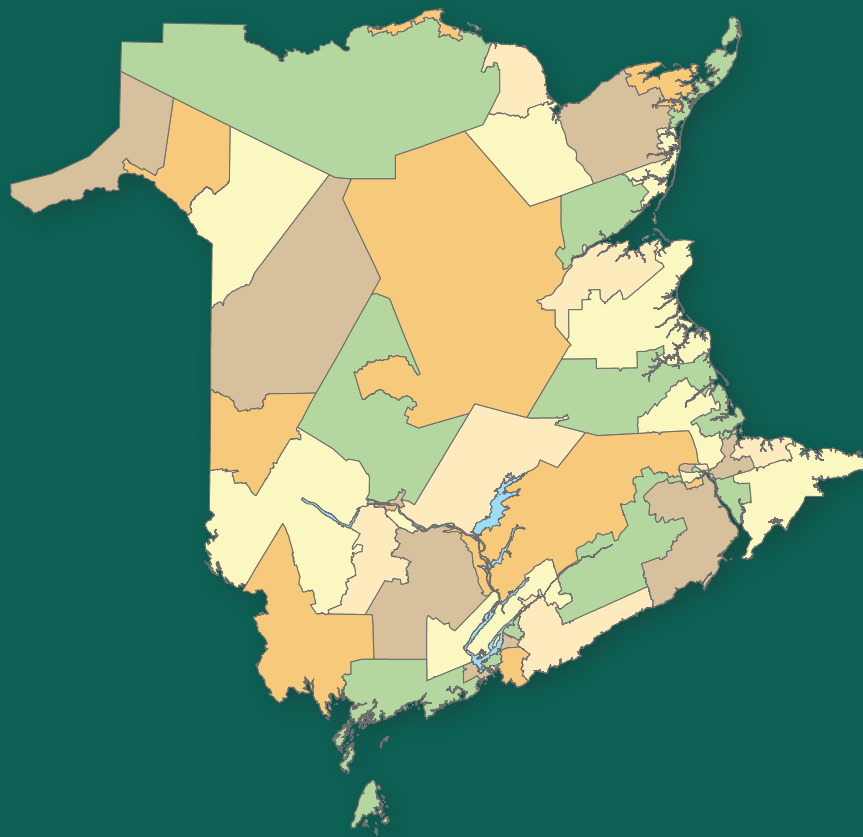


ELECTORAL
BOUNDARIES AND
REPRESENTATION
COMMISSION



COMMISSION SUR LA
DÉLIMITATION DES
CIRCONSCRIPTIONS
ÉLECTORALES ET LA
REPRÉSENTATION

Preliminary Report



NEW BRUNSWICK



Preliminary Report

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December 12, 2022

Mr. Shayne Davies
Clerk of the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly
Legislative Building
Fredericton, NB E3B 5H1

Dear Mr. Davies,

Pursuant to section 15(2) of the *Electoral Boundaries & Representation Commission Act*, we respectfully file with your office a copy of the Commission's preliminary report.

As prescribed within the *Act*, the recommendations contained in the report include the proposed revisions of the Province's current 49 electoral districts, the boundary descriptions of each, as well as the name proposed for each district. Our preliminary report contains maps detailing the boundaries of the new districts and a list of the communities that fall within the districts.

A second round of public hearings will take place in early January 2023 to provide an opportunity for people to address the preliminary report. A proposed list of dates and times is included in this report, and will be further publicized.

In accordance with s. 16 of the *Act*, we kindly request that you immediately forward a copy of the report to each of the members of the Legislative Assembly.

Sincerely,

Roger Clinch
Co-Chair

Josée Rioux-Walker
Commissioner

Camille Thériault
Co-Chair

Krista Ross
Commissioner

Roger J. Ouellette
Commissioner

Emily Teed
Commissioner

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Introduction

In June of 2015, the 58th Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick unanimously adopted amendments to the *Electoral Boundaries and Representation Act*. This act, first adopted in 2005, establishes the rules under which electoral boundaries in the province are drawn and revised.

On July 15, 2022, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council appointed six members to the commission in accordance with the act. These appointments were the result of the recommendation of the legislative administrative committee of the legislative assembly. The committee is composed of representatives of all political parties represented in the legislature.

The members are drawn from a cross-section of backgrounds and regions around the province. The members of the commission are:

- Roger Clinch, co-chair
- Camille Thériault, co-chair
- Roger J. Ouellette
- Josée Rioux-Walker
- Krista Ross
- Emily Teed

Following the most recent amendments to the act, the commission was tasked with the revision of boundaries to the 49 current ridings primarily seeking an equal number of electors while also considering the effective representation of the English and French linguistic communities. As required by Section 8 of the act, the commission was provided with information on the number and location of electors by New Brunswick's Chief Electoral Officer. In accordance with section 14(1) of the act, the commission conducted a series of 12 in-person and two virtual public meetings and heard representations at those meetings and by telephone, letter and email.

Under section 15(1) of the act, the commission shall prepare a preliminary report within 150 days of its establishment. This document constitutes the preliminary report and includes recommendations for:

- (a) the division of the province into 49 electoral districts
- (b) the boundary description of each electoral district
- (c) the name of each electoral district.

For greater clarity, the commission notes that riding boundaries as shown on the maps of the proposed electoral districts take precedence over the language used within this document to describe proposed riding boundaries. The maps should be referenced in the event of any errors or omissions in the language used within this document. Digital versions of the proposed maps will be available to review online at the commission's website after the release of this report.

The commission also notes that its final report will contain a linguistic profile for each revised electoral district.

This report also provides notice that the commission will be holding public meetings in early January 2023 as detailed in Appendix C in order to receive public representations on the contents of this preliminary report. If the commission determines that additional hearings are warranted, these will be announced at a later date. The commission will maintain a list of all scheduled public hearings on its website at:

<https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/corporate/promo/boundaries-representation-commission/schedule.html>

The commission will continue to receive representations at those meetings and by telephone, letter, and email.

In accordance with section 18(2) of the act, a final report will be filed with the Clerk of the legislative assembly within 90 days of the filing of this report. As per section 19 of the act, the commission will then take 14 days to receive written objections which have been signed by two members of the legislative assembly. The commission will then have 30 days to consider those objections, during which it will produce its final report with or without objections. In total, it is anticipated that the work will be completed no later than April 2023.

The commission acknowledged a potential conflict of interest during its deliberations. The Fredericton Chamber of Commerce submitted a written presentation in support of the City of Fredericton proposal. The CEO of the Fredericton Chamber, who is also a member of this commission, recused herself from all deliberations regarding the Fredericton region electoral district.

The commission has also been advised that the CEO recused herself from any deliberations about the chamber's submission which is reflected in the minutes recorded from relevant Fredericton Chamber of Commerce board meetings.

Historical Overview up to 2022

The history of New Brunswick's electoral boundaries parallels the province's settlement and democratic development. When first established as a separate province in 1784, New Brunswick was divided into only eight counties: Charlotte, Kings, Northumberland (which included all northeast New Brunswick and what is now Kent County), Saint John, Sunbury, Queens, Westmorland, and York (which covered all northwest New Brunswick). The initial provincial distribution of 1785 was based on these counties, with the number of seats accorded to each county based on its population. Over the next hundred years, as the population of various areas of the province increased, new counties were formed, and redistributions reflected those changes.

Counties were long the key delineators for the province's electoral districts. In 1891 the *Election Act* established four seats for the City of Saint John. A Moncton seat was established in 1912 and increased to two members for the 1948 election. Separate seats for St. Stephen-Milltown and Fredericton were created in 1924, but they were reintegrated with their county seats two years later.

From 1926 to 1967 the province was divided by county, with separate districts for the cities of Saint John and Moncton. Districts elected members using a bloc voting system (multi-member plurality electoral system) under which several representatives could be elected from a single constituency.

The 1967 redistribution was the first change in boundaries since 1926 and the first change in the number of members since 1946. The 1967 redistribution continued to follow county lines, with each county allotted between two and five seats and with each of the province's six cities allotted between one and four seats.

In 1973, the province moved to single-member constituencies. As a method of choosing members, this was a very significant change. However, in terms of boundaries, the new ridings were formed by subdividing existing multiple-member constituencies. As a result, county boundaries continued to be sacrosanct.

The 1973 reform did not seek to redistribute ridings based on population but reflected the allotments by county made almost 50 years before. As a result, there were very large variances in the numbers of electors per riding. In the 1974 general election, the riding of Fredericton South had 14,992 electors compared with the riding of Charlotte Centre with 3,237. Changing population distributions meant that by the 1991 general election the riding of Queens North had 4,064 electors, while the Petitcodiac riding had 19,930.

In 1991, an order-in-council created the *Representation and Electoral District Boundaries Commission* with a broad mandate to update the province's electoral system. That commission recommended the creation of 54 electoral districts, each with an average of 10,000 electors, and a permitted variance of +/- 20%. A committee of the legislative assembly considered the report and responded with a proposal to add the riding of Fundy Isles and set an average of 9,411 electors for the remaining 54 seats, with a permitted variance of +/- 25%.

In 2005, the legislative assembly adopted the *Electoral Boundaries and Representation Act*. For the first time, redistribution was to take place based on legislation. In explicitly enacting a process, the assembly changed the rules from previous redistributions.

These changes included:

- Decisions on district boundaries would no longer be made by the legislative assembly. Although members of the assembly have the right to object to the recommendations and have their objections considered, the final decision on boundaries rests with the commission.
- The act explicitly lays out the principle of numeric equality (of total population in the 2005 act) and enumerates factors to be considered in deviating from that equality.
- The permitted variance was lowered to +/- 10%, with +/- 25% only to be permitted in what the act calls "extraordinary circumstances".

The result of this redistribution was an electoral map which was dramatically more equal. With the Fundy Isles reintegrated into the Charlotte ridings, only one riding was deemed an extraordinary circumstance (Tantramar, at 19.9% below the electoral quotient). Of the remaining 54 ridings, 19 were within +/- 5% of the electoral quotient, and the rest were all within +/- 10%.

In 2011 and 2012 additional amendments made to the act and the previous commission was required to reduce the number of ridings from 55 to the current 49. Additionally, the amendments required that the commission base its electoral quotient on electors rather than on population. The third significant change was the reduction in the allowable variance from the electoral quotient from +/- 10% to +/- 5%.

The outcome of these changes and the work of the previous commission was a revised electoral map of 49 ridings, none of which varied from the electoral quotient by more than +/-5%. To achieve this outcome, the commission was required to make decisions regarding the shape, size and linguistic make-up of some ridings which resulted in some controversy.

One example of a point of contention relating to linguistic profile was the creation of the Tantramar-Memramcook riding. The linguistic profile of the riding at creation was approximately 65% English and 35% French with the francophone population being almost entirely contained within the community of Memramcook.

The government made further amendments to the *Electoral Boundaries and Representation Act*. Enacted in 2015, they provided for an enhancement of the importance of language in ensuring effective representation. The amendments also changed the allowable variance from the electoral quotient to +/-15% to allow future commissions more flexibility in developing riding boundaries to ensure effective representation based on language and on the other guiding principles as articulated in legislation. The amendments also provided additional clarification with respect to the process of invoking extraordinary circumstances to allow for deviations greater than +/-15%.

The 2015 amendments made two significant and some minor changes to the legislated rules under which this commission operates compared to its predecessor. These changes and their implications will be discussed in detail in the next section.

The Electoral Boundaries and Representation Act

The powers and duties of the Electoral Boundaries and Representation Commission are set out in the *Electoral Boundaries and Representation Act*, R.S.N.B. 2014, c.106.

Electoral quotient

Section 10 of the *Electoral Boundaries and Representation Act* requires the commission to calculate an electoral quotient. This is accomplished by dividing the total number of electors in all electoral districts in the province, as determined by the register of electors established under section 20.1 of the *Elections Act*, by the total number of electoral districts. Section 9(3)(a) sets the number of electoral districts at 49. The *Electoral Boundaries and Representation Act* does not provide the commission any authority to alter the number of ridings.

The total number of electors in the province as of July 2022 was reported to the commission by the Chief Electoral Officer as 573,993. This generates an electoral quotient of 11,714. In a letter to the commission dated October 14, 2022, the Chief Electoral Officer revised the total number of electors to 571,662. The electoral quotient used by the commission in the fulfilment of its mandate is therefore adjusted to 11,667.

Guiding Principles

In accordance with section 11(1) of the act, the commission is required to create 49 electoral districts that have a number of electors as close as possible to this electoral quotient.

Per section 11(2) when dividing the province into electoral districts, the commission is also required to consider the effective representation of the English and French linguistic communities in complying with section 3 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

The act permits the commission to deviate from the electoral quotient by up to a +/- 15% margin based on considerations enumerated in s. 11, which reads as follows:

11(1) Subject to subsections (3), (4), (5) and (6), when dividing the Province into electoral districts, a Commission shall ensure that the number of electors in each electoral district is as close as reasonably possible to the electoral quotient.

11(2) When dividing the Province into electoral districts, a Commission shall consider the effective representation of the English and French linguistic communities in complying with section 3 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

11(3) In order to comply with its obligations under subsection (2), a Commission may depart from the principle of elector parity as set out in subsection (1).

11(4) A Commission may depart from the principle of elector parity as set out in subsection (1) in order to achieve effective representation of the electorate as guaranteed by section 3 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and based upon the following considerations:

- (a) communities of interest;
- (b) local government and other administrative boundaries;
- (c) the rate of population growth in a region;
- (d) effective representation of rural areas;
- (e) geographical features, including the following:
 - (i) the accessibility of a region;
 - (ii) the size of a region; and
 - (iii) the shape of a region; and
- (f) any other considerations that the Commission considers appropriate.

11(5) If a Commission is of the opinion that it is desirable to depart from the principle of elector parity when establishing an electoral district, the number of electors in the electoral district shall deviate by no greater than 15% from the electoral quotient.

11(6) If a Commission is of the opinion that it is desirable to depart from the principle of elector parity when establishing an electoral district, in extraordinary circumstances the number of electors in the electoral district may deviate by no greater than 25% from the electoral quotient.

11(7) For greater certainty, “extraordinary circumstances” in subsection (6) includes the effective representation of the English and French linguistic communities.

Taking these considerations into account, the number of electors in each electoral district must fall between 9,917 and 13,417 unless the commission is satisfied that “extraordinary circumstances” exist.

Hearings:

The act requires the commission to hold two sets of public hearings, one prior to the release of this preliminary report and a second one following its release. The latter hearings provide an opportunity for the public to comment on the proposals.

Reports:

The act requires the commission to file its preliminary report within 150 days of its establishment. The final report must be filed within 90 days after the filing of the preliminary report. These reports must contain the 49 electoral districts with their descriptions and names. Per section 9(4) of the act, the names of the electoral districts must be based on geographic considerations.

Objections to the final report:

Section 19 of the act allows the commission to receive written objections to the recommendations contained in its final report within 14 days of its filing. These objections must be signed by at least two members of the legislative assembly. The commission is required to consider those objections within the next 30 days and to finalize its report with or without changes.

Final authority:

Once the final report is filed, the Legislative Assembly Committee may make recommendations for amendments to regulation with respect to the name of an electoral district or to correct an error in the legal description of boundaries. Otherwise, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is required to make regulations setting the name and boundaries of the electoral ridings in accordance with the recommendations of the commission's final report.

Comparison between the current Electoral Boundaries and Representation Commission and the Electoral Boundaries and Representation Commission of 2012

In 2015 the Legislative Assembly amended the *Electoral Boundaries and Representation Act*.

This latest round of amendments made two major changes in the law, each of which has direct effects on the work of the commission:

- 1 The importance of effective representation of the English and French linguistic communities to ensure compliance with Section 3 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* has been elevated within the legislation.**

Prior to the amendments, the primary consideration for the creation of riding boundaries, per the previous section 12(1) was to ensure that the number of electors in each riding was as close to as reasonably possible to the electoral quotient. As a secondary consideration, the act, in the previous section 12(1) listed a series of considerations of acceptable reasons for deviation from the electoral quotient including the effective representation of the English and French linguistic communities.

The 2015 amendments create two (re-numbered) sections 11(2) and 11(3):

11(2) When dividing the Province into electoral districts, a Commission shall consider the effective representation of the English and French linguistic communities in complying with section 3 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

11(3) In order to comply with its obligations under subsection (2), a Commission may depart from the principle of elector parity as set out in subsection (1).

These two sections speak directly to the importance of the principle of ensuring effective representation of the English and French linguistic communities and provides the current commission with explicit authority to deviate from the principle of elector parity to ensure compliance with section 3 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

To provide further emphasis of the importance of this principle, in addition to the importance of ensuring elector parity, the amended act also includes two new sections relating to the authority of the commission to consider 'extraordinary circumstances' which allow a deviation of up to 25% from the electoral quotient:

11(6) If a Commission is of the opinion that it is desirable to depart from the principle of elector parity when establishing an electoral district, in extraordinary circumstances the number of electors in the electoral district may deviate by no greater than 25% from the electoral quotient.

11(7) For greater certainty, "extraordinary circumstances" in subsection (6) includes the effective representation of the English and French linguistic communities.

The current commission is aware of the basis for the above noted amendments and is viewing potential revisions to riding boundaries through the lens of these amendments and the authority provided by the act to deviate from the principle of elector parity when conditions warrant such a measure.

2 The variance from absolute numeric equality permitted under section 11(5) of the Act has been raised from +/- 5% to +/- 15%.

The previous commission noted in their report that an allowable variance from elector parity of +/-5% both simplified and complicated their work:

"In comparison with previous Commissions, this new tighter variance both complicates and simplifies our work. On the one hand, a small variance makes drawing lines which group various communities of interest together a greater challenge. On the other, this variance limits the total types of groupings which can be considered, with certain proposals clearly not practical under the +/- 5% standard."

The current commission recognizes that a higher allowable variance will provide it with greater flexibility when revising the riding boundaries. Greater emphasis can be given to ensuring that riding boundaries consider the guiding principles laid out in section 11 of the act. These include, in addition to effective representation of the English and French linguistic communities:

- (a) communities of interest;
- (b) local government and other administrative boundaries;
- (c) the rate of population growth in a region;
- (d) effective representation of rural areas;
- (e) geographical features, including the following:
 - (i) the accessibility of a region;
 - (ii) the size of a region; and
 - (iii) the shape of a region; and
- (f) any other considerations that the Commission considers appropriate.

The commission considered each of these guiding principles during the process of revising the riding boundaries. With recent reforms to local governance in New Brunswick and with imminent creation of several new municipal entities, the commission attempted, where reasonable, to consider the new proposed municipal boundaries when revising the 49 electoral boundaries.

The commission was able to keep all ridings within the allowable variance of +/-15% with one exception. The commission is of the opinion that electoral district #16 – Tantramar is an 'extraordinary circumstance' and therefore the variance for this riding exceeds +/-15%. The rationale for this decision will be provided in the section of this report that comments on the proposed revisions made to individual ridings.

Public Input

In accordance with section 14 of the act, the commission held public meetings throughout the province in order to hear representations on the existing electoral districts and the establishment of new electoral districts.

The commission held a series of 12 in-person and two virtual meetings in August and September 2022:

- August 23 - Inkerman
- August 24 - Campbellton
- August 25 - Bathurst
- August 30 - Miramichi
- August 31 - Bouctouche
- September 1 - Moncton
- September 1 - Virtual
- September 6 - Edmundston
- September 7 - Grand Falls
- September 8 - Woodstock
- September 12 - Virtual
- September 13 - Saint Andrews
- September 14 - Saint John
- September 15 - Fredericton

The commission also published a website <https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/corporate/promo/boundaries-representation-commission.html> in order to inform the public of its mandate and to invite the public to communicate their views on the redistribution of electoral districts.

In total, well over a hundred representations were made during the public hearings, either in person, virtually, email or letter. The commission gave serious consideration to the input received from New Brunswickers regardless of the channel it was received.

Commentaries

The commission heard numerous opinions on the way in which new boundaries should be drawn. While some had a provincial scope, the majority were focused upon an existing electoral district, a community, or a region.

Overall comments

Intervenors were generally pleased that the commission was entering the first round of hearings with an open mind and without a pre-drawn map, however, a number expressed frustration at being unable to have a concrete proposal to which they could respond. Some felt they would be able to provide more detailed comments in the second round of public hearings.

There was also a recognition that there have been changes in population within the province over the last 10 years. There is a general understanding that there has been significant movement from northern areas of New Brunswick to the more urban regions in the south. This was articulated as a fear that northern parts of the province may see reductions in the number of ridings because of the requirement to maintain 49 electoral districts.

Although some intervenors spoke in favour of boundaries remaining largely or entirely unchanged in their area or riding, there was also concern that the previous commission ignored communities of interest in order to achieve the principle of elector parity. The current commission was urged, on more than one occasion, to be more flexible in applying the concept of elector parity and to use the authority to permit a +/-15% variance to the electoral quotient to better retain communities of interest in the same riding.

A number of intervenors raised concerns with the issue of effective representation of the English and French linguistic communities. In particular, the communities of Memramcook and Neguac were raised as examples where a significant francophone community had been located within a riding with a majority anglophone population for purposes of achieving the goal of elector parity. Intervenors asked the commission to provide redress to this issue and to place francophones in ridings with French speaking majority population where possible.

The Société de l'Acadie du Nouveau-Brunswick (SANB) submitted a detailed report to the commission and presented at the session in Fredericton. The SANB spoke to the need for effective representation of citizens along linguistic lines. The SANB provided a submission that provided a detailed analysis of the legal framework behind Section 3 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. The commission was asked to consider the

situation for both the communities of Neguac and Memramcook and was asked to move these communities into adjacent ridings with a francophone majority.

There were also interventions that focused on the design of ridings from the previous redistribution. In order to achieve elector parity within, the then +/-5%, allowable variance, the previous commission created a number of ridings that mixed more urban with more rural or suburban areas. Intervenors noted that the urban areas of the province are growing in population and that mixing urban and rural areas may fail to account for the principle of accounting for communities of interest. Although, there is also a guiding principle with respect to protecting the effective representation of rural areas, the commission was asked to consider creating more urban ridings when revising electoral boundaries.

Some intervenors spoke of what they saw as a significant difference in the work of a member of the legislative assembly representing a rural rather than an urban riding and asked the commission to make allowances for the increased workload and travel time associated with having a geographically large rural riding.

Given the impending changes to existing, and creation of many new, municipal entities, some intervenors asked the commission to consider these changes when revising the riding boundaries. Many intervenors noted that in building new communities, having an elected provincial representative for the entire community was beneficial. Intervenors recognized that this was not always possible with the larger geographic areas covered by some of the revised municipal boundaries but requested that the commission consider this issue where reasonable.

The commission heard that many New Brunswickers have a disability, but often it is not a visible one. Changing boundaries can have an impact on disabled people as their lives are based on routine. Changes to boundaries could also mean changes to polling stations, which may make it harder for disabled persons to get out and vote.

Finally, at some of the public hearings, intervenors raised concerns that the voices of the various First Nations communities around New Brunswick be considered. The commission notes that it extended invitations to all First Nations communities to provide their input in-person or in writing and considered First Nations lands in the boundary revision process.

Public input on or from the Northern region

- Northern ridings be kept as they are today.
- The electoral maps should consider communities of interest.
- Concern over the number of MLAs representing the Acadian Peninsula as it is a big riding and there is the danger of increasing the territory and distance from people, instead of getting closer.
- Combining the rural and urban regions are difficult as the needs are different and we need to find balance between urban and rural regions.
- Keep same number of MLAs.
- Need to consult with First Nations.
- Cannot break up francophones.
- Need to divide up ridings to align with communities of interest.
- Pokemouche, Evangeline and part of Cowan's Creek are currently in the electoral division of Shippagan-Lamèque-Miscou, these LSDs should now be part of the electoral division of Caraquet.
- Maltempec, Rang-St-Georges, Paquetville and Petit-Paquetville. Currently in the electoral division of Caraquet, these LSDs and villages should now be part of the electoral division of Bathurst-East, Nepisiguit-Saint-Isidore.
- These amendments will have the effect of including without fragmentation the new municipalities of Shippagan, Lamèque, Caraquet, Hautes-Terres and Rivière-du-Nord in synchronization with the electoral divisions of Caraquet, Shippagan-Lamèque-Miscou and Bathurst-East, Nepisiguit-Saint-Isidore.
- Reductions in service leads to more exodus of people, more exodus leads to more reduction in service. It is a vicious cycle, the lower the population the more difficult it is to win elections.

- Divide up ridings that exist today as needed but leave the total number of ridings.
- We cannot divide at the risk of losing representation.
- We are within 15%, this is extremely important. We are not ready for two MLAs and districts. We need to maintain power in North, need to keep number of MLAs in legislature.
- Northern NB may be small but large when it comes to the numbers - 185km long, 45,000 residents, voice is important.
- We need to keep our three ridings but redraw to redistribute population.
- Boundaries must be drawn in a way to ensure everyone has a voice.
- The commission must take physical characteristics in account, not just logical changes on a map.
- Transportation zones are very important for elected officials. Longer travel at night is not ideal due to wildlife.
- Campbellton should be a riding on its own.
- Restigouche is barely able to control destiny, we have leaders, but have to beg for services that we have lost. Restigouche is losing and we need a strong voice. Not a smaller voice.
- We are losing population and each region needs equal opportunity.
- It does not make sense to divide us based on priority projects. Two MLAs and two ridings, is this better?
- We are talking about all of NB, not just our area. We want to maintain what we have, as we have lost too much.
- Look at entire electoral map and communities of interest and new entities.
- Citizens first, cannot forget about them.
- When considering reform, we must also look at specific needs in each riding for example poverty, number of senior citizens, proximity to government services and transportation. Most rural constituents contact the local constituency office which can make for a heavy workload.
- Number of rural constituencies should remain the same and not be merged.
- Tracadie-Sheila – Should include Six Roads, Four Roads and Ste. Rose.
- Restigouche – recommend being served by two elected officials, one for the western portion and one for the eastern portion. For the western portion it should encompass Kedgwick Rural Community and Campbellton Regional Community. The eastern portion should include the Village of Bois-Joli and the Town of Heron Bay.
- Northumberland County – should keep four specific ridings, three anglophone and one francophone. This would require an exemption to the electoral quotient.
- Saint-Quentin – Numerous submissions were received regarding Saint-Quentin. Many felt the community should be with Madawaska while others disagreed with this position. Some expressed the desire to not separate Saint-Quentin and Kedgwick and to stay in Restigouche.
- Northwest ridings should be kept to three.

Public input on or from the Miramichi region

- Using the river as a divider, better alignment would see all parts of the City of Miramichi as well as all the other communities on the north side of the river, east to Neguac as one riding.
- All of the City of Miramichi on the south side east to Bay-Du-Vin as another new riding.
- The third riding would include all communities west of these two new ridings on both sides of the river- probably South Nelson to Cairns River and from Blissfield down to Eel Ground and all communities in between.
- This realignment would make for a smaller footprint for two of the existing ridings which would make an MLA's job more manageable.
- If the committee does not feel a realignment is in order, then a name change must occur to better identify the communities in the various ridings.

- Case was made to have Baie-Sainte-Anne moved into the Kent North riding. Local governance reform has realigned the community into the Kent Rural District, which will fall under the Kent Regional Service Commission. The presenter felt that there was more community of interest with francophone communities in Kent North, as opposed to more inland forestry-driven communities.
- Over a long period of realignment, Northern New Brunswick has gone from having 15 ridings to 11 following the last boundary review. With continuing population decline, the imbalance is getting worse.
- A proposed three-riding map for the Miramichi area was submitted using the Miramichi River as a natural divider. The boundaries would be for a Miramichi West, Miramichi South, and Miramichi North ridings.
- Presenter wanted to ensure protection for francophone communities in the region and ensuring that riding names are reflective of the communities that make them up.
- Language is important, but services should be more important.
- Have to stop talking about language and deal with economic and health issues by working together.
- With the federal commission examining ridings at the same time, effort should be made to ensure that there is as much alignment as possible to alleviate confusion.
- Neguac should remain with the existing electoral district since it receives most of its services from Miramichi.
- Neguac is part of the Acadian Peninsula Regional Services Commission but is part of a riding with Miramichi.
- We would like to see the entire Acadian Peninsula together but understand that it may not be possible given the electoral quotient.

Public input on or from the Southeastern region

- Keeping the ridings the same is a good thing. It is hard for MLAs in rural areas if the ridings are too large.
- Pleased to have the 15% margin. Encourages commission to use that discretion as much as possible.
- Rural MLAs have many more demands on them from constituents as many government services they need are not located in the community. The service is delivered by the MLA.
- MLAs in rural areas are essentially social workers. Volume of calls is significant in rural areas. As much as 80% of the calls they get are about roads or social issues.
- Urge the commission to consider fewer people in rural ridings and make urban ones bigger.
- Try and keep new local governments together in ridings...don't split them up if possible. Easier for MLAs.
- Memramcook does not feel it belongs in a riding with Sackville and Port Elgin, as they are not communities of interest.
- They are better aligned with Dieppe from a culture, education, recreation, business, and immigration perspective.
- Risk of assimilation of francophone communities in New Brunswick is very real. Immigration is a challenge.
- City of Moncton would like to have five ridings entirely situated within the municipal boundary. If not possible, they would like to have four exclusive ridings with the fifth having a majority of the riding situated in the municipal boundary. As a last resort three exclusive ridings, with the other two have a majority of City of Moncton representation.
- Memramcook should be moved to Dieppe as they are communities of interest. By doing this the electoral quotient would increase but we should always deviate from the electoral quotient to protect language rights.

Public input on or from the Southcentral and Southwestern regions

- Intervenor presented proposed rebalanced map:
 - Regional re-drawing, based on population rather than electors and not distorting provincial boundaries/ridings.
 - Produced map with no more than 10-15% difference in population.
 - Ignored existing ridings as drawn and focused on traditional boundaries (municipal and parish).
- City of Saint John happy with electoral districts within City of Saint John. Currently represent citizen effectively. Saint John has an urban core with rural pieces, feel we are well represented. Industrial city with complex needs, best represented by individual MLAs. Fall within electoral quotients, happy with current representation, good balance between urban and rural interests.
- Concern is with elector turnout, redrawing boundaries not a priority.
- Not matter of district but turnout is the issue and citizens feel they are not accurately being represented. Should change system to proportional representation.
- People need to feel there is a reason to participate in the process, people need to feel as though they are being listened to.
- Do you look at elector turnout during redrawing?
- Hampton should not take in Red Head. Red Head should be with Saint John East.
- Fundy-The Isles riding jumps over Grand Bay Westfield takes in area in West Saint John, that should never happen.

Public input on or from the Capital Region

- City of Fredericton support numbers that stay in closest range possible to the electoral quotient. Each vote having values is essential to democracy, especially in rural areas. Existing boundaries greatly diminishes voice of Fredericton's urban electorate. Current configuration in Fredericton fails to satisfy guiding principles for communities of interest and respecting municipal boundaries. Reconsider boundaries in capital region to create four urban and two to three rural ridings. Follow Saint John and Moncton examples. This would be in best interests of both urban and rural votes. Analysis based on new boundaries in local government reform.
- New Maryland-Sunbury – Do not split this riding as has been suggested.

Public input on and from the Upper River Valley Region

- Keep ridings as they are.
- If changes are necessary, consider street divisions. Moving the line even by a few streets away can cause issues.
- The fewer changes we make to the boundaries the easier it will be for citizens.
- Citizens need to be close to elected officials, there is already a proximity related challenge. We cannot add more distance.
- In 2010 there were changes with different areas being merged. Edmundston always had its own riding, and this confused people.
- Keep the existing five ridings to properly service the region.
- Portion of downtown, West of Madawaska River should be in Madawaska Les-Lacs-Edmundston. This impacts about 200-300 people and should not be dividing the downtown.
- Remove Saint-Quentin from Restigouche West and put with Victoria-La Vallée or Edmundston-Madawaska Centre which will align with communities of interest and favourable economic development.
- On behalf of Madawaska, keep the status quo to ensure we have two voices in the legislature.
- Keep Saint-Quentin with Restigouche West.
- New Denmark should go with Carleton-Victoria.

