



Redistribution
Federal Electoral Districts

Redécoupage
Circonscriptions fédérales



Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of **Quebec**

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Readjustment Act*



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Part I – Introduction

The Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for Quebec (the Commission) was established by proclamation, dated November 1, 2021, and published in the *Canada Gazette* on November 24, 2021, in accordance with the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-3 (the Act).

The Commission consists of the Chair, the Honourable Jacques Chamberland, retired Quebec Court of Appeal Justice, and members André Blais, retired Full Professor, Department of Political Science, Université de Montréal, and Louis Massicotte, retired Full Professor, Department of Political Science, Université Laval.

This report will be tabled in the House of Commons for review and comment by members of Parliament. It is the second of three successive reports produced by the Commission as part of the electoral map revision process. This report completes the public consultation process that followed the Commission's publication of its Proposal, first on its website on July 29, 2022, and then in the *Canada Gazette* on August 20, 2022.

This report was made possible through the cooperation of numerous participants to whom the Commission wishes to express its deep appreciation. First, the Commission would like to thank all the groups and individuals who made written submissions, as well as all those who spoke at or participated in any of public hearings. The Commission would also like to thank them all for the warm welcome it received throughout Quebec. The quality of their submissions and representations, their knowledge of the local area and the diversity of the points of view expressed greatly clarified and informed the Commission's thinking.

The commitment and invaluable work of Commission staff, and the technical, professional, financial, and administrative support provided by Elections Canada, deserve special mention. In this regard, the Commission wishes to single out Johanne Dumont, Secretary of the Commission, Mireille Gagné, Assistant, and Sylvain Goulet, Technical Expert Specialist in Geography, for their exceptional efforts.

Part II – Proposal

From 2011 to 2021, the population of Quebec grew from 7,903,001 to 8,501,833, an increase of 7.6%. However, this growth was far from consistent throughout the province. In 22 electoral districts, the population increased by 10% or more. In one of those districts (Ville-Marie—Le Sud-Ouest—Île-des-Sœurs), the rate of increase reached 30.5%. On the other hand, six electoral districts experienced a decrease in absolute figures, and in one of those districts (Manicouagan) the population decreased by 6.6%.

In fact, the distortion index (the measure of inequality in an electoral division) increased in 10 years from 0.0292 to 0.0415 today.¹ This is a significant deterioration, and only a major revision of the electoral map would correct these inequalities.

Subsection 15(2) of the *Act* provides that, except in extraordinary circumstances, the deviation between an electoral district's population and the electoral quota (108,998) may not be greater than 25%. In other words, no electoral district should have a population under 81,748 or greater than 136,247.

Given the importance of the principle of parity among citizens (“one person, one vote”), the Commission considered it appropriate that, save for justified exceptions, the population of each of Quebec's electoral districts should fall within a maximum positive or negative deviation of 10% in relation to the provincial electoral quota. The Commission was careful to avoid turning the quest for that ideal into a purely mathematical exercise which would strip the fundamental rules of redistribution of all meaning.

The Commission's Proposal was made public on July 29, 2022.

The Commission proposed leaving the current boundaries of 17 electoral districts intact, removing a seat (in Gaspésie) and creating a new electoral district (in the Laurentians). The Commission also proposed changes to the boundaries of 60 other electoral districts, to varying degrees, in order to bring their populations closer to the new electoral quota and, in some cases, to correct errors in their technical descriptions.

Under the initially proposed division, no electoral district deviated from the average by more than 25%, whereas at the beginning of the exercise three districts exceeded that limit. The

¹ The Commission used the Loosemore-Hanby index, which consists of dividing by two the sum of the differences, in absolute value, between the percentage of the total population residing in each electoral district and the percentage of seats allocated to it. The result is an index ranging from 0 to 1. The higher the index, the more unequal the division.

number of electoral districts deviating from the average by 10% or more was reduced from 23 to 6. Lastly, the distortion index fell from 0.0415 to 0.0198.

In short, all the indicators confirmed a reduction in the deviations, greater parity in the electoral power of the population of the various electoral districts and, last but not least, greater equality among citizens in terms of political weight.

*

The proposed name changes for 12 of the 78 electoral districts of Quebec, as well as the name for the newly created electoral district in the Laurentians, were in keeping with the guidelines for selecting federal electoral district names issued by the Geographical Names Board of Canada.

Most of the name changes were driven by the Commission's determination that the electoral map reflects the presence of all the recognized Indigenous peoples in Quebec: namely 10 First Nations and the Inuit Nation.

Part III – Public consultation

The Proposal generated a great deal of response. The Commission received over 300 comments and submissions, and 161 individuals, including 34 members of Parliament (MPs), 16 wardens and 41 municipal officials, appeared before the Commission at various public hearings.

The Commission held 20 public consultation meetings between September 6 and October 13, 2022, including 17 in-person sessions in Gaspé, Matane, Rimouski, Rivière-du-Loup, Montréal (2 days), Saguenay, Lévis, the City of Québec, Saint-Jérôme, Sainte-Adèle, Gatineau, Val-d'Or, Salaberry-de-Valleyfield, Longueuil, Sherbrooke and Thetford-Mines, as well as three virtual sessions.

The public hearings were planned to cover as much territory as possible and to hear the views of as many people as possible, either in person or virtually.

The Commission carefully prepared every consultation meeting. All participants (including registered observers) were advised in advance of the order in which they would each be asked to speak, and the time allotted for their individual presentations.

At the beginning of each meeting, the Commission reminded the participants and observers of its complete independence from government, the nature of its mandate and the importance of the public consultation process.

All Commission members were impressed by the relevance and quality of the resolutions, comments and submissions received and of the presentations made during the public meetings. All interactions and discussions took place in a spirit of mutual respect and undeniably informed and clarified the thinking of the Commission's members.

Comments covered electoral district boundaries as well as district names. In the interest of avoiding repetition, the comments concerning each of the 10 territorial units are summarized in the 'Analysis and decisions' part of this report, followed by the Commission's decisions, with supporting reasons.

The following is a general overview of the comments received by the Commission.

As regards district boundaries, several major recurring themes emerged from comments, such as the need for effective representation, preservation of the political weight of the regions in relation to urban centres and respect for communities of interest. As a general comment, it can be said that people do not welcome change when it comes to adjusting the electoral map, and preservation of the status quo is often high on their list of demands. Another key concern

expressed by all elected officials (MPs, mayors, wardens, etc.) and community stakeholders who appeared before the Commission was maintenance of services to constituents. It should also be noted that in their comments the vast majority of participants specifically acknowledged the complexity of the Commission's task.

*

Most of the proposed name changes were aimed at ensuring that the federal electoral map better reflect the presence of all the Indigenous peoples in Quebec, and in particular, each of the 10 First Nations and the Inuit Nation.

On this topic, the response was generally favourable.

However, reactions tended to be more negative in instances where the Commission proposed lengthening specific electoral district names by adding one (or two) Indigenous references. Many commentators were less in favour of adding such references if it meant eliminating one or more descriptors in a current district name. Others queried the need to add an Indigenous reference when the name of the riding already contains or appears to contain such a reference.

The Commission extends its warmest thanks to the various Indigenous communities that generously responded to its invitation to comment on proposed words or names (of individuals or places) for inclusion in electoral district names. The Commission notes, as it did in its Proposal, that the addition of an Indigenous reference to a particular electoral district name should not be perceived or interpreted as the Commission taking a position on any claim to the territory of that electoral district or any other territory whatsoever by the Indigenous nation to which the reference relates or by any other Indigenous nation.

Lastly, many constituents were critical about the length of electoral district names in Quebec. They urged the Commission to make a special effort to shorten the names and even offered suggestions. The Commission noted that concern and is now proposing several shorter names, some of which are based on those suggestions. The Commission is grateful for their input.

*

Before moving to the next section, the Commission believes it is necessary to return to the following four issues discussed throughout the public consultation: the concept of “community of interest,” the concept of “effective representation,” the target deviation of 10% above or below the electoral quota, and the addition of Indigenous references to certain electoral district names.

The concept of “community of interest” is not defined in the *Act*. However, the definition given by the Electoral Knowledge Network (in which Elections Canada is a contributing partner) illustrates the scope of the situations covered by the concept:

“A ‘community of interest’ is rarely defined by statute, but it is generally thought of as a group of individuals united by shared interests or values. These shared interests may be the result of a common history or culture, a common ethnic background, or a variety of other ties that create a community of voters with distinct interests.”²

People are understandably concerned about their corner of the country losing political weight in the House of Commons. Confronted with a relative decline in population, many participants urged the Commission to disregard the numerical criterion of the electoral quota (“one person, one vote”) in favour of the more subjective criteria of effective representation, community of interest and regional community of identity.

Many participants therefore asked the Commission to respect existing physical boundaries established for administrative, political or economic purposes (for example, regional county municipalities (RCMs), cities and municipalities, as well as their boroughs and sometimes even their local electoral districts, regional consultation committees, identity-based groups, intermunicipal agreements on the sharing of things such as sports equipment, garbage collection, basin organizations... the list goes on). These many defined areas can readily constitute many identity bases associated with the concept of “community of interest,” despite the fact that the initial rationale for creating them may have been purely administrative or economic.

The Commission does not question these initiatives. However, it wishes to emphasize that its mandate is to review the electoral map in accordance with the principles set out in the *Act* and therefore, full respect for the boundaries of all such “communities of interest” is simply not possible.

The Commission reiterates what commissions that preceded have said, namely that defending the status quo is not part of its mandate. Quite the contrary, especially since the rejection of change by some means that the inevitable upheavals resulting from the application of the *Act* every 10 years will necessarily have to be borne by the rest of the population, which understandably would be an inequitable outcome.

In short, the concept of “community of interest” (and to a lesser extent “community of identity,” “historical development” and “manageable district size”) are broad terms when seeking an exemption, if not overly broad. The risk is that derogations will become the rule, and the fundamental principle governing the drawing of an electoral map, namely equality of electoral weight, will be relegated to oblivion—which is not permissible under the current legislative framework.

*

The second major issue is the concept of “effective representation” put forward in the *Carter* decision³ and frequently invoked to justify departing from the rule governing redistribution set

² The Electoral Knowledge Network. Defining Communities of Interest.
<https://aceproject.org/main/english/bd/bdb05c.htm>

³ *Reference re Prov. Electoral Boundaries (Sask.)*, [1991] 2SCR 158

forth in paragraph 15(1)(a) of the *Act*, which is that “the population of each electoral district [...] shall, as close as reasonably possible, correspond to the electoral quota.”

In considering the scope of the right to vote conferred by section 3 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, the Supreme Court held in a majority decision, per McLachlin J. (before she became Chief Justice) that “the purpose of the right to vote enshrined in s. 3 of the Charter is not equality of voting power *per se*, but the right to ‘effective representation’” (p. 183). However, the Supreme Court makes it clear that the “primary” requirement for effective representation is still relative parity of voting power (p. 183), adding later that “[p]arity of voting power, though of prime importance, is not the only factor to be taken into account” (p. 184). “It emerges therefore that deviations from absolute voter parity may be justified on the grounds of practical impossibility or the provision of more effective representation. Beyond this, the dilution of one citizen’s vote as compared with another should not be countenanced” (p. 185).

In short, although parity is not the sole criterion, it continues to be the most important one.

*

The third issue concerns the target of 10% deviation from the electoral quota. Several commentators have queried the advisability, if not the validity, of such a target referred to in the Proposal whereas the *Act* refers to a maximum deviation of 25% (subsection 15(2)).

It is appropriate at this juncture to briefly address this issue to dispel any possible misunderstanding.

The *Act* requires commissions to target 0% deviation, not 25% or 10%, the requirement being that “the population of each electoral district [...] shall, as close as reasonably possible, correspond to the electoral quota” (paragraph 15(1)(a)), with the possibility of departing from that requirement “in any case where the commission considers it necessary or desirable to depart therefrom” in light of any of the factors set forth in subparagraphs 15(1)(b)(i) and (ii). “Extraordinary circumstances” are necessary if the Commission wishes to exceed the 25% threshold imposed by the *Act*.

The distance between -25% and 25% is huge. An electoral district with a population 25% above the electoral quota has a population that is 67% higher than a district with a population 25% below the electoral quota.

And as the variance moves further from zero to 25% or -25%, the more difficult it becomes to justify, and the less “desirable” it is, given the paramount importance of the principle of equality of voting power, even in a context where the purpose of the right to vote under the Charter is not equality of voting power *per se*, but the right to “effective representation.”

Hence, like the two commissions that preceded it, this Commission used a target of 10% as a concrete (*in concreto*) measure of its tolerance for deviation, a target determined on the basis of the principle of parity affirmed in subsection 15(1) of the *Act* coupled with the possibility of departing from that principle provided in subsection 15(2). The use of such a target deviation is entirely appropriate. Derogations are entirely at the discretion of a commission, and they “may” depart from the principle of equality of voting power “where the commission considers it

necessary or desirable to depart therefrom.” Hence the importance for a commission to “frame” the exercise of its discretion, if only to help it demonstrate consistency in its exercise.

A 10% target deviation is therefore a useful working tool.

Finally, some people are under the misapprehension that the Commission’s mandate is to ensure that the population of each electoral district does not deviate from the electoral quota by more than or less than 25%. The mandate of all commissions is to ensure that the population of each electoral district is within the electoral quota “as close as reasonably possible” (subsection 15(1)), with the understanding that this requirement may be departed from where the Commission considers it “necessary or desirable,” as long as doing so does not exceed a positive or negative 25% deviation, except in “circumstances viewed by the commission as being extraordinary.”

*

The fourth issue is the addition of Indigenous references to certain electoral district names. The Commission wanted the federal electoral map, for the first time, to reflect the presence of all the recognized Indigenous communities in Quebec, specifically the 10 First Nations and the Inuit Nation.

In the spirit of reconciliation sought by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the Commission’s initiative was approved by most participants and presenters at the public hearings, with a few exceptions.

Some participants and presenters raised the difficulty of pronouncing or memorizing some of the proposed words and personal and place names as a reason for not adding them to the name of an electoral district. In the Commission’s view, any such difficulty is not a major obstacle. The references are there to highlight the presence of Indigenous people in the territory. They were proposed because the Commission believes that Indigenous people will relate to them. It is true that they are often quite different from the words and personal and place names that the non-Indigenous population is used to. It would have been surprising had it been otherwise. However, any difficulty in pronunciation or memorization should not be exaggerated and, more importantly, it is worth making the effort.

The Commission is still firmly convinced that an electoral map that acknowledges each of the 11 recognized Indigenous nations in Quebec is an eloquent and powerful message of reconciliation and *vivre-ensemble*.

It was maintained by some that the small number of Indigenous people in a particular community did not justify the inclusion of an Indigenous reference in the electoral district name. The Commission rejects this argument. The objective is for the electoral map to reflect the presence of all the recognized Indigenous nations in Quebec. The number of members of an Indigenous community is therefore not, from this perspective, a decisive factor.

Part IV – Analysis and decisions

The entire territory of Canada is divided into electoral districts to ensure that its population is adequately represented.

The way a territory is divided into electoral districts is not frozen in time; it evolves with population movements. Updating the electoral map involves a large-scale readjustment of the boundaries every 10 years, based on the data from the last decennial census. As a result, throughout Canada, commissions independent of political power have been established, their mission being to divide the territory of the province for which each commission has been constituted into electoral districts, to establish their respective boundaries and populations and, finally, to give them a name.

The 2021 decennial census established the population of the province of Quebec at 8,501,833.

The Commission conducted its work in an unprecedented context: for several months there was some uncertainty regarding the number of electoral districts it had to determine.

That number is calculated by the Chief Electoral Officer in accordance with the rules set forth in sections 51 and 51A of the *Constitution Act, 1867*. On October 15, 2021, the Chief Electoral Officer announced the results of his calculation of the number of MP seats to be allocated to each province. For Quebec, the number of seats decreased from 78 to 77, whereas for all of Canada it increased from 338 to 342.

The Commission began its work on the basis of 77 electoral districts, the only official figure at the time. The Commission refrained from participating in the public debate concerning that figure, considering the issue to be outside its mandate. The outcome of the debate was the introduction, on March 24, 2022, of Bill C-14, *An Act to amend the Constitution Act, 1867 (electoral representation)*, which changed the seat allocation formula so that Quebec would retain 78 seats, out of a Canadian total of 343. In keeping with its previous position, the Commission respectfully declined the offer to appear before the parliamentary committee that was conducting a detailed study of the bill. The bill received Royal Assent on June 23, 2022, (SC 2022, c.6) and the new calculation thus required was completed by the Chief Electoral Officer on June 27, 2022, (*Canada Gazette*, Part 1, July 9, 2022, p. 4221). The Commission issued a press release noting that the coming into force of that law had put an end to the uncertainty surrounding the number of federal electoral districts in Quebec, thus enabling it to finalize its proposal regarding the revision of the electoral map.

By dividing the population of Quebec by 78, the result is an electoral quota, or provincial average, of 108,998 people.

In Quebec, as in every other province of Canada, the revision of the electoral map is governed by the rules and principles set forth in section 15 of the *Act*:

15. (1) In preparing its report, each commission for a province shall, subject to subsection (2), be governed by the following rules:
 - a. the division of the province into electoral districts and the description of the boundaries thereof shall proceed on the basis that the population of each electoral district in the province as a result thereof shall, as close as reasonably possible, correspond to the electoral quota for the province, that is to say, the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the province as ascertained by the census by the number of members of the House of Commons to be assigned to the province as calculated by the Chief Electoral Officer under subsection 14(1); and;
 - b. the commission shall consider the following in determining reasonable electoral district boundaries:
 - i. the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province, and,
 - ii. a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province.
 - (2) The commission may depart from the application of the rule set out in paragraph (1)(a) in any case where the commission considers it necessary or desirable to depart therefrom
 - a. in order to respect the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province, or
 - b. in order to maintain a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province,
- but, in departing from the application of the rule set out in paragraph (1)(a), the commission shall make every effort to ensure that, except in circumstances viewed by the commission as being extraordinary, the population of each electoral district in the province remains within twenty-five per cent more or twenty-five per cent less of the electoral quota for the province.

The population figure for each electoral district must correspond “as close as reasonably possible” to the quota obtained by dividing the province’s population figure by the number of MP seats to be assigned to the province (“the electoral quota”). As stated earlier, the Commission may depart from the principle of parity where it considers it “desirable” to do so, in which case the Commission must still ensure that, except in “circumstances [that it views as] extraordinary,” the deviation between the population of the district and the electoral quota remains within 25% above or below the electoral quota.

As regards the boundaries of electoral districts, apart from the electoral quota, the community of interest or community of identity of the electoral district or its historical pattern must be considered; and lastly, “a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province” must be maintained.

Exercise of the power to set electoral boundaries is subject to section 3 of the Charter, which guarantees every Canadian citizen the right to vote. On the crucial issue of whether deviation from the “one person, one vote” rule is permissible in redistributing electoral districts, the Supreme Court stated that the issue is not so much one of achieving absolute equality of citizens or voters, but rather one of ensuring “effective representation;” that is, the right of all citizens to be represented in Parliament and to have access to an MP and to his or her assistance.

Voting power parity is the most important factor in ensuring effective voter representation. Unduly diluting the vote of one citizen compared to that of another may result in inadequate representation of the former. It would also reduce that person’s legislative power, as well as access to and assistance from his or her MP.

However, voting power parity is not the only factor that must be considered to ensure that different interests, groups and communities are fairly represented in the House of Commons. Other factors, including those mentioned in section 15 of the *Act* and decisions of the Supreme Court (the geographic characteristics of an electoral district, its historical boundaries, the interests of a particular community or its history, the representation of minority groups), may justify the Commission’s departure from the “one person, one vote” rule in the interests of, in the words of the Supreme Court, “better representation.”⁴

These principles were at the forefront of the Commission’s considerations when it formulated its Proposal, and they remain central to the writing of this report.

It would be inequitable, and contrary to the principles of democracy, for an MP to represent significantly more, or significantly fewer people than the provincial average. In the first scenario, there would be under-representation of citizens, and in the second, over-representation. Such deviations from the electoral quota are incompatible with a healthy democracy and should be minimized wherever possible.

While the Commission paid heed to the concept of “effective representation,” it did not always accede to the oft-repeated request to maintain intact the current physical boundaries of electoral districts (i.e., maintain the status quo). However, the Commission was not insensitive to these requests and, where possible, avoided breaking up communities of interest within boroughs or cities, and did the same for boroughs within municipalities, municipalities within RCMs, and RCMs within an administrative region.

While sympathetic to the arguments of those who urged it to give greater weight to factors other than the electoral quota, the Commission cannot disregard the fact that, according to the expressed will of Parliament and decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada, parity of electoral power remains the primary condition (the condition of “paramount importance”) for effective representation of the entire population.

⁴ *Reference re Prov. Electoral Boundaries (Sask.)*, note 4, p. 186.

Following publication of its Proposal in July 2022, the Commission received a great deal of feedback, comments and suggestions. All were carefully considered by the Commission. Some were accepted, others were not, for the following reasons.

To assist in the reading of this report, and following the example of the Proposal, the 17 administrative regions of Quebec were grouped into 10 territorial units. The federal electoral districts included within each of them are identified in alphabetical order by their current names with, in parentheses where applicable, the names suggested in the Proposal. A summary of the comments and suggestions received is provided, along with the Commission's decisions, with supporting reasons.

At the end of this part, the Commission presents a summary table of electoral district names that have been changed—18 in all (six more than in the Proposal).

Boundaries and population figures

Abitibi-Témiscamingue and Nord-du-Québec

This group consists of the following two (2) electoral districts:

- **Abitibi—Baie-James—Nunavik—Eeyou**
- **Abitibi—Témiscamingue**

The Commission did not propose any changes to the boundaries of either of the two electoral districts.

*

While the consultation process was well underway, the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee)/Cree Nation Government submitted a comprehensive document to the Commission, the thrust of which is that Cree, Inuit and Naskapi authorities support the creation of a distinct electoral district for Northern Quebec.⁵

Such a project would involve the following: a) adjusting the boundaries of the electoral district to align with the boundaries of the Nord-du-Québec administrative region (Region No. 10) (the southern boundary of the electoral district coinciding with the boundaries of the Eeyou Istchee Baie-James Regional Government (49th parallel)). The electoral district would therefore include the entirety of the territory situated within the geographic boundaries of the Regional Government of Eeyou Istchee Baie-James and the Territory of the Kativik Regional Administration; b) withdrawing the territory of the RCM of La Vallée-de-l'Or from the electoral district and transferring it to the electoral district of Abitibi—Témiscamingue; and lastly, c) including the Washaw Sibi community in the same electoral district as the other communities of the Cree First Nation in Quebec (pp. 44, 45, 48).⁶

The name of the new electoral district would then be chosen after consultations among the Cree, Inuit, Naskapi and Jamesian northern partners (p. 44).

⁵ Wapachee, Norman, Deputy Grand Chief/ Vice Chairperson, *Representations of the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) /Cree Nation Government*, September 30, 2022, 61 pages.

⁶ A letter dated October 5, 2022 from Grand Chief Mandy Gull-Masty to Sylvie Bérubé, MP for Abitibi—Baie-James—Nunavik—Eeyou, a copy of which was sent to the Commission, states that the Cree community of Washaw Sibi would become part of such new electoral district upon being formally established in the territory.

The document also refers to a) the need for a series of supportive measures to encourage Indigenous participation in the voting process, and b) a list of technical measures to improve the description of the existing electoral district of Abitibi—Baie-James—Nunavik—Eeyou.

*

As regards the electoral district of Abitibi—Baie-James—Nunavik—Eeyou, the Commission acknowledges at the outset the significance of the request made by the Cree First Nation Government on behalf of the Indigenous peoples and Jamesians living in Northern Quebec; however, it will not pursue it.

The request requires the Commission to completely disregard the fundamental principle governing electoral map revision, namely the quest for a certain parity between the population figure and the electoral quota, as if subsection 15(1) of the *Act* did not exist. In that regard, exclusion of the RCM of La Vallée-de-l'Or (43,347 residents), which is essential to achieving an acceptable population figure, is contrary to the letter and spirit of the law. The Commission simply cannot endorse such a proposal under the current legislative framework.

The creation of such an electoral district in Northern Quebec would result in two electoral districts whose deviation in relation to the electoral quota would significantly exceed 25%. In the case of the proposed new electoral district, the deviation would be -58% and, in the case of the electoral district of Abitibi—Témiscamingue, it would be +35%. In such a context it would be very difficult to conclude that there are “circumstances viewed by the commission as being extraordinary” that would justify deviations of such magnitude.

It should also be noted that the request clearly exceeds the Commission's mandate in several respects. This would be the case, for example, regarding the implementation of measures aimed at mobilizing the Indigenous people of the region to exercise their right to vote and leaving to parties other than the Commission (in this case the Cree, Inuit, Naskapi and Jamesian communities of Northern Quebec) the responsibility for selecting the name of the new electoral district.

Last, the request, basically framed around the community of interest, community of identity and history that bind the Indigenous nations of Northern Quebec, and which involves excluding the territory and people of the RCM of La Vallée-de-l'Or, may lead to the creation of an electoral district based as much on the personal characteristics of its residents as on geography (even considering that, according to the request, the Jamesians would be a part of the new district). In short, it is not the role of a commission like this one to consider such a scenario, with all its ramifications, without a meaningful debate in Parliament to assess all the implications and consequences for Quebec and Canada as a whole.

