



**YUKON
ELECTORAL DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES COMMISSION
2024**

Interim Report

May 9, 2024



YUKON ELECTORAL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES COMMISSION 2024

May 9, 2024

The Honourable Jeremy Harper
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
Box 2703, A-9
Whitehorse, YT

Dear Honourable Speaker Harper,

Pursuant to s. 415(2) of the *Elections Act*, the Electoral District Boundaries Commission submits to you its Interim Report to set out the proposed boundaries, number, and names of the electoral districts of the Yukon.

With the release of this report, the Commission has scheduled public hearings for May and June 2024 as part of our ongoing consultations.

Based on this submission date, and pursuant to s. 417(1), the Final Report is to be submitted to you on or before October 9, 2024.

Respectfully submitted,

The Honourable Suzanne Duncan
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Yukon
Commission Chair

Patricia Cuning
Commissioner

Elizabeth Hanson
Commissioner

Warren Holland
Commissioner

H. Maxwell Harvey
Commissioner

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Key Terms

Electoral Quotient

The electoral quotient (EQ) is the number of electors that would be in each electoral district if all electoral districts had the same elector population.

It is obtained by dividing the total elector population of the Yukon by the number of electoral districts.

The current electoral quotient in the Yukon is 1,666 electors. This number will change as population and elector numbers change over the period the boundaries are in effect. More information is expected before the Final Report that will likely increase the current electoral quotient in the Yukon.

Electoral Population



31,655 electors



divided by

Proposed Electoral Districts



19 districts



equals

Electoral Quotient



1,666 electors per district

Voter Parity

Relative voter parity is achieved when the number of electors in each electoral district is roughly the same as the electoral quotient. This means the weight of one citizen's vote is nearly the same among all electoral districts. Absolute voter parity is where each electoral district has exactly the same number of voters. It is impossible to achieve, because electoral district boundary lines cannot be drawn that guarantee exactly the same number of voters in each district. The number of voters changes constantly as people move, die, or become eligible to vote.

Variation/Variances

Variation is a measure, reported as a percentage, of the deviation of an electoral district from the electoral quotient. A positive or negative variance of up to 25% from the electoral quotient has been considered acceptable by the Courts in Canada

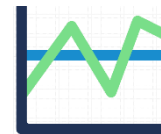
Electoral Population



Electoral Quotient



Variance



Population in an electoral district divided by the electoral quotient = Variance from the average (converted to a percentage).

Examples based on an electoral quotient of 1,666: A 25% variance would represent 417 electors above or below the electoral quotient.

- **Zero Variance: 0%- Absolute voter parity** - if 1,666 electors this is 0% variance from 1,666 electors.

- **Positive Variance: +25% - Relative voter parity – underrepresentation.** If 2,082 electors in one district, this is 417, or 25%, more voters than the average number of 1,666. This is an electoral district that is under-represented but still within acceptable relative voter parity.
- **Negative Variance: -25% - Relative voter parity – overrepresentation.** If 1,250 electors in one district, this is 417, or 25% fewer voters than the average number of 1,666. This is an electoral district that is over-represented but still within acceptable relative voter parity.

Zero Sum of Variances

Decisions about one electoral boundary will affect one or more other electoral boundaries. It is not possible to make a change to one boundary in isolation.

When the variances of all electoral districts are added, the overall variance will equal 0%. This means if an electoral district is underrepresented (one MLA represents a district that has more than the average number of electors) or overrepresented (one MLA represents a district with fewer than the average number of electors), other electoral districts must compensate for the surplus or shortfall in the number of electors.

Special Circumstances

The *Elections Act* requires that the Commission shall consider special circumstances, a term that is not defined. One of the Commission's principles is that it may recommend that the number of electors in an electoral district exceed or be below the 25% variance if there are special circumstances. Special circumstances may include special geographic considerations, including a manageable geographic size of an electoral district; or special demographic considerations, including communities of interest and minority representation. They are generally considered to be exceptional or extraordinary.

Communities of Interest

Groups whose similar cultural, social, economic, ethnic, or regional interests may benefit from not being divided by electoral boundaries for the purpose of effective representation.

Executive Summary

The Electoral District Boundaries Commission (the Commission) is required by the *Elections Act* to review the existing electoral districts established under the *Electoral District Boundaries Act* and to make proposals to the Legislative Assembly as to the boundaries, number, and names of the electoral districts of the Yukon. The purpose of the review is to ensure the people of the Yukon have effective representation in the Legislative Assembly.

This Interim Report of the Commission sets out proposed changes to 17 of the 19 electoral district boundaries. Some of the proposed changes are very small; others are significant. All of these changes are to help ensure voters in the Yukon are effectively represented.

There are currently 19 electoral districts in the Yukon. The Commission proposes no change to the total number of districts. Given the average number of approximately 2,400 people in each electoral district, and a review of the other factors to be considered, 19 districts are sufficient to ensure effective representation.

The Commission proposes to consult with Yukoners on the names of the revised electoral districts. The new names used in this Interim Report are placeholder names until consultation is complete. The Commission will be asking for input from the public on names of the revised districts.

Effective representation means the ability of a member of a legislative assembly to effectively represent the people in their electoral district. It is a legally defined concept that requires consideration not only of the population in each electoral district, but also of factors such as the geography, community history, community interests and minority representation in each electoral district. The purpose of Commissions such as this is to consider changes in the Territory that have occurred since the last electoral district boundaries change to ensure effective representation is maintained and enhanced.

The current Yukon electoral district boundaries have not changed since 2008 and have been used over the last three elections -2011, 2016, and 2021. Between 2008 and 2024, significant population growth has occurred in the Yukon, especially in Whitehorse. The changes the Commission is proposing are in part a result of this unprecedented growth. As well, the Commission proposes to address other long-standing issues of effective representation, explained below.

The law in Canada has established a way of determining an appropriate number of voters in each electoral district for the purpose of effective representation. The total number of voters in a territory or province is divided by the number of electoral districts in that territory or province. The resulting number is the average number of voters for each district. The law in Canada has accepted generally that each electoral district's number of voters that is within 25% of the average number of voters is sufficient to meet the standard of effective representation.

To explain this numerically: the current number of electors in the Yukon is 31,655. 31,655 divided by 19 is 1,666. 25% on either side of 1,666 results in an acceptable range of numbers in each electoral district from 1,250 on the low end to 2,082 on the high end. The Commission adopted this approach in its analysis.

Updated information from Elections Yukon about numbers of voters, and from the Yukon Bureau of Statistics about population numbers continues to be gathered. By the time of the release of the Final Report, the average number of voters in each electoral district in the Yukon is likely to be changed as a result of this updated information.

A number of voters in each electoral district from 1,250 to 2,082 (25% range) is considered acceptable. If the number of voters in an electoral district is less than 1,250, the people in the electoral district are considered to be overrepresented: that is, it is disproportionate for that number of constituents to be represented by one MLA. Conversely, if the number of electors in an electoral district is over 2,082, the people in the electoral district are considered to be underrepresented: that is, it is not sufficient for that number of people to be represented by only one MLA.

Currently 11 of the 19 electoral districts in the Yukon have numbers of voters outside of the 25% variance. Five districts outside of Whitehorse are overrepresented; and five districts within Whitehorse are underrepresented. No other province or territory in Canada has such a large proportion of electoral districts with numbers of voters outside of the 25% variance. Many jurisdictions in Canada have average variances much lower than 25%.

Of the current 19 electoral districts, eight are outside of Whitehorse and 11 are within Whitehorse. The Commission proposes six electoral districts to represent people outside of Whitehorse and 13 electoral districts to represent people within Whitehorse. The redistribution of voters as a result of the proposed changes means that only two of the proposed electoral districts will be outside of the 25% variance: Mayo-Tatchun (current name)/Yukon Centre (placeholder name) and Whistle Bend North (new). It is anticipated that within the next year or so, the population of Whistle Bend North will grow sufficiently to bring it within the 25% variance.

Within Whitehorse, the proposed additional two electoral districts are to provide representation to the Whistle Bend population. The boundaries of the remaining 11 Whitehorse electoral districts are proposed to be adjusted to balance existing populations and anticipated future growth.

Outside Whitehorse, the electoral district of Vuntut Gwitchin is proposed to be merged with the electoral district of Klondike to form one electoral district. The electoral district of Pelly-Nisutlin is proposed to be split, with Ross River and Faro proposed to be part of the electoral district of Watson Lake (current name)/Yukon East (placeholder name) and Teslin and Johnson's Crossing proposed to be part of the Mount Lorne Southern Lakes (current name)/Yukon South (placeholder name) electoral district. Small boundary adjustments are also proposed to be adjusted in the districts of Kluane and Lake Laberge to increase the number of voters in Kluane.

Changes to the boundaries of one district necessarily affect the boundaries of another district or districts.

Each of the 19 EDs in the chart below includes a measure of the extent of proposed change: no change, minor change, moderate change, or significant change.

DISTRICTS OUTSIDE OF WHITEHORSE (6)		
Electoral Districts Proposed Changes	Current Variance	Proposed Variance
<p>Current ED: Vuntut Gwitchin</p> <p>Proposed ED: YUKON NORTH. Significant change. Vuntut Gwitchin is merged with Klondike to form a single electoral district that includes the communities of Dawson, Dawson area, and Old Crow.</p> <p>This is to address the significant variance of 89% that currently exists in Vuntut Gwitchin. It corrects significant overrepresentation.</p>	-89%	-
<p>Current ED: Klondike</p> <p>Proposed ED: YUKON NORTH. Significant change. Klondike is merged with Vuntut Gwitchin to form a single electoral district that includes the communities of Dawson, Dawson area, and Old Crow.</p> <p>This is the effect of addressing the significant variance of the current Vuntut Gwitchin district.</p>	+1%	+12%
<p>Current ED: Mayo-Tatchun</p> <p>Proposed ED: YUKON CENTRE. Minor change. Mayo-Tatchun includes the communities of Mayo, Carmacks, Little Salmon, Pelly Crossing, Keno, and Elsa. This district boundary is adjusted to extend to the west of Faro.</p> <p>Although this ED remains outside of 25% variance, it is considered a special circumstance based on geography and community of interest within the area.</p>	-38%	-38%
<p>Current ED: Pelly-Nisutlin</p> <p>Proposed ED: YUKON EAST AND YUKON SOUTH. Significant change. Pelly-Nisutlin is redistributed into two existing districts; Watson Lake and Mount Lorne-Southern Lakes.</p> <p>Faro and Ross River become part of Watson Lake – the new district’s placeholder name is Yukon East. Teslin becomes part of Mount Lorne, Southern Lakes -the new district’s placeholder name is Yukon South.</p> <p>This is to address the factors of geography, transportation and travel and communities of interest.</p>	-38%	-

DISTRICTS OUTSIDE OF WHITEHORSE (6)		
Electoral Districts Proposed Changes	Current Variance	Proposed Variance
<p>Current ED: Watson Lake</p> <p>Proposed ED: YUKON EAST. Significant change. Faro and Ross River are merged with Watson Lake.</p> <p>This district recognizes the Kaska community of interest. It also recognizes the geographic and community of interest connection between Ross River and Faro, and the geographic connection between Ross River and Watson Lake, acknowledging the poor condition of the road linking those communities.</p>	-38%	-1%
<p>Current ED: Mount Lorne – Southern Lakes</p> <p>Proposed ED: YUKON SOUTH. Significant change. This includes the communities of Mount Lorne, Marsh Lake, Carcross, Tagish, Teslin, Johnson's Crossing.</p> <p>The proposed addition of Johnson's Crossing and Teslin recognizes the Carcross-Tagish-Teslin community of interest, the community of interest around the southern lakes, and the geographic proximity of Teslin and Johnson's Crossing to the rest of the district.</p>	-3%	+21%
<p>Current ED: Kluane</p> <p>Proposed ED: KLUANE. Moderate change. This includes the communities of Ibex Valley, Mendenhall, Haines Junction, Burwash Landing, Destruction Bay, and Beaver Creek.</p> <p>The proposed addition of Ibex Valley to the intersection of the Alaska Highway and North Klondike Highway is a logical extension of the district and the only way to address the previously low number of electors within the region.</p>	-36%	-22%
<p>Current ED: Lake Laberge</p> <p>Proposed ED: LAKE LABERGE. Moderate change. This includes the communities of Hidden Valley/MacPherson, Takhini Hot Springs Road and Takhini River Road, Grizzly Valley, Fox Lake, Braeburn.</p> <p>The move of the boundary to the intersection of the Alaska Highway and North Klondike Highway and the resulting inclusion of the Ibex Valley in the Kluane district is the effect of increasing the numbers within the Kluane district.</p>	+6%	-9%

DISTRICTS WITHIN WHITEHORSE (13)		
Electoral Districts Proposed Changes	Current Variance	Proposed Variance
<p>Current ED: Not established.</p> <p>Proposed ED: WHISTLE BEND NORTH. Significant change. This includes population in Whistle Bend north of Keno Way.</p> <p>This is one of two new electoral districts in Whistle Bend. Its establishment is based on current elector populations and anticipated major growth over the next six years. The current numbers show an overrepresentation. However, anticipated updated information on numbers of people and voters, based on current known and planned development, is expected to bring the numbers within a 25% variance within the next year or so. It corrects significant underrepresentation in the Whistle Bend area.</p>	<p>+77% with Porter Creek Centre</p>	<p>-33%</p>
<p>Current ED: Not established.</p> <p>Proposed ED: WHISTLE BEND SOUTH. Significant change. This includes the population in Whistle Bend south of Keno Way.</p> <p>This is the other one of two new electoral districts in Whistle Bend. Its establishment is based on current elector populations and anticipated major growth over the next six years. It corrects significant underrepresentation in the Whistle Bend area.</p>	<p>+77% with Porter Creek Centre</p>	<p>1%</p>
<p>Current ED: Porter Creek Centre</p> <p>Proposed ED: PORTER CREEK CENTRE. Significant change. This includes Kulan Industrial Area, Raven's Ridge, Fish Lake Road, Valleyview.</p> <p>This district now abuts Whistle Bend North. It includes communities on the west side of the Alaska Highway north of Sumanik Drive. The proposed change is because of the creation of the Whistle Bend districts and the resulting reduction in population in the Porter Creek districts, as well as the resulting adjustments of the other Porter Creek district boundaries. It corrects a significant underrepresentation situation.</p>	<p>+77%</p>	<p>+9%</p>
<p>Current ED: Porter Creek North</p> <p>Proposed ED: PORTER CREEK NORTH. Moderate Change. This includes Crestview, Taylor Industrial, and the area north of Wann Road.</p> <p>The proposed change is because of the adjustments resulting from the creation of the Whistle Bend districts. It corrects an underrepresentation situation.</p>	<p>+38%</p>	<p>+8%</p>
<p>Current ED: Porter Creek South</p> <p>Proposed ED: PORTER CREEK SOUTH. Moderate change. This includes parts of Wann Road, Whistle Bend Way, Mountain View Drive, and part of Range Road.</p> <p>The proposed change is because of the creation of the Whistle Bend districts and the adjustments of the other Porter Creek district boundaries. It corrects an overrepresentation situation.</p>	<p>-40%</p>	<p>+19%</p>

DISTRICTS WITHIN WHITEHORSE (13)		
<p>Current ED: Takhini-Kopper King</p> <p>Proposed ED: TAKHINI-KOPPER KING. Moderate change. This includes parts of Mountain View Drive, part of Range Road, College Drive, Two Mile Hill, Marwell, Waterfront Place, part of Ogilvie Street.</p> <p>The addition of areas of Whitehorse Centre and Porter Creek to this district is an adjustment for actual and anticipated growth in downtown Whitehorse. It corrects a significant underrepresentation situation.</p>	+41%	+9%
<p>Current ED: Whitehorse Centre</p> <p>Proposed ED: WHITEHORSE CENTRE. Moderate change. This district includes the downtown area south of Ogilvie Street.</p> <p>The move of the area north of Ogilvie Street to the Takhini Kopper King district reduces the number of people and voters because of actual and anticipated growth in downtown Whitehorse. It corrects an underrepresentation situation.</p>	+34%	+18%
<p>Current ED: Riverdale North</p> <p>Proposed ED: RIVERDALE NORTH. No change.</p> <p>Along with Riverdale South, includes the subdivision of Riverdale. This district also includes Long Lake Road.</p>	+9%	+9%
<p>Current ED: Riverdale South</p> <p>Proposed ED: RIVERDALE SOUTH. No change.</p> <p>Along with Riverdale North, includes the subdivision of Riverdale.</p>	+9%	+9%
<p>Current ED: Mountainview</p> <p>Proposed ED: MOUNTAINVIEW. Moderate change. This includes Granger, the undeveloped area of Valleyview, McIntyre, and Hillcrest.</p> <p>The boundary is adjusted to remove the developed part of Valleyview as a result of the adjustments to the Porter Creek district boundaries.</p>	+8%	+9%
<p>Current ED: Whitehorse West</p> <p>Proposed ED: WHITEHORSE WEST. Minor change. This includes Arkell, Logan, parts of Ingram and Copper Ridge.</p> <p>The boundaries are adjusted to include part of Copperbelt North to correct an underrepresentation situation.</p>	+7	+16%
<p>Current ED: Copperbelt North</p> <p>Proposed ED: COPPERBELT NORTH. Significant change. This includes parts of Copper Ridge and Lobird.</p> <p>The northern boundary was shifted south to move a section of Copper Ridge south of Lazulite to Whitehorse West. It corrects a significant underrepresentation situation.</p>	+41%	+16%

DISTRICTS WITHIN WHITEHORSE (13)		
Current ED: Copperbelt South Proposed ED: COPPERBELT SOUTH. Minor change. This includes Golden Horn, Cowley Creek, Mary Lake, Wolf Creek, Spruce Hill, Pineridge, Mount Sima, MacRae, and Whitehorse Copper. The northern boundary of the district was adjusted slightly to the north because of the change to Copperbelt North.	+12%	+14%

Ongoing Consultation

The Commission will now consult with Yukoners on this Interim Report. Written submissions can be provided at any time before August 26, 2024 to commission@yukonboundaries.ca or through the website yukonboundaries.ca.

The Commission will be travelling to various Yukon communities during May and June to hear from people in those communities about its proposals. Public hearings will also be held in Whitehorse. On-line Zoom sessions for anyone in the Territory to attend will also be organized for those who are unable to attend any of the pre-arranged hearings.

After the Final Report is prepared, currently anticipated in September, the Commission intends to invite submissions from Yukoners again, specifically on any changes that may have been made in the Final Report that differ from the proposals in this Interim Report.

The Commission and Its Work

Mandate

The Commission is established under the Yukon *Elections Act*. It operates independent of government. The role of the Commission is limited to reviewing the boundaries, number and names of the existing electoral districts and making proposals for changes to ensure that voters have effective representation in the Yukon Legislative Assembly. The proposals are based on statutory requirements, governing law, jurisdictional reviews, the principles established by the Commission, and information about the current Yukon context and anticipated changes. Input from the public, stakeholders and experts is considered by the Commission to ensure the boundaries provide for the fair and effective representation of people in each electoral district.

The Commission has no mandate to make recommendations about anything beyond this, and specifically, has no role in making recommendations about electoral reform.

Boundaries

The boundaries of an electoral district determine the communities and populations of people represented by an MLA. The number of people in each district is an important consideration. In addition, for this determination there are specific requirements in the *Elections Act* (ss. 415 and 417). The following factors shall be considered by the Commission:

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

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

The Commission is to recommend changes to the boundaries where required to reflect changes in population and other relevant factors such as those set out above in order to provide for effective representation. Any change in one boundary affects one or more other electoral districts.

Number

The Commission is to consider if the current number of electoral districts in the Yukon should remain the same, be increased, or be decreased. There is no specific statutory requirement for the maximum or minimum number of districts to be proposed.

Names

The Commission is to consider changing the names of electoral districts where necessary to reflect new or adjusted districts. Where name changes are required, names of districts would be aligned with significant geography or major community names.

There is no specific statutory requirement for names.

Timing of Appointment of Commission

Generally, Commissions are appointed within six months of the election day after every second general election. No Commission may be appointed earlier than six years after the appointment of the last Commission.

The 2024 Commission however, does not follow this pattern. The bill to amend the *Electoral District Boundaries Act* based on the recommendations of the 2018 Commission was introduced in the legislature in November 2018. That bill was defeated in the legislature and as a result the boundaries were not changed.

Consequently, the same electoral district boundaries have been in place in the Yukon since 2008. The general election of April 2021 was the third general election to use the boundaries established in 2008. Given the degree of growth and change in the Yukon since 2008, it was recognized by the legislators that changes to the boundaries, number, and names needed to be considered sooner rather than later. Amendments to the *Election Act* were passed in 2023 to allow for a new Commission to be established immediately, instead of having to wait until six months after the next election, currently fixed by legislation for November 3, 2025. This is why the 2024 Commission is at work now, instead of waiting until after the next election.

Based on fixed election dates, the next Commission is likely to be appointed six months after the November 5, 2029 election. The 2024 Commission's scope and mandate is therefore to apply to a period between now and 2030. Any anticipated growth and change past 2030 will fall to the work of the next Commission.

The five members of the 2024 Commission were appointed by Order of the Commissioner-in-Executive Council on December 14, 2023. The Commission must submit to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly an Interim Report within seven months of its appointment date. This is the Interim Report. A Final Report must be submitted to the Speaker within five months of the submission of the Interim Report – on or before October 9, 2024.

Upon receipt of the recommendations in the Final Report of the Commission, the government is required to introduce legislation to establish the electoral districts as recommended. If that proposed legislation is passed by the end of the fall 2024 sitting, new boundaries would be in effect by late spring 2025. If the proposed legislation is passed by the end of the spring 2025 sitting, new boundaries would be in effect by fall 2025.

Membership

The *Elections Act* specifies that the members of the Commission shall include the chief electoral officer, a judge or retired judge of the Supreme Court of Yukon as chair, and a representative of each registered political party represented in the Legislative Assembly at the time of the appointment.

The members appointed to the 2024 Commission are:

- Suzanne M. Duncan, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Yukon and Chair
- H. Maxwell Harvey, Chief Electoral Officer
- Patricia Cuning, representative of the Yukon Liberal Party
- Warren Holland, representative of the Yukon Party
- Elizabeth (Liz) Hanson, representative of the Yukon New Democratic Party

The term of membership ends on the date of submission of the Final Report.

Guiding Principles

The Commission developed a series of principles to provide guidance for members in their evaluation of the circumstances and material in arriving at their recommendations about the boundaries, number, and names of the electoral districts. The following principles help to ensure the appropriate factors and rules are considered and assist the Commission in deliberating fairly, effectively, rationally, and transparently:

- The Commission operates in an independent and non-partisan way. The potential for personal or political gain is not a relevant factor for consideration.
- Effective representation is the applicable legal test for recommending electoral district boundaries and the number of electoral districts. This means that deviations, also called variances, from the average number of voters in the proposed electoral district boundaries that

reduce voter equality, also called relative voter parity, are permitted as long as they are justified on the basis they contribute to better governance of the Yukon Territory.

