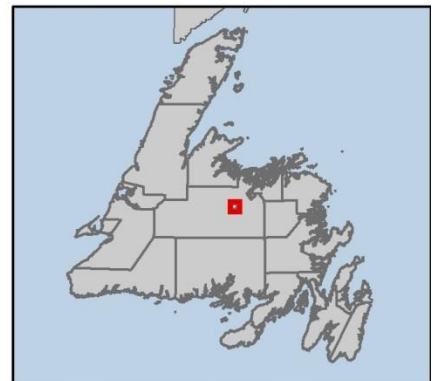
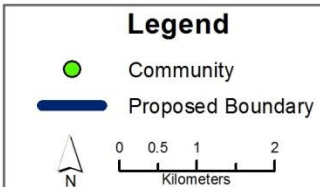


Proposed Electoral District:

Grand Falls - Windsor

2011 Population: 13,725
Quotient Deviation: 1.3%

Land Area: 75 km²



GRAND FALLS-WINDSOR

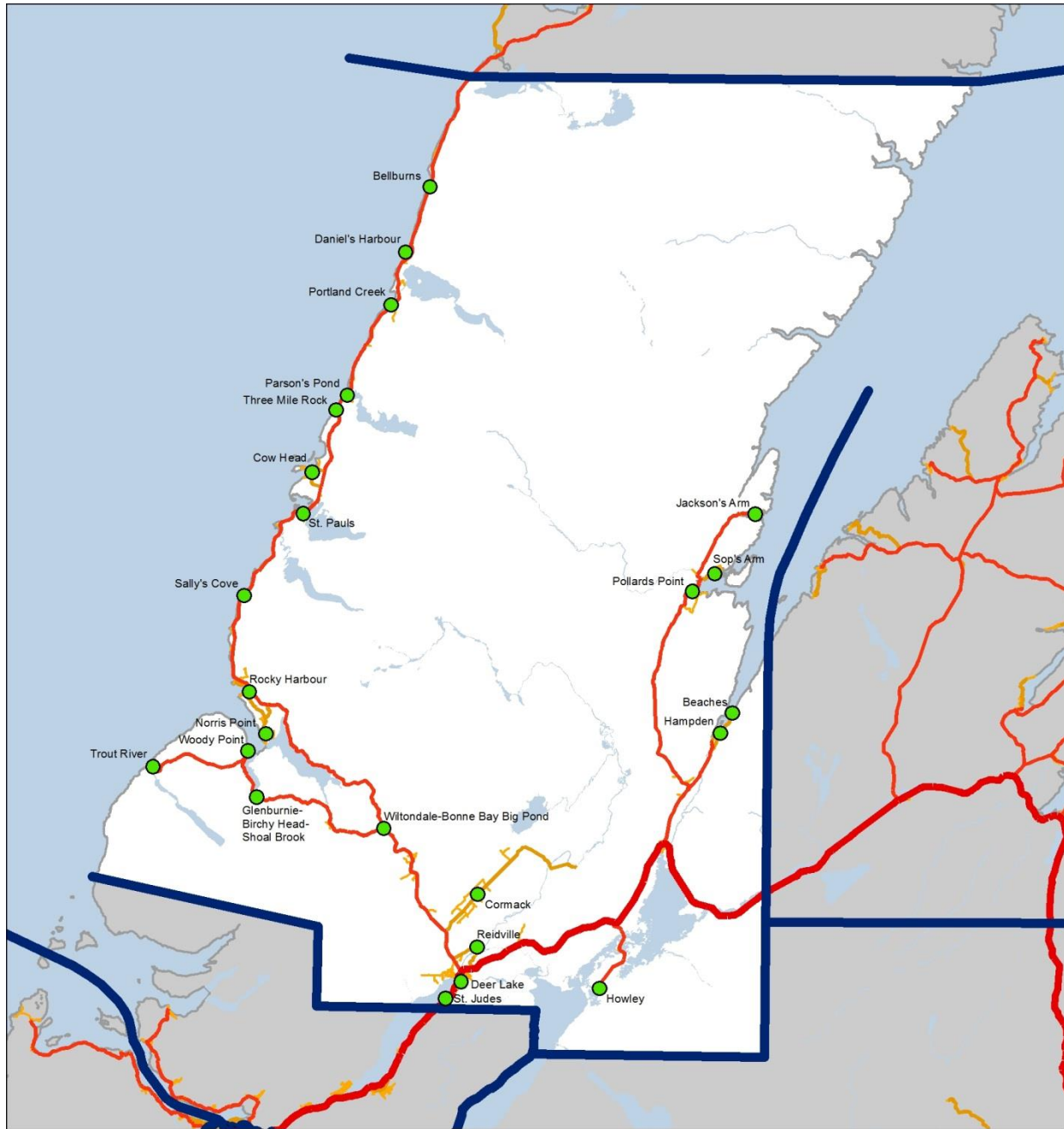
The District of Grand Falls-Windsor shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

The said District is wholly contained within and is bounded by the Municipal Boundary for the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor (1996).

Note: This District includes the Town of Grand Falls-Windsor.

Population – 13,725

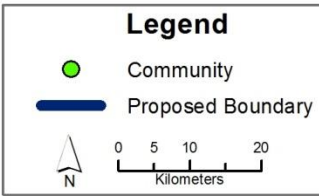
APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Gros Morne

2011 Population: 12,509
 Quotient Deviation: -7.7%

Land Area: 12,690 km²



GROS MORNE

The District of Gros Morne shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the Parallel of 50°30' North Latitude and the eastern shoreline of the Northern Peninsula, south of the vacated community of Williamsport;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 50°30' North Latitude to its intersection with the western shoreline of the Northern Peninsula;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of the Northern Peninsula to a point of land known as North Head, located north of the Bay of Islands;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction along a line to the intersection of the Parallel of 49°15' North Latitude and the Meridian of 57°45' West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 57°45' West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 49°08' North Latitude;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 49°08' North Latitude to its intersection with the western shoreline of Grand Lake;

Thence running in a southerly direction along the sinuosities of Grand Lake to Wetstone Point;

Thence running due east along a line to its intersection with the Meridian of 56°45' West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 56°45' West Longitude to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of White Bay;

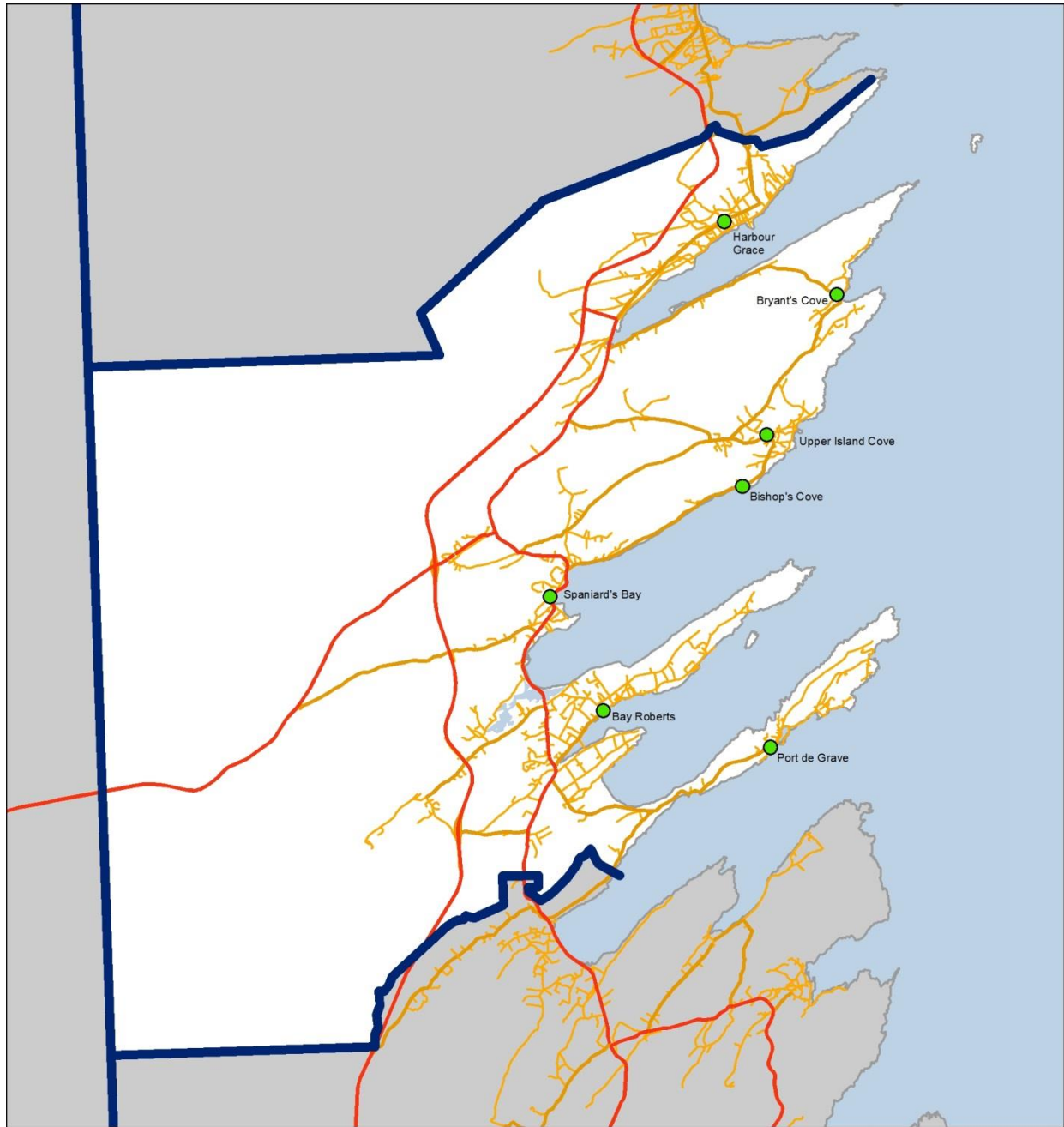
Thence running in a general southwesterly and northeasterly direction along the sinuosities of White Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Bellburns, Cormack, Cow Head, Daniel's Harbour, Deer Lake, Glenburnie-Birchy Head-Shoal Brook, Hampden, Howley, Jackson's Arm, Norris Point, Parson's Pond, Reidville, Rocky Harbour, Sally's Cove, St. Pauls, Trout River, Woody Point, St. Judes, Beaches, Sop's Arm, Pollard's Point, Wiltondale-Bonne Bay Big Pond, Portland Creek, and Three Mile Rock.

Population: 12,509

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Harbour Grace - Port de Grave

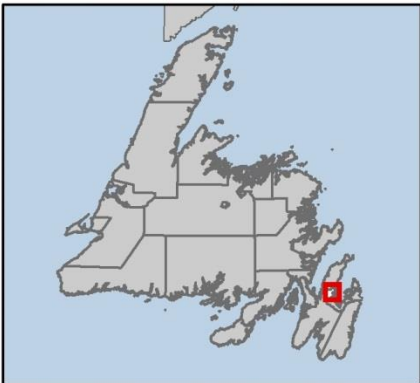

2011 Population: 14,838
Quotient Deviation: 9.5%

Land Area: 220 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 0.75 1.5 3
Kilometers



HARBOUR GRACE – PORT DE GRAVE

The District of Harbour Grace – Port de Grave shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the northern shoreline of Bay de Grave, Conception Bay and the Town of Clarke's Beach Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general northwesterly and southwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the Town of North River Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general northerly, westerly and southwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to a point of intersection with the centre line of Veteran's Memorial Highway, Route 75;

Thence running due west along a line to its intersection with the Meridian of 53°25' West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 53°25' West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 47°40' North Latitude;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 47°40' North Latitude to its intersection with the Town of Harbour Grace Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general northwesterly and northeasterly direction along the Town of Harbour Grace Municipal Boundary (1996) to its intersection with the western shoreline of Conception Bay;

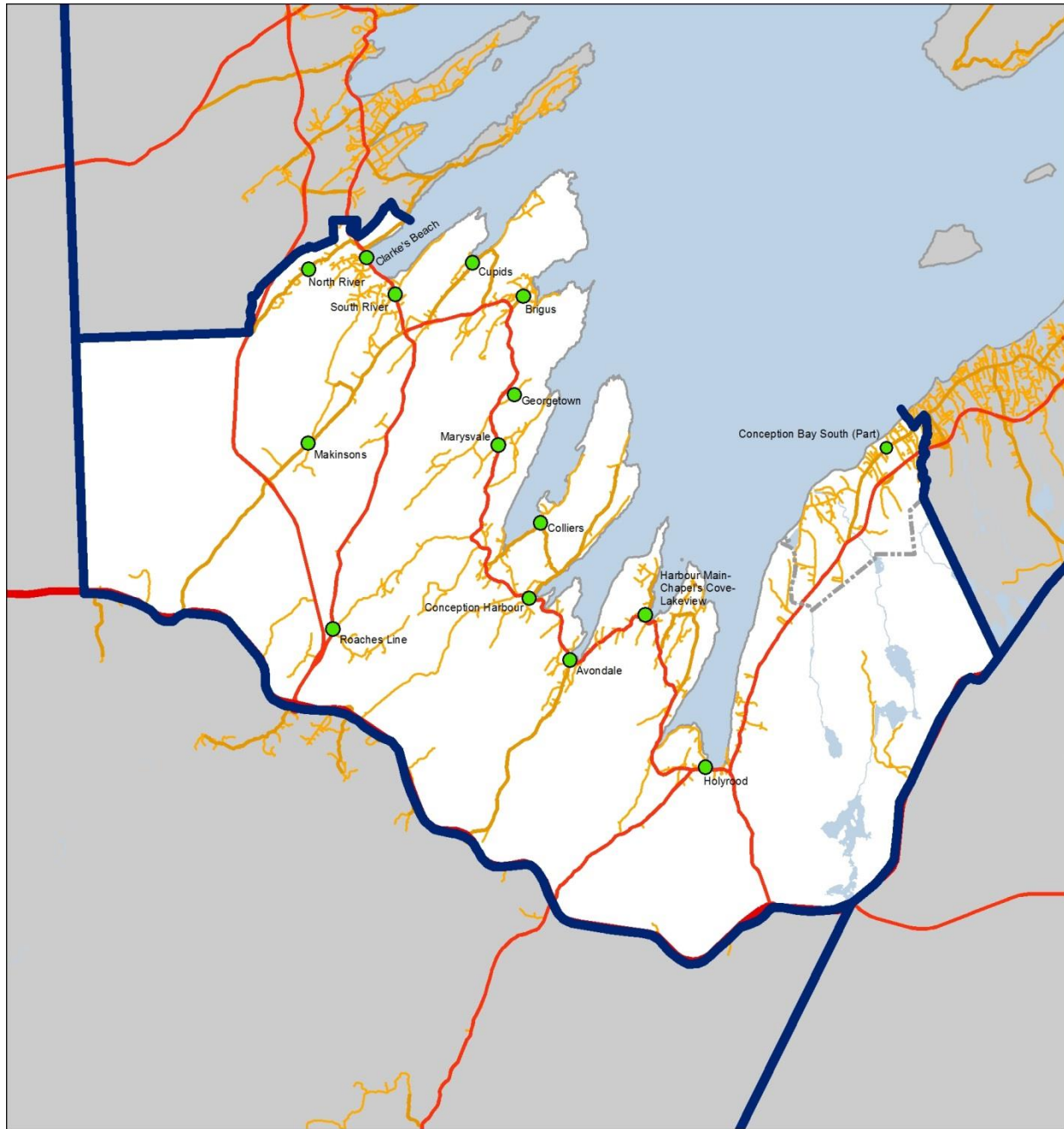
Thence running in a general southerly direction along the sinuosities of Conception Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Bay Roberts, Bishop's Cove, Bryant's Cove, Port de Grave, Harbour Grace, Spaniard's Bay, and Upper Island Cove.