The name of the electoral district remains unchanged as it is in keeping with the Commission's expressed desire to have the federal electoral map reflect the presence of all the recognized Indigenous nations in Quebec. The words “Nunavik” and “Eeyou” are reminders that the Inuit and the Cree inhabit this vast northern territory, from the shores of James Bay and Hudson Bay to Nunavik north of the 55th parallel.

As regards the electoral district of Abitibi—Témiscamingue, there is no change in its boundaries or name.

Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean and Côte-Nord

This group consists of the following four (4) electoral districts:

- **Chicoutimi—Le Fjord**
- **Jonquière**
- **Lac-Saint-Jean**
- **Manicouagan**
(Manicouagan—Kawawachikamach—Uapishka)

After some hesitation, the Commission proposed keeping the same number of electoral districts (four) but changing the boundaries of three of them in the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean region in order to reduce the disparities between their respective population figures.

The Commission also proposed adding Kawawachikamach and Uapishka to the name of the electoral district of Manicouagan to reflect the presence of the Innu and Naskapi First Nations in that territory and elsewhere in Quebec.

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This proposal was not well received, particularly regarding the transfer of several municipalities from the RCMs of Lac-Saint-Jean-Est and Maria-Chapdelaine to the electoral district of Jonquière. Opponents argued that the residents of Lac Saint-Jean and those of Jonquière belong to two different communities of interests that are difficult to reconcile. Their concern is that Lac Saint-Jean voters would become politically disaffected, believing that they will be ignored if they are transferred to an electoral district in which they would be a minority. Opponents emphasized that the complexity of the MP's work would be increased given each community's very different concerns and issues. They maintained that it makes no sense to divide the territory of an RCM, which is a regional forum for concertation *par excellence*.

In contrast, the transfer of some municipalities to the electoral district of Chicoutimi—Le Fjord was well received, with that electoral district's MP saying he was pleased to be dealing with both urban and rural realities.

Most participants favoured the status quo, which would not be acceptable. The Commission continues to believe that it is undesirable that the most populated electoral district be the one with the most dispersed population (Lac-Saint-Jean), while the two more urbanized electoral districts have smaller populations. The Commission recognizes, however, that its Proposal needs to be revised and that additional effort must be made to maintain the integrity of the RCMs.

The Commission therefore re-examined the situation with the objective of drawing the boundaries of three electoral districts with similar population sizes while respecting as much as possible the integrity of the RCMs. In carrying out this task, the Commission drew extensively on a submission made by one participant who suggested a redistribution into three new electoral districts that would, according to him, correspond to the three main sectors of

economic activity: industry, services, and agriculture and forestry. The first district is therefore comprised of the municipalities of Jonquière, Alma and Larouche (91,792 residents), the second is centered around the boroughs of Chicoutimi and La Baie (91,482 residents), and the third includes the municipalities around Lac Saint-Jean (92,278 residents). This new configuration has the additional advantage of leaving intact the RCMs of Domaine-du-Roy, Maria-Chapdelaine and Lac-Saint-Jean-Est (with the exception of the City of Alma).

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The electoral district of Jonquière is to be renamed Jonquière—Alma.

As regards the electoral district of Manicouagan, the decision to keep the boundaries intact was welcomed. The Chief of the Naskapi First Nation also confirmed, in a virtual session, that she supported a reference to Kawawachikamach in the electoral district name. Kawawachikamach is the name of inhabited Naskapi reserve land north of the electoral district (as well as being the name of the only Naskapi village in Quebec, situated in the neighbouring electoral district). In the Innu language, Uapashke (instead of Uapishka) is the name for the Groulx Mountains. Both references attest to the presence of the Naskapi and Innu First Nations in the territory.

Some participants suggested that the name Côte-Nord would be more appropriate than Manicouagan as being more unifying and more representative of the residents of this vast region. The Commission agrees and therefore has decided on Côte-Nord—Kawawachikamach—Uapashke as the electoral district's name.

Montmagny to Îles-de-la-Madeleine

This group currently consists of the following four (4) electoral districts:

- **Avignon—La Mitis—Matane—Matapédia**
- **Gaspésie—Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine**
(Gaspésie—Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine—Listuguj)
- **Montmagny—L'Islet—Kamouraska—Rivière-du-Loup**
(Montmagny—Témiscouata—Kataskomik)
- **Rimouski-Neigette—Témiscouata—Les Basques**
(Rimouski—Matane)

The Commission proposed abolishing the electoral district of Avignon—La Mitis—Matane—Matapédia and redistributing the territory between the electoral districts of Gaspésie—Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Rimouski-Neigette—Témiscouata—Les Basques. It also considered it necessary to enlarge the electoral district of Montmagny—L'Islet—Kamouraska—Rivière-du-Loup by the addition of Témiscouata. This involved dividing three RCMs.

The Commission also proposed adding Listuguj to the name of the electoral district of Gaspésie—Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine to reflect the presence in that territory of the Micmac First Nation. It also proposed simplifying the name of the electoral district of Montmagny—L'Islet—Kamouraska—

Rivière-du-Loup by removing the geographical names of L'Islet, Kamouraska and Rivière-du-Loup and replacing them with Témiscouata and Kataskomik to signal the presence of the Wolastoqiyik (Malecite) Wahsipekuk First Nation in that territory. Lastly, it proposed simplifying the name of the electoral district of Rimouski-Neigette—Témiscouata—Les Basques by retaining only the names of Rimouski and Matane, the two major urban centres.

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Reactions to the idea of eliminating one electoral district were numerous, firm and unanimously negative. The reactions can be summarized as the need to maintain the status quo and the desire that the region's RCMs not be divided among several electoral districts. The Commission was criticized for thinking solely in terms of numbers and for not taking sufficient account of the sociological, administrative and economic reality of the region and for ignoring the spirit of the *Act* by demonstrating little concern for communities of interest and administrative boundaries. Lastly, it was criticized for thinking solely in terms of parity of electoral power rather than in terms of equity.

Opposition from MLAs, former MLAs, RCM wardens, and several candidates in the current provincial election was determined and unanimous. The Commissioners also sensed resentment on the part of some participants at the prospect of having to wage the same battle with every proposed redistribution, since the two previous commissions had also proposed eliminating a seat in the region.

However, it must be said that despite the contentiousness of the proposals, the sessions were conducted with utmost civility.

Presenters cited the vastness of the territory, the harshness of its winters, its remoteness, the long distances to be travelled and its widely dispersed population. They also cited the burden of electoral district work required of MPs, who, due to the pandemic, would have been obliged to supplement the work of the federal government's regional offices. The prevailing sentiment was that the loss of an electoral district would result in a decline in services to constituents.

Demographic imperatives were of little importance to the participants. The Commissioners rarely heard as many negative comments about “mathematics” as they did during these four days of hearings. The Commission was told that population figures may have changed, but the geography remained the same, and that the recovery in the interregional migration index for the Gaspé during the pandemic meant that the region's demographic decline was a thing of the past.

The Commission was asked to use the “extraordinary circumstances” provision (subsection 15(2) of the *Act*) to depart from the governing rules and this time apply that provision to the electoral district of Gaspésie—Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine and the electoral district of Avignon—La Mitis—Matane—Matapédia, which had benefited from the provision in 2012.

According to the participants, it is essential to fully respect RCM boundaries. In an environment where small municipalities with modest financial means predominate, RCMs are becoming true service cooperatives and even identity centres that supersede municipal allegiances. The relationship between an RCM and its federal MP is of paramount importance to everyone and hence the prospect of an RCM having to deal with more than one MP was unanimously rejected.

The addition of indigenous place names to two electoral districts did not generate much opposition. Two wardens even commended the initiative, although one asked the Commission to ensure the endorsement of the Indigenous communities concerned. The participants who addressed this issue also insisted that such additions should not be made to the detriment of existing names.

The Commission is firmly convinced that the statistical basis for its work must be the population figures at the time of the 2011 and 2021 censuses. Those who would maintain the status quo have cited “net interregional migration” in an effort to persuade the Commission that demographic decline in the Gaspé is a thing of the past. Although that is an attractive argument, the Commission would point out that the interregional migration index, while interesting and useful for certain purposes, offers an incomplete picture of the changing demographics of Quebec’s regions. The interregional migration index, also called “interregional migration rate,” is an indicator created by the Institut de la Statistique du Québec (ISQ). According to the Institute, [translation:] “The interregional migration rate for a given year represents that part of the Quebec population that changed administrative region of residence in that year.”⁷ And [translation:] “Internal migration is an important component of the demographic balance of Quebec’s administrative regions and RCMs, *but it is not the only one that impacts the size of their population. These other components include natural increase, i.e., the difference between the number of births and deaths, as well as interprovincial and international migration.* It is important to distinguish *net internal migration, presented here, from total population growth.* A region may have negative net internal migration, but its population may increase if other growth factors are favorable. Conversely, a region may have positive net interregional migration, but see its population decrease.”⁸ (emphasis added).

Thus, net internal (or interregional) migration does not provide a complete picture of demographic change, nor does it claim to do so. One example, taken from data produced by the same organization, clearly illustrates this: from 2011-2012 to 2020-2021, the net interregional immigration rate for the administrative region of Montréal was negative 10 years out of 10, the annual losses oscillating between 14,583 and 48,257 people. The indicator gives the impression of constant demographic hemorrhaging. Yet, during the same period, the census population of the same territory increased by 6.2%, from 1,886,481 to 2,004,265. The explanation for this apparent paradox must be sought in **interprovincial and international** migration, and in the well-known tendency of newcomers to settle in large numbers in the Montréal area when they arrive in the province. A region that loses population from interregional migration may well make up for this deficit by taking in new residents from outside Quebec. Similarly, as the ISQ points out, a region can have a positive net interregional migration but still see its population decrease. The administrative region of Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine recorded gains in interregional migration in 6 of the 10 years between 2011 and 2021, but during the same period, the total population of its two federal electoral districts (Avignon—La Mitis—Matane—Matapédia and Gaspésie—Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine) declined from 153,380 to 146,180, a decrease of 4.7%.

⁷ Institut de la Statistique du Québec, “La migration interregionale au Québec en 2020-2021: les pertes accrues des grands centres profitent à plusieurs régions,” *Bulletin sociodémographique*, Vol. 26 No. 1, January 2022, p. 2.

⁸ *Idem*, p. 6.

The Commission therefore considers data on interregional migration to be of limited relevance in its work.

The Commission was also asked to disregard the 25% limit and to consider that the two Gaspé electoral districts as presenting “circumstances viewed as being extraordinary,” within the meaning of subsection 15(2) of the *Act*, since they currently deviate from the average by -30.3% and -35.5%. It should be borne in mind that this provision has been used very rarely. Since its introduction in 1986, it has been invoked only 12 times, out of a total of more than 1,200 electoral districts delimited since that date by a provincial commission, including four times in Quebec out of a theoretical possibility of more than 300. The 10 commissions currently working across the country have proposed granting this privilege in only three instances. It is also worth noting that the concept of acquired rights does not apply in the case of electoral boundaries. Although an electoral district may have been regarded by one commission as presenting “circumstances viewed as being extraordinary,” such as Avignon—La Mitis—Matane—Matapédia in 2012, a subsequent commission in a subsequent redistribution may possibly not view it as such.

The vastness of the territory to be covered is one of the grounds that could justify invoking this provision. The area of each of the two Gaspé electoral districts is approximately 15,000 km². In Quebec, eight electoral districts currently have larger areas, but none were regarded by the previous commission as presenting “circumstances viewed as being extraordinary.” Excluding the territories, there are 50 electoral districts, apart from Avignon—La Mitis—Matane—Matapédia, with larger areas; and only two were regarded as presenting “circumstances viewed as being extraordinary” in 2012. Their respective land areas are 269,000 km² (Labrador) and 292,000 km² (Kenora). None of the other 48 were viewed as presenting such circumstances, even though the area of one electoral district (Abitibi—Baie-James—Nunavik—Eeyou) is 771,000 km².

In this case, the size of the two Gaspé electoral districts cannot justify the application of subsection 15(2) of the *Act*.

The Commission therefore maintains its proposal to eliminate the Avignon—La Mitis—Matane—Matapédia electoral district and to redistribute its territory between the two neighbouring electoral districts.

However, the Commission was much impressed by the presentations made before it and believes that it is necessary to produce an electoral division that fully respects the boundaries of the 15 RCMs (plus the equivalent territory of Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine) that comprise the three electoral districts in this territorial unit. The ultimate division is based on the suggestions of two RCMs and constitutes an arrangement that appears to satisfy all stakeholders.

The electoral district of Gaspésie—Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine will include the RCMs of La Haute-Gaspésie, La Côte-de-Gaspé, Le Rocher-Percé, Bonaventure, Avignon and La Matanie as well as the equivalent territory of Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine. It will have a population of 110,225 and an average deviation of 1.1%. It would have been possible, and logical, to reduce the population of the electoral district by transferring all or part of the territory of the RCM of La Matanie to the neighbouring electoral district, but the Commission chose not to go that route out of respect for the wishes expressed by the RCM authorities.

The electoral district of Rimouski-Neigette—Témiscouata—Les Basques will include the RCMs of La Mitis, Les Basques, Rimouski-Neigette and La Matapédia. It will have a population of 102,019 and an average deviation of -6.4%.

The electoral district of Montmagny—L'Islet—Kamouraska—Rivière-du-Loup will be composed of the RCMs of the same name, plus the RCM of Témiscouata. It will have a population of 116,216 with an average deviation of 6.6%.

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The names of the three electoral districts are being changed to account for the major changes made to their geographic boundaries and because of the Commission's wish that the electoral map reflect the presence of all the recognized Indigenous nations in Quebec.

Gaspésie—Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine becomes Gaspésie—Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine—Listuguj. The name of the Listuguj Indian Reserve is added to the current name of the electoral district to reflect the presence of the Mi'kmaq First Nation on its territory.

Montmagny—L'Islet—Kamouraska—Rivière-du-Loup becomes Montmagny—Témiscouata—Kataskomik, to reflect both the profound changes made to the territory of the electoral district (which now includes the RCM of Témiscouata) and the presence of the Wolastoqiyik (Maliseet) Wabespekwik First Nation on the territory, hence the addition of the place name "Kataskomik."

Rimouski-Neigette—Témiscouata—Les Basques becomes Rimouski—La Matapédia, to reflect the major modifications in the territory resulting from the transfer of the RCMs of La Matanie and Témiscouata to neighbouring electoral districts. The new name also reflects the Commission's desire to shorten electoral district names where possible, hence the name is now composed of the geographical names of Rimouski (a major urban centre) and La Matapédia (the RCM situated at the other end of the territory).

City of Québec and Surrounding Area

This territorial unit consists of the following seven (7) electoral districts:

- **Beauport—Limoilou**
- **Charlesbourg—Haute-Saint-Charles**
- **Beauport—Côte-de-Beaupré—Île-d'Orléans—Charlevoix**
(Côte-de-Beaupré—Île-d'Orléans—Charlevoix)
- **Louis-Hébert**
- **Louis-Saint-Laurent**
- **Portneuf—Jacques-Cartier**
- **Québec**

The Commission proposed keeping the same number of electoral districts but with changes to their respective electoral boundaries.

The Commission noted a strong demographic growth recorded in the northwestern suburbs of the City of Québec, as well as the low population of the electoral districts of Québec and Beauport—Côte-de-Beaupré—Île d'Orléans—Charlevoix, and hence proposed expanding the electoral district of Québec by adding two adjacent sectors from the electoral districts of Louis-Hébert and Beauport—Limoilou respectively. Thus, the eastern boundary of Beauport—Limoilou was moved to the Montmorency River. The population deficit in the electoral district of Beauport—Côte-de-Beaupré—Île d'Orléans—Charlevoix was remedied by adding portions of the electoral districts of Charlesbourg—Haute-Saint-Charles and Portneuf—Jacques-Cartier. Lastly, part of the electoral district of Louis-Saint-Laurent was transferred to Charlesbourg—Haute-Saint-Charles.

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Several of the above changes were criticized by regional stakeholders. They argued that the boundaries of the electoral district of Louis-Hébert should be maintained intact at all cost. The Commission was not persuaded by the arguments presented in support of that contention. To remedy that electoral district's population deficit, the Commission maintains its decision to transfer that part of the electoral district of Louis-Hébert located east of Maguire Avenue and the Côte de Sillery extension to the electoral district of Québec.

The Commission was also asked to fully respect the boundaries of the borough of Vieux-Limoilou, and it accedes to that request.

Participants also expressed the wish that the eastern part of the borough of Beauport be retained in the electoral district of Beauport—Côte-de-Beaupré—Île d'Orléans—Charlevoix, and opposed the proposal to add the municipalities of Lac-Beauport and Sainte-Brigitte-de-Laval.

The Commission notes that this electoral district is basically rural or semi-rural, whereas the borough of Beauport is part of the City of Québec. Moreover, the current boundary arbitrarily bisects that part of Beauport located south of Louis XIV Boulevard, whereas the Commission's proposal reunites that part of the borough. The inclusion of the outlying municipalities of Lac-Beauport and Sainte-Brigitte-de-Laval is also a better fit with the characteristics of the electoral district of Beauport—Côte-de-Beaupré—Île d'Orléans—Charlevoix. The Commission therefore maintains its proposal in this regard.

Several participants expressed the desire to keep the Montagne-des-Roches sector in the Charlesbourg—Haute-Saint-Charles electoral district. That sector forms a quadrilateral bounded on the north by Château-Bigot Road, on the east by du Bourg-Royal Avenue, on the south by Louis XIV Boulevard and on the west by du Loiret Boulevard. The Commission agrees that this sector should remain in the electoral district of Charlesbourg—Haute-Saint-Charles, with which it clearly has a greater affinity.

To reduce deviations from the provincial average and, in light of its decision regarding the Montagne-des-Roches sector, the Commission also decides, after consultation with the Indigenous authorities, to leave the Village des Hurons Wendake Indian Reserve and the Château d'Eau sector in the electoral district of Louis-Saint-Laurent. The Château d'Eau sector

is bounded to the north by Rivière-Nelson Street, to the south by Racine Street, to the west by the current boundary of the electoral district and to the east by the boundary of Wendake.

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As regards the name of the electoral district of Louis-Saint-Laurent, the Grand Chief of Wendake reported to the Commission that his community prefers the geographical reference “Akiawenhrahk” to the name “Wendake” initially proposed by the Commission. This word indicates the presence of the Huron-Wendat First Nation in the territory. Its primary meaning in the Wendate language is “trout,” but for the Huron-Wendat Nation community “Akiawenhrahk” means the Saint-Charles River, which flows along the western boundary of the reserve. The Commission welcomes this suggestion. Therefore, the new name for the electoral district of Louis-Saint-Laurent will be Louis-Saint-Laurent—Akiawenhrahk.

The Commission also considers that the name of the electoral district of Québec lacks precision in view of the size of the city territory and has decided to rename it Québec Centre.

Finally, the Commission considers it appropriate to shorten the name of the electoral district of Beauport—Côte-de-Beaupré—Île d’Orléans—Charlevoix (Côte-de-Beaupré—Île d’Orléans—Charlevoix in the Proposal) to Montmorency—Charlevoix, thus echoing the wishes expressed by many participants for shorter names where possible.

Chaudière-Appalaches (Western Part), Estrie and Centre-du-Québec

Cet ensemble comprend douze (12) circonscriptions :

- **Beauce**
- **Bécancour—Nicolet—Saurel**
(Bécancour—Nicolet—Saurel—Odanak)
- **Bellechasse—Les Etchemins—Lévis**
- **Brome—Missisquoi**
- **Compton—Stanstead**
- **Drummond**
- **Lévis—Lotbinière**
- **Mégantic—L’Érable**
- **Richmond—Arthabaska**
- **Saint-Hyacinthe—Bagot**

- **Shefford**
- **Sherbrooke**

The Commission proposed retaining the same number of electoral districts in that group but with changes to their respective boundaries (except for the electoral districts of Beauce and Brome—Missisquoi) to bring their respective population figures closer to the provincial average. A major problem was that the electoral districts of Mégantic—L'Érable (-18.4%) and Bécancour—Nicolet—Saurel (-11.5%) had significant population deficits.

The Commission also proposed adding the name Odanak to the name of the electoral district of Bécancour—Nicolet—Saurel to reflect the presence of the Waban-Aki (Abenaki) First Nation on that territory.

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The proposal was negatively received, starting with the transfer of the municipality of St-Henri from the electoral district of Bellechasse—Les Etchemins—Lévis to the electoral district of Lévis—Lotbinière. The elected officials and many citizens opposed it, reiterating that municipality's longstanding desire to maintain its strong connection with Bellechasse.

The Commission also proposed extending the boundary of the electoral district of Mégantic—L'Érable northwards by transferring to it seven municipalities from the RCM of Lotbinière (Dosquet, Saint-Agapit, Saint-Gilles, Saint-Narcisse-de-Beaurivage, Saint-Patrice-de-Beaurivage, Saint-Sylvestre and Sainte-Agathe-de-Lotbinière) and thus removing them from the electoral district of Lévis—Lotbinière. In addition, the municipalities of Daveluyville, Maddington Falls and Saint-Louis-de-Blandford would also be transferred from the electoral district of Richmond—Arthabaska to Mégantic—L'Érable. The elected representatives of the municipalities affected by the transfers, the authorities of the RCMs of Lotbinière and Arthabaska and the MPs of the region, expressed blanket opposition to the proposed transfers.

To increase the population of Bécancour—Nicolet—Saurel, the Commission proposed transferring four municipalities from the RCM of Drummond (Saint-Eugène, Saint-Guillaume, Saint-Pie-de-Guire and Sainte-Brigitte-des-Saults). That proposed change was met with determined opposition from local elected representatives on the grounds that the four municipalities are inseparable from the RCM of Drummond and are quite a distance from the electoral district office of the MP for Bécancour—Nicolet—Saurel.

Lastly, again with the objective of reducing population variances, the Commission proposed transferring a total of four municipalities in the eastern part of the electoral district of Shefford to two other electoral districts. Three municipalities would be transferred to the electoral district of Saint-Hyacinthe—Bagot (the municipality of Maricourt, the City of Valcourt and the Township Municipality of Valcourt) and one municipality to the electoral district of Richmond—Arthabaska (the municipality of Racine). The problem here is that those four entities (in addition to Lawrenceville, Bonsecours and Sainte-Anne-de-la-Rochelle) are part of a group of seven closely related municipalities referred to locally as “the Val 7.” The proposed dismemberment of that group monopolized the public hearing in Sherbrooke. Current and former local elected

officials, as well as many residents, requested that all those municipalities be left in the same electoral district, preferably Shefford, where they are presently situated.

Several opponents of the proposal demanded the status quo, pure and simple. In their opinion, none of the proposed transfers had anything to recommend them. However, others took the trouble to formulate alternate solutions and to present them to the Commission.

The first of those proposals suggested maintaining the municipality of Saint-Henri in the electoral district of Bellechasse—Les Etchemins—Lévis, but in return, and with the consent of the City of Lévis, transfer from that electoral district to the electoral district of Lévis—Lotbinière a quadrilateral bounded in the north by the Saint Lawrence River, in the west by the Chaudière River, in the south by the existing boundary between both electoral districts and in the east by Taniata Avenue (Saint-Romuald sector).

This proposed alternate solution acknowledged the need to break up the RCM of Lotbinière in order to increase the population of the electoral district of Mégantic—L'Érable. However, the suggested division differs from the one proposed by the Commission.

The municipalities of Dosquet and Sainte-Agathe-de-Lotbinière would be transferred, as suggested, to the electoral district of Mégantic—L'Érable. The same would apply regarding Laurier-Station, Leclercville, Lotbinière, Notre-Dame-du-Sacré-Cœur-d'Issoudun, Saint-Édouard-de-Lotbinière, Saint-Flavien, Saint-Janvier-de-Joly, Sainte-Croix and Val-Alain. However, contrary to the Commission's proposal, the municipalities of Saint-Agapit, Saint-Gilles, Saint-Narcisse-de-Beaurivage, Saint-Patrice de Beaurivage and Saint-Sylvestre would remain in the electoral district of Lévis—Lotbinière.

The Commission accepts this alternate solution, which in its view is solid and balanced in that it seeks to reconcile the existence of communities of interest along with respect for the principle of voting parity, while allowing for the change described in the following paragraph.

The electoral districts of Bécancour—Nicolet—Saurel and Drummond will keep their current boundaries, to the satisfaction of local stakeholders. The municipalities of Saint-Eugène, Saint-Guillaume, Saint-Pie-de-Guire and Sainte-Brigitte-des-Saults will not be transferred from the electoral district of Drummond to the electoral district of Bécancour—Nicolet—Saurel. However, the municipalities of Leclercville, Val-Alain (RCM of Lotbinière) and Villeroy (RCM of L'Érable) will be transferred to the electoral district of Bécancour—Nicolet—Saurel in order to reduce its population deficit.

The second alternate solution presented to the Commission proposed keeping the three municipalities of Daveluyville, Maddington Falls and Saint-Louis-de-Blandford in the electoral district of Richmond—Arthabaska rather than transferring them to the electoral district of Mégantic—L'Érable. In return, the municipalities of Weedon, Lingwick and Scotstown would be transferred from the electoral district of Compton—Stanstead to the district of Mégantic—L'Érable.

The Commission accepts that solution but considers it inadvisable to transfer the municipality of Saint-Denis-de-Brompton from the electoral district of Richmond—Arthabaska to the district of Compton—Stanstead as had been suggested, given that the population figures of both electoral districts are very similar.

