

Report
of the Federal Electoral
Boundaries Commission
for Quebec



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Report

The Commission revised its Proposals in light of the representations made during its public hearings and the criteria it deemed relevant, and, after deliberation, submits its report.

Acknowledgements

This report was made possible through the collaboration of many individuals to whom the Commission wishes to express its appreciation. Thanks should be given first of all, to the honourable justices Yvan Macerola and Bernard Flynn of the Quebec Superior Court, who chaired the Commission at the outset.

The Commission also wishes to express its sincere appreciation to all the groups and citizens of Quebec who forwarded briefs or written representations, and to all those who intervened at or participated in the public hearings. It thanks them for the welcome it received at each hearing; their turnout in large numbers and the quality of their interventions were most beneficial to the Commission's work.

Finally, the Commission's staff must be commended for its commitment and efforts as well as Elections Canada and various government agencies for their technical, professional, financial and administrative support. Particular mention should be made of the excellent work by the following: Mr. Claude Despatie, Secretary to the Commission; Ms. Véronique Coutu, assistant; and Mr. Noël Larose, geography specialist.

Foreword

In accordance with the provisions of the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-3 (hereinafter called "the Act"), a federal electoral boundaries commission was established for the province of Quebec by proclamation on April 16, 2002, and published on May 8, 2002. The Commission currently consists of the following members: The Honourable Pierre Boudreault, Q.C., Chairman, who took up his duties on July 2, 2002; Mr. Victor Cayer, LL. L., Deputy Chairman; and Mr. Pierre Prémont, Ph.D., Commissioner.

The 2001 decennial census established the population of the province of Quebec at **7,237,479** inhabitants. In accordance with subsection 14(1) of the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer determined that this figure indicates that the representation of the province of Quebec in the House of Commons will remain at **seventy-five** (75) seats. Accordingly, this province is divided into **seventy-five** (75) electoral districts. Dividing the population figure for the province of Quebec by **seventy-five** (75) results in an electoral quotient of **96,500** for each electoral district. It is worth noting that the electoral quotient resulting from the 1981 census was **85,845**, whereas the 1991 census, the starting point for the last readjustment, produced an electoral quotient of **91,946**.

Section 15 of the Act stipulates the following:

(1) In preparing its report, each commission for a province shall, subject to subsection

(2), be governed by the following rules:

(a) the division of the province into electoral districts and the description of the boundaries thereof shall proceed on the basis that the population of each electoral district in the province as a result thereof shall, as close as reasonably possible, correspond to the electoral quota for the province, that is to say, the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the province as ascertained by the census by the number of members of the House of Commons to be assigned to the province as calculated by the Chief Electoral Officer under subsection 14(1); and

(b) the commission shall consider the following in determining reasonable electoral district boundaries:

(i) the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province, and

(ii) a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province.

(2) The commission may depart from the application of the rule set out in paragraph (1)(a) in any case where the commission considers it necessary or desirable to depart therefrom

(a) in order to respect the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province, or

(b) in order to maintain a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province,

but, in departing from the application of the rule set out in paragraph (1)(a), the commission shall make every effort to ensure that, except in circumstances viewed by the commission as being extraordinary, the population of each electoral district in the province remains within twenty-five per cent more or twenty-five per cent less of the electoral quota for the province.

2001 Census

When these rules are applied to the electoral quotient, it follows that the Commission was bound to ensure that, barring circumstances deemed exceptional, the population of an electoral district is no less than **72,375** inhabitants and no more than **120,625** inhabitants, if it considered it necessary or desirable to depart from the rule set out in paragraph 15(1)(a) for the application of the factors set out in sub-paragraphs 15(1)(b)(i) and (ii).

According to the 2001 census, **sixteen** (16) electoral districts, that is more than **twenty percent** (20%) of the province's electoral districts, had become extraordinary electoral

districts within the context of subsection 15(2) of the Act. **Seven** (7) of them were more than 25% larger, and **nine** (9), more than 25% smaller. In all cases, the discrepancy had widened since the previous readjustment. Moreover, **twenty-two** (22) other electoral districts showed a variance of plus or minus 10% to 25%.

In short, **thirty-eight** (38) electoral districts out of **seventy-five** (75), more than half the electoral districts in Quebec, showed a variance of more than 10%.

Boundary Proposals of August 31, 2002

The Commission published its Proposals for dividing the province into electoral districts (hereinafter called the “Proposals”) in a supplement to the *Canada Gazette*, Part I, of August 31, 2002. These Proposals sought to respect the elements outlined in paragraph 15(1)(b) of the Act, which served as constant guidelines, always keeping in mind the provincial electoral quotient, the foremost rule as set out in paragraph 15(1)(a).

During the course of the Commission’s work, it quickly became obvious that certain inevitable restructuring would necessarily have direct effects on at least one neighbouring electoral district and, often, indirect effects on a number of others. This is known as the domino effect, which one person likened to a chain reaction. In light of these constraints, and given that such readjustment has a time horizon of a decade, the Commission, aiming for a certain equity, targeted a variance of more or less 5%, giving no greater priority to this target than to the other factors set out by the Act. Thus, the Commission was able to maintain a variance of more or less 5% for **seventy-one** (71) of Quebec’s **seventy-five** (75) electoral districts.

These changes were also made by taking into account both the new reality, namely the evolution of the population and the merging of municipalities, as well as the historical pattern, namely the current boundaries, the former cities, regional county municipalities and natural boundaries, as mentioned in the Proposals.

Name Proposals of August 31, 2002

The changes to boundaries mentioned in the Proposals also brought about changes to the names of certain electoral districts. The Commission once again wished to take into account both the new reality and the historical pattern. Among other things, the Commission drew on recommendations made by various commissions on toponymy. The guidelines for selecting the names of federal electoral districts published by the Secretariat of the Geographical Names Board of Canada in December 2001 were given uppermost consideration and quoted in the Proposals.

The Commission proceeded to use single-word names that were, hopefully, both the most representative of the electoral district and that seemed to be able to rally the greatest number of citizens in the community. In this manner, the Commission gave new names to

eleven (11) electoral districts and turned to former names for the remaining **sixty-four** (64) electoral districts.

Other Factors

The Proposals also laid out the rules for holding the public hearings and set the dates, times and locations of the meetings. Finally, they included descriptions and maps showing the proposed boundaries and names of the province's electoral districts.

An outline of the Proposals was also published on August 31, 2002, in an advertising insert distributed with **twelve** (12) of the province's general circulation newspapers. In addition, notices informed the public of possible changes to the federal electoral boundaries. These notices, which were distributed through **one hundred and forty** (140) weekly papers with a total circulation of **three million, four hundred and thirty-nine thousand, five hundred and thirty-one** (3,439,531), invited the readers to participate in the work of the Commission and indicated how to obtain the necessary information to that effect. The Proposals were also available on the Internet, on the Federal Representation 2004 module of the Elections Canada Web site.

Briefs and Public Hearings

The Proposals met a spirited response. The Commission received **two hundred and fifty-four** (254) written notices from people and organizations wishing to make oral representations relative to its Proposals at the public hearings. It also received **one hundred and seventy-two** (172) resolutions and **three hundred and twelve** (312) written representations containing various comments but not requesting to make an oral representation. In all, **one hundred and ninety-nine** (199) briefs were submitted. Finally, the Commission's activities received wide media coverage. The Chairman of the Commission made a point of being available to various journalists and agreed to answer any question that might better inform the public.