- For New Denmark, most business is done in Victoria-La Vallée but due to linguistic concerns Carleton-Victoria could also be considered.
- Few districts are outside the 15% and we encourage the commission to stay as close as possible to 0% variance.
- Representation should be based on equality and all votes should carry the same weight.
- This should not be a political process.
- Appreciate that the community of interest is a priority, got missed in the last re-draw.
- What is important to Beardsley is not necessarily important to Canterbury or Nackawic. Carleton, Stickney same situation.
- Juniper and Glassville separated by Highway 107.
- Breaks up communities of interest.
- Look at school catchment areas is a good way to find community of interest.
- Keep New Denmark within the Grand Falls boundary.
- Carleton-Victoria – should include the Parish of Denmark and Salmon River Bridge.
- Victoria-La Vallée – Prefer status quo but if there is a need to expand the boundaries, options are to include Saint Anne/Saint-Léonard and Perth Andover.

Boundary Revision Considerations

REGIONAL APPROACH

Previous commissions have utilized a regional approach for the process of redistributing ridings within New Brunswick. This commission has followed the lead of its predecessors by recognizing that there is a historical basis for this approach and has divided the province into regions in order to better manage its task.

One advantage to this regional approach is that it helps distinguish between ridings based on a population average and ridings that are based on the electoral quotient approach used here in New Brunswick. Changing demographics over the last decade have led to the 'common wisdom' that the northern half of the province has lost significant population. Therefore, the expectation, as heard multiple times by the commission, is that there will be a reduction in the number of ridings representing the north.

However, as can be seen in the table below, a reduction in the number of ridings for any of the regions is not required as measured by electoral quotient.

REGION	Existing electoral Districts	Total electors in the region based on revised ridings	Electors divided by Electoral Quotient	Proposed number of ridings	Change between pre-existing number of ridings and proposed
Northern	8	90,649	7.77	8	0
Miramichi	3	30,481	2.61	3	0
Southeast	13	155,673	13.34	13	0
South*	12	139,608	11.97	12	0
Capital	8	97,503	8.36	8	0
River Valley	5	57,748	4.95	5	0

* Electoral District #25, known currently as Gagetown-Petitcodiac, was included in the South region.

Local Governance Reform

Among key considerations for this commission are the impending reforms to local governance. The number of local governance entities is being reduced dramatically effective January 1, 2023. The local governance reform process included extensive public consultations as officials worked to identify and develop new municipal entities based on communities of interest including local linguistic, economic and geographic considerations.

The commission considers that this process can provide a solid basis for the current riding boundary revision process. One of the guiding principles in the act, requires the commission to consider local government and other administrative boundaries.

This commission seeks to build on the work done through the local governance reform process by careful consideration of new municipal boundaries and the impact on potential changes to current riding boundaries.

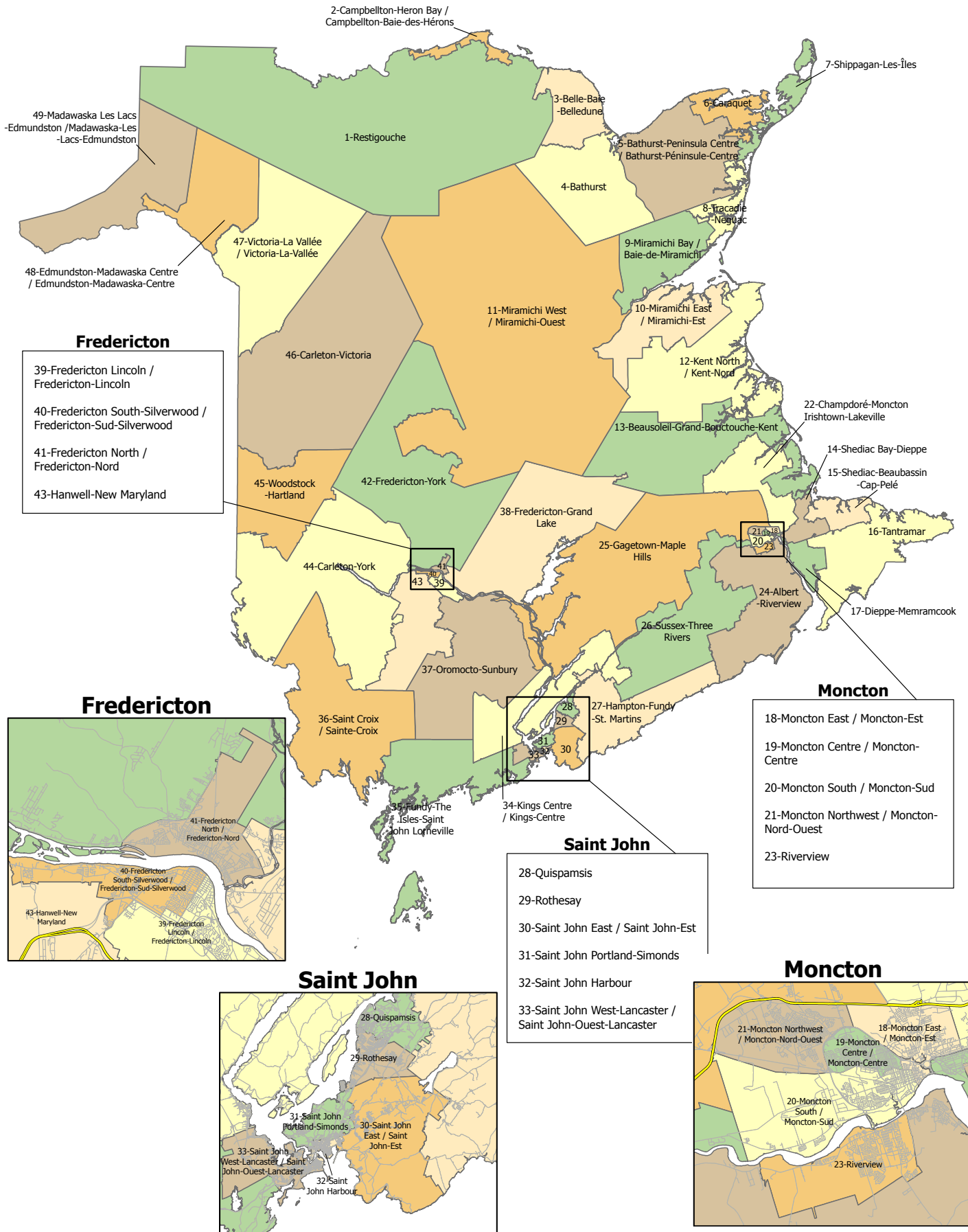
General Approach

- The commission considered all public submissions and modelled many suggestions before making its preliminary recommendations.
- Throughout the province, the commission tried where practical to avoid splitting municipalities and communities.

- Throughout the province, the commission was mindful of the desire to maintain effective rural representation. In some cases, the commission felt this more likely when more urban populations were grouped together. In others, however, grouping urban populations tightly would have resulted in rural ridings that sprawled across areas unconnected by transportation, cultural, or economic links and having little community of interest beyond being rural. In those areas, the commission strived to achieve balanced ridings which allowed for effective representation by combining rural and urban communities.
- The commission sought, where practical, to make boundary lines correspond to county lines, natural boundaries, municipal boundaries, or major thoroughfares.
- The commission sought where possible to balance neighbouring ridings to bring them closer to the electoral quotient.
- The maps for each proposed electoral district also depict the boundaries for the newly restructured local governments which will come into effect on January 1, 2023.

Proposed Electoral Districts for New Brunswick

Circonscriptions électorales proposées pour le Nouveau-Brunswick



NORTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK

The northern region of New Brunswick consists chiefly of Restigouche and Gloucester counties and runs along the north of the province from the northwest corner through the Chaleur region and into the Acadian Peninsula. There are currently eight ridings in this area: two primarily located in Restigouche County, three centred on Bathurst and the Chaleur region and three in what is known as the Acadian Peninsula.

There was considerable discussion with respect to where the municipality of Saint-Quentin should be placed. The commission heard from the mayor and council that their desire was to be placed in a riding aligned with the Edmundston-Madawaska-Centre or Victoria-La Vallée. This, representing a closer community of interest for the municipality. The commission also received a number of comments from residents of the municipality asking that it remain as part of Restigouche.

The commission ultimately decided that removing a considerable number of electors from Restigouche would have an undesirable ripple effect across the entire northern region in terms of maintaining reasonable elector parity. Therefore, Saint-Quentin remains as part of the riding Restigouche – Electoral District #1.

The other significant issue for the commission in this region was the placement of the community of Neguac and surrounding francophone areas. Currently Neguac is located in an anglophone majority riding. Given the proximity to a francophone majority riding and given the enhanced importance placed on effective representation for English and French linguistic communities, the commission has placed Neguac and surrounding areas in the riding of Tracadie-Neguac – Electoral District #8.

Using the electoral quotient, the Northern region contains sufficient electors for 7.77 ridings. The commission proposes maintaining eight ridings for this region. The riding names and electors (after revisions) for the Northern region are as follows:

	Name	Total Electors	Variance	Percent
1	Restigouche	11,614	-53	-0.45
2	Campbellton-Heron Bay	11,636	-31	-0.26
3	Belle-Baie-Belledune	12,618	+951	+8.16
4	Bathurst	11,545	-122	-1.04
5	Bathurst-Peninsula Centre	10,413	-1,254	-10.74
6	Caraquet	9,933	-1,734	-14.86
7	Shippagan-Les-Îles	10,500	-1,167	-10.00
8	Tracadie-Neguac	12,390	+723	+6.20

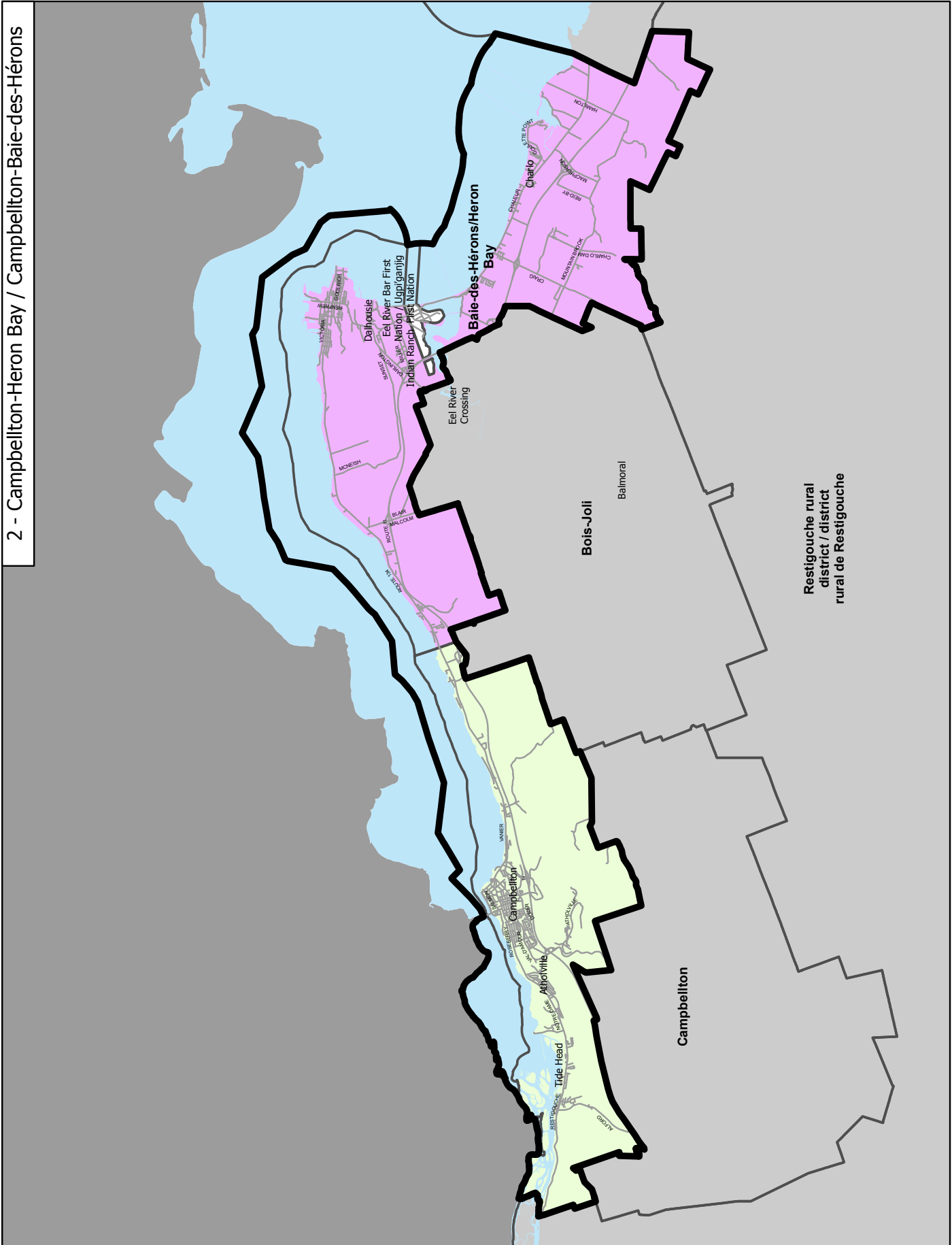
Electoral District #1 Restigouche

Restigouche is a largely rural riding in Restigouche County. It includes the entirety of the municipalities of Saint-Quentin, Kedgwick and Bois-Joli, a portion of Campbellton and Heron Bay, a portion of the Northwest Rural District, and a large portion of the Restigouche Rural District. It contains 11,614 registered electors, which is 53 below the electoral quotient (-0.45%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Municipality of Bois-Joli
- City of Campbellton – southern portion containing communities of:
 - Christopher
 - Glencoe
 - McKendrick
 - Saint-Arthur
 - Val-d'Amour
 - Val-Melanson
- Municipality of Heron Bay – portion east of Mink Ranch Road
- Municipality of Kedgwick
- Moose Meadows Indian Reserve No. 4
- Mount Carleton Provincial Park
- Northwest Rural District (contained within Restigouche County)
- Restigouche Rural District
- Municipality of Saint-Quentin

2 - Campbellton-Heron Bay / Campbellton-Baie-des-Hérons



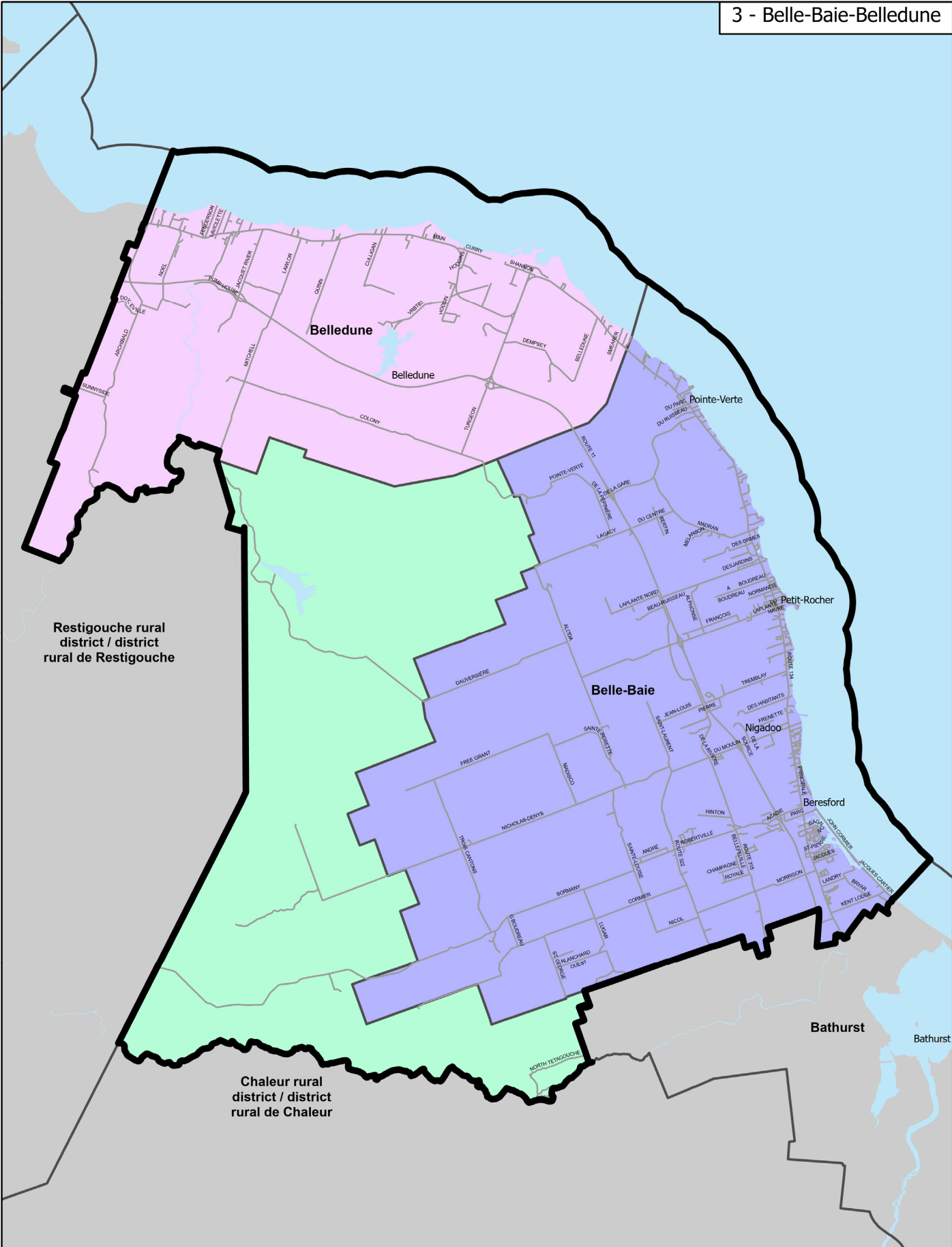
Electoral District #2 Campbellton-Heron Bay

Campbellton-Heron Bay is a largely urban riding which combines major portions of the two named communities. It contains 11,636 registered electors, which is 31 below the electoral quotient (-0.26%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- City of Campbellton – northern portion containing communities of:
 - Atholville
 - Campbellton (core)
 - McLeods
 - Sugarloaf Provincial Park
 - Tide Head
- Municipality of Heron Bay – portion west of Mink Brook Road
- Indian Ranch Indian Reserve
- Ugpi'ganjig First Nation (Eel River Bar)

3 - Belle-Baie-Belledune

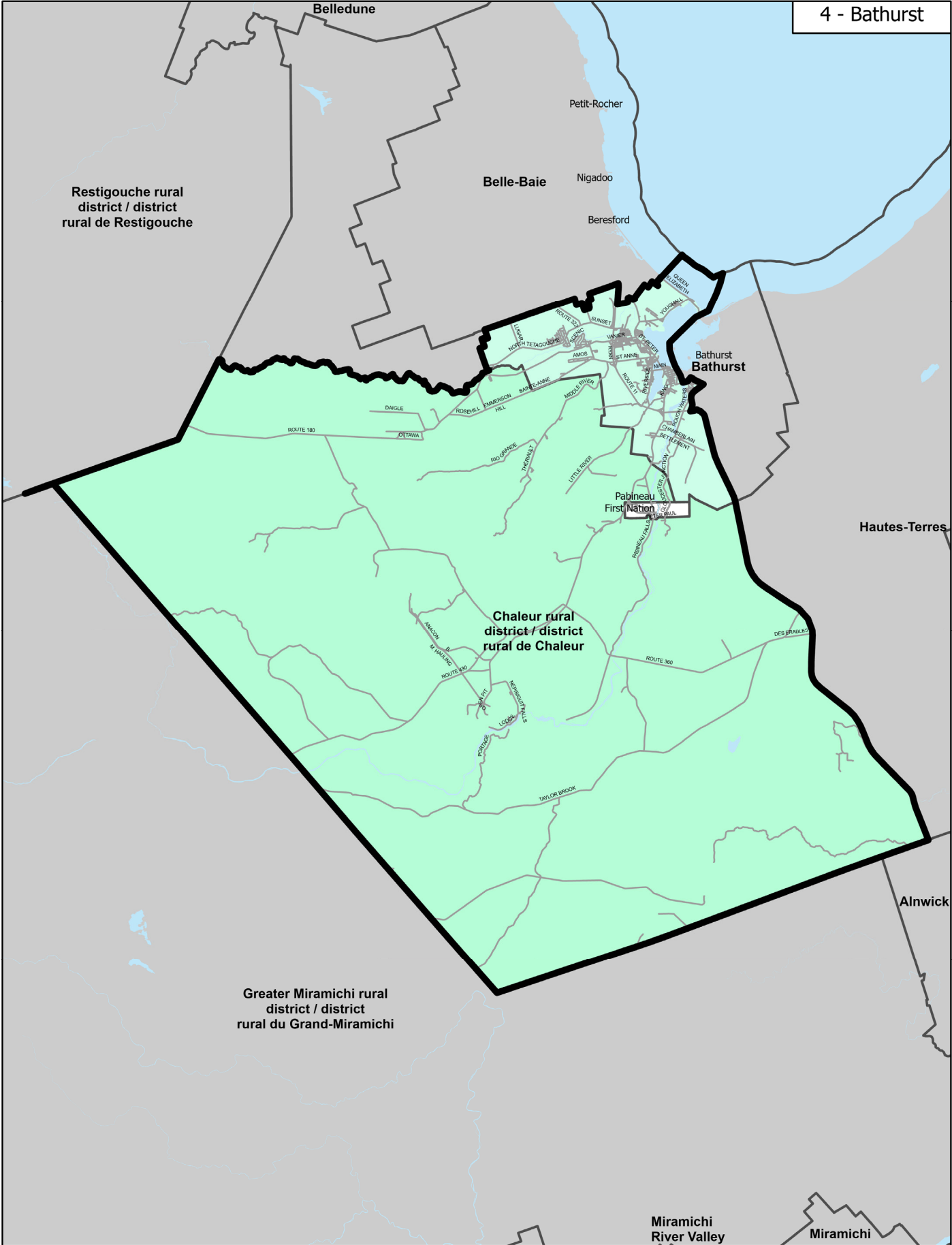


Electoral District #3 Belle-Baie-Belledune

Belle-Baie-Belledune combines entirety of the two named municipalities and a portion of the Chaleur Rural District. It contains 12,618 registered electors, which is 951 above the electoral quotient (+8.16%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Municipality of Belle-Baie
- Municipality of Belledune
- Chaleur Rural District – north of the Tetagouche River



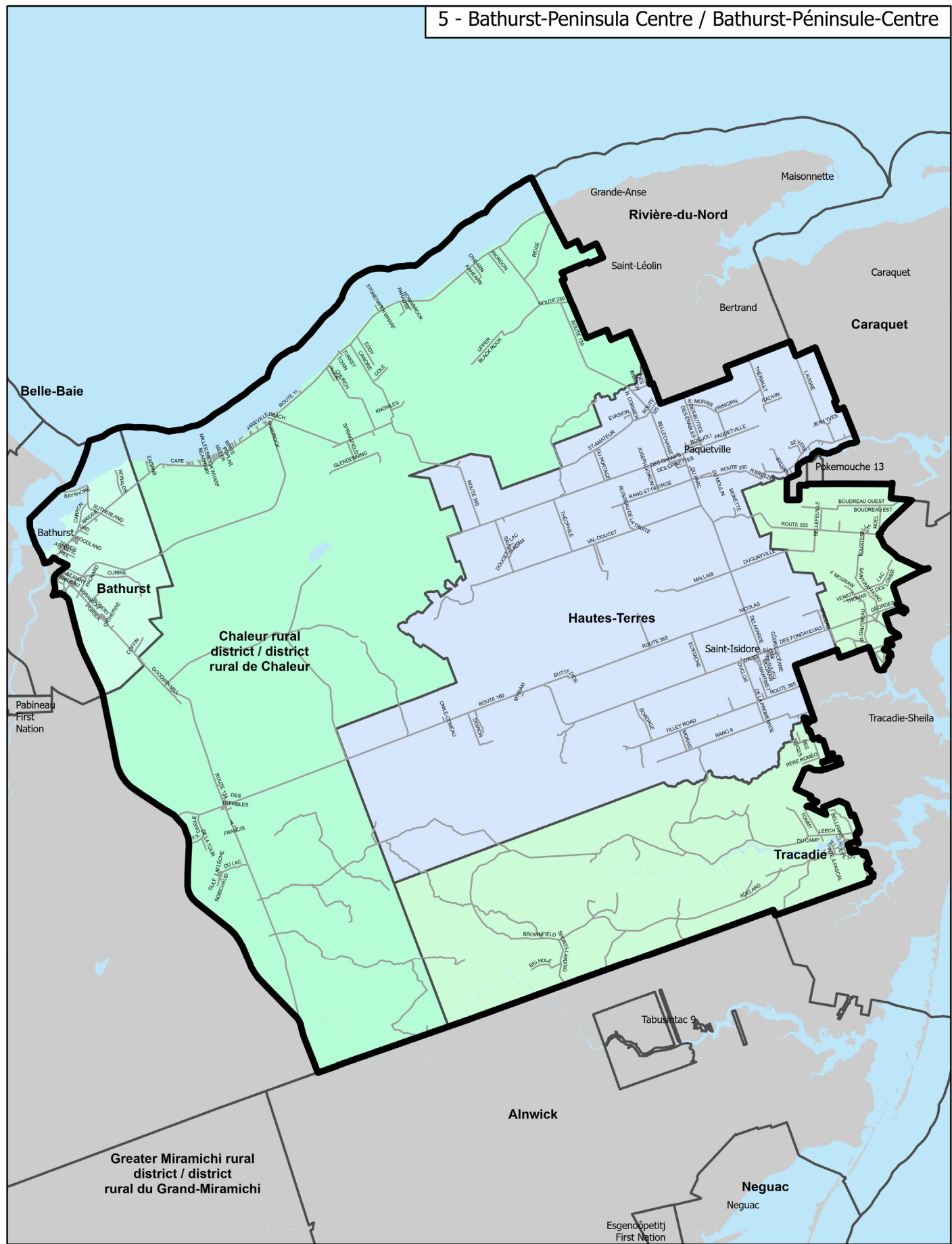
Electoral District #4 Bathurst

Bathurst combines a large, western portion of the City of Bathurst with a portion of the Chaleur Rural District. It contains 11,545 registered electors, which is 122 below the electoral quotient (-1.04%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- That part of the City of Bathurst:
 - West of the Nepisiguit River
 - East of the Nepisiguit River but west of Highway 8 and south of Highway 11
 - East of the Nepisiguit River including:
 - Acadian Coastal Drive to Clearwater
 - St. Mary Street to Helen
 - Miramichi Street to Brideau
 - Rough Waters and streets leading from Rough Waters
- Chaleur Rural District – south of the Tetagouche River and west of Highway 8
- Oinpegitjoig First Nation (Papineau)

5 - Bathurst-Peninsula Centre / Bathurst-Péninsule-Centre

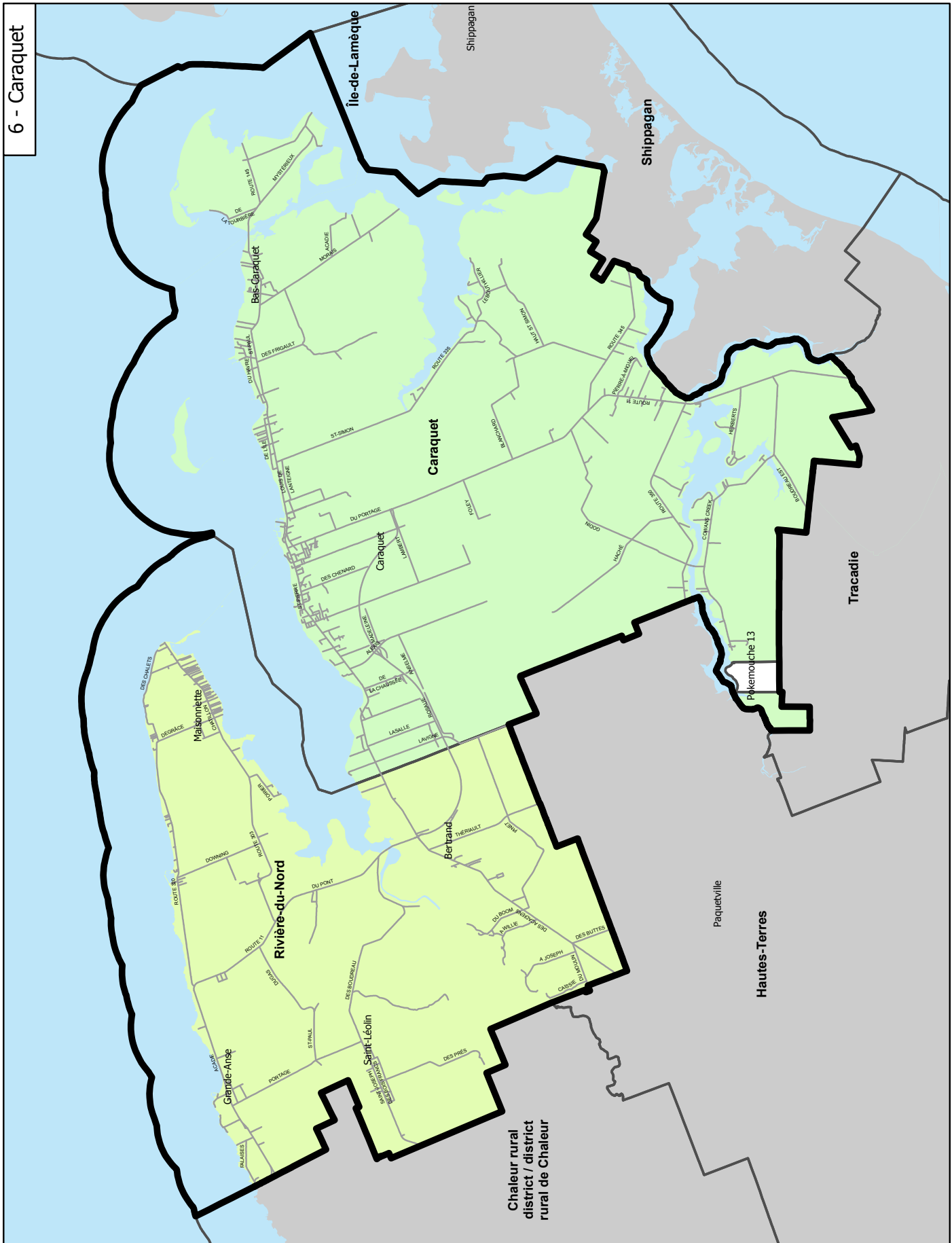


Electoral District #5 Bathurst-Peninsula Centre

Bathurst-Peninsula Centre is a hybrid riding which combines the eastern portion of Bathurst with the entirety of the municipality of Hautes-Terres, small portions of the municipality of Tracadie and a portion of the Chaleur Rural District. It contains 10,413 registered electors, which is 1,254 below the electoral quotient (-10.74%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- That part of the City of Bathurst:
 - East of Highway 8
 - East of the Nepisiguit River, but not including:
 - Acadian Coastal Drive to Clearwater
 - St. Mary Street to Helen
 - Miramichi Street to Brideau
 - Rough Waters and streets leading from
- Chaleur Rural District – east of Highway 8
- Municipality of Hautes-Terres
- Municipality of Tracadie - portions containing communities of:
 - Boishébert
 - Boudreau Road
 - Gaspereau
 - Haut-Sainte-Rose
 - Pointe à Nazaire
 - Pont-Lafrance
 - Pont-Landry
 - Saint-Irénée