The Commission notes the wishes expressed by local stakeholders and leaves intact the four municipalities (Maricourt, the City of Valcourt, the Township Municipality of Valcourt and the municipality of Racine) that it had originally proposed be transferred from the electoral district of Shefford to two adjoining electoral districts. Thus, the proposed transfer will not take place.

The Commission further notes that the proposal to transfer a small territory south of the electoral district of Sherbrooke to the electoral district of Compton—Stanstead did not encounter any opposition.

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During the public consultation, several participants suggested changing the name of the electoral district of Saint-Hyacinthe—Bagot by adding a reference to the region of Acton, particularly to the RCM of the same name of which Acton Vale is the main town. The idea of removing Bagot from the electoral district's name was also raised but was immediately contested by local elected representatives because of the significant heritage value of this reference. Sensitive to these arguments, the Commission selects the name Saint-Hyacinthe—Bagot—Acton because it is more unifying than the current name and more respectful of the electoral district's present as well as its past.

Lastly, there was no objection to the geographical name Odanak being henceforth part of the name of the electoral district of Bécancour—Nicolet—Saurel, as it attests to the presence of the Waban-Aki (Abenaki) First Nation in the territory. In the interests of shortening the electoral district's name, it will now be known as Bécancour—Saurel—Odanak, thus eliminating a geographical reference without affecting the representative and unifying character of the electoral district's name.

Eastern Montérégie

This group consists of the following eight (8) electoral districts:

- **Beloeil—Chambly**
- **Brossard—Saint-Lambert**
- **La Prairie**
(La Prairie—Atateken)
- **Longueuil—Charles-LeMoyne**
- **Longueuil—Saint-Hubert**
- **Montarville**
- **Pierre-Boucher—Les Patriotes—Verchères**
- **Saint-Jean**

According to the Proposal, the number of electoral districts would remain unchanged. The proposed changes in the boundaries of four of the eight electoral districts were essentially the result of the fact that the population of the electoral district of Beloeil—Chambly exceeded the electoral quota by 15%.

The first change involved transferring part of the territory of the City of Carignan from the electoral district of Beloeil—Chambly to the electoral district of Montarville. The City of Carignan, represented at a public consultation session by its Director of Legal Affairs and City Clerk, opposed the transfer, arguing in favour of keeping that part of the territory of the municipality in the electoral district of Beloeil—Chambly. The argument did not persuade the Commission, especially given that the territory of the municipality already consists of two geographically separate parts. The Commission therefore maintains this change which has the effect of balancing the population of both electoral districts.

The second change involved transferring the northwestern portion of the electoral district of Longueuil—Saint-Hubert (part of the Fatima neighbourhood of the City of Longueuil) to the electoral district of Pierre-Boucher—Les Patriotes—Verchères. Many stakeholders opposed the transfer, arguing that the neighbourhood sector is inseparable from the City of Longueuil and has little connection with the proposed electoral district. Their arguments were persuasive, and the Commission has decided that the neighbourhood sector will continue to form part of the electoral district of Longueuil—Saint-Hubert.

The current boundaries of the four other electoral districts in the territorial unit remain unchanged.

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The Commission also proposed adding the word Atateken to the name of the electoral district of La Prairie to reflect the presence of the Mohawk First Nation in that territory and elsewhere in Quebec. There was no opposition to this proposal but for one person. The authorities of the Mohawk First Nation of Kahnawake are in favour of the proposal. The name of the electoral district will henceforth be La Prairie—Atateken.

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Southwest Montérégie

This territorial unit consists of the following three (3) electoral districts:

- **Châteauguay—Lacolle**
(Châteauguay—Les Jardins-de-Napierville)
- **Salaberry—Suroît**
(Salaberry—Suroît—Soulanges)
- **Vaudreuil—Soulanges**
(Vaudreuil)

According to the Proposal, the number of electoral districts would remain unchanged. The proposed changes to the boundaries of the three electoral districts were primarily driven by the fact that the population of the electoral district of Vaudreuil (formerly Vaudreuil—Soulanges) now exceeds the provincial average by 19%.

The Commission also proposed changes to the names of all three electoral districts: Châteauguay—Lacolle would become Châteauguay—Les Jardins-de-Napierville to correct an inadvertent error made during the last electoral map revision, the municipality of Lacolle being situated in the neighbouring electoral district; Salaberry—Suroît would become Salaberry—Suroît—Soulanges as a result of the expansion of its territory by adding the last two municipalities that made up the former municipal county of Soulanges; and conversely, Vaudreuil—Soulanges would become Vaudreuil as a result of the loss of the two same municipalities.

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The purpose of the proposed changes was to reduce the population of the electoral district of Vaudreuil. They were acceptable to most participants. The strongest opposition came from Pointe-des-Cascades. Its mayor and residents expressed the wish that their municipality remain in the electoral district of Vaudreuil given its long-standing ties with the city of the same name (the Commission had proposed transferring that municipality to the electoral district of Salaberry—Suroît, along with the neighbouring municipality of Les Cèdres).

Upon reflection, and while the Commission understands the reaction of the Pointe-des-Cascades residents, it maintains the proposed transfer since it is imperative that the population of Vaudreuil be reduced (it is in fact the most populous electoral district in the southwestern part of the Montérégie) and the only other possible option (i.e., transferring the municipalities of Rigaud and Pointe-Fortune into the electoral district of Salaberry—Suroît) is considered to be inadvisable.

The transfer of the seven municipalities of Franklin, Havelock, Saint-Chrysostome, the Village and Township of Hemmingford, Très-Saint-Sacrement and Howick generated several comments, none of which, in the Commission's opinion, justify revising either the appropriateness of the transfer or the selection of the territories to be transferred.

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Comments were all over the map concerning the proposed name changes for the three electoral districts that make up this territory. However, there was consensus on the irrelevance of the name Suroît, which is part of the current electoral district name (Salaberry—Suroît) and the one proposed by the Commission (Salaberry—Suroît—Soulanges). Moreover, the Commission is persuaded by the argument that the geographical name Beauharnois is more appropriate than Salaberry. The following three electoral district names have therefore been selected: Beauharnois—Soulanges, Châteauguay—Les Jardins-de-Napierville, and Vaudreuil.

City of Laval

This electoral district consists of the following four (4) electoral districts:

- **Alfred-Pellan**
- **Laval—Les Îles**
- **Marc-Aurèle-Fortin**
- **Vimy**

According to the Proposal, the number of electoral districts would remain unchanged. The proposed changes were targeted, focussing primarily on reducing population variances in relation to the electoral quota.

Two transfers were proposed: the first in the southeast of Laval involving the transfer of a quadrilateral in the former municipality of Pont-Viau from the more populous electoral district of Vimy to the electoral district of Alfred-Pellan; the second, in the northwest of Laval involved transferring a small territory in the Fabreville sector of the more populous electoral district of Laval—Les Îles to the electoral district of Marc-Aurèle-Fortin.

Only the second of the two proposed transfers was criticized by one resident, who was of the view that the individuals covered by the transfer should remain in the electoral district of Laval—Les Îles, given their shared community of interest with the residents of that district.

The Commission finds that argument persuasive, especially given that the small quadrilateral in question is located west of Highway 13, whereas the rest of the electoral district extends east of that expressway and the number of residents affected is relatively small. The quadrilateral in question will therefore remain in the electoral district of Laval—Les Îles.

Island of Montréal

This group consists of the following eighteen (18) electoral districts:

- **Ahuntsic-Cartierville**
- **Bourassa**
- **Dorval—Lachine—LaSalle**
- **Hochelaga**
- **Honoré-Mercier**
- **La Pointe-de-l'Île**
- **Lac-Saint-Louis**

- **LaSalle—Émard—Verdun**
- **Laurier—Sainte-Marie**
- **Mount Royal**
- **Notre-Dame-de-Grâce—Westmount**
- **Outremont**
- **Papineau**
- **Pierrefonds—Dollard**
- **Rosemont—La Petite-Patrie**
- **Saint-Laurent**
- **Saint-Léonard—Saint-Michel**
- **Ville-Marie—Le Sud-Ouest—Île-des-Sœurs**

Under the Proposal, the population figures in the electoral districts of the Island of Montréal did not require either a reduction or an increase in MP seats. The proposed changes to the boundaries of 12 of the 18 electoral districts were, in all cases, intended to reduce population deviations from the electoral quota, particularly in the electoral district of Ville-Marie—Le Sud-Ouest—Îles-des-Sœurs which has experienced a 30.5% increase in population since the 2011 decennial census.

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The comments received by the Commission primarily concerned the geographical boundaries of electoral districts.

The first comment concerned the electoral district of Bourassa and, by extension, that of Ahuntsic-Cartierville. The commentator considered it incongruous that the neighbourhood of Sault-au-Récollet (a quadrilateral bounded by Sauvé Boulevard to the south, Rivière-des-Prairies to the north, Saint-Michel Boulevard to the east and Papineau Street to the west), would be attached to the electoral district of Bourassa rather than the electoral district of Ahuntsic-Cartierville. Incongruous, because the neighbourhood is the historic birthplace of the current Ahuntsic district and has its own unique issues that are very different from those of the borough of Montréal-Nord. The Commission was asked to repatriate the entire Sault-au-Récollet neighbourhood into the Ahuntsic-Cartierville electoral district.

While the foregoing comment is interesting from a historical perspective, it does not, in the Commission's view, justify the recommended change. In this regard, it is worth noting that the municipality of the parish of Sault-au-Récollet adopted the name Montréal-Nord when it became a city in 1915, before being annexed by the City of Montréal the following year. Today, the borough of Montréal-Nord is the heart of the electoral district of Bourassa.

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The second set of comments concerned the electoral district of Dorval—Lachine—LaSalle and, by extension, the electoral district of LaSalle—Émard—Verdun.

The Commission was criticized for having split the borough of LaSalle in two, thus having the effect of 1) making it more difficult to have consistent representations for the borough of LaSalle, and 2) creating an electoral district with two very different parts, one consisting of middle-class single-family homes (Dorval and Lachine west of 32nd Avenue) and the other of working-class apartment buildings (eastern Lachine and western LaSalle).

The Commission is not swayed by the argument that the boundaries of the two electoral districts in question should be changed. While respecting the boundaries of a borough is a desirable outcome, it is not essential. The fabric of Montréal is very diverse, and it is not uncommon to see the mix of housing and occupations found in these electoral districts.

The Commission decided to modify slightly the names of both electoral districts: the electoral district of Dorval—Lachine—LaSalle becomes Lachine—Dorval (thus avoiding repetition of the borough name of LaSalle) and the electoral district of LaSalle—Émard—Verdun becomes LaSalle—Verdun (thus sparing the name of a city that has been annexed to the City of Montréal for over 100 years).

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The third comment concerned the electoral districts of Rosemont—La Petite-Patrie and Hochelaga, specifically the Nouveau-Rosemont sector, which is presently in Hochelaga. The Commission was asked to transfer it to Rosemont—La Petite-Patrie on the grounds that the concerns of Rosemont residents would be very different from those of Hochelaga residents.

Here again, the Commission is not persuaded that it is appropriate to change the boundaries of the two electoral districts concerned. The social fabric of Montréal is too diverse to guarantee the homogeneity of the populations of the electoral districts within its territory, especially given the considerable population size of the federal electoral districts.

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The fourth point concerns the electoral district of Saint-Laurent and, by extension, that of Ahuntsic-Cartierville. Several citizens from among the 6,700 residents in a quadrilateral situated at the eastern end of the electoral district, between Highway 15 and L'Acadie Boulevard, contested the proposed transfer and requested that the area remain in the electoral district of Ahuntsic-Cartierville. One other resident from the borough of Saint-Laurent echoed that request.

The geography of that part of the borough of Saint-Laurent is complex, given the parallel presence, from west to east, of a major railroad (the Réseau Express Métropolitain, REM), and of Highway 15 and L'Acadie Boulevard. This makes it virtually impossible to draw boundaries that will ensure that the residents of the area do not feel boxed in. However, the west-east roads provide easy access to the area. Furthermore, given the large number of residents in the quadrilateral added to the electoral district of Saint-Laurent, any concerns regarding the voting process do not appear to be well founded. The Commission therefore rejects this request.

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The fifth point of contention relates to the electoral district of Outremont and, by extension, the neighbouring electoral districts of Ville-Marie—Le Sud-Ouest—Île-des-Sœurs and Notre-Dame-de-Grâce—Westmount. The objections stemmed primarily from the proposal to extend the territory of the Outremont electoral district beyond Mount Royal Park to the south and to include part of the Golden Square Mile in the electoral district of Outremont and part of Shaughnessy Village in the electoral district of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce—Westmount. It was argued that the residents of these areas have no attachment to either of the two electoral districts to which the Commission proposed to transfer them. According to the opponents of the transfer, the residents of the electoral districts of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce—Westmount and Outremont would be virtually foreigners to them.

In the Commission's view, that argument is overstated. However, there is no doubt that the sense of belonging to Shaughnessy Village, to the Golden Square Mile and, more generally, to the Peter-McGill electoral district and its major institutions is genuine. And the same holds true, as far as the electoral district of Outremont is concerned, regarding the imposing geographic divide of Mount Royal Park. The Commission takes note of this and modifies the boundaries of the electoral districts of Ville-Marie—Le Sud-Ouest—Île-des-Sœurs, Notre-Dame-de-Grâce—Westmount, Outremont, and Laurier—Sainte-Marie accordingly.

The Commission cancels the transfers of territory between the electoral districts of Ville-Marie—Le Sud-Ouest—Île-des-Sœurs, Notre-Dame-de-Grâce—Westmount, and Outremont. To reduce the population of the electoral district of Ville-Marie—Le Sud-Ouest—Île-des-Sœurs the requisite transfers are made from the southwest of that electoral district to the electoral district of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce—Westmount and from the southeast to the electoral district of Laurier—Sainte-Marie. By the end of the exercise, the populations of the electoral districts of Laurier—Sainte-Marie and of Outremont, respectively in surplus and in deficit in relation to the electoral quota, will be balanced by transferring to the electoral district of Outremont a quadrilateral from the electoral district of Laurier—Sainte-Marie, formed by Saint-Denis, Rachel and Christophe-Colomb streets bordering Laurier Park up to the boundary of that district.

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The sixth comment concerns the Commission's decision to extend the territory of the electoral district of Hochelaga into the Sainte-Marie neighbourhood, to the southwest in the electoral district of Laurier—Sainte-Marie, beyond a railway line. The comment was also supplemented by various proposals for expansion of the territory of Hochelaga.

The comment is valid. The Proposal had the unfortunate consequence of adding a neighbourhood (Sainte-Marie) to three neighbourhoods (Hochelaga-Maisonneuve, Mercier-Ouest and Nouveau-Rosemont), which the territory of Hochelaga already straddles, and one borough (Ville-Marie) to two other boroughs with which the electoral district already must deal (Mercier—Hochelaga—Maisonneuve and Rosemont—La Petite-Patrie). Moreover, the added territory is situated west of an imposing railway line which, it was argued before the Commission, is critical to preserving neighbourhood identities both east and west of that boundary.

As for the proposals regarding expansion of the territory of Hochelaga, the Commission accepts only one concerning a corridor north of Bélanger Street, between 24th Avenue and De Pontoise Street, in the electoral district of Saint-Léonard—Saint-Michel. This change will result in the northwestern boundary of the electoral district coinciding with the cadastral boundary of the borough of Rosemont—La Petite-Patrie and with the administrative boundary shared by the boroughs of Rosemont—La Petite-Patrie, Saint-Léonard and Villieray. Furthermore, there is no reason to anticipate any difficulty integrating the residents of this corridor into their new federal electoral district, especially since their fellow residents on the south side of Bélanger Street are already part of that district. The result of this adjustment will reduce the population variance from the electoral quota in both electoral districts.

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The seventh and last comment concerns the Proposal to enlarge the territory of the electoral district of Honoré-Mercier, on its southwestern boundary, up to the center of Langelier Boulevard, with everything east of that boundary being shifted from the electoral district of Saint-Léonard—Saint-Michel to the electoral district of Honoré-Mercier. It was argued that this change would affect the community of interest constituted by the residents of the electoral district of Saint-Léonard—Saint-Michel in that their places of worship (mosques and churches) and community centres would essentially be in a different electoral district. The same would apply regarding businesspeople whose companies, often family-owned, are located in the industrial sector east of Langelier Boulevard.

That is a valid comment and there is a simple solution to ensure that the electoral district of Honoré-Mercier benefits from the significant population increase that the Proposal was intended to bring to it, while avoiding the disadvantages described above. It suffices to keep the industrial sector east of Bombardier Street in the electoral district of Saint-Léonard—Saint-Michel while transferring the residential sector west of Bombardier Street to the electoral district of Honoré-Mercier, as proposed. This is the path that the Commission has taken.

Pontiac to Saint-Maurice—Champlain

This vast area now has 17 electoral districts divided into the following three subgroups:

– The Laurentians and Lanaudière

Joliette (Joliette—Manawan)

Laurentides—Labelle

Les Pays-d'en-Haut⁹

Mirabel

Montcalm

Repentigny

Rivière-des-Mille-Îles

Rivière-du-Nord

Terrebonne

Thérèse-De Blainville

– Mauricie

Berthier—Maskinongé

Saint-Maurice—Champlain

Trois-Rivières

– Outaouais

Argenteuil—La Petite-Nation

Gatineau

Hull—Aylmer

Pontiac (Pontiac—Kitigan Zibi)

According to the Proposal, a new electoral district—Les Pays-d'en-Haut—was created in the Laurentians and Lanaudière subgroup. The territory of that electoral district includes the RCM of Les Pays-d'en-Haut, as well as larger or smaller portions of the neighbouring electoral districts of Argenteuil—La Petite-Nation, Joliette, Laurentides—Labelle, Mirabel and Rivière-du-Nord.

The Commission also proposed minor changes in the Lanaudière region in order to reduce population variances within its constituent electoral districts.

⁹ A new electoral district

Lastly, the Commission proposed adding “Manawan” to the current electoral district name of Joliette to reflect the presence of the Atikamekw First Nation in the territory and in two other communities elsewhere in Quebec. In this same spirit, the Commission proposed adding “Kitigan Zibi” to the current electoral district name of Pontiac to reflect the presence of the Algonquin Anishinabeg First Nation in the territory and in eight other communities elsewhere in Quebec.

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The creation of the new electoral district of Les Pays-d'en-Haut in the Laurentians and Lanaudière subgroup had major repercussions in several neighbouring electoral districts, including Pontiac.

Reactions were commensurate with the impact caused by the creation of this new electoral district, an impact that was inevitable given that the RCM of Les Pays-d'en-Haut is the heart of the newly created district. With a population of 46,906 and an electoral quota of 108,998, it was inevitable that neighbouring municipalities and RCMs would be looked upon to fill the gap. The reactions came from the electoral districts that contributed to the constitution of the territory of the new electoral district, namely Argenteuil—La Petite-Nation (Gore, Mille-Îles and Wentworth), Joliette (Entrelacs and Chertsey), Laurentides—Labelle (Val-David, Val-Morin), Mirabel (Saint-Colomban), Montcalm (Saint-Calixte), and Rivière-du-Nord (Prévost (part) and Saint-Hippolyte); as well as the districts that contributed to rebalancing the population figures in relation to the electoral quota.

Thus, the proposed transfer of part of the City of Prévost and the City of Saint-Hippolyte from the electoral district of Rivière-du-Nord to the electoral district of Les Pays-d'en-Haut was not well received by local public officials and many individuals.

The reaction was similarly negative regarding the proposed transfer of Saint-Calixte from the electoral district of Montcalm to the electoral district of Les Pays-d'en-Haut. It was felt that the municipality should remain in Montcalm, like all the other municipalities in the RCM of Montcalm. Opponents of the transfer found it difficult to understand the reason for isolating it from the other municipalities of that RCM.

Added to this list is the proposed transfer of the municipalities of Saint-Liguori and Sainte-Marie-Salomé from the electoral district of Montcalm to that of Joliette. That redistribution was strongly criticized by all the region's public officials who found it incomprehensible that those two municipalities should be transferred to the electoral district of Joliette, while the two other municipalities (Saint-Jacques and Saint-Alexis), which together form “Nouvelle-Acadie,” would remain in the electoral district of Montcalm.

The transfer of the City of Saint-Colomban (part of the RCM of Rivière-du-Nord) to the electoral district of Les Pays-d'en-Haut was also negatively received, as was the transfer of another part north of the City of Mirabel to the electoral district of Argenteuil—La Petite-Nation (the former villages of Saint-Hermas and Saint-Jérusalem).

One citizen also asked the Commission to repatriate the municipalities of Montcalm, Barkmere, Arundel and Huberdeau to the electoral district of Argenteuil—La Petite-Nation for historical, cultural and social reasons.

Under the Proposal, part of the municipality of Saint-Joseph-du-Lac, which is currently entirely in the electoral district of Mirabel, was to be transferred to the district of Rivière-des-Mille-Îles. The transfer was objected to on the grounds that the municipality should be entirely in one electoral district (either Mirabel or Rivière-des-Mille-Îles, preferably Mirabel because of its more rural character).

The proposed transfer of Bowman and Val-des-Bois from the electoral district of Argenteuil—La Petite-Nation to the electoral district of Laurentides—Labelle, was not welcomed and was unanimously opposed.

In the Lanaudière region, a resident of the City of Terrebonne (electoral district of Terrebonne) also opposed the transfer of a small part of the territory to the electoral district of Thérèse-De Blainville.

Reactions regarding the electoral districts in the Laurentians and Lanaudière subgroup did not end here, particularly with respect to the electoral district of Laurentides—Labelle. The Commission will address this later in its discussion of the Outaouais subgroup, but the reader should bear in mind that its decision concerning the boundaries of the electoral district of Laurentides—Labelle is inseparable from the fate of the comments received regarding this subgroup.

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The Commission acknowledged all comments received, particularly those regarding fragmentation of municipalities, RCMs and other communities of interest. Where possible, the situation has been rectified.

Thus, the integrity of the territory of the City of Prévost will be respected and the territory will be transferred in its entirety to the electoral district of Les Pays-d'en-Haut, where it joins the territory of the Municipality of Saint-Hippolyte.

Further north, the territory of the Municipality of Val-Morin and the Village of Val-David will be transferred to the electoral district of Laurentides—Labelle, while further south, the territory of the Municipality of Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines will be transferred from the electoral district of Mirabel to that of Rivière-du-Nord.

In this same spirit, the entire territory of the municipality of Saint-Joseph-du-Lac is reintegrated into the electoral district of Mirabel. Similarly, the territory of the former municipalities of Saint-Hermas and Saint-Jerusalem will continue to be part of the electoral district of Mirabel. However, the territory of the municipality of Saint-Colomban will remain in the new electoral district of Les Pays-d'en-Haut.

The municipalities of Saint-Liguori and Sainte-Marie-Salomé will join the municipalities of Saint-Jacques and Saint-Alexis in the electoral district of Montcalm (administrative region of Lanaudière), thus preserving the integrity of this territory that, between 1759 and 1767, was settled by some 125 Acadian families.

However, the territory of the municipality of Saint-Calixte will remain in the electoral district of Les Pays-d'en-Haut.

The Commission did not receive any negative comments regarding the addition of the geographical name “Manawan” to the current name of the electoral district of Joliette, that name will henceforth be Joliette—Manawan to reflect the presence of the Atikamekw First Nation in the territory and elsewhere in Quebec.

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As regards the Mauricie subgroup, the Commission proposed the transfer of the municipality of Saint-Sulpice from the electoral district of Repentigny (located in Lanaudière) to that of Berthier-Maskinongé, in order to reduce the population difference between both electoral districts.

As hardly any representations were made to the Commission in this region, the public meeting scheduled in Trois-Rivières had to be cancelled.

The Commission therefore maintains its proposal to transfer the Parish Municipality of Saint-Sulpice from the electoral district of Repentigny to the electoral district of Berthier—Maskinongé.

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With respect to the Outaouais subgroup, two considerations had informed the Commission’s Proposal. First, the electoral district of Pontiac, with a population of 129,781, was well above the provincial average (by 19%). The main driver for the proposed change, however, was the creation of the new electoral district of Les Pays-d’en-Haut in the neighbouring Laurentians region. The resulting reduction in the population of the electoral district of Laurentides—Labelle necessitated the extension of its western boundary thereby encompassing several municipalities along the Gatineau River, north of the municipality of Cantley. The electoral district of Argenteuil—La Petite Nation also had to cede a portion of its population to the new electoral district and include a territory located north of the City of Gatineau.

In both the Outaouais and the Laurentians, this proposal was considered unacceptable by all participants who appeared before the Commission. There was consensus among participants that the Outaouais and the Laurentians are two distinct administrative regions with very different regional situations. The Outaouais constitutes a region whose eastern part (the RCM of Papineau), western part (Pontiac) and northern part (the municipalities along the Gatineau River from the city of the same name) form an arrow pointing towards Gatineau and Ottawa, the urban centres of attraction for the region. In the Laurentians region, Montréal plays that role.

Another oft-repeated criticism was that the Commission disregarded RCM boundaries, and even those of some municipalities. The current electoral districts fully respect the boundaries of four of the five RCMs, while the Proposal respects the boundaries of only one RCM, namely that of Pontiac.

The proposed partial transfer of the municipalities of La Pêche and Val-des-Monts (RCM of Les Collines-de-l’Outaouais) from the electoral district of Pontiac to the electoral district of Laurentides—Labelle was the subject of considerable and unanimous criticism. Opponents found it incomprehensible that the territory of various municipalities would be divided between two electoral districts and even more so that they would be divided in favour of an electoral district with which they allegedly had no affinities.

