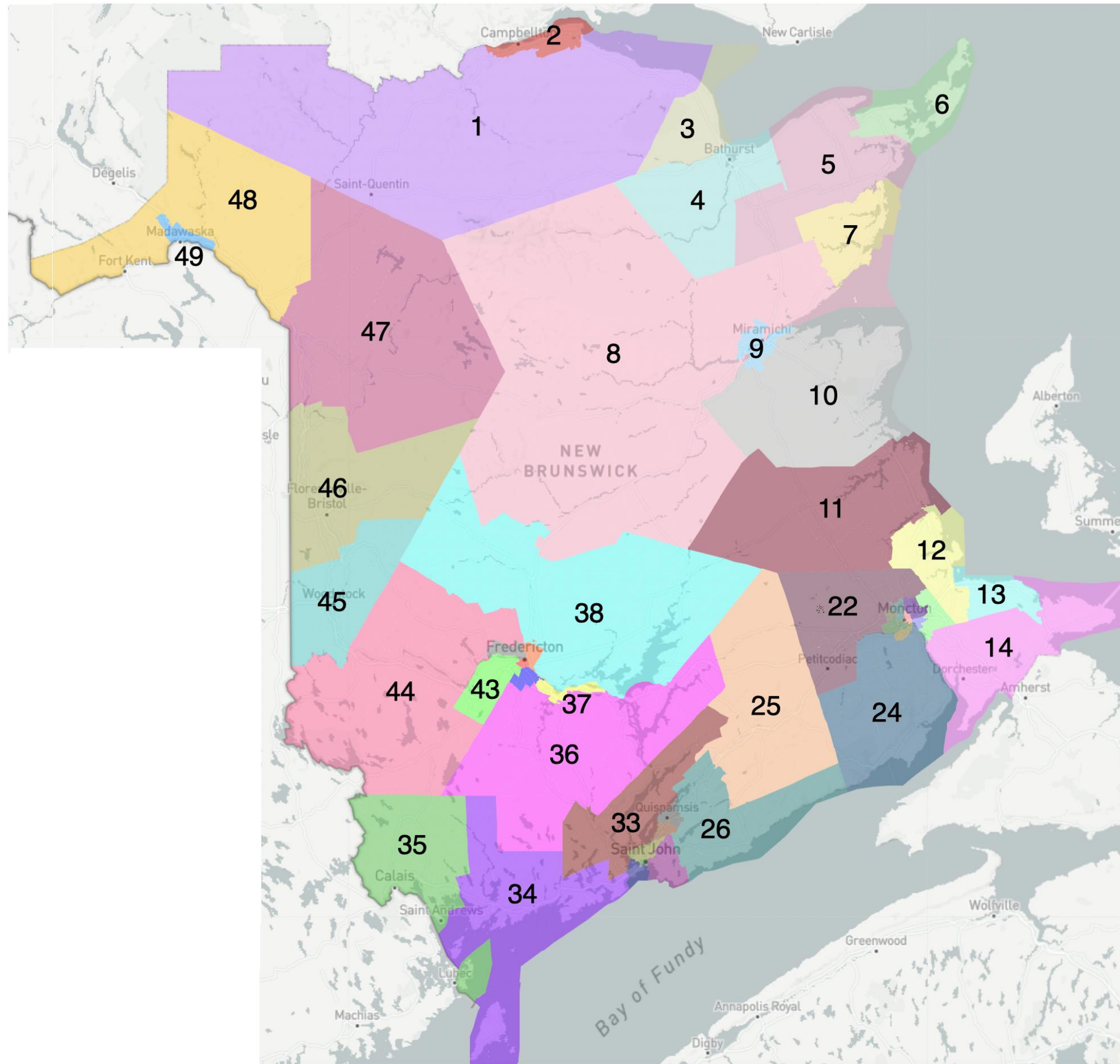


My name is J.P. Kirby, a life long resident of Fredericton, and the owner and developer of election-atlas.ca since 2012. I am pleased to submit the following proposal for a new 49-district provincial electoral map of New Brunswick. All districts fall within the 15% maximum allowable population deviation according to the 2021 census, with only two having a deviation of more than 10%. Although the commission uses the Elections New Brunswick voters list, I believe that the deviations from that average should be broadly similar.