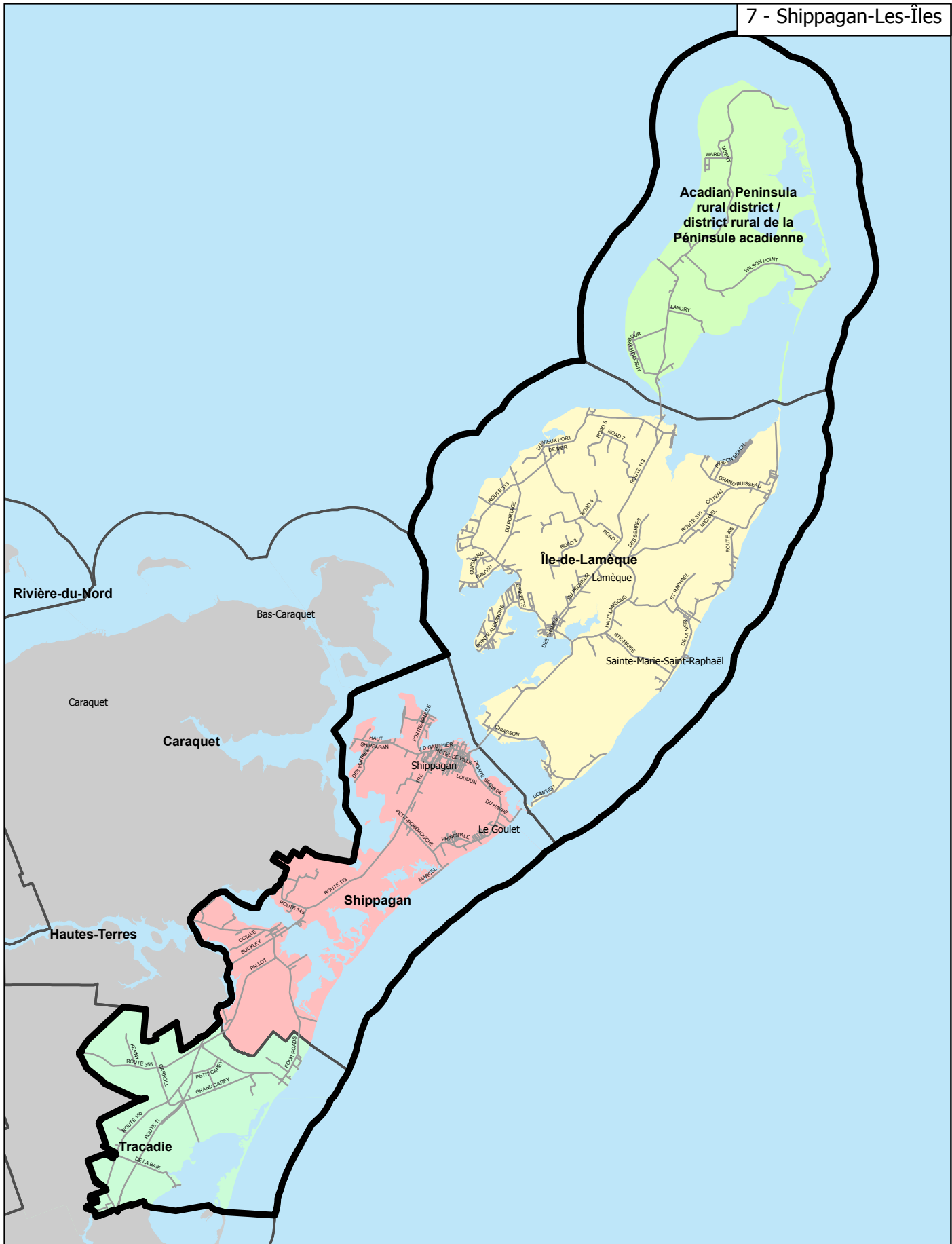


Electoral District #6 Caraquet

Caraquet combines the entirety of the municipalities of Caraquet and Rivière-du-Nord. It contains 9,933 registered electors, which is 1,734 below the electoral quotient (-14.86%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Municipality of Caraquet
- Municipality of Rivière-du-Nord
- Pokemouche Indian Reserve No. 13



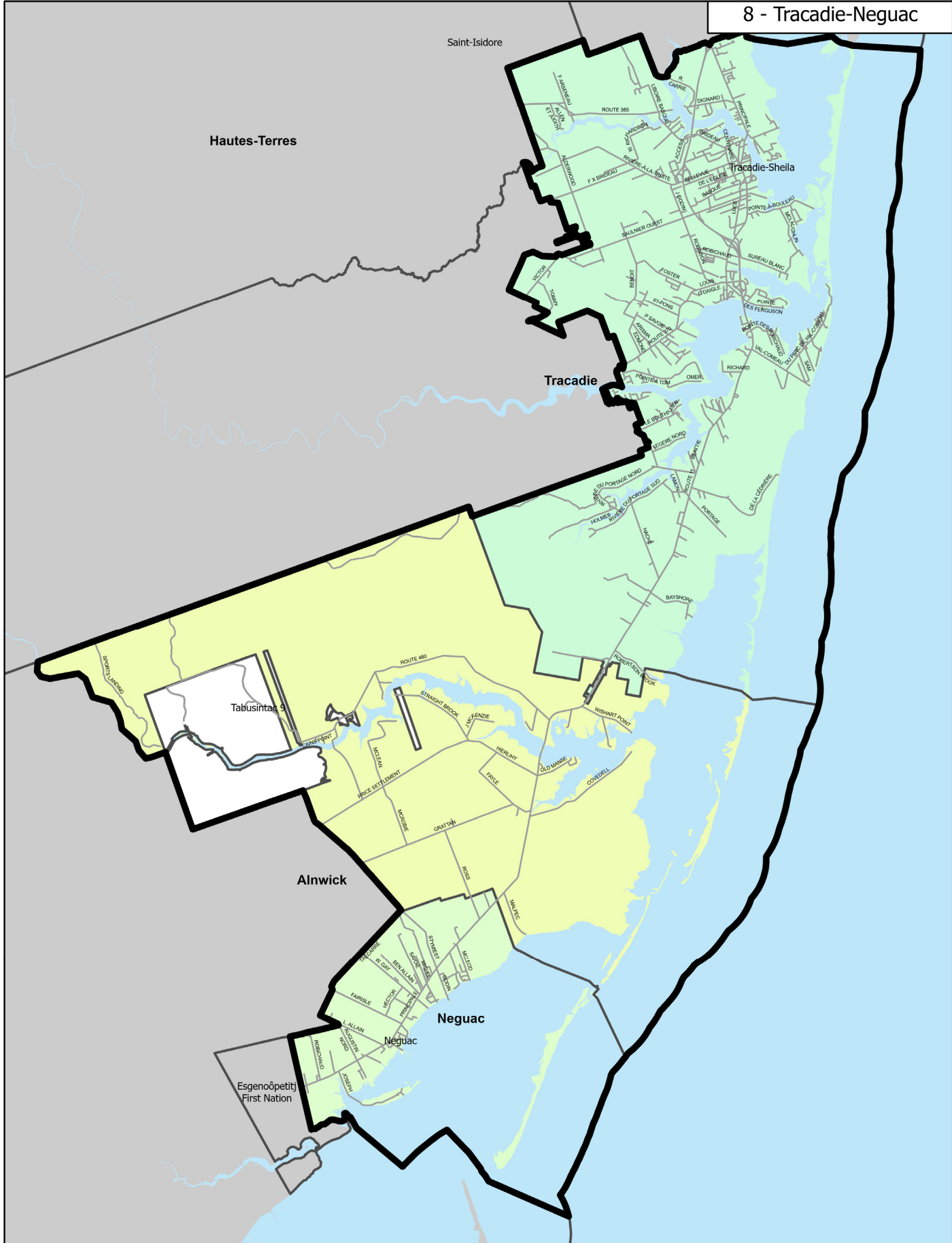
Electoral District #7 Shippagan-Les-Îles

Shippagan-Les-Îles consists of the entirety of the municipalities of Shippagan and Île-de-Lamèque, the portion of the Acadian Peninsula Rural District that encompasses Miscou Island and a portion of the municipality of Tracadie. It contains 10,500 registered electors, which is 1,167 below the electoral quotient (-10.00%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Acadian Peninsula Rural District containing Île-Miscou Baie
- Municipality of Île-de-Lamèque
- Municipality of Shippagan
- Municipality of Tracadie – portions containing communities of:
 - Four Roads
 - Losier Settlement
 - Sainte-Rose-Gloucester
 - Six Roads

8 - Tracadie-Neguac



Electoral District #8 Tracadie-Neguac

Tracadie-Neguac consists of the greater portion of the municipality of Tracadie, the entirety of the municipality of Neguac and a portion of the municipality of Alnwick which lies between Tracadie and Neguac. It contains 12,390 registered electors, which is 723 above the electoral quotient (+6.20%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Municipality of Alnwick - portions:
 - East of Tabusintac River to Tabusintac Indian Reserve No. 9 boundary
 - Portion containing Tabusintac Indian Reserve No. 9
 - East of Route 460 between Tabusintac Indian Reserve No. 9 and Neguac
- Municipality of Neguac
- Municipality of Tracadie – portions containing communities of:
 - Brantville
 - Rivière-du-Portage
 - Saumarez
 - Tracadie-Sheila
 - Val-Comeau

MIRAMICHI

The Miramichi region of New Brunswick consists chiefly of Northumberland County. There are currently three ridings in this area.

The commission considered submissions and comments that requested a review of the shape of the current ridings to better ensure adherence with the principle of community of interest. In particular, the long east-west configuration of two of the ridings placed coastal fishing communities with interior forest industry communities. The commission was also asked to consider using the Miramichi River as a more natural riding boundary.

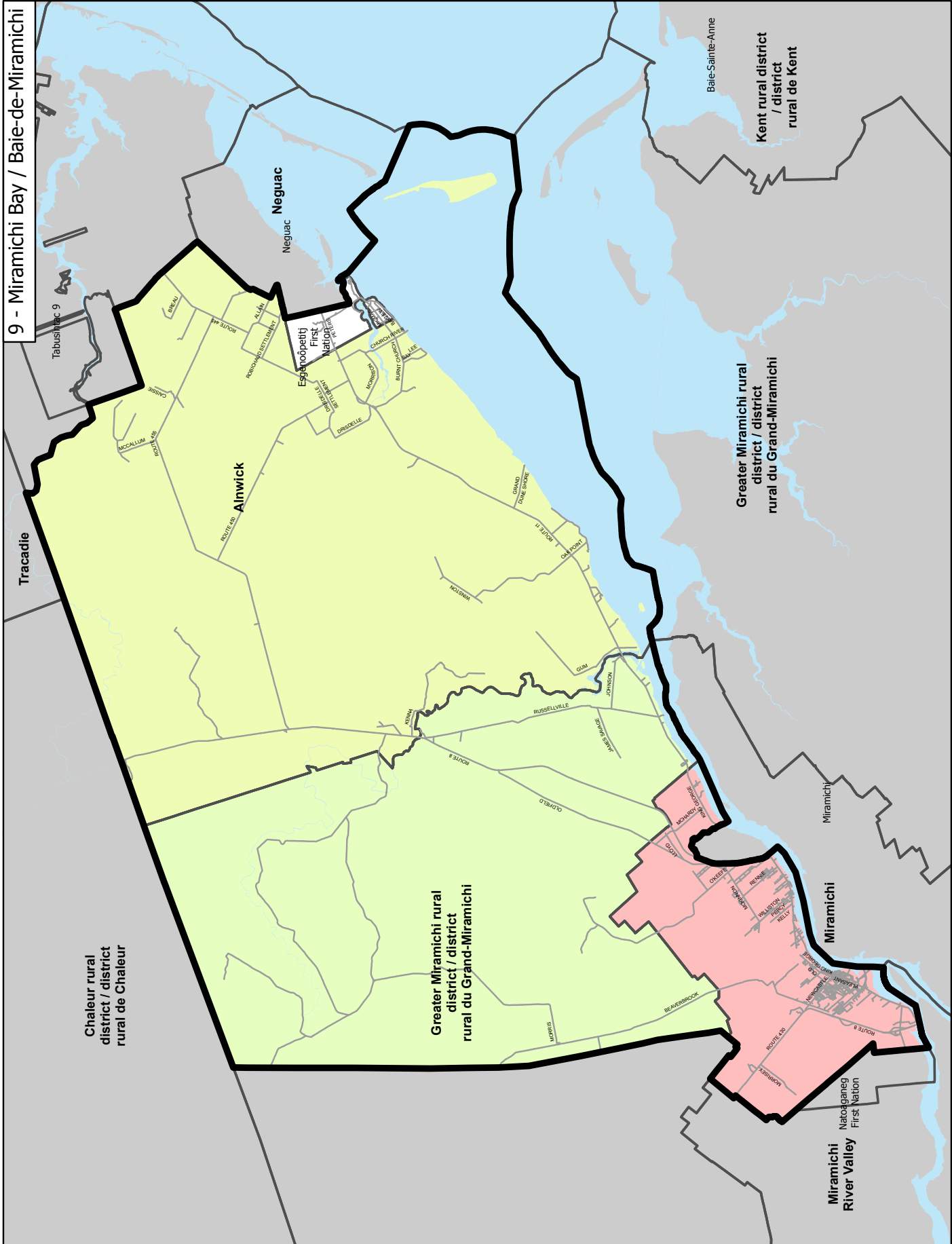
The commission decided to transfer the municipality of Neguac to the Tracadie-Neguac riding to provide more effective representation to the francophone community in Neguac.

The impending local governance reforms included placing a portion of Northumberland County in the Kent Rural District. This area, centred on Baie-Sainte-Anne will be transferred to the riding of Kent North.

The commission reconfigured the three ridings to create two hybrid ridings centred on the City of Miramichi, divided by the river and a third rural riding focused on the western portion of Northumberland County.

Using the electoral quotient, the Miramichi region contains sufficient electors for 2.61 ridings. The commission proposes maintaining 3 ridings for this region. The riding names and electors (after revisions) for the Miramichi region are as follows:

	Name	Total Electors	Variance	Percent
9	Miramichi Bay	10,127	-1,540	-13.20
10	Miramichi East	10,126	-1,541	-13.21
11	Miramichi West	10,228	-1,439	-12.33



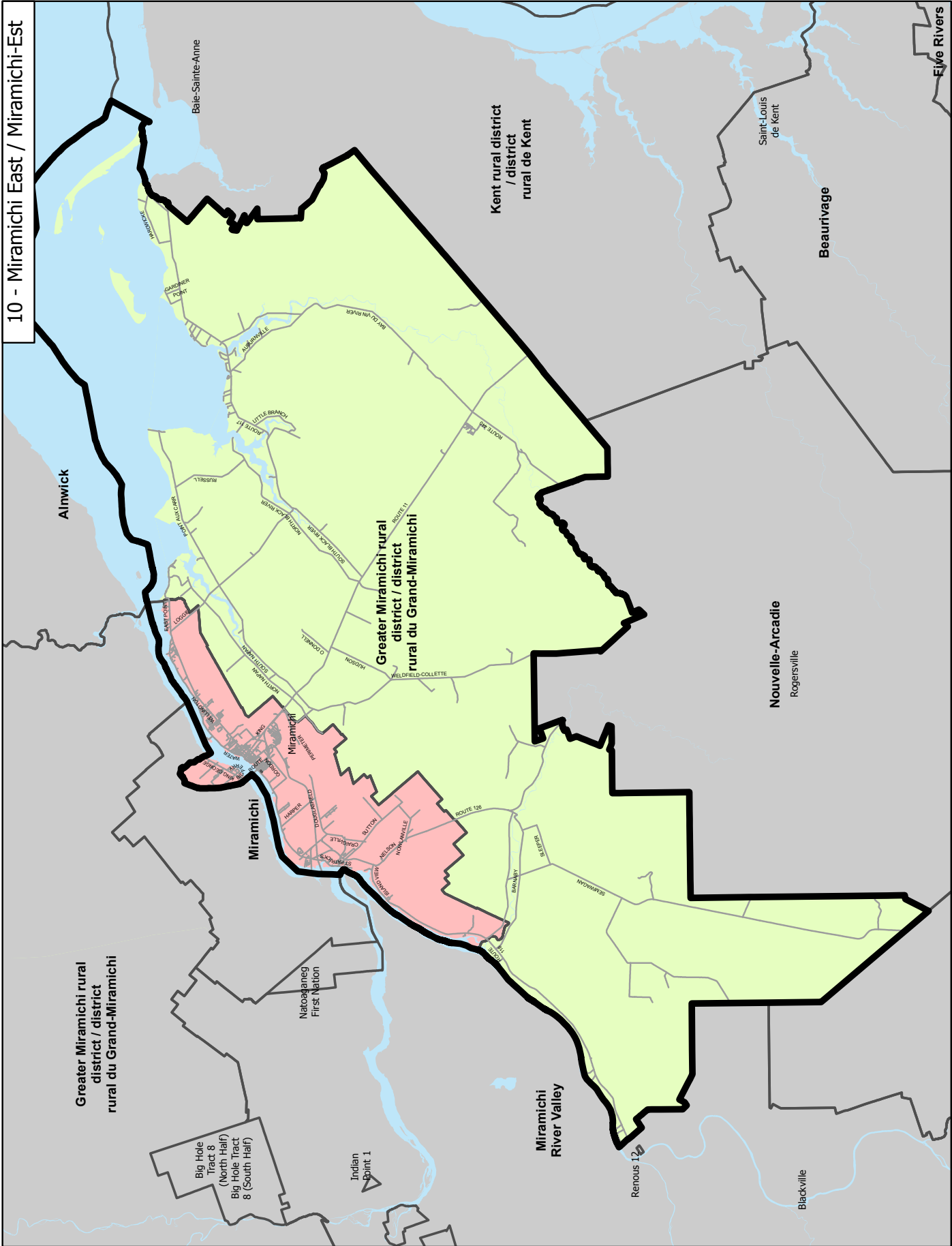
Electoral District #9 Miramichi Bay

Miramichi Bay is a hybrid riding composed of the greater portion of the City of Miramichi north of the Miramichi River, the greater portion of the municipality of Alnwick and a portion of the Greater Miramichi Rural District. It contains 10,127 registered electors, which is 1,540 below the electoral quotient (-13.20%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Municipality of Alnwick - portions:
 - West of Tabusintac River to Tabusintac Indian Reserve No. 9 boundary
 - West of Route 460 between Tabusintac Indian Reserve No. 9 and Neguac
- City of Miramichi – portions:
 - North of Miramichi River
 - Except the portion east of Highway 8 along Highway 11 to Mill Cove Brook
- Esgenoôpetitj First Nation
- Greater Miramichi Rural District portion:
 - North of Miramichi
 - West of Alnwick ending at Canadian National Railway line

10 - Miramichi East / Miramichi-Est



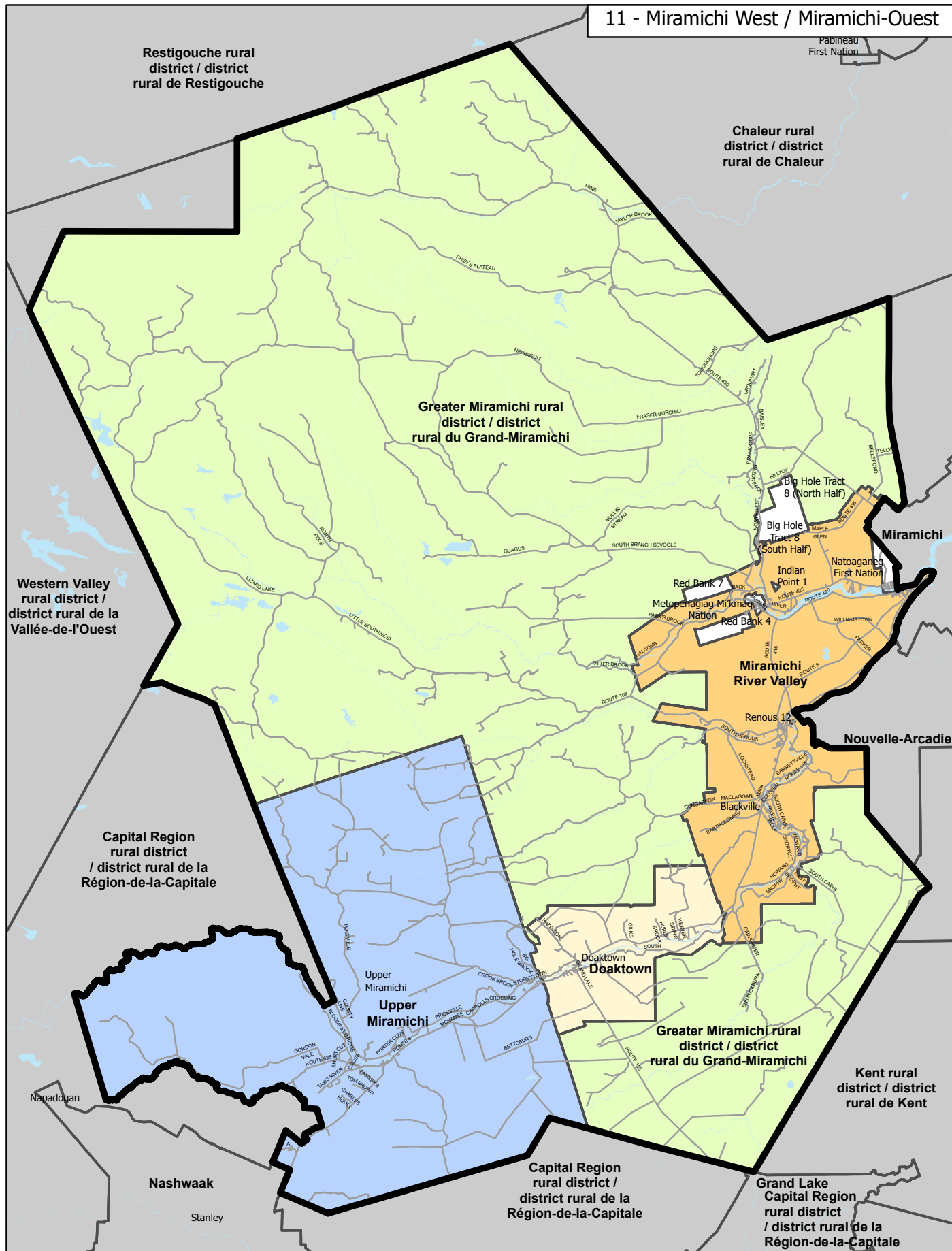
Electoral District #10 Miramichi-East

Miramichi-East is a hybrid riding consisting of the portion of the City of Miramichi south of the Miramichi River, with a small portion north of the river. It also contains a large portion of the Greater Miramichi Rural District. It contains 10,126 registered electors, which is 1,541 below the electoral quotient (-13.21%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- City of Miramichi – portions:
 - South of Miramichi River
 - Including the portion, north of the Miramichi River that is east of Highway 8 along Highway 11 to Mill Cove Brook
- Greater Miramichi Rural District portion:
 - South of Miramichi from Miramichi Bay, west to Municipality of Miramichi River Valley

11 - Miramichi West / Miramichi-Ouest



Electoral District #11 Miramichi West

Miramichi West is a rural riding in the western portion of Northumberland County. It contains the entirety of the municipalities of Miramichi River Valley, Doaktown and Upper Miramichi and a large portion of the Greater Miramichi Rural District lying north and south of the Miramichi River. It contains 10,228 registered electors, which is 1,439 below the electoral quotient (-12.33%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Big Hole Tract Indian Reserve No. 8 (North and South Halves)
- Municipality of Doaktown
- Natoaganeg First Nation (Eel Ground)
- Greater Miramichi Rural District portions:
 - West of Canadian National Railway line
 - South of Municipality of Miramichi Valley
 - South of Doaktown
 - Except for portion containing Mount Carleton Provincial Park
- Indian Point Indian Reserve No. 1
- Metepenagiag Mi'kmaq Nation
- Municipality of Miramichi Valley
- Municipality of Upper Miramichi

SOUTHEASTERN NEW BRUNSWICK

The Southeastern region of New Brunswick consists chiefly of Kent, Westmorland and Albert counties. There are currently 13 ridings in this area (Electoral District #25 was included in the South Region for purposes of this report).

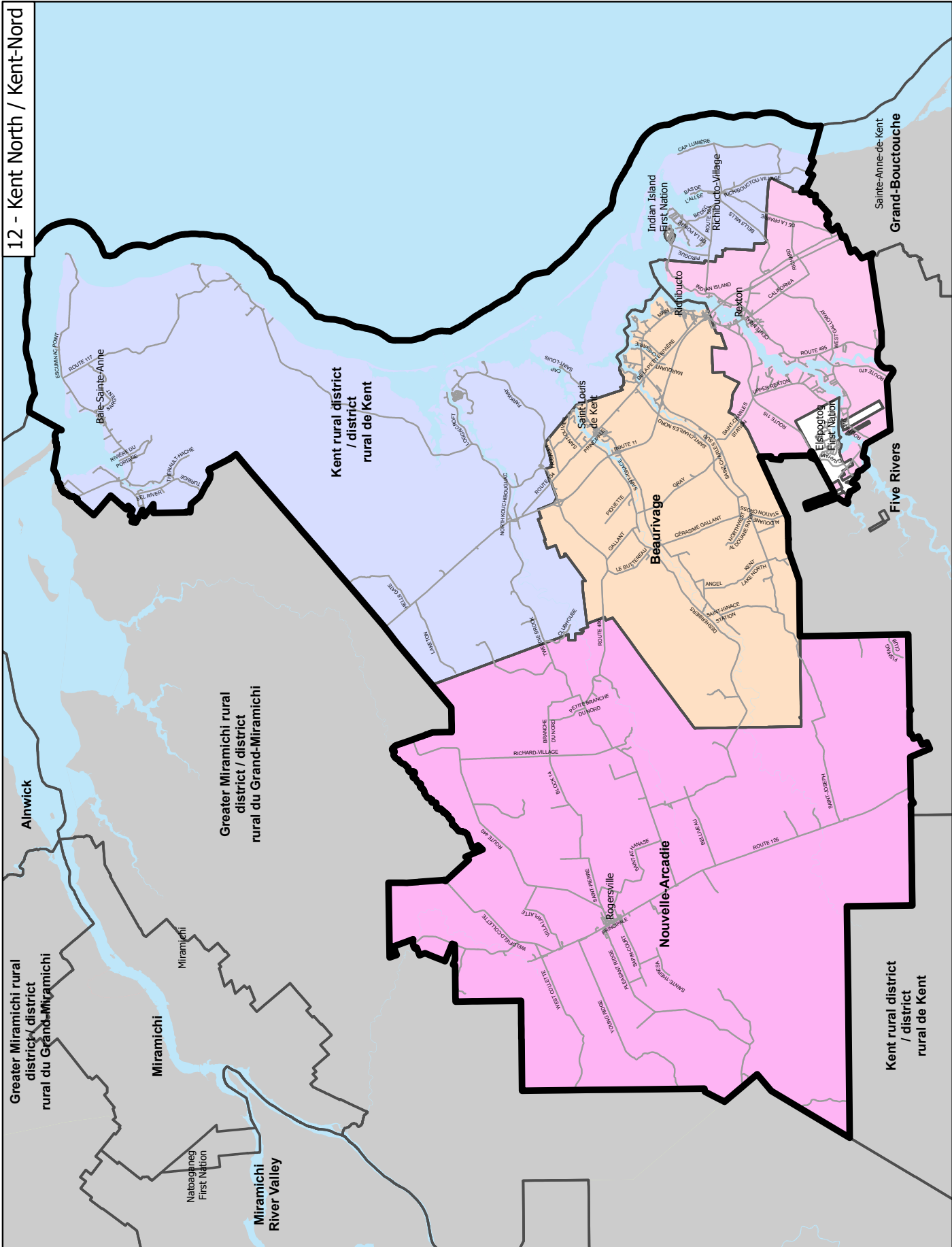
This region has experienced significant population growth in recent years. One riding, as currently configured, is over the +15% allowable variance to electoral quotient and one other riding is just under the +15% allowable variance. The commission made revisions to riding boundaries to bring elector totals closer to the electoral quotient across the region.

The region also contains a large urban centre. The City of Moncton made representations to the commission to have fewer urban-rural hybrid ridings and more pure urban ridings to better represent the urban community of interest. The commission made revisions to riding boundaries that recognize the changing population demographics in this region.

Finally, this region contains a riding (Electoral District #16) that, in its final configuration by the previous commission, resulted in a potential inequity on the basis that the francophone population within would not be able to be effectively represented. This led to the 2015 amendments to the act. Recognizing the elevation of the importance to ensure effective representation of the English and French linguistic communities, the commission placed the municipality of Memramcook in a francophone majority riding. The commission invoked 'extraordinary circumstances' in allowing the remaining, primarily English speaking, portion of the riding to exceed the -15% allowable variance to the electoral quotient.