The Commission held **fifteen** (15) public hearings in **fourteen** (14) different locations throughout the province of Quebec, including an unscheduled hearing in Baie-Comeau. Regretfully, it could not accede to other requests for additional hearings.

In all, **two hundred and fourteen** (214) people were heard, including **forty-two** (42) members of the House of Commons, one (1) provincial member of the National Assembly, **twenty-one** (21) mayors, and **twenty-four** (24) wardens.

The public hearings were methodically planned. Based on the notices of representation, the Commission prepared a hearing roll for each public hearing. The interested persons and groups were all notified in advance as to when they would appear and how much time they were allotted. The Commission also adopted a schedule and presentation method suited to the participants.

At the start of each hearing, the Chairman's opening remarks focused the participants' attention on the Commission's mandate and its independence.

The Commission members were impressed by the quality of the briefs received and by the interventions at the public hearings. Certain citizens showed their interest by travelling long distances and all agreed to keep their remarks relevant to the Commission's mandate. The discussions took place in an atmosphere of courtesy that inspired mutual understanding. The Commission members appreciated their participation in the process and learned a great deal from citizens and from representatives of various organizations.

In fact, as shall be seen further on, the process led the Commission, after deliberation, to revise a large number of its proposals.

Main Findings

As the Commission travelled through the regions of Quebec, it recognized that Quebecers are concerned with not losing political influence in their part of the country. Despite erosion of the population, the number of electoral districts remains a major concern for people in every administrative region. Thus, most of the presenters generally, and particularly in the regions, recommended the Commission not hesitate to deviate from the Act's numerical rule in favour of the more subjective criteria of effective representation: of community of identity or historical pattern of an electoral district; and of community of interest – a vague and undefined concept which various presenters interpreted in varying manners.

The regional county municipalities, hereinafter called "RCMs", which many consider as the regions to which they belong and hence a community of interest within the meaning of the Act, made representations arguing that the redrawing of electoral boundaries should place them in the smallest possible number of electoral districts, one if possible, so that they could deal with a single member of the House of Commons. The same was true of municipal representatives, who wish that their cities be part of the smallest possible number of electoral districts and be grouped with the other municipalities in their RCM, or RCMs of their administrative region, where appropriate.

In addition, almost all the members of the House of Commons preferred to see maintained the status quo for the boundaries and names of their electoral districts. This was also generally true for political organizations of any electoral district. They argued that the status quo would encourage public participation in the electoral process. Finally, various communities expressed their desire to be part of the same electoral district. On a number of occasions, many members of the House of Commons and citizens asked the Commission to keep in mind the heavy workload of members of the House of Commons, especially those in geographically large and sparsely populated, rural or northern electoral districts.

Serious and sincere arguments were raised to make the Commission recognize exceptional circumstances, particularly in the vast territories of Côte-Nord, Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean, Gaspésie and the Territory of the Kativik Regional Government.

Although many agreed with the objective of simplifying the names of electoral districts, there were various requests to return to multiple names for electoral districts. In many cases, the presenters expressed their attachment to the existing names and their desire, at the very least, to see their local areas reflected in the name of their electoral district.

Principles Adopted

The mandate of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for Quebec, like that of the other federal commissions, is to study the revisions to be made relative to the representation of the province's population in the House of Commons as a result of the 2001 census, and to report on these revisions. This mandate stems from demographic movements that have led to significant variations in the populations of various electoral districts. It is worth recalling that the electoral quotient has been set at 96,500 people and that rules are set out in the Act, section 15 of which is cited in full in the Foreword.

The right to vote is a fundamental right of Canadian democracy and of each citizen. This right was expressly embedded in section 3 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. Its scope and range have been the subject of a number of court decisions and in particular one by the Supreme Court of Canada, *Reference Re Prov. Electoral Boundaries (Sask.)*, [1991] 2 S.C.R. 158.

The Commission considers that it understands the reasons of the majority, written by Madam Justice McLachlin and paraphrased here, certain extracts of which it often heard cited, that the courts hold that the right to vote protected by section 3 of the Charter does not require an absolute parity in the number of electors in each electoral district. Rather, this right is defined as a right to “effective representation” for each citizen, for which the relative parity of each citizen's voting power is a condition. That is, a system that does not unduly dilute the vote of one citizen in comparison to that of another, while always taking into consideration factors such as geography, history and community of interest. Beyond this, dilution of one citizen's vote as compared with another's should not be countenanced; deviations are not permissible unless they permit better governance by giving regional issues and geographic factors their proper weight.

Although the jurisprudence very briefly summarized above does not have its source in the Act, section 15 contains much the same elements: first, a population figure for each electoral district corresponding “as close as reasonably possible” to the electoral quotient, qualified by the factors of community of interest or community of identity in an electoral district, or its historical pattern, or the manageable geographic size of electoral districts in some regions, together with the power – but not the obligation – to deviate at the Commission's discretion, by no more than 25%, from the electoral quotient, except in circumstances that the Commission deems extraordinary. Such power to depart from relative parity should not be used, however, unless it appears that a relative deviation

from the rule of “one person – one vote” will allow better governance and gives certain other issues the representative weight they deserve.

Thus, in common with other past and present federal commissions and some of the presenters, the Commission considers it is desirable, with certain justified exceptions, in a spirit of equity and justice for all citizens of a province, that the greatest possible number of electoral districts be within 10% of the electoral quotient:

“From the establishment of the first federal commissions in the 1960s through to the most recent redistribution, commissioners have responded to the high-wire balancing challenge by constructing an increasingly greater share of the districts near their province’s average per district population size. Of the 298 non-territorial ridings created in the 1994 redistribution, fully three quarters (74.8%) had populations within 10 percentage points of their province’s average population size. That compares with slightly less than one half (48.0%) of the 262 seats created in the 1960s at the time of the first federal independent redistribution.”
John C. Courtney, “Community of Interest in Electoral Boundary Readjustments”, *Electoral Insight*, Vol. 4, No. 2, October 2002, p. 12.

As indicated previously, the Commission’s mandate derives, among other things, from the fact that there were movements in population. The Commission thus took into account the factor of effective representation, vis-à-vis the workload of the member of the House of Commons, without always, however, acceding to the numerous requests to maintain the historic boundaries and existing names, often referred to as the status quo. It did, however, seek to preserve the historic boundaries and communities of interest as much as possible, by trying as best it could to avoid carving up such boundaries or separating communities within boroughs or municipalities. It did the same for boroughs within municipalities, for municipalities within RCMs and, finally, for RCMs within an administrative region. It sometimes had to make compromises between the new and historic realities of electoral districts. However, it is useful to point out that changes to the Proposals were usually the result, directly or indirectly, of wishes expressed at the public hearings.

Thus, in light of the opinions expressed at the hearings and the comments received, the Commission attempted to respond, subject to the applicable legislation and jurisprudence, to the desires expressed by the presenters. Many of them were upset by the proposed changes, which is natural since change is disruptive.