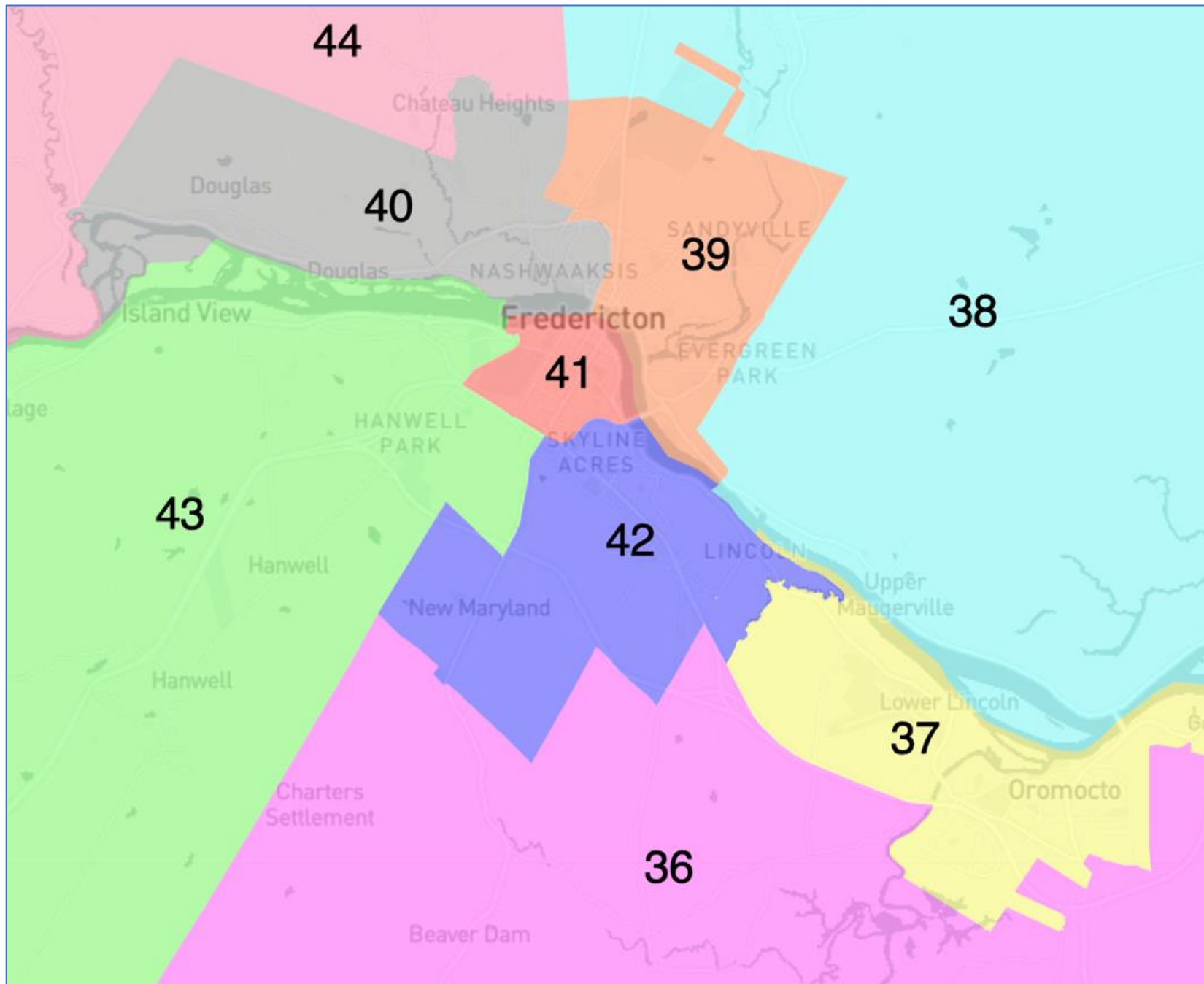
There are three main factors involved in drawing these boundaries that I believe the previous commission overlooked, and that I have tried to stick to in this proposal: 1) that boundaries of linguistic and cultural communities should be respected where possible, 2) that urban and rural areas should be kept in separate districts, 3) that district lines should follow municipal or local service district boundaries (either current or future), or other easily distinguishable features such as roads or rivers.