Using the electoral quotient, the Southeastern region contains sufficient electors for 13.34 ridings. The commission proposes maintaining 13 ridings for this region. The riding names and electors (after revisions) for the Southeastern region are as follows:

	Name	Total Electors	Variance	Percent
12	Kent North	12,900	+1,233	+10.57
13	Beausoleil-Grand-Bouctouche-Kent	12,804	+1,137	+9.75
14	Shediac Bay-Dieppe	12,609	+942	+8.08
15	Shediac-Beaubassin-Cap-Pelé	13,317	+1,650	+14.15
16	Tantramar	9,058	-2,609	-22.36
17	Dieppe-Memramcook	12,230	+563	+4.83
18	Moncton East	11,328	-339	-2.90
19	Moncton Centre	11,080	-587	-5.03
20	Moncton South	10,548	-1,119	-9.59
21	Moncton Northwest	12,420	+753	+6.46
22	Champdoré-Moncton Irishtown-Lakeville	12,461	+794	+6.81
23	Riverview	12,012	+345	+2.96
24	Albert-Riverview	12,906	+1,239	+10.62



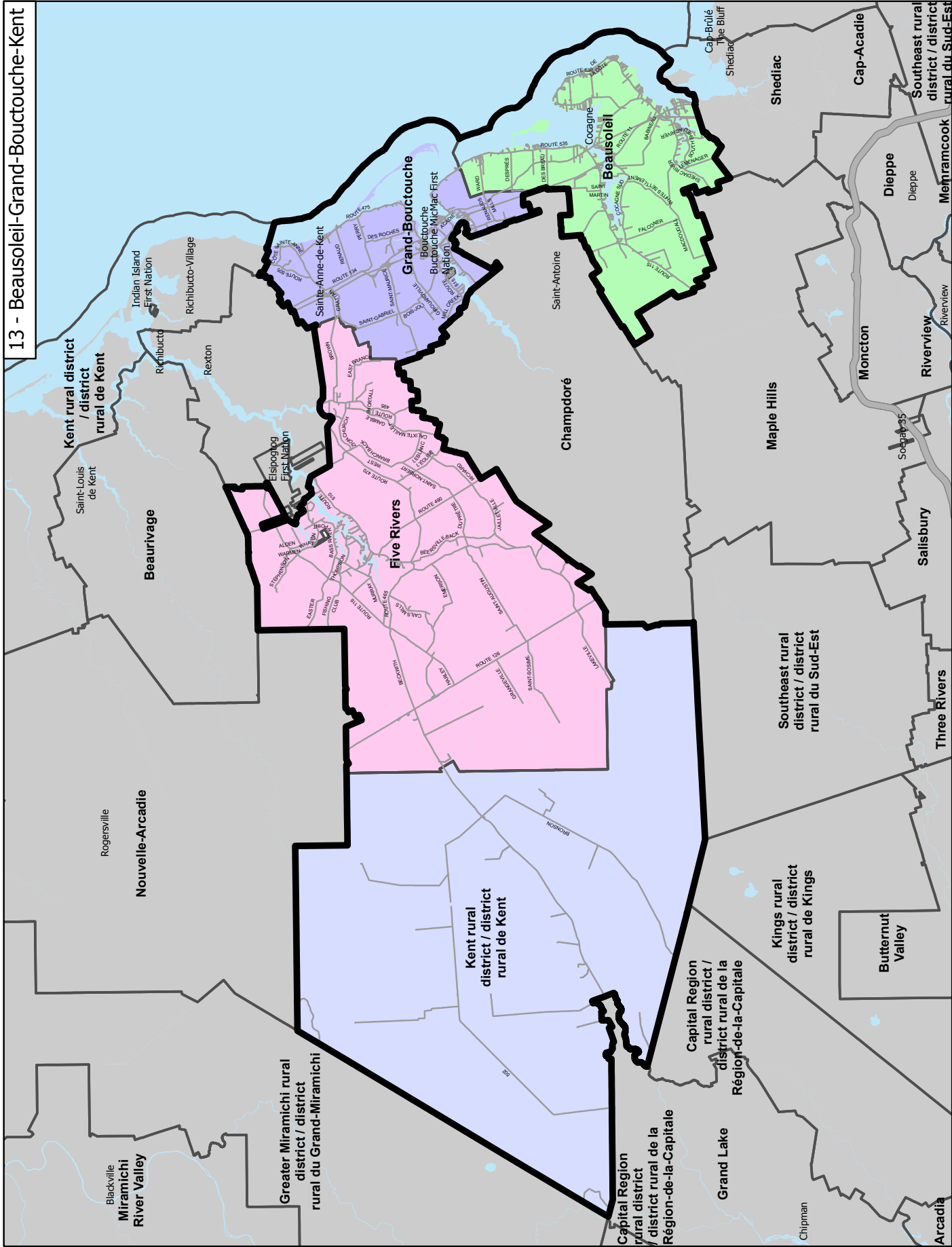
Electoral District #12 Kent North

Kent North consists of the entirety of the municipalities of Nouvelle-Arcadie and Beaurivage, a portion of the municipality of Five Rivers and the northern coastal portion of the Kent Rural District. It contains 12,900 registered electors, which is 1,233 above the electoral quotient (+10.57%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Municipality of Beaurivage
- Municipality of Five Rivers portion:
 - Northeast portion containing Rexton and Elsipogtog First Nation
- L'nui Menikuk First Nation (Indian Island)
- Kent Rural District – northeast coastal portions to boundaries of, Beaurivage, Five Rivers and Nouvelle-Arcadie
- Elsipogtog First Nation
- Municipality of Nouvelle-Arcadie

13 - Beausoleil-Grand-Bouctouche-Kent



Electoral District #13 Beausoleil-Grand-Bouctouche-Kent

Beausoleil-Grand-Bouctouche-Kent is a riding in the southern half of Kent County consisting of the entirety of the municipalities of Beausoleil and Grand-Bouctouche, a large portion of the municipality of Five Rivers and the inland portion of the Kent Rural District. It contains 12,804 registered electors, which is 1,137 above the electoral quotient (+9.75%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Municipality of Beausoleil
- Tjipogtotjg First Nation (Bouctouche)
- Municipality of Five Rivers portion:
 - Southwest portion containing Bass River, Harcourt, Adamsville, West Branch
- Municipality of Grand-Bouctouche
- Kent Rural District – southwest inland portions to boundaries of Champdoré, Five Rivers and Nouvelle-Arcadie

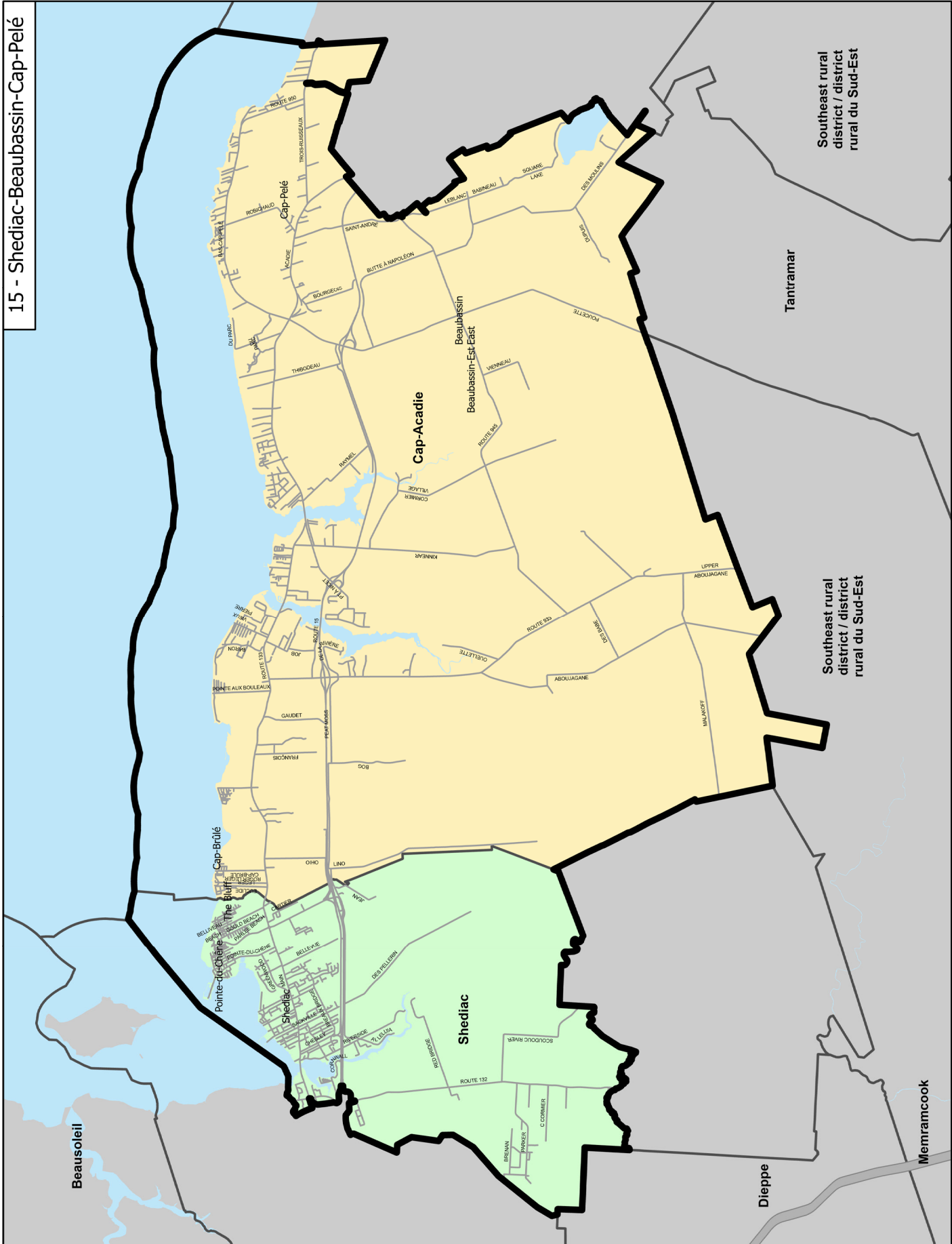
Electoral District #14 Shediac Bay-Dieppe

Shediac Bay-Dieppe combines the western portion of the City of Dieppe and the portion of the municipality of Shediac containing Scoudouc and Shediac Cape. It contains 12,609 registered electors, which is 942 above the electoral quotient (+8.08%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- City of Dieppe – eastern portions:
 - West of Industrial Street, except along Babin Street, east of Benjamin Street
 - East along and south of Champlain Street to Alain-Gillette Street
 - South to Acadie Avenue to Chartersville Road
 - Along Chartersville Road to Centrale Street
 - Centrale Street to Melanson Road
 - Area south of Melanson Road along Fox Creek Road to Marguerite Street
- Municipality of Shediac – western portions:
 - West of Highway 11 and Highway 15
 - South of community of Scoudouc
 - Containing communities of:
 - Gilberts Corner
 - Shediac Cape
 - Batemans Mills
 - North of Grand-Pré Street on Route 133

15 - Shediac-Beaubassin-Cap-Pelé

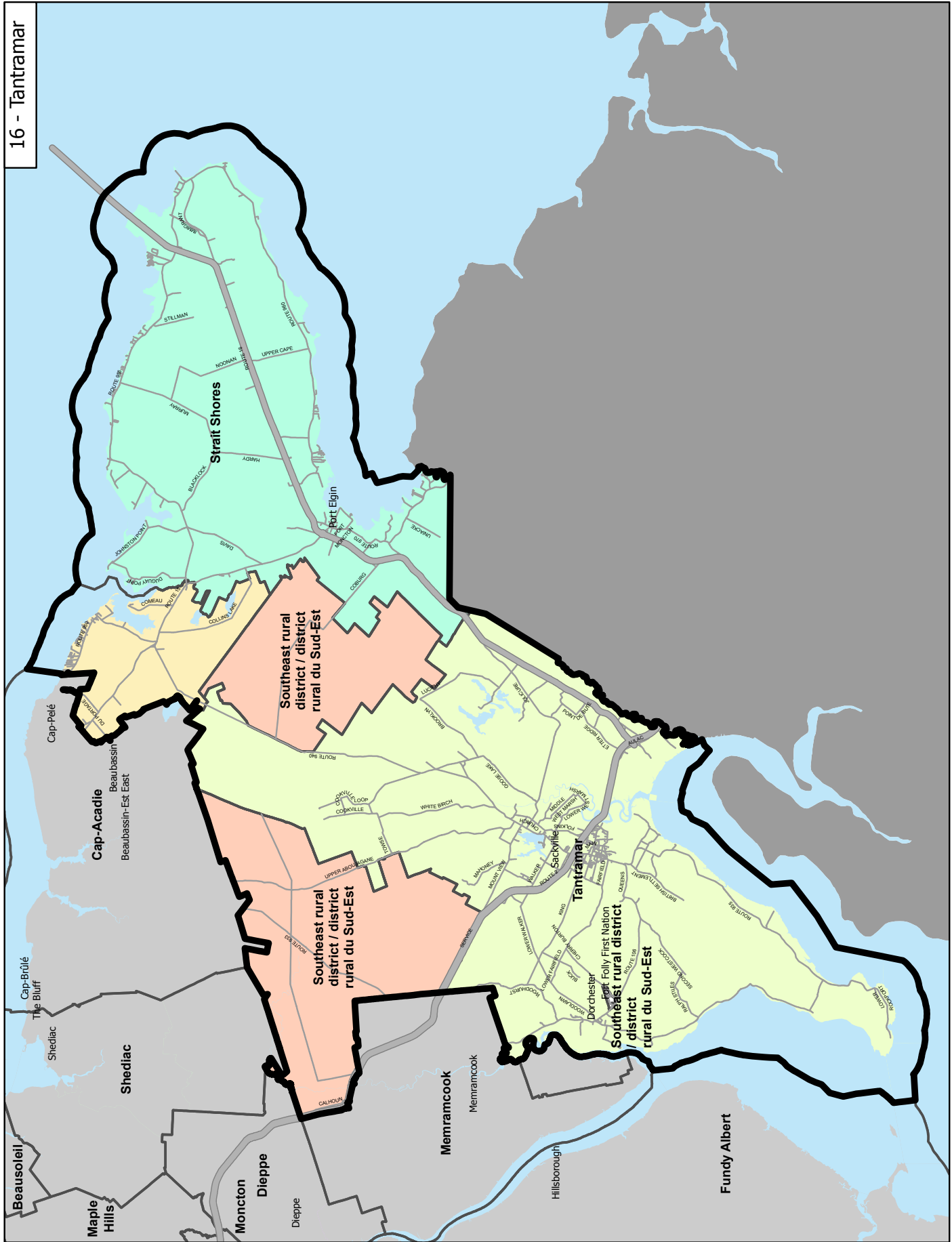


Electoral District #15 Shediac-Beaubassin-Cap-Pelé

Shediac-Beaubassin-Cap-Pelé is a riding formed by the greater portions of two communities Shediac and Cap-Acadie. It contains 13,317 registered electors, which is 1,650 above the electoral quotient (+14.15%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Municipality of Cap-Acadie – western portions:
 - Except portion east of Cap-Pelé containing communities of:
 - Botsford Portage
 - Petit-Cap
 - Shemogue
 - Comeau Point
- Municipality of Shediac – eastern portions:
 - East of Highway 11 and Highway 15
 - Containing communities of:
 - Chapman Corner
 - Scoudouc
 - South of Grand-Pré Street on Route 133



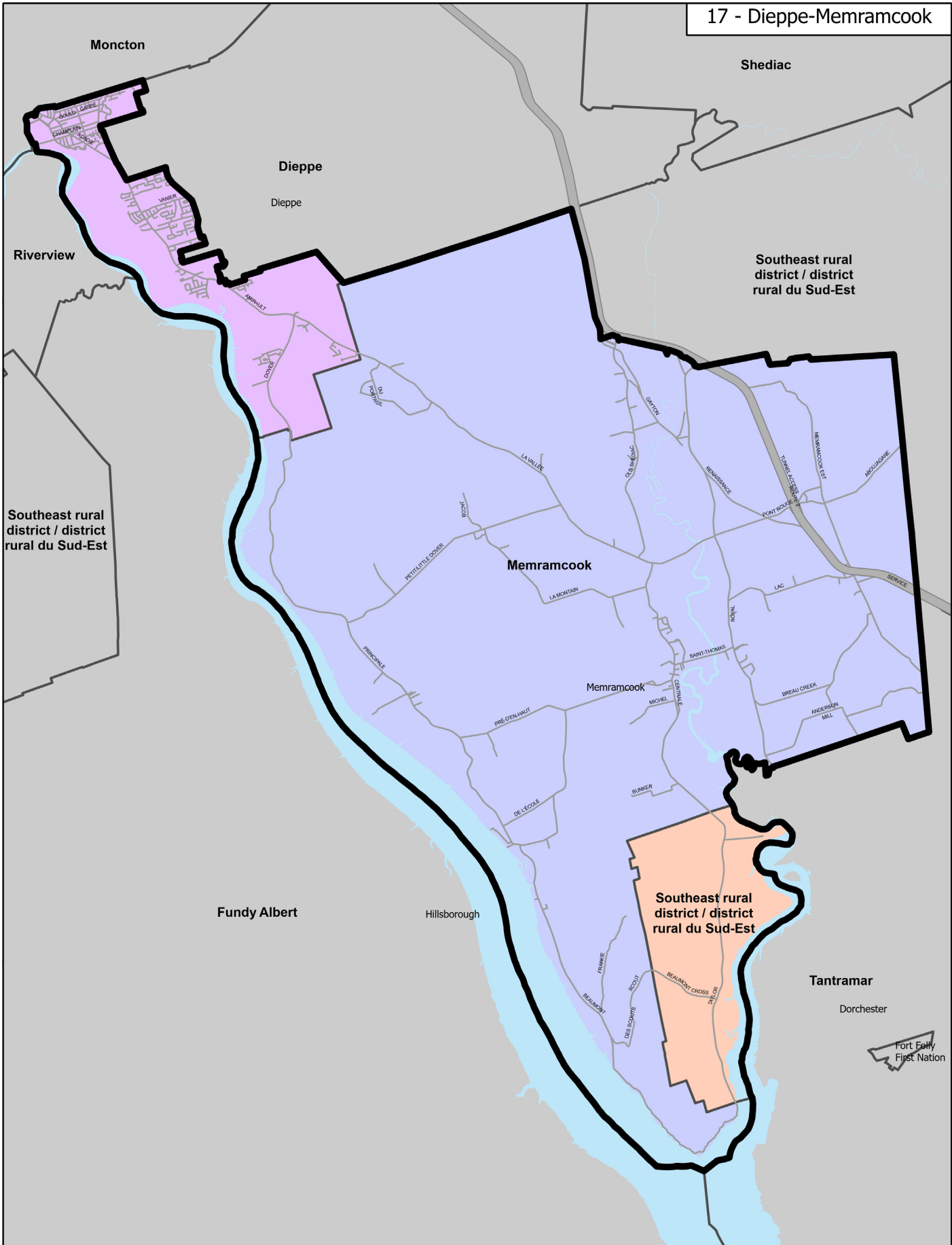
Electoral District #16 Tantramar

Tantramar combines the entirety of the municipalities of Tantramar and Strait Shores with a small portion of the municipality of Cap-Acadie and a portion of the Southeast Rural District. It contains 9,058 registered electors, which is 2,609 below the electoral quotient (-22.36%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Municipality of Cap-Acadie – eastern portions:
 - Portion east of Cap-Pelé containing communities of:
 - Botsford Portage
 - Petit-Cap
 - Shemogue
 - Comeau Point
- Amlamgog First Nation (Fort Folly)
- Municipality of Strait Shores
- Southeast Rural District – portions:
 - Northeast of Tantramar, west of Strait Shores, South of Cap-Acadie
 - Northwest of Tantramar, south of Cap-Acadie, east of Memramcook
 - Excluding portion west of Memramcook River, south and east of Memramcook
- Municipality of Tantramar

17 - Dieppe-Memramcook



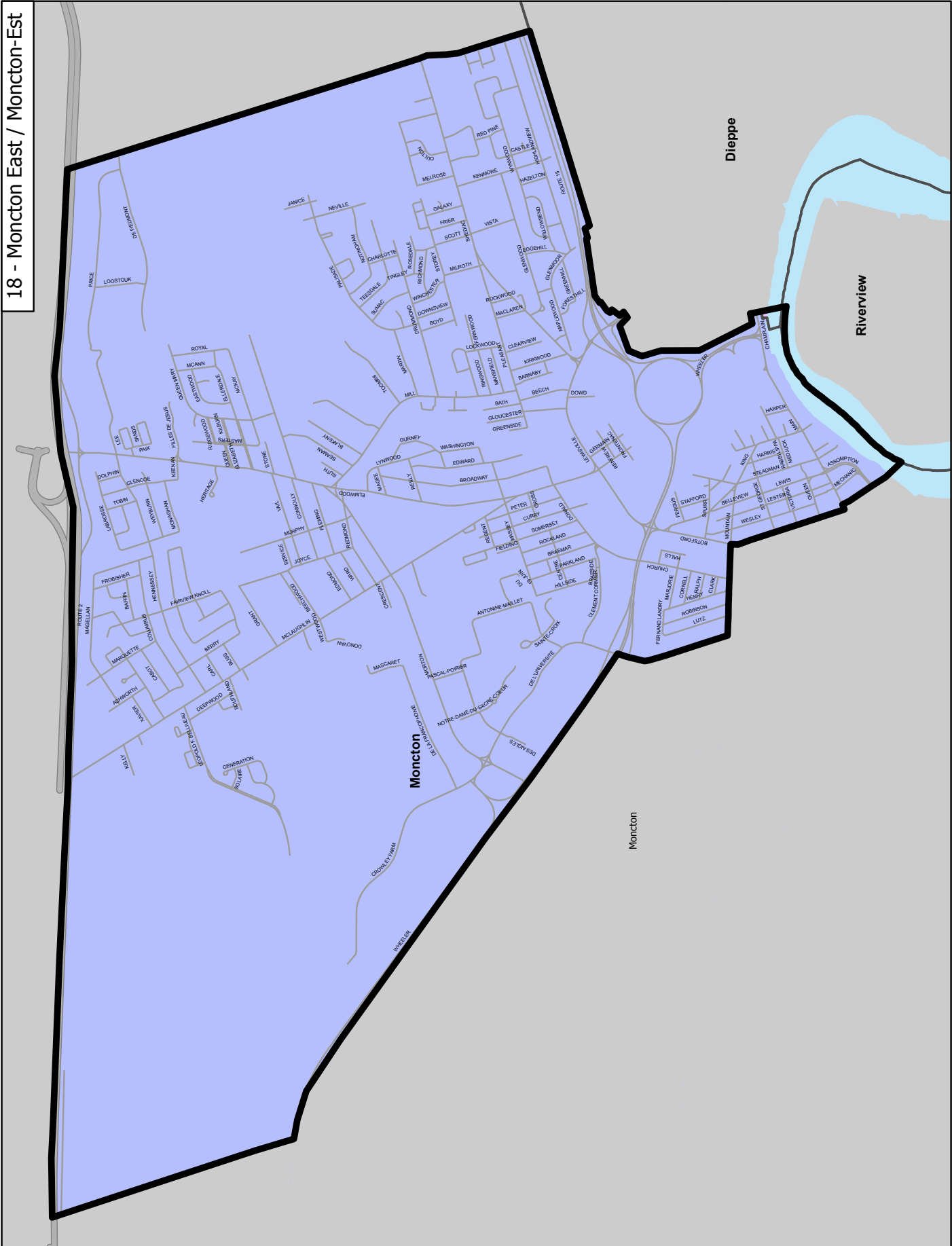
Electoral District #17 Dieppe-Memramcook

Dieppe-Memramcook is an urban-suburban riding composed of the eastern portion of the City of Dieppe, the entirety of the municipality of Memramcook and a small portion of the Southeast Rural District. It contains 12,230 registered electors, which is 563 above the electoral quotient (+4.83%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- City of Dieppe – central, western and southern portions:
 - East of Industrial Street, except along Babin Street, west of Benjamin Street
 - East along and south of Champlain Street to Alain-Gillette Street
 - South to Acadie Avenue to Chartersville Road
 - Along Chartersville Road to Centrale Street
 - Centrale Street to Melanson Road
 - East of Célestin Ct. along Melanson Road
- Municipality of Memramcook
- Southeast Rural District – portion:
 - West of Memramcook River, south and east of Memramcook

18 - Moncton East / Moncton-Est

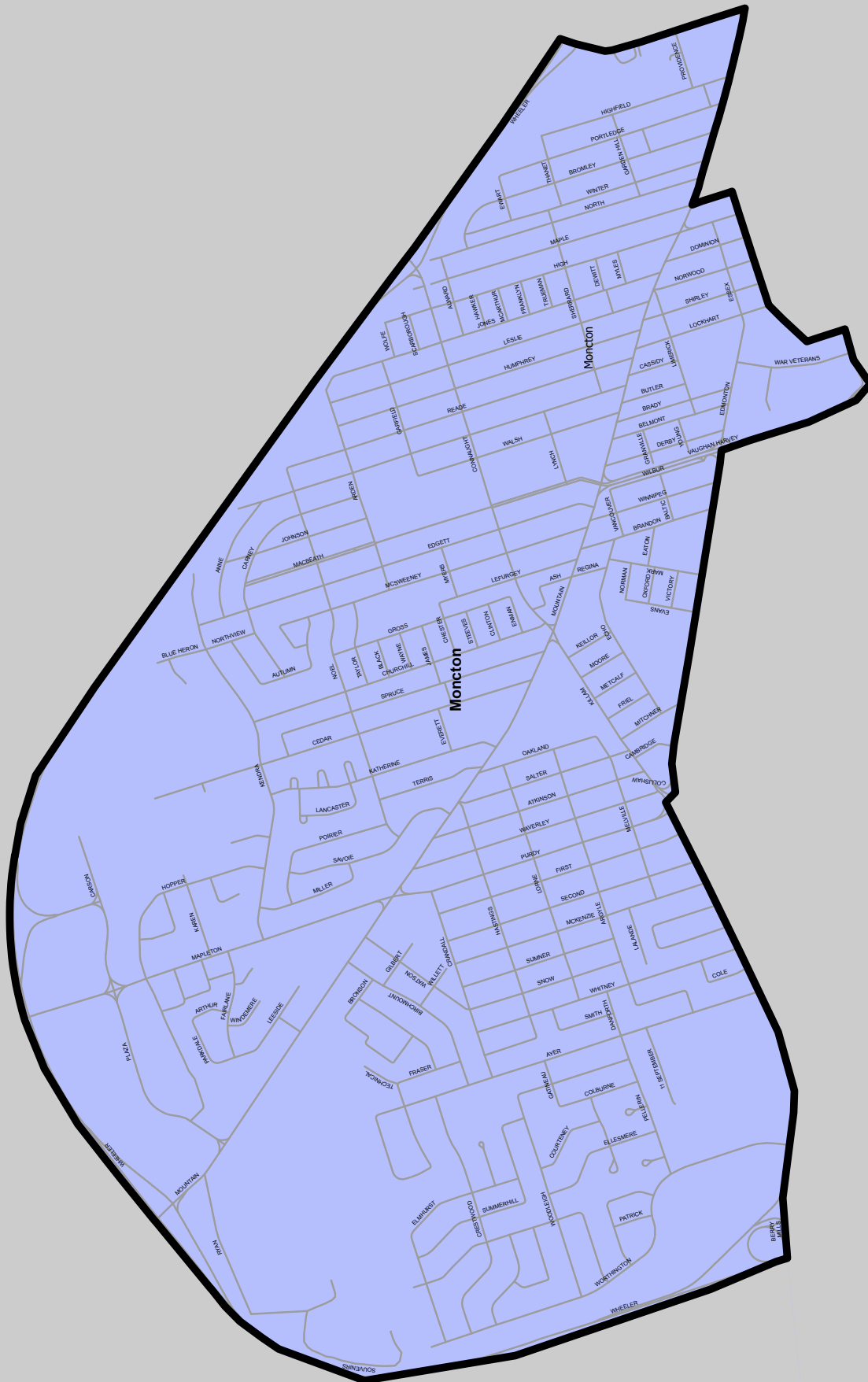


Electoral District #18 Moncton East

Moncton East is an urban riding in the central core and on the east side of Moncton. It contains 11,328 registered electors, which is 339 below the electoral quotient (-2.90%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- City of Moncton – central and eastern portions:
 - Bounded by the Trans-Canada Highway on the north
 - Bounded by a line running north from Wheeler Boulevard to the Trans-Canada Highway, east of, and excluding Mapleton Road or streets off Mapleton
 - Bounded on the southeast by Wheeler Boulevard to University Ave.
 - South along University Ave. (east side of street) to Mountain Road
 - East along Mountain Road (north side of street) to Botsford Street
 - South along Botsford Street (east side of street) to Main Street
 - East along Main Street (north side of street) to Downing Street
 - South along Downing Street (east side of street) to Petitcodiac River
 - Along Petitcodiac River to Highway 15 (City of Dieppe boundary)
 - North and East along Highway 15 to McAuley Drive
 - North along McAuley Drive (west side of street) and extending north until meeting Trans-Canada Highway



Electoral District #19 Moncton Centre

Moncton Centre is an urban riding in the centre of the City of Moncton. It contains 11,080 registered electors, which is 587 below the electoral quotient (-5.03%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- City of Moncton – central portions:
 - Bounded by the Wheeler Boulevard (south side of street) on west, north and northeast sides
 - Bounded by a line along Killiam Drive (north side of street) to Collishaw Street
 - Southeast along Collishaw Street (north side of street) to Vaughan Harvey Boulevard
 - South along Vaughan Harvey Boulevard (east side of street) to John Street
 - East along John Street (north side of street) to York Street
 - North and northeast and east along York Street (north side of street) to Pine Street
 - North along Pine Street (west side of street) to Mountain Road
 - Southeast along Mountain Road (north side of street) to University Ave.
 - North along University Ave. (west side of street) to Wheeler Boulevard

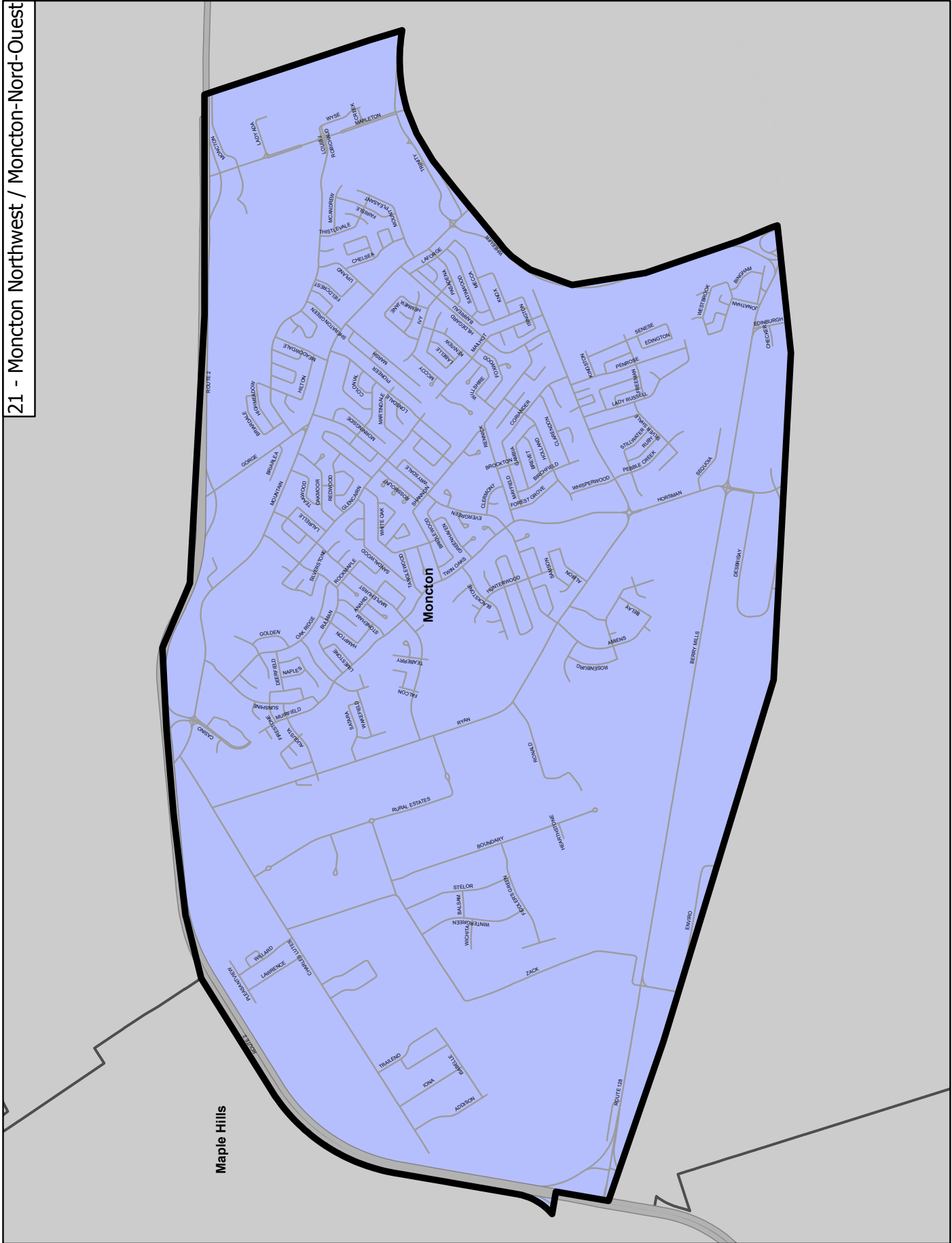
Electoral District #20 Moncton South

Moncton South is an urban riding stretching along the Petitcodiac River from the urban core to the western edge of Moncton. It contains 10,548 registered electors, which is 1,119 below the electoral quotient (-9.59%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- City of Moncton – south and western portions:
 - Bounded by the Petitcodiac River (north side) on the south side from a line running south from Downing Street in the east to the Moncton City boundary in the west
 - Following the western city boundary (east side) from the Petitcodiac River to the intersection of the Trans-Canada Highway and Berry Mills Road
 - Following Berry Mills Road (south side of street) and Killam Drive (south side of street) to Collishaw Street
 - Southeast along Collishaw Street (south side of street) to Vaughan Harvey Boulevard
 - South along Vaughan Harvey Boulevard (west side of street) to John Street
 - East along John Street (south side of street) to York Street
 - North and northeast and east along York Street (south side of street) to Pine Street
 - North along Pine Street (east side of street) to Mountain Road
 - Southeast along Mountain Road (south side of street) to Botsford Street
 - South along Botsford Street (west side of street) to Main Street
 - East along Main Street (south side of street) to Downing Street
 - South along Downing Street (west side of street) to Petitcodiac River

21 - Moncton Northwest / Moncton-Nord-Ouest



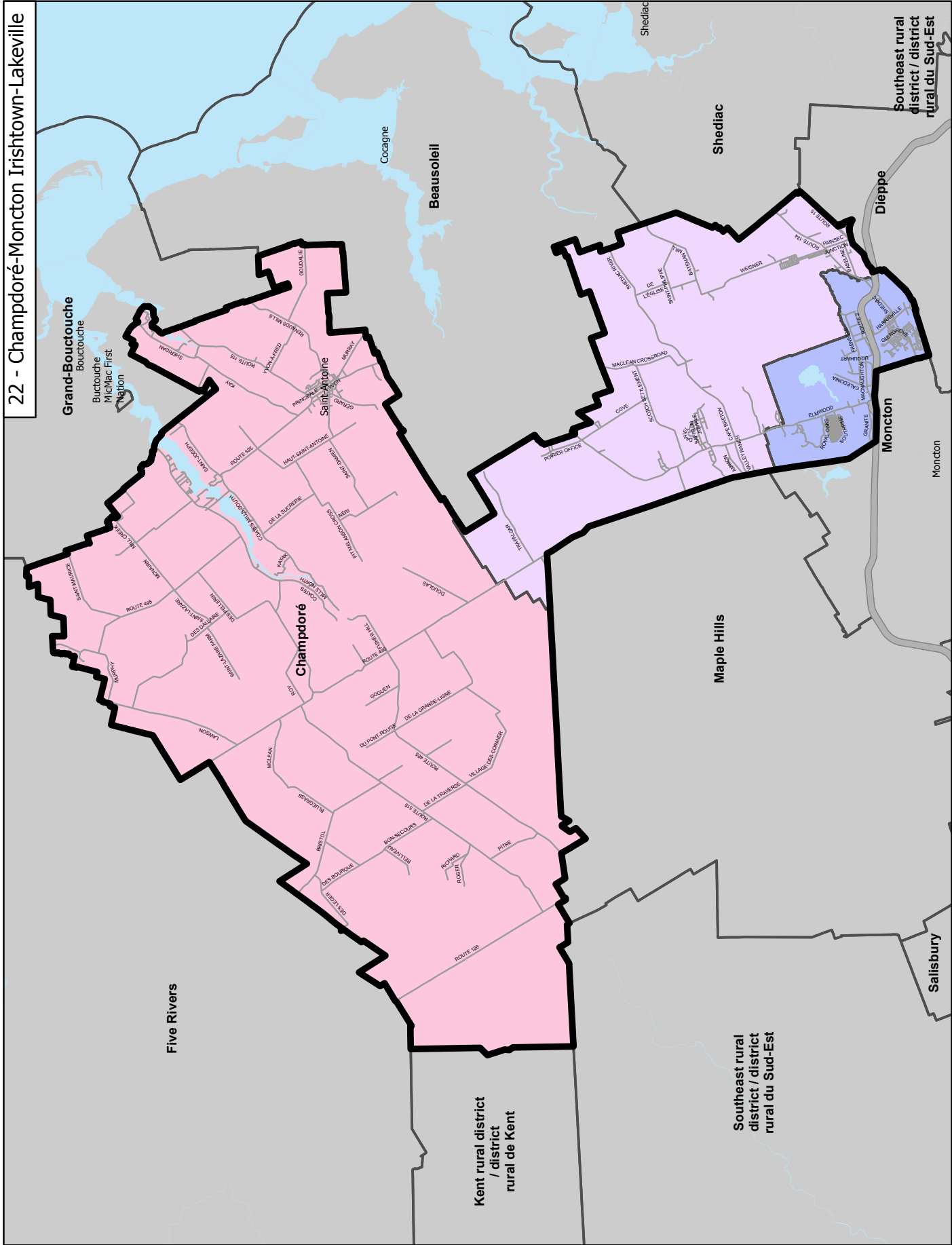
Electoral District #21 Moncton Northwest