The Commission gave serious consideration to representations regarding, among other things, 1) the public’s attachment to their traditional region, for example, the administrative region, RCM, old and new municipalities and boroughs, or, to put it another way, the community of interest or identity of an electoral district; 2) the historical continuity of the boundaries and name, that is, the status quo or, in other words, an electoral district’s historical pattern; 3) the size of the electoral districts, given modern methods of communication; and 4) the workload of the member of the House of Commons as it relates to effective representation.

The Commission does not feel that it can deviate too far from the reality that, for effective representation, the political weight must be granted to individuals: “one person – one vote.” Moreover, it recognizes the desirability of participation within natural communities insofar as possible. Concern for equity must apply to individuals, and not be displaced in favour of abstract or geographic configurations.

As for the name given to each electoral district, the Commission recognizes that in many cases its proposed names of August 31, 2002, appeared less representative than it would have liked. It also recognizes that many people are very attached to the names currently used, names that in some cases consist of **four** (4) parts. Although the Commission did not consider names as elaborate as that to be appropriate, it will therefore adhere to, in light of the many representations, the use of names consisting of **two** (2) parts, for a large number of electoral districts.

Conclusion

Thus, as explained in more detail above, pursuant to the public hearings and in light of the accepted criteria and the representations made, the Commission revised its Proposals and, after deliberation, respectfully submits its report in compliance with section 20 of the Act.

The names, population figures, boundaries and maps of the electoral districts and the descriptions of the changes made to the Proposals and the reasons therefor are attached to this report and form an integral part thereof.

Dated at Laval, Quebec, this 14th day of March, 2003.

Honourable Pierre Boudreault
Chairman

Victor Cayer
Deputy Chairman

Pierre Prémont
Commissioner

CERTIFIED copy of the Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for Quebec.

Claude Despatie
Secretary

SCHEDULE A

Names, Population Figures, Boundaries and Maps of Electoral Districts

There are in the Province of Quebec seventy-five (75) electoral districts, named and described as follows, each of which shall return one member of the House of Commons.

In the following descriptions:

(a) for the purposes of descriptions of electoral districts, the term “regional county municipality” means a corporation having jurisdiction over a territory in respect of which letters patent have been issued pursuant to the provisions of Division 1, Chapter 1, Title II of the *Land Use Planning and Development Act* (Chapter A-19.1 of the *Revised Statutes of Quebec*) following the coming into force of section 12.1 (S.Q., (1979), c. 51, section 251) of the *Territorial Division Act* (Chapter D-11) of the *Revised Statutes of Quebec*;

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

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

(d) wherever a word or expression is used to designate a territorial division, that word or expression designates the territorial division as it existed or was delimited on March 1, 2002, EXCEPT where the term “former” is used to designate a territorial division, e.g. cities, municipalities, this word or expression designates the territorial division as it existed or was delimited on:

- (i) June 26, 2001, for the former cities of La Plaine, Lachenaie and Terrebonne;
- (ii) December 31, 2001, for the former municipalities of Pintendre, Pointe-du-Lac, Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures and Saint-Étienne-de-Lauzon; the former parish municipalities of Saint-Joseph-de-la-Pointe-de-Lévy and Sainte-Hélène-de-Breakeyville; the former cities of Anjou, Aylmer, Boucherville, Brossard, Buckingham, Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Cap-Rouge, Charlesbourg, Charny, Côte-Saint-Luc, Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Dorval, Fleurimont, Gatineau, Greenfield Park, Hampstead, Hull, Lachine, Lac-Saint-Charles, L’Ancienne-Lorette, LaSalle, LeMoyne, Lennoxville, Lévis, L’Île-Bizard, Longueuil, Masson-Angers, Montréal, Montréal-Est, Montréal-Ouest, Mont-Royal, Pierrefonds, Québec, Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville, Sainte-Foy, Sainte-Marthe-du-Cap, Saint-Émile, Saint-Hubert, Saint-Jean-Chrysostome, Saint-Lambert, Saint-Laurent, Saint-Léonard, Saint-Louis-de-France, Saint-Nicolas, Saint-Rédempteur, Saint-Romuald, Sherbrooke, Sillery, Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières-Ouest, Verdun and Westmount; and

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

The population figure of each electoral district is derived from the 2001 decennial census.

SCHEDULE B

Descriptions of Changes to the Proposals and Reasons

Part I – General Comments

The Commission made proposals so that they might be debated. It did not want to defend them, not because it considered them unjustified, but because it wanted to hear what members of the public had to say, so that it could take their viewpoints into consideration as much as possible. The Commission understood that it could respond to many expectations by agreeing to moderately more pronounced deviations. It was thus able to include several regional county municipalities in a single electoral district. The same was true for several boroughs within the new cities, a new reality that the Commission had to confront. Most of the changes accepted in this report derive, directly or indirectly, from requests that the Commission felt were justified.

The Commission accepted adjustments permitted by the Act when they appeared justified, did not exceed 25% and, whenever possible, did not exceed the desirable limit of 10% for the purposes of effective representation. Thus, after considering the various written representations and listening to the various oral representations, the Commission modified its Proposals of August 31, 2002, by, in some cases, departing from the former target variance of 5% to take greater account of the requests relating to effective representation, community of interest and identity and historical pattern of electoral districts, and also to pay more attention to geographical size in rural and sparsely populated regions, as it relates to the workload of the members of the House of Commons, thus responding to the frequently expressed wishes of the presenters.

The Commission did not, however, accept proposals for exceptions or extraordinary electoral districts, as it was asked to do in some cases, because it did not feel that such departures were fair to the population of Quebec as a whole. Thus, the duty to preserve a reasonable parity for the province's entire population, while not forgetting the criterion of effective representation, regrettably prevented it from acceding to requests that, in some cases, were passionately defended.

However, as can be seen, the Commission has searched for a satisfactory response, when legally and factually possible, to many other requests, including those seeking respect for the criteria of effective representation, community of interest and identity, the boundaries of the RCMs and administrative regions, the boundaries of boroughs and municipalities, old and new, and the continuity of boundaries and historical patterns, in other words, the status quo. For the latter, figures are easy enough to come by: the Commission is now submitting **eighteen** (18) electoral districts for which it considers the configuration identical to the one it was given in the 1996 Representation Order notwithstanding that minor changes were made to **seven** (7) of these.

In light of the new boundaries and the comments about names, the Commission modified a number of electoral district names. Based on geographical name criteria, it is submitting **thirty-five** (35) electoral districts with the names suggested in its initial Proposals, **thirty**

(30) electoral districts with a double name based on criteria of desired representativeness and historical character, and **ten** (10) electoral districts with new names reflecting various recommendations or certain historical or geographical considerations.

Part II – Remarks and Explanations Relating to Changes to Proposals

The changes were often made as the result of mergers of municipalities and administrative territories ordered by the provincial government. Because the changes made by the Commission, usually at the request of the presenters, often had domino effects outside an administrative region, the Commission felt it would be useful, to facilitate the reading of this part, to present its specific remarks in a conventional geographic order that may combine administrative regions.

The reader will note that 1) these remarks and explanations always refer – except where explicitly otherwise indicated – to the Commission’s Proposals of August 31, 2002; 2) the electoral districts are presented under the names finally adopted by the Commission in this report, which appear in bold, while the name suggested in the Proposals is always in italics; 3) reasons given here are not exhaustive and must be read in conjunction with the body of the report and the general comments.