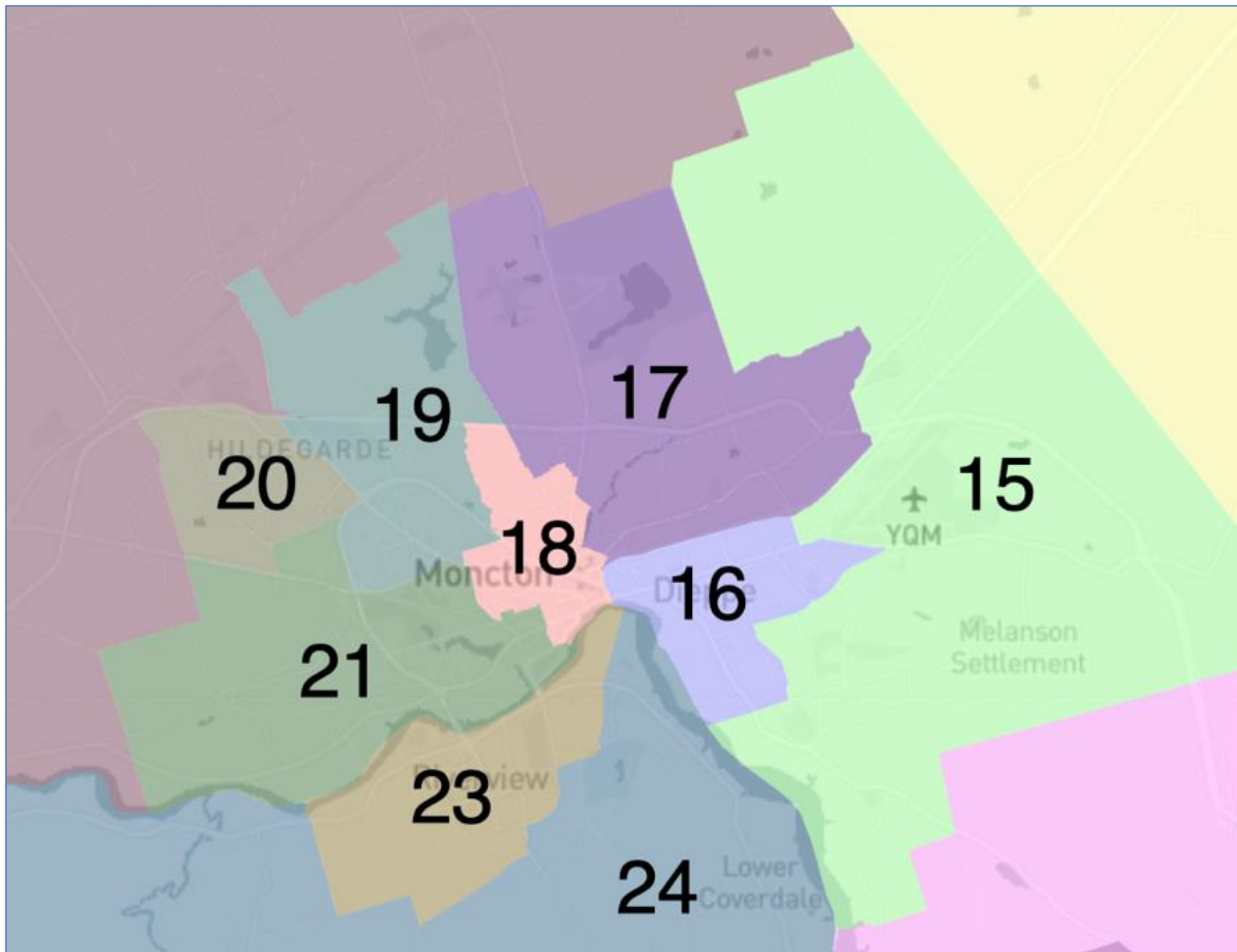
Please find attached an overview map, insets of the 3 largest cities, and brief descriptions of the 49 proposed districts. If you have any more questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at [webmaster@election-atlas.ca](mailto:webmaster@election-atlas.ca) or (phone number redacted).