- Valid reasons for variances that result in reduced voter equality include but are not limited to geography, urban and rural characteristics, minority representation, cultural identity, community history and interests, including Indigenous interests.
- The acceptable degree of variance is within 25% of the average number of electors in each electoral district. A variance higher or lower than this percentage may only occur where there are special circumstances related to effective representation. Special circumstances are not defined in the statute or the law but are generally understood to be extraordinary or exceptional. They will be decided on a case-by-case basis.
- Public consultation and engagement during the Commission's mandate is essential to ensure the recommendations take into consideration the views of the electorate. This will include consultation on the draft Final Report before it is finalized and submitted to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
- To ensure transparency, all written and oral submissions to the Commission shall be made public.
- Recognizing this Commission's recommendations, if accepted, will be in effect for the next two elections. Projections for growth and development beyond 2030 will be given less consideration.
- Where change is not needed existing boundaries will be maintained.
- The Commission will be guided by judicial decisions related to electoral boundaries in Canada.
- The Commission will consider the deliberations of previous Commissions.
- Boundary names will be changed only where necessary. Names will reflect location and be clear and unambiguous.

The Commission's principles also contain the following explanations for clarity.

Representation by an elected Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) involves two main functions. First, the MLA provides their voice in the Legislative Assembly, where laws are debated and made. Second, the MLA listens and responds to their constituents' concerns, grievances, and requests.

The legal test of effective representation was developed by the courts as a result of challenges to electoral district boundary recommendations under section 3 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (the "Charter"). Section 3 of the Charter guarantees that every citizen of Canada has the right to vote in an election of members of a legislative assembly. The right to vote has been interpreted by the courts as the right to effective representation. That concept was described by the Supreme Court of Canada to mean first: relative equality, or relative parity, of voting power. The Court recognized that an electoral system that dilutes one citizen's vote as compared with another citizen's vote risks providing inadequate representation to the citizen whose vote is diluted.

The Supreme Court of Canada also recognized that achieving absolute voter equality, also called absolute parity, is impossible. To do so, each electoral district would have to contain exactly the same number of

voters. In reality, voters die, voters move, new voters attain voting age or qualification. Even with frequent census counts, absolute parity is not possible.

Further, even if it were possible to have an equal number of voters in each electoral district, this may not achieve the desired outcome of effective representation. This is because factors like geography (for example, the existence of a river, mountains, or highways and their effect on the remoteness or isolation of a community), community history, community interests, and minority representation may affect whether the people in an electoral district are effectively represented. Electoral districts outside Whitehorse may pose greater challenges for the MLAs because of the time needed to travel to and within the district, the existence of communication obstacles such as poor or no internet connection, and fewer service levels in these areas.

For these reasons, the courts have allowed deviations, or variances, from the average number of voters in each electoral district. Courts have generally accepted a plus or minus 25% variation from the average electoral district voter population.

In the Yukon the number of total electors is currently estimated at 31,655. An average for each electoral district is calculated by dividing the number of electoral districts into the total number of electors. Here, dividing 31,655 by 19 results in 1,666. 25% on either side of 1,666 is 1250 and 2082. Therefore, an electoral district with the number of voters within 1250 and 2082 falls within the acceptable range. These numbers are subject to change as updated information about population and voter numbers is received.

If the Commission recommends an electoral district with a population above or below 25% of the average, special circumstances must be shown. Special circumstances are not defined in the statute or the law but are generally understood to be extraordinary or exceptional.

Decisions about one electoral boundary will necessarily affect one or more other electoral boundaries. It is not possible to make a change to one boundary in isolation and the Commission is aware of this interconnectedness.

Background Work and Information Sources

The initial Commission meeting was held on December 21, 2023. Since then, the Commission has held regular meetings, including mapping sessions and meetings with the Electoral District Boundaries Commission Working Group.

Information Sources

The Commission received and reviewed the following information:

- relevant statutory guidance and common law legal principles
- analysis and conclusions of past Yukon Commissions
- reports from and consultations with Commissions in other jurisdictions
- presentations from two academic experts who have participated in Commissions in other jurisdictions

Commission Working Group

An Electoral District Boundaries Commission Working Group (Working Group) was formed, consisting of the people from the Yukon Bureau of Statistics, Yukon government Geomatics, Yukon Community Services Land Development, and the City of Whitehorse.

The Working Group provided the Commission with statistics, maps, analytics, and briefings about:

- population – existing and anticipated growth within and outside of Whitehorse
- proposed new residential developments and anticipated timelines within and outside of Whitehorse
- status of developments in the Whistle Bend subdivision
- number of electors in the Territory and in each district

Population Growth

Yukon Bureau of Statistics provided population data for the Yukon and communities, demographic data, and growth projections over the next six years based on low, medium and high growth scenarios. The Commission based its analysis on a medium growth projection.

Population growth since 2008, especially in Whitehorse, has been significant. Between 2008 and June 2023, the population of the Yukon increased by 37% and the population of Whitehorse increased by over 40%. Approximately 71% of the Yukon population live in Whitehorse. This has resulted in significant underrepresentation in five of 11 electoral districts in Whitehorse, that are above the 25% permissible variance.

The population of Whitehorse is expected to increase by 5110 (16%) by 2030. The population outside of Whitehorse is expected to increase by 1510 (11%) by 2030. Over the next 6 years, Yukon population is expected to increase by 6,620 overall (14.6%).

YUKON POPULATION (2023) AND PROJECTED GROWTH

	Current (Jun 2023)	Low Growth	Medium Growth	High Growth
		Projected Population Growth Scenarios to 2030*		
Whitehorse	31,890	34,500	37,000	39,700
Outside Whitehorse	13,290	14,300	14,800	15,200
Yukon	45,180	48,800	51,800	54,900

* Provided by Yukon Bureau of Statistics. While the anticipated Yukon growth tends towards a medium high rate, a medium growth scenario is used by the Commission in establishing boundaries.

Ongoing and Future Residential Developments

Population growth has been considered along with land development and residential construction projects both in and outside of Whitehorse. Projected growth, particularly with the ongoing development in Whistle Bend, was considered conservatively because of the possibility of delays in both construction and uptake.

Development Outside of Whitehorse

Outside of Whitehorse, over the next six years, projects of 50 units or more are planned for the communities of Dawson, Carmacks, Haines Junction, and Watson Lake. A 50 unit project in these areas would represent approximately 100 people or 70 electors. For planning purposes, the average number of people per unit, or, dwelling, is 2.0 (on average).

The building timelines of planned developments, and subsequent occupancy and new growth, are subject to many factors. Zoning, dwelling type, and sales will impact occupancy and population growth. Markets are dynamic, and construction priority and pace are subject to change. The Commission has taken into account these variable factors.

Development in Whitehorse

In downtown Whitehorse, several projects are planned or underway. For planning purposes, the people per unit averages for downtown is 1.7 as units are typically smaller with fewer bedrooms.

In Whitehorse subdivisions, over the next six years, several projects of 50 units or more are planned. A 50 unit project in these areas represents approximately 84 electors. These areas typically have larger houses than downtown Whitehorse with higher occupancy in each dwelling. For planning purposes, the average number of people per unit, or, dwelling, in these areas is 2.4.

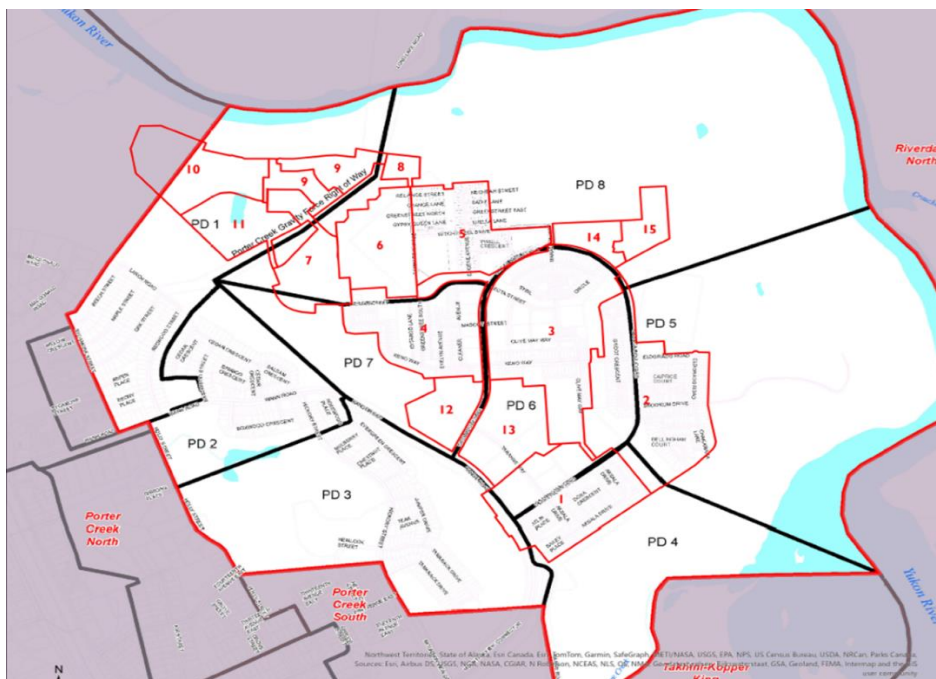
The Whistle Bend Development

The Yukon Bureau of Statistics estimates the current population is 4,000 in Whistle Bend. This represents approximately 2,800 electors. Work is currently being done by Yukon Bureau of Statistics and Elections Yukon to verify and update the number of people and voters in Whistle Bend.

For planning purposes, the people per unit averages for Whistle Bend is 2.4.

The Whistle Bend development is a 15-phase project. For phases 1-5, over 450 units are expected to be completed by 2025. Another 200 units for other phases are expected to be occupied by 2025. This could result in 4,500 additional residents by 2025 or 2026, and consequently approximately 3,920 electors in total in Whistle Bend over the next several years.

An additional 1,500 units are forecasted to be built and occupied by 2030, resulting in an estimated population of 8,000-10,000 people in Whistle Bend.



Currently, all of Whistle Bend is part of the Porter Creek Centre electoral district. This is the largest district in the Yukon with approximately 3,000 electors, over 1,200 more electors than the average district. The Whistle Bend portion represents just over half the electors in the district.

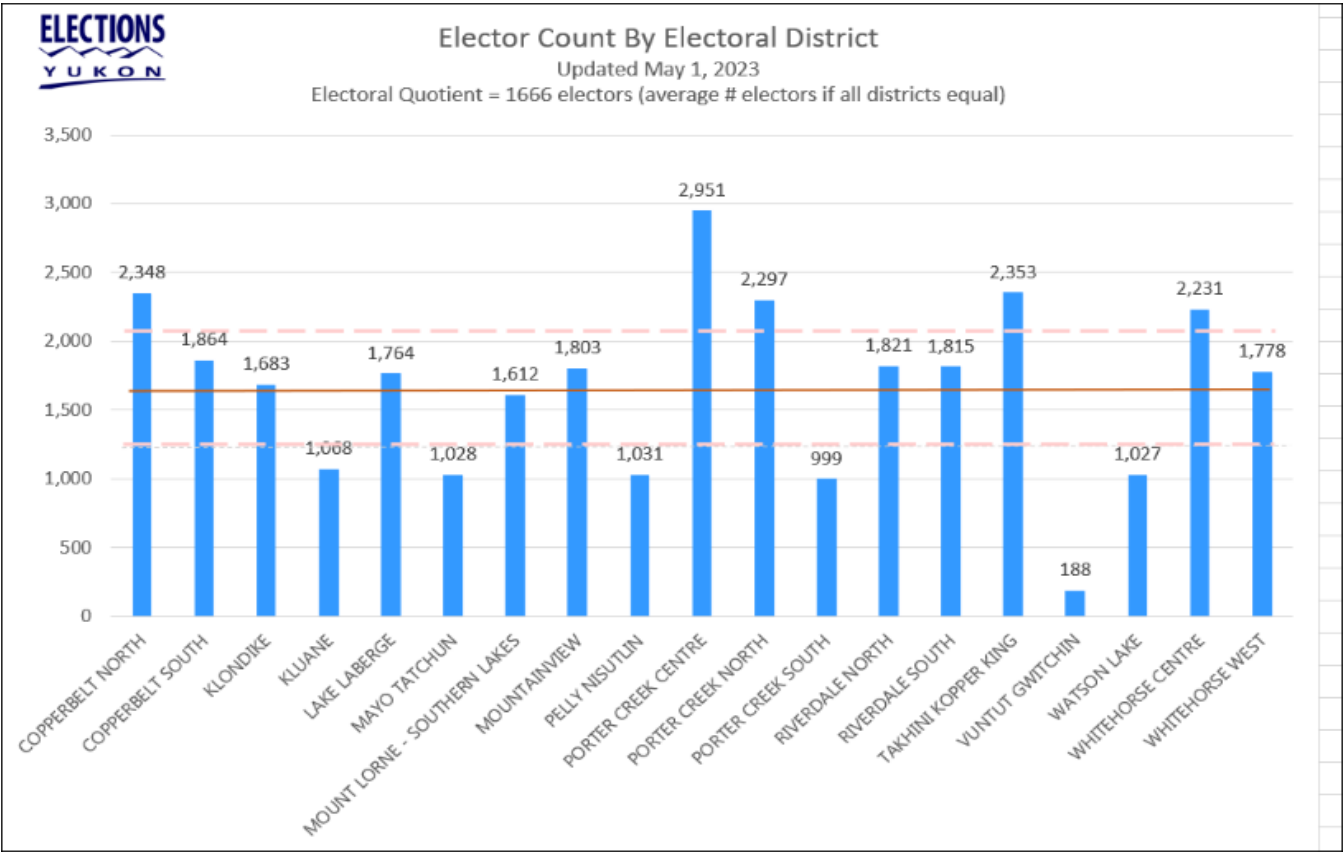
Electors

The number of electors in the Territory or in a district is estimated on the basis of the best information gathered at the time, and the projections are necessarily tied to the population estimates. The Commission accepts that the number of electors is likely underestimated because of the lag time between voter registration and data collection, and the volatile nature of the numbers given people moving, dying, and attaining voter age or qualifications. Changes to population and voter numbers will occur during the time period the proposed boundaries are in effect.

The Commission has used the Yukon Bureau of Statistics medium growth population estimate of a 14% over the next six years as its estimate. A similar elector increase would result in approximately 36,067 electors by 2030.

It was recognized by the Commission that all projections are well-informed estimates.

The chart below describes current elector totals; the dotted lines above and below indicate the elector range within a 25% variance.



Public Consultation

The following sets out the kind of public engagement in which the Commission has engaged to date:

- **Written Submissions:** The Commission invited written submissions from the public between January 8 and April 9, 2024. Twenty submissions were received. All were reviewed and some of the suggestions are reflected in the Interim Report.
- **Website:** The Commission introduced an interactive website, yukonboundaries.ca, that outlined information about the Commission, provided information resources including previous reports and statutory provisions, and described the ways in which the public could continue to participate in the review of the boundaries.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** The Commission directly contacted over 150 partners and stakeholders to invite their input, including First Nations governments, municipal councils, other local governments, MLAs, and other non-governmental agencies.
- **Social Media:** The Commission used social media to share information and to encourage participation.
- **Advertising:** Print and online advertising was used to inform Yukoners about the opportunity to provide input. Radio interviews provided more information about the Commission process and invited submissions.

The Yukon Context – 2024

General – Role of MLA

Electoral district boundaries define the geographical constituency whose voters elect an MLA to represent them in the Yukon Legislative Assembly.

Representation by a member of the legislature involves the following activities:

- listening and responding to their constituents' concerns, grievances, and requests
- raising issues in the Legislative Assembly or with individual cabinet ministers, concerning the MLA's constituents
- presenting a petition on constituents' behalf, or assisting in solving a problem a constituent has with the Government of Yukon
- communicating with their constituents through in person contact, meetings, by phone, by writing letters, emails and mass mailings
- participating as a caucus member to help plan and implement caucus strategy, develop expertise in certain subject areas
- participating in the Legislative Assembly debates about proposed legislation, and serving as a member on various standing, select, and special committees

MLAs divide their time between work in their electoral districts and in the Legislative Assembly and its committees.

Contextual Challenges Affecting Electoral Boundaries

The Commission identified four unique aspects of the Yukon context affecting our review and proposals. While all the statutory factors were considered, these four aspects were significant. They are:

- unprecedented recent and projected population growth in Whitehorse
- widely dispersed communities outside of Whitehorse
- communities of First Nations people, especially outside of Whitehorse
- the large proportion of electoral districts outside of the 25% variance

Unprecedented Recent and Projected Population Growth in Whitehorse

As noted above, the population of the Yukon has increased significantly over the last several years, and this trend is expected to continue. Notably, three of every four newcomers to the Yukon are expected to settle in Whitehorse. This is evidenced by the rapid growth of the Whitehorse population, as the Yukon's population increases. Conversely, over the same period, the population of communities outside of Whitehorse has remained stable or has modestly increased.

This unique situation of having so much of the Territory's population centred in one urban location (approximately 71%) presents challenges for representation in the legislature. Those in Whitehorse need to be effectively represented and the larger the population of each electoral district in Whitehorse, the more underrepresented they become. Yet, those living outside of Whitehorse also need to be represented, and their interests are different from the interests of those in Whitehorse, and can also be different among the various communities. The need for the Legislative Assembly to include representation of individuals throughout the Yukon is essential. Finding that balance when such a high percentage of the population lives in Whitehorse is a challenge.

Widely Dispersed Communities Outside of Whitehorse

There are 21 communities outside of Whitehorse with populations of over 100. They range from a population of 104 (Burwash Landing) to 2,370 (Dawson City).

Many electoral districts outside of Whitehorse consist of a number of smaller communities along a major highway. The smaller communities do not have the same degree of readily accessible services, costs are generally higher, and transportation and communication can be challenging.

These smaller numbers have resulted in significant overrepresentation in five current electoral districts which are below the 25% variance. One electoral district, Vuntut Gwitchin, is at 89% variance, with 188 electors. There are limited population centres outside of Whitehorse from which to adjust the electoral district boundaries to include more or less people in an electoral district without creating variation imbalances elsewhere.

Communities of First Nations

Information from the Yukon Bureau of Statistics provides that 46% of the population outside of Whitehorse is Indigenous and 17% of the population in Whitehorse is Indigenous.

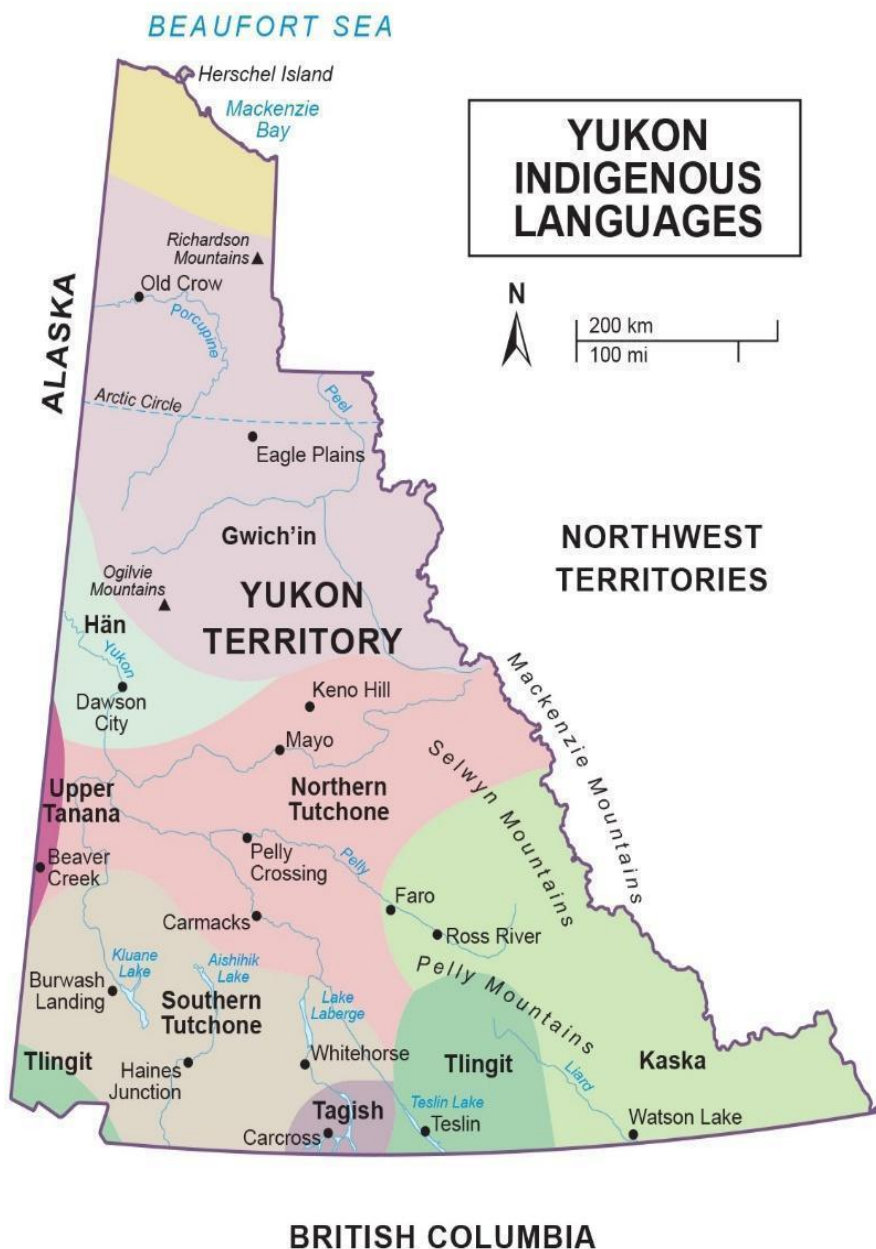
There are 14 First Nations in Yukon. 11 of the 14 are self-governing First Nations with their own tri-partite Final and Self-government Agreements based on the Umbrella Final Agreement. These agreements were negotiated between 1979 and 2006, with the majority of the negotiation occurring in the few years leading up to 1993, when the Umbrella Final Agreement and the Agreements of the first four self-governing Yukon First Nations were signed, and then over the time period between 1993 and 2006, when the last Yukon First Nations' Agreements were signed. Three Yukon First Nations – Ross River Dena Council, Liard First Nation, and White River First Nation- have not signed agreements with the governments of Yukon and Canada.

The 11 self-governing First Nations have government to government relationships with the government of Yukon. There are several regular Yukon First Nation and Yukon government forums each year where issues of concern and mutual interest are discussed. There are also many informal points of communication and contact between the Yukon First Nation and Yukon governments. This is a change of the governance landscape from most of the 20th century, where the primary governmental avenue for First Nations by which Yukon First Nations could be represented in the Yukon was the Yukon legislature.

Further, the development of the law of consultation over the last 25 or so years means that governments have a constitutional obligation to consult First Nations, and if appropriate, accommodate them, before undertaking any activity that may adversely affect them. These legal obligations have given Yukon First Nations an additional formal legal avenue to inform governments about their interests and concerns, and to have an influence on proposed activities in their traditional territory. The consultation requirements extend

to all Yukon First Nations – those with or without Agreements. This is a contextual factor that has changed the nature and dynamic of the relationship between the Yukon government and Yukon First Nations.

While this is a generalization, as members of all Yukon First Nations live throughout the Yukon, many Yukon First Nations citizens with similar language groups are located in the same regions: for example – Carmacks-Pelly-Mayo are Northern Tutchone; Carcross-Tagish-Teslin are Tlingit and Tagish; Watson Lake and Ross River are Kaska; Old Crow is Gwitchin and along with Han people Dawson also has Gwitchin



Modified from http://www.gov.yk.ca/pdf/languages_map.pdf
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people. These groupings can create communities of interest that are a unique aspect of the Yukon context.