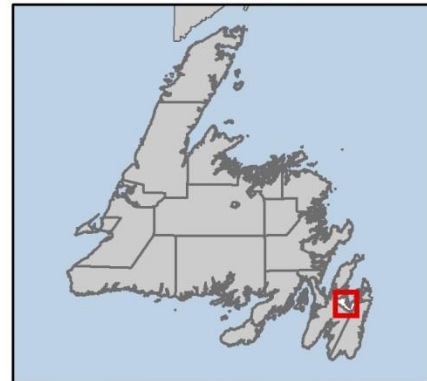
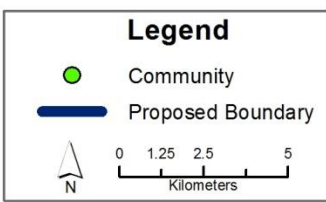
Population - 14,838

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Harbour Main

2011 Population: 14,880
 Quotient Deviation: 9.8%
 Land Area: 430 km²



HARBOUR MAIN

The District of Harbour Main shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the northern shoreline of Bay de Grave, Conception Bay and the Town of Clarke's Beach Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general northwesterly and southwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the Town of North River Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general northerly, westerly and southwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of Veteran's Memorial Highway, Route 75;

Thence running due west along a line to its intersection with the Meridian of 53°25' West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 53°25' West Longitude to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the Meridian of 53° West Longitude;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction along a line to the intersection of the centre line of Lower Gullies River and the Town of Conception Bay South Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Lower Gullies River to its intersection with the centre line of the Conception Bay Highway, Route 60;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of the Conception Bay Highway, Route 60, to its intersection with the centre line of Anthonys Road;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of Anthonys Road and then continuing in a general northwesterly direction along that line to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Conception Bay;

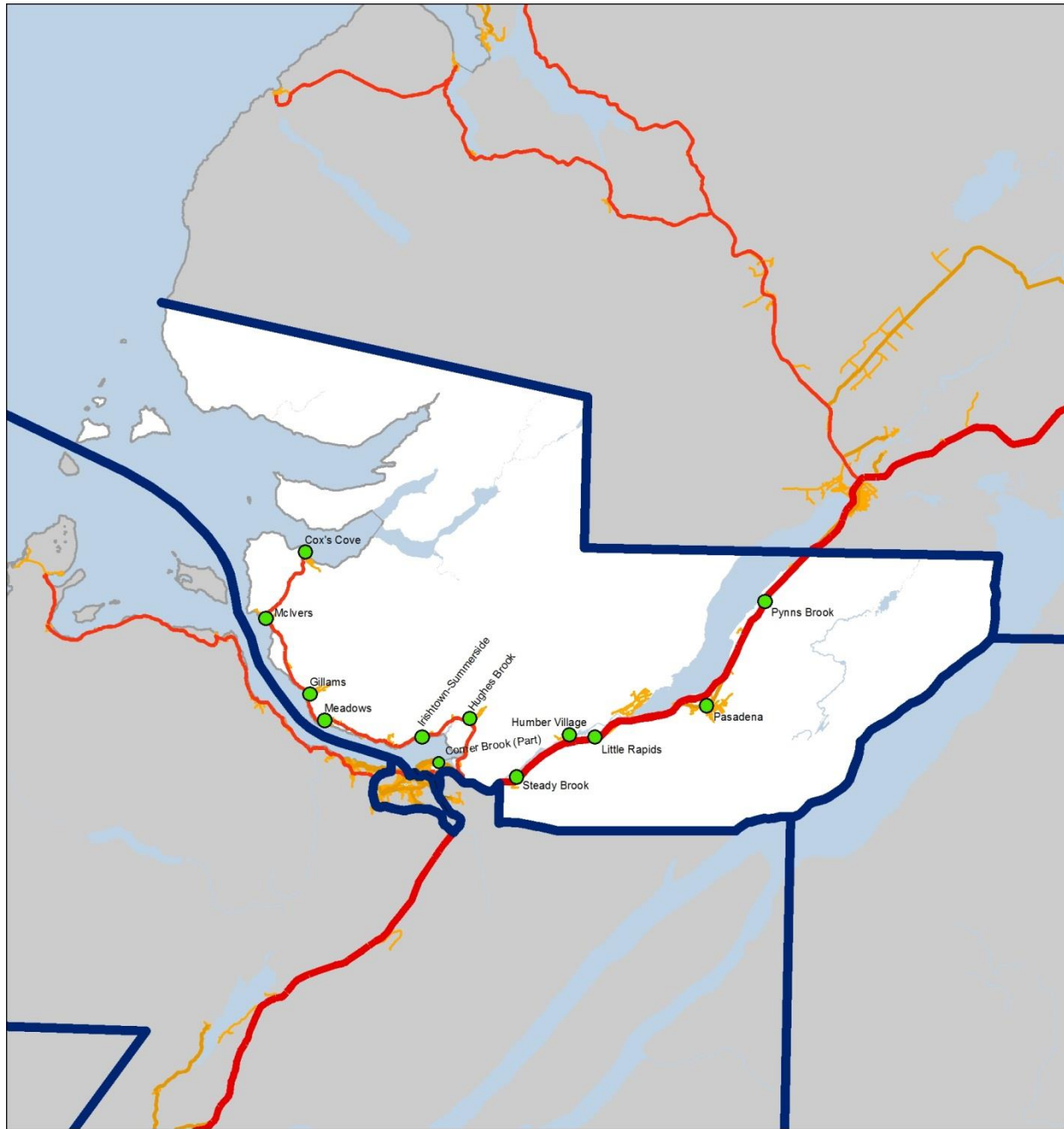
Thence running in a general southwesterly and northwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Conception Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Avondale, Brigus, Clarke's Beach, Colliers, Conception Harbour, Cupids, Harbour Main-Chapel's Cove-Lakeview, Holyrood, North River, South River, Makinsons, Roaches Line, Georgetown, Marysvale and part of the Town of Conception Bay South.

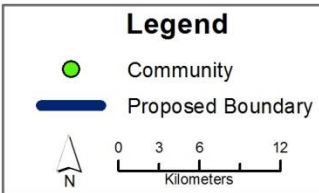
Population – 14,880

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Humber North

2011 Population: 12,269
 Quotient Deviation: -9.5%
 Land Area: 1,635 km²



HUMBER NORTH

The District of Humber North shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point of land known as North Head, located on the eastern shoreline of the Gulf of St. Lawrence north of the Bay of Islands;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction along a line to the intersection of the Parallel of 49°15' North Latitude and the Meridian of 57°45' West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 57°45' West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 49°08' North Latitude;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 49°08' North Latitude to its intersection with the western shoreline of Grand Lake;

Thence running in a general southerly and southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Grand Lake to its intersection with the Parallel of 48°55' North Latitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 48°55' North Latitude to its intersection with the City of Corner Brook Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general westerly and northerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general westerly and southerly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the centre line of Massey Drive;

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the centre line of Massey Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Confederation Drive;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Confederation Drive to its intersection with the centre line of West Valley Road;

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the centre line of West Valley Road to its intersection with the centre line of a transmission line crossing West Valley Road;

Thence running in a general northerly and northwesterly direction along the centre line of the transmission line to its intersection with the Lewin Parkway;

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the centre line of the Lewin Parkway to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Corner Brook;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the eastern shoreline of Corner Brook to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Humber Arm;

APPENDIX 6

Thence running in a general easterly and northwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Humber Arm and the Bay of Islands to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Pearl Island, Green Island, and Tweed Island.

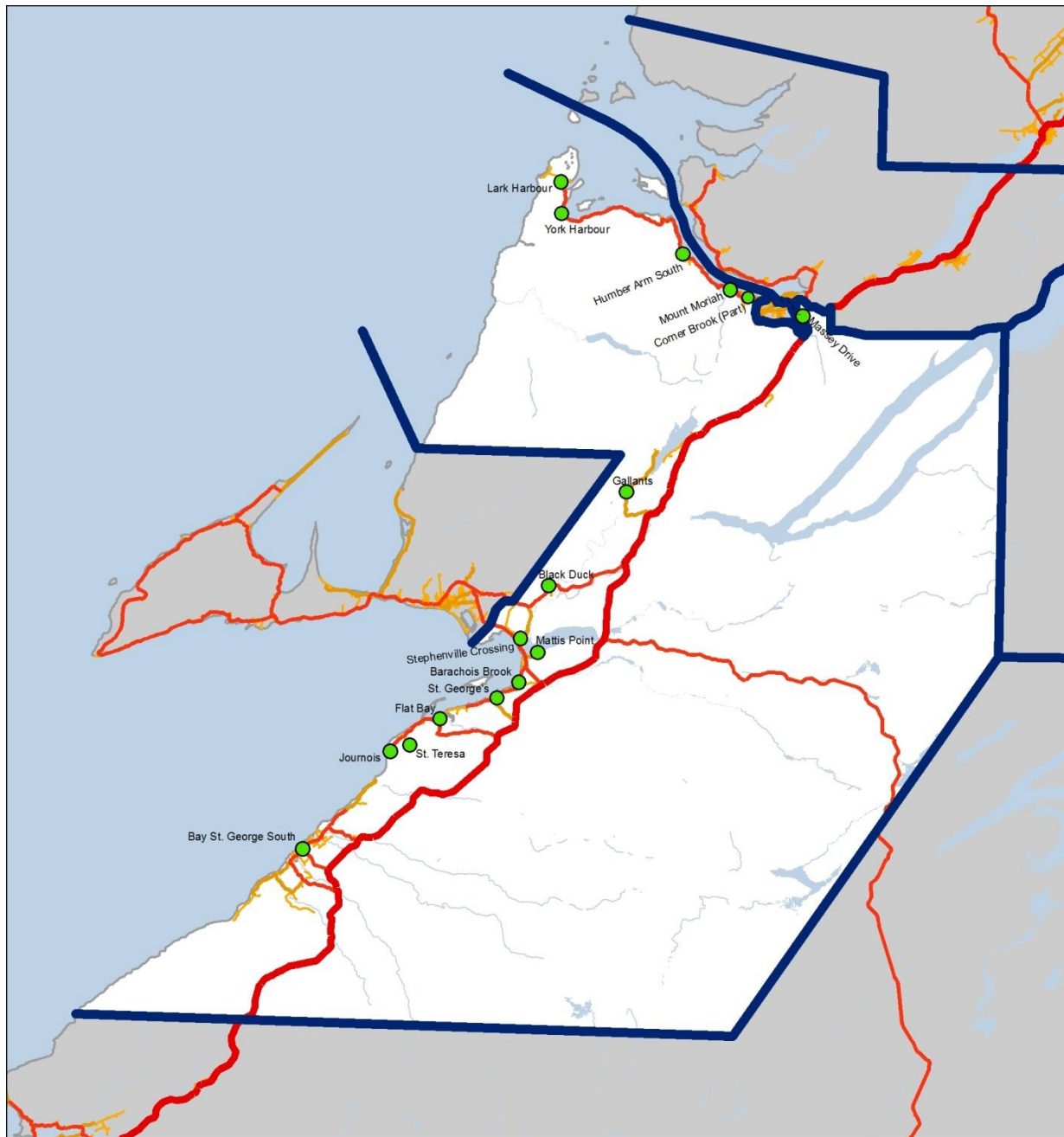
All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Cox's Cove, Gillams, Hughes Brook, Irishtown-Summerside, McIvers, Meadows, Pasadena, Steady Brook, Humber Village, Little Rapids, Pynns Brook, and part of the City of Corner Brook.

Population – 12,269

FOR HUMBER SOUTH – ST. GEORGE'S DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Humber South - St. George's

<p>2011 Population: 12,974 Quotient Deviation: -4.3%</p> <p>Land Area: 8,240 km²</p>	<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community — Proposed Boundary <p>0 5 10 20 Kilometers</p> <p>N</p>
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HUMBER SOUTH – ST. GEORGE’S

The District of Humber South – St. George’s shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the Parallel of 48° North Latitude and the eastern shoreline of St. George’s Bay;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 48° North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 58° West Longitude;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction along a line to the intersection of the Parallel of 48°30’ North Latitude and the Meridian of 57°30’ West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 57°30’ West Longitude to its intersection with the western shoreline of Grand Lake;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Grand Lake to its intersection with the Parallel of 48°55’ North Latitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 48°55’ North Latitude to its intersection with the City of Corner Brook Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general westerly and northerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general westerly and southerly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the centre line of Massey Drive;

Thence continuing along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway in a general southerly direction to its intersection with the centre line of the Lewin Parkway;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of the Lewin Parkway to its intersection with the centre line of Curling Street;

Thence running due north along a line to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Humber Arm;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Humber Arm and the Bay of Islands to a point of land known as South Head;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to a point of land known as Broad Cove Point, located on the eastern shoreline of Port au Port Bay;

Thence running in an easterly direction along a line to the intersection of the Parallel of 48°45’ North Latitude and the Meridian of 58°15’ West Longitude;

APPENDIX 6

Thence running in a southwesterly direction along a line to the intersection of the centre line of the Port au Port Highway, Route 460, and the Town of Stephenville Crossing Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the shoreline of St. George's Bay;

Thence running in a general easterly and southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of St. George's Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Wood's Island and Guernsey Island.

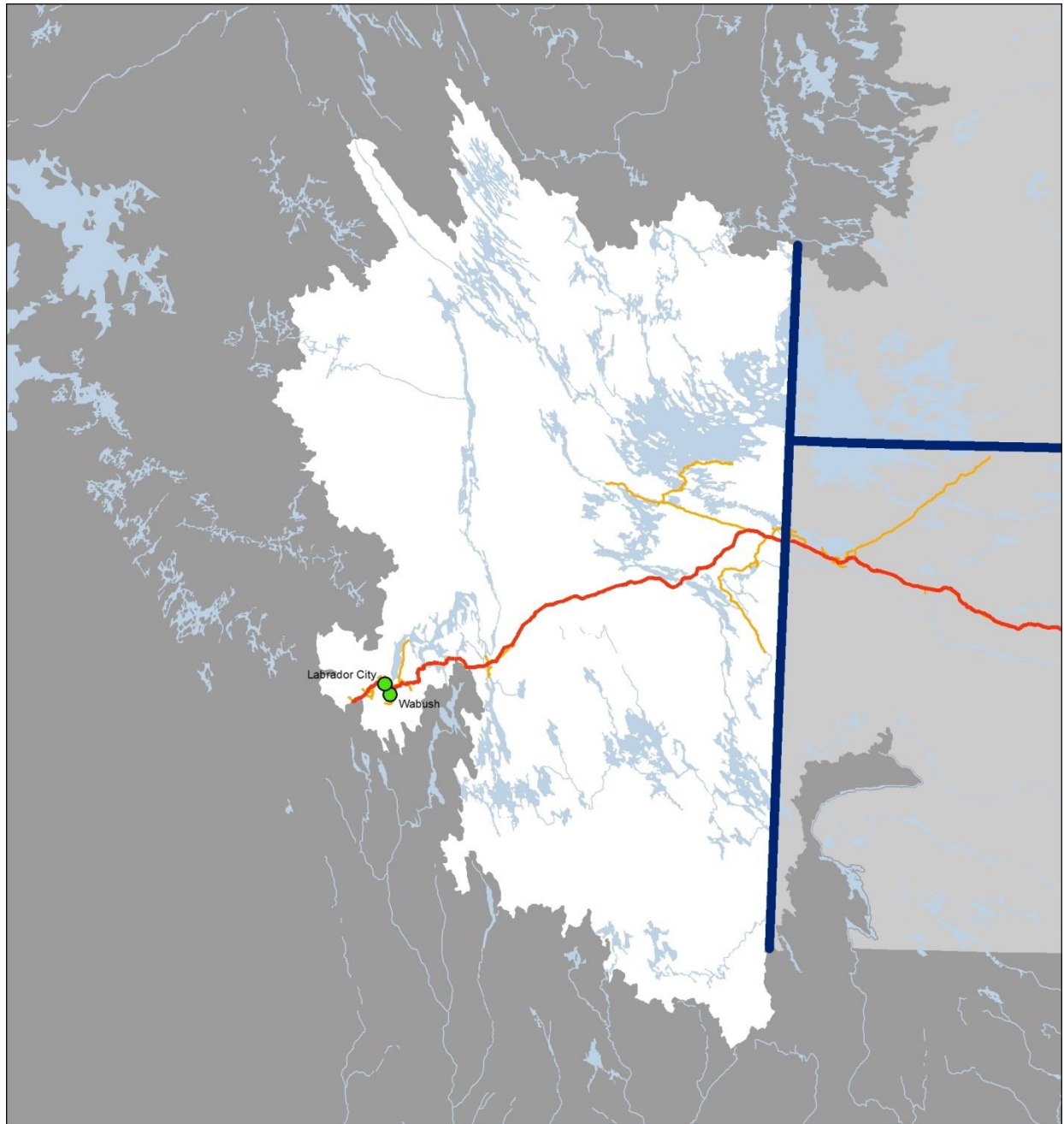
All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Gallants, Humber Arm South, Lark Harbour, Massey Drive, Mount Moriah, St. George's, Stephenville Crossing, York Harbour, Bay St. George South, Barachois Brook, Flat Bay, Mattis Point, St. Teresa, Journois, Black Duck, and part of the City of Corner Brook.

Population – 12,974

FOR LABRADOR WEST DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 6



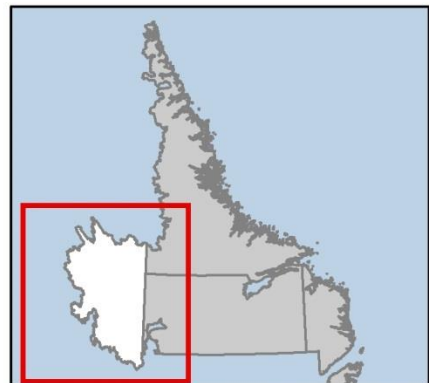
Proposed Electoral District:
Labrador West

2011 Population: 9,238
Land Area: 60,370 km²

Legend
● Community
— Proposed Boundary

0 115 230 460
Kilometers

N



LABRADOR WEST

The District of Labrador West shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the Meridian of 64°20' West Longitude and the southern Provincial Boundary of Newfoundland and Labrador, located north of the Parallel of 52° North Latitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 64°20' West Longitude to its intersection with the Provincial Boundary of Newfoundland and Labrador;

Thence running along the said Provincial Boundary in a general westerly and southeasterly direction to the point of beginning.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Labrador City and Wabush.