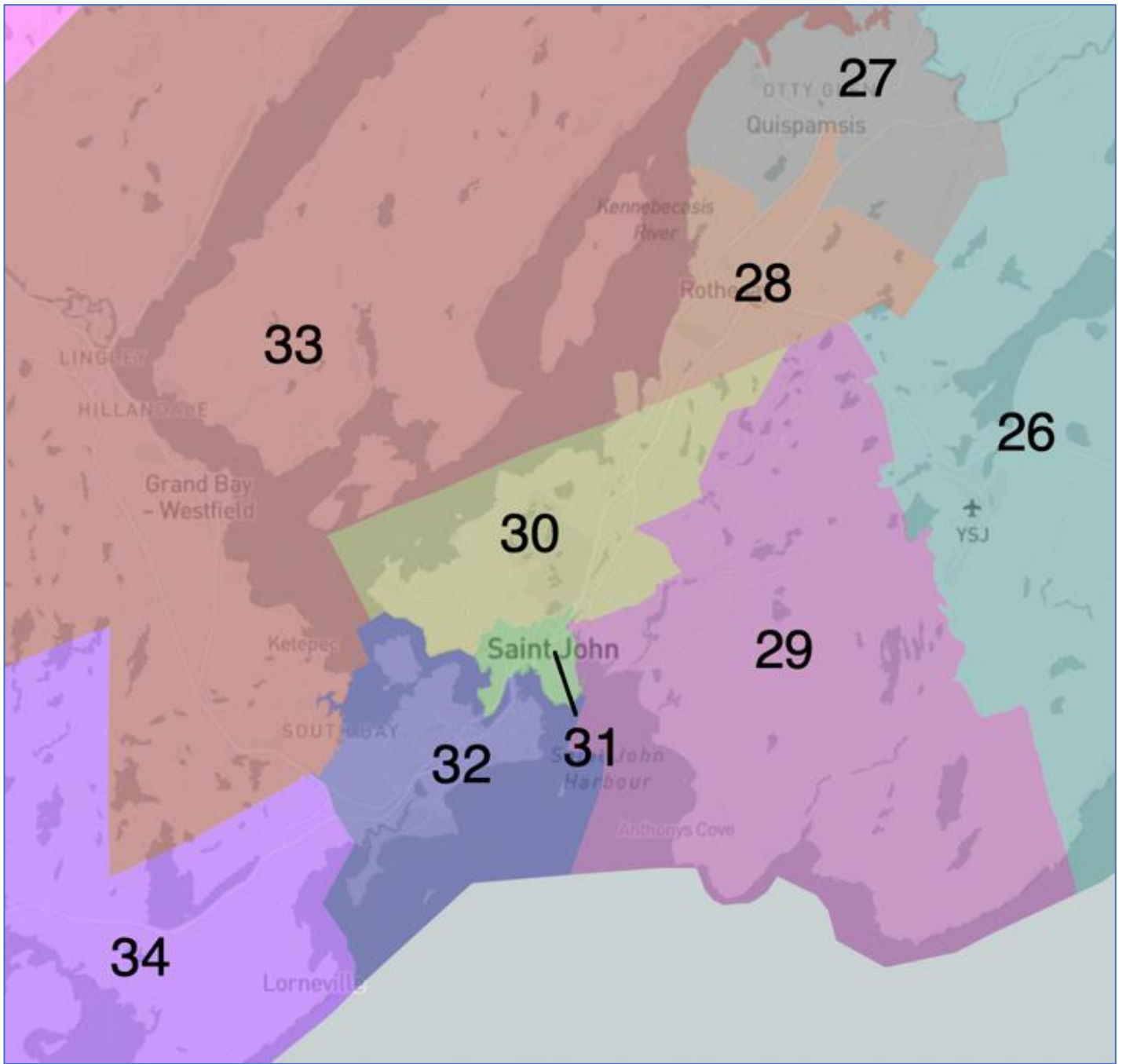
Respectfully submitted,  
J.P. Kirby  
August 19, 2022