Electoral District Variances

The need to improve voter parity was an area of concern noted by the 2018 Commission in its report. The 2024 Commission shares this concern. The following tables provides an overview of the variance disparity in the various electoral districts.

CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICT VARIANCES

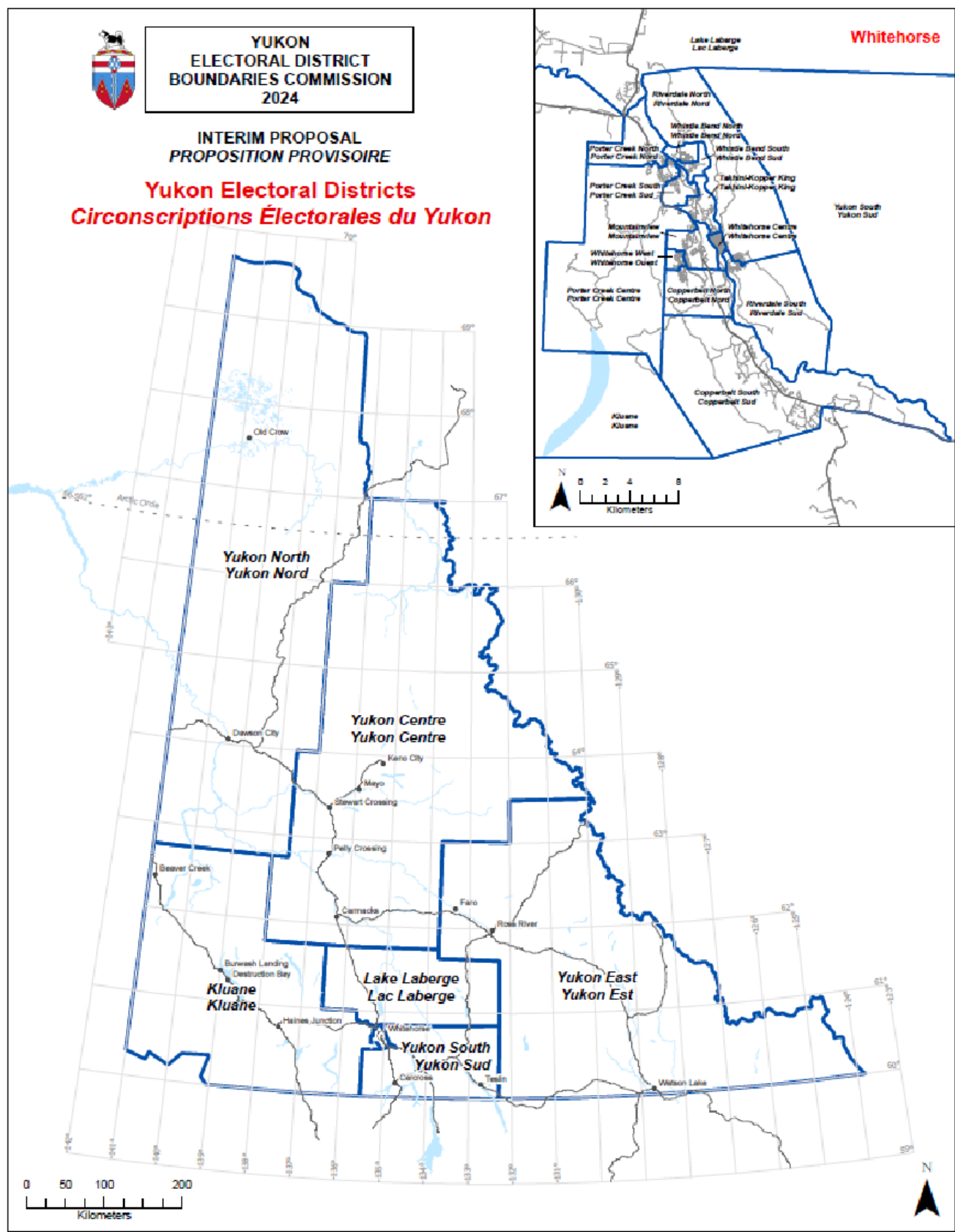
CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS	# ELECTORS Dec 2023 EQ= 1,666	VARIANCE
COPPERBELT NORTH	2348	+40.94%
COPPERBELT SOUTH	1864	11.88%
KLONDIKE	1683	1.02%
KLUANE	1068	-35.89%
LAKE LABERGE	1763	5.82%
MAYO-TATCHUN	1027	-38.36%
MOUNT LORNE-SOUTHERN LAKES	1612	-3.24%
MOUNTAINVIEW	1803	8.22%
PELLY-NISUTLIN	1031	-38.12%
PORTER CREEK CENTRE	2950	+77.07%
PORTER CREEK NORTH	2297	+37.88%
PORTER CREEK SOUTH	999	-40.04%
RIVERDALE NORTH	1821	9.30%
RIVERDALE SOUTH	1815	8.94%
TAKHINI-KOPPER KING	2353	+41.24%
VUNTUT GWITCHIN	188	-88.72%
WATSON LAKE	1025	-38.48%
WHITEHORSE CENTRE	2231	+33.91%
WHITEHORSE WEST	1777	6.66%

PROPOSED ELECTORAL DISTRICT VARIANCES

PROPOSED ELECTORAL DISTRICTS	# ELECTORS Dec 2023 EQ= 1,666	VARIANCE
YUKON NORTH	1871	+12%
YUKON CENTRE	1031	-38%
YUKON EAST	1646	-1%
YUKON SOUTH	2018	+21%
KLUANE	1304	-22%
LAKE LABERGE	1521	-9%
WHISTLE BEND NORTH*	1120	-33%
WHISTLE BEND SOUTH	1680	+1%
PORTER CREEK CENTRE	1842	+11%
PORTER CREEK NORTH	1792	+8%
PORTER CREEK SOUTH	1814	+9%
TAKHINI-KOPPER KING	1913	+15%
WHITEHORSE CENTRE	1969	+18%
WHITEHORSE WEST	1939	+16%
MOUNTAINVIEW	1883	+13%
RIVERDALE NORTH	1819	+9%
RIVERDALE SOUTH	1819	+9%
COPPERBELT NORTH	1940	+16%
COPPERBELT SOUTH	1898	+14%

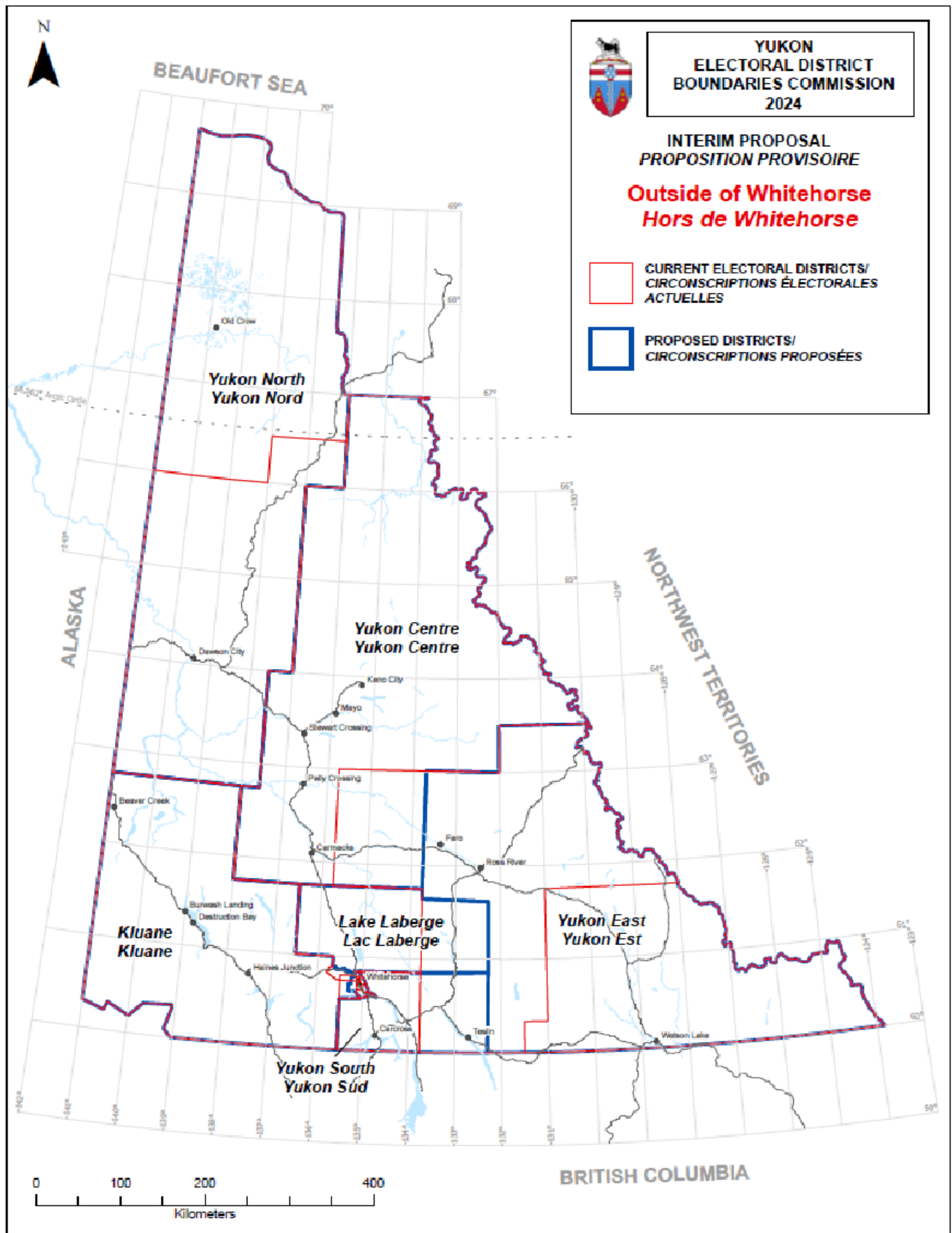
* Whistle Bend North is currently 130 electors short of being within a 25% variance. This is temporary; the number of voters will continue to increase; and it is expected to be within 25% by the end of 2024.

Proposed Electoral Districts



Electoral Districts Outside of Whitehorse





General Overview of Proposed Electoral Districts Outside of Whitehorse

Proposed District	Area (Km2)	Pop	Electors	Variance	Remarks
Yukon North	141,430	2640	1871	+12%	Merge of Klondike and Vuntut Gwitchin electoral district to address the overrepresentation in the Vuntut Gwitchin electoral district. Transportation and communication challenges that existed in past years have improved with daily flights. Dawson is the closest community to Old Crow and there are Gwitchin connections. Vuntut Gwitchin and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in are both self-governing First Nations.
Yukon Centre	129,413	1430	1031	-38%	Unchanged from current boundaries. Special circumstances because of Northern Tutchone community of interest, highway connection, and absence of any other community in the vicinity from which to draw additional people.
Yukon East	108,867	2360	1646	-1%	Faro and Ross River have a community of interest due to road connection, proximity, Faro Mine remediation and other intertwined issues. Ross River Dena Council and Liard First Nation share Kaska land and community of interest. Acknowledge poor transportation between the communities of Ross River and Watson Lake in the winter but other factors outweigh this consideration
Yukon South	15,768	2890	2018	+21%	Teslin is added to Southern Lakes to recognize Carcross-Tagish-Teslin connection, southern lakes community of interest, geographic proximity and ease of travel.
Kluane	68,400	2010	1304	-22%	Ibex Valley added to Kluane to increase voter parity.
Lake Laberge	20,924	2150	1521	-9%	Ibex Valley removed from Lake Laberge to increase voter parity.

Yukon North

General Description

The proposed district of Yukon North merges the current districts of Klondike and Vuntut Gwitchin. It includes the communities of Dawson City and surrounding areas, Eagle Plains, and Old Crow.

Commission Considerations

The proposed merging of Vuntut Gwitchin with Klondike followed considerable and principle-based discussion by the Commission.

Questions related to the viability of maintaining Vuntut Gwitchin as a separate electoral district are not new. This has been discussed by previous electoral district boundaries commissions. In 2018, the previous Commission received significant public input that the boundaries of Vuntut Gwitchin should be revisited. Submissions to the 2024 Commission from the public have also questioned the status of a single small community as an electoral district.

The Commission respects the historical and cultural relationship between the communities of Dawson City and Old Crow as well as the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation, and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation. It is recognized that Old Crow is a community of interest. Notwithstanding, electoral districts are designed to allow for the effective representation of multiple communities of interest. Not all communities of interest can have their own electoral district.

The population in the district of Vuntut Gwitchin is far below the territorial average in electoral districts. It is the electoral district with the lowest number of electors in the country. The proposed new boundary provides for more balanced voter parity across the territory. It is considered that the special circumstances which supported Old Crow having an exclusive electoral district, primarily remoteness and limited access, have been mitigated by advances in technology, reliable communication, and improvements in travel.

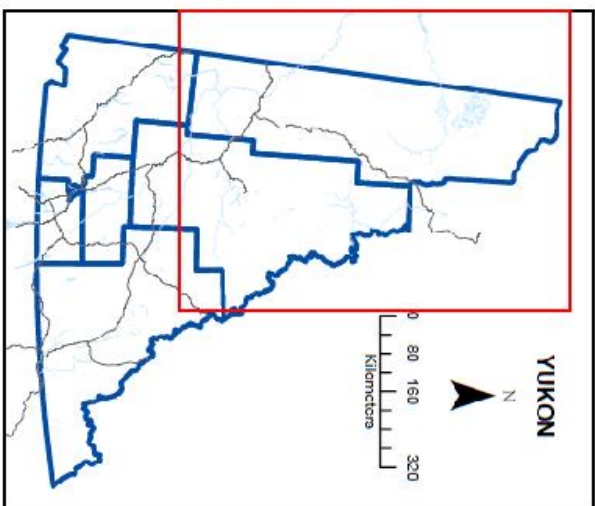
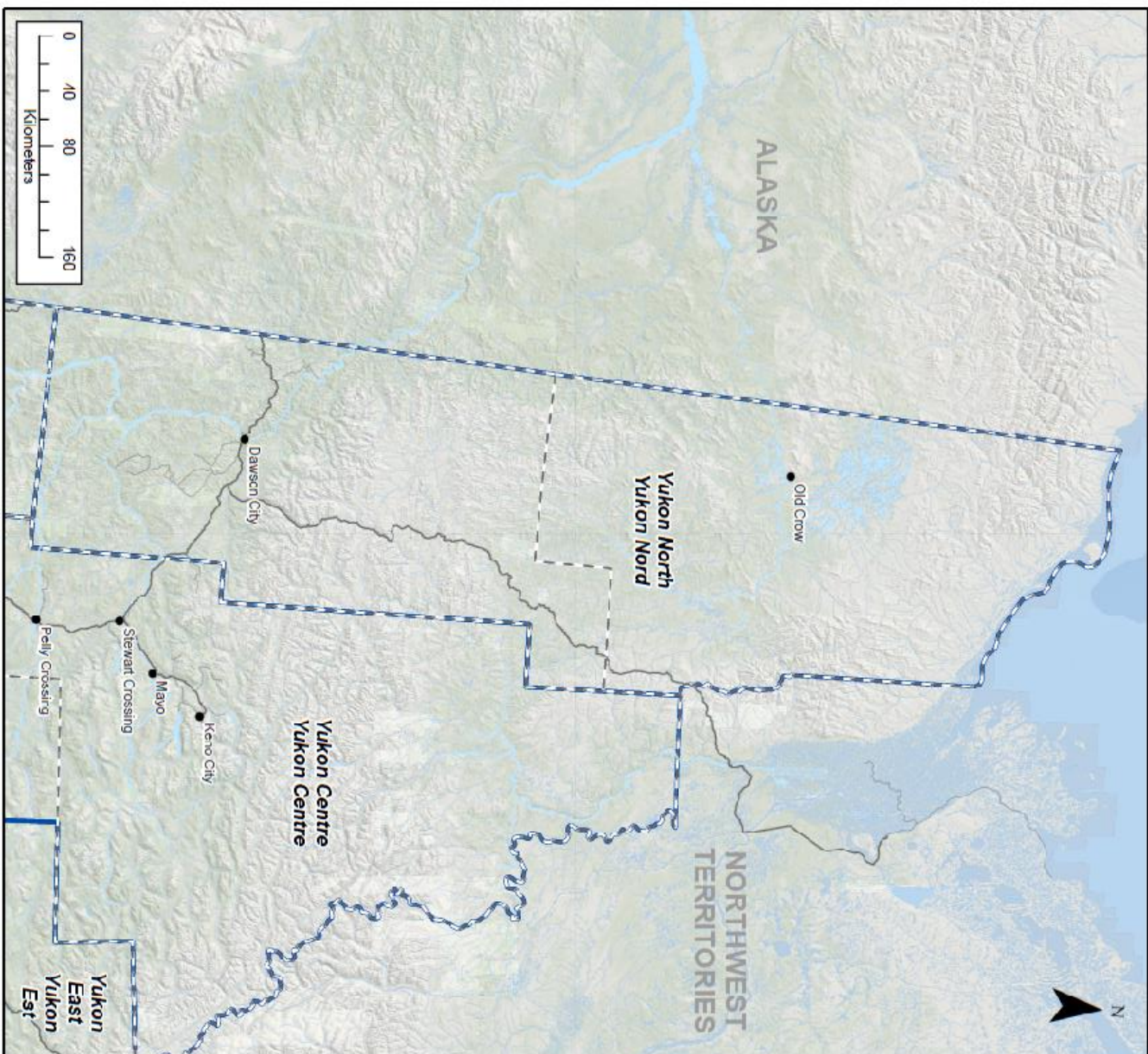
Vuntut Gwitchin, as it currently is, creates an unbalanced weight of the vote to a small number of electors.

Variance

The variance of this proposed district is +12%. This is well within the 25% range and is expected to improve over the boundary cycle as the electoral quotient increases.

Boundary Description

The areas and boundaries are described in the “Official digital GIS files for the Electoral District Boundaries” and their associated maps prepared by the Yukon Electoral District Boundaries Commission and dated May 9, 2024.



**YUKON
ELECTORAL DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES COMMISSION
2024**

**INTERIM PROPOSAL
PROPOSITION PROVISOIRE**

**YUKON NORTH
YUKON NORD**

 CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS ÉLECTORALES
ACTUELLES

 PROPOSED DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS PROPOSÉES

Yukon Centre

General Description

The proposed district of Yukon Centre makes minor changes to the current district to include the community of Little Salmon and to extend the southeastern boundary along the Robert Campbell Highway to the west of Faro. This electoral district includes the communities of Carmacks, Little Salmon, Pelly Crossing, Mayo, Stewart Crossing, Elsa and Keno Hill on the North Klondike Highway, and the Silver Trail.

Commission Considerations

The proposed extension of the district is to include the community of Little Salmon in Yukon Centre. This respects the historical relationships of the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation.

The district is the second largest in area in the Yukon with the population spread along the main highway corridors in a number of smaller communities. It has the fewest electors in the territory and the greatest variance from territorial averages.

Yukon Centre boundaries are created acknowledging the special circumstances of this electoral district. It is currently outside of a 25% variance and is an overrepresentation.

This district contains settlement land within the traditional territories of three Northern Tutchone First Nations who share historic, family and cultural connections: the Selkirk First Nation, the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dün, and the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation.

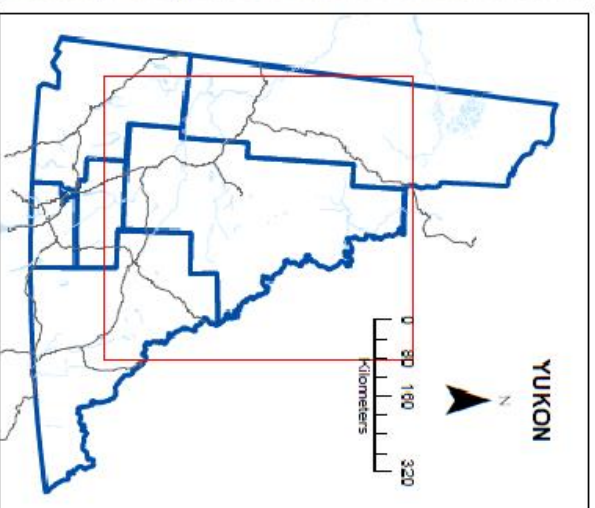
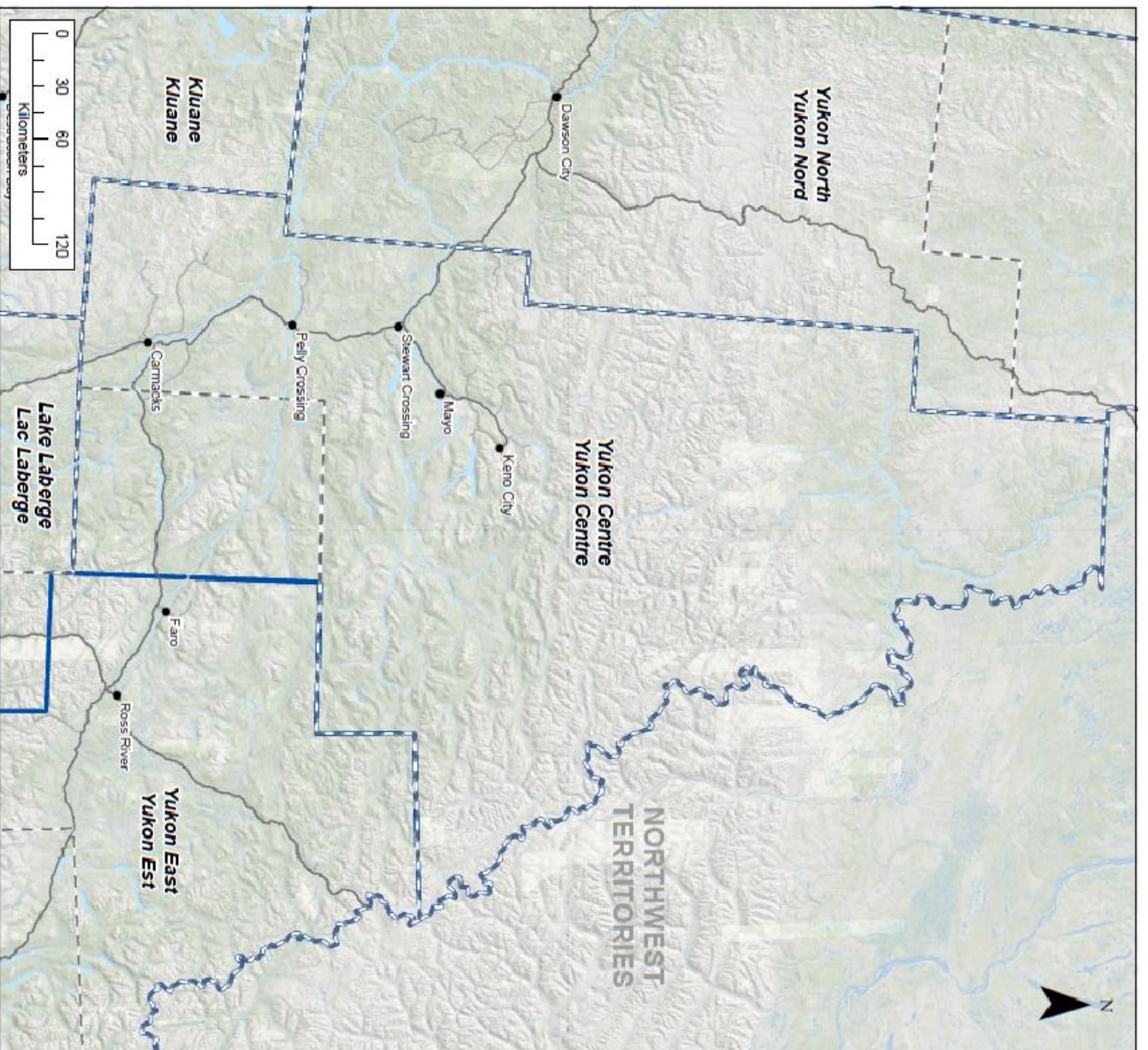
The geography of the region, with dispersed communities over a large area, make options to split the district or to further enlarge it impractical, or serve to compromise the effective representation of adjacent electoral districts and other communities of interest. Boundary distribution must balance numbers with the other relevant factors.