Moncton Northwest is an urban riding comprising the northwest quadrant of Moncton. It contains 12,420 registered electors, which is 753 above the electoral quotient (+6.46%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- City of Moncton – south and western portions:
 - Bounded by the Trans-Canada Highway (south side of highway) on north and western sides
 - Along Berry Mills Road (north side of street) from Trans-Canada Highway to Wheeler Boulevard
 - North and northeast along Wheeler Boulevard (west and north side of street) to Mapleton Road
 - Along Mapleton Road (west side of street), including all street east and off Mapleton Road to the Trans-Canada Highway

22 - Champdoré-Moncton Irishtown-Lakeville

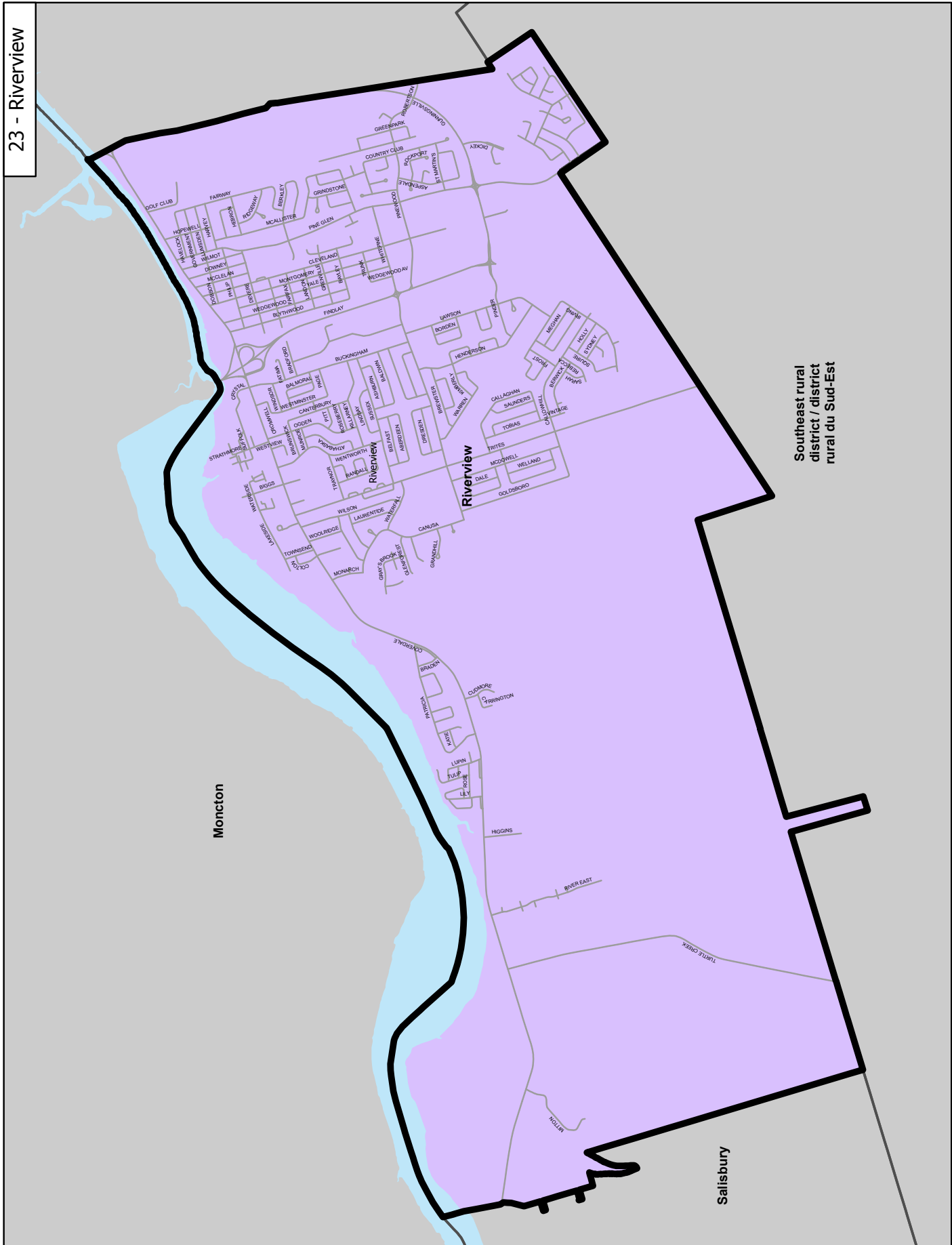


Electoral District #22 Champdoré-Moncton Irishtown-Lakeville

Champdoré-Moncton Irishtown-Lakeville is a hybrid riding that encompasses largely francophone and bilingual communities in southern Kent County and southwards to eastern portions of the City of Moncton. It contains the entirety of the municipality of Champdoré, a portion of the municipality of Maple Hills and eastern portions of the City of Moncton. It contains 12,461 registered electors, which is 794 above the electoral quotient (+6.81%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Tjipogtotjg First Nation (Buctouche) Extension lands
- Municipality of Champdoré
- City of Moncton – eastern portions:
 - East and northeast along Highway 15 (north side of highway) from McAuley Drive to Moncton municipal boundary
 - North and east along Moncton municipal boundary (south and west sides) to Route 490 McLaughlin Drive
 - Along McLaughlin Drive (east side) to Trans-Canada Highway
 - Along Trans-Canada Highway to Exit 461
 - South from Exit 461 in a line to McAuley Drive (east side of street) and extending south until meeting Highway 15
- Municipality of Maple Hills – eastern portions:
 - Along Highway 15 from Moncton municipal boundary to Shediac municipal boundary
 - North along Maple Hills municipal boundary to Kent County line
 - Portion in Kent County
 - South along Route 490 (east side of road) to Moncton municipal boundary
 - Following along Moncton municipal boundary east and south to Highway 15

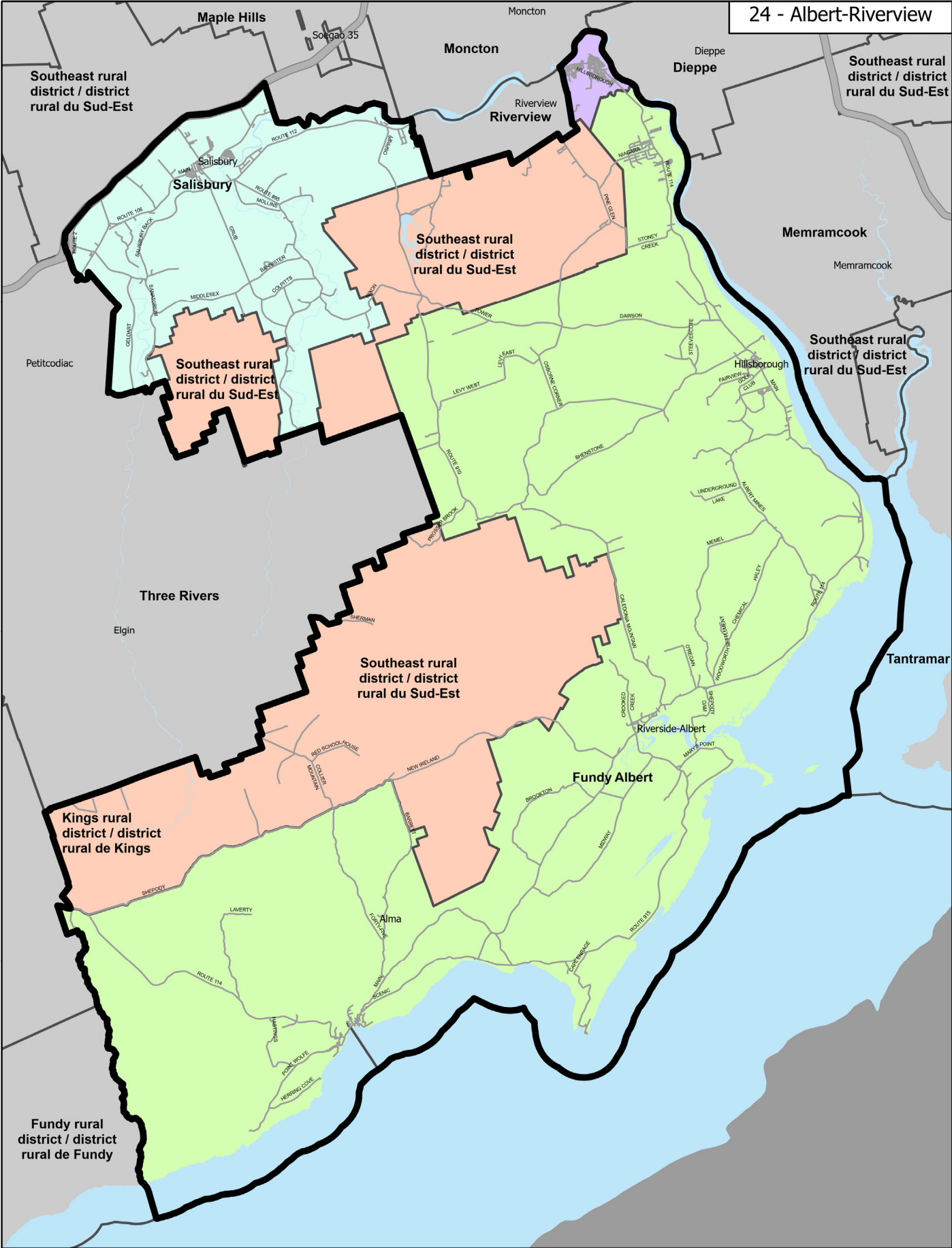


Electoral District #23 Riverview

Riverview is an urban riding containing the central and western portions of Riverview. It contains 12,012 registered electors, which is 345 above the electoral quotient (+2.96%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Municipality of Riverview – western portions:
 - All portions lying west of Gunningsville Boulevard within municipal boundary, but also including Robertson Street and streets south of Gunningsville Boulevard within Riverview municipal boundary off Pine Glen Road



Electoral District #24 Albert-Riverview

Albert-Riverview is a hybrid riding which combines the entirety of the municipality of Fundy Albert, the eastern portion of Riverview, the southern portion of the municipality of Salisbury and portions of the Southeast Rural District. It contains 12,906 registered electors, which is 1,239 above the electoral quotient (+10.62%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Municipality of Fundy-Albert
- Municipality of Riverview – eastern portions:
 - All areas lying east of Gunningsville Boulevard
- Municipality of Salisbury – eastern and southern portions:
 - All areas lying east and south of the Trans-Canada Highway and Highway 1
 - Upper Mountain Road (west side of road) from Trans-Canada Highway to Petitcodiac River
 - Petitcodiac River (south side) to Riverview municipal boundary
- Southeast Rural District – portions:
 - All areas located in Albert County
 - Portion located in Westmorland County, south of Salisbury and East of Three Rivers

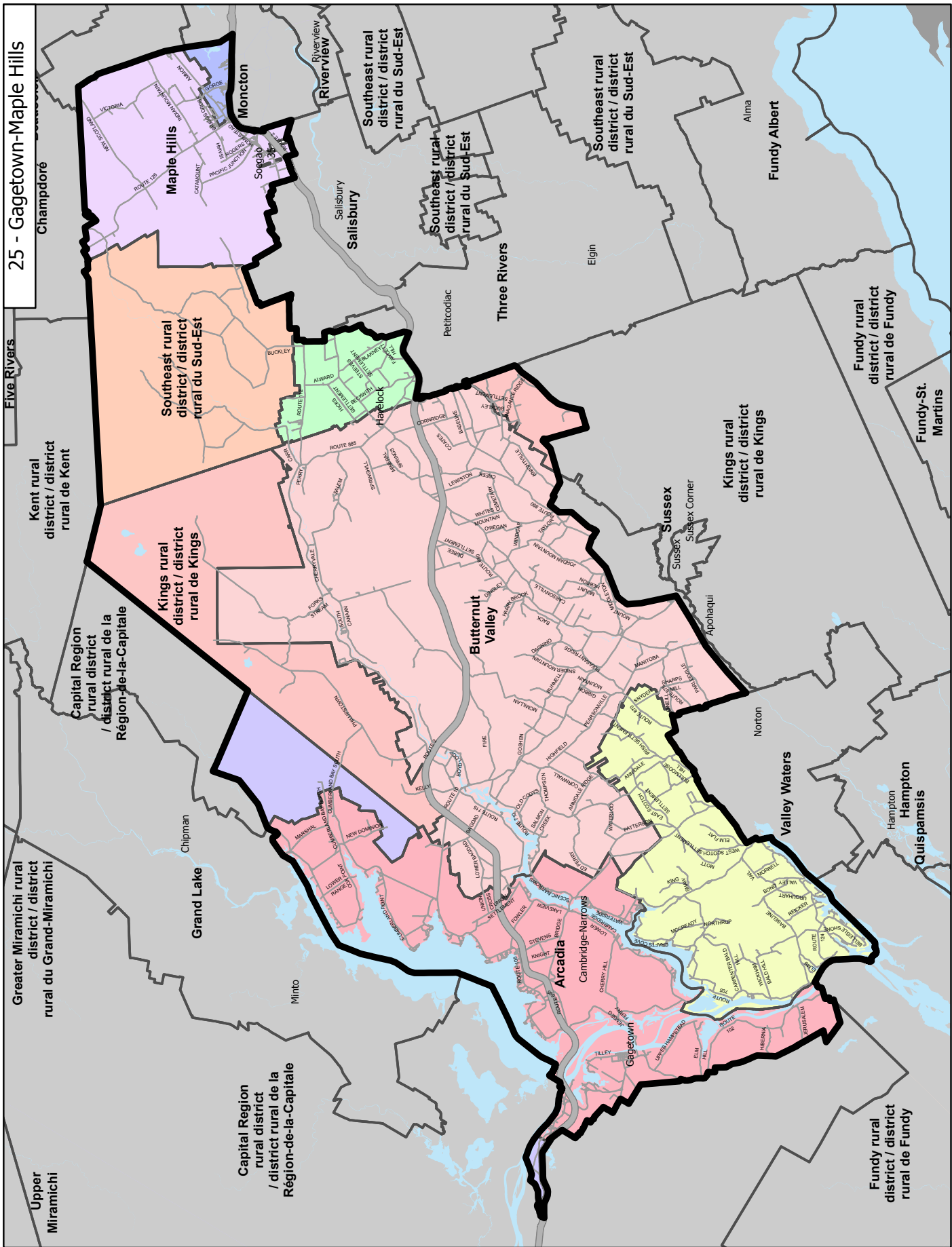
SOUTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK

The southern region of New Brunswick consists chiefly of Kings, Saint John, and Charlotte Counties. There are currently 12 ridings in this area.

The commission received submissions that asked for reconsideration of decisions made by the previous commission to place portions of the City of Saint John in ridings without a natural community of interest. Most revisions in this region were made to more closely balance ridings to the electoral quotient while staying mindful of community of interest and new municipal boundaries.

Using the electoral quotient, the southern region contains sufficient electors for 11.97 ridings. The commission proposes maintaining 12 ridings for this region. The riding names and electors (after revisions) for the South region are as follows:

	Name	Total Electors	Variance	Percent
25	Gagetown-Maple Hills	11,710	+43	+0.37
26	Sussex-Three Rivers	12,753	+1,086	+9.31
27	Hampton-Fundy-St. Martins	11,270	-397	-3.40
28	Quispamsis	11,244	-423	-3.62
29	Rothesay	11,247	-420	-3.60
30	Saint John East	12,166	+499	+4.28
31	Saint John Portland-Simonds	12,029	+362	+3.11
32	Saint John Harbour	12,011	+344	+2.95
33	Saint John West-Lancaster	11,585	-82	-0.70
34	Kings Centre	11,512	-155	-1.32
35	Fundy-The Isles-Saint John Lorneville	11,115	-552	-4.73
36	Saint Croix	10,966	-701	-6.00



Electoral District #25 Gagetown – Maple Hills

Gagetown-Maple Hills is a rural riding which extends along the Trans-Canada Highway from Gagetown to the municipality of Maple Hills. It contains the entirety of the community of Arcadia, large portions of the municipalities of Valley Waters, Butternut Valley, Three Rivers and Maple Hills and small portions of the Southeast Rural District, Kings Rural District and Capital Region Rural District. It contains 11,710 registered electors, which is 43 above the electoral quotient (+0.37%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

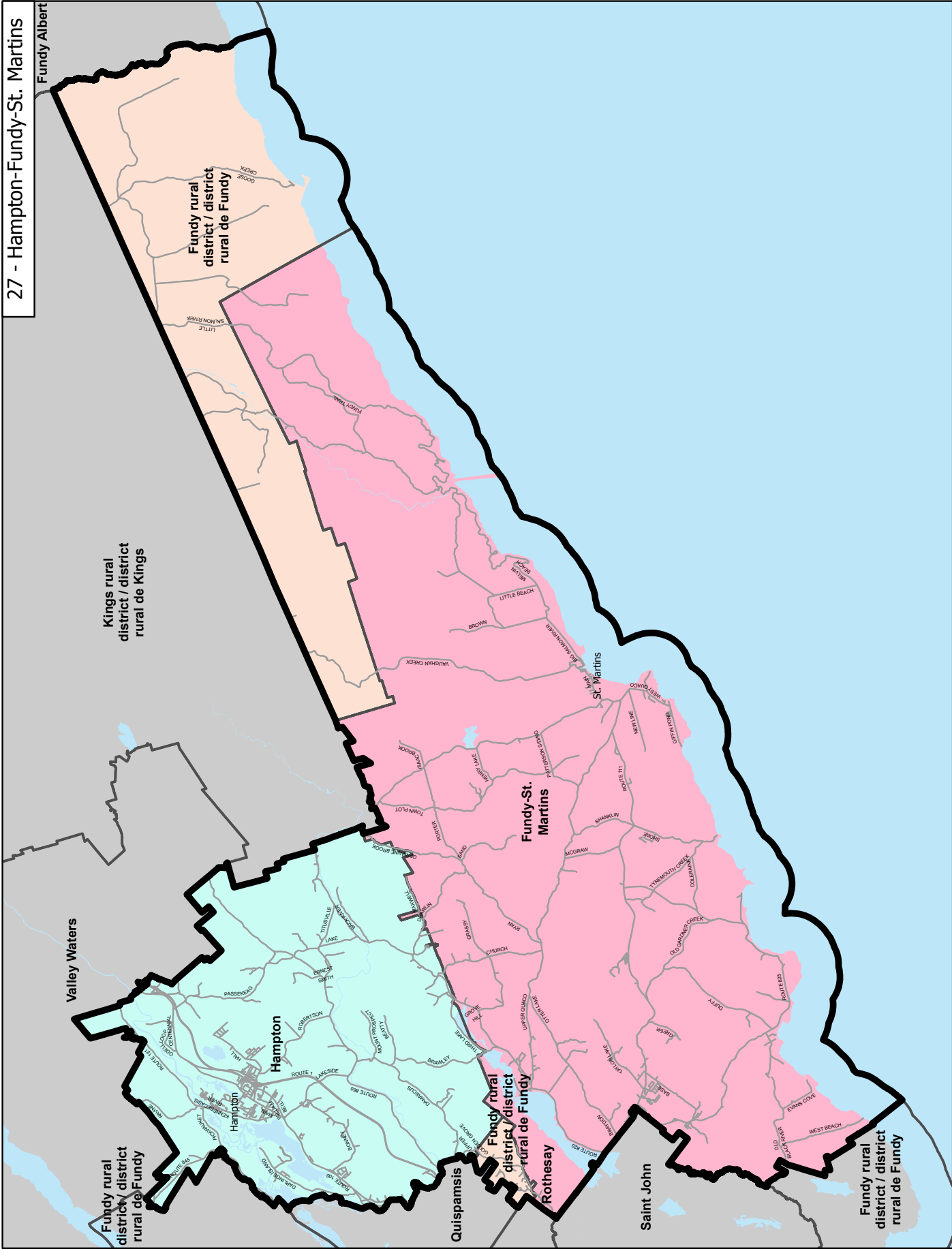
- Municipality of Arcadia
- Municipality of Butternut Valley – portions:
 - The majority of the municipality except for:
 - Area running along the Kennebecasis River – River Valley Scenic Drive
 - Area containing communities of:
 - McGregor Brook
 - Mount Pisgah
 - Smiths Creek
- Capital Region Rural District – portions:
 - Lying east and northeast of Arcadia
 - Lying west of Arcadia along Route 102 to Burpees Corner
- Kings Rural District – portions
 - Contained within Queens County
- Municipality of Maple Hills – portion:
 - West of Highway 490 - McLaughlin Road
- Soegao Indian Reserve No. 15
- Municipality of Three Rivers – portion
 - North of Trans-Canada Highway to Wheaton Settlement Road
 - North along Wheaton Settlement Road (west side of road) to Morton Road
 - North along Morton Road (west side of road) to Route 880
- Municipality of Valley Waters – northern portions:
 - North of Belleisle Bay to, but not including Hatfield Point
 - Northeast to Butternut Valley but not including:
 - Hatfield Point
 - Springfield
 - Elm Brook
 - Belleisle Creek

Electoral District # 26 Sussex-Three Rivers

Sussex-Three Rivers is a rural riding containing the entirety of Sussex, large portions of the municipalities of Three Rivers and Salisbury and a small portion of Butternut Valley. It contains 12,753 registered electors, which is 1,086 above the electoral quotient (+9.31%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Municipality of Butternut Valley – portions:
 - Area running along the Kennebecasis River – River Valley Scenic Drive
 - Area containing communities of:
 - McGregor Brook
 - Mount Pisgah
 - Smiths Creek
- Kings Rural District – portions
 - Portions lying in Kings County east of Valley Waters and Hampton
 - Except for portion lying north of the Trans-Canada Highway east of Five Points
- Municipality of Three Rivers – portion
 - South of Trans-Canada Highway to Wheaton Settlement Road
 - North along Wheaton Settlement Road (east side of road) to Morton Road
 - North along Morton Road (east side of road) to Route 880

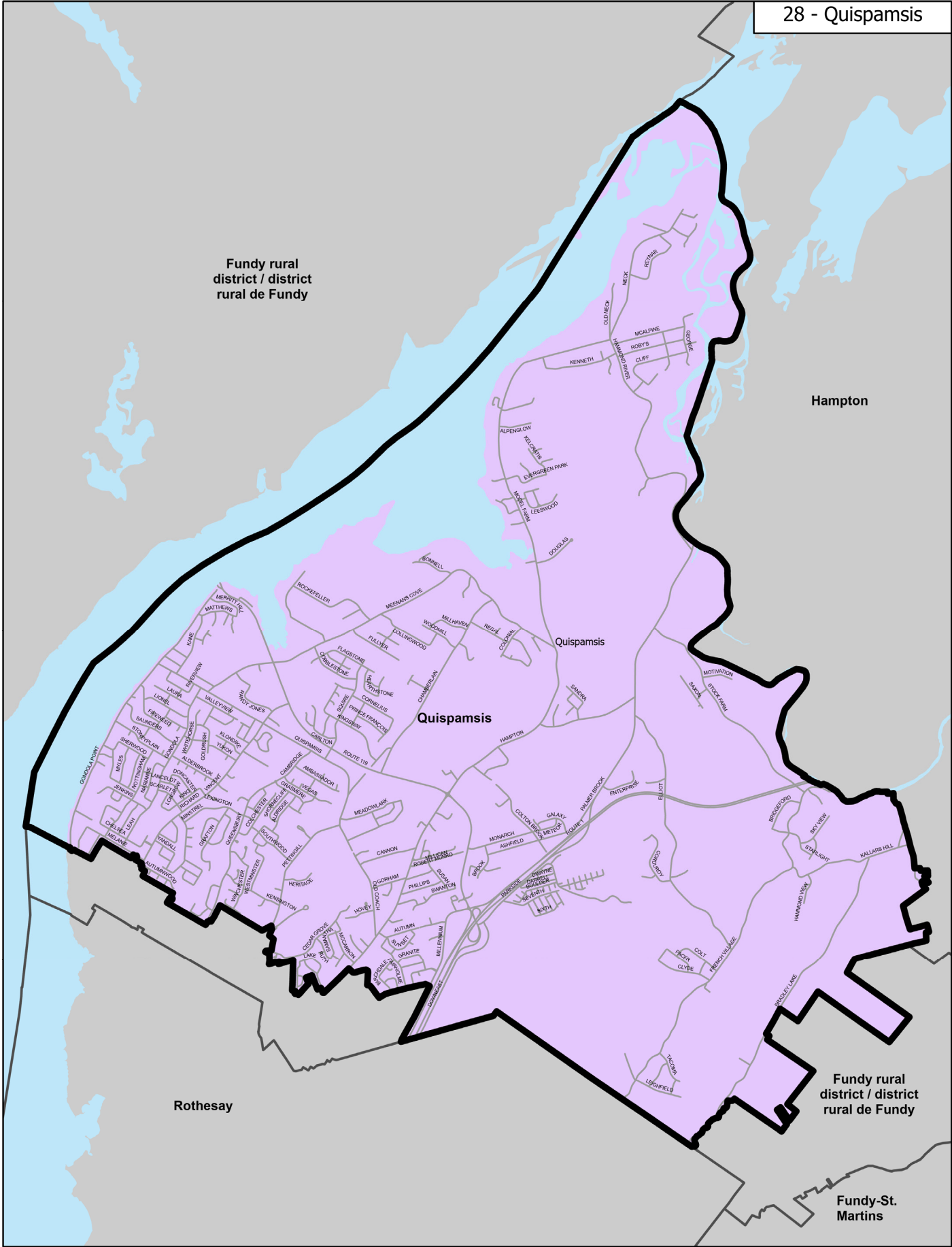


Electoral District # 27 Hampton-Fundy-St. Martins

Hampton-Fundy-St. Martins is a rural and suburban riding in Kings and eastern Saint John County containing the entirety of the municipalities of Hampton and Fundy-St. Martins along with portions of the Fundy Rural District. It contains 11,270 registered electors, which is 397 below the electoral quotient (-3.40%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Municipality of Fundy – St. Martins
- Fundy Rural District – portions:
 - Lying east of Fundy – St. Martins to Fundy National Park
 - Lying north of Fundy – St. Martins, east of Hampton and southeast of Quispamsis
- Municipality of Hampton

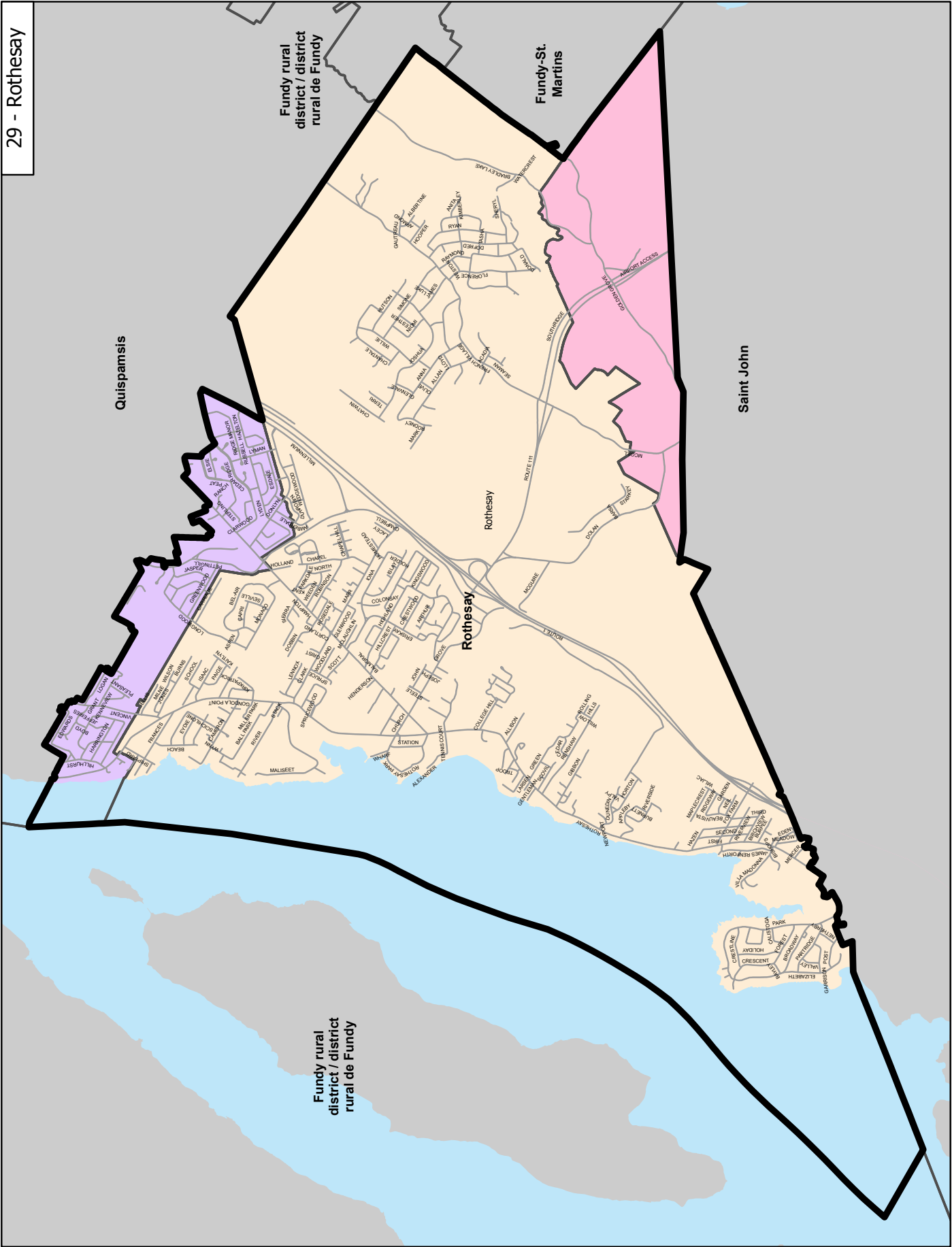


Electoral District # 28 Quispamsis

Quispamsis is a suburban riding entirely within the borders of Quispamsis. It contains 11,244 registered electors, which is 423 below the electoral quotient (-3.62%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Municipality of Quispamsis – except for portions:
 - From Rothesay boundary along Millennium Drive (east side of street) to Cedar Ridge
 - Along Cedar Ridge (south side of street) to Peat
 - Along Peat (south side of street) to Pinewood
 - Along Pinewood (south side of street) to River Valley Drive
 - Along River Valley Drive to Lake
 - Extending along property lines from Lake to Pettingill (Lake, Firefly, Stoneycroft and Cedar Grove are in ED #28)
 - Along Pettingill to CNR line
 - East to Vincent Road and Kennebecasis River (Auburn, Queensbury, Brighton, Selkirk, Pacha, Autumnwood, Deer, Ashwood, Applewood, Melanie, Rivercrest are in ED #28)



Electoral District #29 Rothesay

Rothesay is a suburban riding which combines the entirety of Rothesay with a small portion of Quispamsis and a small, adjacent portion of Saint John. It contains 11,247 registered electors, which is 420 below the electoral quotient (-3.60%).