1. Restigouche
2. Campbellton-Dalhousie
3. Beresford-Chaleur
4. Bathurst
5. Centre-Péninsule
6. Caraquet-Shippagan-Lamèque
7. Tracadie-Neguac
8. Southwest Miramichi-Esgenoôpetitj
9. Miramichi
10. Kouchibouguac-Bay du Vin
11. Kent
12. Shediac Bay
13. Shediac-Cap Pelé
14. Memramcook-Tantramar
15. Dieppe-Lakeville
16. Dieppe Centre
17. Moncton East
18. Moncton Centre
19. Moncton-Mapleton
20. Moncton-Hildegarde
21. Moncton-Jones Lake
22. Petitcodiac
23. Riverview
24. Albert
25. Sussex
26. Hampton-Fundy
27. Quispamsis
28. Rothesay
29. Saint John-Champlain
30. Saint John-Rockwood
31. Saint John-Harbour
32. Saint John-Lancaster
33. Grand Bay-Belleisle
34. Charlotte-Lepreau
35. St. Croix
36. Sunbury-Gagetown
37. Oromocto
38. Grand Lake-Nashwaak
39. Fredericton-Sitansisk
40. Fredericton-Douglas
41. Fredericton South
42. Fredericton-New Maryland
43. Fredericton-Hanwell
44. York
45. Woodstock
46. Carleton-Victoria
47. Grand Falls-Tobique
48. Madawaska
49. Edmundston







Numbers after each district name indicate the deviation from the provincial average using 2021 Census data.

**1. Restigouche (-5%)**

**2. Campbellton-Dalhousie (-1%)**

The Restigouche region can be divided neatly into two districts. This proposal includes an urban seat from Tide Head to Eel River Crossing, and a more rural seat covering the rest of the region from Saint-Quentin to Belledune.

**3. Beresford-Chaleur (-3%)**

This district consists of a mostly francophone region from Pointe-Verte to the Bathurst city line.

**4. Bathurst (+2%)**

The city of Bathurst is reunited in one district. Also included are several mostly anglophone bedroom communities and the Pabineau First Nation.

**5. Centre-Péninsule (+6%)**

**6. Caraquet-Shippagan-Lamèque (+8%)**

**7. Tracadie-Neguac (+4%)**

The Acadian Peninsula was the hardest section of the province for me. In the end, I decided on one seat based around Caraquet, one based around Tracadie, and one covering the rest of the peninsula. Due to population losses in the area, it was no longer possible to keep the current Shippagan-Lamèque -Miscou riding without taking in portions of either Caraquet or Tracadie. Neguac is also now linked up with Tracadie instead of being part of an anglophone Miramichi-based seat in the past.

**8. Southwest Miramichi-Esgenoôpetitj (+9%)**

This riding takes in most of the anglophone and Indigenous portions of the current ridings of Southwest Miramichi-Bay du Vin and Miramichi Bay-Neguac.