The same criticism was levelled against the proposed transfer of several municipalities in the RCM of La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau, electoral district of Pontiac, to the electoral district of Laurentides—Labelle.

The region's elected representatives proposed another solution:

- Withdraw the RCM of La-Vallée-de-la-Gatineau from the electoral district of Laurentides—Labelle and reintegrate it into the electoral district of Pontiac;
- Preserve the integrity of the RCM of Papineau by keeping the municipalities of Val-des-Bois and Bowman in the electoral district of Argenteuil—La Petite-Nation instead of transferring them to the electoral district of Laurentides—Labelle;
- Withdraw those parts of the municipalities of La Pêche and Val-des-Monts (RCM of Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais) from the electoral district of Laurentides—Labelle to which the Commission had proposed they be transferred, keep the first one (La Pêche) in the electoral district of Pontiac and integrate the second one (Val-des-Monts) into the electoral district of Argenteuil—La Petite-Nation;
- Withdraw that part of the municipality of Chelsea that the Commission proposed to integrate into the electoral district of Hull—Aylmer and transfer it to the electoral district of Pontiac so that it is entirely in that electoral district;
- Withdraw that part of the Township Municipality of Amherst (RCM of Les Laurentides) which was to be part of the electoral district of Argenteuil—La Petite-Nation and transfer it to the electoral district of Laurentides—Labelle so that the municipality is entirely in that electoral district;
- Withdraw part of the municipality of Mirabel from the electoral district of Argenteuil—La Petite-Nation and integrate it into the electoral district of Mirabel;
- Withdraw the western part of district 18 (Masson-Angers/City of Gatineau) from the electoral district of Gatineau and integrate it into the electoral district of Argenteuil—La Petite-Nation so that it is entirely in that electoral district; and
- And lastly, in the same spirit, withdraw the northern parts of district 10 (Limbour/City of Gatineau) and district 13 (Carrefour-de-l'Hôpital/City of Gatineau) from the electoral district of Pontiac and integrate them into the electoral district of Gatineau so that both districts are entirely in that electoral district.

As a result, the population figures of the four electoral districts thus modified will have modest deviations from the electoral quota, between -0.001% (Argenteuil—La Petite-Nation, population of 108,903) and 2% (Pontiac, population of 111,138).

The alternate solution proposed is well thought and sound. It properly considers the communities of interest and their attachment to the Outaouais region, while respecting the administrative boundaries of the municipalities and the RCMs and, in the case of the City of Gatineau, those of its neighbourhoods and electoral districts, while at the same time adhering to the principle whereby the vote of each elector is of equal weight.

The Commission therefore endorses the proposal.

Only the electoral district of Argenteuil—La Petite Nation will henceforth straddle the administrative regions of the Outaouais and the Laurentians, as has been the case since the 1970s. The boundaries of three of the five RCMs in the region are fully respected, with the exceptions of the RCMs of Argenteuil and des Collines-de-l'Outaouais. In both cases, and as desired by many stakeholders, while the boundaries of the RCMs are not fully respected, none is divided among more than two electoral districts. Lastly, with the obvious exception of Gatineau (which has a total population of approximately 291,000), no municipality will be divided among several electoral districts.

The proposed new electoral district name of Pontiac—Kitigan Zibi was well received by the vast majority of stakeholders. The addition of the geographical name Kitigan Zibi to the district name reflects the presence of the Algonquin Anishinabeg First Nation in the territory.

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In concluding this chapter on electoral boundaries, it is interesting to compare the deviations resulting from the Commission's decisions with the deviations that existed at the beginning of its work, using the table below.

Distribution of deviations between population and electoral quota		
Size of deviation	The current 78 electoral districts	The 78 revised electoral districts
Greater than -25%	3	0
-25% to -15%	5	5
-15% to -10%	4	1
-10% to -2%	18	17
-2% to 2%	14	17
2% to 10%	22	37
10% to 15%	7	1
15% to 25%	5	0
Greater than 25%	0	0
Total number of electoral districts	78	78

Under the final division, no electoral district deviates from the average by more than 25%, whereas three of the current districts do deviate by more than 25%. The number of electoral districts deviating from the electoral quota by 10% or more is reduced from 24 to 7. The least populated electoral district now has 88,525 people instead of 70,253, and the most populated 120,653 instead of 134,555. Lastly, the Loosemore-Hanby index (the measure of inequality of

an electoral division) falls from 0.0415 to 0.0233, almost half what it was when the Commission began its work.

All the indicators converge to show a reduction in the variances and a greater parity in the electoral power of the population among all electoral districts.

Names of electoral districts

The following table summarizes the decisions made regarding the modifications of electoral district names (18 in all, six more than in the Proposal). The left column shows the current name of the electoral district, the middle column the name suggested in the Proposal and the right column the name ultimately selected.

Current names	Proposed names	Selected names
Beauport—Côte-de-Beaupré—Île d'Orléans—Charlevoix	Côte-de-Beaupré—Île d'Orléans—Charlevoix	Montmorency—Charlevoix
Bécancour—Nicolet—Saurel	Bécancour—Nicolet—Saurel—Odanak	Bécancour—Saurel—Odanak
Châteauguay—Lacolle	Châteauguay—Les Jardins-de-Napierville	Châteauguay—Les Jardins-de-Napierville
Dorval—Lachine—LaSalle		Dorval—Lachine
Gaspésie—Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	Gaspésie—Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine—Listuguj	Gaspésie—Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine—Listuguj
Joliette	Joliette—Manawan	Joliette—Manawan
Jonquière		Jonquière—Alma
La Prairie	La Prairie—Atateken	La Prairie—Atateken
LaSalle—Émard—Verdun		LaSalle—Verdun
Louis-Saint-Laurent		Louis-Saint-Laurent—Akiawenhrahk
Manicouagan	Manicouagan—Kawawachikamach—Uapishka	Côte-Nord—Kawawachikamach—Uapashke

Current names	Proposed names	Selected names
Montmagny—L'Islet— Kamouraska—Rivière-du- Loup	Montmagny—Témiscouata— Kataskomiq	Montmagny—Témiscouata— Kataskomiq
Pontiac	Pontiac—Kitigan Zibi	Pontiac—Kitigan Zibi
Québec		Québec Centre
Rimouski-Neigette— Témiscouata—Les Basques	Rimouski—Matane	Rimouski—La Matapédia
Saint-Hyacinthe—Bagot		Saint-Hyacinthe—Bagot— Acton
Salaberry—Suroît	Salaberry—Suroît— Soulanges	Beauharnois—Soulanges
Vaudreuil—Soulanges	Vaudreuil	Vaudreuil

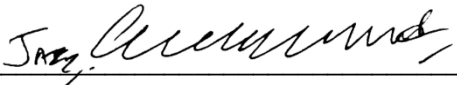
Part V – Conclusion

Any revision of an electoral map to reflect recent demographic changes is a complex exercise given the constant tension between the fundamental principle governing any redistribution, namely the search for electoral parity among all citizens, and the other considerations, referred to but not defined in the *Act* (such as community of interest), that can justify departure from that principle.

The report, prepared after an initial proposal and extensive public consultation, follows the framework established by Parliament. The Commission sought to reduce population inequities in all electoral districts while paying attention, as much as possible, to the other criteria specified in the *Act*.

The report reflects the compromises the Commission considered appropriate to address the concerns expressed during the public consultation process while respecting the current legislative framework.

Dated in Montréal, Quebec, this 31st day of January, 2023.


The Honourable Jacques Chamberland, Chair


André Blais, Member


Louis Massicotte, Member

CERTIFIED copy of the report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Quebec.

APPENDIX A – Names, population figures, geographical boundaries and maps

There shall be in the Province of Quebec seventy-eight (78) electoral districts, named and described as set out below, each of which shall return one member. The following definitions apply to all the descriptions in this publication:

(a) for the purposes of describing electoral districts, the term “regional county municipality” means the administrative entities, created in 1979 by the *Land Use Planning and Development Act*, that provide regional management of local municipalities. Any reference to a “regional county municipality” for inclusion in an electoral district signifies that all the cities, towns, parishes, municipalities and villages that make up the regional county municipality are included unless otherwise described;

(b) reference to “boulevard,” “road,” “street,” “estuary,” “river,” “highway,” “avenue,” “railway,” “transmission line,” “channel,” “bridge,” “canal,” “crescent,” “basin,” or “tributary” signifies their centre line unless otherwise described;

(c) all villages, parishes, municipalities, cities and Indian reserves lying within the perimeter of an electoral district are included, unless otherwise described;

(d) all First Nations territories lying within the perimeter of the electoral district are included, unless otherwise described;

(e) wherever a word or expression is used to designate a territorial division, that word or expression designates the territorial division as it existed or was delimited on the first day of January 2021;

(f) the translation of the terms “street,” “avenue” and “boulevard” follows Treasury Board standards, while the translation of all other public thoroughfare designations is based on commonly used terms but has no official recognition;

(g) all geographic coordinates are in reference to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

The population figure of each electoral district is derived from the 2021 decennial census conducted by Statistics Canada.

Abitibi—Baie-James—Nunavik—Eeyou

(Population: 89,087)

(Map 1)

Consists of:

(a) the Regional County Municipality of La Vallée-de-l'Or, including the Lac-Simon Indian Reserve and the Kitcisakik Indian settlement;

(b) the Territory of the Eeyou Istchee Baie-James Regional Government, the Cree village municipalities and the Category I and II lands of the Cree communities, under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, of Chisasibi, Eastmain, Mistissini, Nemaska, Ouje-Bougoumou, Waskaganish, Waswanipi and Wemindji and all lands within the perimeter of the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Regional Government are included in the description; and

(c) the Territory of the Kativik Regional Administration, the northern village municipalities of Akulivik, Aupaluk, Inukjuak, Ivujivik, Kangiqsualujuaq, Kangiqsujaq, Kangirsuk, Kuujuaq, Kuujuarapik, Puvirnituk, Quaqtaq, Salluit, Tasiujaq and Umiujaq; the Naskapi Village Municipality and the Category I-N and II-N lands of the Naskapi community under the Naskapi–Northeastern Quebec Agreement of Kawawachikamach.

Abitibi—Témiscamingue

(Population: 103,735)

(Map 1)

Consists of:

(a) the City of Rouyn-Noranda;

(b) the Regional County Municipality of Témiscamingue, including the Timiskaming and Kebaowek Indian reserves; Hunter's Point (Wolf Lake) and Winneway Indian settlements;

(c) the Regional County Municipality of Abitibi-Ouest; and

(d) the Regional County Municipality of Abitibi, including Pikogan Indian Reserve.

Ahuntsic-Cartierville

(Population: 111,511)

(Map 14)

Consists of that part of the City of Montréal comprising that part of the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville lying southwesterly of Papineau Avenue and Highway 19 (Papineau Highway), excepting the part lying southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of said borough and Henri-Bourassa Boulevard West; thence northeasterly along said boulevard to de l'Acadie Boulevard; thence generally southeasterly along said boulevard to the southeasterly limit of the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville.

Alfred-Pellan

(Population: 113,173)

(Map 11)

Consists of that part of the City of Laval lying northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said city and Papineau Avenue (Athanase-David Bridge); thence southeasterly along said avenue to the easterly production of des Lacasse Avenue; thence southwesterly along said production and des Lacasse Avenue to des Laurentides Boulevard; thence southeasterly along said boulevard to the southeasterly limit of the City of Laval.

Argenteuil—La Petite-Nation

(Population: 108,903)

(Maps 3 and 9)

Consists of:

- (a) the Regional County Municipality of Papineau;
- (b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Argenteuil comprising the towns of Brownsburg-Chatham and Lachute; the municipalities of Grenville-sur-la-Rouge and Saint-André-d'Argenteuil; the Township Municipality of Harrington; the Village of Grenville;
- (c) that part of the Regional County Municipality of des Collines-de-l'Outaouais comprising the municipalities of L'Ange-Gardien and Val-des-Monts; and
- (d) that part of the City of Gatineau comprising the sectors of Masson-Angers, Buckingham and that part lying northeasterly of the sector of Gatineau described as follows: commencing at the intersection of 6th Rang Road and Montée Paiement; thence southerly along Montée Paiement to Highway 50 (Outaouais Highway); thence generally easterly along said highway to Montée Mineault; thence generally southerly along Montée Mineault to Mongeon Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Maloney Boulevard East; thence westerly along said boulevard

to the Blanche River; thence generally westerly following said river to du Cheval-Blanc Avenue; thence southerly along said avenue, Notre-Dame Street and its production (Parc des Pêcheurs) to the north shoreline of McLaurin Bay; thence generally easterly along said shoreline to the southerly limit of the City of Gatineau (Ottawa River).

Beauce

(Population: 111,034)
(Map 6)

Consists of:

- (a) the regional county municipalities of Beauce-Sartigan and Robert-Cliche;
- (b) the Regional County Municipality of La Nouvelle-Beauce, excepting the Municipality of Saint-Lambert-de-Lauzon; and
- (c) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Les Etchemins comprising the municipalities of Sainte-Aurélie, Saint-Benjamin, Saint-Prosper and Saint-Zacharie.

Beauharnois—Soulanges

(Population: 118,474)
(Map 8)

Consists of:

- (a) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Vaudreuil-Soulanges comprising the Town of Coteau-du-Lac; the municipalities of Les Cèdres, Les Coteaux, Rivière-Beaudette, Saint-Clet, Saint-Polycarpe, Saint-Télesphore, Saint-Zotique, Sainte-Justine-de-Newton, Sainte-Marthe and Très-Saint-Rédempteur; the Village of Pointe-des-Cascades;
- (b) the Regional County Municipality of Beauharnois-Salaberry, excepting the municipalities of Saint-Urbain-Premier and Sainte-Martine; and
- (c) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Le Haut-Saint-Laurent comprising the Town of Huntingdon; the municipalities of Elgin, Hinchinbrooke, Ormstown, Saint-Anicet and Sainte-Barbe; the township municipalities of Dundee and Godmanchester; including Akwesasne Indian Reserve No. 15.

Beauport—Limoilou

(Population: 113,598)

(Maps 4 and 15)

Consists of that part of the City of Québec comprising:

(a) that part of the borough of La Cité-Limoilou lying northerly of the Saint-Charles River and its estuary;

(b) that part of the borough of Beauport lying southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said borough and Louis-XIV Boulevard; thence generally easterly along said boulevard to de la Sérénité Street; thence generally northeasterly along said street and its production to the westerly limit of the Municipality of Boischatel; and

(c) that part of the borough of Charlesbourg lying easterly and southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said borough and Chamonix Street; then generally southwesterly along said street to 10th Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Louis-XIV Boulevard; thence generally northeasterly along said boulevard to the easterly limit of the borough of Charlesbourg.

Bécancour—Saurel—Odanak

(Population: 98,404)

(Map 6)

Consists of:

(a) the Regional County Municipality of Nicolet-Yamaska, including Odanak Indian Reserve No. 12;

(b) the Regional County Municipality of Pierre-De Saurel;

(c) the Regional County Municipality of Bécancour, including Wôlinak Indian Reserve No. 11;

(d) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Lotbinière comprising the municipalities of Leclercville and Val-Alain; and

(e) that part of the Regional County Municipality of L'Érable comprising the Municipality of Villeroy.

Bellechasse—Les Etchemins—Lévis

(Population: 111,737)
(Maps 6 and 12)

Consists of:

- (a) the Regional County Municipality of Bellechasse;
- (b) the Regional County Municipality of Les Etchemins, excluding the municipalities of Saint-Benjamin, Saint-Prosper, Saint-Zacharie and Sainte-Aurélie; and
- (c) that part of the City of Lévis comprising:
 - (i) the borough of Desjardins; and
 - (ii) that part of the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northeasterly limit of said borough and the Etchemin River; thence generally westerly and northerly along said river to Highway 20 (Jean-Lesage Highway); thence westerly along said highway to Taniata Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue and Montfort Street to du Sault Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Saint-Eustache Street; thence northwesterly along said street and its northerly production to the northerly limit of the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est.

Beloeil—Chambly

(Population: 114,551)
(Maps 7 and 13)

Consists of:

- (a) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Rouville comprising the cities of Marieville and Richelieu; the Municipality of Saint-Mathias-sur-Richelieu;
- (b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Vallée-du-Richelieu comprising the cities of Beloeil, Chambly, Mont-Saint-Hilaire and Otterburn Park; the municipalities of McMasterville and Saint-Jean-Baptiste; and
- (c) that part of the area of Sainte-Thérèse in the City of Carignan.

Berthier—Maskinongé

(Population: 108,640)

(Maps 3 and 19)

Consists of:

- (a) the regional county municipalities of D’Autray and Maskinongé;
- (b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Matawinie comprising the municipalities of Saint-Félix-de-Valois and Saint-Jean-de-Matha; the Parish Municipality of Saint-Damien;
- (c) that part of the Regional County Municipality of L’Assomption comprising the Parish Municipality of Saint-Sulpice; and
- (d) that part of the City of Trois-Rivières comprising the area of Pointe-du-Lac.

Bourassa

(Population: 105,637)

(Map 14)

Consists of that part of the City of Montréal comprising:

- (a) that part of the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville lying northeasterly of Papineau Avenue and Highway 19 (Papineau Highway); and
- (b) the borough of Montréal-Nord.

Brome—Missisquoi

(Population: 113,913)

(Map 6)

Consists of:

- (a) the Regional County Municipality of Brome-Missisquoi;
- (b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Le Haut-Richelieu comprising the municipalities of Henryville, Noyan, Saint-Georges-de-Clarenceville, Saint-Sébastien and Venise-en-Québec; and
- (c) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Memphrémagog comprising the City of Magog; the Village Municipality of Stukely-Sud; the municipalities of Austin, Bolton-Est, Eastman, Saint-Benoît-du-Lac and Saint-Étienne-de-Bolton; the township municipalities of Potton and Orford.

Brossard—Saint-Lambert

(Population: 114,286)

(Map 13)

Consists of the cities of Brossard and Saint-Lambert.

Charlesbourg—Haute-Saint-Charles

(Population: 113,308)

(Maps 4 and 15)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the borough of Charlesbourg lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said borough and de Chamonix Street; thence generally southwesterly along said street to 10th Avenue; thence generally northwesterly along said avenue to Louis-XIV Boulevard; thence generally northeasterly along said boulevard to du Bourg-Royal Avenue; thence generally northwesterly along said avenue to de Château-Bigot Road; thence generally northeasterly, northerly and northwesterly along the production of said road to a point at latitude 46°54'58"N and longitude 71°15'43"W (des Roches River);

(b) that part of the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles lying northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of the City of Québec and Valcartier Boulevard; thence generally southeasterly along said boulevard to de la Rivière-Nelson Street; thence northeasterly along said street and its production to the Saint-Charles River; thence northeasterly along said river to the northeasterly limit of the Indian reserve of the Village Des Hurons Wendake No. 7A; thence generally southeasterly, westerly and southeasterly along said limit of the Indian reserve and the limit of Village Des Hurons Wendake No. 7A to Bastien Boulevard; thence generally easterly along said boulevard to the southeasterly limit of the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles (Auguste-Renoir Street); including that part of the Indian reserve of Village Des Hurons Wendake No. 7A lying easterly of the line described above (easterly of de la Colline Boulevard); and

(c) that part of the borough of Les Rivières lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said borough and Bastien Boulevard and Auguste-Renoir Street; thence generally southeasterly along Bastien Boulevard to Pierre-Bertrand Boulevard; thence generally southeasterly along said boulevard to Highway 40 (Félix-Leclerc Highway); thence northeasterly along said highway to the easterly limit of the borough of Les Rivières.

Châteauguay—Les Jardins-de-Napierville

(Population: 114,947)

(Map 8)

Consists of:

- (a) the Regional County Municipality of Les Jardins-de-Napierville;
- (b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Beauharnois-Salaberry comprising the municipalities of Saint-Urbain-Premier and Sainte-Martine;
- (c) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Roussillon comprising the towns of Châteauguay, Léry and Mercier; the Parish Municipality of Saint-Isidore; and
- (d) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Le Haut-Saint-Laurent comprising the municipalities of Franklin, Howick and Saint-Chrysostome; the Parish Municipality of Très-Saint-Sacrement; the Township Municipality of Havelock.

Chicoutimi—Le Fjord

(Population: 91,482)

(Maps 2 and 16)

Consists of:

- (a) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Le Fjord-du-Saguenay comprising the municipalities of Ferland-et-Boilleau, L'Anse-Saint-Jean, Petit-Saguenay, Rivière-Éternité, Saint-Félix-d'Otis and Saint-Fulgence; the Parish Municipality of Sainte-Rose-du-Nord; the unorganized territories of Lac-Ministuk, Lalement and Mont-Valin; and
- (b) that part of the City of Saguenay comprising the boroughs of Chicoutimi and La Baie.

Compton—Stanstead

(Population: 109,700)

(Maps 6 and 17)

Consists of:

- (a) the regional county municipality of Coaticook;
- (b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Le Haut-Saint-François, excluding the City of Scotstown, the Municipality of Weedon and the Township Municipality of Lingwick;
- (c) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Le Val-Saint-François comprising the Municipality of Stoke;

(d) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Memphrémagog comprising the City of Stanstead; the village municipalities of Ayer's Cliff and North Hatley; the municipalities of Hatley, Ogden and Sainte-Catherine-de-Hatley; the township municipalities of Hatley and Stanstead; and

(e) that part of the City of Sherbrooke comprising the boroughs of Brompton–Rock Forest–Saint-Élie–Deauville, Lennoxville and that part of the borough of Les Nations lying southerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said borough and Belvédère Street South; thence northerly along said street to a point at latitude 45°22'54"N and longitude 71°53'38"W; thence southeasterly in a straight line to the easterly limit of the borough of Les Nations.

Côte-Nord—Kawawachikamach—Uapashke

(Population: 88,525)

(Map 2)

Consists of:

(a) the Regional County Municipality of Caniapiscau, including the Lac-John and Matimekosh No. 3 Indian reserves; the reserved land of Kawawachikamach;

(b) the Regional County Municipality of Le Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent, including La Romaine Indian Reserve No. 2; Pakuashipi Indian Settlement;

(c) the Regional County Municipality of La Haute-Côte-Nord, including Innue Essipit Indian Reserve;

(d) the Regional County Municipality of Manicouagan, including Betsiamites Indian Reserve (Pessamit);

(e) the Regional County Municipality of Minganie, including Indian reserves Mingan and Nutashkuan; and

(f) the Regional County Municipality of Sept-Rivières, including Indian reserves Maliotenam No. 27A and Uashat No. 27.

Dorval—Lachine

(Population: 114,661)

(Map 14)

Consists of:

(a) the cities of Dorval and L'Île Dorval; and

(b) that part of the City of Montréal comprising:

- (i) the borough of Lachine; and
- (ii) that part of the borough of LaSalle lying northwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of the borough of Le Sud-Ouest and the former Canadian Pacific Railway (west of Jean-Chevalier Street); thence southwesterly along said former railway to Dollard Avenue; thence southeasterly and southerly along said avenue to De La Vérendrye Boulevard; thence generally southwesterly along said boulevard to Airlie Street; thence northwesterly along said street to 90th Avenue; thence southwesterly along said avenue and its southwesterly production to the southerly limit of the City of Montréal.

Drummond

(Population: 107,967)

(Map 6)

Consists of the Regional County Municipality of Drummond.

Gaspésie—Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine—Listuguj

(Population: 110,225)

(Map 5)

Consists of:

(a) the regional county municipalities of Avignon, Bonaventure, La Côte-de-Gaspé, La Haute-Gaspésie, La Matanie and Le Rocher-Percé;

(b) the agglomeration of Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine comprising the municipalities of Grosse-Île and Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine; and

(c) Gesgapegiag and Listuguj Indian reserves.

Gatineau

(Population: 109,624)

(Maps 3 and 9)

Consists of that part of the City of Gatineau described as follows: commencing at the intersection of 6th Rang Road and Montée Paiement; thence southerly along Montée Paiement to Highway 50 (Outaouais Highway); thence generally easterly following said highway to Montée Mineault; thence generally southerly along Montée Mineault to Mongeon Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Maloney Boulevard East; thence westerly along said boulevard to the Blanche River; thence generally westerly along said river to du Cheval-Blanc Avenue; thence southerly along said avenue, Notre-Dame Street and its production (Parc des Pêcheurs) to the north shoreline of McLaurin Bay; thence generally easterly along said shoreline to the Blanche River; thence generally southeasterly along said river to the Ottawa River (southerly limit of the City of Gatineau); thence westerly along said river and the southerly limit of said city to the Gatineau River; thence northwesterly along said river to the westerly limit of said city and du Pont Avenue (Alonzo-Wright bridge); thence generally northerly and easterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Hochelaga

(Population: 110,039)

(Map 14)

Consists of that part of the City of Montréal comprising:

(a) that part of the borough of Mercier-Hochelaga-Maisonneuve lying southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southeasterly limit of the City of Montréal and the southeasterly production of Haig Avenue; thence northwesterly along said production and said avenue to Hochelaga Street; thence southwesterly along said street to Langelier Boulevard; thence northwesterly along said boulevard to Sherbrooke Street East; thence northeasterly along said street to the power transmission line located between du Trianon Street and Des Groseilliers Street; thence northwesterly along said transmission line to the westerly limit of said borough; thence generally southwesterly and northwesterly along said limit to Beaubien Street East; thence southwesterly along said street to Langelier Boulevard; thence northwesterly along said boulevard to the westerly limit of the borough of Mercier-Hochelaga-Maisonneuve; and

(b) that part of the borough of Rosemont-La Petite-Patrie lying northeasterly of Pie-IX Boulevard.