The geographical order adopted is:

- **Northern Quebec and Abitibi-Témiscamingue**
- **Outaouais and Laurentians**
- **Laval**
- **Lanaudière and Mauricie**
- **Québec City Area and Côte-Nord**
- **Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean**
- **Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Lower St. Lawrence**
- **Chaudière-Appalaches**
- **Central Quebec and Estrie**
- **Montréal**
- **Montréal**

Northern Quebec and Abitibi-Témiscamingue

This region includes the largest electoral district in the province, which contains the Territory of the Kativik Regional Government. Unfortunately, the Commission, which did take the geographic size of the territory into account, feels that it cannot, out of concern for intraprovincial electoral equity, accede to the pressing demands of the Inuit community, of some 10,000 inhabitants, to create an exceptional electoral district north of the 55th parallel primarily occupied by that community.

Baie-James—Nunavik (*Nunavik*)

This electoral district now includes the entire RCM Vallée-de-l'Or, which is the main point of entry to the Jamésie, and the Territory of the Kativik Regional Government.

The Réservoir-Dozois Territory was removed from the proposed electoral district of *Aylmer* and reincorporated into its RCM Vallée-de-l'Or. At the request of the Cree community, the Oujé-Bougoumou reserve was attached to the electoral district and its RCM. The adjacent cities of Chibougamau and Chapais were also integrated in accordance with the wishes expressed.

The northeastern boundary now lies on the 55th parallel to respect the homogeneity of the Territory of the Kativik Regional Government.

The electoral district is 17.04% smaller than the electoral quotient, which is justified by the geographic size of the territory.

Since presenters did not consider the name *Nunavik* representative of the entire area covered by the electoral district, the Commission acceded to the preference expressed for adding “Baie-James” to the name.

Abitibi—Témiscamingue (*Abitibi*)

In accordance with requests to keep RCMs intact, the Commission decided to regroup the RCMs Abitibi, Abitibi-Ouest and Témiscamingue, along with the new City of Rouyn-Noranda, into a single electoral district, much smaller geographically than its neighbouring electoral district of Baie-James—Nunavik. The communities of Beaucanton, Val-Paradis and Villebois are added to this electoral district to preserve their community of interest with the RCM Abitibi-Ouest.

The new configuration led the Commission to add “Témiscamingue” to the name, to reflect the electoral district’s historic component and geographical reality.

Outaouais and Laurentians

These two (2) regions experienced considerable demographic growth, and the Commission took this into account. The merger of municipalities and administrative territories was also one of the main reasons for the changes made.

Pontiac (*Aylmer*)

This electoral district, in accordance with the preference expressed by most of the interested parties, now contains in their entirety the three (3) RCMs Pontiac, La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau and Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais, to which have been added the former

cities of Masson-Angers and Buckingham, since the population of the former City of Gatineau justifies an electoral district of its own.

The electoral district returns to its historic name, “Pontiac,” which is well known both within and outside the electoral district.

Hull—Aylmer (*Hull*)

The former cities of Hull and Aylmer were grouped into a single electoral district as a result of representations citing the wishes of the populations in question and historical continuity. The electoral district thus has the same boundaries and name as in the 1996 Representation Order except for an adjustment following an annexation (Chelsea).

Gatineau (*Gatineau*)

This electoral district follows the boundaries of the former City of Gatineau, thus forming a complete electoral district within the new City of Gatineau. It has the same boundaries as in the 1996 Representation Order, with the exception of the former cities of Masson-Angers and Buckingham.

The name remains the same.

Trois-Seigneuries (*de l’Outaouais*)

The RCMs Papineau and Argenteuil and the City of Mirabel have been entirely placed in this electoral district, which covers the whole territory of the three (3) seigneuries that originally comprised this region. As requested, to respect the community of interest and historical pattern, the municipalities of Saint-Adolphe-d’Howard, Morin-Heights, Wenworth-Nord and Lac-des-Seize-Îles, which are part of the RCM Les Pays-d’en-Haut, have been attached.

Similarly, the part of the RCM Les Laurentides was joined to the electoral district of Labelle to keep it intact.

Furthermore, the Municipality of Saint-Colomban was joined with its RCM La Rivière-du-Nord to keep it intact.

The Commission is giving this electoral district a unifying new name suggested by a number of interested parties.

Deux-Montagnes (*Deux-Montagnes*)

No changes were made to the boundaries or name of this electoral district.

Labelle (*Labelle*)

This electoral district underwent a number of changes, taking into account the representations, the RCMs and the historic links.

The electoral district includes the entire RCMs Antoine-Labelle and Les Laurentides, and the RCM Les Pays-d'en-Haut, with the exception of the municipalities attached to the electoral district of Trois-Seigneuries.

The parts of the RCMs La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau and Matawinie were returned to their respective RCMs in the neighbouring electoral districts in order to keep them intact.

The name remains the same.

Rivière-du-Nord (*Laurentides*)

This electoral district was renewed in order to keep intact the RCM La Rivière-du-Nord.

The Commission chose this name, since the electoral district includes the entire RCM La Rivière-du-Nord.

Terrebonne—Blainville (*Terrebonne*)

No changes were made to this electoral district.

The electoral district reverts to the name it was given in the 1996 Representation Order.

Marc-Aurèle-Fortin (*des Mille-Îles*)

No changes were made to this electoral district except for a minor change in order to take into account the reconfiguration of des Laurentides Boulevard.

Since there was opposition to the suggested name *des Mille-Îles*, the Commission accepted the suggestion “Marc-Aurèle-Fortin”, to honour this native of the electoral district, one of Quebec’s great painters.

Laval

The only changes were to the names of two (2) of the three (3) electoral districts located entirely within the City of Laval.

Laval (*Laval*)

No changes were made to the boundaries or name of this electoral district.

François-Berthelot (*Duvernay*)

No changes were made to this electoral district except for the minor change mentioned in the electoral district of Marc-Aurèle-Fortin.

Since there was opposition to the proposed name *Duvernay*, the Commission accepted the suggestion “François-Berthelot” to honour the island’s second seigneur.

Île-Jésus (*Chomedey*)

No changes were made to this electoral district.

Since there was opposition to the proposed name *Chomedey*, the Commission accepted the suggestion “Île-Jésus”, the name of the island on which the electoral district is found.

Lanaudière and Mauricie

This large region was extensively modified in response to the representations made in order to take greater account of historical continuity and the RCMs. Out of concern for intraprovincial electoral equity, the Commission did not accede to the request for three (3) complete electoral districts in the Mauricie region.

Montcalm (*Montcalm*)

The municipalities of Sainte-Sophie and Saint-Hippolyte were returned to their RCM, in the neighbouring electoral district of Rivière-du-Nord. Similarly, the City of Charlemagne was reintegrated into its RCM L’Assomption, in the neighbouring electoral district of Repentigny.

The entire RCM Montcalm is included in the electoral district, which constitutes a community of historical interests with the RCM Les Moulins, with the exception of the former City of Terrebonne, which remains in the neighbouring electoral district of Terrebonne—Blainville.

The name remains unchanged.

