

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATION COMMISSION 2002

TE KOMIHANA WHAKATAU ROHE PŌTI

To Her Excellency the Governor-General of New Zealand

YOUR EXCELLENCY

The Representation Commission, constituted and acting under the Electoral Act 1993 and its amendments (“the Act”), hereby reports to Your Excellency the names and boundaries of the General and Maori Electoral Districts fixed by the Commission. From the 18th day of April 2002, being the date of gazetting of the notice of these names and boundaries, general elections of members of Parliament will be based on the boundaries now reported to you, until these boundaries are changed by process of law.

The principal function of the Commission is, in the words of s28 (1) of the Act, to make periodical readjustment of the representation of the people of New Zealand in the House of Representatives. This is a matter of wide public interest and importance. Conscious of the fact that Your Excellency will shortly present a copy of this Report to the House of Representatives, the Commission offers for the benefit of Your Excellency, members of the House of Representatives, and the other people of New Zealand, an account of the proceedings of the Commission.

INTRODUCTION

Members of the Commission

The members of the Commission, appointed pursuant to section 28(2) of the Act, are:

Ex Officio Members

Mr A Bevin, Surveyor-General
Mr B Pink, Government Statistician
Mr D Henry, Chief Electoral Officer
Mr G Kirby, Chairman of the Local Government Commission

Appointed Members

Hon D F Caygill, representing the Government
Mr I McLean QSO, representing the Opposition

Maori Members

For the purpose of determining the Maori Electoral Districts the Commission comprised also-

Mr L Comer, Chief Executive of Te Puni Kokiri

Mrs W Wereta, representing the Government

Mr D MacFarlane, representing the Opposition

Delegation of Membership

Mr Bevin delegated his membership of the Commission to Dr D Grant on one occasion.

Mr Kirby delegated his membership of the Commission to Mr K Marshall.

Mr Comer delegated his membership of the Commission to Mr J Gough on one occasion.

Chairman

Judge B J Kendall was appointed by the Governor-General on the nomination of the other members of the Commission in terms of Section 28(2)(f) of the Act.

Meetings

The meetings of the Commission spread over the period from 8 August 2001 to 19 February 2002.

In all, the Commission met on 17 days, as follows:

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|-----------------------------------|---|
| 8 August 2001 | General Business |
| 16 October | Submissions by political parties, Surveyor- General's presentation |
| 23 October | Commencement of boundaries deliberations |
| 24,25,30,31 October, 1,5 November | Boundaries deliberations |
| 20 November | Release of proposed boundaries |
| 11 February 2002 | Wellington and Christchurch, hearing objections and counter-objections |
| 12 February | Wellington and Hamilton, hearing objections and counter-objections |
| 13 February | Hamilton and Te Awamutu, hearing objections and counter objections |
| 14 and 15 February | Auckland, hearing objections and counter-objections |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 18 February | Wellington, hearing objections and counter-objections and deliberating on objections and counter objections |
| 19 February | Deliberating on objections and counter-objections |

The Maori Commissioners met, as a Committee, to consider and recommend the Proposed Maori Electoral Districts. They joined the Commission to hear objections and counter-objections relating to the Maori Electoral Districts, and to make decisions on the final Maori boundaries.

The Maori Commissioners met in committee on 6 days.

Their advice and assistance was sought in respect of the following matters:

- the classification of Maori Electoral Districts for the purpose of allowances pursuant to the Higher Salaries Commission Act 1977.
- the alignment, where possible, of boundaries between Maori and General Electoral Districts.
- matters of procedure and protocol for the hearing of objections and counter objections relating to the proposed Maori Electoral Districts.
- the development of a communications and publicity strategy aimed at bringing to the attention of Maori the proposed boundaries, and the objection and counter-objection processes.

This report is published in both of the official languages of New Zealand.

Submissions by Political Parties

The Commission identified the following political parties as falling within the provisions of Section 34 of the Act and thus entitled to make submissions to the Commission in relation to the matters to be considered under sections 35(3) and 45(6) of the Act. They were New Zealand Labour, Alliance, New Zealand National, ACT New Zealand, New Zealand First, The Greens/ The Green Party of Aotearoa, United NZ, and the component parties of The Alliance, namely: Mana Motuhake, New Labour, and NZ Democratic Party Inc. Each was invited to lodge written submissions with the Commission and to make an oral presentation to the Commission on 16 October 2001. The National Party, New Zealand First, The Alliance, The Labour Party, ACT New Zealand, The Greens/ The Green Party of Aotearoa and United Future New Zealand tendered written submissions. The Labour Party, ACT New Zealand, and The Greens/The Green Party of Aotearoa also spoke to their submissions in public on 16 October 2001.