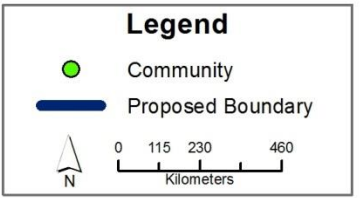
Population – 9,238

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Lake Melville

2011 Population: 10,097
 Land Area: 95,680 km²



LAKE MELVILLE

The District of Lake Melville shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the Parallel of 52° North Latitude and the Meridian of 57°37' West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 57°37' West Longitude to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Hamilton Inlet, Groswater Bay;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Hamilton Inlet and Lake Melville to the point of land known as Rabbit Point;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction along a line to the intersection of the Parallel of 54° North Latitude and the Meridian of 60° West Longitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 54° North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 64°20' West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 64°20' West Longitude to its intersection with the Provincial Boundary of Newfoundland and Labrador;

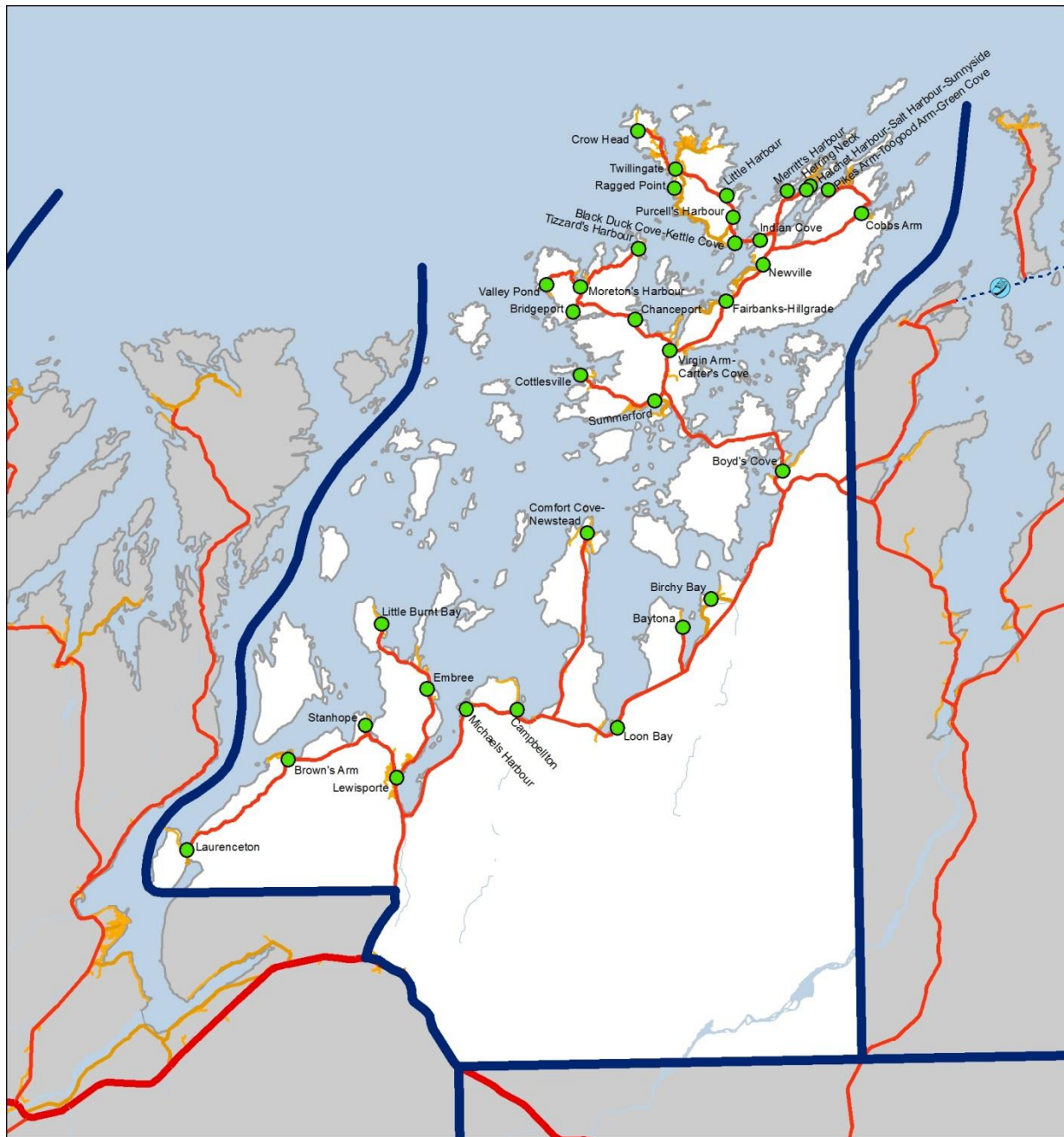
Thence running along the said Provincial Boundary in a general northeasterly, southerly and easterly direction to the point of beginning.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Happy Valley-Goose Bay, North West River, Sheshatshiu, Mud Lake, and Churchill Falls.

Population – 10,097

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Lewisporte - Twillingate

2011 Population: 13,439
 Quotient Deviation: -0.8%

Land Area: 1,715 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 2.5 5 10
 Kilometers



LEWISPORTE – TWILLINGATE

The District of Lewisporte – Twillingate shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the eastern shoreline of the Bay of Exploits and the Parallel of 49°10' North Latitude;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 49°10' North Latitude to its intersection with the centre line of the Lewisporte Highway, Route 340;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Route 340 to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the Meridian of 55° West Longitude;

Thence running due east along a line to its intersection with the centre line of the Gander Bay Highway, Route 330;

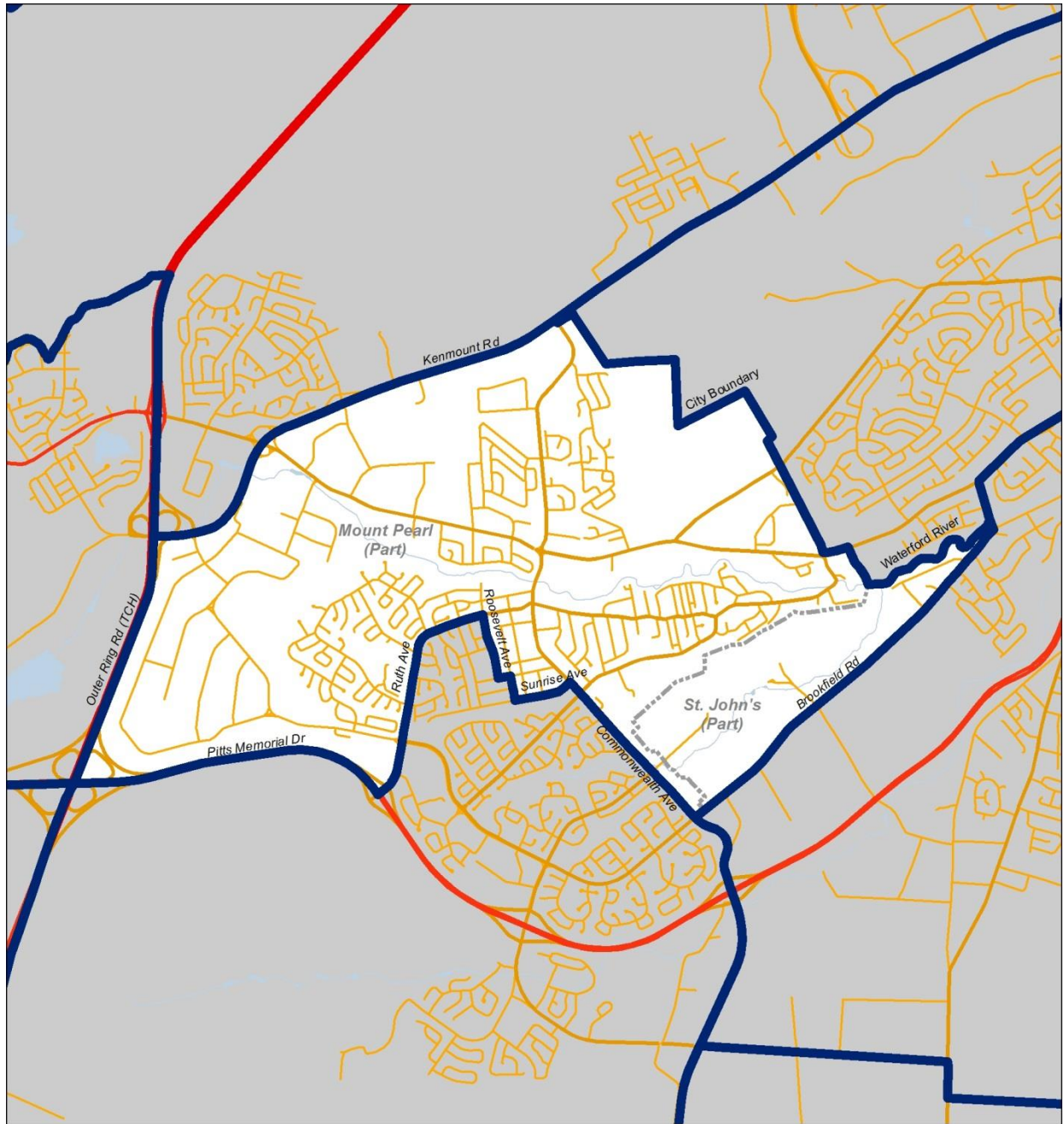
Thence running due north along a line to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Notre Dame Bay, located southwest of the community of Port Albert;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of the Bay of Exploits to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including New World Island, North Twillingate Island, South Twillingate Island, Chapel Island, Swan Island, Upper Black Island, and Thwart Island.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Baytona, Birchy Bay, Campbellton, Comfort Cove-Newstead, Cottlesville, Crow Head, Embree, Lewisporte, Little Burnt Bay, Summerford, Twillingate, Brown's Arm, Laurenceton, Stanhope, Boyd's Cove, Loon Bay, Michaels Harbour, Bridgeport, Chanceport, Cobbs Arm, Fairbanks-Hillgrade, Herring Neck, Indian Cove, Merritt's Harbour, Moreton's Harbour, Neville, Tizzard's Harbour, Valley Pond, Virgin Arm-Carter's Cove, Pikes Arm-Toogood Arm-Green Cove, Hatchet Harbour-Salt Harbour-Sunnyside, Purcell's Harbour, Black Duck Cove-Kettle Cove, Little Harbour, and Ragged Point.

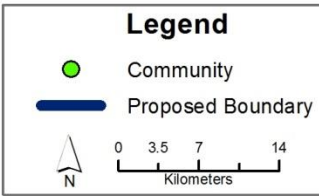
Population – 13,439



Proposed Electoral District:
Mount Pearl North

2011 Population: 14,142
 Quotient Deviation: 4.4%

Land Area: 15 km²



MOUNT PEARL NORTH

The District of Mount Pearl North shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of Kenmount Road and the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the centre line of Pitts Memorial Drive;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Pitts Memorial Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Ruth Avenue;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Ruth Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Roosevelt Avenue;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Roosevelt Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of St. Andrew's Avenue;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of St. Andrew's Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Second Street;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Second Street to its intersection with the centre line of Sunrise Avenue;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Sunrise Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Commonwealth Avenue;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Commonwealth Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Brookfield Road;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Brookfield Road to its intersection with the centre line of Waterford River;

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the centre line of Waterford River to its intersection with the City of St. John's Municipal Boundary (1998);

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of Mount Carson Avenue;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Mount Carson Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Kenmount Road;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Kenmount Road to the point of beginning.

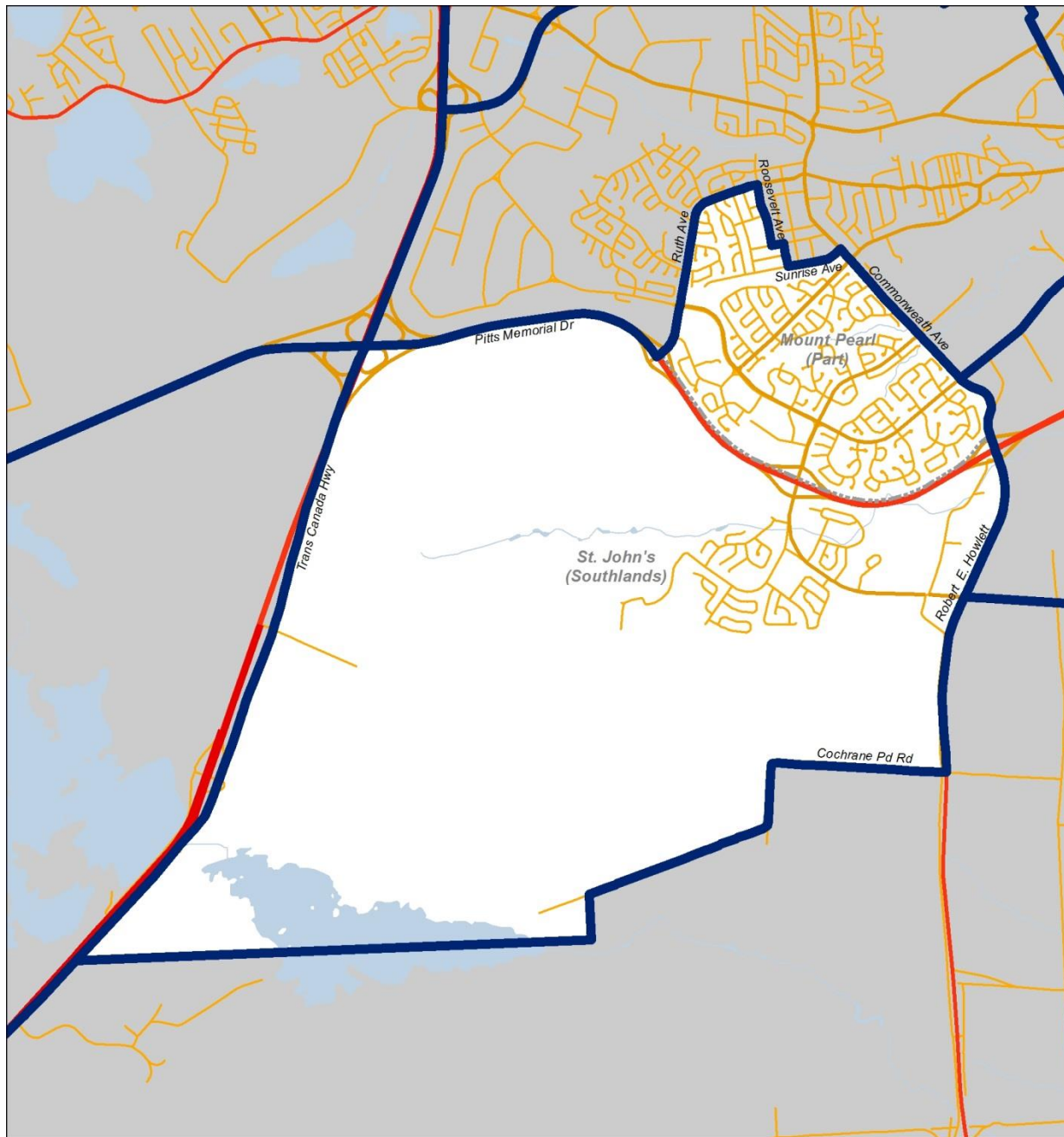
APPENDIX 6

Note: This District includes part of the City of Mount Pearl and part of the City of St. John's.

Population – 14,142

FOR MOUNT PEARL – SOUTHLANDS DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Mount Pearl - Southlands

2011 Population: 14,052
 Quotient Deviation: 3.7%

Land Area: 25 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 3.5 7 14
 Kilometers



MOUNT PEARL – SOUTHLANDS

The District of Mount Pearl – Southlands shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway and the Parallel of 47°28' North Latitude;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the centre line of Pitts Memorial Drive;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Pitts Memorial Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Ruth Avenue;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Ruth Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Roosevelt Avenue;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Roosevelt Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of St. Andrew's Avenue;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of St. Andrew's Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Second Street;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Second Street to its intersection with the centre line of Sunrise Avenue;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Sunrise Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Commonwealth Avenue;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Commonwealth Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Robert E. Howlett Memorial Drive;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Robert E. Howlett Memorial Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Cochrane Pond Road;

Thence running in a general westerly and southwesterly direction along the centre line of Cochrane Pond Road to its intersection with the Meridian of 52°50' West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 52°50' West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 47°28' North Latitude;

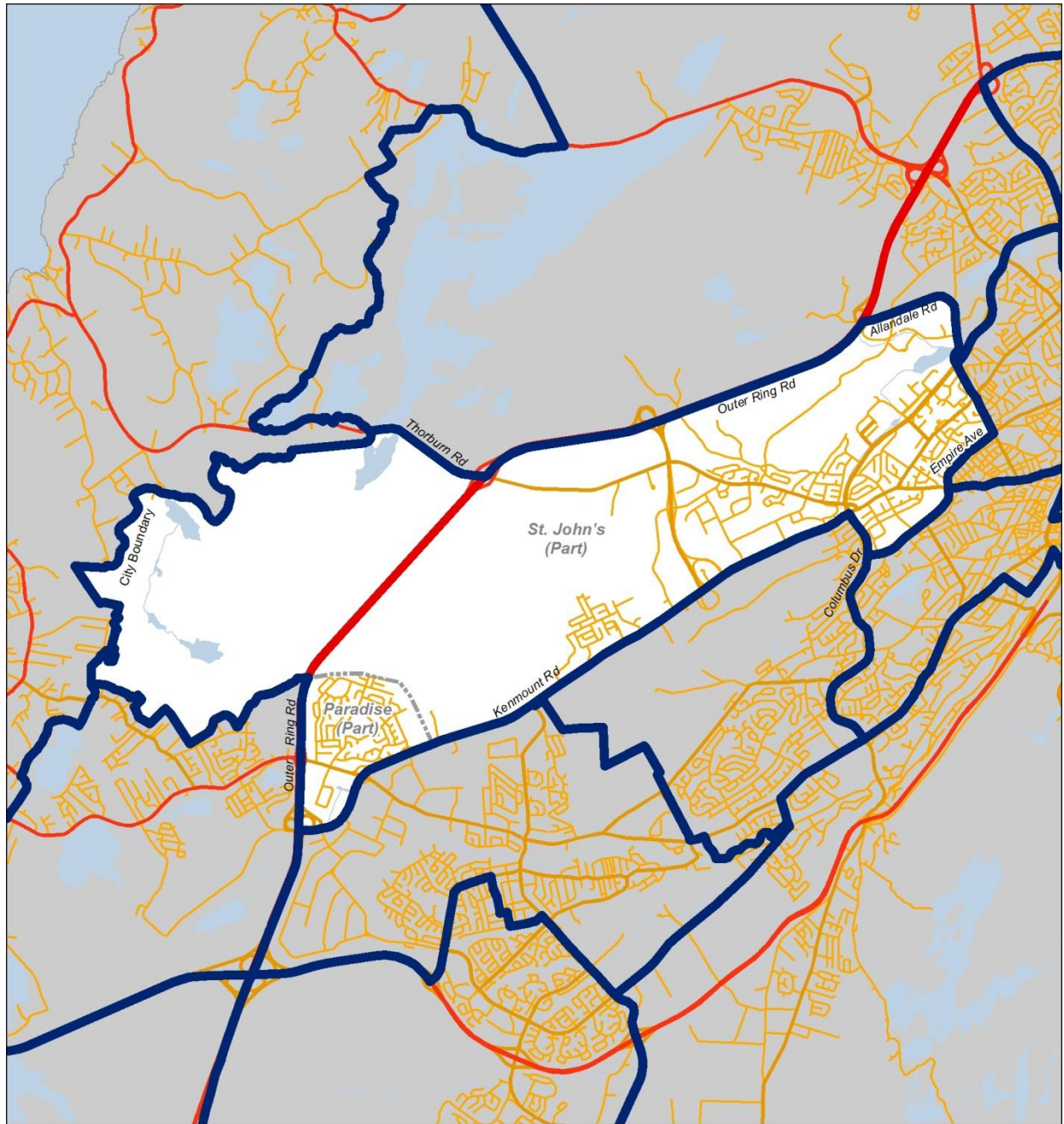
Thence running due west along the Parallel of 47°28' North Latitude to the point of beginning.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes part of the City of Mount Pearl and part of the City of St. John's.