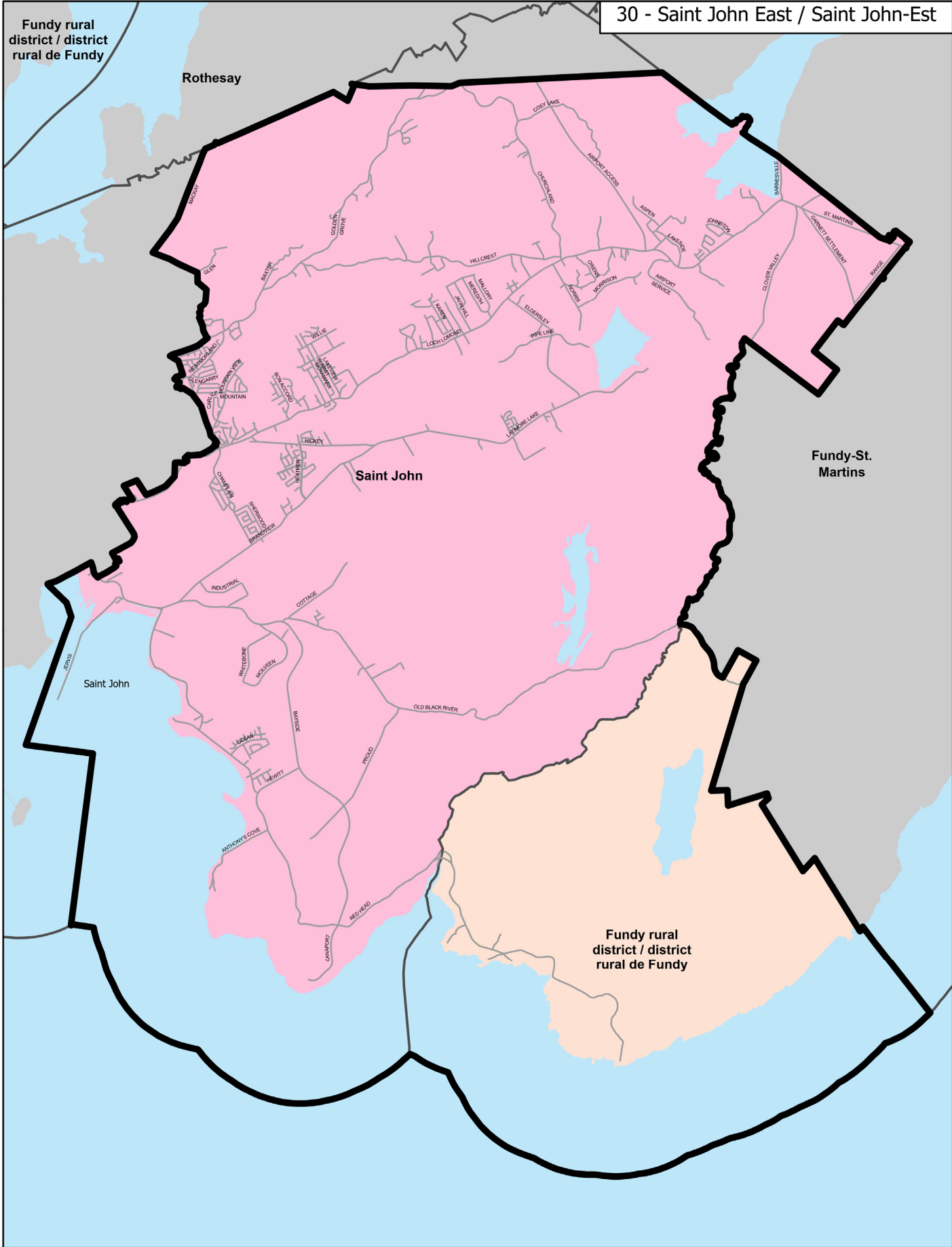
The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Municipality of Quispamsis – portions:
 - From Rothesay boundary along Millennium Drive (east side of street) to Cedar Ridge
 - Along Cedar Ridge (south side of street) to Peat
 - Along Peat (south side of street) to Pinewood
 - Along Pinewood (south side of street) to River Valley Drive
 - Along River Valley Drive to Lake
 - Extending along property lines from Lake to Pettingill (Lake, Firefly, Stoneycroft and Cedar Grove are in ED #28)
 - Along Pettingill to CNR line
 - East to Vincent Road and Kennebecasis River (Auburn, Queensbury, Brighton, Selkirk, Pacha, Autumnwood, Deer, Ashwood, Applewood, Melanie, Rivercrest are in ED #28)
- Municipality of Rothesay
- City of Saint John – portion:
 - Portion adjacent to Rothesay including:
 - Upper Golden Grove Road from Churchland Road to Saint John municipal boundary
 - Dolan Road
 - McGill Road
 - Bradley Lake Road
 - Kirkpatrick Lane

Fundy rural district / district rural de Fundy

30 - Saint John East / Saint John-Est

Rothesay



Fundy-St. Martins

Saint John

Saint John

Fundy rural district / district rural de Fundy

Electoral District #30 Saint John East

Saint John East is a largely urban and suburban riding on the eastern side of Saint John and also containing a small portion of the Fundy Rural District. It contains 12,166 registered electors, which is 499 above the electoral quotient (+4.28%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

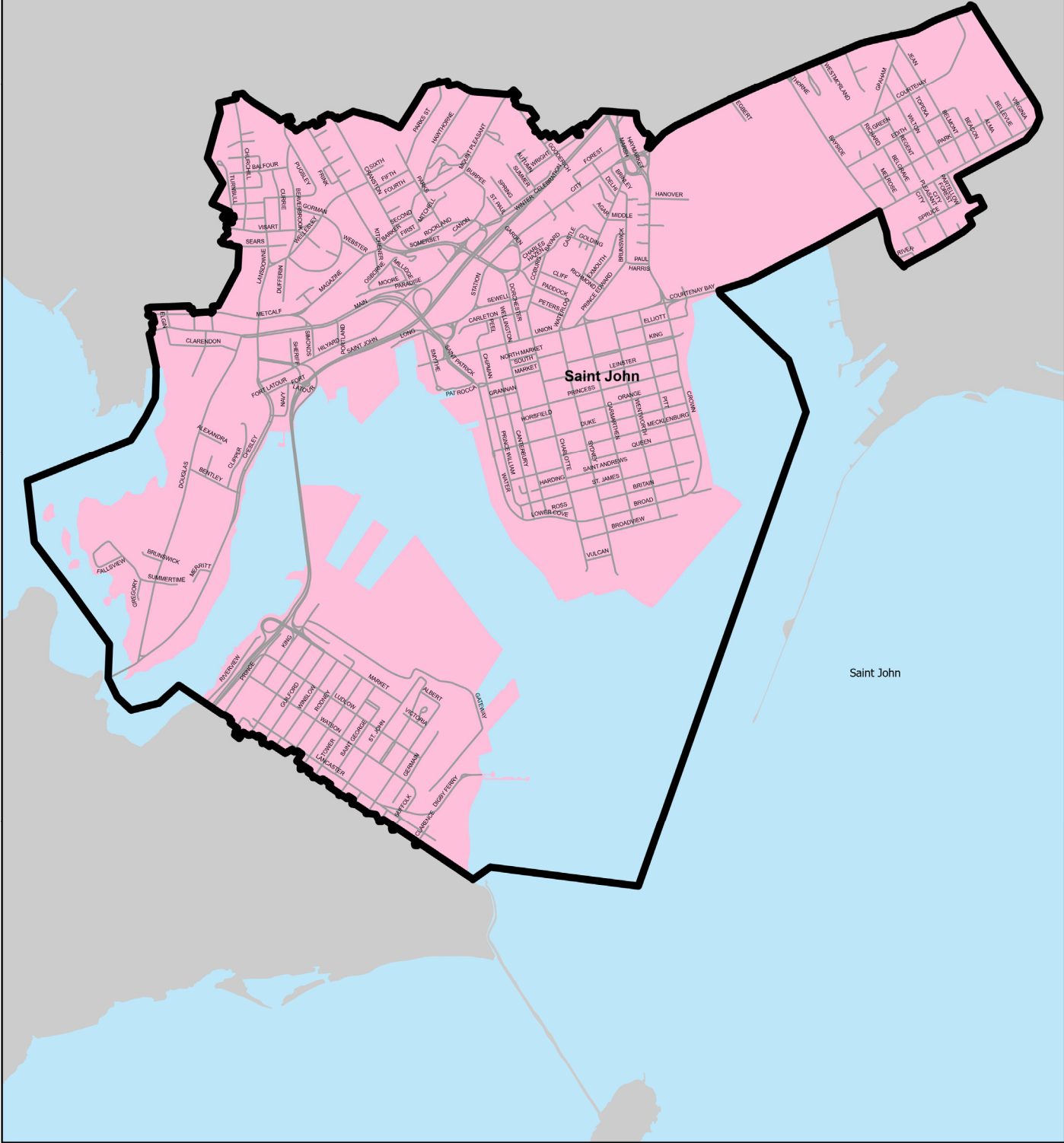
- City of Saint John – eastern portions:
 - Saint John municipal boundary from Mispic Bay to portion adjacent to Rothesay excluding:
 - Upper Golden Grove Road from Churchland Road to Saint John municipal boundary
 - Dolan Road
 - McGill Road
 - Bradley Lake Road
 - Kirkpatrick Lane
 - Saint John municipal boundary to Highway 1
 - Along Highway 1 (south side of Highway) to Provincial Works Garage (excluded)
 - Following a line east and south (east side) around Glen Falls to John T. McMillan Ave. at Upland Road
 - Along John T. McMillan Ave. (east side of street) to Golden Grove Road
 - Along Golden Grove Road (south side of street) west to Parkhill Drive
 - South and east from Parkhill to Westmorland Road (east side) excluding Exhibition Grounds
 - West along Westmorland Road (south side of street) to McAllister Drive
 - South along McAllister Drive (east side of street) to Loch Lomond Road
 - West along Loch Lomond Road (south side of street) to McDonald Street
 - South along McDonald Street (east side of street) to Mount Pleasant Avenue East
 - Along a line south from Mount Pleasant Avenue East to NB Southern Rail line
 - West along NB Southern Rail line to Bayside Drive
 - North along Bayside Drive (westside) to Courtenay Bay Causeway
 - Along Courtenay Bay Causeway (southside) to mid-point
- Fundy Rural District – portion:
 - Lying southeast of Saint John
 - Lying east of Fundy – St. Martins

Electoral District #31 Saint John Portland-Simonds

Saint John Portland-Simonds is an urban riding on the north and northeast side of Saint John. It contains 12,029 registered electors, which is 362 above the electoral quotient (+3.11%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- City of Saint John – northern and eastern portions:
 - Saint John northern municipal boundary from Saint John River to Highway 1
 - Along Highway 1 (west side of highway) to Provincial Works Garage (included)
 - Following a line east and south (west side) around Glen Falls to John T. McMillan Ave. at Upland Road
 - Along John T. McMillan Ave. (east side of street) to Golden Grove Road
 - Along Golden Grove Road (north side of street) west to Parkhill Drive
 - South and east from Parkhill to Westmorland Road (west side) including Exhibition Grounds
 - West along Westmorland Road (north side of street) to McAllister Drive
 - South along McAllister Drive (west side of street) to Loch Lomond Road
 - West along Loch Lomond Road (north side of street) and Thorne Ave (north side of street) to Marsh Creek
 - Along a line across Marsh Creek and Highway 1 to Wright Street
 - Along Wright Street (north side of street) to Spruce Street
 - North along but excluding Gooderich Street to Mount Pleasant Avenue
 - A line from Mount Pleasant Avenue to Sandy Point Road
 - Along Sandy Point Road to Parkwood (both sides)
 - Along a line from end of Park Avenue Extension (excluded) to intersection of Thornbrough and Somerset Street
 - Along Somerset Street (both sides) to Churchill Boulevard
 - South along Churchill Boulevard (both sides and all streets off Churchill excluded) to a line running south to Metcalf Street
 - Along Metcalf (both sides excluded) to Albert Street
 - Running along a line south from Albert Street to the Saint John River



Saint John

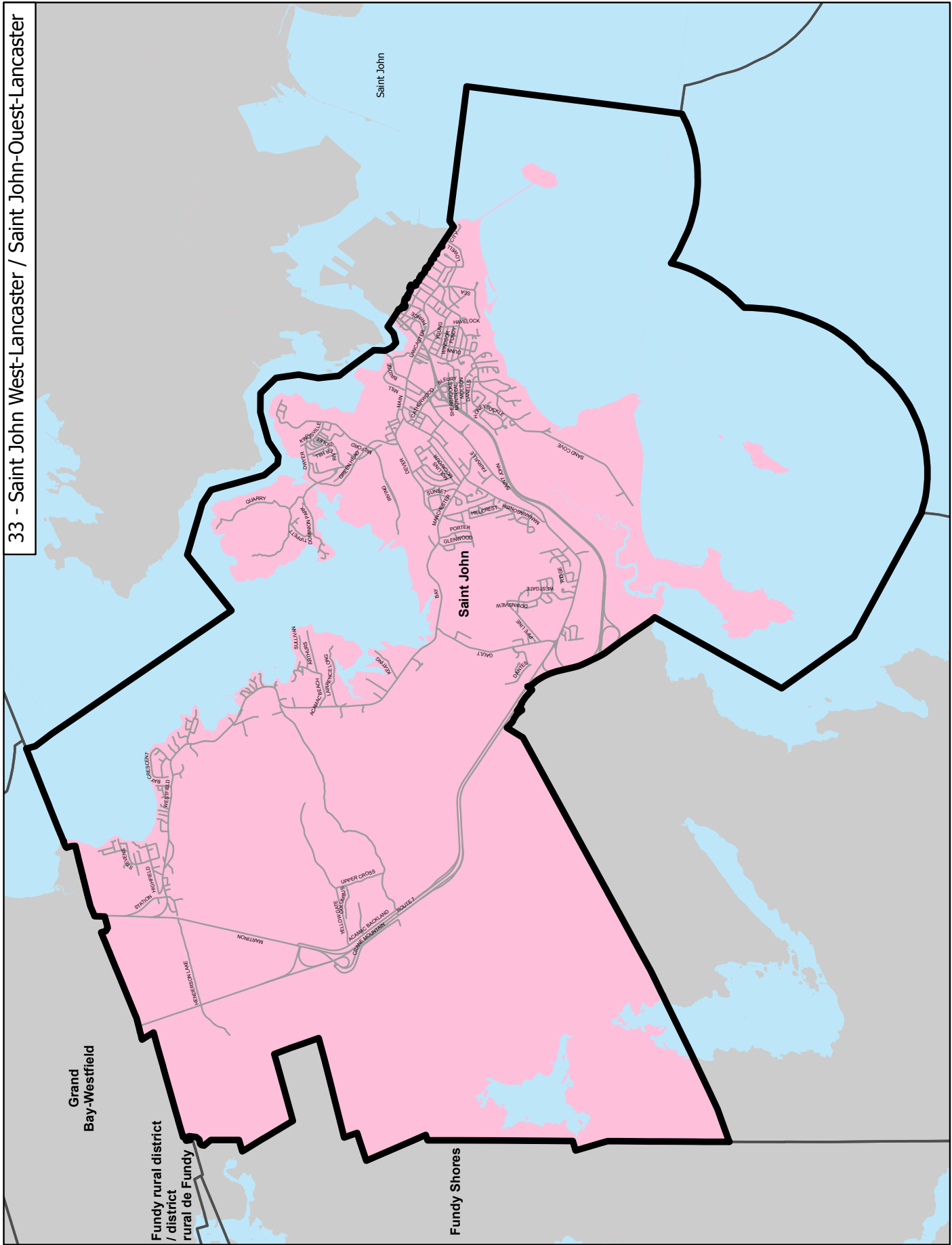
Electoral District #32 Saint John Harbour

Saint John Harbour is an urban riding on the south-central peninsula, Saint John's lower westside and a small portion of eastern Saint John. It contains 12,011 registered electors, which is 344 above the electoral quotient (+2.95%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- City of Saint John – central, eastern and western portions:
 - Lower West Side east of City Line Road
 - Area east of Crown Street bounded by Thorne Avenue, Loch Lomond Road, McDonald Street, Mount Pleasant Avenue and streets running off of Mount Pleasant Avenue including River Drive, Bayside Drive and Courtenay Bay Causeway
 - South Central Peninsula bounded on north by Union Street
 - The area bounded by Saint John River along Highway 1 to Marsh Creek and to Crown Street
 - The remaining area north of Highway 1 as described:
 - From Crown Street along a line across Marsh Creek and Highway 1 to Wright Street
 - Along Wright Street (both sides of street) to Gooderich Street
 - North along Gooderich Street (both sides of street) to Mount Pleasant Avenue
 - A line from Mount Pleasant Avenue (south side) to Sandy Point Road
 - Along a line from end of Park Avenue Extension (south side) to intersection of Thornbrough and Somerset Street
 - Along Somerset Street (excluded) to Churchill Boulevard
 - South along Churchill Boulevard (both sides and all streets off Churchill included) to a line running south to Metcalf Street
 - Along Metcalf (both sides included) to Albert Street
 - Running along a line south from Albert Street (west side of street) to the Saint John River

33 - Saint John West-Lancaster / Saint John-Ouest-Lancaster

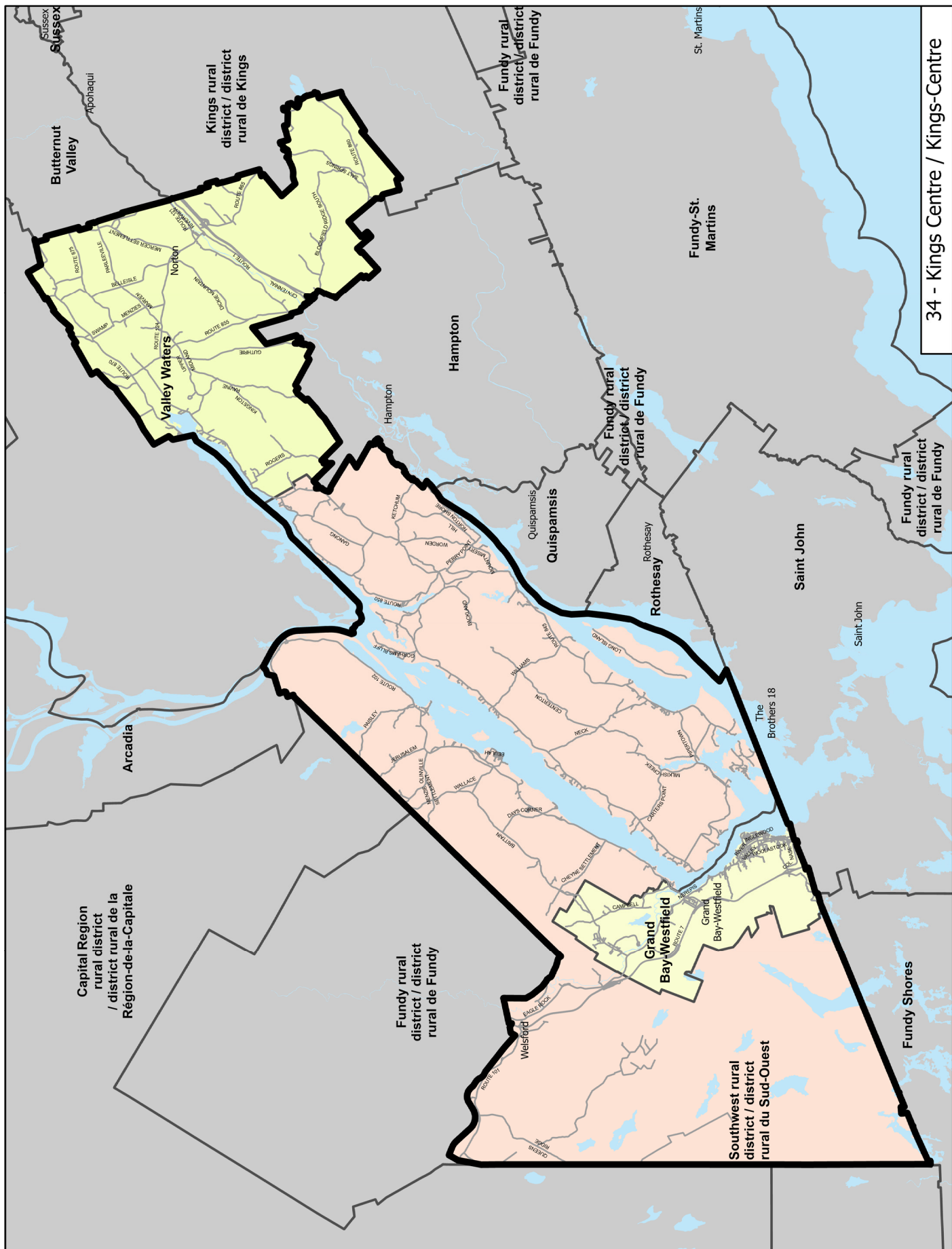


Electoral District #33 Saint John West-Lancaster

Saint John West-Lancaster is an urban riding on the west side of Saint John. It contains 11,585 registered electors, which is 82 below the electoral quotient (-0.70%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- City of Saint John – western portions:
 - All Westside Saint John, west of City Line Road
- Excluding areas:
 - Lorneville area, west of Highway 7 and south of Highway 1
 - Ocean Westway, portion west of Highway 7



34 - Kings Centre / Kings-Centre

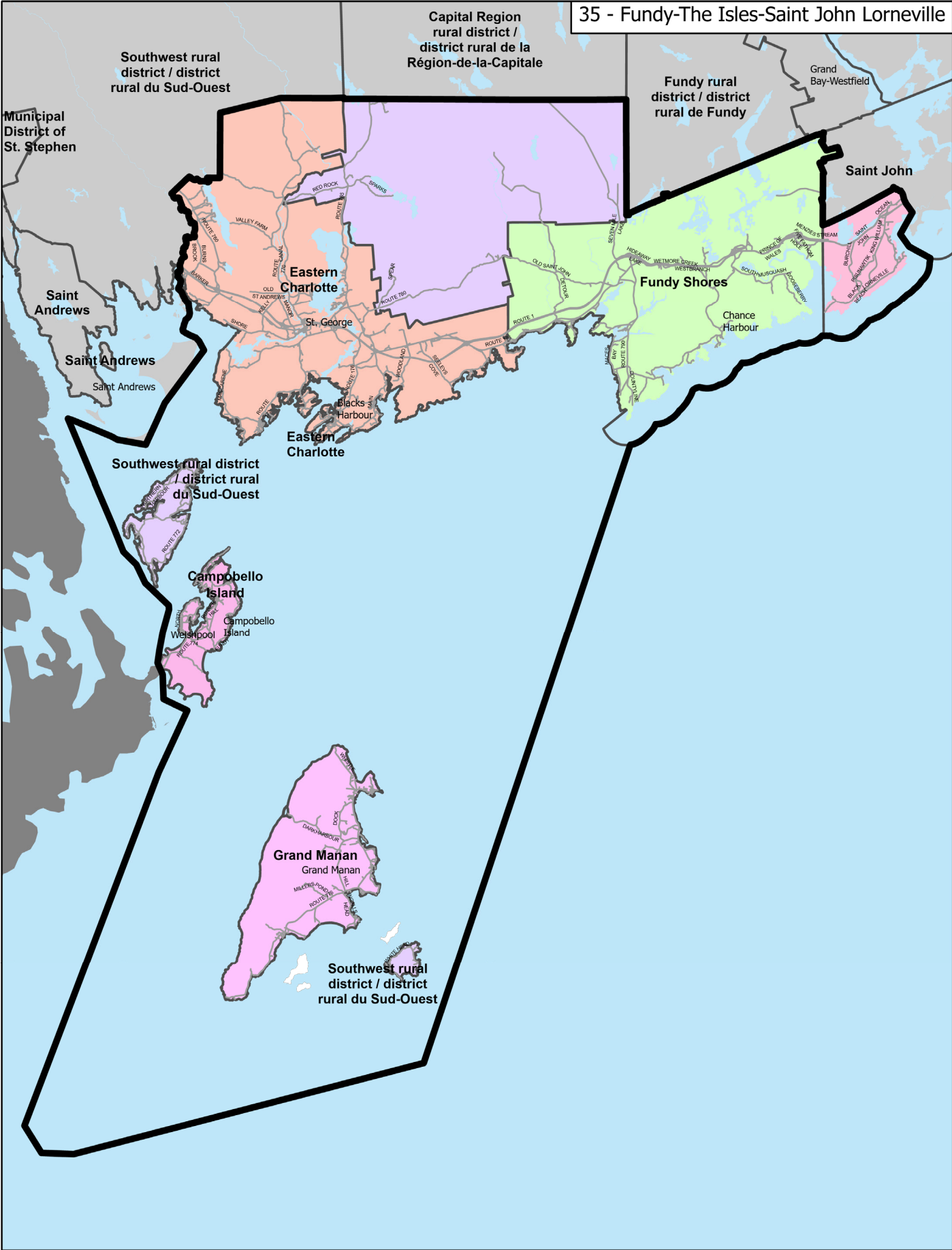
Electoral District #34 Kings Centre

Kings Centre is a rural and suburban riding in the centre and western end of Kings County. It contains the entirety of Grand Bay-Westfield, a large portion of the municipality of Valley Waters and a large portion of the Fundy Rural district. It contains 11,512 registered electors, which is 155 below the electoral quotient (-1.32%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Fundy Rural District – portions:
 - Areas contained in Kings County and Sunbury County
- Municipality of Grand Bay-Westfield
- Municipality of Valley Waters – southern portions:
 - South of Belleisle Bay up to and including Hatfield Point
 - Southern portions northeast to Butternut Valley including:
 - Hatfield Point
 - Springfield
 - Elm Brook
 - Belleisle Creek
 - Midland
 - Bloomfield
 - Norton
 - Salt Springs

35 - Fundy-The Isles-Saint John Lorneville



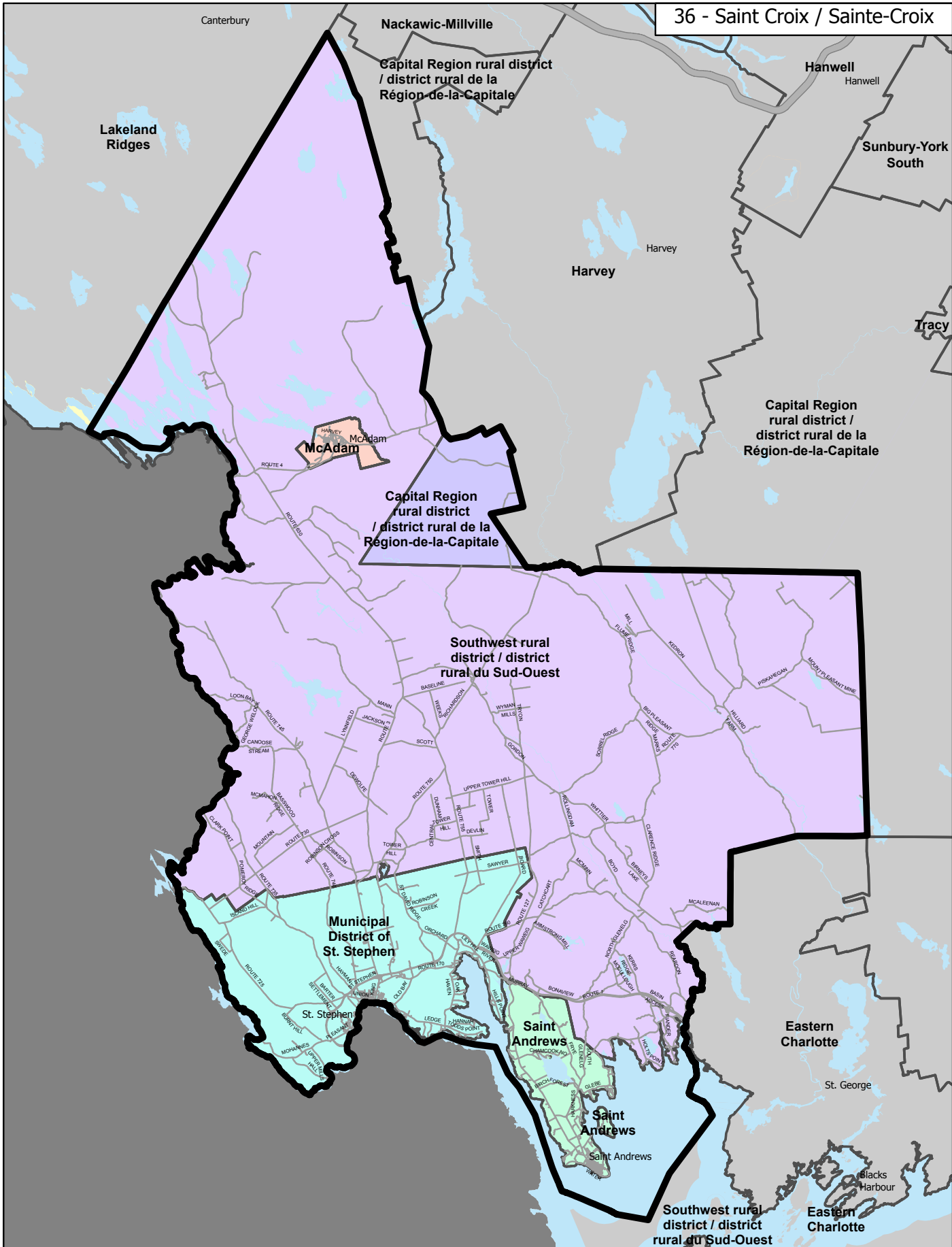
Electoral District #35 Fundy-The Isles-Saint John Lorneville

Fundy-The Isles-Saint John Lorneville is a largely rural riding which includes Grand Manan, Campobello and Deer Islands, the entirety of the municipalities of Eastern Charlotte and Fundy Shores, a portion of the Southwest Rural District and extends into the Lorneville portion of Saint John. It contains 11,115 registered electors, which is 552 below the electoral quotient (-4.73%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Municipality of Campobello Island
- Municipality of Eastern Charlotte
- Municipality of Fundy Shores
- Municipality of Grand Manan
- City of Saint John – western portions:
 - Lorneville area, west of Highway 7 and south of Highway 1
 - Ocean Westway, portion west of Highway 7
- Southwest Rural District – portions:
 - Area north of Fundy Shores and east of Eastern Charlotte
 - Deer Island, White Head Island, The Wolves, Machias Seal Island

36 - Saint Croix / Sainte-Croix



Electoral District #36 Saint Croix

Saint Croix is a largely rural riding in the southwestern corner of the province. It includes the entirety of the municipalities of the Municipal District of St. Stephen, Saint Andrews and McAdam, a large portion of the Southwest Rural District and a small portion of the Capital Region Rural District. It contains 10,966 registered electors, which is 701 below the electoral quotient (-6.00%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Capital Region Rural District – portion:
 - Southeast of McAdam, southwest of Harvey
- Municipality of McAdam
- Municipality of Saint Andrews
- Municipality of St. Stephen
- Southwest Rural District – portions:
 - Area north and surrounding McAdam
 - Area north of Saint Andrews and St. Stephen and west of Eastern Charlotte

CAPITAL REGION

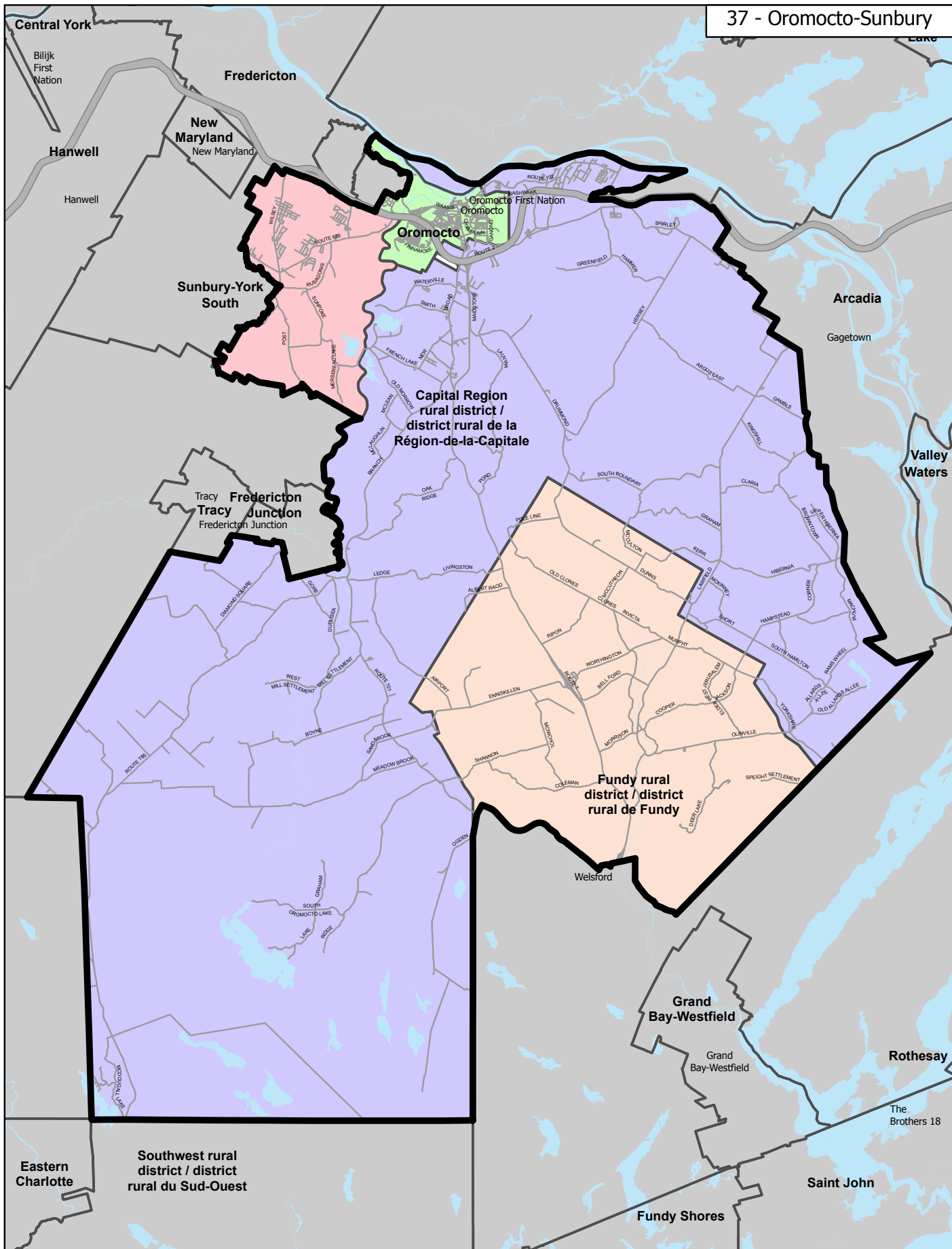
The Capital region of New Brunswick consists chiefly of York, Queen, and Sunbury counties. There are currently eight ridings in this area.