Repentigny (*Repentigny*)

The reunification of the RCM L'Assomption made it possible to create a completely separate electoral district that encompasses all of the RCM's territory.

The municipalities of Charlemagne, L'Assomption and Saint-Sulpice were attached to the electoral district, while the municipalities of the RCM Montcalm were reintegrated into their RCM in the neighbouring electoral district of Montcalm.

The name remains unchanged.

Joliette (*Joliette*)

Reintegrating all the components of the RCMs Joliette and Matawinie made it possible to create a single electoral district.

The municipalities of L'Assomption and Saint-Sulpice were attached to their RCM L'Assomption in the neighbouring electoral district of Repentigny.

The municipalities of Lanoraie and Lavaltrie were attached to their RCM D'Autray, in order to keep the RCM intact, in the neighbouring electoral district of Berthier—Maskinongé.

Finally, the municipalities of Sainte-Marie-Salomé, Saint-Jacques, Saint-Alexis (village and parish) and Saint-Liguori were attached to their RCM Montcalm, in the neighbouring electoral district of Montcalm.

The name remains unchanged.

Berthier—Maskinongé (*Berthier*)

Bringing together the whole of the RCMs D'Autray and Maskinongé, and the former municipalities of Pointe-du-Lac and Trois-Rivières-Ouest, the electoral district serves as the link with the neighbouring region of Mauricie.

The entire former Town of Trois-Rivières-Ouest, rather than a portion, is now within the electoral district.

The parts of the RCM Matawinie that were included in the Proposals were placed in the neighbouring electoral district of Joliette, with the rest of this RCM.

The portions of the RCMs D’Auray and Maskinongé that were in the electoral districts of *Joliette* and *Saint-Maurice* respectively were moved into this electoral district to keep these RCMs intact.

The name was changed to reflect the historical character and geographical reality of the electoral district.

Trois-Rivières (*Trois-Rivières*)

The former cities of Trois-Rivières, Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Saint-Louis-de-France and Sainte-Marthe-du-Cap were regrouped into a complete urban electoral district in the new City of Trois-Rivières.

The name remains unchanged.

Saint-Maurice—Champlain (*Saint-Maurice*)

This electoral district contains all of the new City of Shawinigan and the whole of the RCMs Les Chenaux, Le Haut-Saint-Maurice and Mékinac.

The City of Sainte-Marthe-du-Cap returns to the electoral district of Trois-Rivières. The parts of the RCM Maskinongé were attached to the neighbouring electoral district of Berthier—Maskinongé in order to keep this RCM intact.

The new configuration led the Commission to add “Champlain” to the name in order to preserve the historic character and geographic reality of the electoral district.

Québec City Area and Côte-Nord

The Commission did not accede to the requests to create an exceptional electoral district on the Côte-Nord, but did regroup the RCMs in response to the wishes expressed, and in light of concerns from boroughs and a desire for the historical continuity of certain boundaries.

Portneuf (*Portneuf*)

To keep the RCM La Jacques-Cartier intact, it was placed in this electoral district.

The entire RCMs Le Haut-Saint-Maurice and Mékinac were placed in the neighbouring electoral district of Saint-Maurice—Champlain.

The name remains unchanged.

Louis-Saint-Laurent (*Samuel-de-Champlain*)

This electoral district was appreciably modified, with its northeastern boundary reverting to that of the electoral district of Québec East under the 1996 Representation Order.

Since there was opposition to the proposed name *Samuel-de-Champlain*, the Commission accepted the suggestion “Louis-Saint-Laurent” to honour this former Canadian prime minister and Member of the House of Commons for the electoral district of Québec East.

Louis-Hébert (*Louis-Hébert*)

No changes were made to this electoral district, which keeps the boundaries and name it was given in the 1996 Representation Order.

Charlesbourg (*Charlesbourg*)

This electoral district reverts to the boundaries of the electoral district of *Charlesbourg*, but without those parts of the RCM La Jacques-Cartier that were included in their entirety in the neighbouring electoral district of Portneuf.

The name remains unchanged.

Québec (*Québec*)

Only one change was made to this electoral district: the northern boundary is now the Félix-Leclerc Highway.

The name remains unchanged.

Beauport (*Beauport*)

The entire borough of Limoilou is included in the electoral district, and to the east, part of the former City of Beauport has been attached to the neighbouring electoral district of Charlevoix—Montmorency: that is, the former areas of Montmorency and Villeneuve, which make the link to the neighbouring electoral district and serve as a connection between the RCMs L’Île-d’Orléans and La Côte-de-Beaupré.

The name remains unchanged.

Charlevoix—Montmorency (*Charlevoix*)

In response to the representations, the part of the RCM La Jacques-Cartier was returned to the neighbouring electoral district of Portneuf. This electoral district includes the whole of five (5) RCMs: La Côte-de-Beaupré, L'Île-d'Orléans, Charlevoix, Charlevoix-Est and La Haute-Côte-Nord, and a section of the borough of Beauport linking it up to l'île d'Orléans.

The electoral district's new configuration led the Commission to add "Montmorency" to the name to reflect the historical character and geographical reality of the electoral district.

Manicouagan (*Manicouagan*)

Only one change was made to this electoral district: the northern boundary was moved down from the 56th parallel to the 55th parallel for the reasons expressed in the electoral district of Baie-James—Nunavik.

This electoral district is 12.05% smaller than the electoral quotient, which is justified by its geographical size.

The name remains unchanged.

Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean

Out of concern for intraprovincial equity, the Commission did not accede to the requests from people of this region to keep the four (4) electoral districts from the 1996 Representation Order, three (3) of which had become extraordinary. It did, however, take into consideration the geographical size of the region and its concentrated population. The Commission did accede to some of the requests for specific modifications, including configuring two (2) electoral districts around the new City of Saguenay and one (1) around the Saint-Jean Lake.

Chicoutimi—Le Fjord (*Chicoutimi*)

An important change was made to this electoral district.

The territory of the former Municipality of Lac-Kénogami was taken out of the electoral district and attached to the neighbouring electoral district of Jonquière—Alma, along with that entire section of the former City of Jonquière that formed part of it.

The municipalities of Saint-Fulgence, Sainte-Rose-du-Nord, Saint-Honoré and Mont-Valin were integrated into the electoral district, in response to the long-held wishes of the interested parties.

The electoral district reverts to the name it was given in June 2000.

Jonquière—Alma (*du Saguenay*)

This electoral district contains the entire Borough of Jonquière of the City of Saguenay.

The municipalities of Saint-Honoré, Saint-Fulgence, Sainte-Rose-du-Nord and Mont-Valin were attached to the neighbouring electoral district of Chicoutimi—Le Fjord, which now includes all of the Saguenay Fjord.

The name was changed to reflect the electoral district's geographical reality.

Roberval (*Lac-Saint-Jean*)

This electoral district lost the Oujé-Bougoumou Reserve and the cities of Chibougamau and Chapais to the neighbouring electoral district of Baie-James—Nunavik, in accordance with the wishes of the interested parties. The electoral district is 15.68% smaller than the electoral quotient, which is justified by its geographical size.

The electoral district reverts to its original name, in accordance with the wishes expressed.

Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Lower St. Lawrence

While the Commission did not accede to the requests to maintain three (3) extraordinary electoral districts, it did review their configuration to take into account the dispersion of the population and the historical character of the electoral districts.

Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine (*Gaspésie*)

While the proposal originally contained a single administrative region, the Commission, at the request of interested parties, decided to transfer the entire RCM Avignon to the neighbouring electoral district of Matapédia—Matane.

The electoral district is 15.38% smaller than the electoral quotient, which is justified by the dispersion of its population.

The name “Îles-de-la-Madeleine” was added to reflect the historical character and geographical reality of the electoral district.

Matapédia—Matane (*Rimouski*)

This electoral district was modified and now contains the whole of the RCMs Matane, La Matapédia, Avignon and La Mitis.

The City of Rimouski was placed in the neighbouring electoral district of Rimouski—Témiscouata.

The electoral district is 20.19% smaller than the electoral quotient. The domino effect of the changes made it possible to preserve various communities of interest.

The electoral district reverts to the name it was given in the 1996 Representation Order.

Rimouski—Témiscouata (*Rivière-du-Loup*)

This electoral district was modified and now lies southwest of the City of Rimouski, rather than extending to the boundaries of Gaspésie.

The entire RCM Rimouski-Neigette was joined with the RCMs Témiscouata and Les Basques.

The electoral district is 12.38% smaller than the electoral quotient. Maintaining boundaries more in line with those of the 1987 Representation Order made it possible to preserve the historical character and communities of interest.

The name was changed to reflect the historical character and geographical reality of the electoral district.

Rivière-du-Loup—Montmagny (*Montmagny*)

This electoral district now contains the whole of the RCMs Rivière-du-Loup, Kamouraska, L'Islet and Montmagny.

The name was changed to reflect the historical character and geographical reality of the electoral district.

Chaudières-Appalaches

The search for and the regrouping of administrative boundaries decreed by the provincial authority, were in large part the motivation for the changes made, which emphasize the historic ties of interdependence.

Lévis—Bellechasse (*Lévis*)

This electoral district was modified by transferring the former municipalities of Charny, Saint-Jean-Chrysostome, Sainte-Hélène-de-Breakeyville and Saint-Rédempteur to the neighbouring electoral district of Lotbinière—Chutes-de-la-Chaudière. The entire RCM Bellechasse was added, along with the RCM Les Etchemins, with the exception of the municipalities of Saint-Zacharie, Sainte-Aurélie, Saint-Prosper and Saint-Benjamin, which are in the neighbouring electoral district of Beauce.

The name was changed to reflect the historical character and geographical reality of the electoral district.

Beauce (*Beauce*)

This electoral district reverts to the boundaries it was given in the 1996 Representation Order, with the exception of an adjustment made following the amalgamation of the municipalities of Saint-Ludger, Risborough and Gayhurst-Partie-Sud-Est.

To reflect the expressed wishes of the interested parties, the former Municipality of Saint-Henri was reintegrated into its RCM Bellechasse, while the municipalities of Saint-Zacharie, Sainte-Aurélie, Saint-Prosper and Saint-Benjamin were detached from their RCM and included in this electoral district. The municipalities of Saint-Ludger and Saint-Robert-Bellarmin are also included in the electoral district.

The name remains unchanged.

Lotbinière—Chutes-de-la-Chaudière (*Lotbinière*)

The Commission adds the former municipalities of Saint-Jean-Chrysostome, Charny, Saint-Rédempteur and Sainte-Hélène-de-Breakeyville to the electoral district.

The parts of the RCMs Bécancour and Arthabaska were reintegrated into their RCMs in the neighbouring electoral districts of Richelieu and Richmond—Arthabaska.

The RCM L'Érable was integrated as a whole into the neighbouring electoral district of Mégantic—L'Érable.

The name was changed to reflect the historical character and geographical reality of the electoral district.

Central Quebec and Estrie

In the new configuration, the Commission was largely inspired by the many requests to follow existing administrative boundaries and the historical continuity bringing them closer to the boundaries of the 1996 Representation Order.

Mégantic—L'Érable (*Mégantic*)

This electoral district now runs along a north–south axis, like the neighbouring electoral district of Beauce, and keeps its RCMs L'Amiante and Le Granit, except for the municipalities of Saint-Ludger and Saint-Robert-Bellarmin. The entire RCM L'Érable has been integrated into the electoral district.

The RCMs Le Haut-Saint-François and Coaticook are integrated into the neighbouring electoral district of Compton—Stanstead, to keep them intact and preserve their affinity.

The name was changed to reflect the historical character and geographical reality of the electoral district.

Richmond—Arthabaska (*Arthabaska*)

A number of changes were made to this electoral district. It now contains the municipalities of Saint-Valère, Saint-Rosaire, Sainte-Anne-du-Sault, Maddington, Saint-Louis-de-Blandford and Daveluyville, so as to keep the entire RCM Arthabaska in the electoral district.

The entire RCM Asbestos, which makes the link with the RCM Le Val-Saint-François, remains in the electoral district.

The RCM Le Val-Saint-François, which makes up the southwestern portion of the electoral district, reverts to the boundaries of the 1996 Representation Order, with the exception of the Municipality of Stoke, which is attached to the neighbouring electoral district of Compton—Stanstead, and the Municipality of Ulverton, which is now re-attached to its RCM and the electoral district.

The municipalities of Dudswell and Weedon were reintegrated with their RCM Le Haut-Saint-François. The municipalities of the RCM Drummond are returned to their RCM.

At the request of the interested parties, “Richmond” was added to the proposed name to reflect the electoral district’s historical character.

Richelieu (*Richelieu*)

This electoral district now includes three (3) RCMs in their entirety, the RCMs Le Bas-Richelieu, Nicolet-Yamaska and Bécancour.

The municipalities of Saint-Eugène, Saint-Guillaume, Saint-Edmond-de-Grantham, Saint-Germain-de-Grantham, Saint-Pie-de-Guire, Saint-Bonaventure and Saint-Majorique-de-Grantham were reintegrated into their RCM in the neighbouring electoral district of Drummond.

The name remains unchanged.

Drummond (*Drummond*)

This electoral district reverts to the boundaries it had in the 1996 Representation Order, with the exception of the Municipality of Ulverton, which is back in its RCM Le Val-Saint-François. The RCM Acton was transferred to the neighbouring electoral district of Saint-Hyacinthe.

The name remains unchanged.

Shefford (*Shefford*)

No changes were made to this electoral district and it retains the boundaries and name it was given in the 1996 Representation Order.

Sherbrooke (*Sherbrooke*)

No changes were made to this electoral district and the name remains unchanged, except for an adjustment to the limits of the former Town of Lennoxville as a result of annexation.

Compton—Stanstead (*Memphrémagog*)

This electoral district underwent major changes.

The entire RCM Coaticook was placed in this electoral district to keep it intact.

The RCM Le Haut-Saint-François, which was transferred to the proposed electoral district of *Mégantic*, is back in the electoral district in its entirety, recovering the municipalities of Dudswell and Weedon that had been allocated to the electoral district of *Arthabaska*.

The Municipality of Stoke that is part of the RCM Le Val-Saint-François, along with the former municipalities of Bromptonville, Rock Forest, Saint-Élie-d'Orford and Ascot Corner, merged with the new City of Sherbrooke, surround the electoral district of Sherbrooke.