Population – 14,052

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Mount Scio

2011 Population: 14,482
 Quotient Deviation: 6.9%
 Land Area: 35 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 3.5 7 14
 Kilometers

N



MOUNT SCIO

The District of Mount Scio shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of Thorburn Road and the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway, also known as the Outer Ring Road;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of Thorburn Road to its intersection with the City of St. John's Municipal Boundary (1998);

Thence running in a general westerly, southwesterly and easterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway, also known as the Outer Ring Road;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the centre line of Kenmount Road;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Kenmount Road to its intersection with the centre line of Columbus Drive;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Columbus Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Old Pennywell Road;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Old Pennywell Road to its intersection with the centre line of Empire Avenue;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Empire Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Mayor Avenue;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of Mayor Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Bonaventure Avenue;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of Bonaventure Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Allandale Road;

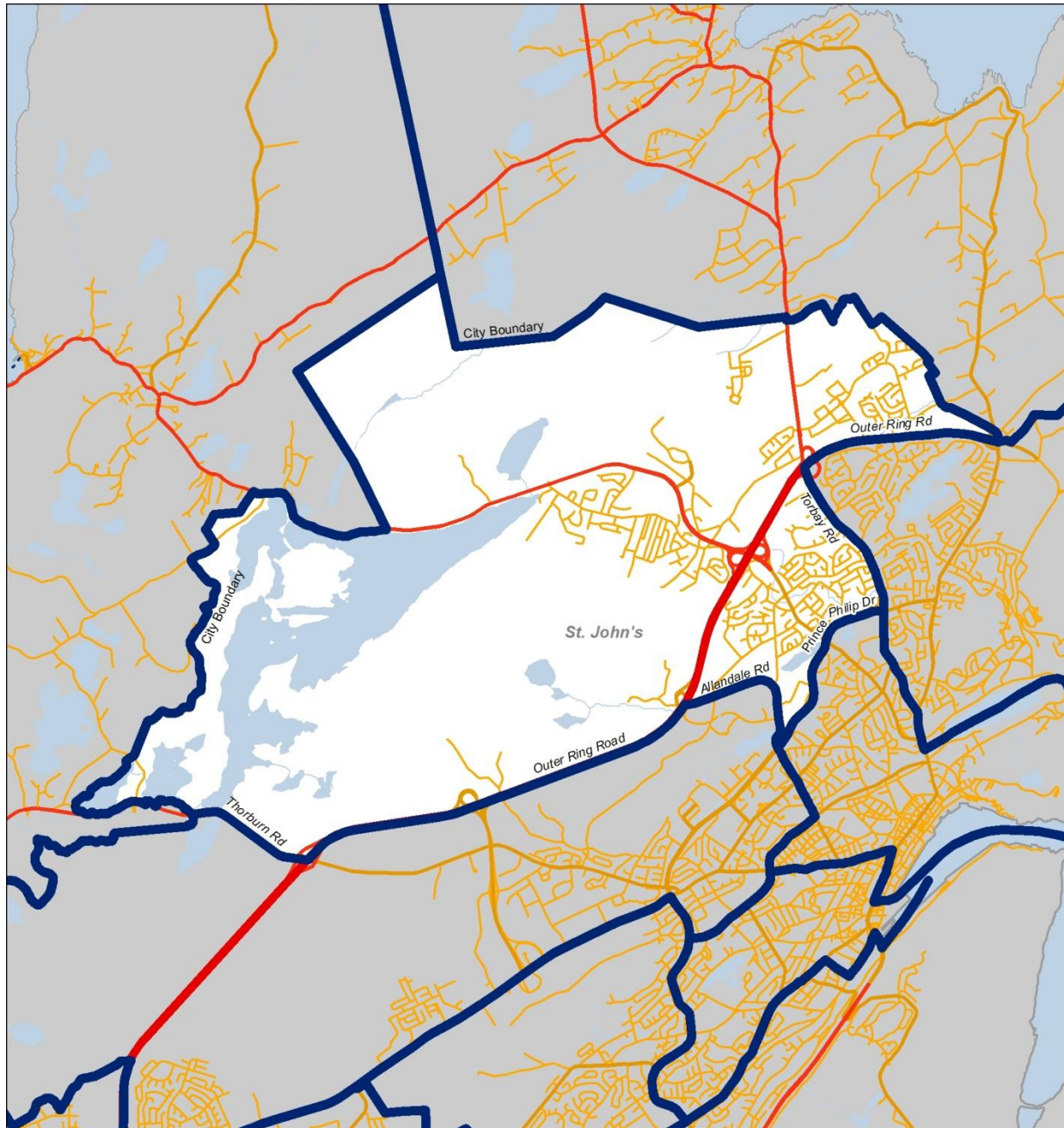
Thence running in a general northerly and westerly direction along the centre line of Allandale Road to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway, also known as the Outer Ring Road;

Thence running in a general southwestwesterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to the point of beginning.

Note: This District includes part of the Town of Paradise and part of the City of St. John's.

Population – 14,482

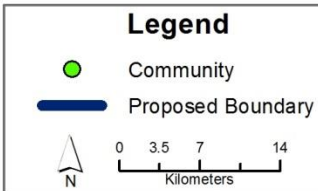
APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Pippy Park

2011 Population: 14,187
 Quotient Deviation: 4.7%

Land Area: 50 km²



PIPPY PARK

The District of Pippy Park shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of Torbay Road and the centre line of MacDonald Drive;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of MacDonald Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Prince Philip Drive;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Prince Philip Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Allandale Road;

Thence running in a general northerly and westerly direction along the centre line of Allandale Road to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway, also known as the Outer Ring Road;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the centre line of Thorburn Road;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of Thorburn Road to its intersection with the City of St. John's Municipal Boundary (1998);

Thence running in a general westerly, northeasterly and southeasterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of Logy Bay Road;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Logy Bay Road to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway, also known as the Outer Ring Road;

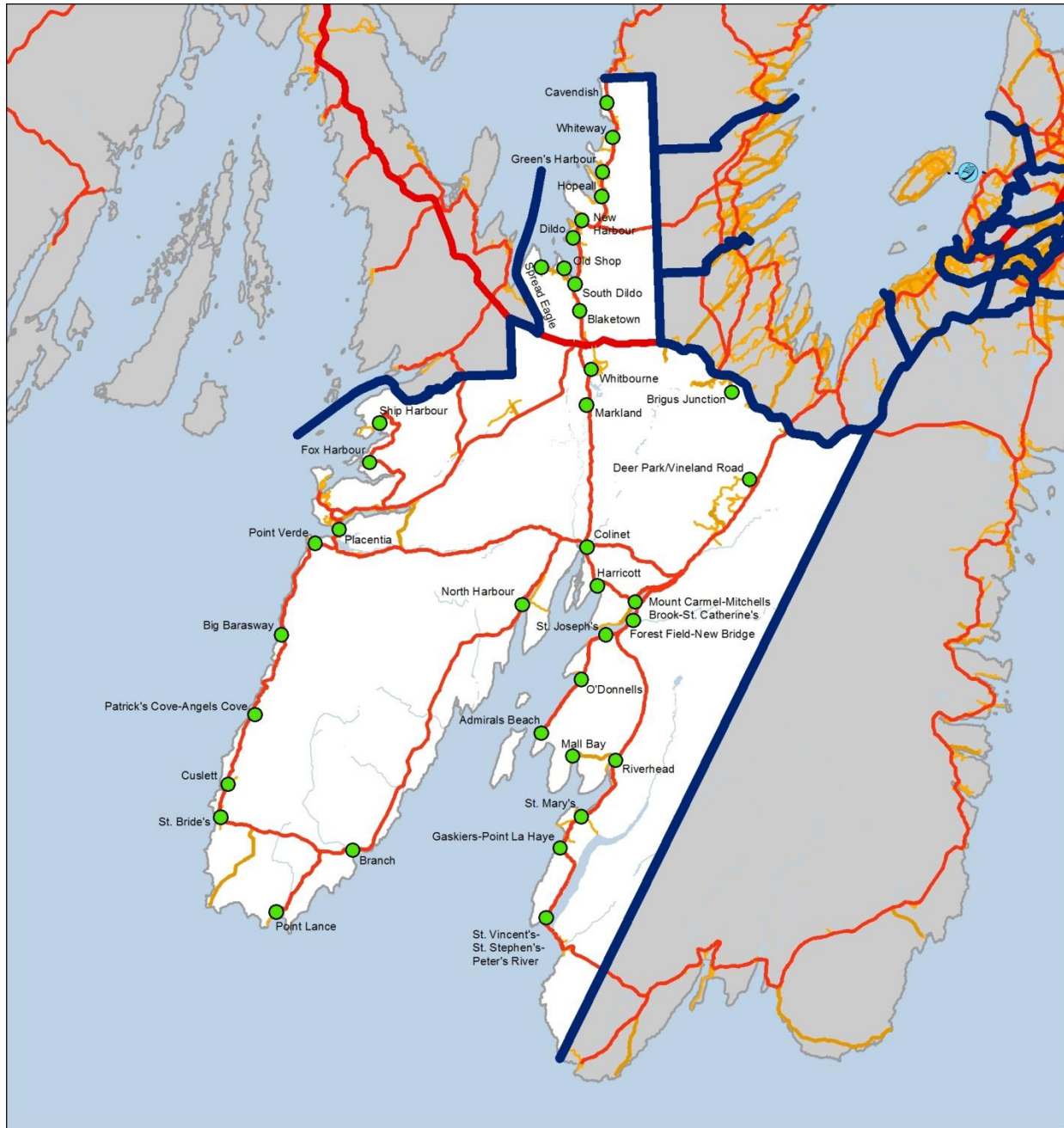
Thence running in a general westerly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the centre line of Torbay Road;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Torbay Road to the point of beginning.

Note: This District includes part of the City of St. John's.

Population – 14,187

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Placentia - St. Mary's

2011 Population: 13,773
 Quotient Deviation: 1.6%

Land Area: 3,935 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 4,5 9 18
 Kilometers



PLACENTIA – ST. MARY’S

The District of Placentia – St. Mary’s shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the eastern shoreline of Chapel Arm, Trinity Bay, and the Town of Chapel Arm Municipal Boundary (2001);

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the Meridian of 53°40’ West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 53°40’ West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 47°25’ North Latitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 47°25’ North Latitude to its intersection with the Town of Long Harbour-Mount Arlington Heights Municipal Boundary (2010);

Thence running in a general southwesterly and northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Long Harbour;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Placentia Bay to a point of land known as Point Lance;

Thence running in a general northeasterly and southerly direction along the sinuosities of St. Mary’s Bay to a point of land known as Western Head;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction along a line to the intersection of the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway and the centre line of Witless Bay Line, Route 13;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the Meridian of 53°25’ West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 53°25’ West Longitude to its intersection with the Town of Heart’s Delight-Islington Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running west along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Trinity Bay;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the sinuosities of Trinity Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

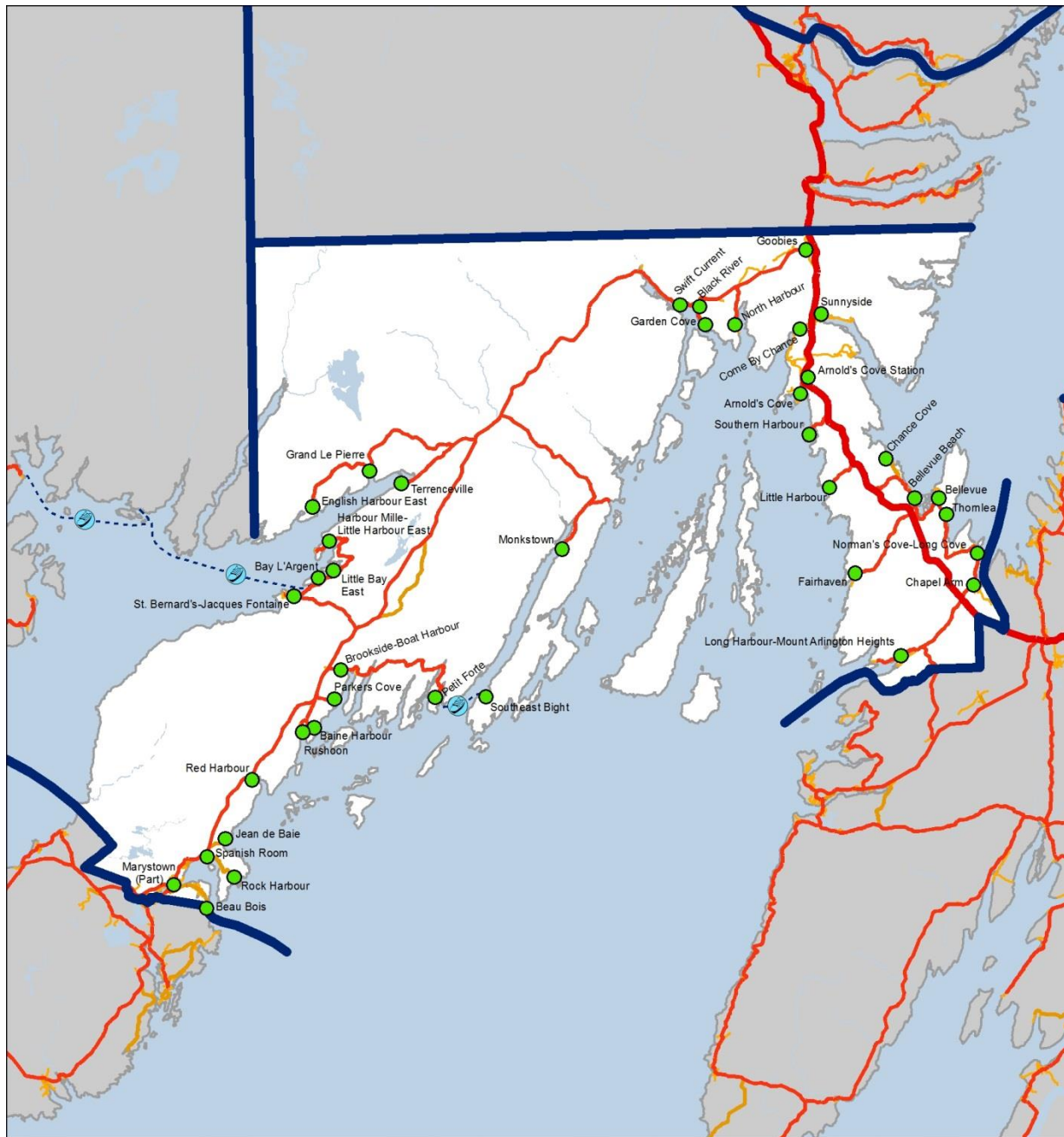
APPENDIX 6

Note: This District includes the communities of Admirals Beach, Branch, Colinet, Fox Harbour, Gaskiers-Point La Haye, Mount Carmel-Mitchells Brook-St. Catherine's, Placentia, Point Lance, Riverhead, St. Bride's, St. Joseph's, St. Mary's, St. Vincent's-St. Stephen's-Peter's River, Whitbourne, Whiteway, Point Verde, Ship Harbour, Patrick's Cove-Angels Cove, Big Barasway, Cuslett, Cavendish, Dildo, Green's Harbour, Hopeall, New Harbour, Brigus Junction, Forest Field-New Bridge, O'Donnells, Mall Bay, Deer Park/Vineland Road, Markland, North Harbour, Harricott, Blaketown, Old Shop, South Dildo, and Spread Eagle.