Variance

The variance of this district is -38%. This is outside the 25% range and the negative variance is expected to increase slightly over the next six years as the electoral quotient increases. This is a special circumstance.

Boundary Description

The areas and boundaries are described in the “Official digital GIS files for the Electoral District Boundaries” and their associated maps prepared by the Yukon Electoral District Boundaries Commission and dated May 9, 2024.



**YUKON
ELECTORAL DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES COMMISSION
2024**

**INTERIM PROPOSAL
PROPOSITION PROVISOIRE**

**YUKON CENTRE
YUKON CENTRE**

 CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS ÉLECTORALES
ACTUELLES

 PROPOSED DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS PROPOSÉES

Yukon East

General Description

The proposed district of Yukon East includes the communities of Faro, Ross River, Watson Lake, and the constituent communities of Liard First Nation. They are linked by the Robert Campbell Highway.

Commission Considerations

The current district of Watson Lake has a relatively low number of electors and is one of 11 districts outside of the 25% variance to voter parity.

In the Interim Report of the 2018 Commission, it was proposed that Watson Lake add the community of Ross River to the district to recognize the historic connections between the communities as well as the relationship among the Kaska Dena. While the 2018 Final Report did not include the proposal, the Ross River Dena Council and Liard First Nation are a significant community of interest. Both First Nations are not signatories to Final and Self-governing Agreements. The 2018 Commission also recognized the historic and economic links between Faro and Ross River and did not support the separating of the two communities as a viable option.

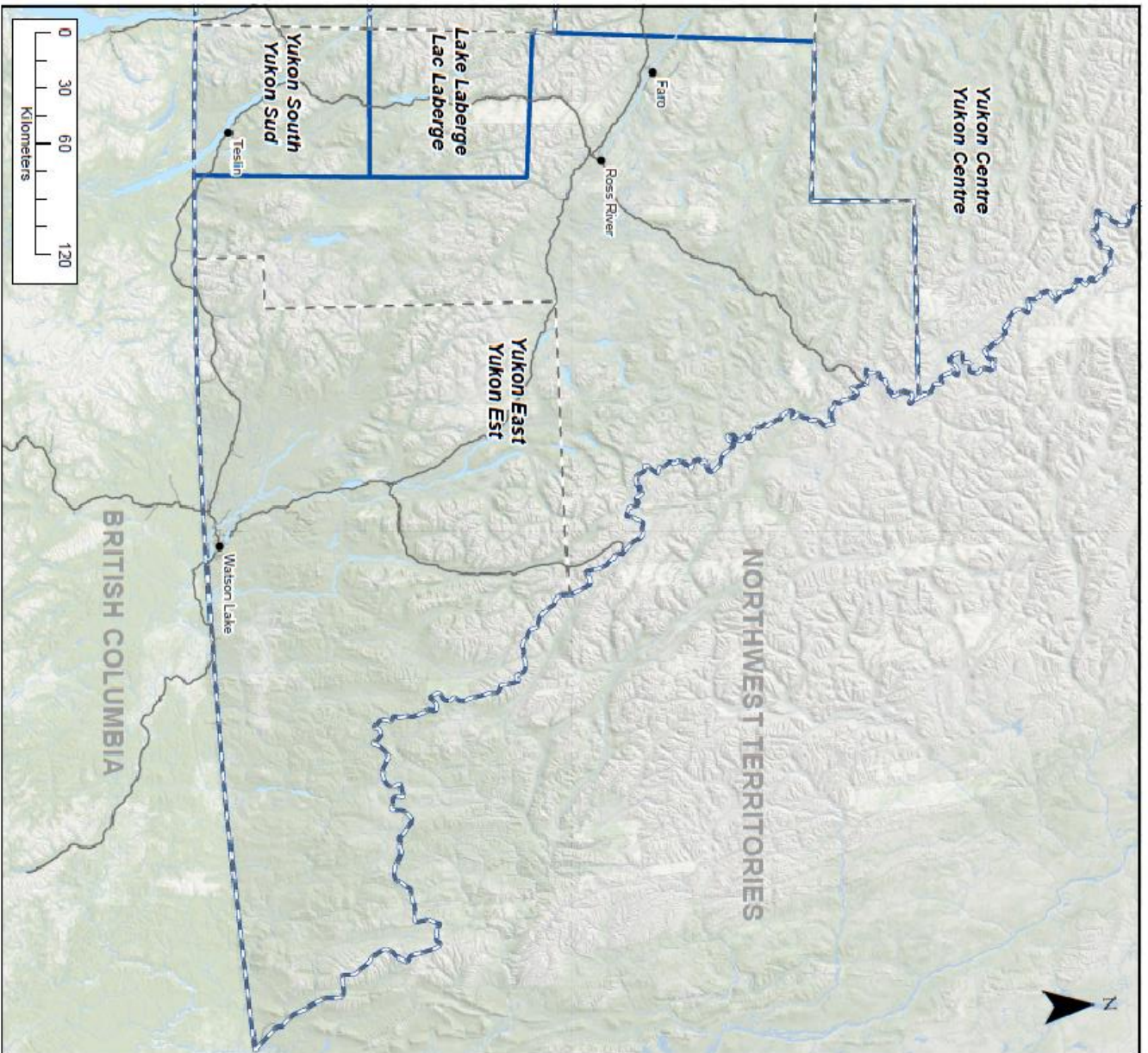
It is understood that road travel in the district can be difficult at times, particularly between the communities of Watson Lake and Ross River. While the Robert Campbell Highway provides year-round access, it is largely unpaved and subject to slow conditions and closures. The South Canal Road is seasonal. Notwithstanding these difficulties, it was considered that the travel challenges did not outweigh the benefits to the communities for effective representation.

Variance

The variance of this district is -1%. This represents voter parity and is well within the 25% range. It is expected to increase slightly over the boundary cycle as the electoral quotient increases.

Boundary Description

The areas and boundaries are described in the “Official digital GIS files for the Electoral District Boundaries” and their associated maps prepared by the Yukon Electoral District Boundaries Commission and dated May 9, 2024.



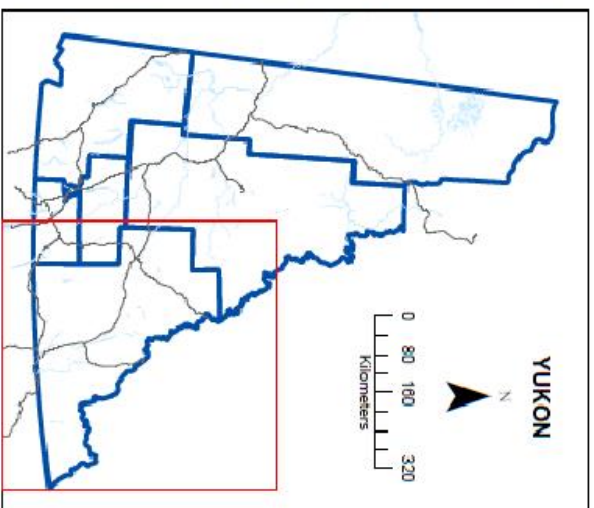
**YUKON
ELECTORAL DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES COMMISSION
2024**

**INTERIM PROPOSAL
PROPOSITION PROVISOIRE**

**YUKON EAST
YUKON EST**

 CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS ELECTORALES
ACTUELLES

 PROPOSED DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS PROPOSÉES



Yukon South

General Description

The proposed district of Yukon South extends the eastern boundary of the current district of Mount Lorne-Southern Lakes to include Teslin. It includes communities of Carcross, Tagish, Marsh Lake, Mount Lorne, Johnson's Crossing, and Teslin.

Commission Considerations

The proposed district will include the traditional territory of the Carcross/Tagish First Nation, and the Teslin Tlingit Council. The historic relationships between the First Nations were recognized in the 2018 Commission Interim and Final Reports where they observed that Carcross-Tagish-Teslin are a community of interest.

The 2024 Commission support including Teslin in the electoral district in recognition of the First Nation community of interest as part of an expanded electoral district. The ready access provided by the travel networks and proximity to Whitehorse support the expansion of the current district.

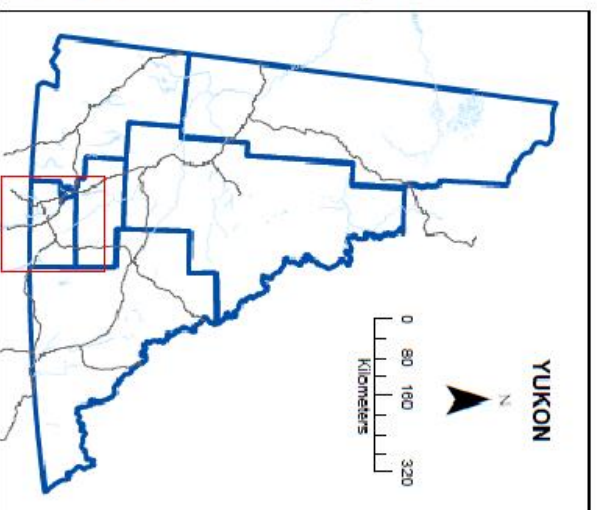
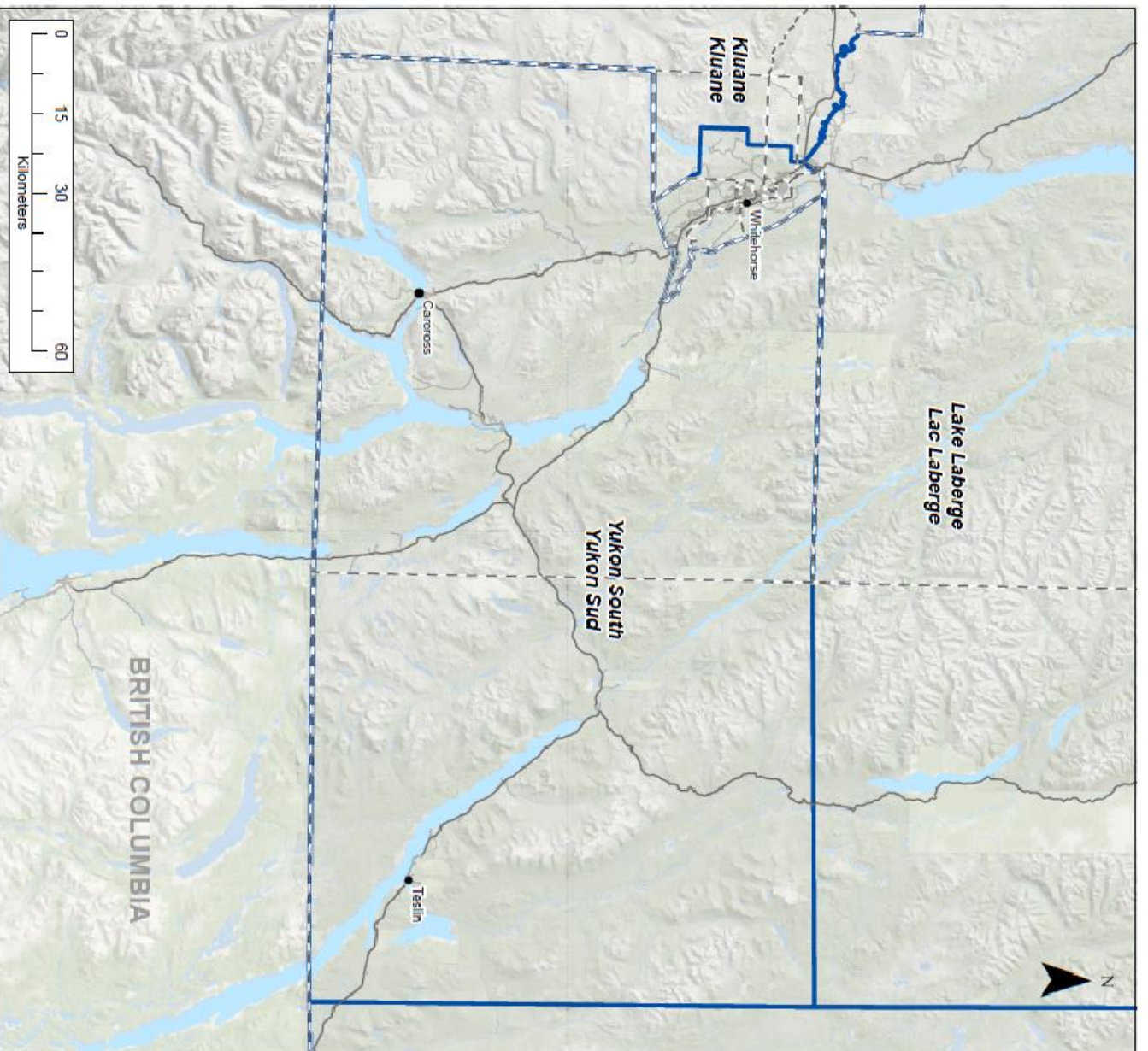
This district will have the largest elector population outside of Whitehorse but will remain within acceptable variances.

Variance

The variance of this district is +21%. This is within the 25% range. It is expected to improve over the next six years as the electoral quotient increases.

Boundary Description

The areas and boundaries are described in the "Official digital GIS files for the Electoral District Boundaries" and their associated maps prepared by the Yukon Electoral District Boundaries Commission and dated May 9, 2024.



**YUKON
ELECTORAL DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES COMMISSION
2024**

**INTERIM PROPOSAL
PROPOSITION PROVISOIRE**

**YUKON SOUTH
YUKON SUD**

 CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS ÉLECTORALES
ACTUELLES

 PROPOSED DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS PROPOSÉES

Kluane

General Description

The proposed district of Kluane extends to the intersection of the Alaska Highway and the North Klondike Highway to the west of Whitehorse to include the Ibex Valley.

This district will include the communities along the Alaska Highway of Haines Junction, Burwash Landing, Destruction Bay, Beaver Creek, and Mendenhall, and the Ibex Valley.

Commission Considerations

The current Kluane district includes the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations, Kluane First Nation and the White River First Nation.

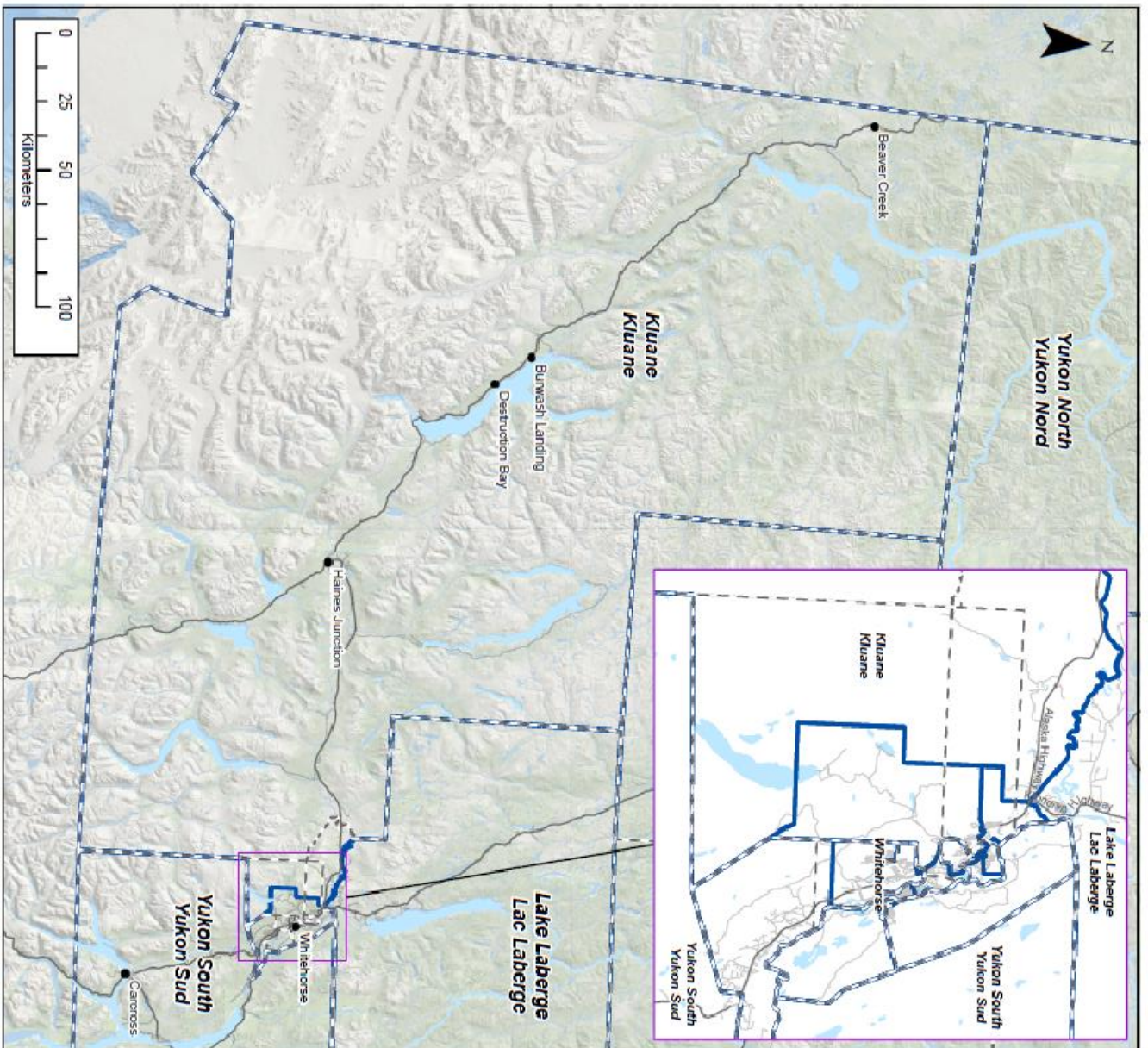
In extending the Kluane boundary to the east to include the community of Ibex Valley, the elector counts in the district were increased to better balance variances within the region and the territory. It is the fourth largest district in the territory by area.

Variance

The variance of this district is -22%. This is within the 25% range. The negative variance is expected to increase slightly over the next six years as the electoral quotient increases.

Boundary Description

The areas and boundaries as described in the “Official Digital Version of Electoral District Maps” prepared by the Yukon Electoral District Boundaries Commission and dated May 9, 2024.



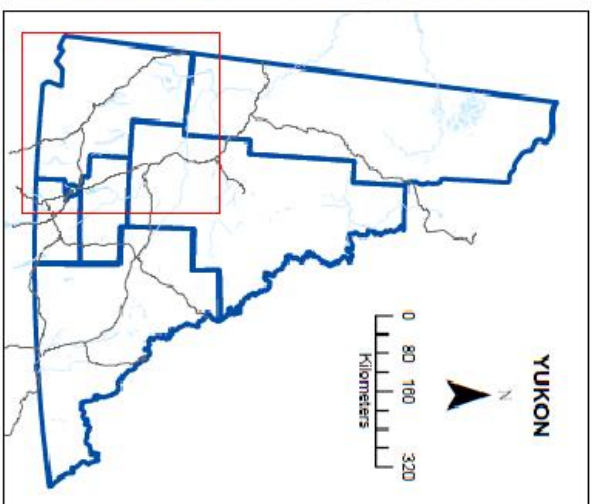
**YUKON
ELECTORAL DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES COMMISSION
2024**

**INTERIM PROPOSAL
PROPOSITION PROVISOIRE**

**KLUANE
KLUANE**

 CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS ELECTORALES

 PROPOSED DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS PROPOSEES



Lake Laberge

General Description

The proposed district of Lake Laberge adjusts the western boundary to the intersection of the Alaska Highway and the North Klondike Highway to the west of Whitehorse. Ibex Valley is moved to the district of Kluane.

This district will include the communities along the North Klondike Highway including the Whitehorse subdivisions of Hidden Valley/MacPherson, as well as Takhini Hot Springs Road, Takhini River Road, Pilot Mountain, and the North Klondike Highway and Lake Laberge as far as Braeburn Lodge. It includes citizens of the Ta'an Kwäch'än Council.

Commission Considerations

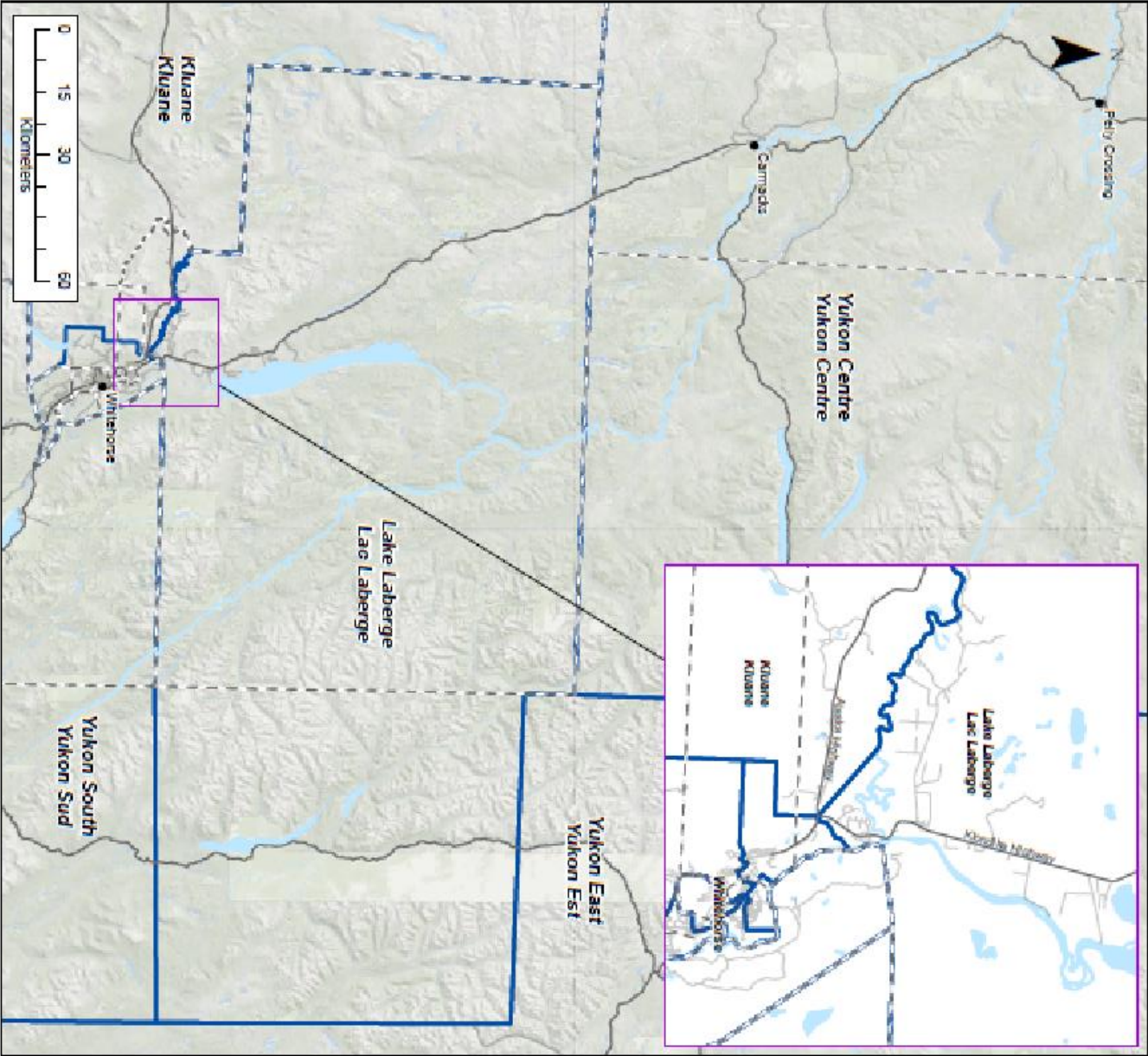
In shifting the Lake Laberge boundary to the west to remove the community of Ibex Valley from the current district, the elector counts in the district were reduced to better balance variances and voter parity within the region and the territory.