DIVISION OF NEW ZEALAND INTO ITS GENERAL ELECTORAL AND MAORI ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

GENERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

As a result of the 2001 Census of Population and Dwellings and the subsequent Maori Option, the electoral population figures so derived dictated that a new general electoral district be created in the North Island taking the number to 46, while the South Island retained 16 Electoral Districts as required by the Act. All Electoral Districts must contain electoral populations equal to the quota for each island subject to a variation by addition or subtraction of not more than 5%. The quotas calculated in accordance with the Act are:

| | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| North Island General Electoral Districts | 54,288 | ± 2,714 |
| South Island General Electoral Districts | 54,296 | ± 2,714 |
| Maori Electoral Districts | 53,130 | ± 2,656 |

The quota figures represent the final figures advised to the Commission by the Government Statistician on 8 February 2002. The Commission commenced its work in accordance with s35 of the Electoral Act 1993 on the basis of the report of the Government Statistician dated 17 September 2001 (reproduced as Schedule A). In its later deliberations it was able to take into account the differences between the two sets of figures. These differences were insignificant and did not affect any decisions of the Commission.

Within those allowances the Commission, in forming General Electoral Districts, was required by the Act to give due consideration to:

- the existing boundaries of Electoral Districts;
- community of interest;
- facilities of communications;
- topographical features; and
- any projected population variation in those districts during their life.

During the presentation of submissions by political parties it was submitted that the expression “community of interest” had been routinely misinterpreted by previous Commissions. The Commission did not accept this. Rather, the Commission has preferred to follow the practice of previous Commissions and adopt a broad approach to the consideration of “community of interest”.

Given the primacy of the electoral population quota, the Commission was unable to form any electoral district that contained the exact quota and was at the same time consistent with the other statutory criteria. The Commission recognises the importance of equality of representation through the life of the Electoral Districts (in the view of

this Commission, probably through to 2007) and the desirability of changing existing boundaries as little as possible. The proposed boundaries published in November 2001 made greater use of the quota tolerance than did the Commission in 1998 in order to meet these specific considerations while best balancing the other criteria of the Act.

Many objectors and counter-objectors identified suggestions for improvements to boundaries. It was possible to meet the claims of a significant number of the objectors and counter-objectors within population quota tolerances and other criteria. This has meant that the Electoral Districts now determined depart more from the population quota than the proposed boundaries.

North Island

Strong population growth, particularly in Auckland, dictated the creation of one new electoral district. The existing Electoral Districts of Albany, now named East Coast Bays, and Rodney are the major growth areas in the north, thus requiring a substantial redrawing of boundaries to the north and west of Auckland. This has resulted in the creation of a substantially new electoral district centred on Helensville taking in part of the existing electoral districts of Rodney, Albany and Waitakere. The name of this electoral district is now Helensville. Progressive adjustments to boundaries in neighbouring Electoral Districts have meant that substantial redrawing has been required. This redrawing commenced from Waitakere to Maungakiekie electorates leading to the creation of a new electorate of New Lynn which the Commission considers created the least disruption to existing electorates and provided the best balance of other criteria. Nevertheless substantial changes occurred to the electorates of Waitakere and Titirangi. The southern part of the existing Waitakere electorate retains the name Waitakere and now includes most of the former Titirangi electorate which is not now included in New Lynn.

The Commission made no changes to the electorates of Northland, Whangarei, North Shore, Northcote, Tamaki, Pakuranga, and Mangere.

In the south of Auckland, both the electorates of Manurewa and Manukau East have experienced substantial population growth. These electoral districts therefore required adjustment to meet the population quota. Adjustments were made with the boundary of the existing Hunua electorate. The southern boundary of that electorate had contracted because of adjustments required in the electorate of Port Waikato. It was thus able to accept the adjustments required in the electorates of Manurewa and Manukau East to bring those electorates within the quota tolerance. As a result of the changes made the existing electorate of Hunua has been renamed Clevedon.