Population – 13,773

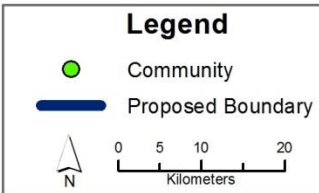
FOR PLACENTIA WEST – BELLEVUE DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Placentia West - Bellevue

2011 Population: 13,559
 Quotient Deviation: 0.1%
 Land Area: 5,510 km²



PLACENTIA WEST – BELLEVUE

The District of Placentia West – Bellevue shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the western shoreline of Placentia Bay and the Town of Fox Cove-Mortier Municipal Boundary (1996), located south of the community of Beau Bois;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the Town of Marystown Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a northwesterly direction to the mouth of an unnamed brook flowing from Big Pond, located south of Tolt Road;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of the unnamed brook to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Creston Inlet;

Thence running in a general southwesterly and northwesterly direction to and along the centre line of Creston Inlet and Southwest Arm to its intersection with the centre line of the Burin Highway, Route 210, and the Town of Winterland Municipal Boundary (2005);

Thence running along the said Municipal Boundary in a general northwesterly direction to its intersection with the Town of Garnish Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a northeasterly and northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Fortune Bay;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the sinuosities of Fortune Bay, Terrenceville Harbour and the northern shoreline of Fortune Bay to its intersection with the Meridian of 55° West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 55° West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 47°58' North Latitude;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 47°58' North Latitude to its intersection with the western shoreline of Trinity Bay;

Thence running in a general southwesterly and southeasterly direction along the sinuosities of Trinity Bay to its intersection with the Town of Chapel Arm Municipal Boundary (2001), located on the eastern shoreline of Chapel Arm;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the Meridian of 53°40' West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 53°40' West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 47°25' North Latitude;

APPENDIX 6

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 47°25' North Latitude to its intersection with the Town of Long Harbour-Mount Arlington Heights Municipal Boundary (2010);

Thence running in a general southwesterly and northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Long Harbour;

Thence running in a general northwesterly and southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of the eastern and western shorelines of Placentia Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Long Island, Red Island, and Merasheen Island.

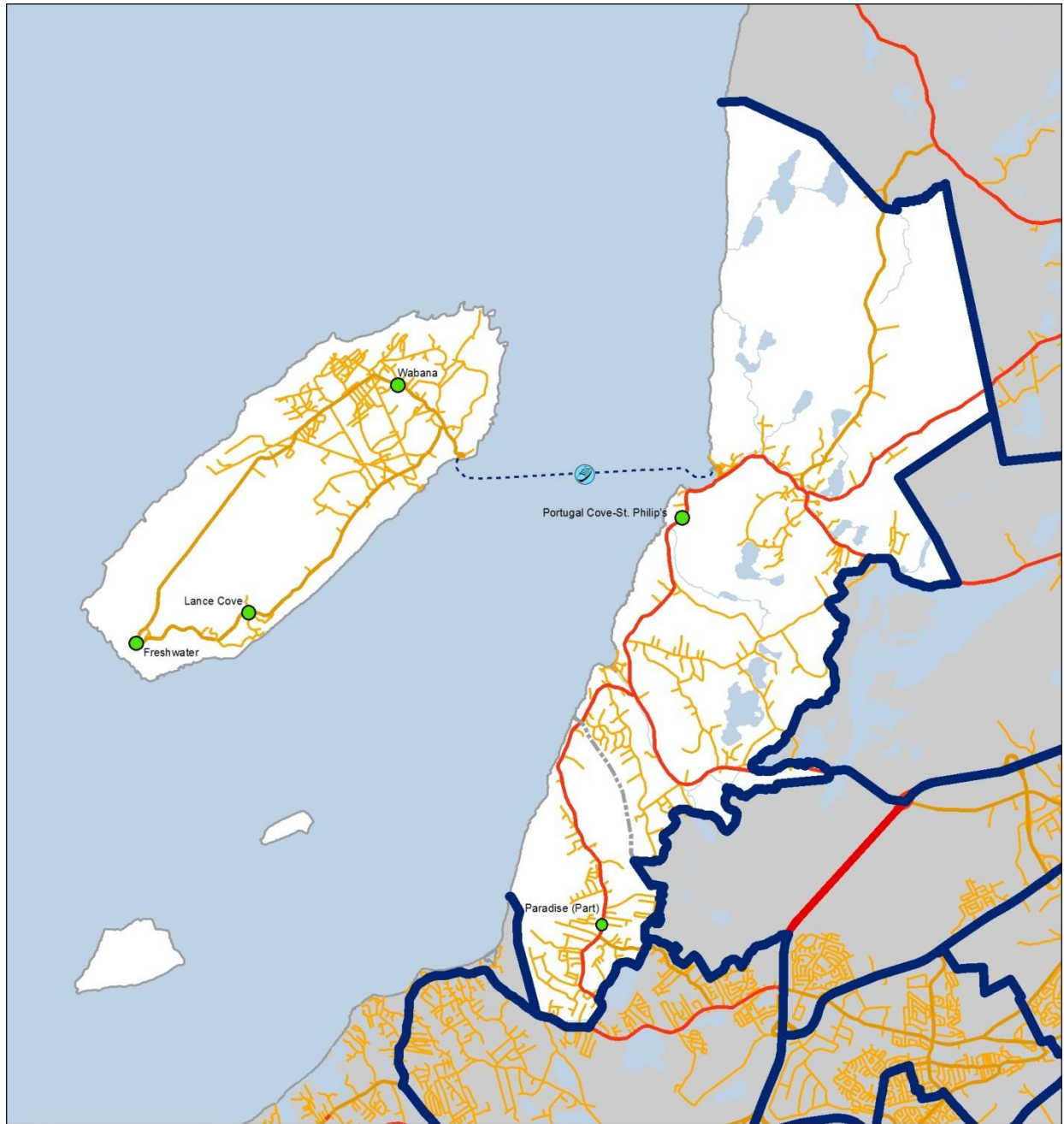
All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Arnold's Cove, Baine Harbour, Bay L'Argent, Chance Cove, Chapel Arm, Come By Chance, English Harbour East, Grand le Pierre, Little Bay East, Long Harbour-Mount Arlington Heights, Norman's Cove-Long Cove, Parkers Cove, Red Harbour, Rushoon, Southern Harbour, St. Bernard's-Jacques Fontaine, Sunnyside, Terrenceville, Bellevue, Bellevue Beach, Fairhaven, Goobies, Little Harbour, Thornlea, Arnold's Cove Station, Jean de Baie, Petit Forte, Southeast Bight, Brookside-Boat Harbour, Monkstown, Beau Bois, Rock Harbour, Spanish Room, Harbour Mille-Little Harbour East, Swift Current, Garden Cove, North Harbour, Black River, and part of the Town of Marystown.

Population – 13,559

FOR PORTUGAL COVE – BELL ISLAND DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

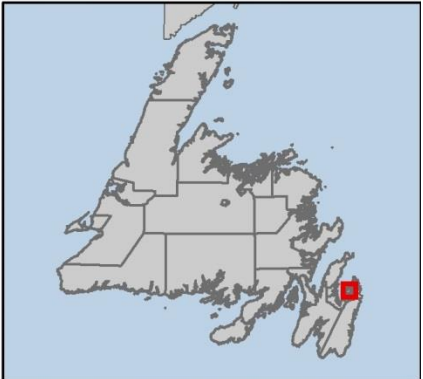
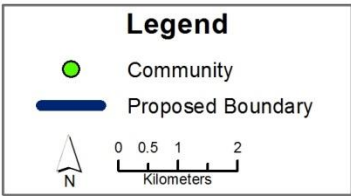
APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Portugal Cove - Bell Island

2011 Population: 14,885
 Quotient Deviation: 9.9%

Land Area: 100 km²



PORTUGAL COVE – BELL ISLAND

The District of Portugal Cove – Bell Island shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the eastern shoreline of Conception Bay and the Town of Paradise Municipal Boundary (1999), located northeast of Topsail Beach;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of Topsail Road;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Topsail Road to its intersection with the centre line of St. Thomas Line;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of St. Thomas Line to its intersection with the centre line of Lanark Drive;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Lanark Drive and continuing along the proposed centre line of Lanark Drive (2015) to its intersection with the proposed centre line of Archibald Drive (2015);

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the proposed centre line of Archibald Drive (2015) and continuing along the existing centre line of Archibald Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Paradise Road;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Paradise Road to its intersection with the centre line of Camrose Drive;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Camrose Drive for a distance of 175 metres, more or less;

Thence running in an easterly direction along a line to its intersection with the Town of Paradise Municipal Boundary (1999);

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the Town of Portugal Cove-St. Philip's Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general northeasterly and northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Conception Bay;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Conception Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Bell Island, Little Bell Island, and Kellys Island.

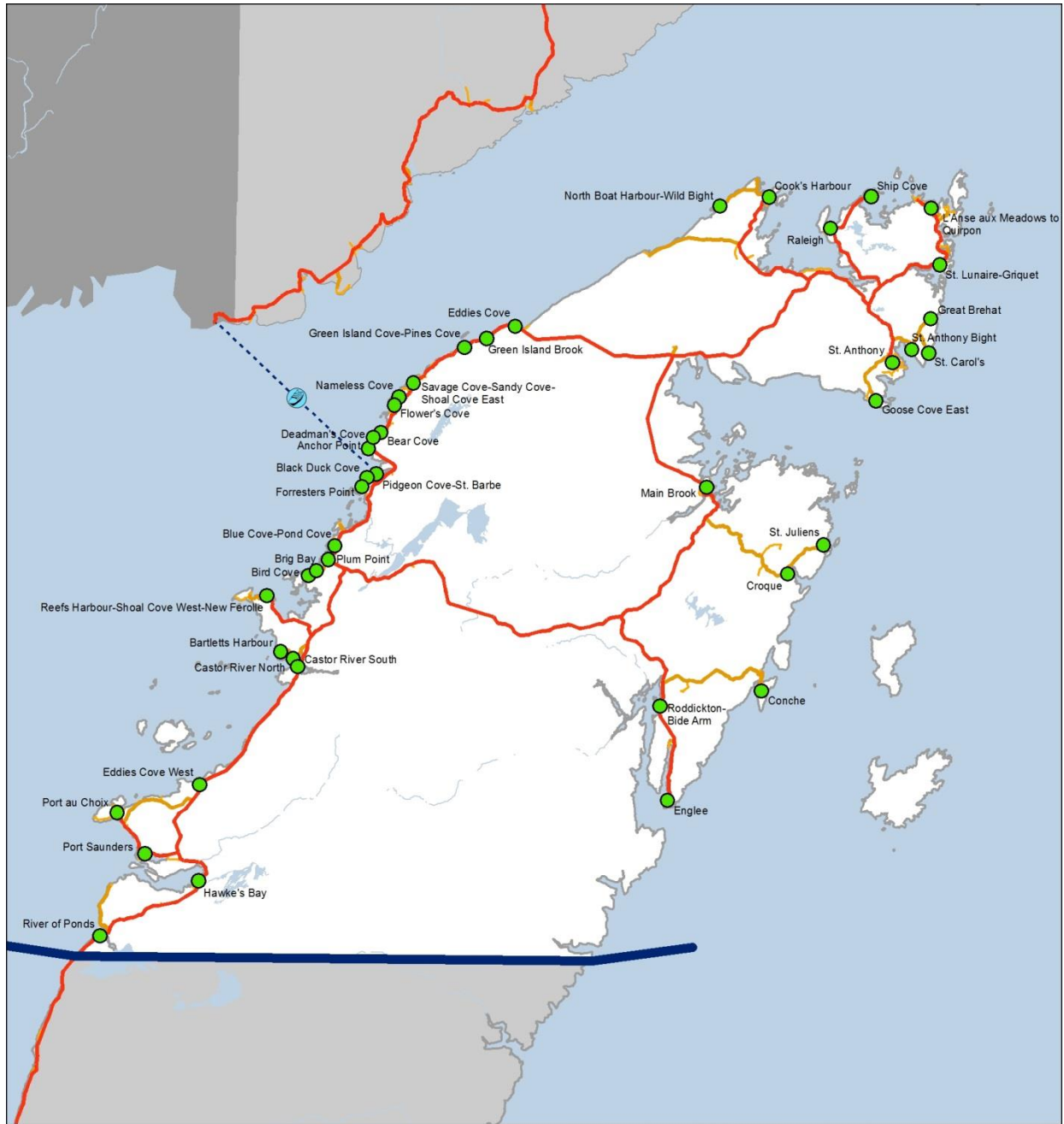
APPENDIX 6

Note: This District includes the communities of Wabana, Lance Cove, Freshwater, Portugal Cove-St. Philip's, and part of the Town of Paradise.

Population – 14,885

FOR ST. BARBE – WHITE BAY DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
St. Barbe - White Bay

2011 Population: 12,241
 Quotient Deviation: -9.7%
 Land Area: 8,570 km²

Legend
 ● Community
 — Proposed Boundary

0 5 10 20
 Kilometers



ST. BARBE – WHITE BAY

The District of St. Barbe – White Bay shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the Parallel of 50°30' North Latitude and the eastern shoreline of the Northern Peninsula, south of the vacated community of Williamsport;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 50°30' North Latitude to its intersection with the western shoreline of the Northern Peninsula;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the sinuosities of the Northern Peninsula to a point of land known as Cape Norman;

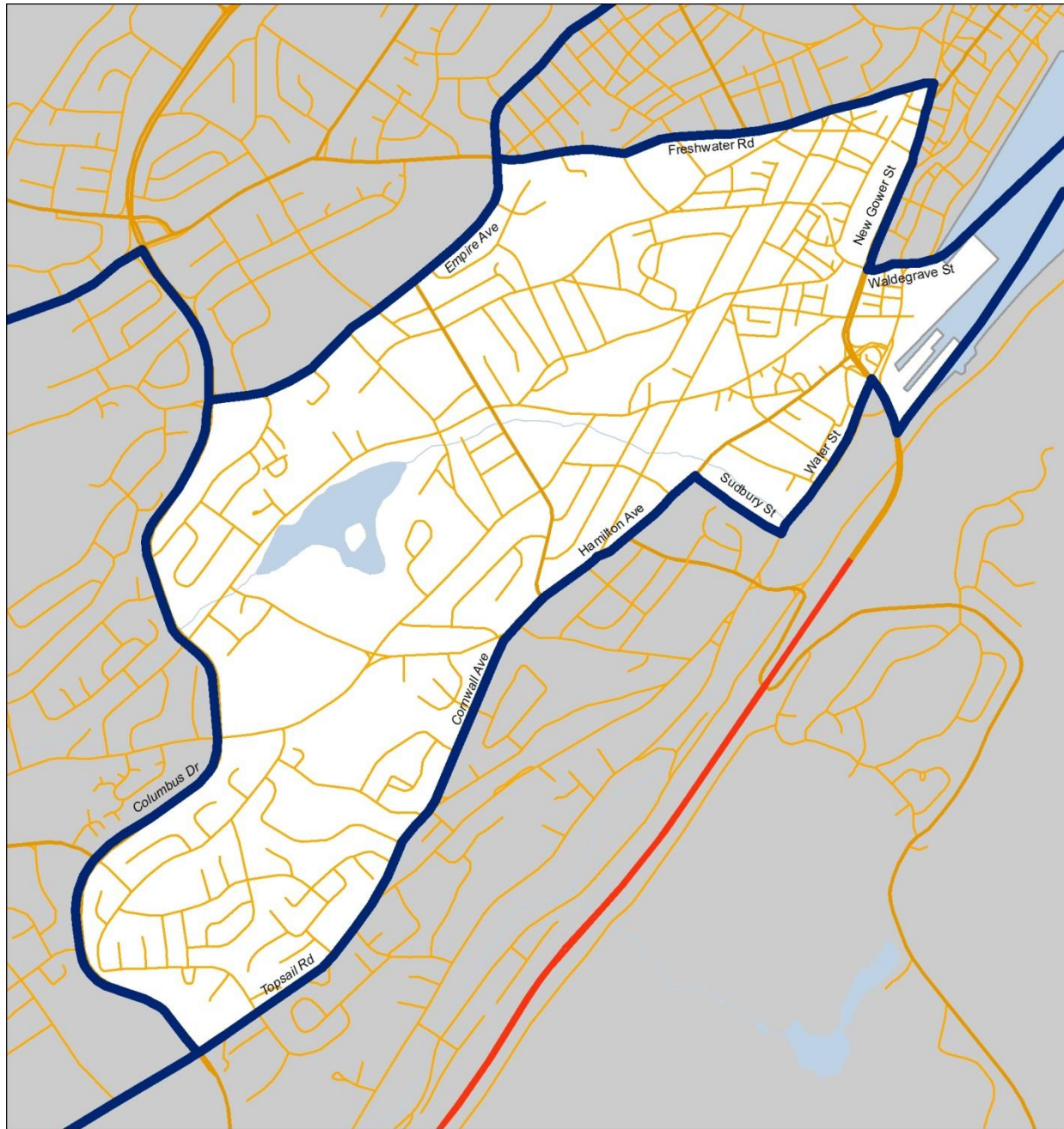
Thence running in a general easterly and southerly direction along the sinuosities of the Northern Peninsula to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Anchor Point, Bird Cove, Conche, Cook's Harbour, Englee, Flower's Cove, Goose Cove East, Hawke's Bay, Main Brook, Port au Choix, Port Saunders, Raleigh, River of Ponds, Roddickton-Bide Arm, St. Anthony, St. Lunaire-Griquet, Bartletts Harbour, Bear Cove, Black Duck Cove, Brig Bay, Castor River North, Castor River South, Forresters Point, Green Island Brook, Nameless Cove, Pidgeon Cove-St. Barbe, Plum Point, Reef's Harbour-Shoal Cove West-New Ferolle, Blue Cove-Pond Cove, Deadman's Cove, Green Island Cove-Pines Cove, Savage Cove, Sandy Cove, Shoal Cove East, Eddies Cove, Great Brehat, L'Anse aux Meadows, Quirpon, Ship Cove, St. Anthony Bight, North Boat Harbour-Wild Bight, St. Carol's, Croque, St. Juliens, and Eddies Cove West.