Variance

The variance of this district is -9%. This is well within the 25% range. It is expected to further increase slightly over the next six years as the electoral quotient increases.

Boundary Description

The areas and boundaries as described in the "Official Digital Version of Electoral District Maps" prepared by the Yukon Electoral District Boundaries Commission and dated May 9, 2024.



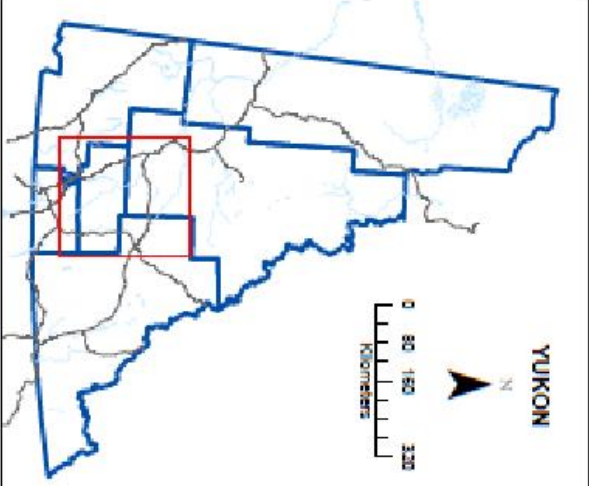
YUKON ELECTORAL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES COMMISSION 2024

**INTERIM PROPOSAL
PROPOSITION PROVISOIRE**

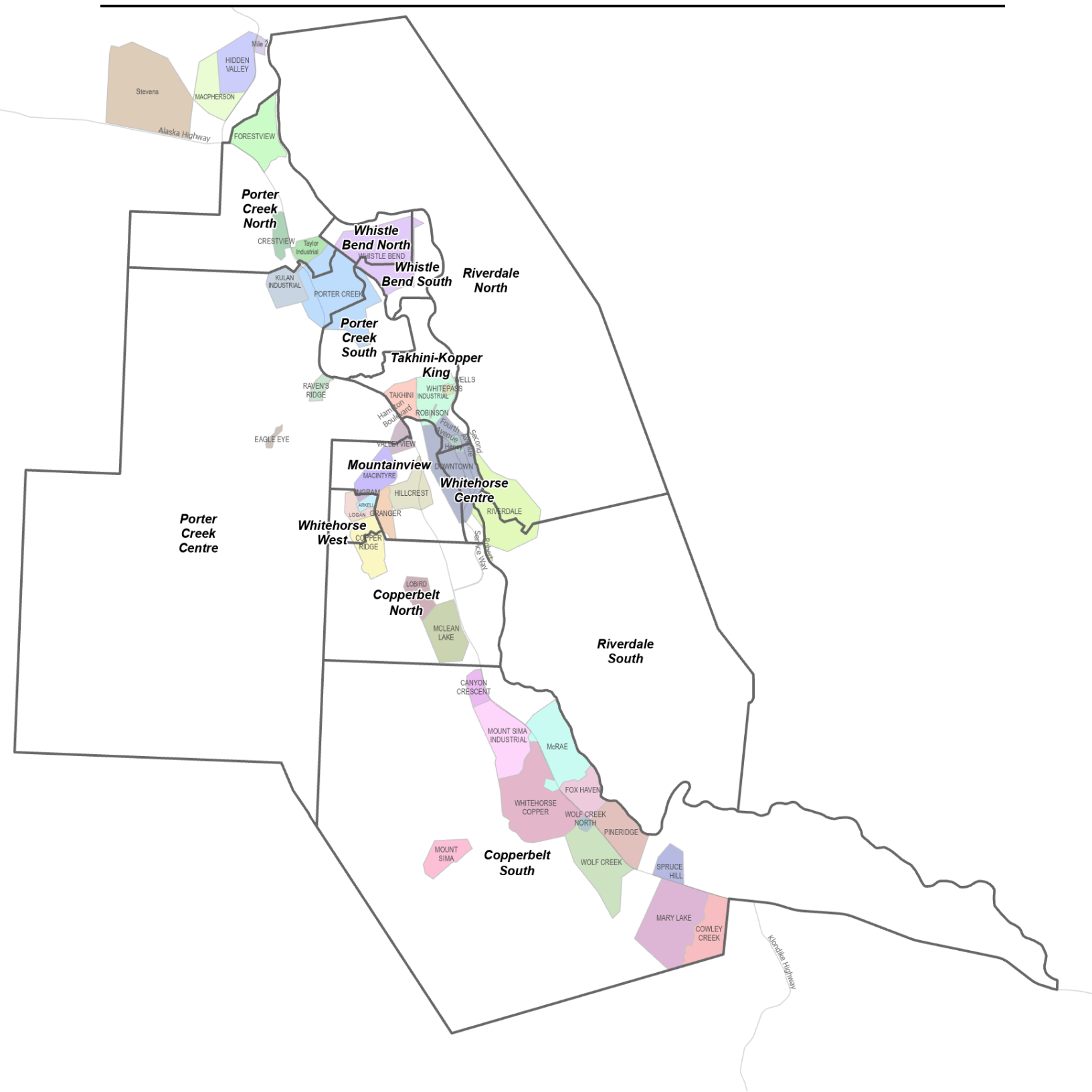
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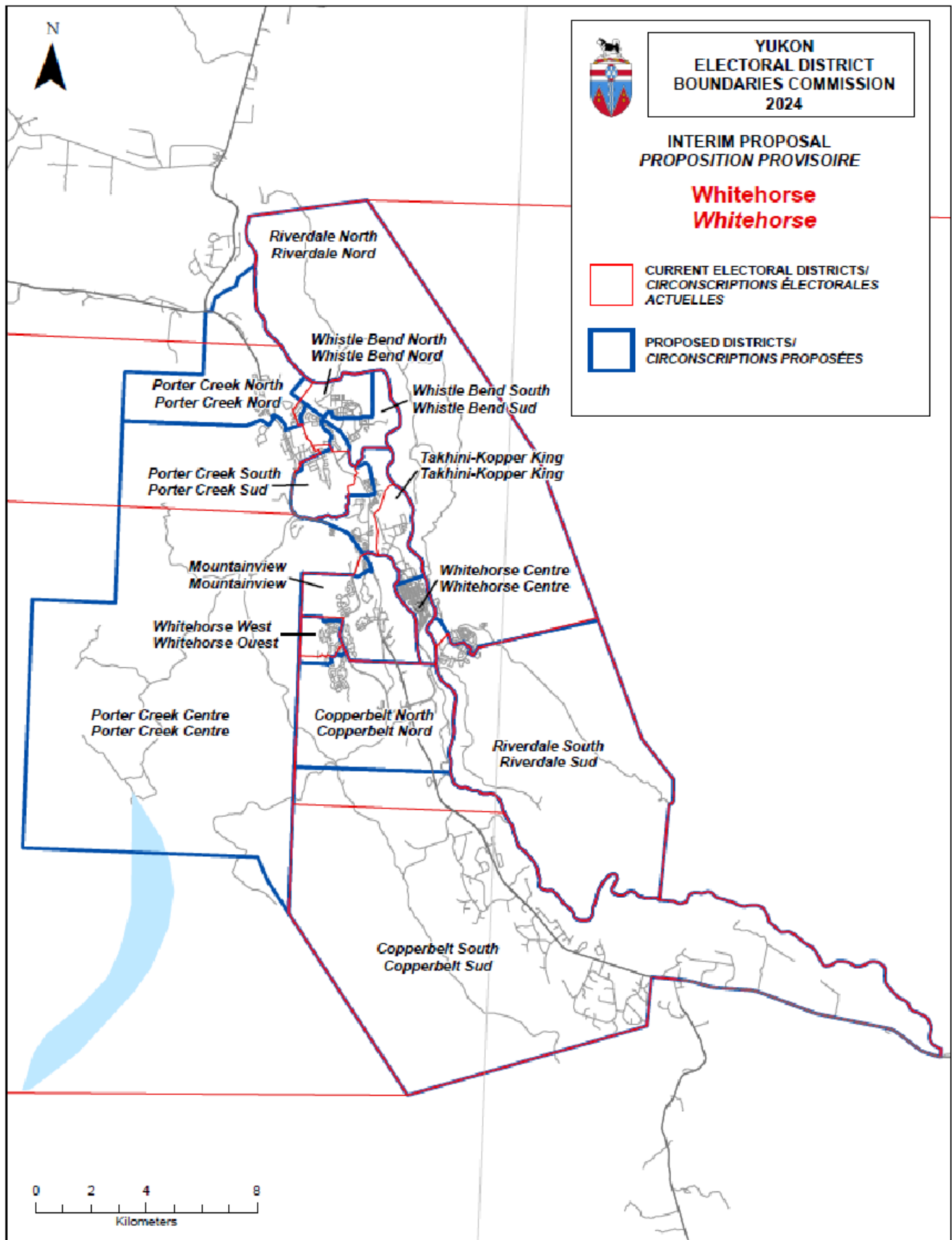
**CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS ÉLECTORALES
ACTUELLES**

**PROPOSED DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS PROPOSÉES**



Proposed Electoral Districts – Whitehorse





Districts In Whitehorse

General Overview of Proposed Electoral Districts

Proposed District	Area (Km ²)	Pop	Electors	Variance	Remarks
Whistle Bend North	4	1600	1120	-33%	New. One of two new Whistle Bend Districts. Area of major growth to 2025.
Whistle Bend South	4	2400	1680	+1%	New. One of two new Whistle Bend Districts. Ongoing development and growth.
Porter Creek Centre	137	2310	1842	+11%	Former Porter Creek Centre required major adjustment for Whistle Bend.
Porter Creek North	19	2310	1792	+8%	Adjusted for major Porter Creek redistribution. Now generally north of Wann Road.
Porter Creek South	6	2200	1814	+9%	Adjusted. Now generally between Wann Rd and 12th Ave with portion of Range Road extension.
Takhini-Kopper King	8	2740	1913	+15%	Adjusted to improve voter parity. Now generally to include portions of Range Road and of Whitehorse Centre.
Whitehorse Centre	2	2990	1969	+18%	Adjusted to improve voter parity. The northern end of district from Ogilvie St moved to Takhini-Kopper King.
Whitehorse West	2	2640	1939	+16%	Adjusted to improve voter parity.
Mountainview	11	2670	1883	+13%	Adjusted to improve voter parity.
Riverdale North	85	2690	1819	+9%	Unchanged.
Riverdale South	59	2790	1819	+9%	Unchanged.
Copperbelt North	22	2660	1940	+16%	Adjusted to improve voter parity.
Copperbelt South	129	2430	1898	+14%	Adjusted to improve voter parity.

Whistle Bend North

General Description

The proposed district of Whistle Bend North is one of two new districts for Whitehorse: both in Whistle Bend. It generally is divided from Whistle Bend South from the north side of Keno Way. It includes a portion of Casca Blvd, Eugene Avenue, portion of Iskoot Crescent, Sybil Circle, Leota Street, Iditarod Lane, Tanana Lane, Gleaner Avenue, Reliance Street, Chance Lane, Gypsy Queen Lane, Witch Hazel Drive, Tyrell Crescent.

Commission Considerations

Whistle Bend is a major growth area of Whitehorse. There are 15 phases in the Whistle Bend development. All are expected to be complete by 2030. The current population is estimated to be 4,000 (2,800 electors). Population estimates for 2030 ranges between 8,000 and 10,000. This could result in up to 7000 electors.

The Commission conducted extensive consultations with the City of Whitehorse planning and Yukon Bureau of Statistics to forecast growth patterns and rates, realistic completion and occupancy dates, and electors by the fall of 2025.

The population growth in Whistle Bend demands the creation of one or two electoral districts. Based on current electors, a single district in Whistle Bend would consist of 2,800 electors (variance of +68%). That is before growth to 2025 and the growth over the following four years to 2029 is taken into account. The current and projected growth supports the proposal for two districts, recognizing that the variances will grow and very likely exceed +25% by 2030.

With two districts proposed, the Commission closely considered where to draw the boundaries. The balance between existing populations, growth to 2025, and growth to 2030 were examined. Uncertainties exist about construction scale and pace and subsequent occupancy, however, it is known there will be more growth in the north part of Whistle Bend, particularly after 2025. Whistle Bend was split to reflect higher populations in the south in the areas of initial development, while including portions of the known populated areas in the Whistle Bend North district to balance electors between the two Whistle Bend districts over two elections.

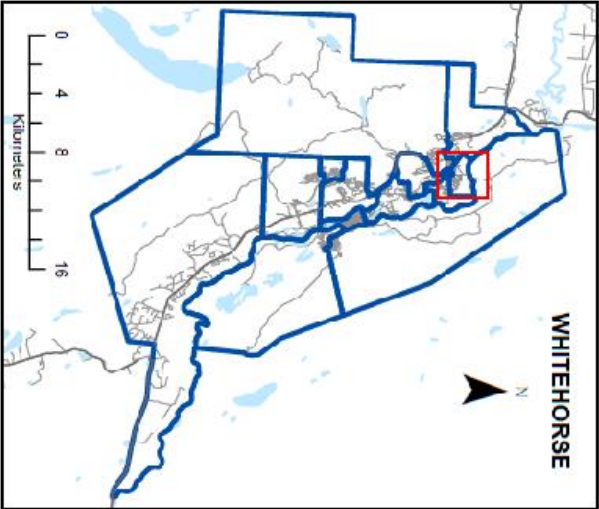
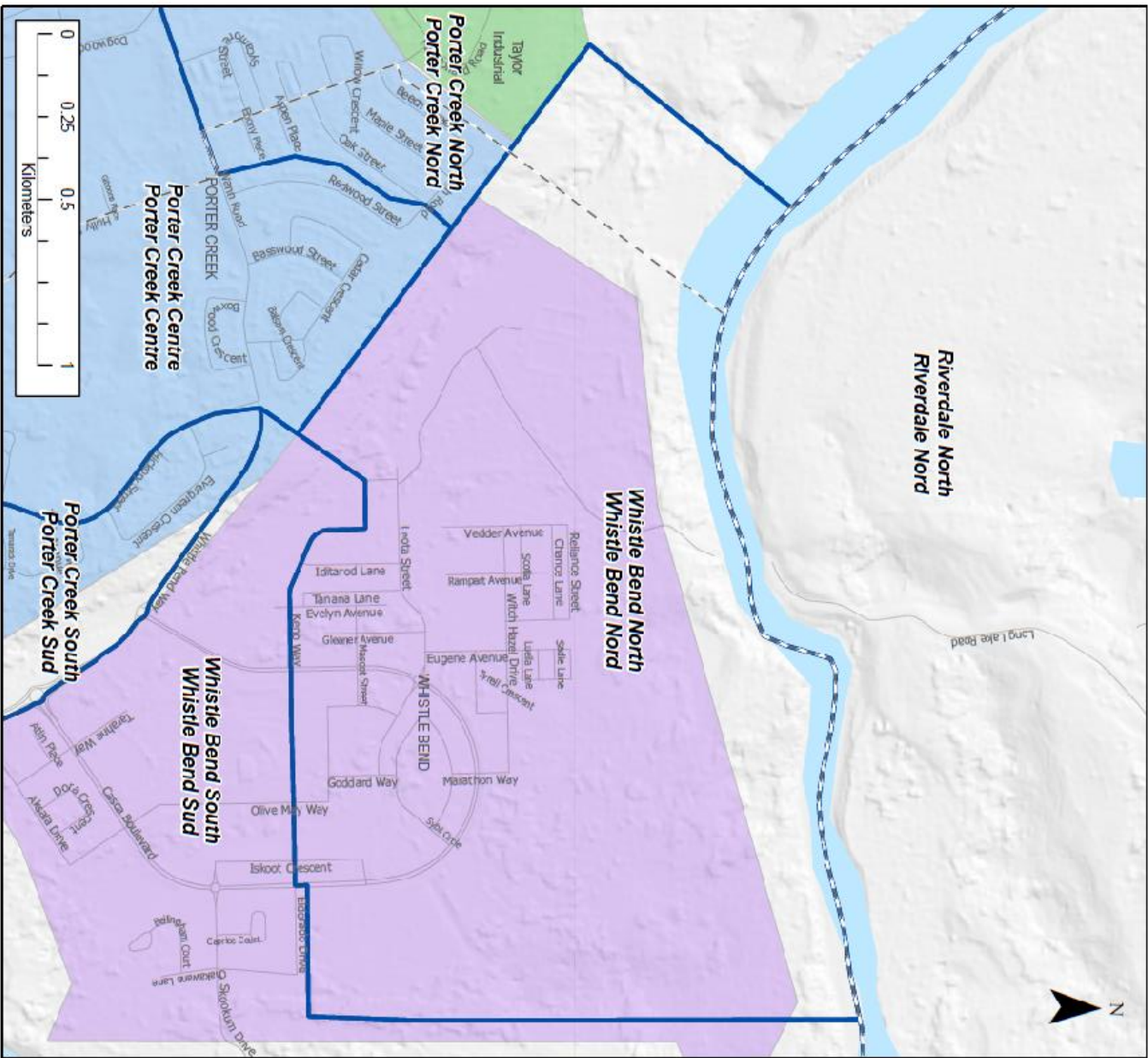
The Whistle Bend North boundaries form a district that has lower current elector populations but will continue to develop at a faster rate than Whistle Bend South and likely surpass population and elector counts by 2030. Refining of this district boundaries will be left to a future Commission as the growth continues.


Variance

The variance of this district is -33%. The high variance is considered temporary and is not considered a special circumstance. As new construction is completed, the variance will decrease and is expected to be within a 25% variance by the fall of 2025. Variances by 2030 will likely exceed +25%.

Boundary Description

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YUKON
ELECTORAL DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES COMMISSION
2024

INTERIM PROPOSAL
PROPOSITION PROVISOIRE

WHISTLE BEND NORTH
WHISTLE BEND NORD

 **PROPOSED DISTRICTS/
CIRCUMSCRIPTIONS PROPOSÉES**

 **CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS/
CIRCUMSCRIPTIONS ÉLECTORALES
ACTUELLES**

Whistle Bend South

General Description

The proposed district of Whistle Bend South is one of two districts for the Whistle Bend development. This includes the area south of Keno Way, portions of Casca Blvd, portions of Iskoot Crescent, Skookum Drive, Tarahne Way, Aksala Drive, Atlin Place, Bailey Place, Dora Crescent, Bellingham Court, Chakawana Lane, Olive May Way, portion of Range Road.

Commission Considerations

The district boundaries reflect a consideration of short term growth to the fall 2025, and a slower growth rate than Whistle Bend North to 2030. This area was the initial development in Whistle Bend and as a result has a lower rate of future growth. This district design is directly linked with growth patterns in Whistle Bend North.