Honoré-Mercier

(Population: 105,434)

(Map 14)

Consists of that part of the City of Montréal comprising:

(a) the borough of Anjou;

(b) that part of the borough of Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northeasterly limit of the City of Montréal-Est and Henri-Bourassa Boulevard East; thence northeasterly along said boulevard to Highway 40 (Métropolitaine Highway); thence northerly along said highway to the northerly limit of the City of Montréal;

(c) that part of the borough of Mercier-Hochelaga-Maisonneuve lying northeasterly of Langelier Boulevard and northwesterly of Beaubien Street East; and

(d) that part of the borough of Saint-Léonard lying northwesterly and northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northeasterly limit of said borough and Bombardier Street; thence southwesterly along said street to Langelier Boulevard; thence northwesterly along said boulevard and its production to the northwesterly limit of the borough of Saint-Léonard.

Hull—Aylmer

(Population: 105,559)

(Maps 3 and 9)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the Hull and Aylmer sectors of the City of Gatineau lying southerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city and Eardley Road (Highway 148); thence southeasterly along said road to des Allumettières Boulevard; thence generally easterly along said boulevard to Saint-Raymond Boulevard; thence northerly and easterly along said boulevard to the Gatineau Parkway; thence generally northwesterly along said parkway to the northerly limit of the City of Gatineau (Hull sector); thence easterly, northerly and generally easterly along the northerly limit of said sector to the Gatineau River; and

(b) that part of the Gatineau sector lying westerly of the Gatineau River.

Joliette—Manawan

(Population: 104,882)

(Maps 3 and 10)

Consists of:

(a) the Regional County Municipality of Joliette;

(b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Matawinie comprising the municipalities of Rawdon, Saint-Alphonse-Rodriguez, Saint-Côme, Saint-Michel-des-Saints, Saint-Zénon, Sainte-Béatrix, Sainte-Émélie-de-L'Énergie and Sainte-Marcelline-de-Kildare; the unorganized territories of Baie-Atibenne, Baie-de-la-Bouteille, Lac-Devenyns, Lac-des-Dix-Milles, Lac-Legendre, Lac-Matawin, Lac-Minaki, Lac-Santé and Saint-Guillaume-Nord; including the Indian Reserve of the Atikamekw community of Manawan; and

(c) that part of the City of L'Assomption lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northeasterly limit of said city and the Québec-Gatineau Railway; thence southwesterly along said railway to a point at approximate latitude 45°52'19"N and longitude 73°26'46"W; thence northwesterly to the westerly limit of said city at the intersection of du Roy Road and Montée Saint-Gérard.

Jonquière—Alma

(Population: 91,792)

(Maps 2 and 16)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the city of Saguenay comprising the borough of Jonquière; and

(b) the City of Alma and the Municipality of Larouche.

La Pointe-de-l'Île

(Population: 110,486)

(Map 14)

Consists of:

(a) the City of Montréal-Est; and

(b) that part of the City of Montréal comprising:

- (i) that part of the borough of Rivière-des-Prairies—Pointe-aux-Trembles lying southeasterly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the

intersection of the northeasterly limit of the City of Montréal-Est and Henri-Bourassa Boulevard East; thence northeasterly along said boulevard to Highway 40 (Métropolitaine Highway); thence northerly along said highway to the northerly limit of the City of Montréal; and

- (ii) that part of the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve lying northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southeasterly limit of the City of Montréal and the southeasterly production of Haig Avenue; thence northwesterly along said production and said avenue to Hochelaga Street; thence southwesterly along said street to Langelier Boulevard; thence northwesterly along said boulevard to Sherbrooke Street East; thence northeasterly along said street to the power transmission line located between du Trianon and des Groseilliers streets; thence northwesterly along said transmission line to the westerly limit of the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve.

La Prairie—Atateken

(Population: 114,968)

(Maps 7 and 8)

Consists of that part of the Regional County Municipality of Roussillon comprising the cities of Candiac, Delson, La Prairie, Saint-Constant, Saint-Philippe and Sainte-Catherine; the Municipality of Saint-Mathieu; including Kahnawake Indian Reserve No. 14.

Lac-Saint-Jean

(Population: 92,278)

(Map 2)

Consists of:

(a) the Regional County Municipality of Le Domaine-du-Roy, including Mashteuiatsh Indian Reserve;

(b) the Regional County Municipality of Maria-Chapdelaine;

(c) the Regional County Municipality of Lac-Saint-Jean-Est, excepting the City of Alma; and

(d) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Le Fjord-du-Saguenay comprising the Town of Saint-Honoré; the municipalities of Bégin, Saint-Ambroise, Saint-Charles-de-Bourget and Saint-David-de-Falardeau.

Lac-Saint-Louis

(Population: 110,093)
(Map 14)

Consists of:

- (a) the cities of Baie-D'Urfé, Beaconsfield, Kirkland, Pointe-Claire and Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue;
- (b) the Village Municipality of Senneville; and
- (c) that part of the City of Montréal comprising:
 - (i) that part of the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro lying southwesterly of Jacques-Bizard Boulevard; and
 - (ii) that part of the borough of L'Île-Bizard–Sainte-Geneviève lying southeasterly of the Rivière des Prairies and southwesterly of Jacques-Bizard Boulevard.

LaSalle—Verdun

(Population: 112,298)
(Map 14)

Consists of that part of the City of Montréal comprising:

- (a) the borough of Verdun, excepting Île des Sœurs;
- (b) that part of the borough of LaSalle lying southeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of the borough of Le Sud-Ouest and the former Canadian Pacific railway (westerly of Jean-Chevalier Street); thence southwesterly along said former railway to Dollard Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to De La Vérendrye Boulevard; thence westerly along said boulevard to Airlie Street; thence northwesterly along said street to 90th Avenue; thence southwesterly along said avenue and its production to the southerly limit of the City of Montréal; and
- (c) that part of the borough of Le Sud-Ouest lying westerly and southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northeasterly limit of said borough and Highway 15 (Décarie Highway); thence southeasterly along said highway to Lachine Canal; thence generally northeasterly along said canal to Atwater Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to the limit of the borough of Le Sud-Ouest.

Laurentides—Labelle

(Population: 92,897)

(Map 3)

Consists of:

- (a) the Regional County Municipality of Antoine-Labelle;
- (b) the Regional County Municipality of Les Laurentides, including Doncaster Indian Reserve No. 17; and
- (c) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Matawinie comprised of the municipalities of Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci and Saint-Donat.

Laurier—Sainte-Marie

(Population: 115,704)

(Map 14)

Consists of that part of the City of Montréal comprising:

- (a) that part of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal lying northeasterly and southeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said borough and Christophe-Colomb Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to Saint-Grégoire Street; thence northeasterly along said street to De Brébeuf Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Laurier Avenue East; thence southwesterly along said avenue to Christophe-Colomb Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to Rachel Street East; thence southwesterly along said street to Saint-Denis Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Duluth Avenue East; thence southwesterly along said avenue and Duluth Avenue West to du Parc Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to the southeasterly limit of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal (Sherbrooke Street West); and
- (b) that part of the borough of Ville-Marie lying northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said borough and De Bleury Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Viger Avenue West; thence southwesterly along said avenue to Robert-Bourassa Boulevard; thence southeasterly along said boulevard to the southerly limit of said borough; including Île Sainte-Hélène and Île Notre-Dame.

Laval—Les Îles

(Population: 111,784)

(Map 11)

Consists of that part of the City of Laval lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southeasterly limit of the City of Laval and the southeasterly production of 83rd Avenue; thence northwesterly along said production and said avenue to Samson Boulevard; thence northeasterly along said boulevard to Curé-Labelle Boulevard; thence northwesterly along said boulevard to Saint-Martin Boulevard West; thence southwesterly along said boulevard and its production to Highway 13 (Chomedey Highway); thence northwesterly along said highway to the northwesterly limit of the City of Laval; including Taillefer Island.

Les Pays-d'en-Haut

(Population: 106,834)

(Map 3)

Consists of:

- (a) the Regional County Municipality of Les Pays-d'en-Haut;
- (b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Argenteuil comprising the Municipality of Mille-Isles and the township municipalities of Gore and Wentworth;
- (c) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Matawinie comprising the municipalities of Chertsey and Entrelacs;
- (d) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Montcalm comprising the Municipality of Saint-Calixte; and
- (e) that part of the Regional County Municipality of La Rivière-du-Nord comprising the towns of Prévost and Saint-Colomban; the Municipality of Saint-Hippolyte.

Lévis—Lotbinière

(Population: 112,830)

(Maps 6 and 12)

Consists of:

- (a) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Lotbinière comprising the municipalities of Saint-Agapit, Saint-Antoine-de-Tilly, Saint-Apollinaire, Saint-Gilles, Saint-Patrice-de-Beaurivage, Saint-Sylvestre; the Parish Municipality of Saint-Narcisse-de-Beaurivage;

(b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of La Nouvelle-Beauce comprising the municipality of Saint-Lambert-de-Lauzon; and

(c) that part of the City of Lévis comprising:

- (i) the borough of Les Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Ouest; and
- (ii) that part of the borough of Les Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said borough and the Etchemin River; thence generally westerly and northerly along said river to Highway 20 (Jean-Lesage Highway); thence westerly along said highway to Taniata Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue and Montfort Street to du Sault Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Saint-Eustache Street; thence northwesterly along said street and its northerly production to the northerly limit of the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est.

Longueuil—Charles-LeMoyne

(Population: 112,257)

(Map 13)

Consists of that part of the City of Longueuil comprising:

(a) the borough of Greenfield Park;

(b) that part of the borough of Saint-Hubert lying southwesterly of the Canadian National Railway and the right-of-way of the former Canadian National Railway (along Maricourt Boulevard and its production); and

(c) that part of the borough of Vieux-Longueuil lying southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said borough and the northwesterly production of de Châteauguay Street; thence southeasterly along said production and de Châteauguay Street to Perreault Street; thence southwesterly along said street to Notre-Dame-de-Grâces Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Coteau-Rouge Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Notre-Dame-de-Grâces Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Curé-Poirier Boulevard West; thence northeasterly along said boulevard to de Chambly Road; thence southeasterly along said road to the southeasterly limit of the borough of Vieux-Longueuil (Vauquelin Boulevard).

Longueuil—Saint-Hubert

(Population: 115,082)

(Map 13)

Consists of that part of the City of Longueuil comprising:

(a) that part of the borough of Saint-Hubert lying northwesterly and northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northeasterly limit of the City of Longueuil and Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier Boulevard; thence westerly along said boulevard to the northerly production of Moreau Street; thence generally southerly along said production and Moreau Street to Latour Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Gaétan-Boucher Boulevard; thence southwesterly along said boulevard to the Canadian National Railway; thence northwesterly along said railway to the northerly limit of the borough of Saint-Hubert; and

(b) that part of the borough of Le Vieux-Longueuil lying northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said borough and the northwesterly production of Châteauguay Street; thence southeasterly along said production and Châteauguay Street to Perreault Street; thence southwesterly along said street to Notre-Dame-de-Grâces Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Coteau-Rouge Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Notre-Dame-de-Grâces Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Curé-Poirier Boulevard West; thence northeasterly along said boulevard to Chambly Road; thence southeasterly along said road to the southeasterly limit of the borough of Vieux-Longueuil (Vauquelin Boulevard).

Louis-Hébert

(Population: 106,117)

(Maps 4 and 15)

Consists of that part of the City of Québec comprising that part of the borough of Sainte-Foy–Sillery–Cap-Rouge lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said borough and Maguire Avenue; thence southeasterly, westerly and southerly along said avenue, Côte de Sillery and its production to the northerly limit of the City of Lévis.

Louis-Saint-Laurent—Akiawenhrahk

(Population: 113,220)

(Maps 4 and 15)

Consists of:

(a) the Town of L'Ancienne-Lorette; and

(b) that part of the City of Québec comprising:

- (i) that part of the borough of Les Rivières lying northerly of Highway 40 (Félix-Leclerc Highway) and a straight line passing through the centre of the interchanges of Highway 40 (Félix-Leclerc Highway) and Highway 73 (Henri-IV Highway); excepting that part of said borough lying easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said borough and Bastien Boulevard and Auguste-Renoir Street; thence generally southeasterly along Bastien Boulevard to Pierre-Bertrand Boulevard; thence generally southeasterly along said boulevard to Highway 40 (Félix-Leclerc Highway); and
- (ii) that part of the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles lying southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of the City of Québec and Valcartier Boulevard; thence generally southeasterly along said boulevard to de la Rivière-Nelson Street; thence northeasterly along said street and its production to Saint-Charles River; thence generally northeasterly along said river to the northeasternmost point of Village des Hurons Wendake Indian Reserve No. 7A; thence generally southeasterly, westerly and southeasterly along the easterly limit of said Indian reserve and Village des Hurons Wendake Indian Reserve No. 7 to Bastien Boulevard; thence generally easterly along said boulevard to Robert-Bourassa Boulevard; including Village des Hurons Wendake Indian Reserve No. 7 and that part of Village des Hurons Wendake Indian Reserve No. 7A lying easterly of the line described above (east of de la Colline Boulevard).

Marc-Aurèle-Fortin

(Population: 104,636)

(Map 11)

Consists of that part of the City of Laval described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city and Papineau Avenue (Athanase-David Bridge); thence southeasterly along said avenue to the easterly production of des Lacasse Avenue; thence southwesterly along said production and said avenue to des Laurentides Boulevard; thence southeasterly along said boulevard to Highway 440 (Jean-Noël-Lavoie Highway); thence southwesterly along said highway to Highway 13 (Chomedey Highway); thence northwesterly along said highway to the northwesterly limit of the City of Laval; thence generally northeasterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Mégantic—L'Érable

(Population: 104,731)

(Map 6)

Consists of:

- (a) the regional county municipalities of Le Granit and Les Appalaches;
- (b) the Regional County Municipality of L'Érable, excepting the Municipality of Villeroy;
- (c) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Lotbinière comprising: the municipalities of Dosquet, Lotbinière, Saint-Flavien, Saint-Janvier-de-Joly, Sainte-Agathe-de-Lotbinière and Sainte-Croix; the parish municipalities of Notre-Dame-du-Sacré-Coeur-d'Issoudun and Saint-Édouard-de-Lotbinière; the Village Municipality of Laurier-Station; and
- (d) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Le Haut-Saint-François comprising the Town of Scotstown, the Municipality of Weedon and the Township Municipality of Lingwick.

Mirabel

(Population: 100,598)

(Map 3)

Consists of:

- (a) the City of Mirabel; and
- (b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Deux-Montagnes lying southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of the City of Mirabel and Montée Laurin; thence generally southerly along said montée to Fresnière Road (de la Rivière Road South); thence generally easterly along de la Rivière Road South to Industriel Boulevard; thence generally southerly along said boulevard to des Promenades Boulevard; thence southeasterly along said boulevard to Highway 640; thence westerly along said highway to the northeasterly limit of the City of Sainte-Marthe-sur-le-Lac; thence southeasterly along said limit to the southeasterly limit of the Regional County Municipality of Deux-Montagnes, including the Kanesatake Interim Land Base.

Montarville

(Population: 111,323)
(Maps 7 and 13)

Consists of:

- (a) the cities of Saint-Basile-le-Grand, Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville and Sainte-Julie;
- (b) the City of Carignan, excepting the sector of Sainte-Thérèse; and
- (c) that part of the City of Longueuil lying southeasterly and northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southeasterly limit of the City of Longueuil and Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier Boulevard; thence westerly along said boulevard to the northerly production of Moreau Street; thence southerly and southwesterly along said production and Moreau Street to Latour Street; thence southeasterly and southerly along said street to Gaétan-Boucher Boulevard; thence southwesterly along said boulevard to the Canadian National Railway; thence southeasterly along said railway and the right-of-way of the former Canadian National Railway (running parallel along Maricourt Boulevard and its production) to the southeasterly limit of the City of Longueuil.

Montcalm

(Population: 111,954)
(Map 3)

Consists of:

- (a) the Regional County Municipality of Montcalm, excepting the Municipality of Saint-Calixte;
- (b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of L'Assomption comprising the City of L'Épiphanie; and
- (c) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Les Moulins comprising the City of Mascouche.

Montmagny—Témiscouata—Kataskomiq

(Population: 116,216)
(Map 5)

Consists of the regional county municipalities of Kamouraska, L'Islet, Montmagny, Rivière-du-Loup and Témiscouata, including Kataskomiq Indian Reserve.

Montmorency—Charlevoix

(Population: 101,119)

(Maps 4 and 15)

Consists of:

(a) the regional county municipalities of L'Île-d'Orléans, La Côte-de-Beaupré, Charlevoix-Est and Charlevoix;

(b) that part of the City of Québec comprising those parts of the boroughs of Beauport and Charlesbourg lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of the borough of Beauport and the northeasterly production of de la Sérénité Street; thence generally southwesterly along said production and de la Sérénité Street to Louis-XIV Boulevard; thence generally northwesterly and southwesterly along said boulevard to du Bourg-Royal Avenue; thence generally northwesterly along said boulevard to de Château-Bigot Road; thence generally northeasterly and northwesterly along said road to its endpoint; thence northerly in a straight line to the intersection of des Roches River and the easterly limit of the borough of Charlesbourg; and

(c) that part of the Regional County Municipality of La Jacques-Cartier comprising the City of Sainte-Brigitte-de-Laval and the Municipality of Lac-Beauport.

Mount Royal

(Population: 112,706)

(Map 14)

Consists of:

(a) the cities of Côte-Saint-Luc, Hampstead and Mont-Royal; and

(b) that part of the City of Montréal comprising that part of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges—Notre-Dame-de-Grâce lying northwesterly of Jean-Talon Street West and that part lying southwesterly and northwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of de la Côte-des-Neiges Road and the northwesterly limit of said borough; thence southeasterly along said road to de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Victoria Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to Queen-Mary Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Décarie Boulevard; thence southeasterly along said boulevard to de la Côte-Saint-Luc Road; thence southwesterly and westerly along said road to the southwesterly limit of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges—Notre-Dame-de-Grâce.

Notre-Dame-de-Grâce—Westmount

(Population: 111,377)

(Map 14)

Consists of:

- (a) the cities of Montréal-Ouest and Westmount; and
- (b) that part of the City of Montréal comprising:
 - (i) that part of the borough of Ville-Marie lying southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southwesterly limit of said borough (at Tupper Street) and Atwater Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Sherbrooke Street West; thence northeasterly along said street to Côte-des-Neiges Road; thence generally westerly along said road to Cedar Avenue; thence northeasterly along said avenue to a pedestrian crossing at approximate latitude 45°29'43"N and longitude 73°35'29"W; thence northerly in a straight line to the intersection of Remembrance Road and Camilien-Houde Way; thence generally northerly along said way to the northwesterly limit of the borough of Ville-Marie;
 - (ii) that part of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges—Notre-Dame-de-Grâce lying southwesterly and southeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of the City of Westmount and Roslyn Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Queen-Mary Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Décarie Boulevard; thence southeasterly along said boulevard to Côte-Saint-Luc Road; thence southwesterly and westerly along said road to Dufferin Street (the westerly limit of said borough); and
 - (iii) that part of the borough of Le Sud-Ouest lying northwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said borough and Atwater Avenue; thence generally southerly along said avenue to Notre-Dame Street West; thence southwesterly along said street to Highway 15 (Décarie Highway); thence northwesterly along said highway to the northwesterly limit of Le Sud-Ouest borough.

Outremont

(Population: 115,051)

(Map 14)

Consists of that part of the City of Montréal comprising:

- (a) the borough of Outremont;
- (b) that part of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges—Notre-Dame-de-Grâce lying northeasterly and southeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of the City of Westmount and Roslyn Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Queen-Mary Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Victoria Avenue; thence

northwesterly along said avenue to Côte-Sainte-Catherine Road; thence northeasterly along said road to Côte-des-Neiges Road; thence northwesterly along said road to Jean-Talon Street West; thence northeasterly along said street to the northerly limit of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce; and

(c) that part of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal lying northwesterly and southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said borough and Christophe-Colomb Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to Saint-Grégoire Street; thence northeasterly along said street to De Brébeuf Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Laurier Avenue East; thence southwesterly along said avenue to Christophe-Colomb Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to Rachel Street East; thence southwesterly along said street to Saint-Denis Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Duluth Avenue East; thence southwesterly along said avenue and Duluth Avenue West to the southwesterly limit of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal (du Parc Avenue).

Papineau

(Population: 110,813)

(Map 14)

Consists of that part of the City of Montréal comprising that part of the borough of Villeray–Saint-Michel–Parc-Extension lying southeasterly and southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northeasterly limit of said borough (between Provencher Boulevard and 24th Avenue) and Highway 40 (Métropolitaine Highway); thence southwesterly along said highway to 24th Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Jarry Street East; thence southwesterly along said street and Crémazie Boulevard East to the westerly limit of the borough of Villeray–Saint-Michel–Parc-Extension (Papineau Avenue).

Pierre-Boucher—Les Patriotes—Verchères

(Population: 103,020)

(Maps 7 and 13)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the Regional County Municipality of La Vallée-du-Richelieu comprising the municipalities of Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu, Saint-Charles-sur-Richelieu, Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu, Saint-Marc-sur-Richelieu and Saint-Mathieu-de-Beloeil;

(b) the Regional County Municipality of Marguerite-D'Youville, excepting the City of Sainte-Julie; and

(c) the City of Boucherville.

Pierrefonds—Dollard

(Population: 109,467)

(Map 14)

Consists of:

- (a) the City of Dollard-des-Ormeaux; and
- (b) that part of the City of Montréal comprising:
 - (i) the borough of L'Île-Bizard—Sainte-Geneviève, excepting that part lying southeasterly of Des Prairies River and southwesterly of Jacques-Bizard Boulevard; and
 - (ii) that part of the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro lying northeasterly of Jacques-Bizard Boulevard.

Pontiac—Kitigan Zibi

(Population: 111,138)

(Maps 3 and 9)

Consists of:

- (a) the regional county municipalities of Pontiac and La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau;
- (b) the Regional County Municipality of Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais comprising the municipalities of Cantley, Chelsea, La Pêche and Pontiac;
- (c) that part of the City of Gatineau lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city and Eardley Road (road 148); thence southeasterly along said road to des Allumettières Boulevard; thence generally easterly along said boulevard to Saint-Raymond Boulevard; thence northerly and easterly along said boulevard to the Gatineau Parkway; thence generally northwesterly along said parkway to the northerly limit of the City of Gatineau; and
- (d) the Kitigan Zibi and Rapid Lake Indian reserves.

Portneuf—Jacques-Cartier

(Population: 106,611)

(Maps 3 and 4)

Consists of:

- (a) the Regional County Municipality of Portneuf;
- (b) the Regional County Municipality of La Jacques-Cartier, excepting the City of Sainte-Brigitte-de-Laval and the Municipality of Lac-Beauport; and
- (c) the City of Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures.

Québec Centre

(Population: 103,977)

(Maps 4 and 15)

Consists of:

- (a) the Parish Municipality of Notre-Dame-des-Anges; and
- (b) that part of the City of Québec comprising:
 - (i) that part of the borough of La Cité-Limoilou lying southerly of the Saint-Charles River and its estuary;
 - (ii) that part of the borough of Les Rivières lying southerly of Highway 40 (Félix-Leclerc Highway) and a straight line passing through the centre of the interchanges of Highway 40 (Félix-Leclerc Highway) and Highway 73 (Henri-IV Highway) to the easterly limit of the borough of Les Rivières; and
 - (iii) that part of the borough of Sainte-Foy—Sillery—Cap-Rouge lying easterly of Maguire Avenue and Côte de Sillery and its production to the southerly limit of the City of Québec.

Repentigny

(Population: 111,373)

(Maps 3 and 10)

Consists of the Regional County Municipality of L'Assomption, excepting the City of L'Épiphanie, the Parish Municipality of Saint-Sulpice and that part of the City of L'Assomption lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northeasterly limit of said city and the Québec-Gatineau Railways; thence southwesterly along said railway to a point at approximate latitude 45°52'19"N and longitude 73°26'46"W; thence northwesterly to the westerly limit of said city at the intersection of du Roy Road and Montée Saint-Gérard.

Richmond—Arthabaska

(Population: 110,651)

(Map 6)

Consists of:

(a) the regional county municipalities of Arthabaska and Les Sources; and

(b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Le Val-Saint-François comprising the towns of Richmond and Windsor; the municipalities of Saint-Claude, Saint-Denis-de-Brompton, Saint-François-Xavier-de-Brompton, Ulverton and Val-Joli; the township municipalities of Cleveland and Melbourne; the Village Municipality of Kingsbury.

Rimouski—La Matapédia

(Population: 102,019)

(Map 5)

Consists of the regional county municipalities of Les Basques, La Matapédia, La Mitis and Rimouski-Neigette.

Rivière-des-Mille-Îles

(Population: 104,960)

(Map 3)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Thérèse-De Blainville comprising the cities of Boisbriand and Rosemère;

(b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Deux-Montagnes comprising the City of Deux-Montagnes; and

(c) that part of the City of Saint-Eustache lying easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city and Montée Laurin; thence southeasterly and southerly along said montée; thence generally easterly along said road and de la Rivière Road South to Industriel Boulevard; thence generally southerly along said boulevard to des Promenades Boulevard; thence southeasterly along said boulevard to the northerly limit of the City of Deux-Montagnes.

Rivière-du-Nord

(Population: 113,514)

(Map 3)

Consists of the cities of Saint-Jérôme and Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines and the Municipality of Sainte-Sophie.