**9. Miramichi (+7%)**

Includes the entire city of Miramichi as currently constituted, except for the portion north of the river and east of the Centennial Bridge and highway 8. It is very similar to the current Miramichi riding except for the addition of Douglastown.

**10. Kouchibouguac-Bay du Vin (-12%)**

This is the least populated of the 49 ridings, but due to geographical constraints it is hard to add additional territory. It includes about half of the current seat of Kent North plus a portion of Southwest Miramichi-Bay du Vin. It is mostly francophone but with a significant anglophone population around Napan and Lower Nelson. It makes more sense for the Baie-Sainte-Anne area to be linked with a francophone Kent County-based seat rather than the southwest Miramichi areas as it is now.

**11. Kent (-4%)**

Similar to the Kent riding that existed between 2006-14, it includes Bouctouche, Richibucto, Rexton and the Elsipogtog First Nation.

**12. Shediac Bay (+1%)**

This riding includes the area from Saint-Antoine to Scoudouc.

**13. Shediac--Cap-Pelé (+5%)**

Very little change from the current riding.

**14. Memramcook-Tantramar (+2%)**

It is very understandable that officials and residents of Memramcook do not want to continue as part of the same district as the Sackville area (an analysis of poll-by-poll results from 2018 and 2020 proves the point), but a Tantramar-specific riding does not meet the population threshold without taking in either Memramcook or Cap-Pelé.

There is no change in this proposal from the current boundaries.

**15. Dieppe-Lakeville (-5%)**

**16. Dieppe Centre (-1%)**

Dieppe can be divided neatly into 2 ridings. Dieppe Centre includes most of the older portions of the city, while Dieppe-Lakeville includes outer neighbourhoods and newer suburban developments. The Lakeville area, currently in Moncton East, has also been added to get it within the population threshold.

**17. Moncton East (-2%)**

Similar to the current Moncton East riding, but not including the portions outside current Moncton city limits; while the Hennessey Road subdivision in Moncton has been added.

**18. Moncton Centre (+5%)**

This is a new riding that includes much of the urban core of Moncton: downtown east of Archibald St, the rest of the inner city east of High St, the U de M campus, Sunny Brae and the McLaughlin Road and Morton Avenue corridors.

**19. Moncton-Mapleton (0%)**

This riding includes the north end of the city, bounded on the south by Killam Drive and Connaught Street, on the west by Wheeler Boulevard and Mountain Road, and on the east by Halls Creek.

**20. Moncton-Hildegarde (-5%)**

The city's northwest end has grown enough that the Hildegarde and Evergreen Park neighbourhood can now form their own riding.

**21. Moncton-Jones Lake (-4%)**

The bulk of this riding is in the south end of Moncton. It would also include the portion east of Horsman and south of Ryan streets, and the Salisbury Road corridor to the current city limit.

**22. Petitcodiac (+5%)**

Similar to the former Petitcodiac riding as it existed from 1995 to 2014, it includes the area from the village of Petitcodiac to Magnetic Hill, as well as the Irishtown area north of Moncton.

**23. Riverview (-4%)**

Little change from the current boundaries.

**24. Albert (-2%)**

Includes the remainder of Albert County. The village of Salisbury would be moved from the current Albert riding to Petitcodiac.

**25. Sussex (+8%)**

The St. Martins area is taken out of the Sussex-based seat, but the village of Norton would be added as well as a large rural area to the north, that had been part of Gagetown-Petitcodiac.

**26. Hampton-Fundy (+6%)**

I was not a fan of the previous commission lumping in portions of Saint John and the coastal area to the east with Hampton, but I don't see much of another way to redraw it this time. The Red Head area of Saint John would be removed, however, replaced by the St. Martins area.