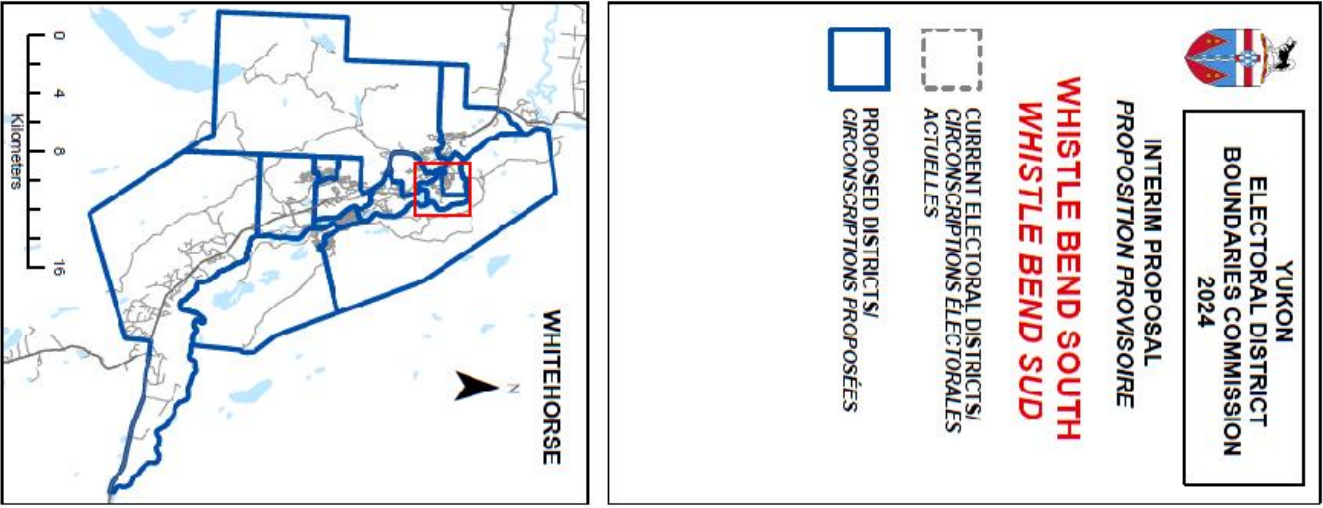
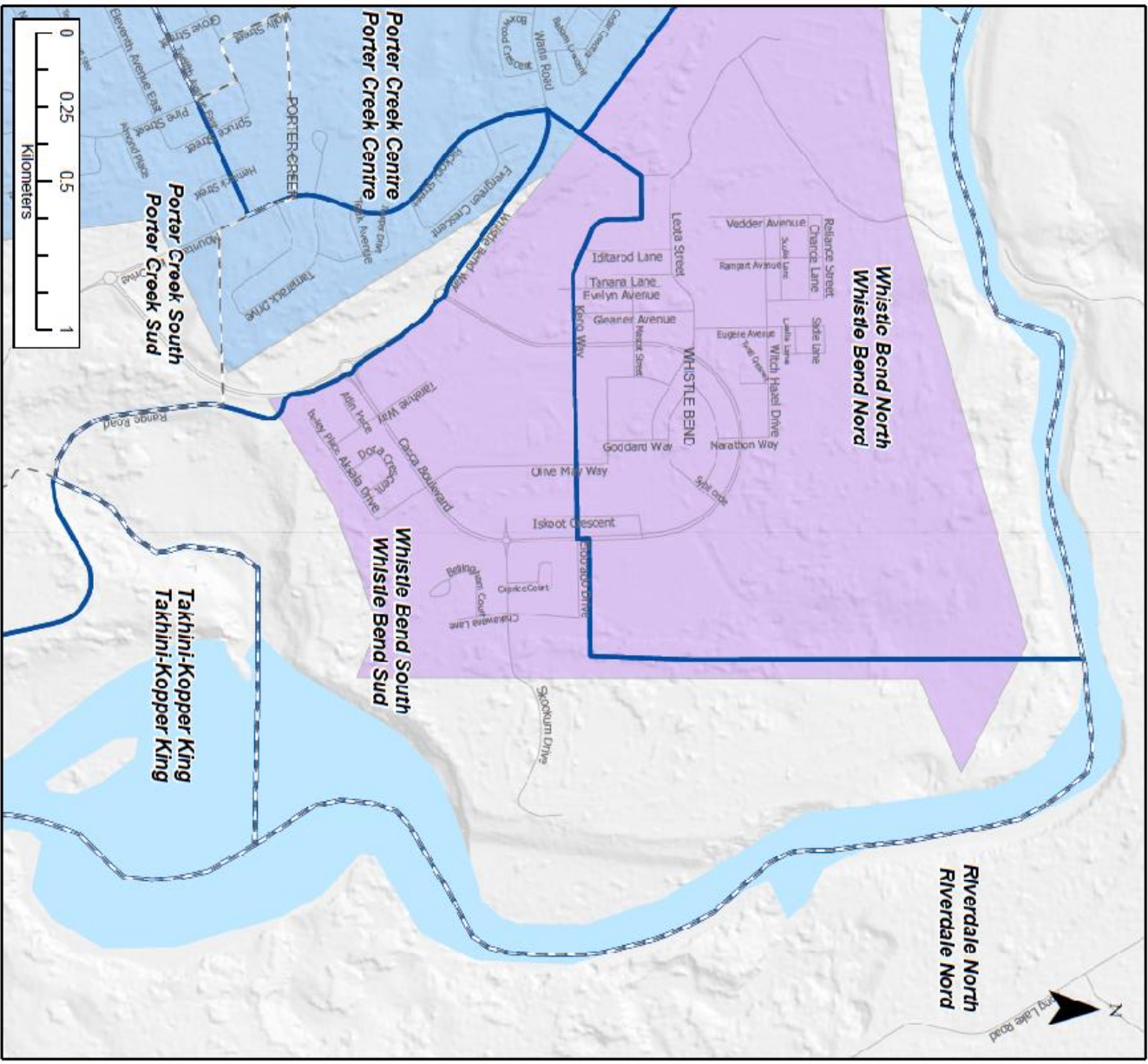
The Whistle Bend South boundaries take into account this district has higher current elector populations than Whistle Bend North and an expectation that over the next six years it will grow at a slower rate. Refining the boundaries will be left to future Commissions as growth continues.

Variance

The variance of this district is +1%. It is expected to increase and trend toward underrepresentation and likely to exceed a +25% variance by 2030.

Boundary Description

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Porter Creek Centre

General Description

The proposed district of Porter Creek Centre is one of three Porter Creek districts. Porter Creek Center no longer includes Whistle Bend. This district includes Kulan Industrial, Redwood Street, portion of Oak Street, Holly Street, Dogwood Street, Birch Street, Elm Street, portion of Fir Street, portion of Wann Road, portion of Hickory Street, portion of 12th Avenue, portion of Hemlock Street, portion of Spruce Street, Raven's Ridge, Copper Haul Road, Fish Lake Road, Valleyview Drive and Valleyview Crescent.

Commission Considerations

Porter Creek Centre is currently the district with the highest elector count in the territory with a variance of +77%. There are significant changes to this district. With the creation of separate Whistle Bend districts, the boundaries needed to be adjusted to increase the voter numbers.

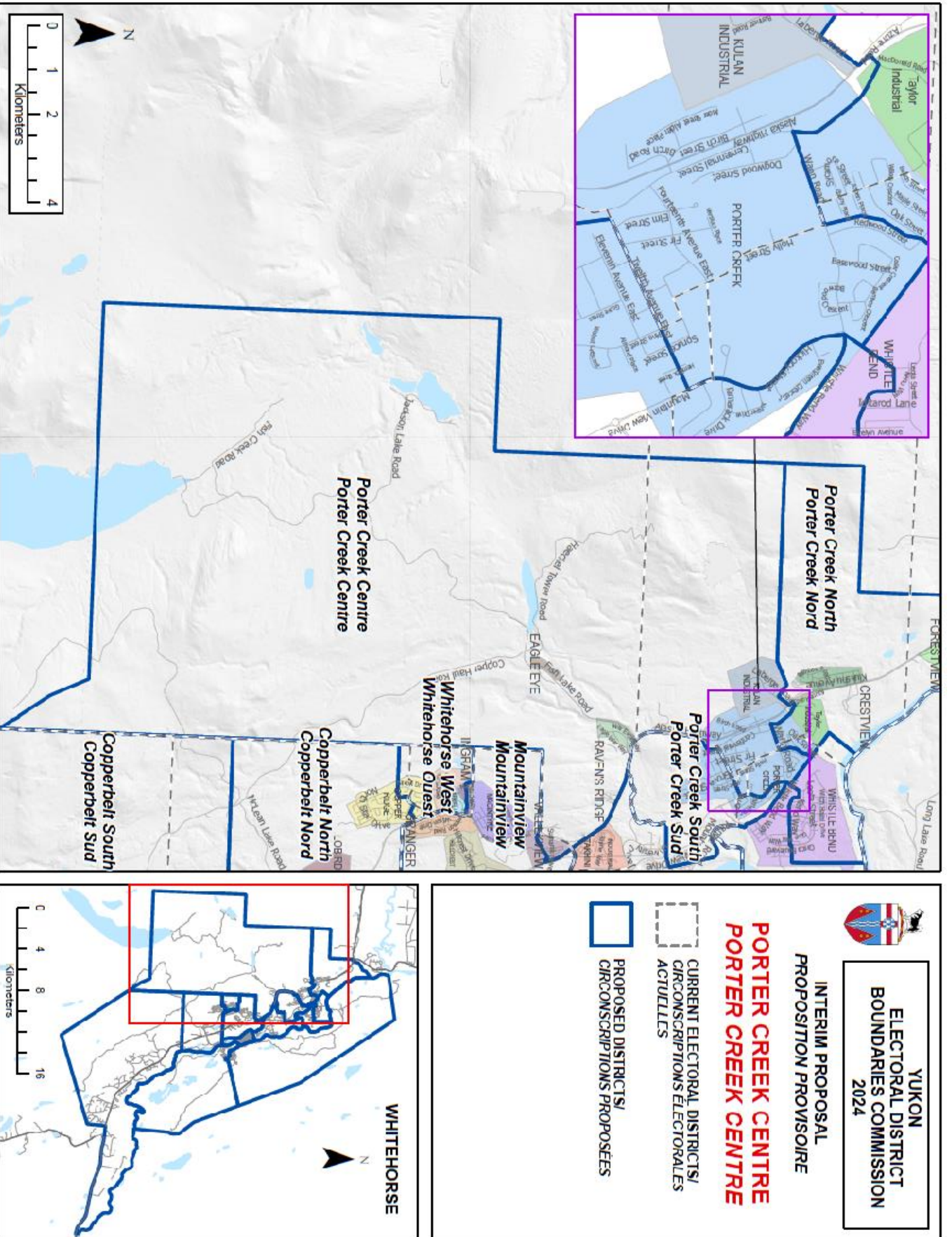
The boundaries of this district are set to improve voter parity.

Variance

The variance of this district is +11%, well within the 25% range. It is expected to further increase slightly over the next six years as the electoral quotient increases.

Boundary Description

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Porter Creek North

General Description

The proposed district of Porter Creek North Forest View (Cousins Airfield Road), Crestview Subdivision (Azure Road, Rainbow Road, Squanga Avenue, Klukshu Avenue, Rainbow Road), Taylor Industrial, portion of Porter Creek (Maple Street, Oak Street, Sycamore Street, and a portion of Wann Road).

Commission Considerations

Porter Creek North currently has a variance of +38% and is the fourth highest variance in Whitehorse. There are significant changes to this district. With the boundary changes to Porter Creek Center, combined with the objective to reduce elector counts in this district, there were significant changes to this district.

The boundaries of this district are set to improve voter parity.

Variance

The variance of this district is +8%. This is well within the 25% range. It is expected to increase slightly and remain within acceptable variances over the next six years as the electoral quotient increases.

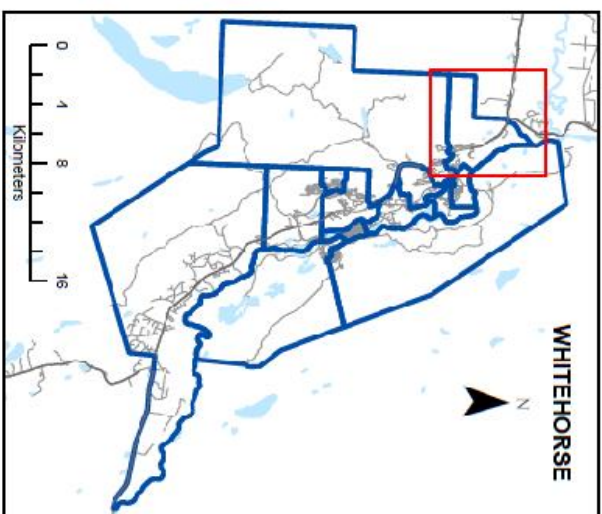
Boundary Description

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**INTERIM PROPOSAL
PROPOSITION PROVISOIRE**

PORTER CREEK NORTH
PORTER CREEK NORD

- | CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS ÉLECTORALES
ACTUELLES | PROPOSED DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS PROPOSÉES |
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Porter Creek South

General Description

The proposed district of Porter Creek South includes a portion of Wann Road, 9th Avenue E, 10th Avenue E, 11th Avenue E, portion of 12th Avenue, portion of Fir Street, Pine Street, Grove Street, Ponderosa Drive, portion of Hickory Street, Teak Avenue, Evergreen Crescent, portion of Hemlock Street, portion of Spruce Street, Whistle Bend Way, Mountain View Drive, portion of Range Road.

Commission Considerations

The current variance of this district is -40%. It has the second lowest elector count in the territory. There are moderate changes to this district. The boundaries were adjusted to reflect boundary changes in adjacent districts and to increase elector counts. There is high probability of development in the Range Point area (approx. 100 electors).

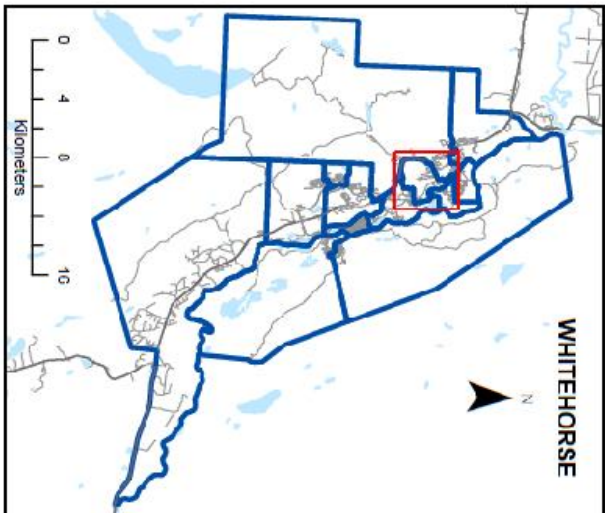
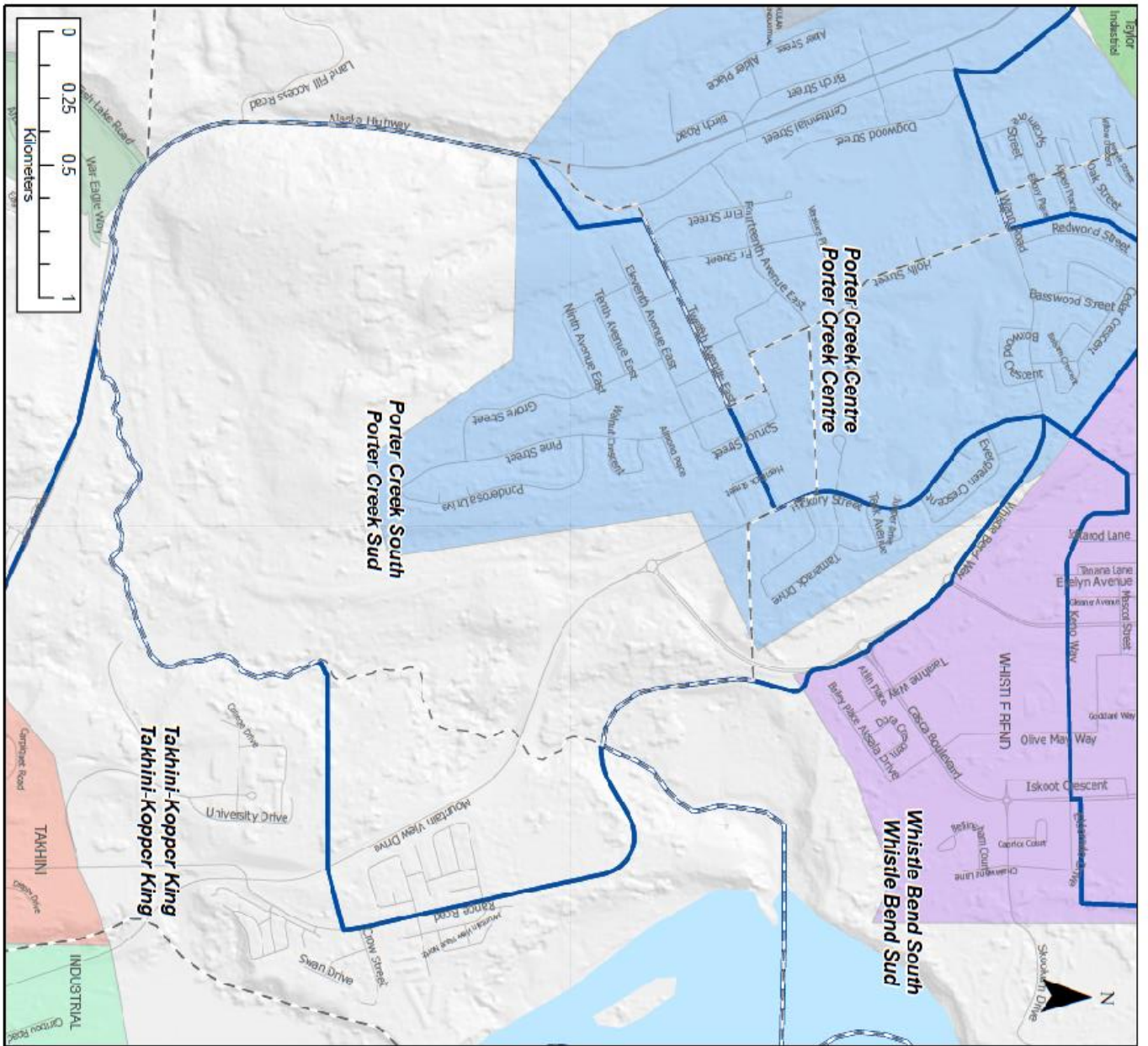
The boundaries of this district are set to improve voter parity.

Variance

The variance of this district is +9%. It is expected to increase slightly and remain within acceptable variances over the next six years as the electoral quotient increases.

Boundary Description

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YUKON ELECTORAL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES COMMISSION 2024

INTERIM PROPOSAL PROPOSITION PROVISOIRE

PORTER CREEK SOUTH PORTER CREEK SUD

**CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSRIPTIONS ACTUELLES**

**PROPOSED DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSRIPTIONS PROPOSÉES**

Takhini-Kopper King

General Description

The proposed district of Takhini-Kopper King includes the remainder of Mountain View Drive, portion of Range Road, Mountain View Place N, River Ridge Lane, Crow Street, Swan Drive, E View Place, W View Place, Vista View Place, College Drive, Brenda Drive, Crescent Drive, Takhini Court Avenue, Takhini Subdivision (Dieppe Drive, Normandy Road N, Antwerp Street, Arnheim Road, Cassino Street, Rhine Way, Normandy Road), Two Mile Hill, Marwell (Caribou Road, Tlingit Street, Galena Road, Industrial Road, Calcite Road, Copper Road, Silver Road, Gypsum Road, Jade Road, Jasper Road), Chilkoot Way, Waterfront Place, portion of Ogilvie Street, portion of 2nd Avenue, portion of 3rd Avenue, portion of 4th Avenue, portion of 6th Avenue, Baxter Street, Ray Street.

Commission Considerations

The current variance of this district is -41%. It has the second highest elector count in the territory. There are moderate changes to this district. The boundaries were adjusted to reflect boundary changes in adjacent districts and to decrease elector counts. There is a possibility of a development in the University area over the next six years (75 electors).

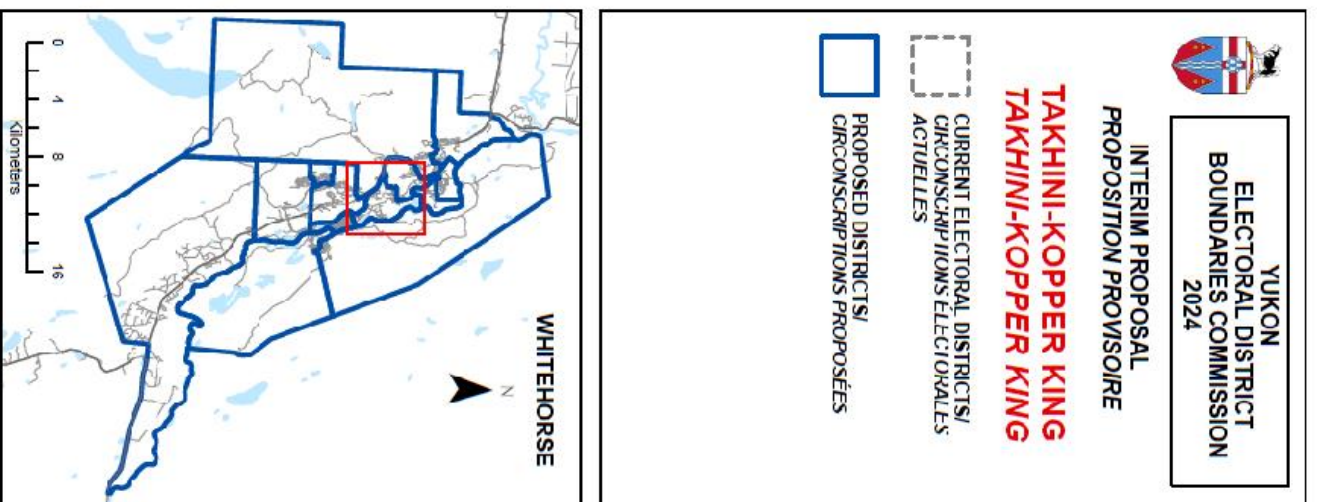
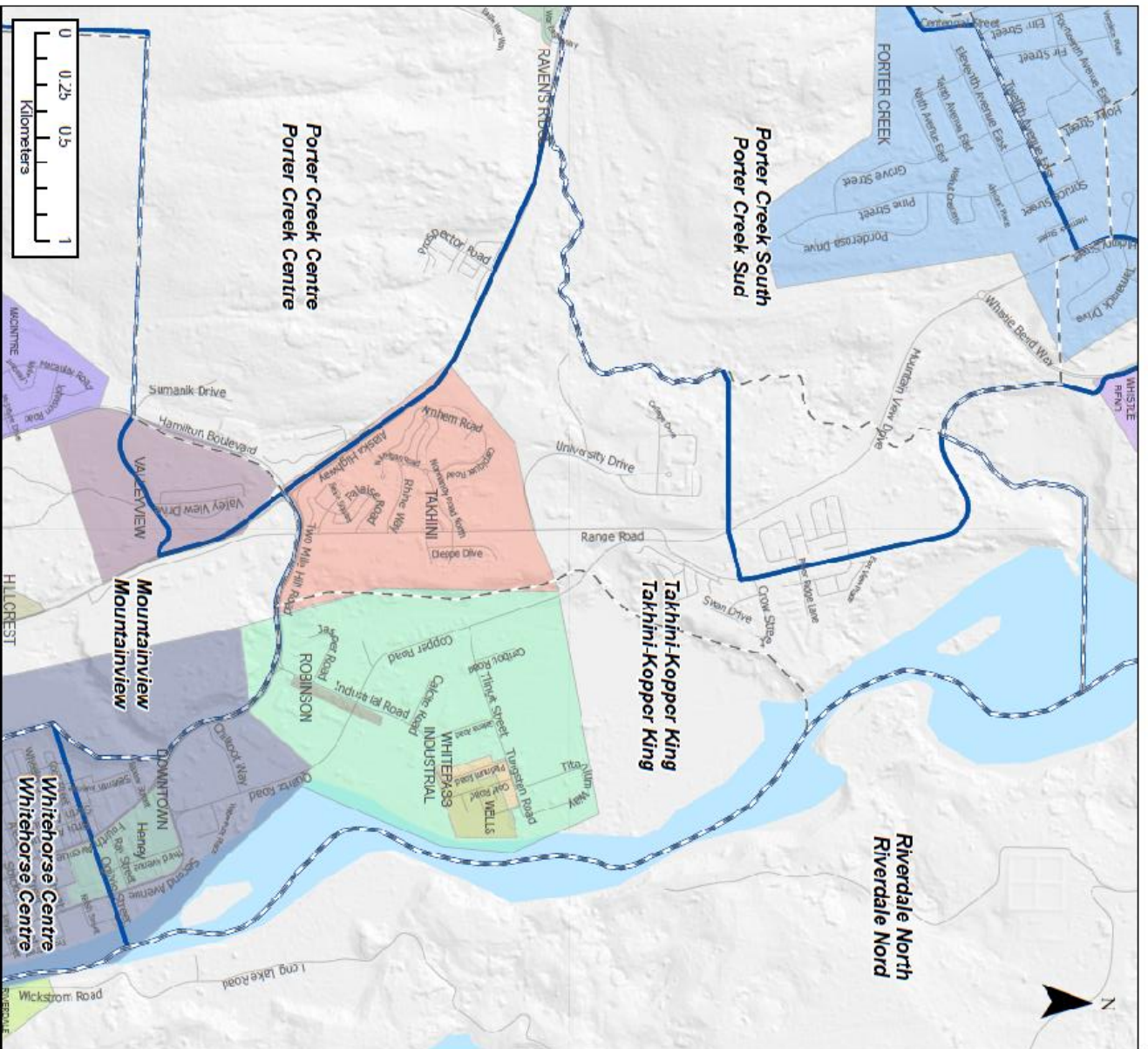
The boundaries of this district are set to improve voter parity.