The excess growth in population in the electorate of Bay of Plenty allowed the quota deficit in neighbouring East Coast electorate to be addressed by placing the urban area of Whakatane into that electorate. Minor consequential adjustments were made in the south and north of the boundaries of Bay of Plenty electorate with the electorate of Tauranga to restore some population back to the Bay of Plenty electorate.

The Commission made no changes to the electorates of Coromandel and Hamilton West.

The six central North Island electorates south of Hamilton were below quota tolerance with the exception of New Plymouth. A minor adjustment was made to the electorate of New Plymouth near Mangorei. The population required to make up the deficit for the Whanganui electorate was achieved by moving its western boundary westward to include Eltham and Manaia. The electorate of Taranaki-King Country was adjusted northwards to include Te Awamutu. There was strong objection from the people of Te Awamutu to this proposal. The Commission was understanding of and sympathetic to the objection having regard to the criterion of community of interest. However, being constrained by the electoral population quota, the Commission was not able to meet the objection without substantially disregarding other criteria. There was a strong objection from the Combined Territorial Authorities of Taranaki to the proposed electorate. The Commission was again unable to allow the objection, without substantially disregarding the criteria of the Act.

The Taupo electorate was adjusted on its western boundary by including Taumarunui into the electorate. The Rotorua electorate was adjusted north to the Waikato River to include Reporoa and Broadlands into the electorate.

Because of the movement north of the boundary of the Taranaki-King Country electorate and the need to contract the boundary of the Hamilton East Electorate, caused by population growth in that electorate, significant adjustments were made to the surrounding electorates of Karapiro and Port Waikato. As a result of considering objections to the Commission's proposals, particularly in respect of the north/south orientation of those electorates, the boundaries of the electorates have been further adjusted to have a stronger east/west orientation. This has enabled the communities of Huntly, Taupiri and Ngaruawahia to be brought together into the newly named Piako electorate (formerly Karapiro).

After hearing objections to the Commission's proposals in respect of the electorates of East Coast, Napier and Tuketuki, minor adjustments were made which better reflect the criterion of community of interest in respect of Napier and Tuketuki.

No changes were made to the Electorates of Rangitikei, Palmerston North, Wairarapa, Mana, Wellington Central and Rongotai. The electorate of Ohariu-Belmont exceeded the population quota tolerance. To address this, Haywards, Manor Park and Kelson were added to the electorate of Rimutaka.

South Island

The Act requires that there be 16 general electorates in the South Island. The Commission adopted the view of previous Commissions that the Southern Alps provide the most significant natural barrier and thus have a strong influence on the shape and extent of electoral boundaries in the South Island. When considering the proposed West Coast-Tasman electoral district, the Commission formed the view that the already very large

geographical extent of the electoral district justified the retention as far as possible of the existing boundary with a population close to the negative end of the quota tolerance. The population has continued to decline and some adjustment to the boundary was necessary. The northern boundary was therefore adjusted to move closer to the Nelson area.

With the exception of Otago all rural electorates south of the Rangitata River (the boundary between Rakaia and Aoraki) have declined in population. This overall decline would have justified a progressive northward movement of boundaries from Invercargill. The Commission considered on balance that an approach of adopting minimal change was preferable in order to preserve boundaries and communities of interest wherever possible. This has resulted in retaining strong rural boundaries with minimal change to existing electorates.

The same approach was adopted in respect of the greater Christchurch urban and surrounding rural electoral districts. Adjustments have been made to reflect population growth principally in the electorate of Waimakariri. As a result of hearing objections, further adjustments have been made so that the electoral districts now proposed better reflect the communities of interest overall when considered alongside the other criteria.

Comment

The present method of division of electoral population has been enacted by Parliament for 45 years and has remained unaltered, although a change was made to the number of Electoral Districts for the South Island with the introduction of MMP. Throughout those years successive Commissions have endeavoured to create Electoral Districts of reasonably equal population size and at the same time have regard to existing electoral boundaries and the other criteria of section 35(3)(f) of the Act. . The task for this Commission has been to search for a result that provides the best balance of the criteria, even though in many cases it has not been possible to recognise each of them fully. As a previous Commission noted, electoral populations and communities of interest do not come in tidy parcels of the specified quota.