Population – 12,241

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
St. John's Centre

2011 Population: 14,354
 Quotient Deviation: 5.9%

Land Area: 5 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 3.5 7 14
 Kilometers



ST. JOHN'S CENTRE

The District of St. John's Centre shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of Topsail Road and the centre line of Columbus Drive;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Columbus Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Old Pennywell Road;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Old Pennywell Road to its intersection with the centre line of Empire Avenue;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Empire Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Freshwater Road;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Freshwater Road to its intersection with the centre line of Long's Hill;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Long's Hill to its intersection with the centre line of Queen's Road;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Queen's Road to its intersection with the centre line of New Gower Street;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of New Gower Street to its intersection with the centre line of Waldegrave Street;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Waldegrave Street to its intersection with the centre line of Harbour Drive;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Harbour Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Steers Cove;

Thence running due east along a line to its intersection with the western shoreline of St. John's Harbour;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the sinuosities of St. John's Harbour to its intersection with the centre line of Waterford River;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Waterford River to its intersection with the centre line of Pitts Memorial Drive;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Pitts Memorial Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Water Street;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Water Street to its intersection with the centre line of Sudbury Street;

APPENDIX 6

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of Sudbury Street to its intersection with the centre line of Hamilton Avenue;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Hamilton Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Cornwall Avenue;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Cornwall Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Topsail Road;

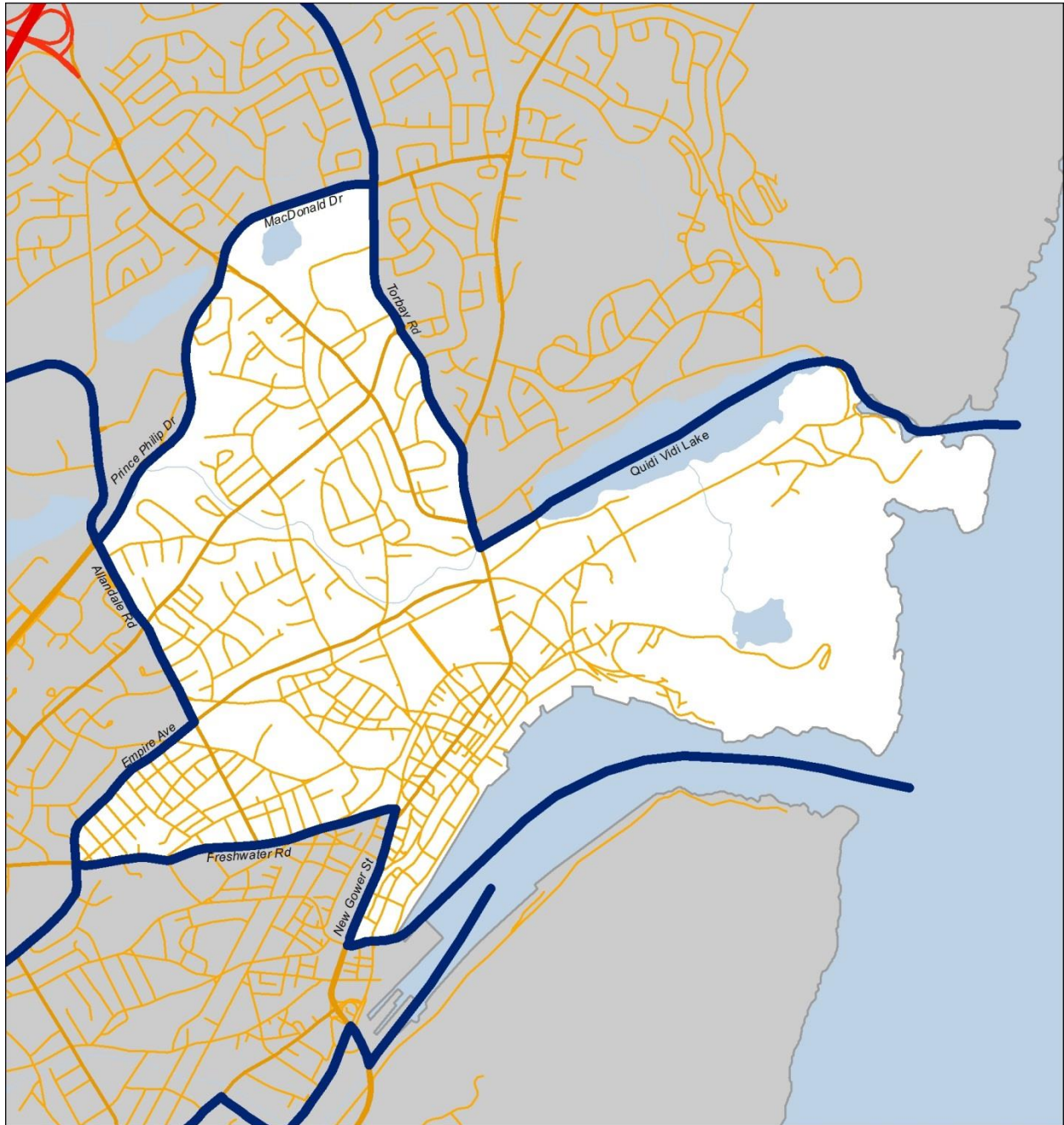
Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Topsail Road to the point of beginning.

Note: This District includes part of the City of St. John's.

Population – 14,354

FOR ST. JOHN'S EAST – QUIDI VIDI DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
St. John's East - Quidi Vidi

2011 Population: 14,443
Quotient Deviation: 6.6%

Land Area: 10 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 3.5 7 14
Kilometers



ST. JOHN'S EAST – QUIDI VIDI

The District of St. John's East – Quidi Vidi shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of Torbay Road and the centre line of MacDonald Drive;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of MacDonald Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Prince Philip Drive;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Prince Philip Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Allandale Road;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Allandale Road to its intersection with the centre line of Bonaventure Avenue;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Bonaventure Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Mayor Avenue;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Mayor Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Empire Avenue;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Empire Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Freshwater Road;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Freshwater Road to its intersection with the centre line of Long's Hill;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Long's Hill to its intersection with the centre line of Queen's Road;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Queen's Road to its intersection with the centre line of New Gower Street;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of New Gower Street to its intersection with the centre line of Waldegrave Street;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Waldegrave Street to its intersection with the centre line of Harbour Drive;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Harbour Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Steers Cove;

Thence running due east along a line to its intersection with the western shoreline of St. John's Harbour;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the sinuosities of St. John's Harbour to a point of land known as North Head;

APPENDIX 6

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline to the most southerly point of Quidi Vidi Harbour;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Quidi Vidi Harbour to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Quidi Vidi River;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the sinuosities of the southern shoreline of Quidi Vidi River to its intersection with the shoreline of Quidi Vidi Lake;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of the southern shoreline of Quidi Vidi Lake to its intersection with the centre line of Rennie's River;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Rennie's River to its intersection with the centre line of King's Bridge Road;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of King's Bridge Road to its intersection with the centre line of Kenna's Hill;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Kenna's Hill to its intersection with the centre line of Torbay Road;

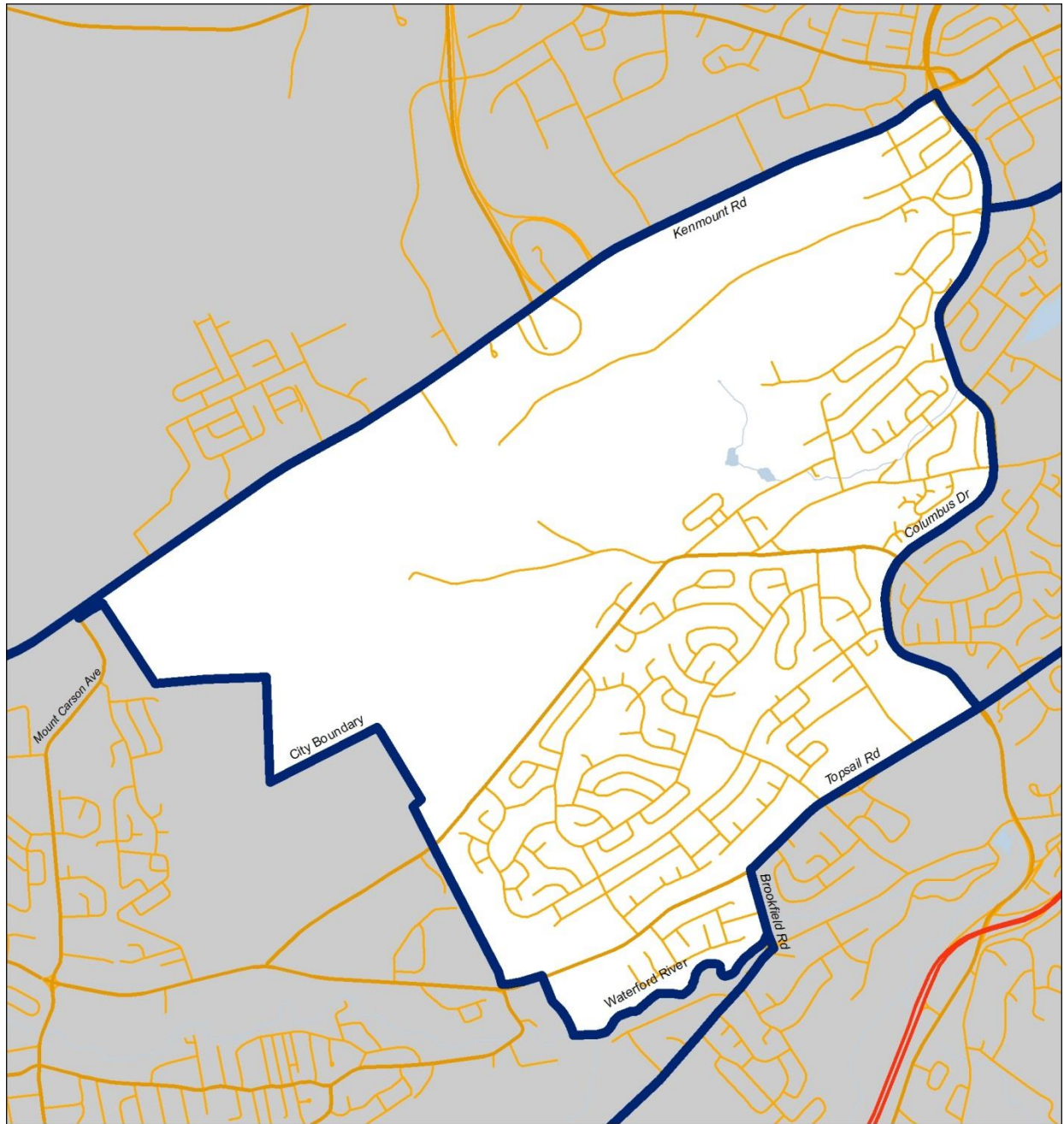
Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of Torbay Road to the point of beginning.

Note: This District includes part of the City of St. John's.

Population – 14,443

FOR ST. JOHN'S WEST DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
St. John's West

2011 Population: 14,028
 Quotient Deviation: 3.5%

Land Area: 10 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

N

0 3.5 7 14
Kilometers



ST. JOHN'S WEST

The District of St. John's West shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of Kenmount Road and the centre line of Columbus Drive;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Columbus Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Topsail Road;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Topsail Road to its intersection with the centre line of Brookfield Road;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Brookfield Road to its intersection with the centre line of Waterford River;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Waterford River to its intersection with the City of St. John's Municipal Boundary (1998);

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of Mount Carson Avenue;

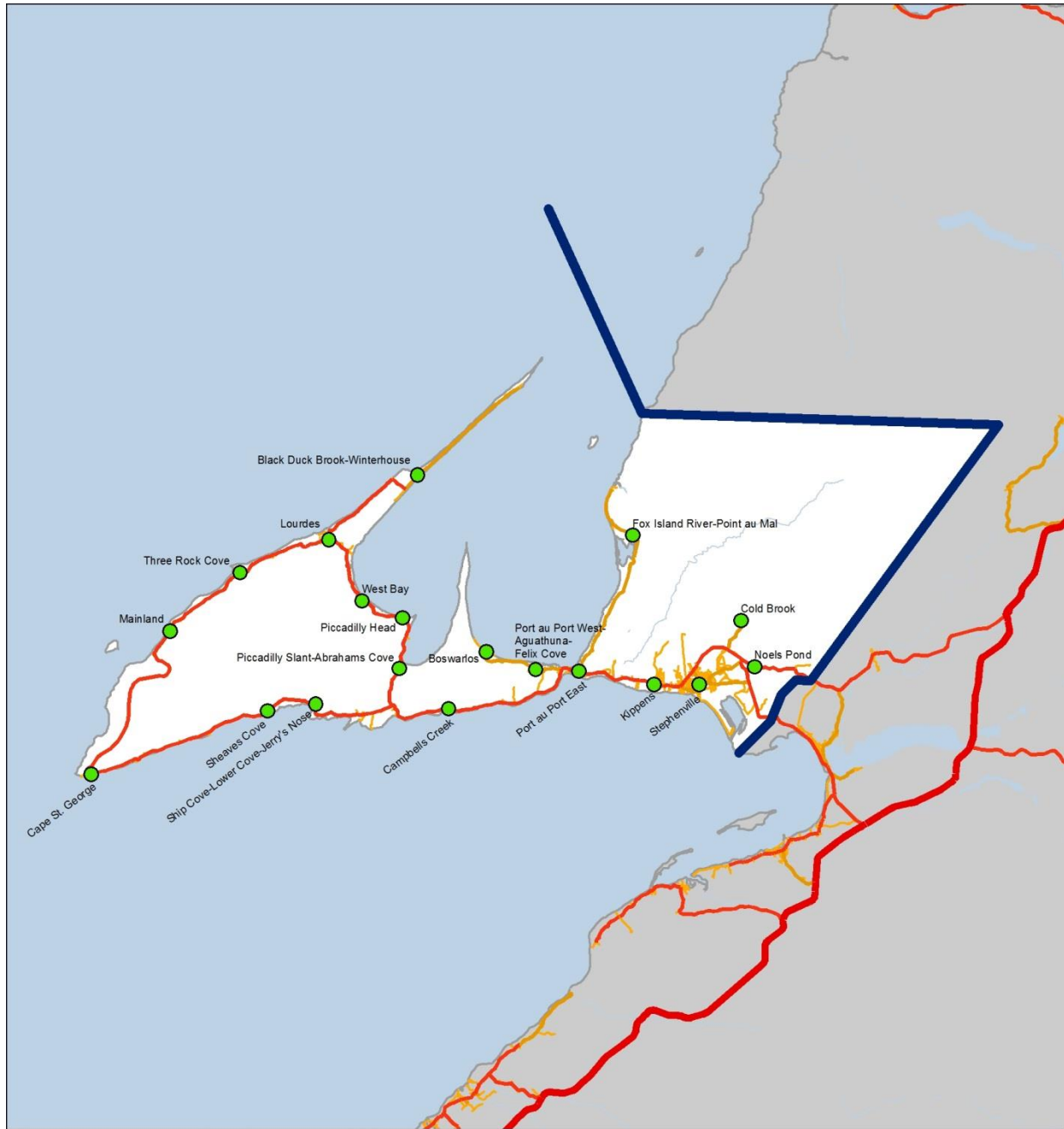
Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Mount Carson Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Kenmount Road;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Kenmount Road to the point of beginning.

Note: This District includes part of the City of St. John's.