The electoral district reverts to the western boundary it had in the 1996 Representation Order, recovering the municipalities of Stanstead, Ogden, North Hatley, Hatley and Ayer's Cliff from the RCM Memphrémagog.

The electoral district reverts to the name it was given in the 1996 Representation Order.

Montérégie

The provincial administrative boundaries and historical continuity were the factors influencing the changes made to the Proposals and the electoral boundaries are brought close to those of the 1996 Representation Order.

Brome—Missisquoi (*Missisquoi*)

This electoral district reverts to the boundaries it was given in the 1996 Representation Order, with the exception of an adjustment to the northeastern portion between the Township of Orford and the Municipality of Saint-Élie-d'Orford, which was merged with Sherbrooke.

The electoral district reverts to the name it was given in the 1996 Representation Order.

Saint-Jean (*Saint-Jean*)

This electoral district reverts to the boundaries and the name it was given in the 1996 Representation Order.

Chambly (*Chambly*)

This electoral district reverts to the boundaries and the name it was given in the 1996 Representation Order.

Saint-Hyacinthe (*Saint-Hyacinthe*)

This electoral district reverts to the boundaries and the name it was given in the 1996 Representation Order.

Verchères—Les Patriotes (*Verchères*)

This electoral district now includes the entire RCM Lajemmerais and the municipalities of Saint-Charles-sur-Richelieu, Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu, Saint-Marc-sur-Richelieu and Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu from the RCM La Vallée-du-Richelieu in order to revert to the northeastern, eastern and southeastern boundaries that it had in the 1996 Representation Order. The part of the former City of Longueuil reverts to its original city, and only a part of the former City of Boucherville is retained in the southwestern section.

The electoral district reverts to the name it was given in June 1998.

Longueuil (*Longueuil*)

The changes made to the neighbouring electoral district of Verchères—Les Patriotes led to changes in the northeastern portion, which now contains part of the former City of Boucherville. The electoral district reverts to the southern boundary it had in the 1996 Representation Order, while in the southwestern part, a portion of the former City of Longueuil is attached to the neighbouring electoral district of Saint-Lambert.

The electoral district contains most of the former City of Longueuil.

The name remains unchanged.

Saint-Bruno—Saint-Hubert (*Saint-Hubert*)

This electoral district reverts to the boundaries it had in the 1996 Representation Order and the name it was given in April 1997.

Saint-Lambert (*Saint-Lambert*)

This electoral district reverts to the southern and southwestern boundaries it had in the 1996 Representation Order, except for the minor adjustment described in the electoral district of Brossard—La Prairie.

In the north, part of the former City of Longueuil was attached to this electoral district to provide a better urban balance to reflect the continuity and historical pattern of the electoral district.

The name remains unchanged.

Brossard—La Prairie (*Brossard*)

This electoral district reverts to the boundaries and the name it was given in the 1996 Representation Order, except for a minor adjustment to the boundary dividing the former towns of Saint-Lambert and Brossard, which could not be considered in the 1996 Representation Order.

Châteauguay (*Châteauguay*)

This electoral district reverts in part to the eastern boundary it had in the 1996 Representation Order. It does not revert to the southern boundary, however, because of the return of the municipalities of Saint-Rémi, Saint-Michel, Saint-Édouard and Saint-Jacques-le-Mineur to their RCM Les Jardins-de-Napierville in the neighbouring electoral district of Beauharnois—Salaberry.

The name remains unchanged.

Beauharnois—Salaberry (*Salaberry*)

This electoral district now contains three (3) complete RCMs: Les Jardins-de-Napierville, Le Haut-Saint-Laurent and Beauharnois-Salaberry.

The portion of the RCM Vaudreuil-Soulanges that was integrated into the electoral district returns to its RCM in the neighbouring electoral district of Vaudreuil-Soulanges.

Thus, in the same spirit of historical continuity, the electoral district reverts in large part to the boundaries it had in the 1996 Representation Order.

The electoral district reverts to the name it was given in the 1996 Representation Order.

Vaudreuil-Soulanges (*Vaudreuil*)

This electoral district reverts to the boundaries it had in the 1996 Representation Order, encompassing all of a single RCM.

The former municipalities of Senneville, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Baie-d'Urfé and Beaconsfield return to the electoral district of Lac-Saint-Louis.

The electoral district reverts to the name it was given in April 1997.

Montréal

The search for the much-requested historical continuity of borders and the desire to balance Montréal's urban population with its domino effects are the main sources of the changes made.

Lac-Saint-Louis (*Lac-Saint-Louis*)

This electoral district underwent major changes. The electoral district was reconstituted around the former City of Pointe-Claire, to which were added the former Village of Senneville and the former cities of Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Baie-d'Urfé and Beaconsfield from the proposed electoral district of *Vaudreuil*.

Coming from the proposed electoral district of *Pierrefonds*, the former City of Kirkland and parts of the former cities of Pierrefonds and Sainte-Geneviève, west of Jacques-Bizard Boulevard, were added to the northwestern section of the electoral district.

The former City of Dollard-des-Ormeaux is returned to the electoral district of Pierrefonds—Dollard, while the part of the former City of Saint-Laurent was put back in the electoral district of Saint-Laurent—Cartierville.

The electoral district lies within the boundaries of the 1996 Representation Order, with the exception of the adjustments required by the movement of the population, including the transfer of the former municipalities of Dorval and L'Île-Dorval to the electoral district of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce—Lachine.

The name remains unchanged.

Pierrefonds—Dollard (*Pierrefonds*)

As a result of the changes to the neighbouring electoral district of Lac-Saint-Louis, this electoral district reverts to the boundaries it had in the 1996 Representation Order, except for the portions of the former cities of Pierrefonds and Sainte-Geneviève, west of Jacques-Bizard Boulevard.

The electoral district reverts to the name it had in the 1996 Representation Order.

Saint-Laurent—Cartierville (*Saint-Laurent*)

This electoral district reverts completely to the boundaries and name it was given in the 1996 Representation Order.

The changes to the electoral districts of Lac-Saint-Louis and Mount Royal made it possible to re-establish this electoral district.

Mount Royal (*Mount Royal*)

This electoral district, like the previous one, reverts to the boundaries and name it was given in the 1996 Representation Order, thus reflecting the historical continuity of its borders.

Because of the changes to the neighbouring electoral district of Saint-Laurent—Cartierville, the northern boundary of this electoral district reverts to the one it had in the 1996 Representation Order, while the southeastern boundary reverts to Victoria Street, instead of Décarie Boulevard, and the northeastern boundary to de l'Acadie Boulevard, instead of Wiseman Avenue.

Notre-Dame-de-Grâce—Lachine (*Lachine*)

This electoral district now incorporates all of the former municipalities of Dorval and L'Île-Dorval, instead of a small portion thereof. The northern boundary reverts to the one in the 1996 Representation Order, with the electoral districts of Saint-Laurent—Cartierville and Mount Royal.

The eastern boundary, with the electoral district of Westmount—Ville-Marie, is brought to Hingston Avenue, to offset the changes to the electoral districts in western Montréal.

The electoral district reverts to the name it was given in April 1997.

LaSalle (*LaSalle*)

Only one minor change was made to the western boundary of this electoral district, returning it to the limits it was given in the 1996 Representation Order.