The report of the Representation Commission 1998 referred to an issue at page 10, relating to the calculation of the number of Maori and North Island General Electoral Districts, which had the potential to increase or decrease the number of Maori Electoral Districts and the number of North Island General Electoral Districts. The problem did not arise during the work of this Commission although it remains unresolved.

This Commission notes (and Representation Commissions in the past have likewise noted) that the \pm five percent quota tolerance has not always been adequate to allow full consideration to be given to the statutory criteria to be applied in fixing electoral boundaries. A number of submissions from political parties and individual objectors supported increasing the tolerance. Parliament has recently considered this issue. The MMP Review committee, which reported to Parliament in August 2001, was divided on the issue as to whether the electoral tolerance should be increased. (See p14). However,

the Commission notes that the Local Government Bill introduced to Parliament at the end of 2001 proposes (Cl269) to amend the Local Electoral Act to allow for a 10% tolerance in relation to local authority ward or constituency boundaries. Parliament may wish to reconsider this in any review of the electoral legislation.

Final Boundaries

Appended, as Schedule C, is a table showing each new electorate, its electoral population, the variation from quota, and the projected population variations, from projected quota, for 2002 and 2005.

MAORI ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

The number of Maori electoral districts largely depends on the number of Maori who choose, during the Maori Option period, to be registered on the Maori electoral roll. The combined effect of the 2001 Census of Population and Dwellings, and the 2001 Maori electoral Option resulted in Maori now having a new electoral district, bringing to seven the total number of Maori Electoral Districts.

Significant growth in the Maori electoral population in greater Auckland dictated that the new electoral district had to be located in this general area. This in turn has necessitated extensive redrawing of the boundaries of existing Maori electorates. Te Tai Tokerau, Waiariki and Te Tai Tonga have contracted in geographic size, and the remaining area of the North Island is affected by the resulting changes.

A name had to be found for the new seat and in order to reflect the new situation for one of the other Electoral Districts. The names chosen are ones which Maori have long related to in respect of the areas in which they live. The new electoral district is named Tamaki Makaurau. The other new name is Tainui. This electoral district and its name has been determined by the Commission after hearing objections to the Commission's proposal which at the time was named Pare Hauraki-Pare Waikato.

In forming the Maori Electoral Districts the Commission is required by the Act to consider all of the following factors:

- the existing boundaries of the Maori Electoral Districts;
- community of interest among the Maori people generally and members of Maori tribes;
- facilities of communications;
- topographical features;
- any projected variation in the Maori electoral population in those districts during their life.

The Commission has balanced all the statutory criteria, with particular reference to community of interest amongst Maori tribes. Most of the Maori Electoral Districts

cover a large geographic area by comparison to the general electorates. This is unavoidable given the present Maori electoral population.

Final Boundaries

Appended as Schedule C is a table showing each new electorate, its electoral population, the variation from quota, and the projected population variations, from projected quota, for 2002 and 2005.

Comment

The 1992 and 1998 reports of the then Representation Commissions made observations concerning the non participation of Maori members in the consideration of general electoral boundaries. The 1998 report contained some recommendations in respect of matters identified by the Maori Commissioners. This Commission respectfully again draws attention to those matters.

The significant growth in Maori electoral population required the creation of a new electorate as noted above. As a result it was difficult for the Commission to create electorates that reflected traditional tribal affiliations. This was particularly so in the Waikato region and in the North of Auckland. The Commission anticipates that this problem will become more widespread in the future.

OBJECTIONS AND COUNTER OBJECTIONS

The Commission shares the views of its predecessors that the objection and counter-objection process works well and is understood by the public. As part of its public information process, the Commission produced model objection and counter-objections for the public to follow. The Commission received 199 objections and 80 counter-objections to the proposed boundaries released on 20 November 2001. That number was greater when account is taken of the fact that a large number of petitioners supported particular objections notably that of the Te Awamutu District Council and the combined Taranaki Territorial Authorities. The great majority of objections related to the proposed boundaries and 41 objections related to the proposed name given to Electoral Districts. The objections were summarised and released for public examination on 10 January 2002. On the date set for closure (24 January 2002) the Commission had received 80 counter-objections. The majority of those also related to boundary matters. There was strong objection to the Commission's proposal to rename the East Coast Electorate, Waioeka.