Population – 14,028

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Stephenville - Port au Port

2011 Population: 13,781
 Quotient Deviation: 1.7%

Land Area: 920 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 2.75 5.5 11
 Kilometers



STEPHENVILLE – PORT AU PORT

The District of Stephenville – Port au Port shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the shoreline of St. George's Bay and the northwestern boundary of the Town of Stephenville Crossing Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of the Port au Port Highway, Route 460;

Thence running in a northeasterly direction along a line to the intersection of the Parallel of 48°45' North Latitude and the Meridian of 58°15' West Longitude;

Thence running in a westerly direction along a line to a point of land known as Broad Cove Point, located on the eastern shoreline of Port au Port Bay;

Thence running in a general southerly, westerly and northeasterly direction along the sinuosities of Port au Port Bay to Long Point;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape St. George;

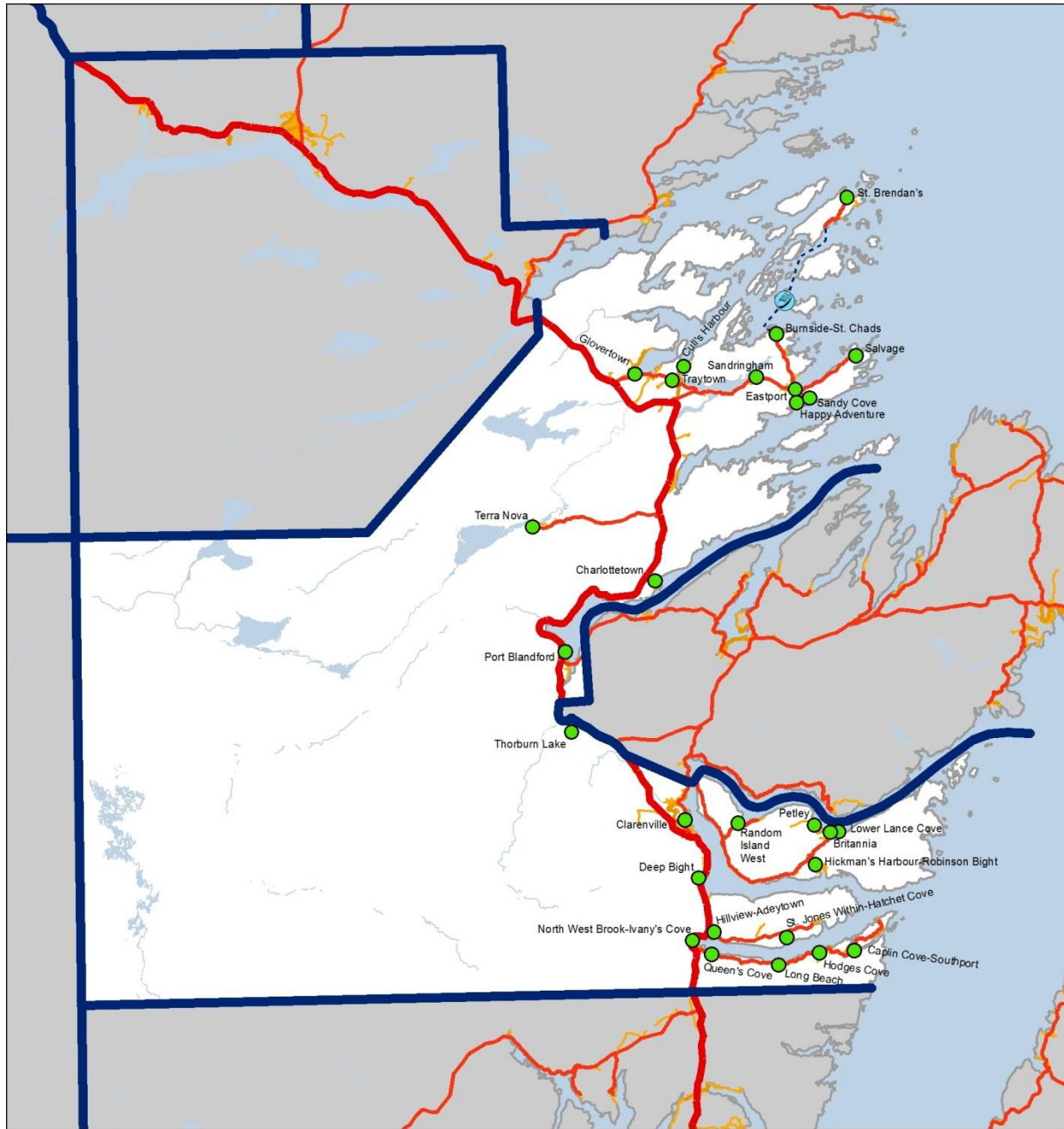
Thence running in a general easterly direction along the sinuosities of St. George's Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Cape St. George, Kippens, Lourdes, Port au Port East, Port au Port West-Aguathuna-Felix Cove, Stephenville, Campbells Creek, Fox Island River-Point au Mal, Boswarlos, Cold Brook, Noels Pond, Black Duck Brook-Winterhouse, Mainland, Piccadilly Head, Piccadilly Slant-Abrahams Cove, Sheaves Cove, Ship Cove-Lower Cove-Jerry's Nose, Three Rock Cove, and West Bay.

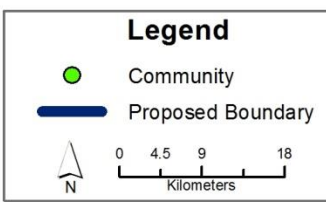
Population – 13,781

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Terra Nova

2011 Population: 14,275
 Quotient Deviation: 5.4%
 Land Area: 6,135 km²



TERRA NOVA

The District of Terra Nova shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the southern shoreline of Freshwater Bay and the Town of Gambo Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running south along the said Municipal Boundary to its most southeasterly point;

Thence running in a southwesterly direction along a line to the intersection of the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude and Meridian of 54°30' West Longitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 48°30' North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 55° West Longitude;

Thence running due south along the Meridian of 55° West Longitude to its intersection with the Parallel of 47°58' North Latitude;

Thence running due east along the Parallel of 47°58' North Latitude to its intersection with the western shoreline of Trinity Bay;

Thence running in a general northeasterly and northwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Trinity Bay, Southwest Arm and Northwest Arm to its intersection with the most northeasterly point of the Town of Clarenville Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a northwesterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the Town of Port Blandford Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in an easterly and northerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Clode Sound;

Thence running in a general southwesterly, northeasterly and northwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Clode Sound, Bonavista Bay and Freshwater Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including Random Island, Long Islands, Cottel Island, and Pitt Sound Island.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

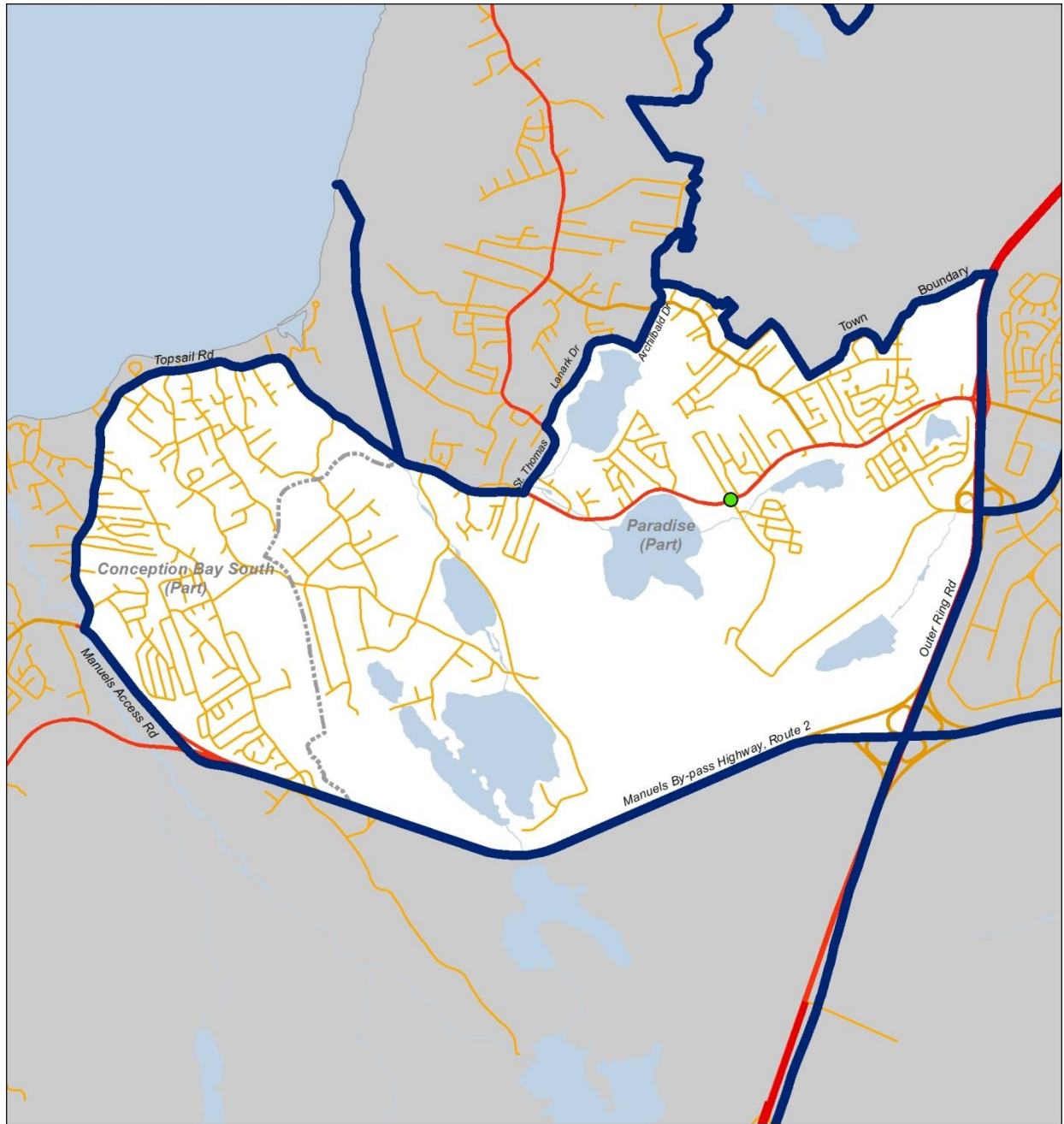
APPENDIX 6

Note: This District includes the communities of Clarendville, Eastport, Glovertown, Happy Adventure, Port Blandford, Salvage, Sandringham, Sandy Cove, St. Brendan's, Terra Nova, Traytown, Burnside-St. Chads, Cull's Harbour, Charlottetown, Thorburn Lake, Hickman's Harbour-Robinson Bight, Lower Lance Cove, Petley, Random Island West, Britannia, Deep Bight, Hillview-Adeytown, Hodges Cove, North West Brook-Ivany's Cove, Queen's Cove, Caplin Cove-Southport, Long Beach, and St. Jones Within-Hatchet Cove.

Population – 14,275

FOR TOPSAIL – PARADISE DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Topsail - Paradise

2011 Population: 14,830
 Quotient Deviation: 9.4%
 Land Area: 25 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

N

Kilometers



TOPSAIL – PARADISE

The District of Topsail – Paradise shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway and the centre line of the Manuels By-Pass Highway, Route 2;

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the centre line of the Manuels By-Pass Highway, Route 2, to its intersection with the centre line of the Manuels Arterial Road;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of the Manuels Arterial Road to its intersection with the centre line of Topsail Road;

Thence running in a general northerly and southeasterly direction along the centre line of Topsail Road to its intersection with the centre line of St. Thomas Line;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of St. Thomas Line to its intersection with the centre line of Lanark Drive;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Lanark Drive and continuing along the proposed centre line of Lanark Drive (2015) to its intersection with the proposed centre line of Archibald Drive (2015);

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the proposed centre line of Archibald Drive (2015) and continuing along the existing centre line of Archibald Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Paradise Road;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Paradise Road to the intersection of the centre line of Camrose Drive;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Camrose Drive for a distance of 175 metres, more or less;

Thence running in an easterly direction along a line to its intersection with the Town of Paradise Municipal Boundary (1999);

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to the point of beginning.

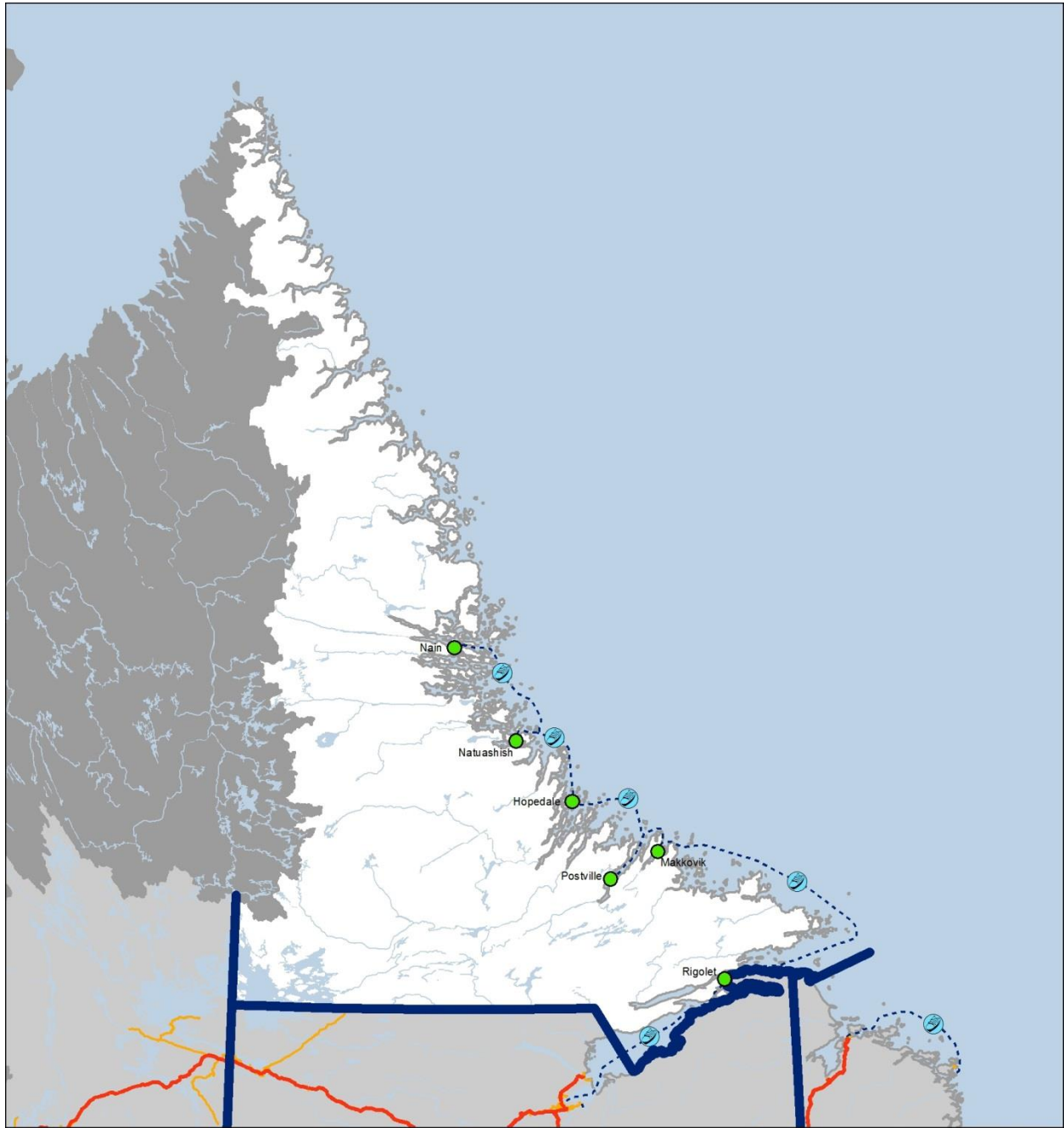
APPENDIX 6

Note: This District includes part of the Town of Paradise and part of the Town of Conception Bay South.

Population – 14,830

FOR TORNGAT MOUNTAINS DISTRICT,
PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Torngat Mountains

2011 Population: 3,548
Land Area: 112,590 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 115 230 460
Kilometers



TORNGAT MOUNTAINS

The District of Torngat Mountains shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at Fish Cove Point on the southern shore of Hamilton Inlet, Groswater Bay;

Thence running in a general westerly and southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Hamilton Inlet and Lake Melville to the point of land known as Rabbit Point;

Thence running in a northwesterly direction along a line to the intersection of the Parallel of 54° North Latitude and the Meridian of 60° West Longitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 54° North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 64°20' West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 64°20' West Longitude to its intersection with the Provincial Boundary of Newfoundland and Labrador;

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the said Provincial Boundary to a point of land known as Cape Chidley;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the sinuosities of the eastern shoreline of Killiniq Island to its most southerly point;

Thence running due south along a line to its intersection with the shoreline of Cape Labrador;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline of Labrador to a point of land known as Point of Bar, located on the northern shoreline of Hamilton Inlet, Groswater Bay;

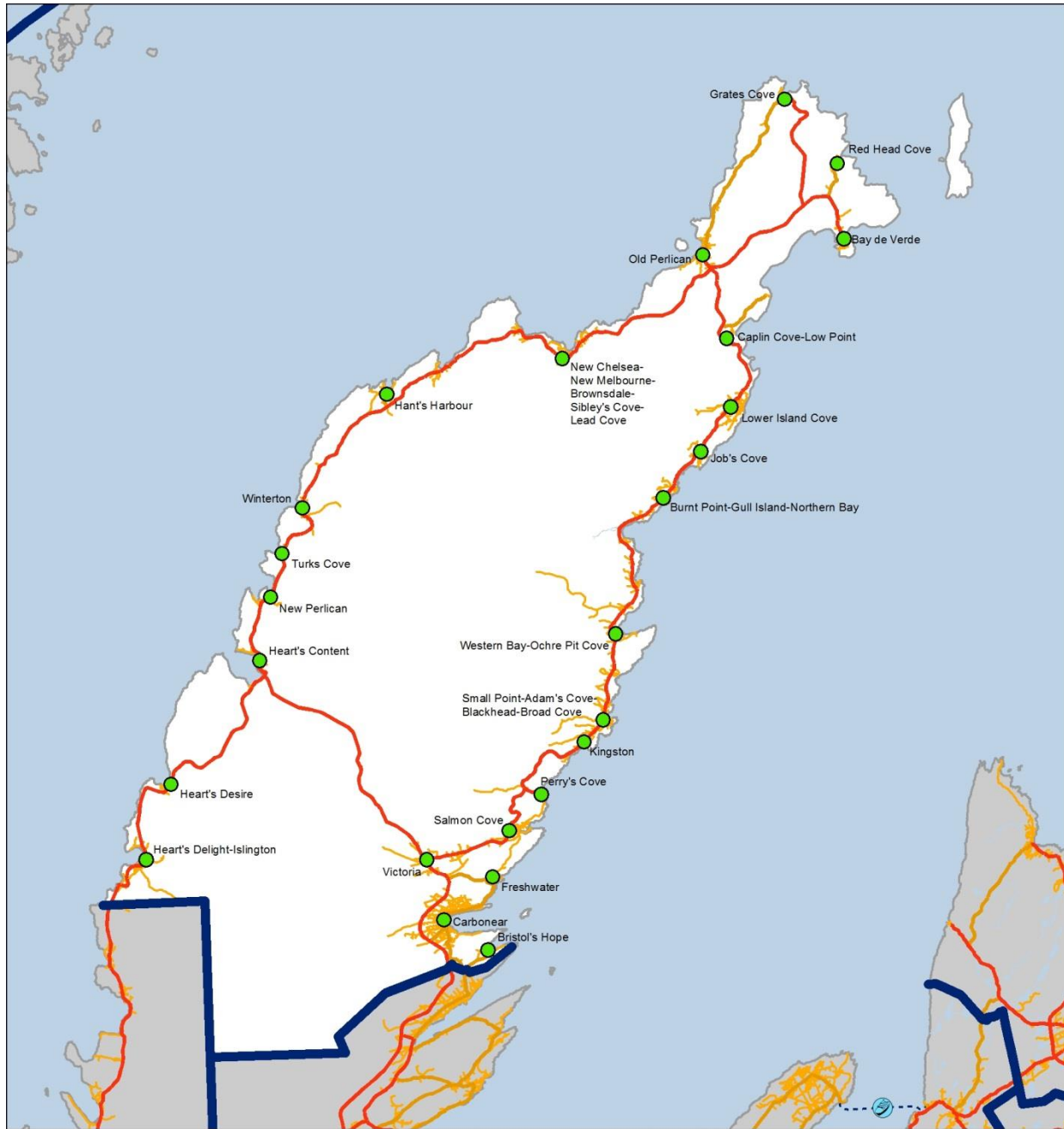
Thence running in a southerly direction to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto, including George Island.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Hopedale, Makkovik, Nain, Natuashish, Postville, and Rigolet.