Rosemont—La Petite-Patrie

(Population: 112,909)

(Map 14)

Consists of that part of the City of Montréal comprising that part of the borough of Rosemont—La Petite-Patrie lying southwesterly of Pie-IX Boulevard.

Saint-Hyacinthe—Bagot—Acton

(Population: 105,086)

(Map 6)

Consists of the regional county municipalities of Acton and Les Maskoutains.

Saint-Jean

(Population: 114,617)

(Maps 7 and 13)

Consists of that part of the Regional County Municipality of Le Haut-Richelieu comprising the City of Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu; the Parish Municipality of Sainte-Anne-de-Sabrevois; the municipalities of Lacolle, Mont-Saint-Grégoire, Saint-Alexandre, Saint-Blaise-sur-Richelieu, Saint-Paul-de-l'Île-aux-Noix, Saint-Valentin and Sainte-Brigide-d'Iberville.

Saint-Laurent

(Population: 108,763)

(Map 14)

Consists of that part of the City of Montréal comprising:

(a) the borough of Saint-Laurent; and

(b) that part of the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville lying southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of said borough and Henri-Bourassa Boulevard West; thence northeasterly along said boulevard to de l'Acadie Boulevard; thence generally southeasterly along said boulevard to the southeasterly limit of the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville.

Saint-Léonard—Saint-Michel

(Population: 112,922)

(Map 14)

Consists of that part of the City of Montréal comprising:

(a) the borough of Saint-Léonard, excepting that part lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northeasterly limit of said borough and Bombardier Street; thence southwesterly along said street to Langelier Boulevard; thence northwesterly along said boulevard and its production to the westerly limit of the borough of Saint-Léonard; and

(b) that part of the borough of Villeray—Saint-Michel—Parc-Extension lying northwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northeasterly limit of said borough (between Provencher Boulevard and 24th Avenue) and Highway 40 (Métropolitaine Highway); thence southwesterly along said highway to 24th Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Jarry Street East; thence southwesterly along said street and Crémazie Boulevard East to the southwesterly limit of the borough of Villeray—Saint-Michel—Parc-Extension.

Saint-Maurice—Champlain

(Population: 111,997)

(Maps 3 and 19)

Consists of:

(a) the City of Shawinigan;

(b) the Regional County Municipality of Les Chenaux;

(c) the Agglomeration of La Tuque, including the Indian reserves of Communauté de Wemotaci, Coucoucache No. 24A and Obedjiwan No. 28;

(d) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Matawinie comprising the unorganized territories of Baie-Obaoca and Lac-Cabasta;

(e) the Regional County Municipality of Mékinac; and

(f) that part of the City of Trois-Rivières comprising the areas of Saint-Louis-de-France and Sainte-Marthe-du-Cap.

Shefford

(Population: 115,924)

(Map 6)

Consists of:

- (a) the Regional County Municipality of La Haute-Yamaska;
- (b) the Regional County Municipality of Rouville, excepting the cities of Richelieu and Marieville; the Municipality of Saint-Mathias-sur-Richelieu; and
- (c) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Val-Saint-François comprising the City of Valcourt; the municipalities of Bonsecours, Maricourt, Racine and Saint-Anne-de-la-Rochelle; the Township Municipality of Valcourt; the Village Municipality of Lawrenceville.

Sherbrooke

(Population: 116,844)

(Maps 6 and 17)

Consists of those parts of the City of Sherbrooke comprising the boroughs of Fleurimont and Les Nations, excepting that part of the borough of Les Nations lying southerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said borough and Belvédère Street South; thence northerly along said street to a point at latitude 45°22'54"N and longitude 71°53'38"W; thence easterly in a straight line to the easterly limit of the borough of Les Nations.

Terrebonne

(Population: 113,797)

(Maps 3 and 18)

Consists of the City of Terrebonne, excepting that part lying southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Montée Gagnon and Road 335; thence generally easterly and southeasterly along said road to the westerly limit of said city.

Thérèse-De Blainville

(Population: 112,160)
(Maps 3 and 18)

Consists of:

- (a) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Thérèse-De Blainville comprising the cities of Blainville, Bois-des-Filion, Lorraine and Sainte-Thérèse; and
- (b) that part of the City of Terrebonne lying southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Montée Gagnon and Road 335; thence generally easterly and southeasterly along said road to the westerly limit of said city.

Trois-Rivières

(Population: 114,064)
(Maps 3 and 19)

Consists of that part of the City of Trois-Rivières comprising the areas of Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Trois-Rivières and Trois-Rivières-Ouest.

Vaudreuil

(Population: 120,653)
(Map 8)

Consists of that part of the Regional County Municipality of Vaudreuil-Soulanges comprising the cities of Hudson, L'Île-Cadieux, L'Île-Perrot, Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot, Pincourt, Rigaud, Saint-Lazare and Vaudreuil-Dorion; the Municipality of Terrasse-Vaudreuil; the village municipalities of Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac and Pointe-Fortune.

Ville-Marie—Le Sud-Ouest—Île-des-Sœurs

(Population: 114,364)
(Map 14)

Consists of that part of the City of Montréal comprising:

- (a) Île des Sœurs; and
- (b) that part of the City of Montréal described as follows: commencing at the intersection of du Mont-Royal Avenue and du Parc Avenue; thence southeasterly along du Parc Avenue and De Bleury Street to Viger Avenue West; thence southwesterly along said avenue to Robert-

Bourassa Boulevard; thence generally southeasterly along said boulevard and Bonaventure Highway to Bridge Street; thence easterly along said street and Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier Boulevard to the easterly limit of the City of Montréal; thence generally southerly along said limit to the southwesterly limit of the City of Brossard; thence westerly in a straight line to the intersection of the easterly production of Brault Street with the northerly shoreline of the St. Lawrence River; thence northeasterly along said shoreline to the northeasterly limit of the borough of Verdun; thence northwesterly along said limit to Atwater Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to the Lachine Canal; thence southwesterly along said canal to Highway 15 (Décarie Highway); thence northwesterly along said highway to Notre-Dame Street West; thence generally northeasterly along said street to Atwater Avenue; thence generally northerly along said avenue to René-Lévesque Boulevard West; thence easterly along said boulevard to the northeasterly limit of the City of Westmount; thence northwesterly along said limit to the intersection of Tupper Street with Atwater Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Sherbrooke Street West; thence northeasterly along said street to Côte-des-Neiges Road; thence generally westerly along said road to Cedar Avenue; thence northeasterly along said avenue to a pedestrian crossing at approximate latitude 45°29'43"N and longitude 73°35'29"W; thence northerly in a straight line to the intersection of Remembrance Road and Camillien-Houde Way; thence generally northerly along said way to the northwesterly limit of the borough of Ville-Marie; thence generally northeasterly and northwesterly along said limit to Mont-Royal Boulevard; thence generally easterly along said boulevard and du Mont-Royal Avenue to the point of commencement.

Vimy

(Population: 108,773)

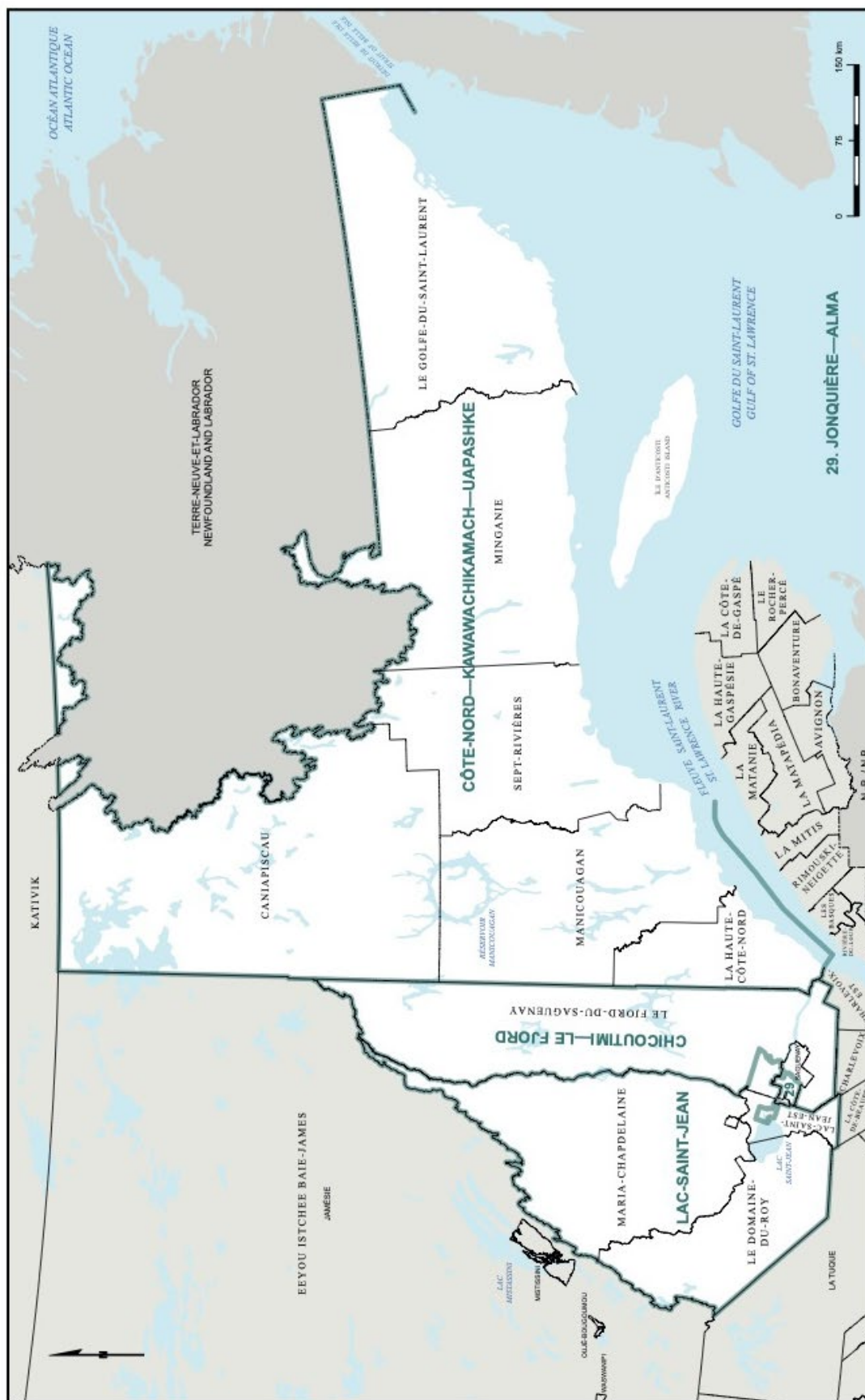
(Map 11)

Consists of that part of the City of Laval described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Highway 440 (Jean-Noël-Lavoie Highway) and des Laurentides Boulevard; thence southeasterly along said boulevard to the southeasterly limit of said city; thence generally southwesterly along said limit to its intersection and the southeasterly production of 83rd Avenue; thence northwesterly along said production and said avenue to Samson Boulevard; thence northeasterly along said boulevard to Curé-Labelle Boulevard; thence northwesterly along said boulevard to Saint-Martin Boulevard West; thence southwesterly along said boulevard and its production to Highway 13 (Chomedey Highway); thence northwesterly along said highway to Highway 440 (Jean-Noël-Lavoie Highway); thence northeasterly along said highway to the point of commencement.

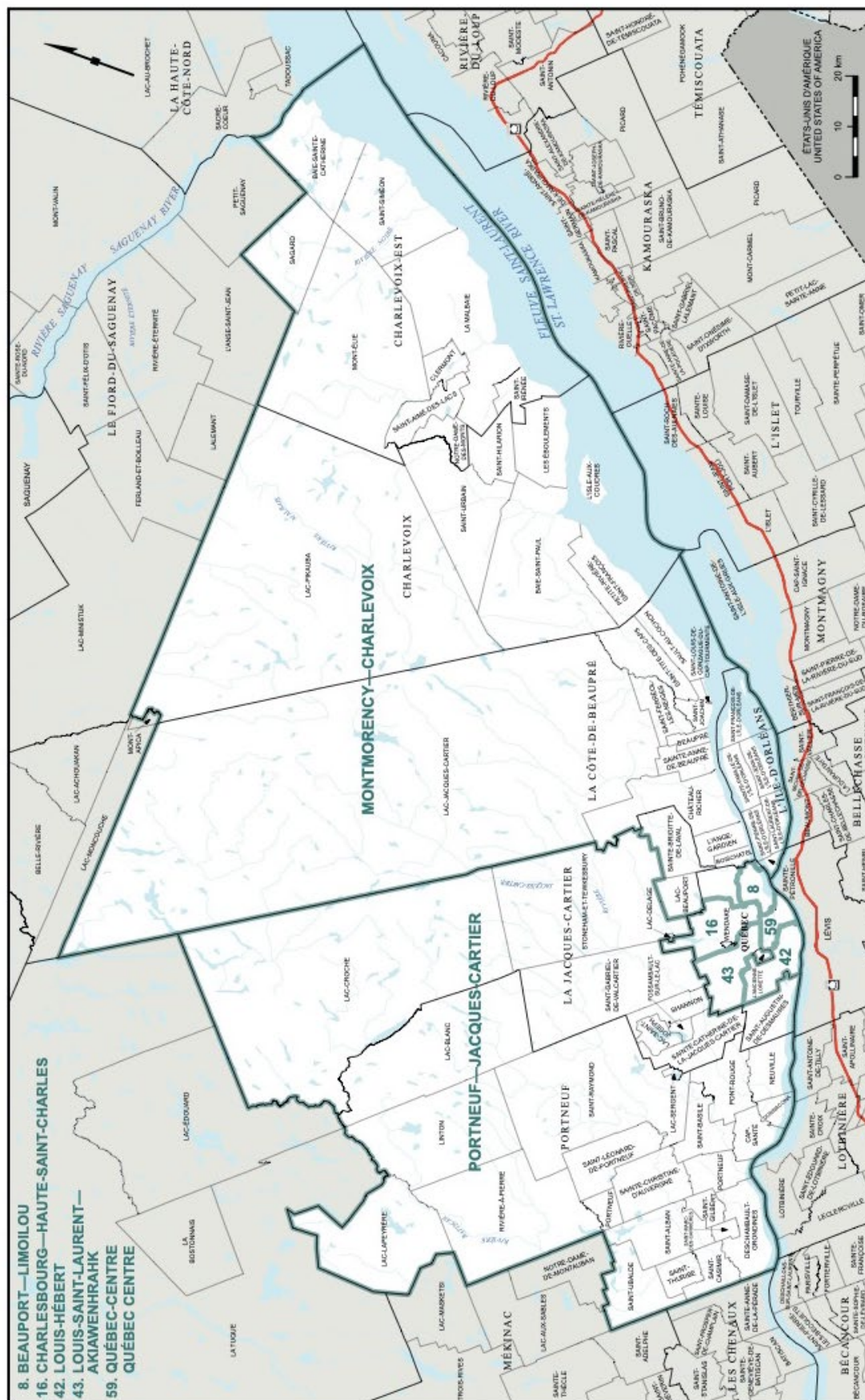
Abitibi-Témiscamingue and Nord-du-Québec



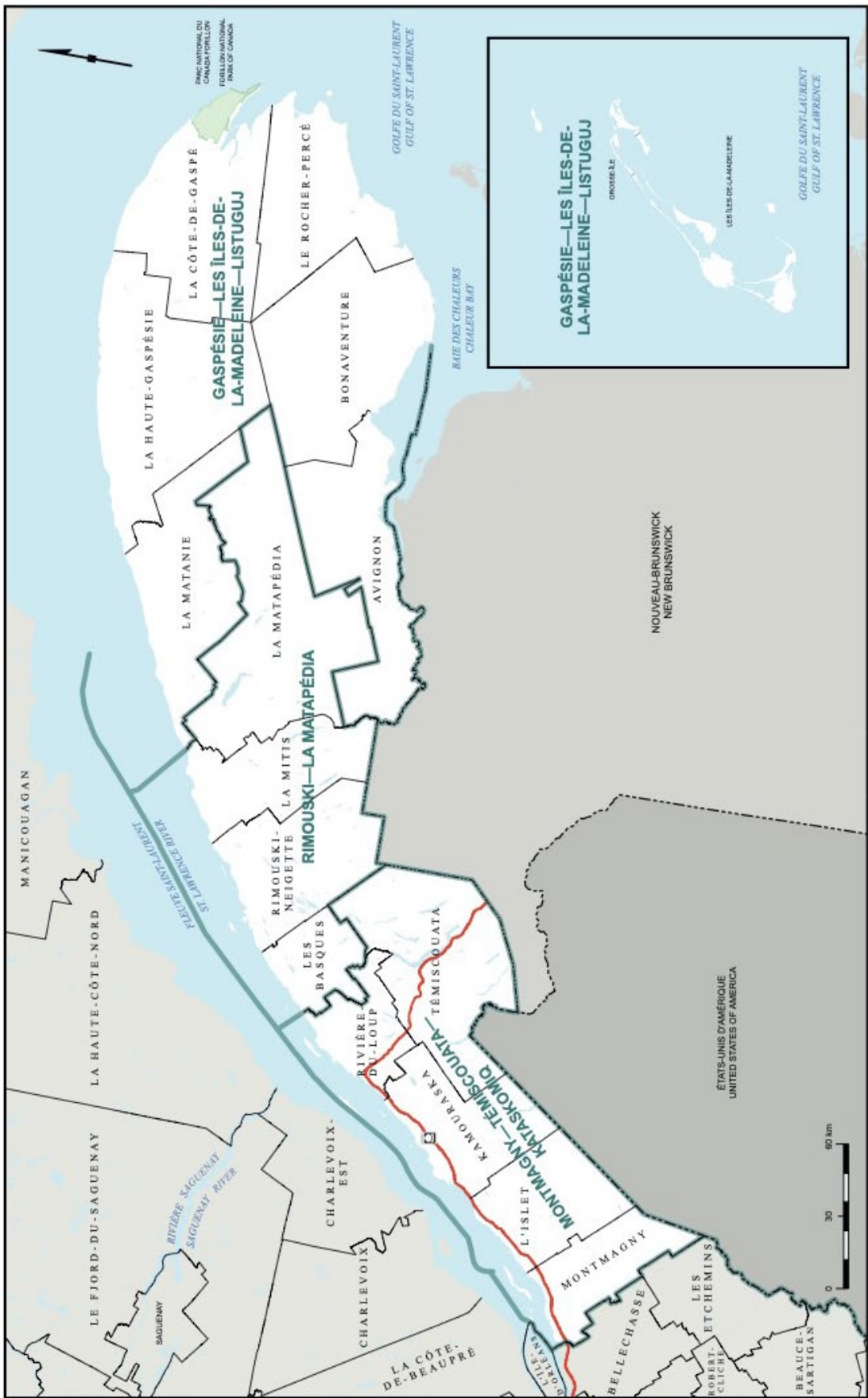
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean and Côte-Nord