A number of minor technical changes not involving population, have also been made to improve alignment with Local Authority boundaries or to more clearly define electorate boundaries.

A table showing the nature of the objections and counter-objections and the decision of the Commission in each case is appended as Schedule B. The major changes from the proposed boundaries are summarised below.

In the Waikato region, Port Waikato and Piako electoral districts have been redrawn to permit the communities of Huntly, Taupiri and Ngaruawahia to be grouped together in the one electorate. Although the preference of most of the objectors and counter objectors was to be placed in the electorate of Port Waikato, population quota considerations did not allow for that. Accordingly those communities were placed in the electorate of Piako.

As a result of strong objection from the people of Ngati Maniopoto based on their community of interest with other Tainui Waka tribes to the north and of an objection relating to Manurewa, the proposed electorates of Tamaki Makaurau and Pare Hauraki-Pare Waikato were redrawn. The resulting change has meant that Pare Hauraki-Pare Waikato has been renamed Tainui. This was a complex matter requiring careful deliberation by the Commission as a whole. The resulting electorates do better reflect the community of interest among the Maori people and members of Maori tribes affected.

As a result of strong objections, the Commission resiled from its proposal to rename the East Coast Electorate, Waioeka.

Whilst a number of objections or counter-objections were allowed by making use of the population allowance to better reflect principally community of interest arguments and other criteria, such use of the tolerance was not always possible or adequate for the purpose. As a result some objections, with which the Commission agreed on community of interest grounds, could not be met in full - e.g. Taranaki–King Country (Te Awamutu and Taranaki Territorial Authorities). The decision in relation to the objections from those communities was complex because of potential flow-on effects for other electorates and in the end the objections could not be allowed. Of equal complexity was the decision in relation to the objections from the communities of Huntly, Taupiri, Ngaruawahia and others affecting the proposed electorates of Port Waikato and Piako. After careful deliberation with regard to possible alternatives, the Commission could only partially allow the objections.

Throughout its deliberations on objections and counter-objections, the Commission was conscious of the need to avoid, as far as possible, changes that had not been the subject of objection or counter objection. The reason for this was so that, in the publication of final boundaries, electors did not find that a boundary change had been made to which they had not had the opportunity to object or counter object. There is High Court authority, nevertheless, to allow such a change to occur where community of interest arguments had follow on effects. In some instances changes did occur as a follow on result from decisions made on some objections and counter-objections. The changes made to the Electoral Districts of Tamaki Makaurau, Tainui, Napier and East Coast are the primary instances.

A number of objections were received late. In some cases this was not the fault of either the objector or the Commission. However, they could not be considered because they were not received in time to be published in the *Gazette* and thus could not have been subject to the right of persons to counter-object.

The Commission continued the practice of previous Commissions of sitting outside Wellington to hear objections and counter-objections. In addition to Wellington, hearings were conducted in Christchurch, Auckland, Hamilton and Te Awamutu. In some instances, with the consent of objectors, it was more economical to fly objectors to the places of hearing. In others, by consent of the objectors, hearings were conducted by telephone conference calls. Many objectors appreciated the opportunity to participate in the process of drawing the Electoral Districts. Their expressions of opinion and local knowledge were excellent and materially assisted the Commission to make its final decisions. Some 50 individuals or organisations appeared before the Commission and spoke to their objection(s) or counter-objection(s). The objection process is essentially a written one. Each objection and counter-objection was carefully considered by the Commission whether or not the objector attended a hearing.

CLASSIFICATION OF ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

There was one objection to the proposed classification of General and Maori Electoral Districts for the purposes of the Higher Salaries Commission Act 1977 as published by the Commission with its proposed boundaries. This objection was disallowed. The Higher Salaries Commission uses this classification when deciding on the different levels of allowances for Members of Parliament.

The Commission's classification of electorates into categories is set out in Schedule E to this report.

GENERAL

Communication and Publicity

The Commission published in the *Gazette* on 20 November 2001, a notice of the proposed districts as required by Section 38 of the Act for public examination and comment. This is a time consuming process involving the publication of some 70 pages of description and summary of reasons in respect of each electoral district. It is a valuable requirement in that it informs the public of New Zealand of the reasons for the Commission's proposals, and enables public understanding of and participation in a politically independent process.