This region has experienced significant population growth over the past decade and one riding in the region exceeds the +15% maximum variance to the electoral quotient. A number of other ridings exceed the electoral quotient, but by lesser amounts. The commission made revisions to riding boundaries to bring elector totals closer to the electoral quotient across the region.

Additionally, the region also contains an urban centre. The City of Fredericton made representations to the commission to have fewer urban-rural hybrid ridings and more pure urban ridings to better represent the urban community of interest. The commission made revisions to riding boundaries that recognize the changing population demographics in this region while also considering effective representation of rural communities.

Using the electoral quotient, the Capital region contains sufficient electors for 8.36 ridings. The commission proposes maintaining eight ridings for this region. The riding names and electors (after revision) for the Capital region are as follows:

	Name	Total Electors	Variance	Percent
37	Oromocto-Sunbury	13,111	+1,444	+12.38
38	Fredericton-Grand Lake	11,604	-63	-0.54
39	Fredericton Lincoln	12,006	+339	+2.91
40	Fredericton South-Silverwood	12,300	+633	+5.43
41	Fredericton North	11,972	+305	+2.62
42	Fredericton-York	12,464	+797	+6.84
43	Hanwell-New Maryland	12,412	+745	+6.39
44	Carleton-York	11,634	-33	-0.28

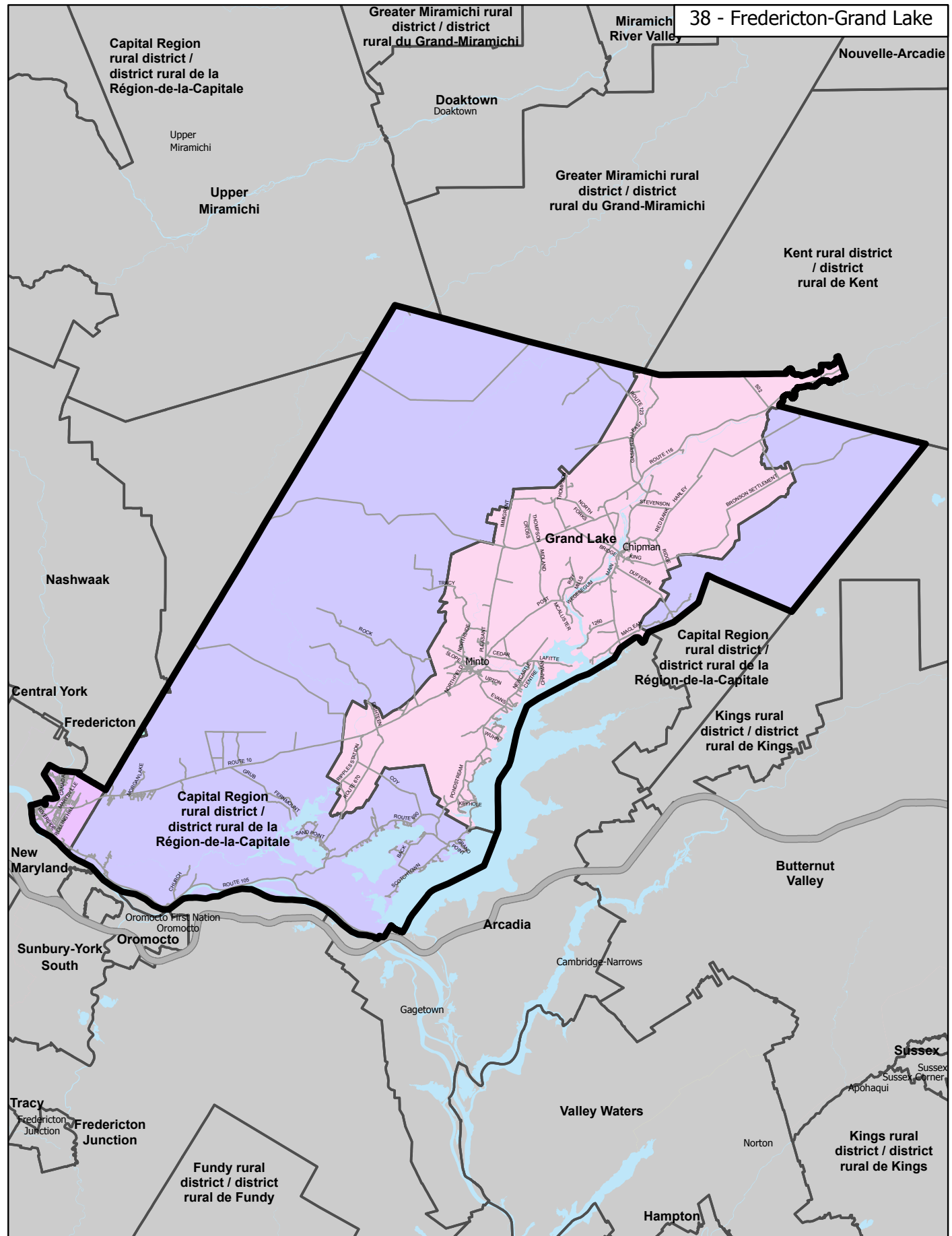


Electoral District #37 Oromocto-Sunbury

Oromocto-Sunbury is a suburban and rural riding southeast of Fredericton which includes the greater portion of Oromocto and CFB Gagetown, a portion of the municipality of Sunbury-York South, a large portion of the Capital Rural District and a portion of the Fundy Rural District that is contained on CFB Gagetown land. It contains 13,111 registered electors, which is 1,444 above the electoral quotient (+12.38%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Capital Region Rural District – portion:
 - South of Saint John River
 - East of Oromocto River to Fredericton Junction
 - Portion south of Tracy and Fredericton Junction in Sunbury County
 - Portion south of Saint John River in Queens County
- Municipality of Oromocto – portion:
 - All except portion west of Nevers Road
- Welamukotuk First Nation (Oromocto)
- Municipality of Sunbury York-South – portion:
 - Eastern portions in Sunbury County including Rusagonis and Waasis
 - Excluding portion south of North Branch Rusagonis Stream and east of South Branch Rusagonis Stream

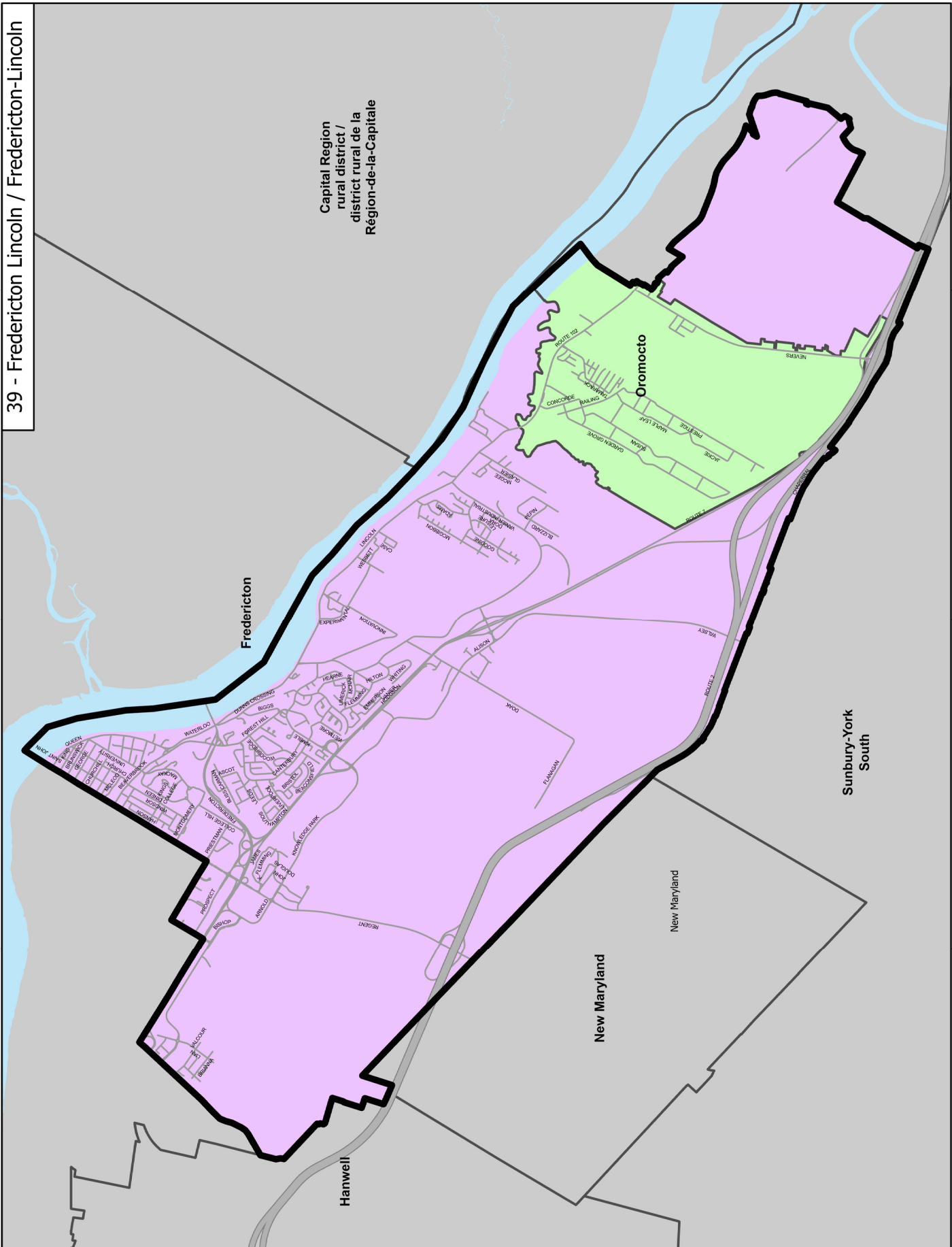


Electoral District #38 Fredericton-Grand Lake

Fredericton-Grand Lake is a hybrid riding which includes rural portions of Queens County and suburban areas on the east of Fredericton. It includes the entirety of the municipality of Grand Lake, a small portion of Fredericton and large portions of the Capital Region Rural District. It contains 11,604 registered electors, which is 63 below the electoral quotient (-0.54%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Capital Region Rural District – portion:
 - North of Saint John River contained in Sunbury County
- City of Fredericton – portion:
 - East of Nashwaak River to Marysville (north to Royals Field)
 - West of Nashwaak River, Canada Street from NB Power to south of Hollybrook Street
 - Including Crockett Street, and streets off Crockett to Cliffe Street
 - Including Gilbert Street, Kaine Street, Veterans Drive and streets off of these
- Municipality of Grand Lake



Capital Region
rural district /
district rural de la
Région-de-la-Capitale

Fredericton

Oromocto

Sunbury-York
South

New Maryland

Hanwell

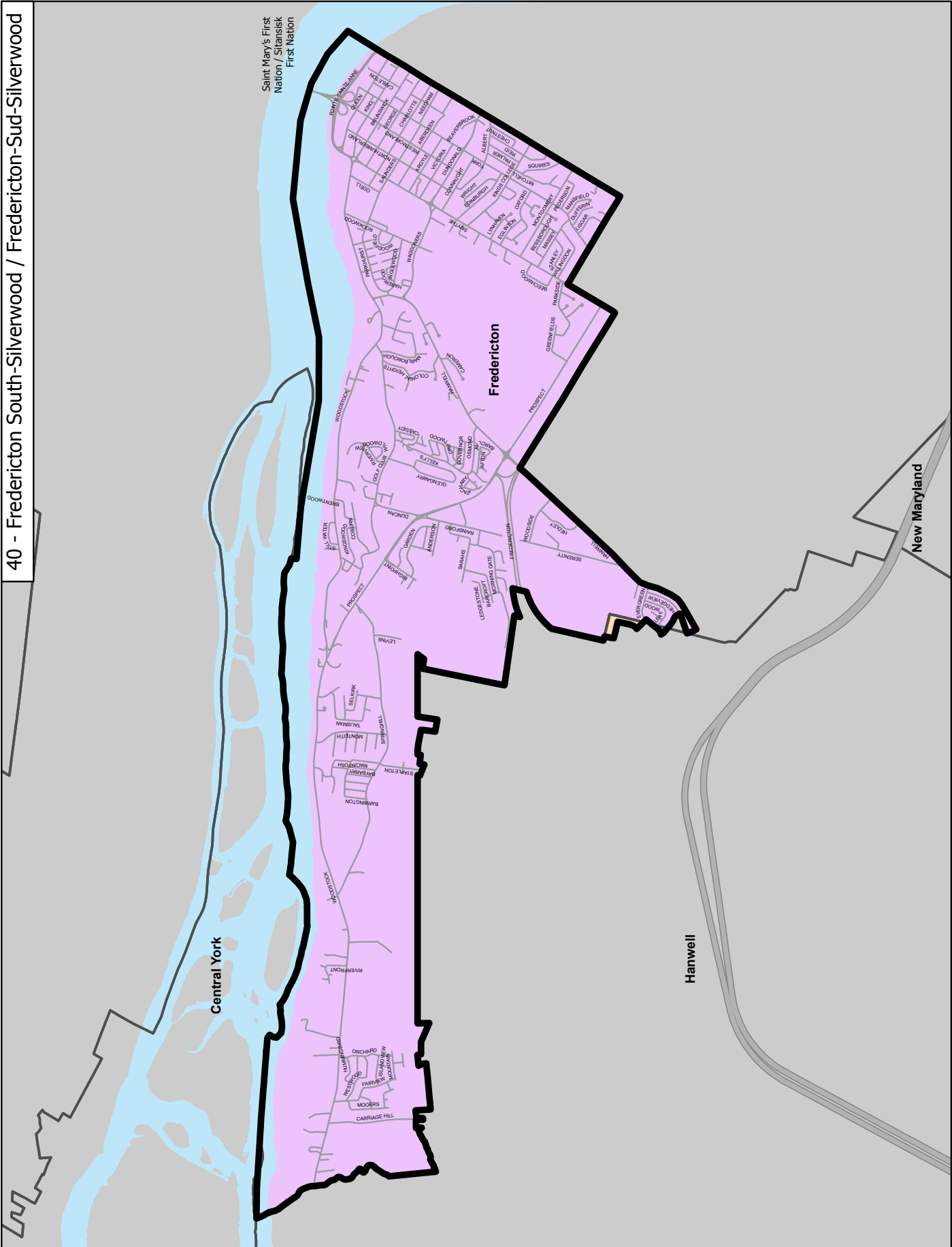
New Maryland

Electoral District #39 Fredericton Lincoln

Fredericton Lincoln is an urban and suburban riding on the southside of Fredericton. It includes the portion of the central core and uptown retail areas stretching to the Fredericton Airport and includes a small portion of the municipality of Oromocto. It contains 12,006 registered electors, which is 339 above the electoral quotient (+2.91%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- City of Fredericton – portion:
 - South of Saint John River from Regent Street east to Nevers Road
 - Encompassing Fredericton Airport to Trans-Canada Highway
 - Following Trans-Canada Highway and Fredericton municipal boundary west to Hanwell Road
 - North along Hanwell Road (east side of street) to Highway 8
 - East along Highway 8 (south side of street) to Smythe Street
 - North along Smythe Street (east side of street) to Priestman Street
 - East along Priestman Street (south side of street) to Regent Street
 - North along Regent Street (east side of street) to Saint John River



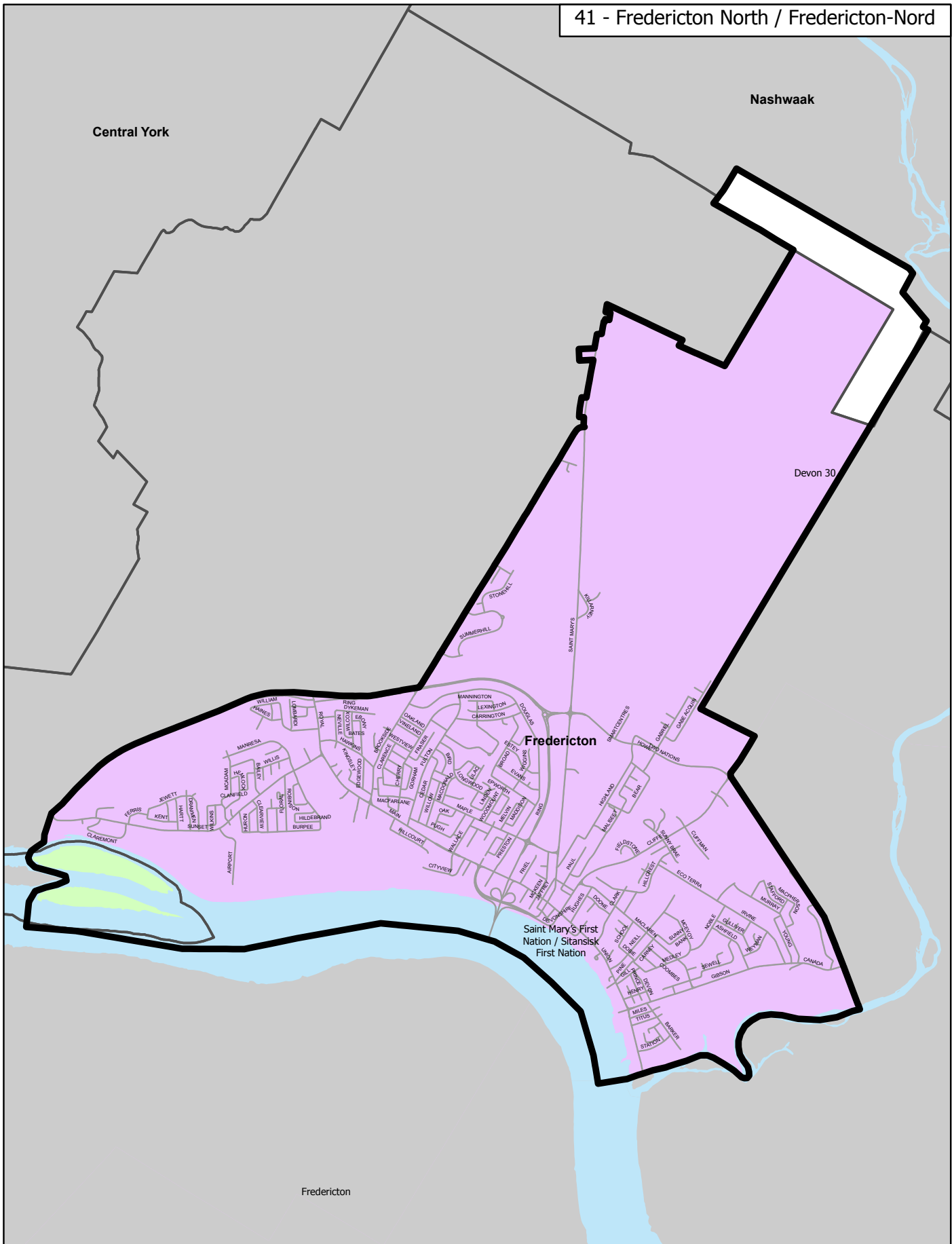
Electoral District #40 Fredericton South-Silverwood

Fredericton South-Silverwood is an urban riding on the south side of the Saint John River entirely contained within Fredericton city limits stretching from the central core to the western edge of Fredericton. It contains 12,300 registered electors, which is 633 above the electoral quotient (+5.43%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- City of Fredericton – portion:
 - South of Saint John River from Regent Street west to municipal boundary at Silverwood
 - Following Fredericton municipal boundary east and south to Hanwell Road except as adjusted around Hanwell & Pine Grove Mini Home Community
 - North along Hanwell Road (west side of street) to Highway 8
 - East along Highway 8 (north side of street) to Smythe Street
 - North along Smythe Street (west side of street) to Priestman Street
 - East along Priestman Street (north side of street) to Regent Street
 - North along Regent Street (west side of street) to Saint John River

41 - Fredericton North / Fredericton-Nord

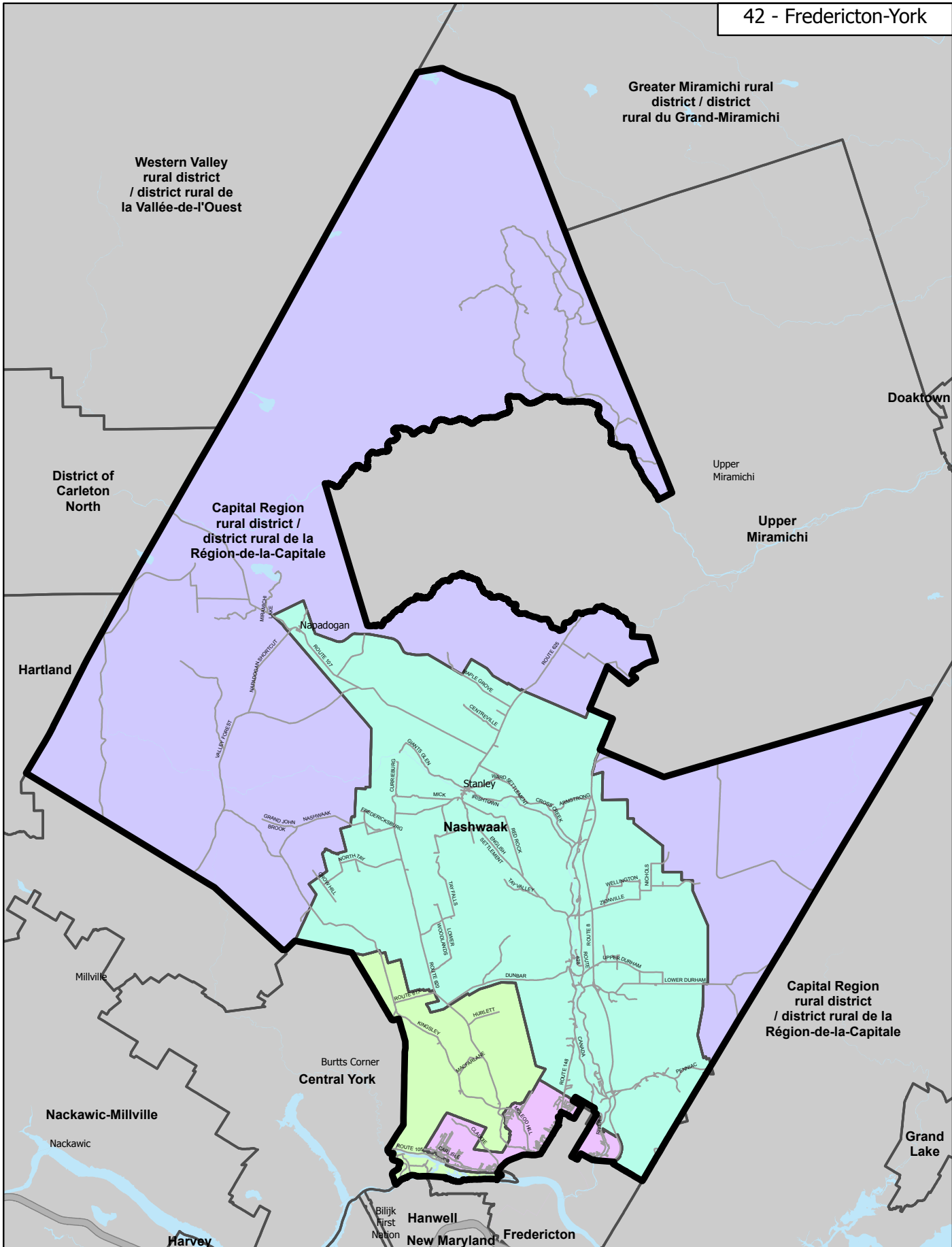


Electoral District #41 Fredericton North

Fredericton North is an urban riding on the north side of the Saint John River. It contains 11,972 registered electors, which is 305 above the electoral quotient (+2.62%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- City of Fredericton – portion:
 - North of Saint John River from Nashwaak River to a point south of the intersection of Sunset Drive and Ring Road
 - East along Ring Road (south side of street) to Brookside Drive
 - North along Brookside Drive (east side of street) to St. Mary's Street
 - North along St. Mary's Street (east side of street) to a point just north of Killarney Lake
 - Along a line east and north to encompass Sitsansisk First Nation (St. Mary's) lands
 - South along the boundary of Sitsansisk First Nation (St. Mary's) lands to Cliffe Street
 - South along Cliffe Street (east side of street) to a line southeast to Nashwaak River
 - South along Nashwaak River (west side of river) to Saint John River



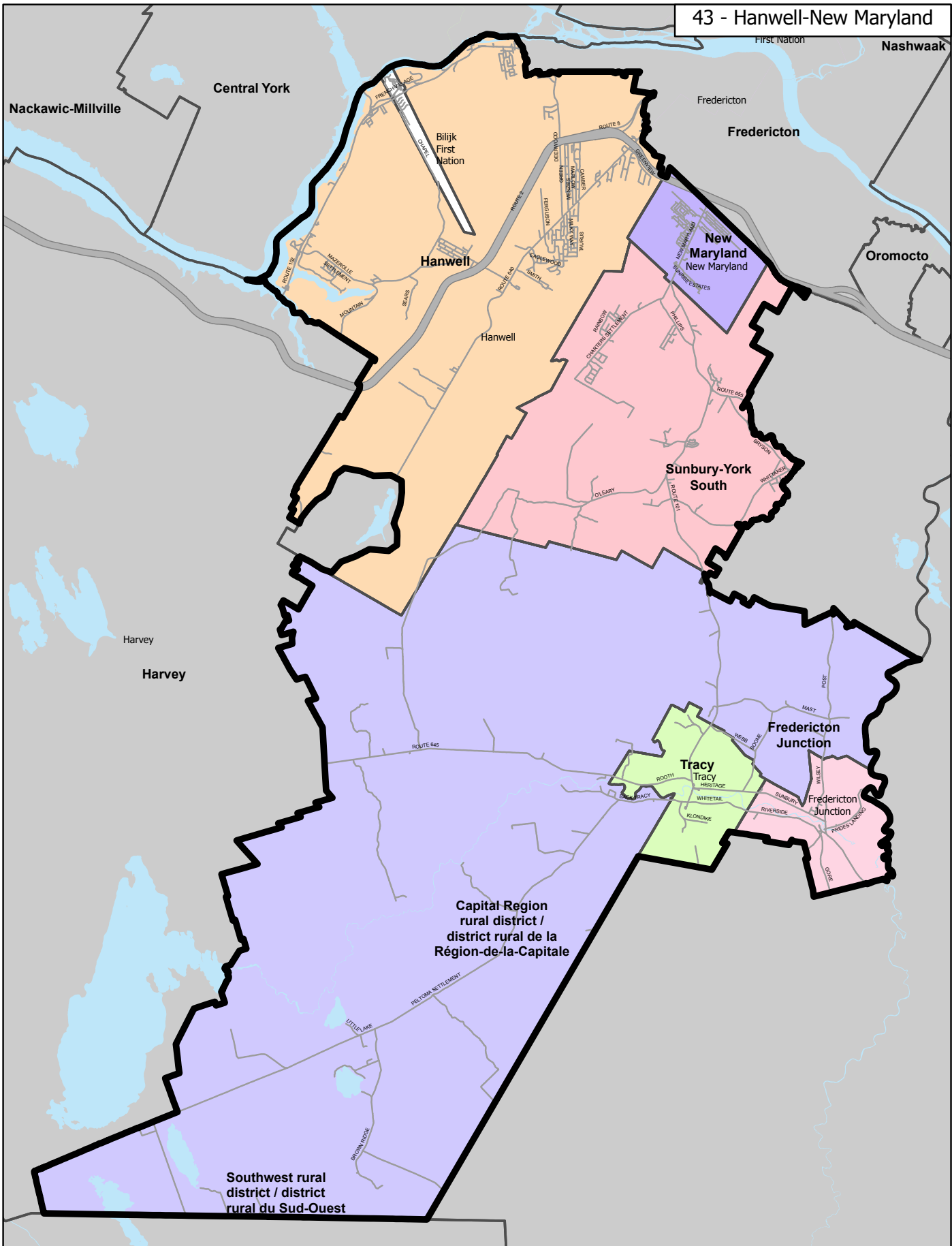
Electoral District #42 Fredericton-York

Fredericton-York is a hybrid riding extending from northeastern York County to northwest Fredericton. It includes the entirety of the municipality of Nashwaak, a portion of the municipality of Central York, northern portions of the City of Fredericton and large portions of the Capital Region Rural District. It contains 12,464 registered electors, which is 797 above the electoral quotient (+6.84%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Capital Region Rural District – portions:
 - Majority of area north of Saint John River contained in York County
 - Except portion west of Central York and north of Nackawic-Millville
- Municipality of Central York – portions:
 - Eastern portions including Islands below Mactaquac, Keswick, Royal Road, Hurllett, Birdton and Kingsley
- City of Fredericton – portion:
 - North of Saint John River from a point south of the intersection of Sunset Drive and Ring Road to the western municipal boundary
 - East along Ring Road (north side of street) to Brookside Drive
 - North along Brookside Drive (west side of street) to St. Mary's Street
 - North along St. Mary's Street (west side of street) to a point just north of Killarney Lake
 - Along a line east and north to encompass Devon Indian Reserve No. 30 land
 - Following Fredericton municipal boundary west and south to Saint John River
- Municipality of Nashwaak