Variance

The variance of this district is +15%. It is expected to increase slightly and remain within acceptable variances over the next six years as the electoral quotient increases.

Boundary Description

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Whitehorse Centre

General Description

The proposed district of Whitehorse Centre is the downtown area south of Ogilvie Street, including a portion of Ogilvie Street, Cook Street, Wheeler Street, Elliott Street, Rogers Street, Lowe Street, Drury Street, Black Street, Alexander Street, Strickland Street, Jarvis Street, Wood Street, Steele Street, Main Street, Lambert Street, Hanson Street, Hawkins Street, Hoge Street, Jeckell Street, Taylor Street, 1st Avenue, remainder of 2nd Avenue, remainder of 3rd Avenue, remainder of 4th Avenue, 5th Avenue, remainder of 6th Avenue, 7th Avenue, 8th Avenue.

Commission Considerations

The current variance of this district is +34%. It has the fifth highest elector count in the territory. There are significant changes to this district. The boundaries were adjusted to reflect boundary changes in adjacent districts and to decrease elector numbers.

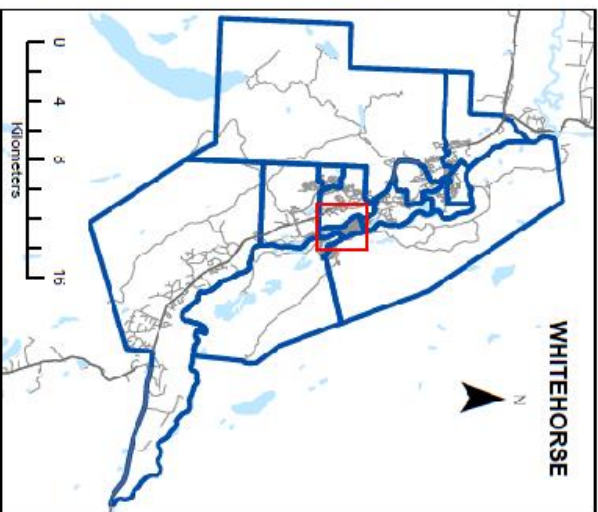
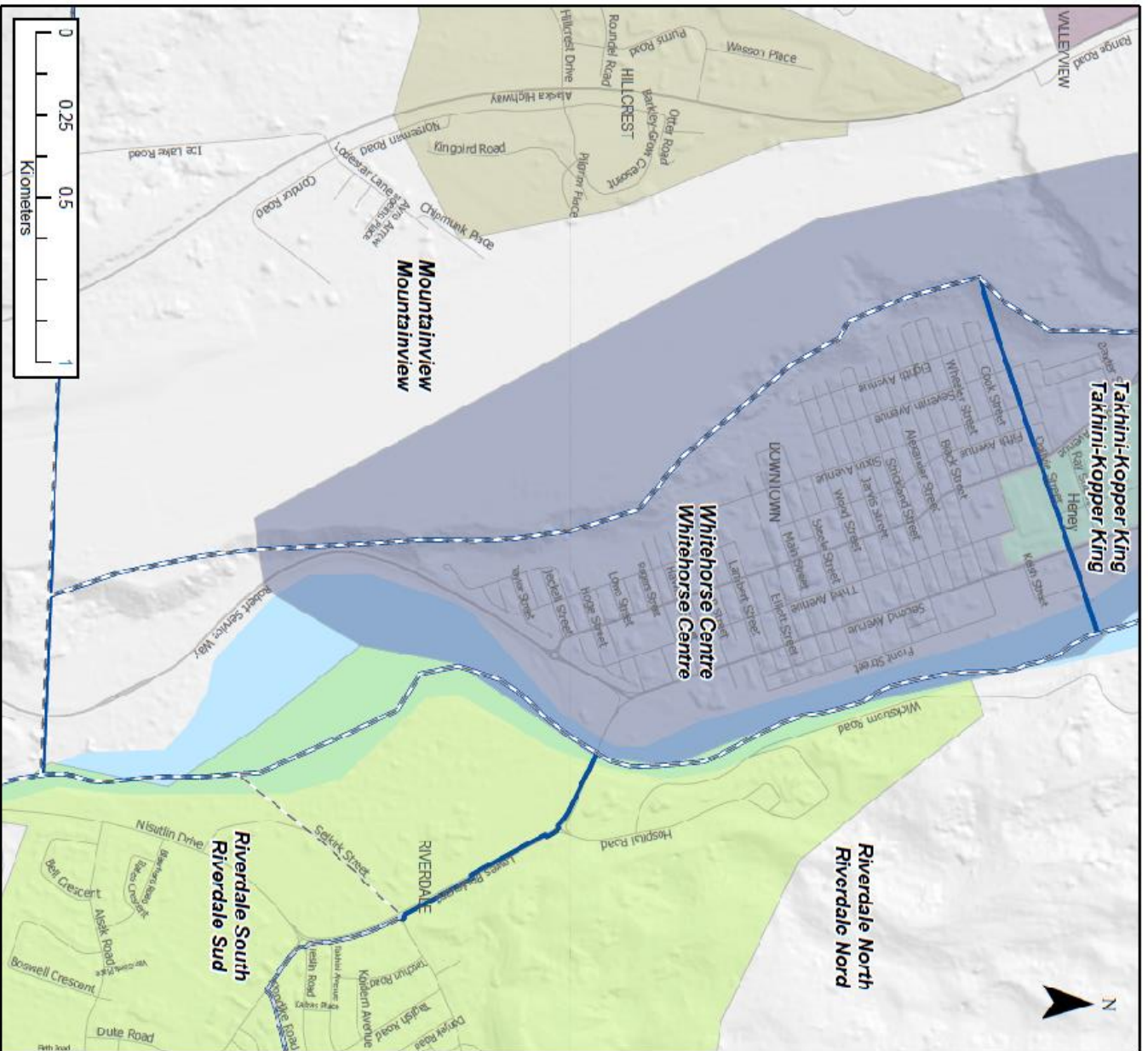
The boundaries of this district are set to improve voter parity.

Variance

The variance of this district is. +18%. It is expected to increase slightly and remain within acceptable variances over the next six years as the electoral quotient increases.

Boundary Description

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**YUKON
ELECTORAL DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES COMMISSION
2024**

**INTERIM PROPOSAL
PROPOSITION PROVISOIRE**

**WHITEHORSE CENTRE
WHITEHORSE CENTRE**

 CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS ÉLECTORALES
ACTUELLES

 PROPOSED DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS PROPOSÉES

Riverdale North

General Description

The proposed district of Riverdale North includes Long Lake Road, Wickstrom Road, portion of Lewes Blvd, Takhini Avenue, Tutshi Road, Donjek Road, Tagish Road, Teslin Road, portion of Klondike Road, portion of Peel Road, portion of Pelly Road, portion of Alsek Road.

Commission Considerations

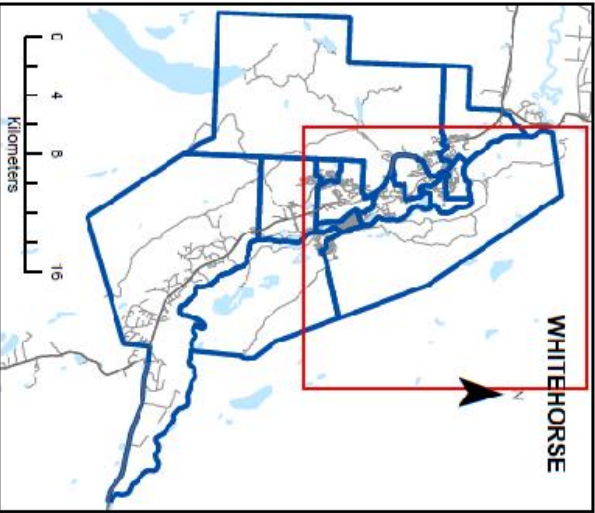
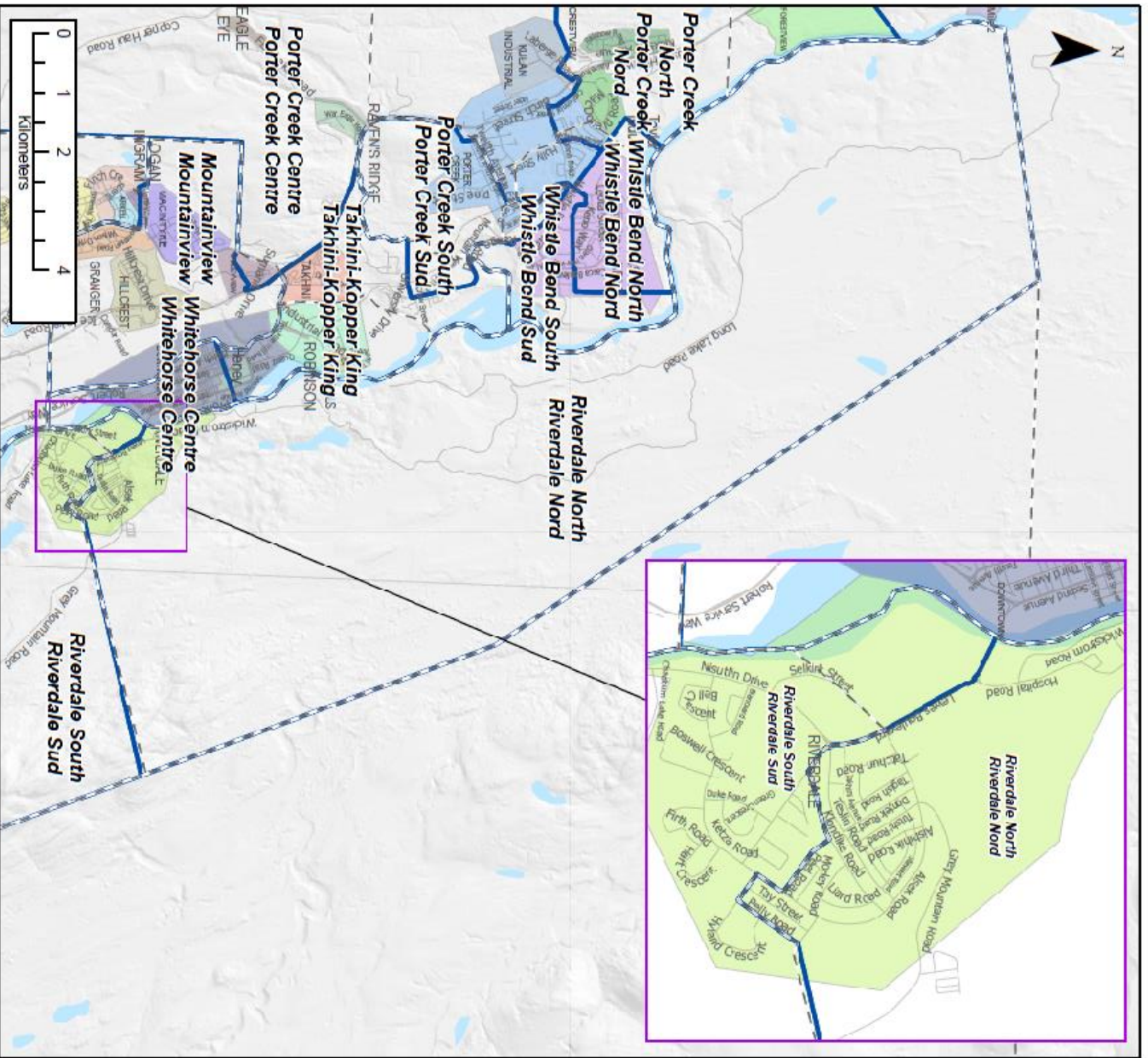
The current variance of this district is +9%. There are no changes to this district. The boundaries of this district are set to maintain voter parity.

Variance

The variance of this district is +9%. It is expected to increase slightly and remain within acceptable variances over the next six years as the electoral quotient increases.

Boundary Description

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YUKON
ELECTORAL DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES COMMISSION
2024

INTERIM PROPOSAL
PROPOSITION PROVISOIRE

RIVERDALE NORTH
RIVERDALE NORD

CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS ÉLECTORALES
ACTUELLES

PROPOSED DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS PROPOSÉES

Riverdale South

General Description

The proposed district of Riverdale South includes of Lewes Blvd, remainder of Klondike Road, remainder of Peel Road, remainder of Pelly Road, remainder of Alsek Road, Selkirk Street, Blanchard Road, Duke Road, Green Crescent, Hart Crescent, Grey Mountain Road, Chadburn Lake Road.

Commission Considerations

The current variance of this district is +9%. There are no changes to this district. The boundaries of this district are set to maintain voter parity.

Variance

The variance of this district is +9%. It is expected to increase slightly and remain within acceptable variances over the next six years as the electoral quotient increases.

Boundary Description

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**YUKON
ELECTORAL DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES COMMISSION
2024**

**INTERIM PROPOSAL
PROPOSITION PROVISOIRE**

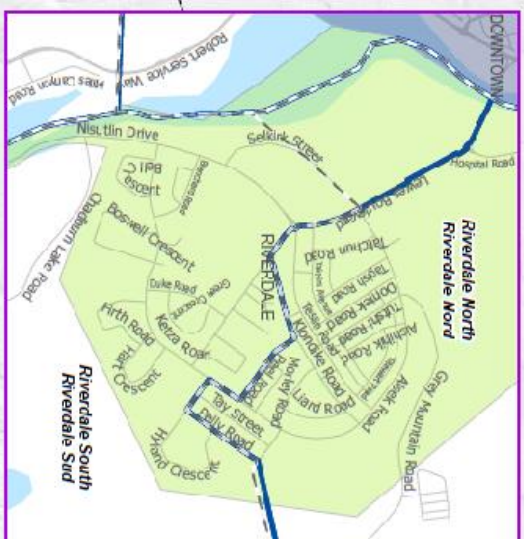
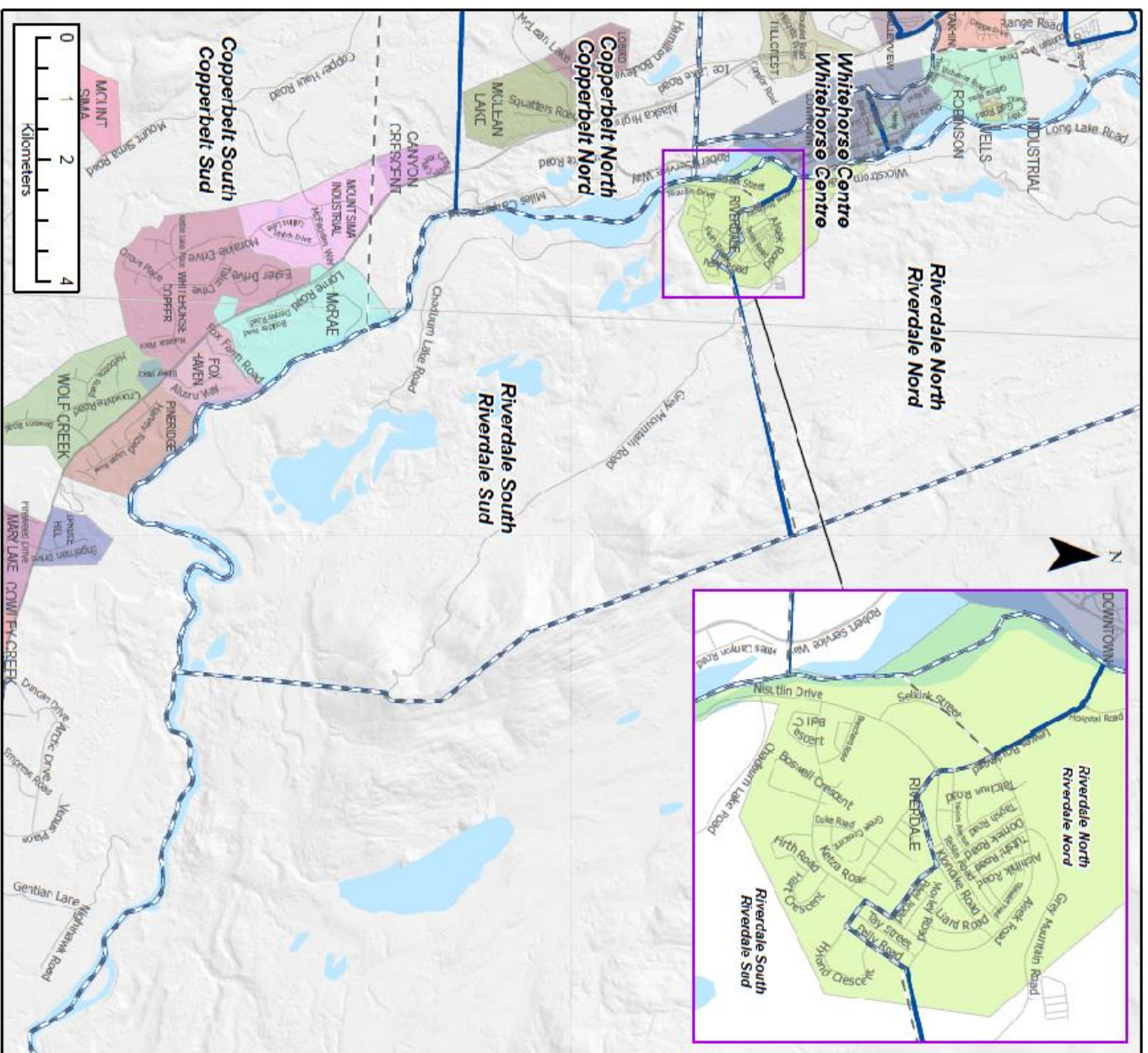
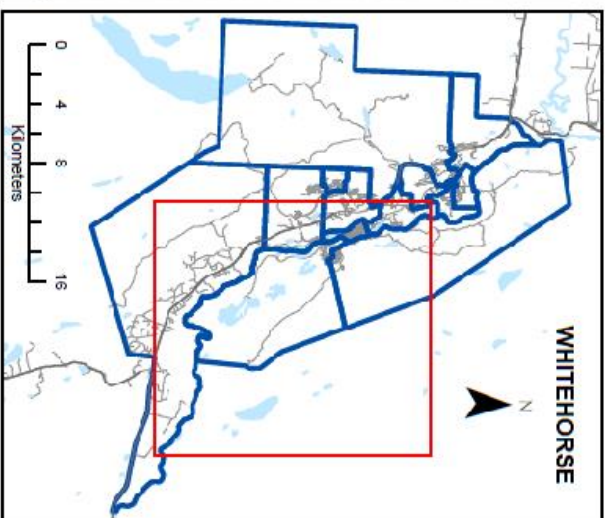
**RIVERDALE SOUTH
RIVERDALE SUD**



CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSRIPTIONS ÉLECTORALES
ACTUELLES



PROPOSED DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSRIPTIONS PROPOSÉES



Whitehorse West

General Description

The proposed district of Whitehorse West includes a portion of Ingram Subdivision (including portion of Mallard Way, Pintail Place, Pintail Street, portion of Golden Eye Street), Arkell Subdivision (including Heron Drive, Ptarmigan Place, Eagle Place, Grouse Crescent, Sandpiper Drive, Loon Road), portion of Hamilton Blvd, Logan Subdivision (including Wren Place, Warbler Way, Finch Crescent, Nuthatch Place, Magpie Road, Bluejay Way, portion of Copper Ridge Subdivision (Amethyst Trail, Periodot Crescent, Emerald Trail, portion of Lazulite Drive, portion of Diamond Way, portion of Ruby Lane, Moonstone Lane, Olivine Place, Topaz Crescent, Zircon Lane, Spinel Road, Garnet Crescent, a portion of Falcon Drive).

Commission Considerations

The current variance of this district is +7%. There are minor changes to this district. The boundaries were slightly adjusted to reflect boundary changes in adjacent districts and to decrease elector counts. There is possible development to the west of Falcon Drive (160 electors).

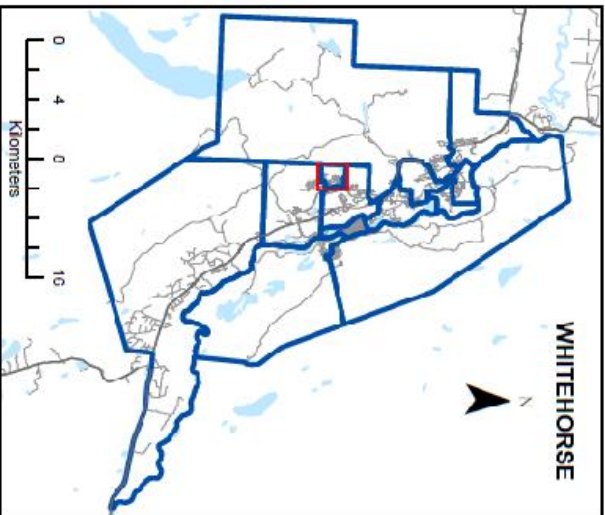
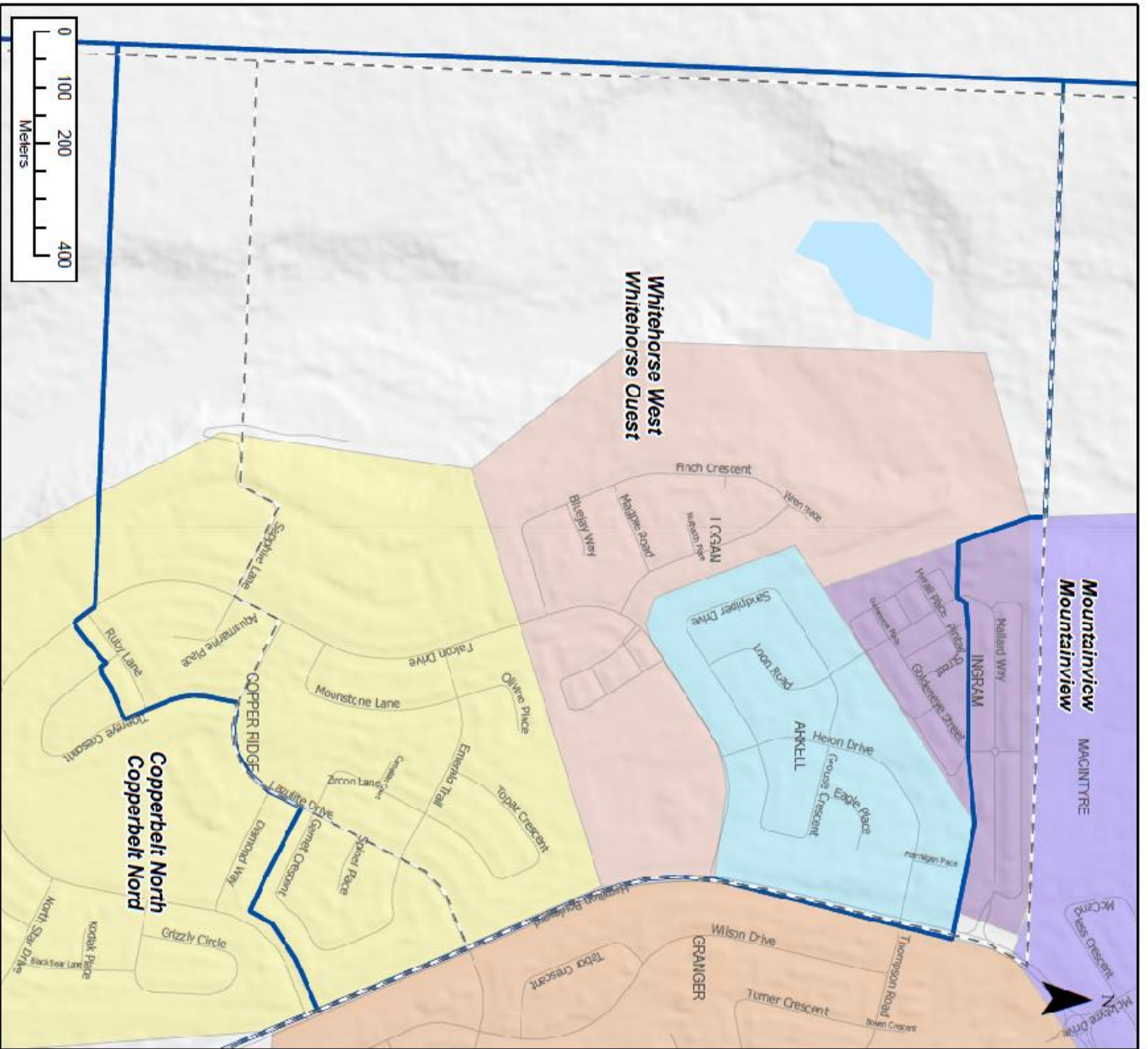
The boundaries of this district are set to improve voter parity.