The Notice of Proposed Boundaries and Classification of Electoral Districts was widely distributed by the Commission through District Council offices, Registrars of Electors, Te Puni Kokiri Regional Development offices, Maori Land Court, Land Information New Zealand, and Public Libraries in those areas where boundary changes were proposed. Data was also available on the Internet in text and map form. Objection and counter objection forms were electronically available for completion and emailing to the Commission. In addition the Commission produced a Media Information book, conducted a media briefing session and participated in television and radio news

discussions. Media press releases and press advertising regarding the process and timetable for objections and counter-objections received good coverage and response.

For the first time the Commission produced maps of the proposed electoral districts in a 184 page booklet rather than sets of wall maps. This booklet was well received.

Confidentiality and Independence

All Commissioners accepted that they were under the same obligations to apply the principles set out in the Act. The Commission did not base its decisions on their possible political consequences and to have done so would have meant the complete destruction of the Commission's independence.

The Commission accepted the necessity for independence to be maintained as stated above and that it was essential therefore, before the publication of proposed boundaries, for its deliberations to take place in private. This course ensures that the Commission's decisions remain free from the influence of outside pressures. It was accepted, however, that the Commissioners representing the Government and the Opposition had a particular need to consult and take advice as to the application of the statutory criteria. In that event the Commission must rely on the integrity and discretion of that member. It was agreed:

- that those being consulted could be shown hard copies of the provisional boundaries prepared by the Surveyor-General.
- that the responsibility for showing the provisional boundaries is with the Commissioner.
- that at all times the Commissioner retains the maps or any copies made.
- that the Commissioner can consult with whom he or she elects and answer questions relevant to the preparation of objections and counter-objections.
- that if requested, the Commissioner would supply to the Commission the names of those persons consulted.

The Commission is happy to report that a workable balance was achieved between confidentiality and the need to consult, with the result that it did not have problems of leakage of information of the kind that beset previous Commissions.

Computer Technology

As was the case in 1997/98, this Commission had the use of advanced computer technology. Each Commissioner had the use of a laptop computer containing sophisticated mapping software, and population and statistical data. Commission members were able to develop various options and thus to respond interactively. The technology permitted virtual immediate response. It dispensed with the bulky and time consuming process of drawing lines on maps and the manual recalculation of population figures and provided flexibility in considering alternative solutions. The use of this technology reduced the time that otherwise would have been taken by the Commission

to formulate proposed boundaries and then to reach final decisions. It also enabled objectors and counter objectors to gain a clear appreciation of the matters being discussed by them at the hearing of objections and counter objections.

Appreciation

The Commission records its thanks to the Surveyor-General, the Chief Electoral Officer, and to the Government Statistician for the manner in which they and their departments have serviced the Commission. They provided excellent professional service both personally and through their staff. This is the 5th time that Mr Hugh Garland, Deputy Chief Electoral Officer has served as secretary to a Representation Commission. His experience and efficiency was invaluable and ensured the smooth despatch of this Commission's business. Particular mention must be made of Mr Brian Evans, who was the technical advisor to the Commission in respect of computerisation, drawing of maps and plans, and calculation of electoral population shifts for the purpose of developing options in the creation of individual Electoral Districts. His expertise and help was of the highest standard.

List of Annexures

Annexed to this report are:

Schedule A:

Report of the Government Statistician reporting the results of the Census of Population and Dwellings and of the calculation of Maori Electoral Population and General Electoral Population as required by Section 35(6) of the Electoral Act 1993.

Schedule B:

Table showing the nature of the objections and counter-objections received and the decision of the Commission in each case.

Schedule C :

Tables showing the names of the proposed and final Electoral Districts, together with the 2001 Census population figures applied to those districts, with population quota differences and projected variations in each case.

Schedule D:

Letter from the Higher Salaries Commission dated 21 September 2001 requiring classification of the Electoral Districts.

Schedule E:

Classification of Electoral Districts for the purposes of the Higher Salaries Commission Act 1977.

Schedule F:

Definition by Survey Office plans of the boundaries of General and Maori Electoral Districts.

Schedule G:

Maps of Electoral Districts as defined by the Representation Commission 2002.

Given under our hands this 21st day of March 2002.



B. J. Kendall



A. Bevin



D. Henry



B. Pink



K. Marshall



D. F. Caygill



I. McLean



L. Comer



W. Wereta



D. MacFarlane