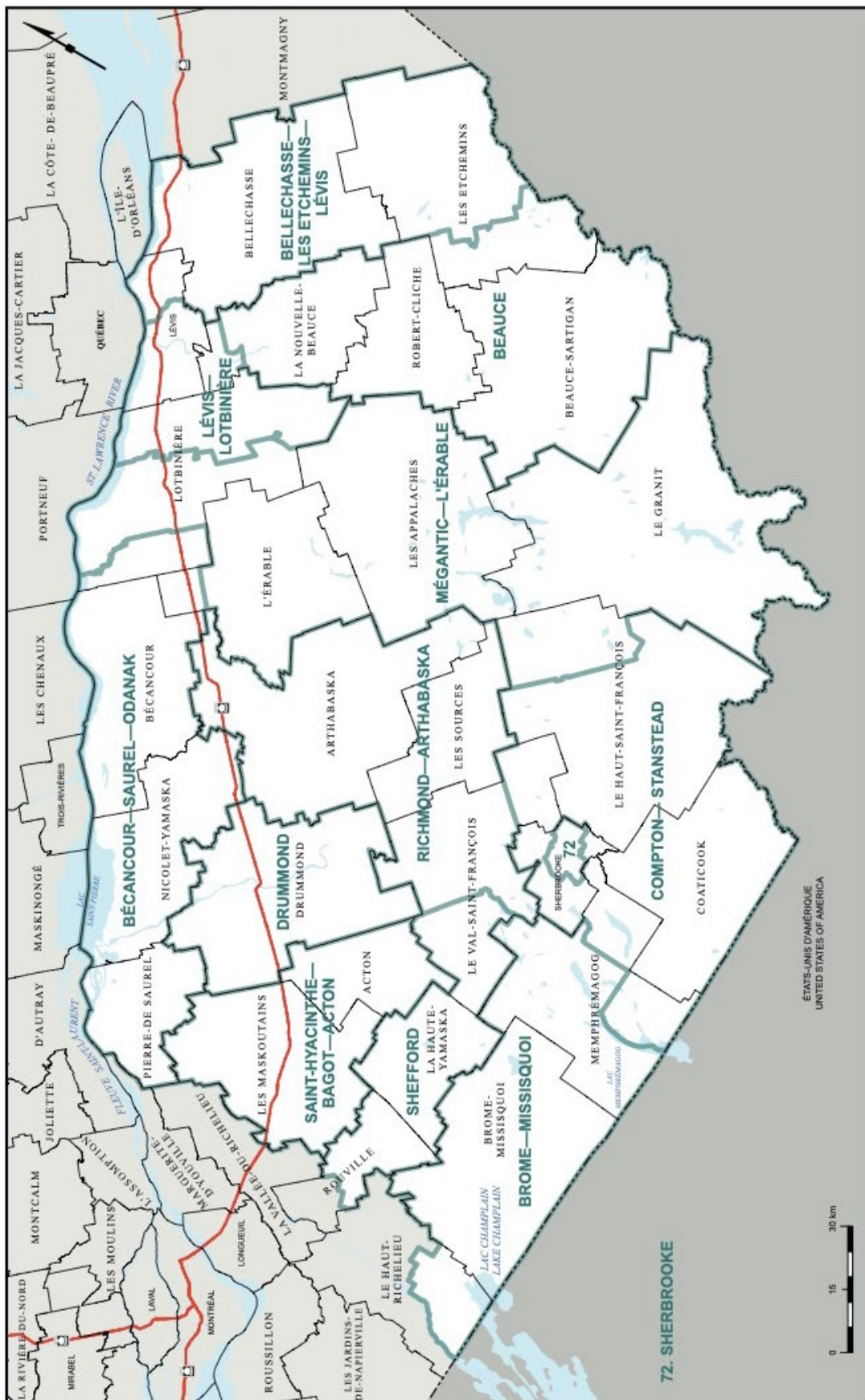
City of Québec and Vicinity

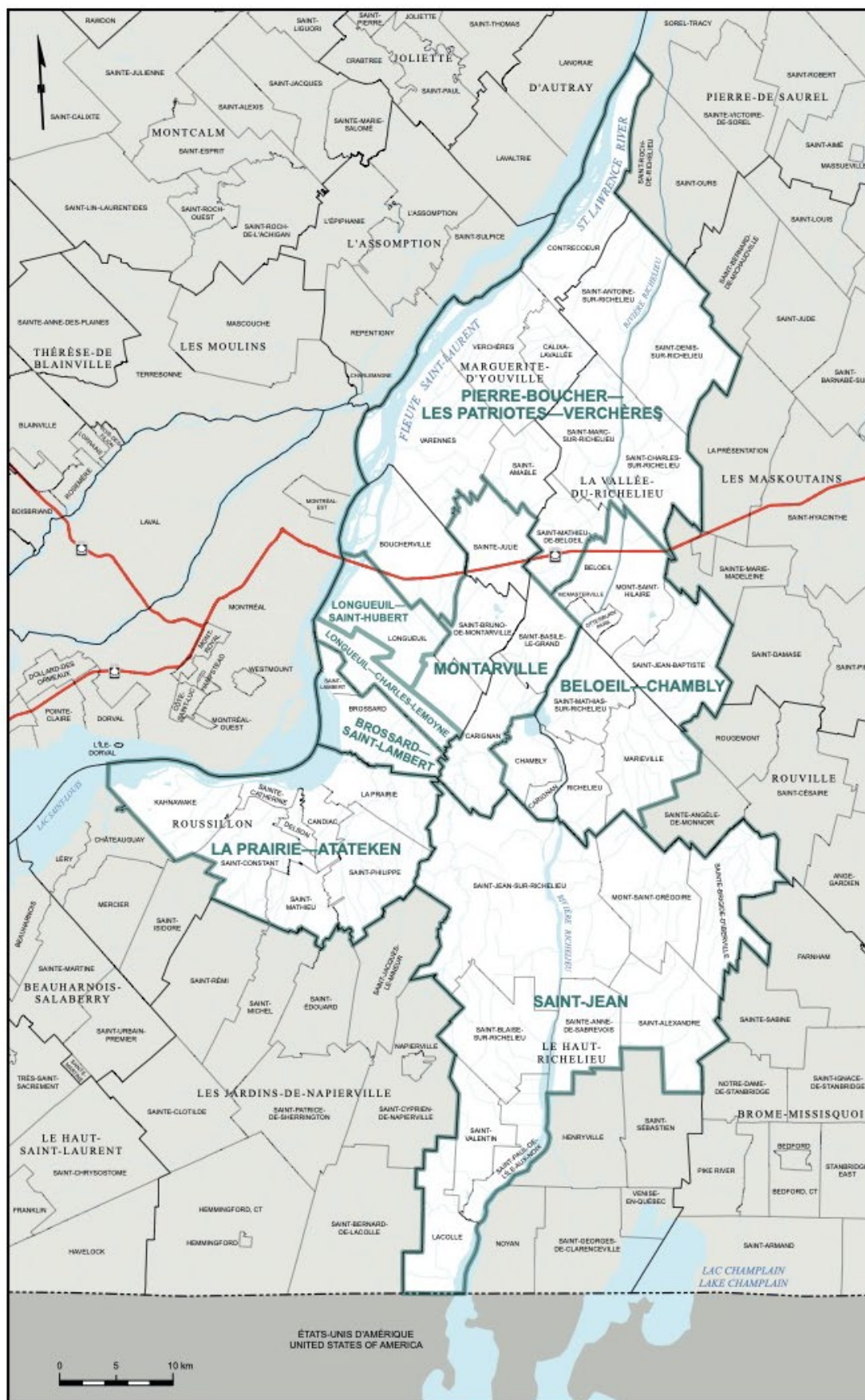


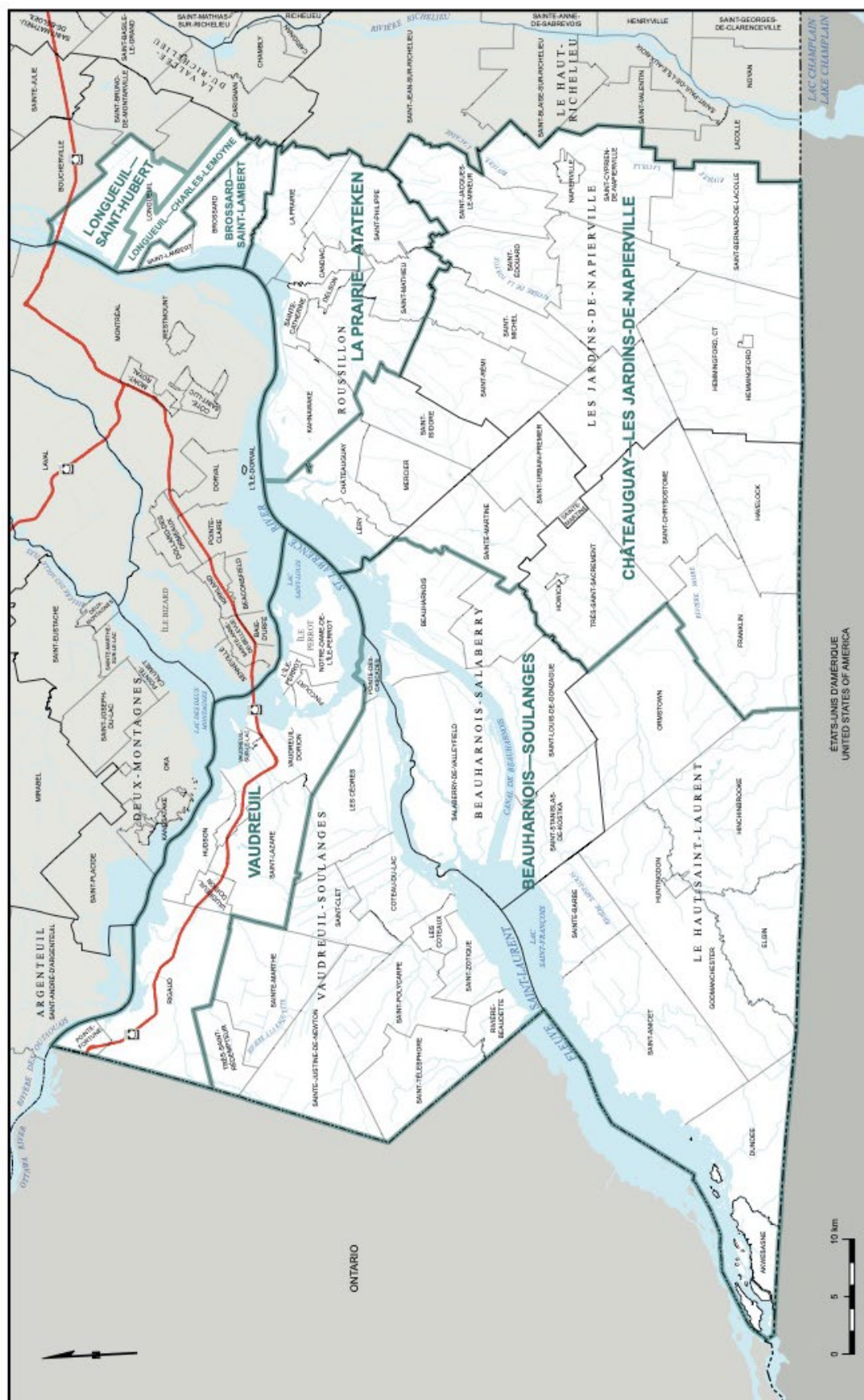
Montmagny to Îles-de-la-Madeleine



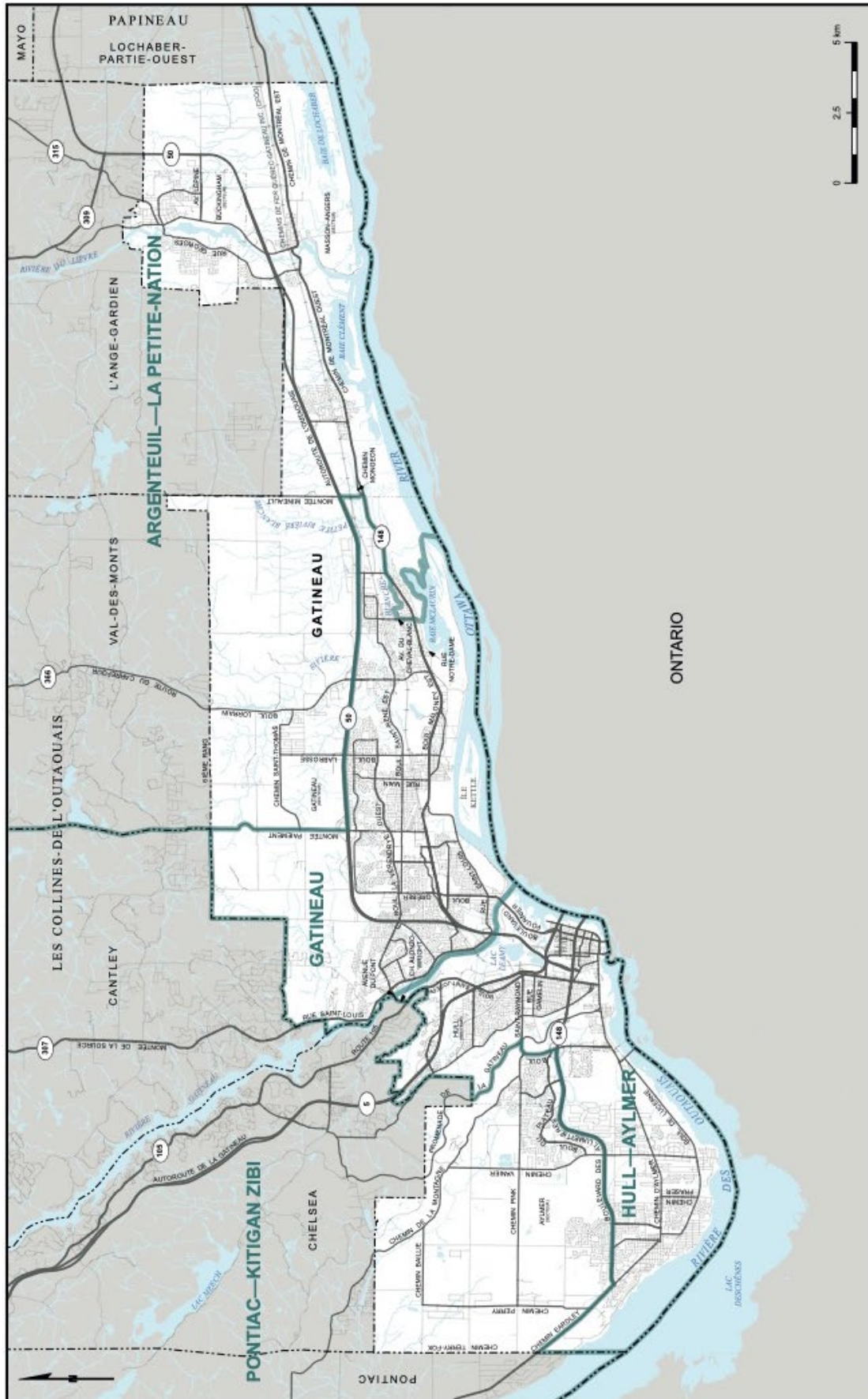
Chaudière-Appalaches (west part), Estrie and Centre-du-Québec