43 - Hanwell-New Maryland

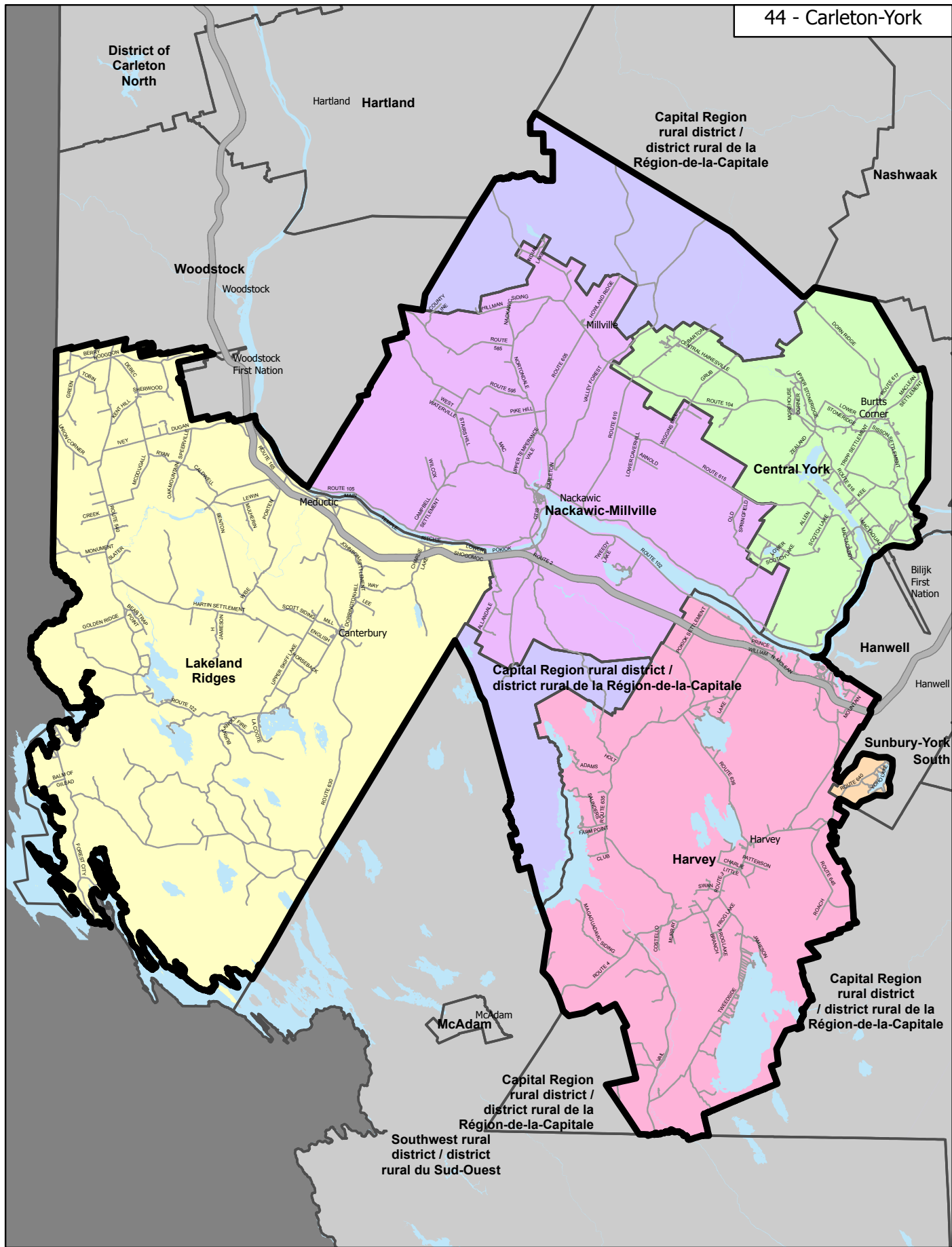


Electoral District #43 Hanwell-New Maryland

Hanwell-New Maryland is a suburban and rural riding south and southwest of Fredericton. It includes the entirety of the municipalities of New Maryland, Tracy and Fredericton Junction, the majority of the municipality of Hanwell, a portion of the municipality of Sunbury-York South and a large portion of the Capital Region Rural District. It contains 12,412 registered electors, which is 745 above the electoral quotient (+6.39%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Capital Region Rural District – portions:
 - Areas south of Sunbury-York south
 - East of Harvey
 - West of Tracey
 - Contained in York and Sunbury Counties to the Charlotte County Line
- Municipality of Fredericton Junction
- Municipality of Hanwell – portions:
 - Except for a small area around Yoho Lake
- Bilijk First Nation (Kingsclear)
- Municipality of New Maryland
- Municipality of Tracy
- Municipality of Sunbury-York South – portions:
 - Western portions in York County including Beaver Dam, Charters Settlement, and Nasonworth
 - Including portion south of North Branch Rusagonis Stream and east of South Branch Rusagonis Stream



Electoral District #44 Carleton-York

Carleton-York is a large rural riding making up most of western York County. It includes the entirety of the municipalities of Lakeland Ridges, Nackawic-Millville and Harvey, a portion of Central York, a small portion of Hanwell and small portions of the Capital Region Rural District. It contains 11,634 registered electors, which is 33 below the electoral quotient (-0.28%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Capital Region Rural District – portions:
 - Areas west of Harvey
 - South of Nackawic-Millville
 - North of Nackawic-Millville
 - West of Central York
- Municipality of Central York – western portions:
 - Keswick Ridge, Burtt's Corner, Upper Hainesville, Mactaquac Provincial Park, Scotch Settlement
- Municipality of Hanwell – portions:
 - A small area around Yoho Lake
- Municipality of Harvey
- Municipality of Lakeland Ridges
- Municipality of Nackawic-Millville

UPPER RIVER VALLEY

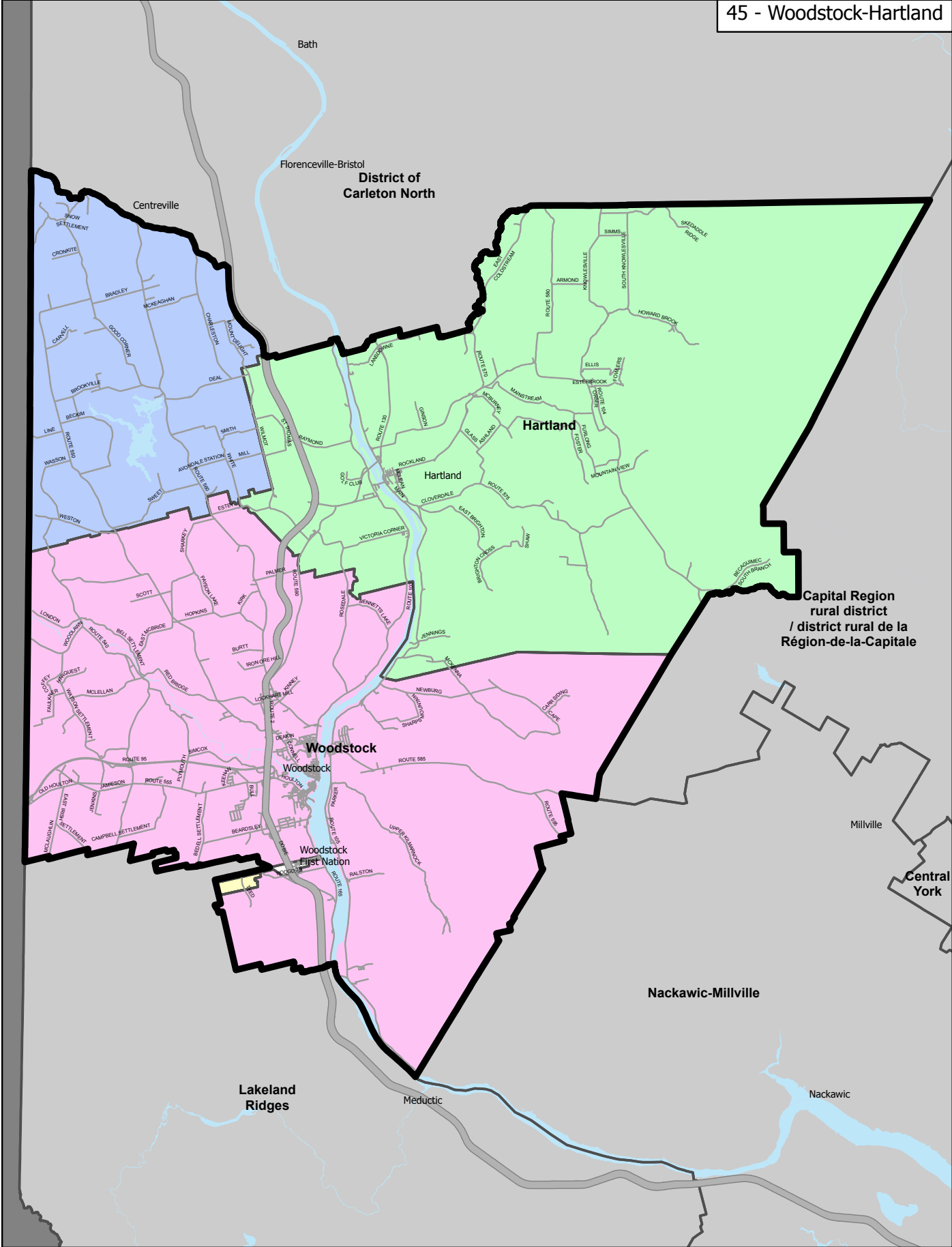
The Upper River Valley region of New Brunswick consists chiefly of Carleton, Victoria, and Madawaska counties. There are currently five ridings in this area.

The commission received submissions asking it to consider moving the municipality of Saint-Quentin from the Restigouche region to Edmundston-Centre or Victoria-La Vallée. As noted in the Northern Region section of this report, the commission decided to keep Saint-Quentin in the Restigouche region for purposes of maintaining a better electoral quotient balance across the north.

Other submissions were considered, however, most adjustments to ridings in this region were made to better align new municipal boundaries and to maintain communities of interest.

Using the electoral quotient, the Upper River Valley region contains sufficient electors for 4.95 ridings. The commission proposes maintaining five ridings for this region. The riding names and electors (after revision) for the Upper River Valley region are as follows:

	Name	Total Electors	Variance	Percent
45	Woodstock-Hartland	12,187	+520	+4.46
46	Carleton-Victoria	12,274	+607	+5.21
47	Victoria-La Vallée	11,062	-605	-5.18
48	Edmundston-Madawaska Centre	10,765	-902	-7.73
49	Madawaska Les Lacs-Edmundston	11,460	-207	-1.77



Electoral District #45 Woodstock-Hartland

Woodstock-Hartland is a rural riding which includes the entirety of the municipalities of Woodstock and Hartland and a small portion of the municipality of Carleton-North. It contains 12,187 registered electors, which is 520 above the electoral quotient (+4.46%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

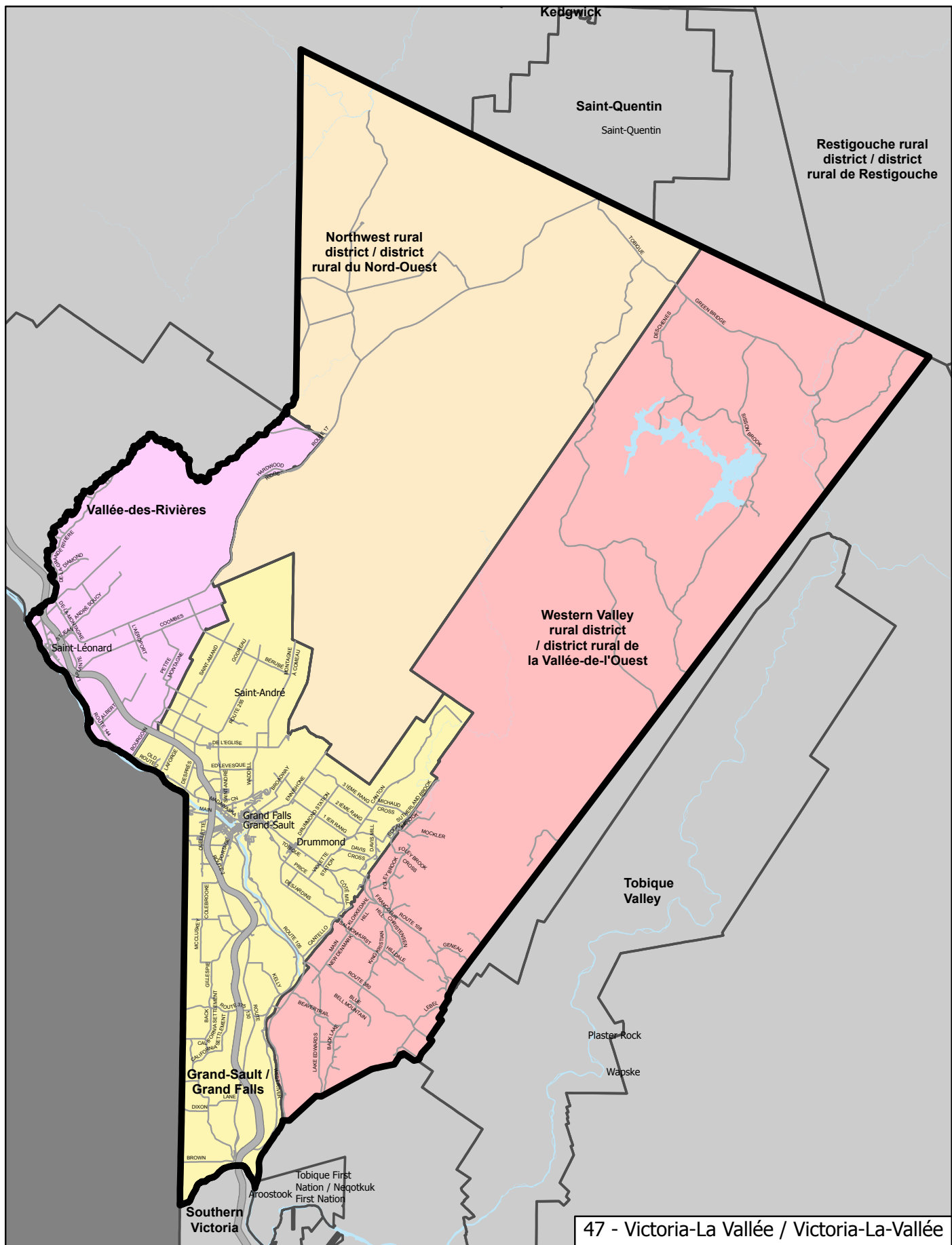
- Municipality of Carleton North - portions:
 - West of the Trans-Canada Highway from Hartland municipal boundary to Big Presque Isle Stream
 - Along Big Presque Isle Stream (south side of stream) to US Border
- Municipality of Hartland
- Municipality of Woodstock
- Wotstak First Nation (Woodstock)

Electoral District #46 Carleton-Victoria

Carleton-Victoria is a rural riding consisting of northern Carleton County and southern Victoria County. It includes the entirety of the municipalities of Tobique Valley, Southern Victoria, the major portion of the District of Carleton North and a large portion of the Western Valley Rural District. It contains 12,274 registered electors, which is 607 above the electoral quotient (+5.21%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Municipality of Carleton North - portions:
 - All areas including east of the Trans-Canada Highway from Hartland municipal boundary to Big Presque Isle Stream
 - Along Big Presque Isle Stream (north side of stream) to US Border
- Municipality of Southern Victoria
- Municipality of Tobique Valley
- Neqotkuk First Nation (Tobique)
- Western Valley Rural District – portions:
 - Majority of areas in Carleton and Victoria Counties except portion west of Tobique Valley



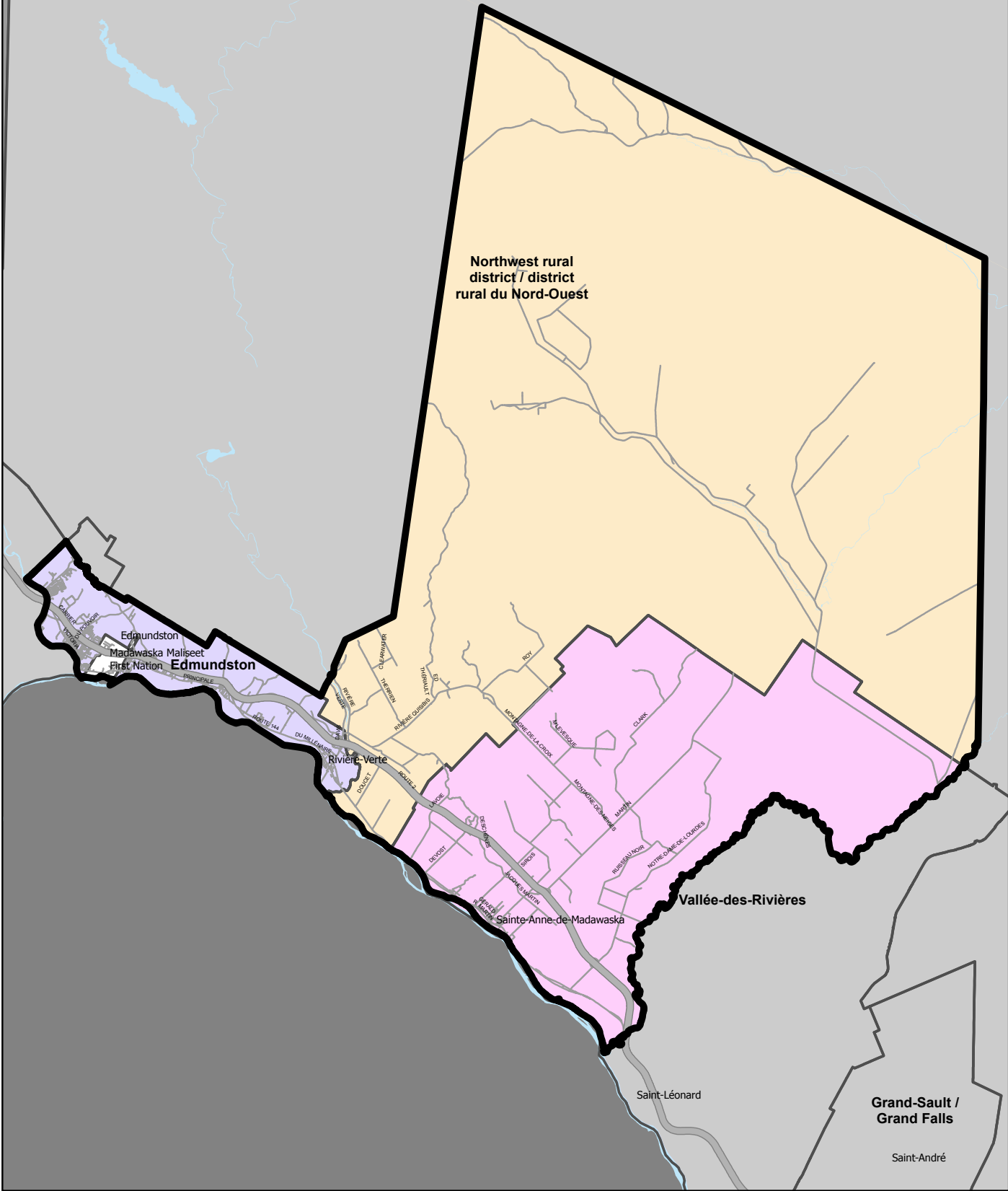
47 - Victoria-La Vallée / Victoria-La-Vallée

Electoral District #47 Victoria-La Vallée

Victoria-La Vallée is a rural riding centred around Grand Falls. It includes the entirety of the municipality of Grand Falls, a portion of the municipality of Vallée-des-Rivières, a portion of the Western Valley Rural District and a portion of the Northwest Rural District. It contains 11,062 registered electors, which is 605 below the electoral quotient (-5.18%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- Municipality of Grand Falls
- Northwest Rural District – portions:
 - Portion in Victoria County
- Municipality of Vallée-des-Rivières – portions:
 - Portion east of Grande Rivière
- Western Valley Rural District – portions:
 - Portion west of Tobique Valley

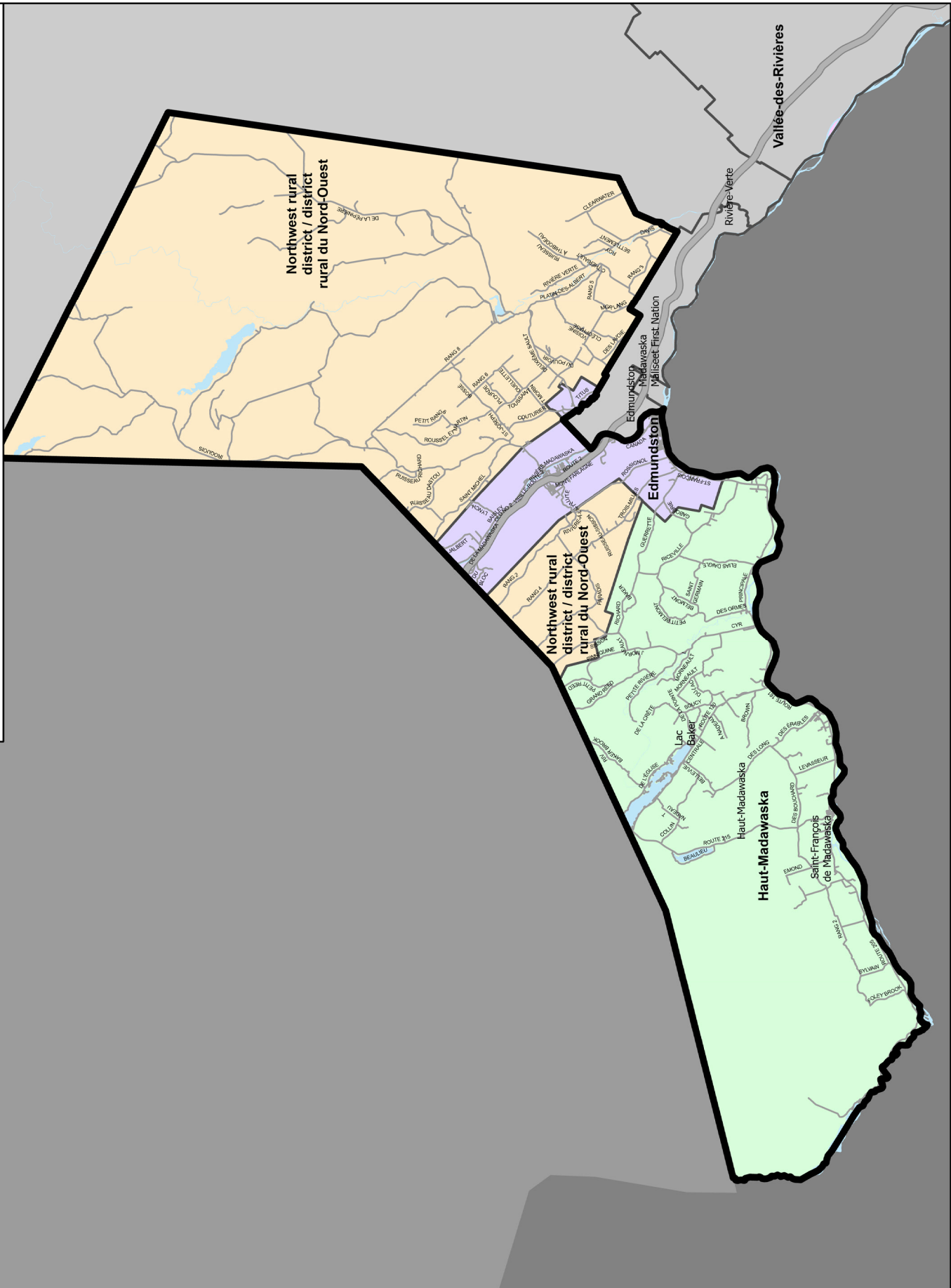


Electoral District #48 Edmundston-Madawaska Centre

Edmundston-Madawaska Centre is a hybrid riding combining eastern Edmundston with the central portions of Madawaska County. It includes a major portion of Edmundston along the Saint John River and east of the Madawaska River, a large, western portion of the municipality of Vallée-des-Rivières and a large portion of the Northwest Rural District. It contains 10,765 registered electors, which is 902 below the electoral quotient (-7.73%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- City of Edmundston – portions:
 - Lying north of the Saint John River from eastern municipal boundary to the intersection with the Madawaska River
 - Lying east of the Madawaska River from the Saint John River to Raymond Street
 - Following a line northeast to Iroquois River
 - Following Iroquois River southeast to municipal boundary
- Northwest Rural District – portions:
 - Portion north of Vallée-des-Rivières
- Municipality of Vallée-des-Rivières – portions:
 - Portion west of Grande Rivière
- Matawaskiye First Nation (Madawaska)



Electoral District #49 Madawaska Les Lacs-Edmundston

Madawaska Les Lacs-Edmundston is a hybrid riding combining northwestern Edmundston with the western portions of Madawaska County. It includes the entirety of the municipality of Haut-Madawaska, the portion of northwest Edmundston and the portion west of the Madawaska River and large portions of the Northwest Rural District. It contains 11,460 registered electors, which is 207 below the electoral quotient (-1.77%).

The following is a list of the cities, towns, villages, First Nation reserves and communities for the electoral district:

- City of Edmundston – portions:
 - Lying north of the Saint John River from the intersection with the Madawaska River to the western municipal boundary
 - Lying west of the Madawaska River from the Saint John River to Raymond Street
 - Following the Madawaska River (both sides) from Raymond Street to the Québec border
- Northwest Rural District – portions:
 - Portion north of Edmundston
 - Portion lying between Edmundston and Haut-Madawaska
- Municipality of Haut-Madawaska

Appendix A - List of Presenters

Here is a list of all the people who made representations to the commission, either through email, mail or in-person or as a registered presenter at a public hearing, in the period leading up to the release of the Preliminary Report. The commission thanks all those who took the time to share their views and apologizes for any errors or omissions in this list.

- Rose Johnston
- Garry Prosser
- Susan Wall
- Phillip Blaney
- J. P. Kirby
- Brittany Merrifield, Mayor of Town of Grand Bay-Westfield
- Heidi Moss
- Léopold Ouellet
- Nicole Somers, Mayor of Saint-Quentin
- Bernard Thériault, Mayor of Caraquet
- Guy Arseneault, MLA, Campbellton-Dalhousie
- Ian Comeau, Mayor of Campbellton
- Amy Anderson, Deputy Mayor of Woodstock
- Shelley Petit, Chair, New Brunswick Coalition of Persons with Disabilities (NBCPD)
- John McKay, former Mayor of Miramichi
- Stan Knowles
- Lucie Martin
- Dawn Arnold, Mayor of Moncton
- Lynn Gregan, LSD Chair Black River Hardwicke
- Maxime O. Bourgeois, Mayor of Memramcook
- Michael Pellerin
- Gilles Lepage, MLA, Restigouche West
- Alexandre Cédric Doucet, Société de l'Acadie du Nouveau-Brunswick (SANB)
- Matthew Wallace
- Kate Rogers, Mayor of Fredericton
- Morgan Peters, Fredericton Chamber of Commerce
- Dan Murphy, Union of the Municipalities of New Brunswick (UMNB)
- Greg Ericson, Deputy Mayor of Fredericton
- Adam Pottle, CEO, Tidal Heritage Development
- Gaetan Pelletier, Mayor of Charlo
- Pierre Beaulé, Executive Director, Cities of NB Association
- Brad Dryer (on behalf of Mayor Reardon), City of Saint John
- Adam Lordon, Mayor of Miramichi
- David Amos
- Patrice Daigle
- Francine Landry, MLA, Madawaska Les Lacs-Edmundston
- Jean-Claude D'Amours, MLA, Edmundston-Madawaska Centre
- Marcia Jones
- Brad and Lynn Hambrook
- Mike Babineau, President, Downtown Fredericton Inc.
- Carole Dion
- Nathia Beaulieu
- Carole Phillips
- Josée Nancy Pitre
- Karine Bernier
- Gérard St. Pierre
- Léo Comeau
- Alain Martel
- Marie Pier Thibault
- Fanny Pineault
- Janie Chouinard
- Marc Leblanc
- Colombe Quimper
- Mike Hugenholtz
- Karie Ouellet
- Georges Savoie
- Benoit Couturier
- Jenny Levesque
- Maxime Paquet
- Diane Valcourt
- Chuck Chiasson, MLA, Victoria-La Vallée
- Keith Chiasson, MLA, Tracadie-Sheila
- Conrad Gauvreau
- Betty-Ann Fortin, CEO, Restigouche RSC
- Association francophone des municipalités du Nouveau-Brunswick (AFMNB)
- Serge Pineault
- Jeff Carr, MLA New Maryland-Sunbury
- Heather Jensen
- Courtney Keenan
- Leslie Keirstead

Appendix B - Summary of electors by electoral district

Electoral District	Name	Estimated Electors	Electoral Quotient	Difference	% Difference
1	Restigouche	11614	11667	-53	-0.45%
2	Campbellton-Heron Bay	11636	11667	-31	-0.26%
3	Belle-Baie-Belledune	12618	11667	951	8.16%
4	Bathurst	11545	11667	-122	-1.04%
5	Bathurst-Peninsula Centre	10413	11667	-1254	-10.74%
6	Caraquet	9933	11667	-1734	-14.86%
7	Shippagan-Les-Îles	10500	11667	-1167	-10.00%
8	Tracadie-Neguac	12390	11667	723	6.20%
9	Miramichi Bay	10127	11667	-1540	-13.20%
10	Miramichi East	10126	11667	-1541	-13.21%
11	Miramichi West	10228	11667	-1439	-12.33%
12	Kent North	12900	11667	1233	10.57%
13	Beausoleil-Grand-Bouctouche-Kent	12804	11667	1137	9.75%
14	Shediac Bay-Dieppe	12609	11667	942	8.08%
15	Shediac-Beaubassin-Cap-Pelé	13317	11667	1650	14.15%
16	Tantramar	9058	11667	-2609	-22.36%
17	Dieppe-Memramcook	12230	11667	563	4.83%
18	Moncton East	11328	11667	-339	-2.90%
19	Moncton Centre	11080	11667	-587	-5.03%
20	Moncton South	10548	11667	-1119	-9.59%
21	Moncton Northwest	12420	11667	753	6.46%
22	Champdoré-Moncton Irishtown-Lakeville	12461	11667	794	6.81%
23	Riverview	12012	11667	345	2.96%
24	Albert-Riverview	12906	11667	1239	10.62%
25	Gagetown-Maple Hills	11710	11667	43	0.37%
26	Sussex-Three Rivers	12753	11667	1086	9.31%
27	Hampton-Fundy-St. Martins	11270	11667	-397	-3.40%
28	Quispamsis	11244	11667	-423	-3.62%
29	Rothsay	11247	11667	-420	-3.60%
30	Saint John East	12166	11667	499	4.28%
31	Saint John Portland-Simonds	12029	11667	362	3.11%
32	Saint John Harbour	12011	11667	344	2.95%
33	Saint John West-Lancaster	11585	11667	-82	-0.70%

Electoral District	Name	Estimated Electors	Electoral Quotient	Difference	% Difference
34	Kings Centre	11512	11667	-155	-1.32%
35	Fundy-The Isles-Saint John Lorneville	11115	11667	-552	-4.73%
36	Saint Croix	10966	11667	-701	-6.00%
37	Oromocto-Sunbury	13111	11667	1444	12.38%
38	Fredericton-Grand Lake	11604	11667	-63	-0.54%
39	Fredericton Lincoln	12006	11667	339	2.91%
40	Fredericton South-Silverwood	12300	11667	633	5.43%
41	Fredericton North	11972	11667	305	2.62%
42	Fredericton-York	12464	11667	797	6.84%
43	Hanwell-New Maryland	12412	11667	745	6.39%
44	Carleton-York	11634	11667	-33	-0.28%
45	Woodstock-Hartland	12187	11667	520	4.46%
46	Carleton-Victoria	12274	11667	607	5.21%
47	Victoria-La Vallée	11062	11667	-605	-5.18%
48	Edmundston-Madawaska Centre	10765	11667	-902	-7.73%
49	Madawaska Les Lacs-Edmundston	11460	11667	-207	-1.77%

Appendix C - Schedule of Public Hearings - January 2023

Wednesday, January 11	Northern	Electoral Districts 1 - 8	1 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Wednesday, January 11	Miramichi	Electoral Districts 9-11	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Thursday, January 12	Provincial	Open to all EDs	1 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Thursday, January 12	Southeastern	Electoral Districts 12 - 24	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Friday, January 13	Southern	Electoral Districts 25 - 36	1 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Friday, January 13	Capital	Electoral Districts 37 - 44	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Saturday, January 14	Upper River Valley	Electoral Districts 45 - 49	10 a.m. to 12 p.m.
Saturday, January 14	Provincial	Open to all EDs	1 p.m. to 3 p.m.