The name remains unchanged.

Jeanne-Le Ber (*Verdun*)

The northwestern and northeastern boundaries of this electoral district were moved to place the Petite-Bourgogne neighbourhood in a single electoral district.

The Commission accepted the suggestion “Jeanne-Le Ber” to honour this remarkable figure from the colony's early days, who was also the daughter of the first Seigneur of L'Île-Saint-Paul (des Sœurs Island).

Westmount—Ville-Marie (*Westmount*)

This electoral district underwent a number of changes.

The western boundary is moved to Hingston Avenue, the boundary with the electoral district of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce—Lachine. In the south, the missing portion of the Petite-Bourgogne neighbourhood rejoins the neighbouring electoral district of Jeanne-Le Ber.

In the northeast, the electoral district reverts to the boundaries it had in the 1996 Representation Order, while to the northwest, the boundary is brought to des Pins Avenue and Cedar Avenue, to the benefit of the electoral district of Outremont.

The electoral district reverts to the name it was given in the 1996 Representation Order.

Outremont (*Outremont*)

This electoral district regains the southwestern boundaries it had in the 1996 Representation Order and is extended to the south as far as Cedar Avenue and des Pins Avenue, while keeping Saint-Laurent Boulevard as the northeastern boundary.

The northwestern boundary extends to Jean-Talon Street West.

The name remains unchanged.

Laurier (*Laurier*)

This electoral district reverts to the southeastern boundaries it had in the 1996 Representation Order, while the northeastern boundary has been brought back to Sheppard Street and Dufresne Street, as far as Sherbrooke Street East.

The name remains unchanged.

Rosemont—La Petite-Patrie (*Rosemont*)

A single minor change was made to the northern and northeastern boundaries of this electoral district in order to revert to the boundaries it had in the 1996 Representation Order.

The electoral district reverts to the name it was given in June 2000.

Papineau (*Papineau*)

This electoral district reverts to the boundaries it had in the 1996 Representation Order, with the exception of the southeastern boundary which was set at Jean-Talon Street West.

The name remains unchanged.

Ahuntsic (*Ahuntsic*)

No changes were made to this electoral district and the name remains unchanged.

Bourassa (*Bourassa*)

The northeastern boundary of this electoral district is extended to Fernand-Gauthier Avenue.

The name remains unchanged.

Saint-Léonard—Saint-Michel (*Saint-Léonard*)

This electoral district reverts to the boundaries and the name it was given in the 1996 Representation Order, except for a minor adjustment to the northern boundary of the electoral district following the railway line rather than the limit of the former City of Saint-Léonard.

Hochelaga (*Hochelaga*)

This electoral district underwent a few changes. The southern boundary was extended to Sheppard Street and Dufresne Street.

In the northwest, the part of the former City of Saint-Léonard that was part of the electoral district is returned to its original electoral district of Saint-Léonard—Saint-Michel.

Finally, in the northeast, the quadrilateral formed by Rosemont Boulevard, Du Quesne Street, Sherbrooke Street East and Langelier Boulevard is returned to the neighbouring electoral district of Honoré-Mercier.

The name remains unchanged.

La Pointe-de-l'Île (*La Pointe-de-l'Île*)

No changes were made to this electoral district and the name remains unchanged.

Honoré-Mercier (*Anjou*)

This electoral district reverts to the southwestern boundary it had in the 1996 Representation Order.

In the northwest, the boundary is moved back from Marc-Aurèle-Fortin Boulevard to Fernand-Gauthier Avenue.

The Commission accepted the suggestion “Honoré-Mercier” to honour this outstanding statesman from the last part of the 19th century, whose name was previously used for an electoral district encompassing the current territory.

SCHEDULE C

Partial Summary Report

Province: Quebec

Population: 7,237,479
Provincial Quotient: 96,500

Federal Electoral District	Population 2001	Variance %
Abitibi—Témiscamingue	104,620	8.41
Ahuntsic	99,848	3.47
Baie-James—Nunavik	80,052	-17.04
Beauce	102,072	5.77
Beauharnois—Salaberry	103,808	7.57
Beauport	98,990	2.58
Berthier—Maskinongé	103,516	7.27
Bourassa	99,862	3.48
Brome—Missisquoi	88,128	-8.68
Brossard—La Prairie	100,489	4.13
Chambly	104,995	8.80
Charlesbourg	90,162	-6.57
Charlevoix—Montmorency	89,257	-7.51
Châteauguay	102,709	6.43
Chicoutimi—Le Fjord	98,739	2.32
Compton—Stanstead	94,649	-1.92
Deux-Montagnes	92,929	-3.70
Drummond	87,808	-9.01
François-Berthelot	99,841	3.46
Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine	81,656	-15.38
Gatineau	102,898	6.63
Hochelaga	100,934	4.59
Honoré-Mercier	100,981	4.64
Hull—Aylmer	102,331	6.04
Île-Jésus	100,137	3.77
Jeanne-Le Ber	103,092	6.83
Joliette	97,344	0.87
Jonquière—Alma	98,167	1.73
Labelle	96,133	-0.38
Lac-Saint-Louis	101,919	5.62

La Pointe-de-l'Île	98,878	2.46
LaSalle	99,767	3.39
Laurier	100,488	4.13
Laval	98,831	2.42
Lévis—Bellechasse	102,310	6.02
Longueuil	96,403	-0.10
Lotbinière—Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	94,834	-1.73
Louis-Hébert	98,156	1.72
Louis-Saint-Laurent	94,294	-2.29
Manicouagan	84,872	-12.05
Marc-Aurèle-Fortin	99,044	2.64
Matapédia—Matane	77,021	-20.19
Mégantic—L'Érable	87,205	-9.63
Montcalm	105,678	9.51
Mount Royal	98,346	1.91
Notre-Dame-de-Grâce—Lachine	101,698	5.39
Outremont	96,693	0.20
Papineau	103,942	7.71
Pierrefonds—Dollard	102,542	6.26
Pontiac	89,950	-6.79
Portneuf	87,141	-9.70
Québec	93,811	-2.79
Repentigny	103,977	7.75
Richelieu	92,650	-3.99
Richmond—Arthabaska	97,493	1.03
Rimouski—Témiscouata	84,557	-12.38
Rivière-du-Loup—Montmagny	97,126	0.65
Rivière-du-Nord	90,419	-6.30
Roberval	81,373	-15.68
Rosemont—La Petite-Patrie	103,458	7.21
Saint-Bruno—Saint-Hubert	99,755	3.37
Saint-Hyacinthe	94,084	-2.50
Saint-Jean	95,096	-1.45
Saint-Lambert	92,946	-3.68
Saint-Laurent—Cartierville	100,747	4.40
Saint-Léonard—Saint-Michel	102,302	6.01
Saint-Maurice—Champlain	97,893	1.44
Shefford	94,939	-1.62
Sherbrooke	97,400	0.93

Terrebonne—Blainville	92,086	-4.57
Trois-Rivières	92,206	-4.45
Trois-Seigneuries	98,467	2.04
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	102,100	5.80
Verchères—Les Patriotes	89,209	-7.56
Westmount—Ville-Marie	97,226	0.75
 TOTAL	 7,237,479	