Population – 3,548

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Trinity - Carbonear

2011 Population: 14,230
 Quotient Deviation: 5%
 Land Area: 1,000 km²

Legend
 ● Community
 — Proposed Boundary

0 2 4 8
 Kilometers



TRINITY – CARBONEAR

The District of Trinity – Carbonear shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the western shoreline of Conception Bay and the Town of Harbour Grace Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in a general southwesterly and southeasterly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the Parallel of 47°40' North Latitude;

Thence running due west along the Parallel of 47°40' North Latitude to its intersection with the Meridian of 53°25' West Longitude;

Thence running due north along the Meridian of 53°25' West Longitude to its intersection with the Town of Heart's Delight-Islington Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running west along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Trinity Bay;

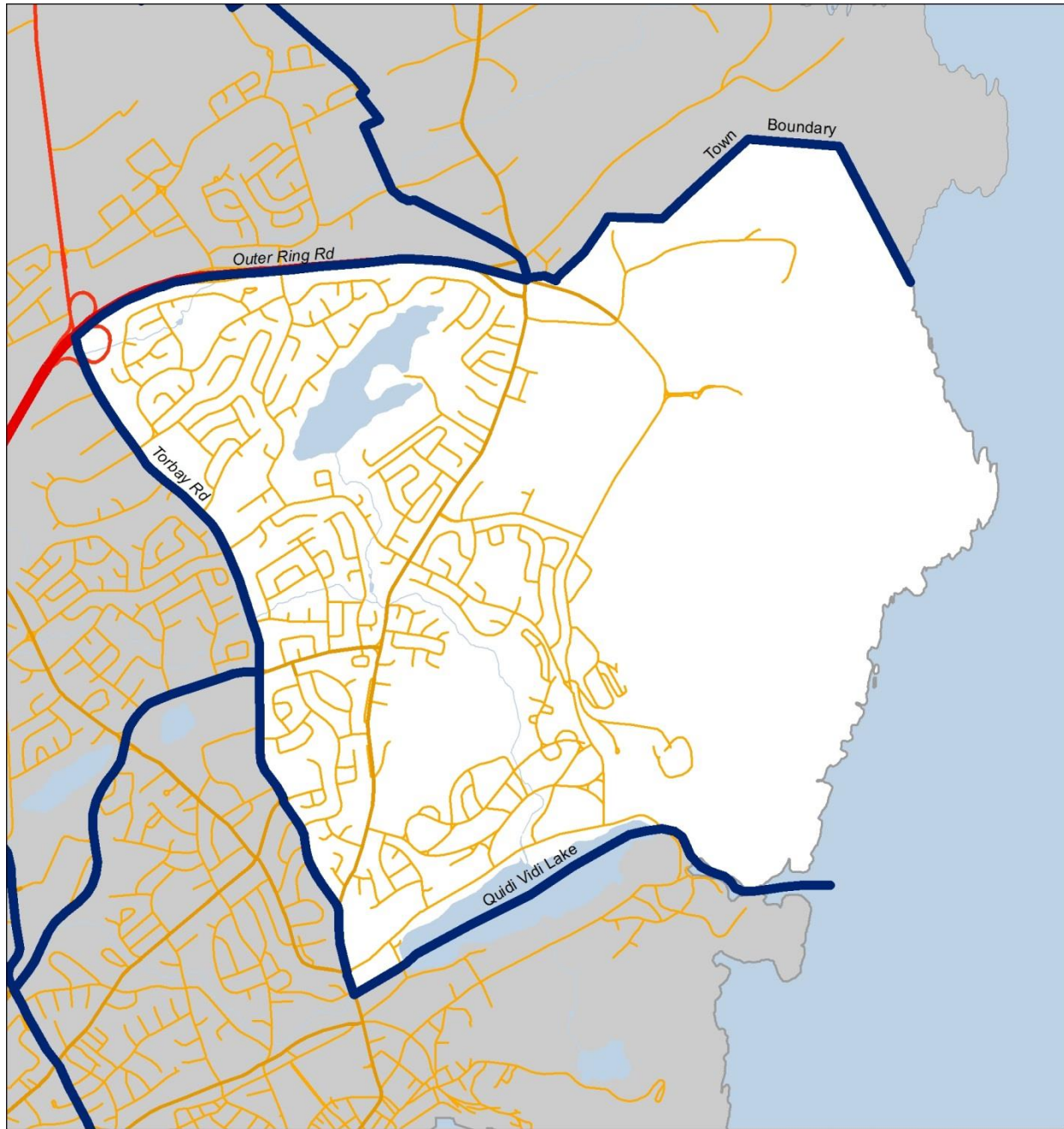
Thence running in a general northeasterly and southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of Trinity Bay and Conception Bay to the point of beginning, together with all islands adjacent thereto.

All geographic coordinates being scaled and referenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator Map Projection and the North American Datum of 1983.

Note: This District includes the communities of Bay de Verde, Carbonear, Hant's Harbour, Heart's Content, Heart's Delight-Islington, Heart's Desire, New Perlican, Old Perlican, Salmon Cove, Small Point-Adam's Cove-Blackhead-Broad Cove, Victoria, Winterton, New Chelsea-New Melbourne-Brownsdale-Sibley's Cove-Lead Cove, Turks Cove, Grates Cove, Burnt Point-Gull Island-Northern Bay, Caplin Cove-Low Point, Job's Cove, Kingston, Lower Island Cove, Red Head Cove, Western Bay-Ochre Pit Cove, Freshwater, Perry's Cove, and Bristol's Hope.

Population – 14,230

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Virginia Waters - Pleasantville

2011 Population: 14,152
Quotient Deviation: 4.4%

Land Area: 15 km²

Legend

- Community
- Proposed Boundary

0 3.5 7 14
Kilometers

N



VIRGINIA WATERS – PLEASANTVILLE

The District of Virginia Waters – Pleasantville shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the shoreline of Robin Hood Bay and the City of St. John's Municipal Boundary (1998);

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to its intersection with the centre line of Logy Bay Road;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Logy Bay Road to its intersection with the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway, also known as the Outer Ring Road;

Thence running in a general westerly direction along the centre line of the Trans-Canada Highway to its intersection with the centre line of Torbay Road;

Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the centre line of Torbay Road to its intersection with the centre line of Kenna's Hill;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Kenna's Hill to its intersection with the centre line of King's Bridge Road;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of King's Bridge Road to its intersection with the centre line of Rennie's River;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the centre line of Rennie's River to its intersection with the western shoreline of Quidi Vidi Lake;

Thence running in a general northeasterly direction along the sinuosities of the northern shoreline of Quidi Vidi Lake to its intersection with the northern shoreline of Quidi Vidi River;

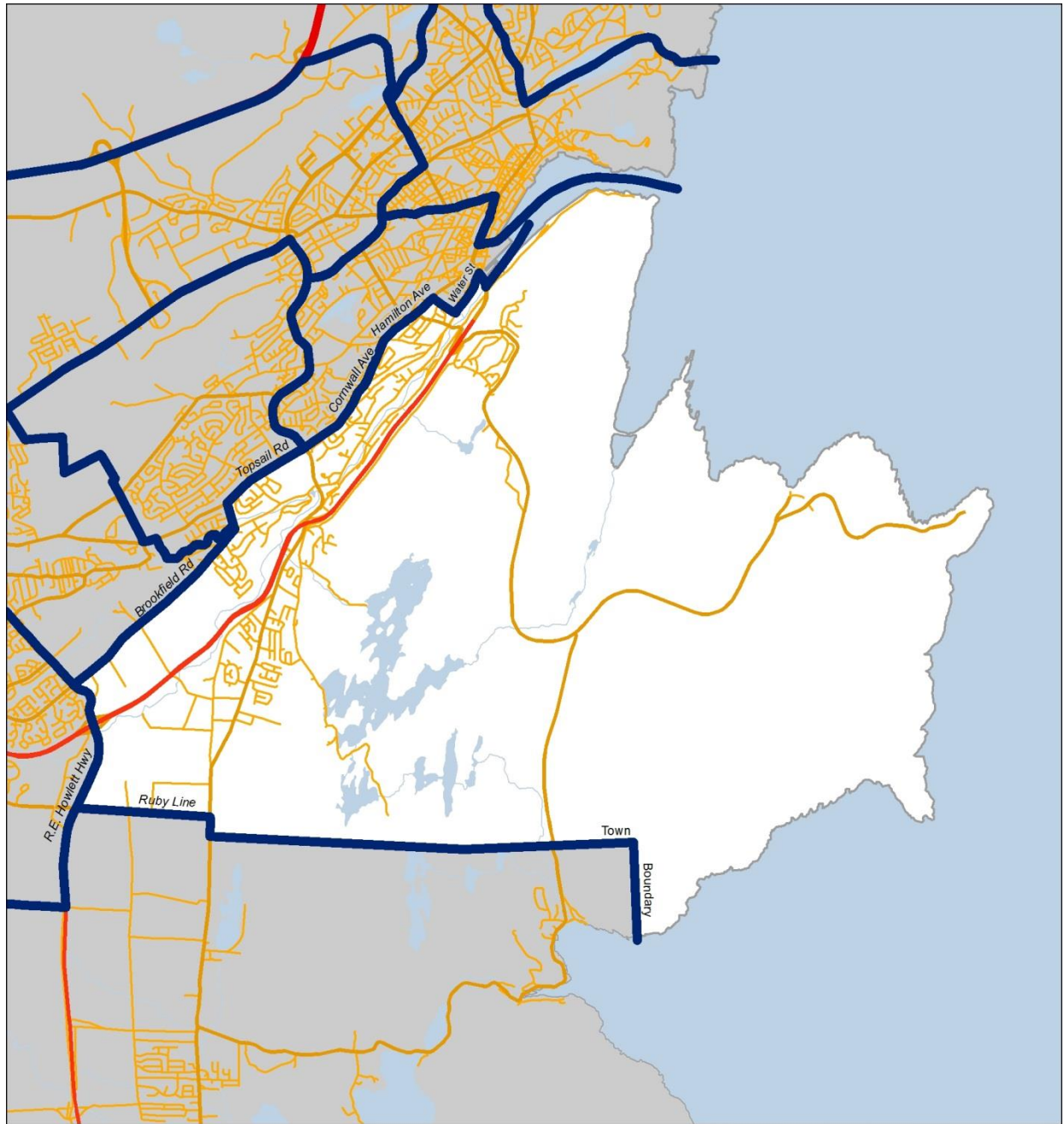
Thence running in a general southeasterly direction along the sinuosities of the northern shoreline of Quidi Vidi River to its intersection with the shoreline of Quidi Vidi Harbour;

Thence running in a general southeasterly and northerly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline to the point of beginning.

Note: This District includes part of the City of St. John's.

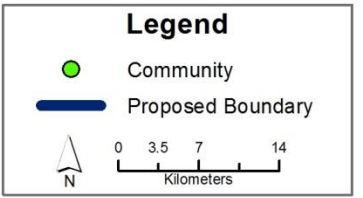
Population – 14,152

APPENDIX 6



Proposed Electoral District:
Waterford Valley

2011 Population: 14,601
 Quotient Deviation: 7.8%
 Land Area: 70 km²



WATERFORD VALLEY

The District of Waterford Valley shall consist of and include all that part of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of Sudbury Street and the centre line of Hamilton Avenue;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Hamilton Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Cornwall Avenue;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Cornwall Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Topsail Road;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Topsail Road to its intersection with the centre line of Brookfield Road;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Brookfield Road to its intersection with the centre line of Commonwealth Avenue;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Commonwealth Avenue to its intersection with the centre line of Robert E. Howlett Memorial Drive;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Robert E. Howlett Memorial Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Ruby Line;

Thence running in a general easterly direction along the centre line of Ruby Line to its intersection with the centre line of Main Road, Route 10;

Thence running in a general southerly direction along the centre line of Main Road, Route 10, for a distance of 200m, more or less, such that the residence located at 33 Main Road, Route 10, is contained within the District of Ferryland;

Thence running in a southeasterly direction along a line to its intersection with the most northwesterly point of the Town of Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove Municipal Boundary (1996);

Thence running in an easterly and southerly direction along the said Municipal Boundary to the northern shoreline of Maddox Cove;

Thence running in a general northeasterly, northerly and northwesterly direction along the sinuosities of the shoreline to South Head, located on the southern shoreline of St. John's Harbour;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the sinuosities of St. John's Harbour to its intersection with the centre line of Waterford River;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Waterford River to its intersection with the centre line of Pitts Memorial Drive;

APPENDIX 6

Thence running in a general northerly direction along the centre line of Pitts Memorial Drive to its intersection with the centre line of Water Street;

Thence running in a general southwesterly direction along the centre line of Water Street to its intersection with the centre line of Sudbury Street;

Thence running in a general northwesterly direction along the centre line of Sudbury Street to the point of beginning.

Note: This District includes part of the City of St. John's.

Population – 14,601

For more detailed mapping, visit www.nledbc.ca



APPENDIX 6



Newspapers used to Circulate Initial Proposal, Schedule of Sittings and District Descriptions
The Telegram
The Western Star

Newspapers used to Provide Notice of Initial Proposal and Schedule of Sittings
The Advertiser
The Aurora
The Beacon
The Compass
The Gulf News
The Labradorian
The Northern Pen
The Nor'wester
The Packet
The Pilot
The Southern Gazette

PUBLIC SITTINGS		
Date	Location	Presenters
April 22	St. John's	Dan Meades
		Paul Lane, MHA, Mount Pearl South
		Ryan Young
April 23	St. Anthony/St. John's	Michelle Worthman
		Boyd Noel
April 23	Carbonear/St. John's	Glenn Clarke
		Gordon Stone, Councillor, Town of Harbour Grace
		Ivy Anthony
		Alfred Stacey, Community Linkages Group
		Blake Nigel Potter
		Elizabeth Moore, Mayor, Town of Clarke's Beach
		Sam Slade, MHA, Carbonear-Harbour Grace
April 27	Happy Valley-Goose Bay	Perry Trimper, Liberal Candidate, District of Lake Melville
		Shannon Tobin
		Susan Felsberg
April 27	Corner Brook	Mark Watton
		Eddie Joyce, MHA, Bay of Islands
		Charles Pender, Mayor, City of Corner Brook
		Alfred Park
April 28	Grand Falls-Windsor	Wilfred Bartlett
		Barry Manuel, Deputy Mayor, Town of Grand Falls-Windsor
		John L. Whelan
		Derm Corbett, Mayor, Town of Buchans (Joint Submission with Communities of Badger, Buchans, Buchans Junction and Millertown)
		Gary Nofle, James Hornell Boys & Girls Club
		Danny Veilleux, Mayor, Lushes Bight-Beaumont-Beaumont North
		Gerald Thompson, Exploits Region Chamber of Commerce
		Charlie Foss, Mayor, Town of Millertown

April 29	Clarenville	Brad Cabana
		Johanna Ryan Guy
		Roger Jamieson
		Marcus Evans, QC
April 29	Whitbourne	Steve Crocker, MHA, District of Trinity-Bay de Verde
		Craig Whalen, Mayor, Town of Whiteway
		Judy Morrow
		David Prior
		Jennifer Hillier
		Fred Cumby, Mayor, Town of Heart's Content
		Joy Bishop-Gilby, Cavendish Local Service District
April 30	Lewisporte/St. John's	Hazel Bishop, Gander and Area Chamber of Commerce
		Cyril Peckford
		Douglas Churchill, Mayor, Town of Glovertown
		John Baird
		Moses Tucker, Mayor, Town of Portugal Cove-St. Philips
April 30	Marystown/St. John's	Mark Browne, Liberal Candidate, Burin-Placentia West
		Al Spencer, Deputy Mayor, Town of Marystown
		Rex Matthews, Mayor, Town of Grand Bank
		Mary Hodder
		Mary Spencer
		Glenn Tobin
		Julie Mitchell
		Howard Lundrigan, Deputy Mayor, Town of Burin
		Loretta Lewis, Burin Peninsula Chamber of Commerce
		Albert Dober
		Harold Murphy, Mayor, Town of Parker's Cove

APPENDIX 8

May 1	Stephenville/St. John's	Dave Kane
		Scott Reid, MHA, St. George's-Stephenville East
		Peter Fenwick, South West Coast Joint Council
		Bob Byrnes, Bay St. George Chamber of Commerce
		Cynthia Downey, Councillor, Town of Stephenville Crossing
		John Sheppard
		Tom O'Brien, Mayor, Town of Stephenville
		John Janes
		Laura Aylward
		Bernice Hancock
May 1	Conception Bay South	Joint Submission by Lorraine Michael, MHA, Signal Hill-Quidi Vidi and George Murphy, MHA, St. John's East
May 2	St. John's by Skype Video Call	Gary Gosine, Mayor, Town of Wabana