Variance

The variance of this district is +16%. It is expected to increase slightly and remain within acceptable variances over the next six years as the electoral quotient increases.

Boundary Description

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YUKON
ELECTORAL DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES COMMISSION
2024

INTERIM PROPOSAL
PROPOSITION PROVISOIRE

WHITEHORSE WEST
WHITEHORSE OUEST



CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS ÉLECTORALES
ACTUELLES



PROPOSED DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS PROPOSÉES

Mountainview

General Description

The proposed district of Mountainview includes a portion of Valleyview, Sumanik Drive, Hamilton Blvd, remainder of Golden Eye Street, portion of Ingram Subdivision (portion of Mallard Way), McIntyre Subdivision, home to many Kwanlin Dün First Nation citizens (McIntyre Drive, Maccauley Road, Johnston Road, Boyd Crescent, Murphy Road, O’Brien Road, Hanna Crescent, Light Crescent, McClennan Road), remainder of Hamilton Blvd, Hillcrest (including Wasson Place, Burns Road, Roundel Road, Hillcrest Drive, Summit Road, Chalet Crescent, Sunset Drive N, Sunset Drive S, Park Lane, Dalton Trail, Norseman Road, Otter Road, Barkley-Grow Crescent, Fairchild Place, Pilgrim Road, Kingbird Road, Lodestar Lane).

Commission Considerations

The current variance of this district is +8%. There are minor changes to this district. The boundaries were adjusted to reflect boundary changes in adjacent districts and to decrease elector counts. Some development in the Valleyview area (tank farm) may be in place by 2030 but the timing of this remains uncertain. This will be left to the next Commission.

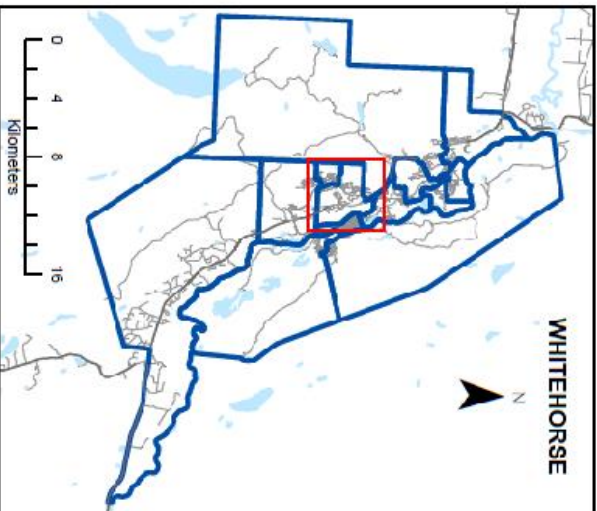
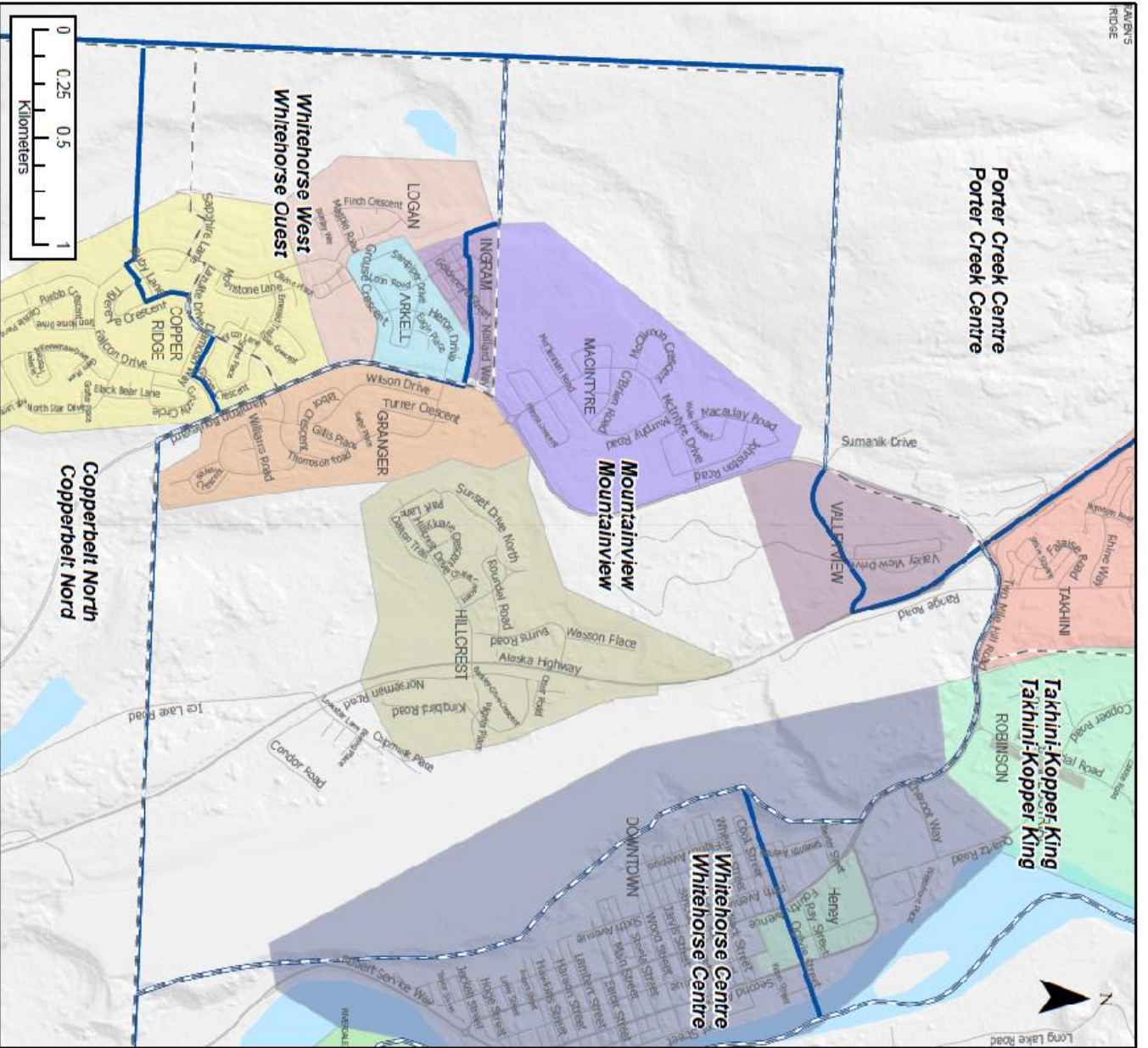
The boundaries of this district are set to improve voter parity.


Variance

The variance of this district is. +13%. It is expected to increase slightly and remain within acceptable variances over the next six years as the electoral quotient increases.

Boundary Description

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YUKON
ELECTORAL DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES COMMISSION
2024

INTERIM PROPOSAL
PROPOSITION PROVISOIRE

MOUNTAINVIEW
MOUNTAINVIEW



**PROPOSED DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS PROPOSÉES**



**CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS/
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS ÉLECTORALES**
ACTUELLES

Copperbelt North

General Description

The proposed district of Copperbelt North includes a portion of Copper Ridge Subdivision (remainder of Lazulite Drive, remainder of Diamond Way, remainder Ruby Lane, remainder of Falcon Drive, Grizzly Circle, North Star Drive, Keewenaw Drive, Pueblo Crescent, North Star Drive, Winze Place, Winze Lane, Adit Lane), portion of Hamilton Blvd, portion of Robert Service Way, Metropolit Lane, Garden Road, Lobird (Lobird Road), McLean Lake, Squatters Row.

Commission Considerations

The current variance of this district is +41%. It has the third highest elector count in the territory. There are moderate changes to this district. The boundaries were adjusted to reflect boundary changes in adjacent districts and to decrease elector counts.

The boundaries of this district are set to improve voter parity.

Variance

The variance of this district is +16%. It is expected to increase slightly and remain within acceptable variances over the next six years as the electoral quotient increases.

Boundary Description

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Copperbelt South

General Description

The proposed district of Copperbelt South includes Canyon Crescent Subdivision, Mount Sima Industrial (includes Mount Sima Road), remainder of Copper Haul Road, McRae Industrial (includes Lorne Road, Fraser Road, Boulder Road), Fox Haven (includes Fox Farm Road, portion of the Alaska Highway, Wolf Creek Subdivision (includes Blaker Place, Boss Road, Cronkhite Road, Harbottle Road, Langholtz Road, Dawson Road, Ryder Place) Pineridge Subdivision (includes Harvey Place, Harvey Road, Nansen Drive, Logan Road, Arkell Place, Castle Drive, Keele Place, Haldane Place, Tombstone Place), Spruce Hill Subdivision (includes Engelman Drive, Sitka Crescent, a portion of Cowley Creek), Mary Lake Subdivision (includes Fireweed Drive, Sage Place, Aster Place, Bluebell Place, Iris Place, Buttercup Place, Lupin Place), Cowley Creek Subdivision (includes Salmon Trail, Coho Trail, Chum Place, Dolly Varden Drive, Pike Place, Grayling Place, Marigold Place).

Commission Considerations

The current variance of this district is +14%%. There are minor changes.

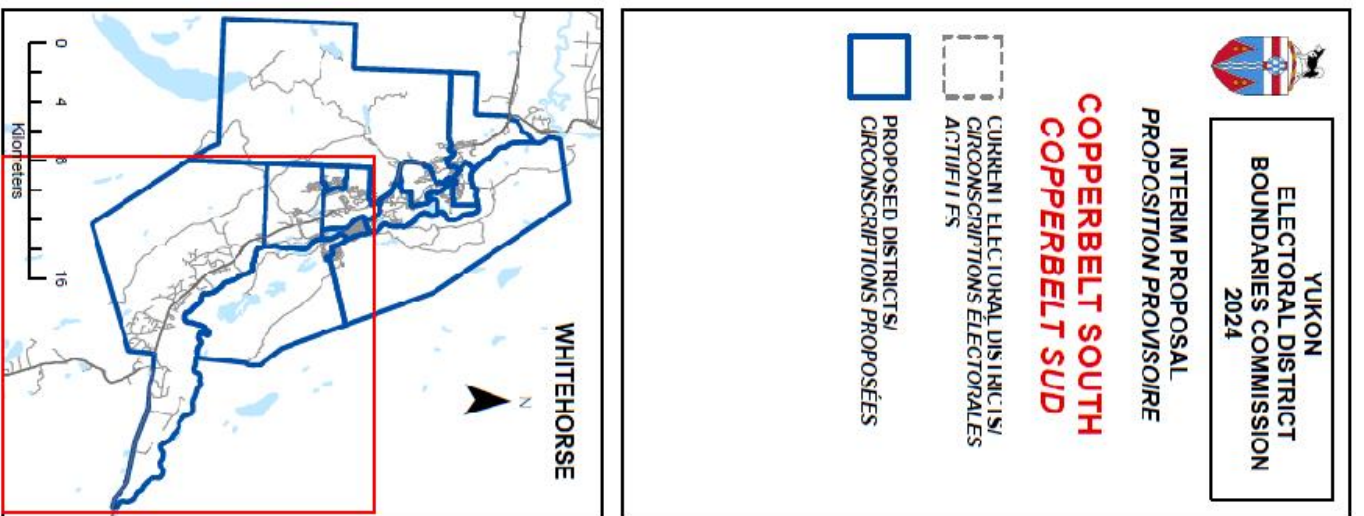
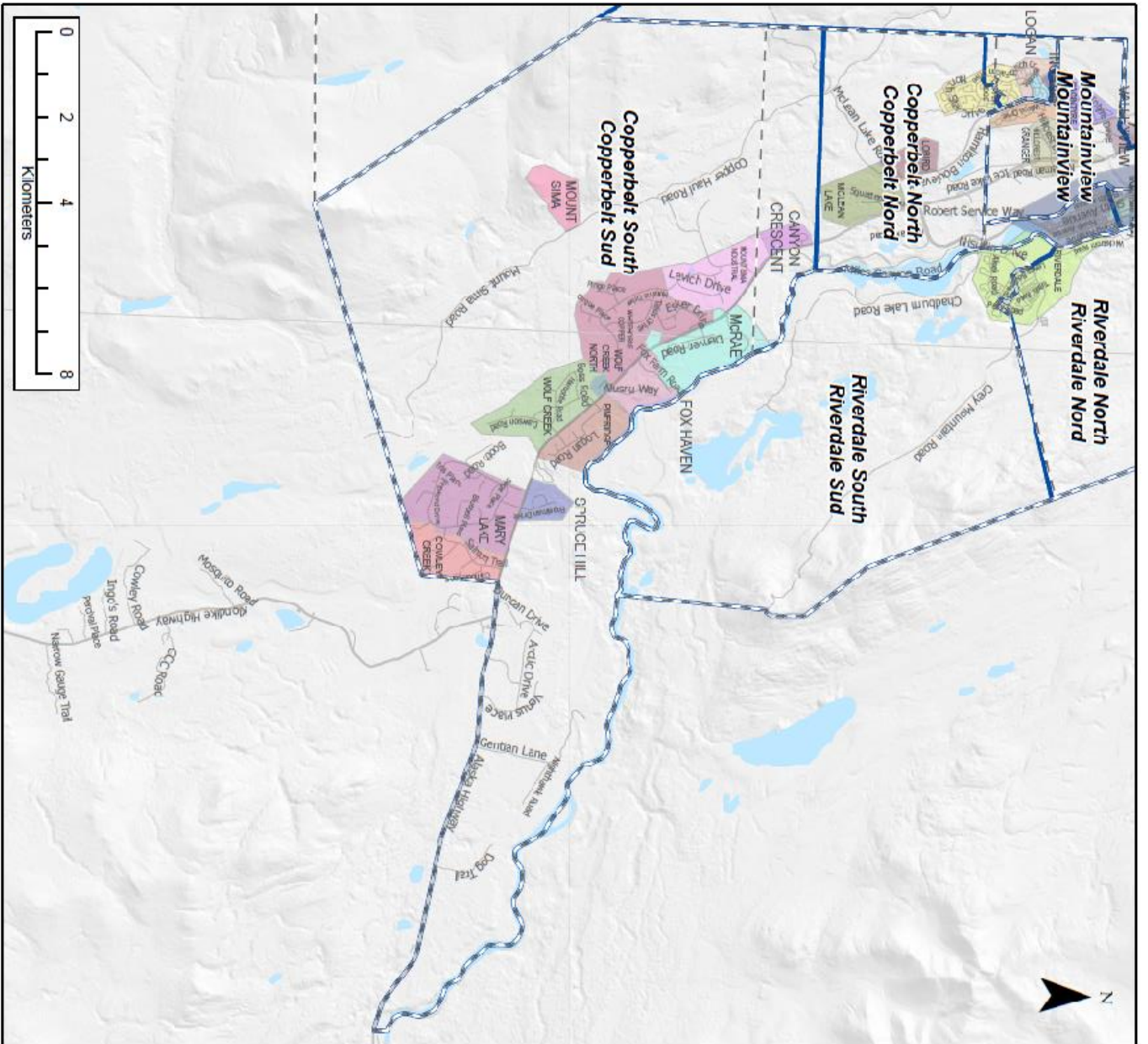
The boundaries were adjusted to reflect boundary changes in adjacent districts and to improve voter parity.

Variance

The variance of this district is +14%. It is expected to increase slightly and remain within acceptable variances over the next six years as the electoral quotient increases.

Boundary Description

The areas and boundaries as described in the “Official Digital Version of Electoral District Maps” prepared by the Yukon Electoral District Boundaries Commission and dated May 9, 2024.



Acknowledgements

The Commission would like to thank all who have been part of this important democratic process to date.

The Commission wishes to sincerely thank and recognize the following individuals for their ongoing expertise and support:

Commission Support Team

Helen Fitzsimmons, Executive Director

Colleen Madore, Assistant Chief Electoral Officer

Carrie Jackson, Administrative Services Coordinator

Commission Working Group

Niki Parry, Geomatics Yukon

Kaitlyn McNeil, Geomatics Yukon

Laura Grieve, Geomatics Yukon

Bishnu Saha, Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Rebecca Johnson, Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Mathieu Marois, City of Whitehorse

Karmen Whitbread, City of Whitehorse

Laura Prentice, Community Services

Supporting Agencies and Personnel

Véronique Lafond, Communications Advisor, French Language Services Directorate (FLSD)

Mark Burns, Electronic Services, Highways and Public Works and his team

Recognition

The Commission acknowledges the important groundwork of previous Commissions. The Commission also acknowledges and thanks the Yukoners who made submissions at this Interim Report stage.

Appendix 1

The Commission

Commission Member Biographies



Suzanne Duncan

Chief Justice

Justice Duncan holds a B.A. (1982) and an LL.B. (1985) from Queen's University, and an LL.M. (2000) from Osgoode Hall Law School. She began practising in 1987 with McCarthy Tétrault in Toronto in the areas of civil litigation, labour and employment, and immigration. In 2001, she joined the civil litigation section of the federal Department of Justice in Toronto. In January 2006, she relocated permanently to the Yukon and continued to work for Justice Canada in the areas of Aboriginal law and Crown liability. In early 2018, she became the in-house legal counsel for the Kwanlin Dün First Nation government in

Whitehorse.

On November 29, 2018, she was appointed to the Supreme Court of Yukon, and on October 1, 2020, she was appointed as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Yukon. Chief Justice Duncan served on the Executive of the Law Society of Yukon as First Vice President and Chair of Discipline. She has been a member and Chair of the Board of Directors of the Yukon Legal Services Society and Chair of the Yukon Employment Standards Board. Chief Justice Duncan previously served as Chair of the Board of Homes First Society, an agency in Toronto that provides shelter and support to individuals who are among the hardest to house. She is a former co-author of the book *The Law of Privilege in Canada*.



Maxwell Harvey

Chief Electoral Officer

Max was appointed as Chief Electoral Officer in May 2018. He has over 20 years of experience in senior electoral administration positions at federal and territorial levels. He is passionate about the administration of the democratic processes that determine political power in the Yukon.

Before joining Elections Yukon, his career included service as an officer with the Royal Canadian Navy, as an Assistant Deputy Minister with the government of Newfoundland and Labrador, and in business as an entrepreneur, consultant, and executive coach. He has a Master of Business Administration degree from Memorial University.



Patricia Cuning

Representative of the Yukon Liberal Party

Patricia has been a lifelong activist for political ideas, citizen engagement and women in politics. She believes that the institutions matter and that understanding our rights as well as our obligations as citizens is important. Engagement in the public process is necessary to protect our democracy.

Patricia is the Executive Director of MacBride Museum where she has led the organization through a long period of growth and community engagement. She is an advocate for identity, stories, and narrative as well as a presenter, exhibit designer, author and music producer.

Patricia is a past board member of the Yukon Historical and Museums Association, the Yukon Convention Bureau, the Yukon Foundation, the Yukon Historic Resources Board and Main Street Society. She has volunteered at Dawson, Atlin and Breakout West music festivals.

She graduated from Queen's University with a B.A. (Hons).



Warren Holland

Representative of the Yukon Party

Warren has served in a number of leadership roles during his career and is currently Director of Governance with the Kwanlin Dun First Nation. He was Executive Director of Quality and Strategy with Yukon Hospitals from 2013 to 2023, and Director of Finance with the Department of Health and Social Services from 2011 to 2013. He also served on the political staff of Premier Dennis Fentie's Yukon Party government, as an Executive Assistant to several ministers and as Deputy Principal Secretary.

Warren has a bachelor's degree in Political Science from the University of Victoria and a master's degree in Leadership from Royal Roads University. He and his wife Brenda Stehelin have four children and eight grandchildren and have called Whitehorse and the Yukon home for most of their lives.



Elizabeth (Liz) Hanson

Representative of the Yukon New Democratic Party

Liz moved to the Yukon in 1978 to work as the Regional Social Worker (Old Crow to Good Hope Lake) for INAC. After eight years in Nanaimo and Ottawa (1981 to 1989) she returned to Whitehorse as part of the federal self-government negotiations team, subsequently becoming the Director of Claims and Self Government. She retired as Regional Director General INAC in 2007.

Liz was elected to the Yukon Legislative Assembly in the 2010 byelection, and the 2011 and 2016 general elections representing Whitehorse Centre.

Appendix 2

Schedule of Public Hearings

Public hearing will be conducted in-person. Virtual (Zoom) public hearings will be scheduled as required following the in-person public hearings. Check the Commission website yukonboundaries.ca for updated schedules.

Community and Date	Public Hearing Location
Mayo Wed May 22, 2024	Mayo Community Hall 1:00 PM - 3:00 PM
Faro Fri May 24, 2024	Faro Recreation Centre 10:30 AM - 12:30 PM
Ross River Fri May 24, 2024	Hope Centre 2:30 PM – 4:30 PM
Watson Lake Tue Jun 4, 2024	Watson Lake Recreation Centre 1:00 PM – 3:00 PM
Pelly Crossing Wed Jun 5, 2024	Eliza Van Bibber School (Library) 1:00 PM – 3:00 PM
Carmacks Wed Jun 5, 2024	Carmacks Recreation Centre 6:00 – 8:00 PM
Teslin Thu Jun 6, 2024	Teslin Recreation Centre 1:00 – 3:00 PM
Tagish Thu Jun 6, 2024	Tagish Community Centre 6:00 PM – 8:00 PM
Whitehorse Mon Jun 10, 2024	Mount McIntyre Recreational Centre 7:00 PM – 9:00 PM
Ibex Valley Tue Jun 11, 2024	Ibex Valley Fire Hall 5:30 PM – 7:30 PM
Whitehorse Thu Jun 13, 2024	Sternwheeler Hotel 7:00 PM – 9:00 PM
Old Crow Mon Jun 17, 2024	Darius Elias Community Centre 11:30 AM – 1:30 PM
Dawson City Mon Jun 17, 2024	Downtown Hotel 5:00 PM – 7:00 PM



YUKON
ELECTORAL DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES COMMISSION
2024

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