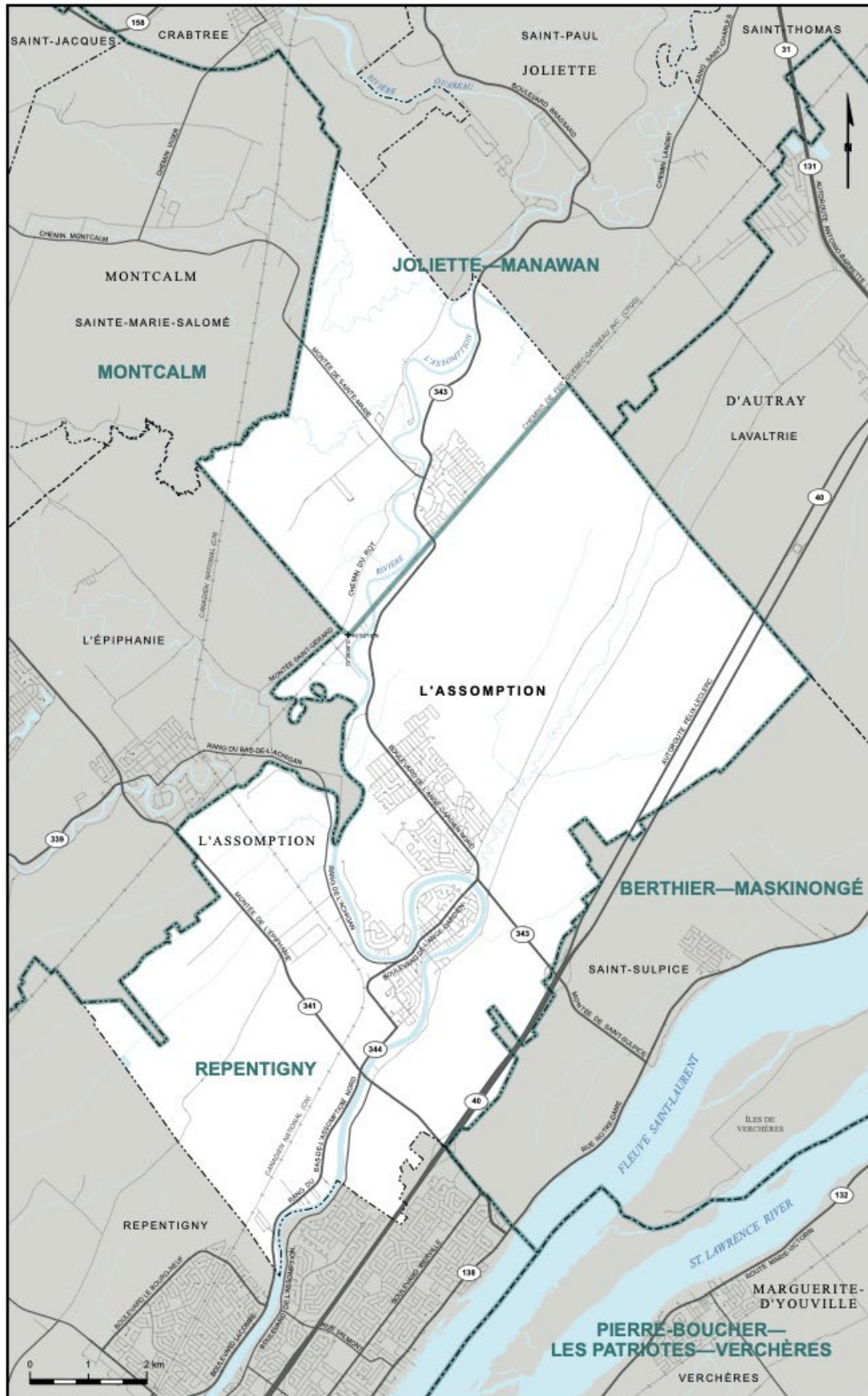




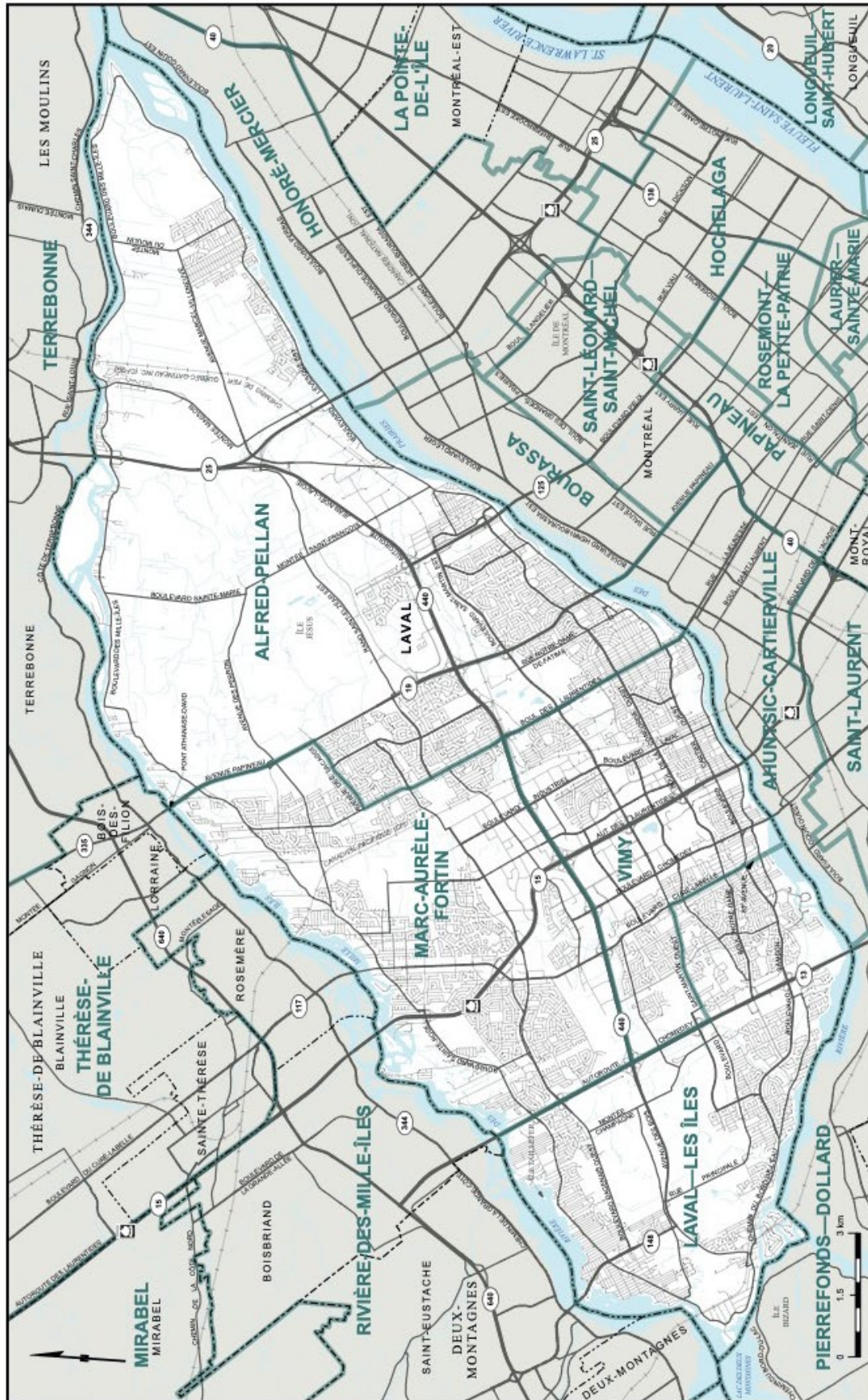
City of Gatineau



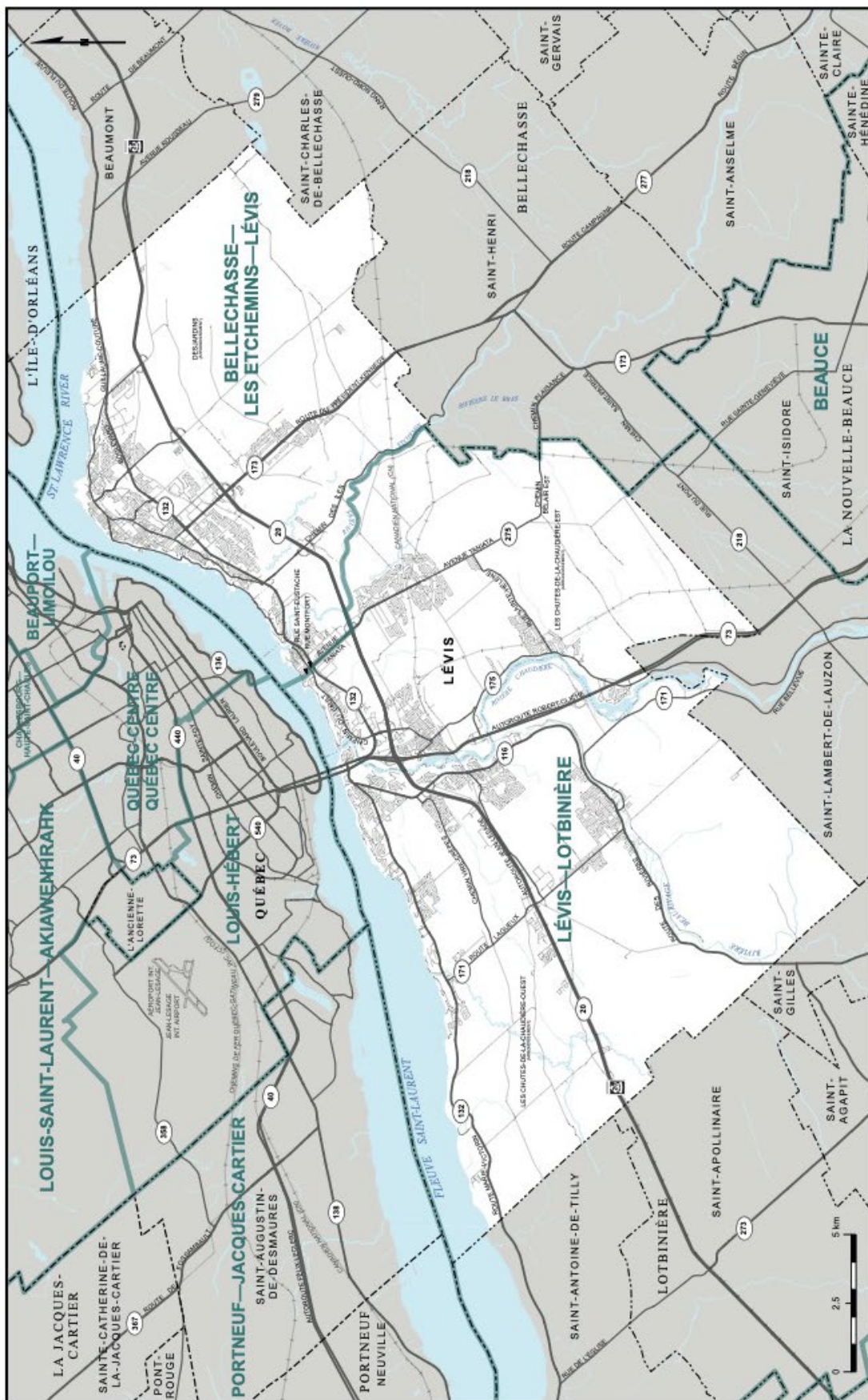
City of L'Assomption



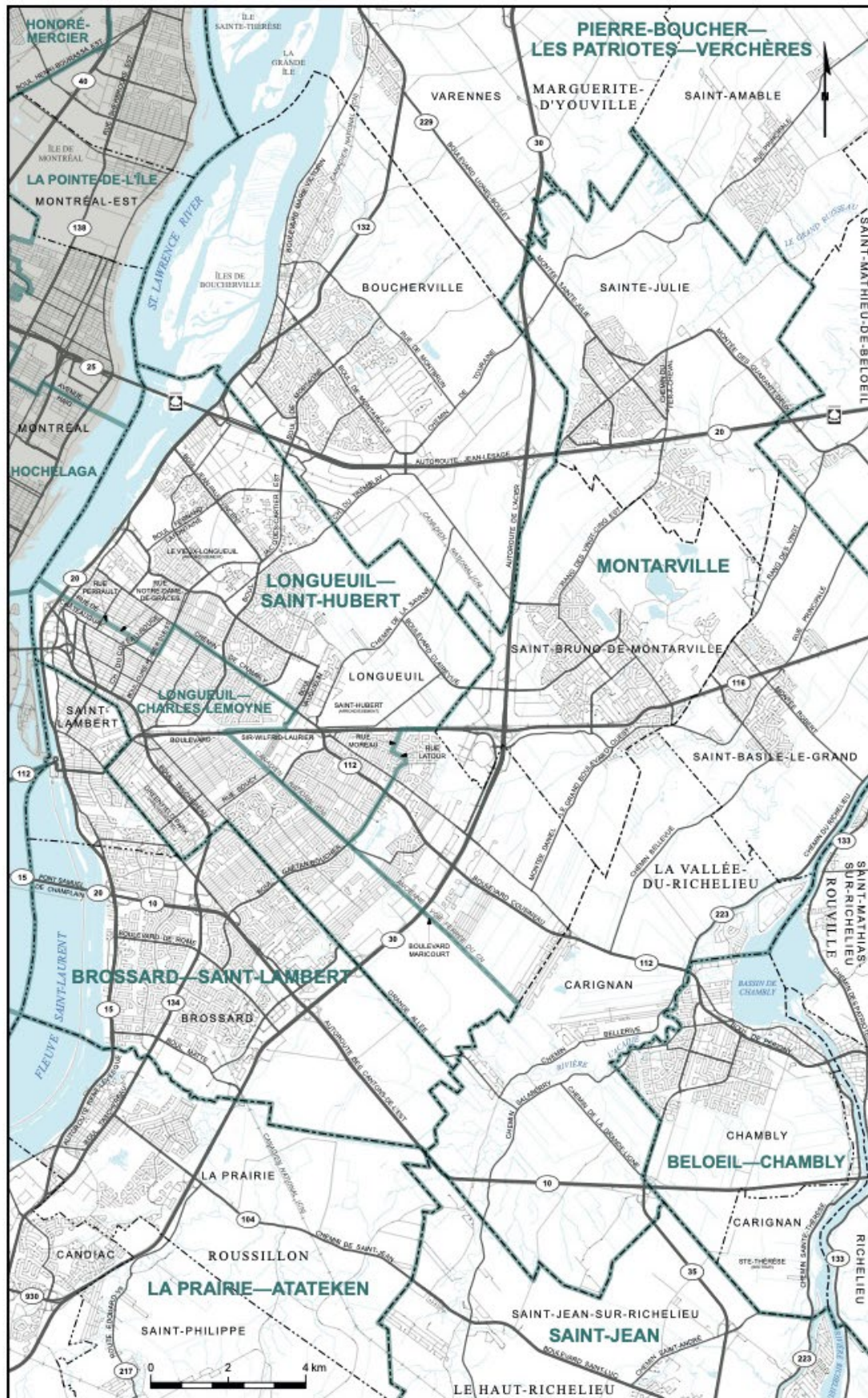
City of Laval

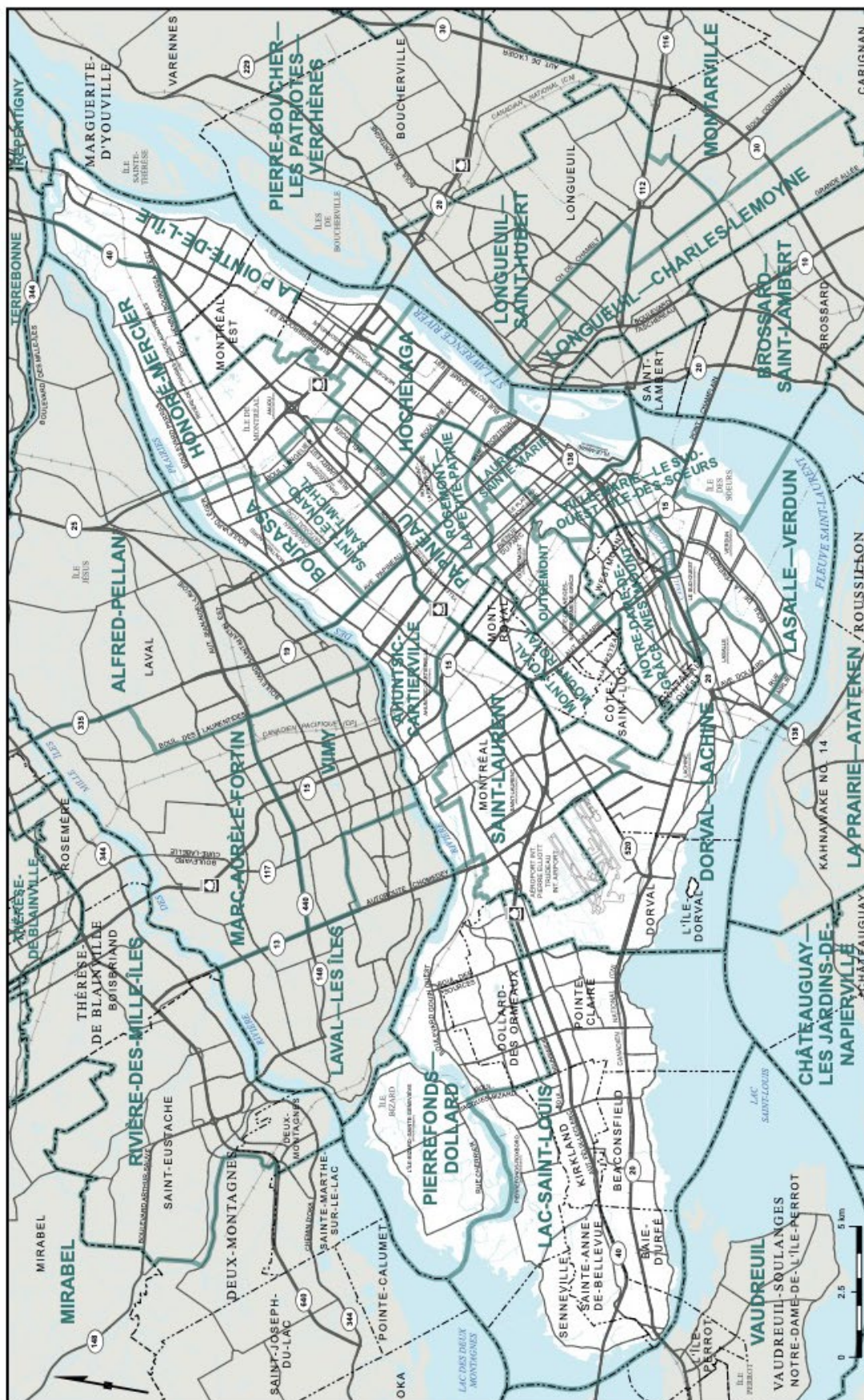


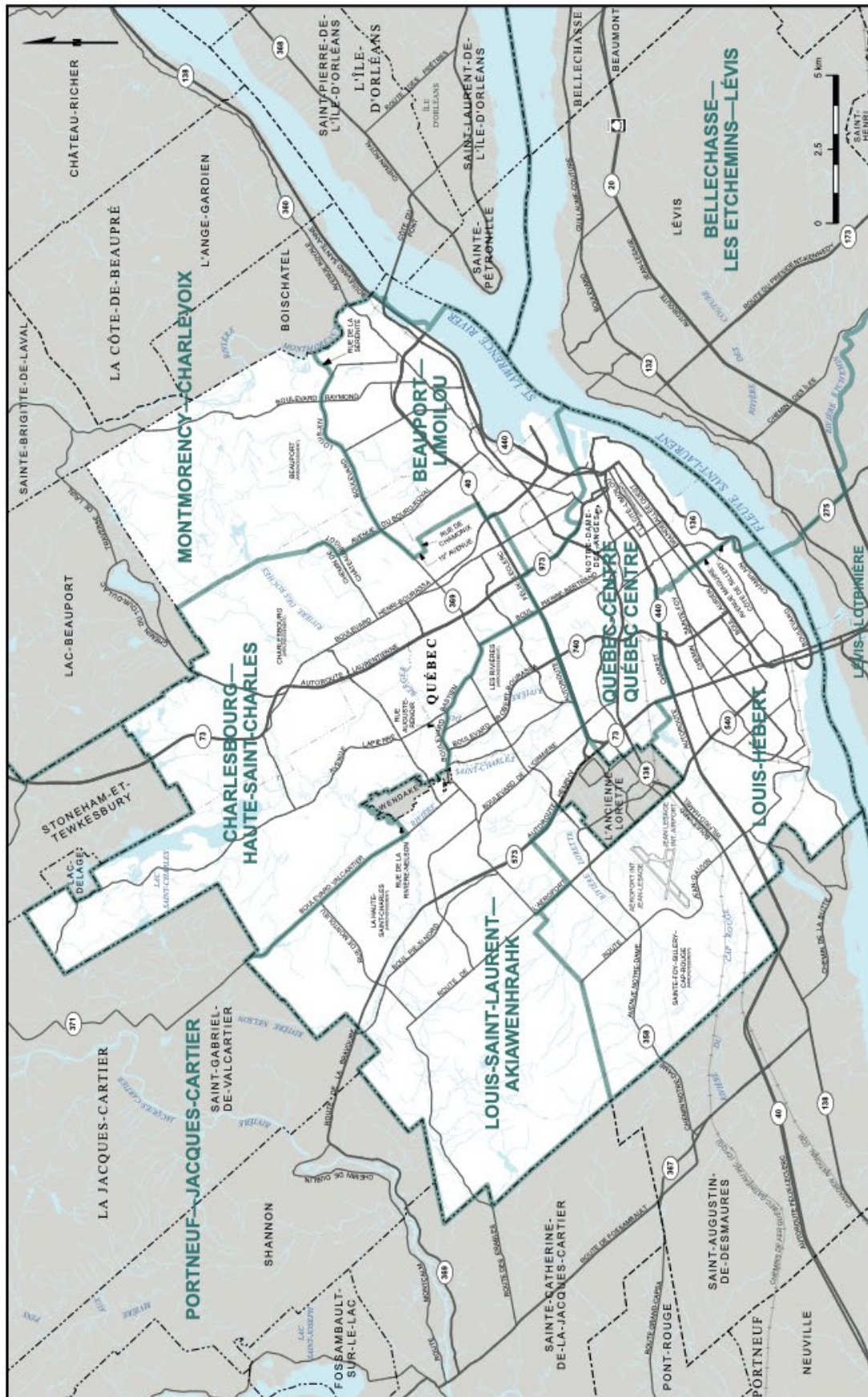
City of Lévis



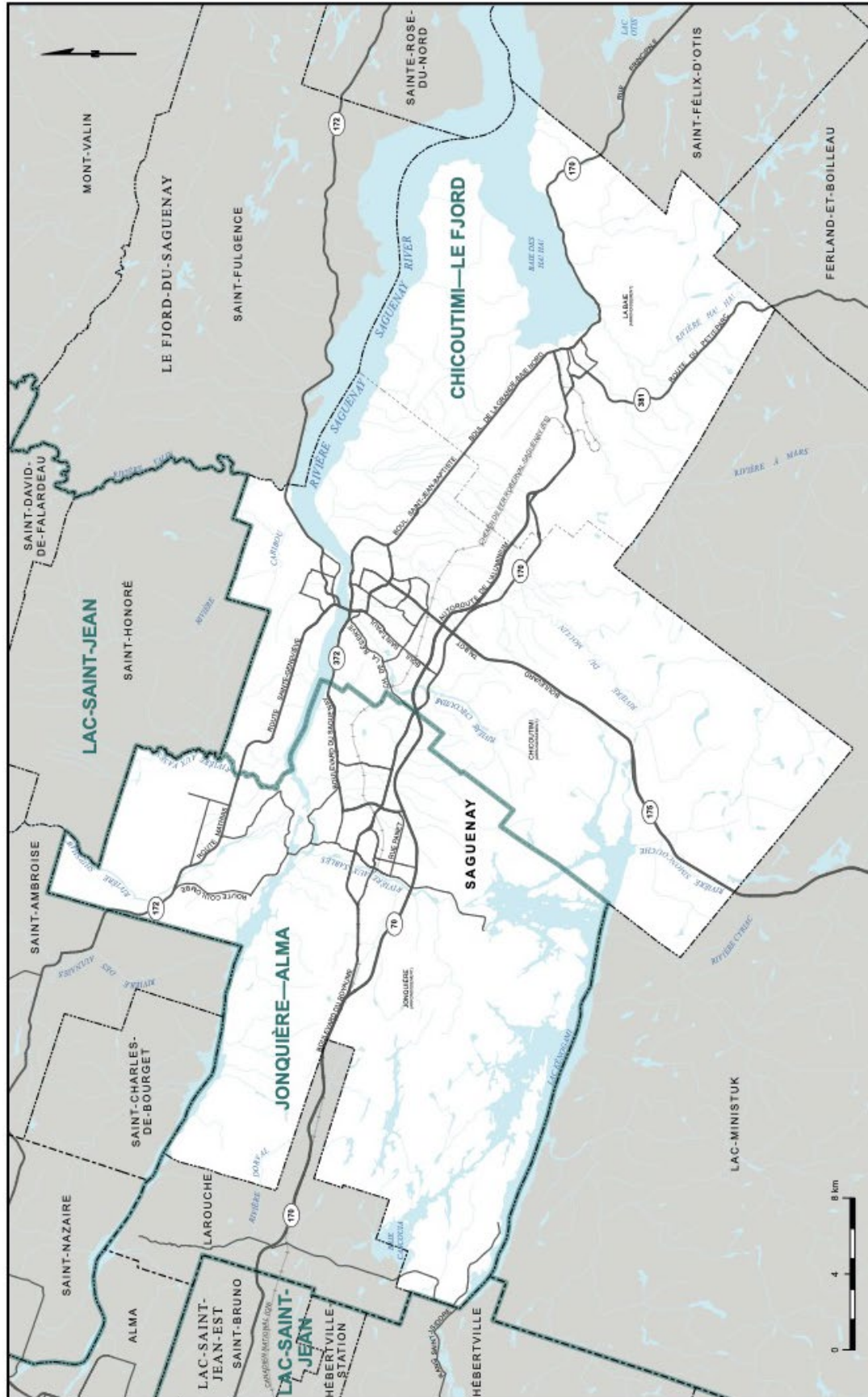
City of Longueuil and Vicinity



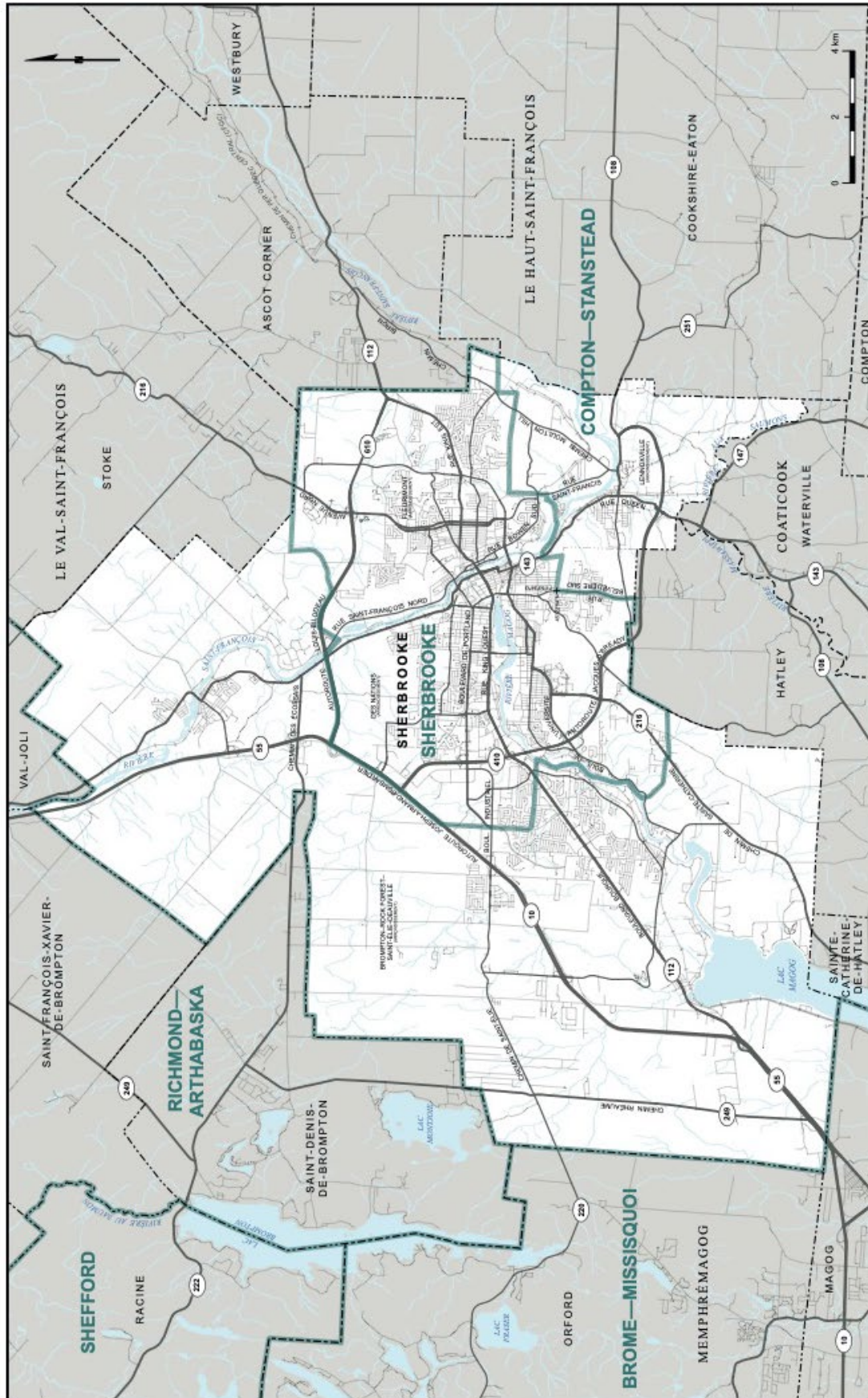




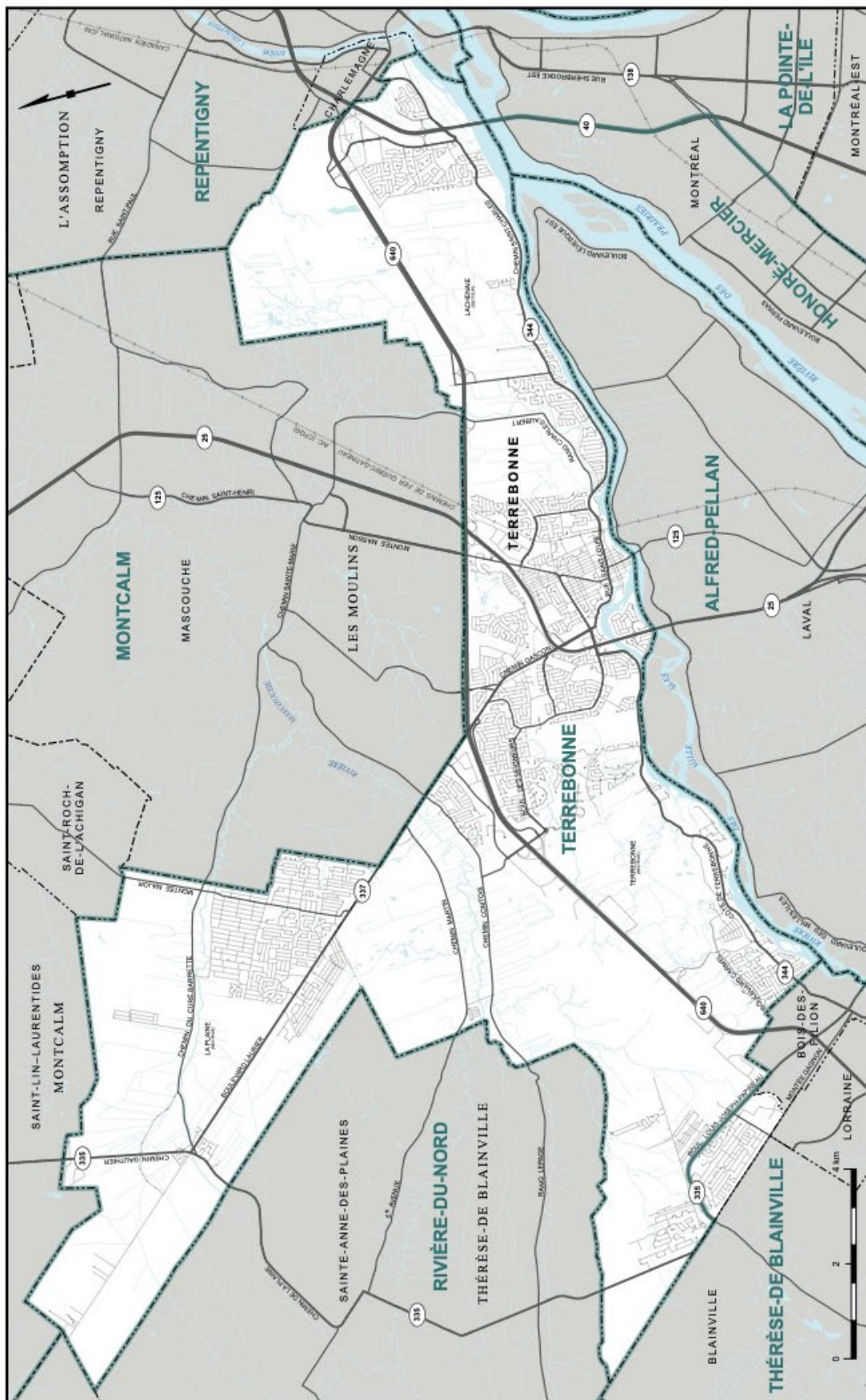
City of Saguenay



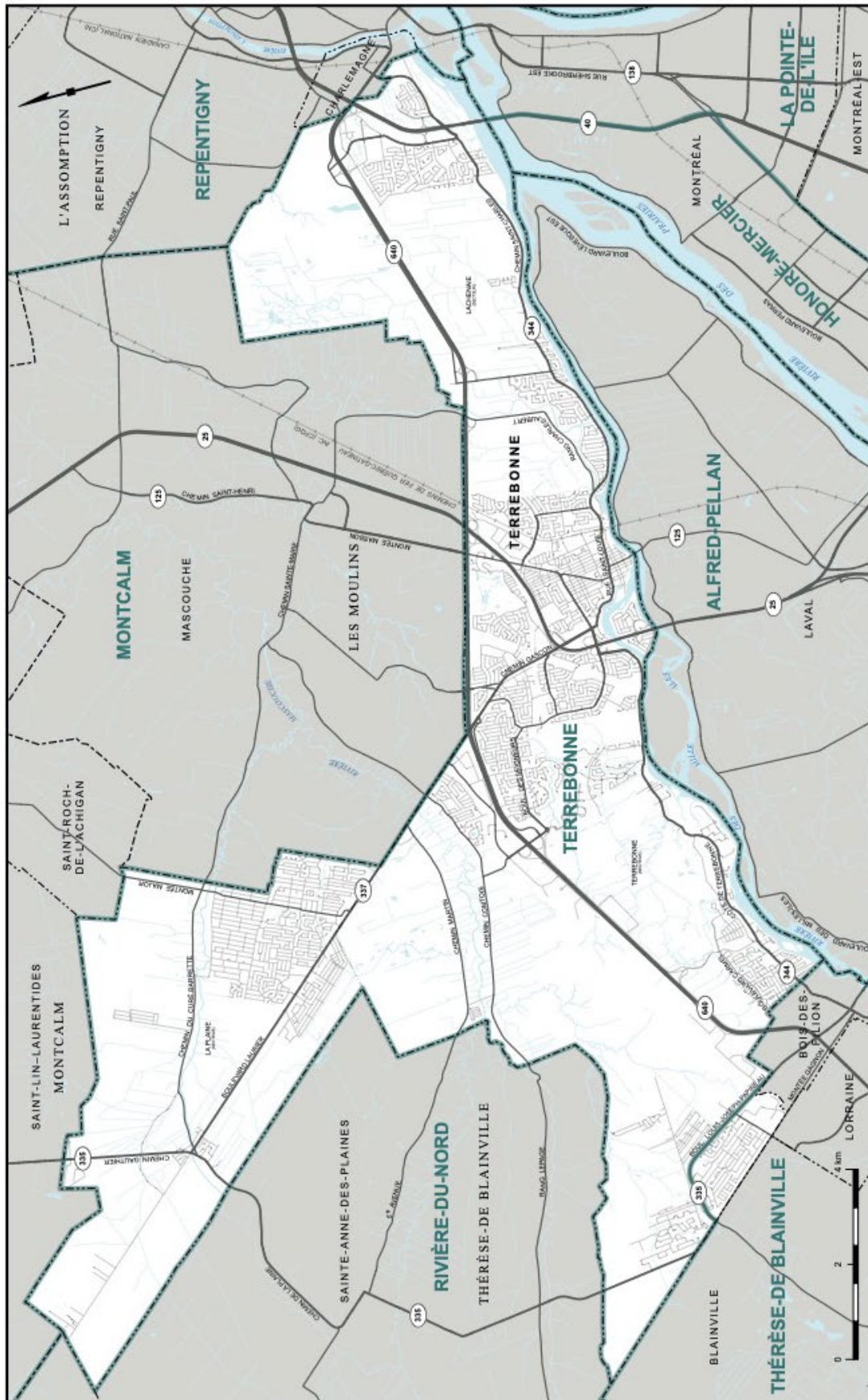
City of Sherbrooke



City of Terrebonne



City of Trois-Rivières



APPENDIX B – Summary

(name of each electoral district – population – deviation from electoral quota)

Province of Quebec		
Population	Electoral quota	
8,501,833	108,998 people	
Electoral district	Population	Deviation from Electoral Quota
Abitibi—Baie-James—Nunavik—Eeyou	89,087	-18.3%
Abitibi—Témiscamingue	103,735	-4.8%
Ahuntsic-Cartierville	111,511	2.3%
Alfred-Pellan	113,173	3.8%
Argenteuil—La Petite-Nation	108,903	-0.1%
Beauce	111,034	1.9%
Beauharnois—Soulanges	118,474	8.7%
Beauport—Limoilou	113,598	4.2%
Bécancour—Saurel—Odanak	98,404	-9.7%
Bellechasse—Les Etchemins—Lévis	111,737	2.5%
Beloeil—Chambly	114,551	5.1%
Berthier—Maskinongé	108,640	-0.3%
Bourassa	105,637	-3.1%
Brome—Missisquoi	113,913	4.5%
Brossard—Saint-Lambert	114,286	4.9%
Charlesbourg—Haute-Saint-Charles	113,308	4.0%
Châteauguay—Les Jardins-de-Napierville	114,947	5.5%
Chicoutimi—Le Fjord	91,482	-16.1%
Compton—Stanstead	109,700	0.6%
Côte-Nord—Kawawachikamach—Uapashke	88,525	-18.8%
Dorval—Lachine	114,661	5.2%

Electoral district	Population	Deviation from Electoral Quota
Drummond	107,967	-0.9%
Gaspésie—Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine—Listuguj	110,225	1.1%
Gatineau	109,624	0.6%
Hochelaga	110,039	1.0%
Honoré-Mercier	105,434	-3.3%
Hull—Aylmer	105,559	-3.2%
Joliette—Manawan	104,882	-3.8%
Jonquière—Alma	91,792	-15.8%
La Pointe-de-l'Île	110,486	1.4%
La Prairie—Atateken	114,968	5.5%
Lac-Saint-Jean	92,278	-15.3%
Lac-Saint-Louis	110,093	1.0%
LaSalle—Verdun	112,298	3.0%
Laurentides—Labelle	92,897	-14.8%
Laurier—Sainte-Marie	115,704	6.2%
Laval—Les Îles	111,784	2.6%
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	106,834	-2.0%
Lévis—Lotbinière	112,830	3.5%
Longueuil—Charles-LeMoyne	112,257	3.0%
Longueuil—Saint-Hubert	115,082	5.6%
Louis-Hébert	106,117	-2.6%
Louis-Saint-Laurent—Akiawenhrahk	113,220	3.9%
Marc-Aurèle-Fortin	104,636	-4.0%
Mégantic—L'Érable	104,731	-3.9%
Mirabel	100,598	-7.7%
Montarville	111,323	2.1%
Montcalm	111,954	2.7%
Montmagny—Témiscouata—Kataskomik	116,216	6.6%
Montmorency—Charlevoix	101,119	-7.2%
Mount Royal	112,706	3.4%
Notre-Dame-de-Grâce—Westmount	111,377	2.2%
Outremont	115,051	5.6%
Papineau	110,813	1.7%
Pierre-Boucher—Les Patriotes—Verchères	103,020	-5.5%

Electoral district	Population	Deviation from Electoral Quota
Pierrefonds—Dollard	109,497	0.5%
Pontiac—Kitigan Zibi	111,138	2.0%
Portneuf—Jacques-Cartier	106,611	-2.2%
Québec Centre	103,977	-4.6%
Repentigny	111,373	2.2%
Richmond—Arthabaska	110,651	1.5%
Rimouski—La Matapédia	102,019	-6.4%
Rivière-des-Mille-Îles	104,960	-3.7%
Rivière-du-Nord	113,514	4.1%
Rosemont—La Petite-Patrie	112,909	3.6%
Saint-Hyacinthe—Bagot—Acton	105,086	-3.6%
Saint-Jean	114,617	5.2%
Saint-Laurent	108,763	-0.2%
Saint-Léonard—Saint-Michel	112,922	3.6%
Saint-Maurice—Champlain	111,997	2.8%
Shefford	115,924	6.4%
Sherbrooke	116,844	7.2%
Terrebonne	113,797	4.4%
Thérèse-De Blainville	112,160	2.9%
Trois-Rivières	114,064	4.6%
Vaudreuil	120,653	10.7%
Ville-Marie—Le Sud-Ouest—Île-des-Sœurs	114,364	4.9%
Vimy	108,773	-0.2%