**27. Quispamsis (+2%)**

Includes the current town of Quispamsis, except for an area north of the Mackay Highway, west of the Gondola Point cutoff, and south of Hampton Road, which would be part of the Rothesay district. The municipal boundary cuts through residential streets in that neighbourhood, making it a cleaner boundary anyway.

**28. Rothesay (-7%)**

Includes all of the current town of Rothesay, as well as the part of Quispamsis described above. The portion that was located within the city of Saint John would be removed.

**29. Saint John-Champlain (+5%)**

Includes most of the east side of Saint John south of Loch Lomond Road or east of McAllister Drive.

**30. Saint John-Rockwood (+5%)**

Very similar to the current Portland-Simonds riding, with some boundaries rationalized to follow more roads or neighbourhood boundaries.

**31. Saint John-Harbour (+5%)**

The portion on the west side would be moved to Saint John-Lancaster, while the bulk of the neighbourhood formerly called Indiantown would be added from Portland-Simonds.

**32. Saint John-Lancaster (-1%)**

Little change except for the addition of the lower west side from Saint John-Harbour.



**33. Grand Bay-Belleisle (0%)**

Similar to the current Kings Centre, with the village of Norton removed to the Sussex riding, the Martinon neighbourhood of Saint John added, and the overall boundary in the Belleisle Bay area moved to follow existing LSD boundaries.

**34. Charlotte-Lepreau (-12%)**

The current Fundy-The Isles-Saint John West riding, except for the Martinon neighbourhood described before and other minor boundary adjustments.

**35. St. Croix (-9%)**

The McAdam area would be moved to York, few other adjustments from the current boundaries.

**36. Sunbury-Gagetown (+8%)**

A rural district extending from Charters Settlement to Coles Island and south to near Welsford.

**37. Oromocto (-7%)**

The town of Oromocto is joined with the Burton and Lincoln areas, creating a more cohesive riding than the setup that exists in the area now.

**38. Grand Lake-Nashwaak (+8%)**

Includes both the Nashwaak River region from the current Fredericton city limits north to Stanley, and eastward to Chipman. I believe the Grand Lake area is better served joined to another rural region than the Fredericton neighbourhoods it is currently linked with, as the disjointed poll-by-poll results from the last 3 elections show.

**39. Fredericton-Sitansisk (+4%)**

Includes Marysville, Barkers Point, Devon, the new Brookside West developments, and the St. Mary's First Nation.

**40. Fredericton-Douglas (-7%)**

Includes the rest of the northside and the bedroom community of Douglas, most of which is about to be amalgamated into Fredericton.

**41. Fredericton South (+2%)**

The Skyline Acres and Forest Hill areas would be removed from the riding, but the areas bordering Odell Park would be added.

**42. Fredericton-New Maryland (-9%)**

Includes the portion of Fredericton's southside east of highway 8 and the village of New Maryland. I believe that New Maryland has grown enough that it is now better served being part of a riding with other Fredericton suburban neighbourhoods than a sprawling rural district.

**43. Fredericton-Hanwell (+5%)**

Little change from the current boundaries except for some rationalization to follow roads and municipal lines.

**44. York (+5%)**

A rural seat covering the remainder of York County.

**45. Woodstock (+6%)**

The Woodstock-based riding once again takes in the rural area to the south and the Woodstock First Nation, instead of having it in part of a riding with Fredericton bedroom communities.

**46. Carleton-Victoria (-9%)**

Includes the area from Florenceville to the Tobique First Nation. I would have preferred that the Plaster Rock area be part of this riding instead of Grand Falls, but for population reasons, that is not feasible.

**47. Grand Falls-Tobique (-4%)**

The Grand Falls-based riding gains the aforementioned Plaster Rock area but loses the Saint-Léonard area.

**48. Madawaska (-8%)**

**49. Edmundston (+3%)**

Like Restigouche, the Madawaska region can be divided neatly into an urban and a rural riding. The Edmundston seat includes the entire city as currently constructed, except for the former village of Verret.